

Eighteenth Series, Vol. VI No. 4

Tuesday, February 04, 2025

Magha 15, 1946 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Fourth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. VI contains Nos.1 to 10)

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No. 4, Tuesday, February 04, 2025/ Magha 15, 1946 (Saka)**

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OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Om Birla

PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

Shri Jagdambika Pal

Shri P. C. Mohan

Shrimati Sandhya Ray

Shri Dilip Saikia

Kumari Selja

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Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar

Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti

Shri Awadhesh Prasad

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri Utpal Kumar Singh

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 04, 2025/ Magha 15, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS***Starred Question Nos. 21 to 25**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब प्रश्न काल , प्रश्न संख्या 21, श्री बी. के. पार्थसारथी ।

COCONUT PRODUCTION***21. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:**

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

(a) the details of total area under coconut cultivation along with quantity and value of coconut and its products produced in the country during each of the last five years, State-wise, district-wise and year-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of total number of Coconut Producer Societies(CPSs) operational in the country and new CPSs formed by the Government during the said period, State-wise and district-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान):

(क) और (ख): **विवरण** सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

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

विवरण

(क) वर्ष 2023-24 के तीसरे अग्रिम अनुमान के अनुसार, देश में नारियल की खेती के अंतर्गत कुल अनुमानित क्षेत्रफल 23.33 लाख हेक्टेयर था, जिससे कुल 153.29 लाख मीट्रिक टन नारियल उत्पादन हुआ।

देश में नारियल के कुल क्षेत्रफल का लगभग 5% और उत्पादन का 8% आंध्र प्रदेश में होता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के लिए नारियल के अनुमानित क्षेत्रफल और उत्पादन का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध -I** में दिया गया है।

वर्तमान मूल्यों पर, नारियल का सकल उत्पादन (जीवीओ) वर्ष 2022-23 में 27199.5 करोड़ रुपये था, जैसा कि सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुमानों में बताया गया है। 2022-23 के दौरान देश में नारियल के कुल जीवीओ में आंध्र प्रदेश का योगदान लगभग 10.2% था। 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक पाँच वर्षों के लिए नारियल के जीवीओ (वर्तमान मूल्यों पर) का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध -II** में दिया गया है।

देश में वर्ष 2022-23 में 12.94 लाख टन कोपरा (मिलिंग और बॉल कोपरा दोनों) का उत्पादन हुआ है, जिसमें से आंध्र प्रदेश का हिस्सा 0.65 लाख मीट्रिक टन था। 2022-23 के दौरान नारियल तेल और खली का अनुमानित उत्पादन क्रमशः 5.58 लाख मीट्रिक टन और 2.79 लाख मीट्रिक टन था। कोपरा, नारियल तेल और खली के अनुमानित उत्पादन का वर्षवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध-III** में दिया गया है।

(ख) देश में संचालित नारियल उत्पादक समितियों (सीपीएस) की कुल संख्या 203 है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, देश में उनतीस (29) सीपीएस पंजीकृत हुईं, जिनमें से नौ (9) आंध्र प्रदेश में थीं (पूर्वी गोदावरी जिले में 1 और विशाखापत्तनम जिले में 8) जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध-IV** में दिया गया है।

अनुबंध -I

पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान नारियल का राज्यवार क्षेत्रफल ('000 हेक्टेयर) और उत्पादन ('000 मीट्रिक टन)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24 (तृतीय अग्रिम अनुमान)	
		क्षेत्रफल	उत्पादन	क्षेत्रफल	उत्पादन	क्षेत्रफल	उत्पादन	क्षेत्रफल	उत्पादन	क्षेत्रफल	उत्पादन
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	111.4	1073.0	113.0	1127.3	105.8	1164.9	106.9	1176.5	107.4	1181.6
2	कर्नाटक	624.0	2966.0	642.5	3392.1	604.2	3570.8	705.1	4103.1	733.3	5008.5
3	तमिलनाडु	437.6	3705.7	444.9	3751.3	446.2	3511.6	472.7	3739.1	498.4	3943.0
4	केरल	760.8	4814.0	768.8	4788.0	765.4	3808.7	760.4	3881.7	759.8	3894.7
5	पश्चिम बंगाल	31.3	268.4	31.8	272.3	32.6	280.1	32.5	289.2	32.9	289.6
6	ओडिशा	51.7	244.5	52.3	273.3	52.8	274.2	52.8	274.3	54.9	274.7
7	महाराष्ट्र	30.0	361.2	30.2	154.2	30.3	164.5	30.5	138.6	31.3	180.7
8	गुजरात	27.4	182.7	25.0	147.3	25.6	146.6	24.8	145.7	26.0	165.7
9	असम	20.8	110.3	20.8	102.4	21.0	107.9	21.6	108.2	20.2	122.7
10	बिहार	12.2	54.1	12.2	54.1	12.2	54.1	12.3	54.3	10.8	31.9
11	त्रिपुरा	4.6	12.7	4.6	12.7	4.7	8.9	4.7	9.2	4.7	10.1
12	नागालैंड	1.1	6.2	1.1	6.2	1.1	6.4	1.1	6.6	1.1	6.7
13	छत्तीसगढ़	1.6	0.7	1.6	9.4	1.7	10.2	1.7	10.2	1.3	6.2

अनुबंध -II

**2018-19 से 2022-23 तक पांच वर्षों के लिए वर्तमान मूल्यों पर नारियल के उत्पादन का
राज्यवार सकल मूल्य (जीवीओ)**

(लाख रुपए में)						
क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	181415	179912	209860	270863	276324
2	असम	31718	29594	33109	34235	23071
3	गोवा	19913	25055	29641	31295	27527
4	गुजरात	26997	31902	27521	27450	16403
5	कर्नाटक	537048	511851	655556	675629	443373
6	केरल	881223	711076	827219	837503	693185
7	महाराष्ट्र	54195	55225	58567	67565	45331
8	मिजोरम	9	10	10	10	8
9	नागालैंड	3528	4159	4299	4491	2766
10	ओडिशा	50280	59215	97560	107225	70165
11	तमिलनाडु	562692	739686	879428	789230	1024526
12	तेलंगाना	235	1111	1164	2111	1039
13	त्रिपुरा	3999	6490	6787	9205	8018
14	पश्चिम बंगाल	90825	83251	97451	106033	65416
15	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	18188	19166	21349	24230	16852
16	लक्षद्वीप	2831	2549	2614	2823	2451

17	पुदुचेरी	2688	2679	3733	3703	3500
अखिल भारत		2467784	2462930	2955866	2993601	2719954
स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय लेखा प्रभाग, एमओ एस एंड पीआई नोट: जिलावार जीवीओ आंकड़े एमओएस एंड पीआई द्वारा जारी नहीं किए जाते हैं।						

अनुबंध -III

2018-19 से 2022-23 तक पांच वर्षों के लिए नारियल उत्पादों का अनुमानित उत्पादन

वर्ष	कोपरा (मिलिंग एवं खाद्य) (लाख मीट्रिक टन में)			नारियल तेल (लाख मीट्रिक टन में)	खली (लाख मीट्रिक टन में)
	मिलिंग	खाद्य	कुल		
2018-19	8.48	2.93	11.41	5.30	2.97
2019-20	8.68	2.93	11.61	5.64	2.82
2020-21	8.73	3.20	11.93	5.67	2.84
2021-22	8.53	3.64	12.17	5.54	2.77
2022-23	8.59	4.35	12.94	5.58	2.79

**2018-19 से 2022-23 तक पांच वर्षों के लिए कोपरा (मिलिंग और खाद्य) का राज्यवार उत्पादन
(लाख मीट्रिक टन में)**

वर्ष	आंध्र प्रदेश			कर्नाटक			केरल			तमिलनाडु			अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह एवं लक्षद्वीप		
	मिलिंग	खाद्य	कुल	मिलिंग	खाद्य	कुल	मिलिंग	खाद्य	कुल	मिलिंग	खाद्य	कुल	मिलिंग	खाद्य	कुल
2018-19	0.16	0.23	0.39	0.33	1.84	2.17	4.41	0.48	4.89	3.43	0.35	3.78	0.15	0.03	0.18
2019-20	0.2	0.29	0.49	0.33	1.83	2.16	4.17	0.45	4.62	3.85	0.33	4.18	0.13	0.03	0.16
2020-21	0.21	0.3	0.51	0.38	2.09	2.47	4.22	0.46	4.68	3.83	0.33	4.16	0.09	0.02	0.11
2021-22	0.22	0.31	0.53	0.46	2.54	3.00	4.18	0.46	4.64	3.58	0.31	3.89	0.09	0.02	0.11
2022-23	0.23	0.42	0.65	0.57	3.16	3.73	3.87	0.42	4.29	3.82	0.33	4.15	0.1	0.02	0.12

स्रोत: नारियल विकास बोर्ड (सीडीबी), डीए एंड एफडब्ल्यू

नोट: जिलावार ब्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

अनुबंध -IV

देश में संचालित नारियल उत्पादक समितियों की कुल संख्या			
राज्य	आज की तारीख तक संचालित सीपीएस की कुल संख्या	पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान पंजीकृत सीपीएस	
		पंजीकृत	संचालित
केरल	200	5	3
तमिलनाडु	3	11	1
कर्नाटक	0	1	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	0	9	0
ओडिशा	0	1	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	0	2	0
अखिल भारत	203	29	4
नोट: पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, पंजीकृत 29 सीपीएस में से केवल 4, दिनांक 01.01.2025 तक संचालित हैं।			
स्रोत: नारियल विकास बोर्ड (सीडीबी), डीए एंड एफडब्ल्यू			

SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI: Respected hon. Speaker, Sir, Andhra Pradesh has the highest coconut productivity with 15000 coconuts per hectare. However, the crop output has been affected by various diseases especially the white fly. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has conducted any research to develop disease resistant coconut varieties and if there are any plans to provide compensation to the farmers affected by these diseases.

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों की आय बढ़ाना प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है, मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी है। मैं पार्थसारथी जी का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त

करता हूँ कि उन्होंने नारियल से संबंधित प्रश्न पूछा है। नारियल के उत्पादन में भारत आज दुनिया में नम्बर वन के स्थान पर प्रधानमंत्री जी की उत्पादन बढ़ाने की नीति के कारण पहुँचा है। आंध्र प्रदेश में भी नारियल का उत्पादन होता है। मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी है कि नारियल का उत्पादन वर्ष 2014-15 के दौरान 140 लाख मीट्रिक टन था, जो अब बढ़कर 153.29 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गया है। विश्व में हमारी उत्पादकता सबसे अधिक है। आंध्र प्रदेश में भी उत्पादकता 11 लाख मीट्रिक टन है, मैं आंध्र प्रदेश के किसानों को प्रणाम करता हूँ, उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने उत्पादकता के नये रिकार्ड स्थापित किए हैं।

यह बात सही है कि पिछले दिनों व्हाइट फ्लाइ जैसी अनेक बीमारियों की कम्प्लेंट्स आई थीं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि नारियल विकास बोर्ड ने इसको नियंत्रित करने के लिए विभिन्न केन्द्रीय संस्थान जैसे केन्द्रीय बागानी फसल शोध संस्थान, कासरगोड केरल, राष्ट्रीय कृषि कीट संस्थान ब्यूरो, बेंगलुरु, राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालय जैसे बीएसआईआर बागानी विश्वविद्यालय, तमिलनाडु कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, कोयम्बटूर के माध्यम से व्हाइट फ्लाइ के प्रबंधन के लिए आठ परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की हैं, इन संस्थानों ने व्हाइट फ्लाइ की रोकथाम के लिए जैविक नियंत्रण की संस्तुति की है। उसमें जैविक कीट फंफूद का छिड़काव किया जाता है, स्प्रे किया जाता है। भारत सरकार की संस्था केन्द्रीय बागानी फसल शोध संस्थान, कासरगोड, केरल ने रोग प्रतिरोधक नारियल के विकास के लिए भी काम किया है। अपने प्रारंभिक शोध में यह पाया है कि संकर और लंबी किस्मों में सफेद मक्खी का संक्रमण कम होता है, वे किस्में हैं, गोतमी गंगा, टिपटूर टाल, वेस्ट कोस्ट टाल, ईस्ट कोस्ट टाल, लगातार इसके लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं कि व्हाइट फ्लाइ जैसी रोगों की रोकथाम की जाए।

SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI: As per NITI Aayog Report, Andhra Pradesh has significant potential for coconut cultivation. The DeeJay Sampurna variety known for its high yield of more than 43,000 coconuts per hectare has shown great potential in the State.

Will the hon. Minister kindly elaborate whether the Government is taking any

initiatives to promote and expand the cultivation of this high-yielding variety in Andhra Pradesh?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय विद्वान सदस्य का कहना बिलकुल सही है। आंध्र प्रदेश में नारियल के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। इसलिए, आंध्र प्रदेश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, क्षेत्र के विस्तार के लिए अनेक प्रयास प्रारंभ किए गए हैं। नारियल विकास बोर्ड की नारियल क्षेत्र विस्तार पर एक विशेष योजना है, जिसमें प्रति हैक्टेयर 6,500 रुपए से लेकर 15,000 रुपए तक की वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में वर्ष 2014-15 से 2023-24 तक कुल नारियल क्षेत्र का विस्तार 12,391 हैक्टेयर किया गया है, जिससे 12,406 किसान लाभांवित हुए हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त आंध्र प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों के लिए नारियल क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास के लिए बोर्ड की विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से गुणवत्तापूर्ण रोपण सामग्री का उत्पादन, उत्पादन और उत्पादकता वृद्धि, मूल्य संवर्धन और विपणन, बीमा कवरेज और कौशल विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्चस्त करता हूं कि राज्य की टीम के साथ भी, मैं अनेक राज्यों में अलग-अलग फसलों के लिए जाता हूं, उनके साथ और राज्य की टीम के साथ बैठकर अगर क्षेत्र के विस्तार के लिए और कदम उठाने होंगे, तो हम जरूर उठाएंगे।

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN: Sir, as you know, our State is known as a 'land of coconut'. We are facing a very serious problem because of root wilt disease. Is the Government aware of the alarming spread of this root wilt disease in coconut plantation, particularly in Kerala and other States? What are the latest statistics regarding the number of affected coconut trees and the economic impact on the farmers? Has the Government initiated any research programme through ICAR-CPCRI or other institutions to develop disease-resistant coconut varieties? What

are the findings of the recent research on the biological and organic control measures of this disease? Has there been any scientific study on climate change in increasing the spread of this disease?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आईसीएआर ने भी लगातार ये प्रयत्न किए हैं कि जो अलग-अलग प्रकार की बीमारियां पाम-ट्री के ऊपर आती हैं, उन पर शोध किया जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, शोध करने के बाद उन बीमारियों से निपटने के अनेक उपाय किए गए हैं। केरल में केरल कृषि विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा, वाईएसआर बागबानी विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भी नई फसलें विकसित की गई हैं। कर्नाटक और केरल में कीटों और बीमारियों की समस्याओं के लिए राज्य ने विशेष हस्तक्षेप की मांग की थी। उसके लिए भी किसानों को 50 करोड़ 56 लाख रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की गई है। सभी राज्यों में, तमिलनाडु में रूट विल्ट के प्रबंधन के लिए बोर्ड के द्वारा रीप्लांटिंग रेजुविनेशन योजना के अंतर्गत 4,000 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में 17 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं। केरल हो, कर्नाटक हो या तमिलनाडु हो, जब ऐसी बीमारियां आती हैं, तो हम लगातार प्रयत्न करते हैं कि उन बीमारियों का नियंत्रण भी किया जाए और किसानों को सहायता भी दी जाए।

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY: Sir, what is the current MSP for Copra? What is the value of Minimum Support Price of Copra procured during the last three years?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी और इस सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता है किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य देना। इसलिए, वर्ष 2019 में इस सरकार ने तय किया कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य देने के लिए लागत पर 50 प्रतिशत का मुनाफा जोड़कर किसानों के लिए मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय की जाए। इसलिए, वर्तमान में मिलिंग कोपरा का एमएसपी 11,582 प्रति क्विंटल है और बॉल कोपरा का एमएसपी 12,100 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2014 में मिलिंग कोपरा का एमएसपी क्या था। जब उधर की सरकार थी तो एमएसपी केवल 5,250 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था। उसको बढ़ाकर 11,582 रुपये कर दिया गया

है। उसमें ऐतिहासिक वृद्धि की गई है। बॉल कोपरा का एमएसपी 5,500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ाकर 12,100 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में सरकार ने कुल 2 लाख 73 हजार मिट्रिक टन कोपरा की खरीद की है, जिसका एमएसपी मूल्य 3079.68 करोड़ रुपये है। मैं आश्चस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एमएसपी के नीचे कीमत जाती है तो सरकार कोपरा और मिलिंग कोपरा को पूरा खरीद के नारियल के किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य देने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। यह इस सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 22, श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर।

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत संग्रहित प्रीमियम

***22. †श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:**

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या **कृषि और किसान कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दादरा और नगर हवेली, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के संभाजीनगर सहित देश में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के तहत बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा संग्रहित प्रीमियम की कुल राशि कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के तहत बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा वितरित प्रीमियम की कुल राशि कितनी है;

(ग) इसके तहत बीमा कंपनियों को कुल कितने दावे प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(घ) इस योजना के तहत किसानों के सभी दावों के भुगतान के बाद बीमा कंपनियों के पास प्रीमियम की कुल कितनी राशि शेष है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान):

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

विवरण

(क) से (घ): प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) और पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस) के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा बीमांकिक/बोली प्रीमियम दरें वसूली जाती हैं। पूरे देश में इस मौसम के लिए किसानों से बेहद कम प्रीमियम दर वसूली जाती है, जो खरीफ फसलों के लिए बीमित राशि का अधिकतम 2%, रबी फसलों के लिए अधिकतम 1.5% और वाणिज्यिक/बागवानी फसलों के लिए अधिकतम 5% है। इसके अलावा, असम, झारखंड, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, मेघालय, पुडुचेरी आदि कुछ राज्य आंशिक रूप से भी किसानों के हिस्से का प्रीमियम दे रहे हैं। बीमांकिक प्रीमियम का शेष हिस्सा केंद्र और राज्य सरकार द्वारा 50:50 के आधार पर वहन किया जाता है, सिवाय पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों (खरीफ 2020 से) और हिमालयी राज्यों (खरीफ 2023 से) के, जहां इसे 90:10 के अनुपात में साझा किया जाता है।

फसल बीमा किसानों के लाभ के लिए जोखिम कम करने का एक प्रमुख साधन है। बीमा का मतलब है जोखिम को अवधि और क्षेत्र में फैलाव। पीएमएफबीवाई / आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, किसानों से प्रीमियम के साथ-साथ प्रीमियम सब्सिडी में केंद्र और राज्य सरकार का हिस्सा संबंधित बीमा कंपनी को जोखिम की स्वीकृति और योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार दावों के भुगतान के लिए भुगतान किया जाता है। बीमा कंपनी अच्छे मौसम/वर्षों में प्रीमियम बचाते हैं और अच्छे वर्षों में की गई बचत से खराब वर्षों में उच्च दावों का भुगतान करते हैं।

वर्ष 2016-17 में योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर 2023-24 तक, किसानों से प्रीमियम के रूप में 32,475 करोड़ रुपये एकत्र किए गए हैं और मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के संभाजीनगर सहित देश भर में किसानों को 1,72,138 करोड़ रुपये के दावों का भुगतान किया गया है।

जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है, योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक किसानों से प्रीमियम के रूप में 6,125.63 करोड़ रुपये एकत्र किए गए हैं और किसानों को 30,198.54 करोड़ रुपये के दावों का भुगतान किया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र में, योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक किसानों से प्रीमियम के रूप में 5,369.74 करोड़ रुपये एकत्र किए गए हैं और किसानों को 38,233.85 करोड़ रुपये के दावों का भुगतान किया गया है।

दादरा और नगर हवेली ने अभी तक इस योजना को नहीं चुना है।

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर : धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय । मैं आदिवासी बाहुल्य प्रदेश से आती हूं, जहां ज्यादातर आदिवासी लोग खेती पर निर्भर हैं । हर साल मेरे प्रदेश में बेमौसम भारी बारिश, प्राकृतिक आपदा और सूखा के कारण फसलों का भारी मात्रा में नुकसान होता है ।

महोदय, देश में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना लागू हुए 9 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन मेरे प्रदेश में यह योजना अभी तक लागू नहीं है । कृषि मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि मेरे प्रदेश में इस योजना को नहीं चुना है ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से संबंधित मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि इस योजना को मेरे प्रदेश दादर और नागर हवेली में क्यों नहीं लागू किया जा रहा है? सरकार ने इस योजना को मेरे प्रदेश में लागू करने के लिए अब तक कौन-कौन से कदम उठाये हैं, जिससे मेरे प्रदेश में किसानों को इस योजना का लाभ मिल सके? मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूं कि मेरे प्रदेश में इस सफल योजना को न चुनने का क्या कारण है? उसके बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी दी जाए ।

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य का आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने किसानों के कल्याण के लिए इस सवाल को उठाया है । यह बात सच है कि प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना देश के किसानों के लिए वरदान बनकर सामने आई है । आज प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना बीमा आवेदन के मामले में दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी फसल योजना है । इसके लिए मैं प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूं । लेकिन, कृषि राज्य का विषय है और यह योजना स्वैच्छिक है । इस योजना को चुनना राज्य की इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है । 23 राज्यों ने और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों ने इस योजना का चयन किया है । लेकिन, कुछ राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश अपने यहां की योजना भी चलाते

हैं, इसलिए कुछ राज्यों ने इसका चयन नहीं किया है। चूंकि योजना स्वैच्छिक है, इसलिए यह केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के प्रशासन पर निर्भर है कि वह योजना का चयन करे। लेकिन, मैं माननीय सदस्य की चिंता से अवगत हुआ हूं। हम वहां प्रशासन से केंद्र शासित प्रदेश की चर्चा करके, अगर वे चाहेंगे और उनका प्रस्ताव आएगा तो जरूर इस योजना को वहां लागू करेंगे।

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना जब तक मेरे प्रदेश में लागू नहीं हो जाती है, तब तक क्या सरकार मेरे प्रदेश के स्थानिक प्रशासन के माध्यम से अधिकारियों की टीम या केंद्रीय स्तर के अधिकारियों की विशेष टीम बनाकर किसानों को फसलों के हुए नुकसान का निरीक्षण करके सर्वे कर बीमा कराने पर विचार कर रही है?

यदि हां, तो उस हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं, ताकि मेरे प्रदेश के किसानों को उनकी फसलों के नुकसान का शीघ्र मुआवजा मिल सके?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि किसानों का नुकसान हो, तो उसकी भरपाई हो जाए, यह मोदी सरकार की रणनीति है। इसलिए 'प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' बनी है। मैं माननीय सदस्य की चिंता से सहमत हूं। मैं वहां के प्रशासन तथा केन्द्र सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ उनको बुलाऊंगा या उनके साथ चर्चा और बातचीत करूंगा।

मैं किसानों के बीच भी जाने के लिए तैयार हूं। माननीय सदस्य भी साथ रहें। हम किसानों के साथ भी बैठेंगे और किसानों के साथ बैठकर स्थानीय प्रशासन, केन्द्र सरकार के अधिकारी और हम तथा आप कहेंगे तो हम वैज्ञानिकों की टीम भी साथ में लाएंगे। हम एक साथ बैठकर कैसे दादरा और नगर हवेली के किसानों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य योजनाएं बना सकते हैं, उनको राहत दे सकते हैं तथा उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर काम कर सकते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अलग-अलग राज्यों में जाता हूं और मैं किसानों के साथ सीधी चर्चा भी कर रहा हूं। मैं दादरा और नगर हवेली के किसानों के कल्याण के लिए जरूर हर कदम उठाने का प्रयास करूंगा। मैं माननीय सदस्य को पुनः आश्वासन करता हूं कि जब आप चाहें, तो मंत्रालय आइए।

अगर आप कहेंगी, तो हम भी टीम लेकर आपके यहां आएंगे।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र खंडवा में 60,000 एकड़ में केले की फसल का उत्पादन होता है। उसमें मौसम बदलाव, तेज धूप और आंधी-तूफान की वजह से हर साल फसल प्रभावित होती है। इस वर्ष भी लगभग तीन बार किसानों की फसल प्रभावित हुई है, जिससे किसानों की लगभग 25,000 एकड़ फसल प्रभावित हुई है। उससे किसानों को करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा लागू किया गया है? यदि नहीं, तो क्या आप इस योजना के शुरू किये जाने अथवा केले की फसलों को 'पीएमएफबीवाई' में सम्मिलित करने का विचार रखते हैं? क्या 'प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' के अंतर्गत दावों का भुगतान करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा तय है? यदि हां, तो इस समय-सीमा के अंदर कितना भुगतान किया जाता है और भुगतान न करने पर भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाते हैं?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील जी विद्वान तथा किसान हितैषी सदस्य हैं। वे सदैव किसानों के कल्याण के लिए काम करते हैं। मैंने जैसा निवेदन किया है कि जो 'प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' है, उसमें भी बागवानी फसलों के लिए मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना है, केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रस्ताव पर उसको लागू करती है। मध्य प्रदेश में केले का बहुत अच्छा उत्पादन होता है। अलग-अलग राज्य सरकारें अपने किसानों के हितों के लिए कदम उठाती हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री श्री मोहन यादव बहुत कर्मठ और गतिशील मुख्यमंत्री हैं। वहां केले के नुकसान पर 2,00,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से राहत की राशि दी जाती है। जब मैं मुख्यमंत्री थी, तब भी हम वहां राहत राशि देते थे और वहां लगातार यह प्रयत्न जारी है, लेकिन मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना हम राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर लागू करते हैं। मैं स्वयं ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील जी और राज्य सरकार के साथ चर्चा करूंगा। राज्य सरकार की अपनी योजना भी है, जो किसानों की भरपूर मदद

करती है। आवश्यकता पड़ने पर मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना भी राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर निश्चित तौर से हम वहां लागू करने का काम करेंगे।

माननीय विद्वान और किसान हितैषी सदस्य ने एक और प्रश्न पूछा है। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि दावे का भुगतान कितने दिनों में होता है। पहले बहुत समय लगता था। पहले जो फसल बीमा योजना थी, वह बहुत डिफेक्टिव थी। कई बार 6-6, 8-8 महीने या एक साल भी लग जाता था, लेकिन अब 'प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' के अंतर्गत यह तय किया गया है कि फसल कटाई के अधिकतम एक महीने के बाद उसके जो परिणाम आते हैं, राज्य सरकार रिपोर्ट भेजे। उस रिपोर्ट के मिलने के बाद फसल का जो दावा है, उसका भुगतान किसानों को कर दिया जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार मिलकर संपूर्ण भुगतान करते थी तो देर लगती थी, लेकिन अब हमने तय किया है कि अगर राज्य सरकार उपज के आंकड़े भेज दे और उसमें बीमा कंपनी देर करेगी तो 12 परसेंट ब्याज देना पड़ेगा। भुगतान में जितनी देर होगी, उस पर ब्याज देना पड़ेगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक प्रश्न और किया गया है तो मैं उसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। पहले कई राज्य सरकारें अपना अंश देने में बहुत देर लगाती थीं, तो केंद्र सरकार ने यह शर्त रखी थी कि जब राज्य सरकार का हिस्सा आ जाएगा, तब केंद्र अपना हिस्सा जारी करेगा। अब हमने तय कर दिया है कि राज्य सरकार का हिस्सा आने में देर हो तो केंद्र सरकार का हिस्सा किसान के खाते में तत्काल डाल दिया जाए। हम राज्य सरकारों से भी लगातार संपर्क में हैं। उनके साथ अनेक बैठकें करते हैं और यह कोशिश करते हैं कि समय पर किसान को राज्य और केंद्र दोनों का अंश फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत मिल जाए।

श्री जय प्रकाश : सर, मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि हरियाणा में फसल बीमा योजना में वर्ष 2014 से पहले प्रीमियम किसान को देना पड़ता था और उसमें इकाई एकड़ नहीं मानी गई, पूरा गांव माना गया था। जब ओलावृष्टि होती है या बाढ़ आती है तो बाढ़ में नुकसान होगा तो वह एक एकड़ या पूरे गांव में हो सकता है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है और मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सिस्टम पहले

यूपीए गवर्नमेंट में था, वही चालू है या इसमें बदलाव कर दिया गया है? अब उसकी इकाई क्या है? उसमें प्रीमियम प्रदेश सरकार देती है या किसान से लेते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस किसान की मददगार थी, लेकिन आपने सत्यानाश किया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न के समय ऐसे नहीं बोलते हैं। आप प्रश्न पूछा करें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : उन्होंने बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी की है। क्या उसका जवाब देंगे?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : मेरे भाई मुझे बोलने दीजिए। जयप्रकाश जी बहुत विद्वान सदस्य हैं। उन्होंने पूछा है तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस की सरकार में पुरानी फसल बीमा योजना में उसकी इकाई तहसील होती थी। तहसील और इकाई ब्लॉक होने का मतलब था कि एक किसान की फसल खराब हो जाए तो राहत नहीं मिलेगी, एक गांव की फसल खराब हो जाए राहत नहीं मिलेगी, दस गांव की फसल खराब हो जाए राहत नहीं मिलेगी। जब पूरे तहसील की फसल खराब होगी तो राहत की राशि देंगे। इसका मतलब यह है कि एक गांव और दस गांवों के किसानों की फसल बर्बाद हो जाए तो वे भगवान से प्रार्थना करें कि सबकी फसल बर्बाद कर दे, तब राहत की राशि मिलेगी। यह आपकी बीमा योजना थी। हमने उसमें बदलाव किया है और बदलाव करके फसल बीमा योजना की इकाई गांव को बनाने का काम मोदी सरकार ने किया है, इस सरकार ने किया है।

मैं एक बात और जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। पहले स्थानीय आपदा फसल बीमा योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं थी। अब हमने स्थानीय आपदा को सम्मिलित करके तय कर दिया है कि एक किसान का भी नुकसान होगा तो भरपाई की जाएगी। मोदी हैं, तो मुमकिन है। उस सरकार ने यह कभी नहीं किया, जो इस सरकार ने किया है। उस समय इस योजना में अनेक विसंगतियां थीं। चूंकि, जयप्रकाश जी ने पूछा है, तो मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ। जब उनकी सरकार थी, तब इन्होंने तय किया था कि फसल बीमा योजना ऋणी किसानों के लिए अनिवार्य है। वह बीमा किसान की फसल का नहीं होता था, बैंकों के लोन का होता था। हमने तय कर दिया है कि अब यह योजना अनिवार्य नहीं रहेगी, स्वैच्छिक रहेगी। ऋणी

किसान चाहे तो करवाए और न चाहे तो न करवाए। यह किसान की मर्जी है। हम उस पर इस चीज को लादेंगे नहीं।

मैं आज बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब उधर की पार्टी की सरकार फसल बीमा चलाती थी तो गैर ऋणी किसान आते ही नहीं थे, क्योंकि गैर ऋणी किसान भी पांच करोड़ से ज्यादा आवेदन आए हैं और दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी फसल बीमा योजना है, प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना, जिसमें 35 हजार करोड़ रुपये किसान प्रीमियम पर 1 लाख 72 हजार करोड़ रुपये किसानों के खाते में देने का किया है तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है, इसलिए उस योजना में अनेक सुधार करने का हमने काम किया है। हमने टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग किया है। पहले टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग नहीं होता था। क्रॉप कटिंग एक्सपेरिमेंट हाथों से करते थे और एक्सपेरिमेंट करने वाले ने अगर गड़बड़ कर दी तो किसान अपने लिए न्याय की गुहार लगाता रहता था। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के विज्ञान के कारण हमने तय किया है कि सेटेलाइट आधारित रिमोट सेंसिंग प्रणाली के अंतर्गत नुकसान का आकलन होगा, परफेक्ट आकलन होगा और आकलन होते ही किसान के खाते में पैसा डाल दिया जाएगा। यह किसान हितैषी सरकार के फैसले हैं। किसान की सेवा हमारे लिए भगवान की पूजा है, इसलिए यह सब काम करने का हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री जय प्रकाश : सर, मंत्री जी सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। हरियाणा में भयंकर सूखा पड़ा, लेकिन आपने उसका आकलन नहीं किया।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU: Sir, I represent Palnadu district. It is very much dependent on agriculture. Not only my district, but all across the country, we are all dependent on agriculture. In the Budget speech also, Madam has mentioned that we want to become the best in the world also. But in the answer given by the Minister in August, 2024, it is mentioned that there are only five public sector general insurance companies and only 15 private general insurance companies in this country, which are focussing on agriculture insurance. For a large

country like this, this is a very, very small number.

The second issue is this. Out of 200 crops that are being sown by our farmers, only 60 crops are right now covered by the insurance companies, which is also very low when compared to other countries. Just now, the Minister has also mentioned that we have moved from the block level to the village level. I have to ask this on behalf of my farmers. When are we going to move to the farm gate level? Based on these three issues, the request from our farmers is this. Is there any proposal to increase the number of insurance companies? The second issue is the increase in number of crops that are covered under the insurance. Thirdly, when are we moving to the farm gate level?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस योजना में टेक्नोलॉजी का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। पहले क्रॉप कटिंग एक्सपेरिमेंट दोषपूर्ण होते थे तो बीमा कंपनियां नहीं आती थीं। इस समय प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में 5 सार्वजनिक कंपनियां और 15 निजी कंपनियां, कुल मिलाकर 20 कंपनियां भागीदारी कर रही हैं। पिछली केबिनेट की बैठक में हमने टेक्नोलॉजी का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए 850 करोड़ रुपये और फसल बीमा योजना के लिए दिए हैं, जिसके बारे में बताया कि वैज्ञानिक ढंग से अगर फसल की क्षति का आकलन होगा तो बीमा कंपनी और सरकार में फिर झगड़ा नहीं होता है। पहले दावे का भुगतान इसलिए देर से होता था कि बीमा कंपनी कहती थी कि क्रॉप कटिंग एक्सपेरिमेंट सही नहीं है और इतना नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। अब वह रिमोट सेंसिंग की प्रणाली के कारण लगभग वह समाप्त हो गया है, इसलिए और ज्यादा बीमा कंपनियां आएंगी। जहां तक फसल बीमा योजना में और अधिक फसलों को सम्मिलित करने का सवाल है, लगातार फसलों की संख्या को बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया जाता रहा है और नई फसल को सम्मिलित करने के अगर प्रस्ताव आएंगे तो उन पर भी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करके हम लगातार और फसलों को भी सम्मिलित करने का काम करते रहेंगे। पहले की सरकार के समय में केवल एक बीमा कम्पनी थी अब 20 बीमा कंपनियां आ गयी हैं जो फसलों का बीमा कर रही हैं

और इसका परिणाम है कि फसल बीमा योजना में किसानों का विश्वास लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है और अब 14 करोड़ किसानों के आवेदन फसल बीमा योजना के लिए आए हैं, जो अपने आप में रिकॉर्ड है, लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि नई फसलों को शामिल करने के लिए परियोजना में अगर और भी सुधार की जरूरत है तो लगातार सरकार खुले मन से आउट-ऑफ-वे जाकर भी लगातार प्रयत्न करेगी कि किसानों को अधिकतम लाभ कैसे दिया जा सकता है ताकि उसके नुकसान की भरपाई की जा सके।

श्रीमती सुप्रिया सुले : सर, मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ, क्योंकि यह सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने देश के बारे में हम सबको बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझाया है। मैं महाराष्ट्र के बारे में पूछना चाहती हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में इस समय जो कृषि मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने ऑन रिकॉर्ड स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि 500 करोड़ रुपये का भ्रष्टाचार 'फसल बीमा योजना' में हुआ है और उसके बाद भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक एमएलए, श्री सुरेश धास जी ने आपके कृषि मंत्री जी को करैक्ट किया कि वह 500 करोड़ रुपये नहीं, बल्कि 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये का भ्रष्टाचार है।

सर, मैं आपसे बड़ी विनम्रता से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आपको इसके बारे में पता था? महाराष्ट्र में आपकी ढाई साल से सरकार थी और आज भी आपकी सरकार है, तो आपकी सरकार में आपके मंत्री जी ऑन रिकॉर्ड बोल रहे हैं और आपके ही एमएलए भी बोल रहे हैं, तो क्या उन्होंने आपको इस बारे में अवगत कराया है? फसल बीमा योजना में 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये का जो भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है, जिसके बारे में आपके ही लोग बोल रहे हैं, उससे आप अवगत हैं या नहीं? यदि अवगत नहीं हैं तो क्या आप इसके लिए इन्क्वायरी करवाएंगे?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे तो मैडम ही अवगत करवा रही हैं। ये कभी 500 करोड़ रुपये तो कभी 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये बोल रही हैं। ऐसे जुमलों से चीजें नहीं चलती हैं, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से और सदन के माध्यम से देश के किसानों को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कहीं गड़बड़ हुई और वह प्रमाणित हुई तो गड़बड़ करने वाले को कभी छोड़ा नहीं जाएगा। यह हमारी प्रतिबद्धता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भी फसल बीमा योजना के क्रियान्वयन में सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए हैं और महाराष्ट्र में 80-110 फार्मूले का मॉडल लागू किया गया है। मैं आपको फिर से आश्वासित करता हूँ कि अगर कहीं भी गड़बड़ है तो जांच होगी और गड़बड़ प्रमाणित हो गई तो गड़बड़ करने वाले को छोड़ा नहीं जाएगा, क्योंकि यह हमारी सरकार है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 23, श्री बैजयंत पांडा - उपस्थित नहीं।

TEA RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

***23. ^φSHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently opened any Tea Research Associations in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the names and locations of these associations and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of tea factories currently operational in the country; and
- (d) whether the Government is upgrading the tea tourism infrastructure in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): A **Statement** is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

^φ Since Shri Baijayant Panda was not present Hon'ble Speaker asked the Hon'ble Minister to lay the reply and allowed Shri Pradyut Bordoloi to ask Supplementary Questions.

(a) and (b) Currently there are 2 Associations, partly supported by the Tea Board, that cater to the research needs of the tea industry. These are:

- (i) The Tea Research Association (TRA), having its research institute at Jorhat, Assam
- (ii) The Tea Research Foundation, United Planters Association of Southern India (UPASI-TRF), having its research institute at Valparai, Tamil Nadu.

Both TRA and UPASI-TRF have their advisory centres located across different belts of tea growing states and are looking after the R&D needs, imparting training to planters including small tea growers and carrying out knowledge dissemination to the tea industry. No New Associations have been opened recently.

(c) Currently, a total of 1963 tea factories are operational in the country.

(d) Tea Board, under the Department of Commerce, Govt. of India is implementing the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme for the overall development of the tea sector. Further, the Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India promotes various destinations across India in a holistic manner, through various initiatives. As part of the ongoing activities and promotion of various tourism destinations and products, including tea estates, are taken up. Additionally, the State Governments of major tea producing states also promote tea tourism through their policies / schemes.

SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI : Thank you, Sir.

The Indian Tea Industry took its part in Assam 200 years ago and there has been an iconic institution called the Tocklai Tea Research Institute under Tea

Research Association in Jorhat. This iconic institution has been immensely contributing continuous research and development for the tea industry. Now, the Tea Research Association, especially the Tocklai Tea Research Institute in Jorhat, Assam has been facing acute fund crunch.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. You yourself visited Jorhat and promised that you would arrange rejuvenation of the Tocklai Tea Research Institution. Would you have any plan to rejuvenate the Tea Research Institute?

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

Thank you, hon. Speaker Sir.

I did not visit Jorhat. I visited Guwahati and I met with all the Tea Research Association leaders and the captains of the tea industry. We had a wonderful engagement with the hon. Chief Minister present. I have asked two large tea buyers to get involved in the activities of the tea research institution so that in a Public Private Partnership mode we can see significant progress and development in research activities.

Recently, they have told me that they are going to come back to me and we shall work together in a spirit of cooperation to the best extent possible to rejuvenate the activities of the Tea Research Associations.

DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA: Hon. Speaker Sir, as we know, India is one of the largest producers of tea, and globally the demand for organic product is increasing day-by-day.

Sikkim produces organic tea, and Sikkim is the only fully-organic State in

India.

I would like to know whether the Ministry has any plans to encourage research to increase the production of organic tea in India. Secondly, are there any plans made by the Ministry to encourage new entrepreneurs and first-time start-ups in the field of exporting organic tea?

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: The hon. Member has asked a question regarding organic tea in the State of Sikkim. This Government takes the tea industry on top priority as far as the tea growers, the tea sellers and the tea consumers are concerned. The budget for the tea development schemes has been continuously increasing. From Rs. 135 crore in 2023-24, it rose to Rs. 205 crore in 2024-25 and now for the next year, it is Rs. 274 crore.

Under this scheme, one of the biggest components is R&D, which the hon. Member has referred to. Research and development is a key component of the scheme where organic tea and other types of tea with various blends, various technologies, and various agricultural methods can be used. The Government is of the view that whatever money is being spent by the Government, there is a 50 per cent component which should be shared by the associations or private players. One such scheme for R&D is assistance for setting up labs where the total component is Rs. 10 crore. It is on a 50-50 sharing basis. The other one is about research on blends focusing on organic tea. Again, it is on a 50-50 sharing basis with a maximum limit of Rs. 25 lakh.

Another component is quality improvement with respect to maximum residue limit on pesticides and taking care of other concerns which the consumers have.

Our export potential gets hit if we do not comply with the norms. So, that is another existing scheme. And if the hon. Member has any specific concern, I can always invite him for *chai* to my office since the question is also on *chai*.

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN: Sir, the Tea Board's directive to ban 20 pesticides in tea plantations in 2023 is a necessary action for consumer's safety which is appreciable, but the lack of viable alternatives put small tea growers who contribute 55 per cent of national production at severe risk with challenges like climate change and worsening the pest infestations. They are at a dilemma which way to pursue. The absence of Government-backed research on alternative pest control methods could harm both farmers and exports. Meanwhile, China has invested heavily in organic solutions to maintain global competitiveness.

In lieu of this, through you, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to provide subsidized research-backed bio-pesticides to ensure that the small tea growers are not financially burdened due to such regulations.

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: As I just mentioned to the previous hon. Member as well, the top priority of this Government is, of course, tea growers, tea consumers, and tea producers. At the same time, small tea growers are also a priority of this Government. We have gone in for various measures to increase their level of income from various initiatives that this Government is taking. One such initiative is the auction method for 'dust tea', which increases sales of tea ensuring better prices to our small farmers.

The hon. Member talked about the residue limit. That is also of primary concern for the Government. The Tea Board has taken initiatives under which, for quite some time, there have been very stringent regulations on maximum residue limits.

In fact, there is a complaint from various organizations to increase it. But we are adhering to quality standards and ensuring that the safety and quality of tea for consumers within India and the world is ensured; our exports grow; the level of income for our growers becomes better; our small farmers are protected and they are given all sorts of initiatives this Government is taking. It is within the purview of the Government and we are aware of it.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 24, श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के ।

राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन

***24. †श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के:**

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (NMNF) के तहत देश में प्राकृतिक खेती की पद्धतियों को अपनाने पर विचार किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या जैव-आदान संसाधन केन्द्रों की स्थापना से किसानों के लिए प्राकृतिक कृषि आदान की समय पर सुलभता सुनिश्चित होगी और इसका खेती की लागत और मृदा के स्वास्थ्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या प्राकृतिक कृषि पद्धतियों में किसानों के प्रशिक्षण और कृषि सखियों/सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्तियों की तैनाती से प्राकृतिक कृषि पद्धतियों को अपनाने में उल्लेखनीय तेजी आएगी और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम होंगे;

(घ) जलवायु स्थिरता संबंधी स्थानीय कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी सिद्धांतों पर एनएमएनएफ द्वारा ध्यान केन्द्रित किए जाने का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा और उसके परिणामों को मापने के लिए क्या कार्यविधि अपनाई गई है; और

(ङ) क्या मौजूदा योजनाओं और स्थानीय बाजारों से जुड़ाव के साथ NMNF के एकीकरण से किसानों की उपज के लिए ब्रांडिंग और विपणन के अवसरों में सुधार होगा है और यदि हां, तो उसके प्रभावी एकीकरण के लिए योजनाबद्ध उपायों का विवरण क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान):

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख): जी हाँ। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 25 नवंबर 2024 को केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में 2481 करोड़ रुपए (भारत सरकार का हिस्सा 1584 करोड़ रुपए और राज्यों का हिस्सा 897 करोड़ रुपए) के कुल परिव्यय के साथ राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (NMNF) को मंजूरी दी। मिशन का उद्देश्य प्राकृतिक कृषि पद्धतियों, प्राकृतिक इनपुट की तैयारी आदि पर व्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देना है।

इस योजना में विभिन्न राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में 7.5 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में 15,000 प्राकृतिक खेती क्लस्टर बनाने की परिकल्पना की गई है। प्रत्येक क्लस्टर लगभग 50 हेक्टेयर के समीपवर्ती क्षेत्र और लगभग 125 किसानों से बनाया जाएगा। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य किसानों द्वारा खेतों पर प्राकृतिक खेती के आदानों (इनपुट्स) का उत्पादन करना है। 10,000 आवश्यकता-आधारित जैव-आदान संसाधन केंद्र इन क्लस्टरों के किसानों के लिए प्राकृतिक खेती के आदान की आसान उपलब्धता में सहायता करेंगे, जिससे बाहर से खरीदे गए रासायनिक आदानों पर निर्भरता कम होगी। प्राकृतिक आदानों के उपयोग से मिट्टी की उर्वरता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होती है और समग्र इकोलॉजिकल बैलेंस को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

(ग): इस योजना में प्रत्येक प्राकृतिक खेती क्लस्टर में दो कृषि सखियों/सीआरपी की तैनाती की परिकल्पना की गई है, ताकि किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती के तरीकों के बारे में जानकारी दी जा सके

और स्वयं सहायता समूहों, आंगनवाड़ी, ग्राम सभा, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों आदि को शामिल करके समुदाय में व्यापक जागरूकता पैदा की जा सके। इस योजना के तहत किसानों, वैज्ञानिकों, किसान मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों, कृषि सखी/सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्ति (CRP) आदि के लिए व्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की परिकल्पना की गई है। किसानों के लिए ये प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम तथा क्लस्टरों में कृषि सखियों/CRP की तैनाती प्राकृतिक खेती को अपनाने को बढ़ावा देगी।

(घ): प्राकृतिक खेती के सिद्धांतों और पद्धतियों का उद्देश्य स्थान-विशिष्ट कृषि-पारिस्थितिक पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देकर कृषि में जलवायु स्थिरता को बढ़ाना है, जिससे रासायनिक आदानों पर निर्भरता कम हो और प्राकृतिक इकोसिस्टम मजबूत हो। यह बहु-फसल प्रणालियों, बायोमास मल्लिचंग आदि के माध्यम से इन-सीटू सॉइल आर्गनिक के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करके सॉइल हेल्थ और नमी की मात्रा में सुधार करने पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित करता है। प्राकृतिक खेती लाभकारी कीटों, पक्षियों और सूक्ष्मजीवों की उपस्थिति को बढ़ावा देकर जैव विविधता को भी बढ़ाती है जो प्राकृतिक कीट नियंत्रण और परागण का समर्थन करते हैं। सॉइल हेल्थ में सुधार के साथ, प्राकृतिक खेती की पद्धतियां कृषि अनुकूलता को बढ़ाती हैं, जिससे किसानों को चरम जलवायु घटनाओं से निपटने में मदद मिलती है।

(ड.): मिशन के प्रभावशाली परिणाम के लिए, केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों की विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे कि कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय, आयुष मंत्रालय, सहकारिता मंत्रालय और पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग की अन्य योजनाओं के साथ कंवर्जेन्स की परिकल्पना की गई है। एक सरल भागीदारी प्रमाणन प्रणाली और प्राकृतिक रूप से उगाए गए रसायन मुक्त उत्पादों के लिए एक आम राष्ट्रीय ब्रांड का निर्माण, बाजार पहुंच और संपर्क को काफी बढ़ावा देगा तथा प्राकृतिक खेती को व्यापक रूप से अपनाने में मदद करेगा।

श्री नरेश गणपत म्हरके : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूं कि नेशनल मिशन ऑन नैचुरल फार्मिंग शुरू की है। हमारे नेता और महाराष्ट्र के उप मुख्यमंत्री एकनाथ शिंदे जी ने मुख्यमंत्री रहते हुए महाराष्ट्र में 25 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग के अंतर्गत लाने का लक्ष्य रखा था। भारत सरकार की नेशनल मिशन ऑन नैचुरल फार्मिंग के तहत योजना है ताकि साढ़े सात लाख हेक्टेयर

भूमि में 15000 ग्राम पंचायतों और एक करोड़ किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती में बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से प्रश्न है कि इस योजना में महाराष्ट्र की कितनी ग्राम पंचायतों को लाभ दिया गया है? महाराष्ट्र के कितने किसानों ने इस योजना का लाभ लिया है?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को प्रश्न पूछने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ और हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, केमिकल फ़र्टिलाइज़र के अनियंत्रित और अधिक इस्तेमाल के कारण आज धरती की उर्वरा क्षमता कम हो रही है, जैविक कार्बन घट रहा है, मित्र कीट मारे जा रहे हैं और जल धारण की क्षमता घटती जा रही है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी विजनरी हैं, वह केवल आज का नहीं सोचते, बल्कि आने वाली पीढ़ियों को भी बेहतर भविष्य कैसे दे सकते हैं, इसका विचार भी करते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, नेशनल मिशन ऑन नैचुरल फार्मिंग को 15 नंबर, 2024 को मंजूरी दी गई थी। इस मिशन के तहत हम प्राकृतिक खेती के माध्यम से किसानों को प्रेरित करने का प्रयास करेंगे ताकि वे धीरे-धीरे प्राकृतिक खेती की तरफ बढ़ें। वे अपनी पूरी जमीन पर प्राकृतिक खेती न करके जमीन के एक हिस्से पर यानी अगर पांच एकड़ जमीन है तो एक या आधे एकड़ पर प्राकृतिक खेती प्रारंभ करें और उसके परिणामों के आधार पर बाकी किसान भी सीखेंगे और आगे बढ़ेंगे। इसके लिए प्राकृतिक खेती का एक मिशन बनाया गया है।

माननीय सदस्य ने प्राकृतिक खेती के बारे में पूछा है। मैं तो महाराष्ट्र सरकार, मुख्यमंत्री और पूरी टीम को बधाई देना चाहूंगा। प्राकृतिक खेती पर पहले से ही महाराष्ट्र काम कर रहा है कुछ अन्य राज्य सरकारें भी काम कर रही हैं। अभी प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र को 1709 कलस्टर्स का आबंटन किया गया है और 85450 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में प्राकृतिक खेती की जाएगी जिसमें 2 लाख 13 हजार किसान प्राकृतिक खेती की शुरुआत करेंगे। यह लक्ष्य यहां से दिया गया है। इसके बावजूद अगर महाराष्ट्र सरकार इस लक्ष्य को बढ़ाना चाहती है तो मैं आश्वस्त करता हूँ कि हम बढ़े हुए लक्ष्य को भी सम्मिलित करेंगे। अनेक राज्य सरकारें अपने स्तर पर भी प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने का काम कर रही हैं। महाराष्ट्र यदि अपनी योजना भी चाहे तो प्राकृतिक खेती के लिए लागू कर सकता

है। सरकार हर संभव सहयोग करेगी।

श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के : नेचुरल फार्मिंग अपनाने वाले किसानों को पारंपरिक खेती की तुलना में कम उपज और शुरुआती चरण में अधिक निवेश की चुनौती का सामना करना पड़ता है जिससे उनकी आय में भी कमी आती है। इस जोखिम का काम करने और अधिक किसानों को जैविक खेती की ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए क्या केंद्र सरकार ऑर्गेनिक प्रोडक्ट के लिए एमएसपी से 20 परसेंट से अधिक समर्थन मूल्य देने पर विचार कर रही है?

यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक शुरू करने की योजना है?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया कि एक साथ पूरी जमीन पर प्राकृतिक खेती नहीं, बल्कि जमीन के छोटे हिस्से पर किसान प्राकृतिक खेती प्रारंभ करें। यदि प्राकृतिक खेती सभी विधियों का समग्र रूप से पालन करते हुए की जाए तो उत्पादन में कोई कमी नहीं आती है। यह मैं अपने मन से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। आईसीएआर के एक अनुसंधान में यह पाया गया है कि इंटर क्रॉपिंग, फसल अवशेषों से मल्लिचंग और कवर्ड फसलों से उपज में कमी नहीं आती है। कई स्थानों पर वृद्धि हुई है। हम जो रासायनिक उर्वरकों का प्रयोग करते हैं, उसके कारण मिट्टी पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। प्राकृतिक खेती मिट्टी के स्वास्थ्य पर सुधार लाती है और इसलिए यह आशंका कि इससे उत्पादन बहुत घट जाएगा, यह आशंका पूरी तरह से सही नहीं है। किसान प्राकृतिक खेती ठीक विधि से कर सके, इसके लिए हम प्रत्येक क्लस्टर में दो कृषि सखी और कम्युनिटी रिसोर्स पर्सन नियुक्त करेंगे। प्राकृतिक खेती करने वाले किसान को प्रॉपर ट्रेनिंग देंगे। जो इनपुट लगते हैं, उनको आसानी से उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए 10 हजार बायो इनपुट रिसोर्स सेंटर्स भी प्रारंभ करेंगे। उनके लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करेंगे। किसानों को अपने खेत पर भी इनपुट बनाने का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा। अगर ठीक इनपुट डाले जाएंगे तो उत्पादन नहीं घटेगा। दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही है कि क्या इस पर कोई अतिरिक्त राशि एमएसपी के रूप में देंगे?

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज लगभग सारी दुनिया केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर्स और कीटनाशकों के प्रयोग के दुष्प्रभाव को जानती है। भारत में भी लोग चिंतित हैं कि इसके कारण जो फसलें होती हैं,

उसका मानव शरीर पर भी गलत असर पड़ता है। वे उस दुष्प्रभाव से चिंतित हैं। अगर प्राकृतिक खेती के अन्न उत्पादित फल या सब्जी उत्पादित होकर बाजार में पहुंचेगी तो निश्चित तौर पर ज्यादा कीमत मिलेगी। हम प्राकृतिक खेती उत्पाद का सरल प्रमाणन करेंगे, सर्टिफिकेशन करेंगे। प्राकृतिक खेती के उत्पाद का नेशनल ब्रांड भी बनाएंगे। जब प्राकृतिक खेती का फैलाव होगा एवं ब्रांडिंग होगी तो अपने आप उसकी उचित और ज्यादा कीमत निश्चित तौर पर मिल पाएगी। मेरा यही निवेदन है कि अगर किसान करेंगे तो निश्चित तौर पर किसान को ज्यादा दाम मिलेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे – उपस्थित नहीं।

डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेश जी।

डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेश : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूं। अक्टूबर, 2024 में अत्यधिक बारिश के कारण उत्तरी महाराष्ट्र विशेष रूप से नासिक और धूलिया में 50 हजार हेक्टेयर से अधिक कृषि भूमि को बड़े पैमाने पर नुकसान हुआ है। विशेष रूप से प्याज, कपास, अंगूर, अनार, धान का भारी पैमाने पर नुकसान हुआ है। क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में किसानों के हुए नुकसान का आकलन करने के लिए कोई फसल क्षति आकलन किया है? क्या सरकार गरीब किसानों की मदद के लिए अनुदान प्रदान करेगी?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो यह प्रश्न प्राकृतिक खेती से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्या की चिंता है कि अगर किसानों का नुकसान हुआ है तो उनको राहत मिलनी चाहिए। क्षति के आकलन का प्रारंभिक काम राज्य सरकार करती है। केन्द्र सरकार अपनी तरफ से राहत के लिए राशि हरेक राज्य सरकार को आवंटित करती है। राज्य सरकार अपने रिसोर्स से भी और केन्द्र सरकार की सहायता से जो राशि वहां देती है, वहां क्षति के आकलन की अलग-अलग योजनाएं हैं।

फसल बीमा योजना में जो किसान कवर होते हैं, उनको फसल बीमा योजना का लाभ दिया जाता है। फिर भी माननीय सदस्या ने बताया है, मैं इसके बारे में राज्य सरकार से भी चर्चा करूंगा और अगर फसल का व्यापक नुकसान हुआ है, तो निश्चित रूप से वहाँ की सरकार ने क्षति का आकलन किया

होगा। उस आकलन के आधार पर राज्य सरकार भी मदद करेगी और जरूरत पड़ी तो केन्द्र सरकार भी हर संभव सहयोग करेगी।

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Sir, the hon. Minister has addressed a very important topic, the question of natural and organic farming. And it is true that this has been expanding in our country, but only to one million hectares of arable land, which is a tiny fraction, not even one per cent of the 141 million hectares that we are cultivating crops in our country. Now, what's striking is that the Minister has not addressed the issue of economic viability of natural farming. There are two reports I have read from ICRIER and IIFSR which highlight that because the yield goes down. Even though their input costs are lower because they do not have to buy fertilizer, farmers are finding the yield goes down. Basmati has gone down by 32 per cent; wheat has gone down by 59 per cent yield, which means that it is not economically viable for them. A crop which otherwise would sell in the market for Rs. 28 or Rs. 29, they are having costs of up to 14 in terms of relationship to the yield. Now, if you have a problem where your yield is not good, you have a problem where labour costs are higher because your labour has to be a little more trained, and you have a problem where 87 per cent of farmers using organic farming are not able to secure better prices, then the question is how do you make this economically viable for the farmers. I request the Minister to respond to this.

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राकृतिक खेती की बात हो रही है और इसके बारे में हमने पूरा अध्ययन करवाया है। वह अध्ययन आईसीएआर के माध्यम से हुआ है। हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने 16 राज्यों के 484 किसानों के खेतों पर लगातार तीन साल तक अध्ययन किया है। उससे यह निष्कर्ष निकला है कि प्राकृतिक खेती के बहुत फायदे हैं। जैविक

कार्बन की मात्रा में 0.25 परसेंट तक की वृद्धि होती है। उत्पाद की इनपुट कॉस्ट में 29 परसेंट की कमी आती है। इंटरक्रॉपिंग और फसल अवशेषों से जो मल्टिप्लिंग होती है, उनसे उपज में वृद्धि होती है। इसलिए उसमें किसान को कोई परेशानी या घाटा होगा, इस संबंध में मेरा कहना है कि वैज्ञानिकों के तथ्यों के आधार पर जो सुनिश्चित अध्ययन किया गया है, इससे उत्पादन भी नहीं घटेगा और निश्चित तौर पर लागत भी घटेगी। इसलिए मैं माननीय विद्वान सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम यह काम कोई अँधेरे में नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम यह काम सोच-समझकर कर रहे हैं। मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि हम सभी किसानों से कह देंगे कि प्राकृतिक खेती एक साथ सभी जमीनों पर कर दो, ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं है। अभी केवल 18 लाख किसान लगभग साढ़े सात लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि में प्राकृतिक खेती इस मिशन के माध्यम से प्रारंभ करेंगे। उस खेती के जो परिणाम और निष्कर्ष आएंगे, उसके आधार पर हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। प्राकृतिक खेती के उत्पाद की प्रॉपर ब्रांडिंग होगी। हम उसको ढंग से रखने का प्रयास करेंगे। इसके कारण किसानों को ठीक दाम मिलेंगे। मैं पुनः यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम प्रयोग के तौर पर इसे प्रारंभ कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इसके परिणाम बहुत अच्छे हैं। वैज्ञानिकों ने जो प्रयोग किये हैं, ये उनके निष्कर्ष हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 25, श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत।

ई-एनएएम प्लेटफॉर्म

***25. †श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:**

श्री नव चरण माझी:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्तमान में राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-एनएएम) प्लेटफॉर्म से जुड़े कृषि बाजारों (मंडियों) की कुल संख्या तथा उनके द्वारा किए गए लेन-देन के मूल्य सहित उनके व्यापार के मूल्य का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार देश के छोटे और सीमांत किसानों, विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, जैसे जलगांव जिले के किसानों को ई-एनएएम प्लेटफॉर्म में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेने के लिए किस प्रकार प्रोत्साहित

कर रही है तथा उक्त प्लेटफॉर्म पर ऐसे कितने किसान पंजीकृत हैं और सक्रिय रूप से व्यापार कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ई-एनएएम के माध्यम से अंतर-राज्यीय व्यापार की मात्रा के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और किसानों को उक्त प्लेटफॉर्म की सुलभता में आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं तथा विशेषकर जलगांव जिले सहित महाराष्ट्र एवं राज्यवार देश में सामान के परिवहन और उसके भंडारण जैसी संभार-तंत्र संबंधी चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

(घ) क्या सरकार का महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यवार देश में बेहतर मूल्य निर्धारण के लिए और अधिक नए वस्त्र उत्पादों, मूल्य वर्धित सेवाओं तथा एआई-आधारित मूल्य निर्धारण तंत्र जैसी नई प्रौद्योगिकीय सुविधाओं के एकीकरण के संदर्भ में ई-एनएएम के दायरे का विस्तार करने का विचार है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और इसके लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(च) प्रस्तावित विस्तारों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनसे महाराष्ट्र में विशेषकर जलगांव जिले में रहने वाले किसानों के लिए बाजार की सुलभता बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार लाभ मिलेगा?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान):

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

विवरण

(क): 31 दिसंबर, 2024 तक राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-नाम) प्लेटफॉर्म से जुड़े कृषि बाजारों (मंडियों) का राज्यवार ब्यौरा, साथ ही व्यापार और लेन-देन के मूल्य का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

(ख): छोटे और सीमांत किसानों सहित किसानों का नामांकन बढ़ाने और ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से कृषि वस्तुओं के व्यापार में उनकी भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं। इनमें ई-नाम पोर्टल और मोबाइल ऐप (एंड्रॉयड और आईओएस प्लेटफॉर्म पर उपलब्ध) के माध्यम से किसानों द्वारा

ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण की सुविधा, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम और पंजीकरण एवं व्यापार प्रक्रिया में किसानों की सहायता के लिए टोल-फ्री नंबर 18002700224 शामिल हैं।

31 दिसंबर, 2024 तक 12.3 लाख किसान पंजीकृत हो चुके हैं, जिनमें से 3 लाख किसान महाराष्ट्र में ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से व्यापार कर रहे हैं। जलगांव जिले में, 37,903 किसानों को ई-नाम के तहत पंजीकृत किया गया है, जिनमें से 1170 किसानों ने ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से व्यापार किया है, अब तक पोर्टल पर कुल 42404 लेनदेन हुए हैं।

(ग): पिछले 03 वर्षों के दौरान ई-नाम में दर्ज अंतर-राज्यीय व्यापार की मात्रा निम्नानुसार है:-

वर्ष	व्यापार की मात्रा (क्विंटल में)
2022-23	7990.23
2023-24	179923.09
2024-25 (दिनांक 31 दिसंबर, 2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)	35956.09

ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म को लगातार बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं -

- (i) फार्मगेट मॉड्यूल किसानों को चित्र/गुणवत्ता मापदंडों के साथ अपनी उपज का लॉट-वार विवरण अपलोड करने और ई-नाम पर व्यापार के लिए बोली लगाने की सुविधा का लाभ उठाने में सक्षम बनाता है, इसके लिए उन्हें अपनी उपज को मंडियों में भौतिक रूप से लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।
- (ii) ई-नाम मोबाइल ऐप 12 भाषाओं में उपलब्ध है जो इसे अधिक सुलभ और उपयोगकर्ता के अनुकूल बनाता है।
- (iii) एफ.पी.ओ. ट्रेडिंग मॉड्यूल शुरू किया गया है जिसके तहत एफ.पी.ओ. उपज को ए.पी.एम.सी. में लाए बिना अपने संग्रह केंद्र/परिसर से अपने उत्पाद का व्यापार कर सकते हैं।

(iv) ई-एन.डब्ल्यू.आर. पर आधारित गोदामों से व्यापार की सुविधा के लिए ई-नाम में वेयरहाउस आधारित व्यापार मॉड्यूल प्रदान किया गया है।

(v) एगमार्क नेट प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ एकीकरण: किसान ई-नाम मोबाइल ऐप पर ई-नाम मंडी के साथ-साथ गैर-ई-नाम मंडी की मौजूदा वस्तुओं की कीमतों और आगमन की जानकारी मंडी में जाने से पहले ही प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

(घ) से (च): राज्य सरकार के विभागों/राज्य कृषि विपणन बोर्डों से प्राप्त अनुरोध के आधार पर, संबंधित वस्तुओं के लिए व्यापार योग्य मापदंडों को अंतिम रूप दिया जाता है। 31 दिसंबर 2024 तक, ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म पर ऑनलाइन नीलामी के लिए 221 वस्तुओं के लिए व्यापार योग्य मापदंड बनाए गए थे, जिनमें रेशम कोकून, कपास और कच्चा जूट भी शामिल हैं। यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

मौजूदा ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म को और अधिक कुशल बनाने के लिए अपग्रेड किया जा रहा है। ई-नाम 2.0 के चल रहे विकास के साथ, यह प्लेटफॉर्म न केवल अपने मौजूदा डिजिटल व्यापार संचालन को मजबूत करेगा, बल्कि विभिन्न मूल्य श्रृंखला प्रतिभागियों को शामिल करने की सुविधा भी प्रदान करेगा, जिससे उन्हें अपने संचालन को सहजता से एकीकृत करने और मूल्य श्रृंखला में वस्तुओं, सेवाओं और सूचनाओं के प्रवाह की योजना बनाने, कार्यान्वयन और प्रबंधन में सहयोग करने की अनुमति मिलेगी। ई-नाम 2.0 को एक ओपन डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में देखा जाता है जो फॉरवर्ड और बैकवर्ड के लिंकेज को सक्षम बनाता है।

31 दिसंबर, 2024 तक महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव जिले की 04 मंडियों को ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है और उक्त योजना के तहत लाभ उठाया जा रहा है।

अनुबंध

ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म पर राज्यवार मंडियों को जोड़ा गया, साथ ही व्यापार और मूल्य का विवरण भी दिया गया (आरंभ से लेकर 31 दिसंबर, 2024 तक)

राज्य		व्यापार	व्यापार का मूल्य (रुपये करोड़ में)
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	एकीकृत मंडियों की संख्या	व्यापार की मात्रा (लाख मीट्रिक टन में)	यूनिट काउन्ट में व्यापार की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की संख्या	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1	0	0	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	33	83.035	0	54,958.21
असम	3	16.90 (टन)	0	0.035
बिहार	20	0.033	1,58,700	14.444
चंडीगढ़	1	7.351	0	1,496.55
छत्तीसगढ़	20	11.876	0	2,465.61
गोवा	7	0.003	3,80,458	2.082
गुजरात	144	26.498	0	10,536
हरियाणा	108	330.938	0	1,07,045
हिमाचल प्रदेश	38	4.397	0	1,668.29
जम्मू और कश्मीर	17	1.64	26,850	1,030.68
झारखंड	19	0.321	5,269	62.312
कर्नाटक	5	2.126	0	1,565.93
केरल	6	0.007	0	2.383
मध्य प्रदेश	139	96.121	0	32,132.68
महाराष्ट्र	133	50.677	0	18,893.51
नागालैंड	19	0.01	0	4.621
ओडिशा	66	18.835	39,35,32,840	4,864.02
पुदुचेरी	2	0.506	0	187.081
पंजाब	79	40.764	0	13,341.30
राजस्थान	166	250.849	93,74,024	1,03,437.400
तमिलनाडु	157	25.895	2,53,85,503	6,764.36
तेलंगाना	57	71.007	0	25,772.89
त्रिपुरा	7	8.83(टन)	0	0.059
उत्तर प्रदेश	125	71.068	0	13,624.23
उत्तराखंड	20	7.43	0	1,175.26
पश्चिम बंगाल	18	0.858	97,100	175.604
कुल	1,410	1,102.25	42,89,60,744	4,01,220

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सीमांत किसानों को राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार प्लेटफॉर्म में

भाग लेने के लिए विस्तृत रूप से जानकारी देने के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि छोटे और सीमांत किसानों का नामांकन बढ़ाने और राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से कृषि वस्तुओं के व्यापार में उनकी भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए पोर्टल और मोबाइल ऐप के माध्यम से पंजीकरण की सुविधा, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम और पंजीकरण एवं व्यापार प्रक्रिया में किसानों की सहायता के लिए टॉल फ्री नम्बर को शामिल किया गया है।

महोदय, देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के किसानों एवं व्यापारियों के द्वारा कृषि वस्तुओं की खरीददारी हेतु भारी वाहनों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। लेकिन किसानों के भंडारण के स्थान तक भारी वाहनों को ले जाने में काफी असुविधा होती है, जिसकी वजह से उक्त वाहनों को मेन-रोड एवं हाईवे पर खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। इस कारण भारी जाम लगने की वजह से आम-जन को यातायात में काफी दिक्कतें होती हैं एवं दुर्घटनाओं की संभावनाएं बनी रहती हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के किसानों को, विशेषकर सुपौल, मधेपुरा, मधुबनी, अररिया तथा सहरसा के किसानों को अंतर्राज्यीय व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लॉजिस्टिक यानी ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधाएं किस प्रकार से मुहैया कराई जा रही हैं? माल ढुलाई से संबंधित चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा रहा है?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रश्न है, वह जो हमारी 'ई-नाम' राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार की योजना है, उससे संबंधित है। लेकिन उनकी चिंता वाजिब है। लॉजिस्टिक, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन, अनेक कठिनाईयों को उन्होंने रेखांकित किया है। मैं उनके साथ बैठूंगा, विस्तार से चर्चा करूंगा और केंद्र सरकार और बिहार सरकार मिलकर इस दिशा में जो कदम उठा सकती हैं, वे कदम हम निश्चित तौर पर उठाएंगे।

'ई-नाम' के बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि जो छोटे किसान हैं, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल किया था, उनको भी कवर करने का हमने पूरा प्रयास किया है। हमने, जो केंद्र और राज्य सरकारें हैं, उनको 'ई-नाम' का संचालन करने के लिए, स्थानीय आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए हम लोग फंड देते हैं। उन्होंने सुपौल का भी नाम लिया था, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उपज को इधर-उधर न ले जाना पड़े

और मंडी में ही 'ई-नाम' प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से किसान व्यापार कर सकें, इसलिए बिहार की 20 बाजार समितियों को हमने 'ई-नाम' प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ एकीकृत करने का काम किया है। बिहार के सुपौल और सहरसा जिलों की मंडियों के लिए भी अगर राज्य सरकार का प्रस्ताव आएगा, तो हम लोग निश्चित तौर पर उनको जोड़ने का काम करेंगे।

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तरी बिहार के सीमावर्ती जिलों के किसानों को राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार प्लेटफॉर्म में भाग लेने के लिए, विशेषकर सुपौल, मधेपुरा तथा सहरसा जिलों के किसानों को कैसे प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है? इन सभी जिलों में मक्के तथा पान की खेती बड़े स्तर पर की जाती है, जिसका उत्पादन भी बड़ी मात्रा में होता है तथा देश के विभिन्न भागों में भेजा जाता है।

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, बिहार के सुपौल और सहरसा की आपने बात की है। हम राज्य सरकार से चर्चा करके इन बाजार समितियों को, अगर 'ई-नाम' प्लेटफॉर्म से एकीकृत करने का वे प्रस्ताव देते हैं, तो निश्चित तौर पर इनको जोड़ दिया जाएगा। मैं भी बिहार सरकार से चर्चा कर लूंगा, आपके साथ भी मैं बैठ जाऊंगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ आपने मधेपुरा की बात भी की है। मधेपुरा जिले में बाजार समिति सिंहेश्वर मंडी को 'ई-नाम' प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है। मुझे बताते हुए खुशी है कि दिनांक 2.2.2025 तक सिंहेश्वर मंडी में 'ई-नाम' पोर्टल पर 412.9 मीट्रिक टन का कुल व्यापार इस प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से हुआ है। उपरोक्त मंडी में मक्का, धान, केला और सब्जियों का भी व्यापार होता है। मैं फिर से माननीय सदस्य महोदय को आश्वासित करता हूँ कि वे ठोस प्रस्ताव लेकर अगर आएंगे, तो राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार मिलकर उस पर काम करेंगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री नव चरण माझी जी, आप अपना प्रश्न शॉर्ट में पूछिएगा। 12 बजने वाले हैं, प्रश्न काल समाप्त होने वाला है।

... (व्यवधान)

11.59 hrs

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

श्री नव चरण माझी : माननीय सभापति महोदया, पिछले दिनों बिन मौसम के बरसात और ओडिशा में आए साइक्लोन से किसान भाइयों को फसल की जो हानि हुई, उससे उनको राहत देने के लिए आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी तथा ओडिशा के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में आदरणीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने जो-जो मदद की, उसके लिए मैं उनको आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रहपूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 'ई-नाम' योजना में अब तक कितनी मंडियों को जोड़ा गया है और कितना व्यापार हुआ है।

12.00 hrs

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : महोदय, ई-नाम मंडी में लगातार मंडियों को जोड़ने का प्रयत्न भारत सरकार ने किया है। 31/12/2024 तक 23 राज्यों और चार केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की 1410 मंडियों को ई-नाम प्लेटफार्म से जोड़ा गया है और ई-नाम प्लेटफार्म पर दर्ज कुल मात्रा 11.02 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन और संख्या 42.89 करोड़ है, जिसका व्यापार मूल्य लगभग चार लाख करोड़ रुपये है। यह अपने आपमें ऐतिहासिक है। अब तक, 31 दिसंबर, 2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार एक करोड़ 78 लाख किसान ई-नाम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत किये जा चुके हैं। दिनांक 31 दिसंबर, 2024 तक 20 राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की कुल 640 मंडियों ने इंटर मंडी ट्रेड में भाग लिया और कुल 16.59 लाख मीट्रिक टन का कारोबार हुआ, जिसका मूल्य 5,022 करोड़ रुपये था। धन्यवाद।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 26 to 40****EXPORT OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES*****26. SHRI A. MANI:**

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

- (a) the details of measures taken by the Government to promote the export of fruits and vegetables and the extent to which these initiatives have been successful in increasing export volumes;
- (b) the details of the States which are contributing towards export of fruits and vegetables including the major varieties exported by them;
- (c) the details of the major challenges faced by exporters of fruits and vegetables;
- (d) the manner in which the Government is addressing these challenges to improve export performance;
- (e) the details of new international markets which have been explored for the export of Indian fruits and vegetables during the last three years and the current year; and
- (f) the details of the key barriers in accessing these markets and the manner in which the Government is addressing them?

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

- (a) and (b) The Department of Commerce through Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides financial assistance to its member exporters of APEDA from across the country, for export

promotion of its Scheduled products, including for Fruits & vegetables, under Agriculture and Processed Foods Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA for the 15th Finance Commission Cycle (2021-22 to 2025-26) in following three broad areas:

- i. Scheme for infrastructure Development- Financial assistance for setting up of packhouse facilities with packing / grading lines, pre-cooling unit with cold storage and refrigerated transportation etc., cable system for handling of crops like banana, pre-shipment treatment facilities such as irradiation, vapor heat treatment, hot water dip treatment and common infrastructure facilities, reefer vans and missing gap in the existing infrastructure of individual exporters.
- ii. Scheme for Quality Development –Financial assistance for purchase of laboratory testing equipment, installation of quality management system, handheld devices for capturing farm level coordinates for traceability and testing of water, soil, residues and pesticides etc.
- iii. Scheme for Market Promotion- The assistance covers participation of exporters in international trade fairs, organizing buyer seller meets and developing packaging standards for new products and upgrading the existing packaging standards.

The details of financial assistance guidelines are available at APEDA Website www.apeda.gov.in under the “Scheme” tab.

As a result of these initiatives, there has been a growth of 47.3%, in the volume of exports of fruits and vegetables between the period 2019-20 to 2023-24. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement – I**.

The Government maintains the record of total exports of fruits and vegetables from India. The export figures of States are compiled on the basis of the State-of-Origin code reported by the exporters in the shipping bills. Thus, the state wise data of exports of Fruits and vegetables is not available as the same is not validated by DGCI&S. However, the major states producing Fruits and vegetables are Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Karnataka. The data of exports (variety-wise) is only available for Mangoes and Onions, for which details are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(c) and (d) Some of the major challenges faced by exporters of fruits and vegetables are related to high logistics cost, inadequate infrastructure, fragmented supply chains, gaps in transportation, packaging, cold chain and storage facilities for horticultural product exports, restrictions imposed by importing countries and global uncertainties.

The Government has taken several measures to overcome these challenges and constraints. Some of the major measures are as under:

- Department of Commerce is closely working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) and Ministry of Food Processing Industries to address gaps in supply chain and development of cold chain infrastructure, catering to Fruits and vegetables.
- The Government is focusing on exploring new potential markets for identified focus products and closely working with MoA&FW for getting market access.

- To overcome logistic constraints, regular meetings are held with other concerned Ministries to take up issues faced by exporters. Further, sea protocols are being developed for potential fresh fruits and vegetables to enable exports to distant markets at competitive fares.
- Non-Tariff barriers and import restrictions are addressed through bilateral discussions between the concerned trading partner country and unresolved issues are also taken up at the WTO, wherever possible.

(e) In FY 2023-24, India's exports of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables reached 123 countries. In the last 3 years, Indian fresh produce entered 17 new markets, some of which are Brazil, Georgia, Uganda, Papua New Guinea, Czech Republic, Uganda, Ghana etc. This has been achieved through a host of measures such as participation in international trade fairs, actively pursuing market access negotiations, organizing buyer seller meets etc.

Department of Commerce is working in close coordination with the MoA&FW in prioritizing agriculture products for market access negotiations to reach new markets. As a result, India has achieved new market access in following commodities in the last three years:

- Indian Potatoes and Onions in Serbia
- Baby corn and fresh banana in Canada
- Pomegranate arils in Australia, USA, Serbia, and New Zealand
- Whole pomegranates in Australia via Irradiation treatment

(f) The barriers in accessing new markets differ from product to product and are dynamic in nature. Some of the major barriers in accessing new markets for fruits & vegetables are:

- Long geographic distance from India raising the costs of logistics.
- Delay in grant of market access by importing countries for certain products.
- Stringent Phyto-sanitary requirements imposed by some importing countries.
- Delay in registration of enterprises in certain countries.

To address the above issues, various steps are being taken by the Department of Commerce:

- For expand market access to our products, MoA&FW & APEDA have identified key products and key countries for intensifying market access negotiations.
- Development of Sea protocols for horticulture products to reduce logistic expenses and to enable larger volume of exports.
- Regular follow up with the counterpart authorities of importing countries with support of our Missions abroad for registration of facilities and market access negotiations.
- For meeting stringent Phyto-sanitary requirements, setting up of traceability system and a system of farmer and facility registration.

STATEMENT-I

Export data of fruits and vegetables in last five years										
Country: All										
Product: Fresh Fruits & Vegetables										
	Value In USD Million					Qty In Thousand MT				
Products	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Fresh Fruits & Vegetables	1,282.43	1,342.13	1,527.63	1,635.95	1,814.58	2,659.48	3,148.08	3,376.25	4,335.68	3,911.95
Source: DGCIS										

Growth in terms of Volume in the last five years =47.30%

Growth in terms of Value in the last five years= 41.50 %

STATEMENT-II

India's Export of Mango and Onion to World (By Variety)											
Product	Variety	USD Million					Qty in MT				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Mango	Other Mangoes	0.00	25.42	23.48	33.26	36.18	0.00	15795.09	17448.90	17257.28	23786.16
	Kesar	0.00	2.92	6.91	4.97	11.25	0.00	983.73	2319.08	1749.97	3787.01
	Alphonso (Hapus)	0.00	6.08	10.09	7.84	8.68	0.00	3195.86	5994.86	2829.76	2673.39
	Banganapalli	0.00	1.46	3.01	2.00	3.20	0.00	830.55	1674.04	856.91	1081.68
	Chausa	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.24	0.00	40.98	25.64	19.72	488.26
	Langda	0.00	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.19	0.00	48.99	122.16	70.02	81.94
	Dasheri	0.00	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.17	0.00	49.50	75.92	34.70	75.54
	Totapuri	0.00	0.07	0.17	0.20	0.16	0.00	47.47	151.01	116.60	91.95
	Mallika	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.00	41.40	61.16	28.81	38.17
	Mangoes , Fresh/Dried,	56.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49658.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Mangoes	56.11	36.20	44.07	48.54	60.14	49658.68	21033.57	27872.77	22963.77	32104.10
Onion	Other Onions Fresh of Chilled	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	434.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1606683.97
	Rose Onions Fresh of Chilled	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110755.38

	Onions, Fresh/Chilled	324.20	378.49	460.56	561.38	0.00	1149896.84	1578016.57	1537496.85	2525258.35	0.00
	Total Onions	324.20	378.49	460.56	561.38	473.72	1149896.84	1578016.57	1537496.85	2525258.35	1717439.35
	Source: DGCIS										
	Note :- ITC HS Code with (*) mark of the Commodity is either dropped or re-allocated										

WTO RESTRICTIONS ON MSP*** 27. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to protect small farmers from WTO-imposed restrictions on MSP and subsidies, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken to safeguard India's Public Distribution System (PDS) from WTO challenges;
- (c) whether alternative trade policies or agreements have been explored to shield Indian agriculture from global competition and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the budget allocated for subsidies, MSP and trade negotiations along with their impact on small farmers' income during the last five years?

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

(a) to (d): The Government has taken several steps to protect the interest of the farmers including small farmers in the context of WTO provisions on domestic support and subsidies.

Agriculture being a State Subject, the State Governments adopt appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures, budgetary support and various schemes/ programmes. The various

schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for enhancing the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to the farmers. Enhanced budgetary provisions have been made to facilitate the efforts of the Government.

Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) to ensure that farmers receive remunerative prices for their produce, thereby encouraging greater investment and production. Since 2018-19, Government has been fixing MSP with the minimum return of 50% over all India weighted average cost of production. The total MSP value paid to farmers from 2019-20 to 2023-24 is as under:

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
MSP value paid to farmers (Amount in Rs. Crore)	2,55,949	2,80,167	2,73,092	2,37,492	2,48,960

In year 2024-25 (till 26.01.2025), 22,48,725 and 76,84,886 number of farmers benefitted by procuring of wheat and paddy, respectively.

Financial support for farmers including small farmers is also provided through schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) and the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM KISAN), ensuring continued government procurement and food distribution while adhering to WTO guidelines.

During the Rabi 2023-24 season, under PM-AASHA, 6.41 lakh metric tones of pulses of Rs.4,820 crore of MSP value were procured from 2.75 lakh farmers which included procurement of 2.49 lakh metric tones of Masoor, 43,000 metric tones of Chana and 3.48 Lakh metric tones of Moong at MSP to support the farmers. Similarly, 12.19 lakh metric tones of Oilseeds of Rs. 6,900 crore of MSP value were procured from 5.29 lakh farmers.

India has proactively employed a combination of trade policies such as the recent increase in import duty on edible oils, removal of export duty from rice and onion, agricultural reforms such as National Agriculture Market (eNAM), and schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), etc. to improve the competitiveness of its agriculture by balancing domestic needs, and international commitments. India has aimed to protect its farmers, ensure food security, and maintain a sustainable agricultural sector in a globalized economy. India has also been engaging in Free Trade Agreements (bilateral and regional) to promote and diversify agricultural exports while protecting its agricultural interests. These agreements often have provisions that ensure flexibility in agricultural subsidies, provide safeguards, or enable the imposition of tariffs on agricultural products.

The Central Government expenditure on food and fertilizer subsidies and Central Government expenditure on Agri & Allied Activities during 2020-21 to 2024-25 are as follows:

(Amount in Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Fertilizer Subsidy	Food Subsidy	Agriculture and Allied Activities
1	2020-21 (Actual)	1,27,922	5,41,330	1,34,420
2	2021-22 (Actual)	1,53,758	2,88,969	1,43,317
3	2022-23 (Actual)	2,51,339	2,72,802	1,25,875
4	2023-24 (RE)	1,88,894	2,12,332	1,40,533
5	2024-25 (BE)	1,64,000	2,05,250	1,51,851

Source: Budget Document 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25

Implementation of various schemes has yielded remarkable results towards augmenting the income of the farmers. The Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) is carried out by the National Statistical Organization (NSO) at certain intervals. The last available estimates on income of agricultural household are based on the Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during 77th round (January – December 2019). As per the survey, estimated average monthly income per agricultural household as obtained from NSS 70th round (2012-13) and NSS 77th round (2018-19) was Rs. 6,426 and Rs. 10,218, respectively.

As per the World Trade Organisation (WTO)'s Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), all the Members can provide Market Price Support (MPS) which includes procurement of crops by Government at Applied Administered Prices i.e. Minimum Support Price (MSP) in case of India. Such support is required to be notified to the WTO on an annual basis. Further, it needs to be ensured that being a developing country member the product-specific support should be

within the de-minimis limit i.e., 10% of the Value of Production of the respective crop. Similar de-minimis limit of 10% also applies to the non-product specific support across the agriculture sector.

The Public Stockholding (PSH) programmes for food security purposes for specified crops presently get covered under a 'Peace Clause', prescribed in the WTO's Bali Ministerial Decision (2013) popularly known as 'Bali Peace Clause' which allows exceeding the product-specific de-minimis limit by developing country Members, subject to certain conditions.

निम्न गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों की बिक्री

28. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रामटेक संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में विगत अनेक वर्षों से कृषि उत्पादन के लिए निम्न गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों की बिक्री के कारण किसानों को समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

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

(ग) क्या निम्न गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों की बिक्री के कारण किसानों को एक वर्ष में दो से तीन बार बीज और बुवाई का खर्च वहन करना पड़ता है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन पर वित्तीय बोझ बढ़ता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई सुधारात्मक कदम उठा रही है; और

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

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान):

(क) और (ख): जी नहीं

महाराष्ट्र के कृषि विभाग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, रामटेक संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं देखी गई है।

(ग) से (ड): दो बार/तीन बार बीज बोने से किसानों पर बीज की लागत का अतिरिक्त बोझ पड़ने की किसी घटना की जानकारी नहीं मिली है। इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र राज्य बीज निगम लिमिटेड, अकोला (एमएस) पिछले कई वर्षों से रामटेक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित नागपुर जिले में विभिन्न फसलों के प्रमाणित बीज उपलब्ध करा रहा है। आपूर्ति किए गए बीज महाराष्ट्र राज्य बीज प्रमाणन एजेंसी द्वारा विधिवत प्रमाणित 'भारतीय न्यूनतम बीज प्रमाणन मानक' के अनुसार क्वालिफाईड हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के तहत आवासों का लक्ष्य

*29. श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री तापिर गाव:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के तहत 2024-25 के लक्ष्यों के भाग के रूप में दस लाख आवासों की मंजूरी देने का कोई लक्ष्य रखा है और यदि हां, तो देश में ग्रामीण विकास और गरीबी उन्मूलन पर इसके संभावित प्रभाव सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) झारखंड के हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, हरियाणा के भिवानी और महेंद्रगढ़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, ओडिशा के नबरंगपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, बिहार के वाल्मिकी नगर तथा महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले सहित देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में निर्धारित लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या देश में विशेष रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ में स्थानीय स्तर पर आवंटित संसाधनों के दुरुपयोग की निगरानी और रोकथाम के लिए कोई तंत्र मौजूद है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा और उनकी स्थिति क्या है;

(ड) क्या सरकार ने विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के तहत कोई आवास स्वीकृत किए हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और बिहार के वाल्मिकी नगर और महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले सहित राज्यवार कुल कितने आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान):

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 'सभी के लिए आवास' के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय 1 अप्रैल, 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, ताकि मार्च 2029 तक 4.95 करोड़ पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को बुनियादी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा सके। दिनांक 29.01.2025 तक की स्थिति अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 3.79 करोड़ आवासों का संचयी लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया है, जिनमें से 3.28 करोड़ आवासों को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और 2.69 करोड़ आवासों का निर्माण पूर्ण हो चुका है।

केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त आवासों के निर्माण के लिए "वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना- ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के कार्यान्वयन" के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दी है। मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान 18 राज्यों अर्थात् असम, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, ओडिशा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक को **84,37,139** आवासों का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया है। इन 84,37,139 आवासों में से **46,56,765** आवासों का लक्ष्य दिसंबर, 2024 और जनवरी 2025 के महीनों में 9 राज्यों असम, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटक को आवंटित किया गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान आवंटित लक्ष्य और स्वीकृत आवासों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण - I** में दिया गया है।

पीएमएवाई-जी योजना ने किफायती आवास की पहुंच में सुधार करके ग्रामीण भारत पर महत्वपूर्ण सकारात्मक प्रभाव डाला है और इसने ग्रामीण आवास परिदृश्य को बदलने, गरीबी कम

करने, जीवन स्तर में सुधार करने और ग्रामीण भारत में सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। पीएमएवाई-जी की योजना का मूल्यांकन विभिन्न स्वतंत्र संस्थानों जैसे राष्ट्रीय सार्वजनिक वित्त एवं नीति संस्थान, नीति आयोग, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज संस्थान आदि के माध्यम से भी किया गया है।

(ख) मंत्रालय इस योजना के अंतर्गत आवासों की स्वीकृति एवं निर्माण पूरा करने की गति बढ़ाने तथा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठा रहा है। इनमें से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं:

- I. राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को लक्ष्यों का समय पर आवंटन
- II. योजना की निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण के लिए पीएमएवाई-जी विश्लेषणात्मक डैशबोर्ड का शुभारंभ।
- III. नवीनतम आईटी उपकरणों और प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग करके आवासों की मंजूरी और निर्माण पूरा होने तक की सूक्ष्म निगरानी।
- IV. माननीय मंत्री, सचिव और उप महानिदेशक द्वारा नियमित समीक्षा
- V. उन आवासों को पूरा करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना जिनके लिए निधियों की तीसरी या दूसरी किस्त जारी की गई है
- VI. उच्च लक्ष्य वाले राज्यों की अलग समीक्षा
- VII. राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार समय पर निधि जारी करना
- VIII. पीएमएवाई-जी के भूमिहीन लाभार्थियों को भूमि उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ निरंतर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई

झारखंड के हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों, हरियाणा के भिवानी और महेंद्रगढ़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों, ओडिशा के नबरंगपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, बिहार के वाल्मीकि नगर और महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले में योजना की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

[इकाई संख्या में]

राज्य/संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र/जिले का नाम		राज्य द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	स्वीकृत आवास
बिहार	पश्चिमी चंपारण*	1,85,938	1,66,617
हरियाणा	भिवानी	1,487	1,057
	महेन्द्रगढ़	2,314	856
झारखंड	रामगढ़	30,320	22,479
	हजारीबाग	76,905	58,787
महाराष्ट्र	पालगढ़	99,786	85,357
ओडिशा	नबरंगपुर	1,36,702	1,36,374

* वाल्मीकि नगर के अंतर्गत आता है

(ग) और (घ) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के कार्यान्वयन के लिए फ्रेमवर्क (एफएफआई) के अनुसार, विभिन्न प्रशासनिक स्तरों अर्थात् ग्राम पंचायत, ब्लॉक, जिला और राज्य में एक शिकायत निवारण तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है। शिकायतों का निवारण शिकायतकर्ता की संतुष्टि अनुसार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक स्तर पर राज्य सरकार का एक अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जाता है। प्रत्येक स्तर पर नामित अधिकारी को शिकायत/परिवाद प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 15 दिनों की अवधि के भीतर शिकायत /परिवाद का निवारण करना होता है।

विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त हो रही अनियमितताओं की शिकायतों के अलावा, जनता द्वारा केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीग्राम्स) पोर्टल (pgportal.gov.in) पर भी शिकायतें दर्ज की जा सकती हैं। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में सीपीग्राम्स अथवा किसी अन्य माध्यम से प्राप्त शिकायतों को निवारण के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को भेजा जाता है। इसके अलावा, राज्य स्तर पर एकीकृत शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली और सीएम हेल्पलाइन जैसे तंत्र भी शिकायत निवारण के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। निधियों के दुरुपयोग से संबंधित अनियमितताओं और शिकायतों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत निधियों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए, लाभार्थियों को आधार आधारित भुगतान प्रणाली / प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से निर्माण लिंकड किस्तों

में सीधे उनके बैंक खाते / डाकघर खाते में सहायता राशि प्रदान की जाती है। आवास के निर्माण के हर निश्चित चरण में, लाभार्थी के साथ आवास की भू-संदर्भित और समय-मुद्रांकित की गई तस्वीर ली जाती है।

(ड) और (च) पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत पिछले 5 वर्षों में बिहार के वाल्मीकि नगर और महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले में दिए गए लक्ष्यों और स्वीकृत आवासों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान आवंटित लक्ष्य, स्वीकृत आवासों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

[इकाई संख्या में]

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित लक्ष्य	स्वीकृत आवास
1	असम	5,59,951	1,64,212
2	बिहार	7,90,648	2,54,549
3	छत्तीसगढ़	11,65,315	6,79,283
4	गुजरात	2,99,011	2,23,570
5	हरियाणा	77,058	1,673
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	92,364	69,305
7	झारखंड	4,19,947	90,507
8	केरल	1,97,759	29,997
9	मध्य प्रदेश	11,89,690	3,68,713
10	महाराष्ट्र	19,66,767	12,25,412
11	मणिपुर	7,000	0
12	ओडिशा	1,24,304	1,03,790

13	पंजाब	63,985	25,029
14	राजस्थान	4,98,468	1,61,523
15	तमिलनाडु	2,10,623	16,030
16	उत्तर प्रदेश	70,834	44,297
17	आंध्र प्रदेश	684	505
18	कर्नाटक	7,02,731	99,621
	कुल	84,37,139	35,58,016

विवरण - II

दिनांक 01.04.2016 से 30.01.2025 तक पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत अनियमितताओं और निधि के दुरुपयोग से संबंधित शिकायतों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

राज्य का नाम	पिछला शेष	उक्त अवधि के दौरान प्राप्त	उक्त अवधि के दौरान लंबित	उक्त अवधि के दौरान निपटान किया गया
अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	0	2	0	2
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	2	0	2
असम	0	274	0	274
बिहार	0	451	2	449
चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0
छत्तीसगढ़	0	28	1	27
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0
दमन और दीव	0	0	0	0
दिल्ली	0	8	0	8
गोवा	0	0	0	0
गुजरात	0	8	0	8
हरियाणा	0	7	1	6
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	5	2	3
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	10	0	10
झारखंड	0	68	2	66

कर्नाटक	0	2	0	2
केरल	0	2	0	2
लद्दाख	0	0	0	0
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0
मध्य प्रदेश	0	327	2	325
महाराष्ट्र	0	74	1	73
मणिपुर	0	1	0	1
मेघालय	0	1	0	1
मिजोरम	0	0	0	0
नागालैंड	0	0	0	0
ओडिशा	0	79	0	79
पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0
पंजाब	0	10	0	10
राजस्थान	0	55	0	55
सिक्किम	0	0	0	0
तमिलनाडु	0	84	0	84
तेलंगाना	0	3	0	3
त्रिपुरा	0	1	0	1
उत्तर प्रदेश	0	824	3	821
उत्तराखंड	0	16	0	16
पश्चिम बंगाल	0	59	0	59
कुल	0	2401	14	2387

विवरण - III

पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत पिछले 5 वर्षों में बिहार के वाल्मीकि नगर और महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले में दिए गए लक्ष्यों और स्वीकृत आवासों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

[इकाई संख्या में]

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	मंत्रालय द्वारा आबंटित लक्ष्य	स्वीकृत आवास*
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	17,326	32,168
2	असम	21,39,258	18,05,777
3	बिहार	20,34,039	19,20,093
4	छत्तीसगढ़	14,02,124	9,18,612
5	गोवा	0	95

6	गुजरात	5,93,301	5,23,799
7	हरियाणा	85,506	10,417
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,13,445	89,742
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,48,970	2,64,804
10	झारखंड	11,62,205	8,54,438
11	केरल	2,10,855	47,570
12	मध्य प्रदेश	29,62,878	23,68,362
13	महाराष्ट्र	26,00,648	20,22,034
14	मणिपुर	89,955	91,649
15	मेघालय	1,50,140	1,54,657
16	मिजोरम	21,867	23,452
17	नागालैंड	38,691	44,588
18	ओडिशा	12,00,621	12,85,100
19	पंजाब	79,688	42,738
20	राजस्थान	10,86,749	8,20,523
21	सिक्किम	321	320
22	तमिलनाडु	4,64,231	3,72,070
23	त्रिपुरा	3,28,240	3,28,954
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	22,39,301	22,16,265
25	उत्तराखंड	56,630	56,039
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	21,51,508	22,14,956
27	अंडमान और निकोबार	2,492	2,211
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली	5,941	5,970
29	लक्षद्वीप	0	0
30	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,79,594	1,81,227
31	कर्नाटक	7,81,949	2,16,561
32	लद्दाख	1,576	1,776
	कुल	2,24,50,049	1,89,16,967

*लक्ष्य वर्ष से पृथक

राज्य	ज़िला	राज्य द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य	स्वीकृत आवास
बिहार	पश्चिमी चंपारण	76,162	74,220
महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	74,386	62,041

FARMER PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS

*30. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing any policy initiatives to support Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) throughout the country, if so, the details thereof including the agencies tasked with these initiatives and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of specific programmes that are being put in place to strengthen market linkages for FPOs and assist them along with the work done under the same;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to increase financial assistance or subsidies for FPOs to enhance their operational capabilities, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of measures being considered to promote private sector investment in FPOs including potential partnerships and funding opportunities along with the agencies facilitating these efforts; and

(e) the details of the FPOs registered in Jhalawar-Baran Constituency of Rajasthan along with the subsidies or financial assistance being provided by the Government indicating the agencies responsible for these programmes?

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

(a): The Government of India is implementing Central Sector Scheme for “Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)”, to form and promote 10,000 new FPOs with a total budgetary outlay of Rs.6865 crores. The scheme was launched in 2020. It aims to collective’s farmers in order to enhance bargaining power, leverage economies of scale, reduce cost of production and enhancing farmers’ incomes through aggregation of their agricultural produce.

Formation and Promotion of FPOs is being done through 14 Implementing Agencies (IAs) which have engaged Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) and Value Chain Organizations (VCOs) to form and provide professional handholding support to FPOs for a period of 5 years. As on 31.12.2024, 9268 FPOs have been registered.

FPOs are provided financial assistance upto Rs.18 lakh per FPO over 3 years. Matching equity grant upto Rs. 2,000 per farmer member of FPO upto a limit of Rs.15 lakh per FPO and a credit guarantee facility upto Rs.2 crore of project loan per FPO from eligible lending institution are also available under the scheme.

Government is also implementing Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) scheme for development of certified organic production clusters in value chain mode. As on 31.12.2024, 434 FPOs have been registered.

(b): Under the 10,000 FPOs scheme, the CBBOs are providing support for market linkages with buyers/ processors etc as may be necessary to ensure long-term sustainability of FPOs. Further, FPOs are exposed to the different marketing opportunities available outside traditional mandi system or local markets to access the wider geographies and fetch remunerative prices through digital platforms. Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) and Government e Marketplace (GeM) platforms are available to FPOs. So far, 7901 FPOs were on boarded on ONDC and 216 FPOs on GeM portal. Further, 4362 FPOs have been onboarded on e-NAM platform. FPOs are also facilitated to participate in melas and exhibitions to connect directly with buyers and exhibit their produce and products.

(c): FPOs can also avail financial assistance from various schemes of Government of India viz., Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) for promotion of organic farming and natural farming, Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Scheme and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

(d): Industries are supporting FPOs in input dealerships, procurement of whole-sale agro produce and marketing of processed commodities. Under 10,000 FPOs scheme, Value Chain organizations (VCOs) are forming and promoting FPOs without taking CBBO cost. These VCOs are ensuring appropriate processing and assured market linkage opportunities to FPOs.

(e): 43 FPOs are registered under 10,000 FPOs scheme in Jhalawar- Baran Constituency of Rajasthan and so far, Rs 5.31 crores have been released to said FPOs. Implementing agency (IAs) wise details of FPOs formed and fund released to FPOs in Jhalawar-Baran Constituency of Rajasthan under the 10,000 FPOs scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

IAs wise details of FPOs registered and fund released to FPOs in Jhalawar-Baran Constituency of Rajasthan under the 10,000 FPOs scheme

Name of Implementing Agency (IA)	Name of Block	No. of FPOs formed & promoted by IA	Total Fund Released to FPO (In Rs Lakhs)
Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC)	Anta	3	351.9
	Baran	3	
	Chhabra	3	
	Chhipabarod	3	
	Mangrol	2	
	Kishanganj	3	
	Atru	1	

	Shahbad	2	
	Khanpur	1	
	Bakani	1	
	Aklera	1	
	Pirawa HQ Sunel	1	
	Dag	1	
	Bhawanimandi	1	
Foundation for Development of Rural Value Chains (FDRVC (MoRD-NRLM)	Manoharthana	1	66.24
	Jhalarapatan	1	
	Pirawa HQ Sunel	2	
	Shahbad	1	
	Atru	1	
National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED)	Kishanganj	1	71.64
	Atru	1	
	Shahbad	1	
	Bhawanimandi	1	
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	Bakani	1	41.7
	Dag	1	
	Jhalarapatan	1	
	Manoharthana	1	
	Pirawa HQ Sunel	1	
	Aklera	1	
	Khanpur	1	
Total		43	531.48

ASSISTANCE UNDER ODOP SCHEME

***31. DR. C. M. RAMESH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified Etikoppaka Lacquerware Toys from Anakapalli district of Andhra Pradesh under One District One Product (ODOP) Scheme with an objective of branding, promoting, efficient supply chain management, marketing, etc., if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of assistance, financial and other help that the Government has provided to artisans and units of Etikoppaka toys since inclusion under ODOP scheme;
- (c) the details of funds approved, sanctioned, released and spent on the above since inclusion of Etikoppaka toys under ODOP scheme, year-wise; and
- (d) whether any special help/assistance is provided to Geographical Indication (GI) tagged products such as Etikoppaka toys by the Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): ODOP is not a scheme but an initiative to promote the products from each district of the country. Under ODOP initiative, products are identified by the respective States/Union Territories (UTs), and the finalized list is communicated to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) by the concerned departments of the States/UTs.

In the case of Anakapalli district, Andhra Pradesh, Etikoppaka Lacquerware Toys have been designated as the primary product under the ODOP initiative.

Under ODOP initiative, efforts to enhance branding, promoting, efficient supply chain management, marketing focus on:

1. Establishing recognition via exhibitions and trade fairs for district specific products domestically and internationally.
2. Developing a unique identity that highlights the cultural and traditional value of products.
3. Facilitating links between producers, buyers, and retailers.
4. Utilizing digital platforms, e-commerce, and trade fairs to maximize visibility and sale of ODOP products.

(b) and (c): ODOP is not a scheme but an initiative only. There is no financial assistance provided by DPIIT under the initiative. The details of other assistance provided to the artisans and units of Etikoppaka toys by DPIIT is mentioned below:

1. **Design Sensitization Workshop:** The ODOP Initiative in collaboration with NID (National Institute of Design) is conducting design workshops on product development, product diversification and market trends to bridge the skill gap amongst the artisans and producers. 30+ design

sensitization workshops have been conducted across different States/UTs.

- 2-days design sensitization workshop has also been conducted for the artisans of Etikoppaka Toys at Anakapalli enabling them to explore new designs and market trends.

2. **GeM Onboarding:** A dedicated storefront has been created on Government e-Market place (GeM) for ODOP. The purpose of the storefront is to enable direct procurement of ODOP products for gifting/ office use by various line ministries, government bodies, and foreign missions abroad. 500+ ODOP categories are currently live on the marketplace including 52 product category from Andhra Pradesh and 12 live products for Etikoppaka toys from Anakapalli.

3. The **ODOP catalogue** is a collection of 1000+ products that are indigenous to India. The catalogue covers a wide range of products such as Fragrances and Essential Oils, Spirits, Tea and Coffee, Gems and Jewellery, Silk and Shawls. The catalogue includes the Etikoppaka Toys from Anakapalli as well which helps in promoting these indigenous products and increasing their visibility.

4. **Product Showcase at National and International platforms:** ODOP Products including Etikoppaka Toys were exhibited at various national and international events and exhibitions including India International Trade Fair, New Delhi from 14th -27th Nov, 2024, Aatmanirbhar Bharat

Utsav, New Delhi from 3rd Jan 2024, Bharat Tex, New Delhi from 26th – 29th February, 2024, ASEAN-India Millet Festival (22-26 November 2023) in Jakarta, Indonesia and many more.

5. **ODOP Awards:** ODOP Awards have been constituted under DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industries to recognize the extraordinary efforts of Districts, States, and the Indian Mission in the promotion of ODOP products. This encourages state government and district administration to support ODOP artisans through various state and central schemes and promote their products across multiple platforms.
6. **E- Commerce Platform:** Etikoppaka Toys are also available on online platforms such as Amazon- ODOP Bazar, Flipkart and on state developed e-commerce website under the brand name of 'LEPAKSHI'.

Additionally, Government of Andhra Pradesh under APHDC Ltd. (Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited) has also taken steps for marketing of Etikoppaka Toys through its 19 Lepakshi showrooms under the brand name of 'LEPAKSHI'. State has also ensured participation of Etikoppaka Toys in 34 Thematic Exhibitions and 4 Gandhi Shilp Bazars for promotion and marketing of Toys.

(d): All the measures taken to promote the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative such as Capacity Building Trainings, Promotional events and exhibitions, e-commerce onboarding, buyer seller meets etc. also include the

promotion of Geographical Indication (GI) tagged products listed under ODOP. There are 658 GI tagged products in India, out of which 262 products are ODOP products. Several initiatives have been taken by Government of India for promotion of GI tagged products such as awareness workshop on Geographical Indications, advertising and publicity campaigns, engagement with States & UTs for capacity building and hand holding of GI producers, participation in national and international trade fairs. ODOP initiative is also actively engaged with Indian missions abroad for outreach of ODOP products including GI products.

COMMITTEE FOR LEGAL GUARANTEE TO MSP

***32. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA**

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

- (a) whether the Committee constituted for providing legal guarantee to MSP for agricultural produces has submitted its report to the Government;
- (b) if so, the details along with the salient features thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons for delay;
- (d) whether the Government would bring a legislation to ensure legal guarantee of MSP to farmers of the country;
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the timeline fixed for the same; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (f): The Government has constituted a Committee in July, 2022 vide notification dated 18-07-2022 which consists of representatives of farmers, Central Government, adequate representation of State Governments, eminent Agriculture Economists & Scientists etc. The Committee is to make suggestions so as to make Minimum Support Price (MSP) more effective and transparent; to promote natural farming; to change crop pattern keeping in mind the changing needs of the country. Since its inception, the committee has been holding regular meetings to deliberate on these key issues and develop actionable recommendations..

DIGITAL PAYMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT WORK

33. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government is taking steps that all panchayats in the country will mandatorily use digital payments for development work and revenue collection and they will be declared Unified Payments Interface (UPI) enabled, if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that ninety eight percent of the panchayats had already started UPI based payments and payments to panchayats will now be made digitally and payments in cheques and cash have almost been stopped and if so, the details and present status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions/advisory to panchayats since 2014 to hold meetings with service providers and vendors and task has been given to panchayats to choose appropriate service providers and finalise vendors, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether panchayats have also been directed to choose a single vendor which covers the whole area and if so, the details thereof and progress made in this regard so far?

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

(a) and (b) In consonance with the vision of Digital India, Ministry has launched eGramSwaraj, an accounting application to simplify work of the Panchayats, including planning, accounting and budgeting. Further, to ensure better financial management of PRIs for enhancing transparency & accountability in maintenance of accounts, the eGramSwaraj has been integrated with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) to enable the Panchayats to make real time online payments to the vendors/service providers. The progress made under eGramSwaraj including Andhra Pradesh for the year 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Further, Ministry has been encouraging the adoption of online payment methods, including the UPI-based digital payment methods in the Panchayati Raj Institutions for revenue collection as well as for collection of fees for the Services delivered by the respective Panchayats across States/UTs. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, it has been reported by the State that all the Gram Panchayats have been made UPI-enabled. Rollout status as

received from the States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh, is given in the enclosed

Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The States/ UTs have been advised to utilize/ leverage the services of authorized Payment Service Providers, Payment Banks, and Third-Party Payment Applications (TPAPs) recognized by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) for deployment of UPI based solutions in the Panchayats. National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) has also been requested to extend requisite technical/ handholding support to the State Panchayati Raj Departments/ Panchayats with the UPI rollout through their State teams.

STATEMENT-I

Adoption of eGramSwaraj at Panchayat level during FY 2024-25

S. No	State Name	Total Number of Village Panchayats & Equivalent	Village Panchayat onboard	Village Panchayats & Equivalent with Online Payment	Total Number of Block Panchayats	Block Panchayat onboard	Block Panchayats with Online Payment	Total Number of Zila Panchayats	Zila Panchayat onboard	Zila Panchayats with Online Payment
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	13328	13296	12907	660	660	639	13	13	13
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2108	2106	185	0	0	0	25	25	7
3	ASSAM	2662	2197	2170	191	191	185	30	29	27
4	BIHAR	8054	8054	8044	534	534	529	38	38	38
5	CHHATTISGARH	11596	11594	11503	146	146	146	27	27	27
6	GOA	191	191	89	0	0	0	2	2	2
7	GUJARAT	14656	14594	13666	248	248	248	33	33	33
8	HARYANA	6225	6221	5829	143	143	131	22	22	22
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3615	3614	3509	81	81	80	12	12	12
10	JHARKHAND	4345	4345	4317	264	264	262	24	24	23

11	KARNATAKA	5954	5954	5935	238	232	117	31	31	28
12	KERALA	941	941	940	152	152	152	14	14	14
13	MADHYA PR ADESH	23011	23009	22973	313	313	310	52	52	52
14	MAHARASH TRA	27911	27834	26268	351	351	302	34	34	34
15	MANIPUR	3180	161	120	0	0	0	12	6	4
16	MEGHALAY A	6817	0	0	2241	0	0	3	3	0
17	MIZORAM	842	842	832	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	NAGALAND	1289	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	ODISHA	6794	6794	6792	314	314	314	30	30	30
20	PUNJAB	13237	13222	9173	152	151	110	22	22	19
21	RAJASTHAN	11211	11206	10739	361	353	351	33	33	33
22	SIKKIM	199	199	194	0	0	0	6	6	6
23	TAMIL NADU	12525	12525	12518	388	388	388	36	36	36
24	TELANGANA	12771	12768	12628	540	540	498	32	32	32
25	TRIPURA	1194	1176	1162	75	75	75	9	9	8
26	UTTARAKHA ND	7795	7794	7729	95	95	95	13	13	13
27	UTTAR PRA DESH	57691	57691	57596	826	826	821	75	75	75
28	WEST BENG AL	3339	3339	3338	345	345	345	22	21	21
Total		263481	251853	241156	8658	6402	6098	650	642	609

STATEMENT-II

UPI rollout: State-wise Status

S. No.	State Name	Meeting with Service Providers	Selection of Vendor	Rollout of UPI
1	Andhra Pradesh	Conducted	Finalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPI based Revenue Collection system has been launched in all Gram Panchayats of Andhra Pradesh. The SBI, UBI, HDFC and IDBI banks have been onboarded for UPI & QR-based payment from 15.08.2023 onwards. The status of is as follows. No. of GPs:- 13325 No. of GPs where UPI is enabled: 13325 No. of PoS machines positioned: 5032 In some Gram Panchayats located in hilly/forest/tribal areas where the signals/connectivity is not yet established the

				revenue collection is being done through cash.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Conducted	Finalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SBI has been appointed for UPI enablement Zila Panchayat has been UPI enabled, GPs UPI enablement is in progress
3	Assam	Conducted	Finalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panchayats were instructed to obtain QR code from respective Banks and display them in the offices 2147 Panchayats are UPI enabled in Assam
4	Bihar	Conducted	Bank / Service provider finalization is still in progress	
5	Chhattisgarh	Conducted	Bank / Service provider finalization is still in progress	
6	Goa	Conducted	In Progress	
7	Gujarat	Conducted	All GPS have their local bank QR code in place.	14181 Gram Panchayat are enabled with QR code powered by the local bank that GP is implemented since last 6 month.
8	Haryana	Conducted	In Progress	
9	Himachal Pradesh	Conducted	Bank / Service provider finalization in progress	
10	Jharkhand	Conducted	Bank / Service provider finalization in progress	Unified Payment Interface (UPI) enabled payment yet to be implemented
11	Karnataka	Conducted	Finalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PoS Devices are provided to all the Gram Panchayats of Karnataka Gram Panchayats of Karnataka are on-boarded as Billers under the Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS) 100% of GPs have been UPI Enabled.
12	Kerala	Conducted	Finalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% GPs have adopted UPI based Payments
13	Madhya Pradesh	Conducted	Finalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All GPs have been UPI enabled. Each GP's QR/VPA is uploaded in the public domain to get

				<p>tax/fees from citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State is in the final stage to rollout UniPay developed by MPSEDC in association with NSDL for all online payment instruments. Necessary instruction has been issued about not collecting cash or cheque to all Gram Panchayats.
14	Maharashtra	Conducted	Finalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22509 GPs have been UPI enabled.
15	Manipur			
16	Meghalaya			
17	Mizoram	Conducted	Finalization of service provider is in progress.	NIL
18	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Odisha	Conducted	Finalized	Panchayats are collecting OSR through UPI
20	Punjab	Conducted	Finalisation of service provider is in progress	
21	Rajasthan	Conducted	Finalisation of service provider is in progress	
22	Sikkim	Conducted	Local Banks have been informed for UPI enablement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% completed
23	Tamil Nadu	Conducted	Finalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Tamil Nadu, all village panchayats' tax collections are collected through online payment methods, including UPI, debit cards, credit cards, internet banking, and PoS machines.
24	Telangana	Conducted	Finalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Application already allows for UPI based payments
25	Tripura	Conducted	Finalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Rural Local Bodies are UPI enabled
26	Uttarakhand	Conducted	Finalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Panchayats are UPI Enabled
27	Uttar Pradesh	Conducted	Finalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Panchayats are UPI-enabled for accepting digital payments.

28	West Bengal	Conducted	PhonePe has been selected as Service Provider for UPI based payment system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 259 GPs out of 3339 GPs are UPI enabled till date.
29	Jammu & Kashmir	Conducted	In Progress	
30	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	NIL

मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड

*34. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

श्री सनातन पांडेय:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) की सिफारिशों के अनुसार मृदा की गुणवत्ता में गिरावट को रोकने के लिए संतुलित और एकीकृत पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देने हेतु कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या केंद्र सरकार ने किसानों को मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड जारी करने में राज्य सरकारों की सहायता के लिए मृदा स्वास्थ्य और उर्वरता योजना लागू की है और यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य एवं जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) देश में, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश, झारखंड और हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोकसभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अब तक जारी किए गए मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्डों की संख्या और मृदा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने हेतु किसानों को इससे होने वाले फायदों का राज्य एवं जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान):

(क) से (ग): जी हां, सरकार वर्ष 2014-15 से प्रधानमंत्री-राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के एक घटक के रूप में **सॉइल हेल्थ एंड फर्टिलिटी स्कीम** को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सभी कृषि जोतों के लिए **सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड** उपलब्ध कराने में सहायता करना है ताकि मृदा की गुणवत्ता में गिरावट को रोकने के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (एलसीएआर) की सिफारिशों के अनुसार संतुलित और एकीकृत पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

इस योजना के तहत, किसानों को **सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड** (एसएचसी) जारी किए जाते हैं जो मृदा की पोषक स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं और मृदा स्वास्थ्य और इसकी उर्वरता में सुधार करने के लिए उर्वरकों की उचित मात्रा और प्रकार के बारे में सिफारिशें करते हैं। मृदा के नमूनों को मानक प्रक्रियाओं के माध्यम से संसाधित किया जाता है और पीएच, इलेक्ट्रिकल कंडक्टिविटी, ऑर्गेनिक कार्बन, उपलब्ध नाइट्रोजन, फास्फोरस, पोटेशियम, सल्फर और माइक्रो-न्यूट्रिएंट्स (जिंक, कॉपर, आयरन, मैंगनीज एंड बोरोन) जैसे मापदंडों के लिए उनका विश्लेषण किया जाता है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत सॉयल टेस्टिंग करने के लिए मौजूदा प्रयोगशालाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के अलावा स्टेटिक सॉयल टेस्टिंग लैब्स (एसटीएल), मोबाइल सॉयल टेस्टिंग लैब्स, मिनी सॉयल टेस्टिंग लैब्स और विलेज सॉयल टेस्टिंग लैब्स स्थापित करने का भी प्रावधान है।

देश भर में वर्ष 2014-15 से अब तक संलग्न **विवरण -I** के अनुसार 24.74 करोड़ सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड बनाए गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश और झारखंड सहित वर्ष 2023-24 और वर्ष 2024-25 (अब तक) में राज्य-वार और जिले-वार जारी किए गए एसएचसी का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है। हरियाणा सरकार ने जानकारी दी है कि योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोकसभा क्षेत्र में 13,56,941 सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड बनाए गए हैं।

विवरण - I

वर्ष 2014-15 से 2024-25 तक पीएम-राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के तहत सॉइल हेल्थ एंड फर्टिलिटी के अंतर्गत जारी/सृजित सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड की राज्य-वार संख्या।

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल (30.01.2025 तक)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	27203
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	15161346
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	118175
4	असम	3334107
5	बिहार	15300367
6	छत्तीसगढ़	9810608
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	15797
8	गोवा	75386
9	गुजरात	14467140
10	हरियाणा	9721525
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1501186
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2164544
13	झारखंड	1205353
14	कर्नाटक	17696404
15	केरल	3394412
16	लद्दाख	2291
17	मध्य प्रदेश	19342525

18	महाराष्ट्र	26975950
19	मणिपुर	251334
20	मेघालय	465584
21	मिजोरम	42350
22	नागालैंड	362859
23	ओडिशा	5618539
24	पुदुचेरी	41138
25	पंजाब	2713602
26	राजस्थान	19819558
27	सिक्किम	189975
28	तमिलनाडु	15179775
29	तेलंगाना	10860553
30	त्रिपुरा	344737
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	39356029
32	उत्तराखंड	1867362
33	पश्चिम बंगाल	10003126
कुल		24,74,30,840

विवरण - II

प्रधानमंत्री-राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के तहत सॉइल हेल्थ एंड फर्टिलिटी के अंतर्गत जारी/सृजित सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड की जिला-वार संख्या

राज्य का नाम	जिले का नाम	सृजित एसएचसी की संख्या (30.01.2025 तक)
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		2023-24	2024-25
अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	निकोबार	199	-
	उत्तर और मध्य अंडमान	44	-
	दक्षिण अंडमान	361	202
	अल्लूरी सीताराम राजू	8126	1167
	अनकापल्ली	10002	8845
	अनंतपुर	10723	17911
	अन्नमय्या	10990	10504
	बापाटला	10482	14110
	चित्तूर	10523	12194
	पूर्वी गोदावरी	11302	11350
	एलुरु	10364	22400
	गुंटूर	10329	10800
	काकीनाडा	10791	5213
	कोनासीमा	10294	5034
	कृष्ण	10776	17114
	कुरनूल	10819	14500
	नांदयाल	10649	6388
	एनटीआर	10671	11230
	पालनाडू	11163	15144
	पार्वतीपुरम मन्यम	11008	680
	प्रकाशम	10266	13365
	एसपीएसआर नेल्लोर	7833	19826
	श्री सत्य साईं	7836	14718
	श्रीकाकुलम	10244	14377
	तिरुपति	9458	15913
	विशाखापत्तनम	2148	1303
	विजयनगरम	9913	18143
	पश्चिमी गोदावरी	10166	3782
	वाईएसआर	11790	11905
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	अंजॉ	60	412
	चांगलांग	120	794
	दिबांग घाटी	50	162

पूर्वी कामेंग	98	4355
पूर्वी सियांग	131	1370
कामले	21	452
क्रा दादी	83	2481
कुरुंग कुमे	75	3174
लेपरदा	66	2097
लोहित	105	639
लॉगडिंग	83	2102
निचली दिबांग घाटी	100	3124
निचला सियांग	71	1047
निचला सुबनसिरी	111	3057
नामसाई	144	3875
पाक्के केसांग	80	1415
पापुम पारे	129	4081
शि योमी	70	1403
सियांग	79	935
तवांग	90	1146
तिराप	110	514
ऊपरी सियांग	80	951
ऊपरी सुबनसिरी	100	1918
पश्चिम कामेंग	90	1845
पश्चिम सियांग	129	2481
बक्सा	5357	4005
बारपेटा	67413	5040
बिश्वनाथ	-	21726
बोंगईगांव	-	50001
कछार	120	3484
दरांग	1125	20002
धेमाजी	767	6790
धुबरी	29288	16312
डिब्रूगढ़	-	9280
दीमा हसाओ	-	2376
गोलपाड़ा	46060	10002

	गोलाघाट	79999	14
	हैलाकांडी	7000	14877
	होजाई	-	18165
	जोरहाट	25027	3
	कामरूप	2999	1
	कामरूप मेट्रो	-	990
	कार्बी आंगलॉग	169	15006
	करीमगंज	9373	1
	कोकराझार	-	16432
	लखीमपुर	-	11728
	मारीगांव	1928	29991
	नगांव	4000	49724
	नलबाड़ी	-	20002
	सोनितपुर	12815	26792
	दक्षिण सलमारा मनकाचर	-	1115
	तामूलपुर	-	2005
	उदलगुड़ी	1420	24010
	पश्चिम कार्बी आंगलॉग	-	5651
बिहार	अररिया	3443	5003
	अरवल	2479	3672
	औरंगाबाद	4146	8931
	बांका	4453	10289
	बेगूसराय	9310	10663
	भागलपुर	6435	10350
	भोजपुर	7251	10447
	बक्सर	5896	8004
	दरभंगा	7906	7278
	गया	10191	15362
	गोपालगंज	7526	6390
	जमुई	3730	6882
	जहानाबाद	5418	5800
	कैमूर (भभुआ)	5063	6454
	कटिहार	7367	11437

	खगरिया	4017	3525
	किशनगंज	2961	1952
	लखीसराय	2982	5634
	मधेपुरा	6380	4659
	मधुबनी	10173	14652
	मुंगेर	4705	7339
	मुजफ्फरपुर	6141	13716
	नालंदा	12392	15933
	नवादा	6874	12990
	पश्चिमी चंपारण	7587	13419
	पटना	9013	10453
	पूर्वी चंपारण	13319	13056
	पूर्णिया	10162	9634
	रोहतास	7389	8401
	सहरसा	3813	5658
	समस्तीपुर	8840	13111
	सारण	11222	9688
	शेखपुरा	2657	5598
	शिवहर	3386	2461
	सीतामढ़ी	8454	11441
	सिवान	6238	8704
	सुपौल	4151	5891
	वैशाली	6452	10159
छत्तीसगढ़	बालोद	5570	5299
	बलौदा बाजार	5001	6000
	बलरामपुर	6019	7000
	बस्तर	8442	8499
	बेमेतरा	4010	8000
	बीजापुर	4802	4801
	बिलासपुर	4065	2000
	दंतेवाड़ा	4001	6700
	धमतरी	7002	7000
	दुर्ग	4000	4000

	गरियाबंद	4018	3999
	गौरेला पेंड्रा मरवाही	3301	2995
	जांजगीर-चंपा	6001	6000
	जशपुर	6538	7003
	कबीरधाम	4114	4800
	कांकेर	9008	9001
	खैरगढ़ छुईखदान गंडई	3000	3000
	कोंडागांव	5008	6300
	कोरबा	6024	8003
	कोरिया	2461	2500
	महासमुंद	5945	5860
	मनेन्द्रगढ़ चिरिमिरी भरतपुर	2553	2500
	मोहला मानपुर अंबागढ़ चौकी	3000	3000
	मुंगेली	3800	4000
	नारायणपुर	2000	3000
	रायगढ़	9206	8999
	रायपुर	5999	6000
	राजनंदगांव	3000	3000
	शक्ति	4014	3983
	सारंगढ़ बिलाईगढ़	3002	4000
	सुकमा	3004	2571
	सुरजपुर	6012	7000
	सरगुजा	7002	6998
गोवा	उत्तर गोवा	4004	1761
	दक्षिण गोवा	4779	1828
गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	4800	10560
	अमरेली	5530	8811
	आनंद	3600	9207
	अरवल्ली	6650	14894
	बनास कांथा	12337	27309
	भरूच	6459	13612
	भावनगर	6980	12799
	बोटाड	1900	4159

	छोटाउदेपुर	8470	19271
	डैंग	3100	6511
	देवभूमि द्वारका	2420	5211
	दाहोद	6900	14574
	गांधीनगर	2880	6314
	गिर सोमनाथ	3450	8424
	जामनगर	4180	9566
	जूनागढ़	5150	11021
	कच्छ	8734	10290
	खेड़ा	5190	11418
	महेसाणा	5829	13374
	महीसागर	6892	12239
	मोरबी	3456	7266
	नर्मदा	5048	10781
	नवसारी	3760	1995
	पंच महल	5991	12495
	पाटन	5221	11471
	पोरबंदर	1520	3322
	राजकोट	6190	14217
	साबर कंथा	7000	16226
	सूरत	6302	14532
	सुरेन्द्रनगर	5780	12138
	तापी	4496	6527
	वडोदरा	6670	13303
	वलसाड	4690	4356
हरियाणा	अंबाला	19492	30529
	भिवानी	14232	37503
	चरखी दादरी	8295	2855
	फरीदाबाद	5000	-
	फतेहाबाद	13004	14658
	गुरुग्राम	8400	-
	हिसार	15000	40805
	झज्जर	11401	32783

	जींद	13849	16264
	कैथल	13671	27713
	करनाल	17800	12803
	कुरुक्षेत्र	15837	19268
	महेन्द्रगढ़	16973	6129
	नूह	18000	48592
	पलवल	10200	9726
	पंचकुला	9421	6999
	पानीपत	8396	6445
	रेवाड़ी	13758	44502
	रोहतक	6423	200
	सिरसा	20103	29751
	सोनीपत	13719	11000
	यमुनानगर	24798	10777
हिमाचल प्रदेश	बिलासपुर	1004	5550
	चंबा	999	4929
	हमीरपुर	999	5634
	कांगड़ा	2065	12360
	किन्नौर	142	1541
	कुल्लू	1114	5610
	लाहुल और स्पीति	104	1478
	मंडी	1631	10800
	शिमला	1108	7700
	सिरमौर	1006	6161
	सोलन	1024	6160
	ऊना	1171	6160
जम्मू और कश्मीर	अनंतनाग	4301	6782
	बांदीपुरा	3366	5345
	बारामुल्ला	6433	9743
	बडगाम	3853	5809
	डोडा	2613	2900
	गंदेरबल	1879	3133
	जम्मू	4131	3000

	कठुआ	3000	3265
	किश्तवाड़	1074	1000
	कुलगाम	3085	5722
	कुपवाड़ा	5229	6503
	पूँछ	1800	2000
	पुलवामा	3166	5885
	राजौरी	2600	5647
	रामबन	1016	1500
	रियासी	1839	1300
	सांबा	1400	1000
	शोपियां	2771	5233
	श्रीनगर	1260	2569
	उधमपुर	3000	1000
झारखंड	बोकारो	2468	3013
	चतरा	5524	14102
	देवघर	10001	7924
	धनबाद	4523	3150
	दुमका	10886	4376
	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	4659	17047
	गढ़वा	2446	11048
	गिरिडीह	10178	6299
	गोड्डा	8513	4097
	गुमला	3440	14215
	हजारीबाग	4092	5681
	जामताड़ा	4249	5239
	खूंटी	2518	3315
	कोडरमा	399	2482
	लातेहार	2863	4420
	लोहरदगा	2395	5158
	पाकुर	4053	4851
	पलामू	5408	5343
	रामगढ़	1275	1523
	रांची	2184	4075

	साहेबगंज	6791	3817
	सरायकेला खरसावां	4142	13798
	सिमडेगा	1698	10480
	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम	6319	14154
कर्नाटक	बागलकोट	11069	7842
	बल्लारी	5078	4281
	बेलगावी	9066	9492
	बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण	4408	5892
	बेंगलुरु शहरी	2500	2530
	बीदर	10281	7855
	चामराजनगर	7595	6402
	चिक्कबल्लपुर	6304	6223
	चिक्कामगलुरु	6846	7510
	चित्रदुर्ग	12671	7557
	दक्षिण कन्नड़	3175	4192
	दावणगेरे	9450	8029
	धारवाड़	6364	7410
	गदग	5903	8505
	हसन	6607	8532
	हावेरी	8176	7646
	कलबुर्गी	9861	3713
	कोडागू	3272	7541
	कोलार	7453	7942
	कोप्पल	11964	7727
	मंड्या	6940	9000
	मैसूर	5993	7859
	रायचूर	10168	7415
	रामनगर	4951	6144
	शिवमोगा	5420	7885
	तुमकुरु	8103	8800
	उडुपी	3230	4628
	उत्तर कन्नड़	5061	6965
	विजयनगर	3811	2098

	विजयपुरा	10009	7127
	यादगीर	9698	9000
केरल	अलपुझा	-	4334
	एर्नाकुलम	-	4479
	इडुक्की	-	4230
	कन्नूर	-	5143
	कासरगोड	-	3450
	कोल्लम	-	5282
	कोट्टायम	-	4531
	कोझिकोड	-	3506
	मलप्पुरम	-	5314
	पलक्कड़	-	5747
	पथानामथिट्टा	-	3458
	तिरुवनंतपुरम	-	5987
	त्रिशूर	-	4768
	वायनाड	-	7506
लद्दाख	कारगिल	250	-
	लेह लद्दाख	192	131
मध्य प्रदेश	आगर मालवा	10344	10743
	अलीराजपुर	11286	17077
	अनूपपुर	2519	9830
	अशोकनगर	6308	10550
	बालाघाट	20128	5136
	बड़वानी	12363	18671
	बेतुल	17234	12725
	भिंड	50	12217
	भोपाल	826	4321
	बुरहानपुर	832	4900
	छतरपुर	6382	16001
	छिंदवाड़ा	14922	28068
	दमोह	9625	15377
	दतिया	2743	3650
	देवास	13306	12387

धार	24863	25053
डिंडोरी	2082	12345
गुना	13835	13271
ग्वालियर	3251	5350
हरदा	8304	8417
इंदौर	4148	10163
जबलपुर	8368	10868
झाबुआ	6442	15073
कटनी	378	6092
खंडवा (पूर्वी निमाड़)	15735	17544
खरगोन (पश्चिम निमाड़)	18658	28090
मैहर	117	515
मंडला	5687	16500
मन्दसौर	8783	8196
मऊगंज	128	3381
मुरैना	10283	16492
नर्मदापुरम	2	14959
नरसिंहपुर	6711	9534
नीमच	6294	7543
निवाड़ी	2	2840
पंधुरना	9	32
पन्ना	935	8429
रायसेन	19420	17536
राजगढ़	10828	12035
रतलाम	17874	15733
रीवा	13632	15028
सागर	2856	11902
सतना	4811	14846
सीहोर	13613	12119
सिवनी	5457	12982
शाहडोल	5790	11892
शाजापुर	9172	10840
श्योपुर	7942	8025

	शिवपुरी	19860	24000
	सीधी	8378	11201
	सिंगरौली	8163	7688
	टीकमगढ़	61	4652
	उज्जैन	14525	11353
	उमरिया	1752	5095
	विदिशा	14088	19639
महाराष्ट्र	अहमदनगर	9150	16557
	अकोला	5761	3954
	अमरावती	9315	8435
	बीड	6025	5112
	भंडारा	8302	7329
	बुलढाना	9373	8710
	चंद्रपुर	10895	13790
	छत्रपति संभाजीनगर	5949	9649
	धाराशिव	5762	12321
	धुले	7193	11511
	गडचिरोली	7625	11327
	गोंदिया	4157	6860
	हिंगोली	3600	7250
	जलगांव	8294	13961
	जलना	5871	6753
	कोल्हापुर	8641	2760
	लातूर	6525	6857
	नागपुर	8080	8981
	नांदेड़	7072	7420
	नंदुरबार	7311	7668
	नासिक	17594	15522
	पालघर	3360	3545
	परभनी	6512	6616
	पुणे	9360	9943
	रायगढ़	6321	6286
	रत्नागिरि	3900	5730

	सांगली	7113	6707
	सतारा	12570	15107
	सिंधुदुर्ग	3855	5744
	सोलापुर	7918	6706
	थाइन	2200	5070
	वर्धा	3468	7829
	वाशिम	5319	8029
	यवतमाल	4997	6042
	छुरछंदपुर	-	333
मेघालय	पूर्वी गारो हिल्स	1004	351
	पूर्वी जैंतिया हिल्स	1205	-
	पूर्वी खासी हिल्स	2043	413
	पूर्वी पश्चिमी खासी हिल्स	698	90
	उत्तरी गारो हिल्स	917	1119
	री भोई	988	2602
	दक्षिण गारो हिल्स	1152	922
	दक्षिण पश्चिम गारो हिल्स	629	1197
	दक्षिण पश्चिम खासी हिल्स	472	-
	पश्चिमी गारो हिल्स	1298	1839
	पश्चिमी जैंतिया हिल्स	1795	500
	पश्चिमी खासी हिल्स	799	314
मिजोरम	आइजोल	601	451
	चम्फाई	382	1
	ह्वाथियाल	422	13
	खावज़ौल	203	-
	कोलासिब	500	413
	लॉन्टलाई	461	214
	लुंगलेई	482	564
	मामित	500	1474
	सैहा	482	-
	सैतुअल	656	642
	सेरछिप	481	-
नागालैंड	चुमाउकेदिमा	382	4566

	दीमापुर	823	3116
	किफायर	954	7498
	कोहिमा	1002	6321
	लोगलेंग	600	4444
	मोकोकचुंग	1784	13500
	सोमवार	1600	11995
	न्यूलैंड	-	1241
	नोक्लाक	14	4475
	पेरेन	799	5991
	फ़ेक	1603	11700
	शमटोर	-	1400
	त्सेमिन्यु	405	3000
	तुएनसांग	1786	7594
	वोखा	1400	10365
	ज़ुन्हेबोटो	1600	12000
ओडिशा	अनुगुल	5	8664
	बलांगीर	-	14949
	बालेश्वर	2	11210
	बारगढ़	20	15506
	भद्रक	-	5349
	बौध	1	5491
	कटक	-	8615
	देवगढ़	416	3022
	ढेंकनाल	69	9238
	गजपति	-	3266
	गंजम	1540	19225
	जगतसिंहपुर	-	4857
	जाजापुर	6	4999
	झारसुगुडा	-	2452
	कालाहांडी	159	26541
	कंधमाल	2	5809
	केंद्रपाड़ा	2	9404
	केंदुझार	1	11759

	खोरधा	5	6075
	कोरापुट	3311	10801
	मल्कानगिरी	1	4990
	मयूरभंज	3	11913
	नबरंगपुर	671	5733
	नयागढ़	1579	6262
	नुआपाड़ा	-	5290
	पुरी	1632	11554
	रायगढ़	-	4376
	संबलपुर	4733	7776
	सोनेपुर	1	11438
	सुंदरगढ़	4	18755
पुदुचेरी	कराईकल	1001	297
	पांडिचेरी	2001	711
पंजाब	अमृतसर	11252	7540
	बठिंडा	10760	2
	फरीदकोट	3752	1674
	फतेहगढ़ साहिब	1932	6
	फाजिल्का	6297	-
	फिरोजपुर	5282	-
	गुरदासपुर	1363	125
	कपूरथला	118	1646
	लुधियाना	1	-
	मलेरकोटला	2051	-
	मोगा	51	6186
	पटियाला	5947	24
	रूपनगर	179	2884
	एसएस नगर	440	257
	संगरूर	9202	3600
	शहीद भगत सिंह नगर	5545	-
	श्री मुक्तसर साहिब	4497	-
	तरनतारन	3	1931
राजस्थान	अजमेर	8425	7061

अलवर	12480	8496
अनूपगढ़	1620	2293
बालोतरा	13	2418
बांसवाड़ा	8117	8701
बरन	6198	5848
बाड़मेर	1991	3902
ब्यावर	1006	2706
भरतपुर	7036	6201
भीलवाड़ा	5151	5293
बीकानेर	8789	9606
बूंदी	6151	8631
चित्तौड़गढ़	7929	7947
चुरू	10498	11450
दौसा	9565	15989
डीग	3478	3507
धौलपुर	4543	6001
डीडवाना कुचामन	327	3000
डूडू	1233	3984
डूंगरपुर	7340	8649
गंगानगर	11477	11696
गंगापुरसिटी	3941	2914
हनुमानगढ़	18028	15000
जयपुर	6181	3789
जयपुर ग्रामीण	3912	12572
जैसलमेर	6002	8870
जालौर	1739	6946
झालावाड़	6347	6884
झुंझुनू	9566	9718
जोधपुर	8223	1078
जोधपुर ग्रामीण	1838	7968
करौली	5958	5533
केकड़ी	1345	2931
खैरथल-तिजारा	1094	2772

	कोटा	3383	5847
	कोटपूतली-बहरोड़	1449	1887
	नागौर	2657	12000
	नीम का थाना	2425	2870
	पाली	2481	7983
	फलोदी	1221	3227
	प्रतापगढ़	4834	3999
	राजसमंद	9898	11196
	सलुम्बर	1913	4927
	सांचोर	105	2106
	सवाई माधोपुर	4563	5497
	शाहपुरा	2398	2665
	सीकर	8469	6269
	सिरोही	4553	5325
	टोंक	6099	12000
	उदयपुर	14506	8748
सिक्किम	गंगटोक	2500	8424
	गेजिंग	2989	10940
	मंगन	1495	4800
	नामची	3029	14866
	पाकयोंग	2498	9000
	सोरेंग	2498	9000
तमिलनाडु	अरियालुर	4001	7245
	चेंगलपट्टू	7299	7164
	कोयंबटूर	4600	6050
	कुड्डालोर	13800	17159
	धर्मपुरी	4900	10100
	डिंडीगुल	6167	10050
	इरोड	4200	8774
	कल्लाकुरिची	8402	11284
	कांचीपुरम	5500	7100
	कन्याकुमारी	1900	3050
	करूर	2898	6700

	कृष्णागिरी	6300	11450
	मदुरै	8451	11750
	माइलादुत्रयी	4702	6562
	नागपट्टिनम	3900	7112
	नमक्कल	6506	9823
	पेरम्बलुर	2500	5950
	पुदुक्कोट्टई	9800	14300
	रामनाथपुरम	8600	13650
	रानीपेट	5700	7251
	सलेम	7440	12370
	शिवगंगा	8798	12700
	तेनकासी	3940	6383
	तंजावुर	11800	19622
	नीलगिरी	612	670
	तब मै	2623	4354
	तिरुवल्लुर	10436	13271
	थिरुवरुर	8893	12429
	तिरुचिरापल्ली	8300	11450
	तिरुनेलवेली	4076	5850
	तिरुपथुर	4000	4320
	तिरुपूर	5135	8987
	तिरुवन्नामलाई	17514	20344
	तूतीकोरिन	8700	14950
	वेल्लोर	5101	6599
	विल्लुपुरम	13906	13315
	विरुधुनगर	9000	14318
तेलंगाना	आदिलाबाद	-	2558
	भद्राद्री कोठागुडेम	-	1190
	हनुमानकोंडा	-	869
	Jagtial	-	667
	जांगोअन	-	370
	जयशंकर भूपालपल्ली	-	2
	जोगुलम्बा गडवाल	-	200

	कामारेड्डी	-	796
	खम्माम	-	94
	महबुबाबाद	-	184
	महबूबनगर	-	336
	मंचेरिल	-	1017
	मेडक	-	396
	मेडचल मलकाजगिरी	-	395
	मुलुगु	-	409
	नगरकुरनूल	-	47
	नलगोडा	-	1414
	नारायणपेट	-	360
	निर्मल	-	300
	निजामाबाद	-	531
	पेद्दापल्ली	-	56
	रंगा रेड्डी	-	1
	संगारेड्डी	-	2731
	सिद्दीपेट	-	2173
	सूर्यपेट	-	2559
	विकाराबाद	-	15
	वारंगल	-	1202
	यदाद्री भुवनागिरी	-	1543
त्रिपुरा	धलाई	1845	6650
	गोमती	3857	663
	खोवाई	1347	206
	उत्तर त्रिपुरा	1834	2884
	सेपाहिजाला	1799	650
	दक्षिण त्रिपुरा	1559	34
	उनाकोटी	761	-
	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	2210	566
उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	9002	15000
	अलीगढ़	6000	12000
	अंबेडकर नगर	5402	9000
	अमेठी	7800	13000

अमरोहा	3000	6000
औरैया	4200	7000
अयोध्या	6601	11000
आजमगढ़	13200	22000
बागपत	3000	6000
बहराइच	8400	14000
बलिया	10200	17000
बलरामपुर	5400	9000
बाँदा	4800	8000
बाराबंकी	9000	15000
बरेली	9000	15000
बस्ती	8400	14000
भदोही	3000	6000
बिजनौर	6600	11000
शाहजहाँपुर	9008	15000
बुलंदशहर	9600	16000
चंदौली	5400	9000
चित्रकूट	2500	5000
देवरिया	9600	16000
एटा	4800	8000
इटावा	4800	8000
फर्रुखाबाद	3500	7000
फतेहपुर	8000	13000
फिरोजाबाद	5399	9000
गौतम बुद्ध नगर	1403	3000
गाजियाबाद	2001	4000
गाजीपुर	9600	16000
गोंडा	9601	16000
गोरखपुर	12000	20000
हमीरपुर	3500	7000
हापुड़	2000	4000
हरदोई	11400	19000
हाथरस	4200	7000

जालौन	5400	9000
जौनपुर	12600	21000
झांसी	3998	8000
कन्नौज	4800	8000
कानपुर देहात	6000	10000
कानपुर नगर	6000	10000
कासगंज	3503	7000
कौशाम्बी	4800	8000
खेरी	9000	15000
कुशीनगर	8400	14000
ललितपुर	3000	6000
लखनऊ	4801	8000
महाराजगंज	7200	12000
महोबा	2000	4000
मैनपुरी	5400	9000
मथुरा	6000	10000
मऊ	5400	9000
मेरठ	7200	12000
मिर्जापुर	7200	12000
मुरादाबाद	4800	8000
मुजफ्फरनगर	5403	9000
पीलीभीत	3500	7000
प्रतापगढ़	10200	17000
प्रयागराज	13800	23000
रायबरेली	10800	18000
रामपुर	3000	6000
सहारनपुर	6600	11000
संभल	4900	8000
संत कबीर नगर	5400	9000
शाहजहांपुर	9000	15000
शामली	2500	5000
श्रावस्ती	2500	5000
सिद्धार्थ नगर	8400	14000

	सीतापुर	11400	19000
	सोनभद्र	6000	10000
	सुल्तानपुर	8400	14000
	उन्नाव	9600	16000
	वाराणसी	4800	8000
उत्तराखंड	अल्मोड़ा	2071	1574
	बागेश्वर	4292	2474
	चमोली	1762	3383
	चम्पावत	1400	3408
	देहरादून	8264	8082
	हरिद्वार	4590	7840
	नैनीताल	2502	3993
	पौड़ी गढ़वाल	4555	5415
	पिथौरागढ़	3442	5802
	रुद्र प्रयाग	2098	691
	टिहरी गढ़वाल	1721	6966
	उदम सिंह नगर	9893	7636
	उत्तर काशी	5778	3613
पश्चिम बंगाल	24 परगना उत्तर	20130	8574
	24 परगना दक्षिण	22875	2663
	अलीपुरद्वार	6909	3014
	बांकुड़ा	19927	9306
	बीरभूम	17204	10140
	कूचबिहार	12499	1346
	दार्जिलिंग	8604	2760
	दिनाजपुर दक्षिण	6432	3597
	दिनाजपुर उत्तर	9569	4617
	हुगली	22082	12578
	हावड़ा	14681	3006
	जलपाईगुड़ी	8315	2084
	झारग्राम	7482	2729
	कलिम्पोंग	2981	1113
	मालदा	14257	3996

मेदिनीपुर पूर्व	22748	3109
मेदिनीपुर पश्चिम	21701	9597
मुर्शिदाबाद	26085	13702
नादिया	18484	5236
पश्चिम बर्धमान	6158	1947
पूर्वा बर्धमान	21338	14938
पुरुलिया	15634	4203

FELLOWSHIP AMOUNT UNDER NFOBC

***35. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed any delay in release of fellowship amount under National Fellowship for Other Backward Classes (NFOBCs) scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b): UGC, in October 2023, decided to increase the fellowship payable to JRF Scholars from Rs. 31,000/- to Rs 37,000/- per month and the fellowship payable to SRF scholars from Rs. 35,000/- to Rs 42,000/- per month. The increased rates have been implemented by UGC from January 1, 2023. The number of OBC Research Scholars selected under the National Fellowship for OBCs (NF-OBC) Scheme run by the Department has increased from 1338 to 2271. Due to the increased rates and the increase in the number of Research

Scholars under the National Fellowship for Other Backward Class (NF-OBC) Scheme, in the current financial year 2024-25, Rs. 54.50 crore has been distributed to the selected Research Scholars out of the allocated Rs. 55 crore so that Research Scholars have received fellowships payable till June 2024. For enhancement of financial outlay of the scheme, this Department has sought additional allocation from the Department of Expenditure.

नए टेक्सटाइल-पार्क

*36. एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पीएम मित्र योजना के तहत सात मेगा टेक्सटाइल-पार्कों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) वर्तमान में देशभर में स्वीकृत, स्थापित और कार्यशील टेक्सटाइल-पार्कों का राज्यवार और जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त प्रत्येक टेक्सटाइल-पार्क में कितने लोग काम कर रहे हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का देश में नए टेक्सटाइल-पार्क स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या नंदुरबार संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए कोई टेक्सटाइल-पार्क स्वीकृत किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह):

- (क) से (ङ): सरकार ने वस्त्र उद्योग की संपूर्ण मूल्य-श्रृंखला हेतु एकीकृत बड़े पैमाने की और आधुनिक औद्योगिक अवसंरचना सुविधा विकसित करने के लिए, वर्ष 2021-22 से 2027-28 तक की अवधि हेतु 4,445 करोड़ रुपये के योजना परिव्यय से ग्रीनफील्ड/ब्राउनफील्ड साइटों पर 7 (सात) पीएम मेगा एकीकृत वस्त्र क्षेत्र और अपैरल (पीएम मित्र) पार्क स्थापित करने को मंजूरी दी है।

सरकार ने पीएम मित्र पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए 7 साइटों अर्थात् तमिलनाडु (विरुद्धनगर), तेलंगाना (वारंगल), गुजरात (नवसारी), कर्नाटक (कलबुर्गी), मध्य प्रदेश (धार), उत्तर प्रदेश (लखनऊ) और महाराष्ट्र (अमरावती) को अंतिम रूप दिया है।

मंत्रालय वस्त्र क्षेत्र में निवेश बढ़ाने, रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से देश भर के वस्त्र केंद्रों में विश्व स्तरीय, अत्याधुनिक अवसंरचना वाले वस्त्र पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु एकीकृत वस्त्र पार्क (एसआईटीपी) योजना लागू कर रहा है। यह योजना दिनांक 31.03.2021 तक लागू थी; तथापि, केवल चालू परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए अब इस योजना को वस्त्र क्लस्टर विकास योजना (टीसीडीएस) की व्यापक योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल कर लिया गया है।

नंदुरबार संसदीय क्षेत्र में एसआईटीपी/पीएम मित्र के अंतर्गत कोई वस्त्र पार्क स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है।

पार्कों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा तथा सृजित रोजगार का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

रोजगार की संख्या सहित पूर्ण हो चुके और कार्यान्वयनाधीन पार्कों की राज्यवार सूची

क्र.सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	ब्रैंडिक्स इंडिया अपैरल सिटी प्राइवेट	आंध्र प्रदेश	134.42	40.00	40.00	19000	पूरा किया गया

क्र.सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
	लिमिटेड, विशाखापट्टनम						
2	गुजरात इको टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	128.75	40.00	40.00	10370	पूरा किया गया
3	मुंद्रा सेज टेक्सटाइल एंड अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड, कच्छ	गुजरात	103.53	40.00	40.00	810	पूरा किया गया
4	फेयरडील टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	105.63	40.00	40.00	1850	पूरा किया गया
5	ब्रज इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद	गुजरात	105.4	40.00	40.00	4350	पूरा किया गया
6	सयाना टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	90.00	36.00	36.00	1420	पूरा किया गया
7	सूरत सुपर यार्न पार्क लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	104.76	40.00	40.00	0	पूरा किया गया
8	आरजेडी इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क, सूरत	गुजरात	106.5	40.00	40.00	7220	पूरा किया गया

क्र.सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
9	अमितारा ग्रीन हाई टेक टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, खेरा	गुजरात	103.4	40.00	40.00	1360	पूरा किया गया
10	डोड्डाबलापुर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क, डोड्डाबलापुर	कर्नाटक	80.25	32.01	32.01	550	पूरा किया गया
11	मेट्रो हाई-टेक कोऑपरेटिव पार्क लिमिटेड, कोल्हापुर	महाराष्ट्र	100.80	40.00	40.00	2024	पूरा किया गया
12	बारामती हाई टेक टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, पुणे	महाराष्ट्र	108.52	40.00	40.00	3000	पूरा किया गया
13	दीसन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, धुले	महाराष्ट्र	103.12	40.00	40.00	1700	पूरा किया गया
14	इस्लामपुर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सांगली	महाराष्ट्र	102.39	40.00	40.00	1645	पूरा किया गया

क्र.सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
15	लातूर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, लातूर	महाराष्ट्र	102.61	40.00	40.00	0	पूरा किया गया
16	असमीता इंफ्राटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ठाणे	महाराष्ट्र	277.69	40.00	40.00	17300	पूरा किया गया
17	प्राइड इंडिया कोऑपरेटिव टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, कोल्हापुर	महाराष्ट्र	58.19	20.95	20.95	8525	पूरा किया गया
18	हिंणघाट टेक्सटाइल पार्क, वर्धा	महाराष्ट्र	108.38	40.00	40.00	1022	पूरा किया गया
19	लोटस इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्स पार्क, बरनाला	पंजाब	108.52	40.00	40.00	1500	पूरा किया गया
20	रिदम टेक्सटाइल एंड अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड, नवाशहर	पंजाब	91.40	36.56	36.00	1875	पूरा किया गया
21	लुधियाना इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, लुधियाना	पंजाब	116.19	40.00	36.00	2790	पूरा किया गया

क्र.सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
22	नेक्स्ट जेन टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, पाली	राजस्थान	101.40	40.00	40.00	4910	पूरा किया गया
23	किशनगढ़ हाई-टेक टेक्सटाइल वीविंग पार्क लिमिटेड, अजमेर	राजस्थान	110.58	40.00	36.00	812	पूरा किया गया
24	जयपुर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सक्राफ्ट पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जयपुर	राजस्थान	60.15	24.06	24.06	500	पूरा किया गया
25	पल्लदम हाई-टेक वीविंग पार्क, पल्लदम	तमिलनाडु	55.42	22.17	22.17	2650	पूरा किया गया
26	कोमारपालयम हाई-टेक वीविंग पार्क, नम्मकल	तमिलनाडु	31.33	12.53	12.54	853	पूरा किया गया
27	करूर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क, करूर पार्क	तमिलनाडु	116.1	40.00	40.00	5000	पूरा किया गया
28	मदुरै इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, मदुरै	तमिलनाडु	87.30	34.92	31.43	2551	पूरा किया गया
29	पोचमपल्ली हैंडलूम पार्क	तेलंगाना	34.00	13.60	13.60	350	पूरा किया गया

क्र.सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
	लिमिटेड, भुवनागिरी						
30	हिमाचल टेक्सटाइल पार्क, ऊना	हिमाचल	96.9	38.76	34.88	1456	पूरा किया गया
31	हिन्दुपुर व्यापार अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड, अनन्तपुरम	आंध्र प्रदेश	102.27	40.00	24.00	500	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
32	तारकेश्वर टेक्सटाइल पार्क, नेलौर	आंध्र प्रदेश	103.44	40.00	20.00	260	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
33	गुंटूर टेक्सटाइल पार्क, गुंटूर	आंध्र प्रदेश	105.12	40.00	30.00	640	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
34	प्राग ज्योति टेक्सटाइल पार्क, दर्रांग	असम	47.25	40.00	20.00	0	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
35	केजरीवाल इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क, सूरत	गुजरात	105.79	40.00	36.00	1982	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
36	पलसाना आईटीपी पार्क, सूरत	गुजरात	103.36	40.00	30.00	188	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
37	इच्छापोर टेक्सटाइल पार्क, सूरत	गुजरात	104.65	40.00	20.00	55	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन

क्र.सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
38	करंज इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क	गुजरात	104.95	40.00	20.00	839	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
39	शाहलोन टेक्सटाइल पार्क	गुजरात	103.93	40.00	10.00	110	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
40	जम्मू-कश्मीर टेक्सटाइल पार्क, कठुआ	जम्मू और कश्मीर	44.11	39.70	35.73	45	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
41	पूर्णा ग्लोबल टेक्सटाइल्स पार्क, हिंगोली	महाराष्ट्र	107.29	40.00	22.03	1108	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
42	कलप्पना अवाडे टेक्सटाइल पार्क, कोल्हापुर	महाराष्ट्र	76.31	30.52	22.89	2923	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
43	सत्यराज इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क, कोल्हापुर	महाराष्ट्र	104.49	40.00	35.00	1732	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
44	श्री गणेश टेक्सटाइल पार्क, धुले	महाराष्ट्र	104.03	40.00	10.00	35	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
45	पेरारिन्नर अन्ना हैंडलूम सिल्क पार्क, कांचीपुरम	तमिलनाडु	82.56	33.02	9.91	750	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
46	पल्लवड़ा टेक्सटाइल पार्क, इरोड	तमिलनाडु	106.58	40.00	10.00	825	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
47	द ग्रेट इंडियन लिनन एंड	तमिलनाडु	104.29	40.00	12.00	170	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन

क्र.सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार का स्वीकृत हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
	टेक्सटाइल, इरोड						
48	व्हाइट गोल्ड टेक्सटाइल पार्क, रंगारेड्डी	तेलंगाना	90.24	36.09	32.48	675	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
49	ईआईजीएमईएफ अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड, कोलकाता	पश्चिम बंगाल	107.55	40.00	31.61	0	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन
50	पश्चिम बंगाल होजरी टेक्सटाइल पार्क, हावड़ा	पश्चिम बंगाल	70.14	28.06	25.25	1970	क्रियान्वयन के अधीन

*कार्यान्वयनाधीन पार्कों में, रोजगार के वास्तविक आंकड़ों की पुष्टि पार्कों के पूरा होने के बाद होगी।

BASIC AMENITIES ALONG NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

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

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether easy access to clean public toilets for all - including men, women, persons with disabilities and transgender people is a basic right and essential part of human dignity and though public toilets are built near every toll plaza in

the National/State Highways in the country including Telangana and Uttar Pradesh, general public seldom find them maintained and accessible;

(b) whether States and Union Territories have an important duty to not only provide easy access to clean washrooms and drinking water to all regardless of their sex or gender but also ensure that these restrooms are maintained throughout the year;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this direction along with the funds sanctioned/spent for the purpose till now, State-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): So far as construction of public toilets near toll plazas of National/State Highways are concerned, as per information provided by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), as a part of Swachh Bharat Mission, separate toilet blocks for males/females toilets are being constructed near/at the toll plazas on project stretches under the jurisdiction of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) since 2015. Further, in order to empower people to report any issues on highway (including toilets/ public convenience) Rajmarg Yatra application has been recently developed for use by National Highway users.

In addition to above, NHAI as part of its internal mechanism and to work on improving condition of public conveniences has recently provisioned the module for toilet cleanliness in NHAI One application, wherein the toilets are to

be inspected on the regular basis and AI tools are used to confirm their cleanliness. Over 1300 Toilet Blocks have been registered on NHAI One application for monitoring of their cleanliness.

Further, the Schedule-II of the contracts of the tolling agencies specifies in detail the Service Level Agreement (SLA) requirement for maintenance of toilet facilities failing which a penalty of Rs.1,00,000/- per default per month can be levied by Authority. Till date penalty of approx. Rs.46 lakhs have been imposed on the tolling agencies.

It is further added that NHAI, through National Highways Logistics Management Limited (NHLML) envisions development of Wayside Amenities (WSAs) at approximate intervals of 40-60 km along National Highways and Expressways. Public toilets have been provisioned as mandatory facility on these Wayside Amenities. Currently, 455 WSAs have been awarded across the country and 90 WSAs are operational along National Highways/Expressways. The State-Wise number of 455 WSA where Public Toilets is proposed is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The construction of toilets is either done as part of the original scope of the civil contracts for highway development or as Change of scope order and is booked as part of highway development project.

(b) to (d): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has informed that sanitation is a State subject under 7th schedule of the Constitution and by the 74th amendment of the Constitution of India the devolution of power has been made

to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for water and sanitation services. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of States/ULBs through the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) by providing policy directions, financial and technical support to deal with various issues related to sanitation. To ensure comprehensive planning and sustainability of any toilet infrastructure, MoHUA has issued advisory on community and public toilets wherein a Gender (especially women) needs checklist has been provided. Under SBM-U, 67.57 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and 6.52 lakh Community/Public Toilets (CT/PTs)/Urinals have been constructed as on 31.12.2024. State-wise details of funds allocated/released for construction of toilets under SBM-U is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti has informed that the Department has already instructed State Governments to construct Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) in public places, market place, tourist place, highways, bus stands, etc. Gram Panchayats own the ultimate responsibility for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of these complexes. 2.51 lakh Community Sanitary Complexes have been constructed so far under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G) since 2014-15.

Sanitation is State subject. Government of India provide financial and technical support in implementation of SBM(G). SBM(G) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to eliminate open defecation in rural areas by 2nd October, 2019. All the villages of the country declared themselves Open

Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October, 2019. Having achieved the ODF status, SBM(G) Phase-II is being implemented during the period from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with the aim to sustain ODF status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). Under SBM(G), 11.80 crore IHHLs already constructed since 2.10.2014. State/UT-wise, funds released under SBM(G) are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I**State-wise details of wayside amenities**

S. No.	States	Number of WSAs proposed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34
2.	Assam	8
3.	Bihar	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	4
5.	Gujarat	45
6.	Haryana	48
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	20
9.	Jharkhand	5
10.	Karnataka	17
11.	Kerala	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	48
13.	Maharashtra	19
14.	Manipur	8
15.	Meghalaya	2
16.	Odisha	11
17.	Punjab	35
18.	Rajasthan	58
19.	Tamil Nadu	22
20.	Telangana	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	44
22.	Uttarakhand	3
23.	West Bengal	10
	Grand Total	455

STATEMENT-II**Details of funds allocated/released for construction of toilets under
SBM-U****(Rs in Crores)**

S. No.	States	Mission Allocation for toilet construction		Details of funds released for toilet construction	
		SBM-U (2014-2021)	SBM – U 2.0 (2021-2026)	SBM-U (2014-2021)	SBM – U 2.0 (2021-2026)
1	Andhra Pradesh	212.03	47.10	208.06	20.30
2	Andaman and Nicobar	0.53	0.50	1.00	0.13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13.75	1.00	13.51	0.42
4	Assam	84.26	14.20	84.26	3.54
5	Bihar	237.17	37.90	185.24	0.16
6	Chandigarh	2.98	3.30	3.08	0.83
7	Chhattisgarh	175.16	19.10	179.76	3.05
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1.72	1.10	1.04	0.00
9	Delhi	55.31	10.00	30.23	0.00
10	Goa	3.69	2.90	2.74	1.16
11	Gujarat	194.78	83.00	196.93	14.95
12	Haryana	67.28	28.50	57.06	0.00
13	Himachal Pradesh	14.92	2.20	14.16	0.55
14	Jammu and Kashmir	106.32	10.30	75.87	2.57
15	Jharkhand	113.49	25.60	75.47	0.00
16	Karnataka	202.66	76.10	198.83	0.00
17	Kerala	72.15	51.40	31.67	4.11
18	Ladakh	-	0.70	-	0.18
19	Madhya Pradesh	358.21	64.70	354.97	9.44
20	Maharashtra	417.47	163.80	396.18	40.95
21	Manipur	47.74	2.50	46.97	0.63
22	Meghalaya	5.98	1.90	5.05	0.48
23	Mizoram	18.16	1.80	23.53	0.45
24	Nagaland	26.78	8.17	26.48	2.04
25	Odisha	195.15	22.60	108.76	9.75
26	Puducherry	8.35	1.45	5.66	0.58
27	Punjab	87.11	33.50	72.91	15.69
28	Rajasthan	260.74	54.90	207.43	23.49

29	Sikkim	2.69	0.50	2.89	0.13
30	Tamil Nadu	277.54	112.50	281.22	71.56
31	Telangana	153.55	43.90	104.11	6.48
32	Tripura	68.77	3.10	27.18	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	553.31	143.40	540.59	31.94
34	Uttarakhand	31.89	9.80	41.84	0.00
35	West Bengal	340.15	93.80	199.41	23.45

*funds in excess to mission allocation are released from floating fund.

STATEMENT-III

State/UT-wise details of funds released under SBM(G)

State/UT-wise, Centre share released under SBM(G) during last 4 years and current year (Upto 27.01.2025)						
Rs. In crore						
Sr. No.	State/UT Name	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	A & N Islands	7.07	0.00	0.28	0.75	1.60
2	Andhra Pradesh	212.27	58.26	147.03	0.00	7.66
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15.28	4.10	14.72	15.81	3.71
4	Assam	276.81	256.78	214.45	389.77	24.95
5	Bihar	88.56	128.01	711.49	700.00	166.50
6	Chhattisgarh	68.43	0.00	177.54	83.98	0.00
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Goa	0.23	15.32	25.19	19.61	0.00
9	Gujarat	312.56	171.37	53.63	109.61	150.00
10	Haryana	80.60	29.95	0.00	0.00	25.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	23.62	41.95	38.28	42.00	22.09
12	J&K	24.89	120.00	116.79	241.33	122.50
13	Jharkhand	153.31	0.00	70.03	50.00	0.00
14	Karnataka	126.31	0.00	155.84	42.34	53.83
15	Kerala	103.73	5.66	74.00	0.00	0.00
16	Ladakh	2.71	3.56	1.28	5.75	2.55
17	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	1.94	0.00	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	291.48	334.48	184.56	113.39	121.05
19	Maharashtra	276.75	0.00	0.00	110.45	115.82

20	Manipur	17.51	12.09	12.86	0.00	0.00
21	Meghalaya	65.41	36.56	16.57	20.81	0.00
22	Mizoram	14.05	13.22	9.84	5.00	4.42
23	Nagaland	22.17	9.01	19.72	31.07	13.79
24	Odisha	58.92	0.00	0.00	46.52	74.61
25	Puducherry	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Punjab	65.94	0.00	42.05	54.81	0.00
27	Rajasthan	229.26	275.93	288.78	69.43	73.35
28	Sikkim	6.15	4.49	5.79	6.66	3.70
29	Tamil Nadu	162.89	0.00	78.48	239.74	75.00
30	Telangana	46.86	0.00	0.00	14.18	0.98
31	Tripura	24.33	17.14	28.28	35.79	18.80
32	Uttar Pradesh	800.32	370.59	910.23	2506.71	458.29
33	Uttarakhand	50.69	14.25	37.29	63.75	4.86
34	West Bengal	261.31	135.45	406.01	720.00	0.00
	Total	3892.18	2058.15	3842.95	5739.25	1545.06

AGRISURE FUND

***38. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:**

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

(a) the details of the specific objectives and the sectors targeted by the AgriSURE Fund to support agri-startups and rural enterprises;

(b) the manner in which the Government is planning to ensure that innovative and sustainable agricultural practices are encouraged through this fund;

(c) whether there is any specific criteria or incentives for startups in States like Telangana, which have a significant rural and agricultural base, to apply for support under this fund; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The AgriSURE Fund, aims to support early-stage agri-startups and rural enterprises by providing capital support in shape of equity and debt. Its specific objectives include fostering innovation, promoting high-risk and high-impact activities, and advancing technologies such as AI, precision farming, climate-friendly solutions, and digital agriculture by promoting startups working in these areas. This will also support startup's activities to improve farmers' market access and create rural job opportunities. Target sectors include agri-tech, food processing, animal husbandry, fisheries, farm mechanization, biotechnology, waste management, renewable energy, supply chain management, climate change adaptation, and cooperative and Farmers Producers Organization (FPO) development. As the fund aims to support advanced practices like precision farming, AI applications, and automated farming, and facilitate investment in waste/residue management, renewable energy, and biotechnology, it will promote climate-resilient agriculture aligned with environmental and sustainability goals.

(c) and (d): The criteria or support for startups under the Fund is same across the country. The start-up need to follow the procedure prescribed by the fund manager i.e. M/s NABVENTURE

PM MITRA PARK SCHEME

***39. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:**

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

(a) the details of specific progress and developments that have taken place since the launch of the PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (MITRA) Park Scheme, including the establishment of infrastructure and facilities along with the key milestones achieved so far in each MITRA park;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to attract business and investors to the PM MITRA Parks/Textile Parks, including incentives, policy support and promotional efforts to boost investment and business activities; and

(c) the total financial investment made so far in the PM MITRA Parks/Textile Parks, including details of both public and private sector contributions and the expected financial inflow in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) to (c): To develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for entire value-chain of the textile industry, the Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites with scheme outlay of Rs. 4,445 crore for the period 2021-22 to 2027-28. The Government has finalised 7 sites viz. Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Telangana (Warangal), Gujarat (Navsari), Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and Maharashtra (Amravati) for setting up PM MITRA Parks.

The scheme envisages a Development Capital Support (DCS) of 30% of total project cost upto Rs. 500 crore per Greenfield Park and Rs. 200 crore per Brownfield Park subject to scheme guidelines. The scheme also envisages a Competitive Incentive Support (CIS) of upto Rs. 300 crore per park as an incentive to manufacturing units to set up early in the park. The incentive is subject to fulfilment of conditions as outlined in detailed scheme guidelines.

A large number of engagements and consultations with various stakeholders including states, investors, and potential park developers at international, national and local levels have been done in order to attract businesses and investors.

So far investment MoUs/ proposals with expected investment potential of over Rs. 18,500 crore have been signed/received under the PM MITRA Park scheme.

Post approval of sites received by the Government, the selected States/SPVs have started a series of activities on ground including provision of road, water and power, infrastructure till the park gate, preparation of sites and other related infrastructure. Environmental Clearance has been obtained for PM MITRA sites in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Telangana. In respect of PM MITRA Park at Amravati Maharashtra, tender of infrastructure development for Rs. 111 crore has been finalized and work order issued.

The foundation stone of the PM MITRA Park Amrawati Maharashtra was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in September 2024.

LAW FOR GUARANTEED MSP

***40. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:**

SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to bring the law demanded by farmers guaranteeing MSP on the lines of M.S. Swaminathan Panel, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry proposes to meet the farmer's demand and to implement the commitment/promise made by the Government, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): To make Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) more effective and transparent, a committee has been constituted on 12th July 2022. The subject matter of the committee also include (i) Suggestions on practicality to give more autonomy to Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and measures to make it more scientific, and (ii) To strengthen the Agricultural Marketing System as per the changing requirements of the country to ensure higher value to the farmers through remunerative prices of their produce by taking advantage of the domestic and export opportunities. The meetings of this committee are being organized regularly and till date, 6 meetings have been held. Additionally, 39 meetings of various sub-committees have also been held.

(b): For benefits of farmers, Government has taken several initiatives which include following:

- (i) After budget announcement in 2018-19, Government had fixed MSP of 22 mandated crops at a level of at least one and half times of the cost of production.
 - (ii) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
 - (iii) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
 - (iv) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
 - (v) Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
 - (vi) Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)
 - (vii) Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
 - (viii) Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
 - (ix) National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
 - (x) Agri Fund for Start-Ups & Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE)
 - (xi) National Mission on Natural Farming
 - (xii) Krishonnati Yojana
 - (xiii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
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(ii)Unstarred Question Nos. 231 to 460

**IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING AND CLIMATE CHANGE ON
FARMERS**

231. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any major steps towards mitigation of adverse impact of global warming and climate change with respect to farmers of northern plains in the country, especially in the flood affected areas of eastern Uttar Pradesh, during the last five years; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, the Government has taken several steps towards mitigation of adverse impact of global warming and climate change on agriculture in the country including Uttar Pradesh. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) provides an overarching policy framework to enable the country to adapt to climate change and enhance ecological sustainability. One of the National Missions under NAPCC is the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which implements strategies to make agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. Several schemes have also been initiated under NMSA to deal with the adverse climate situations. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme increases water use efficiency at the farm level through micro irrigation

technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development focuses on Integrated Farming System for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health & Fertility scheme assists states in promoting integrated nutrient management through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micronutrients in conjunction with organic manures & bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Agroforestry & National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture. Further, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana along with weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme provide a comprehensive insurance cover against crop failure by providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen natural calamities.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, is implementing a flagship network project namely National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA). Through this project, various climate change mitigation activities have been under taken. In Uttar Pradesh, one cluster of 3 to 4 villages each from 17 districts viz., Baghpat, Bahraich, Banda, Basti, Chitrakoot, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kanpur (Dehat), Kaushambi, Kushi Nagar, Maharajganj, Pratapgarh, Sant Ravidas Nagar and Sonbhadra were taken up for technology adoption. Climate resilient technologies such as system of rice intensification, aerobic rice, direct seeding of rice, zero till wheat sowing, cultivation of climate

resilient varieties tolerant to extreme weather conditions such as drought and heat; in-situ incorporation of rice residues; etc. have been developed and demonstrated in these districts. Capacity building programs to farmers on climate resilient agriculture in these districts were also undertaken.

CLASSIFICATION OF SECTORS INTO STRATEGIC AND NON-STRATEGIC

232. SHRI AZAD KIRTI:

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

- (a) whether matters pertaining to food security and farmers' welfare are not of strategic importance to the nation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the considerations that have been taken by the Government in the classification of sectors into strategic and non-strategic; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Food security and farmers' welfare are very important for the nation and are being given utmost priority. In order to ensure the food security of the country, the Government is implementing National Food Security & Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) in 28 states and 2 union territories (Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh) with the objective of increasing food grain production across the country. Under NFSNM, the incentives are provided to the farmers through the States/UTs, on

crop production and protection technologies, cropping system based demonstrations, production & distribution of certified seeds of newly released varieties/hybrids, Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management techniques, capacity building of farmers through trainings during cropping season, organizing events/workshops, distribution of seed minikits etc. The Government of India also provides flexibility to the states for state specific needs/priorities under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

The Government is also taking various steps like procurement of foodgrains for Public Distribution System (PDS), operation & maintenance of buffer stock for foodgrains, modernization & upgradation of storage facilities for foodgrains etc. for the wellbeing of farmers. Further, the Government is implementing various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Soil Health Card (SHC), National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PMKMY), Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Rainfed Area Development (RAD), Programme under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Scheme for promotion of 10,000 Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs), National Bee Keeping Honey Mission (NBHM), Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) etc. for the wellbeing of farmers which provide assistance on production, protection, post-harvest processing, value addition, market linkage etc. for

foodgrains crops. The country's foodgrains production increased from 297.50 million tonnes during 2019-20 to 332.29 million tonnes during 2023-24.

(c) to (d): The Government in February, 2021 notified the New Public Sector Enterprise ("PSE") Policy for Atmanirbhar Bharat under which the Public Sector commercial enterprises are being classified as Strategic and Non-Strategic sectors. The PSEs in Strategic sectors have been delineated based on the criteria of national security, energy security, critical infrastructure, provision of financial services and availability of important minerals.

UNIFORM POLICY FOR E-COMMERCE

233. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no comprehensive e-Commerce Policy in the country and if so, the efforts being made by the Government to formulate such a policy;
- (b) whether the Government has concerned about the threat from major e-Commerce players to the employment opportunities in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the rapid growth of e-Commerce affected the livelihood and job opportunities of millions of small retailers of the country, if so, the details thereof;

- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to have a separate law to deal with e-Commerce with a nodal agency or regulator for overall monitoring and development of e-commerce in the country;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether the Government has any uniform policy to ensure the business practices of major e-Commerce companies at par with citizen-centric and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a), (d) and (e): The e-commerce sector is governed by a comprehensive legal and policy framework. Some of the Acts applicable to e-Commerce Sector are Consumer Protection Act, 2019; Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020; Competition, Act, 2002; Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Act, 2017; Information Technology Act, 2000; Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007; Companies Act, 2013; Copyright Act, 1957 etc. FDI policy and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 contain provisions related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in e-Commerce Sector. Any violation of FDI regulations is covered by the penal provision of the FEMA, 1999. RBI administers the FEMA and Directorate of Enforcement (ED) is the authority for the enforcement of FEMA. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) established under the Competition Act, 2002 decides matters of anti-competitive practices, including inter alia predatory pricing, on a reference by the aggrieved party. In addition,

the interests of the consumers are protected under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

(b) and (c): Government has been focusing on protection of the interest of small retailers of the country. Various measures in the form of Acts, Rules and Policies have been put in place to ensure level playing field. In addition, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has pioneered the initiative of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC). The initiative aims at promoting open networks for all aspects of exchange of goods and services over digital or electronic networks. ONDC makes e-Commerce more inclusive wherein small and medium-sized businesses can use any ONDC compatible applications instead of being governed by specific platform centric policies. This provides multiple options to them to be discoverable over network and conduct business. It also encourages easy adoption of digital means by the small retailers and distributors, who may be currently not on digital commerce networks.

(f): Government has implemented the Competition Act, 2002 that mandates the Competition Commission of India (CCI) to prevent practices having adverse effect on competition, to promote and sustain competition in markets, to protect the interests of consumers and to ensure freedom of trade carried on by other participants in markets, in India. The CCI looks into the matter relating to the anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominance by enterprises in all sectors of the economy.

The Department of Consumer Affairs has notified the Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020 under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 to safeguard consumers from unfair trade practices in e-commerce. These rules, inter-alia, outline the responsibilities of e-commerce entities and specify the liabilities of marketplace and inventory e-commerce entities, including provisions for customer grievance redressal.

EXPORT HUBS SCHEME, 2024

234. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI. PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the details of the current progress on Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) Scheme in 2024;
- (b) the impact of merging One District One Product (ODOP) Scheme with Districts as Export Hubs Scheme;
- (c) the details of data on the increase of products, exports and economic activity in the country under the said scheme in 2024 in comparison to previous years, State/UT-wise particularly in Bihar, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the details of data on employment generation at grassroots level under the said scheme during 2024; and

(e) whether balanced regional developments have been fostered in all districts of the country under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Under the Districts as Export Hubs initiative of DGFT, the export promotion activities are being decentralised to make the districts active stakeholders in boosting export growth of the identified products and services from the districts to leverage their natural competitive advantages. An institutional mechanism has been set up in all States/UTs by forming the State Export Promotion Committee (SEPC) and District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) at the district level. Under this initiative, District Export Action Plans (DEAP) detailing the existing bottlenecks in the supply chain and identifying possible interventions to mitigate the existing gaps for export of identified products and services have been prepared for 590 districts. Additionally, DGFT has been organizing outreach events with e-commerce partners, government stakeholders, and industry associations to provide training, capacity building, and support for businesses, MSMEs, and small scale exporters to succeed in global markets.

In December 2022, the One District, One Product (ODOP) was merged with the DEH initiative to streamline support for exporters and manufacturers at

district level. DGFT in collaboration with the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been working with the States/UTs and the districts to organize export sensitization and promotion workshops. These workshops are designed to equip stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and tools to navigate global trade. Further, various activities have been undertaken to promote and enhance the visibility of products and services identified under the ODOP and Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) initiative both within India and internationally. Export promotion activities at the international level include engagement with Indian Missions abroad, virtual buyer-seller meets, and participation in international exhibitions.

(c) and (d) It is clarified that DEH has been running as an initiative and there is no scheme as on date. Therefore, the question of exports of products, employment generation under this scheme does not arise.

Under the DEH initiative, export promotion measures have been implemented across all districts in India. It is further submitted that products and services with export potential have been identified in 734 districts, with District Export Action Plans (DEAP) prepared for 590 districts. A list of district-wise products/services with export potential identified under the initiative, is available at: (www.dgft.gov.in/CP)

In Chapter 9 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023, facilitating cross-border e-commerce exports from India has also been emphasized. In light of this, DGFT Regional Authorities have been organizing "Outreach Events" under

Districts As Exports Hubs to promote the products/services with export potential as identified under the Initiative. In 2024, as a result of collaborations with e-commerce partners, 10 district export outreach events were held in Faridabad, Moradabad, Ludhiana, Jodhpur, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Jamshedpur, and Varanasi from March to June. The second phase of these outreach events has been successfully conducted in Howrah, Jaipur, Haridwar, Kanpur Nagar, Madurai, Mirzapur, Rajkot, Balasore, Jalandhar, Agra, and Meerut between October 2024 and January 2025.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER PM KISAN YOJANA

235. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE**

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to enhance the financial assistance provided under the PM Kisan Yojana;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed enhancement in the amount and the timeline for its implementation;

(c) the reasons for or against any increase in the assistance under the scheme;

(d) the manner in which the Government plans to ensure that the increased amount will effectively reach all eligible farmers, especially those in rural and remote areas;

(e) whether the Government is considering any other measures to support farmers financially through schemes like PM Kisan Yojana, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has any plan of extending the benefits provided under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM KISAN) yojana to the persons engaged in fisheries and goat farming in addition to horticulture, floriculture, Medicinal Herbs and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any middlemen. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.46 lakh Cr. in 18 installments since inception.

At present, there is no such proposal under consideration to increase the benefits of the scheme.

(f): Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, cultivable landholding is primary eligibility criteria to receive benefit of the Scheme. All cultivable landholding farmers engaged in fisheries and goat farming in addition to horticulture, floriculture, Medicinal Herbs are eligible to receive benefits under the Scheme.

SUPPORT TO DPIIT RECOGNIZED STARTUPS

236. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) the specific sectors or industries that the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and boAT partnership will prioritize under the Memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed on 27th December 2024 to provide support to DPIIT-recognized startups;
- (b) the details of the dedicated programmes and initiatives planned for mentoring startups and innovators under this alliance;
- (c) whether the Ministry plan similar collaborations with other private companies to broaden support for startups, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any provision under this scheme to include and set up new startups in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh Lok Sabha Parliamentary constituency and Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The Government, with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the startup ecosystem of the country launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016.

For effective implementation of Startup India initiative across the country, the Government unveiled Startup India Action Plan comprising of schemes and incentives envisaged to create a vibrant startup ecosystem in the country. The Action Plan comprises of 19 action items spanning across areas such as “Simplification and handholding”, “Funding support and incentives” and “Industry-academia partnership and incubation”.

In order to promote partnerships and collaborations between the industry and startups to encourage innovation-led growth in sectors like manufacturing, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is signing MoUs with various stakeholders including various private companies for the specific purpose, inter alia, of mentoring, providing access to infrastructure, share resources and knowledge, assist in market linkages and connect to funding networks. Under this initiative, an MoU has also been signed with boAt, an Indian company in the audio and wearables market.

(d): This initiative is inclusive, and the partnerships formed with the industry benefit concerned startups across States/Union Territories (UTs). Under the Startup India initiative, as per eligibility conditions prescribed under G.S.R. notification 127 (E) dated 19th February 2019, entities are recognized as 'startups' under the Startup India initiative by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). As of 31st December 2024, 1,57,706 entities have been recognised as startups by DPIIT.

Specifically for the State of Haryana, 8,222 entities have been recognised as startups by DPIIT as on 31st December 2024. Of these, 94 entities have been recognised as startups in the district of Bhiwani, and 42 entities have been recognised as startups in the district of Mahendragarh.

Further, specifically for the State of Madhya Pradesh, 5,093 entities have been recognised as startups, including 12 entities which have been recognised in the district of Sidhi by DPIIT as on 31st December 2024.

GLOBAL DEMAND FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTS

237. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

(a) whether the global demand for organic products is growing rapidly and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government has set a target of Rs. 20,000 crore for organic product export for the next three years and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has released the eighth edition of National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) with new regulations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives thereto; and
- (e) the details of steps taken by the Government to encourage farmers to indulge in organic farming to reach the desired goal in next three years?

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

- (a) The global demand for organic products has been growing consistently as can be seen from the table below.

Growth in Global Market for Organic Products	
Year	Value of Global Market (in USD Billion)
2018	105.00
2019	112.00
2020	129.00
2021	135.50
2022	141.75
Source: Report of FiBL & IFOAM - Organic International for the year 2020 to 2024	

- (b) Govt. of India is taking focused initiatives to enhance the exports of organic products. Given India's production base and trends in global demand for organic products, India has the potential to become one of the major organic product exporting countries of the world in the near term.

(c) and (d) The eighth edition of the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) has been formally launched on 9th January 2025. The same is available on APEDA website <https://npop.apeda.gov.in/>. Chapter 2 specifies the scope, objective and operational structure of the NPOP. The scope and objectives are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(e) The Government of India has been promoting organic farming in the country through Paramparagat Krishi VikasYojna (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). Both the schemes focus on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. training, capacity building, production, processing, certification, marketing and post-harvest management.

The details of these schemes are available on the website of Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare under the following link.

<https://www.agriwelfare.gov.in/en/Guideintegratednutrient>

STATEMENT

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF NPOP

SCOPE

The NPOP shall, inter alia, include the following:

- a. Policies for development and certification of organic products as notified by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India from time to time.

- b. National Standards for organic products, processing, handling and labelling.
- c. Accreditation of certification programmes to be operated by Certification Bodies.
- d. Certification of organic products.
- e. India Organic Logo and regulations governing its use.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the NPOP, inter alia, include the following:

- a. To assess and accredit certification programme of Certification Bodies seeking accreditation under this programme.
- b. To provide the procedure for evaluation of the certification programme of Certification Bodies under this programme.
- c. To develop National Standards for Organic Production, processing, handling, and labelling for different product categories.
- d. To facilitate certification of organic products in conformity with the importing countries' organic standards as per mutual recognition agreement.
- e. To encourage sustainable and environmentally friendly farm ecosystem.
- f. Ensure that the certification system is transparent, easy to follow and is in line with international best practices.
- g. Ensure transparency in the operations of the Operators.

मत्स्यपालन के लिए राजसहायता

238. श्री भोजराज नाग:

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मत्स्यपालन के संबंध में शुरू की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान मत्स्यपालन के लिए राजसहायता प्राप्त करने वाले लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में कितने मात्स्यिकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) केज कल्चर प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तक्षेप से कितनी इकाइयां कार्य कर रही हैं और किसानों को दी जाने वाली राजसहायता के प्रतिशत का श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय ने पिसिकल्चर सहित मात्स्यिकी विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं/ कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं। क्रियान्वित केंद्रीय योजनाओं/ कार्यक्रमों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

- (i) 2015-16 से 2019-20 तक देश में मात्स्यिकी विकास के लिए नीली क्रांति: मात्स्यिकी का एकीकृत विकास और प्रबंधन पर केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) कार्यान्वित की गई। सीएसएस नीली क्रांति ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पिसिकल्चर गतिविधियों जैसे मीठे पानी, खारे और लवणीय जल कृषि के लिए ग्रीन-हाउट तालाबों का निर्माण, बीज पालन सुविधाएँ, मत्स्य ब्रूड बैंकों की स्थापना, हैचरियां, जलाशयों में केजों की स्थापना, फिश कल्चर के लिए रेसवे, जलभराव वाले क्षेत्रों का विकास, रीसर्कुलेटरी एक्वाकल्चर सिस्टम (आरएसएस), साथ ही मत्स्य किसानों के प्रशिक्षण और कौशल विकास आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 7,522.48 करोड़ रुपए की कुल निधि से फिशरीज एंड एक्वाकल्चर इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट फंड (एफआईडीएफ) नामक एक समर्पित फंड क्रियान्वित की गई है,

जिसका उद्देश्य फिशरीज इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर सुविधाओं के सृजन और सुदृढीकरण के लिए रियायती वित्त प्रदान करना है जिसमें पिसिकल्चर क्षेत्र की गतिविधियां शामिल हैं जैसे हैचरी और जल कृषि का विकास, ब्रूड बैंकों की स्थापना और जलाशयों में केज कल्चर की स्थापना।

- (iii) वर्ष 2018-19 में क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) की सुविधा मछुआरों और मत्स्यपालकों तक विस्तारित किया गया ताकि पिसिकल्चर के लिए मत्स्य किसानों की कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में उन्हें सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।
- (iv) वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र में अब तक के सर्वाधिक 20050 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमानित निवेश से प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) को कार्यान्वित किया गया है। पीएमएमएसवाई का उद्देश्य, अन्य बातों के अलावा, मछुआरों और मत्स्य किसानों के कौशल विकास और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ, मत्स्यपालन और पिसिकल्चर गतिविधियों जैसे मीठे पानी, खारे पानी और लवणीय पानी की जलीय कृषि के लिए तालाबों की स्थापना, इनपुट सहायता और ब्रूड बैंक, हैचरियां, रियरिंग (पालन), गुणवत्ता वाली बीज इकाईयों की सुविधाएं और रीसर्कुलेटरी एक्वाकल्चर सिस्टम (आरएस), बायो-फ्लोक और केज कल्चर जैसी उच्च घनत्व वाली जल कृषि गतिविधियों के माध्यम से विस्तार, गहनता, विविधीकरण, तकनीकी समावेश एवं अंतर्देशीय और समुद्री दोनों क्षेत्रों में भूमि और पानी के उत्पादक उपयोग द्वारा मत्स्य उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाना है।
- (v) इसके अतिरिक्त, मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 तक चार वर्षों की अवधि के लिए कार्यान्वयन हेतु प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य किसान समृद्धि सह-योजना (पीएम-एमएसएसवाई) नामक एक उप-योजना को भी स्वीकृति दी है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र की मूल्य-श्रृंखला (वैल्यू चेन)

दक्षताओं में सुधार के लिए निष्पादन अनुदान के माध्यम से मात्स्यिकी और जल कृषि सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

(ख) और (ग) : मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार की विभिन्न मात्स्यिकी योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। इन योजनाओं के तहत लाभार्थियों की पहचान संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा की जाती है। यह अनुमान है कि मत्स्यपालन विभाग भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित पीएमएमएसवाई के तहत पिसिकल्चर सहित विभिन्न मात्स्यिकी गतिविधियों को शुरू करने के लिए अब तक 47,16,216 मछुआरों, मत्स्य किसानों और अन्य हितधारकों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है। इसके अलावा, मछुआरों और मत्स्य किसानों को 2898 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण राशि के साथ कुल 4,50,799 केसीसी जारी किए गए हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वर्तमान में छत्तीसगढ़ में एक मात्स्यिकी प्रशिक्षण केंद्र संचालित है।

(घ): विगत चार वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से 2023-24) और वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष (2024-25) के दौरान मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के तहत मत्स्यपालन के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को कुल 56,643 केज यूनिट्स को स्वीकृति दी है। इस योजना के तहत, सामान्य श्रेणी के लाभार्थियों के लिए परियोजना/इकाई लागत का 40% और अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति / महिला लाभार्थियों के लिए परियोजना/इकाई लागत का 60% सरकारी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। सरकारी वित्तीय सहायता केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच 60:40 के अनुपात में साझा की जाती है और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के मामले में, मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार 100% सरकारी सहायता प्रदान करता है।

PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI SCHEME

239. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE**

be pleased to state:

(a) the total budget allocated and spent under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKISAN) scheme since its inception, the details of breakdown of the allocation and expenditure, year-wise;

(b) the details of the fund allocation spent exclusively on advertising and branding, year-wise;

(c) the mechanism in place, if any to assess the effectiveness of advertising campaigns and ensure that they do not divert significant funds from direct benefits to farmers?

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

(a) to (c): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any middlemen. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.46 lakh Cr. in 18 installments since inception.

The Government of India and State Governments undertake several activities for the publicity of PM-KISAN, including print advertisements in newspapers at regular intervals, outreach through social media, programs on DD Kisan, etc. Furthermore, the Ministry also provides administrative expenses to the States/UTs for the implementation of PM-KISAN, including publicity/awareness drives.

कपास उत्पादन

240. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में कपास उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य कौन सा है तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा इसका कुल उत्पादन महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों सहित राज्य-वार कितना है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 2023 में कॉटन कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया (सीसीआई) के पास ग्यारह लाख कपास के गोले थे और यदि हां, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा इसका निर्यात न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या देश में खपत के पश्चात् कपास के निर्यात के लिए कोई निर्णय लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने पिछले तीन वर्षों तथा वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न देशों से, विशेष रूप से ऑस्ट्रेलिया तथा ब्राजील से, कपास का आयात किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या कपास की कीमत नियंत्रित करने के लिए स्थानीय व्यापारियों द्वारा कपास का आयात किया जा रहा है तथा किसानों के लिए कपास की कीमत कितनी है;

(च) क्या देश के कपास उत्पादक किसानों के लिए कोई प्रोत्साहन योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा उन्हें कपास का उचित मूल्य प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(छ) क्या अमरावती और यवतमाल जिलों के कपास उत्पादक किसानों को कपास की दर में अंतर के सापेक्ष मुआवजा देने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (ङ): विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में कपास का राज्य-वार उत्पादन और महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कपास का जिला-वार उत्पादन का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** और **II** में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, भारतीय कपास निगम (सीसीआई) द्वारा एमएसपी संचालन के तहत 32.84 लाख गांठ कपास की खरीद की गई थी। 27 जनवरी 2025 तक इन 32.84 लाख गांठों में से, 31.80 लाख गांठों की बिक्री की जा चुकी है। घरेलू बिक्री से बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्ति और निर्यात में मूल्य समता न होने के कारण, निर्यात बाजार में कोई खरीद (ऑफटेक) नहीं हुई है। वर्तमान में, भारत से कपास के निर्यात पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है और भारत सरकार कपास का आयात नहीं करती है। तथापि, स्थानीय व्यापारी स्वतंत्र रूप से कपास का आयात करते हैं और ऐसे आयात तथा मूल्य नियंत्रण हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई आदेश नहीं दिया गया है।

(च) और (छ): कपास के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) किसानों के लिए सुरक्षा कवच प्रदान करता है क्योंकि उन्हें अपनी उपज के लिए कम से कम न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित

होती है। कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष उत्पादन लागत के 1.5 गुना (ए2+एफएल) के फार्मूले के आधार पर एमएसपी की सिफारिश की जाती है ताकि किसानों को उचित पारिश्रमिक अर्थात् उत्पादन लागत पर कम से कम 50% अधिक पारिश्रमिक सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कपास के लिए प्रदान किए गए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

रुपये प्रति क्विंटल

कपास	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
मध्यम रेशा	5726	6080	6620
लंबा रेशा	6025	6380	7020

उपर्युक्त आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि विगत कुछ वर्षों में एमएसपी में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कपास किसानों को एमएसपी योजना का लाभ प्रदान करने और उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सीसीआई ने 12 कपास उत्पादक राज्यों के 152 जिलों में 507 खरीद केंद्र खोले हैं, जिनमें महाराष्ट्र राज्य के अमरावती जिले में 9 खरीद केंद्र और यवतमाल जिले में 15 खरीद केंद्र शामिल हैं।

विवरण -I

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2023-24 तक कपास का राज्य-वार उत्पादन

राज्य	उत्पादन हजार गांठों में (170 किलोग्राम प्रत्येक)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
गुजरात	7509.34	8795.33	9056.99
महाराष्ट्र	8249.24	8315.67	8045.49
तेलंगाना	4878.06	5744.62	5079.71
राजस्थान	2480.99	2774.47	2621.66
कर्नाटक	1954.60	2567.88	2058.55
मध्य प्रदेश	1419.76	1433.25	1801.06

हरियाणा	1316.06	1000.50	1508.76
आंध्र प्रदेश	1707.62	1540.52	737.26
ओडिशा	625.91	704.92	704.92
पंजाब	645.99	443.63	628.82
तमिलनाडु	301.91	319.02	251.83
अन्य	28.11	20.38	26.97
अखिल भारत	31117.59	33660.19	32522.02

विवरण -II

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कपास का जिला-वार उत्पादन

जिला	उत्पादन हजार गांठों में (170 किग्रा. प्रत्येक)		
	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023	2023-24
अहमदनगर	277.40	255.06	139.09
अकोला	305.60	362.49	330.05
अमरावती	618.90	387.48	857.24
औरंगाबाद	498.70	452.63	399.82
बीड	438.90	475.71	471.99
भंडारा	1.20	1.18	1.30
बुलढाना	547.30	542.52	469.93
चंद्रपुर	351.20	442.49	376.54
धुले	295.90	545.99	342.89
गडचिरोली	17.10	16.61	35.05
हिंगोली	78.70	78.22	61.62
जलगांव	731.20	1,294.92	596.33
जलना	610.80	687.79	531.51
लातूर	12.60	27.22	19.62
नागपुर	451.80	586.81	656.18
नांदेड़	307.30	333.03	428.79
नंदुरबार	172.60	212.36	150.49
नासिक	125.30	112.44	27.21

उस्मानाबाद	17.90	3.03	1.11
परभनी	396.40	533.16	373.61
पुणे	0.15	1.02	1.47
सतारा	0.24	1.09	0.21
सोलापुर	0.40	0.67	0.47
वर्धा	752.10	625.62	728.19
वाशिम	60.40	41.33	74.07
यवतमाल	720.80	569.84	970.69

INITIATIVE OF ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT

241. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of districts identified under the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative since the inception of scheme in the country State-wise including Tamil Nadu, year-wise;
- (b) the financial assistance provided by the Government under the ODOP initiative since inception, State and year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has data for any measurable impact of the scheme, including export growth and employment generation in States, if so, the details thereof State-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to address challenges faced by States, including Tamil Nadu, in the implementation of the ODOP initiative?

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

(a): Products from 782 districts across the country have been covered under the ODOP Initiative. The ODOP products are from various sectors such as textiles, agriculture, food processing, handicrafts, and more. Number of districts covered under One District One Product (ODOP) since inception year-wise is as under:

Financial Year	New Districts Covered	Cumulative Districts Covered
FY 2020-21	103	103
FY 2021-22	647	750
FY 2022-23	10	760
FY 2023-24	22	782

The details of unique products identified (district and state-wise, including Tamil Nadu) under the ODOP initiative as of 19th December 2024 is available on DPIIT's website under the links –

https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/odop_product_list_december.pdf

(b): ODOP is an initiative; thus, there is no provision for financial assistance thereof.

(c): Such data is not available with DPIIT. However, the Government of India has launched the Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) Initiative under the Directorate

General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to boost export activities including for ODOP products across various districts. In Tamil Nadu, 38 districts have been identified with potential export products and services (enclosed as **Statement I**) and District Export Action Plans (DEAPs) have been prepared for 20 of these districts (enclosed as **Statement II**).

(d): There are several steps taken by the Government to address challenges faced by States, including Tamil Nadu, in the implementation of the ODOP initiative, as below:

1. **GeM Onboarding:** A dedicated storefront has been created on Government e-Market place (GeM) for ODOP. The purpose of the storefront is to enable direct procurement of ODOP products for gifting/ office use by various line ministries, government bodies, and foreign missions abroad. 500+ ODOP categories are currently live on the marketplace including 38 product categories from Tamil Nadu.
2. **Product Showcase at National and International platforms:** ODOP Products including from State of Tamil Nadu were exhibited at various national and international events and exhibitions.
3. **Market Access and Promotion:** Establishing ODOP (One District One Product) corners in Indian missions, embassies, and international exhibitions to showcase regional products globally, including those from Tamil Nadu. Additionally, partnering with online platforms such as GeM,

ONDC, Amazon, Flipkart, and other e-commerce platforms to enhance the reach of ODOP products.

4. **Skill Development and Capacity Building:** Conducting training and certification programs in collaboration with NIDs, NIFT, and NPOP to upskill artisans and entrepreneurs. A workshop on export procedures, organized by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, was held on 14th November 2024 at the Madurai Export Summit.

STATEMENT-I

List of Districts and Products/ Services Identified under DEH

S No.	District	Identified Products and Services
1.	Ariyalur	Readymade Garments, Corrugated Sheets & Boxes, Cashew
2.	Chengalpattu	Leather goods, Shrimp, Automobile products, Granite
3.	Chennai	Biotechnology, Food processing, Marine products, Jewellery products, Apparels, Software services
4.	Coimbatore (Pollachi)	Automobile & Engineering Products, Poultry Products, Coconut & Coir Products, Kovai Kora Cotton Sarees, Coimbatore Wet Grinder

5.	Cuddalore	Chemical, Marine, Cashew Nuts
6.	Dharmapuri	Auto Components, Engineering, Horticulture, Agro Products, Plastics
7.	Dindigul	East India Leather, Dindigul Locks, Sirumalai Hill Banana, Virupakshi Hill Banana, Kodaikanal Malai Poonducts
8.	Erode	Handloom & Powerloom Products, Egg Powder, Motor Vehicle Parts, Tapioca & Starch, Erode Manjal (Erode Turmeric)
9.	Kallakurichi	Rice, Sago, Turmeric, Jaggery powder, Cattle feed
10.	Kanchipuram	Engineering and Auto components, Software Food Processing, Tourism, Kancheepuram Silk
11.	Kanyakumari	Cashew, Fish Nets, Sea Shells, Temple Jewellery of Nagarcoil, Eathomozhy tall coconut
12.	Karur	Home Textiles, HDPE Products, Gems
13.	Krishnagiri	Food Processing, Cut flowers, Diamond Jewellery
14.	Madurai	Madurai Sungudi, Madurai Malli, Granite
15.	Mayiladuthurai	Coconut, Mango pulp, Coir
16.	Nagapattinam	Food Processing, Coir, Artificial Jewellery
17.	Namakkal	Poultry Products, Cotton Yarn & Fabric, Granite
18.	Perambalur	Agriculture Products, Cashew

19.	Pudukkottai	Food Processing, Coir, Cashew, Granite
20.	Ramanathapuram	Dry Fish
21.	Ranipet	Leather products, Pharmaceuticals, Automobile components
22.	Salem	Salem Venpattu, Engineering, Food Processing, Diamond Jewellery, Poultry Products
23.	Sivaganga	Gherjubs (Miniature Cucumber), Chettubad Jittab
24.	Tenkasi	Coir pith block
25.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur Paintings, Thanjavur Art Plate, Thanjavur Doll, Thanjavur Veenai, Thanjavur Pith Works, Coir, Silk, Brass Works
26.	Theni	Banana, Spices, Made ups
27.	Nilgiris	Horticulture Crops, Tea, Floriculture products
28.	Tiruvallur	Garments, Engineering, Chemicals
29.	Tiruvarur	Coir Industries, Agriculture Products, Marine Products
30.	Tiruchirappalli	Agro Food Processing, Defence Equipments, Artificial Jewellery, Windmil Components, Banana
31.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli Halwa, Pattamadai Pai, Readymade garments

32.	Tirupathur	Leather products, Coir products, Sandalwood products
33.	Tiruppur	Hosiery Garments & Apparels
34.	Tiruvannamalai	Silk, Manufacturing Products, Automobile Products, Edible oil
35.	Thoothukudi (Tuticorin)	Marine Products
36.	Vellore	Leather Industry, Readymade Garments, Chemicals
37.	Viluppuram	Agriculture Products, Marine Products
38.	Virudhunagar	Spices, Yarn, Coir pith, Crackers, Printed books

STATEMENT-II

Details of DEPC meetings and District Export Action Plans for all districts of Tamil Nadu.

Districts	Products/Services Identified	Details of District Export Action Plan
Ariyalur	Readymade Garments, Corrugated Sheets & Boxes, Corn, Drumstick, Moringa leaf products	Prepared
Chengalpattu	Software exports, shrimp, engineering - Automobile components, granites, mamallapuram rock statues, Tourism -	Prepared

	Cultural & Heritage, Pharmaceutical products, Vegetable oil, Non -Basmati rice, Watermelon, Mango & Mangopulp, Chillies	
Chennai	Biotechnology, Food processing, Marine products, Jewellery products, Apparels, Software and software services, Bio- Tech based Diagnostic production of vaccines, Engineering - Automobile componenets, Stevia (Natural Sweetener), Millets, Herbal Components used for Ayurveda, Organic Products	Prepared
Coimbatore	Engineering products such as motors & pumps, automobile engineering components, iron castings, aluminium castings, Wet grinders & home appliances, Textiles, Poultry products, Coconut & coir products, Kovai kora cotton sarees.	To be Formulated
Cuddalore	Chemical, Marine, Agro & Processed Food Products - Cashew Nuts, Jackfruit, Non- Basmati Rice, Ceramics, Handi Crafts Toys, Industrial Chemicals	Prepared
Dharmapuri	Auto Components, Engineering, Horticulture, Plastics, Sago / Topiaco, Mango & Mango pulp, Skimmed Milk Powder , Green Chillies, Tomato Pulp, Millets(except maize products)	Prepared

Dindigul	Textile, Dindigul Locks, Sirumalai Hill banana	To be Formulated
Erode	Handloom & Powerloom products, processed fabrics, Egg powder, Motor vehicle parts, Agricultural products such as Tapioca & starch, Poultry products & egg, Erode Manjal (Turmeric)	To be Formulated
Kallakurichi	Food products – Rice, Sago, Turmeric, Tamarind, Guava, Water melon, Cashew Nut, Jaggery powder, Cattle feed – Briquette, Edible oil - Ground nut, Gingelly Oil	Prepared
Kancheepuram	Engineering and Auto components, Silk weaving, Textile garments, Software, Food Processing, Tourism - Heritage and medical, Kancheepuram Silk, Non -BasmatiRice,Watermelon, Mango & Mango pulp, Chillies	Prepared
Kanniyakumari	Cashew, Fish nets, Sea shells, Temple jewellery of Nagarkoil, Earthomozhy tall coconut	To be Formulated
Karur	Home textiles such as bedsheets, Placemats, Table runners, curtains, etc. HDPE products, Gems such as Ruby & Beryl	To be Formulated
Krishnagiri	Engineering, Food Processing (Mango Pulp), Cut flowers, Diamond Jewellery	Prepared

Madurai	Handlooms, Granite products, Readymade Garments, Madurai Sungudi, Madurai Malli (Jasmine)	To be Formulated
Mayiladuthurai	Agro food processing, Marine food processing, Coir, Non-basmati rice, coconut products, millets and maize, mango pulp	To be Formulated
Nagapattinam	Poultry Products such as Hatching Eggs, Parent Eggs, Broiler Chickens, Table Eggs, etc., Raw Granite, Yarn, Cotton Fabrics, Towels, Bed Spreads & Rigs.	Prepared
Namakkal	Poultry products such as hatching eggs, Parent eggs, broiler chickens, Table eggs, etc. Raw Granite, Yarn, cotton fabrics, towels, Bed spreads & Rigs	To be Formulated
Perambalur	Marine food products, Granite, Coir, Engineering -Auto mobile Components, Cashew Nut, Ground Nut	Prepared
Pudukkottai	Dry Fish	Prepared
Ramanathapuram	Dry Fish	To be Formulated
Ranipet	Engineering, Food Processing (mango Pulp), cut flowers, Diamond Jewellery, Poultry Products & Eggs, Salem Fabric, Salem Silk known as Salem Venpattu,	Prepared

Salem	Engineering, Food processing (mango pulp), Cut flowers, Diamond jewelry, Poultry products & eggs, Salem fabric, Salem Venpattu(Silk)	To be Formulated
Sivaganga	Handicrafts	To be Formulated
Tenkasi	Coir pith block	To be Formulated
Thanjavur	Agro food processing, Marine food processing, Coir,Non-basmati rice, coconut products, millets and maize, mango pulp	Prepared
The Nilgiris	Horticulture crops like potato, Cabbage, Carrot, Tea, Coffee, Ginger, Fruits, Timber, Eucalyptus oil, Garlic & pepper, Floriculture products, Home made chocolates, Ooty varkey, Nilgiri logo	To be Formulated
Theni	Banana, Spices, Made ups	To be Formulated
Thiruvallur	Readymade Garments,Handloom products, Engineering- tools and Automobile components, Chemical Products - Industrial polymer, Bulk Containers, Non -Basmati Rice, Vegetable oil, Dhal Products	Prepared
Thiruvarur	Coir Industries, Marine Products, Non-Basmati Rice,Onion Powder ,Organic Vegetable,Rice Bran Oil	Prepared

Thoothukkudi	Agro Food Processing, Heavy Electricals and Engineering, Artificial Jewellery, Readymade garments, Software, Banana, Banana Products,	To be Formulated
Tiruchirappalli	Yarn,Tirunelveli Halwa, Pattamadai Pai	Prepared
Tirunelveli	Yarn,Tirunelveli Halwa, Pattamadai Pai	To be Formulated
Tirupathur	Hosiery Garments & Apparels	Prepared
Tiruppur	Hosiery Garments & apparels	To be Formulated
Tiruvannamalai	Marine Products	Prepared
Vellore	Leather Industry, Readymade Garments, Industrial Chemicals, Edible Oil -Ground Nut , Mango Pulp,Dairy Products,Elamvambadi Brinjal,Odungathur Guava	Prepared
Viluppuram	Marine Products, Edible Oil- Ground Nut and Gingelly oil,Tamarind,Guava, Water Melon,Cashew Nut	Prepared
Virudhunagar	Spices, Yarn, Coir pith, Crackers, Safety matches, Printed books, Grey cloth, Gauze cloth	To be Formulated

ASSISTANCE FROM UN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

242. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) the current status of international support and assistance received from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Asian Development Bank and the World Bank for agricultural initiatives in India;
- (b) the specific projects underway in collaboration with these agencies that focus on climate-smart agriculture, sustainable development and agro-biodiversity conservation in India, along with the details of their objectives and progress;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure effective coordination with these agencies for implementing sustainable agricultural practices and biodiversity preservation strategies;
- (d) whether there are any plans to expand partnerships with these agencies to address emerging challenges in agriculture and enhance resilience against climate impacts on farming communities; and
- (e) the details of projects that are specifically designed for Kuttanad and Wayanad in light of frequent crop loss due to natural calamities?

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

- (a) and (b): The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the World Bank extend support, including

loans, capacity-building initiatives, and technical assistance, to agricultural projects under both the Central Sector and State Sector in India. The Government of India, alongside various State Governments, is currently implementing numerous projects with these international organizations. Detailed information regarding these collaborative efforts, their objectives, and the progress made—specifically concerning climate-smart agriculture, sustainable development, and agro-biodiversity conservation in India—has been given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d): The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) serves as the nodal agency responsible for coordinating with the ADB and the World Bank, maintaining an effective mechanism to facilitate ongoing collaboration with these international institutions. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare coordinates with the FAO. The Government of India ensures continuous engagement and oversight through regular joint reviews, workshops, and high-level state visits to monitor the progress of these projects. Additionally, any projects requiring external assistance are thoroughly examined in accordance with the extant guidelines before being presented to the respective funding agencies.

(e): As per the information provided by the Government of Kerala, there are currently no specific projects tailored to address crop losses in Kuttanad and Wayanad due to natural calamities. However, the World Bank is supporting the Kerala Climate Resilient Agri-Value Chain Modernization Project, which involves a loan of USD 200 million.

STATEMENT

The specific projects underway in collaboration with FAO, ADB and WB agencies

Sr. No	Project Title	Project Objectives and Progress
Food and Agriculture Organization		
1	Support to developing protocols for quality planting material and certification of nurseries for timber and non-timber agroforestry species	To convene key sectors and stakeholders to address pending technical issues and barriers related to certification, develop standard protocols for certifying quality planting materials and nurseries, and establish institutional mechanisms for certification. Developed the draft standard protocol for raising timber and non-timber agroforestry species. Drafted protocol and standards for certification/accreditation of agencies. Developed white papers on the Forest Seed Certification System and the Status of the Forest Nursery in India. Conducted 5 regional consultation workshops to validate protocols.
2	Support for quality seed of local landraces/farmers' varieties (LRs/FVs) through community-managed seed systems (CMSS) in Odisha and other rainfed areas	To provide technical assistance for the end-to-end implementation of the seed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and extend the SOP to crops other than millets in Odisha. Survey undertaken to examine the current landscape of Land Raises/Farmer Varieties in Odisha.

Sr. No	Project Title	Project Objectives and Progress
		Identified the different (seed) actors in the three project sites and at the state level. Conducted Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) training workshop for the three project districts of Bargarh, Mayurbhanj, and Koraput.
3	Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes (FSP)	<p>To catalyze transformative change in India's agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes.</p> <p>Developed four Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs) in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, and Mizoram, focusing on agro-ecological approaches, land restoration, and biodiversity conservation. Households participated in community natural resources management, with Odisha leading. Households have received livestock management training. Women benefit from Green-Ag Farmer Field Schools, particularly in Uttarakhand.</p>

Sr. No	Project Title	Project Objectives and Progress
4	Promotion of Sustainable Food Systems in India through Transforming Rice-Wheat Systems in Punjab, Haryana, Odisha and Chhattisgarh (FSP)	To mainstream integrated models of sustainable and healthy food systems in rice- and wheat-dominated landscapes in India. In the first year of implementation, interventions were planned for 9,000 hectares. By December 2024, 2,351 hectares (Punjab: 1,090.55 ha, Haryana: 446.4 ha, Chhattisgarh: 460 ha, Odisha: 354.43 ha) have successfully adopted sustainable practices. 2,030 farmers (Punjab: 343, Haryana: 388, Chhattisgarh: 770, Odisha: 529) have received training under the initiative.
5	Agriculture Sector Readiness for enhanced climate finance at sub-national level in India (GCF RP)	To formulate agriculture and climate investment plans that support the implementation of agriculture sector climate change strategies and policies at the sub-national level in India. Agriculture profile and climate scenarios of four states are being prepared. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has agreed to be the lead entity for the agroforestry proposal. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has agreed to be the lead entity for the greening of the food value chains. Assessment of post-harvest value chains to reduce food loss and waste and GHG emissions.

Sr. No	Project Title	Project Objectives and Progress
6	Enhancing resilience to climate change of migrant & vulnerable households in the coastal areas India	<p>To strengthen rural households' resilience to climate change, reducing the pressure to migrate out of distress and improving migration outcomes, with particular attention to addressing the vulnerabilities of women and other vulnerable groups living in the coastal areas of Odisha State and the drought-prone areas of Telangana State.</p> <p>A Rapid Gender- and Age-Sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA) was conducted in four districts of Telangana. In Odisha, a similar VRA was conducted in the coastal districts of Ganjam and Kendrapara. Odisha state has formed a Technical Steering Group (TSG) to guide JP implementation and improve coordination between departments. Two District Level Committees (DLCs) have been established in Ganjam and Kendrapara. Baseline surveys of villages selected for ground interventions are underway in both states. At the national level, a Programme Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare was constituted, and the first meeting was held on 3rd October 2024.</p>

Sr. No	Project Title	Project Objectives and Progress
7	Transforming Andhra Pradesh aquaculture to a sustainable, reduced footprint and climate resilient food system (FSP)	To support the integrated management of terrestrial/aquatic landscapes in AP through sustainable and reduced footprint aquaculture production systems that reduce environmental degradation at the production level and throughout the value chain. Additionally, sustainably increase production and climate resilience, enhance producers' incomes and resilience, reduce risks and meet global needs for healthy, affordable food in an equitable manner following the ecosystem approach to aquaculture (EAA). The GEF8 Full Project Proposal is being finalised for submission to GEF Secretariat for review/endorsement.
8.	Supporting Ecosystem Restoration in the Central India Landscape (Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra) (FSP)	To support the integrated landscape management approach in the Central Indian Landscape, including restoration and improved management of degraded forest and agricultural lands, and the adoption of sustainable livelihoods to ensure biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration and ecosystem integrity and functionality in the long term. The GEF Operational Focal Point (MOEF&CC) sent the GEF 8 Project Identification Form (PIF) with recommendation for GEF Council approval.

Sr. No	Project Title	Project Objectives and Progress
9.	Enabling resilience of livestock keepers through integrated landscape management	<p>To reduce land degradation and enhance resilience of livestock keepers through gender-inclusive integrated landscape management.</p> <p>The GEF Operational Focal Point (MOEF&CC) sent the GEF 8 Project Identification Form (PIF) with recommendation for GEF Council approval.</p>
Asian Development Bank		
1	Supporting the Transformation of the Indian Agriculture System (\$3.0 million grants)	The Technical Assistance (TA) supports the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MOAFW) and other relevant implementing agencies for pipeline project preparation, upstream knowledge development, and capacity building for several transformative initiatives to help achieve structural strengthening of India's agriculture system India. \$75,310 disbursed as on 27.01.2025.
2	Himachal Pradesh Subtropical Irrigation and Value Addition (HPSHIVA) (\$133 million loan; total project \$163 million)	Conducts training of farmers in climate smart production technique and integrated pest management, and adopts integrated farming across 6,000 ha of project areas. \$14.5 million disbursed as on 27.01.2025.

Sr. No	Project Title	Project Objectives and Progress
3	In Maharashtra, the Maharashtra Agribusiness Network (MAGNET) (\$100 million loan; total project cost \$142 million)	The project supports 200 farmer producer organizations (FPOs) and 100 value chain operators (VCOs) and is expected to benefit 200,000 farmers. With an aim to increase, horticultural production value and reduce post-harvest losses. \$32.41 million disbursed as on 27.01.2025.
World Bank		
1	Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project (loan amount \$200 million)	To add value and improve resilience of selected agriculture value chains, focusing on smallholder farmers and agro-entrepreneurs and to advance Assam's COVID-19 response. \$161.70 million disbursed as of the end of January 2025.
2	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project (\$318 million).	To enhance productivity and climate resilience of irrigated agriculture, improve water management, and increase market opportunities for farmers and agro-entrepreneurs in selected sub-basin areas of Tamil Nadu. \$229.53 million disbursed as of the end of January 2025.
3	AP Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project (\$62.6 million)	To enhance agricultural productivity, profitability and climate resilience of smallholder farmers in selected districts of Andhra Pradesh. \$28.43

Sr. No	Project Title	Project Objectives and Progress
		million disbursed as of the end of January 2025.
4	Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (\$135.3 million)	To intensify and diversify agricultural production and enhance climate resilience in selected districts of Odisha. \$46.91 million disbursed as of the end of January 2025.
5	Integrated Project for Source Sustainability and Climate Resilient Rain-fed Agriculture in Himachal Pradesh (\$80 million)	To improve upstream watershed management and increase agricultural water productivity in selected Gram Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh. \$47.22 million disbursed as of the end of January 2025.
6	Chhattisgarh Inclusive Rural and Accelerated Agriculture Growth Project (\$85 million)	To improve income opportunities and the availability of nutritious foods in targeted households of Chhattisgarh's tribal-dominated areas. \$1.12 million disbursed as of the end of January 2025.
7	Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development (\$115 million)	To strengthen the capacities of national and state institutions to adopt improved watershed management for increasing farmers' resilience and support value chains in selected watersheds of participating states. \$39.84 million disbursed as of the end of January 2025.

Sr. No	Project Title	Project Objectives and Progress
8	Tripura Rural Economic Growth and Service Delivery Project (\$140 million)	To improve services and economic opportunities for tribal areas in Tripura. \$4.32 million disbursed as of the end of January 2025.
9	Uttarakhand Climate Responsive Rain-fed Farming Project (\$96.2 million)	Improve production system resilience to make mountain farming emission competitive and profitable in selected micro-watersheds of Uttarakhand. \$0.89 million disbursed as of the end of January 2025.
10	Kerala Climate Resilient Agri-Value Chain Modernization Project (\$200 million)	To promote the resilience and commercialization of Kerala's food and agriculture sector.
11	Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Growth and Rural Enterprise Ecosystem Strengthening Project (\$325.1 million)	To increase farmers' income through improved crop productivity, climate resilience, and commercialization of agri-food systems in Selected Regions of Uttar Pradesh.
12	West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project - Phase II (\$148 million)	To augment water availability and strengthen water user associations for improved irrigated agriculture in project areas of West Bengal. \$11.85 million disbursed as of the end of January 2025.

मनरेगा के तहत पंजीकृत परिवार

243. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2019-24 की अवधि के दौरान उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, सलूमबर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस) के तहत नियोजित व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा और कुल संख्या वर्षवार कितनी है;

(ख) वर्ष 2024-25 तक उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, सलूमबर और प्रतापगढ़ में एमजीएनआरईजीएस के तहत पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) वर्ष 2023-24 से अब तक उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, सलूमबर और प्रतापगढ़ में ब्लॉकवार मनरेगा के तहत कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है; और

(घ) उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, सलूमबर और प्रतापगढ़ में मनरेगा के तहत अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के परिवारों का श्रेणीवार और ब्लॉकवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क): वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक (दिनांक 28.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार) राजस्थान के उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर एवं प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) के अंतर्गत रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की वर्षवार संख्या नीचे दी गई है:

वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक (दिनांक 28.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार) राजस्थान के उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर एवं प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की वर्षवार संख्या			
वित्तीय वर्ष	रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्ति (संख्या में)		
	उदयपुर	डूंगरपुर	प्रतापगढ़
2019-20	399349	432835	211408
2020-21	536916	568677	276025
2021-22	454316	537099	294875

2022-23	388084	466339	294671
2023-24	389603	482361	293809
2024-25	359589	435600	279711
नोट: सलूमबर जिले को दिनांक 7 अगस्त 2023 को तत्कालीन उदयपुर जिले से अलग करके बनाया गया था। इस जिले के संबंध में अलग से जानकारी नरेगा सॉफ्ट में उपलब्ध नहीं है।			

(ख): दिनांक 28.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान के उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के तहत पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है:

दिनांक 28.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान के उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के तहत पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या।	
जिले	पंजीकृत व्यक्ति (संख्या)
उदयपुर	1207164
डूंगरपुर	806637
प्रतापगढ़	422884
नोट: सलूमबर जिले को 7 अगस्त 2023 को तत्कालीन उदयपुर जिले से अलग करके बनाया गया था। इस जिले के संबंध में अलग से जानकारी नरेगा सॉफ्ट में उपलब्ध नहीं है।	

(ग): वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से 2024-25 तक (28.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार) राजस्थान के उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की ब्लॉकवार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दी गई है।

(घ): दिनांक 28.01.2025 तक राजस्थान के उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य जातियों से संबंधित परिवारों की ब्लॉकवार संचयी संख्या जिन्हें महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत जॉब कार्ड जारी किए गए हैं, का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से 2024-25 तक (दिनांक 28.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार) राजस्थान के उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर एवं प्रतापगढ़ जिले में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की ब्लॉकवार संख्या			
डूंगरपुर जिले के ब्लॉक			
क्र.सं.	ब्लॉक	रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्ति (संख्या में)	
		2023-24	2024-25 (दिनांक 28.01.25 तक)
1	आसपुर	32421	29715
2	बिछीवाड़ा	46007	41742
3	चिखली	44987	39552
4	डोवरा	44929	42200
5	डूंगरपुर	40848	37731
6	गलियाकोट	49498	44815
7	झोथरी	39290	36310
8	साबला	42100	37841
9	सागवाड़ा	87069	75775
10	सीमलवाड़ा	55212	49919
	कुल	482361	435600
प्रतापगढ़ जिले के ब्लॉक			
1	अरनोद	29544	27579
2	छोटी सादड़ी	25016	22183
3	दलोत	35590	34078
4	धमोतर	35121	35765
5	धरियावद	50742	48220
6	पीपलखूंट	44327	42029
7	प्रतापगढ़	40245	39898
8	सुहागपुरा	33224	29959
	कुल	293809	279711
उदयपुर जिले के ब्लॉक			
1	बड़गांव	5208	4870
2	भिण्डर	13938	14055

3	गिरवा	17628	15004
4	गोगुंदा	23995	21490
5	जयसमंद	10547	9955
6	झाड़ोल	21871	21942
7	झल्लारा	27446	26980
8	खैरवारा	21598	20053
9	कोट्रा	52319	47605
10	कुराबड़	13588	11441
11	लसाडिया	25757	22864
12	मावली	9834	8557
13	नयागांव	22415	20373
14	फलासिया	26133	27273
15	ऋषभदेव	25176	23108
16	सलूमबर	14845	14424
17	शारदा	13452	10510
18	सायरा	20753	18448
19	सेमरिया	17629	16387
20	वल्लभनगर	5471	4250
	कुल	389603	359589

नोट: सलूमबर जिला 7 अगस्त 2023 को तत्कालीन उदयपुर जिले से अलग करके बनाया गया था। इस जिले के संबंध में अलग से जानकारी नरेगा सॉफ्ट में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण -II

28.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान के उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य जातियों से संबंधित परिवारों की ब्लॉकवार संचयी संख्या जिन्हें महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के तहत जॉब कार्ड जारी किए गए।

डूंगरपुर जिले के ब्लॉक

क्र.सं.	ब्लॉक	जॉबकार्ड जारी किए गए परिवारों की संचयी संख्या (दिनांक 28.01.25 तक)			
		अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य	कुल
1	आसपुर	2134	14023	16306	32463
2	बिछीवाड़ा	672	38436	4511	43619

3	चिखली	541	31521	3631	35693
4	डोवरा	674	30547	9311	40532
5	डूंगरपुर	526	33829	7046	41401
6	गलियाकोट	1358	25313	9820	36491
7	झोंथरी	382	30903	4011	35296
8	साबला	1838	21063	12703	35604
9	सागवाड़ा	2804	35235	24389	62428
10	सीमलवाड़ा	909	31241	9346	41496
	कुल	11838	292111	101074	405023

प्रतापगढ़ जिले के ब्लॉक

1	अरनोद	1581	12529	7047	21157
2	छोटी सादड़ी	3035	12124	11222	26381
3	दलोट	759	21365	3479	25603
4	धमोतर	1191	18570	6456	26217
5	धरियावद	1725	39744	5501	46970
6	पीपलखूंट	371	29780	3490	33641
7	प्रतापगढ़	3322	12618	14660	30600
8	सुहागपुरा	723	19664	1906	22293
	कुल	12707	166394	53761	232862

उदयपुर जिले के ब्लॉक

1	बड़गांव	2450	12787	11266	26503
2	भिण्डर	2521	6469	20935	29925
3	गिरवा	573	27819	5323	33715
4	गोगुंदा	2284	15274	12650	30208
5	जयसमंद	675	15709	5950	22334
6	झाड़ोल	748	26418	8536	35702
7	झल्लारा	1166	20458	8051	29675
8	खैरवारा	677	19510	5670	25857
9	कोट्रा	231	61208	7220	68659
10	कुराबड़	1167	9679	9735	20581
11	लसाडिया	649	22286	3748	26683
12	मावली	3971	9194	17170	30335
13	नयागांव	502	19475	3700	23677
14	फलासिया	307	25630	5320	31257
15	ऋषभदेव	453	29261	4469	34183
16	सलूम्बर	1678	16408	12969	31055

17	शारदा	607	19952	5705	26264
18	सायरा	2204	13312	12156	27672
19	सेमरिया	613	17350	6454	24417
20	वल्लभनगर	1436	2777	9467	13680
	कुल	24912	390976	176494	592382
नोट: सलूमबर जिले को 7 अगस्त 2023 को तत्कालीन उदयपुर जिले से अलग करके बनाया गया था। इस जिले के संबंध में अलग से जानकारी नरेगा सॉफ्ट में उपलब्ध नहीं है।					

पान मेथी को जीआई टैग

244. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान के नागौर जिले में बड़े पैमाने पर उगाई जाने वाली पान मेथी को भौगोलिक संकेत (जीआई) टैग देने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का नागौर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उगाई जाने वाली विश्व प्रसिद्ध नागौरी पान मेथी को शीघ्र ही जीआई टैग देने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद):

(क) और (ख): भौगोलिक संकेतक रजिस्ट्री को कृषि उपज मंडी समिति (एपीएमसी), केयूएमएस, बीकानेर रोड, नागौर, राजस्थान से भौगोलिक संकेतक "नागौरी पान मेथी" के लिए एक आवेदन दिनांक 13.08.2024 को प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसे 1347 संख्या पर दर्ज किया गया है। औपचारिकता जांच रिपोर्ट दिनांक 22.8.2024 को आवेदकों को जारी की गई है, जिसमें आवेदक को आवेदन में निहित कमियों का दूर करने के लिए लिखा गया है, हालांकि, आवेदक की अनुपालन रिपोर्ट प्रतीक्षित है।

(ग) और (घ): किसी उत्पाद को जीआई का दर्जा देना स्वैच्छिक प्रमाणीकरण नहीं है, बल्कि यह माल का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण और संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999 और माल का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण और संरक्षण) नियम, 2002 के दिशानिर्देश में होता है। केवल ऐसे उत्पाद, जिनके आवेदन उपर्युक्त अधिनियम और नियमों के तहत निर्दिष्ट मानदंडों के अनुसार पात्र पाए जाते हैं, उन्हें ही भौगोलिक संकेतक का दर्जा प्रदान किया जाता है।

PM-AASHA SCHEME

245. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE- PATIL:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

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

- (a) the details of procurement operations carried out under the Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) during the last three years, crop-wise and State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether there have been any challenges in implementing the scheme, particularly in ensuring timely payments to farmers;

- (c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address these challenges;
- (d) the measures being taken to create awareness among farmers about the Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) scheme;
- (e) whether the implementation of PM-AASHA has led to any changes in cropping patterns, particularly in cultivation of oilseeds and pulses and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (f) the percentage increase in the area under cultivation and production of oilseeds and pulses since the launch of the scheme in the State of Maharashtra;
- (g) the steps taken to strengthen market linkages and infrastructure for the procurement of crops covered under the scheme;
- (h) whether the Government proposes to expand the coverage of crops and States/UTs under PM-AASHA, if so, the details thereof; and
- (i) whether the Government proposes to expand the coverage of crops and States/UTs under PM-AASHA and if so, the details of the crops and States/UTs proposed to be included?

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

(a): The Government of India approved the continuation of the integrated Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) during the 15th Finance Commission Cycle upto 2025-26. It administers the integrated Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) comprising Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS), Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) and Price Stabilisation Funds (PSF).

The integrated scheme of PM-AASHA aimed to bring-in more effectiveness in the implementation of procurement operations that would not only help in providing remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce but also control the price volatility of essential commodities by ensuring their availability at affordable prices to consumers. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare administers PSS, PDPS and MIS whereas Department of Consumer Affairs of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution administers PSF Scheme. The brief about the Schemes are as follows:

i. Price Support Scheme (PSS): PSS is implemented for the procurement of notified pulses, oilseeds and copra of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at MSP directly from the farmers by Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) like NAFED and NCCF or through the State level agencies as and when the market price of these commodities fall below the notified MSP during the peak harvesting season to provide remunerative price to the farmers.

ii. Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS): PDPS envisages the payment of the price difference between the MSP and the selling / modal price to pre-registered farmers selling oilseeds of prescribed FAQ norms within the stipulated period in the notified market yard through a transparent auction process. However, the States/UTs have an option to implement of either PSS or PDPS for the particular oilseeds for the particular year/season. This scheme does not involve any physical procurement of crops as the farmers are compensated the difference between the MSP and Sale / Modal price on sale in notified market.

iii. Market Intervention Scheme (MIS): MIS is implemented on the request of State/UT Government for the procurement of various perishable agricultural /horticultural commodities such as Tomato, Onion and Potato etc. for which Minimum Support Price (MSP) is not applicable and there is a reduction of prices in the market by atleast 10% over the rates of previous normal season in the States/UTs so that the farmers are not constrained to make distress sales of their produce.

iv. Price Stabilization Funds (PSF): PSF is implemented by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution for not only to mitigate the hardships to consumers on account extreme volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities but also to make essential food commodities available at affordable price as well as to protect the farmers from the distress sale of their produce.

The procurement operations under PSS during the last three years, crop-wise and State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. PDPS Scheme was not implemented by any of the States during the last three years.

(b) to (d): The central nodal agencies, some State Government and some state level agencies have developed online portal for procurement of various crops. The farmers are registering themselves on the Portals of NAFED, NCCF and State's Portal through Aadhar Based registration for selling their produce at government procurement centres. The Procurement portals also provide farmers the latest/updated information regarding MSP declared, nearest purchase center, date/period of procurement, allotment of slots/time to farmers against

their booking for sale of produce etc. These enable the farmer to deliver stock as per his convenience in the nearest procurement centre. The land /crop records of the farmers are verified from the State land records online for those farmers who have registered for selling their produce. SMS and Whatsapp messages are sent to the farmers to make them aware about the procurement to be undertaken by various agencies of the Government. Agmarknet Portal is in place for daily purchase rates of commodities to make the farmers aware about the current market selling price of the produce.

As per the PSS Guidelines-2024 under PM-AASHA, chapter II (B) (vii), the State/UT Governments ensures adequate liquidity to the State procuring agency so as to pay the dues of farmers for their produce within 3 days from the receipt of their produce. The State Government creates revolving fund atleast equivalent to 15% of MSP value and incidental expenses for each commodity as per 25% of estimated production/ procurement quantity sanctioned by the Government.

Further, the central Nodal Agencies like NAFED and NCCF undertaking procurement through the state level agencies ensure the release of DBT payment to farmers directly in their Aadhar linked bank accounts as given at the time of registration. Since the payment of MSP is being transferred into the farmer's bank account through RTGS or NEFT, the bank account of an individual farmer cannot be utilised to make payments of other farmers.

As per the PSS Guidelines-2024 under PM-AASHA, the State/UT Governments shall make adequate publicity of PSS operations like MSP for the crops, name and address of procurement centers, procurement period,

documents required, contact details of authorized person of central/state/primary procuring agencies. The costs of publicity related activities shall be borne by respective State/UT Government.

Besides, the central nodal agencies in association with the state level agencies conduct Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programmes for the awareness of farmers. Further, awareness of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) was boosted through regular sharing of tweets, creatives and infographics on DA&FW's official social Media platforms.

(e) and (f): In order to incentivize the farmers for the enhancement of domestic production of pulses and to reduce the dependence on imports, the Government has allowed the procurement of Tur, Urad and Masur under PSS equivalent to 100% of the production of the State for the procurement year 2024-25. The cultivation data in respect of pulses and oilseeds are given in the enclosed

Statement-II.

(g): As per the PSS Guidelines, 2024, the State has to provide all the necessary support like gunny bags, weighing machines, moisture/foreign matters/oil content testing machine etc. to the Central Nodal Agencies and the State level agencies before the commencement of procurement. In order to widen outreach of procurement operations carried out by the central nodal agencies for the notified Pulses and Oilseeds & Copra at MSP under PM-AASHA, there are provisions for the engagement of Co-operative societies/Self Help Groups/Panchayats/ by the State procuring agencies so that maximum farmers, can avail the benefit of Price support operations. The State Government

sets up a sufficient numbers of procurement centres depending on the registration of farmers on the procurement portal and the anticipated arrival of the produce in the particular season.

(h) and (i): The integrated Scheme of PM-AASHA is implemented in all the States across the country. The Government's intervention through procurement operations under various schemes drives the market upward of various notified crops under MSP.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise procurement details of pulses, oilseeds & copra procured at MSP under PSS from 2021-22 to 2024-25 (as on 29.01.2025)			
Year/Commodity /States	Quantity Procured (in MT)	MSP Value (Rs.in Crore)	Number of farmers benefitted
2021-22	31,82,591.64	17,478.31	14,68,699
COPRA	32.95	0.34	115
TAMILNADU	32.95	0.34	115
GRAM	26,29,460.83	13,752.08	11,68,730
ANDHRA PRADESH	70,393.81	368.16	29,941
GUJARAT	5,36,225.00	2,804.46	2,83,054
HARYANA	1,238.80	6.48	687
KARNATAKA	73,816.85	386.06	60,470
MADHYA PRADESH	8,01,984.49	4,194.38	2,45,639

MAHARASHTRA	7,61,541.55	3,982.86	3,66,824
RAJASTHAN	2,98,685.74	1,562.13	1,29,957
TELANGANA	58,485.04	305.88	39,315
UTTAR PRADESH	27,089.55	141.68	12,843
GROUNDNUT	1,49,696.34	830.81	76,647
GUJARAT	95,183.10	528.27	51,462
ODISHA	248.43	1.38	319
RAJASTHAN	53,203.93	295.28	24,330
UTTAR PRADESH	1,060.88	5.89	536
MOONG	3,63,274.09	2,642.82	1,95,338
ANDHRA PRADESH	2,209.52	16.07	1,302
GUJARAT	852.84	6.20	615
State-wise procurement details of pulses, oilseeds & copra procured at MSP under PSS from 2021-22 to 2024-25 (as on 29.01.2025)			
Year/Commodity /States	Quantity Procured (in MT)	MSP Value (Rs.in Crore)	Number of farmers benefitted
HARYANA	1,227.26	8.93	898
KARNATAKA	13,863.15	100.85	24,945
MADHYA PRADESH	2,75,645.00	2,005.32	1,26,537

MAHARASHTRA	1,636.21	11.90	3,271
ODISHA	3,800.95	27.65	4,358
PUNJAB	2,559.20	18.62	1,404
RAJASTHAN	57,220.41	416.28	29,615
TAMILNADU	4,259.55	30.99	2,393
SUNFLOWER SEED	1,905.44	11.46	1,200
HARYANA	1,882.45	11.32	1,130
ODISHA	22.99	0.14	70
TOOR	36,184.14	227.96	24,084
GUJARAT	19,983.08	125.89	10,289
KARNATAKA	11,986.05	75.51	8,501
MAHARASHTRA	2,360.82	14.87	2,809
TAMILNADU	32.85	0.21	58
TELANGANA	1,821.34	11.47	2,427
URAD	2,037.85	12.84	2,585
GUJARAT	99.85	0.63	118
MADHYA PRADESH	291.90	1.84	261

MAHARASHTRA	1,481.37	9.33	2,020
RAJASTHAN	40.08	0.25	26
State-wise procurement details of pulses, oilseeds & copra procured at MSP under PSS from 2021-22 to 2024-25 (as on 29.01.2025)			
Year/Commodity /States	Quantity Procured (in MT)	MSP Value (Rs.in Crore)	Number of farmers benefitted
TELANGANA	124.65	0.79	160
2022-23	40,02,057.73	22,728.23	17,27,663
COPRA	40,849.36	432.59	19,413
KERALA	255.85	2.71	631
TAMILNADU	40,593.51	429.89	18,782
GRAM	23,53,114.66	12,553.87	10,29,390
ANDHRA PRADESH	63,132.10	336.81	37,563
GUJARAT	3,28,449.83	1,752.28	1,68,797
KARNATAKA	79,536.65	424.33	66,043
MADHYA PRADESH	7,95,997.03	4,246.64	2,23,818
MAHARASHTRA	7,72,857.96	4,123.20	3,92,768
RAJASTHAN	2,47,318.15	1,319.44	97,967
TELANGANA	50,238.00	268.02	35,164

UTTAR PRADESH	15,584.94	83.15	7,270
GROUNDNUT	7,194.11	42.09	3,668
ODISHA	116.97	0.68	152
RAJASTHAN	1,012.72	5.92	571
UTTAR PRADESH	6,064.42	35.48	2,945
MASOOR	76,474.57	458.85	44,799
MADHYA PRADESH	64,460.92	386.77	39,107
UTTAR PRADESH	12,013.65	72.08	5,692
MOONG	4,01,775.42	3,115.77	1,69,807
State-wise procurement details of pulses, oilseeds & copra procured at MSP under PSS from 2021-22 to 2024-25 (as on 29.01.2025)			
Year/Commodity /States	Quantity Procured (in MT)	MSP Value (Rs.in Crore)	Number of farmers benefitted
GUJARAT	30.60	0.24	39
HARYANA	812.33	6.30	531
KARNATAKA	25,308.70	196.27	22,181
MADHYA PRADESH	2,75,645.01	2,137.63	91,491
MAHARASHTRA	183.90	1.43	194
ODISHA	1,878.88	14.57	2,815

PUNJAB	2,019.01	15.66	1,122
RAJASTHAN	93,703.44	726.67	49,441
TAMILNADU	2,135.20	16.56	1,907
TELANGANA	58.35	0.45	86
MUSTARD SEED	11,14,395.76	6,073.46	4,53,897
ASSAM	3,273.30	17.84	1,066
GUJARAT	84,336.97	459.64	24,252
HARYANA	3,41,758.49	1,862.58	1,83,758
MADHYA PRADESH	1,67,090.96	910.65	48,964
RAJASTHAN	4,85,567.67	2,646.34	1,83,209
UTTAR PRADESH	32,368.37	176.41	12,648
SAFFLOWER SEED	1,629.68	9.21	1,292
KARNATAKA	1,629.68	9.21	1,292
SUNFLOWER SEED	6,587.72	42.16	5,370
ODISHA	87.72	0.56	156
TELANGANA	6,500.00	41.60	5,214
State-wise procurement details of pulses, oilseeds & copra procured at MSP under PSS from 2021-22 to 2024-25 (as on 29.01.2025)			

Year/Commodity /States	Quantity Procured (in MT)	MSP Value (Rs.in Crore)	Number of farmers benefitted
URAD	36.45	0.24	27
MAHARASHTRA	35.80	0.24	26
RAJASTHAN	0.65	0.00	1
2023-24	21,35,125.54	14,226.46	9,57,336
COPRA	1,34,341.36	1,503.61	91,031
ANDHRA PRADESH	4,035.95	43.83	2,562
KARNATAKA	50,184.08	589.66	35,235
KERALA	1,118.30	12.14	6,209
TAMILNADU	79,003.03	857.97	47,025
GRAM	43,120.95	234.58	15,409
GUJARAT	139.15	0.76	84
MADHYA PRADESH	41,168.52	223.96	14,322
RAJASTHAN	1,248.93	6.79	643
TELANGANA	564.35	3.07	360
GROUNDNUT	76,153.78	485.63	27,711
GUJARAT	1,224.31	7.81	539

ODISHA	1,329.18	8.48	1,063
RAJASTHAN	46,452.83	296.23	19,272
UTTAR PRADESH	27,147.46	173.12	6,837
MASOOR	2,48,551.25	1,596.94	1,16,907
MADHYA PRADESH	2,05,739.96	1,321.88	97,796
UTTAR PRADESH	42,811.29	275.06	19,111
State-wise procurement details of pulses, oilseeds & copra procured at MSP under PSS from 2021-22 to 2024-25 (as on 29.01.2025)			
Year/Commodity /States	Quantity Procured (in MT)	MSP Value (Rs.in Crore)	Number of farmers benefitted
MOONG	4,02,097.12	3,441.15	1,68,351
GUJARAT	1,269.70	10.87	611
HARYANA	741.00	6.34	574
MADHYA PRADESH	3,30,212.50	2,825.96	1,31,395
ODISHA	3,757.57	32.16	4,197
RAJASTHAN	53,045.20	453.96	26,174
TAMILNADU	1,924.15	16.47	1,856
UTTAR PRADESH	11,147.00	95.40	3,544
MUSTARD SEED	12,07,809.59	6,824.12	5,21,946

ASSAM	11,102.05	62.73	3,540
GUJARAT	1,15,225.80	651.03	60,068
HARYANA	3,25,938.06	1,841.55	1,72,874
MADHYA PRADESH	3,58,649.99	2,026.37	98,105
RAJASTHAN	3,51,846.63	1,987.93	1,67,005
UTTAR PRADESH	45,047.06	254.52	20,354
SAFFLOWER SEED	376.92	2.19	280
KARNATAKA	376.92	2.19	280
SOYABEAN	6,963.22	32.03	4,086
GUJARAT	111.50	0.51	75
MAHARASHTRA	769.47	3.54	577
TELANGANA	6,082.25	27.98	3,434
SUNFLOWER SEED	15,711.35	106.21	11,615
State-wise procurement details of pulses, oilseeds & copra procured at MSP under PSS from 2021-22 to 2024-25 (as on 29.01.2025)			
Year/Commodity /States	Quantity Procured (in MT)	MSP Value (Rs.in Crore)	Number of farmers benefitted
HARYANA	7,163.03	48.42	3,870
KARNATAKA	4,749.24	32.10	4,696

ODISHA	69.10	0.47	132
TELANGANA	3,729.98	25.21	2,917
2024-25	33,94,370.12	20,500.96	13,55,898
COPRA	97,334.56	1,143.47	78,361
ANDHRA PRADESH	1,036.80	11.57	350
KARNATAKA	68,108.11	817.30	58,502
TAMILNADU	28,189.65	314.60	19,509
GROUNDNUT	13,53,499.26	9,180.79	4,11,032
GUJARAT	10,20,162.10	6,919.76	3,07,904
KARNATAKA	646.45	4.38	716
RAJASTHAN	2,34,888.27	1,593.25	66,635
UTTAR PRADESH	97,802.44	663.39	35,777
MOONG	1,73,578.30	1,507.01	1,12,049
GUJARAT	293.50	2.55	229
KARNATAKA	26,755.85	232.29	37,648
MAHARASHTRA	586.65	5.09	523
RAJASTHAN	1,44,951.86	1,258.47	72,042

TELANGANA	990.44	8.60	1,607
SOYABEAN	17,65,396.11	8,636.32	7,49,762
GUJARAT	52,568.50	257.17	20,977
State-wise procurement details of pulses, oilseeds & copra procured at MSP under PSS from 2021-22 to 2024-25 (as on 29.01.2025)			
Year/Commodity /States	Quantity Procured (in MT)	MSP Value (Rs.in Crore)	Number of farmers benefitted
KARNATAKA	18,282.05	89.44	14,906
MADHYA PRADESH	6,22,031.97	3,042.98	2,12,568
MAHARASHTRA	9,00,339.70	4,404.46	4,19,585
RAJASTHAN	89,098.34	435.87	33,593
TELANGANA	83,075.55	406.41	48,133
SUNFLOWER SEED	3,758.85	27.36	4,074
KARNATAKA	3,758.85	27.36	4,074
TOOR	509.10	3.84	331
ANDHRA PRADESH	442.00	3.34	307
KARNATAKA	65.95	0.50	22
TELANGANA	1.15	0.01	2
URAD	293.94	2.18	289

GUJARAT	5.85	0.04	4
MAHARASHTRA	252.39	1.87	245
RAJASTHAN	35.70	0.26	40

STATEMENT-II

Cultivation and Production of the notified Oilseeds and Pulses

Year	Area in Lakh Hectare				Production in lakh tones			
	Maharashtra		All India		Maharashtra		All India	
	Oilseeds	Pulses	Oilseeds	Pulses	Oilseeds	Pulses	Oilseeds	Pulses
2018-19	44.57	40.02	247.94	291.53	48.85	26.83	315.22	220.76
2019-20	45.26	41.92	271.39	279.87	51.77	37.36	332.19	230.25
2020-21	47.25	45.29	288.34	287.83	67.18	43.21	359.46	254.63
2021-22	50.35	50.93	289.45	307.31	59.53	50.24	379.63	273.02
2022-23	52.53	49.94	302.39	289.01	69.38	46.35	413.55	260.58
2023-24	54.49	44.32	301.92	274.94	55.94	40.08	396.69	242.42
2024-25	52.22	19.03	197.91	109.99	58.29	15.72	257.45	69.54
% increase*	22.56	10.74	17.88	-5.7	14.51	49.38	25.85	9.81

* Since, the year 2024-25 is yet to complete, the increase in % has been calculated comparing the data for the year 2018-19 and 2023-24.

POLICE-POPULATION RATIO

246. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) the details of police-population ratio in the country during the last five years;

and

(b) the State-wise details during the said period?

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

(a) and (b): "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As per data on Police Organisations provided by the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), the police-population ratio, States/UTs-wise as on 1st January, from the year 2019 to 2023, is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

States/UTs wise police population ratio (Total police per lakh of population)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	As on 01.01.2019	As on 01.01.2020	As on 01.01.2021	As on 01.01.2022	As on 01.01.2023
				1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	113.68	115.35	167.67	165.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	861.68	830.31	827.39	785.71	766.75
3.	Assam	194.74	207.49	177.81	175.57	205.74

4.	Bihar	81.08	76.20	67.85	75.16	81.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	234.92	220.53	216.16	217.47	214.74
6.	Goa	363.91	511.78	518.14	505.63	498.47
7.	Gujarat	131.62	122.78	132.69	127.82	123.84
8.	Haryana	163.80	180.19	180.40	198.95	199.08
9.	Himachal Pradesh	230.93	240.52	237.02	231.06	240.40
10.	Jharkhand	181.14	172.18	167.59	162.73	157.71
11.	Karnataka	139.64	125.95	138.19	142.37	150.95
12.	Kerala	135.08	152.49	163.27	149.60	150.68
13.	Madhya Pradesh	126.12	120.02	106.25	121.76	121.13
14.	Maharashtra	172.42	174.87	160.94	136.45	136.83
15.	Manipur	1023.74	942.93	917.56	900.63	941.63
16.	Meghalaya	526.99	455.56	439.49	420.25	422.92
17.	Mizoram	771.22	674.54	656.20	619.74	595.21
18.	Nagaland	1323.90	1300.93	1273.51	1189.33	1135.94
19.	Odisha	137.08	129.31	141.29	122.59	120.58
20.	Punjab	273.89	286.50	246.59	237.12	241.02
21.	Rajasthan	128.23	122.36	118.09	120.39	118.18
22.	Sikkim	765.81	851.27	821.55	862.94	834.40
23.	Tamil Nadu	156.89	148.54	155.77	154.25	159.54

24.	Telangana	--	130.88	157.11	165.88	162.66
25.	Tripura	591.60	568.07	554.55	537.65	555.57
26.	Uttar Pradesh	129.84	133.85	130.69	133.86	135.39
27.	Uttarakhand	205.76	188.16	182.30	177.25	183.96
28.	West Bengal	100.65	100.53	99.27	97.66	101.13
29.	A & N Islands	783.51	1080.90	1101.50	1080.05	1050.25
30.	Chandigarh	394.17	649.62	495.59	485.84	481.65
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	# 70.93 @ 104.08	# 142.02 @ 98.60	113.58	104.15	93.63
32.	Delhi	358.96	410.26	398.51	382.14	380.20
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	656.62	610.25	608.38	590.15	598.52
34.	Ladakh		569.05	563.51	822.82	873.67
35.	Lakshadweep	311.90	392.65	389.71	385.29	365.22
36.	Puducherry	188.14	225.28	216.44	212.81	199.14
	All India	158.22	155.78	152.51	152.80	154.84

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

@ Daman & Diu

पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 के अंतर्गत सर्वोत्तम कार्य करने वाला राज्य

247. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

श्री विद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

श्री सुधीर गुप्ता:

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:

श्री रविन्द्र वसंतराव चव्हाण:

श्री महेश कश्यप:

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा संचालित प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना 2.0 का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 के अंतर्गत छप्पन अतिरिक्त वाटरशेड विकास परियोजनाओं (डब्ल्यूडीसी) के लिए दस सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करने वाले राज्यों की पहचान करने के लिए निर्धारित विशिष्ट मानदंड क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या उन राज्यों में राजस्थान सभी मानदंडों को पूरा करता है, यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के पाली जिले के लिए स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या क्या है, यदि हां, तो वहां उपलब्ध मौजूदा वाटरशेड परियोजनाओं के प्रभाव सहित इसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) परियोजनाओं की स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ड) क्या सरकार पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रों और मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश के अन्य भागों में भी इसी तरह के मॉडल को लागू करने या दोहराने की योजना बना रही है;

(च) यदि हां, तो राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) ये परियोजनाएं किसानों की आय बढ़ाने, भूमि क्षरण की समस्या का समाधान करने और जलवायु लचीलापन से संबंधित प्रयासों को मजबूत करने में किस प्रकार सहायक सिद्ध होंगी?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. चन्द्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):

(क) वाटरशेड विकास घटक- प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना 2.0 (डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0) को वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 49.5 लाख हेक्टेयर के भौतिक लक्ष्य और केंद्रीय हिस्से के रूप में 8,134 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ अनुमोदित किया गया है। डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 के तहत, विभाग ने अब तक, 28 राज्यों और 02 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख) के लिए 12,303.33 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: 8022.69 करोड़ रुपये) की कुल लागत पर 50.16 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 1150 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। इस योजना की शुरुआत से, राज्यों को केंद्रीय हिस्से के रूप में 4616.29 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है। (दिनांक 28.01.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)

(ख) और (ग) अतिरिक्त परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी के लिए राज्यों का चयन पहले से ही स्वीकृत डब्ल्यूडीसी-2.0 परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में उनके प्रदर्शन के आधार, जैसे कुल परियोजना लागत के एवज में किए गए व्यय का प्रतिशत; प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंधन (एनआरएम) घटक पर किए गए व्यय का अनुपात; अवक्रमित भूमि/बंजर भूमि/वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों का प्रतिशत; पहाड़ी राज्यों में स्प्रिंगशेड कार्यकलापों की संभावना, पर किया गया था। अतिरिक्त परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्य-वार अनंतिम क्षेत्र का आबंटन का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

राज्यों को निर्धारित मानदंडों के आधार पर परियोजना क्षेत्रों को चिन्हित करना होगा और फिर विभाग द्वारा इनका मूल्यांकन और मंजूरी दी जाएगी।

पूरी की गई वाटरशेड परियोजनाओं की एंड लाइन रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि परियोजना क्षेत्रों में सतही और भूजल की उपलब्धता, उत्पादकता में वृद्धि, वानस्पतिक आवरण, आजीविका के अवसरों में वृद्धि और घरेलू आय में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुए हैं।

(घ) कार्यक्रम के दिशा-निर्देशों में वाटरशेड विकास निधि के सृजन का प्रावधान है जिसका उपयोग वाटरशेड परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत सृजित परिसंपत्तियों की स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किया जाता है।

वाटरशेड परियोजनाओं के लिए गांवों के चयन हेतु अनिवार्य शर्तों में से एक, वाटरशेड विकास निधि में लोगों का अंशदान है। इस निधि का उपयोग प्राथमिक हितधारकों के लाभ के लिए सृजित सामान्य परिसंपत्तियों की मरम्मत, रखरखाव और उन्नयन के लिए किया जाना चाहिए, जिसे मनरेगा आदि जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से भी पूरा किया जा सकता है।

(ड) और (च) डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 1.0 के तहत, भूमि संसाधन विभाग ने मध्य प्रदेश और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों सहित 27 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, जम्मू-कश्मीर तथा लद्दाख के लिए 8214 परियोजनाओं (वर्ष 2009-10 से 2014-15 तक) को मंजूरी दी थी। इसी तरह, डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 के तहत, भूमि संसाधन विभाग ने अब तक मध्य प्रदेश और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों सहित 28 राज्यों और 02 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख) को 1150 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 1.0 और डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

(छ) डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई, कई उपायों के माध्यम से, भूमि अवक्रमण की समस्याओं को दूर करने और उत्पादकता में सुधार करने का प्रयास करता है। वाटरशेड परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप, सतही और भूजल की उपलब्धता में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार होता है, उत्पादकता में

वृद्धि, वनस्पति आवरण तथा आजीविका के अवसरों में वृद्धि और परियोजना क्षेत्रों में घरेलू आय में वृद्धि होती है।

बढ़ी हुई कृषि आय और पोषण सुरक्षा के अलावा, वाटरशेड प्रबंधन, वाटरशेड परियोजना क्षेत्रों में कई सकारात्मक पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव जैसे ऑक्सीजन का रीसाइक्लिंग, कार्बन पृथक्करण आदि का सृजन करता है। यह पूरे परिदृश्य का पुनरुद्धार करता है जिससे अवक्रमित मृदा के भौतिक गुणों में सुधार होता है और भूजल का संपोषण होता है, सतह अपवाह में तथा मृदा के कटाव और जलाशयों के अवसादन में कमी होती है। स्प्रिंग्स पुनरुद्धार, बेहतर प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंधन और जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए किसानों के बेहतर अनुकूलता के माध्यम से निरंतर विकास सुनिश्चित करता है और वाटरशेड समुदायों के लिए आजीविका के अवसर का सृजन करता है।

विवरण -I

डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 के तहत अतिरिक्त परियोजना क्षेत्र का अनंतिम आवंटन

क्र. सं	राज्य	अतिरिक्त आवंटित क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	अतिरिक्त परियोजनाओं की अनंतिम संख्या
1	राजस्थान	54305	11
2	मध्य प्रदेश	39632	8
3	कर्नाटक	39413	8
4	ओडिशा	33003	7
5	तमिलनाडु	27171	5
6	असम	27621	5
7	नागालैंड	20186	4
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	14425	3

9	उत्तराखंड	14244	3
10	सिक्किम	10000	3
	कुल	280000	57

प्रत्येक राज्य में एक परियोजना के लिए क्षेत्र लगभग 5000 हेक्टेयर अनुमानित किया गया है और इसके आधार पर परियोजनाओं की संख्या का अनुमान लगाया गया है। संभवतः, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाओं का इकाई क्षेत्र कम होकर प्रति परियोजना 3000-4000 हेक्टेयर के बीच होगा। अतः तालिका में अनुमानित परियोजनाओं की संख्या, राज्य में सुविधा और क्षेत्र उपलब्धता के अनुसार परिवर्तित हो जाएगी।

विवरण -II

डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 1.0 और 2.0 के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति का विवरण

क्र. सं	राज्य	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	
		डब्ल्यूडीसी- पीएमकेएसवाई -1.0	डब्ल्यूडीसी- पीएमकेएसवाई -2.0
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	432	59
2	अरुणाचलप्रदेश	156	68
3	असम	372	31
4	बिहार	123	35
5	छत्तीसगढ़	263	45
6	गोवा	--	5
7	गुजरात	610	51

8	हरियाणा	88	9
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	163	26
10	झारखंड	171	30
11	कर्नाटक	571	63
12	केरल	83	6
13	मध्य प्रदेश	517	85
14	महाराष्ट्र	1186	140
15	मणिपुर	102	13
16	मेघालय	96	32
17	मिजोरम	89	20
18	नागालैंड	111	10
19	ओडिशा	310	53
20	पंजाब	67	7
21	राजस्थान	1025	149
22	सिक्किम	15	6
23	तमिलनाडु	270	28
24	तेलंगाना	330	35
25	त्रिपुरा	65	19
26	उत्तराखंड	65	12
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	612	56
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	163	27
29	जम्मू-कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	144	19
30	लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	15	11
	कुल	8214	1150

मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी संसदीय क्षेत्र में सीधी, सिंगरौली और शहडोल जिले आते हैं। स्वीकृत डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

जिला	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या
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	डब्ल्यूडीसी-1.0	डब्ल्यूडीसी-2.0
सीधी	7	2
सिंगरौली	8	0
शहडोल	6	0

पारंपरिक कृषि

248. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री लुम्बा राम:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) खेती में पारंपरिक ज्ञान और आधुनिक विज्ञान के समन्वय से रसायनों और कीटनाशकों के उपयोग के बिना कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रामीण युवाओं, किसानों, उपभोक्ताओं और व्यापारियों के बीच जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पारंपरिक और जैविक खेती के संबंध में असम सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा इसे और सशक्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या राजस्थान के सिरौही और जालौर जिलों में पारंपरिक कृषि योजना लागू नहीं है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क): सरकार वर्ष 2015-16 से पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर) स्कीमों के माध्यम से किसानों को पारंपरिक/जैविक खेती के लिए

प्रोत्साहित कर रही है। दोनों ही स्कीमें जैविक खेती से जुड़े किसानों को उत्पादन से लेकर प्रसंस्करण, प्रमाणन, विपणन, फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण तक सभी तरह की सहायता पर बल देती है और पारंपरिक कृषि पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती हैं।

पीकेवीवाई के तहत, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जैविक क्लस्टरों में 3 वर्षों के लिए 31,500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें से 15,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर सीधे किसानों को डीबीटी के माध्यम से ऑन-फार्म और ऑफ-फार्म जैविक इनपुट के लिए प्रदान किए जाते हैं। विपणन, पैकेजिंग, ब्रांडिंग, मूल्य संवर्धन आदि के लिए 3 वर्षों के लिए 4,500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। प्रमाणीकरण और अवशेष विश्लेषण के लिए 3 वर्षों के लिए 3,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए 3 वर्षों के लिए 9,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है।

एमओवीसीडीएनईआर के तहत एफपीओ के निर्माण, किसानों को जैविक इनपुट, गुणवत्ता वाले बीज/रोपण सामग्री के लिए सहायता और प्रशिक्षण, हैंडहोल्डिंग तथा प्रमाणन हेतु 3 वर्षों के लिए 46,500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। जैविक खेती के लिए असम सहित पूरे देश में किसानों को ऑन-फार्म/ऑफ-फार्म जैविक इनपुट के लिए 3 वर्षों के लिए 32,500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एनएमएनएफ) कुल 2481 करोड़ रुपये (भारत सरकार का हिस्सा 1584 करोड़ रुपये और राज्यों का हिस्सा 897 करोड़ रुपये) परिव्यय वाला एक केंद्र प्रायोजित स्कीम है। इस स्कीम में 7.5 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में 15,000 प्राकृतिक खेती क्लस्टर बनाने की परिकल्पना की गई है। प्रत्येक क्लस्टर लगभग 50 हेक्टेयर के समीपवर्ती क्षेत्र में बनाया जाएगा और क्लस्टर में लगभग 125 किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती अपनाने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा। किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती के इनपुट आसानी से उपलब्ध कराने के लिए मिशन के तहत 10,000 आवश्यकता-आधारित जैव-इनपुट संसाधन केंद्र (बीआरसी) की परिकल्पना की गई है। प्रशिक्षित

किसानों के लिए प्री मानसून ड्राई बुवाई (पीएमडीएस), बीजामृत, जीवामृत आदि का प्रयोग, विविध फसल प्रणाली, प्राकृतिक खेती के बारे में जागरूकता, पशुओं के रखरखाव, प्राकृतिक खेती के इनपुट तैयार करने या बीआरसी से प्राकृतिक खेती के इनपुट खरीदने, इनपुट तैयार करने के लिए ड्रम और भंडारण कंटेनर खरीदना आदि जैसे प्राकृतिक खेती के लिए स्कीम में 2 वर्ष तक प्रति वर्ष प्रति किसान प्रति एकड़ 4,000 रुपये का उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन का प्रावधान किया गया है। प्रत्येक किसान प्राकृतिक खेती की शुरुआत छोटे जोत वाले क्षेत्र में कर सकता है और अधिकतम एक एकड़ क्षेत्र तक प्राकृतिक खेती के तहत सहायता के लिए पात्र हो सकता है। कृषि सखियों, किसान मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों और कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी प्रबंधन एजेंसी के विस्तार कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा हैंडहोल्डिंग सहायता के साथ किसानों के लिए प्राकृतिक खेती के पैकेज पर व्यापक प्रशिक्षण का प्रावधान है।

(ख): पीकेवीवाई और एमओवीसीडीएनईआर स्कीमों के तहत ग्रामीण युवाओं/किसानों के बीच जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण, हैंडहोल्डिंग, प्रचार, जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, फसलोपरांत रखरखाव और विपणन में सहायता जैसी कई पहल की गई हैं। पीकेवीवाई के तहत, प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए 3 साल के लिए 9,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जबकि एमओवीसीडीएनईआर योजना के तहत 3 वर्षों के लिए 10,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। मार्केटिंग, ब्रांडिंग, मूल्य संवर्धन, प्रचार आदि के लिए 3 साल के लिए 4,500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जबकि एमओवीसीडीएनईआर योजना के तहत मार्केटिंग, ब्रांडिंग और प्रचार कार्यक्रम के लिए आवश्यकता आधारित सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

राष्ट्रीय जैविक एवं प्राकृतिक खेती केंद्र (एनसीओएनएफ) तथा गाजियाबाद, नागपुर, बैंगलोर, इंफाल और भुवनेश्वर स्थित इसके क्षेत्रीय जैविक एवं प्राकृतिक खेती केंद्र (आरसीओएनएफ) जैविक एवं प्राकृतिक खेती पर विभिन्न एचआरडी प्रशिक्षण और ऑनलाइन जागरूकता अभियान आयोजित

कर रहे हैं। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान आरसीओएनएफ द्वारा आयोजित कार्यक्रमों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण में** दिया गया है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद भी कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से किसानों को जैविक खेती के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण, अग्रिम पंक्ति प्रदर्शन, जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आदि आयोजित करती है।

(ग): वर्ष 2015-16 से, एमओवीसीडीएनईआर के तहत, असम सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में 2.19 लाख किसानों को शामिल करते हुए 434 एफपीओ विकसित कर 2 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को जैविक खेती के अंतर्गत लाया गया है।

अब तक, एमओवीसीडीएनईआर स्कीम के तहत 24,425 किसानों को कवर करते हुए 23,501 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए असम राज्य को कुल 134.13 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

(घ): राजस्थान सरकार ने सिरौही और जालौर जिलों सहित राजस्थान राज्य में पीकेवीवाई योजना के कार्यान्वित होने की सूचना दी है।

पीकेवीवाई क्लस्टरों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

जिला	क्लस्टरों की संख्या	क्षेत्र(हे.)	शामिल किए गए किसान
सिरौही	125	2500	4963
जालौर	245	4900	3442

विवरण

वर्ष 2023-24 में आयोजित राज्यवार प्रशिक्षण (वास्तविक मोड)

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	2023-24	
		आयोजित कुल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	लाभान्वित व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1	27
2.	असम	1	51
3.	बिहार	2	76
4.	छत्तीसगढ़	1	51
5.	गोवा	1	20
6.	गुजरात	1	59
7.	हरियाणा	1	51
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5	144
9.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	3	130
10.	झारखंड	2	85
11.	कर्नाटक	14	556
12.	केरल	8	190
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	7	738
14.	महाराष्ट्र	13	465
15.	मणिपुर	3	137
16.	ओडिशा	13	601
17.	पुदुचेरी	3	90
18.	राजस्थान	2	100

19.	तमिलनाडु	12	900
20.	तेलंगाना	2	72
21.	त्रिपुरा	2	73
22.	उत्तर प्रदेश	10	853
23.	उत्तराखंड	1	50
24.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1	507
	कुल योग	109	6026

स्रोत:- एनसीओएनएफ

AGRICULTURAL LAND FOR SEZs

249. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI ESWARASAMY K:

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

(a) whether the Government has been acquiring agricultural land for the development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and multi-project SEZs in various parts of the States, if so, the details thereof along with the details of the impact of such land acquisition on local agriculture;

(b) whether the Government assessed the adverse effects of SEZ development on agricultural productivity, particularly in rural areas and the manner in which such plan to mitigate any loss of agricultural land due to the

expansion of SEZs;

(c) the details on the extent of rural-to-urban migration caused by the establishment of SEZs in adjoining cities and decreased agriculture production along with the details of steps taken by the Government to address this issue;

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to check migration of rural people to adjoining cities;

(e) the details of measures taken by the Government to ensure that the displacement of farmers due to SEZ development is adequately compensated, and the details of alternative livelihoods are being provided to those affected; and

(f) whether there is any detailed record/data-base of different land occupied for SEZ and whether it was barren, waste, single crop or multi crop agriculture land, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (f) Land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is acquired as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. The Board of Approval for SEZs only considers those proposals, which have been duly recommended by the concerned State Government. However, the State Governments have been advised that in case of land acquisition for SEZs, first priority should be given to waste and barren land and if necessary single crop agricultural land could be acquired for the SEZs. If perforce a portion of double cropped agricultural land

has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially for multi-product SEZs, the same should not exceed 10% of the total land required for the SEZ. Development of an SEZ creates better employment opportunities for the domestic people including local communities of the locality and adjoining areas.

APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMMES BY CPSUs IN JHARKHAND

250. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

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

- (a) whether Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) within the State of Jharkhand have conducted any apprenticeship programmes;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of total number of enrollments made during the last 10 years, CPSU-wise and years-wise;
- (d) if so, the number of such apprentices employed, if any, in each CPSU during the last five years, year-wise; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU SRINIVASA VARMA):

(a) and (b): Ministry of Heavy Industries has only one CPSU in state of Jharkhand i.e. Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited and has been conducting apprenticeship programmes.

(c): Year wise enrolments made during the last 10 years by Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) and (e): No apprentices were employed during the last five years as company is having financial constraints.

STATEMENT

Year wise enrolments made during the last 10 years by Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited

Name of the CPSU	Year	Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS)	National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS)
Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC)	2015-16	149	0
	2016-17	68	84
	2017-18	148	50
	2018-19	176	142
	2019-20	180	0
	2020-21	180	125
	2021-22*	0	0
	2022-23	0	0
	2023-24	0	0
	2024-25	0	0

* No such program was carried out since 2021-22 due to financial constraints of the Company.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AHIDF

251. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE- PATIL:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND**

DAIRYING be pleased to state.

- (a) The current status of the implementation of the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) in the country, State-wise including Maharashtra;
- (b) The manner in which the AHIDF has benefited small and marginal livestock farmers in the country;

- (c) Whether scheme has helped increase income or create employment opportunities for farmers and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) The level of private sector participation in the AHIDF;
- (e) the safeguards implemented to prevent exploitation of small-scale farmers by private players and the number of dairy, meat processing and value-addition infrastructure units established under the AHIDF so far in the State of Maharashtra;
- (f) Whether AHIDF has contributed to improving livestock health and productivity and if so, the specific outcomes achieved;
- (g) The role of modern technology in the projects funded under the AHIDF;
- (h) Whether the Government has taken steps to promote digital solutions and innovations in animal husbandry infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and
- (i) Whether the Government has introduced any provisions under the AHIDF to support startups and young entrepreneurs in the animal husbandry sector and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The current status of the implementation of the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) scheme in the Country, State-wise including Maharashtra may be seen at the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) scheme has significantly benefited small and marginal farmers across various sectors, contributing to their economic empowerment and improved livelihoods. It is helping in creating better marketing infrastructure for the livestock products produced by the farmers, ensuring better quality, and providing access to the processing facilities for value addition benefiting the farmers for getting remunerative prices. Farmers/ entrepreneurs have been able to move from unorganized market to organized market.

Individuals, Private companies, cooperatives, section 8 companies, MSMEs and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) are eligible to avail the benefits of the Scheme. After merger of the AHIDF with the Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund(DIDF), the Dairy Cooperatives and dairy farmers have also been included thus availing benefits under the scheme. Under AHIDF, 131 Animal Feed Plants (for Poultry and Cattle) with a production capacity of 85.95 lakh metric tonnes per annum have been approved. This initiative will provide farmers with affordable, high-quality, and balanced feed and fodder, thereby enhancing health, productivity, and income from the farmers.

(c) Yes, the scheme has helped directly in generating employment for 60,000 people and indirectly 2,60,000 farmers have been benefited. Further, by providing access to improved infrastructure, technology, and markets, AHIDF has enabled farmers to increase their production and productivity. This has led to higher income for farmers, as they are able to produce good quality products

and sell their products at better prices. So far, the total 366 projects have been approved with the cost of Rs 10367.90 crores under AHIDF.

(d) So far, under the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) scheme, 366 projects have been approved for interest subvention out of the total 541 sanctioned projects. Out of the approved projects, 160 projects have been taken by private companies contributing 43% of the total approved projects. Additionally, projects of 8 Cooperatives, 5 FPOs, 39 individuals, 153 MSMEs, and 1 section 8 company have also been approved.

(e) The merger of the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) with the Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) has made dairy cooperatives eligible entities under the scheme. This has ensured that small-livestock farmers receive benefits through cooperative structures, which are designed to support equitable access and prevent exploitation by private players. Additionally, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) are also recognized as eligible entities under the scheme, thereby empowering small-scale farmers by providing collective access to financial assistance. The numbers of dairy value addition infrastructure units and other categories established under the AHIDF so far, in the State of Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement – II**.

(f) Primarily, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing a Livestock Health, and Disease Control Scheme to improve the animal health by way of implementation of prophylactic vaccination programme against various

diseases of livestock and poultry, disease surveillance and strengthening of veterinary infrastructure.

Additionally, The AHIDF scheme aims to strengthen the infrastructure of veterinary drugs and vaccines through establishment of 3 projects, producing 90 Lakhs Boluses, 400 Lakh No of Tablets, 60,000 Kg powder and 2.75 Lakh of liquid veterinary drugs and medicines 70 Lakhs Vials, and 3 Crores Injections.

Also, by providing the balanced ration the health and productivity is improved which is ensured by the scheme as, 131 projects with the capacity of 85.95 Lakh metric tonnes per annum has been approved under AHIDF

For ensuring the better germplasm of Livestock and Poultry, 77 projects of breed improvement (Poultry), and breed multiplication farms (Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Pig) have been approved under AHIDF

(g) and (h) As far as modern technology, digital solutions, and innovations in Animal Husbandry Infrastructure are concerned, the AHIDF scheme encompasses projects for establishing technologically assisted breed multiplication farms, modern dairy processing units, meat processing facilities, animal feed plants, veterinary drug and vaccine production units, and animal waste-to-wealth management systems. The adoption of innovative technologies and digitization in these units is revolutionizing the sector, particularly through environmentally controlled poultry farms and advanced livestock breeding units. Technologies such as automated feeding systems and smart sensors are

enhancing efficiency and productivity, while waste management technologies are contributing to sustainability.

Also, National Digital Livestock Mission an initiative by the Department to create digital platform for the livestock sector which will improve productivity, Disease control and traceability of animals

(i)The Start-ups and young entrepreneurs can avail the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) scheme under any of the eligible entities as Individuals, Private companies, section 8 companies, MSME, Farmer Producer's organization (FPOs) and Dairy Cooperatives.

STATEMENT-I

The current status of the implementation of the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) scheme in the Country, State-wise including Maharashtra.

S No	State Name	Approved Projects	Project Cost (In Crores)	Term Loan (In Crores)	Interest Subvention Released (In Crores)
1	Maharashtra	63	1836.18	1292.20	39.76
2	West Bengal	31	492.58	328.42	9.67
3	Uttar Pradesh	30	776.00	481.36	19.60
4	Tamil Nadu	29	1294.62	841.95	33.90
5	Karnataka	26	741.16	466.55	22.92
6	Punjab	26	547.40	329.67	9.87
7	Haryana	22	484.29	275.70	11.44

8	Madhya Pradesh	18	712.32	474.51	19.90
9	Andhra Pradesh	17	260.29	145.06	4.92
10	Rajasthan	17	256.25	168.58	4.24
11	Telangana	17	959.87	661.99	29.34
12	Gujarat	16	944.53	746.92	17.67
13	Odisha	13	211.18	139.88	2.51
14	Jharkhand	8	145.48	104.40	4.61
15	Assam	7	91.37	45.14	1.99
16	Chhattisgarh	7	240.02	191.00	4.83
17	Bihar	5	195.66	124.35	10.60
18	Himachal Pradesh	5	63.01	37.03	0.12
19	Jammu& Kashmir	3	4.17	2.60	0.02
20	Kerala	3	11.87	8.60	0.22
21	Uttarakhand	2	95.12	76.00	2.51
22	Puducherry	1	4.55	2.50	0.00
Grand Total		366	10367.94	6944.41	250.66

STATEMENT-II

The number of dairy and value addition infrastructure units established under the AHIDF in the State of Maharashtra:

S No	Category of Infrastructure	Completed Projects
1	Dairy Processing & Value Addition	21

2.	Breed improvement technology and breed multiplication farms	5
3.	Animal feed plants (Cattle and Poultry feed)	15
4.	Setting up of Veterinary vaccine and drug production Facilities	1
Grand Total		42

भारतपोल पोर्टल

252. श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसाबा:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री शंकर लालवानी

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्री पी.सी. मोहन:

श्री पी.पी. चौधरी:

श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

श्री कोटा श्रीनिवास पूजारी:

श्री तापिर गाव:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

श्री बलभद्र माझी:

श्रीमती कृति देवी देबबर्मन:

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:

डॉ. भोला सिंह:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) साइबर अपराध की शिकायतें दर्ज करने के लिए हाल ही में बनाये गए/ शुरू किए गए ऑनलाइन पोर्टल का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास भारतपोल पोर्टल की क्षमताओं को आपराधिक जांच से परे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, आतंकवाद-रोधी, साइबर सुरक्षा और वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी का पता लगाने जैसे कार्यों में शामिल करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव/योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) वर्तमान में भारतपोल प्रणाली का उपयोग कर रहे/ इसमें समेकित किये गए राज्य/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों और केंद्रीय कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पोर्टल का इष्टतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पुलिस बलों और जांच और कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों को प्रदान किए जा रहे/कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण/क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या पोर्टल से अपराध समाधान दरों और आपराधिक जांच में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय):

(क) से (ङ): केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री श्री अमित शाह द्वारा 07.01.2025 को भारतपोल पोर्टल लॉन्च किया गया था। इस पोर्टल के मॉड्यूल अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराध, नशीले पदार्थों के प्रवासियों और हथियारों की तस्करी, संगठित साइबर अपराध, आर्थिक धोखाधड़ी, बाल पोर्नोग्राफी, आतंकवाद और अन्य से संबंधित आपराधिक मामलों में विदेशी कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों से

सहायता प्राप्त करने में भारतीय कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों को सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। वर्तमान में, भारतपोल पोर्टल में निम्नलिखित पांच मॉड्यूल हैं:

- (1) कनेक्ट मॉड्यूल: यह सीबीआई को भारत में इंटरपोल के लिए राष्ट्रीय केंद्रीय ब्यूरो के रूप में भारत में सभी कानून प्रवर्तन अधिकारियों के साथ एक ही मंच पर जोड़ता है।
- (2) ब्रॉडकास्ट मॉड्यूल: विदेशों द्वारा साझा की गई सहायता या आपराधिक खुफिया जानकारी के लिए विदेशों से अनुरोध भारतीय कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों को कार्रवाई या जानकारी के लिए प्रेषित किए जा सकते हैं।
- (3) इंटरपोल संदर्भ मॉड्यूल: यह विदेशों में जांच के लिए भारतीय कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों को इंटरपोल चैनलों के माध्यम से तेजी से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।
- (4) इंटरपोल नोटिस मॉड्यूल: यह भारतीय कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों को इंटरपोल नोटिस के अनुरोधों के तेज, सुरक्षित और संरचित प्रसारण की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।
- (5) संसाधन मॉड्यूल: यह प्रासंगिक दस्तावेजों और क्षमता निर्माण संसाधनों तक पहुंच प्रदान करता है।

भारतपोल पोर्टल के कनेक्ट मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों और केंद्रीय कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के इंटरपोल संपर्क अधिकारी (आईएलओ) सीबीआई से जुड़े हुए हैं और राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के सभी यूनिट अधिकारी (यूओ) केंद्रीय कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियां संबंधित आईएलओ से जुड़ी हुई हैं। वर्तमान में, इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से, 51 कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियां (ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है) और विभिन्न कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के 500 से अधिक यूनिट कार्यालय जुड़े हुए हैं।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुलिस सहयोग और भारतपोल पोर्टल पर सभी इंटरपोल संपर्क अधिकारियों (आईएलओ) के लिए 07.01.2025 (दोपहर) को सीबीआई मुख्यालय में एक प्रशिक्षण सत्र आयोजित किया गया था। कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों की क्षमता के लिए आने वाले महीनों में

पोर्टल के उपयोग के संबंध में व्यक्तिगत प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित किया जा रहा है। गाजियाबाद में सीबीआई अकादमी इस पोर्टल के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने और कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के बीच इसके प्रभावी उपयोग के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित कर रही है।

भारतपोल पोर्टल ने इंटरपोल नोटिसों के प्रकाशन और इंटरपोल संदर्भों के माध्यम से आपराधिक मामलों में सहायता के अनुरोध के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों और केंद्रीय कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों से अनुरोध प्राप्त करना शुरू कर दिया है। 07.01.2025 को पोर्टल के शुभारंभ के बाद से इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों से इंटरपोल नोटिस के प्रकाशन के लिए सोलह (16) अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं और विदेशी कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों से सहायता मांगने वाले आठ (08) इंटरपोल संदर्भ प्राप्त हुए हैं। भारतीय कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों से सहायता मांगने वाले विदेशों से प्राप्त तीस (30) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संदर्भों को इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से अग्रेषित किया गया है।

विवरण

भारतपोल से जुड़े इंटरपोल संपर्क अधिकारी (आईएलओ) की सूची

क्रमसं.	राज्य
1	केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो
2	लद्दाख पुलिस
3	झारखंड पुलिस
4	असम पुलिस
5	तेलंगाना पुलिस

6	गोवा पुलिस
7	कोलकाता पुलिस
8	गुजरात पुलिस
9	प्रवर्तन निदेशालय
10	राजस्थान पुलिस
11	एन.सी.आर.बी.
12	पंजाब पुलिस
13	ओडिशा पुलिस
14	मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस
15	आंध्र प्रदेश पुलिस
16	दिल्ली पुलिस
17	मेघालय पुलिस
18	छत्तीसगढ़
19	हरियाणा
20	केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड (सी.बी.डी.टी.)
21	केरल पुलिस
22	त्रिपुरा पुलिस
23	महाराष्ट्र पुलिस
24	जम्मू और कश्मीर पुलिस

25	चंडीगढ़ पुलिस
26	अंडमान और निकोबार पुलिस
27	कर्नाटक पुलिस
28	मणिपुर पुलिस
29	राजस्व आसूचना निदेशालय

30	सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी (एसवीपीएनपीए)
31	एम.ए.सी., इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो, गृह मंत्रालय
32	आप्रवासन ब्यूरो मुख्यालय, नई दिल्ली
33	सी.आई.एस.एफ.
34	तटरक्षक बल
35	आई.टी.बी.पी.
36	उत्तराखंड पुलिस
37	भारतीय साइबर क्राइम समन्वय केन्द्र (आई4सी)
38	मुंबई पुलिस
39	उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस
40	नागालैंड पुलिस

41	राष्ट्रीय जांच एजेंसी
42	हिमाचल प्रदेश पुलिस
43	अरुणाचल प्रदेश पुलिस
44	पश्चिम बंगाल पुलिस
45	सिक्किम पुलिस
46	रेलवे सुरक्षा बल
47	सशस्त्र सीमा बल
48	सीमा सुरक्षा बल
49	राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड
50	बिहार पुलिस
51	भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण

TEXTILE EXPORTS

253. SHRI C.N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

(a) the details of India's textile export performance during the last five years including major categories like cotton, synthetic fibers and ready-made garments;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any policy/strategy for export of Indian textile product in the next three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the contribution of State of Tamil Nadu in the overall textile export from the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether Tamil Nadu has many textile industries and factories;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to or has any proposal to help these textile industries by giving some financial incentives to boost exports; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the production and competitiveness of Indian textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS;

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI

PABITRA MARGHERITA):

(a): Details of India's textile export performance during the last five years including major categories like cotton, synthetic fibers and ready-made garments are as under:

VALUE IN USD MILLION

Commodity	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	Apr- Nov 2024
Readymade Garment	15,488	12,272	16,015	16,191	14,532	9,854

Cotton Textiles	10,263	11,128	17,166	11,085	12,258	7,978
Man-made textiles	5,324	4,180	6,294	5,412	5,081	3,481
Wool & Woolen textiles	181	109	166	205	192	107
Silk Products	72	76	109	95	119	114
Handloom Products	319	223	269	183	140	95
Carpets	1,373	1,491	1,790	1,366	1,395	1,015
Jute Products	357	397	537	462	353	256
Total Textile & Apparel	33,379	29,877	42,347	34,997	34,072	22,900
Handicrafts	1,798	1,708	2,088	1,689	1,802	1,165
Total T&A including Handicrafts	35,177	31,585	44,435	36,686	35,874	24,064

Source: DGCIS, Provisional Data (Rounded Off)

(b): The Government is implementing various schemes/initiatives to promote Indian textiles sector and enhance its competitiveness. The major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme to create a modern, integrated, world class textile infrastructure; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on MMF Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical Textiles to boost large scale manufacturing and enhancing competitiveness; National Technical Textiles Mission focusing on Research Innovation & Development, Promotion and Market Development; SAMARTH – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; Silk Samagra-2 for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain; National Handloom Development Program for end to end support for handloom sector. Ministry of Textiles is also implementing National Handicrafts Development Programme and

Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme for promotion of handicrafts. To strengthen textile value chains and policy frameworks, Central Government has constituted Textile Advisory Groups (TAG), for Man Made Fibre and cotton.

Ministry has supported Export Promotion Councils/Associations in organizing a Global Mega Textile Event i.e. BHARAT TEX 2024 in February, 2024 and is also supporting same event i.e. BHARAT TEX 2025 scheduled in February, 2025 to showcase the strength of the Indian textiles value chain, highlighting the latest progress/ innovations in textile & fashion Industry and positioning India as the most preferred destination for sourcing and investment in textile sector.

(c) and (d): Details of textile and apparel (including handicrafts) export of Tamil Nadu during last 3 years and current year are as under:

Value in USD Million

	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	APR-NOV 2024
Tamil Nadu Export	8,714	8,009	7,172	5,243
India's Export to World	44,435	36,686	35,874	24,064
% Share	19.6%	21.8%	20.0%	21.8%

Source: DGCIS, Provisional Data (Rounded Off)

Number of textile factories in the state of Tamil Nadu is as below: -

S.NO	Textile Segment	Number of

		Factories
1	Spinning, Weaving & Finishing of Textiles	4,635
2	Manufacture of Knitted & Crocheted apparel	3,871
3	Manufacture of Other Textiles	1,834
4	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel, except fur apparel	1,093
5	Manufacture of Man-Made Fibres	58
6	Total	11,491

Source : Annual Survey of Industries 2022-23 Vol. I, National Statistics

Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

(e) and (f): The facilitative role of Government as regards the textile industry comprise steps to enable access to raw materials, competitive access to markets and support at production process to make the production qualitatively and quantitatively competitive etc.

(i) The incentive schemes for credit flow for technology upgradation in Textile value chains has been the flagship scheme of Government of India. The scheme since 2016 is MSME focused and has enabled credit flow to more than 12,925 units including units in Tamil Nadu.-

(ii) SAMARTH scheme is being implemented to enable strengthening of skills under which so far 3.46 lakh beneficiaries have been imparted skill development, out of which 73,629 beneficiaries received skill training in Tamil Nadu. R&D scheme was implemented to support Research and Innovation with involvement of the Textile Research Associations.

(iii) Infra structure elements to integrate Manufacturing capacities are being envisaged through mega initiative of PM Mega Integrated Textiles Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) parks aligning with state governments. 7 PM MITRA parks have selected under the Scheme including one from Tamil Nadu.

(iv) Production Linked Scheme (PLI) scheme is to promote production potential of MMF Fabrics, MMF Apparel and products of Technical Textiles. Nine (09) participant companies under the Scheme have set up their units in Tamil Nadu under PLI Scheme.

(v) The International Connect for Cotton is being strengthened by branding of Indian cotton in addition to close engagements with the international cotton community through the International Cotton Advisory Committee, the UN recognized entity of Cotton producing, cotton consuming nations and trade.

(vi) For Positioning India as the sourcing destination for goods across value chains, BHARAT TEX 2024 is envisaged since 2024 which enables showcasing of our strengths. Tamil Nadu had participated in an effective way in BHARAT TEX 2024 and continues to be actively involved in BHARAT TEX 2025 through extensive participation.

BBSSL PRODUCTS

254 SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

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

- (a) whether there are any ongoing or planned collaborations with agriculture research institutions to develop high-yield, disease-resistant seed varieties;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the manner in which the Government plan to address competition from private seed companies while promoting Bhartiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL)'s product?

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

(a)and(b): Yes, sir, as part of ongoing and planned collaborations with agriculture research institutions to develop high-yield, disease-resistant seed varieties, BBSSL has signed Memorandum of Agreements/Memorandum of Understandings with following leading research organizations for receiving genetically high potential good quality breeder seeds of various crops and varieties for further multiplication of Foundation and Breeder Seed:

1. ICAR-Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi:
2. Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana (PAU), Punjab
3. ICAR-Indian Institute of Maize Research (IIMR), Ludhiana, Punjab

4. ICAR-Indian Institute of Millet Research (IIMR), Hyderabad, Telangana.
5. G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
6. Zonal Technology Management & Business Planning and Development Unit IARI, PUSA, New Delhi.

Further, BBSSL is in dialogue with following national and international research organizations, seeking their support in development of high-yielding, disease-resistant, and trait-specific varieties/hybrids in some of the targeted crops suitable for Indian Agriculture conditions:

1. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Hyderabad
2. International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Varanasi
3. Indian Grass and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI), Jhansi
4. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR), Varanasi
5. Indian Institute of Pulse Research (IIPR), Kanpur
6. World Vegetable Centre, AVRDC, Thailand
7. Suwan Farm, (National Corn and Sorghum Research Center), Kasetsart University, Thailand
8. Weerachai Seeds, officially known as WS Seeds (Thailand)

(c): In India less than 50% farmers use quality seeds and the rest of the farmers are dependent on Farm Saved Seeds (FSS). To reduce this gap of more than 50%, BBSSL envisages to carry out all activities viz production, testing,

certification, procurement, processing, storage, branding, labelling and packaging of two generations of seeds i.e., foundation and certified through the network of the cooperatives. The breeder seeds will be sourced from Public Sector Research Organizations and International Research Institutes i.e., ICRI SAT, IRRI, CIMMYT etc. To realize its objective, BBSSL will leverage various schemes and policies of different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in a focused manner through 'Whole of the Government Approach'. As such, BBSSL will focus on timely availability of authentic quality seeds to the farmers in brand name 'Bharat Beej' through all available marketing channels including private.

ISSUES OF LOCAL BODY REPRESENTATIVES

255. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government is aware of the issues concerning local body representatives, particularly Mandal Praja Parishads (MPPs), and Sarpanchs, losing their powers in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any instances have been reported where development works are being initiated in local bodies without the necessary resolutions or without notifying the local representatives;
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure the proper functioning and authority of local body representatives in accordance with democratic principles and Panchayati Raj regulations; and

(d) whether any directives have been issued by the Union Government to the Andhra Pradesh Government to address this issue and restore the powers of local representatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) to (d) "Panchayat", being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts which may vary from State to State, subject to the provisions of the Constitution. Article 243G of the Constitution empowers the Legislature of a State to make provisions, by law, for the devolution of power and responsibilities upon Panchayat at appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified, with respect to the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice and implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to matters included in the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution. The State legislatures are to consider the 29 subjects illustratively set out in the Eleventh Schedule for devolution of power and responsibilities upon Panchayats. The performance of the Panchayats depends on the extent of powers and resources devolved to them by the States concerned, which varies across States.

However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj reviews performance of Panchayats, from time to time, through studies, review meetings, field visits,

video conferencing, Information Technology applications, Common Review Missions etc. This Ministry holds extensive exercise of capacity building of Elected Representatives of Panchayats, through the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. This Ministry focuses on developing the capacity of Elected Representatives of Panchayats to enable them to function effectively in Gram Panchayats and properly discharge their leadership roles. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj also provides e-GramSWARAJ portal for facilitating all the Panchayats to formulate and upload their plans for utilization of grants under the Central Finance Commission each year. These plans, duly approved by the Panchayats, are monitored at each stage of implementation through the system generated vouchers, geo-tagging and responsibilities assigned to Panchayat Pradhan and Panchayat Secretary.

The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has informed that no such instance, where development works are being initiated in local bodies without the necessary resolutions or without notifying the local representatives, has been reported in the State. Further, no such instance has been reported in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

PROJECTS UNDER AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

256. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) the details of projects identified and approved for providing support under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether interest is charged at 3% or 7% on the projects under AIF;
- (c) whether it is true that AIF aims to disburse Rs. 1 lakh crores between 2020-21 and 2025-26 but only Rs. 51,783 crores have been sanctioned as of November, 2024 and there is only one financial year left;
- (d) whether the sanctioned amount of Rs. 51,783 crores have been released to the applicants;
- (e) if not, the details of fund so far released by the financial institutions;
- (f) the manner in which the Government is planning to release the remaining Rs. 48,000 plus crores to achieve the goal at the end of next financial year; and
- (g) the status of implementation of AIF in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise?

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

(a) and (g): With an objective to address the existing gaps in post-harvest management infrastructure in the country, the flagship scheme of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) was launched in 2020-21 to strengthen the infrastructure in the country through creation of farm gate storage and logistics infrastructure to enable farmers to store and preserve their farm produce properly and sell them in the market at better price with reduced post-harvest losses and lesser number of intermediaries. Improved post-harvest

management infrastructure like warehouses, Cold stores, sorting and grading units, ripening chambers etc will allow farmers to sell directly to a larger base of consumers and hence, increase value realization for the farmers. This will improve the overall income of farmers. As on 26.01.2025, Rs. 56334 Crores have been sanctioned for 92393 projects under AIF, out of this total sanctioned amount, ₹41996 crores are covered under scheme benefits. These sanctioned projects have mobilized an investment of Rs.91856 crores in agriculture sector.

In state of Andhra Pradesh, ₹2819 cr (Including Rs. 924 in principle sanctions for PACS by NABARD) have been sanctioned for 2686 projects under AIF. The total project cost for these sanctioned projects is ₹4124 crore. The district- wise details of projects identified and approved for providing support under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): As per the MoU signed by The Department with the Banks and other lending institutions, Interest rate on AIF loans should not exceed the cap fixed at 9% per annum. Again, all loans under this financing facility will have interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a limit of ₹ 2 crore. This subvention will be available for a maximum period of 7 years. In case of loans beyond ₹ 2 crore, then interest subvention will be limited up to ₹ 2 crore.

(c) to (e): Yes, Sir. As on 26.01.2025, Rs. 56334 Crores have been sanctioned to applicants for 92393 projects under AIF which leaves an amount of Rs 43,666 crore remain to be sanctioned by the lending institutions by 2025-26.

(f): To achieve the ambitious target of ₹1 lakh crore within the deadline, a series of strategic initiatives have been undertaken. The Union Cabinet has approved the progressive expansion of the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF). Key measures include allowing viable community farming assets for all eligible beneficiaries, including secondary processing projects integrated with primary processing in eligible activities, and converging AIF with PM-KUSUM Component-A. Additionally, NABSanrakshan is also included in scheme to extend credit guarantee support to FPOs. The recently concluded annual Bankers' Conclave on 23.01.2025 at NABARD, Mumbai brought together top executives from banks and financial institutions to strengthen commitment and accelerate approvals. Additionally, multiple state-level conclaves are being planned over the coming months to engage regional stakeholders, address challenges, and enhance outreach. Regular interaction with AIF Nodal Officers of banks and state governments is being conducted to boost awareness, streamline processes, and promote the AIF initiative effectively. These efforts aim to create momentum, ensure timely sanctions, and drive funding toward the ₹1 lakh crore target.

STATEMENT

The district- wise details of projects identified and approved for providing support under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) in the State of Andhra Pradesh

(Amount in Rs Crore)

SN	District	Sanctioned No.	Sanctioned Amt.
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1	East Godavari	258	228
2	Guntur	116	195
3	Krishna	199	143
4	Palnadu	101	127
5	West Godavari	284	109
6	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	111	95
7	Eluru	116	94
8	Ananthapuramu	114	85
9	Nandyal	160	83
10	Kakinada	101	75
11	Vizianagaram	186	72
12	Srikakulam	187	72
13	Bapatla	89	71
14	Kurnool	90	66
15	Tirupati	42	58
16	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	127	55
17	Ntr	48	50
18	Prakasam	69	48
19	Chittoor	31	44
20	Y.S.R.	58	35
21	Parvathipuram Manyam	64	29
22	Sri Sathya Sai	54	23

23	Anakapalli	42	17
24	Visakhapatnam	24	15
25	Alluri Sitharama Raju	9	6
26	Annamayya	6	2
	Grand Total	2686	1895#

**Information is based on the applications received on AIF portal.*

Excluding the Rs. 924 Crore in principle sanctions for PACS by NABARD

PHASE II OF THE SCHEME ON ENHANCEMENT OF COMPETITIVENESS IN THE CAPITAL GOODS SECTOR

257. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

- (a) the key components and financial outlay under Phase-II of the Scheme on Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector of the country;
- (b) whether the scheme has specific measures to support innovation and technology development in the sector and, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the expected outcomes of Phase-II of the Scheme in terms of boosting the competitiveness and growth of the capital goods industry in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI
RAJU SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a) and (b): There are six components under the scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector- Phase-II for supporting innovation and technology development, namely:

- i. Identification of Technologies through Technology Innovation Portals;
- ii. Setting up of new Advanced Centres of Excellence and augmentation of Existing Centres of Excellence;
- iii. Promotion of skilling in Capital Goods Sector–creation of Qualification packages for skill levels 6 and above;
- iv. Setting up of Common Engineering Facility Centres (CEFCs) and augmentation of existing CEFCs;
- v. Augmentation of Existing Testing and Certification Centres; and
- vi. Setting up of Industry Accelerators for Technology Development.

The Scheme has a financial outlay of Rs. 1207 crore with budgetary support of Rs.975 crore and Industry Contribution of Rs.232 crore.

(c): The scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Capital Goods sector - Phase II is aimed at expanding and enlarging the impact created by Phase I pilot scheme, thereby providing greater impetus through creation of a strong and globally competitive capital goods sector.

**MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVES, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY**

258 SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) the role of the Government in promoting sustainable practices within Multi-State Co-operatives, especially concerning environmental and social responsibility;
- (b) whether Government supports access to credit and financial resources for smaller Multi- State Co-operatives to ensure their economic viability, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the manner in which the Government would ensure fair and equitable representation of various sectors and demographics within the leadership and decision-making structures of Multi-State Co-operatives?

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

(a): Cooperative societies registered under the provisions of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 function as autonomous cooperative organisations and are accountable to their members. MSCSs function as per the provisions of Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 and rules made there under read with approved bye-laws of the society. "Concern for Community" is one of the cooperative principles enumerated in the First Schedule of the MSCS Act, 2002, which states the following:

‘while focusing on the needs of their members, cooperatives work for the sustainable development of community through policies accepted by their members.’

Further, a digital portal for Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies (CRCS) office has been launched on 06.08.2023 so that all interaction and communication with the MSCSs are done electronically to boost efficiency, increase ease of doing business and promote paperless "green" environment friendly regulation. To further strengthen "paperless" working, section 120A of the MSCS Act (inserted through MSCS (Amendment) Act, 2003 notified on 03.08.2023) provides for filing of application, documents, inspections, etc., in electronic form.

(b) Yes Sir. To increase access to credit and financial resources for multi-State cooperative societies to ensure their economic viability, following steps have been taken: -

- i. Co-operative Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Fund (CRRDF) has been established by the Central Government for revival of sick multi-State cooperative societies and for development purposes in accordance with section 63A of the MSCS Act, which prescribes that there shall be credited to such fund annually by multi-State co-operative societies which are in profit for the preceding three financial years one crore rupees or one percent of the net profits of such multi-State cooperative society, whichever is less.
- ii. A provision has also been made through the MSCS (amendment) Act, 2023 for issuing of non-voting shares which may not confer any interest in the

management of the multi-State co-operative society including right to vote, to be elected as a director of the board or participate in the general body meetings. This will enable MSCSs to increase their capital base.

(c): Two seats for women and one seat for Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe have been reserved in the Board of a multi-State co-operative society as per the MSCS (Amendment) Act, 2023.

PROJECT VISTAAR

259. SHRI. ANURAG SINGH THAKUR

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

(a) the primary objectives of Project VISTAAR and the manner in which it will improve access to agricultural resources and advisory services for farmers;

(b) the number of regions or districts currently being targeted under this initiative and the plans for scaling it across the country;

(c) the specific funding allocated for the said project and the manner in which it will be utilized to ensure effective implementation;

(d) the details of advanced technologies being integrated into the project to address key challenges such as resource optimization, pest management and crop planning;

(e) the details of training programmes being planned to enable farmers to use the tools and systems developed and the number of farmers expected to be benefited from the same; and

(f) whether there are any partnerships with private organizations or international institutions under the said project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Project VISTAAR (Virtually Integrated System To Access Agricultural Resources) aims to develop a unified, federated digital ecosystem for agriculture by integrating reliable, validated and up-to-date resources across platforms. It focuses on enhancing scalability, accessibility and inclusivity of digital solutions while enabling two-way communication to incorporate farmer feedback. By driving center-state convergence, fostering partnerships with stakeholders and aligning with broader efforts of ICAR Institutes and State Agricultural Universities. VISTAAR supports the development of robust Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for agricultural extension. Its goal is to empower farmers with actionable information, streamline collaboration and ensure the long-term sustainability of digital agricultural extension initiatives.

Digitalization of the existing agricultural extension system aims to expand its outreach substantially and enable every farmer to access high-quality advisory services on crop production, marketing, value and supply chain management and Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices, weather advisories etc. The

advisory services provide information about all Government schemes related to agriculture & allied sectors from which the farmers are benefited.

(b): The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with states of Odisha, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan to onboard their technical and content review committees onto the network and have started work on small pilots.

(c): Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare supports existing VISTAAR project implementation. No separate funds are allotted.

(d): VISTAAR aims integration with all initiatives and federal solutions via the network for access of farmers to up-to date information. This includes leveraging AI enabled chatbots deployed at the ground level and subsequent integration with Agristack.

(e): Efforts for VISTAAR includes extension worker training on the digital bots. This can be facilitated through existing partnerships and network volunteers for conducting training to Front Line Extension Workers (FLEW) to enhance video production skills and handling advanced IT tools to access required information at field level for providing further training to farmers in a phased manner.

(f): Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) have been signed with EkStep Foundation which is a not for profit organization for development of the VISTAAR DPI network on pro-bono basis. VISTAAR is also supported by not for profit organizations like Digital Green for content development on pro-bono basis. IIT-

Madras has signed an MoU with DA&FW for sharing content on Agri-Startups for the benefit of farmers on pro-bono basis.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY NATURAL CALAMITIES

260. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

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

- (a) whether huge damages have been caused by natural calamities like floods, land slides etc. in different parts of the country during the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Central teams were sent to the affected areas to assess the magnitude of the calamities and the extent of the damages caused;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of immediate relief in terms of financial assistance given to the concerned States and grants provided after receipt of the assessment reports?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry does not centrally maintain the data of damages due to any disasters including floods and landslides. However, as per the information received from the various State Governments/UTs, the details of damages caused due to hydro-meteorological disasters during the year 2024-25 (as on 27.01.2025) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) to (e): As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursement of relief

assistance on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India's approved items and norms. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides requisite logistics and financial support. Additional financial assistance is provided from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature', which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).

As on 27.01.2025, a total of 14 IMCTs have been constituted for the States/Union Territories of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Kerala, Nagaland, Tripura, Gujarat, Telangana, West Bengal, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry for on-the-spot assessment of damages caused due to natural calamities during 2024. The reports of IMCT are considered by the Central Government, as per the established procedure. Besides, the details of funds allocated and released under SDRF/ NDRF during the current financial year i.e. 2024-25 (as on 27.01.2025) is given in the enclosed

Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Details of damages as reported by State/UT due to hydro-meteorological disasters during the year 2024-5

Provisional (as on 27.01.2025))

S. No.	State	Human Lives lost (No.)	Cattle Lost (No.)	Houses/huts damaged (No.)	Cropped Area affected (in lakh ha.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	56	122	1323	0.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	55	771	-
3	Assam	128	16207	156691	1.38
4	Bihar	64	-	191	-
5	Chhattisgarh	125	289	2154	-
6	Goa	4	2	696	-
7	Gujarat	230	7222	20741	-
8	Haryana	1	-	16	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	408	7110	1089	-
10	Karnataka	185	1219	22414	2.86
11	Kerala	355	-	7850	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	373	1204	8147	-
13	Maharashtra	206	551	98	-
14	Manipur	11	233	29639	0.01
15	Meghalaya	43	241	4043	0.01
16	Mizoram	44	7	440	0.21
17	Nagaland	27	1	2231	0.03
18	Odisha	30	2	1941	0.22
19	Punjab	23	10	114	-
20	Rajasthan	131	492	1863	-
21	Sikkim	13	4244	1679	-
22	Tamil Nadu	77	8512	11201	4.00
23	Telangana	29	13412	8690	-
24	Tripura	78	15	67487	-
25	Uttar Pradesh	88	33	2644	3.95
26	Uttarakhand	80	524	3484	0.05
27	West Bengal	14	-	-	1.38
28	Delhi	68	-	8	-
29	Jammu & Kashmir	28	73	1069	0.02
30	Puducherry	5	46	4667	0.01
	Total	2936	61826	363381	14.24

STATEMENT-II

The details of funds allocated and released under SDRF/ NDRF during the current financial year i.e. 2024-25 (as on 27.01.2025)

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Release from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Installment	2 nd Installment	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1036.00	344.80	1380.80	518.00	518.00	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	231.20	25.60	256.80	115.60	--	--
3.	Assam	716.00	79.20	795.20	358.00	358.00	--
4.	Bihar	1311.20	436.80	1748.00	655.60	655.60	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	400.00	133.60	533.60	--	--	--
6.	Goa	10.40	3.20	13.60	5.20	--	--
7.	Gujarat	1226.40	408.80	1635.20	600.00#	--	--
8.	Haryana	455.20	151.20	606.40	227.60	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	378.40	41.60	420.00	189.20	189.20	66.924
10.	Jharkhand	526.40	175.20	701.60	500.80#	--	--
11.	Karnataka	732.00	244.00	976.00	366.00	--	3454.22
12.	Kerala	291.20	96.80	388.00	145.60	145.60	--
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1686.40	561.60	2248.00	843.20	--	--
14.	Maharashtra	2984.00	994.40	3978.40	1492.00	1492.00	--
15.	Manipur	40.00	4.00	44.00	38.80#	11.20	--
16.	Meghalaya	60.80	6.40	67.20	59.60#	--	--
17.	Mizoram	43.20	4.80	48.00	21.60	21.60	7.56
18.	Nagaland	38.40	4.00	42.40	19.20	19.20	--
19.	Odisha	1485.60	495.20	1980.80	742.80	742.80	--
20.	Punjab	458.40	152.80	611.20	229.20	--	--
21.	Rajasthan	1372.00	456.80	1828.80	686.00	--	--
22.	Sikkim	47.20	4.80	52.00	23.60	23.60	221.122
23.	Tamil Nadu	944.80	315.20	1260.00	472.40	472.40	276.10
24.	Telangana	416.80	138.40	555.20	208.40	208.40	--

25.	Tripura	63.20	7.20	70.40	31.60	40.00	25.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1791.20	596.80	2388.00	1748.40#	--	--
27.	Uttarakhand	868.00	96.00	964.00	434.00	--	--
28.	West Bengal	936.00	312.00	1248.00	468.00	468.00	--
TOTAL		20550.40	6291.20	26841.60	11200.40	5365.60	4050.91

= includes arrears of previous year.

PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

261. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the steps taken to promote organic farming under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, alongwith the scheme's coverage;
- (b) the details of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) that have been registered so far under the central scheme, and the challenges that are being faced in their implementation; and
- (c) the status of the PM-Kisan Maandhan Yojana, and the number of farmers are currently receiving pensions under the scheme, State/UT-wise?

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

(a): Government is promoting organic farming Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), a component of Pradhan Mantri- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY). The PKVY scheme provides end-to-end support to organic farmers i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing in cluster based approach. The primary focus of the scheme is to form organic clusters (other than North Eastern States) to help them to create a supply chain.

Under PKVY, States/UTs are provided financial assistance of Rs. 31,500/ha for 3 years in the organic clusters out of which, Rs. 15,000/ha is provided directly to farmers through DBT for on-farm and off-farm organic inputs. Financial assistance of Rs. 4,500/ha for 3 years is provided for marketing, packaging, branding, value addition etc. Rs. 3,000/ha for 3 years is provided for certification and residue analysis. Assistance is also provided @Rs. 9,000/ha for 3 years for training and capacity building. Since 2015-16, under PKVY, 14.99 lakh ha area has been covered under organic farming by developing 52289 clusters involving 25.30 lakh farmers.

(b): As on 31.12.2024, 9268 Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs) have been registered under the Central Sector scheme for “Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs”. Farmer’s collectives face challenges of sourcing inputs, credit and marketing. The scheme addresses these with FPO management support, matching equity grant, credit guarantee fund and also marketing support by Community Based Business Organisations (CBBOs) that support FPOs.

(c): Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana (PMKMY), was implemented in 2019. The maximum age for enrollment limit is 40 years and minimum fixed pension of Rs. 3000/- per month will be due once the enrolled farmers attain the age of 60. As of 25/11/2024, a total of 24.66 lakh farmers have been enrolled, they are not eligible for pension.

STATUS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN TRADE

262. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

- (a) the current status of the construction of the permanent campus of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) in Kakinada, including the progress of work and expected timeline for completion;
- (b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized by the Government for the construction of the IIFT, Kakinada campus, along with the budget breakdown;
- (c) the number of seats available for each course at the IIFT, Kakinada campus and the number of seats filled in the current batch for each course;
- (d) whether the Government has collaborated with any industry partners for the establishment and functioning of the IIFT, Kakinada campus, if so, the details of these collaborations; and
- (e) the expected completion date for the permanent campus and the steps

being taken to ensure its timely completion?

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

(a) to (e): The structural works of all the buildings of the permanent campus of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh are completed and finishing work have been completed to the extent to 80%. The development work and procurement and installation of electro-mechanical, Audio Video and networking etc. work has commenced. As per timeline, the date of completion of the work is December, 2025.

The estimated capital cost of construction of the project is Rs. 229.81 Cr. As per the approved financial model in the SFC meeting held on 2nd December 2022, the capital expenditure will be borne by the Government of India and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in the ratio of 50:50. Against the allocated amount of Rs.114.90 crores by each Government, Government of India has released Rs.51.90 Crores and Government of Andhra Pradesh has released Rs.20.40 Crores so far and the entire released amount of Rs.72.30 Crores have been utilized.

Currently, there is only one course i.e. Five-year Integrated Programme in Management (Business Analytics and International Business) is functional from the temporary campus in the infrastructure provided by Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada. Against the total approved intake of admission of 60 seats (students) for 2024-25, 46 seats have been filled.

The capital expenditure for establishment of IIFT Kakinada campus has been jointly borne by Government of India and Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

The project is monitored in regular intervals by the IIFT and the Department of Commerce ensuring the quality of the works and timely completion of the project.

NATURAL FARMING PRACTICE

263. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

- (a) whether organic farming has gained significant traction in recent years;
- (b) if so, whether natural farming practices will also help farmers to reduce input cost of cultivation and dependency on externally purchased inputs;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereon;
- (d) the financial support provided to farmers to reduce input cost of cultivation and dependency to externally purchased inputs, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra;
- (e) whether the Union Government has launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Mission on Natural Farming, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to encourage farmers to promote Natural Farming?

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

(a) to (c): Yes, organic farming has gained significant traction in recent years. Organic and natural farming practices help farmers to reduce input cost of cultivation and dependency on externally purchased inputs. Organic farming is a production system that avoids or minimizes the use of synthetic inputs in order to protect the ecosystem and preserve biodiversity on the farm. The modern approach to organic farming blends traditional practices with scientific methods to provide necessary nutrients and manage pests and diseases without the use of synthetics. Organic farming promotes natural resource based integrated and climate resilient sustainable farming systems that ensure maintenance and increase of soil fertility, natural resource conservation, on-farm nutrient recycling and minimize dependence of farmers on external inputs. Natural farming integrates crops, trees and livestock, allowing functional diversity to cut down production costs by replacing the chemical fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides with own farm produced products like Jeevamrit, Beejamrit, Neemastra etc. Such inputs results in reducing dependency of farmers on external markets for purchase of inputs and ultimately cultivation cost of farmers is reduced.

(d): Government is promoting organic farming through the schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs (except North

Eastern States) including the state of Maharashtra. For North Eastern States, Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) scheme is being implemented. Both the schemes stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification & marketing and post-harvest management training and capacity building. Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha for a period of three years is provided for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha for a period of three years is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off –farm organic inputs. Under MOVCDNER, assistance of Rs. 46,500/ha for 3 years is provided for creation of Farmers Producer Organization, support to farmers for organic inputs etc. Out of this, assistance @ Rs. 32500/ ha for 3 years is provided to farmers for off - farm /on –farm organic inputs under the scheme including Rs. 15,000 as Direct Benefit Transfer to the farmers. The State-wise details of funds released under PKVY & MOVCDNER scheme including for the State of Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(e) and (f): National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) is a centrally sponsored scheme with an overall outlay of ₹2481 crore (Government of India share of ₹1584 crore and States' share of ₹897 crore). The scheme envisages the formation of 15,000 NF clusters in 7.5 lakh ha area. Each cluster shall be formed of contiguous area of about 50 ha and approximately 125 farmers in the cluster will be trained for the adoption of NF. For easy availability of natural farming inputs to the farmers, 10,000 need-based Bio-input Resource Centres

(BRCs) are envisaged under the Mission. For the trained farmers, output based incentive of ₹4,000 per acre per farmer per year upto 2 years is provisioned in the scheme for practicing NF package of practices like Pre Monsoon Dry Sowing (PMDS), application of Beejamrit, Jeevamrit, etc., diversified cropping system, awareness on NF, upkeep of livestock, preparing NF inputs or purchasing NF inputs from BRC, purchasing drums and storage containers for input preparation etc. Each farmer can initiate NF in small landholding and eligible for support under NMNF upto a maximum area of one acre. There is provision for extensive training on natural farming package of practices for farmers with handholding support by Krishi Sakhis, Farmer Master Trainers and Agricultural Technology Management Agency extension workers.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of funds released under PKVY & MOVCDNER scheme.

Rs in lakh

S. No.	Name of the State	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		Release	Release	Release
PKVY				
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	970.00	2099.00
2	Bihar	1547.68	402.00	312.00
3	Chhattisgarh	-	1892.50	1188.00

4	Gujarat	-	196.00	282.00
5	Goa	-	250.00	70.50
6	Jharkhand	-	163.00	399.00
7	Karnataka	512.55	2803.00	974.00
8	Kerala	1712.07	71.00	392.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	33.00	1250.00
10	Maharashtra	449.67	1681.00	1256.00
11	Odisha	370.72	791.00	373.50
12	Punjab	-	-	278.50
13	Rajasthan	1783.26	800.00	750.00
14	Tamil Nadu	-	1564.00	1620.00
15	Telangana	-	-	212.00
16	Uttar Pradesh	5089.32	5881.00	4500.00
17	West Bengal	555.39	1717.00	1120.75
18	Himachal Pradesh	-	124.00	746.00
19	Uttarakhand	5969.00	767.00	2305.00
20	All UTs	193.55	380.02	2305.00
	Total	18183.20	20485.70	20463.75
MOVCDNER				
S. No.	Name of the State	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		Release	Release	Release
1	Assam	2059.15	3684.91	2031.00

2	Manipur	2915.36	2805.38	1977.00
3	Meghalaya	621.57	2465.40	2343.00
4	Nagaland	1390.60	2346.10	1735.00
5	Mizoram	1140.90	2336.16	2380.00
6	Arunachal Pradesh	1642.17	2574.75	988.00
7	Sikkim	1538.83	3260.69	1219.00
8	Tripura	3000.26	3370.04	2266.00
	Total	14308.84	22843.43	14939.00

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

264. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Ministry to ensure quality control in development projects like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) whether there is a mechanism to hold contractors accountable for substandard work;
- (c) if so, the measures taken by the Government to ensure quality of work completed; and
- (d) the number of projects flagged for quality issues and their resolution status, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c): As per programme guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), ensuring the quality of road works is the responsibility of the respective State Governments who are implementing the programme. However, in order to monitor the quality of roads being constructed under the programme, a three tiered quality control mechanism, i.e. the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) as the first tier, State Quality Monitors (SQMs) as the second tier and National Quality Monitors (NQMs) as the third tier, is in place under PMGSY to ensure quality in construction of road works and the durability of road assets. Guidelines to regulate the quality control process have been issued to States from time to time.

Regular inspections of PMGSY works are being conducted under 2nd and 3rd tier of quality monitoring. The State Quality Coordinators (SQC)s of the respective States have been designated as Nodal Officer for receipt and handling the complaints. If a work is found unsatisfactory, on account of both structural or non-structural defects, the report is shared with the State Government highlighting the deficiencies and apprising the States to remove the defects. The contractor is required to rectify the defects on his own cost. The State submits the Action Taken Report (ATR) after rectification.

As regards the action taken against the contractors and field officials found guilty, it is done as per the policy of respective States.

To strengthen the quality check mechanism, the establishment of a geo-tagged field Lab has been made compulsory. Also, a new version of the Quality Monitoring System App has been developed to include e-forms and other initiatives that have strengthened quality monitoring systems. Consequent upon the introduction of e-Marg i.e. software module for maintenance payments to the contractor during the defect liability period, such payments have been made commensurate with the quality of roads through a performance-based contract management system. To ensure that people engaged in quality checks are adequately proficient and well trained, National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA), a technical arm of the Ministry of Rural Development, has been conducting mandatory proficiency tests of NQMs, and SQMs, The skills of NQMs, SQMs and PIUs are also being developed through training programmes, etc.

Further, to ensure that quality monitoring is being done properly on the ground, it has been made mandatory to set up a Quality Monitoring Cell under each State Rural Road Development Agency(SRRDA) and State Quality Coordinators (SQC)s have been entrusted with the task of scrutinizing all reports of SQMs and give a certificate to this effect to the Ministry. Concerned CEOs have also been asked to scrutinize the quality control registers periodically and submit a certificate to this effect to the Ministry while submitting proposals for fund release. The ATRs on observations by the NQMs are reviewed with the States for compliance. Performance of the NQMs as well as SQMs are also reviewed and such NQMs/ SQMs are de-paneled whose performance is not found

satisfactory or who give satisfactory inspection reports in majority of the cases without application of mind. The quality of PMGSY works is also reviewed regularly by the Ministry in various review meetings like the Performance Review Committee, Regional Review Meetings, and Empowered Committee. The Ministry has also strengthened the IT module for monitoring of quality of PMGSY works. In brief, the Ministry has taken up steps for monitoring and regulating the quality of PMGSY roads.

Whenever NQMs report that a work is not meeting the quality standards prescribed in the guidelines, the PIU ensures that the contractor either replaces the defective material or rectifies the workmanship, as the case requires. Thereafter, the ATR is verified on site by SQMs. The SQC then, examines the ATR and furnishes the compliance report. The monitoring of ATR is done by NRIDA, which is a technical arm of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(d): The number of NQM inspections on projects, the unsatisfactory (U) grading given by them and the resolution through Action Taken Reports (ATRs) by the States/ UTs for each of the last three years and current year as on 28.01.2025 are as under:-

Year	Total number of NQM inspection	Total number of works reported as unsatisfactory by NQMs	Number of ATRs furnished by State
2021-22	9260	635	565

2022-23	7162	631	537
2023-24	5363	698	575
2024-25 (up-to 28 th Jan. 25)	3797	576	336

BALARAMAPURAM HANDLOOM

265. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the decline of the Balaramapuram handloom, one of Kerala's most famous handlooms and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has planned a policy response to revive it in Kerala's textile industry;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government plans to ensure alternative livelihoods for those affected by the decline of the Balaramapuram handloom sector; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

(a) to (c): To provide end to end support for development, promotion and revival of handloom sector and ensure welfare of handloom weavers/workers, Ministry of Textiles is implementing following schemes across the country including Balaramapuram and Kerala:

1. National Handloom Development Programme
2. Raw Material Supply Scheme

Under the National Handloom Development Programme, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/weavers for procurement of upgraded looms & accessories, solar lighting units, construction of workshed, product & design development, technical and common infrastructure, marketing support for handloom products in domestic/overseas markets, concessional loans under weavers' MUDRA scheme and social security etc.

Under the Raw Material supply Scheme, the Ministry provides transport subsidy for transportation of yarn to the doorstep of the beneficiaries and 15% Price Subsidy on Cotton Hank yarn, Domestic Silk, Woollen & Linen yarn and blended yarn of natural fibres.

(d) and (e): To promote Balaramapuram handloom, the following assistance has been provided to the handloom weavers/workers in Balaramapuram under various schemes implemented by Government of India:

(i) Balaramapuram Saree & Fine cotton fabrics have been registered under Geographical Indication Act, 1999. Further, for branding of high-quality handloom products to promote production of niche handloom products with high quality with zero defect and zero effect on environment, Balaramapuram Saree

and Balaramapuram Dhoti have been registered under India Handloom Brand (IHB).

(ii) 82.5 thousand kg yarn supplied to the handloom weavers of Balaramapuram at Mill gate price during 2021-22 to 2024-25 (as on 30.01.2025).

(iii) National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. is also operating Yarn warehouse at Balaramapuram.

एचटीबीटी बीज

266. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) हर्बिसाइड टॉलरेंट बीटी (एचटीबीटी) कपास, मक्का और सोयाबीन के कीट-प्रतिरोधी बीजों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने एचटीबीटी कपास, मक्का और सोयाबीन को स्वीकृति न दिए जाने के कारण किसानों को हो रहे भारी नुकसान का संज्ञान लिया है और यदि हां, तो एचटीबीटी बीजों की स्वीकृति में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और एचटीबीटी बीजों को कब तक स्वीकृति दिए जाने की संभावना है;
- (घ) घाटे के कारण किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्या जैसे चरम कदम को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

- (ड) वर्ष 2001 से अब तक यवतमाल जिले सहित महाराष्ट्र के जिलों में फसल नष्ट होने और हर्बिसाइड कुप्रबंधन के कारण किसानों द्वारा की गई आत्महत्याओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) सरकार द्वारा इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने और किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्या किए जाने को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (छ) क्या सरकार के पास इस समस्या के लिए और हर्बिसाइड-प्रबंधन हेतु नई प्रौद्योगिकियों और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई वैकल्पिक नीति या कार्यक्रम है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ज) सरकार द्वारा कपास, मक्का और सोयाबीन को कीटों से बचाने और उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए तत्काल क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): जी एम फसलों के पर्यावरणीय निर्गमन का मामला भारत के माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष क्रमशः रिट याचिका (सिविल) 115/2004 जिसका शीर्षक जीन कैम्पेन बनाम भारत संघ एवं अन्य है तथा रिट याचिका (सिविल) 260/2005 जिसका शीर्षक अरुणा रोड्रिग्स बनाम भारत संघ एवं अन्य है, के अंतर्गत निर्णयाधीन है, जिसमें जी एम फसलों के विभिन्न पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया है।

(घ) से (च): भारत सरकार उचित नीतिगत उपायों, बजटीय आबंटन और अनेक योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों जैसे फसल प्रदर्शन और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से ग्राम स्तर पर जागरूकता अभियान के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों को सहायता प्रदान करती है। प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना, नमो (NAMO) किसान योजना एवं एकीकृत फसल प्रबंधन पद्धतियों का अंगीकरण जैसी भारत सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम उत्पादन, लाभकारी आवक और किसानों की आय को बढ़ाना, किसानों के कल्याण के लिए हैं। भारत सरकार ने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग के बजट आवंटन को वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान रु. 1,22,528.77 करोड़ बीई करके व्यापक वृद्धि की है, जो कि वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान रु. 21933.50 करोड़ बीई था।

किसानों द्वारा की गई आत्महत्या से संबद्ध आंकड़े/ विवरण संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा रखे जाते हैं।

(छ) और (ज): भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) के तत्वावधान में राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रणाली ने अपने संस्थानों और राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के माध्यम से उन्नत गुणवत्ता वाले विभिन्न जैविक और अजैविक दबावों के प्रति सहनशील नई किस्में/ संकर किस्में विकसित की हैं। पिछले दस वर्षों (2014-2024) के दौरान सोयाबीन की 92 किस्में, मक्के की 239 किस्में तथा कॉटन/ बीटी कॉटन की 331 किस्में जारी की जा चुकी हैं और इनकी व्यावसायिक खेती (कल्टीवेशन) की सिफारिश की गई है। देश के किसानों के लिए स्थान विशिष्ट उच्च उपज देने वाली किस्मों और उनके प्रबंधन की प्रौद्योगिकियों तथा इन किस्मों की पद्धतियों की संस्तुति नियमित रूप से की जाती है। कपास, मक्का और सोयाबीन में विभिन्न खरपतवार प्रबंधन प्रौद्योगिकियों के साथ-साथ मौजूदा मैकेनिकल (यांत्रिक) और रासायनिक खरपतवार नियंत्रण कार्यनीतियां विकसित की गई हैं और इन्हें कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों, राज्य कृषि विभागों, दूरदर्शन, मोबाईल ऐप आदि जैसे आईसीटी उपकरणों के माध्यम से बड़े पैमाने पर अपनाए जाने के लिए किसानों के बीच प्रसारित किया गया है।

FISH PRODUCTION

267. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any agency for marketing the fish and fish products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Government has any plan for increasing the fish and fish products export;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of fish products in the country, State and year-wise during the last five years?

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

(a) and (b): Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing flagship scheme namely “Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)” with investment of ₹20,050 crore in fisheries sector for a period of 5 years with effect from the FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 in all the States/UTs. PMMSY *inter-alia*, envisages to address critical gaps in fish production, productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure and management, modernization and strengthening of value chain, reduction of post-harvest losses, traceability etc including marketing infrastructure. For creation and strengthening of marketing infrastructure, PMMSY has supported 27189 units of fish transportation facilities (refrigerated vehicles, insulated vehicles, two wheelers/ three wheelers), 21 state of the art wholesale fish markets, 202 fish retail markets, 6694 fish kiosks and 5 E-platform for e-trading and e-marketing of fish and fisheries products with total outlay of Rs. 1654.51 crore in all the States/UTs across the country. To provide real-time and accurate price information to fishers and fish farmers and to help them for negotiating better price and profitability, the

Department through National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has launched the 'Fish Market Price Information System' (FMPIS) during 2018-19 to capture and disseminate fish market prices of commercially important marine and inland fishes from 111 wholesale and retail fish markets in 29 States/UTs.

Further, the Department of Fisheries signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) with an objective to provide a digital platform and empower all stakeholders including traditional fishermen, fish farmers producer organization, entrepreneurs from fisheries sector to buy and sell their products through e-market place. Further, PMMSY has supported 2195 fisheries cooperatives as Fish Farmers Producer Organizations (FFPOs) with project outlay of Rs. 544.85 crore through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) as implementing agencies.

(c) to (e): The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), a flagship scheme implemented for overall development of fisheries and aquaculture sector in the country, *inter-alia* envisages to enhance fisheries exports to Rs 1.0 lakh crores by 2024-25. In order to enhance India's export competitiveness and higher price realization, the PMMSY supports a basket of interventions/activities along the fisheries value chain including quality fish production, expansion, diversification and intensification of brackish water aquaculture, promotion of export-oriented species, infusion of technology, robust disease management and traceability, training and capacity building, creation of

modern post-harvest infrastructure with seamless cold chain, development of modern fishing harbours and fish landing centres, etc. The seafood exports of India have more than doubled since FY 2013-14. While the seafood exports stood at Rs 30,213 crore in 2013-14, the same has increased to Rs. 60,523.89 crore during FY 2023-24. Further, the MPEDA has informed that they have prepared a Vision Document -2030 for the India's marine products export sector with recommendation to achieve an export turnover of US\$ 18.00 billion by 2030. The details of fish products in the country, State and year-wise during the last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Item-Wise Export Of Marine Products From India

Q: Quantity in M T, V: Value in Rs. Crore						
Item		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Frozen Shrimp	Q:	652253	590275	728123	711099	716004
	V:	34152.03	32520.29	42706.04	43135.58	40013.54
Frozen Fish	Q:	223318	188130	226586	368549	381588
	V:	3610.01	2941.65	3471.91	5503.18	5509.69
Fr Cuttle Fish	Q:	70906	59292	58992	54919	54316
	V:	2009.79	1626.34	2062.63	2353.34	2252.63
Fr Squid	Q:	87631	61176	75750	83846	93509
	V:	2196.59	1998.90	2806.09	3593.75	3061.46
Dried Item	Q:	84417	85661	73679	252918	300966

	V:	981.50	1148.38	1472.98	3080.92	4070.60
Live Items	Q:	7287	4379	7032	7824	7585
	V:	324.26	239.69	353.36	440.06	397.84
Chilled Items	Q:	21202	17622	21689	24428	35925
	V:	631.84	477.99	733.47	616.29	687.19
Others	Q:	142638	142975	177414	231703	191709
	V:	2756.84	2767.74	3979.99	5246.03	4530.92
Total	Q:	12,89,651	11,49,510	13,69,264	17,35,286	17,81,602
	V:	46,662.85	43,720.98	57,586.48	63,969.14	60,523.89

State-Wise Export of Marine Products From India

Q: Quantity in Tons, V: Value in Rs. Crore						
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Gujarat	Q	252712	203917	200099	248863	284088
	V	5001.43	4188.52	4421.10	5466.94	5511.36
Maharashtra	Q	151425	110822	193999	214167	222453
	V	4829.17	3684.94	7303.92	7466.47	6923.34
Goa	Q	21498	16549	36057	63333	55167
	V	520.65	435.25	730.64	1007.60	934.20
Karnataka	Q	111465	121348	120427	312347	301183
	V	1520.10	1689.14	1962.19	4737.23	4785.05
Kerala	Q	163563	157698	182430	218629	196807
	V	5672.27	5623.12	6971.56	8285.03	7231.84
Tamil Nadu	Q	130377	110023	114810	123157	134317
	V	6465.71	5565.48	6559.64	6957.67	6854.22

Andhra Pradesh	Q	293314	279992	324904	328160	347927
	V	15498.64	15831.74	20035.49	19846.95	19420.38
Telangana	Q	0	0	3102	6676	11758
	V	0.00	0.00	156.91	358.39	565.10
Odisha	Q	66671	60718	86765	85308	84231
	V	3243.93	3107.68	4627.91	4546.47	3954.60
West Bengal	Q	98626	88443	103398	125025	132318
	V	3910.95	3595.12	4742.47	5121.33	4145.51
Delhi	Q	0	0	766	1083	1294
	V	0.00	0.00	39.00	63.61	79.84
Others	Q	0	0	2507	8536	10058
	V	0.00	0.00	35.64	111.47	118.46
Total	Q	12,89,651	11,49,510	13,69,264	17,35,286	17,81,602
	V	46,662.85	43,720.98	57,586.48	63,969.14	60,523.89

WELFARE OF SCs

268. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) the details of special schemes of the Government for welfare of SCs in districts and States with a high concentration of Scheduled Caste (SC) populations, aimed at promoting their economic prosperity;

(b) whether Punjab is amongst the States with highest SC population in the country, with districts like Sangrur and Barnala having a significant concentration

of SC population, if so, the steps taken by the Government to introduce special economic packages or projects tailored to the unique needs of these areas to ensure adequate job opportunities and economic prosperity of the area; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address the education gaps in such regions, and specifically, is there a plan to establish a Central University in Sangrur to support the educational upliftment of the SC population in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a) to (c) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE) is implementing various schemes for the Social, Educational and Economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs) across the country. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As per 2011 census, Punjab has the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste (SC) population in the country, with around 32% of its total population belonging to the SC category. As per the information provided by the Department of Higher Education, at present, there is no plan to establish a Central University in Sangrur.

STATEMENT

The details of schemes being implemented by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE) for the Social, Educational and Economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs) across the country.

i) **Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students& Others:** It aims to support, through financial assistance, parents of children belonging to Schedules Caste and other disadvantaged categories for education of their wards studying at the pre-matric stage.

ii) **Post-Matric Scholarships for SCs:** It aims to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio of SC students in higher education, with a focus on those from the poorest households. Under this scheme scholarships are provided to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes for studies in India at post-matriculation or post – secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.

iii) **Scholarship for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS):** It is an umbrella scheme to ensure convergence of resources across the four smaller Central Sector Schemes of the Department catering to SC/OBC students desirous of pursuing higher education (in India and abroad) and/or obtaining employment in Group A/Group B services of centre or State Governments. The four smaller Central Sector Schemes of the Department are

- a. Free Coaching for SC & OBC students (FCS)
- b. Top Class Scholarship for SCs (TCS)
- c. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SC students (NOS)
- d. National Fellowship for SC students (NFSC)

iv) **Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY):** The scheme has three components: Adarsh Gram Component, Grants-in-aid

Component, and Hostel Component. PM-AJAY is being implemented since 2021-22 with an aim to reduce poverty of the SC communities by generation of additional employment opportunities through Skill development, income generating schemes and other initiatives and to improve socio- economic developmental indicators by ensuring adequate infrastructure and requisite services in the SC dominated villages.

v) **Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA):-** DOSJE has been implementing this scheme to enhance the reach of development Intervention of the Government and to fill the gap in service deficient SCs dominant areas, in the sector of education through the efforts of grant-in-aid institutions (run by NGOs) and residential high schools offering high quality education and to provide environment for socio economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Castes (SCs).

vi) **Venture Capital Funds for SCs (VCF-SC):-** The VCF-SC has been established to promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Castes and provide concessional financing to their entrepreneurs. In 2020, the Ambedkar Social Innovation Incubation Mission (ASIIM) was introduced under VCF-SC to support Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs focused on innovation and emerging technologies.

vii) **Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi Yojana:-** The scheme was launched to provide high quality skills through good quality

institutions so that the training can result in finding jobs or self-employment ventures for the target group.

viii) **National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC):** NSFDC under the aegis of DoSJE provides financial assistance in the form of loan, at concessional rate of interest to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, having annual family income up to Rs.3.00 lakhs, for income generating activities, to promote self-employment opportunities.

पीएमएफबीवाई में अनियमितताएं

269. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या इसके कार्यान्वयन में अनियमितताएं हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में कोई जांच कराई गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों को दावा राशि समय पर उपलब्ध करा रही है और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उन किसानों की पहचान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं जिन्हें उक्त राशि प्रदान की जा रही है;

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में कोई जांच कराई गई है और यदि हां, तो आरोपियों के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की जांच की जा रही है;

(ङ) क्या प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत प्राप्त होने वाली राशि हकदार व्यक्ति के अलावा किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को प्राप्त हुई है और क्या इस संबंध में कोई जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और सरकार द्वारा हकदार व्यक्ति को धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने के लिए की गई उचित कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) इस योजना में पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनाथ ठाकुर):

(क): देश में खरीफ 2016 सीजन से शुरू की गई प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) राज्यों और किसानों दोनों के लिए स्वैच्छिक है। वर्तमान में, 23 राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र इस योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं। योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर 2023-24 सीजन तक, इस योजना के तहत 42.21 करोड़ हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में 63.19 करोड़ किसान आवेदनों का बीमा किया गया है, जिसके लिए 17,29,395 करोड़ रुपये की बीमा किया गया है। आज तक, इस अवधि के दौरान किसानों के 32,475 करोड़ रुपये के प्रीमियम के विरुद्ध 1,75,276 करोड़ रुपये के कुल दावों का भुगतान किया गया है।

(ख) से (च): बीमा मॉडल का चयन, पारदर्शी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से बीमा कंपनियों का चयन, किसानों का नामांकन, स्वीकार्य दावों की गणना के लिए फसल उपज/फसल नुकसान का आकलन जैसे सभी प्रमुख कार्य, संबंधित राज्य सरकार या राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों और संबंधित बीमा कंपनी की संयुक्त समिति द्वारा किए जा रहे हैं। योजना के उचित निष्पादन के लिए योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों में प्रत्येक हितधारक की भूमिका और जिम्मेदारियों को परिभाषित किया गया है।

बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा योजना के प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों के तहत निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर अधिकांश दावों का निपटान किया जाता है। तथापि, पीएमएफबीवाई के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान, बीमा कंपनियों के खिलाफ दावों का भुगतान न करने और/या देरी से भुगतान करने, बैंकों द्वारा बीमा प्रस्तावों को गलत/देरी से प्रस्तुत करने के कारण दावों का कम भुगतान करने, उपज के आंकड़ों में विसंगति और इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार और बीमा कंपनियों के बीच विवाद, राज्य सरकार के हिस्से की धनराशि प्रदान करने में देरी, बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा पर्याप्त कर्मियों की तैनाती न करने आदि के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें पहले प्राप्त हुई थीं, जिन्हें योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उचित रूप से समाधान किया गया था।

चूंकि योजना राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है, इसलिए, योजना के संशोधित प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों में बीमित किसानों के दावों से संबंधित शिकायतों को हल करने के लिए, स्तरीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र जैसे जिला स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण समिति (डीजीआरसी), राज्य स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण समिति (एसजीआरसी) का प्रावधान किया गया है। इन समितियों को प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों में उल्लिखित विस्तृत अधिदेश दिए गए हैं, ताकि शिकायतों की सुनवाई की जा सके और निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार उनका निपटान किया जा सके।

शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए कृषि रक्षक पोर्टल और हेल्पलाइन (केआरपीएच) विकसित किया गया है। एक अखिल भारतीय टोल फ्री नंबर 14447 शुरू किया गया है और इसे बीमा कंपनियों के डेटाबेस से जोड़ा गया है, जहाँ किसान अपनी शिकायतें/मुद्दे उठा सकते हैं। इन शिकायतों/मुद्दों को हल करने की समयसीमा भी तय की गई है। आज तक केआरपीएच पर 95.03 लाख कॉल प्राप्त हुई हैं। इनमें से 29.35 लाख मुद्दों से संबंधित ई-टिकट सृजित किए गए और बीमा कंपनियों को कार्रवाई के लिए भेजे गए। बाकी मुद्दे या तो सूचनाफरक थे या सलाह संबंधी थे। 29.35 लाख मुद्दों से संबंधित ई-टिकट सृजित किए गए, जिनमें से 29.12 लाख (99%) का समाधान

किया गया है। इससे केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को एकीकृत मंच पर हितधारकों की शिकायतों की निगरानी करने में मदद मिली है।

सरकार ने इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन को मजबूत करने और इसमें पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं:

- सरकार ने सब्सिडी भुगतान, समन्वय, पारदर्शिता, सूचना का प्रसार और किसानों के प्रत्यक्ष ऑनलाइन नामांकन सहित सेवाओं की डिलीवरी, बेहतर निगरानी के लिए व्यक्तिगत बीमित किसानों के विवरण अपलोड/प्राप्त करने और व्यक्तिगत किसान के बैंक खाते में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से दावा राशि का अंतरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आंकड़ों के एकल स्रोत के रूप में **राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (एनसीआईपी)** को विकसित किया गया है।
- दावा संवितरण प्रक्रिया की सख्ती से निगरानी करने के लिए, खरीफ 2022 से दावों के भुगतान के लिए **‘डिजिटल मॉड्यूल’** नामक एक समर्पित मॉड्यूल प्रचालन किया गया है। इसमें राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (एनसीआईपी) को सार्वजनिक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) और बीमा कंपनियों की लेखा प्रणाली के साथ एकीकृत करना शामिल है ताकि सभी दावों का समय पर और पारदर्शी प्रसंस्करण प्रदान किया जा सके।
- पीएमएफबीवाई प्रचालन दिशानिर्देश स्तरीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र प्रदान करते हैं। योजना के तहत सभी शिकायतों को बेहतर ढंग से हल करने के लिए, केंद्रीकृत शिकायत निवारण मंच के रूप में काम करने के लिए एक एकीकृत **कृषि रक्षक पोर्टल और हेल्पलाइन (केआरपीएच)** विकसित की गई है।
- इसके अलावा, योजना के कार्यान्वयन में प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाने की दिशा में, **सीसीई-एग्री ऐप** के माध्यम से उपज डेटा/फसल कटाई प्रयोग (सीसीई) डेटा को कैप्चर करना और इसे एनसीआईपी पर अपलोड करना, बीमा कंपनियों को सीसीई के संचालन को

देखने की सुविधा देना, एनसीआईपी के साथ राज्य भूमि रिकॉर्ड को एकीकृत करना आदि जैसे विभिन्न कदम पहले ही उठाए जा चुके हैं ताकि किसानों के दावों का समय पर निपटान हो सके।

वरस्तुपरक फसल क्षति एवं नुकसान आकलन तथा पारदर्शिता के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रौद्योगिकियों को भी वर्ष 2023-24 से कार्यान्वयन हेतु अनुमोदित किया गया है:

i.यस-टेक (तकनीक पर आधारित उपज अनुमान प्रणाली) के माध्यम से रिमोट-सेंसिंग आधारित उपज अनुमान में क्रमिक रूप से आगे बढ़ना ताकि उपज का आकलन करने के साथ-साथ निष्पक्ष और सटीक फसल उपज अनुमान लगाने में मदद मिल सके। यह पहल खरीफ 2023 से धान और गेहूं की फसलों के लिए शुरू की गई है, जिसमें उपज अनुमान में 30% महत्व अनिवार्य रूप से यस-टेक से प्राप्त उपज को दिया जाएगा। खरीफ 2024 सीजन से सोयाबीन की फसल को जोड़ा गया है।

ii.जीपी और ब्लॉक स्तर पर हाइपर-स्थानीय मौसम डेटा एकत्र करने के लिए मौजूदा नेटवर्क के 5 गुना तक स्वचालित मौसम स्टेशनों (एडब्ल्यूएस) और स्वचालित वर्षा-गेज (एआरजी) के नेटवर्क की स्थापना के लिए विंड्स (मौसम सूचना नेटवर्क और डेटा सिस्टम)। इसे भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) के समन्वय से अंतरसंचालनीयता और डेटा साझा करने के साथ एडब्ल्यूएस और एआरजी के राष्ट्रीय एकीकृत नेटवर्क में डाला जाएगा। विंड्स न केवल यस-टेक के लिए डेटा प्रदान करता है बल्कि प्रभावी सूखा और आपदा प्रबंधन, सटीक मौसम पूर्व-अनुमान और बेहतर पैरामीट्रिक बीमा उत्पादों की पेशकश के लिए भी डेटा प्रदान करता है।

विभाग सभी हितधारकों की साप्ताहिक वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग, व्यक्तिगत बैठकों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय समीक्षा सम्मेलनों के माध्यम से दावों के समय पर निपटान सहित बीमा कंपनियों के कामकाज की नियमित निगरानी कर रहा है।

प्राप्त अनुभव, विभिन्न हितधारकों के विचारों के आधार पर तथा बेहतर पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही, किसानों को दावों का समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने और योजना को अधिक किसान हितैषी बनाने के उद्देश्य से, सरकार ने समय-समय पर पीएमएफबीवाई के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों को व्यापक रूप से संशोधित किया है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि योजना के तहत पात्र लाभ किसानों तक समय पर और पारदर्शी तरीके से पहुंचे।

योजना के तहत की गई विभिन्न पहलों के कारण, वर्ष 2023-24 में कवर किया गया सकल फसल क्षेत्र (जीसीए), वर्ष 2022-23 में 501 लाख हेक्टेयर की तुलना में 604 लाख हेक्टेयर था, जो 20.5% से अधिक की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। वर्ष 2023-24 में नामांकित विशिष्ट किसानों की संख्या 3.97 करोड़ थी, जबकि वर्ष 2022-23 में यह 3.17 करोड़ थी, जो 25% से अधिक की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। इसलिए, योजना के तहत क्षेत्र और किसानों का कवरेज अब तक के उच्चतम स्तर पर है।

यद्यपि यह योजना किसानों के लिए स्वैच्छिक है, लेकिन वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान गैर-ऋणी किसानों का कवरेज, योजना के तहत कुल कवरेज का 55% तक बढ़ गया है, जो योजना की स्वैच्छिक स्वीकार्यता/लोकप्रियता को दर्शाता है।

COMPENSATION PROVIDED UNDER PM FASAL BIMA YOJANA

270. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

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

(a) the details of total compensation provided to farmers in Odisha and Chhattisgarh under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the years 2022, 2023 and 2024, district-wise;

(b) the details of contribution of the Union and State Governments under the PMFBY and whether any changes in this contribution have been made;

(c) whether any special measures are being taken by the Government to expedite the process of providing compensation to farmers for crop losses caused by rainfall, drought and other natural calamities;

(d) whether the Government is planning to introduce a new scheme to make the crop insurance plan more simple and transparent so that all farmers can get benefit from it in a timely manner; and

(e) whether any special relief package would be provided under the PMFBY for farmers affected by natural calamities and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) was introduced in the country from Kharif 2016 season. Year-wise and District-wise details of claims paid under the Scheme in the States of Odisha and Chattisgarh during the years 2022-23 and 2023-24, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): As per provisions of the scheme, actuarial/bidded premium rates are charged by insurance companies but the farmers have to pay maximum 2% of sum insured for Kharif, 1.5% of sum insured for Rabi food and oilseed crops and 5% of sum insured for commercial/horticultural crops and the balance of actuarial/bidded premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50

: 50 basis and 90 :10 in case of North Eastern States (from Kharif 2020 season) and Himalayan States (from Kharif 2023). No changes in the contribution has been made.

(c) and (d): PMFBY is mainly implemented on 'Area Approach' basis and comprehensive risk coverage for crops of farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest stages of the crops at very minimum premium for the farmers is provided under the scheme. However, losses due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst & natural fire and post-harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rains & hailstorms are calculated on individual insured farm basis.

The review/revisions / rationalization / improvements in the crop insurance schemes is a continuous process and decision on suggestion/ representations/ recommendations of the stakeholders/studies are taken from time to time. Based on the experience gained, views of various stakeholders and with a view to ensure better transparency, accountability, timely payment of claims to the farmers and to make the scheme more farmer friendly, Government has periodically revised the Operational Guidelines of the PMFBY comprehensively to ensure that the eligible benefits under the scheme reach the farmers timely and transparently.

For transparent calculation and settlement of claims by insurance companies, a claims management module namely "Digicclaim" has been developed w.e.f. Kharif 2022 season wherein all the claims are worked out through National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) and paid to farmers' accounts using Public Finance

Management System (PFMS). This ensures full cycle monitoring of claims right upto the farmer level.

Further, with a view to ensure transparency in claims calculation, w.e.f. Kharif 2023, Yield Estimation System Based on Technology (YES-TECH) has been introduced for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation to help assess yields as well as fair and accurate Crop Yield Estimation. This initiative has been launched for paddy & wheat crops from Kharif 2023 and Soyabean crop from Kharif 2024, minimum 30% weightage to yield estimation will mandatorily be assigned to YES-TECH derived yield.

(e): No such relief package is admissible under Crop Insurance Scheme.

STATEMENT

Year-wise and District-wise details of claims paid under PMFBY in Odisha during the years 2022-23 and 2023-24 as on 31st December, 2024.

District	Claims Paid (In Rs.)		Total
	2022-23	2023-24	
Anugul	17,95,090	10,17,872	28,12,962
Balangir	1,12,91,82,96 2	25,42,20,956	1,38,34,03,918
Baleshwar	10,60,58,805	6,70,42,619	17,31,01,424
Bargarh	11,46,46,846	27,27,45,210	38,73,92,056
Bhadrak	5,80,74,815	6,24,55,067	12,05,29,882
Boudh		22,291	22,291
Cuttack	26,65,63,010		26,65,63,010

Deogarh	26,95,973		26,95,973
Dhenkanal		3,124	3,124
Gajapati	5,766	78,78,207	78,83,974
Ganjam	6,20,19,140	20,58,73,973	26,78,93,114
Jagatsinghapur	1,19,43,123		1,19,43,123
Jajapur	23,22,42,022	17,82,84,112	41,05,26,134
Jharsuguda	89,98,97,780	3,39,77,425	93,38,75,205
Kalahandi	46,24,82,395	39,86,63,986	86,11,46,381
Kandhamal	47,916	15,35,637	15,83,554
Kendrapara	3,97,57,386	2,40,05,249	6,37,62,635
Kendujhar	2,566		2,566
Khordha	1,63,51,742	13,45,51,119	15,09,02,861
Koraput	20,149	13,50,330	13,70,479
Malkangiri		21,51,203	21,51,203
Mayurbhanj	3,878		3,878
Nabarangpur		1,14,08,147	1,14,08,147
Nayagarh	3,17,033	32,61,026	35,78,059
Nuapada	4,80,16,431	5,92,85,292	10,73,01,723
Puri	90,24,51,713	37,50,41,966	1,27,74,93,679
Rayagada	2,268	14,49,975	14,52,243
Sambalpur	26,17,92,218	5,68,38,086	31,86,30,304

Subarnapur	30,998	1,79,743	2,10,740
Sundargarh	1,17,58,91,23 2	2,09,33,820	1,19,68,25,052
Total	5,79,22,93,25 9	2,17,41,76,435	7,96,64,69,694

Year-wise and District-wise details of claims paid under PMFBY and RWBCIS in Chhattisgarh during the years 2022-23 and 2023-24 as on 31st December, 2024.

District	Claims Paid (In Rs.)		Total
	2022-23	2023-24	
Balod	14,19,55,569	8,02,14,364	21,14,25,341
Baloda Bazar	2,36,21,256		2,18,33,367
Baloda Bazar Bhatapara		97,65,487	97,65,487
Balrampur	2,40,97,078		2,22,73,174
Balrampur Ramanujgaj		9,85,061	9,85,061
Bastar	15,24,58,090	9,15,17,272	23,24,35,836
Bemetara	79,46,31,561	1,81,95,30,922	2,55,40,16,962
Bijapur	4,74,88,440	5,24,62,239	9,63,56,287
Bilaspur	93,70,707	91,84,889	1,78,46,328
Dantewada	7,97,01,794	18,27,99,708	25,64,68,888
Dhamtari	18,20,34,842	1,98,93,737	18,81,50,394
Durg	45,59,80,821	53,77,74,633	95,92,42,346

Gariyaband	3,14,78,223	16,76,32,188	19,67,27,831
Gaurella Pendra Marwahi	73,65,304	8,50,297	76,58,122
Janjgir-Champa	2,05,48,041	2,65,395	1,92,58,158
Jashpur	10,49,513	1,14,54,087	1,24,24,163
Kabirdham	26,67,32,554	76,44,37,853	1,01,09,81,467
Kanker	42,61,53,162	53,63,72,977	93,02,70,682
Khairgarh Chhuikhadan Gandai		58,27,21,167	58,27,21,167
Kondagaon	5,19,69,568	7,91,91,596	12,72,27,596
Korba	7,33,50,851	4,16,25,912	10,94,24,850
Korea	1,88,37,046	16,49,718	1,90,60,991
Mahasamund	57,43,39,501	23,06,68,700	76,15,36,546
Manendragarh-Chirimiri- Bharatpur		17,96,305	17,96,305
Mohla Manpur Ambagarh		7,14,16,754	7,14,16,754
Mungeli	2,20,44,629	1,90,59,450	3,94,35,525
Narayanpur	66,98,901	7,64,90,821	8,26,82,683
Raigarh	4,48,87,135	71,95,883	4,86,85,519
Raipur	73,81,118	1,12,44,620	1,80,67,062
Rajnandgaon	1,64,78,94,68 3	26,83,05,664	1,79,14,71,490
Sakti		26,99,781	26,99,781

Sarangarh Bilaigarh		1,73,37,746	1,73,37,746
Sukma	20,93,70,933	5,40,17,815	24,75,41,499
Surajpur	59,88,384	2,29,39,832	2,84,74,957
Surguja	1,23,52,860	1,15,58,342	2,29,76,217
Total	5,33,97,82,562	5,69,50,81,366	10,72,06,76,584

SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES FOR FARMERS

271. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

- (a) the details of the number of farmers benefited/trained under the skill development schemes implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (b) the funds allotted/utilized under respective schemes in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai?

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

- (a): The Government has initiated and is implementing the following schemes aimed to provide farmers with latest skilling requirements.

The Government is implementing Skill Training of Rural Youth (STRY) with the objective to impart short term skill training (7 days duration) to rural youths and farmers in agriculture and allied sectors for upgradation of their knowledge and skills and promote wage/self-employment in rural areas. The component aims at providing short duration skill-based training programs to rural youth and farmers on agri-based vocational areas for creating a pool of skilled manpower. Recently, the STRY programme has been subsumed under ATMA cafeteria.

The Government is implementing skill development programmes through Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in different States of the Country to serve as single window agricultural knowledge, resource and capacity development centres with mandate of technology assessment and demonstration for its use and capacity building. As part of its activities, the KVKs are imparting training to the farmers, farm women and rural youths on different aspects of agriculture and allied sectors (Crop Production, Horticulture, Soil Health and Fertility Management, Livestock Production and Management, Home Science/Women empowerment, Agril. Engineering, Plant Protection, Fisheries, Production of Input at site, Agro forestry etc.) for their capacity building.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms' popularly known as Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is implemented across the country by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. The scheme promotes decentralized farmer-

friendly Extension system in the country with an objective to support State Government's efforts to revitalize the extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas to farmers, farm women and youth, through various interventions like Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Melas etc. Presently, the scheme is being implemented in 739 districts of 28 States & 5 UTs in the country.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization' (SMAM). For implementation of this scheme Four Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes (FMTTIs) located at Budni (Madhya Pradesh), Hissar (Haryana), Geraldine (Andhra Pradesh) and Biswanath Chariali (Assam) are engaged in the country for imparting skill development training courses to different categories of beneficiaries like farmers, technicians, under graduate engineers, entrepreneurs on selection, operation, repair and maintenance, energy conservation and management of agricultural equipments.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), an umbrella scheme of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, is implemented for ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors. There is provision for allowing the states to choose their own agriculture and allied sector development activities including training programmes as per the district/state agriculture plan.

The Government has launched National Skill Development Mission under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) in July 2015, under which the DA&FW has been operationalizing skill training courses of minimum 200 hours duration for rural youth and farmers as per the approved Qualification Packs developed by Agriculture Skill Council of India (ASCI) in the areas of agriculture and allied sectors. Recently, this programme has been subsumed under ATMA cafeteria.

The details of the number of farmers benefited/trained under the skill development schemes implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare during the last three years, year-wise is given as under:

S.No.	Schemes	Number of Farmers Trained			Total
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
1.	STRY	10456	11634	20940	43030
2.	KVK	1691744	1953220	2156363	5801327
3.	ATMA	1359069	1428446	1207207	3994722
4.	SMAM	13261	15440	14971	43672
5.	RKVY	--	3799	2951	6750
6.	MSDE	3470	3715	718	7903
	Total	3078000	3416254	3403150	9897404

(b): The funds allotted/utilized under respective schemes in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai are given as under:

District : Tiruchirappalli.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No	Schemes	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Funds allotted	Funds utilized	Funds allotted	Funds utilized	Funds allotted	Funds utilized
1.	STRY	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	1.26	1.26
2.	ATMA	51.5	51.5	24.9	24.9	21	21
3.	TNSDC STRY	0.88704	0.88704	0.68544	0.68544	--	--
	Total	52.80704	52.80704	26.00544	26.00544	22.26	22.26

Source: State Department of Agriculture, Government of Tamil Nadu

District : Pudukottai

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No	Schemes	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Funds allotted	Funds utilized	Funds allotted	Funds utilized	Funds allotted	Funds utilized
1.	STRY	0.84	0.84	0.42	0.42	1.26	1.26

2.	ATMA	56.40	56.40	39.50	39.50	19.60	19.60
3.	TNSDC STRY	1.69	1.65	0.60	0.58	--	--
	Total	58.93	58.89	40.52	40.50	20.86	20.86

Source: State Department of Agriculture, Government of Tamil Nadu.

NATIONAL LOGISTICS POLICY

272. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the country's National Logistics Policy will improve India's trade competitiveness, create more jobs, improve India's performance in global rankings and pave the way for India to become a logistics hub; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) and (b): Yes Sir. The Country's National Logistics Policy aims to improve India's trade competitiveness, create more jobs, improve India's performance in global rankings and pave the way for India to become a logistics hub.

National Logistics Policy (NLP) was launched on 17th Sept. 2022 by Hon'ble PM to develop a technologically enabled, integrated, cost efficient, resilient, sustainable and trusted logistics ecosystem in the country for accelerated and inclusive growth.

The targets of the NLP are to: (i) Reduce cost of logistics in India; (ii) improve the Logistics Performance Index ranking, and (iii) Create data driven decision support mechanism for an efficient logistics ecosystem.

Action points in the logistics plan among other things include:

- Facilitation for development of logistics parks for acting as hubs for intermediary activities (storage, handling, value addition, inter-modal transfers, etc.) in the supply chain connected by a transportation network.
- To enhance logistics efficiency and improve India's ranking in the World Bank Logistics Performance Index (LPI), an Inter-Ministerial Dedicated LPI Cell has been established with representatives from DPIIT and nodal officers from key stakeholder Ministries & Departments, such as Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI), Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW), Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), Ministry of Railways, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) and Department of Posts.
- The following initiatives have been undertaken to create skilled workforce for the industry.
 - Logistics-related courses introduced in around 100 Universities/Institutes.
 - MoU signed with GatiShakti Vishwavidyalaya on 4th October 2023 for developing curriculum on logistics; 8 courses launched

on logistics.

- Centre of Excellence (CoE) for City Logistics set up at SPA (School of Planning and Architecture), Bhopal on 8th May 2024.
- Total 37 Qualification Packs (QPs) for skill development are operational including 7 QPs prepared in Financial Year 2024-25 along with Logistics Sector Skill Council .
- Standardization of processes have been undertaken at Ports and Airports to make them more competitive for trade.
- India's ranking in World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) has improved by sixteen places from 54 (out of 160 countries) in 2014 to 38 (out of 139 countries) in 2023. The World Bank has acknowledged India's efforts in LPI 2023 report, including investment in soft and hard infrastructure to connect ports on both coasts to economic poles in the hinterland, and supply chain digitization.

PM DAKSH YOJANA

273. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Dakshata Aur Kushalta Sampanna Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana to provide skill training for marginalized groups;

(b) if so, the details of the training programs offered under the scheme; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the scheme achieves its objective of socio-economic empowerment for the targeted groups?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir. PM-DAKSH Scheme, a Central Sector Scheme, was launched with an objective to enhance competency level of the persons belonging to marginalized groups viz. Scheduled Caste (SC), Other Backward Class (OBC), De-notified Tribe (DNT), Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Safai Karamcharis including Waste Pickers. Skill trainings are imparted to the candidates on any National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned courses/job roles available in the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) portal under PM-DAKSH Scheme.

(c): Under PM-DAKSH Scheme, there is a provision of monitoring of the Scheme, at ground level either directly by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment or through its representatives. Further, there is a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) entrusted with the responsibilities of overseeing

regular functioning of the scheme, making recommendations to the competent authority for any policy or operational changes for improving the implementation of the scheme.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME

274. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

- (a) the current status and progress of the New Soil Health Card Scheme since its rollout in April 2023, including the number of Soil Health Cards generated;
- (b) whether training sessions have been conducted for State officials regarding the new Geographic Information System (GIS), if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the progress made in establishing Village Level Soil Testing Labs (VLSTLs), including the number of entrepreneurs or Self-Help Groups (SHGs) enrolled under this initiative; and
- (d) the current status of soil mapping, including identified priority areas?

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

(a): Soil Health and Fertility Scheme has been implemented by the Government since 2014-15. So far, 24.74 crore Soil Health Cards(SHC) have been generated across the country and funds amounting to ₹1706.18 crore have been released to various States/UTs. Till date, 8272 Soil Testing Labs (1068 Static Soil Testing Labs, 163 Mobile Soil Testing Labs, 6376 Mini Soil Testing Labs and 665 Village Level Soil Testing Labs) have been established across the country.

(b): The Soil and Land Use Survey of India, a subordinate office under the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, organizes short-term training courses (3 days) on topics such as the application of soil databases through Geographic Information System (GIS), Soil Health Management, Integrated Watershed Management (IWMP), Geo-Spatial Technology for Natural Resources Management, and Soil Survey & Mapping. These training programs are designed for officers and officials from various user agencies in different States and Union Territories. In 2024, training program was conducted for officers from the Agriculture, Forest, and Soil & Water Conservation departments of the Government of West Bengal and the North-Eastern States, and in 2025 for the officers of Agriculture Department, Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

(c): Till date, 665 Village-level Soil Testing Labs (VSTL) have been established in 17 States. These include those set up by the entrepreneurs and Self-Help Groups (SHGs), but their data is not maintained centrally.

(d): So far, the Soil and Land Use Survey of India has completed soil mapping at 1:10,000 scale for approximately 290 lakh hectares, covering 40 aspirational districts. To promote judicious use of fertilizer by farmers, the Soil and Land Use Survey of India has also generated 1,987 village-level soil fertility maps for 21 States and Union Territories.

UPGRADATION OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

275. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives for the upgradation of agricultural technology, the application of modern skills in farm practices, enhancing agricultural marketing avenues, price stabilization, the adoption of innovation in farming, lowering wastages in the use of fertilizers, water and other inputs and improving the agriculture-industry linkages;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): The Government has launched several key schemes to upgrade agricultural technology to improve productivity, sustainability, and farmers' income. The Digital Agriculture Mission, is a major initiative that leverages

technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data, and geospatial data for better crop monitoring, soil management, and weather forecasting. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), during the last ten years has developed 2900 varieties out of which, 2661 varieties are tolerant to one or more biotic and/or abiotic stresses. About 156 technologies/machines/process protocols were developed for production and post-harvest production of agriculture. Technologies related to animal, Fisheries sector were also developed for enhancing productivity of animal, fisheries, aquaculture, diagnostics & vaccines for animal and fish health management, processing and value addition. For increasing awareness and promotion of newly developed technologies, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) conduct trainings, field level demonstration, farmers' interface meetings, skill development programs among the small and marginal farmers and other stakeholders and making agriculture more efficient and profitable.

The Government has introduced many initiatives to enhance agricultural marketing such as e-NAM, Kisan Rail and Kisan Udan for improved logistics. The promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) aims to reduce intermediaries and strengthen market access for farmers. Additionally, agri-tech startups and online platforms like AGRI-Bazaar help farmers to connect directly with buyers, ensuring better pricing and increased income.

ICAR recommends soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, biofertilizers etc.) of plant nutrients for judicious use of chemical

fertilizers and to improve soil health. All these measures reduce chemical fertilizer use in the country. Also, ICAR suggests judicious use of water through efficient irrigation techniques including micro-irrigation for various crops to save irrigation water substantially.

The Soil Health Card Scheme also promotes the use of soil-appropriate fertilizers to reduce wastage and improve productivity. Further, the Government supports State Governments through scheme the Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) to improve water use efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance farm income. While the Government has promoted the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, which focuses on enhancing value-added processing, improving the shelf-life of farm products, and linking farmers with agro-industries.

(c): Question doesn't arise.

SELECTION PROCEDURE OF PADMA AWARDEES

276. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

- (a) the details of selection procedure for conferring Padma Awards in the country;
- (b) whether there is any policy for selection of unsung heroes for Padma Awards and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether any unsung heroes have been selected for Padma Awards during the last three years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted therefor?

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

(a) to (d): Any person without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex is eligible for the Padma Awards. However, serving Government servants, including those working with Public Sector Undertakings, except Doctors and Scientists, are not eligible for the Padma Awards. All nominations / recommendations, including self nominations, are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for its consideration. The Padma Awards Committee scrutinizes all nominations and submits its recommendations for approval of the President of India. While no rigid criteria or formula for selection is applied by the Padma Awards Committee, it looks for life time achievement of an individual as well as an element of public service in the achievements, while making a selection. List of Padma Awardees (and their profiles), selected in the last three years is available on the Padma Awards Portal <https://www.padmaawards.gov.in/>. This list also includes names of persons who silently serve the society at the grassroots, not expecting anything in return, nor any award, reward or recognition.

STORAGE FACILITIES

277. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a): whether the Government is aware that the current facilities for storing produce like flowers, drumsticks and other vegetables in the districts in the Karur Parliamentary Constituency are insufficient;
- (b): if so, whether the Government proposes to build cold storage in Karur, Dindigul, Pudukottai and Tiruchirapalli districts; and
- (c): if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): A study was conducted by NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) in 2015 on “All India Cold-chain Infrastructure Capacity (AICIC-2015)”. The study assessed the present capacity of cold storage at that time as 2.95 lakh MT in Tamil Nadu against the required capacity of 1.94 lakh MT in 2014. As per available information, at present, there are 188 number of cold storages with the capacity of 3.99 lakh MT available in Tamil Nadu. As per information received from Department of Horticulture, Government of Tamil Nadu, there is no cold storage facility for storing produce in Karur District of Tamil Nadu. The State of Tamil Nadu has also informed that already cold storage facilities exist in Dindigul (3750 MT) and Pudukottai Districts (8000 MT). If cold storage facilities are requested by the farmers, additional cold storage facilities will be established.

Further, government does not setup cold storages of its own. However, Government is implementing various schemes under which capital assistance is available for setting up of cold storage for perishable horticultural produce

throughout the country including Karur, Dindigul, Pudukottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts of Tamil Nadu.

Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) under which capital assistance is provided for various horticulture activities including Construction/Expansion/Modernization of cold storages of capacity up to 5000 MT in the country on the basis of Annual Action Plan (AAP) received from States/UTs. AAPs are prepared by the States/UTs based on their requirement, capacity and availability of resources. The component of Cold Storage is demand/entrepreneur driven for which Government assistance in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy is available at the rate of 35% of the project cost in general areas and 50% of the project cost in hilly and scheduled areas through respective State Horticulture Missions.

Under the scheme, assistance is available to individuals, Groups of farmers/ growers/ consumers, Partnership/ Proprietary firms, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs), Companies, Corporations, Cooperatives, Cooperative Marketing Federations, Local bodies, Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) & Marketing Boards and State Governments.

Besides, National Horticulture Board (NHB) is implementing a scheme namely "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion /Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products". Under the scheme, credit linked back-ended subsidy at the rate of 35% of the capital cost of the

project in general areas and 50% in case of North East, hilly & scheduled areas for construction/expansion/modernization of cold storage and Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storage of capacity above 5000 MT and up to 10000 MT is available. In case of North East region, the units with capacity above 1000 MT are also eligible for assistance.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) implements a Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain, Food Processing and Preservation Infrastructure as one of the components of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with the objective of reducing post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative price to farmers for their produce. Under the scheme, Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid at the rate of 35% for general areas and 50% for North East and Himalayan States, Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) areas and Islands for storage and transport infrastructure and at the rate of 50% and 75% respectively for value addition and processing infrastructure subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of Rs. 10.00 crore per project for setting up of integrated cold chain projects including irradiation facility. Standalone cold storages are not covered under the Scheme.

All the above schemes are demand/entrepreneur driven through commercial ventures for which government assistance is in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy/grant-in-aid and is provided based on the proposals received from the States/entrepreneur.

Further, to strengthen agriculture infrastructure in the country, Government has launched Agriculture Infrastructure Funds (AIF) of Rs. 1.00 lakh crore. Under AIF, there is provision for collateral free term loan upto Rs. 2.00 crore and interest subvention of 3% on the term loan availed for creation of post-harvest infrastructure including establishment of cold storages.

HOUSES FOR FISHERMEN COMMUNITY

278. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) whether the Government has welfare schemes for the provision of Tsunami/flood resistance houses for fishermen community in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and funds allocated and disbursed under various housing welfare schemes for fisherfolks in Tamil Nadu during the last five years;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate housing, educational, sports and medical infrastructure facilities for fisherfolks in the country; and
- (d) the details of allocation made and disbursed during the said period?

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

(a) to (d): As per the information received from Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu, there was no such scheme for the provision of Tsunami/flood resistance houses for fishermen community in Tamil Nadu by the Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with an investment of Rs.20,050 crore for development of fisheries in all States/ Union Territories during a period of 2020-21 to 2024-25. The PMMSY *inter-alia* envisages several welfare related activities for fishers and fish farmers including; (i) development of Integrated Modern Coastal Fishing Villages in the maritime States/UTs with an aim to maximize economic and social benefits to coastal fishers while minimizing environmental degradation through sustainable fishing practices, (ii) insurance with a coverage of Rs.5.00 lakh against accidental death or permanent total disability, Rs. 2.50 lakh against accidental permanent partial disability and Rs.25,000 against accidental hospitalization, (iii) livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fishers families for conservation of fish resources during fishing ban/lean period.

The Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April 2016 in order to achieve the objective of "Housing for All" in rural areas, providing assistance

to eligible rural households with basic amenities. As on date, out of the cumulative target of 4.95 crore houses, 3.79 crore houses have been allotted to the States/UTs, out of which 3.31 crore houses have been sanctioned and more than 2.69 crore houses have been completed. In the State of Tamil Nadu, a target of 9,57,825 houses has been allocated, out of which 7,48,742 houses have been sanctioned and 6,33,052 houses have been completed.

Under PMAY-G, beneficiaries are being provided financial Assistance of Rs.1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs.1.30 lakh in North-eastern States, Hill states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. In addition to this, assistance of Rs.12,000 is also extended for the construction of toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) or any other dedicated source of funding. Convergence for piped drinking water, electricity connection, LPG gas connection etc. under different Government programs is also being provided. Further, the women beneficiaries of the PMAY-G are being associated with Self Help Groups (SHG's) to ensure livelihood and employment opportunities.

Further, under PMAY-G up to five percent of targets are reserved for Special Projects, wherein targets are allocated to States for rehabilitation/relocation of households in case of natural hazards such as tsunami and floods. The Central Share released under PMAY-G to Tamil Nadu during the last 5 years is Rs.3527.69 crores.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Blue Revolution' implemented during 2015-16 to 2019-20 by the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, a total of 18,886 houses for fishermen were sanctioned and central funds of Rs.104.69 crore was released to various States and UTs including Tamil Nadu.

Besides, the state Government of Tamil Nadu with allocation of Rs.98.28 crores has issued administrative orders during the period of 2016-17 to 2024-25 sanctioning 5,000 houses to the fishermen of marine and inland sector who are enrolled as member of Fishermen Cooperative Society (FCS) / Fisherwomen Cooperative Society (FWCS). Out of 5,000 houses, 3,472 houses have been taken up for construction and 3,386 houses have been completed.

STRENGTHENING OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

279. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen cooperative societies and promote their role in rural and urban development;
- (b) whether the Government has introduced any new schemes or financial assistance programs to support cooperative societies and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken to ensure transparency, accountability and good governance in cooperative institutions;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any recent assessments of the challenges faced by cooperatives, particularly in Delhi and other metropolitan areas and the findings thereof; and

(e) the details of initiatives undertaken to promote women and youth participation in cooperative societies across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION

(SHRI AMIT SHAH):

(a) to (c): In order to strengthen cooperative societies and promote their role in rural and urban development and to ensure transparency, accountability and good governance in cooperative institutions across the country including in the metropolitan areas, various new schemes and initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Cooperation since its inception, which are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): The Government has established National Cooperative Database (NCD) to provide necessary inputs for policy decisions. The data has been entered and verified by all the States/ UTs including Delhi and other metropolitan areas. The Government is implementing its schemes/ initiatives to strengthen cooperatives based on the inputs from NCD like establishing new multipurpose PACS and primary dairy/ fishery cooperative societies covering all the Panchayats/ villages across the country.

(e): The government has taken various initiatives to promote the participation of women and youth participation in cooperative societies across the country.

The details of the same are as under:

(i) Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 was amended through MSCS (Amendment) Act, 2023 wherein, a specific provision has been introduced for reservation of two seats for women in the Board of MSCS, paving the way for gender equal growth in the Co-operative Sector.

(ii) Model Bye Laws for PACS has been prepared by the Ministry of Cooperation and circulated to States/UTs across the country, which mandate requirement of women Directors in the Board of PACS. In addition to the above, Model Bye Laws enable PACS to undertake more than 25 business activities including Bank Mitra/Business Correspondent/Business Facilitator/ Banking extension counter which promote youth participation.

(iii) National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), a statutory corporation under the administrative control of Ministry of Cooperation, has been playing a significant role over the years to improve socio-economic status of women and youth cooperatives enabling them to take up business model based activities. NCDC is implementing the following schemes exclusively for women cooperatives and youth:

A. Swayam Shakti Shahakar Yojna – Under this scheme, working capital loan for upto 3 years is provided to women Self Help Groups (SHGs) for facilitating

adequate bank credit to women SHGs to undertake common/collective socio-economic activities.

B. Nandini Sahakar – Under this scheme, term loan is provided to women cooperatives for a period of 5-8 years with the interest subvention of up to 2%. The financial assistance under the scheme is provided for business plan based activity /service mandated to NCDC.

C. Yuva Sahakar - “Yuva Sahakar – Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme” is being implemented by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), across the country, with the aim to encourage newly formed cooperative societies with new and/or innovative ideas. The scheme encourages young entrepreneur Cooperative Societies which are in operation for a minimum of 3 months. The loan provided under the scheme is a long-term loan (up to 5 years) and as an incentive, NCDC provides 2% interest subvention on its applicable rate of interest on term loan for the project activities.

STATEMENT

Progress on major initiatives taken by Ministry of Cooperation

Ministry of Cooperation, since its inception on 6th July, 2021, has undertaken several initiatives to realize the vision of “Sahakar-se-Samriddhi” and to strengthen & deepen the cooperative movement from Primary to Apex level Cooperatives in the country. List of initiatives taken and progress made so far are as follows:

A. Making Primary Cooperatives economically vibrant and transparent

- 1. Model Bye-Laws for PACS making them multipurpose, multidimensional and transparent entities:** Government, in consultation with all the stakeholders, including States/ UTs, National Level Federations, State Cooperative Banks (StCBs), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), etc., has prepared and circulated Model Bye-laws for PACS to all the States/ UTs, which enable PACS to undertake more than 25 business activities, improve governance, transparency and accountability in their operations. Provisions have also been made to make the membership of PACS more inclusive and broad-based, giving adequate representation to women and Scheduled Castes/Schedules Tribes. So far, 32 States/ UTs have adopted Model Bye-laws or their existing bye-laws are in line with Model Bye-laws.
- 2. Strengthening of PACS through Computerization:** In order to strengthen PACS, project for Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2,516 Crore has been approved by the Government of India, which entails bringing all functional PACS in the Country onto a common ERP based national software, linking them with NABARD through StCBs and DCCBs. A total of 67,930 PACS from 30 States/ UTs have been sanctioned under the project. A total of 50,455 PACS have been onboarded on ERP Software and hardware has been procured by 30 States/UTs.
- 3. Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/ Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives in covering all the Panchayats:** The Government of India has approved the plan to establish new multipurpose PACS/dairy/fisheries cooperatives,

aiming to cover all panchayats and villages in the country over the next five years. This initiative is supported by NABARD, NDDDB, NFDB and State/UT Governments. For effective implementation of the initiative, 'Margadarshika' has been launched on 19.9.2024, indicating the targets and timelines for stakeholders. As per National Cooperative Database, a total of 12,957 new PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered as on 27.1.2025 across the country since the approval of the plan on 15.2.2023.

4. World's Largest Decentralized Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative

sector: Government has approved a plan to create warehouses, custom hiring centers, primary processing units and other agri-infrastructure for grain storage at PACS level, through convergence of various GOI schemes, including AIF, AMI, SMAM, PMFME, etc. This will reduce wastage of food grains and transportation costs, enable farmers to realize better prices for their produce and meet various agricultural needs at the PACS level itself. Under the pilot project, construction of godowns in 11 PACS of 11 States has been completed.

5. PACS as Common Service Centers (CSCs) for better access to e-

services: An MoU has been signed between Ministry of Cooperation, MeitY, NABARD and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited for providing more than 300 e-services such as banking, insurance, Aadhar enrolment/ updation, health services, PAN card and IRCTC/ Bus/ Air ticket, etc. through PACS. So far, 42,080 PACS have started providing CSC services to rural citizens.

6. Formation of new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by PACS:

Government has allowed 1100 additional FPOs to be formed by PACS with the support of NCDC, in those blocks where FPOs have not yet been formed or the blocks are not covered by any other implementing agency. Against this allocation of 1100 blocks, 958 FPOs have been registered/ on-boarded as on 27.01.2025. Apart from this, 730 FPOs have already been formed by NCDC in cooperative sector. As on date, a total of 1,688 FPOs have been registered / on-boarded by NCDC in cooperative sector. This will be helpful in providing farmers with necessary market linkages and get fair and remunerative process for their produce.

7. PACS given priority for Retail Petrol/ Diesel outlets: Government has allowed PACS to be included in the Combined Category 2 (CC2) for allotment of retail petrol/ diesel outlets. As per information received from Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), 286 PACS from 25 States/UTs have applied online for retail petrol/ diesel outlets.

8. PACS given permission to convert bulk consumer petrol pumps into retail outlets: The existing bulk consumer licensee PACS have been given a one-time option by Oil Marketing Companies to convert into retail outlets. As per information shared by OMCs, 116 wholesale consumer pump licensee PACS from 5 States have given consent for conversion into Retail Outlets, out of which 56 PACS have been commissioned by the OMCs.

9. PACS eligible for LPG Distributorship for diversifying its activities:

Government has now allowed PACS to apply for LPG Distributorships. This

will give PACS an option to increase their economic activities and diversify their income stream. As of now, 2 PACS from the state of Jharkhand have applied for LPG distributorship under CC Category.

10.PACS as PM Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra for improving access to generic medicines at rural level: PACS have been allowed to operate Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya JanaushadhiKendras (PMBJKs), which will provide additional income source to them and ease the access to quality generic medicines for rural citizens. So far, 4,523 PACS/ cooperative societies have applied online for PMBJKs, out of which 2,744 PACS have been given initial approval by Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI) and 785 PACS have received drug license from State Drug Controllers and 716 PACS have got store codes from PMBI which are ready to function as PM Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

11.PACS as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSK): PACS have been enabled to operate PMKSK for ensuring easy accessibility of fertilizer & related services to farmers in the country. As per the information shared by Department of Fertilizers (GOI) and States/ UTs, a total of 36,193 PACS are functioning as PMKSK.

12.PACS to carry out O&M of rural piped water supply schemes (PWS): PACS have been made eligible to carry out the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) of PWS in rural areas. As per information received from States/ UTs, 934 PACS have been identified/ selected by 13 States/ UTs to provide O&M services at Panchayat/ Village level.

13.Convergence of PM-KUSUM at PACS level: Farmers associated with PACS can adopt solar agricultural water pumps and install photovoltaic modules in their farms.

14.Micro-ATMs to Bank Mitra Cooperative Societies for providing doorstep financial services: Dairy and Fisheries cooperative societies can be made Bank Mitras of DCCBs and StCBs. To ensure their ease of doing business, transparency and financial inclusion, Micro-ATMs are also being given to these Bank Mitra Co-operative Societies with support from NABARD to provide 'Door-step Financial Services'. To facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far, 8,322 Micro-ATMs have been distributed to Bank Mitra cooperative societies in Gujarat.

15.Rupay Kisan Credit Card to Members of Milk Cooperatives: In order to expand the reach of DCCBs/ StCBs and to provide necessary liquidity to the members of Dairy Cooperative societies, Rupay Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) are being distributed to the members of cooperatives for providing credit at comparatively lower interest rates and to enable them to carry out other financial transactions. To facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far, 7,43,810 Rupay KCC have been distributed in the State of Gujarat.

16.Formation of Fish Farmer Producer Organization (FFPO): In order to provide market linkage and processing facilities to fishermen, NCDC has

registered 70 FFPOs in the initial phase. In addition, Department of Fisheries, Government of India has allocated the work of converting 1000 existing fisheries cooperative societies into FFPOs to National Cooperative Development Corporation. National Cooperative Development Corporation has identified 997 Primary Fisheries Cooperatives Societies to strengthen as FFPOs, with an approved outlay of Rs. 280.65 crore.

17.White Revolution 2.0: The Ministry of Cooperation has launched an initiative to usher Cooperative-led "White Revolution 2.0" aimed at expanding cooperative coverage, employment generation and women's empowerment with an objective "To increase the milk procurement of dairy cooperatives by 50% from the present level over next five years by providing market access to dairy farmers in uncovered areas and increasing the share of dairy cooperatives in organised sector." The SOP for White Revolution 2.0 was launched on 19.11.2024 by Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister in presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. On 25.12.2024 Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying inaugurated 6,600 newly set up Dairy Cooperative Societies. So far, 8,294 DCSs have been registered in 27 States/UTs.

18.Atmanirbharta Abhiyan: Ministry of Cooperation has launched the initiative to incentivize production of pulses (tur, masur and urad) to reduce dependency on imports, and production of maize to be used for production of

ethanol for meeting the goal of Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) through National Cooperative Consumer Federation (NCCF) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED). Both have developed their own web portal i.e. e-samyukti and e-samridhi respectively for registration of farmers through cooperatives. Both have assured pre-registered farmers of tur, urad, masur and maize to procure 100% of their produce at Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, if market prices exceed the MSP, farmers are free to sell their produce in the open market. A total of 12,64,212 farmers have already registered on the e-samyukti portal of NCCF. Similarly, 6,75,178 farmers have registered themselves on the e-samridhi portal of NAFED.

B. Strengthening the Urban and Rural Cooperative Banks

19. Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) have been allowed to open new branches to expand their business: UCBs can now open new branches up to 10% (maximum 5 branches) of the existing number of branches in the previous financial year without prior approval of RBI.

20. UCBs have been allowed by RBI to offer doorstep services to their customers: Door step banking facility can now be provided by UCBs. Account holders of these banks can now avail various banking facilities at home such as cash withdrawal, cash deposit, KYC, demand draft and life certificate for pensioners, etc.

21. Cooperative banks have been allowed to make one-time settlement of outstanding loans, like Commercial Banks: Co-operative banks, through

board-approved policies, can now provide the process for settlement with borrowers, along with technical write-off.

22. Time limit increased to achieve Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets

given to UCBs: RBI has extended the timeline for UCBs to achieve Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets by two years i.e., up to March 31, 2026.

23. A Nodal Officer designated in RBI for regular interaction with UCBs:

In order to meet the long pending demand of the cooperative sector for closer coordination and focused interaction, RBI has notified a nodal officer.

24. Individual housing loan limit more than doubled by RBI for Rural and Urban Cooperative Banks:

- a. Housing loan limit of Urban Cooperative Banks has now been doubled from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs.60 lakhs.
- b. Housing loan limit of Rural Cooperative Banks has been increased to two and a half times to Rs.75 lakhs.

25. Rural Cooperative Banks will now be able to lend to commercial real estate/ residential housing sector, thereby diversifying their business:

This will not only help Rural Cooperative Banks to diversify their business, but will benefit Housing cooperative societies also.

26. License fee reduced for Cooperative Banks:

License fee for onboarding Cooperative Banks to 'Aadhaar Enabled Payment System' (AePS) has been reduced by linking it to the number of transactions. Cooperative financial institutions will also be able to get the facility free of cost for the first three

months of the pre-production phase. With this, farmers will now be able to get the facility of banking at their home with through biometrics.

27.Non-scheduled UCBs, StCBs and DCCBs notified as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) in CGTMSE Scheme to increase the share of cooperatives in lending: Cooperative banks will now be able to take advantage of risk coverage up to 85 percent on the loans given. Also, cooperative sector enterprises will also be able to get collateral free loans from cooperative banks now.

28.Notification of Scheduling norms for including Urban Cooperative Banks: UCBs that meet the 'Financially Sound and Well Managed' (FSWM) criteria and have maintained the minimum deposits required for classification as Tier 3 for the last two years are now eligible to be included in Schedule II of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and get 'Scheduled' status.

29.Monetary ceiling doubled by RBI for Gold Loan: RBI has doubled monetary ceiling from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs.4 lakhs, for those UCBs that meet the PSL targets.

30.Umbrella Organization for Urban Cooperative Banks: RBI has accorded approval to the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd. (NAFCUB) for the formation of an Umbrella Organization (UO) for the UCB sector, which will provide necessary IT infrastructure and operational support to around 1,500 UCBs.

C. Relief to Cooperative Societies in the Income Tax Act

31.Surcharge reduced from 12% to 7% for co-operative societies having

income between Rs. 1 to 10 Cr.: This will reduce the burden of Income Tax on Cooperative Societies and more capital will be available with them to work for the benefit of their members.

32.MAT reduced for cooperatives from 18.5% to 15%:

With this provision, now there is parity between Cooperative Societies and Companies in this regard.

33.Relief in cash transactions under section 269ST of the Income Tax Act:

In order to remove difficulties in cash transactions by cooperatives under Section 269ST of IT Act, Government has issued a clarification that cash transaction of less than Rs. 2 lakhs done by a cooperative society with its distributor in a day will be considered separately, and will not be charged with income tax penalty.

34.Tax cut for new manufacturing Cooperative societies:

Government has decided that a flat lower tax rate of 15% will be charged, compared to an earlier rate of up to 30% plus surcharge, for new cooperatives commencing manufacturing activities by March 31, 2024. This will encourage the formation of new cooperative societies in the manufacturing sector.

35.Increase in limit of Cash Deposits and Cash Loans by PACS and

PCARDBs: Government has enhanced the limit for Cash Deposits and Cash Loans by PACS and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) from Rs. 20,000 to Rs.2 lakh per member. This provision

will facilitate their activities, increase their business and benefit members of their societies.

36.Increase in the limit of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) in Cash

Withdrawal: Government has increased the cash withdrawal limit of cooperative societies without deduction of tax at source from Rs.1 crore to Rs.3 crore per year. This provision will save Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) for cooperative societies, which will enhance their liquidity.

D. Revival of Cooperative Sugar Mills

37.Relief from Income Tax to Sugar Cooperative Mills:

Government has issued a clarification that cooperative sugar mills would not be subjected to additional income tax for paying higher sugarcane prices to farmers up to Fair and Remunerative or State Advised Price, from April, 2016 onwards.

38.Resolution of decades old pending issues related to Income Tax of

Sugar Cooperative Mills: Government has made a provision in its Union Budget 2023-24, wherein Sugar cooperatives have been allowed to claim as expenditure their payments to sugarcane farmers for the period prior to assessment year 2016–17, giving them a relief of more than Rs.46,000 crore.

39.Rs.10,000 crore loan scheme launched for strengthening of Sugar

Cooperative Mills: Government has launched a scheme through NCDC for setting up ethanol plants or cogeneration plants or for working capital or for all three purposes. So far, the Ministry has released Rs. 875 crore to NCDC (Rs. 500 crore in FY 2022-23 and Rs. 375 crore in FY 2024-25) under the

scheme and as of now, NCDC has sanctioned 80 loans amounting to Rs.9,169.76 crore to 44 CSMs.

40.Preference to Cooperative Sugar Mills in purchase of ethanol:

Cooperative Sugar Mills have now been put at par with private companies for ethanol procurement by Government of India under the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP).

41.Strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills by converting their molasses-

based ethanol plants into multi feed ethanol plants: Ministry of Cooperation has taken initiative in consultation with National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. (NFC SFL) for conversion of existing molasses-based ethanol plants of CSMs into multi feed ethanol plants. The Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs) also produce ethanol from molasses and sugar syrup by installing ethanol production plants. However, the availability of raw material i.e., molasses and sugar syrup for production of ethanol is limited by many factors viz, Government Policy on diversion of sugarcane syrup, B heavy molasses for production of ethanol and duration of sugar cane crushing season and availability of sugarcane depending on rainfall, etc. On account of these limiting factors, the CSMs having ethanol plants are not able to operate them at full capacity round the year. The Government of India has prioritized maize for production of ethanol, therefore, it is prudent for CSMs to convert their existing ethanol production units into multi feed ethanol production units so that they are able to produce ethanol by using maize as raw material.

42.Reduction in GST on molasses from 28% to 5%: Government has decided to reduce the GST on molasses from 28% to 5% which will enable cooperative sugar mills to earn more profits for their members by selling molasses to distilleries with higher margins.

E. Three new National Level Multi-State Societies

43.New National Multi-State Cooperative Seed Society for certified seeds:

Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative seed society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) as an umbrella organization for quality seed cultivation, production and distribution under a single brand. During the Rabi 2024-25 season, 57 Varieties of 12 Crops were sown/ planted in 5,596 hectares. Similarly, during the Kharif 2024 season, 23 varieties of 8 Crops have been planted on 176.59 hectare of land. So far, 17,425 PACS/ Cooperative Societies have become members of BBSSL.

44.New National Multi-State Cooperative Organic Society for organic

farming: Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative organic society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) as an umbrella organization to produce, distribute and market certified and authentic organic products. So far, 5,184 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCOL. NCOL has launched 13 products i.e., Whole Wheat Flour, Moong Dhuli, Moong Whole, Moog Chilka Dal, Moog Split, Arhar/ Toor Dal, Urad Whole, Urad Dal, Masoor

Whole, Masoor Malka, Brown Chana, Rajma Chitra, Chana Dal under 'Bharat Organics Brand'.

45.New National Multi-State Cooperative Export Society for promoting

exports: Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative export society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) as an umbrella organization to give thrust to exports from cooperative sector. So far, 7,933 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCEL. Till date, NCEL has achieved a total export quantity of commodities (rice, sugar, onion, wheat, maize and Jeera) of 12,52,083 Metric tonnes with an exported value of Rs. 5,099.24 crore.

F. Capacity Building in Cooperatives

46.Promotion of training and awareness through National Council for

Cooperative Training (NCCT): By increasing its reach, NCCT has conducted 2,872 training programs and provided training to 2,35,060 participants till December 2024.

G. Use of Information Technology for 'Ease of Doing Business'

47.Computerization of the Central Registrar's Office:

Central Registrar's office has been computerized to create a digital ecosystem for Multi-State Cooperative Societies, which will assist in processing applications and service requests in a time bound manner.

48.Scheme for computerization of office of RCSs in States/ Union

Territories: To increase 'ease of doing business' for cooperative societies and create a digital ecosystem for transparent paperless regulation in all the

States/ UTs, a Centrally Sponsored Project for Computerization of RCS Offices has been approved by the Government. Grants are provided for the purchase of hardware, development of software, etc. to the States/ UTs. So far, proposals received from 35 States/ UTs have been sanctioned by GOI.

49.Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs):

To strengthen the long-term cooperative credit structure, the project of computerization of 1,851 units of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs) spread across 13 States/ Union Territories has been approved by the Government. NABARD is the implementing agency for the project. So far, proposals from 10 States/UTs have been received and sanctioned. Further, GOI share amounting to Rs 5.08 crore has been released to 9 States/UTs in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 for procurement of hardware, digitization and setting up of support system.

H. Other Initiatives

50.New National Cooperative Database for authentic and updated data

repository: A database of cooperatives in the country has been prepared with the support of State Governments to facilitate stakeholders in policy making and implementation of programmes/ schemes related to cooperatives across the country. So far, data of more than 8.2 lakh cooperatives across 30 sectors, with approximately 30 crore members, has been captured in the database.

51.Cooperative Ranking Framework: The Government launched the Cooperative Ranking Framework on 24th January 2025 to rank cooperatives

State-wise and sector-wise. The ranking framework enables State RCS to assess Cooperative Societies' performance based on key parameters, including audit compliance, operational activities, financial performance, infrastructure, and basic identity information. The RCS of the States/ UTs, through login on NCD portal, can generate ranks of Cooperative Societies, initially of 7 major sectors namely PACS, Dairy, Fishery, Urban Cooperative Banks, Housing, Credit and Thrift, and Khadi and Gram Udyog. This ranking system aims to enhance transparency, reliability and competitiveness among cooperative societies, ultimately fostering their growth. Furthermore, top-performing cooperative societies in each sector will be recognized and honoured by the Ministry of Cooperation and respective State/ UT authorities, aligning with the objectives of the International Year of Cooperatives.

52. International Year of Cooperatives – 2025 in India: The United Nations has declared 2025 as the International Year of Cooperatives (IYC 2025) to highlight the role of cooperatives in economic growth, social inclusion, and sustainability. The Ministry of Cooperation has developed an action plan in collaboration with National Cooperative Federations, State Governments, Central Ministries and other stakeholders emphasizing transparency, policy reforms, and rural economic transformation through PACS. Activities include training, board meetings, cooperative flag hoisting, exhibitions, and business expansion workshops at District, State, and National levels. To ensure effective execution, committees at national, state, and district levels have been formed. The National Execution Committee (NEC) and National

Cooperative Committee (NCC) will oversee coordination and financial mobilization. State Apex Committees (SAC), along with State and District Cooperative Development Committees (SCDC & DCDC), will organize and manage State/ District/ Village level programs.

53.Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023: Amendment has been brought in the MSCS Act, 2002 to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, increase accountability, reform electoral process and incorporate provisions of 97th Constitutional Amendment in the Multi State Cooperative Societies.

54.Cooperative Ombudsman: Following the amendment in the Multi–State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, Cooperative Ombudsman has been appointed under Section 85A of the said Act vide gazette notification dated 05.03.2024. The Ombudsman office is fully functional and deals with complaints or appeals, from members of the MSCS regarding their deposits, equitable benefits of the Multi–State Co-operative Society’s functioning or any other issue affecting the individual rights of the concerned member.

55.Cooperative Election Authority (CEA): Following the amendment in the Multi–State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, the Cooperative Election Authority has been set up to strengthen governance and accountability, with a mandate to conduct free and fair election in all MSCSs. Elections in more than 80 MSCS have been conducted successfully up to December, 2024.

56.Inclusion of Cooperatives as 'buyers' on GeM portal: The Government has permitted cooperatives to register as 'buyer' on GeM, enabling them to procure goods and services from over 67 lakh vendors to facilitate economical purchases and greater transparency. So far, 574 cooperative societies have been onboarded on GeM as buyers.

57.Expansion of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to increase its range and depth: NCDC has launched new schemes in various sectors such as 'Swayamshakti Sahkar' for SHGs; 'Deerghavadhi Krishak Sahkar' for long term agricultural credit and 'Dairy Sahkar' for dairy. During the current FY 2024-25, so far, total financial assistance of Rs. 84,673.70 crores has been disbursed by NCDC.

58.Financial assistance by NCDC for Deep Sea Trawlers: NCDC is providing financial assistance for projects related to deep sea trawlers in coordination with the Department of Fisheries, Government of India. NCDC has already sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 25.95 crore for purchase of total 44 deep sea trawlers for the Fisheries Cooperative Societies of Maharashtra and Gujarat State.

59.National Cooperation Policy (NCP): The formulation of New National Cooperation Policy (NCP) has been envisaged to fulfil the mandate of the Ministry of Cooperation - "Sahakar se Samridhhi." A National level committee was constituted on 2.9.2022 under Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu with experts of the cooperative sector, representatives from National/ State/ District/ Primary level cooperative societies, Secretaries (Cooperation) and

RCSs from States/ UTs and officers from Central Ministries/ Departments to formulate the New Cooperation Policy to provide a framework to unlock the true potential of the Cooperative sector. The Committee conducted four regional workshops throughout the country to elicit suggestions from stakeholders. The received suggestions have been incorporated into the draft policy appropriately. The draft policy has been prepared and is under finalization.

60.Refund to Investors of Sahara Group of Societies: A portal has been launched for making payments to the genuine depositors of the cooperative societies of Sahara Group in a transparent manner. Disbursements have already started after proper identification and submission of proof of their deposits and claims. So far, Rs. 2,025.75 crores have been disbursed to 11.61 lakh applicants.

DRONE SURVEYS UNDER SVAMITVA SCHEME

280. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

Will the **MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ** be pleased to State:

- (a) the number of States have on-boarded the Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) scheme and the details of funds spent, item and State-wise;
- (b) the details of accuracy of the drone surveys and the extent to which they maintained consistently across varied terrains and regions along with the details

of measures taken by the Government to address potential disputes arising from discrepancies in drone survey results;

(c) the manner in which the Government ensure uniformity in land management and property rights across States with different implementations;

(d) the details of financial and technical support is being provided to States that are facing difficulties in implementing the scheme and whether there is any provision for additional funding or incentives for States to expedite the completion of drone mapping; and

(e) the details of mechanisms are being set up by the Government to resolve disputes quickly in cases where property cards are contested by individuals or communities and the extent to which the Government address legacy issues related to overlapping claims on rural land parcels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) 31 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of Scheme (List of States/UTs is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**).

Funds are provided to Survey of India for Large Scale Mapping (LSM) using drones and establishing Continuous Operating Reference Stations (CORS) under Scheme. Funding is provided to the States/UTs for Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities and establishing State Project Monitoring Units (SPMUs). Funds are also provided to NIC (through NIC-Services Inc.) to support the National Project Monitoring Unit (NPMU),

enhancements to the Spatial Planning Application 'Gram Manchitra', central infrastructure, and other technical and software requirements. State-wise and component-wise funding details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b) Drone surveys under the SVAMITVA scheme provide highly accurate village Abadi (inhabited) maps of 1:500 scale resolution with an accuracy of ± 5 cm. To address any property disputes, each State and Union Territory has established specific rules under their respective Revenue or Panchayat Raj Acts. These rules govern the process of finalizing maps and property cards, and include provisions for an objection period. During this period, property owners are invited to raise any claims or objections before the preparation of the final property cards, helping address any potential discrepancies or disputes.

(c) To ensure consistent land management and property rights across diverse State/UT implementations, a standardized operating procedure/process flow has been defined in Scheme framework/Guidelines that outlines pre-survey, survey, and post-survey activities for preparing Abadi (inhabited) property records.

(d) The Survey of India (Sol) is technology implementation partner under the SVAMITVA scheme. Sol's responsibilities include drone surveys and digitizing maps, establishing Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS) networks, and providing training and capacity building to State officials on ground truthing and using the CORS network. Funding for drone mapping is provided directly to the Sol. States/UTs receive financial support for IEC activities and establishing SPMUs.

(e) Each State/UT implementing SVAMITVA Scheme has provisions and detailed procedure under the State Land Acts/ Rules to resolve such disputes. The SVAMITVA Scheme supports to resolve long-standing property disputes by digitizing property records of rural Abadi (inhabited) area of villages by drone-based surveys. State and Union Territory has set specific acts/rules under their Revenue or Panchayat Raj Acts to govern the finalization of maps and property cards. These rules include an objection period, allowing property owners to raise claims or objections before the final property cards are prepared. This process ensures accurate land records and addresses potential discrepancies or disputes. Further, these acts and rules prescribe procedures to address the disputes including legacy issues arising from historical ambiguities in land records

STATEMENT-I

States/UTs which have signed MoU with Survey of India (Sol) for onboarding SVAMITVA scheme

S.No.	STATES/UTs
1	Andaman & Nicobar
2	Andhra Pradesh
3	Arunachal Pradesh
4	Assam
5	Chhattisgarh
6	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli
7	Gujarat

8	Haryana
9	Himachal Pradesh
10	Jammu & Kashmir
11	Jharkhand
12	Karnataka
13	Kerala
14	Ladakh
15	Lakshadweep
16	Madhya Pradesh
17	Maharashtra
18	Manipur
19	Mizoram
20	Odisha
21	Puducherry
22	Punjab
23	Rajasthan
24	Tripura
25	Uttar Pradesh
26	Uttarakhand
27	Sikkim
28	Goa
29	Tamil Nadu

30	Telangana
31	Delhi

STATEMENT-II

Component-wise Release of funds under SVAMITVA scheme as on 30.01.2025

Component	Amount in ₹
Establishment of CORS network (CORS)*	1,16,54,14,455
Large Scale Mapping (LSM) using Drone (LSM)*	2,49,53,16,599
IEC and State Project Management Unit (SPMU)#	6,75,70,233
NICSI	35,00,40,987
Workshop	32,75,453
Total	4,08,16,17,727

**CORS and LSM components are funded to Survey of India for 31 States/UTs onboarded on SVAMITVA Scheme*

IEC and SPMU components are funded to States based on demand and submission of Utilization certificate

Release of funds to States/UTs for IEC and SPMU components under SVAMITVA scheme as on 30.01.2025

Organization / State / UT	Amount in ₹
Andhra Pradesh	26,70,000
Arunachal Pradesh	16,54,250
Assam	1,09,84,750
Chhattisgarh	13,14,500
Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	2,19,750
Gujarat	29,86,338
Haryana	21,61,270
Himachal Pradesh	41,15,250
Karnataka	7,75,125
Kerala	3,84,375
Ladakh	30,375
Madhya Pradesh	92,77,500
Maharashtra	10,52,500
Mizoram	2,77,750
Odisha	11,50,000
Punjab	60,04,500

Rajasthan	61,40,000
Tripura	3,87,000
Uttar Pradesh	1,44,75,000
Uttarakhand	15,10,000
Total	6,75,70,233

AGRICULTURE CENTRES & DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTES

281. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

- (a) whether agriculture research centres and development institutes are working for the development of the agriculture sector in West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise;
- (c) whether the said agriculture research centres and development institutions have undertaken agriculture developmental works during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the extent to which growth in agricultural sector has been achieved by the said developmental works?

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

(a) and (b): Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established 4 research institutes and 10 regional research stations in the State of West Bengal. These institutes are catering to the agricultural technology needs of the State of West Bengal besides other parts of the country. In addition, at district level, 23 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) have also been established in West Bengal for training and demonstration of the technologies developed by ICAR.

The list of the Research Institutes and Regional Research Stations located in the State of West Bengal is enclosed as **Statement**.

(c) and (d): Agricultural research institutes/centres located in West Bengal have undertaken research for the development of various field crops, pulses, oilseeds, fibres, horticultural crops, climate resilient varieties; poultry and fisheries sectors; development of ergonomically improved tools & equipment and women friendly tools and machineries; demonstration, training and skill development programmes for farmers and stakeholders etc. During the last three years (2021-2023) and 2024 a total of 132 field crops varieties were developed and released for West Bengal. These include 69 varieties of cereals; 16 of oilseeds; 22 of pulses; 11 of fibre crops; 8 of forages and 6 of sugarcane.

Agricultural growth depends upon various policies and schemes of Central Government, State Governments and the research carried out by the Agriculture Research Institutes. In West Bengal, over the last three years, agricultural research and development institutions along with Government

policies and support have made significant strides in improving agricultural growth.

STATEMENT

List of Agriculture Research Institutes located in the State of West Bengal

1. National Institute of Natural Fiber Engineering & Technology (NINFET), Kolkata
2. Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibers (CRIJAF), Barrackpore, Kolkata
3. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Barrackpore, Kolkata
4. Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute (ATARI), Kolkata

List of Regional Centres of ICAR Institutes located in the State of West Bengal

1. Eastern Regional Station of ICAR-IVRI, Belgachia Road, Kolkata
2. Eastern Regional Station of ICAR-NDRI, Kalyani, Nadia
3. ICAR-CTRI Research Station, Dinhata, Cooch Behar
4. IARI Regional Station, Kalimpong, Darjeeling
5. ICAR-Regional Research Centre of CIBA, Kakdwip, 24 Parganas (South)
6. ICAR-CIFE Centre, Salt Lake City, Kolkata
7. Regional Research Centre of ICAR-CIFA, Rahara Fish Farm, Rahara

8. ICAR-CPCRI, Research Centre, Mohitnagar, Jalpaiguri
9. ICAR-CSSRI Regional Research Station, Canning Town, 24 Parganas (South)
10. ICAR-CISH Regional Research Station, Makhdumpur, Malda

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

282. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the total funds allotted by the national trust for the welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation (Intellectual Disability) and Multiple Disabilities during the current financial year;
- (b) the details of NGOs and registered societies that received funds from the National Trust during the current financial year, State-wise;
- (c) the list of NGOs from Kerala that received financial assistance from the National Trust during the current financial year and the total funds received; and
- (d) whether the Government is planning to increase the funds allotted for the rehabilitation of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation (Intellectual Disability) and Multiple Disabilities?

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

(a) The total funds allotted to the National Trust for the welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation (Intellectual Disability) and Multiple Disabilities during the current financial year is **Rs. 25 Cr.**

(b) The details of Registered Organizations that received funds from the National Trust during the current financial year, State-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) From Kerala, One Registered Organization namely- Manovikas, Kollam has received an amount of Rs. 9.24 Lakh during the current financial year and the total fund received by the organization is Rs. 63.94 Lakh.

(d) At present, no such proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

STATEMENT

Details of Registered Organizations received funds from the National Trust during the current financial year, State-wise: -

Sl. No.	State	Registered Organisation	District	Scheme	Total amount released during current financial

					year (till 15-1-2025) (Rs. In Lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kasinadhuni Durgamba Butchaiah Trust	Krishna	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
2		Prabhata Sindhuri Educational Society	Guntur	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
3		Sirisha Rehabilitation Centre	Krishna	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
4		Sreya Foundation	Visakhapatnam	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
5		Sunlight Educational Society	Srikakulam	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	1.84
6		Tadepallis Satya Sai Cheyutha Society	Vijayawada	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	12.12
7		Assisi Health Care Society	Krishna	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	12.66
8		Uma Educational and Technical Society	Chittoor	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	1.50
9		Velugu	Chittor	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	18.00
10	Assam	Deshbandhu Club	Cachar	Samarth (Respite Cere) scheme	6.30

11		Mrinaljyoti Rehabilitation Centre	Dibrugarh	Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness) scheme	4.95
12		Prerona Pratibandhi Sishu Bikash Kendra	Jorhat	Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness) scheme	8.12
13	Bihar	Aarogyaa Foundation for Health Promotion and Community Based Rehabilitation	Sitamarhi	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	4.68
14		Aastha Charitable and Welfare Society	Patna	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	1.56
15		Koshi Kshetriya Biklang Bidhwa Bridh Kalyan Samiti	Saharsa	Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness) scheme	9.90
16		Shama Vikas Samiti	Nalanda	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	13.10
17		Tapovan Bahuviklang Punarvas Sansthan	West Champaran	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	1.56
18	Chandigarh	Indian National Portage Association (INPA)	Chandigarh	Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness) scheme	1.93
19	Chattisgarh	SHANTI MAITRI GRAMIN VIKAS SANSTHAN	Dhamatipur	Samarth-cum-Gharaunda (Residential) scheme	22.02
20		UNNAYAK SEVA SAMITI	Raigarh	Samarth-cum-Gharaunda	20.15

				(Residential) scheme	
21	Delhi	Manovikas Charitable Society	East Delhi	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	5.93
22		Samadhan	Delhi	Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness) scheme	2.52
23	Gujarat	Ankur Special School For Mentally Retarded Children	Bhavnagar	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	7.37
24		Ashirwad Trust for Disabled OR Ashirwad Viklang Trust	Surendranagar	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	12.73
25		JEEVANDEEP HEALTH EDUCATION AND CHARITABLE TRUST KODINAR	Kodinar	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
26		Samprat Education and Charitable Trust-Junagarh	Junagadh	Samarth (Respite Care) scheme	18.13
27		SHRIMATI Parsanben Narandas Ramji Shah (Talajawala) Society for Relief & Rehabilitation of the Disabled	Bhavnagar	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
28	Haryana	Adarsh Para Medical Welfare Association	Bhiwani	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	1.16
29		Nav Prerna	Rewari	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	12.66
30		Tapan Rehabilitation Society	Karnal	Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness) scheme	3.96

31	Himachal Pradesh	Ganpati Educational Society	Solan	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	4.91
32		Sakar Society For Differently Abled Persons	Mandi	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	5.98
33	Jammu & Kashmir	Voluntary Medicare Society	Sringaar	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	5.43
34		Muskan Foundation	Samba	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	13.10
35		Hope Disability Centre An Undertaking Of She Hope Society For Women Entrepreneurs	Ganderbal	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	5.78
36		Chotay Taray Foundation	Sringaar	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	1.95
37		Swamy Vivekanand Educational Trust	Vijaypur	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	13.70
38	Karnataka	Ashadeepa Angavikalara Sarva Abhiwruddhi Seva Samsthe	Bagalkot	Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness) scheme	9.90
39		KARNATAKA PARENTS ASSOCIATION FOR MENTALLY RETARDED CITIZENS (KPMR)	Bangalore Urban	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	3.60
40		Pragna Trust	Chikkaballapur	Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness) scheme	9.90
41		Samuha	Kopal	Disha (Early Intervention and School	9.90

				Readiness) scheme	
42		Seva-In-Action Association	Banglore	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	6.02
43	Kerala	Manovikas School for Mentally Handicapped	Kollam	Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness) scheme	9.24
44	Madhya Pradesh	Aadhar Foundation	Chhindwara	Samarth-cum- Gharaunda (Residential) scheme	22.95
45		Aadhar Gyan Dhatri Samiti	Bhopal	Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness) scheme	3.35
46		Anjani Jan Kalyan Sansthan Samiti Bina	Sagar	Samarth (Respite Cere) scheme	18.90
47		Bargarh Mahavir Yuvak Mandal Samiti	Ratlam	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	13.10
48		BRAMHARSHI VASHISHTH SIKSHAN PRASIKSHAN AVAM SEWA SAMITI NARSINGHPUR	Narsinghpur	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	7.76
49		Digdarshika Institute Of Rehabilitation & Research	Bhopal	Disha-cum- Vikaas (Day care) scheme	11.48
50		Jainarayan Sarvodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	Betul	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	15.70
51		Jan Jagran Educational and Health Welfare Society	Sagar	Disha (Early Intervention and School	9.79

				Readiness) scheme	
52		Jigyasa Samaj Kalyan Sewa Samiti	BHOPAL	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	17.40
53		Life Line Service Society	Sagar	Samarth-cum- Gharaunda (Residential) scheme	10.12
54		Maa Savasan Mahila Mandal	Betul	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	18.00
55		Madhuri Aayaam Education and Welfare Society	Bhopal	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	12.22
56		Madhya Pradesh Viklang Sahayata Samiti	Chandessara Po	Disha-cum- Vikaas (Day care) scheme	11.34
57		Mahila Bal Vikas Samiti	Bhind	Disha-cum- Vikaas (Day care) scheme	17.16
58		Moulana Azad Education Foundation	Jabalpur	Disha-cum- Vikaas (Day care) scheme	11.96
59		Nagda Zenith Social welfare Society	Ujjain	Disha-cum- Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
60		Navodit Gram Utthan Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Samiti	Betul	Samarth-cum- Gharaunda (Residential) scheme	20.40
61		NISHAKT JAN AADHAR WELFARE SOCIETY	Indore	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	18.00

62		Raj Rani Sewa Evam Shikshan Prashikshan Sansthan And Social Welfare Society	Rewa	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	15.60
63		RAJEEV KUMAR SAMAJ KALYAN GRAM VIKESH SHOD SANTHAN	Katni	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	9.93
64		Sarv Shri Maa Narmada Shiksha Avm Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti	Sagar	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	10.72
65		Shri Shri Utkarsh Samity	Indore	Samarth (Respite Cere) scheme	9.10
66		sneh mand buddhi avam mook badhir school unit of sneh shikshan avam manav seva sansthan	Rewa	Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness) scheme	5.17
67		The Sun Foundation Samiti	Sagar	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	1.46
68		Ummeed Shikshan Samiti	Vidisha	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	9.26
69	Maharashtra	R.S.S.JANAKALYAN SAMITI MAHARASHTRA PRANT (Sanvedana Cerebral Palsy Vikasan Kendra)	Latur	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	3.20
70		SHRIMATIP.C. Alwani School for M.R. Children A Unit Of Rivka Sahil Akshar Institute	Satara	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	4.66
71	Manipur	Handicapped Development Foundation	Imphal West	Disha (Early Intervention and Scheool Readiness) scheme	8.58

72		The Malsawm Initiative Run By Centre For Community Initiative	Churachandpur	Disha (Early Intervention and Scheool Readiness) scheme	8.91
73	Meghalaya	Bethany Society	Shilong	Disha (Early Intervention and Scheool Readiness) scheme	8.75
74	Odisha	Association for Social Help in Rural Area	Balangir	Samarth-cum-Gharaunda (Residential) scheme	22.95
75		Bharat Jyoti	Mayurbhanj	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	10.14
76		Centre For Rehabilitation Services & Research CRSR	Bhadrak	Samarth-cum-Gharaunda (Residential) scheme	22.95
77		DR. BRAJA VIHARI MOHANTY MEMORIAL MENTALLY RETARDED BENEFIT TRUST	Cuttack	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	2.00
78		NILACHAL SEVA PRATISTHAN	Puri	Samarth-cum-Gharaunda (Residential) scheme	22.95
79		Research Academy For Rural Enrichment (RARE)	Sonepur	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
80		Rural Organisation for Social Elevation	Mayurbhanj	Samarth (Respite Cere) scheme	18.90
81		SADBHABANA	Kendujhar	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	17.80

82		Sri Sri Jadimahal Youth Club	Balasore	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	18.00
83	Punjab	Confederation for Challenged	Fatehgarh Sahib	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	7.86
84	Puducherry (Union Territory)	Integrated Rehabilitation and Development Centre	Puducherry	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	14.00
85	Rajasthan	Deep Vidhya Mandir Samiti	Dausa	Samarth (Respite Cere) scheme	16.80
86	Tamil Nadu	Arvi Special School A unit of Association for Rehabilitation of Village Impairment	Dindigul	Disha (Early Intervention and Scheool Readiness) scheme	9.23
87		Asha School for the Mentally Retarded Children A unit of Asha Trust	Thiruvallur	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	11.79
88		Global Special School for the Mentally Challenged, A unit of Global Trust for the Differently Abled	Cuddalore	Samarth (Respite Cere) scheme	4.06
89		Sristi Special School a unit of Sristi Foundation	Viluppuram	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	11.64
90		St Judes School For Mentally challenged A Unit of Ecomwel Orthopaedic Centre	Salem	Samarth-cum-Gharaunda (Residential) scheme	19.30
91		Vidya Vikasini Opportunity School a unit of Vidya Vikasini Society	Coimbatore	Samarth (Respite Cere) scheme	10.43
92	Telangana	Parents Association For The Mentally Handicapped Perosns (PAMENCAP)	Peddapalli	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	11.79

93		Shanthi Niketan Residential Institution For Mentally Handicapped	Hyderabad	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	9.41
94		Swayamkrushi	Hyderabad	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	17.30
95	Uttar Pradesh	BHAGIRATH SEWA SANSTHAN	Ghaziabad	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	7.03
96		Deva International Society for Child Care	Varanasi	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
97		Gautam Buddh Shikshan Sansthan	Gonda	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	8.48
98		Gramin Pragati Sansthan	Amethi(Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj)	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	18.00
99		Gramodaya Vikas Sansthan	Barabanki	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
100		I Support Foundation	Lucknow	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	12.95
101		Integrated Institute of Rehabilitation for the Disabled (Viklang Samekit Punarvas Sansthan)	Agra	Samarth (Respite Cere) scheme	18.62
102		Jan Chetna Sansthan	Allahabad	Samarth (Respite Cere) scheme	5.39
103		Kailashi Mahila Vikas Samiti	Azamgarh	Samarth-cum-Gharaunda (Residential) scheme	22.95

104		Lok Jagriti Sansthan	Ambedkar Nagar	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	13.10
105		MANAV UTTHAN SAMITI	Mau	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	13.10
106		Pt Rajpati Pathak Vaidhy Balika Sikshan Sansthan	Varanasi	Disha-cum-Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
107		Rajeshwari seva sansthan	Auraiya	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	18.80
108		Rural Informative & Social Harmony Academy	Sultanpur	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	18.00
109		Sanchit Vikas Sansthan	Basti	Samarth-cum-Gharaunda (Residential) scheme	20.23
110		Saraswati Gyan Mandir Shiksha Samiti	Shahjahanpur	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	4.22
111		SHRI RAM AASARE SINGH GRAM VIKAS SHIKSHA SAMITI	Fatehpur	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	13.10
112		Shubhasheesh Shiksha Evam Vikas Sewa Sansthan	Rae Baareli	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	11.64
113		Swami Vivekanand Shiksha and Samaj Kalyan Samiti	Sant Kabir Nagar	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	18.00
114	Uttarakhand	Raphael Ryder Cheshire International Centre	Dehradun	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	10.40
115	West Bengal	Asha Bhavan Centre	Howrah	Disha (Early Intervention and Scheool	9.58

				Readiness) scheme	
116		Dantan Manav Kalyan Kendra	Paschim Medinipur	Disha-cum- Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
117		Jhanjha Unnayan Samiti	Murshidabad	Disha-cum- Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
118		Kalyani Life Institute	Nadia	Disha-cum- Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
119		Kenduadihi Bikash Society	Bankura	Disha (Early Intervention and Scheool Readiness) scheme	8.33
120		Malda Krishnapally Janajagoran Society	Malda	Disha-cum- Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
121		Pratibandhi Sahayak Samiti	Purba Medinipur	Disha-cum- Vikaas (Day care) scheme	14.04
122		Rampurhat Spastics & Handicapped Society.	Birbhum	Gharaunda (Group Home for Adult) scheme	8.00
123		Santiniketan Ratanpally Vivekananda Adibasi Kalyan Samity	Birbhum	Disha (Early Intervention and Scheool Readiness) scheme	9.90
124		Uttarapara Ashraya - Parents Organization	Hooghly	Vikaas (Day Care) scheme	12.44
	Total				14.25

In addition, **Rs. 10.76 Cr.** was spent under Niramaya (Health Insurance Scheme) being implemented through Oriental Insurance Company.

पीएमएफबीवाई के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के किसानों को शामिल किया जाना

283. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में विशेषकर राजस्थान के दौसा जिले में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए किसानों की संख्या का राज्यवार एवं जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान में किसानों के दावे वैध पाए जाने के बावजूद बीमा कम्पनियों द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में दावा राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) राजस्थान में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यशील बीमा कम्पनियों के नामों का कार्यावधिवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनाथ ठाकुर):

(क): प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) तथा पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस) के अंतर्गत दौसा जिले सहित राजस्थान में वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 के दौरान बीमित किसान आवेदनों की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा तथा नामांकित किसान आवेदनों की संख्या का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण -I और II** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, योजना का कार्यान्वयन क्षेत्र दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर किया जाता है। संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा बीमा कंपनी को उपलब्ध कराए गए प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र की उपज के आंकड़ों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल पर डिजीक्लेम मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा स्वीकार्य दावों की गणना की जाती है और बीमित किसान के खाते में सीधे भुगतान किया जाता है। किसानों को दावे करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। तथापि, ओलावृष्टि, भूस्खलन, जलप्लावन, बादल फटने और प्राकृतिक आग के स्थानीय जोखिमों के कारण होने वाली नुकसान और चक्रवात, चक्रवाती/बेमौसम बारिश और ओलावृष्टि के कारण फसलोपरांत नुकसान की गणना व्यक्तिगत बीमित खेत के आधार पर की जाती है। इन दावों का आकलन राज्य सरकार और संबंधित बीमा कंपनी के प्रतिनिधियों वाली एक संयुक्त समिति द्वारा किया जाता है। इस मामले में, किसानों को नुकसान के 72 घंटे के भीतर राज्य सरकार, बीमा कंपनी, संबंधित बैंक/वित्तीय संस्थानों, पोर्टल पर ऑनलाइन आदि को नुकसान की सूचना देनी होती है। दावों को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले संबंधित बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा इस नुकसान सूचनाओं की जांच की जाती है।

बीमा मॉडल का चयन, पारदर्शी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से बीमा कंपनियों का चयन, स्वीकार्य दावों की गणना के लिए फसल उपज/फसल नुकसान का आकलन जैसे सभी प्रमुख कार्य संबंधित राज्य सरकार या राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों और संबंधित बीमा कंपनी की संयुक्त समिति द्वारा किए जा रहे हैं। योजना के उचित निष्पादन के लिए योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों में प्रत्येक हितधारक की भूमिका और जिम्मेदारियों को परिभाषित किया गया है।

अधिकांश दावों का निपटान बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा योजना के प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों के तहत निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर किया जाता है। तथापि, पीएमएफबीवाई के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान, बीमा कंपनियों के खिलाफ दावों का भुगतान न करने और/या देरी से भुगतान करने, बैंकों द्वारा बीमा प्रस्तावों को गलत/देरी से प्रस्तुत करने के कारण दावों का कम भुगतान करने, उपज के आंकड़ों में विसंगति और इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार और बीमा कंपनियों के बीच विवाद, राज्य सरकार

के हिस्से की धनराशि प्रदान करने में देरी, बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा पर्याप्त कर्मियों की तैनाती न करने आदि के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें पहले प्राप्त हुई थीं, जिन्हें योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उचित रूप से समाधान किया गया था।

चूंकि यह योजना राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है, इसलिए बीमित किसानों के दावों से संबंधित शिकायतों सहित शिकायतों को हल करने के लिए, योजना के संशोधित प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों में स्तरीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र अर्थात् जिला स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण समिति (डीजीआरसी), राज्य स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण समिति (एसजीआरसी) का प्रावधान किया गया है। इन समितियों को प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों में उल्लिखित विस्तृत अधिदेश दिए गए हैं, ताकि शिकायतों की सुनवाई की जा सके और निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार उनका निपटान किया जा सके।

शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए, कृषि रक्षक पोर्टल और हेल्पलाइन (केआरपीएच) विकसित की गई है। एक अखिल भारतीय टोल फ्री नंबर 14447 शुरू किया गया है और इसे बीमा कंपनियों के डेटाबेस से जोड़ा गया है, जहां किसान अपनी शिकायतें/मुद्दे उठा सकते हैं। इन शिकायतों/मुद्दों को हल करने की समयसीमा भी तय की गई है। आज तक केआरपीएच पर 95.03 लाख कॉल प्राप्त हुई हैं। इनमें से 29.35 लाख मुद्दों से संबंधित ई-टिकट सृजित किए गए और बीमा कंपनियों को कार्रवाई के लिए भेजे गए। शेष मुद्दे या तो सूचनात्मक थे या सलाह मांगने वाले थे। सृजित किए गए 29.35 लाख मुद्दों से संबंधित ई-टिकटों में से 29.12 लाख (99%) का समाधान किया जा चुका है। इससे केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को एकीकृत मंच पर हितधारकों की शिकायतों की निगरानी करने में मदद मिली है।

(घ): राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2020-21 और 2023-24 निविदा चक्रों के दौरान चयनित फसल बीमा कम्पनियों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

निविदा चक्र 2020-21	निविदा चक्र 2023-24
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भारतीय कृषि बीमा कंपनी लिमिटेड	भारतीय कृषि बीमा कंपनी लिमिटेड
बजाज-एलियांज जनरल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी	क्षेमा जनरल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी
एचडीएफसी-एर्गो जनरल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी	रिलायंस जनरल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी
रिलायंस जनरल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी	
एसबीआई जनरल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी	
यूनिवर्सल- सोम्पो जनरल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी	

विवरण - I

दिनांक 31.12.2024 तक पीएमएफबीवाई और आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान नामांकित किसान आवेदनों की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्योरा					
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	99	339	535	173	187
आंध्र प्रदेश	27,88,373	-	-	1,25,63,699	1,29,01,749
असम	10,06,212	16,60,076	9,96,027	4,89,983	7,95,553

छत्तीसगढ़	40,17,118	51,58,351	58,38,755	77,30,260	81,24,956
गोवा	886	84	64	403	234
गुजरात	24,80,726	-	-	-	-
हरियाणा	17,10,601	16,50,558	14,52,842	14,46,631	1,01,74,480
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,84,009	2,40,727	2,33,725	2,67,643	2,78,051
जम्मू और कश्मीर	-	-	90,834	91,582	2,45,630
झारखंड	10,92,116	-	-	-	-
कर्नाटक	19,45,207	15,87,801	19,17,808	26,84,781	30,15,023
केरल	58,135	76,317	98,510	1,46,546	1,74,141
मध्य प्रदेश	83,97,265	84,52,044	92,64,216	1,77,32,045	1,77,95,819
महाराष्ट्र	1,45,66,294	1,24,06,368	99,02,582	1,07,33,909	2,41,85,161
मणिपुर	3,256	-	2,807	4,066	5,073
मेघालय	607	130	-	337	38,569
ओडिशा	48,79,301	97,52,474	81,73,856	80,20,763	1,40,97,157

पुदुचेरी	12,014	10,980	35,818	38,384	42,224
राजस्थान	86,16,616	1,07,59,591	3,44,70,735	3,90,96,690	3,89,87,544
सिक्किम	21	85	2,422	5,025	3,104
तमिलनाडु	38,93,787	58,87,474	59,11,015	61,43,139	54,55,753
तेलंगाना	10,34,223	-	-	-	-
त्रिपुरा	36,382	2,57,236	3,35,514	3,56,201	3,73,362
उत्तर प्रदेश	46,97,567	41,90,508	40,68,679	42,83,804	60,25,293
उत्तराखंड	2,12,675	1,70,812	1,82,762	2,82,068	2,26,809
अखिल भारत	6,17,33,490	6,22,61,955	8,29,79,506	11,21,18,132	14,29,45,872

- कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया।

विवरण - II

दिनांक 31.12.2024 तक पीएमएफबीवाई और आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस के तहत राजस्थान में नामांकित किसान आवेदनों की संख्या का जिलावार और वर्षवार ब्योरा					
जिले का नाम	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
अजमेर	2,53,652	3,16,507	10,53,524	12,77,122	13,08,417

अलवर	4,34,872	4,58,682	11,11,429	11,20,482	9,59,266
बांसवाड़ा	1,15,127	1,59,519	8,06,269	7,94,921	6,05,170
बरन	1,08,417	1,48,163	5,02,671	5,19,108	5,83,099
बाड़मेर	5,90,520	7,25,079	11,92,970	15,76,524	18,19,718
भरतपुर	1,95,178	2,29,746	22,25,053	27,93,343	29,58,648
भीलवाड़ा	3,05,623	4,52,382	13,40,538	14,64,282	13,08,741
बीकानेर	3,07,020	3,89,452	13,79,651	17,87,020	15,93,579
बूंदी	1,84,307	2,41,370	9,30,298	8,97,811	7,75,545
चित्तौड़गढ़	3,32,940	4,94,090	11,71,119	-	-
चित्तौड़गढ़	-	-	-	13,75,966	13,22,009
चुरू	4,90,936	6,40,298	16,25,521	18,37,850	20,26,907
दौसा	1,28,256	1,49,263	4,69,532	3,65,186	3,77,746
धौलपुर	24,431	20,177	1,38,394	-	-
धौलपुर	-	-	-	1,61,890	1,43,191
डूंगरपुर	50,369	87,035	6,97,411	6,41,225	6,54,989
हनुमानगढ़	4,12,533	5,21,417	41,41,559	51,26,104	55,22,510
जयपुर	5,85,234	6,39,833	20,22,031	24,85,268	25,89,566

जैसलमेर	1,65,150	1,84,093	2,55,126	2,96,747	2,81,958
जालोर	4,33,987	5,45,544	11,93,002	-	-
जालौर	-	-	-	13,36,582	13,37,294
झालावाड़	3,04,675	3,76,062	13,23,985	14,19,503	14,40,228
झुंझुनू	3,67,312	4,27,350	11,22,271	11,53,317	12,47,067
जोधपुर	5,03,279	5,88,582	7,25,176	9,17,674	7,97,480
करौली	58,189	79,413	2,14,406	2,29,654	2,23,561
कोटा	1,92,377	2,68,037	5,87,242	6,28,301	5,60,981
नागौर	3,79,999	5,21,026	7,17,432	8,00,830	7,80,478
पाली	1,64,937	2,46,246	4,61,041	5,54,545	4,79,216
प्रतापगढ़	96,228	1,63,955	4,55,614	4,70,100	4,83,507
राजसमंद	49,877	69,238	1,98,512	1,94,491	1,98,315
सवाई माधोपुर	1,76,348	2,22,789	6,82,261	6,67,864	6,34,431
सीकर	4,35,085	4,70,103	10,19,814	10,56,658	11,03,647
सिरोही	56,683	61,471	78,544	1,17,622	1,09,593
श्रीगंगानगर	3,56,510	4,00,585	30,43,011	33,16,436	31,21,809

टोंक	2,71,212	3,37,823	10,02,312	11,74,102	10,81,802
उदयपुर	85,353	1,24,261	5,83,016	5,38,162	5,57,076
राजस्थान		1,07,59,59	3,44,70,73	3,90,96,69	3,89,87,544
कुल	86,16,616	1	5	0	

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GREEN STEEL MISSION

284. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

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

- (a) the current status and timeline for the implementation of the Green Steel Mission, along with its estimated cost and funding sources;
- (b) whether the Ministry has conducted any studies to assess the economic feasibility and competitiveness of green steel production in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the progress made under the National Green Hydrogen Mission in integrating green hydrogen into steel production, including the status of pilot projects and expected outcomes;
- (d) the mechanisms in place to ensure that Government agencies prioritize the procurement of green steel and the expected impact of such mandates on demand for green steel; and

(e) the steps being taken to support small and medium steel producers in transitioning to greener production technologies?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

- (a) Ministry of Steel has not launched any Green Steel Mission.
- (b) Ministry of Steel had constituted 14 Task Forces to discuss, deliberate and recommend upon the entire chain of decarbonisation of the steel industry.
- (c) Under the National Green Hydrogen Mission of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Ministry of Steel has awarded two pilot projects to produce DRI using 100% Hydrogen in vertical shaft and one pilot project to use hydrogen in existing Blast Furnace to reduce coal/coke consumption under this Mission.
- (d) Ministry of Steel has not issued any policy guidelines for establishment of a mechanism to ensure mandatory procurement of green steel by the Government agencies.
- (e) Ministry of Steel has taken following additional steps/policies to encourage/support steel industry for transitioning to greener production technologies:
 - i. Ministry has released the Taxonomy for Green Steel to provide standards for defining and categorizing the low emission steel, facilitating the green

transition of the steel industry. It provides a framework for production of Green Steel, creation of market for green steel and seeking financial support.

- ii. Steel Scrap Recycling Policy, 2019, formulated by Ministry of Steel envisages enhancing the availability of domestically generated scrap to reduce the consumption of coal in steel making.
- iii. Motor Vehicles (Registration and Functions of Vehicles Scrapping Facility) Rules September 2021 of Ministry of Road Transport & Highways envisages increasing availability of scrap in the steel sector.
- iv. National Solar Mission launched by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in January, 2010 promotes the use of solar energy and helps to reduce the emission of steel industry.

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के लिए निधि

285. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

श्री चंदन चौहान:

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

श्री सनातन पांडेय:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग की अनुदान सिफारिशों के अंतर्गत पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सीधे तौर पर निधि आवंटित की जाती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग के उक्त अनुदानों के अंतर्गत हरियाणा, विशेष रूप से सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले, झारखंड और बिहार के ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों के लिए आवंटित निधि की कुल राशि कितनी है तथा उसमें से अब तक कितनी निधि का उपयोग किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी जिलावार और पंचायतवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल):

(क) पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग के तहत, वित्त वर्ष 2021-26 की अवधि के लिए 28 राज्यों में सभी तीनों स्तरों की पंचायतों, पारंपरिक स्थानीय निकायों और छठी अनुसूची क्षेत्रों को 2,36,805 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान आवंटित किया गया है। पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा अनुशंसित अनुदान राज्य सरकारों को आगे पंचायतों/पारंपरिक निकायों को हस्तांतरण के लिए जारी किए जाते हैं। केंद्र सरकार से पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा अनुशंसित अनुदान प्राप्त होने पर राज्य सरकारों को इसे 10 कार्य दिवसों के भीतर संबंधित पंचायतों/पारंपरिक निकायों को हस्तांतरित करना होता है। 10 कार्य दिवसों से अधिक विलंब होने पर राज्य सरकार को पिछले वर्ष के बाजार ऋण/राज्य विकास ऋण पर औसत प्रभावी ब्याज दर के अनुसार विलंब की अवधि के लिए ब्याज सहित अनुदान जारी करना होता है।

(ख) और (ग) पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग (2021-26) के तहत हरियाणा (सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित), उत्तर प्रदेश (बलिया जिला सहित), झारखंड और बिहार के ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों के लिए आवंटित और जारी की गई धनराशि निम्नानुसार है:-

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	आवंटित धनराशि	जारी धनराशि*
1	हरियाणा	4929.00	3343.02
2	उत्तर प्रदेश	38012.00	30215.00
3	झारखंड	6585.00	3849.00

4	बिहार	19561.00	13348.50
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*(29.01.2025 तक)

पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग के अनुदान के तहत आवंटित और जारी धनराशि का जिला और पंचायतवार ब्यौरा केन्द्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखा जाता है।

SAHAKAR PRAGYA INITIATIVE

286. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the details of cooperative societies benefiting from the Sahakar Pragma initiative in West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) details of cooperative training programs conducted under the initiative and the number of these programs were targeted at rural or smaller cooperatives in the State of West Bengal, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government plans to expand the scope of Sahakar Pragma to include more sectors beyond agriculture and allied industries, particularly in urban cooperatives, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any surveys to measure the impact of the “Role of Women Directors in Governance” program under Sahakar Pragma on women’s participation and leadership in cooperative and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION

(SHRI AMIT SHAH):

(a) and (b): National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), a statutory corporation under the administrative control of Ministry of Cooperation, implements Sahakar Pragya initiative through Laxmanrao Inamdar National Academy for Cooperative Research and Development (LINAC) which functions as the training, research and consultancy wing of NCDC.

The district-wise information on cooperative societies benefiting from the Sahakar Pragya initiative in West Bengal is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Additionally, the details of cooperative training programs conducted under the initiative, along with the number of these programs targeting rural or smaller cooperatives in the state, are provided district-wise in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): As far as other than agriculture and allied industries are concerned, LINAC-NCDC is expanding the scope of training programs under Sahakar Pragya towards Cooperative Banking sector by engaging with District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and State Cooperative Banks (StCBs).

(d): LINAC-NCDC has not conducted surveys so far to measure the impact of the “Role of Women Directors in Governance” Program. However, during the last five years, 84 such training programs have been conducted by LINAC-NCDC under the scheme benefiting 4608 participants. The active participation of Women Directors / Cooperators in the said program

indicates a positive impact of the Program on Women's participation and leadership in cooperatives.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise information on cooperative societies benefiting from the Sahakar Pragya initiative in West Bengal

S No	Year	Details of the Cooperative Training Programme	No. of Societies benefitted	Districts covered
1	2019-20	General Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	17	South 24 Parganas
2	2019-20	Business Development and Assets Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	23	Howrah, North 24 Parganas
3	2019-20	Accounts and Book Keeping for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	23	Nadia, North 24 parganas, Hooghly
TOTAL (2019-20)			63	
4	2020-21	General Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	50	Purulia, Kalimpong, Alipurduar, Birbhum, Nadia, Darjeeling, Purba Bardhaman, South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, Malda, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, Coochbehar, Dakshin Dinajpur, Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Paschim Medinipur, Bankura, Kolkata (Urban), Hooghly, Jhargram
5	2020-21	Business Development and Assets Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	45	Purba Bardhaman, Paschim Medinipur, North 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Dakshin Dinajpur, South 24 Parganas, Birbhum, Nadia, Purba Medinipur, Paschim Bardhaman, Bankura, Malda, Coochbehar, Purulia, Kolkata (Urban)

6	2020-21	Accounts and Book Keeping for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	40	South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Purba Medinipur, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Hooghly, Dakshin Dinajpur,
7	2020-21	Role of Women Directors in Governance and Business Development in Cooperatives/ SHGs	24	Dakshin Dinajpur, Jhargram, Nadia, Hooghly, Birbhum, Coochbehar, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Kolkata (Urban), Bankura, Murshidabad, Purba Medinipur
TOTAL (2020-21)			159	
8	2021-22	General Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	46	Bankura, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Bardhaman, Purba Medinipur, Purulia, South 24 Parganas
9	2021-22	Accounts and Book Keeping for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	38	Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Bardhaman, Purba Medinipur, South 24 Parganas
10	2021-22	Business Development and Assets Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	34	Bankura, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly, Howrah, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Purba Bardhaman, Purba Medinipur
11	2021-22	Professional Leadership Development on Strengthening of Women Cooperatives	25	Alipurduar, Bankura, Birbhum, Coochbehar, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly, Howrah, Jhargram, Kolkata (Urban), Murshidabad, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur, South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur
TOTAL (2021-22)			143	

12	2022-23	General Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	42	Alipurduar, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur, Purba Bardhaman
13	2022-23	Business Development and Assets Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	46	Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly, Nadia, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur, Purba Bardhaman, South 24 Parganas
14	2022-23	Accounts and Book Keeping for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	47	Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur,
15	2022-23	Role of Women Directors in Governance and Business Development in Cooperatives/ SHGs	23	Alipurduar, Bankura, Birbhum, Coochbehar, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly, Howrah, Jhargram, Kolkata (Urban), Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur, South 24 Parganas
16	2022-23	Training programme on Fish Retail Business by FFPOs in Gosaba Block, South 24 Parganas.	--	South 24 Parganas
17	2022-23	Training programme on Fish Feed Business by FFPOs in Contai Block of Purba Medinipur.	--	Purba Medinipur
TOTAL (2022-23)			158	
18	2023-24	Role of Women Directors in Governance and Business Development in Cooperatives/ SHGs	24	Alipurduar, Bankura, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly, Howrah, Jhargram, Kolkata (Urban), Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur, South 24 Parganas
19	2023-24	General Management for Fisheries Enterprise at Contai, Purba Medinipur (FFPO)	--	Purba Medinipur

20	2023-24	General Management, Business Development & Asset Management, Accounts & Book Keeping for officials of Primary Level Coops.	23	Bankura, Hooghly, Jhargram, Kolkata (Urban), Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur, Uttar Dinajpur
21	2023-24	Skill Clinic on MS Office and Internet for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	28	Bankura, Birbhum, Hooghly, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Brdhaman, Purba Medinipur, South 24 Parganas
22	2023-24	Diversification in fisheries businesses for the FFPO Leadership and Personnel, District level officers	26	Birbhum, Hooghly, Jhargram, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas
23	2023-24	Training Programmes on Accounts and Book Keeping for FFPO.	--	Malda, North 24 Parganas, Purba Bardhaman, South 24 Parganas
24	2023-24	Training Programmes on Computer Aided Office Operations for FFPO.	20	Birbhum, Hooghly, Malda, Murshidabad, North 24 Parganas, Purba Bardhaman, South 24 Parganas
TOTAL (2023-24)			121	
25	2024-25	Sea Weed Business by Cooperatives of West Bengal for leadership and personnel of primary level cooperatives	26	Hooghly, Malda, Murshidabad, Purba Bardhaman, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Nadia
26	2024-25	World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperatives Sector	88	Nadia, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Bardhaman, Murshidabad, South 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur, Hooghly, Dakshin Dinajpur, Birbhum, Howrah, Jhargram, Malda, Bankura, North 24 Parganas, Purulia, Coochbehar

27	2024-25	Capacity Building Training Programme for the BOD Members and Employees of Primary Fishery Cooperative Societies	29	North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Hooghly, Purba Bardhaman, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Uttar Dinajpur
28	2024-25	Capacity Development Programme on Accounts & Bookkeeping for FPO Cooperatives	18	Jalpaiguri, Malda
29	2024-25	Capacity Development Programme on Project Management and Monitoring for FPO Cooperatives	18	Jalpaiguri, Malda
30	2024-25	Diversification in Fisheries Business for Cooperatives	29	North 24 Parganas, Purba Bardhaman, South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, malda, Hooghly, Paschim Medinipur, Uttar Dinajpur
31	2024-25	Capacity Development Programme on General Management for FPO Cooperatives	19	Purulia, Bankura, Murshidabad
32	2024-25	Capacity Development on Business Development & Asset Management for FPO Cooperatives	19	Purulia, Bankura, Murshidabad
TOTAL (2024-25)			246	
GRAND TOTAL			890	

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of cooperative training programs conducted under the initiative, along with the number of these programs targeting rural or smaller cooperatives in the state

S No	Year	Details of the Cooperative Training Programme	No. of Training Programmes held	No. of Participants benefitted	Districts covered	No. of programmes targeted at rural or smaller cooperatives
1	2019-20	General Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	1	26	South 24 Parganas	1
2	2019-20	Business Development and Assets Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	1	24	Howrah, North 24 Parganas	1
3	2019-20	Accounts and Book Keeping for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	1	23	Nadia, North 24 parganas, Hooghly	1
TOTAL (2019-20)			3	73		3
4	2020-21	General Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	1	80	Purulia, Kalimpong, Alipurduar, Birbhum, Nadia, Darjeeling, Purba Bardhaman, South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, Malda, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, Coochbehar, Dakshib Dinajpur, Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Paschim	1

					Medinipur, Bankura, Kolkata (Urban), Hooghly, Jhargram	
5	2020-21	Business Development and Assets Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	1	83	Purba Bardhaman, Paschim Medinipur, North 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Dakshin Dinajpur, South 24 Parganas, Birbhum, Nadia, Purba Medinipur, Paschim Bardhaman, Bankura, Malda, Coochbehar, Purulia, Kolkata (Urban)	1
6	2020-21	Accounts and Book Keeping for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	1	82	South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Purba Medinipur, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Hooghly, Dakshin Dinajpur,	1
7	2020-21	Role of Women Directors in Governance and Business Development in Cooperatives/ SHGs	1	61	Dakshin Dinajpur, Jhargram, Nadia, Hooghly, Birbhum, Coochbehar, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Kolkata (Urban), Bankura, Murshidabad, Purba Medinipur	1
TOTAL (2020-21)			4	306		4
8	2021-22	General Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	1	76	Bankura, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Bardhaman, Purba Medinipur, Purulia, South 24 Parganas	1
9	2021-22	Accounts and Book Keeping for Primary Level	1	71	Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Bardhaman, Purba Medinipur, South 24 Parganas	1

		Cooperative Societies				
10	2021-22	Business Development and Assets Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	1	66	Bankura, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly, Howrah, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Purba Bardhaman, Purba Medinipur	1
11	2021-22	Professional Leadership Development on Strengthening of Women Cooperatives	1	81	Alipurduar, Bankura, Birbhum, Coochbehar, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly, Howrah, Jhargram, Kolkata (Urban), Murshidabad, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur, South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur	1
TOTAL (2021-22)			4	294		4
12	2022-23	General Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	1	80	Alipurduar, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur, Purba Bardhaman	1
13	2022-23	Business Development and Assets Management for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	1	73	Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly, Nadia, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur, Purba Bardhaman, South 24 Parganas	1
14	2022-23	Accounts and Book Keeping for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	1	71	Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur,	1

15	2022-23	Role of Women Directors in Governance and Business Development in Cooperatives/ SHGs	1	70	Alipurduar, Bankura, Birbhum, Coochbehar, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly, Howrah, Jhargram, Kolkata (Urban), Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur, South 24 Parganas	1
16	2022-23	Training programme on Fish Retail Business by FFPOs in Gosaba Block, South 24 Parganas.	1	93	South 24 Parganas	1
17	2022-23	Training programme on Fish Feed Business by FFPOs in Contai Block of Purba Medinipur.	1	100	Purba Medinipur	1
TOTAL (2022-23)			6	487		6
18	2023-24	Role of Women Directors in Governance and Business Development in Cooperatives/ SHGs	1	66	Alipurduar, Bankura, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly, Howrah, Jhargram, Kolkata (Urban), Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur, South 24 Parganas	1
19	2023-24	General Management for Fisheries Enterprise at Contai, Purba	1	30	Purba Medinipur	1

		Medinipur (FFPO)				
20	2023-24	General Management, Business Development & Asset Management, Accounts & Book Keeping for officials of Primary Level Coops.	1	50	Bankura, Hooghly, Jhargram, Kolkata (Urban), Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur, Uttar Dinajpur	1
21	2023-24	Skill Clinic on MS Office and Internet for Primary Level Cooperative Societies	1	55	Bankura, Birbhum, Hooghly, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Brdhaman, Purba Medinipur, South 24 Parganas	1
22	2023-24	Diversification in fisheries businesses for the FFPO Leadership and Personnel, District level officers	1	43	Birbhum, Hooghly, Jhargram, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas	1
23	2023-24	Training Programmes on Accounts and Book Keeping for FFPO.	1	29	Malda, North 24 Parganas, Purba Bardhaman, South 24 Parganas	1
24	2023-24	Training Programmes on Computer Aided Office Operations for FFPO.	1	37	Birbhum, Hooghly, Malda, Murshidabad, North 24 Parganas, Purba Bardhaman, South 24 Parganas	1

TOTAL (2023-24)			7	310		7
25	2024-25	Sea Weed Business by Cooperatives of West Bengal for leadership and personnel of primary level cooperatives	1	47	Hooghly, Malda, Murshidabad, Purba Bardhaman, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Nadia	1
26	2024-25	World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperatives Sector	2	126	Nadia, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Bardhaman, Murshidabad, South 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur, Hooghly, Dakshin Dinajpur, Birbhum, Howrah, Jhargram, Malda, Bankura, North 24 Parganas, Purulia, Coochbehar	2
27	2024-25	Capacity Building Training Programme for the BOD Members and Employees of Primary Fishery Cooperative Societies	8	163	North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Hooghly, Purba Bardhaman, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Uttar Dinajpur	8
28	2024-25	Capacity Development Programme on Accounts & Bookkeeping for FPO Cooperatives	2	45	Jalpaiguri, Malda	2
29	2024-25	Capacity Development Programme on Project	2	45	Jalpaiguri, Malda	2

		Management and Monitoring for FPO Cooperatives				
30	2024-25	Diversification in Fisheries Business for Cooperatives	1	72	North 24 Parganas, Purba Bardhaman, South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, malda, Hooghly, Paschim Medinipur, Uttar Dinajpur	1
31	2024-25	Capacity Development Programme on General Management for FPO Cooperatives	2	40	Purulia, Bankura, Murshidabad	2
32	2024-25	Capacity Development on Business Development & Asset Management for FPO Cooperatives	2	40	Purulia, Bankura, Murshidabad	2
TOTAL (2024-25)			20	578		20
GRAND TOTAL			44	2048		44

राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन

287. श्री जुगल किशोर:

श्री नलिन सोरेन:

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देशी गोजातीय प्रजातियों के दूध उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने में राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (आरजीएम) की क्या भूमिका है; और
- (ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन ने देश में डेयरी व्यवसाय में लगे किसानों की वित्तीय सहायता बढ़ा दी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन योजना दूध उत्पादन और बोवाइन पशुओं की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही है। इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन तथा पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग द्वारा किए गए अन्य उपायों से देश में दूध उत्पादन वर्ष 2014-15 में 146.31 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 239.30 मिलियन टन हो गया है। यह पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान 63.55% की वृद्धि है। देश में बोवाइन पशुओं की कुल उत्पादकता वर्ष 2014-15 में प्रति पशु प्रति वर्ष 1640 किलोग्राम से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में प्रति पशु प्रति वर्ष 2072 किलोग्राम हो गई है। यह 26.34% की वृद्धि है, जो विश्व में किसी भी देश द्वारा बोवाइन पशुओं की उत्पादकता में हुई सबसे अधिक वृद्धि है। देशी और नॉन-डिस्क्रिप्ट गोपशुओं की उत्पादकता वर्ष 2014-15 में प्रति पशु प्रति वर्ष 927 किलोग्राम से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में प्रति पशु प्रति वर्ष 1292 किलोग्राम हो गई है, जो 39.37% की वृद्धि है। भैंसों की उत्पादकता वर्ष 2014-15 में प्रति पशु प्रति वर्ष 1880 किलोग्राम से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में प्रति पशु प्रति वर्ष 2161 किलोग्राम हो गई है, जो 14.94% की वृद्धि है।

राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के अंतर्गत दूध उत्पादन और बोवाइन पशुओं की उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित घटकों को सफलतापूर्वक क्रियान्वित किया गया है:

- (i) राष्ट्रव्यापी कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यक्रम: राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के तहत, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग दूध उत्पादन और देशी नस्लों सहित बोवाइन पशुओं की उत्पादकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कवरेज का विस्तार कर रहा है। अब तक, 8.32 करोड़ पशुओं

को कवर किया गया है, 12.20 करोड़ कृत्रिम गर्भाधान किए गए हैं, जिससे 5.19 करोड़ किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

- (ii) संतति परीक्षण और नस्ल चयन: इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य देशी नस्लों के सांडों सहित उच्च आनुवंशिक गुणवत्ता वाले सांडों का उत्पादन करना है। संतति परीक्षण को गोपशु की गिर, साहीवाल नस्लों तथा भैंसों की मुराह, मेहसाणा की नस्लों के लिए कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। नस्ल चयन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गोपशु की राठी, थारपारकर, हरियाना, कांकरेज की नस्ल और भैंस की जाफराबादी, नीली रवि, पंढारपुरी और बन्नी नस्लों को शामिल किया गया है। अब तक 3,988 उच्च आनुवंशिक गुणवत्ता वाले सांडों का उत्पादन किया गया है और उन्हें वीर्य उत्पादन के लिए शामिल किया गया है।
- (iii) इन-विट्रो फर्टिलाइजेशन (आईवीएफ) तकनीक का कार्यान्वयन: देशी नस्लों के उत्कृष्ट पशुओं का प्रसार करने के लिए, विभाग ने 22 आईवीएफ प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की हैं। आईवीएफ तकनीक की आनुवंशिक उन्नयन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है और यह कार्य एक ही पीढ़ी में संभव है। इसके अतिरिक्त किसानों को उचित दरों पर तकनीक उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार ने आईवीएफ मीडिया शुरू किया है।
- (iv) सेक्स-सॉर्टेड वीर्य उत्पादन: विभाग ने गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, उत्तराखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित 5 सरकारी वीर्य स्टेशनों पर सेक्स सॉर्टेड वीर्य उत्पादन सुविधाएं स्थापित की हैं। 3 निजी वीर्य स्टेशन भी सेक्स सॉर्टेड वीर्य खुराक का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। अब तक उच्च आनुवंशिक गुणवत्ता वाले सांडों से 1.15 करोड़ सेक्स-सॉर्टेड वीर्य खुराकों का उत्पादन किया गया है और उसे कृत्रिम गर्भाधान के लिए उपलब्ध कराया गया है।
- (v) जीनोमिक चयन: गोपशु और भैंसों के आनुवंशिक सुधार में तेजी लाने के लिए विभाग ने देश में जीनोमिक चयन शुरू करने के लिए विशेष रूप से तैयार की गई एकीकृत जीनोमिक चिप विकसित की हैं- देशी गोपशुओं के लिए गौ चिप और भैंसों के लिए महिष चिप।

- (vi) ग्रामीण भारत में बहुउद्देश्यीय कृत्रिम गर्भाधान तकनीशियन (मैत्री): इस योजना के तहत मैत्री को किसानों के द्वार पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण कृत्रिम गर्भाधान सेवाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित और सुसज्जित किया जाता है। पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के तहत 38,736 मैत्री को प्रशिक्षित और सुसज्जित किया गया है।
- (vii) सेक्स-सॉर्टेड वीर्य का उपयोग करके त्वरित नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम: इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य 90% सटीकता के साथ बछियों का उत्पादन करना है, जिससे नस्ल सुधार और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हो। किसानों को सुनिश्चित गर्भधारण के लिए सेक्स-सॉर्टेड वीर्य की लागत के 50% तक सहायता मिलती है। अब तक, इस कार्यक्रम से 341,998 किसान लाभान्वित हो चुके हैं। सरकार ने किसानों को उचित दरों पर सेक्स-सॉर्टेड वीर्य उपलब्ध कराने के लिए देशी रूप से विकसित सेक्स-सॉर्टेड वीर्य तकनीक शुरू की है।
- (viii) इन-विट्रो फर्टिलाइजेशन (आईवीएफ) तकनीक का उपयोग करते हुए त्वरित नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम: इस तकनीक का उपयोग बोवाईन पशुओं के तीव्र आनुवंशिक उन्नयन के लिए किया जाता है और आईवीएफ तकनीक अपनाने में रुचि रखने वाले किसानों को प्रत्येक सुनिश्चित गर्भावस्था पर 5,000 रुपये की प्रोत्साहन राशि उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।
- (ख) जी हॉ, देशी बोवाईन नस्लों के विकास और संरक्षण के लिए वर्ष 2014-15 और वर्ष 2024-25 (दिसंबर 2024 तक) के बीच कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को 4442.87 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता जारी की गई है और इसके मुकाबले वर्ष 2004-05 और वर्ष 2013-14 के बीच गोपशु और भैंस विकास के लिए 983.43 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है। इस योजना का लाभ दूध उत्पादन और बोवाईन पशुओं की उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के रूप में डेयरी से जुड़े किसानों को मिल रहा है।

RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO STATES

288. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) the details of the compensation or relief assistance provided by the Union Government to various States in response to natural calamities such as floods or cyclones during the last five years, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the Government has released any financial assistance to Tamil Nadu for damages caused by natural disasters during the last three years and the current financial year and if so, the details thereof and the specific nature of these compensations;
- (c) the details of the types of damages such as infrastructure loss, agricultural damage and loss of life, for which the Government has provided compensation to Tamil Nadu aftermath of natural calamities; and
- (d) the status of pending compensation or assistance requests from Tamil Nadu for any recent natural calamities and the time by which the State is expected to get the remaining funds, if any?

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

(a) and (b): As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursement of relief assistance on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India's approved items and norms. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides requisite logistics and financial support. Additional financial assistance

is provided from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature', which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation.

The details of funds allocated and released under SDRF and additional financial assistance provided by the Central Government to various States, including Tamil Nadu from NDRF during the last five years i.e. 2019-20 to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): As reported by the State Government of Tamil Nadu in their Memorandum, details of damages during last three years i.e. 2021-22 to 2023-24 and current year i.e. 2024-25 (as on 27.01.2025) are given as under:-

Year	Calamity	Human Lives lost (No.)	Cattle Lost (No.)	Houses/ huts damaged (No.)	Cropped Area affected (in ha.)
2021-22	Floods	128	6516	48510	173269.13
2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
2023-24	Cyclone Michaung	17	384	2189	18755.49
	Floods	61	18213	18088	248303.50
2024-25	Cyclone Fengal	40	2991	10331	380985.97

(d): During November-December, 2024, the State of Tamil Nadu has experienced the unprecedented heavy rainfall due to the Cyclone 'Fengal'. Without waiting for a Memorandum from the State Government, an IMCT was

constituted by the Central Government on 03.12.2024, which visited the affected areas of the State from 06.12.2024 to 09.12.2024. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted a memorandum on 02.01.2025 projecting an amount of Rs. 3104.93 crore for immediate assistance from NDRF for temporary restoration. Based on the report of the IMCT, an additional financial assistance from NDRF is considered by the Central Government, as per the established procedure. Further, an amount of Rs. 1260.00 crore (944.80 crore Central Share + 315.20 crore State share) has been allocated to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for the financial year 2024-25 under SDRF. The whole Central Share of SDRF of Rs. 944.80 crore has been released to Government of Tamil Nadu, in advance. Thus sufficient fund is available in the SDRF account of the State for relief necessitated measures.

STATEMENT

state-wise details of allocation and release of funds under SDRF and NDRF during the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 (as on 31-03-2024)

Sl. No	State	Allocation under SDRF including Centre and State share					Centre's Share of SDRF Released					Release from NDRF (For all calamities)				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1.	Andhra Pradesh	534.00	1192.80	1192.80	1252.80	1315.20	324.15	895.20	895.20	940.00	987.20	570.91	657.01	351.43	--	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63.00	222.40	222.40	233.60	245.60	56.70	200.00	200.00	210.40	220.80	--	59.34	--	--	--
3.	Assam	559.00	686.40	686.40	720.80	756.80	503.10	617.60	617.60	648.80	680.80	--	44.37	--	250.00	--

4.	Bihar	570.00	151.0.40	151.0.40	158.6.40	166.4.80	631.12	113.2.80	113.2.80	118.9.60	1248.80	953.17	1255.27	103.8.96	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	292.00	460.80	460.80	484.00	508.00	177.30	345.60	345.60	181.60	181.60#	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Goa	4.00	12.00	12.00	12.80	12.80	4.20	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Gujarat	856.00	141.2.00	141.2.00	148.2.40	155.6.80	886.80	105.9.20	105.9.20	556.00	1140.00#	--	--	100.0.00	--	--
8.	Haryana	374.00	524.00	524.00	550.40	577.60	227.10	392.80	392.80	412.80	433.60	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	287.00	363.20	363.20	380.80	400.80	197.23	327.20	327.20	342.40	360.80	518.06	2.90	--	214.26	787.25
10.	Jammu & Kashmir #	310.00	--	--	--	--	405.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	442.00	605.60	605.60	635.20	667.20	331.50	454.40	454.40	--	476.80#	--	--	200.00	--	--
12.	Karnataka	336.00	843.20	843.20	885.60	929.60	204.00	632.80	632.80	664.00	697.60	320.8.28	689.27	162.3.30	939.83	--
13.	Kerala	225.00	335.20	335.20	352.00	369.60	136.65	251.20	251.20	264.00	277.60	--	--	--	--	--
14.	Madhya Pradesh	106.6.00	194.1.60	194.1.60	203.8.40	214.0.80	647.10	145.6.00	145.6.00	152.8.80	1605.60	171.2.14	1891.79	600.50	--	--
15.	Maharashtra	180.3.00	343.6.80	343.6.80	360.8.80	378.8.80	135.2.25	257.7.60	257.7.60	270.6.40	2841.60	518.9.40	420.12	105.6.39	--	--
16.	Manipur	23.00	37.60	37.60	39.20	41.60	30.60	33.60	33.60	35.20	18.80	--	26.53	--	--	--
17.	Meghalaya	29.00	58.40	58.40	60.80	64.80	38.70	52.80	52.80	27.20	27.20#	--	16.52	--	--	--
18.	Mizoram	20.00	41.60	41.60	43.20	46.40	18.00	37.60	37.60	39.20	41.60	--	--	--	--	--
19.	Nagaland	12.00	36.80	36.80	38.40	40.80	10.80	32.80	32.80	34.40	36.80	176.52	1.34	--	107.31	--
20.	Odisha	909.00	171.1.20	171.1.20	179.6.80	188.6.40	552.00	128.3.20	128.3.20	134.8.00	1415.20	329.4.10	500.00	500.00	--	--
21.	Punjab	474.00	528.00	528.00	554.40	582.40	412.37	474.43	396.00	416.00	436.80	--	--	--	--	--

22	Rajasthan	134 0.00	158 0.00	158 0.00	165 9.20	174 2.40	100 5.00	118 4.80	118 4.80	124 4.80	1307. 20	194 9.59	68.6 5	--	13. 46	--
23	Sikkim	38.0 0	44.8 0	44.8 0	47.2 0	49.6 0	34.2 0	40.0 0	40.0 0	42.4 0	44.80	--	73.8 6	55.2 3	--	81.8 9
24	Tamil Nadu	825. 00	108 8.00	108 8.00	114 2.40	120 0.00	500. 85	816. 00	816. 00	856. 80	900.0 0	--	286. 91	566. 36	--	--
25	Telangana	333. 00	479. 20	479. 20	503. 20	528. 00	487. 50	359. 20	359. 20	188. 80	584.8 0#	--	--	--	--	--
26	Tripura	38.0 0	60.8 0	60.8 0	63.2 0	67.2 0	34.2 0	54.4 0	54.4 0	56.8 0	60.80	--	12.9 3	--	--	--
27	Uttar Pradesh	820. 00	206 2.40	206 2.40	216 5.60	227 3.60	849. 30	154 6.40	154 6.40	812. 00	1664. 80#	--	--	--	--	--
28	Uttarakhand	255. 00	832. 80	832. 80	874. 40	918. 40	229. 50	749. 60	749. 60	787. 20	826.4 0	--	--	--	--	--
29	West Bengal	628. 00	107 8.40	107 8.40	113 2.80	118 9.60	650. 40	808. 80	808. 80	849. 60	892.0 0	958. 33	2250 .28	350. 13	--	--
TOTAL		134 65.0 0	231 86.4 0	231 86.4 0	243 44.8 0	255 65.6 0	109 37.6 2	178 25.6 3	177 47.2 0	163 92.8 0	1941 9.60	185 30.5 0	8257 .09	734 2.30	152 4.8 6	869. 14

Now UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh

E-MOBILITY PROMOTION SCHEME, 2024 (EMPS, 2024)**289. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:****SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:****SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:****SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the EMPS, 2024 contributes to reducing India's dependency on fossil fuels and lowering carbon emissions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any strategies in place to promote the adoption of electric vehicles in rural and underserved areas of the country under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a) to (d): Yes, the Ministry of Heavy Industries implemented Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme (EMPS) 2024, with an outlay of Rs.778.00 crore, for a period of six (06) months, from 01.04.2024 to 30.09.2024, to reduce India's dependency on fossil fuels and lowers carbon emissions through faster adoption of electric two wheeler (e2W) and three wheeler (e-3W).

Further, EMPS-2024 has been subsumed in 'PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme' notified on 29.09.2024 to provide further impetus to the green Mobility & development of EV Manufacturing eco-system in the country. The scheme is being implemented on pan India basis including rural and underserved areas and it has an outlay of Rs.10,900 crore including the outlay of EMPS-2024. The PM E-DRIVE scheme has following three component:

- i. Subsidies: Demand incentives for e-2W, e-3W, e-ambulances, e-trucks & other new emerging EV categories;

- ii. Grants for creation of capital assets: e-buses, establishment of network of charging stations & upgradation of vehicle testing agencies identified under this Scheme; and
- iii. Administration of Scheme including IEC (Information, Education & Communication) activities and fee for project management agency (PMA).

STATUS OF ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT

290. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) the present status of 'One-district One-product' initiative and details of unique products identified, district and State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government for the promotion and export of the identified products;
- (c) the details of role of States in formulating a product-specific or district specific plan to promote identified products; and
- (d) the extent to which identifying district-specific products has been beneficial to farmers and small entrepreneurs?

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

- (a): One District One Product (ODOP) initiative aims to select, brand, and promote at least One Product from each District (One District — One Product) of

the country for enabling holistic growth across all regions. The ODOP Initiative has identified 1264 products from 782 districts across the country encompassing various sectors such as textiles, agriculture, food processing, handicrafts and more. Details of unique products identified (District and State wise) under the ODOP initiative as on date is available on DPIIT's website under the links –

[https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/ls290 ODOPProductList 28.01.2025.pdf](https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/ls290_ODOPProductList_28.01.2025.pdf)

(b): Several steps have been undertaken for promotion and exports of all ODOP products. These include, facilitating participation in domestic exhibitions, regular capacity building initiatives in collaboration with various agencies; e-commerce on- boarding drives for Government e-Marketplace (GeM)- ODOP Bazaar which showcases and stocks India's best ODOP products. For promoting ODOP at international level, engagement with Indian Missions abroad, virtual buyer sellers meets and participation in international exhibitions have been undertaken. Also, various ODOP Products have been included as part of gifting during G-20 meetings in India to popularize these products internationally.

Further, under the District as Export Hub (DEH) initiative of DGFT, identification of the products and services with export potential in all the districts of the country is done in consultation with all stakeholders including the States/UTs. Further, under DEH, institutional mechanism has been set up in all States/UTs by forming the State Export Promotion Committee (SEPC) and District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) at the district level. Under the

initiative, District Export Action Plans detailing the existing bottlenecks in the supply chain and identifying possible interventions to mitigate the existing gaps have been prepared for 590 districts and are being prepared for the rest of the districts.

(c): The role of States is pivotal to the success and growth of the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative. All products are selected by States/UTs by taking into consideration the existing ecosystem on the ground, potential for exports, and GI-tagged products. States are playing a significant role by developing unique branding for products, formulating ODOP policies, integrating with existing industrial/MSME policies, appointing dedicated nodal officers, creating seller database, capacity building initiatives, conducting exhibitions and establishing platforms to promote ODOP products and support artisans and farmers.

(d): The identification of district-specific products has benefited farmers and small entrepreneurs by creating a unique identity for regional goods, leading to market differentiation and competitive advantage. It boosts the local economy by creating a niche market for these products and providing additional sales opportunities. Product and district specific approach have been beneficial in devising specific capacity building initiatives, focused branding and marketing initiatives, identification of existing bottlenecks in supply chain and focused efforts for export promotion.

पीएसीएस में खुदरा डीलरशिप

291. श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस) को पेट्रोल/डीजल पंपों की खुदरा डीलरशिप लेने की अनुमति दी है;

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

(ग) क्या सामान्य सेवा केन्द्रों के रूप में पीएसीएस के बेहतर कामकाज को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सहकारिता मंत्रालय, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय तथा नाबार्ड द्वारा किसी समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं;

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

(ङ) पीएसीएस को मजबूत बनाने तथा रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने में किस प्रकार की सहायता मिलने की संभावना है?

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह):

(क) और (ख): जी हाँ मान्यवर। सरकार ने प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों को पेट्रोल/डीजल पंपों की डीलरशिप लेने के लिए अनुमति प्रदान कर दी है। इस संबंध में, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय ने नियमित और ग्रामीण खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीजल आउटलेट्स के लिए डीलरों के चयन हेतु सयुक्त श्रेणी-2 (CC-2) के अंतर्गत पैक्स को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए अपने दिशानिर्देशों को संशोधित किया है, जिसके तहत पैक्स तेल विपणन कंपनियों (OMCs) द्वारा जारी विज्ञापनों के अनुसार ऑनलाइन आवेदन कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, पैक्स को अपने थोक उपभोक्ता पंपों को रिटेल

आउटलेट्स में बदलने के लिए वन टाइम विकल्प भी दिया गया है, जिसके लिए पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय ने विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं।

जैसा कि तेल विपणन कंपनियों (OMCs) द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, 25 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 286 पैक्स ने खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीजल आउटलेट्स स्थापित करने के लिए ऑनलाइन आवेदन जमा किए हैं, जिनमें से 26 पैक्स को तेल विपणन कंपनियों (OMCs) द्वारा चुना गया है। तेल विपणन कंपनियों (OMCs) की रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि पैक्स थोक उपभोक्ता पंपों को खुदरा दुकानों में बदलने के पहल के तहत 5 राज्यों के 116 पैक्स द्वारा इस रूपांतरण के लिए सहमती दे दी गई है, और 56 पैक्स पंपों को चालू कर दिया गया है।

(ग) से (ड): सहकारिता मंत्रालय, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, नाबार्ड और सीएससी ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विसेज इंडिया लिमिटेड के बीच एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं, जिससे प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (पैक्स) को देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग, बीमा, आधार नामांकन/ अद्यतन, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, कृषि सेवाएं आदि सहित कॉमन सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) द्वारा उपलब्ध 300 से अधिक ई-सेवाएं प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके। दिनांक 27.1.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में कुल 42,080 पैक्स ने कॉमन सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) के रूप में कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है।

इस पहल के माध्यम से, किसान सदस्य और अन्य लोग, विशेष रूप से देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, उपरोक्त उल्लिखित सेवाओं सहित, उनके निवास स्थान के निकटतम विभिन्न ई-सेवाओं को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, जिससे उनके जीवन और व्यवसाय करने की सुगमता में सुधार हो सकता है। इसके अलावा, यह पैक्स को आय के अतिरिक्त स्रोत प्रदान करता है, जिससे अंततः उनसे जुड़े करोड़ों छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को लाभ होता है। इसका उद्देश्य पैक्स को विभिन्न नागरिक-केंद्रित सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए नोडल केंद्रों में बदलना और उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर आर्थिक संस्थाएं बनने में मदद करना है, जिससे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सशक्त बनाया जा सके।

MSP FOR RUBBER FARMERS**292. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:**

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

- (a) the details of quantity of natural and compound rubber was imported by the country during each year since 2019;
- (b) the details of maximum import duty applicable to Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries and the amount of natural and compound rubber imported from ASEAN countries since 2019;
- (c) which are the other countries from where India imported rubber in this period, country-wise quantity in each year; and
- (d) whether the Government will announce Minimum Support Price (MSP) for rubber in light of the difficulties faced by the rubber farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) The details of year-wise quantity of natural rubber (HS 4001) and compounded rubber (HS 4005) imported by the country since the year 2019-20 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The import duty applicable to ASEAN countries for import of natural rubber and compounded rubber is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. The details of import of natural rubber and compounded rubber from ASEAN countries since 2019-20 are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(c) The details of country-wise import of natural rubber since the year 2019-20 are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(d) Government of India presently fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for 22 mandated agricultural crops on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & prices (CACP) after Considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. The mandated crops for MSP are paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur(arhar), moong, urad, groundnut, sunflower seed, soyabean, sesamum, nigerseed, cotton, wheat, barley, gram, lentil(masur), rapeseed/mustard, safflower, jute and copra.

STATEMENT-I

Import of Natural Rubber and Compounded Rubber (Quantity in tonne)		
Year	Natural Rubber	Compounded Rubber
2019-20	457223	101703
2020-21	410478	95566
2021-22	546369	114638
2022-23	528677	137018
2023-24	492682	169820
2024-25 (Apr-Nov)	427265	145655

(Source: Rubber Board)

STATEMENT-II

The import duty applicable to ASEAN countries for import of natural rubber and compounded rubber

<u>Natural Rubber</u>	Applicable import duty
HS 400110	70%
HS 400121	25% or Rs. 30 per kg whichever is less
HS 400122	
HS 400129	
HS 400130	0%
<u>Compounded Rubber</u>	Applicable import duty
HS 400510	0%
HS 400520	5%
HS 400591	
HS 400599	

STATEMENT-III

Import of natural and compounded rubber from ASEAN Countries (Quantity in MT)						
HS Code	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (Apr-Nov) provisional
Natural Rubber						
HS 400110	7776	3443	10480	5294	11583	5978
HS 400121	61497	47006	48720	42292	31609	44435
HS 400122	344120	298081	379340	331493	335205	252707
HS 400129	4980	3158	2739	3646	4518	2378
HS 400130	0.01	0.02	2447	0.36	0.29	0.14
Compounded Rubber						
HS 400510	50908	50934	61047	74290	113684	107823
HS 400520	182	278	355	286	429	309
HS 400591	339	406	137	695	219	137
HS 400599	735	403	647	580	486	563

(Source: Rubber Board)

STATEMENT-IV

Country wise import of natural rubber (Quantity in tonne)						
Country	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Nov)
ASEAN Countries	418373	351688	443725	382725	382915	305498
Sri Lanka	1201	307	114	1023	234	769
Côte d'Ivoire	27056	46226	75081	121046	90374	104310
Bangladesh	5558	1663	3544	1437	2725	2107
Nigeria	907	424	1654	3895	1036	3662
Gabon	0	340	0	2029	0	113
Ghana	2923	8691	20507	14818	5674	1969
Cameroon	0	202	40	121	2075	1814
Liberia	0	0	0	221	1714	3929
Other Countries	1205	937	1704	1362	5935	3094
Total	457223	410478	546369	528677	492682	427265

NASHA MUKT BHARAT ABHIYAN

293. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

(a) the total number of de-addiction centres established across the country,
State-wise;

(b) the number of individuals who have sought treatment at these de-addiction centres in the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of women who have sought such treatment in the last 3 years;

(d) the funds allocated for de-addiction centres during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness about de-addiction services, particularly in rural and remote areas?

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

(a) The State-wise details of de-addiction centres, supported by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The State-wise number of individuals who have sought treatment at these de-addiction centres in the last three years, is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) A total of 8660 women have sought treatment at these de-addiction centres during last three years.

(d) The State-wise funds allocated for de-addiction centres during the last three years, is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(e) The steps taken by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment to create awareness about de-addiction services, particularly in rural and remote areas is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of de-addiction centres, state-wise, supported by Department of Social Justice and Empowerment are as under:

S.No.	Name of the State/ UT	IRCA	ODIC	CPLI	DDAC	SLCA	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	4	4	13	1	32
2	A&N islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	2
4	Assam	16	3	3	9	1	32
5	Bihar	7	0	0	5	1	13
6	Chandigarh	0	1	1	0	0	2
7	Chhattisgarh	2	3	1	0	1	7
8	Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli	1	0	0	1	0	2
9	Delhi	10	8	5	1	1	25
10	Goa	0	0	0	2	0	2
11	Gujarat	7	3	3	3	1	17
12	Haryana	9	1	1	0	1	12
13	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	1	1	1	6
14	Jammu & Kashmir	1	3	2	6	1	13
15	Jharkhand	1	0	0	5	0	6
16	Karnataka	33	0	0	3	1	37
17	Kerala	16	2	2	0	1	21

18	Ladakh	0	0	0	2	0	2
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	14	7	3	10	1	35
21	Maharashtra	43	0	0	7	1	51
22	Manipur	25	6	2	1	1	35
23	Meghalaya	1	1	0	1	0	3
24	Mizoram	11	2	0	0	1	14
25	Nagaland	6	1	1	4	1	13
26	Orissa	39	5	4	2	1	51
27	Puducherry	2	1	0	0	0	3
28	Punjab	7	2	1	0	0	10
29	Rajasthan	17	7	4	7	0	35
30	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	2
31	Tamil Nadu	25	0	0	7	1	33
32	Telangana	10	1	0	3	1	15
33	Tripura	0	2	0	0	0	2
34	Uttar Pradesh	20	9	5	19	0	53
35	Uttarakhand	4	1	1	1	1	8
36	West Bengal	8	1	2	9	1	21
	TOTAL	350	74	46	124	21	615

STATEMENT-II

Details of beneficiaries who have sought treatment at these de-addiction centres in the last three years, State-wise, is as under:

S.No.	Name of the State/ UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	18658	20036	48094
2	A&N islands	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	30	5	0
4	Assam	26984	26869	40328
5	Bihar	1583	1487	1639
6	Chandigarh	1007	1145	5440
7	Chhattisgarh	16580	17262	16742
8	Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli	160	182	187
9	Delhi	18549	26635	44454
10	Goa	3	0	0
11	Gujarat	1571	1607	17658
12	Haryana	7352	6893	6790
13	Himachal Pradesh	12665	3207	2683
14	Jammu & Kashmir	4365	9774	31432
15	Jharkhand	195	194	190
16	Karnataka	7206	7179	7501
17	Kerala	4746	10385	12747

18	Ladakh	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	41467	55461	78015
21	Maharashtra	8630	8705	10347
22	Manipur	9026	10313	18920
23	Meghalaya	40	196	417
24	Mizoram	2025	2196	8790
25	Nagaland	1440	1293	2556
26	Orissa	28223	32241	39965
27	Puducherry	499	463	4628
28	Punjab	10159	11239	11486
29	Rajasthan	24001	28982	52713
30	Sikkim	178	165	114
31	Tamil Nadu	3938	3668	15938
32	Telangana	6020	6174	6995
33	Tripura	762	416	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	15523	31041	71721
35	Uttarakhand	4718	5230	5537
36	West Bengal	8099	8942	17786
	TOTAL	286402	339585	581813

STATEMENT-III

The funds released for de-addiction centres during the last three years, State-wise is as under:

(Rupees in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the State/ UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.12	3.99	6.33
2	A&N islands	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.05	0
4	Assam	5.24	4.37	7.46
5	Bihar	2.05	1.84	2.25
6	Chandigarh	0.27	0	0.1
7	Chhattisgarh	0.86	1.29	0.68
8	Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli	0.2	0.24	0.32
9	Delhi	4.37	3.47	3.95
10	Goa	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	2.35	2.53	3.11
12	Haryana	1.98	2.03	1.61
13	Himachal Pradesh	1.29	0.91	1.25
14	Jammu & Kashmir	0.46	2.37	2.15
15	Jharkhand	0.19	0.24	0.38
16	Karnataka	7.67	9	10.36
17	Kerala	3.62	3.54	5.22

18	Ladakh	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	2.84	3.5	5.46
21	Maharashtra	8.77	9.88	12.81
22	Manipur	7.2	8	10.6
23	Meghalaya	0	0.25	0.14
24	Mizoram	1.95	2.25	3.03
25	Nagaland	1.97	1.19	0.91
26	Orissa	10.07	9.31	14.55
27	Puducherry	0.22	0.43	0.58
28	Punjab	1.08	1.01	1.33
29	Rajasthan	3.74	4.87	9.91
30	Sikkim	0.46	0.19	0.28
31	Tamil Nadu	4.95	5.19	9.03
32	Telangana	2.32	2.49	3.63
33	Tripura	0.08	0.14	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	6.09	4.97	9.82
35	Uttarakhand	1.28	1.63	1.37
36	West Bengal	2.43	2.43	4.06
	TOTAL	89.12	93.6	132.68

STATEMENT-IV

The steps taken by the Government to create awareness about de-addiction services, particularly in rural and remote areas are as under:

The Department of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Department for drug demand reduction in the country. To tackle the issue of substance use, this Department is implementing National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR), a centrally sponsored scheme under which financial assistance is provided to:

- i. State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations for Preventive Education and Awareness Generation, Capacity Building, Programmes for Drug Demand Reduction by States/UTs etc.
- ii. 'NGOs/VOs for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs), Community based peer Led intervention (CPLI) for early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescents, Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODIC) and District De-Addiction Centres (DDACs)'; and
- iii. Government Hospitals for Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs)

2. Following activities have been undertaken under NAPDDR scheme:

- i. Currently the Department is providing financial assistance to 350 Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs), 46 Community based Peer led Intervention (CPLI) programmes, 74 Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODICs), 125 Addiction Treatment Facilities(ATFs) in Government hospitals and 124 District De-Addiction Centres (DDACs).

- ii. All of these facilities have been geo-tagged for ease of access to those in need.
- iii. A Toll-free Helpline for de-addiction, '14446' is being maintained by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment for providing primary counseling and immediate referral services to the persons seeking help through his helpline. 4 lakh + calls have been received, so far on the helpline number.
- iv. Navchetna Modules, teacher training modules have been developed by the Department for sensitizing students (6th-11th standard), teachers and parents on drug dependence, related coping strategies and life skills.

3. Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA)

NMBA was launched on 15th August 2020 by Department of Social Justice & Empowerment and is now being implemented in all the districts of the country. Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan intends to reach out to the masses and spread awareness about substance use with focus on higher educational Institutions, university campuses & schools, reaching out & identifying dependent population, focus on counselling & treatment facilities in hospitals & rehabilitation centres and Capacity building programmes for service providers.

Since its launch, a wide range of activities have been conducted throughout the country that have fostered participation from all quarters of society and stakeholders. There has been a shift from an earlier approach of organisational involvement to community involvement in the issue of substance abuse. The states, districts and other stakeholders have taken ownership of the Abhiyaan that has helped transform the Abhiyaan into a jan andolan.

4. Achievements of NMBA

- a. Till now, through the various activities undertaken on-ground, 14.07+ crore people have been sensitized on substance use including 4.90+ Crore Youth and 2.93+ Crore Women.
- b. Participation of 4.12+ Lakh educational institutions has ensured that the message of the Abhiyaan reaches children and youth of the country.
- c. A strong force of 9,000+ Master Volunteers (MVs) have been identified and trained.
- d. Awareness through official Social Media accounts of the Abhiyaan on Twitter, Facebook & Instagram.
- e. NMBA Mobile Application developed to gather and collect the data of NMBA activities and represent on the NMBA Dashboard at district, state and national level.
- f. NMBA Website (<http://nmba.dosje.gov.in>) provides detailed information and insights to the user/viewer about the Abhiyaan, an online discussion forum, NMBA dashboard, e-pledge.
- g. A National Online Pledge to be Drug Free had 1.67+ Crore students from 99,595 educational institution pledging to be drug free.
- h. MoUs have been signed with Spiritual organizations like The Art of Living, Brahma Kumaris, Sant Nirankari Mission, ISKCON, Shri Ram Chandra Mission and All World Gayatri Pariwar to support NMBA and conduct mass awareness activities.

REMOVAL OF WORKERS FROM MGNREGS

294. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

- (a) the details of number of workers were removed from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) registry during the financial years 2022-23 and 2023-24, State-wise; and
- (b) the reasons for such removal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):

(a): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand-driven wage employment scheme and the responsibility of implementation of the scheme is vested with the Government of concerned States/UTs. Updation/deletion of Job Cards is a regular exercise conducted by the States/UTs. However, while deleting/removing workers/Job cards, States/UTs have to ensure compliance with provisions of the Act and ensure that no job card of deserving or eligible household is deleted/cancelled. States/UTs-wise details of number of active workers deleted/cancelled from Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the financial years 2022-23 and 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): A total of 86,17,887 and 68,86,532 active workers have been deleted/cancelled during the Financial Year 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively,

for reasons such as fake/duplicate/incorrect job card, family shifted out of Gram Panchayat permanently, Village becomes classified as urban etc.

STATEMENT

States/UTs-wise details of number of active workers deleted/cancelled from Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the financial years 2022-23 and 2023-24			
Sl. No.	State/UTs	2022-2023	2023-2024
		Active Workers	Active Workers
1	Andaman And Nicobar	11	17
2	Andhra Pradesh	485757	360840
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8315	17008
4	Assam	166823	315937
5	Bihar	1403802	237655
6	Chhattisgarh	274534	595205
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	2
8	Goa	4	6
9	Gujarat	201611	258451
10	Haryana	10016	7089
11	Himachal Pradesh	25399	41045
12	Jammu And Kashmir	44227	108263
13	Jharkhand	344051	242883
14	Karnataka	376577	225536
15	Kerala	14863	51335
16	Ladakh	3243	1488
17	Lakshadweep	0	0

18	Madhya Pradesh	790419	1627427
19	Maharashtra	195146	102843
20	Manipur	16740	33268
21	Meghalaya	9675	60233
22	Mizoram	5587	8802
23	Nagaland	8802	13507
24	Odisha	694696	436230
25	Puducherry	309	325
26	Punjab	107228	33404
27	Rajasthan	352408	727700
28	Sikkim	1067	2195
29	Tamil Nadu	233543	270860
30	Telangana	415200	121422
31	Tripura	15820	49765
32	Uttar Pradesh	1448978	806253
33	Uttarakhand	22951	43291
34	West Bengal	940085	86247
Total		8617887	6886532

दिल्ली में इलेक्ट्रिक बसे

295. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा इलेक्ट्रिक बसों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए फेम योजना के तहत दिल्ली को कितनी बसें उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं तथा उक्त बसों पर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत दिल्ली को कितनी और बसें उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी तथा उक्त बसें कब तक उपलब्ध कराई जाने की संभावना है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क): 27.01.2025 तक फेम-II के तहत दिल्ली में वितरित बसें निम्नानुसार हैं:

विवरण	आवंटित बसें	वितरित की गई बसें	आवंटित निधि (करोड़ रु में)	जारी की गई निधि (करोड़ रु)
(क) एसटीयू- ओपेक्स (रुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई)	400	400	210.00	158.12
(ख)सीईएसएल के एक्त्रीकरण मॉडल के तहत	921	921	416.82	83.36
कुल (क+ख)	1321	1321	626.82	241.48

(ख) जैसा कि फेम-II स्कीम 31.03.2024 को समाप्त हो गई है; अतः सब्सिडी के लिए बसों का कोई नया आवंटन नहीं होगा। हालांकि, भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय की 01.10.2024 को शुरू की गई पीएम ई-ड्राइव स्कीम ने राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों और सार्वजनिक परिवहन एजेंसियों मुख्य रूप से 40 लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले नौ शहरों अर्थात् दिल्ली, मुंबई, कोलकाता, चेन्नई, अहमदाबाद, सूरत, बंगलोर, पुणे और हैदराबाद द्वारा 14,028 इलेक्ट्रिक बसों की खरीद के लिए 4,391 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए हैं।

सीमेंट और निर्माण उद्योग

296. श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री देवसिंह चौहान:

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

- (क) सीमेंट क्षेत्र को अधिक टिकाऊ बनाने की दिशा में उद्योग-वार सहयोग की भूमिका क्या है;
- (ख) एडवांस कैलिब्रेशन प्रयोगशाला विशेष रूप से गुणवत्ता आश्वासन और परिशुद्धता के संदर्भ में सीमेंट और निर्माण उद्योग को किस प्रकार से प्रभावित करती है; और
- (ग) नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) के बल्लभगढ़ परिसर में 500 किलोवाट क्षमता की सोलर रूफटॉप स्थापना किस तरह से सीमेंट और निर्माण उद्योग के कार्बन फुटप्रिंट को कम करने में मदद करती है?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी

मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद):

- (क): भारतीय सीमेंट उद्योग ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय तथा वैश्विक रूप से उपलब्ध अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकीय नवप्रयोगों को अपनाया है जिसने सतत विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है जैसे कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता, वैकल्पिक ईंधन और कच्चे माल का अधिकतम उपयोग, विनिर्माण

प्रक्रिया की गतिशीलता को बढ़ाना, पर्यावरणीय और पारिस्थितिकीय हानि को कम करना आदि। ऐसे सहयोग ने भारतीय सीमेंट क्षेत्र का निरंतर विकास सुनिश्चित किया है।

(ख): देश में सीमेंट व निर्माण क्षेत्र में सीमेंट और इससे निर्मित कंक्रीट की गुणवत्ता को बनाए रखने के लिए उन्नत अंशांकन प्रयोगशालाओं सहित अंशांकन प्रयोगशालाओं की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। यह सीमेंट और इससे निर्मित कंक्रीट के विनिर्माण एवं गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण हेतु सीमेंट और निर्माण उद्योगों में लगे विभिन्न उपकरणों के अंशांकन द्वारा किया जाता है। चूंकि सीमेंट और कंक्रीट बड़े पैमाने पर इस्तेमाल होने वाली सामग्री है, इसलिए उपकरण आदि को नियमित रूप से अंशांकित करना और भी संगत तथा आवश्यक हो जाता है ताकि उनसे सटीक नतीजे प्राप्त हो सकें।

(ग): नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (एनसीबी), सीमेंट और निर्माण उद्योग से संबंधित नहीं है। हालांकि, राष्ट्रीय सीमेंट एवं भवन सामग्री परिषद (एसीबी), उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन प्रौद्योगिकी विकास एवं अंतरण, सतत शिक्षा और औद्योगिक सेवा के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास संस्थान है जो सीमेंट और निर्माण उद्योग के प्रति समर्पित है। एनसीबी ने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों का इस्तेमाल करके कार्बन डाई ऑक्साइड का उत्सर्जन कम करने और एनसीबी के बिजली के बिल में कमी करने में सहायता करने के लिए पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत अपने बल्लभगढ़ परिसर में 500 केडब्ल्यूपी सोलर रूफटॉप स्थापित किया है।

पीडब्ल्यूडी हेतु बीमा

297. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान में देश में दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के लिए लक्षित स्वास्थ्य एवं जीवन बीमा योजना क्या है;

(ख) क्या निरामया स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना अभी भी चल रही है और यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इसके अंतर्गत आवंटित एवं उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) आज की तिथि के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र राज्य के संभाजी नगर में निरामया स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों (पीडब्ल्यूडी) को आयुष्मान भारत प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबीपीएमजेवाई) में शामिल करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी.एल. वर्मा):

(क): राष्ट्रीय न्यास ऑटिज्म, प्रमस्तिष्क घात, मानसिक मंदता (बौद्धिक दिव्यांगता) और बहु-दिव्यांगताग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के लिए निरामया (स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है।

(ख): जी हां, निरामया (स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना) अभी भी चालू है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है: -

वर्ष	जारी की गई निधियां (करोड़ रुपये में)
2021-22	11.38
2022-23	18.14
2023-24	13.87

(ग): महाराष्ट्र के संभाजी नगर में निरामया स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत नामांकित/नवीकृत लाभार्थियों की संख्या 80 है।

(घ): आयुष्मान भारत प्रधानमंत्री - जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी पीएम-जेएवाई) सरकार की एक प्रमुख योजना है जो भारत की आर्थिक रूप से सबसे कमजोर 40% जनसंख्या वाले 12.37 करोड़ परिवारों के लगभग 55 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को अस्पताल में भर्ती होने पर दूसरे और तीसरे दर्जे की देखभाल के लिए प्रति परिवार प्रति वर्ष 5 लाख रुपये का स्वास्थ्य कवर प्रदान करती है। एबी पीएम-जेएवाई के तहत दिव्यांगजनों को शामिल करने के संबंध में, यह देखा जा सकता है कि इस योजना के लाभार्थी आधार में सामाजिक-आर्थिक जाति जनगणना (एसईसीसी -2011) में पहचाने गए गरीब और कमजोर परिवार शामिल हैं। एसईसीसी-2011 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए वंचन (डेप्रिवेशन) मानदंड शामिल किए गए हैं, जिनमें से एक मानदंड "दिव्यांग सदस्य और कोई सक्षम वयस्क सदस्य नहीं" है।

फेम-II योजना की स्थिति

298. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विशेष रूप से 16.15 लाख इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को बढ़ावा देने/प्रोत्साहित करने के संबंध में फेम-II योजना की अद्यतन स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) सरकार का देश में विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के तेजी से प्रसार को किस प्रकार से बढ़ावा देने का विचार है; और

(ग) सिंगरौली एक औद्योगिक जिला है और वहां प्रदूषण का स्तर बहुत अधिक है अतः सिंगरौली जिले में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के व्यापक उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क): फेम इंडिया स्कीम के चरण- II के तहत, 31.12.2024 तक, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों की निम्नलिखित संख्या का समर्थन किया गया है: -

क्र.सं.	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन का प्रकार	वाहनों की कुल संख्या
1.	दुपहिया	14,28,009
2.	तिपहिया	1,64,180
3.	चौपहिया	22,548
	कुल	16,14,737

(ख): फेम-II स्कीम को अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कार्यान्वित किया गया था, जिसमें शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया गया। इसका उद्देश्य इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी को बढ़ावा देना और प्रदूषण को कम करना, देश भर में स्वच्छ ऊर्जा समाधानों तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करना है।

(ग): फेम-II स्कीम के तहत सिंगरौली जिले में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रोत्साहित इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है: -

खंड	प्रोत्साहित ईवीएस की संख्या	प्रोत्साहन राशि का भुगतान (करोड़ रु. में)
ई-दुपहिया	225	0.76
ई-तिपहिया	7	0.06
कुल	232	0.82

EXPORT OF PARBOILED AND NON-PARBOILED RICE

299. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government is exporting Basmati, Parboiled Rice and Non-Parboiled Rice during the last three years and if so, the details of the total volume and value of rice exported during the such period;
- (b) the contribution of States to rice exports, particularly the role of major rice producing States including Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the measures are being implemented to ensure that Indian rice meets international quality standards;
- (d) whether the Government has taken steps to explore new markets for rice exports and if so, the details thereof of such initiatives; and
- (e) the details of steps taken by the Government to provide any subsidies or financial assistance to rice exporters along with the details of such schemes and the beneficiaries?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, export of Basmati Rice, Parboiled Rice and Non-Parboiled Rice has taken place from India in the last three years. The Government maintains record of total rice exports from India. The details of the total volume and value of rice exported from India, including that from Tamil Nadu, during this period, are as under:

Product	USD Million			Qty in MT		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Basmati Rice	3540	4788	5837	3948161	4558972	5242048
Non Parboiled Rice	3353	3362	1299	9809383	9940207	3545781
Rice Parboiled	2771	2994	3271	7452852	7845886	7570753
Total	9665	11143	10407	21210396	22345065	16358582

Source: DGCIS

(c): The government is taking a number of measures to ensure that Indian rice meets international quality standards. At the production level, sensitization and capacity building of the stakeholders undertaken through workshops, seminars, trainings through ICAR institutes/State Agriculture Universities/State Agricultural departments for judicious use of Agro-chemicals and meeting the requirement of importing countries.

Where testing requirements are stipulated by importing countries, exporters are provided assistance for setting up of in-house laboratories for conducting general quality tests. For specific quality testing requirements prescribed by certain importing countries, a network of NABL accredited laboratories have been recognized for facilitating requisite testing of rice being exported.

(d): India is the leading exporter of rice in the world and is presently exporting rice to 169 countries. The industry is further supported by organizing participation of exporters in key international trade events and other promotional activities like Buyer-seller meets, trade delegation visits, branding campaigns etc. to explore opportunities in new markets.

(e): The Department of Commerce, through the Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides financial assistance to Exporters of its scheduled products, including of Rice, and other key stakeholders namely Agro-food testing Laboratories, Agriculture Universities, Research Institutions, State Government etc. under the following components:

- I. Development of Export Infrastructure.
- II. Quality Development.
- III. Market Development.

The details of Agriculture and Processed Foods Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA are available at

https://apeda.gov.in/apedaweb site/Announcements/FAS_Guidelines_05102021.pdf?v=1

SENIOR CITIZENS AND DIVYANGJANS**300. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that senior citizens and divyangjans have access to essential services, financial support and protective measures, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the extent to which the Government addresses the unique challenges and needs of the aging population and divyangjans;

(c) whether the Government is making education and employment more accessible for people with disabilities;

(d) if so, the details of schemes for making education and employment more accessible for people with disabilities; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to raise awareness about disability rights?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, implements Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY) Scheme for the welfare of senior citizens. The Scheme has following seven components:-

- i. **Integrated Programme for Senior Citizen(IPSrC)** – Grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental/ Voluntary Organisations for running and maintenance of Senior Citizen Homes (old age homes), Continuous Care Homes, etc. Facilities like shelter, nutrition, medicare and entertainments are provided free of cost to indigent senior citizens.
- ii. **State Action Plan for Senior Citizen(SAPSrC)**- Under State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC), the State Government implements the State Action Plan for welfare of senior citizens. Grant-in-aid is provided to States/ UTs for activities like awareness generation, sensitization, cataract surgeries and State specific activities.
- iii. **Elderline** - The National Helpline on Toll free number 14567 namely 'Elderline' was launched on date 01.10.2021 for grievance redressal of Senior Citizens and to generate awareness about the Act, schemes & programmes being executed by Central & State Governments.
- iv. **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana(RVY)** - The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the scheme component of 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' with the objective to provide to senior citizens, with the monthly income of not more than Rs. 15000/- and suffering from age related disabilities/ infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. The scheme was launched on 01.04.2017. The Scheme is implemented through the 'Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)', (a

Central Public Sector Undertaking under the M/oSJE) as the sole implementing Agency.

- v. **Seniorcare Ageing Growth Engine(SAGE)** – SAGE scheme Component is to promote out-of-the-box and innovative solutions for the commonly faced problems. Under this scheme component, innovative start-ups are identified and encouraged for developing products, processes and services for the welfare of the elderly. The selection of the start-ups is made through a transparent process and the funds are provided as equity, subject to the Government investment not exceeding 49% of the total equity of the Firm.
- vi. **Training of Geriatric Caregivers** - The main objective of this scheme component is to bridge the gap in supply and increasing demand in the field of geriatric caregivers so as to provide more professional services to the senior citizens and also to create a cadre of professional care givers in the field of geriatrics.
- vii. **Other Initiatives for Senior Citizens:** In order to solve the problems of healthy and productive ageing, several initiatives are implemented across the country.

Further, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has notified The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for Maintenance of Parents/ Senior Citizens by

children/ relatives made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals, Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of neglect by relatives, Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens, Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens, Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens.

To empower Divyangjans, the Right of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 has been enacted which came into force on 19.04.2017. Section 45 of RPwD Act, 2016 provides time limit for making existing infrastructure and premises accessible and action for that purpose. Section 24 mandates the appropriate Government, within the limit of economic capacity, to provide disability pension subject to income ceiling. Sections 6 and 7 provides for measures to protect persons with disabilities from cruelty, inhuman treatment, abuse, violence and inhuman treatment.

Furthermore, Section 40 of RPwD Act mandates accessibility standards for the physical environment, transportation, information, communication technologies, and other essential services in both urban and rural areas. Section 16 requires educational institutions to make their buildings, campuses, and facilities accessible. Section 11 ensures accessibility in voting, enabling persons with disabilities to exercise their electoral rights without barriers. Additionally, Section 19 provides financial support by offering loans at concessional rates to facilitate employment, vocational training, and self-employment opportunities for persons with disabilities.

The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes and programmes. Some of the major schemes are as follows:

- i. **‘Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP):** Funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the eligible persons with disabilities (Divyangjan) including school-going students in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhancing their economic potential throughout the country.
- ii. **Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA):** Assistance is provided to State Governments and to autonomous organizations/Institutions under Central or State Governments, for various activities relating to implementation of the RPwD Act, 2016, particularly for creation of barrier free environment, accessible india campaign and skill development of PwDs.
- iii. **Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):** Financial assistance is provided to the voluntary organizations for running various projects for the welfare/empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) including Special School for the Children with Visual, Hearing and Intellectual disability including Children with Cerebral Palsy etc., aimed at enabling them to maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.

iv. **National Divyangjan Finance and Development Corporation (NDFDC):** It channelizes concessional loans for the socio-economic empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) including visually impaired persons throughout the country. There are two flagship schemes of NDFDC for channelizing concessional finance through its partner agencies i.e. (a) Divyangjan Swavalamban Yojana (DSY) and (b) Vishesh Microfinance Yojana (VMY).

v. Scholarship Scheme under which Government provides scholarships to students with disabilities.

(c) and (d): To make education more accessible, the Accessibility Guidelines and Standards for Higher Education Institutions and Universities and Accessibility Code for Educational Institutions formulated by the Department of Higher Education and Accessibility Code for Educational Institutions by Dept. of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education respectively have been notified under the RPwD Rules, 2017.

Further, Department of School Education & Literacy has launched an overarching programme for the school education sector- Samagra Shiksha Scheme. Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a dedicated component for Inclusive Education for Children with Special Needs (IE for CwSN), to ensure full equity and inclusion such that all children with special needs are able to fully participate in schools. The scheme aims to look at education for CwSN in a continuum from pre-school to class XII. The Samagra Shiksha Scheme is being implemented through State Governments/ UT administrations and the Central Government provides necessary financial support for the same.

Through the inclusive education for CwSN component, various provisions are made available for CwSN such as identification and assessment camps (at block level), student specific interventions @ Rs. 3500/- per CwSN per annum for support, such as provision of aids, appliances, assistive devices, teaching-learning material, Braille books, large print with severe & multiple disabilities who are unable to attend school. The focus of Samagra Siksha is on providing inclusive education to CwSN, wherein children regardless of their abilities/disabilities participate and learn together in the same class, thus creating an equitable enabling educational environment for all students.

Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing a Umbrella Scheme titled 'Scholarships for Students with Disabilities (Divyangjan)' which comprises six components viz;

- Pre-matric (Classes IX & X),
- Post-matric (Classes XI to Post graduate Degree and Diploma),
- Top Class Education (Graduate and Post graduate Degree/Diploma in notified institutes of excellence in education),
- National Overseas Scholarship (Masters Degree/ Ph.D in Foreign Universities),
- National Fellowship for PWDs (M Phil and Ph.D in Indian Universities); and
- Free Coaching (for competitive exams for group A,B and C posts and entrance examinations for admission to technical and professional courses).

Further, Section 16(ii) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 mandates the appropriate Government and local authorities to make building, campus and various facilities accessible for the purpose of providing inclusive education to children with disabilities. Section 17(i) provides for making suitable modification in the curriculum and examination system, by way of provisioning extra time for completion of examination paper and exemption from second and third language courses to meet the needs of students with disabilities. CBSE being sensitive to the needs of students with disabilities provides several exemptions/concessions to CwSN including deaf and dumb as defined in RPwD Act, 2016 such as issuing authority of medical certificate, facility of scribe and compensatory time, appointment of scribe and related instructions, fee and special exemptions for class X like exemption from third language, flexibility in choosing subjects, alternate questions/separate questions and special exemptions for class XII like flexibility in choosing subjects, separate question paper and questions in lieu of practical component.

Furthermore; To enhance skills of Persons with Disabilities and to enable them to have gainful employment towards making them self-reliant, productive and contributory members of society, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing the National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (NAP-SDP) for Persons with disabilities in the age group of 15 to 59 years, through various Government and Non-Government Organizations.

Department launched PM-DAKSH Portal-DEPwD for effective implementation of National Action Plan for Skill Development of PwDs (NAP-SDP) which also caters to need of PwDs for skilling and employment by providing a platform to Employers/job aggregators.

In pursuance of RPwD Act, 2016, Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) has issued detailed instructions regarding reservation for Persons with Benchmark Disability in direct recruitment and promotions in posts and services vide OM dated 15.1.2018 and 17.5.2022, respectively. Further, the benefit of reservation in promotions to Persons with benchmark Disability has been extended from 30.06.2016 onwards vide OM dated 28.12.2023. As per the instructions issued by DoPT, each Ministry/Department is required to designate an officer, at least of the rank of Deputy Secretary, as Liaison Officer for Persons with Benchmark Disability to ensure implementation of these instructions. Further, in order to enable such candidates to effectively discharge their duties, detailed guidelines have been issued advising the Ministries/Departments to extend additional facilities/amenities to them such as post recruitment and pre-promotion training, assistive devices, preference in transfer/posting, special casual leave, etc. instructions regarding exemption from the routine exercise of transfer/rotational transfer has also been extended to those employees, who are caregiver of Persons with Disability dependents.

(e): The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) is implementing "Awareness Generation & Publicity Scheme" as one of the component under SIPDA Scheme across the country. The main objective of the

scheme is creation of general awareness about the schemes and programmes of the Government for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and to train and sensitize key functionaries of the Central/State Government/Local Bodies and other service providers on a regular basis on disability related matters through State/District/Block level workshops with the aim to raise awareness among employees and peer groups about capabilities of PwDs. Widespread awareness has been done through print, electronic, digital, and social media platforms.

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION FOR CHANDIGARH

301. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) the details of the budgetary allocations for Chandigarh in the Union Budget from 2019 to 2024, year-wise;
- (b) the total expenditure made by the Chandigarh Administration during the same period, year-wise, scheme-wise and head-wise;
- (c) the reasons why Chandigarh Municipal Corporation receiving an average annual allocation of only 560 crores, despite being responsible for the majority of the city's operations; and
- (d) the details of justification does the Union Government have for not implementing the revenue-sharing formula of the Delhi Finance Commission, which stipulates that 30% of the total budget should be allocated to the local bodies i.e. Municipal Corporations?

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

(a) and (b): The details of allocation and expenditure in respect of Union Territory of Chandigarh for the period 2019-20 to 2023-24 are as under:-

Rupees (in Crore)		
Financial Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2019-20	4868.99	4829.55
2020-21	4644.91	4643.07
2021-22	4941.25	4940.30
2022-23	5779.12	5778.80
2023-24	6678.45	6639.25

As per rules, the year-wise budgetary allocation, and the scheme-wise and head-wise expenditure out of it, for each financial year are mentioned in the Detailed Demand for Grants (DDG) which is available in the public domain.

(c) and (d): The annual allocation to the Chandigarh Municipal Corporation is made taking into account the overall budget of the Union Territory of Chandigarh and the estimated revenue receipts of the Municipal Corporation.

SCHEMES FOR OBCs AND SCs

302. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) the details of various scholarship schemes being implemented by the Government for the students belonging to OBCs and SCs;
- (b) the details of the scholarships being provided to the students belonging to OBCs and SCs during the last ten years, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the names of various castes along with the time since when these were accorded to the status of OBC in the country, State-wise including Bihar?

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

- (a) Government is implementing the following Scholarship Schemes for the students of OBCs and SCs.

PM Young Achievers' Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM YASASVI) for Other Backward Castes (OBCs) and others with the following components.

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship
- (iii) Top Class School Education

(iv) Top Class College Education

Scholarship for SCs under Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Schemes

(i) Pre-Matric scholarships scheme for SCs & Others

(ii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students

Scholarship for Higher Education for Young Achievers (SHREYAS) -SC with the following components.

(i) Top Class Scholarship for SC students (TCS).

(ii) National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme for SC.

(b): The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): State-wise Central list of OBCs is available on National Commission for Backward Classes website (<https://www.ncbc.nic.in>).

STATEMENT

State-wise details of achievements under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC,EBC,and DNT Students

Amount and Beneficiaries in lakhs

S.No.	States/ UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	515.50	0.46	635.00	0.72	681.87	0.49	402.00	0.58	890.00	0.64	841.00	0.11	967.00	1.29	199.50	2.30365	1237.00	10.63691	2500.00	5.84
2	Bihar	721.00	40.39	2180.00	\$	850.50	101.44	1782.00	\$	0.00	80.95	1128.668	60.22	0.00	104.99	4000.00		1094.50			
3	Chhattisgarh	948.00	\$	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9.53	460.00	0.88	0.00	0	577.40	8.66	104.50					
4	Goa	36.00	0.08	320.00	0.07	20.46	0.10	173.00	0.10	30.00	0.06	19.50	0.23	34.51	0.04	10.00	0.01	73.75	0.00206	4.80	0.0027
5	Gujarat	573.32	1.20	678.88	1.09	765.88	1.09	942.00	0.68	1090.00	0.97	800.00	1.03	800.00	1.01	800.00	5.20	9164.82	4.65956	2394.00	3.71
6	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	342.82	0.38	126.13	\$	190.00	0.00	190.00	\$	0.00	0.00	0.00					
7	Himachal Pradesh	40.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	141.55	0.10	30.00	0.1311	480.24	0.07287	403.20	0.098
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	75.74	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.32	0.35	0.00	0.14	80.00					
9	Jharkhand	68.53	0.10	214.85	8.91	458.04	16.85	514.00	11.45	595.00	0.54	955.85	0.34	650.00	8.61	2000.00	2.27	480.00	2.39455	735.00	2.45
10	Karnataka	710.00	5.70	1285.00	10.86	848.52	16.24	952.00	18.92	1105.00	13.33	1741.85	15.34	1384.84	11.22	2500.00	8.48			3714.6	1.54
11	Kerala	607.00	3.81	703.00	1.68	464.23	3.06	521.00	4.79	453.75	1.80	962.51	2.31	756.82	1.70	1800.00	12.50	336.51	0.14000	1917.60	0.79
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1008.69	\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	-	0.00					

13	Maharashtra	279.70	3.74	1306.00	5.85	1217.92	\$	921.00	\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1.25	1508.08	5.31	2963.89			0.93
14	Odisha	243.50	1.02	0.00	0.87	426.75	1.00	395.00	0.10	482.67	1.11	717.00	1.21	825.00	1.10	788.99	0.59	754.605	0.35917	479.83	0.2
15	Punjab	0.00	1.76	582.00	7.68	385.29	\$	0.00	0.00	198.00	2.54	775.26	2.21	546.00	1.86	114.50	1.75	938.42	2.35510	969.25	
16	Rajasthan	508.44	4.24	598.33	4.56	575.32	4.27	1247.00	\$	930.00	3.25	1115.29	1.66	1555.06	6.37	2972.55	0.25	3352.39			
17	Tamil Nadu	744.31	3.17	628.50	0.49	977.49	1.27	590.25	\$	0.00	0.00	1896.00	1.11	1633.275	1.46	2694.72	4.69	4419.815	3.05000	4046.52	2.94
18	Telangana	413.00	\$	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01		0.00478		
19	Uttar Pradesh	3520.00	1.31	1740.00	0.58	2772.99	0.93	3112.00	1.03	3605.00	2.57	5590.35	3.27	4081.00	6.99	848.00	11.21	5741.995	0.76750	2040.00	0.61
20	Uttarakhand	58.50	1.55	0.00	0.39	0.00	0	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0	228.89	0.22	50.00	0.09	147.00			
21	West Bengal	315.60	3.02	952.28	3.53	747.75	3.67	879.84	2.95	1650.00	5.36	2592.15	4.28	2069.20	4.22	544.00	3.13	2708.874	0.10128		0.49
22	Assam	319.00	0.36	0.00	0.12	58.93	\$	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.02	81.65		1758.50	0.11114		
23	Manipur	100.00	\$	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	72.31	0.03	124.756	Nil	152.00	1.11000	126.61	0.0016
24	Sikkim	0.00	0.70	11.60	0.02	12.60	0.03	2.50	0.01	4.49	0.01	7.31	0.01	7.79	0.01	7.720	0.00484	2.56	0.00039	1.41	
25	Tripura	174.00	0.00	142.00	0.71	142.00	0.68	142.00	0.59	300.00	0.60	350.00	0.66	215.275	0.39	214.94	0.33	271.825	0.23306	163	0.22
26	A & N Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	36.00	0.04	9.23	0.01	15.06	0	26.05	0.00	10.50	0.00699	10.975			
27	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.01	1.97	0.01	2.98	0.00199	10.05	0.01	10.00	0.01	8.15	0.01	14.50		30.50	0.00144		0.00894
28	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.02	0.00068	0.90	0.00060	0.795	0		-	33.00	Nil	14.00			
29	Daman & Diu	5.50	0.01	0.00	0	0.00	0	60.00	0.07	79.82	0.05	74.145	0	8.25	-	22.00	Nil				

30	Delhi	54.76	0.06	93.00	0.07	54.76	\$	0.00	0.00	58.75	0.10	183.00	0.11	0.00	0.07	223.75	0.32		0.02711		0.0078
31	Puducherry	0.00	0.13	7.00	0	23.00	0.03	21.00	0.001	41.25	0.03	41.25	0.03	3.00	0.00	51.25	0.034	3.73		50	0.0333
	Total:	10955.66	72.81	12078.77	48.67	12913.52	152.05	12822.72	50.94	12183.91	114.81	20157.31	94.52	16591.37	161.80	21828.90	58.62	36137.90	26.027	19545.82	19.87

\$ Not reported by Implementing Agencies

District wise data is not provided by the State Government

State-wise details of ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC & DNT Students

Amount and Beneficiaries in lakhs

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	3322.00	5.24	3545.05	6.22	3709.10	7.34	4399.11	8.64	4121.81	8.16	7553.00	7.43	5391.00	1.45	563.75	10.30	6324.25	6.47	13378.00	6.77
2	Bihar	6581.90	4.50	7485.00	3.45	5397.00	1.74	0.00	2.56	8842.71		0.00	0.00	11398.00	4.07	10363.00		0.00			
3	Chhattisgarh	2623.35	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2282.26	2.85	2172.00	0.00	0.00	2.81	2800.00	2.91	292.75	3.2685	0.00			
4	Goa	442.00	0.05	114.00	0.03	113.32	0.03	132.53	0.06	297.05	0.06	236.00	0.03	165.00	0.03	17.00	0.00146	172.06	0.00718	27.31	0.00894
5	Gujarat	3142.87	0.97	4351.05	2.43	4562.28	0.93	5335.74	1.59	5145.00	2.06	9315.00	2.53	6632.00	1.94	6018.00	2.04	11048.25	1.10	12748.16	4.08
6	Haryana	0.00	0.17	1494.29	0.50	0.00		0.00	0.27	1235.46		0.00	0.06	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.31	1842.65	0.17	1042.82	0.8
7	Himachal Pradesh	425.00	0.08	499.00	0.08	520.84	0.12	609.15	0.10	588.00		543.75	0.07	0.00	0.04	179.08	0.11	1057.15	0.13	1100.71	0.16
8	Jammu & Kashmir	769.00	0.07	777.74	0.13	944.71	0.09	650.25	0.07	801.10	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.07	530.25	0.22	0.00			
9	Jharkhand	2222.90	0.94	2376.00	0.69	2493.08	1.21	2956.86	1.35	2811.00	0.30	5046.00	0.12	1000.00	1.93	5215.42	2.02			7731.00	3.51
10	Karnataka	4115.30	3.37	4419.00	4.11	4615.67	16.40	5474.32	5.99	5205.00	8.38	9426.00	3.63	6709.00	7.25	5000.00		4506.64		15392.12	2.93
11	Kerala	2117.30	1.48	2223.70	1.52	2327.19	1.66	2950.14	1.55	2845.00	1.30	5166.00	3.59	3668.00	2.49	6000.00		3600.00			

12	Madhya Pradesh	5620.00	3.86	5224.00	2.25	5484.11	0.90	6504.32	0.13	6185.00	0.18	11211.00	0.21	7972.00	0.23	11088.00	0.62	12519.48			1.85
13	Maharashtra	8014.00	2.67	8106.95	3.30	8490.40	0.83	5844.00	0.60	9575.00	5.25	17410.00	4.06	12342.00	5.36	23699.50	0.00	6921.12			5.45
14	Odisha	1289.00	1.41	2383.39	1.64	2855.75	1.58	2178.75	1.80	3534.81	1.38	6429.00	1.15	1200.00	0.59	6144.73	1.80	3340.80	1.94	2506.08	0.5
15	Punjab	0.00	0.00	2003.01	0.71	2092.10	\$	1440.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00		0.00			
16	Rajasthan	4546.02	0.65	4950.99	0.53	5182.28	0.46	5663.47	0.67	5782.49	0.55	6813.04	0.55	1900.00	0.37	10226.00	0.77	2757.95	0.76		
17	Tamil Nadu	4571.50	1.24	5184.00	1.42	5445.97	1.36	4550.00	1.36	6142.00	1.69	11139.00	2.08	7917.00	2.21	16079.00	4.53	8297.13	4.53	13500.00	4.76
18	Telangana	1094.10	7.81	2566.00	6.94	2689.21	\$	1851.00		0.00	4.82	5444.00	3.51	3909.00	0.30	3547.00	6.59	0.00	6.86	2318.13	1.56
19	Uttar Pradesh	13445.00	3.25	14471.97	6.01	15077.22	2.09	17882.03	6.10	20450.66	5.49	20972.00	5.75	21917.00	12.03	19908.00	1.74	21000.00	1.32	21000.00	
20	Uttarakhand	680.10	0.41	726.00	0.11	737.74	0.04	525.00	0.14	269.46	0.00	0.00	0.16	1106.38	0.20	514.83		1499.28		2281.48	
21	West Bengal	5280.55	2.29	6582.86	2.08	6602.03	2.33	8179.08	3.06	6702.51	3.07	7638.89	2.36	7484.72	1.19	1050.25	3.31684	9782.85	1.38		0.69
22	Andaman & Nicobar	11.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.66	0.01	11.00	0.01	13.54		27.07	0.01	33.95		0.00			
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	59.79		94.55		65.7	0.0059
24	Daman & Diu	7.13	0.00	15.29	\$	7.13	\$	0.00	0.02	28.00	0.02	29.73	0.01	0.00							
25	Chandigarh	61.00	0.00	84.71	0.00	92.87	0.00	85.34	0.00	61.00	0.00	137.25	0.00	137.25	0.00	30.50	0.0031	81.43	0.0028		
26	Delhi	92.98	0.04	0.00	0.00	187.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	154.00	0.01	289.53	0.07	99.50	0.07	164.99	0.06	270.00	0.04	98.77	0.0235

27	Puducherry	7.00	0.00	56.00	0.03	12.99	0.01	31.99	0.02	32.00	0.02	138.27	0.03	30.00	0.01	11.98	0.03065	106.50		170.32	
28	Assam	5454.96	0.68	0.00	0.00	5026.84	0.41	0.00	0.48	3634.92	0.00	0.00	0.15	8352.10	0.44	1187.25		0.00	0.64		0.18
29	Manipur	598.00	0.05	602.62	0.05	471.00	0.09	622.37	0.10	653.31	0.12	1467.88	0.20	1606.32	0.23	102.75	Nil	1044.73		1572.00	0.197
30	Sikkim	150.00	0.01	500.00	0.01	500.00	0.01	549.98	0.01	316.10	0.02	514.00	0.02	185.25	0.01	445.90	0.05	930.23	0.025		0.016
31	Tripura	1430.00	0.31	1532.65	0.19	1950.00	0.16	2150.00	0.15	2450.00	0.18	3000.00	0.16	1976.32	0.12	3540.00	0.26	3364.23	0.18	3872.56	0
	Total:	78113.96	44.07	82275.27	44.43	87587.83	39.79	82962.35	39.68	100046.39	43.12	129932.88	40.94	115924.91	46.075	132013.67	38.04	100561.28	25.55	98805.16	33.4913

§ Not reported by Implementing Agencies

**PM-YASASVI Top Class Educaiton in School for OBC, EBC & DNT
Students**

Amount in Lakh

Year	Funds released	Beneficiaries (Actual)
2022-23	185.00	1275
2023-24	655.00	3177
Note:- Implemented from the year 2022-23		

**PM-YASASVI Top Class Educaiton in College for OBC, EBC & DNT
Students**

Amount in Lakh

Year	Funds released	Beneficiaries (Actual)
2023-24	11118.00	4762
Implemented from the year 2023-24.		

Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying during the years 2014-15 to 2023-24 (Rs. in Lakh) (This Scheme came into effect from 2012-13)

Financial Year		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
S. N o	State/ UT	CA Released	No. of Beneficiaries	CA Released	No. of Beneficiaries	CA Released	No. of Beneficiaries	CA released	No of Beneficiaries	CA rele ased	No of Benefic iaries	CA rele ased	No of Benefic iaries	CA rele ased	No of Benefic iaries	CA rele ased	No of Benefic iaries	CA release d	No of Bene ficiari es	CA rele ase d	No of Bene ficiari es
1	Andhra Pradesh	1554.4	193188	4335.4	157736	1798.7	139710	0	NR	0	3850	0	223722	4944	236337	5089	245595	0		5,614	2,21,219
2	Assam	673.01	62560	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	0	107	0	720	0	912	NR	418	0		0	14
3	Bihar	3127.8	1581	10223	453885	0	NR	0	491564	0	480497	5550	307048	0	531536	7534	473106	1426.97	132127	1,576	1,46,660
4	Chandigarh	32.22	1432	42	1888	46.75	2078	18.98	2569	0	2268	27	1500	0	1000	36	1634	45.64	1304	38	1,097
5	Chhattisgarh	1237.6	105399	4662.1	246715	2496.3	119014	0	NR	0	84747	1041	88138	0	75714	NR	0	0		888	41,271
6	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	1.67	74	3.3	176	0	NR	2.68	119	0	0	0	119	0.83	0	NR	51	0.49	14	0	8
7	Delhi	0	NR	0.9	40	0	104	2.36	204	0	39	268	17110	291	16500	699	3771	10.518	501	16	761
8	Goa	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	0	105	0	66	3.6	200	NR	29	0.126	6	0	
9	Gujarat	1200	46318	1600	69045	2100.1	90949	0	NR	0	73716	1440	61052	1044	56499	1118	270489	1643.2161	77116	5,759	2,73,157
10	Haryana	0	NR	3279.7	143537	0	NR	1500	147104	0	0	368	0	0	0	NR	0	0		0	
11	Himachal Pradesh	0	NR	531.13	23572	363.8	16146	143.01	27079	0	24258	0	20665	408	15458	374	16759	0		770	24,536

12	Jammu & Kashmi r	86.25	7863	0	NR	129. 83	5770	0	NR	0	1093	70	4978	260	891	23	13359	0		54	2,584
13	Jharkha nd	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	0	41305	163 4	45992	676	44352	659	38493	420	57745	0		0	
14	Karnatak a	3826. 4	2106 39	0	NR	5819 .6	221674	0	NR	0	222775	369 1	260732	623 0	323332	765 8	271576	4202.4 99	2001 19	4,9 21	2,35, 562
15	Kerala	1159. 3	8878 3	1731 .1	84250	1654 .3	84210	0	75728	0	42219	19	75728	136 8	59312	107 4	61622	891.00 48	4200 3	256	11,99 9
16	Madhya Pradesh	8022. 6	3738 66	4300	303397	1335 3	347356	0	NR	0	345661	406	323545	778 4	318631	447 5	355000	0		0	
17	Maharas htra	5977. 4	6462 9	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	0	0	0	67435	0	0	-	0	0		0	
18	Manipur	28.13	880	32.4 9	1217	0	NR	38.9 2	1367	0	1149	45	1379	0	485	38	571	0		26	676
19	Odisha	5135. 2	2763 45	5440 .4	230920	3140 .9	139595	184 9.8	217746	996	183072	259 0	171450	351 2	153073	287 1	92329	645.70 8	2904 7	708	31,48 6
20	Puduche rry	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	196. 53	8735	0	2733	0	2693	27	1527	82	1349	0		15	704
21	Punjab	2869. 7	1897 05	4862	222850	2821	125161	184 3	205791	0	228633	302 9	182202	274 3	217729	355 1	196843	1950.4 38	9260 4	2,1 65	1,03, 357
22	Rajastha n	4922. 9	2643 72	345. 55	15358	2101 .2	19942	0	NR	307 5	233651	332 3	168095	382 7	183416	367 3	240500	0		2,8 23	1,35, 092
23	Sikkim	0	NR	5.22	236	0	NR	5.74	230	0	127	4	152	5	118	2	54	0		0	8
24	Tamil Nadu	2323. 7	2046 20	1029 7	455420	7382 .4	350251	0	284495	0	256720	0	257855	501 8	278838	539 4	341246	2212.2 24	1043 24	7,0 56	3,35, 642
25	Telanga na	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	0	41088	0	17711	0	15423	0	9051	221	26175	0		0	
26	Tripura	302.1 3	3685 3	199. 1	8799	205. 48	9133	55.3 4	14385	259	15823	469	3585	0	4592	30	10211	129.52 8	4075	67	2,105
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	270 6	531589	907 5	531589	120 96	362511	373 2	320390	6010.7 103	3736 92	7,9 66	3,82, 766
28	Uttarakh and	1626. 7	8249 9	579. 19	25719	0	NR	325. 53	421000	0	30530	344	22492	143	26990	469	14368	0		312	9,940
29	West Bengal	7292. 7	3022 66	0	NR	7201 .6	349674	300. 12	301845	287 0	268475	285 4	283504	654 0	209552	237 1	223209	1624.0 56	7733 6	3,6 36	1,68, 896
	Total	5140 3	2513 972	5247 0	244476 0	5061 5	202066 3	628 2	228225 4	115 40	309754 0	352 89	313732 9	569 03	312269 7	509 34	323839 9	20793. 13	1134 268	44, 665	21,29 ,540

**Central assistance released and beneficiaries covered under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students (PMS-SC)during 2014-15 to 2023-24 (Rs.
in lakh)**

Financial Year		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
SI N o.	State/UT	CA Relea sed	No.of benficiar ies	CA Relea sed	No.of benficiar ies	CA Relea sed	No.of benficiar ies	CA Relea sed	No.of benficiar ies	CA Relea sed	No.of benficiar ies	CA Relea sed	No.of benficiar ies	CA Relea sed	No.of benficiar ies	CA Relea sed	No.of benficiar ies	CA Releas ed	No.of benficiar ies	CA Released	No.of benfici aries
1	Andhra Pradesh	9300	505843	13341	600089	14398	685102	31742.5	658534	9000	660193	28767	369316	45001	409678	29855	243823	37259	238915	20,049.99	195269
2	Assam	683.28	31145	810	40236	1690	38366	-	23874	1500	7606	-	6668	1800	7942		-	920	11140	1,390.34	8426
3	Bihar	3000	125000	7476	155000	4081	NR	-	89213	-	96189	-	109869	4783	78181		-	3754	136340	2,129.34	68975
4	Chandigarh	275	1843	-	2600	-	3000	145.97	2203	797	1086	-	769	0	1128	154	899	242	876	59.25	287
5	Chhattisgarh	1100	89501	628	86335	190	90871	3902.02	95565	323	104900	327	96362	3854	101987	2900	87464	4501	96267	3,613.57	79237
6	Daman & Diu	20.31	136	-	156	-	170	-	NR	-	NR	-	0	0	142		-	20	98	0	
7	Delhi	1700	25831	-	27064	473.76	NR	-	20100	702	14057	197	19508	0	20709		-	1367	7531	997.34	3,160
8	Goa	7	356	14	247	-	108	14.99	280	-	280	-	201	0	66		-	0.31152	1	4.31	34
9	Gujarat	3900	127210	5964	159013	5244	166582	14339.5	131169	18055	127102	-	131284	17032	145413	10258	97697	22026	113531	38,423.12	1,79,116
10	Haryana	2700	105184	6867	76222	10735	94377	-	123062	5809	123062	-	91438	0	68183		-	13158	87913	12,058.49	70,464
11	Himachal Pradesh	1600	6852	2700	48685	2400	55213	7425	33057	5325	24949	-	20758	1135	16445		-	1760	21502	2,240.61	23,959

12	Jammu & Kashmir	298	7221	91	12452	202	4094	1362.76	11040	-	7159	-	11995	0	9856	3	100	543	10097	468.21	7,370
13	Jharkhand	900	28710	911	33733	2071	NR	892.95	20177	1723	22629	-	24038	1342	30608	412	7805	1818	33922	3,139.39	44,610
14	Karnataka	2400	315795	3840	318125	3300	297478	39547	322606	2918	302286	12147	330000	25279	318389	6542	131448	34200	458548	42,108.48	4,03,965
14	Kerala	4200	122927	1647	120667	4267.2	131314	8391	132286	-	146998	980	139821	8685	125898	4578	90866	5682	42521	11,917.31	1,55,319
16	Madhya Pradesh	6350	274018	10300	288358	3308	323642	23042.5	361268	-	361268	-	339676	31940	475993	828	48270	33505	445319	36,680.48	3,46,289
17	Maharashtra	17635	461315	27988	524232	10669	404656	50498	540993	143392	426506	-	325856	55800	391778	6301	68576	35942	148573	1,65,298.17	7,49,317
18	Manipur	1193.5	5892	620.32	4041	583.31	7310	750.56	6566	754	5516	794	8163	689	6096		-	734	8988	193.94	2,125
19	Odisha	4222.83	172504	8995	179454	19879.8	106668	4747.56	202125	20891	202917	14071	169666	13067	173264	7822	75530	33833	299369	12,744.10	1,43,861
20	Puducherry	-	8635	-	5426	-	NR	-	6241	-	6241	-	6422	221	4303		-	361	3904	285.47	2,564
21	Punjab	37687.61	286394	8930	305822	28008.4	309468	11573.2	274730	63131	200553	20647	0	19158	176482	20976	152157	6281	40708	28,486.98	1,99,508
22	Rajasthan	5500	151621	8252	143602	20056	310639	32932.5	191184	7768	339157	31454	457915	28401	365604	9567	217176	24138	303252	14,713.18	1,51,922
23	Sikkim	46.95	273	164.53	291	255.5	328	-	361	104	387	104	464	81.35	351		-	76	448	52.29	216
24	Tamil Nadu	25400	713928	46064	758290	74324	796206	43448.2	761114	140738	761114	92584	611434	12023	654131	27888	441672	72625	543772	71,369.94	6,43,761
25	Telangana	8800	270810	12454	265108	33166	278363	14024.2	212706	-	272169	-	220381	24503	223613		-	0	0	0	

26	Tripura	1768. 59	21177	1625. 15	16765	1904. 68	14943	1991. 84	14652	2597	16982	3542	17992	3037	14721		-	3892	22278	4,093.43	16,858
27	Uttar Pradesh	47249 .56	861474	46903	947622	27000	1095469	25420 .5	1238139	16728 8	1274740	65516	1360376	89236	802648	53728	868554	92600	1269634	67,483.28	9,49,93 4
28	Uttarakh and	1800	81415	2519	20194	7301	39864	3969	69504	-	73920	-	38077	976	30530		-	1259	27735	1,293.69	23,804
29	West Bengal	6600	514992	2284	540976	4369	607744	21256 .9	382795	-	450004	-	518953	12817	361943	11226	493099	6336	273953	6,248.09	2,68,22 8
	Total	19633 8	5387595	22138 8	5680938	27987 7	5862121	34141 9	5925544	59281 5	6029970	27113 0	5427402	40086 0	5016082	19303 8	3025136	438832 .31	4647135	5,47,542.7 9	473857 8

Top Class Scholarship for SC students			
S.No.	Financial Year	Expenditure incurred	Number of beneficiaries
		(Rs.In crore)	
1	2014-15	19.37	1568
2	2015-16	29.76	1911
3	2016-17	28.83	2033
4	2017-18	33.96	1883
5	2018-19	25.48	1385
6	2019-20	39.7	1375
7	2020-21	52.87	3118

National Overseas Scholarship for SC etc. Students			
S. No.	Financial Year	Expenditure incurred	No of students availed
		(Rs. in Crore)	NOS
1	2014-15	8.78	20
2	2015-16	13.45	20
3	2016-17	14.02	46
4	2017-18	4.59	64
5	2018-19	5.97	45
6	2019-20	28.56	41
7	2020-21	32.92	71

8	2021-22	49.07	98
9	2022-23	86.59	98
10	2023-24	88.56	113

राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन

303. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे:

श्रीमती रिमता उदय वाघ:

श्री धर्मबीर सिंह:

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) हाल ही में आरंभ की गई 40 पशुधन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) इससे महाराष्ट्र जैसे क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र तथा छत्तीसगढ़ को कितना लाभ मिलने की संभावना है;
- (ग) इन परियोजनाओं की सहायता के लिए पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एएचआईडीएफ) और राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (एनएलएम) का कितना उपयोग किया जाएगा और इन योजनाओं की महाराष्ट्र और छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश में पशुधन क्षेत्र के विकास में क्या भूमिका होगी;
- (घ) एनएलएम-ईडीपी डैशबोर्ड के उद्घाटन से देश में, विशेषकर जलगांव लोक सभा जैसे क्षेत्रों और छत्तीसगढ़ के हितधारकों के लिए इन परियोजनाओं के बारे में सूचना के प्रति पारदर्शिता और जन पहुंच में कितनी वृद्धि होगी;
- (ङ) सरकार पशुधन क्षेत्र के भीतर उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या उपाय कार्यान्वित कर रही है और क्या जलगांव लोक सभा क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र और छत्तीसगढ़ में युवा उद्यमियों और

छोटे व्यवसायों को लक्षित करने वाली विशिष्ट पहलें चल रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या युवा उद्यमियों और छोटे व्यवसायों की सहायता करने हेतु कोई विशिष्ट उपाय कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन - उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएलएम-ईडीपी) और पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एचआईडीएफ) योजना के तहत हाल ही में कुल 41 पशुधन परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन किया गया। इनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) एनएलएम-ईडीपी और एचआईडीएफ दोनों को पूरे देश में लागू किया गया है। उद्घाटित 41 परियोजनाओं में से, एचआईडीएफ के तहत 10 परियोजनाएं महाराष्ट्र से और एक छत्तीसगढ़ से है, जबकि एनएलएम-ईडीपी के तहत 5 परियोजनाएं महाराष्ट्र से हैं। इन परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य रोजगार सृजन के अलावा पशुधन, पोल्ट्री, आहार और चारा क्षेत्रों को बढ़ावा देना है। ये, पशुपालन क्षेत्र और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास और उसकी वृद्धि में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

(घ) एनएलएम-ईडीपी डैशबोर्ड, कार्यक्रम के सुचारु क्रियान्वयन, निगरानी में सुधार और बैंकों तथा अन्य संबंधित प्राधिकरणों के पास लंबित मामलों पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई को सरल बनाने में सहायक होगा। जनता भी अपने क्षेत्र में क्रियान्वित परियोजनाओं को देख सकेगी।

(ङ) और (च) इस योजना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सेमिनार और शिविर, प्रचार, वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस जैसे व्यापक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम चलाए गए। राज्य सरकारों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग जागरूकता पैदा करने, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में लाभार्थियों को सुविधा प्रदान करने, लाभार्थियों का मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए हेल्प डेस्क की स्थापना करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों

को सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। इस संबंध में, राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (एनएलएम) योजना के तहत जागरूकता और प्रचार के लिए राज्य को 100% केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अलावा, क्षेत्रीय समीक्षा बैठकों के दौरान राज्यों को निर्देश भी दिए जाते हैं।

विभाग ने लाभार्थियों की सहायता के लिए कार्यक्रम प्रबंधन एजेंसी (पीएमए) की स्थापना की है। विभाग ने बैंकों और अन्य एजेंसियों के पास लंबित आवेदनों को ट्रैक करने और उसके लिए सहायता देने हेतु एक प्रणाली भी स्थापित की है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ऋण स्वीकृति हेतु बैंकों के साथ अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करने के लिए एक केंद्र स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (सीएलबीसी) का गठन किया गया है। इसके अलावा, हाल ही में, क्षेत्र में एनएलएम-ईडीपी और एचआईडीएफ योजना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, दिनांक 13.01.2025 को पुणे, महाराष्ट्र में "उद्यमिता विकास सम्मेलन" आयोजित किया गया था। उक्त सम्मेलन में, लाभार्थियों को प्रशंसा प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान किए गए और 21 एनएलएम-ईडीपी परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन माननीय मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री द्वारा किया गया। इसके अलावा, योजना के अधिक से अधिक सफल कार्यान्वयन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करने वाले राज्यों और बैंकों को प्रशंसा प्रमाण-पत्र भी दिया गया।

एनएलएम-ईडीपी के तहत पोल्ट्री, भेड़, बकरी, सुअर, घोड़े, ऊंट और गधे के प्रजनन फार्म के साथ-साथ आहार और चारा इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए 50 लाख रुपये तक की 50% पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है। पात्र संस्थाओं में व्यक्ति, एफपीओ (किसान उत्पादक संगठन), एसएचजी (स्वयं सहायता समूह), जेएलजी (संयुक्त देयता समूह), एफसीओ (किसान सहकारी संगठन) और धारा 8 कंपनियां शामिल हैं। 18 वर्ष से अधिक आयु का कोई भी व्यक्ति सभी आवश्यक दस्तावेज पूरे होने पर आवेदन कर सकता है।

छोटे व्यवसायों के विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए एनएलएम-ईडीपी को छोटी इकाइयों में संरचित किया गया है। ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण ।

**राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन-उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएलएम-ईडीपी) के अंतर्गत हाल ही में
उद्घाटित परियोजनाओं की सूची इस प्रकार है:**

क्र.सं.	आवेदकों का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना श्रेणी
1	नारुबासिवी रेड्डी	आंध्र प्रदेश	भेड़ फार्म
2	मिरियाला राम कुमार	आंध्र प्रदेश	पोल्ट्री फार्म
3	दीपांजन साहा	असम	सुअर फार्म
4	हेमन्त कुमार के	कर्नाटक	बकरी फार्म
5	सीमा साहनी	कर्नाटक	सुअर फार्म
6	एम क्षमा रानी	कर्नाटक	पोल्ट्री फार्म
7	सुरेश आर	कर्नाटक	भेड़ फार्म
8	जीत सिंह सिसोदिया	मध्य प्रदेश	आहार और चारा (साइलेज)
9	नवनीत कुमार जैन	मध्य प्रदेश	आहार और चारा (साइलेज)
10	शोभा डांगी	मध्य प्रदेश	बकरी फार्म
11	निमिष चावड़ा	मध्य प्रदेश	बकरी फार्म
12	यशपाल खन्ना	मध्य प्रदेश	पोल्ट्री फार्म
13	गोपाल दिनकर पाटिल	महाराष्ट्र	पोल्ट्री फार्म
14	जगदीश रामराव वारले	महाराष्ट्र	बकरी फार्म
15	जोरिनपुइया	मिजोरम	सुअर फार्म
16	प्रियंकी देब शर्मा	त्रिपुरा	सुअर फार्म
17	बालाजी मुश्कवाद	महाराष्ट्र	बकरी फार्म

18	मोहम्मद सलमान	उत्तर प्रदेश	बकरी फार्म
19	संतोष बापुराव मोरे	महाराष्ट्र	पोल्ट्री फार्म
20	सुनील महल्ले	महाराष्ट्र	बकरी फार्म
21	अतुल मदाने	महाराष्ट्र	बकरी फार्म

पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि योजना (एएचआईडीएफ) के अंतर्गत हाल ही में उद्घाटित परियोजनाओं की सूची इस प्रकार है:

क्र. सं.	आवेदकों का नाम	राज्य	परियोजना श्रेणी
1	स्काईलार्क हैचरीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	छत्तीसगढ़	नस्ल सुधार प्रौद्योगिकी और नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म
2	केम प्रोसेस सिस्टम्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	गुजरात	पशु अपशिष्ट से संपत्ति प्रबंधन (कृषि अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन)
3	पुनेरजोत सिंह विर्क	हरियाणा	पशु चारा संयंत्र
4	एबिस एक्सपोर्ट्स इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	मध्य प्रदेश	पशु चारा संयंत्र
5	बेकर्सविले स्पेशलिटीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	मध्य प्रदेश	डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन
6	गोदरेज टायसन फूड्स लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	नस्ल सुधार प्रौद्योगिकी और नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म
7	आर्टेवेट थेरेप्यूटिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	पशु चिकित्सा टीकों और औषधि उत्पादन सुविधाओं की स्थापना
8	डलेक्टा फूड्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन

9	क्लासिक फूड्स	महाराष्ट्र	डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन
10	यशराज इंडस्ट्रीज	महाराष्ट्र	पशु चारा संयंत्र
11	आकाश रावसाहेब भारते	महाराष्ट्र	नस्ल सुधार प्रौद्योगिकी और नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म
12	एस एंड पी फीड्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	पशु चारा संयंत्र
13	कृष्णा डेयरी	महाराष्ट्र	डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन
14	केमसाई ऑर्गेनिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	पशु चारा संयंत्र
15	कृष्कन्या मिल्क एंड फूड प्रोडक्ट्स	महाराष्ट्र	डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन
16	माँ शाकंभरी फूड्स	ओडिशा	डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन
17	अयन्ना फ़ार्म्स	पंजाब	नस्ल सुधार प्रौद्योगिकी और नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म
18	एम सी फूड्स	पंजाब	डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन
19	केशव प्रेश प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	राजस्थान	डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन
20	कनवीर फ़ार्म्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	पश्चिम बंगाल	पशु चारा संयंत्र

विवरण -II

एनएलएम उद्यमिता योजना के तहत विभिन्न इकाई आकार के निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप पात्र

हैं:

- हैचिंग अंडे और चूजों के उत्पादन के लिए न्यूनतम 1000 पैरेंट लेयर्स के साथ ग्रामीण पोल्ट्री पक्षियों के पैरेंट फार्म, हैचरी, ब्रूडर सह मदर यूनिट की स्थापना।

पोल्ट्री इकाई का आकार (मादा + नर)	पूंजीगत सब्सिडी की अधिकतम राशि
1000 + 100	25 लाख रुपए

- ii. न्यूनतम 100 मादा एवं 05 नर तथा इसके गुणक में भेड़ एवं बकरी प्रजनन फार्म की स्थापना निम्नानुसार है।

बकरी/ भेड़ इकाई आकार (मादा + नर)	पूंजीगत सब्सिडी की अधिकतम राशि
100 +5	10 लाख रुपए
200+10	20 लाख रुपए
300+15	30लाख रुपए
400+20	40 लाख रुपए
500+25	50 लाख रुपए

- iii. न्यूनतम 50 मादा और 05 नर सूअर तथा अधिकतम 100 मादा और 10 नर सूअरों के साथ सूअर प्रजनन फार्म की स्थापना। विभिन्न घटकों के लिए अधिकतम सब्सिडी सीमा 15.00 लाख रुपये से 30.00 लाख रुपये तक भिन्न-भिन्न है।

सूअर इकाई आकार (मादा + नर)	पूंजीगत सब्सिडी की अधिकतम राशि
50 मादा सूअर + 5 नर सूअर	15 लाख रुपए
100 मादा सूअर + 10 नर सूअर	30 लाख रुपए

iv. चारा मूल्य संवर्धन इकाइयों की स्थापना जैसे घास (हे)/साइलेज/कुल मिश्रित राशन (टीएमआर)/चारा ब्लॉक तैयार करना और चारे का भंडारण। अधिकतम सब्सिडी सीमा 50.00 लाख रुपये है।

v. ऊँट, घोड़ा और गधा प्रजनन फार्म की स्थापना

ऊँट इकाई आकार (मादा + नर)	पूँजीगत सब्सिडी की अधिकतम राशि
10 घोड़ी/ प्रजनन के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाली घोड़ी + 2 घोड़े	50 लाख रुपए

गधा इकाई आकार (मादा + नर)	पूँजीगत सब्सिडी की अधिकतम राशि
50 मादा+ 5 नर	50 लाख रुपए

ऊँट इकाई आकार (मादा + नर)	पूँजीगत सब्सिडी की अधिकतम राशि
10 मादा + 1 नर (चरवाहों के लिए)	3 लाख रुपए
10 मादा + 1 नर	5 लाख रुपए
50 मादा + 5 नर	25 लाख रुपए
100 मादा + 10 नर	50 लाख रुपए

INSURANCE CLAIMS BY FARMERS

304. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

(a) the number of farmers who have availed the claims of crop insurance in Rajasthan during the last five years, district-wise;

(b) the number and percentage of farmers who insured crops through PM-FBY in the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken under schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri-Fasal Bima Yojana (PM-FBY) to reduce insurance coverage gaps between the rich and the Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF);

(d) whether PM-FBY has enhanced the income security of farmers;

(e) whether the premium share of the farmers on insurance is affordable for SMFs and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the coverage of crop insurance is universal in India and if not, the specific follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a): The farmer applications who have availed the claims of crop insurance under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather

Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) in Rajasthan from 2019 to 2024, district-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement –I**.

(b): The number of farmer applications under PMFBY and RWBCIS has grown by 35.12% and 27.50% year-on-year during 2022-23 and 2023-24, respectively, and has reached an all-time high during 2023-24 since the inception of the scheme. The number of farmer applications under PMFBY and RWBCIS from 2019 to 2024 State-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d): Government is committed to provide financial security to farmers against the crop loss due to adverse climatic conditions. In order to secure the farmers against the crop yield losses due to natural risks/calamities, adverse weather conditions, pests & diseases etc. two major crop insurance schemes namely, PMFBY and RWBCIS are being implemented by the Government. PMFBY provides comprehensive risk coverage from pre-sowing to post harvest losses against non-preventable natural risks whereas the RWBCIS provides indemnification for likely crop losses due to deviation in weather indices. PMFBY is available to all farmers who insure their crops as per the provisions of the Scheme. However, the scheme is voluntary for farmers and State Governments.

(e) and (f): The actuarial/bidder premium rates are charged by implementing agencies. Extremely low premium rate across the country for the season is charged from the farmers, which is maximum 2% of sum insured for Kharif crops, maximum 1.5% of sum insured for Rabi crops and maximum 5% of sum insured

for commercial/horticultural crops. Further, due to various interventions of Govt. of India, the premium rates under the scheme has reduced significantly due to which some States like Maharashtra, Odisha, Meghalaya, Puducherry and Jharkhand are paying farmers' share of premium whereas the farmers are required to pay 1 rupee only. This is a step towards universalization of the scheme. Remaining part of actuarial premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis except North Eastern States (from Kharif 2020) and Himalayan States (from Kharif 2023) where it is shared in the ratio of 90:10.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise details of farmer applications who have availed the claims of crop insurance in Rajasthan from 2019-20 to 2023-24

District	Farmer Applications to whom Claims paid under PMFBY/RWBCIS (No.)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Ajmer	48,010	39,445	76,561	89,315	1,03,912
Alwar	67,758	15,747	2,514	37,585	2,168
Banswara	35,285	4,555	13,139	12,569	9,356
Baran	41,628	38,537	59,655	20,786	9,395
Barmer	1,17,845	1,43,193	5,30,202	1,52,481	3,57,456
Bharatpur	43,607	6,761	15,133	47,278	4,203
Bhilwara	87,585	1,03,159	1,40,420	95,872	1,05,947
Bikaner	1,10,911	2,11,203	2,67,995	1,01,439	67,632
Bundi	59,231	72,508	70,729	44,193	9,587

Chittaurgarh	1,22,597	56,774	1,24,936		
Chittorgarh				1,29,059	1,38,887
Churu	2,57,302	2,91,895	2,64,576	3,56,924	38,244
Dausa	15,527	12,532	90	7,836	2,955
Dhaulpur	3,349	66	961		
Dholpur				1,518	254
Dungarpur	18,978	14,536	16,862	25,021	9,715
Hanumangarh	1,77,117	2,31,777	2,50,335	2,18,984	94,632
Jaipur	50,220	50,166	50,589	76,582	1,02,835
Jaisalmer	51,375	65,289	40,355	31,220	35,188
Jalor	1,08,491	1,27,656	3,37,612		
Jalore				2,09,275	72,150
Jhalawar	1,16,138	1,35,414	1,17,951	88,815	21,217
Jhunjhunu	1,24,499	99,426	1,86,095	1,92,809	76,186
Jodhpur	82,488	81,992	2,55,539	1,51,266	2,05,358
Karauli	5,830	3,642	6,652	2,516	137
Kota	54,449	16,234	59,719	44,217	5,734
Nagaur	91,844	63,827	1,51,289	1,00,352	1,06,183
Pali	47,864	36,536	1,26,373	25,778	76,189
Pratapgarh	38,186	27,624	25,578	23,205	22,994
Rajsamand	10,060	6,526	1,367	6,131	1,649

Sawai Madhopur	36,337	16,183	24,010	35,526	21,775
Sikar	85,866	57,567	74,066	1,94,480	1,30,719
Sirohi	5,133	3,350	25,001	2,220	8,082
Sri Ganganagar	86,501	92,744	1,01,704	53,902	53,188
Tonk	65,336	57,600	33,272	1,10,177	6,540
Udaipur	30,276	29,439	42,055	38,748	5,785
Total	22,97,623	22,13,903	34,93,335	27,28,079	19,06,252

STATEMENT-II

**State-wise details of farmer applications insured under PMFBY/RWBCIS from
2019-20 to 2023-24**

State	Numbers				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
A & N Islands	99	339	535	173	187
Andhra Pradesh	27,88,373			1,25,63,699	1,29,01,749
Assam	10,06,212	16,60,076	9,96,027	4,89,983	7,95,553
Chhattisgarh	40,17,118	51,58,351	58,38,755	77,30,260	81,24,956
Goa	886	84	64	403	234

Gujarat	24,80,726				
Haryana	17,10,601	16,50,558	14,52,842	14,46,631	1,01,74,480
Himachal Pradesh	2,84,009	2,40,727	2,33,725	2,67,643	2,78,051
Jammu & Kashmir			90,834	91,582	2,45,630
Jharkhand	10,92,116				
Karnataka	19,45,207	15,87,801	19,17,808	26,84,781	30,15,023
Kerala	58,135	76,317	98,510	1,46,546	1,74,141
Madhya Pradesh	83,97,265	84,52,044	92,64,216	1,77,32,045	1,77,95,819
Maharashtra	1,45,66,294	1,24,06,368	99,02,582	1,07,33,909	2,41,85,161
Manipur	3,256	-	2,807	4,066	5,073
Meghalaya	607	130		337	38,569
Odisha	48,79,301	97,52,474	81,73,856	80,20,763	1,40,97,157
Puducherry	12,014	10,980	35,818	38,384	42,224

Rajasthan	86,16,616	1,07,59,591	3,44,70,735	3,90,96,690	3,89,87,544
Sikkim	21	85	2,422	5,025	3,104
Tamil Nadu	38,93,787	58,87,474	59,11,015	61,43,139	54,55,753
Telangana	10,34,223				
Tripura	36,382	2,57,236	3,35,514	3,56,201	3,73,362
Uttar Pradesh	46,97,567	41,90,508	40,68,679	42,83,804	60,25,293
Uttarakhand	2,12,675	1,70,812	1,82,762	2,82,068	2,26,809
Total	6,17,33,490	6,22,61,955	8,29,79,506	11,21,18,132	14,29,45,872

वरत्र क्षेत्र में प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधार

305. श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री लुम्बा राम:

क्या वरत्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार भारतीय वरत्र उद्योग को वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट प्रयास कर रही है;

- (ख) क्या सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में नवाचारों और प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधारों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने वस्त्र क्षेत्र में कार्यरत श्रमिकों की कार्यदशाओं में सुधार करने और उनके सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभों में वृद्धि करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने पर विचार किया है ताकि इस क्षेत्र में सुरक्षित और बेहतर रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराए जा सकें?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) और (ख): भारतीय वस्त्र उद्योग को वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने तथा वस्त्र क्षेत्र में नवाचार और प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधारों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, सरकार विभिन्न योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित कर रही है, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

पीएम मित्र पार्क योजना: इस योजना के तहत, वस्त्र क्षेत्र में निवेश आकर्षित करने और रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आधुनिक, एकीकृत, बड़े पैमाने पर, विश्व स्तरीय अवसंरचना और प्लग एंड प्ले सुविधा के साथ 7 मेगा टेक्सटाइल पार्क स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

वस्त्र के लिए उत्पादन सम्बद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना : यह योजना बड़े पैमाने पर विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने और इन वस्त्र क्षेत्रों में प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने के लिए मानव निर्मित फाइबर (एमएमएफ) फैब्रिक, एमएमएफ अपैरल और तकनीकी वस्त्र सहित उभरते क्षेत्रों पर केंद्रित है।

राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन : यह मिशन (i) अनुसंधान, नवाचार और विकास, (ii) संवर्धन और बाजार विकास, (iii) शिक्षा और कौशल तथा (iv) तकनीकी वस्त्रों में निर्यात संवर्धन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है ताकि देश को तकनीकी वस्त्रों में वैश्विक अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित किया जा सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त, वस्त्र क्षेत्र में क्षमता निर्माण के लिए समर्थ योजना, तथा राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय पटसन विकास कार्यक्रम, एकीकृत ऊन विकास कार्यक्रम, सिल्क समग्र-2 आदि जैसे क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम भी क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग): वस्त्र मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार देश भर में वस्त्र कामगारों के कल्याण के लिए कई योजनाएं लागू कर रही है ताकि कामगारों की कार्य स्थितियों में सुधार हो और उनके सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ में वृद्धि हो। वस्त्र कामगारों के कल्याण के लिए कुछ इंटरवेंशन इस प्रकार हैं:

हथकरघा कामगारों के लिए इंटरवेंशन: राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत हथकरघा बुनकर कल्याण घटक हथकरघा बुनकरों/कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। इनमें से कुछ उपायों में शामिल हैं (i) रियायती ऋण, मार्जिन मनी सहायता, क्रेडिट गारंटी शुल्क सहायता आदि के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता। (ii) हथकरघा कामगारों को बीमा कवर और (iii) 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के उन पुरस्कार विजेता बुनकरों/कामगारों को विकट परिस्थितियों में वित्तीय सहायता जिनकी वार्षिक आय 1.00 लाख रुपये से कम है।

हस्तशिल्प कामगारों के लिए इंटरवेंशन: राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम [एनएचडीपी] के कारीगरों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ (कल्याण) घटक के अंतर्गत, हस्तशिल्प कामगारों के लिए कुछ कल्याणकारी उपायों में शामिल हैं (i) विकट परिस्थितियों में कारीगरों को सहायता (ii) ऋण सुविधा के लिए ब्याज अनुदान और मार्जिन मनी (iii) केंद्र/राज्य सरकारों की योजनाओं का लाभ उठाने के लिए हस्तशिल्प कारीगरों को आधार आधारित फोटो पहचान पत्र (iv) हस्तशिल्प कारीगरों को बीमा कवर तथा (v) हस्तशिल्प कामगारों के लाभ के लिए जागरूकता शिविर/ चौपाल / शिविर ।

पटसन कामगारों के लिए इंटरवेंशन: राष्ट्रीय पटसन बोर्ड पटसन मिल कामगारों की कार्य स्थितियों में सुधार के लिए पटसन मिलों को सहायता प्रदान करता है। पटसन मिलों और सूक्ष्म लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) पटसन विविध उत्पाद इकाइयों के कामगारों की बालिकाओं को माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने पर शैक्षिक सहायता/छात्रवृत्ति भी प्रदान की जा रही है।

इसके अलावा, औपचारिक क्षेत्र के लिए, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी), जो कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के तहत भारत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित एक वैधानिक निकाय है, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित कार्यान्वित जिलों में 10 या अधिक कर्मचारियों वाले कारखानों / प्रतिष्ठानों

में काम करने वाले वस्त्र कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है, और प्रति माह ₹21,000/- (विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए ₹25,000/-) तक के वेतन का भुगतान करवाता है। ईएसआई अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 46 में कामगारों और उनके परिवारों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिसमें (i) चिकित्सा लाभ (ii) बीमारी लाभ (iii) मातृत्व लाभ (iv) विकलांगता लाभ (v) आश्रित लाभ जैसे और अन्य लाभ शामिल हैं।

SUPPORT FOR YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS FROM SC COMMUNITIES

306. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of schemes introduced, in effect and presently functioning under the Central Government for supporting young entrepreneurs belonging to SC communities in the country;

(b) the details regarding the total number of beneficiaries of such schemes during the last five years, scheme, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and in Prakasam District;

(c) the details regarding the various training initiatives and mentoring programmes carried out by the Government for young entrepreneurs belonging to SC communities under this scheme during the such period, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and especially in Prakasam District; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any activities/campaigns to raise awareness of such schemes/programmes that the Government has introduced for the benefit of young entrepreneurs belonging to SC communities, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Govt. of India launched a Venture Capital Fund Scheme for Scheduled Caste (VCF-SC) in 2015. The Scheme is being implemented by IFCI Venture Capital Ltd. with the objective of promoting entrepreneurship in India among the Scheduled Castes by providing concessional finance to them. Further, within the VCF-SC Scheme, Ambedkar Social Innovation and Incubation Mission(ASIIM) was launched on 30th September 2020 with the aim to promote innovation among SC students, researcher, and those working in Technology Business Incubators (TBIs), Atal Incubation Centers (AIC), etc.

(b): The details of the total number of beneficiaries of VCF-SC Scheme-District-wise in the state of Andhra Pradesh are as below: -

Year	District	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs Cr)
2019	Visakhapatnam	1	-
	Nellore	1	3.57

2020	Visakhapatnam	1	-
2021	-	-	-
2022	Visakhapatnam	1	6.16
2023	Visakhapatnam	1	4.33
2024	-	-	-
2025 (till date)	None		
TOTAL		5	14.06

There are no beneficiaries from Prakasam District and no beneficiaries under ASIIM in Andhra Pradesh.

(c): IFCI Venture Capital Ltd. offers a mentorship program through its online portal 'Aye-Mentor', for SC entrepreneurs seeking support for growth from experienced mentors across various industries. Since the program's launch in April 2022, six mentorship sessions have been conducted by three different mentors, based on requests from SC entrepreneurs in Andhra Pradesh. This programme is not organized State wise or District wise.

(d): IFCI Venture Capital Ltd. has been conducting various marketing, promotional, and awareness activities for the VCF-SC Scheme (including ASIIM). These activities include organizing webinars, distributing scheme brochures to prospective entrepreneurs and sending promotional bulk messages to a database of entrepreneurs obtained from the National SC&ST Hub, Technology Business Incubators, Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, among others. The brochures have been translated into Telugu to

enhance reach and understanding of the scheme among the Telugu-speaking SC population in Andhra Pradesh.

कृषि बाजार

307. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) किसानों के लिए आवास सुविधा से सुसज्जित और उनके परिवहक वाहनों की पार्किंग हेतु उचित व्यवस्था से परिपूर्ण कृषि बाजारों का राज्यवार और जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) कृषि में स्नातक व्यक्तियों हेतु केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और इससे कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हुए हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनाथ ठाकुर):

(क): कृषि विपणन राज्य का विषय है और कृषि उपज मंडी समितियों (एपीएमसी) को राज्य के संबंधित राज्य कृषि उपज मंडी समिति अधिनियम के तहत विनियमित किया जाता है। किसानों के लिए आवास सुविधा के साथ-साथ उनके परिवहक वाहनों की पार्किंग के संदर्भ में डेटा का रख-रखाव केंद्रीय रूप से नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ख): स्टूडेंट रेडी कार्यक्रम कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों के विषयों में अंडरग्रेजुएट डिग्री कार्यक्रम का एक अभिन्न अंग है। स्टूडेंट रेडी कार्यक्रम के पाँच घटक हैं:

- i. अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा-व्यवसाय मोड
- ii. अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा-व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण (कौशल विकास)
- iii. ग्रामीण जागरूकता कार्य अनुभव (आरएडब्ल्यूई)
- iv. इनप्लांट ट्रेनिंग/इंडस्ट्रियल अटैचमेंट/इंटरनशिप

iv. छात्र परियोजनाएँ

इसके अलावा, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली छात्रवृत्ति/फेलोशिप का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियाँ/फेलोशिप

क्र.सं.	योजनाएँ/फेलोशिप/	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	
		2022-23	2023-24
1	अंडरग्रेजुएट (यूजी) छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रतिभा छात्रवृत्ति	6734	10034
2	पोस्टग्रेजुएट (पीजी) छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रतिभा छात्रवृत्ति	3542	3428
3	पीजी छात्रवृत्ति	1693	1613
4	पीएचडी छात्रों के लिए जूनियरसीनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप/	1130	1157
5	बी. वी. एससी. छात्रों के लिए इंटरनशिप	4652	4996
6	अंडरग्रेजुएट अध्ययन के लिए मेरिट-कम-मीन्स (एमसीएम) छात्रवृत्ति	417	439

7	पीएचडी के लिए नेताजी सुभाष- आईसीएआर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय फेलोशिप	39	32
कुल		18207	21699

E-VISA FACILITIES AT PORTS

308. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) the current status of issue of e-Visa facilities at ports across the country including the categories and nationalities of tourists covered;
- (b) the criteria fixed/adopted by the Government for providing e-visa facilities at select major ports such as Mumbai, Cochin, Mormugao, Chennai, etc., for cruise tourists along with the details of the selection process for these ports;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to extend e-Visa facilities to additional major ports such as Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT); and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): Electronic visa (e-visa) with Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) is currently available for nationals of 168 countries for entry through 37 designated entry/exit points. The categories are e-Tourist visa, e-Business visa, e-Conference visa, e-Medical visa, e-Medical Attendant visa, e-Ayush visa, e-

Ayush Attendant visa, e-Student visa, and e-Student X visa. E-visa services are provided at International Check Posts including ports where Cruises are allowed, after an assessment of passenger traffic, infrastructure, and manpower requirements in consultations with all stakeholders and ensuring the availability of necessary physical & electronic infrastructure and manpower. This is a continuous ongoing process.

309. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the target production of green steel in the country under the proposed 'Green Steel Mission', annually and overall;
- (b) the present production of green steel in the country, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh, especially Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;
- (c) whether the present amount of crude and finished steel production in the country are sufficient to meet the consumption requirements, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the steel production surplus/deficit along with the top nations of steel import?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

- (a) No Green Steel Mission has been launched by Ministry of Steel.
- (b) No green steel certificate has been issued to any steel manufacturing plant till now under the notified Taxonomy of Green Steel.
- (c)and(d): During the FY 2023-24, the production of finished steel was higher than the consumption. The details of production of crude steel, finished steel, consumption, export and import in FY 2023-24 are as under: -

Production of Crude Steel	144.299 MT
Production of Finished Steel	139.153 MT
Consumption of Finished Steel (including imports)	136.291 MT
Import of Finished Steel	8.320 MT
Export of Finished Steel	7.487 MT

The countries with high steel imports in 2023-24 are as under: -

2023-24		
Rank	Country	Qty ('000t)
1	CHINA	2687

2	KOREA	2670
3	JAPAN	1274
4	VIETNAM	737
5	TAIWAN	185
	TOP 5	7552

IMPACT OF GST HIKE ON TEXTILE SECTOR

310. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) whether apparel GST hike as proposed is likely to impact India's textile sector;
- (b) whether GST hike will have huge impact on majority of the textile and garment units which are MSMEs;
- (c) whether the Government has received any representations from textile sector in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

(a) to (d): Representations are received from time to time from various industry Associations, for rationalization of GST rates for the textile sector. However, at present there is no proposal under consideration of the GST Council to increase the GST rates on textiles and apparel.

LGBTQ COMMUNITY**311. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any programme or scheme to ensure that there is no discrimination in access to goods and services and social entitlements to persons from the LGBTQ community, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, despite judicial pronouncement in this regard; and
- (b) the steps have been taken by the Government to ensure that LGBTQ community does not face any harassment or coercion and to ensure that they are not subjected to any involuntary medical tests or treatment?

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

(a) and (b): Various measures taken by Government for the LGBTQ care is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Measures taken by Government for the LGBTQ community are as under:

1. Department of Food and Public Distribution (D/oF&PD) has issued an advisory to all the States and UTs, that as per existing provisions, enabling

partners in a queer relationship are to be treated as a part of the same household for the purposes of ration card. Further, States/UTs have been asked to take necessary measures to ensure that partners in queer relationship are not subjected to any discrimination in the issuance of ration cards.

2. Department of Financial Services (DFS) has issued an advisory that there are no restrictions for persons of the queer community to open a joint bank account and also to nominate a person in queer relationship as a nominee to receive the balance in the account, in the event of death of the account holder.
3. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued letters to all stakeholders including all States/UTs to take measures to ensure the rights of LGBTQI+ community pertaining to healthcare, planning awareness activities, prohibition of conversion therapy, availability of sex reassignment surgery, changes in curricula, provision of tele consultation, sensitization and training various levels of staff and making of provision to claim the body when near relative/next of kin/family is not available.
4. The Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also issued letter to the State Health Departments and other stakeholders on the subject of ensuring the health care access and reducing discrimination towards LGBTQI+ community.
5. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has framed guidelines in respect of medical intervention required in infants/ children with disorders of sexual

differentiation (intersex) to have medically normal life without complications.

6. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisory to all states/UTs regarding prison visitation rights of the Queer Community and an advisory, on law & order measures to be taken to ensure that queer community do not face any threat of violence, harassment or coercion.
7. For the welfare of Transgender Persons “The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019” was enacted. “The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights), Rules, 2020” were notified for implementation of the provisions of the Act. A National Council for Transgender Persons (NCTP) has been setup for advising Government on policies, programs, legislation and projects for transgender persons. The National Portal for Transgender Persons was made operational to issue Transgender certificates and identity cards to the Transgender applicants. Transgender Protection Cells (TPC) have been set up in 13 states to monitor cases of offences against transgender persons and to ensure timely registration, investigation and prosecution of such offences. Transgender Welfare Boards (TWB) are also setup in 19 states for the purpose of protecting their rights and interests of, and facilitating access to schemes and welfare measures. Ministry has issued “Equal Opportunities Policy for Transgender Persons” to eradicating discrimination, promoting equal opportunities, and providing a workplace that respects the rights and dignity of transgender persons.

MISSION FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE**312. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

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

- (a): the total number of market infrastructure projects approved under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) including mandis, retail markets, vending carts etc. since the scheme's inception year, State and district-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b): the details of the number of Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs), Local bodies, Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC) etc. assisted for market infrastructure projects since the scheme's inception year-wise, State-wise and district-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh, since the scheme's inception;
- (c): the details of the total fund allocated, released and utilized for the establishing market infrastructure since the scheme's inception year-wise and State-wise since the scheme's inception; and
- (d): the details of the total number of completed projects, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b): The details of total number of market infrastructure project approved under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) including

mandis, retail markets, vending carts etc. since its inception are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. As per information received from Department of Horticulture, Government of Andhra Pradesh, the District wise details of market infrastructure projects approved under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is given in the enclosed **Statement – II**.

(c) and (d): Component wise funds are not allocated and released under MIDH scheme. Funds under the MIDH scheme are allocated and released to States on the basis of approved Annual Action Plan (AAP) received from States, availability of resources and requirement of States. As per available information, the state-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized are given in the enclosed **Statement – III**.

STATEMENT - I

The details of total number of market infrastructure project approved under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) including mandis, retail markets, vending carts etc. Since its inception to 2023-24

S. No.	State	Market Infrastructure (in No.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	608
2	Arunachal Pradesh	111
3	Assam	68
4	Bihar	8
5	Chhattisgarh	133
6	Gujarat	420
7	Haryana	1306

8	Himachal Pradesh	36
9	Jammu & Kashmir	71
10	Jharkhand	31
11	Karnataka	2664
12	Kerala	266
13	Maharashtra	7
14	Manipur	132
15	Mizoram	437
16	Nagaland	142
17	Orissa	65
18	Pondicherry (UT)	10
19	Punjab	89
20	Sikkim	214
21	Tamil Nadu	9057
22	Tripura	20
23	Uttarakhand	28
Total		15923

* Source: As reported by States on MIDH web portal.

STATEMENT - II

The District wise details of market infrastructure projects approved under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in Andhra Pradesh since its inception to 2024-25

S.No.	District	No. of Market Infrastructure
1	Srikakulam	32
2	Vizianagaram	15
3	PVP Manyam	20
4	Vishakapatnam	5
5	Anakapalli	34

S.No.	District	No. of Market Infrastructure
6	ASR	24
7	Kakinada	18
8	Konaseema	37
9	East Godavari	32
10	West Godavari	12
11	Eluru	35
12	NTR	28
13	Krishna	12
14	Guntur	41
15	Palnadu	18
16	Bapatla	36
17	Prakasam	46
18	SPSR Nellore	46
19	Tirupati	39
20	Chittoor	123
21	Annamayya	59
22	YSR	57
23	Ananthapuramu	121
24	Sri Satyasai	46
25	Kurnool	52
26	Nandyal	45
	Total	1033

* Source: Information received from Government of Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT – III

The state-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized under MIDH Scheme since its inception

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		A	R	E	A	R	E	A	R	E	A	R	E	A	R	E
1	Andhra Pradesh	74.59	64.68	69.99	71.5	55.75	63.19	64.03	64.02	64.03	84.03	76.7	78.77	114	102.93	97.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	50	23.77	23.77	35.5	35.5	5.76	32.3	0	0	32.3	0	22.68	26	20	1.58
3	Assam	48	29.09	25.95	30.5	20	30.4	28	22	0.96	28	22.9	18.51	84	56	43.59
4	Bihar	42.5	17	20.28	28.5	4	18.67	26.31	17.96	18.43	26.31	18	20.86	22.5	19	18.83
5	Chhattisgarh	120.7	111.88	117.95	80	77.55	77.13	69.23	61.47	64.61	89.23	89.23	86.27	123	102.25	59.59
6	Goa	4.68	0	2.78	3	2.3	2.03	2.52	1.65	2.31	2.52	2.51	1.13	4.5	2.87	3.92
7	Gujarat	130.9	109.47	78.11	78.71	47.82	82.75	71.39	65.45	70.03	91.39	88.74	74.69	127	95.25	81.18
8	Haryana	112.2	65.45	73.4	71.5	50.75	59.47	61.84	59.55	60.18	79.84	73.5	60.28	110	71.6	84.38
9	Himachal Pradesh	48	42.42	23.98	31.5	24.49	46.23	40.18	30.13	24.48	32	38.14	28.84	27.5	23.75	36.22

10	Jammu & Kashmir	60	45	20.13	61.78	52	70.79	46	96.09	104.2	46	116.5	74.5	47.5	110	88.33
11	Jharkhand	68	49.69	44.17	45	25.79	26.73	40.18	30.13	24.48	40.18	25	9.53	34	9.5	24.73
12	Karnataka	124.95	96.08	104.78	81.5	67.69	72.85	72.97	69.5	67.81	72.97	68.5	70.13	130	115.58	102.74
13	Kerala	85	40	33.48	40.5	25	28.56	46.42	15	25.45	46.42	29	21.54	39.5	68.53	16.91
14	Madhya Pradesh	93.5	42.23	53.41	51	40.5	44.04	45.35	35.62	38.4	45.35	30	28.81	38.5	31.76	31.93
15	Maharashtra	158.95	140	141.04	102.5	96.25	90.59	88.97	50.44	50.2	108.97	86.73	48.96	158	107	105.66
16	Manipur	50	44.17	24.17	37.5	35.75	38.75	32	10	17.96	32	24	13.57	37	25.5	35.92
17	Meghalaya	40	27.6	27.99	28	18	21.92	25.5	18.75	16.29	25.5	15.36	24.18	42	21	17.25
18	Mizoram	52	41	41	34.5	34.5	34.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	41.5	41.5	37.2	30	25	29.19
19	Nagaland	52	34.76	26	34.5	17.25	11.56	31.5	15	30.69	41.5	36.34	28.48	32	27	18.86
20	Orissa	93.5	71.75	71.48	57.5	54.45	43.96	49.91	43.68	48.8	49.91	46.87	14.68	89	21	22.95
21	Punjab	70.13	58.5	39.27	46	30.35	44.62	39.86	30	33.51	39.86	15	15.42	71	35.5	33
22	Rajasthan	89.25	42.67	47.45	55	45	36.19	50.89	43.13	37.17	70.89	58	67.72	90.5	52	35.41
23	Sikkim	49	44.5	28.41	34.5	33.25	49.71	30.5	25.25	29.18	30.5	30.5	14.42	25	22	37.29
24	Tamil Nadu	107.95	55.36	110.65	61.5	58.73	39.87	55.03	47.14	17.1	75.03	61.27	93.5	98	129	104.08
25	Telangana	59.71	45	30.94	40.5	35.25	34.68	32.9	20.96	21.5	32.9	32.18	20.39	28	5	14.9
26	Tripura	54	37	37	37.5	32.75	18.75	33	23.5	19.17	33	10	7.98	44	12	32.32
27	Uttar Pradesh	68	37.32	34.56	40	22	32.39	37.27	31.96	30.62	37.27	35.87	37.11	67	62.57	56.99
28	Uttarakhand	46	32.73	28.62	22.5	22.5	25.94	31	47.5	31.31	31	30.37	40.28	55	40	26.73

29	West Bengal	42.5	18.74	16.85	28.5	28	20.83	24.91	8	11.59	24.91	10	22.83	44	15	11.62
30	A & N Islands	5	1.42	1.18	5	2.5	0.95	2	0	0.88	2	0	0.69	2	0	0.81
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.11	0	0	1	0	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0.5	0	1.5	0	0
34	Delhi	2.55	0	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.8	0	0	0.8	0	0	0.8	0	0
36	Puducherry	1.7	0.86	0.66	1	0.5	0.83	1	1	0.77	1	0.99	0.99	3	1.5	0.56
37	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2107.4	1470.1	1399.5	1379.5	1096.2	1174.6	1246.3	1016.4	993.6	1397.6	1214	1084.9	1847	1430.1	1274.9

SI.	State	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
No.		A	R	E	A	R	E	A	R	E	A	R	E	A	R	E
1	Andhra Pradesh	114	79.38	73.73	120	95	104.46	108	50	77	100	50	38.48	63.9	24	12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	26	12.5	9.92	22	8	22.58	17.6	4.4	16	18.24	9	9.36	37.3	37.3	18.9
3	Assam	84	79.16	67.7	60	45	53.45	54	27	46.4	54	27	29.98	67	30.74	38.8
4	Bihar	22.5	15.15	20.15	25	15.87	14.44	20	9.6	17.6	20	15	16.32	15	14.06	12.7
5	Chhattisgarh	123	68.44	89.53	110	85	103.96	88	63	43.9	80	60	78.83	60	46.56	47.9

6	Goa	3	1.5	0.81	3	0	1.07	2.4	0.6	0.23	2.4	0.6	0.86	2.3	0.57	0.4
7	Gujarat	127	63.5	55.39	110	30	67.08	88	87.18	62.4	82	20.5	50.21	95	95	56.8
8	Haryana	110	64.91	67.74	120	89.32	77.14	96	46	48.9	80	32.4	38.28	76.8	38.4	42.9
9	Himachal Pradesh	55	23.15	20.62	55	20	18.85	44	11	19.9	35	17.5	15.61	16	7.95	6.43
10	Jammu & Kashmir	135.3	64.99	99.74	100	72.18	67.7	35	67.75	70	25	34.25	45	67	50.25	48.7
11	Jharkhand	34	10	12.23	30	10	13.45	21	0	2.04	21	0	0.4	10	1.86	10.6
12	Karnataka	130	107.4	101.88	130	113.7	125.54	117	54	60.2	108	78.83	77.36	91.93	74.95	43.1
13	Kerala	39.5	10	12.29	40	10	21.08	28	28	17.6	28	21	24.68	30.38	13.19	14.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	38.5	25.99	21.25	65	27	18.49	52	0	17.5	45	22	17.34	30	17.35	16.6
15	Maharashtra	158	82.35	94.87	130	63.5	41.38	91	18.63	26	84	63	81.57	81.64	61.23	79.3
16	Manipur	37	26.5	23.5	26	25.3	26.75	25.6	10.94	17.7	26	13	21.19	15.8	7.9	5.96
17	Meghalaya	42	9.1	21.6	25	7.25	13.57	18.7	8.6	17.4	20	7.84	6.92	24.5	18.38	16.2
18	Mizoram	30	22.58	14.39	40	40	49.61	32	6.75	6.75	32	15.99	15.99	39.5	29.63	20
19	Nagaland	32	23.6	32.44	26	26	35.1	29.4	11.7	5.8	30	15	13.58	36	31.74	35.9
20	Orissa	89	49	28.77	67	11	26.49	46.9	11	32.1	41	20.5	40.8	55.13	33.68	18
21	Punjab	71	10	10.89	47	22.5	11.08	32.9	8.22	19	31.1	15.55	24.36	29.86	22.4	16.4
22	Rajasthan	90.5	25	37.66	60	30	34.42	42	10	11.9	39	19.5	30.06	28.44	18.72	11
23	Sikkim	25	22.84	9.42	25	19.85	26.24	22.5	10.93	17.3	22.5	16.87	16.52	32.65	29.06	30.6
24	Tamil Nadu	98	93.02	92.38	115	114.7	117.39	103.5	75	60.9	102.5	102.4	103.7	120	120	75.6

25	Telangana	28	0	15.38	28	16.15	9.99	19.6	0	12	19	4.74	5.18	9.44	4.36	0.17
26	Tripura	44	20	16.25	26	10	31.4	20.2	9	9.87	21	14.77	13.85	19.43	18.94	15.8
27	Uttar Pradesh	67	62.35	65.62	80	64.16	50.58	64	32	28.7	60	44.64	47.92	68.5	68.5	49.3
28	Uttarakhand	55	22.32	33.81	55	45	44.85	44	22	38.1	35	34.25	38.04	35.5	35.5	31.6
29	West Bengal	44	8.06	11.35	34	10	6.74	23.8	0	4.85	23	17.25	17.25	12	11	10.7
30	A & N Islands	2	1	1.21	3	0.3	0.41	2.1	0.53	0.71	2.1	0.53	0.53	3	0.75	N r
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.5	0.25	0	0.5	0	0	0.35	0	N r	1	0	N r	1	0	N r
33	Daman & Diu	1.5	0	0	1	0	0	0.8	0	N r			N r			
34	Delhi	0.5	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	N r	0.4	0	N r
35	Lakshadweep	0.8	0	0	0.5	0	0	0.4	0	N r	0.4	0	N r	0.4	0	N r
36	Puducherry	3	1.5	1.74	3	1.4	0.79	2.1	0	1.51	1.5	0.7	0.89	2	1	0.54
37	Ladakh	0	0	0	20	15	14.35	16	25.82	18.7	19	26.25	22.86	19	9.5	N r
	Total	1961	1105.8	1164.3	1802	1143	1250.4	1408.9	709.7		1309.2	820.9		1297	974.5	

Sl. No.	State	2024-25			Total release
		A	R	E	
1	Andhra Pradesh	65	40.63	21	703.09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30	7.5	20.1	157.97
3	Assam	93.92	22.5	26.9	381.39
4	Bihar	40	20	16	165.64
5	Chhattisgarh	65	32.5	29.3	797.88
6	Goa	4	2.25	0.32	14.85
7	Gujarat	70	35	N r	737.91
8	Haryana	55	27.5	N r	619.38
9	Himachal Pradesh	30	15	N r	253.53
10	Jammu & Kashmir	90.99	20.5	15	729.51
11	Jharkhand	30	15	N r	176.97
12	Karnataka	80	40	16	886.19
13	Kerala	40	25	10	284.72
14	Madhya Pradesh	60	30	N r	302.45
15	Maharashtra	80	60	40	829.13
16	Manipur	30	15	N r	238.06
17	Meghalaya	25	15.62	7.5	167.49
18	Mizoram	53.16	18.75	15	307.2
19	Nagaland	48.85	15	7.5	253.39
20	Orissa	45	22.5	20	385.43
21	Punjab	40	25	10	273.02
22	Rajasthan	60	30	22	374.02
23	Sikkim	46.06	15	9	270.05
24	Tamil Nadu	80	50	20	906.65
25	Telangana	29	14.5	10.1	178.14
26	Tripura	30	18.75	11.6	206.71
27	Uttar Pradesh	80	50	19	511.37
28	Uttarakhand	30	18.75	N r	350.92
29	West Bengal	40	25	10	151.05

30	A & N Islands	3	0	N r	7.03
31	Chandigarh	0	0	N r	0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	N r	0.25
33	Daman & Diu			N r	0.5
34	Delhi	0.5	0	N r	0.25
35	Lakshadweep	0.4	0	N r	0
36	Puducherry	1.25	0.31	0.43	9.76
37	Ladakh	25	6.25	2.72	82.82
	Total	1502.1	733.8		11714.72

A - Allocation (GOI) R- Releases (GoI)

E- Expenditure (GoI) N r - Not reported

Note: - expenditure reported include unspent balance of previous financial year and provisional.

During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.47.89 lakh, during 2017-18, an amount of Rs.75.00 core, during 18-19, an amount of Rs. 75.00 crore, during 2020-21, Rs.57.18 crore, during 2021-22, Rs.58.00 crore and during 2022-23, Rs. 28.00 crore relased for Prime Minister's Development Package 2015 for J & K.

During 2021-22, an amount of Rs.16.82 crore and during 2022-23, Rs.12.00 crore has been released under PMDP to UT of Ladakh

During 2018-19, an additional amount of Rs.56.03 crore has been released to mitigate the floods in Kerala

During 2018-19, an additional amount of Rs.50.00 crore has been released to mitigate Gaja Cyclone in Tamil Nadu

During 2017-18, an additional amount of Rs.10.14 crore has been released to Himachal Pradesh to clear the pending liability.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION AWARENESS

313. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) the total number of intellectual property (copyrights, trademarks, patents, Geographical Indicators and designs) applications that have been filed, rejected, accepted and/or registered during the last five years, State-wise especially from Eluru District;
- (b) whether the Government has undertaken any campaigns to increase the awareness of importance of registration of intellectual property by business owners, corporate entities and entrepreneurs (especially youth and women) during the last five years in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details regarding the various initiatives undertaken, the funding allocated and utilised and number of participants/beneficiaries during the last five years in the country, State-wise, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and especially in Eluru District?

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

(a): Details is available on DPIIT's website under the links – <https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/USQ-313ANX-4.2.25.pdf>

(b) and (c): Yes. The Government has taken several initiatives to increase the awareness of importance of registration of intellectual property by business owners, corporate entities and entrepreneurs (especially youth and women). The details and funds allocated for the purpose and utilized and expected beneficiaries is available on DPIIT's website under the links –

<https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/USQ-313ANX-4.2.25.pdf>

MEGA INDUSTRIAL PARKS

314. SHRI SELVARAJ V:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K:

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

(a) whether that the Government has any plan to build dedicated mega industrial parks across the country to streamline the country's manufacturing ecosystem;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is not a fact that there are some industrial parks already existing and most of them are dysfunctional because of the improper implementation and lack of infrastructural facilities; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to make the existing industrial parks operational before starting new ones?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a) and (b): Ministry of Textiles has approved setting up of 7 PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites with world class infrastructure including plug and play facility with an outlay of Rs. 4445 cr. for a period of seven years upto 2027-28. The Government has finalised 7 sites viz. Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Telangana (Warangal), Gujarat (Navsari), Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and Maharashtra (Amravati) for setting up PM MITRA Parks.

(c) and (d): No. As far as Ministry of Heavy Industries is concerned, a world class Machine Tool Park has been set up in Tumakuru, Karnataka in partnership with the Government of Karnataka, under its Scheme for “Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector- Phase- I”. The Industrial Park is fully functional and out of total allottable land of 336 acres, 158 acres of land (i.e. 78 number of plots) have been allotted so far. Further, Ministry of Food

Processing Industries has approved 41 Mega Food Parks and status of the same is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Ministry of Food Processing Industries has approved 41 Mega Food Parks and status of the same

S. No	SPV/IA Name	State/UT Name	District Name	Status
1	Srini Food Park Pvt Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Operational
2	Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Operational
3	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Under Implementation
4	Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	Under Implementation
5	North East Mega Food Park Ltd	Assam	Nalbari	Operational

6	Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA)	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Under Implementa tion
7	Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Bihar	Khagaria	Under Implementa tion
8	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Operational
9	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Gujarat	Surat	Operational
10	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Gujarat	Mehsana	Under Implementa tion
11	Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd (HAFED)	Haryana	Rohtak	Under Implementa tion
12	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (HSIIDC)	Haryana	Sonipat	Operational
13	Cremica Food Park Pvt Ltd	Himachal Pradesh	Una	Operational

14	RFK Greens Food Park Pvt Ltd	Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	Under Implementation
15	Integrated Food Park Ltd	Karnataka	Tumkur	Operational
16	Favorich Infra Pvt Ltd	Karnataka	Mandya	Under Implementation
17	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Kerala	Palakkad	Operational
18	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (KSIDC)	Kerala	Alappuzha	Operational
19	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Operational
20	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Operational
21	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	Satara	Operational
22	Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Operational

23	Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	Wardha	Under Implementa tion
24	Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd	Manipur	Thoubal	Under Implementa tion
25	Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MIDC)	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	Under Implementa tion
26	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Mizoram	Kolasib	Operational
27	DoysAgri Resources Pvt Ltd	Nagaland	Dimapur	Under Implementa tion
28	MIT'S Mega Food Park Ltd	Odisha	Rayagada	Operational
29	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)	Odisha	Khordha	Under Implementa tion
30	International Mega Food Park Ltd	Punjab	Fazilka	Operational
31	Sukhjit Mega Food Park and Infra Ltd	Punjab	Kapurthala	Operational

32	Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd (PAIC)	Punjab	Ludhiana	Under Implementa tion
33	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Operational
34	Shree Ram Mega Food Park Private Limited	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Under Implementa tion
35	Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board (TNSAMB)	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Under Implementa tion
36	Smart Agro Food Park Pvt Ltd	Telangana	Nizamabad	Operational
37	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (TSIIC)	Telangana	Khammam	Under implementa tion
38	Sikaria Mega Food Park (P) Ltd	Tripura	West Tripura	Operational
39	Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt Ltd	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Operational
40	Himalayan Food Park Pvt Ltd	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Operational

41	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Operational
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इस्पात क्षेत्र के उत्पाद

315. श्री नलिन सोरेन:

क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वैश्विक बाजार में इस्पात क्षेत्र के उत्पादों की लेबलिंग और ब्रांडिंग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) मेक इन इंडिया परिकल्पना को बढ़ावा देने और भारत को विश्व के 'विनिर्माण केन्द्र' के रूप में बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई अन्य पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपतिराजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) इस्पात उत्पादों की ब्रांडिंग में एक क्यूआर कोड के साथ मेड इन इंडिया लेबल के माध्यम से स्वदेशी इस्पात उत्पादों की लेबलिंग का प्रावधान किया गया है जिसमें निर्यात के लिए स्वदेशी इस्पात उत्पादों तथा विनिर्मित इस्पात दोनों के लिए उत्पाद का विवरण शामिल है।

(ख) सरकार ने 'मेक इन इंडिया' विजन को बढ़ावा देने तथा भारत को विश्व के "विनिर्माण केंद्र" के रूप में बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:-

(i) आत्मनिर्भर पैकेजों, राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना पाइपलाइन (एनआईपी) तथा राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकरण पाइपलाइन (एनएमपी) के अंतर्गत निवेश के अवसर, इंडिया इंडस्ट्रियल लैंड बैंक (आईआईएलबी), इंडस्ट्रियल पार्क रेटिंग प्रणाली, (आईपीआरएस), राष्ट्रीय एकल विंडो प्रणाली (एनएसडब्ल्यूएस) आदि का सॉफ्ट लॉन्च करना।

(ii) भारत की 'आत्मनिर्भर' बनने तथा भारत की विनिर्माण क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने की परिदृष्टि के मद्देनजर केंद्रीय बजट 2021-22 में विनिर्माण के 14 प्रमुख क्षेत्रों के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजनाओं हेतु 1.97 लाख करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की घोषणा की गई थी।

(iii) भारत सरकार के सभी संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों में परियोजना विकास प्रकोष्ठों (पीडीसी) के रूप में निवेशों को गति प्रदान करने के लिए एक संस्थागत प्रणाली स्थापित की गई है।

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY AT PANCHAYAT LEVEL

316. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has increased the financial assistance to State of Bihar for development of the technology at panchayat levels especially for district Gopalganj;
- (b) if so, the total amount provided for deployment of technology at panchayat levels and total amount yet to be provided;
- (c) whether the Government is integrating with computers linking with panchayats and Central Ministries for more development;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the total amount spent in district Gopalganj of Bihar for technological development of panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) to (e) Under Digital India Programme, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) within the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan in all the States/ UTs. Ministry has launched eGramSwaraj, an accounting application to simplify Panchayat work like planning, accounting, and budgeting, as well as other online applications for Panchayats like Auditonline application, Meri Panchayat App, Panchayat Nirnay App, Training Management Portal, etc. for better Governance at the grassroots. Ministry has also integrated eGramSwaraj with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for enabling the Gram Panchayats (GPs) to make real-time payments to vendors/service providers.

Under the revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) scheme approved for implementation from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2026, financial support is being provided at limited scale for procurement of computers to States/UTs with focus on North East. Funds are released to State/UT and not to the District. During the current FY i.e. 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 1.335 cr. had been approved for procurement of 267 computers for the Gram Panchayats of Bihar. Further, as a special intervention procurement of additional 2000 computers amounting to Rs.15.60 cr. has also been approved by the Ministry during the current financial year.

The online applications developed under the e-MMP projects are aimed at digital Governance at the grassroots and integrating the Panchayats with the other Institutions including the Central Ministries/State Government Departments.

Under the Project, no funds are not directly released to the States/UTs. Funds are released to the NIC for development/ maintenance of the software/online-applications/App developed under e-Panchayat Project. The year wise annual expenditure on E-Panchayat Mission Mode Project is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of annual expenditure on E-Panchayat Mission Mode Project

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	Budgeted estimates (B.E)	Revised Estimates (R.E)	Actual Expenditure
2020-21	20	17.82	17.79
2021-22	20	11.71	11.71
2022-23	20	15	15
2023-24	20	16.28	16.03
2024-25	90.17	34	9.75 *

****As on January 2025***

EXPORT FROM SEZs

317. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) whether a large number of export panels have stated that Special Economic Zones (SEZs) export only less per cent of their production and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has obtained any specific report on the average and specific exports from SEZs during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the details of specific penalties have been levied against SEZs who have failed to meet the stipulated targets;
- (d) whether it is a fact that failed SEZs have not been identified; and
- (e) the details of steps proposed to identify and declare as 'failed SEZs', targeting managements who have not utilized the land for stated objectives?

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

(a) and (b) Exports from the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) during the last three years from the SEZs are as under:-

Years	Total Exports* (Rs. in crore)	DTA Sale (Rs. in crore)	Total Production (Rs. in crore)	% of total exports of total production

2021-2022	10,18,148	3,27,642	13,45,790	76%
2022-2023	12,92,533	2,49,761	15,42,294	84%
2023-2024	13,86,617	2,72,742	16,59,359	84%

*Including deemed exports.

(c) to (e) Presently, 370 SEZs are notified in the country, including 7 Central Government and 12 State Government/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, out of which 278 SEZs are operational. Among operational SEZs, 168 are IT/ITES and the remaining 110 are Multi-Sector SEZs. As per Rule 54 of the SEZs Rules, 2006, the performance of the SEZ units is monitored as per the guidelines prescribed under SEZ law. The performance of the operational Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country is assessed regularly in accordance with the provisions of SEZ law by the respective Development Commissioners and appropriate action is taken from time to time.

Role of PACS

318. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government is in the process of making two lakh multi-purpose PACS so that the traditional role of PACS could be expanded beyond

credit and input supply and also planning to set up 70,000 grain storage points across the country, with PACS potentially playing a key role as grain storage in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and changes made/implemented till now along with funds sanctioned/spent till date in the country especially, Odisha, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION

(SHRI AMIT SHAH):

(a) and (b): The Government on 15.02.2023, has approved the Plan for strengthening cooperative movement in the country and deepening its reach up to the grassroots through establishment of 2 lakh multipurpose PACS, Dairy and Fishery cooperative societies covering all the Panchayats/ villages in the country, through convergence of various existing GOI schemes, including National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), PM Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), etc. with the support of National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and State/UT Governments.

In order to ensure effective and timely implementation of the plan, Ministry of Cooperation in coordination with NABARD, NDDB and NFDB has launched a Standard Operating Procedure (Margdarshika) on 19.9.2024, indicating the targets and timelines for stakeholders concerned. Further, Joint Working Committees (JWC) at the district level have also been formed by States/ UTs to ensure timely execution of the plan at the grassroot level.

As per National Cooperative Database, till now 3,667 new multipurpose PACS, 8,294 dairy and 996 fishery cooperatives have been registered in the country since the launch of this initiative.

In addition to the above, the Government on 31.05.2023, has also approved the “World’s Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector”, which has been rolled out as a Pilot Project. The Plan entails creation of various agri infrastructure at PACS level, including godowns, custom hiring center, processing units, Fair Price Shops, etc. through convergence of various existing schemes of the Government of India (GoI), such as, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Scheme (AMI), Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME), etc. Under the Pilot Project of the Plan, construction of godowns has been completed in 11 PACS of 11 States.

These plans are being implemented by utilizing the existing budgetary outlays under various GoI schemes that are being converged at the level of these primary level cooperative societies, such as AIF, AMI, SMAM, NPDD, PMMSY etc.

The State-wise details of new multipurpose PACS, Dairy and Fishery cooperative societies formed are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Newly Registered Cooperatives				
State/UT	PACS	Dairy	Fishery	Total

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1	1	7	9
ANDHRA PRADESH	0	896	1	897
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	12	9	12	33
ASSAM	59	233	29	321
BIHAR	25	283	0	308
CHHATTISGARH	0	136	195	331
GOA	12	0	0	12
GUJARAT	291	435	7	733
HARYANA	2	43	5	50
HIMACHAL PRADESH	57	350	4	411
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	84	1005	29	1118
JHARKHAND	44	131	73	248
KARNATAKA	128	453	17	598
LADAKH	0	3	1	4
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	7	7
MADHYA PRADESH	16	443	154	613
MAHARASHTRA	148	668	73	889

MANIPUR	68	17	10	95
MEGHALAYA	193	12	1	206
MIZORAM	25	2	2	29
NAGALAND	12	0	2	14
ODISHA	1535	0	0	1535
PUDUCHERRY	2	2	3	7
PUNJAB	0	80	0	80
RAJASTHAN	760	1232	3	1995
SIKKIM	23	34	0	57
TAMIL NADU	21	478	21	520
TELANGANA	0	15	67	82
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	4	0	1	5
TRIPURA	38	0	2	40
UTTAR PRADESH	94	1181	189	1464
UTTARAKHAND	0	66	81	147
WEST BENGAL	13	86	0	99

Total	3,667	8,294	996	12,957
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नशे की लत

319. श्री चंदन चौहान:

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने नशे की लत से प्रभावित युवाओं के लिए पुनर्वास और परामर्श सेवाओं की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सम्पूर्ण देश में राज्यवार और जिलावार ऐसे कितने केंद्र हैं;
- (ग) क्या इन सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता और प्रभावकारिता की नियमित रूप से निगरानी की जाती है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ.) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान नशीली दवाओं के सेवन के कारण हुई मौतों का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या सरकार ने इस नुकसान के उपशमन हेतु कोई कदम उठाए हैं;
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (छ) क्या सरकार का हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ऐसे नए केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है;
- (ज) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (झ) क्या इन सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता और प्रभावकारिता की नियमित रूप से निगरानी की जा रही है; और
- (ञ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी.एल. वर्मा):

(क) और (ख): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग के समर्थन से देश भर में चलाए जा रहे नशामुक्ति/परामर्श केन्द्रों की राज्यवार, जिलावार संख्या का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण में दिया गया है।**

(ग) और (घ): इन सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता और प्रभावकारिता की निगरानी के लिए उठाए गए कदम इस प्रकार हैं:

i. सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग से अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले सभी गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) को नीति आयोग के दर्पण पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत होना आवश्यक है।

ii. पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, अनुदान सहायता जारी करने के लिए ई-अनुदान पोर्टल के माध्यम से गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के केवल ऑनलाइन प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाता है। चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित लेखा-परीक्षित स्टेटमेन्ट और पिछले वर्ष में जारी अनुदानों के उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त होने पर ही कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को आवर्ती अनुदान जारी किए जाते हैं।

iii. योजना के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए, विभाग ने एक परियोजना निगरानी इकाई (पीएमयू) की स्थापना की है, जो समय-समय पर आकस्मिक औचक निरीक्षण के माध्यम से केंद्रों का निरीक्षण करती है। निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अनुदान सहायता जारी की जाती है और आवश्यक सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

iv. नशा मुक्ति केंद्रों में सीसीटीवी लगाना अनिवार्य है।

vi. गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) पर पंजीकृत होना चाहिए तथा अपनी गतिविधियों का जनता के समक्ष सक्रिय प्रकटीकरण करने के उद्देश्य से व्यय के एडवांस अंतरण (ईएटी) मॉड्यूल का कार्यान्वयन करना चाहिए।

(ड.) और (च): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा ऐसा कोई डेटा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(छ) और (ज): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग उन जिलों में उपचार एवं पुनर्वास केंद्र स्थापित करता है, जहां पर विभाग के सहयोग से कोई केंद्र नहीं चल रहा है। वर्तमान में, हरियाणा के सोनीपत जिले में, नशे के आदी लोगों के लिए 02 एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्र (आईआरसीए) पहले से ही काम कर रहे हैं।

(झ) और (ञ): इन सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता और प्रभावकारिता की निगरानी के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण ऊपर (ग) और (घ) में दिया गया है।

विवरण

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा समर्थित देश भर में नशामुक्ति/परामर्श केन्द्रों की राज्यवार, जिलावार संख्या का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	नशामुक्ति केंद्रों की कुल संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	अनकापल्ली	1
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	अनंतपुरम	1
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	अन्नमाया	1
4	आंध्र प्रदेश	चित्तूर	3
5	आंध्र प्रदेश	कडप्पा	1
6	आंध्र प्रदेश	पूर्वी गोदावरी	3
7	आंध्र प्रदेश	एलुरु	1
8	आंध्र प्रदेश	काकीनाडा	1
9	आंध्र प्रदेश	कृष्ण	3
10	आंध्र प्रदेश	कुरनूल	1
11	आंध्र प्रदेश	नेल्लोर	1

12	आंध्र प्रदेश	पलनाडू	1
13	आंध्र प्रदेश	पार्वतीपुरम मान्यम	1
14	आंध्र प्रदेश	प्रकाशम	3
15	आंध्र प्रदेश	श्री सत्यसाई	1
16	आंध्र प्रदेश	विशाखापट्टनम	4
17	आंध्र प्रदेश	विजयनगरम	1
18	आंध्र प्रदेश	पश्चिम गोदावरी	3
19	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	चांगलांग	1
20	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	तिरप	1
21	असम	बारपेटा	1
22	असम	बिश्वनाथ	1
23	असम	बोंगईगांव	1
24	असम	कछार	2
25	असम	चिराग	1
26	असम	दारंग मंगलदाई	1
27	असम	धुबरी	1
28	असम	डिब्रूगढ़	2
29	असम	दिमाहासाओ	1
क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	नशामुक्ति केंद्रों की कुल संख्या
30	असम	गोलपाड़ा	1
31	असम	हैलाकांडी	2

32	असम	होजाई	2
33	असम	जोरहाट	1
34	असम	कामरूप	1
35	असम	कामरूप महानगर	4
36	असम	करीमगंज	1
37	असम	लखीमपुर	2
38	असम	मारीगांव	1
39	असम	नगांव	1
40	असम	शिवसागर	1
41	असम	सोनितपुर	1
42	असम	दक्षिण सलमारा मनकचार	1
43	असम	तिनसुकिया	1
44	बिहार	बांका	1
45	बिहार	भागलपुर	1
46	बिहार	दरभंगा	1
47	बिहार	कैमूर (भभुआ)	1
48	बिहार	मधुबनी	1
49	बिहार	पश्चिम चंपारण	1
50	बिहार	पटना	3
51	बिहार	समस्तीपुर	1
52	बिहार	शेखपुरा	1
53	बिहार	वैशाली	1

54	चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़	2
55	चंडीगढ़	बिलासपुर	1
56	चंडीगढ़	दुर्ग	2
57	चंडीगढ़	रायपुर	3
58	दमन और दीव, दादरा और नगर हवेली	दमन	1
59	दमन और दीव, दादरा और नगर हवेली	दीव	1
60	दिल्ली	सेन्ट्रल	2
61	दिल्ली	पूर्व	2
62	दिल्ली	नई दिल्ली	1
63	दिल्ली	उत्तर	1
64	दिल्ली	उत्तर पूर्व	4
65	दिल्ली	शाहदरा	1
क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	नशामुक्ति केंद्रों की कुल संख्या
66	दिल्ली	दक्षिण	4
67	दिल्ली	दक्षिण पूर्व दिल्ली	2
68	दिल्ली	दक्षिण पश्चिम	5
69	दिल्ली	पश्चिम	2
70	गोवा	उत्तर गोवा	1
71	गोवा	दक्षिण गोवा	1

72	गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	5
73	गुजरात	बनासकांठा	1
74	गुजरात	भावनगर	1
75	गुजरात	गिर सोमनाथ	1
76	गुजरात	खेड़ा	1
77	गुजरात	महेसाणा	2
78	गुजरात	राजकोट	1
79	गुजरात	सूरत	3
80	गुजरात	वडोदरा	1
81	हरियाणा	फरीदाबाद	1
82	हरियाणा	हिसार	1
83	हरियाणा	झज्जर	1
84	हरियाणा	महेंद्रगढ़	1
85	हरियाणा	रेवाड़ी	1
86	हरियाणा	रोहतक	1
87	हरियाणा	सिरसा	3
88	हरियाणा	सोनीपत	2
89	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हमीरपुर	1
90	हिमाचल प्रदेश	कांगड़ा	1
91	हिमाचल प्रदेश	कुल्लू	1
92	हिमाचल प्रदेश	शिमला	1
93	हिमाचल प्रदेश	ऊना	1

94	जम्मू और कश्मीर	बांदीपुरा	1
95	जम्मू और कश्मीर	बडगाम	1
96	जम्मू और कश्मीर	जम्मू	3
97	जम्मू और कश्मीर	कुलगाम	1
98	जम्मू और कश्मीर	कुपवाड़ा	1
99	जम्मू और कश्मीर	पुलवामा	1
100	जम्मू और कश्मीर	राजौरी	1
101	जम्मू और कश्मीर	सांबा	1
102	जम्मू और कश्मीर	श्रीनगर	2
क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	नशामुक्ति केंद्रों की कुल संख्या
103	झारखंड	देवघर	1
104	झारखंड	धनबाद	1
105	झारखंड	हजारीबाग	1
106	झारखंड	कुंती	1
107	झारखंड	लातेहार	1
108	झारखंड	सरायकेला और खरसावां	1
109	कर्नाटक	बागलकोट	1
110	कर्नाटक	बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण	1
111	कर्नाटक	बेंगलुरु शहरी	3
112	कर्नाटक	बेलगाम	1
113	कर्नाटक	बेल्लारी	1

114	कर्नाटक	चामराजनगर	1
115	कर्नाटक	चिक बल्लापुर	1
116	कर्नाटक	चिकमंगलूर	1
117	कर्नाटक	चित्रदुर्ग	1
118	कर्नाटक	दक्षिण कन्नड़	3
119	कर्नाटक	दावणगेरे	1
120	कर्नाटक	धारवाड़	1
121	कर्नाटक	गडग	1
122	कर्नाटक	हसन	1
123	कर्नाटक	हावेरी	2
124	कर्नाटक	कोडागू	1
125	कर्नाटक	कोलार	1
126	कर्नाटक	कोप्पल	2
127	कर्नाटक	मंड्या	3
128	कर्नाटक	मैसूर	1
129	कर्नाटक	रामनगरम	1
130	कर्नाटक	शिमोगा	2
131	कर्नाटक	तुमकुर	1
132	कर्नाटक	उडुपी	1
133	कर्नाटक	उत्तर कन्नड़	1
134	कर्नाटक	विजयपुरा	1
135	कर्नाटक	यादगिरी	1

136	केरल	अलाप्पुझा	2
137	केरल	एर्नाकुलम	3
138	केरल	कन्नूर	1
139	केरल	कोल्लम	1
क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	नशामुक्ति केंद्रों की कुल संख्या
140	केरल	कोट्टायम	3
141	केरल	कोझिकोड	2
142	केरल	पथानामथिट्टा	1
143	केरल	तिरुवनंतपुरम	5
144	केरल	त्रिशूर	2
145	लद्दाख	कारगिल	1
146	लद्दाख	लेह	1
147	मध्य प्रदेश	आगर मालवा	1
148	मध्य प्रदेश	बालाघाट	1
149	मध्य प्रदेश	भिंड	1
150	मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल	2
151	मध्य प्रदेश	छिंदवाड़ा	1
152	मध्य प्रदेश	दतिया	1
153	मध्य प्रदेश	डिंडोरी	1
154	मध्य प्रदेश	गुना	1
155	मध्य प्रदेश	ग्वालियर	2

156	मध्य प्रदेश	इंदौर	4
157	मध्य प्रदेश	जबलपुर	4
158	मध्य प्रदेश	खंडवा (पूर्वी निमाड़)	1
159	मध्य प्रदेश	मुरैना	1
160	मध्य प्रदेश	नर्मदापुरम	1
161	मध्य प्रदेश	नरसिंहपुर	1
162	मध्य प्रदेश	नीमच	1
163	मध्य प्रदेश	पन्ना	1
164	मध्य प्रदेश	रायसेन	1
165	मध्य प्रदेश	रीवा	2
166	मध्य प्रदेश	सागर	1
167	मध्य प्रदेश	सतना	1
168	मध्य प्रदेश	सीहोर	1
169	मध्य प्रदेश	सिवनी	1
170	मध्य प्रदेश	शाजापुर	1
171	मध्य प्रदेश	विदिशा	1
172	महाराष्ट्र	अहमदनगर	1
173	महाराष्ट्र	अकोला	2
174	महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती	3
175	महाराष्ट्र	बीड	1
176	महाराष्ट्र	भंडारा	2

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	नशामुक्ति केंद्रों की कुल संख्या
177	महाराष्ट्र	बुलढाना	1
178	महाराष्ट्र	चंद्रपुर	2
179	महाराष्ट्र	धाराशिव	1
180	महाराष्ट्र	उस्मानाबाद	3
181	महाराष्ट्र	धुले	1
182	महाराष्ट्र	गडचिरोली	2
183	महाराष्ट्र	हिंगोली	1
184	महाराष्ट्र	जलगांव	2
185	महाराष्ट्र	जलना	1
186	महाराष्ट्र	कोल्हापुर	2
187	महाराष्ट्र	लातूर	3
188	महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर	2
189	महाराष्ट्र	नांदेड़	2
190	महाराष्ट्र	नंदुरबार	1
191	महाराष्ट्र	नासिक	1
192	महाराष्ट्र	उस्मानाबाद	1
193	महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	1
194	महाराष्ट्र	परभनी	1
195	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	1
196	महाराष्ट्र	रायगढ़	1

197	महाराष्ट्र	रत्नागिरि	1
198	महाराष्ट्र	सांगली	1
199	महाराष्ट्र	सतारा	1
200	महाराष्ट्र	सोलापुर	2
201	महाराष्ट्र	थाइन	1
202	महाराष्ट्र	वर्धा	1
203	महाराष्ट्र	वाशिम	3
204	महाराष्ट्र	यवतमाल	1
205	मणिपुर	बिश्रुपुर	2
206	मणिपुर	चंदेल	1
207	मणिपुर	छुरछंदपुर	4
208	मणिपुर	इंफाल पूर्व	3
209	मणिपुर	इंफाल पश्चिम	8
210	मणिपुर	जिरीबाम	1
211	मणिपुर	काकचिंग	2
212	मणिपुर	कामजोंग	1
213	मणिपुर	कांगपोकपी	2
क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	नशामुक्ति केंद्रों की कुल संख्या
214	मणिपुर	फेरजाल	1
215	मणिपुर	सेनापति	1
216	मणिपुर	टेंगनौपाल	1

217	मणिपुर	थौबल	5
218	मणिपुर	उखरूल	2
219	मेघालय	पूर्वी खासी हिल्स	2
220	मेघालय	पश्चिम जैंतिया हिल्स	1
221	मिजोरम	आइजोल	7
222	मिजोरम	चम्फाई	2
223	मिजोरम	कोलासिब	1
224	मिजोरम	लुंगलेई	1
225	मिजोरम	सैहा	1
226	मिजोरम	सेरछिप	1
227	नागालैंड	दीमापुर	2
228	नागालैंड	कोहिमा	3
229	नागालैंड	लॉंगलेंग	1
230	नागालैंड	मोकोकचुंग	1
231	नागालैंड	सोम	1
232	नागालैंड	फ़ेक	1
233	नागालैंड	त्सेमिन्यु	1
234	नागालैंड	तुएनसांग	1
235	नागालैंड	वोखा	1
236	ओडिशा	अंगुल	3
237	ओडिशा	बलांगीर	1
238	ओडिशा	बालेश्वर	1

239	ओडिशा	बारगढ़	1
240	ओडिशा	बौध	2
241	ओडिशा	भद्रक	1
242	ओडिशा	कटक	5
243	ओडिशा	देबगढ़	1
244	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल	2
245	ओडिशा	गजपति	1
246	ओडिशा	गंजम	2
247	ओडिशा	जगतसिंहपुर	1
248	ओडिशा	जाजापुर	1
249	ओडिशा	झारसुगुडा	1
250	ओडिशा	कालाहांडी	1
क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	नशामुक्ति केंद्रों की कुल संख्या
251	ओडिशा	कंधमाल	2
252	ओडिशा	केंदुझर	1
253	ओडिशा	खोरधा	5
254	ओडिशा	कोरापुट	1
255	ओडिशा	मल्कानगिरी	1
256	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	1
257	ओडिशा	नबरंगापुर	1
258	ओडिशा	नयागढ़	1

259	ओडिशा	नुआपाड़ा	2
260	ओडिशा	पुरी	5
261	ओडिशा	रायगढ़	2
262	ओडिशा	संबलपुर	1
263	ओडिशा	सुबरनपुर	2
264	ओडिशा	सुंदरगढ़	1
265	पुदुचेरी	कराईकल	1
266	पुदुचेरी	पुदुचेरी	2
267	पंजाब	गुरदासपुर	2
268	पंजाब	लुधियाना	3
269	पंजाब	मोगा	1
270	पंजाब	मोहाली	1
271	पंजाब	पटियाला	1
272	पंजाब	संगरूर	1
273	पंजाब	शहीद भगत सिंह नगर	1
274	राजस्थान	बांसवाड़ा	1
275	राजस्थान	बारां	2
276	राजस्थान	भरतपुर	1
277	राजस्थान	बीकानेर	2
278	राजस्थान	बूंदी	1
279	राजस्थान	चित्तौड़गढ़	1
280	राजस्थान	दौसा	2

281	राजस्थान	डूंगरपुर	1
282	राजस्थान	गंगानगर	5
283	राजस्थान	हनुमानगढ़	1
284	राजस्थान	जयपुर	1
285	राजस्थान	जैसलमेर	3
286	राजस्थान	जालोर	1
287	राजस्थान	झालावाड़	1
क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	नशामुक्ति केंद्रों की कुल संख्या
288	राजस्थान	जोधपुर	1
289	राजस्थान	करौली	1
290	राजस्थान	कोटा	3
291	राजस्थान	पाली	1
292	राजस्थान	प्रतापगढ़	1
293	राजस्थान	राजसमंद	1
294	राजस्थान	सवाई माधोपुर	2
295	राजस्थान	सिरोही	1
296	राजस्थान	उदयपुर	1
297	सिक्किम	पूर्व	1
298	सिक्किम	दक्षिण	1
299	तमिलनाडु	अरियालूर	1
300	तमिलनाडु	चेंगलपट्टूर	1

301	तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई	1
302	तमिलनाडु	कोयंबटूर	1
303	तमिलनाडु	कुड्डालोर	1
304	तमिलनाडु	धर्मपुरी	1
305	तमिलनाडु	डिंडीगुल	1
306	तमिलनाडु	इरोड	1
307	तमिलनाडु	कन्नियाकुमारी (मुख्यालय: नागरकोली)	1
308	तमिलनाडु	मदुरै	1
309	तमिलनाडु	माइलादुत्रयी	1
310	तमिलनाडु	नागपट्टिनम	2
311	तमिलनाडु	नमक्कल	1
312	तमिलनाडु	नीलगिरी (मुख्यालय: उधगामा	1
313	तमिलनाडु	पेरम्बलूर	1
314	तमिलनाडु	रामनाथपुरम	1
315	तमिलनाडु	सलेम	1
316	तमिलनाडु	शिवगंगा	1
317	तमिलनाडु	तंजावुर	1
318	तमिलनाडु	थेनी	1
319	तमिलनाडु	थूथुकुडी	1
320	तमिलनाडु	तिरुचिरापल्ली	2

321	तमिलनाडु	तिरुनेलवेली	1
322	तमिलनाडु	तिरुवल्लुर	1
323	तमिलनाडु	तिरुवन्नामलाई	1
क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	नशामुक्ति केंद्रों की कुल संख्या
324	तमिलनाडु	तिरुवरुर	1
325	तमिलनाडु	वेल्लोर	1
326	तमिलनाडु	विल्लुपुरम	2
327	तमिलनाडु	विरुधुनगर	1
328	तमिलनाडु	आदिलाबाद	1
329	तेलंगाना	भद्राद्री कोठागुडेम	1
330	तेलंगाना	हैदराबाद	2
331	तेलंगाना	करीमनगर	1
332	तेलंगाना	खम्मम	1
333	तेलंगाना	मेडक	1
334	तेलंगाना	मेडचला और मल्काजगिरी	1
335	तेलंगाना	नलगोंडा	1
336	तेलंगाना	रंगारेड्डी	2
337	तेलंगाना	विकाराबाद	1
338	तेलंगाना	वारंगल शहरी	1
339	तेलंगाना	यदाद्री भुवनागिरी	1
340	त्रिपुरा	उत्तरी त्रिपुरा	1

341	त्रिपुरा	पश्चिम त्रिपुरा	1
342	उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	1
343	उत्तर प्रदेश	अंबेडकरनगर	1
344	उत्तर प्रदेश	बाँदा	1
345	उत्तर प्रदेश	बाराबंकी	1
346	उत्तर प्रदेश	बरेली	1
347	उत्तर प्रदेश	बस्ती	1
348	उत्तर प्रदेश	बुलन्दशहर	1
349	उत्तर प्रदेश	चंदौली	1
350	उत्तर प्रदेश	चित्रकूट	1
351	उत्तर प्रदेश	इटावा	1
352	उत्तर प्रदेश	फ़तेहपुर	1
353	उत्तर प्रदेश	गाजियाबाद	2
354	उत्तर प्रदेश	गाजीपुर	1
355	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोरखपुर	3
356	उत्तर प्रदेश	हमीरपुर	1
357	उत्तर प्रदेश	हापुड	1
358	उत्तर प्रदेश	हरदोई	1
359	उत्तर प्रदेश	जालौन	1
360	उत्तर प्रदेश	झाँसी	1
क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	नशामुक्ति केंद्रों की कुल संख्या

361	उत्तर प्रदेश	कानपुर	1
362	उत्तर प्रदेश	कानपुर नगर	3
363	उत्तर प्रदेश	कौशांबी	1
364	उत्तर प्रदेश	लखीमपुर खीरी	1
365	उत्तर प्रदेश	ललितपुर	1
366	उत्तर प्रदेश	लखनऊ	3
367	उत्तर प्रदेश	महोबा	1
368	उत्तर प्रदेश	मेरठ	2
369	उत्तर प्रदेश	मुरादाबाद	1
370	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रयागराज	3
371	उत्तर प्रदेश	रायबरेली	1
372	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामपुर	1
373	उत्तर प्रदेश	सहारनपुर	1
374	उत्तर प्रदेश	संतकबीरनगर	1
375	उत्तर प्रदेश	संत रविदास नगर	1
376	उत्तर प्रदेश	शाहजहांपुर	1
377	उत्तर प्रदेश	शामली	1
378	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	1
379	उत्तर प्रदेश	सीतापुर	1
380	उत्तर प्रदेश	सोनभद्र	1
381	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी	4
382	उत्तराखंड	बागेश्वर	1

383	उत्तराखंड	चमोली	1
384	उत्तराखंड	देहरादून	1
385	उत्तराखंड	हरिद्वार	1
386	उत्तराखंड	नैनीताल	1
387	उत्तराखंड	पिथौरागढ़	1
388	उत्तराखंड	ऊधम सिंह नगर	1
389	पश्चिम बंगाल	अलीपुरदार	1
390	पश्चिम बंगाल	बीरभूम	1
391	पश्चिम बंगाल	कूचबिहार	1
392	पश्चिम बंगाल	दार्जिलिंग	1
393	पश्चिम बंगाल	पूर्वी मेदिनीपुर	1
394	पश्चिम बंगाल	हुगली	1
395	पश्चिम बंगाल	हावड़ा	2
396	पश्चिम बंगाल	जलपाईगुड़ी	1
397	पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकाता	3
क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	नशामुक्ति केंद्रों की कुल संख्या
398	पश्चिम बंगाल	नादिया	1
399	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर 24 परगना	2
400	पश्चिम बंगाल	पूर्व बर्धमान	1
401	पश्चिम बंगाल	पुरुलिया	1
402	पश्चिम बंगाल	दक्षिण 24 परगना	1

403	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर दिनाजपुर	1
404	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम मेदिनीपुर	1

SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARKS

320. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the number of textile parks sanctioned/operational under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) since its inception, State-wise and the current status of these parks;
- (b) the details of employment generated as compared to the set employment targets for each park under the scheme, park-wise;
- (c) whether there are any pending amounts to be recovered from cancelled or non-operational parks along with any applicable interest;
- (d) if so, the measures being taken in this direction and the timeline fixed to recover these amounts from the said parks; and
- (e) whether the Government is currently accepting proposals for the setting up of new textile parks or bringing in any new schemes related to textile park development and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

(a) to (e): With a view to increasing investments, generating employment opportunities and boosting exports in the textile sector, the Ministry is implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) to provide support for setting up textile parks with world-class, state-of-the-art infrastructure in textile hubs across the country. The scheme was in implementation upto 31.03.2021; however, the Scheme has now been subsumed under the umbrella Scheme of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS). State-wise details of parks including details of employment generated are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As per scheme guidelines, the progress of parks is reviewed regularly by the designated Project Approval Committee (PAC) which is also the competent authority for cancellation of any park(s) which are non- performing or fail to adhere to stipulated guidelines. In case of cancelled parks, the share of government assistance released is ordered to be recovered along with applicable penal interest. An amount of Rs. 75.46 crore has been recovered so far from cancelled parks.

To develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for entire value-chain of the textile industry, the Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites with scheme outlay of Rs. 4,445 crore for the period 2021-22 to 2027-28. The Government has finalised 7 sites viz. Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Telangana (Warangal), Gujarat (Navsari), Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and Maharashtra (Amravati) for setting up PM MITRA Parks.

STATEMENT

State-wise list of completed and under implementation parks including number of employment

Sl. No.	Name of the park	State	Project Cost (In Rs. Crore)	GOI share approved (In Rs. Crore)	GoI share released (In Rs. Crore)	Proposed Employment (In numbers)	Employment Generated (In numbers)	Current Status
1	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh	134.42	40.00	40.00	60,000	19,000	Completed
2	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited, Surat	Gujarat	128.75	40.00	40.00	9,000	10,370	Completed
3	Mundra SEZ Textile & Apparel Park Limited	Gujarat	103.53	40.00	40.00	3,077	810	Completed
4	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat	Gujarat	105.63	40.00	40.00	2,900	1,850	Completed
5	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited , Ahmedabad	Gujarat	105.4	40.00	40.00	4,500	4,350	Completed
6	Sayana Textile Park Ltd.,Surat	Gujarat	90.00	36.00	36.00	3,155	1,420	Completed
7	Surat Super Yarn Park Limited, Surat	Gujarat	104.76	40.00	40.00	1,000	0	Completed
8	RJD Integrated Textile Park, Surat	Gujarat	106.5	40.00	40.00	4,270	7,220	Completed

Sl. No.	Name of the park	State	Project Cost (In Rs. Crore)	GOI share approved (In Rs. Crore)	Gol share released (In Rs. Crore)	Proposed Employment (In numbers)	Employment Generated (In numbers)	Current Status
9	Amitara Green High Tech Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat	103.4	40.00	40.00	2,580	1,360	Completed
10	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Karnataka	80.25	32.01	32.01	2,000	550	Completed
11	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Maharashtra	100.80	40.00	40.00	6,500	2,024	Completed
12	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Maharashtra	108.52	40.00	40.00	5,000	3,000	Completed
13	Deesan Infrastructure, Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra	103.12	40.00	40.00	1,500	1,700	Completed
14	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra	102.39	40.00	40.00	10,000	1,645	Completed
15	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	102.61	40.00	40.00	10,000	0	Completed
16	Asmeeta Infratech Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	277.69	40.00	40.00	9,565	17,300	Completed
17	Pride India cooperative Textile park Limited	Maharashtra	58.19	20.95	20.95	12,500	8,525	Completed
18	Hinganghat Textile Park	Maharashtra	108.38	40.00	40.00	1,015	1,022	Completed

Sl. No.	Name of the park	State	Project Cost (In Rs. Crore)	GOI share approved (In Rs. Crore)	Goi share released (In Rs. Crore)	Proposed Employment (In numbers)	Employment Generated (In numbers)	Current Status
19	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Punjab	108.52	40.00	40.00	2,400	1,500	Completed
20	Rhythm Textile & Apparel Park Ltd	Punjab	91.40	36.56	36.00	8,000	1,875	Completed
21	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Punjab	116.19	40.00	36.00	20,000	2,790	Completed
22	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt Ltd , Pali	Rajasthan	101.40	40.00	40.00	9,450	4,910	Completed
23	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Weaving Park Ltd	Rajasthan	110.58	40.00	36.00	2,175	812	Completed
24	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan	60.15	24.06	24.06	4,400	500	Completed
25	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park, Palladam	Tamilnadu	55.42	22.17	22.17	2,500	2,650	Completed
26	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park	Tamilnadu	31.33	12.53	12.54	1,500	853	Completed
27	Karur Integrated Textile Park, Karur Park	Tamilnadu	116.1	40.00	40.00	3,000	5,000	Completed
28	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Tamilnadu	87.30	34.92	31.43	2,500	2,551	Completed
29	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Telangana	34.00	13.60	13.60	5,550	350	Completed

Sl. N o.	Name of the park	State	Project Cost (In Rs. Crore)	GOI share approved (In Rs. Crore)	Gol share released (In Rs. Crore)	Proposed Employment (In numbers)	Employment Generated (In numbers)	Current Status
30	Himachal Textile Park	Himachal	96.9	38.76	34.88	2,200	1,456	Completed
31	Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited	Andhra Pradesh	102.27	40.00	24.00	10,275	500	Under implementation
32	Tarakeshwara Textile Park	Andhra Pradesh	103.44	40.00	20.00	2,199	465	Under implementation
33	Guntur Textile Park, Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	105.12	40.00	30.00	2,960	640	Under implementation
34	Prag Jyoti Textile Park, Darrang	Assam	47.25	40.00	20.00	2,603	0	Under implementation
35	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park	Gujarat	105.79	40.00	36.00	4,454	1,982	Under implementation
36	Palsana ITP Park, Surat	Gujarat	103.36	40.00	30.00	4,205	326	Under implementation
37	Ichhapore Textile Park, Surat	Gujarat	104.65	40.00	20.00	1,955	80	Under implementation
38	Karanj Integrated Textile Park	Gujarat	104.95	40.00	20.00	885	839	Under implementation
39	Shahlon Textile Park	Gujarat	103.93	40.00	10.00	1,865	110	Under implementation

Sl. No.	Name of the park	State	Project Cost (In Rs. Crore)	GOI share approved (In Rs. Crore)	Gol share released (In Rs. Crore)	Proposed Employment (In numbers)	Employment Generated (In numbers)	Current Status
40	J&K Textile Park, Kathua	Jammu & Kashmir	44.11	39.70	35.73	2,508	45	Under implementation
41	Purna Global Textiles Park	Maharashtra	107.29	40.00	22.03	2,000	1,108	Under implementation
42	Kalappana Awade Textile Park	Maharashtra	76.31	30.52	27.47	890	2,923	Under implementation
43	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Maharashtra	104.49	40.00	35.00	2,541	1,732	Under implementation
44	Sri Ganesh Textile Park	Maharashtra	104.03	40.00	15.00	1,044	35	Under implementation
45	Perarignar Anna Handloom Silk Park	Tamilnadu	82.56	33.02	9.91	7,000	812	Under implementation
46	Pallavada Textile Park	Tamilnadu	106.58	40.00	10.00	6,500	825	Under implementation
47	The Great Indian Linen & Textile	Tamilnadu	104.29	40.00	12.00	7,500	170	Under implementation
48	White Gold Textile Park	Telangana	90.24	36.09	32.48	3,500	675	Under implementation
49	EIGMEF Apparel Park Ltd.	West Bengal	107.55	40.00	31.61	7,600	0	Under implementation

Sl. No.	Name of the park	State	Project Cost (In Rs. Crore)	GOI share approved (In Rs. Crore)	Gol share released (In Rs. Crore)	Proposed Employment (In numbers)	Employment Generated (In numbers)	Current Status
50	West Bengal Hosiery Textile Park, Howrah	West Bengal	70.14	28.06	25.25	15,000	1,970	Under implementation

*** in respect of under implementation parks, actual employment will be confirmed once parks got completed.**

PRODUCTION INLAND AQUACULTURE

321. DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

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

- (a) the details of inland aquaculture production in the country, State-wise, during the last five years including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the Government has introduced any advancements or new technologies for enhancing inland aquaculture production, and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures have been taken by the Government to ensure that these technologies are accessible and affordable to fish farmers, especially in States like Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) whether the Government is providing any subsidies or financial assistance for the adoption of these technologies and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The details of inland fish production with aquaculture in the country, State-wise, during the last five years including Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b): Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India is implementing a flagship scheme namely “Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)” with highest ever investment of ₹20050 crore in fisheries sector for a period of 5 years with effect from the financial year 2020-21 in all the States/UTs to address critical gaps in fish production, productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure and management, modernization and strengthening of value chain, reduction of post-harvest losses, traceability etc. in inland aquaculture. PMMSY, inter-alia, has supported projects with total outlay of ₹5259.85 Crore in the areas of infusion & adoption of new technologies such as Recirculatory Aquaculture System (RAS), biofloc, cage culture in reservoirs, Integrated Multi-tropic Aquaculture (IMTA), raceways, aquaponics, pen culture etc.

(c): To ensure that the new and latest technologies are accessible and affordable, the Government of India has supported 3028 training and capacity building programme involving 3,02,315 fishers, fish farmers and other stakeholders in all States/UTs including Tamil Nadu under PMMSY since 2020-21.

(d): Under PMMSY, the government financial assistance for various beneficiary oriented components and activities is provided to fishers, fish farmers & other eligible beneficiaries under Centrally sponsored component of PMMSY up to 40% of the unit/project cost for General category and 60% for SC/ST/Women category beneficiaries. In addition, concession finance with interest subvention up to 3% is also supported for creation and strengthening of fisheries infrastructure including latest fish production technologies under Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund. Besides, to facilitate access to institutional credit by fishers and fish farmers, Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facility has also been extended to fisheries sector since 2018-19. Till date, 4,50,799 KCC have been sanctioned to fishers and fish farmers.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of the Inland Fish Production in the country

(in lakhs Tonnes)

S. No.	States/UTs	2019- 20	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	36.10	40.70	42.19	45.06	45.58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09
3	Assam	3.73	3.93	4.17	4.43	4.99
4	Bihar	6.41	6.83	7.62	8.46	8.73
5	Chhattisgarh	5.72	5.77	5.91	6.52	7.81

6	Goa	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.09
7	Gujarat	1.58	1.57	1.86	1.94	2.03
8	Haryana	1.91	2.03	2.08	2.12	2.15
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18
10	Jharkhand	2.23	2.38	2.57	2.80	3.11
11	Karnataka	2.29	2.61	4.85	4.95	4.02
12	Kerala	2.05	2.24	2.25	2.30	2.51
13	Madhya Pradesh	2.00	2.49	2.93	3.42	3.82
14	Maharashtra	1.18	1.25	1.57	1.44	2.67
15	Manipur	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.45
16	Meghalaya	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.20
17	Mizoram	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
18	Nagaland	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
19	Odisha	6.60	7.01	7.89	8.39	8.97
20	Punjab	1.51	1.65	1.90	1.85	1.84
21	Rajasthan	1.16	0.60	0.66	0.79	0.91
22	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
23	Tamil Nadu	1.74	1.75	2.12	2.32	2.47
24	Telangana	3.00	3.49	3.90	4.38	4.56
25	Tripura	0.78	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.86
26	Uttarakhand	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.09

27	Uttar Pradesh	6.99	7.46	8.09	9.15	11.60
28	West Bengal	16.19	16.69	16.52	18.56	18.84
29	A and N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	D&N Haveli & Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Delhi	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0.21	0.21	0.25	0.27	0.28
34	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.04
All-India		104.37	112.49	121.21	131.13	139.07

SARTHIE 1.0

322. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the SARTHIE 1.0 initiative to raise awareness and provide legal support for the most vulnerable sections of society;

(b) whether the Government has collaborated with the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) to expand outreach of social welfare schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken under this initiative to empower marginalized communities, including Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Transgender Persons;

(d) whether the SARTHIE 1.0 initiative aligns with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and if so, the goals being addressed; and

(e) whether there is any plan to conduct awareness camps at the grassroots level in collaboration with State and District Legal Services Authorities to promote legal literacy and social justice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a) to (e): SARTHIE 1.0 campaign is a joint initiative of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India (DoSJE) and the National Legal Services Authority, India (NALSA). It is aimed at empowering marginalized and vulnerable individuals of the society including Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Transgender Persons, Senior Citizens, Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), sanitation workers, waste pickers, victims of substance abuse, and persons engaged in the act of begging, through a combination of awareness programs and legal assistance, to avail benefits and entitlements guaranteed by social welfare legislations and other enactments as well as

administrative programmes of the Government. The initiative seeks to bridge the awareness gap among these groups regarding their legal rights, welfare entitlements, and government schemes.

The initiative is designed to 'empower' individuals through 'awareness' and 'assistance', in order to achieve a dynamic balance of social, educational and economic empowerment of the vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized sections of society. The activities undertaken under this campaign shall act as a platform for disseminating vital information on social welfare schemes and policies, assisting individuals in accessing benefits and entitlements and exchanging good practices, in both urban and rural populations.

The campaign is aimed at furthering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations in 2015. In particular it seeks to further Goal 1 which calls upon countries to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, and in particular Target 1.3 which is aimed at implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all. It also seeks to further Goal 10 which calls upon countries to reduce inequality within and among countries, and in particular Target 10.4 which calls for adoption of policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

NALSA's existing nationwide network in States, districts and talukas, will facilitate the organising of awareness camps & seminars to increase awareness amongst the marginalised and vulnerable sections of society.

PRE-MATRIC AND POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP**323. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:**

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

- (a) whether Pre-Matric and Post-Matric scholarship programme is being implemented by the Government for students of scheduled castes and other backward classes;
- (b) if so, the efforts are being made by the Government to ensure that not even a single eligible student is missed out of this scheme so as to make coverage of the scheme 100% for eligible students;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a): The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the following schemes:

For SCs

- i. Post Matric scholarships to students belonging to scheduled castes for studies in India (PMS-SC)
- ii. Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for SCs & Others

For OBCs

- i. Post- Matric Scholarships for OBC, EBC and DNT Students Studying in India
- ii. Pre-Matric Scholarships for OBC, EBC and DNT Students

(b) and (c):

For SCs

Both the Post Matric & Pre Matric Scholarship schemes for SCs are Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations.

With effect from 2021-22, Post-Matric Scholarship scheme for SCs(PMS-SC) and w.e.f 2022-23, Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for SCs are implemented on DBT mode, wherein the Central share of scholarship amount is released directly into the Aadhaar seeded bank account of the beneficiary students after the States/UTs disburse their share of scholarship amount.

To maximize the outreach and to expand the coverage, as per Scheme guidelines regular awareness drive is undertaken by the State Governments/UTs through the Gram Panchayat Notice Boards, school committees, discussions in the parent-teacher association meetings and other public awareness measures.

In addition, Scheme details are uploaded on social media platforms and advertisements are published in National and regional newspapers in Hindi, English and regional languages at regular intervals.

The details of funds released and number of SC students availing the benefits from the Schemes during last year i.e. 2023-24 are as under:

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Fund released during 2023-24 (Rs. in crores)	Beneficiary for the year 2023-24 (No. in lakhs)
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for SCs & Others	446.65	21.29
2.	Post- Matric Scholarship scheme for SC students	5475.42	47.38

For OBCs

Both the Post- Matric and Pre-Matric Scholarship schemes for OBC, EBC and DNT Students are being implementing through the State Government/UT Administrations.

The details of funds released and number of OBC students availing the benefits from the Schemes during last year i.e. 2023-24 are as under:

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Fund released during 2023-24 (Rs. in crores)	Beneficiary for the year 2023-24 (No. in lakhs)
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1.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for OBC, EBC and DNT Students.	195.45	19.87
2.	Post- Matric Scholarships for OBC, EBC and DNT Students Studying in India	988.06	35.73

(d) doesn't arise in view of (a) to (c).

PM E-DRIVE SUBSIDY SCHEME

324. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- (a) the projected timeline for the full-scale implementation of the PM e-DRIVE subsidy scheme across the country, including North-Eastern States;
- (b) the manner in which the scheme proposes to address the unique challenges and infrastructure requirements of the North-Eastern States to promote the adoption of electric vehicles in these regions;
- (c) the mechanisms proposed to be put in place to monitor the effective implementation of the scheme and to evaluate its impact on the electric vehicle ecosystem in the country; and
- (d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to create public awareness about the PM e-DRIVE scheme and to educate consumers on the benefits of electric vehicles and the incentives available under this scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a): The Ministry of Heavy Industries has notified PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme, with an outlay of Rs.10,900 crore, on 29th September 2024 for faster adoption of electric vehicles (EVs), setting up of charging infrastructure and development of EV manufacturing eco-system in the country. The scheme is being implemented over a period of two years from 01st April, 2024 to 31st March, 2026 with an aim to support electric vehicles including e-2W, e-3W, e-trucks & other emerging EVs, e-buses, e-ambulances, EV public charging stations and upgradation of vehicle testing agencies. The EMPS-2024 scheme with an outlay of Rs.778 Crore implemented for the period of 06 months, from 01.04.2024 to 30.09.2024, is subsumed in PM E-DRIVE Scheme. PM E-DRIVE Scheme is being implemented on pan India basis including North-Eastern States.

(b) and (c): Specifically, the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) may consider the procurement and operation of electric buses by State Transport Undertakings (STUs) on a non-OPEX model for hilly and North Eastern States. This offers more flexibility compared to the standard operational expenditure (OPEX) or gross cost contract (GCC) models.

Further, a Project Implementation and Sanctioning Committee (PISC), headed by the Secretary of Heavy Industries, has been constituted for the overall monitoring, sanctioning, and implementation of the scheme. This committee

also has the power to resolve any difficulties that may arise during the implementation stage.

(d): Under PM E-DRIVE Scheme, an amount of Rs.15 crore has been allocated for IEC (Information, Education & Communication) activities, events, exhibitions, roadshows, etc. Suitable IEC programs have been undertaken for creating consumer awareness and promotion of the Scheme, on a need basis, through education and training, publicity, organization of business meets, seminars, conferences, symposia, etc. by MHI, industry associations, voluntary organizations, etc.

AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

325. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) the details of the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund established during the COVID-19 pandemic along with the details of loans disbursed under this scheme from 2020-21 till date, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of the loan disbursed to various stakeholders such as individual farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) and Self Help Groups (SHGs);

(c) the details of grants-in-aid provided under the scheme to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), women entrepreneurs and other weaker sections of society, State-wise and district-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether the Government is planning to conduct any study on the impact of this scheme on agricultural productivity and farmers' income; and

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

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

(a) and (b): In order to enhance the income of farmers, it is not only essential to enhance production and productivity of farm produce but also minimize the post-harvest losses and ensure better realization of prices for farmers through creation of modern post-harvest management infrastructure. With an objective to address the existing gaps in post-harvest management infrastructure in the country, the flagship scheme of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) was launched in 2020-21 to strengthen the infrastructure in the country through creation of farm gate storage and logistics infrastructure to enable farmers to store and preserve their farm produce properly and sell them in the market at better price with reduced post-harvest losses and lesser number of intermediaries. Improved post-harvest management infrastructure like warehouses, Cold stores, sorting and grading units, ripening chambers etc will allow farmers to sell directly to a larger base of consumers and hence, increase value realization for the farmers. This will improve the overall income of farmers. Further, AIF scheme aims to benefit all stakeholders in the agricultural ecosystem by contributing in the holistic development of the Agriculture sector. Under AIF, provision for Rs. 1 Lakh crore loan has been made through lending

institutions with the a interest rate cap of 9% on loans. The scheme is operational from 2020-21 to 2032-33.

All loans under this financing facility have interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a loan limit of ₹2 crores. This interest subvention is available for a maximum period of 7 years. In case of loans beyond ₹2 crores, interest subvention is limited up to ₹2 crores. Credit guarantee coverage is also available for eligible borrowers from this financing facility under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme for a loan up to ₹2 crores. The fee for this coverage is borne by the Government.

Eligible beneficiaries under scheme include Farmers, Agri-entrepreneurs, Start-ups, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Marketing Cooperative Societies, Farmer Producers Organizations(FPOs), Self Help Group (SHG), Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Central/State agency or Local Body sponsored Public Private Partnership Projects, State Agencies, Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC), National & State Federations of Cooperatives, Federations of FPOs and Federations of Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Eligible projects under AIF includes post-harvest management projects and viable farming assets such as warehouses, silos, pack houses, assaying units, sorting & grading units, cold storage, cold chains, logistics facilities, primary processing centres, Integrated primary and secondary processing centres, ripening chambers, supply chain services including e-marketing platforms,

organic inputs production, Bio stimulant production units, Infrastructure for smart and precision agriculture, Farm/Harvest Automation, custom hiring centre, Purchase of drones, Setting up of standalone solar pump and grid connected Agri pumps under PM-KUSUM component A, B & C, putting up specialized sensors on field, block chain and AI in agriculture, remote sensing and Internet of Things (IOT) such as automatic weather station, farm advisory services through GIS applications, integrated spirulina production and processing unit, sericulture processing unit, honey Processing unit, plant quarantine unit, hydroponic farming ,mushroom farming , vertical farming, aeroponic farming, poly house/ greenhouse etc.

The Union Cabinet has approved an expansion of the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF). Key measures include allowing viable community farming assets for all eligible beneficiaries, including secondary processing projects integrated with primary processing in eligible activities, and converging AIF with PM-KUSUM Component-A. Additionally, NABSanrakshan is also included in scheme to extend credit guarantee support to FPOs.

As on 26.1.2025, Rs. 56334 Crore have been sanctioned for 92393 projects under AIF, out of this total sanctioned amount, ₹41996 crores is covered under scheme benefits. These sanctioned projects have mobilized an investment of Rs.91856 crores in agriculture sector. Major projects sanctioned under AIF include 24,477 custom hiring centres, 19,030 primary processing units, 14,727 warehouses, 3,430 sorting & grading units, 2,190 cold store projects, around

8,539 other kinds of post-harvest management projects and viable farming assets. The State-wise and Beneficiary type-wise disbursement details as on 26.01.2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): The AIF Scheme does not provide grants-in-aid to borrowers. However, it facilitates affordable loans from lending institutions with a 3% interest subvention and reimbursement of the guarantee fee, aiming to extend ₹1 lakh crore in loans by 2025-26. Loan sanctions are granted on a first-come, first-served basis, including Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), or women beneficiaries. However, as per norms a separate provision is there in Budget for the scheme for interest subvention and reimbursement of the guarantee fee for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs). As of January 26, 2025, ₹1,411 crores have been sanctioned for 4,738 projects under the SC & ST category, while ₹12,268 crores have been approved for 19,417 women beneficiaries. During AIF meetings and workshops, PMUs, bankers and lending institutions are consistently encouraged to onboard reserved category beneficiaries. Further utilization of fund still remains open and accessible to all eligible beneficiaries including schedule castes and schedule tribe category.

(d) and (e): An impact assessment study of AIF was conducted by Agro Economic Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune in December 2023 to evaluate overall performance of the scheme, primarily based on feedback from beneficiaries as well as farmers in selected states. The major findings are as below

1. Based on this study, investment in the agri sector under AIF has generated more than 9 lakh employment opportunities. Out of the sanctioned projects, nearly 97% of the projects created are in rural areas promoting investment and employment opportunities in rural areas.
2. The average number of persons employed per unit in the peak season was found to be 11. The average was highest i.e. 27 in Rajasthan and lowest i.e. 5 in the state of Maharashtra.
3. Further, the storage infrastructure created under AIF has added nearly 550 LMT of storage capacity which includes approx. 510.6 LMT of dry storage and nearly 39.4 LMT of Cold storage capacities (as on 26.01.2025). This additional storage capacity can save up to 20.4 LMT of food grains and 3.9 LMT of horticulture produce annually.
4. The Agro processing centres created under the scheme is promoting timely value-addition of farmer's produce resulting in increase in farmer's income up to 20% and reduction of post-harvest losses. Custom hiring centres set up under the scheme is boosting farm mechanization and adoption of better crop residue management practices.
5. 31 percent of the AIF units have availed of government subsidies also. Thus they have been benefitted due to Convergence under AIF.
6. For around 85 percent of the total units, availability of AIF loan was the main reason for starting the unit.

STATEMENT**The State-wise and Beneficiary type-wise disbursement details as on
26.01.2025****1. State-wise Disbursement of AIF Loans as on 26.01.2025**

State	Disbursed No.	Disbursed Amt. (₹ Cr)
MADHYA PRADESH	10893	6245.1
MAHARASHTRA	8642	4171.4
PUNJAB	19342	3982.1
UTTAR PRADESH	6711	3384.7
KARNATAKA	3322	2551.5
GUJARAT	3007	2114.8
HARYANA	4470	2024.5
TELANGANA	2289	1965.4
RAJASTHAN	2656	1926.1
TAMIL NADU	6625	1449.1
WEST BENGAL	4091	1399.1
CHHATTISGARH	1529	1201.8
ANDHRA PRADESH	1620	1013.9
ODISHA	2047	923.9

KERALA	2334	639.7
BIHAR	1008	613.1
ASSAM	442	489.7
UTTARAKHAND	380	272.6
JHARKHAND	291	226.1
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	112	140.7
HIMACHAL PRADESH	509	121.4
DELHI	10	10.1
MEGHALAYA	2	6.9
TRIPURA	4	6.7
GOA	18	5.7
CHANDIGARH	4	4.7
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5	3.9
NAGALAND	2	3.5
PUDUCHERRY	3	2.1
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	1	1.0
MANIPUR	2	0.5
Grand Total	82371	36901.7

2. Disbursements Beneficiary type-wise as on 26.01.2025

Beneficiary Type	Disbursed No.	Disbursed Amt. (₹ Cr)
Agri-Entrepreneur	35347	26421.7
Farmer	36333	7657.4
Primary Agricultural Credit Society	7699	1094.3
Startup	1732	1166.8
Farmer Producers Organization	938	392.9
Multipurpose Cooperative Society	131	66.0
State Agencies	6	8.0
Self Help Group	149	37.0
Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC)	20	40.0
Marketing Cooperative Society	14	14.5
Public-Private Partnership Project	2	3.0
Total	82371	36901.7

DATA REGARDING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

326. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) whether there is any data regarding increase/decrease of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into country in recent years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;
- (b) the details of steps being taken by the Government to further liberalise India's FDI policy;
- (c) whether any data regarding the FDI received is available in the Ministry during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of steps taken by the Government to competitive attract FDI amongst States in the country;
- (e) whether there is any decrease in the import of precious metals in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of steps taken by the Government for export of precious metals from India?

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

- (a): Measures taken by the Government have resulted in increased FDI inflow in the country. FDI inflow in India stood at USD 36.05 billion in FY 2013-14 and has increased since then. India registered its highest annual FDI inflow of USD 84.84 billion in the financial year 2021-22. It has slightly declined after that due to threat of global recession, economic crisis due to geo-

political conflicts and global protectionist measures. However, during the 1st half of current FY 2024-25, it has

increased by 26% in comparison to 1st half of previous FY 2023-24 (i.e. from USD 33.51 billion to USD 42.10 billion). The increase/ decrease in FDI inflow depend on variety of factors such as availability of natural resource, market size, infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors.

The financial year wise details of total FDI inflow reported in the recent years, which includes equity inflow, reinvested earning, other capital, and equity capital of unincorporated bodies, are given below:

S. NO.	Financial Year	Total FDI Inflow (Amount in USD billion)
1	2019-20	74.39
2	2020-21	81.97
3	2021-22	84.84
4	2022-23	71.36
5	2023-24	71.28
6	2024-25 (upto Sept 2024) (P)	42.10

Source: Reserve Bank of India, (P) : Provisional

- (b): The Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including apex industry chambers, Associations, representatives of industries/groups and other organizations taking into consideration their views/comments. Since 2019, FDI policy provisions have been progressively liberalized and simplified across various sectors such as Pension, Other Financial Services, Asset reconstruction Companies, Broadcasting, Pharmaceuticals, Single Brand Retail Trading, Construction & Development, Power Exchanges, ecommerce activities, Coal Mining, Contract Manufacturing, Digital Media, Civil Aviation etc. In the recent past, reforms in the FDI Policy have been undertaken in sectors such as Defence, Space, Insurance, Petroleum & Natural Gas and Telecom.
- (c): The State/UT-wise data is being maintained for FDI equity inflow since October, 2019. It excludes reinvested earning, other capital, and equity capital of unincorporated bodies. The State/UT-wise details of FDI equity inflow reported in the country since October, 2019 to September, 2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (d): FDI policy is an enabling policy and is uniformly applicable in the country. It does not provide special dispensation to any particular State and is uniformly applicable across the country to benefit all the States.

(e): The import of Gold and Silver have declined in Quantity terms and increased in Value terms during April-December 2024-25 as compared to the same period in 2023-24, while the import of Platinum has increased both in Quantity and Value terms during the same period.

Import	Apr-Dec 2023-24		Apr-Dec 2024-25	
	Tonnes	US D Bn	Tonnes	USD Bn
Gold (HS 7108)	622.32	35.95	551.51	42.08
Silver (HS 7106)	3337.04	2.41	2976.86	2.75
Platinum (HS 7110)	8.24	0.22	248.39	2.61

Source: DGCI&S

(f): Department of Commerce, in tandem with industry stakeholders including Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), is undertaking initiatives for export of precious metals by focusing on new markets and new products while sustaining existing major markets, to solidify India's position in Gems and Jewellery sector.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise and financial year wise FDI equity inflow from October 2019 to September 2024.

Amount (in USD Million)

Sr. No.	State/UT Name	2019-20 (From OCT 2019)	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Till SEP 2024)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Maharashtra	7,556.25	16,169.79	15,438.63	14,806.39	15,115.54	13,551.48
2	Karnataka	4,288.98	7,670.49	22,071.94	10,429.37	6,570.62	3,542.33
3	Gujarat	2,591.40	21,890.17	2,705.52	4,713.87	7,300.45	3,948.54
4	Delhi	3,998.49	5,471.05	8,189.35	7,534.15	6,523.43	3,204.01
5	Tamil Nadu	1,006.07	2,323.46	3,003.16	2,168.96	2,436.33	1,622.54
6	Haryana	726.93	1,697.01	2,798.48	2,599.57	1,907.79	1,313.14
7	Telangana	679.86	1,155.49	1,606.89	1,302.57	3,029.07	1,540.12
8	Jharkhand	1,852.04	792.06	6.43	5.62	10.95	-
9	Rajasthan	189.18	272.22	707.09	909.81	265.43	148.6
10	West Bengal	190.76	415.37	427.77	394.28	181.49	113.33
11	Uttar Pradesh	242.87	421.79	216.97	419.72	333.61	65.66
12	Kerala	57.41	212.27	347.77	164.54	196.7	310.24
13	Punjab	96.77	644.46	127.01	93.55	180.08	56.05
14	Andhra Pradesh	200.97	85.85	224.96	284.22	92.13	197.46
15	Madhya	75.69	206.63	208.53	39.04	23.59	40.8

	Pradesh						
16	Himachal Pradesh	11.91	10.92	137.99	34.04	55.55	47.9
17	Bihar	5.54	45.08	116.47	47.37	0.16	0.95
18	Uttarakhand	14.69	5.3	103.99	2.88	60.13	22.97
19	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	2.94	5.03	142.07	17.56	9.24	2.45
20	Goa	64.93	16.33	37.12	11.73	35.1	9.58
21	Odisha	13.05	19.76	95.33	31.63	8.79	3.77
22	Chandigarh	3.58	10.03	51.37	13.46	30.88	1.67
23	Chhattisgarh	0.03	0.00007	0.98	2.37	50.5	38.38
24	Puducherry	0.45	58.21	0.19	4.44	4.76	0.29
25	Assam	2.93	11.19	4.4	2.09	0.23	1.83
26	Arunachal Pradesh	0.61	4.95	-	-	-	1.47
27	Jammu And Kashmir	-	0.21	0.15	0.72	0.003	0.16
28	Tripura	-	0.43	0.13	-	0.19	0.47
29	Meghalaya	-	-	1.1	-	0.003	0.07
30	Ladakh	-	0.03	0.14	0.06	-	-
31	Nagaland	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.05
32	Manipur	-	-	-	0.0006	-	-
33	State Not	7.01	19.93	1.32	-	0.62	4.04

	Indicated						
	Total:	23,881.34	59,635.54	58,773.27	46,034.05	44,423.35	29,790.35

SWAMITVA IN ASSAM

327. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of villages in Assam that were targeted to be covered under the Survey of Villages Abadi and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Rural Areas (SVAMITVA) scheme in Assam and the number of villages where mapping has been completed with maps handed over to the State Government;
- (b) the details of the funds that have been released and utilised under SVAMITVA in Assam since the inception of scheme;
- (c) whether it is a fact that zero property cards have been prepared in Assam under the SVAMITVA scheme and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government has developed mechanisms to account for high rates of river erosion in Assam and how that could affect the size and composition of landholdings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

(a) Of the 1,095 villages in Assam targeted for coverage under the Survey of Villages Abadi and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Rural Areas (SVAMITVA) scheme and mapping has been completed in 861 villages and maps handed over to the State Government for 765 villages.

(b) Funds are provided to Survey of India for Large Scale Mapping (LSM) using drones and establishing Continuous Operating Reference Stations (CORS) for 31 States/UTs, including Assam, which have onboarded the Scheme. Details of funds released to Survey of India till now are as follows:

For CORS	₹ 1,16,54,14,455
For LSM	₹ 2,49,53,16,599

Funds amounting to ₹ 35,00,40,987 have also been released to NIC (through NIC-Services Inc.) till date to support the National Project Monitoring Unit (NPMU), enhancements to the Spatial Planning Application 'Gram Manchitra', central infrastructure, and other technical and software requirements.

Further, funding is also provided to the States/UTs for Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities and establishing State Project Monitoring Units (SPMUs). Since the inception of the SVAMITVA scheme, of ₹ 1.09 crores released to Assam under IEC and SPMU components, ₹ 61.64 lakhs has been utilized.

(c) Yes Sir. As reported by the State, after receiving the maps from Survey of India, the concerned Authorities of the State Government are carrying out the requisite process for preparing the property cards.

(d) No, Sir. The Government of Assam has not yet developed specific mechanisms within the SVAMITVA scheme to account for high rates of river erosion on landholding sizes and composition. However, the Disaster Reporting and Information Management System (DRIMS) portal of the Assam State Disaster Management Authority allows districts to report erosion incidents, providing an annual assessment of the total land area affected.

VENTURE CAPITAL FUND FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

328. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the details regarding the number of beneficiaries, especially women, of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes during the last five years, State and year-wise, especially Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details regarding the amount of funds allocated and utilized in this regard during the said period, State-wise, especially Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any measure for information dissemination about the scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is a grievance redressal mechanism for disputes resulting from the fund disbursement process and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has undertaken/planning to undertake any steps to make the process of necessary approval and licenses easier, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): The details of the number of beneficiaries, especially women, under the Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes during the last five years State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes is a demand-driven scheme; therefore, no specific allocation is made for any state under the Scheme.

(c): The Venture Capital Fund Ltd. for Scheduled Castes, implemented through IFCI Venture Capital Ltd., actively undertakes initiatives to expand the scheme's outreach. Key information dissemination measures include:

- i. **Webinars & Collaborations:** MoUs with agencies like Start-up Tamil Nadu facilitate webinars educating SC/BC entrepreneurs on financial assistance. Webinars have also been held with Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) at institutions like Nehru Group, VEL TECH, Ablest Sastra, Amal Jyoti, and Indian Institute of Science's Innovation Centre.

- ii. **Regular Engagement:** IFCI Venture Capital Ltd. hosts webinars every month with industry experts, trade associations, and institutions, with more than 30 sessions conducted in FY 2024-25 so far.
- iii. **Event Participation:** The scheme is promoted through seminars, conclaves, and workshops by National SC-ST Hub, CII, DICCI, Start-up India, etc.
- iv. **Marketing & Awareness:** The scheme is promoted via multilingual brochures, nationwide advertisements, and social media.

(d): IFCI Venture Capital Limited has a Grievance Redressal Policy for its managed funds and a dedicated online grievance redressal portal. Beneficiaries can lodge complaints/grievances via email, in person, in writing, or through the said grievance portal. The grievances are targeted to be redressed within 90 days of their receipt.

(e): IFCI Venture Capital Limited has launched the FINTECH Portal to facilitate the online submission of documents for financial assistance under the scheme. Applicants can submit applications and upload required documents directly on the portal. The portal offers a simplified tracking mechanism to monitor the status from submission to fund disbursement, significantly reducing turnaround time (TAT) and streamlining the verification process.

STATEMENT

**The details of the number of beneficiaries, especially women, under the
Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes during the last five years
State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh**

State	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	No. of Benefici ary compan y	No. of Women benefici ary who are promot ers	No. of Benefici ary compan y	No. of Women benefici ary who are promot ers	No. of Benefici ary compan y	No. of Women benefici ary who are promot ers	No. of Benefici ary compan y	No. of Women benefici ary who are promot ers	No. of Benefici ary compan y	No. of Women benefici ary who are promot ers
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Delhi NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
Karnataka	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	4
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	5	3	2	3	3	1	5	2	7	6

Pondiche rry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Rajasthan	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nādu	-	-	5	4	-	-	1	1	-	-
Telangan a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	1	-
Uttarakha nd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhan d	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	9	7	11	9	6	3	14	19	14	14

KARBI LANGUAGE

329. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) the details of Karbi Tribes which are predominantly inhabited in the several parts in the State of Assam as well as in some North-Eastern States of the country;

(b) whether there are demands that Karbi language must be immediately included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution by considering to use Roman scripts as their scripts;

(c) whether the Government and the Department of Official Language has initiated any steps and time bound for inclusion of Karbi language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution by considering to use Roman scripts as their scripts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(a): As per available information, 'Karbi' is a notified tribe in the Scheduled Tribe list of Assam. As per the Census 2011 data, out of a total number of 5,28,503 people speaking Karbi language as their mother tongue, 5,11,732 people reside in Assam, 14,380 in Meghalaya, 1,536 in Arunachal Pradesh, 584 in Nagaland and 107 in Manipur.

(b) to (d): There have been demands from time to time for inclusion of several languages, including Karbi, in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. However, there are no fixed criteria for consideration of any language for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. As the evolution of dialects and languages is a dynamic process, influenced by socio-cultural, economic and political developments, it is difficult to fix any criterion for languages for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The earlier attempts, through the Pahwa (1996) and Sitakant Mohapatra (2003) Committees, to evolve such fixed criteria

have been inconclusive. The Government is conscious of the sentiments and requirements for inclusion of other languages in the Eighth Schedule. Such requests have to be considered keeping in mind these sentiments, and the other relevant considerations.

WOMEN JAILS

330. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the number of women jails in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the huge number of women inmates in the country's jails living with their children and the issue of proper diet, education and space to play for the children lodged in the jails with their mothers is rarely addressed, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the lack of adequate space in jails for women prisoners also raises questions about the well-being of these women inmates with children, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the jails do not have any formal education system for the children living with their mothers; and
- (e) if so, whether the Government has any plan to provide formal education to those children living in jails with their mothers?

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

(a): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics reported to it by the States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes the same in its annual publication “Prison Statistics India”. The latest published report is of the year 2022. State/UT-wise number of women jails in the country as on 31.12.2022 are given in the enclosed in the **Statement**.

(b) and (c): “Prisons”/“persons detained therein” is a “State-list” subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons and prisoners is, therefore, in the exclusive jurisdiction of respective State Governments/UT Administrations, who are competent to take appropriate steps for the welfare of women inmates and the children living with them in the jails. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), on its part, supplements the efforts of the State Governments in efficient prison administration by providing them suitable guidelines from time to time. MHA had issued an advisory to all States and Union Territories, which inter-alia, provide that the children of prison inmates living with them in the jails should be provided access to education, recreational facilities, food, shelter and medical assistance etc. The Model Prison Manual 2016 circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States and Union Territories also has a specific chapter on “Women Prisoners”, which, inter-alia, provides guidance on Children of Women prisoners living with them in the jails, their healthcare, diet, personal hygiene, etc. The Manual provides that prison administration should ensure holistic development of the children of women inmates living with them in the jails. MHA had also circulated a report titled ‘Women in Prisons’ prepared by the Ministry of

Women and Child Development to all States and UTs. The report, inter-alia, contains recommendations on 'children of women prisoners' and 'better living arrangements' for women inmates and their children, etc.

(d) and (e): The Model Prison Manual, 2016 provides that children upto the age of six years only can stay with their mothers in the jail. State Governments/UT Administrations are competent to take appropriate steps for providing formal education to children of women prisoners living in prisons. The Model Prison Manual also provides that the children of women prisoners living in the prison shall be given proper education and recreational opportunities and there shall be a well-equipped creche and a nursery school attached to a prison for women where the children of women prisoners shall be looked after.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of Women Jails in the country as on 31.12.2022

S. No.	State/UT	Number of Exclusive Women Jails
1	Andhra Pradesh	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	0
4	Bihar	2
5	Chhattisgarh	0
6	Goa	0
7	Gujarat	2

8	Haryana	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0
10	Jharkhand	0
11	Karnataka	1
12	Kerala	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	0
14	Maharashtra	1
15	Manipur	0
16	Meghalaya	0
17	Mizoram	1
18	Nagaland	0
19	Odisha	1
20	Punjab	2
21	Rajasthan	7
22	Sikkim	0
23	Tamil Nadu	5
24	Telangana	1
25	Tripura	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	2
27	Uttarakhand	0
28	West Bengal	1
29	A & N Islands	0

30	Chandigarh	0
31	DNH & Daman Diu	0
32	Delhi	2
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0
34	Ladakh	0
35	Lakshadweep	0
36	Puducherry	0
	Total	34

भूमिहीन किसानों का कल्याण

331. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या करोड़ों भूमिहीन किसान भू-स्वामियों के साथ फसल हिस्सेदारी के आधार पर खेती करके अपनी आजीविका चलाते हैं और सही अर्थों में केवल वही वास्तविक किसान और अन्नदाता हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे किसान खेती का सारा खर्च वहन कर मेहनत करते हैं और प्राकृतिक आपदा की स्थिति में उन्हें न तो राजसहायता मिलती है और न ही वे किसान सम्मान पेंशन के हकदार होते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे करोड़ों भूमिहीन किसानों का सर्वेक्षण कराने और उन्हें किसान के रूप में पंजीकृत करने का है ताकि फसल हिस्सेदारी वाले किसानों को भी उनका समान अधिकार मिल सके; और

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

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (ड.): इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा भूमिहीन किसानों की कोई विशिष्ट जनगणना/सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए, देश में भूमिहीन किसानों और भूमि-स्वामियों के साथ फसल बंटवारे के आधार पर खेती करने वालों की सही संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है। हालाँकि, नवीनतम कृषि संगणना 2015-16 के अनुसार देश में पूरी तरह से पट्टे पर संचालित जोत/भूमिहीन किसानों की संख्या 5,31,285 है।

कृषि राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए राज्य सरकारें किसानों सहित भूमिहीन किसानों के कल्याण के लिए कृषि योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन करती हैं और भारत सरकार भी विभिन्न केंद्रीय क्षेत्र/केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से इन प्रयासों को पूरा करती है। इनमें से, जो योजनाएँ विशेष रूप से भूमिहीन, किरायेदार किसानों और बटाईदारों को कवर करती हैं, वे प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) और पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस) और किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) योजना हैं।

किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) योजना के तहत, किसानों को 7% की रियायती ब्याज दर पर केसीसी ऋण मिलता है। इसे सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए, वित्तीय संस्थानों को संशोधित ब्याज सब्वेंशन योजना (एमआईएसएस) के तहत 1.5% की अग्रिम ब्याज सब्वेंशन (आईएस) प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जो किसान अपने ऋणों को समय पर चुकाते हैं, उन्हें 3% शीघ्र पुनर्भुगतान प्रोत्साहन (पीआरआई) मिलता है, जिससे ब्याज दर प्रभावी रूप से 4% प्रति वर्ष हो जाती है। आईएस और पीआरआई का लाभ 3 लाख रुपये तक की ऋण सीमा के लिए उपलब्ध है। हालाँकि, यदि

अल्पकालिक ऋण, संबद्ध गतिविधियों (फसल पालन के अलावा) के लिए लिया जाता है, तो ऋण राशि केवल 2 लाख रुपये तक सीमित होती है।

आरबीआई के दिनांक 04 जुलाई, 2018 के मास्टर परिपत्र के अनुसार, केसीसी योजना के अंतर्गत, मौखिक पट्टेदार और बटाईदार, स्वयं सहायता समूह या किरायेदार किसानों, बटाईदारों सहित किसानों के संयुक्त देयता समूह अल्पावधि ऋण के लिए पात्र हैं।

इसके अलावा, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के होने पर किसानों को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए, पुनर्गठित राशि पर ब्याज सब्वेंशन का घटक पहले वर्ष के लिए बैंकों को उपलब्ध है तथा ऐसे पुनर्गठित ऋणों पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार दूसरे वर्ष से सामान्य ब्याज दर लागू होगी।

एनडीआरएफ सहायता के अनुदान के लिए अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय टीम (आईएमसीटी) और राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारी समिति (एससी-एनईसी) की उप-समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर गंभीर प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित किसानों को अधिकतम 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए पुनर्गठित फसल ऋण पर आईएस और पीआरआई भी दी जाती है।

पोषण स्मार्ट ग्राम कार्यक्रम

332. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पोषण स्मार्ट ग्राम कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यवार कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत, आवंटित और व्यय की गई;

- (ख) उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने गांवों की पहचान की गई है और उक्त गांवों के संबंध में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में बाराबंकी जिले का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) उक्त गांवों की महिलाओं के लिए कार्यान्वित कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में बाराबंकी जिले का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क): न्यूट्री स्मार्ट विलेज (NSV) एक नवोन्मेषी कार्यक्रम है जो भाकृअनुप-केंद्रीय कृषिरत महिला संस्थान (CIWA), भुवनेश्वर द्वारा नवंबर 2021 में देश भर के 75 गांव में आरंभ किए गए पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान को मजबूती प्रदान करने के लिए है। यह कार्यक्रम आईसीएआर-सीआईडब्ल्यूए, भुवनेश्वर द्वारा कृषिरत महिला पर इसकी 13 अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना (AICRP-WIA) केंद्रों के माध्यम से देश के 13 राज्यों में स्थित 75 गांवों में परियोजना मोड (प्रोजेक्ट मोड) में क्रियान्वित किया गया है।

इस कार्यक्रम के लिए अलग से कोई बजट निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है और इसका व्यय भाकृअनुप-केंद्रीय कृषिरत महिला संस्थान (CIWA) तथा अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना (AICRP-WIA) के मौजूदा आबंटित बजट में आकस्मिकताओं से पूरा किया गया है।

(ख) एवं (ग): उत्तर प्रदेश में अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना (AICRP-WIA) का कोई केंद्र नहीं है। इसलिए एनएसवी कार्यक्रम उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है।

मनरेगा के तहत भुगतान

333. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मनरेगा के सामग्री मद/शीर्ष के अंतर्गत लम्बित भुगतान संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा और स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) वर्ष 2008-10 और गत दो वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में जिन श्रमिकों को काम उपलब्ध कराया गया उनकी जिलावार सूची सहित ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क): दिनांक 29.01.2025 तक महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) के तहत सामग्री घटकों के संबंध में लंबित देनदारियों का राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): वित्तीय वर्ष 2008-09 से 2009-10 तक और 2022-23 से 2023-24 के दौरान महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के तहत राजस्थान राज्य में कामगारों को उपलब्ध कराए गए रोजगार का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

**दिनांक 29.01.2025 तक सामग्री घटकों के संबंध में लंबित देनदारियों का
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा (करोड़ रुपए में)**

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सामग्री घटकों के संबंध में लंबित देनदारियों
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	661.50
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	60.34
3	बिहार	802.12
4	गुजरात	11.79
5	हरियाणा	38.27
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	24.07
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	117.46

9	झारखंड	204.59
10	मध्य प्रदेश	290.93
11	महाराष्ट्र	1321.58
12	मणिपुर	131.51
13	मेघालय	71.66
14	राजस्थान	494.34
15	सिक्किम	10.11
16	तमिलनाडु	496.70
17	तेलंगाना	282.74
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	1010.49
19	उत्तराखंड	100.42
	कुल	6130.61

लद्दाख पीएफएमएस का डेटा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण -II

वित्तीय वर्ष 2008-09 से 2009-10 तक एवं 2022-23 से 2023-24 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के तहत श्रमिकों को उपलब्ध कराए गए रोजगार का जिलावार ब्यौरा (आंकड़े लाख में)

क्र.सं.	ज़िला	2008-09	2009-10	2022-23	2023-24
1	अजमेर	3.84	4.25	4.29	4.35
2	अलवर	3.26	2.78	1.59	1.39
3	बांसवाड़ा	5.06	4.11	5.89	5.98
4	बारन	2.36	1.74	2.15	2.00
5	बाड़मेर	6.00	5.69	7.00	7.52

6	भरतपुर	3.33	3.09	1.31	1.12
7	भीलवाड़ा	5.00	6.40	5.18	5.46
8	बीकानेर	4.03	4.31	3.29	3.67
9	बूंदी	2.22	2.14	1.60	1.42
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	3.36	3.72	1.64	1.55
11	चुरू	2.82	3.12	2.43	2.47
12	दौसा	3.32	2.42	1.02	0.78
13	धौलपुर	2.24	1.65	1.14	1.10
14	डूंगरपुर	4.72	4.05	4.66	4.82
15	हनुमानगढ़	2.17	3.18	2.03	2.08
16	जयपुर	4.15	2.28	1.80	1.52
17	जैसलमेर	1.36	5.03	1.63	1.82
18	जालौर	2.41	1.41	2.12	1.77
19	झालावाड़	2.87	2.38	4.11	4.38
20	झुंझुनू	0.92	2.81	0.67	0.51
21	जोधपुर	4.40	1.19	4.35	4.20
22	करौली	2.64	4.64	2.00	1.69
23	कोटा	1.44	2.56	1.40	1.25
24	नागौर	4.65	1.25	5.29	5.39
25	पाली	3.24	5.27	2.55	2.17
26	प्रतापगढ़	0.00	4.56	2.95	2.94
27	राजसमंद	2.05	0.00	1.86	1.81

28	सवाई माधोपुर	2.04	2.21	1.63	1.23
29	सीकर	1.94	2.99	0.91	0.88
30	सिरोही	1.51	2.15	1.38	1.28
31	श्रीगंगानगर	3.89	1.44	2.51	2.79
32	टोंक	3.37	2.86	1.82	1.73
33	उदयपुर	6.17	5.39	3.88	3.90
	कुल	102.81	103.05	88.08	86.97

TOXIC CONTAMINANT IN INDIAN PRODUCTS

334. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) the details and list of Indian products flagged by various countries for toxic content since 2019, including the types of toxicity or safety issues identified;
- (b) the details of steps taken by the Government to address these concerns, and to ensure compliance with international standards; and
- (c) whether any support is being provided to Indian exporters by the Government to improve product safety standards and ensure compliance with international regulations?

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

(a) Importing countries keep issuing regulations from time to time regarding residue limits for various products especially from the angle of food safety and health. Information about such regulations is disseminated among the exporters in order to ensure smooth flow of exports from India.

(b) and (c) To ensure compliance with international standards, Export Inspection Council (EIC), a statutory body under Department of Commerce, conducts periodic awareness and training programs for relevant stakeholders on food safety standards and the specific requirements of different importing countries. The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has developed procedures for exports of peanuts and grapes focusing on maximum residue levels and traceability system for grapes, peanut and organic products has also been developed to monitor food safety compliance. In addition, exporters are supported with certification assistance, laboratory up-gradation and reimbursement for testing charges. The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) offers specialized Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) training for seafood processors and collaborates with expert panels to address and rectify issues related to export rejections. The issues related to export rejections have been addressed and discussed during bilateral and multilateral meetings with international trade partners. These measures help maintain high food safety standards, ensuring smoother international trade and enhancing global market access. MPEDA operates a financial assistance scheme for seafood processors registered with MPEDA for setting up mini laboratories in approved processing plants. The

scheme helps processors procure essential equipment and chemicals, and other supplies for in-house quality control.

ENEMY PROPERTIES IN BIHAR

335. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the number of enemy properties in Bihar along with their exact location, nature of property, extent of property, current assessment of their value and the expenditure incurred for maintenance of the same during the last five years;

(b) whether the Government has taken any decision to sell or lease enemy properties in the country including those located in Bhagalpur and other parts of Bihar and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has any plans to start a regional office of enemy properties at Patna in Bihar and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There are 94 enemy properties in Bihar. The details of enemy properties in Bihar are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes Sir, In terms of the guidelines for the Disposal of Enemy Property Order, 2018 framed under the Enemy Property Act 1968, the enemy properties are sold through e-auction by carrying out valuation of such property by a Valuation

Committee under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate of the district, where the property is situated. The valuation report submitted by the District Magistrate is placed by the Custodian before the Enemy Property Disposal Committee which gives its recommendation to the Central Government for the disposal of Enemy Property or the manner in which the Enemy Property may be dealt with.

Further, the Government has taken several steps to fast-track monetization of Enemy Property which include -

- i. Notification issued on 25.04.2024 wherein all District Magistrates to act as ex-officio Deputy Custodian, SDMs as Asst. Custodian and Dy. Secretary posted in CEPI Regional Offices to act as ex-officio Dy. Custodian.
- ii. To attract bidders, Pre-bid Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) has been reduced from 10% to 5%, and the payment period of the sale value is increased to 120 days from 21 days.
- iii. 7.53 crore Enemy shares (movable Enemy Property) have been disposed of for Rs 2,741.05 cr.
- iv. Online Rent Collection Portal started and rental worth Rs. 1,58,82,487 received (as on 29.01.2025)
- v. 256 properties have received bids for Rs 150.62 cr. in 24 e-auctions.
- vi. If no bids received for an enemy property during three e-auctions, then the reserve price reduced by 10% and the property again put for e-auction.

- vii. In case of occupied rural enemy property having District Valuation Committee [DVC] value less than Rs 1 crore, then it can be offered to the bonafide occupier.
- viii. In case of occupied urban enemy property having District Valuation Committee [DVC] value less than Rs 5 crore, then it can be offered to the bonafide occupier.
- (c) No Sir.

STATEMENT

The details of enemy properties in Bihar

Sl. No.	District	Exact location of property	Nature of property	Extent of property (Sq. Mtr.)
1	Gaya (8 Plots)	Sub-Division-Sadar Tehsil/Anchal-Bodhgaya(13)	Agriculture Land/Shop	1659.211
2		Village/Mouza-Mora Mardana (2197) Thana No./Revenue Police Station No.- 411 Tawzi No. 4548/12438 Khata No. 59 (Old), 4 (New)	Agriculture Land	16834.92
3			Agriculture Land	
4			Agriculture Land	
5			Agriculture Land	
6			Agriculture Land	

7			Agriculture Land	
8			Agriculture Land	
9			Agriculture Land	2549.52
10			Agriculture Land	
11			Agriculture Land	
12		Sub-Division-Barsoi	Agriculture Land	
13		Tehsil/Anchal- Barsoi	Agriculture Land	
14		Village/Mouza-Abadpur (70),	Agriculture Land	
15	Katihar	Pramanik Tola	Agriculture Land	
16	(17 Plots)	Authorization Order	Agriculture Land	
17		dated 26.02.2010	Agriculture Land	
18		Khata No. 558	Agriculture Land	
19			Agriculture Land	1375.931
20			Agriculture Land	
21			Agriculture Land	
22			Agriculture Land	1375.931

23			Agriculture Land	
24			Agriculture Land	
25			Agriculture Land	1659.211
26	Khagaria (04 Plots)	Sub-Division-Khagaria Tehsil/Anchal-Khagaria P.S-Khagaria Mouza/Village-Hazipur Thana No. 267	School/Temple /Cowshed/Garden	1 Bigha 14 Kathas 17 Dhur
27			Pacca/Semi Pacca Building/Cowshed/Road	11 Kathas 7 Dhur
28			Pacca/Semi Pacca Building/Cowshed/Road	1 Bigha 14 Kathas 17 Dhur
29			Agriculture Land/Tinshed /Semi Pacca	4 Bigha 5 Kathas 10 Dhur

30	Muzaffarpur (07 Plots)	Sub-Division-Muzaffarpur East Pargana-Bisara Tehsil/Anchal-Mushari (001) P.S-Munsiffi Town Mohalla- Chandwara Mouza-KanholiVishundutt (1791) Thana No. 411 Ward No. 16 Mohalla-Chandwara Municipal Holding No. 236(Old), 301(New)	Residential	510 (3 Kathas 3 ½ dhurs or .0510 Hect.)
31		Sub-Division- Tehsil/Anchal- Mushari P.S-Kazi Muhammadpur Village-Chapra Lodi alias Maripur Mohalla-Maripur Thana No. 352 Municipal Ward No. 5 Khata No. 224 RSP No. 595 and 596	Residential	1 Bigha 5 Kathas 7 Dhur
32			Residential	
33			Residential	
34			Residential	
35			Residential	
36			Residential	

37	Patna (04 Plots)	Tehsil-Sadar GARHUA TOLA P.O-MAHENDRU P.S.Sultanganj Mohalla Darga Shah Arzani Ward No.50, Patna Municipal Corporation, Circle Name-Bankipur Circle, Pin-800006	Residential	3 Kattha (9.25 decimal)
38		Ward No. 5 Circle No. 20 Mohalla-Kadamkuan, Jahaji Kothi Patna-800003 Part 1:- New holding Number- 161	Residential	17000 Sq.ft. for Holding No. 144 (Old)
39		Ward No. 5 Circle No. 20 Mohalla-Kadamkuan, Jahaji Kothi Patna-800003 Part 2:- New holding Number- 165	Residential	

40		<p>Tehsil/Anchal-Sadar</p> <p>P.S-Sultanganj</p> <p>P.O-Mahendra</p> <p>Mohalla-Buxaria Tola,</p> <p>Patna Municipal Corporation</p> <p>Circle No. 47, Ward No.14 (Old)</p> <p>Patna-800006</p>	Residential	<p>2 Katta 13</p> <p>Dhur</p>
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41	<p>Samastipur</p> <p>(54 Plots)</p>	<p>State: Bihar(10)</p> <p>District: Samastipur (217)</p> <p>P.S-Samastipur</p> <p>Village: Kewas Nizamat</p>	Agriculture Land	<p>0-0-18</p> <p>(Bigha-Katha-Dhur)</p>
42			Agriculture Land	0-3-13
43			Agriculture Land	0-2-2
44			Agriculture Land	0-0-05
45			Agriculture Land	0-2-01

46			Agriculture Land	0-0-14
47			Agriculture Land	0-1-07
48			Agriculture Land	0-2-06
49			Agriculture Land	0-0-09
50			Agriculture Land	0-2-01
51			Agriculture Land	0-1-17
52			Agriculture Land	0-1-07
53			Agriculture Land	0-0-07
54			Agriculture Land	0-0-11

55			Agriculture Land	0-1-0
56			Agriculture Land	0-1-06
57			Agriculture Land	0-1-03
58			Agriculture Land	0-0-15
59			Agriculture Land	0-1-09
60			Agriculture Land	0-1-07
61			Agriculture Land	0-0-03
62			Agriculture Land	0-1-07
63			Agriculture Land	0-1-07

64			Agriculture Land	0-0-16
65			Agriculture Land	0-1-07
66			Agriculture Land	0-1-07
67			Agriculture Land	0-0-03
68			Agriculture Land	0-0-15
69			Agriculture Land	0-1-0,
70			Agriculture Land	0-0-15
71			Agriculture Land	0-1-12
72			Agriculture Land	0-0-02

73			Agriculture Land	0-0-14
74			Agriculture Land	0-1-17
75			Agriculture Land	0-1-02
76			Agriculture Land	0-1-06
77			Agriculture Land	0-2-15
78			Agriculture Land	0-1-17
79			Agriculture Land	0-2-06
80			Agriculture Land	0-1-03
81			Agriculture Land	0-0-14

82			Agriculture Land	0-0-09
83			Agriculture Land	0-1-05
84			Agriculture Land	0-1-0
85			Agriculture Land	0-1-03
86			Agriculture Land	0-1-01
87			Agriculture Land	0-1-10
88			Agriculture Land	0-0-09
89			Agriculture Land	0-2-08
90			Agriculture Land	0-0-06

91			Agriculture Land	0-2-06
92			Residential /Construction exists in one part	0-1-12
93			Agriculture Land	
94			Agriculture Land	

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS UNDER PMGSY

336. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

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

- (a) the total number of rural roads constructed and upgraded under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, State-wise including Tamil Nadu and Gujarat including the number of villages connected to all-weather roads;

- (b) the funds allocated and utilized for the implementation of PMGSY during the said period, State-wise including Gujarat especially for Banaskantha district;
- (c) whether the Government has introduced any innovations or new technologies in road construction under PMGSY to ensure better durability, cost-effectiveness and environmental sustainability;
- (d) if so, the steps being taken to improve maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY to ensure long-term usability and prevent road deterioration in rural areas; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering any expansion or reform to the PMGSY and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): A total of 8,34,716 Km road length has been sanctioned under various ongoing interventions/verticals of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY), out of which 7,71,641 Km road length has already been completed and upgraded as on date. The details of road length sanctioned and completed under PMGSY during the last three years, State-wise including Tamil Nadu and Gujarat is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The details of the Central share of funds released by the Ministry and expenditure incurred by the States (including State share) during each of the last three years, State-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Further, the funds for implementation of the scheme are released by the Ministry to the State as a unit. Further release of funds to the Programme Implantation Units (PIUs) at the district level is done by the respective State Governments depending upon the absorption capacity of the PIU. The fund utilized in the district of Banaskantha, including State share, during each of the last three years is as follows:

Year	Expenditure including State share (₹ in crore)
2021-22	15.43
2022-23	19.87
2023-24	11.45

(c): Yes. Under PMGSY, in order to promote cost-effectiveness and new construction technologies in the construction of rural roads, including new materials/waste materials/ locally available materials, MoRD/ National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) had issued 'Guidelines on Technology Initiatives', in May 2013. In order to promote innovations/latest technologies on large scale for wider adoption of new/ green technology in rural roads in a much systematic manner, MoRD/ NRIDA has revised the above guidelines and brought "Vision Document on New Technology Initiatives & Guidelines-2022. Under PMGSY, around 1,63,877 km of roads works has been sanctioned using new/ green technology out of which 1,14,789 km has been completed till date.

(d): Under PMGSY, maintenance of rural roads is the responsibility of the State/ UT Governments. The Ministry had issued guidelines for maintenance of roads

constructed under the programme. Under PMGSY, roads are covered under a 5-year maintenance contract to be entered into along with a construction contract with the same contractor as per the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Since the design life of PMGSY roads is ten years, the States have to undertake further five years of maintenance. A MoU has been signed with States/UTs to emphasize on maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY. The Ministry has also implemented e-MARG i.e. software module for maintenance payments to the contractor during the defect liability period. The post five-year construction module of eMARG incorporates initial rehabilitation, renewal, pre- renewal routine maintenance, post-renewal maintenance and emergency repair works, as required. Maintenance funds to service the contract are required to be budgeted by the State Governments and placed at the disposal of the State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) in a separate maintenance account. On expiry of this 5 year post construction maintenance, PMGSY roads are required to be placed under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5 year maintenance including renewal as per cycle, from time to time.

(e): The Union Cabinet on 11th September, 2024 approved implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana - IV (PMGSY-IV) during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29. Under the programme, financial assistance is to be provided for the construction of 62,500 Kms road for providing new connectivity to eligible 25,000 unconnected habitations of population size 500+ in plains, 250+ in NE & Hill States/UTs, special category areas (Tribal Schedule V, Aspirational Districts/Blocks, Desert areas) and 100+ in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected

districts as per Census 2011 and construction/ upgradation of bridges on the new connectivity roads. Total outlay of this scheme will be Rs. 70,125 crore. The PMGSY-IV Guidelines have been circulated to all States/ UTs.

STATEMENT - I

State wise details of road length sanctioned and completed under PMGSY during last three years:

(Road length in KM)

Sl.No.	State	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Road Length Sanctioned	Road Length Completed	Road Length Sanctioned	Road Length Completed	Road Length Sanctioned	Road Length Completed
1	Andaman And Nicobar	0	14	0	31	0	43
2	Andhra Pradesh	25	1,282	0	1,051	1,158	369
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	598	0	1,183	1,743	303
4	Assam	0	2,164	933	624	0	610
5	Bihar	189	1,862	4,670	1,961	268	2,251

6	Chhattisgarh	0	3,034	615	670	1,525	201
7	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	0	1,009	0	824	2	619
9	Haryana	590	1,384	0	414	0	344
10	Himachal Pradesh	0	1,624	440	1,126	2,683	317
11	Jammu And Kashmir	0	3,278	1,217	464	535	956
12	Jharkhand	2,115	995	3,182	1,053	171	1,431
13	Karnataka	0	2,560	230	1,629	0	457
14	Kerala	567	67	0	133	595	261
15	Madhya Pradesh	5,408	4,444	982	3,732	295	910
16	Maharashtra	344	199	2,552	1,144	277	1,570
17	Manipur	0	684	0	1,340	502	59
18	Meghalaya	0	826	443	481	0	399
19	Mizoram	0	346	0	192	488	149
20	Nagaland	0	198	0	69	507	132

21	Odisha	3,999	2,819	0	2,668	148	2,589
22	Puducherry	0	0	0	38	0	24
23	Punjab	28	289	0	453	1,254	956
24	Rajasthan	0	3,255	2,384	544	493	1,669
25	Sikkim	0	141	0	282	305	94
26	Tamil Nadu	1,254	2,063	0	847	2,869	985
27	Tripura	0	172	232	123	550	112
28	Uttar Pradesh	12,274	3,368	0	5,011	454	6,799
29	Uttarakhand	1,157	2,061	1,091	904	1,241	594
30	West Bengal	0	526	857	123	0	362
31	Telangana	59	631	326	496	27	493
32	Ladakh	0	109	418	139	0	41
	Total	28,009	42,004	20,573	29,749	18,088	26,100

STATEMENT - II

State-wise details of the funds released and expenditure incurred during last three years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State Name	Release of Central Fund			Expenditure incurred including State share		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andaman And Nicobar	9.22	12.22	12.22	5.45	7.51	22.93
2	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	644.13	140.64	508.86	748.63	368.03
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1090.60	1018.74	339.90	1,279.07	1,246.99	320.09
4	Assam	1591.50	664.91	391.29	2,488.03	1,118.21	571.22
5	Bihar	375.00	1443.23	963.37	1,992.99	2,088.54	1,815.63
6	Chhattisgarh	394.41	995.87	401.77	1,902.34	1,057.35	388.09
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	195.50	266.63	298.41	400.16	492.19	330.33
9	Haryana	353.23	168.25	74.01	583.12	213.81	150.86
10	Himachal Pradesh	517.45	624.76	617.56	933.22	626.84	371.54

	Jammu And			1304.17	1,485.28	1,114.78	1,256.96
11	Kashmir	1328.34	717.00				
12	Jharkhand	0.00	332.63	752.80	598.44	745.63	1,323.90
13	Karnataka	704.25	720.47	72.25	1,499.18	864.71	404.03
14	Kerala	0.00	106.76	54.25	46.91	124.97	164.95
15	Ladakh	140.79	109.97	37.50	109.66	107.81	30.44
	Madhya			599.42	2,419.14	1,978.73	1,105.16
16	Pradesh	1392.25	1557.47				
17	Maharashtra	0.00	743.00	1110.80	376.73	1,074.02	1,507.37
18	Manipur	742.00	744.98	161.29	710.58	539.11	296.83
19	Meghalaya	483.92	405.89	122.59	536.92	373.72	238.19
20	Mizoram	74.34	584.20	141.37	332.86	315.94	381.62
21	Nagaland	145.31	183.15	161.29	125.83	198.65	94.01
22	Odisha	404.12	1235.88	1262.55	1,795.5	2,088.9	1,589.8
23	Puducherry	11.66	24.72	0.27	0.00	27.08	11.89
24	Punjab	68.59	231.06	265.10	295.14	428.72	522.95
25	Rajasthan	917.51	199.90	404.79	1,452.64	372.38	633.09
26	Sikkim	107.28	263.33	94.37	177.89	230.34	130.13
27	Tamil Nadu	440.00	613.70	411.36	1,169.56	532.36	777.78
28	Telangana	86.38	321.43	296.9625	410.80	345.32	479.41
29	Tripura	73.88	267.59	185.03	202.93	152.90	112.64

30	Uttar Pradesh	1418.55	2068.57	2679.63	2,074.26	3,267.32	3,791.65
31	Uttarakhand	787.00	1297.16	551.05	1,218.45	1,350.02	800.68
32	West Bengal	49.94	381.03	99.275	701.28	394.75	309.11
	Total	13952.99	18948.61	14007.29	27,833.22	24,228.27	20,301.27

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन

337. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में पंचायती राज को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई नई योजना शुरू करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो.एस.पी.सिंह बघेल):

(क) पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ करने और इस प्रकार देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सुधार लाने के लिए, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय (एमओपीआर) वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की संशोधित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को लागू कर रहा है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों (ईआर) और अन्य हितधारकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को मजबूत करना है ताकि नेतृत्व की भूमिकाओं के लिए उनकी शासन

क्षमताओं का विकास हो सके, ग्राम पंचायतें प्रभावी रूप से कार्य कर सकें और जमीनी स्तर पर स्थानीयकरण के माध्यम से सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) को प्राप्त कर सकें।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) उपरोक्त (ख) के संबंध में प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

METAL SCRAPPING CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA

338. SHRI BALYA MAMA SURESH GOPINATH MHATRE:

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

- (a) the details of the measures taken by the Government to facilitate and promote establishment of metal scrapping centres in Maharashtra for scientific processing and recycling.
- (b) if so the details thereof, district-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a) to (c): The measures taken by the Government to facilitate and promote establishment of metal scrapping centres, including Maharashtra, in India are as under: -

- i. The Steel Scrap Recycling Policy, 2019 provides a framework to facilitate and promote establishment of metal scrapping centers in India for

scientific processing and recycling of ferrous scrap generated from various sources.

- ii. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy that includes a system of incentives/disincentives for creation of an ecosystem to phase out older, unfit polluting vehicles.
- iii. Under the policy MoRTH has issued rules for Registration and Functions of Vehicle Scrapping Facility (RVSF), which provides the procedures and infrastructure facilities required for de-pollution and dismantling of End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) for further recovery of metal and other materials under environmental regulations.
- iv. The Government of India has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 to ensure safe handling, storage, recycling, utilisation, treatment and disposal of hazardous and other wastes in an environmentally safe manner.
- v. Ministry of Mines has brought out 'National Non-ferrous Metal Scrap Recycling Framework, 2020' to promote a formal and well-organized recycling ecosystem. The Framework lays down standard procedures for recycling and processing of scrap and developing a mechanism for facilitating the Metal scrap recycling activities.
- vi. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has introduced the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025, which establishes a framework for managing End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) in an

environmentally sound manner and mandates Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), requiring vehicle producers to meet annual scrapping targets based on the type of vehicle and materials recovered.

पुनर्गठित राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन

339. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने पुनर्गठित राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन शुरू किया है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहाँपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में और उसके आस-पास, जहां से गंगा, बहुगुल, खनौत, गर्ग, रामगंगा और देवहा नदियां बहती हैं, बांस की खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पुनर्गठित राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन के अंतर्गत कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख): पुनर्गठित राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन (एनबीएम) को 2018-19 में केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में शुरू किया गया है। एनबीएम गैर-वनीय भूमि पर बांस के प्रसार और खेती, बांस उपचार, बाजारों की स्थापना, इनक्यूबेशन केंद्रों, मूल्य वर्धित उत्पाद विकास और प्रसंस्करण तथा औजारों और उपकरणों के विकास के लिए सरकारी और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करता है। वित्त पोषण पद्धति पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों, जहां यह 90:10 के अनुपात में होगी, को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्य के बीच 60:40 के अनुपात में होगी तथा केंद्र शासित क्षेत्रों/बांस प्रौद्योगिकी सहायता समूहों (बीटीएसजी) और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की एजेंसियों मामलों में यह 100% है।

मिशन के प्रमुख उद्देश्य- गुणवत्तापूर्ण रोपण सामग्री की उपलब्धता बढ़ाना, बांस की खेती के क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन में सुधार, प्राथमिक उपचार और संवर्द्धन, संरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकियां, बाजार इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, उत्पाद विकास, कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देना तथा बांस और बांस उत्पादों के आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने के प्रयासों को अनुरूप बनाना है।

(ग) और (घ): पुनर्गठित एनबीएम को वर्ष 2019-20 से उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। एनबीएम के अंतर्गत बरेली बांस क्लस्टर शाहजहाँपुर जिले में संचालित है। एनबीएम के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के शाहजहाँपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में नर्सरी स्थापना, बांस वृक्षारोपण, कौशल विकास, बांस उत्पादों का प्रदर्शन आदि गतिविधियां संचालित की गई हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में की गई गतिविधियों का विवरण निम्नलिखित है।

जिले का नाम	वृक्षारोपण क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	स्थापित नर्सरी (संख्या में)	बांस मूल्य श्रृंखला के विकास से संबंधित गतिविधियाँ
शाहजहाँपुर	31.00	01	
बरेली	18.00	01	01 कॉमन फैसिलिटी सेंटर (सीएफसी), 01 बांस बाजार, 01 बांस ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट और 01 कार्बोनाइजेशन प्लांट
सीतापुर	24.00	01	
पीलीभीत	17.00	00	
लखीमपुर खीरी	14.00	00	

CURRENT STATUS OF PMKSY SCHEME

340. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

- (a) the current status of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) scheme;
- (b) the number of farmers benefited and the total area covered under the scheme since its inception;
- (c) the total budget allocated for the scheme in the current financial year and the utilization of funds so far;
- (d) the challenges faced in implementing the scheme and the future plans to expand its coverage and improve its effectiveness; and
- (e) the impact of this crucial scheme on the country's agricultural sector and farmers' welfare?

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

(a) to (c): Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is implemented by Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD&GR) and Department of Land Resources (DoLR) through State

Governments. PMKSY presently has three components. The status of these components is as under;

- i. PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme(AIBP) focuses on completion of ninety nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects along with pari-passu implementation of Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) in 88 projects. Out of these projects, AIBP works of 63 prioritized projects have been reported to be completed. Out of balance projects, 11 projects have progress of more than 90% and 14 projects have progress between 80 to 90%. Additional irrigation potential of 25.80 lakh hectares has been reported to be created by these projects during 2016-17 to 2023-24 along with command area development of 19.28 lakh hectares. Since 2021-22, nine new MMI/Extension Renovation and Modernization (ERM) projects have been included in the scheme and 0.47 lakh hectares irrigation potential has been created through these projects. The number of beneficiaries under PMKSY-AIBP and CADWM has been estimated to be about 2 crore. The total budget allocated for the Current Financial year is Rs.2040 crore (RE stage) out of which Rs.692.20 crore have been released to States so far.
- ii. Under Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) component of PMKSY, from 2016-17 to 2023-24, irrigation potential of 3.54 lakh hectares under Surface Minor Irrigation and 1.09 lakh hectares under Repair, Renovation & Restoration of water bodies has been created. The total budget allocated for the current financial year is

Rs.598.87 crore (RE stage) out of which Rs.453.145 crore have been released to the States so far.

iii. Under Watershed Development Component (WDC-PMKSY 1.0), 6382 watershed development projects were implemented in 28 States. Under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, 1150 projects covering an area of 50.16 lakh hectares have been sanctioned for implementation during 2021-22 to 2025-26. As per the information received from States/UTs, about 46.22 lakh farmers benefitted from these projects from 2015-16 till date. The total budget allocated for the current financial year is Rs.1800 crore (RE stage) out of which Rs.802.42 crore have been released to the States so far.

Besides, 67.5 lakh hectares have been covered under micro irrigation benefiting about 63 lakh farmers under Per Drop More Crop scheme implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare as part of PMKSY from 2015-16 to 2021-22. After PDMC became a part of PM-RKVY, 28.08 lakh hectares have been covered benefitting 24.35 lakh farmers till date.

(d) A major challenge in implementation of PMKSY has been issues of land acquisition or other local land related issues, which have been addressed by regular reviews and follow up.

(e) NITI Aayog carried out evaluation study of PMKSY for the period 2015-2020. The components of PMKSY have been ranked as satisfactory in terms of relevance, efficiency, impact and equity parameters of the performance. End-line evaluation reports of completed watershed development projects under

PMKSY revealed that there is a significant improvement in the availability of surface & ground water, an increase in productivity, vegetative cover, enhanced livelihood opportunities and household incomes in project areas.

SILK SAMAGRA-2

341. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the total number of proposals received and approved along with the beneficiaries covered under beneficiary oriented interventions of Silk Samagra-2, component and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh especially in the Kurnool Parliamentary Constituency;
- (b) the funds allocated and utilized under the scheme for Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years; and
- (c) the details regarding the quantity of raw silk exports and imports from/by India during each of the last three years, country and year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

- (a): The total number of proposals received from Andhra Pradesh State and approved under Silk Samagra-2 scheme for central support for the beneficiary oriented interventions is given below:

Central Assistance to Andhra Pradesh under beneficiary oriented interventions of Silk Samagra 2

(Rs. in Lakhs)						
Year	Proposals received from State			Proposals approved by CSB		
	Number of Proposals	Total Cost	Central Share	Number of Proposals	Total Cost	Central Share
2021-22	2	5,896.69	3,217.99	2	4,114.43	2,496.28
2022-23	No Proposal from State					
2023-24	1	4,715.81	3,098.77	1	2,384.73	1,280.51
2024-25	1	6,720.94	5,632.39	1	6,518.347	3,546.04
Total	4	17,333.44	11,949.15	4	13,017.507	7,322.83

The district-wise details of beneficiary components implemented& number of beneficiaries covered under Silk Samagra-2 scheme in respect of Andhra Pradesh including Kurnool under the scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The details of the funds allocated and utilized under the Silk Samagra-2 scheme for Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years, are as under:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Funds Allocated (Central share)	Utilization by the State as on date
2021-22	2,496.27	2,026.64

2022-23	No Proposal from State	
2023-24	1,280.51	622.40
2024-25	3,408.06	253.84
Total	7,184.84	2,902.88

(c): The details of quantity of raw silk exports and imports from/by India during each of the last three years, country and year-wise, are as under:

Exports of raw silk

Raw Silk Export (Quantity in Metric Ton)				
S.I.	Country	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Brazil	-	-	0.31
2	Bangladesh	-	-	7
3	Bhutan	1.27	0.94	0.40
4	Canada	-	-	0.01
5	China	51		8
6	France	0.01		0.05
7	Italy	0.01	0.10	-
8	Iran	0.30	-	-
9	Nepal	8	0.80	0.92
10	UAE	-	-	0.70
11	U S A	0.01	-	-

12	Vietnam	91	4	40
	Total	152	6	57

Imports of raw silk

Raw Silk Import (Quantity in Metric Ton)				
#	Country	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Vietnam	1,257	1,591	1,499
2	China	557	2,137	1,119
3	Brazil	61	31	20
4	Hong Kong		15	10
5	Uzbekistan	53	86	2
6	U K	-	-	0.30
7	UAE	6	-	0.02
8	Azerbaijan	10	3	-
9	Taiwan	2	3	-
10	Japan		2	-
11	Thailand	28	5	-
12	Singapore	3		
	Total	1,978	3,874	2,650

STATEMENT

District-wise details of beneficiaries covered under beneficiary oriented interventions of Silk Samagra-2, component and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Components Implemented	Beneficiary Coverage (Numbers)
1	Sri SathyaSai	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building, Multi-end Reeling Units (10 basins), Twisting Units (480 Spindles)	11,776
2	Chittoor	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building, Multi-end Reeling Units (10 basins), Twisting Units (480 Spindles)	9,916
3	Ananthapuramu	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	2,327
4	Annamayya	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building, Multi-end Reeling Units (10 basins), Twisting Units (480 Spindles), ARM Units (400 ends), ARM Units (200 ends), ARM Units (120 ends)	1,945
5	YSR Kadapa	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building, Twisting Units (480 Spindles)	662
6	Nandhyal	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	305
7	Kurnool	Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	453
8	Tirupathi	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	1,003

9	SPSR Nellore	Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	215
10	Prakasam	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	783
11	Bapatla	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	221
12	Palnadu	Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	198
13	Guntur	Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	74
14	NTR	Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	97
15	Krishna	Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	218
16	Eluru	Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	394
17	West Godavari	Twisting Units (480 Spindles)	8

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Components Implemented	Beneficiary Coverage (Numbers)
18	East Godavari	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building, Multi-end Reeling Units (10 basins), ARM Units (400 ends)	59
19	Kakinada	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building, Twisting Units (480 Spindles)	856

20	AlluriSeetharamaRaju	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	659
21	Anakapalli	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	163
22	Visakhapatnam	Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	30
23	Vizianagaram	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	258
24	ParvathipuramManyam	Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	27
25	Srikakulam	Mulberry Kissan Nursery, Mulberry plantation, Silkworm rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Prophylactic measures, Capacity Building	267
Total			32,914

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER PM-KISAN SCHEME

342. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) the details of total financial assistance disbursed under the PM-KISAN scheme and the number of beneficiaries;

(b) whether the scheme has contributed to reducing farmer debt burdens and increasing agricultural productivity, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure widespread awareness about PMKISAN scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is a grievance redressal mechanism where farmers can report any grievances and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any middlemen. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.46 lakh Cr. in 18 installments since inception.

(b): An independent study conducted by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in 2019. According to the study, funds disbursed under the PM-KISAN have acted as a catalyst in rural economic growth, aided in alleviating the credit constraints of farmers, and increased investments in agricultural inputs. Further, the scheme has enhanced farmers' risk-taking capacity, leading them to undertake riskier but comparatively productive investments. The funds

received by recipients under PM-KISAN are not only helping them with their agricultural needs, but it is also catering to their other expenses such as education, medical, marriage, etc. These are the indicators of the positive impact of the scheme on the farmers of the country. PM KISAN has truly been a game changer for the farming community of our country.

(c): The Government of India and state governments undertake several activities for the publicity of PM-KISAN, including print advertisements in newspapers at regular intervals, outreach through social media, programs on DD Kisan, etc. Furthermore, the Ministry also provides administrative expenses to the States/UTs for the implementation of PM-KISAN, including publicity/awareness drives. Further, Common Service Centres (CSCs) are engaged to do publicity of the Scheme and create awareness at the ground level so that all eligible farmers are covered under the Scheme.

(d): PM-KISAN Scheme has a robust grievance redressal mechanism. There is a dedicated grievance module on the PM-KISAN Portal for raising grievances by the farmers. Apart from the PM-KISAN grievance module, farmers can also register their grievances through Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) Portal. These grievances are addressed by the State/District level officials in a time bound manner.

Further, Considering the large beneficiary base of the scheme, to promptly address the general queries and grievances raised by the beneficiaries, a voice-based PM-KISAN AI Chatbot (Kisan e-Mitra) was developed. This Chatbot provides quick, accurate, and clear responses to farmers' queries round the

clock in their native languages, making the system more accessible and user-friendly. It is accessible on all platforms such as web, mobile, etc. The Kisan eMitra Chatbot currently operates in 11 languages—English, Hindi, Odia, Tamil, Bengali, Malayalam, Gujarati, Punjabi, Kannada, Telugu, and Marathi. So far, over 91 lakh queries of more than 52 lakh farmers have been addressed.

DETAILS OF FARMERS APPLIED FOR PM-KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI SCHEME

343. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) the total number of farmers who applied for the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme during the last five years (2019–2024), State and district-wise, particularly for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the number of applications approved and rejected during the same period along with the reasons for rejection;
- (c) the total number of cases processed under the "transfer of land on succession" clause and the average time taken for their approval in the past five years, State and district-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise the eligibility criteria or address grievances of farmers who applied post-2019 and have not received benefits and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

As per guidelines of the PM-Kisan Scheme, the farmers who have cultivable land before or as on 01/02/2019 as per land records of concerned States/UTs are eligible for getting benefit of the Scheme subject to some exclusion criteria. However, this cut-off date is not applicable when transfer of ownership of cultivable land takes place on account of succession due to death.

As per operational guidelines of the Scheme, States/UTs are mandated to identify and verify the eligible beneficiaries under the scheme and upload the details of eligible farmers on PM-Kisan Portal. A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any intermediaries. To ensure that the benefits of the scheme are transferred only to the intended farmers, the details of the farmers are verified through the digital public goods available such as

Aadhaar, PFMS, Income Tax etc. Further, to improve the transparency in the benefit disbursement process, land seeding, Aadhaar seeding with bank account and e-KYC were made mandatory in the scheme.

Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.46 lakh Cr. in 18 installments since inception. During the release of 18th Installment of PM-Kisan Scheme, in Andhra Pradesh over Rs. 836.36 Cr. have been transferred to more than 41.22 lakh beneficiaries.

The registration of farmers in the Scheme is an ongoing process. Farmers can self-register themselves online through PM-Kisan Portal. All such applications are approved by the concerned States/UTs after due verification. In the cases, where the required documents/details are not provided by the applicant, the application is liable to be rejected by the State/UT Governments. Once it is approved by the State/UTs, benefit is processed immediately by the Department and the same is released in the subsequent instalment.

PM-KISAN Scheme has a robust grievance redressal mechanism. There is a dedicated grievance module on the PM-KISAN Portal for raising grievances by the farmers. Apart from the PM-KISAN grievance module, farmers can also register their grievances through Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) Portal. These grievances are addressed by the State/District level officials in a time bound manner. In order to resolve the queries and grievance of the farmers, the Ministry has also developed a voice-based PM-Kisan AI Chatbot (Kisan e-Mitra). This Chatbot provide quick,

accurate and clear responses to farmers' queries round the clock in their native language, making the system accessible and user friendly.

LINKING OF POLICE STATIONS WITH CCTNS

344. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is true that all 17,130 police stations in the country are linked through centralised online platforms Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the CCTNS initiative would help to reduce the crimes in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, as on December 2024, all 17,166 Police Stations across the country are connected and using Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System(CCTNS).

(c) and (d): 'Police' and 'Public order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including investigation and prosecution of crime and criminals rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with offences

under the extant provisions of laws. However, CCTNS supports law enforcement officers in collecting, updating, and analyzing data related to crimes and criminals. It also provides the following benefits to State and Central Police organizations: -

- Computerization of police process (Complaints, FIRs, Investigation details, Charge sheet, Court disposal and appeals, Challans/Registers)
- Search on National/State database of crime & criminals
- Enable sharing of data amongst Police, Central Investigative Agencies, Courts, Prison, Forensic and Prosecution for effective justice delivery

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना

345. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों को स्प्रिंकलर, माइक्रो-स्प्रिंकलर, ड्रिप उपकरण एवं अन्य कृषि उपकरणों के लिए दिया गया अनुदान प्रति उपकरण लागत का कितना प्रतिशत है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों एवं चालू वर्ष के दौरान लागत के प्रतिशत के रूप में कितना अनुदान प्रदान किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अनुदान राशि में कमी की है और यदि हां, तो उक्त राशि में कितनी कमी की गई है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश में सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख) : प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के प्रचालनात्मक दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों तथा अन्य किसानों को सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणाली की इकाई लागत का क्रमशः **55%** और **45%** की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के तहत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के बीच वित्तपोषण पैटर्न पूर्वोत्तर और हिमालयी राज्यों को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के लिए **60:40** के अनुपात में है, जहां यह अनुपात **90:10** है। संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा **100%** वित्तपोषण प्रदान किया जाता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) योजना के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को **5800.99** करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई थी। वर्तमान वर्ष के लिए, अब तक **1916.21** करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है।

(ग) सरकार इस योजना के तहत राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केंद्रीय सहायता बढ़ाकर सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने पर अधिक बल दे रही है। राज्यों को जारी की जाने वाली निधियों (फंड) में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है, विशेषकर उन राज्यों में जहां जल संकट वाले क्षेत्र अधिक हैं।

(घ) वर्ष **2015-16** से अब तक, देश में प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) के माध्यम से सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के तहत **95.58** लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है, जिसमें छत्तीसगढ़ का **1.56** लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र शामिल है।

CROP INSURANCE SCHEME

346. SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) the details of farmers who have availed the crop insurance scheme under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the declining share of insured farmers benefiting from crop insurance scheme;
- (c) if so, the measures taken by the Government to ensure that more funds are disbursed to farmers;
- (d) whether the Government is planning to increase the insurance premiums for commercial and horticultural crops; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a): State-wise details of number of farmer applications enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from 2019-20 to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (b) and (c): The PMFBY and RWBCIS, introduced in the country from Kharif 2016 season is voluntary for States and farmers. Comprehensive risk coverage for crops of farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest stages of crops at very minimum premium for the farmers is provided under the scheme.

Keeping in view the experience gained in implementation of the scheme and views of the stakeholders and effects of climate change, Government has taken various measures like (a) increase in tenure to 3 years for selection of insurance company through bidding process; (b) introduction of three alternative risk models viz. Profit and Loss Sharing, Cup and Cap (60-130), Cup and Cap (80-110) under which in case of claims below certain threshold, portion of the premium paid by the State as subsidy will go back to the State treasury; (c) infusion of technology such as introduction of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP); Yield Estimation System based on Technology (YES-TECH); Weather Information Network and Data System (WINDS); Collection of Real time Observations and Photographs of Crops (CROPIC), integration of State Land Records with NCIP, Digicclaim module on NCIP to work out and settle claims directly to farmers' account using Public Finance Management System (PFMS); (d) increased IEC activities etc. to improve the implementation and coverage under the scheme. Due to efforts made by the Government, coverage under the scheme has been increasing year-on-year and farmers are subscribing to the scheme voluntarily rather than because of subscription of bank loans.

Infact, the number of farmer applications has grown 35.12% and 27.50% year-on-year during 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively and has reached an all-time high during 2023-24 since the inception of the scheme.

(d) and (e) : As per provisions of the scheme, actuarial/bidded premium rates are charged by insurance companies but the farmers have to pay maximum 2%

of sum insured for Kharif, 1.5% of sum insured for Rabi food and oilseed crops and 5% of sum insured for commercial/horticultural crops and the balance of actuarial/bidded premium is shared by the Central and State Government. At present, no proposal to revise the premium structure under the scheme is under consideration of the Government.

STATEMENT

Farmer Applications enrolled under PMFBY & RWBCIS as on 31st December 2024					
State / UT					
Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
A & N Islands	99	339	535	173	187
Andhra Pradesh	27,88,373	-	-	1,25,63,699	1,29,01,749
Assam	10,06,212	16,60,076	9,96,027	4,89,983	7,95,553
Chhattisgarh	40,17,118	51,58,351	58,38,755	77,30,260	81,24,956
Goa	886	84	64	403	234
Gujarat	24,80,726	-	-	-	-
Haryana	17,10,601	16,50,558	14,52,842	14,46,631	1,01,74,480
Himachal Pradesh	2,84,009	2,40,727	2,33,725	2,67,643	2,78,051
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	90,834	91,582	2,45,630
Jharkhand	10,92,116	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	19,45,207	15,87,801	19,17,808	26,84,781	30,15,023

Kerala	58,135	76,317	98,510	1,46,546	1,74,141
Madhya Pradesh	83,97,265	84,52,044	92,64,216	1,77,32,045	1,77,95,819
Maharashtra	1,45,66,294	1,24,06,368	99,02,582	1,07,33,909	2,41,85,161
Manipur	3,256	-	2,807	4,066	5,073
Meghalaya	607	130	-	337	38,569
Odisha	48,79,301	97,52,474	81,73,856	80,20,763	1,40,97,157
Puducherry	12,014	10,980	35,818	38,384	42,224
Rajasthan	86,16,616	1,07,59,591	3,44,70,735	3,90,96,690	3,89,87,544
Sikkim	21	85	2,422	5,025	3,104
Tamil Nadu	38,93,787	58,87,474	59,11,015	61,43,139	54,55,753
Telangana	10,34,223	-	-	-	-
Tripura	36,382	2,57,236	3,35,514	3,56,201	3,73,362
Uttar Pradesh	46,97,567	41,90,508	40,68,679	42,83,804	60,25,293
Uttarakhand	2,12,675	1,70,812	1,82,762	2,82,068	2,26,809
All India	6,17,33,490	6,22,61,955	8,29,79,506	11,21,18,132	14,29,45,872

MANUFACTURING OF HYBRID AND ELECTRIC VEHICLES**347. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has planned to cut the dependence on carbon fuel by increasing the subsidies on electric vehicles of two, three and four wheelers in the country under the project of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in the country (FAME India) Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details of budgetary allocation made for these vehicles, vehicle-wise;
- (c) whether Government has set any deadline to convert all petrol and diesel vehicles of the country into electric vehicles to achieve zero carbon emission; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a) and (b): In order to promote manufacturing and adoption of electric vehicle in India, the Ministry of Heavy Industries launched the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme in 2015 with an aim to reduce dependence on fossil fuel and to address issues of vehicular emissions. The FAME-I Scheme ended on 31.03.2019. Further, Phase-II of FAME India Scheme was implemented for a period of 5 years w.e.f.

01st April, 2019 with a total budgetary support of Rs.11,500 crore. The FAME-II scheme was ended on 31.03.2024.

Ministry of Heavy Industries is currently implementing PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme to provide subsidy to accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles and reduce dependence on fossil fuel in the country through faster adoption of electric vehicles (EVs), setting up of charging infrastructure and development of EV manufacturing eco-system in the country. The scheme has an outlay of Rs.10,900 crore over a period of two years from 01st April, 2024 to 31st March, 2026.

The Electric Vehicle segment wise allocation under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme is tabulated below:

Electric Vehicle segment supported under PM E-DRIVE Scheme	Budget Allocated (Amount in Rs. Crore)
e-2Wheelers	1,772
e-3 Wheelers – e-Rickshaws & e-Cart	192
e-3Wheelers (L5)	715
e-ambulance	500
e-trucks & other emerging EVs	500
e-buses	4,391

(c): No Sir.

(d): Does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

**TRANSPARENCY OF FUND DISBURSAL UNDER PM-KISAN SAMMAN
NIDHI SCHEME**

348. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE**

be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi has leveraged technology to streamline beneficiary identification and ensure transparency in fund disbursement;

(b) the measures that have been introduced to integrate PM-Kisan with other welfare schemes like crop insurance or soil health initiatives, enhancing its holistic impact on farmers' welfare;

(c) the manner in which the scheme addresses challenges faced by tenant farmers or those without formal land records;

(d) the manner in which the PM-Kisan has influenced rural consumption patterns, especially in terms of investments in agricultural inputs or basic necessities; and

(e) the steps taken to incorporate feedback from beneficiaries to improve the scheme's reach and efficiency over successive repetitions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR):**

(a) to (c): The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per

year is transferred in three equal installments into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure ensures that the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any intermediaries. The beneficiary data under the scheme is verified by leveraging digital public infrastructures and advanced validation mechanisms. Aadhaar authentication serves as a key tool to establish the identity of beneficiaries, while cross-verifications with Income Tax records and the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) ensure compliance with eligibility criteria. Further, to ensure that the benefits are provided only to the eligible beneficiaries, land record seeding, Aadhaar seeding with bank accounts, and e-KYC have been made mandatory under the Scheme. In addition to the digital validations, all States and Union Territories conduct intensive physical verification drives to ascertain adherence to the eligibility conditions stipulated under the Scheme. This comprehensive approach combines technological advancements with manual checks to ensure transparency, accuracy, and efficiency in the delivery of benefits.

Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs. 3.46 lakh crore in 18 installments since the scheme's inception. The PM-Kisan Scheme is applicable only to cultivable landholding farmers.

(d): An independent study conducted by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in 2019. According to the study, funds disbursed under the PM-KISAN have acted as a catalyst in rural economic growth, aided in alleviating the credit constraints of farmers, and increased investments in agricultural inputs. Further, the scheme has enhanced farmers' risk-taking capacity, leading them to undertake riskier but comparatively productive investments. The funds received by recipients under PM-KISAN are not only helping them with their agricultural needs, but it is also catering to their other expenses such as education, medical, marriage, etc. These are the indicators of the positive impact of the scheme on the farmers of the country. PM KISAN has truly been a game changer for the farming community of our country.

(e): The Government is committed to continuous improvement and ensuring the scheme's effectiveness. Under various initiatives, a comprehensive feedback mechanism has been implemented. In this regard, the services of the Kisan Call Centres (KCC), is also utilized to gather the feedback of the scheme through nationwide telephonic surveys. The findings from these surveys help the Department in further improving the implementation of the scheme.

NCRMP PHASE-III

349. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has renewed the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) for Phase III and if so, the details of scope, objectives and expected outcomes of the phase-III;
- (b) the total funds disbursed under the NCRMP since the project's commencement, State-wise, phase and year-wise;
- (c) the details of physical infrastructure created under the project such as the number of cyclone shelters, saline embankments, and early warning dissemination systems, State-wise; and
- (d) the measures being implemented to ensure the long-term maintenance and operational sustainability of the infrastructure created under NCRMP?

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

(a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) NCRMP was implemented in the 8 coastal States, in two phases. Under Phase-I, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha were covered and under Phase-II, six States viz. Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal were covered.

State-wise, phase and year-wise details of total funds disbursed under NCRMP since the project's commencement is given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and details of state-wise physical infrastructure created under NCRMP is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The responsibility for maintenance and sustainability of physical infrastructure created under NCRMP rests with the State Governments. Under NCRMP, setting up of Cyclone Shelter Maintenance & Management Committees (CSMMC) has been envisaged as registered Society for operational sustainability of Multi-purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCSs). States were requested to release one time corpus (Rs 5 Lakh) to the CSMMC for routine maintenance from the interest of the corpus fund and earmark the funds in State Budget for Long term Maintenances.

STATEMENT – I

State-wise, phase and year-wise details of total funds disbursed under NCRMP since the project's commencement

Phase I	Grants-in-Aid amount released to the State (Rs. in Crores)								
State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Additional financing beyond 2015-16	Total	
Andhra Pradesh	8.57	59.21	47.76	135.15	95.03	204.45	489.60	1039.77	
Odisha	20.03	20.03	44.84	84.42	154.97	273.00	320.70	917.99	
							Total	1957.76	
Phase II	Grants-in-Aid amount released to the State (Rs. in Crores)								
State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total
Goa	-	24.16	11.56	2.44	-	23.11	10.84	11.39	83.50
Kerala	0.44	6.00	2.09	9.30	4.31	20.46	53.19	19.30	115.09

[illegible]

STATEMENT – II

Details of state-wise physical infrastructure created under NCRMP

Andhra Pradesh	Installation of Early Warning Dissemination Systems (EWDS)	
	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructures (CRMIs) (Sub-components / Unit)	
	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (No.)	219
	Roads (Km)	698.02
	Bridge (No.)	35
	Saline Embankment (Km)	29.90
Odisha	Installation of Early Warning Dissemination Systems (EWDS)	
	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructures (CRMIs) (Sub-components / Unit)	
	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (No.)	316

	Roads (Km)	388.50
	Saline Embankment (Km)	58.22
Goa	Installation of Early Warning Dissemination Systems (EWDS)	
	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructures (CRMIs) (Sub-components / Unit)	
	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (No.)	11
	Under Ground Cabling (Km)	315

Kerala	Installation of Early Warning Dissemination Systems (EWDS)	
	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructures (CRMIs) (Sub-components / Unit)	
	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (No.)	17
Karnataka	Installation of Early Warning Dissemination Systems (EWDS)	
	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructures (CRMIs)	
	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (No.)	10
	Roads (Km)	48
	Saline Embankment (Km)	7.8
	Bridge (No.)	2

Gujarat	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructures (CRMIs)	
	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (No.)	76
	Roads (Km)	157
Maharashtra	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructures (CRMIs)	
	Under Ground Cabling (Km)	600.3
	Saline Embankment (Km)	22.26
West Bengal	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructures (CRMIs)	
	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (No.)	146
	Under Ground Cabling (Km)	472.46

DATA PRIVACY

350. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) the details of specific measures taken by the Government to ensure the data privacy and security of personal information collected through the new Central Registration System (CRS);
- (b) whether the Government proposes to integrate intend, CRS mobile app with other Government databases, such as Aadhaar and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has ensured the process of registration in CRS as voluntary; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Civil Registration System (CRS) personal data is protected at network, application and system level through a layered security approach. Regular security audits are conducted and complemented with 24x7 monitoring of security events for proactive detection of cyber-attacks, if any. Personal Information is masked in testing and development environments. The hosting Data Centre is ISO 27001:2022 compliant.

(b): CRS mobile app has been developed for Registrars for registration of birth and death events.

(c) and (d): The registration of births and deaths is mandatory under the provisions of Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, (amended in 2023)

CONTROL OF HATE SPEECH

351. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to monitor and control the spread of misinformation and hate speech on social media platforms which are often linked to the incitement of mob violence;

(b) whether the Government proposes/plans to provide any specific assistance, financial support or rehabilitation programmes for the victims of mob-lynching and their families and if so, the details of the implementation status thereof;

(c) the number of cases that have been registered under Sections 103 or 117 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita relating to mob-lynching till date;

(d) the actions taken by the Ministry to ensure that the directive on mob-lynching by the Supreme Court on mob-lynching dated 17th July, 2018 are being followed by States; and

(e) the details of districts identified as areas prone to mob-lynching and violence as required under the directive, State-wise?

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

(a) to (e): The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for punishment against various offences considered as cyber crimes such as identity theft, cheating by personation, violation of privacy etc.

The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021) cast specific due diligence obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries to make reasonable efforts by themselves and to cause the users of their computer resource to not host, store, transmit, display or publish, etc. any such information that is categorised as unlawful under the IT Rules, 2021 and violative of any law for the time being in force, which *inter-alia* include misinformation or patently false information.

Further, the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology has conducted multiple consultations with industry stakeholders/ social media platforms and

issued advisories through which the intermediaries were reminded about their due-diligence obligations outlined under the IT Rules, 2021.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication 'Crime in India'. The published reports are available till the year 2022.

For implementation of the Judgment dated 17.07.2018 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 754 of 2016 in the matter of

Tehseen Poonawalla vs. Union of India, advisories dated 23.07.2018 and 25.09.2018 were issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for taking measures to curb incidents of mob lynching in the country. State Governments/ UT Administrations have been advised *inter-alia* to prepare a lynching/mob violence victim compensation scheme, with due regard to the nature of bodily injury, psychological injury and loss of earnings including loss of opportunities of employment and education and expenses incurred on account of legal and medical expenses. The said compensation scheme must also have a provision for interim relief to be paid to the victim(s) or to the next of kin of the deceased within a period of thirty days of the incident of mob violence/lynching.

PROMOTION OF COFFEE CULTIVATION

352. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote coffee cultivation as an alternative crop to areca nut in Dakshina Kannada district;
- (b) if so, the details of the initiatives, schemes, or financial support provided to farmers in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government is conducting awareness programs or providing technical assistance to farmers for coffee cultivation, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to address challenges related to market access, pricing and infrastructure for coffee growers in the region?

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

- (a) and (b): Coffee Board recently conducted a survey to evaluate the feasibility of promoting coffee cultivation in Dakshina Kannada District. In the district of Dakshin Kannada, coffee crops are already under cultivation in some parts like Malavantige panchayat of Belthangadi taluk and extension services are being provided to the Coffee growers in that region. Coffee Board, through its scheme 'Integrated Coffee Development Project' undertakes various activities which *inter alia* include distribution of seeds, training/ capacity building programs, soil analysis and advisory services for proper nutrient management, supply of bio-control agents and cup quality assessment to improve quality.
- (c) and (d): In areas which are suitable for coffee cultivation, Coffee Board extends services such as soil analysis, advisory on coffee cultivation, supply of

quality seeds and training programme to enhance technical knowledge of growers and improve coffee cultivation practices. Under its scheme “Integrated Coffee Development Project” the Coffee Board provides support for development of infrastructure such as drying yards, solar tunnel dryers, mechanical dryers, godowns, coffee pulpers, water tanks and irrigation equipment. Further, in order to improve market accessibility, Coffee Board provides organic coffee certification, organizes buyer-seller meets, attends fairs, holds workshops and cupping sessions along with stakeholders. Coffee Board also provides regular global and domestic market information to stakeholders to assist in price discovery. Coffee Board also creates awareness amongst growers and entrepreneurs about coffee market through its training programmes.

TRADITIONAL FISHING COMMUNITIES

353. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the traditional fishing communities are severely being affected by the impacts of the climate crisis;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has proposed any action plan to address the adverse impact of climate change especially job loss of traditional fishermen;

(c) whether the Government will consider to implement a job guarantee scheme to ensure minimum employment days for traditional fishermen in a year and if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the details of budgetary allocation for traditional small fishing communities during the last five years?

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

(a) to (c): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has not received any report on the impacts of the climate crisis on traditional fishing communities and their job loss. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India under the *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* (PMMSY), has identified 100 coastal fishermen villages situated close to the coastline as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV) to enhance the economic resilience of coastal communities impacted by climate change. The program promotes climate-resilient fisheries through initiatives such as seaweed cultivation, artificial reefs, sea ranching and the promotion of green fuel. Safety and security measures for fishermen and fishing vessels, economic activities like ornamental fisheries, and support programs like insurance, livelihood and nutritional support, Kisan Credit Cards (KCC), and training also supported. The activities in the identified coastal fishermen villages are need-based facilities, including common facilities like fish drying yards, fish processing centers, fish markets, fishing jetties, ice plants, cold storage, and emergency rescue facilities. In addition, the fisheries research

institutes under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Government of India have been conducting research regularly to understand the interactions between climatic parameters and fisheries to develop mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Further, ICAR-Fisheries Research Institutes has been contributing to enhance aquaculture through ongoing research, technology development, and capacity-building initiatives in marine as well as inland aquaculture funded by the Government of India.

The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has provided livelihood and nutritional support to an average of six lakh fishermen families annually during annual fishing ban/lean period (both marine and inland fishing ban).

(d): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying during the last four financial years (FY 2020-21 to FY2023-24) and current financial year (2024-25), under the PMMSY, has accorded approvals to the proposals worth Rs. 4969.62 crore with a central share of Rs. 1823.58 crore for development of small fishing communities, traditional fishers and other stakeholders including livelihood support.

PROMOTION OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE (EV) ADOPTION PRACTICES IN RURAL AREAS

354. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has introduced strategies to promote EV adoption in rural and underserved regions as part of the e-Mobility Promotion Scheme, 2024 (EMPS, 2024);
- (b) the details of the financial and infrastructure support being provided to facilitate EV adoption in these areas;
- (c) whether there are specific initiatives to encourage public transport electrification in rural India; and
- (d) the expected impact of these measures on reducing fossil fuel dependency and lowering carbon emissions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Heavy Industries implemented Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme (EMPS) 2024, with an outlay of Rs.778.00 crore, for a period of six (06) months, from 01.04.2024 to 30.09.2024, for faster adoption of electric two wheeler (e2W) and three wheeler (e-3). The scheme was implemented on pan India basis including rural and underserved regions.

Further, EMPS-2024 has been subsumed in 'PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme' notified on 29.09.2024 to provide further impetus to the green Mobility & development of EV Manufacturing eco-system in the country. The scheme is being implemented over a period of two years from 01st April, 2024 to 31st March, 2026 on pan India basis including rural and underserved regions and it has an outlay of Rs.10,900

crore including the outlay of EMPS-2024. The PM E-DRIVE scheme has following three component:

- i. Subsidies: Demand incentives for e-2W, e-3W, e-ambulances, e-trucks & other new emerging EV categories;
- ii. Grants for creation of capital assets: e-buses, establishment of network of charging stations & upgradation of vehicle testing agencies identified under this Scheme; and
- iii. Administration of Scheme including IEC (Information, Education & Communication) activities and fee for Project Management Agency (PMA).

(c): With greater emphasis on providing affordable and environment friendly public transportation options for the masses, the PM E-DRIVE Scheme is applicable mainly to vehicles used for public transport or those registered for commercial purposes in e-3W, e-trucks and other new emerging EV categories. However, in addition to commercial use, privately or corporate owned and registered e-2W are also be eligible under the Scheme. Further, the Scheme envisages an outlay of Rs.4,391 crore for roll out of 14,028 e-buses. In addition, the Scheme envisages support of Rs.2,000 crore for setting up of adequate public charging infrastructure for various categories of vehicles to instill confidence amongst EV users.

(d): It is expected that the PM E-DRIVE scheme will reduce fossil fuel dependency and lower carbon emissions through faster adoption of electric

vehicles (EVs), setting up of charging infrastructure and development of EV manufacturing eco-system in the country.

IMITATION OF SOLAPUR CHADDAR TEXTILES

355. SUSHRI. PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the reports regarding the copying and imitation of Solapur Chaddar Textiles in other parts of the country thereby leading to adverse effects on the local textile industry in Solapur and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to protect the unique identity and intellectual property of Solapur Chaddar Textiles; and

(c) whether any initiatives are being planned or implemented to support the Solapur textile industry in terms of skill development, modernization and enhanced market access to counter this challenge and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

(a) and (b): The Solapur Chaddar is GI registered product. 104 important and famous traditional handloom products have been registered under the Geographical Indications (GI) of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. Registered users of GI products have rights under the Act to approach the

respective police authorities to safeguard their interests against illegal manufacturing / marketing of GI registered handloom products.

The Government has been implementing the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 for production of reserved items only on Handlooms and to protect the interest of handlooms weavers in the country. 11 textiles articles with some technical specifications are exclusively reserved for production on handlooms. Central Assistance is provided under the Scheme to eligible State Governments for effective implementation of the Act. Inspections are carried out in the field by respective State Handloom Departments and field offices of the Central Government for enforcing the provisions of the Act.

The Government has introduced 'Handloom Mark' to identify products woven on handlooms. Awareness creation activities are carried out from time to time to popularise these measures.

(c): The following initiatives are being taken by the Government through various interventions of National Handloom Development programme (NHDP) to support entire country including the Solapur District in Maharashtra in terms of modernization and enhanced market access:

- (i) Handloom Marketing Assistance (HMA): Marketing events has been organised in the domestic and international arena to promote the handloom products including Solapur Chaddar. In addition, "indiahandmade"- e-commerce portal has been launched to promote e-marketing of handloom products.

- (ii) Cluster Development Programme (CDP): Need based financial assistance is provided for various interventions like product and design development, up-graded loom and accessories, solar lighting system, workshed etc. on receipt of complete proposals from State/UTs Government to improve the socio-economic condition of handloom workers.

Further, need-based skill upgradation programmes for handloom workers in technical areas viz. weaving, dyeing/printing, designing, etc. are conducted under SAMARTH- (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector) across the country including Solapur District in Maharashtra.

सीएसआर निधि

356. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील:

क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया की कॉरपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) संबंधी कायिक निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है ;
- (ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा विशेष रूप से राजस्थान में प्राप्त और व्यय की गई कुल राशि का राज्यवार, जिलावार, क्षेत्रवार और शीर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने सीएसआर निधि के तहत प्राप्त समस्त राशि का उपयोग किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

- (घ) सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए किए गए व्यय के मुकाबले उक्त राज्य से प्राप्त कुल प्राप्त राशि कितनी है ;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार सीएसआर कार्यकलापों के माध्यम से स्थानीय संस्थानों, ग्रामीण स्कूलों और अस्पतालों के विकास पर भी बल दे रही है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि के दौरान विकास कार्यों पर व्यय की गई राशि सहित संबंधित क्षेत्रों का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क): विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) के निगमित सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) से संबंधित समग्र निधि (कॉर्पस फंड) का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	सीएसआर आवंटन (लाख रु. में)
2019-20	3300
2020-21	3944
2021-22	8047
2022-23	15795
2023-24	15875

(ख) से (घ): सेल द्वारा निगमित सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) व्यय का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(लाख रु.)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24- 25(एच1)

1	छत्तीसगढ़	538	557	1000	4339	5,179.0	869
2	ओडिशा	599	719	1678	3950	3,516.0	79
3	पश्चिम बंगाल	343	296	647	2179	2,703.0	159
4	झारखंड	588	515	778	3111	3,287.0	677
5	तमिलनाडु	57	89	195	529	214.0	40
6	राजस्थान	0	0	0	0	50	0
7	अन्य	631	2541. 7	5126	2138	1244	13
	कुल	2756	4718	9424	16246*	16193*	1837

*(इसमें चल रही सीएसआर परियोजनाओं के संबंध में वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 51.73 करोड़ रुपये और वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में 78.26 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं।)

विगत 5 वर्षों में राजस्थान राज्य में सेल सीएसआर व्यय का जिला-वार, शीर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

(लाख
रु.)

राज्य: राजस्थान	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23- 24	24-25 (एच1)
जिला: जयपुर						
कौशल विकास	0	0	0	0	50	-

(ड.) और (च): विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सीएसआर के अंतर्गत स्थानीय संस्थानों, ग्रामीण विद्यालयों और अस्पतालों के विकास सहित डोमेन-वार व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

(लाख रु.)

क्र.सं.	सेल सीएसआर प्रमुख क्षेत्र-वार व्यय	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25(एच1)
1	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, पेयजल, स्वच्छता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा (वरिष्ठ नागरिक और पीडब्ल्यूडी)	918	2997	6648	4676	3592	357
2	शिक्षा	883	830	850	3041	4398	1157
3	सामान्य आजीविका /कौशल विकास और महिला सशक्तिकरण	184	271	333	1574	1739	92
4	खेल, कला और संस्कृति	476	237	213	2695	3288	124
5	ग्रामीण विकास और पर्यावरण निर्वाह	261	167	1211	3616	2885	98
6	प्रशासनिक ओवरहेड्स, आदि.	34	216	169	644	291	9
	कुल	2756	4718	9424	16246*	16193*	1837

*(इसमें चल रही सीएसआर परियोजनाओं के संबंध में वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 51.73 करोड़ रुपये और वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में 78.26 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं।)

WOMEN UNDER DAY-NRLM**357. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has fixed to reach ten crore women under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) by 2023-24;
- (b) if so, the the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details of target set and achieved;
- (d) the details of blocks in which above Mission has been implemented in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) the details of reasons that the Central allocation under DAY-NRLM for Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 756 crores, but released only Rs. 377 crores and no amount was released under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana and Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme?

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

(a): The Government had set a target of mobilizing 10 crore rural households into SHGs under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY – NRLM) by 2023-24. The target of mobilization of 10 crore households was achieved in March 2024.

(b) and (c): The State/UT-wise targets and the number of household mobilized under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): Nellore district has 37 rural blocks. All the 37 blocks are covered under the DAY-NRLM.

(e) The Central allocation under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) for Andhra Pradesh for the last three financial years amounted to Rs. 756 crores. However, only Rs. 377 crores released, reason for non- release of entire amount is because of non-submission of proposals by the State due to delay in receipt of funds from Treasury.

For the current financial year, the approved central share under DAY-NRLM for Andhra Pradesh is Rs.307.69 crore out of which Rs.76.92 crore has been released so far.

The Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), a key sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM aimed at enhancing the livelihoods and income of Mahila Kisans. The Ministry had approved 13 projects under MKSP in 2011, including Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh. After grant of two extensions, these projects were closed in FY 2019.

For FY 2023-24, the Ministry approved an Annual Action Plan for an amount of Rs. 64 Cr. for MKSP, with the central share being Rs. 38.40 Cr. and the state share Rs. 25.60 Cr.. The physical target for the year included the creation of 160 Integrated Farming Clusters (IFC) under MKSP. However, the Andhra Pradesh SRLM has not opened the budget head for MKSP in FY 2023-24. Moreover, the MKSP budget provision was not reflected in the Public Financial Management

System (PFMS) TRSY-07 report for FY 2023-24, which are mandatory for the release of funds under Central Sponsored Schemes as per the Department of Expenditure norms. Due to which the Ministry has not released any fund to Andhra Pradesh SRLM for MKSP during FY 2023-24. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 15 crore (Rs. 9 Cr. Central Share + Rs. 6 Cr. State share) for FY 2024-25, amount of Rs. 2.25 Cr. has been released as a part of the Central Share.

Regarding the Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), which is a demand-driven scheme, funds are released based on the submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) from the state. However, the Andhra Pradesh SRLM has delayed the submission of the required DPRs and financial documents for SVEP components, which has also delayed the timely release of funds for the programme. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 13.33 crore (Rs. 8 Cr. Central Share + Rs.5.33 Cr. State share) for FY 2024-25, amount of Rs. 2 Cr. has been released as a part of the Central Share.

STATEMENT

The State/UT-wise targets and the number of household mobilized under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

State	Target for HH Mobilisation	Mobilisation as on March 24
Andaman	15000	13194
Andhra Pradesh	8310437	9075289

Arunachal	84623	86937
Assam	3593756	4111020
Bihar	12332493	12713428
Chhattisgarh	3193288	3068427
Daman DIU and NH	12469	12695
Goa	45947	50298
Gujarat	3031245	2783006
Haryana	730806	629094
Himachal Pradesh	338103	378542
Jammu & Kashmir	950000	797805
Jharkhand	3446912	3589607
Karnataka	3239273	4207374
Kerala	3644669	4002478
Ladakh	13315	11710
Lakshadweep	3692	4363
Madhya Pradesh	6549384	5829972
Maharashtra	7109774	6525549
Manipur	207481	99810
Meghalaya	418254	444264
Mizoram	73765	85934
Nagaland	121260	135261
Odisha	6610605	5757107

Puducherry	45931	59714
Punjab	657609	543246
Rajasthan	4600000	3804161
Sikkim	58557	56675
Tamil Nadu	3675989	4023939
Telangana	4593482	4820573
Tripura	460061	494675
Uttar Pradesh	11807911	9507884
Uttarakhand	491114	497777
West Bengal	11593207	12251533
Total	102060412	100473341

REVITALIZING OF HMT KALAMASSERY UNIT

358. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

- (a) whether the operational profit figures of the Kalamassery unit between 2014 and 2023 have influenced the Centre's decision to focus on its expansion and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether adequate measures propose to be taken to address the shortage of working capital for the Kalamassery unit and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is a roadmap to increase the staff strength in the Kalamassery unit to match the demands of expansion and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Centre has a specific plan to expand the operations of the HMT Kalamassery unit, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the expansion plans include introducing new manufacturing technologies or product lines in the Kalamassery unit; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a) to (f): Kalamassery Unit is one of the six manufacturing units of HMT Machine Tools Limited, a subsidiary of HMT Limited. In view of the declining performance of HMT Machine Tools Limited with continuous losses, there is a need to upgrade its technological capability and product diversification. To address this, the Government, vide order dated 01.11.2024, has constituted a Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Vijay Kumar Saraswat, Member, National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) to work out the recommendations and way forward for revival of HMT Machine Tools Limited and submit a Technical Report considering all influencing factors viz. available plant & machinery, manpower, business environment, competitors, technology upgradation requirement, etc.

EMPLOYEES UNDER MGNREGS

359. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

- (a) whether Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) contractual employees and workers hired through outsourcing are receiving benefits under the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details of contractual workers and EPF deductions since 2021, district-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken action to address complaints regarding the failure to deposit EPF amount deducted from their honorarium into their Universal Account Number (UAN); and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, including penalty levied on the employer?

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

(a) to (d): As per information received from Govt of Uttar Pradesh, contractual employees hired by the State through outsourcing under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) are receiving benefits of Employees Provident Fund (EPF). State has informed that in the year 2021 all bank accounts were closed owing to the implementation of the Single Nodal Account (SNA) module. However, after opening of the holding account, EPF deduction of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS contractual employees of the State of Uttar Pradesh is being regularly credited to their Universal Account Number(UAN) through net banking. District-wise details of total number of

employees and workers hired through outsourcing who are receiving benefits of EPF under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of total number of contractual employees hired through outsourcing who are receiving benefits of EPF in the state of Uttar Pradesh under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.		
Sl. No.	District	Number of contractual employees
1	Agra	502
2	Aligarh	228
3	Ambedkar Nagar	635
4	Amethi	538
5	Amroha	397
6	Auraiya	335
7	Ayodhya	635
8	Azamgarh	1308
9	Baghpat	8
10	Bahraich	829
11	Ballia	763
12	Balrampur	650
13	Banda	447
14	Barabanki	891
15	Bareilly	848

16	Basti	913
17	Bijnor	572
18	Budaun	806
19	Bulandshahr	33
20	Chandauli	571
21	Chitrakoot	279
22	Deoria	795
23	Etah	389
24	Etawah	377
25	Farrukhabad	329
26	Fatehpur	732
27	Firozabad	215
28	Ghazipur	831
29	Gonda	990
30	Gorakhpur	874
31	Hamirpur	284
32	Hapur	0
33	Hardoi	974
34	Hathras	234
35	Jalaun	514
36	Jaunpur	1090
37	Jhansi	418

38	Kannauj	318
39	Kanpur Dehat	497
40	Kanpur Nagar	346
41	Kashganj	327
42	Kaushambi	328
43	Kheri	883
44	Kushi Nagar	914
45	Lalitpur	3613
46	Lucknow	371
47	Maharajganj	712
48	Mahoba	214
49	Mainpuri	446
50	Mathura	260
51	Mau	516
52	Meerut	8
53	Mirzapur	602
54	Moradabad	442
55	Muzaffarnagar	19
56	Pilibhit	580
57	Pratapgarh	884
58	Prayagraj	1191
59	Rae Bareli	742

60	Rampur	475
61	Saharanpur	367
62	Sambhal	462
63	Sant Kabeer Nagar	593
64	Sant Ravidas Nagar	355
65	Shahjahanpur	802
66	Shamli	10
67	Shravasti	229
68	Siddharth Nagar	933
69	Sitapur	1243
70	Sonbhadra	440
71	Sultanpur	566
72	Unnao	750
73	Varanasi	483
74	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0
75	Ghaziabad	0
	Total	43155

FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND SUBSIDIES FOR TEA FARMERS IN ASSAM

360. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Government provide subsidies or aid to the small and medium tea farmers to help them handle fluctuating market prices keeping in view that the tea farming in Assam is vital to the region's economy yet many farmers face financial challenges, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there are any Government schemes offering low-interest loans for farm modernization and productivity improvement; and
- (c) if so, the manner in which the Government is ensuring that tea farmers particularly in remote areas access financial support and growth resources?

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

(a) to (c): Tea is a commercial crop, and its prices are influenced by demand and supply dynamics. To ensure fair price realization for tea growers, particularly the small ones, the Tea Board in the year 2004 introduced Price Sharing Formula (PSF) which envisaged fair sharing of sale proceeds between the grower and the manufacturer in a certain ratio based on the cost of production of both green leaf and made tea. To support the proper implementation of the PSF, the payment of green leaf prices to growers is monitored by the District Green Leaf Price Monitoring Committees, headed by the District Magistrates.

To promote overall development of tea growers in the country, including in Assam, the Tea Board implements the Tea Development & Promotion Scheme which has components specifically for small tea growers (STGs). The focus is on organising STGs into self-help groups (SHGs) and farmer producer

organisations (FPOs,) with the objective of empowering them to participate more gainfully in the tea value chain and improve the delivery of extension services and schemes. The programme provides various types of assistance, including field mechanisation equipment, leaf carriage vehicles, leaf sheds, pruning machines, mechanical harvesters & storage godowns, revolving corpus fund, setting up of new mini factories for production of orthodox, green & specialty teas, soil testing, and capacity building through Farm Field schools. Additionally, incentives are offered for maintaining proper pruning cycle and standard plucking rounds. The assistance is not only aimed to incentivise the formation of SHGs and FPOs, but also to increase productivity, improve quality, greater value addition and thereby greater price realisation for the STGs.

All services under the scheme are delivered through the Service Plus portal with financial assistance transferred via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Besides, the implementation of the scheme is decentralized and managed by the Zonal or Regional Offices in respective regions. To improve outreach at the grassroots level, regional and sub-regional offices are located in the plantation areas and directly engage with small growers, assisting them in accessing the schemes, particularly in remote locations.

किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड ऋण

361. श्री रमाशंकर राजभर:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या किसानों के कल्याण के लिए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड से ऋण प्रदान किए जाते हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उन किसानों के ऋणों को माफ करने की कोई योजना है जिनकी भूमि और मकान नदी में डूब गए हैं अथवा जिनकी फसलें प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण नष्ट हो गई हैं;
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार द्वारा ऐसे किसानों के किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड ऋणों को माफ करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाए जाने की संभावना है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख): किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) किसानों को उनकी प्रचालनात्मक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कृषि ऋण प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रदान किए जाते हैं। केसीसी के तहत ऋण 7% प्रति वर्ष की किफायती ब्याज दर पर प्रदान किए जाते हैं और इसके लिए वित्तीय संस्थानों को संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस) के माध्यम से 1.5% की अग्रिम ब्याज अनुदान (आईएस) प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अलावा, किसानों को ऋण के शीघ्र और समय पर पुनर्भुगतान के लिए अतिरिक्त 3% शीघ्र पुनर्भुगतान प्रोत्साहन (पीआरआई) भी दिया जाता है; इस प्रकार, प्रभावी ब्याज दर को घटाकर 4% प्रति वर्ष कर दिया जाता है। आईएस और पीआरआई लाभ केवल 3 लाख रुपये की ऋण सीमा के लिए उपलब्ध है। यदि अल्पकालिक ऋण केवल संबद्ध गतिविधियों (फसल पालन के अलावा) के लिए लिया जाता है, तो ऋण राशि केवल 2.00 लाख रुपये तक सीमित है।

(ग) और (घ): कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कोई ऋण माफी योजना कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही है। रिज़र्व बैंक ने दिनांक 17 अक्टूबर, 2018 को अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (आरआरबी को छोड़कर) और आरआरबी को अलग-अलग मास्टर निर्देश - प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बैंकों द्वारा राहत उपाय जारी किए हैं। मास्टर निर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्य/केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा घोषित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की स्थिति में, सभी अल्पकालिक केसीसी ऋण, सिवाय उनके जो प्राकृतिक

आपदा के समय अतिदेय हैं, पुनर्गठन के लिए पात्र होंगे। प्रभावित कर्ज लेने वाले को बैंकों द्वारा नए ऋण भी स्वीकृत किए जा सकते हैं। उधारकर्ता की पुनर्भुगतान क्षमता और प्राकृतिक आपदा की प्रकृति को ध्यान में रखते हुए कृषि अवधि ऋण की किस्तों को भी पुनर्निर्धारित किया जाएगा। प्राकृतिक आपदा की गंभीरता के आधार पर, एसएलबीसी/डीसीसी इस बात पर विचार करेगा कि क्या अन्य सभी ऋणों (अर्थात् कृषि ऋणों के अलावा) जैसे कि संबद्ध गतिविधियों के लिए दिए गए ऋण, ग्रामीण कारीगरों, व्यापारियों, सूक्ष्म/लघु औद्योगिक इकाइयों को दिए गए ऋण या चरम स्थितियों के मामले में, मध्यम उद्यमों के लिए सामान्य पुनर्निर्धारण की आवश्यकता है या नहीं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, यह विभाग वर्ष 2016 से पूरे देश में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। यह योजना किसानों और राज्यों के लिए स्वैच्छिक है। योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, सूखा, बाढ़ आदि जैसी व्यापक आपदाओं के संबंध में स्वीकार्य दावों की गणना बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र में उपज के आंकड़ों के आधार पर की जाती है, जो संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा बीमा कंपनी को उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं और योजना के परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों में परिकल्पित दावा गणना सूत्र के आधार पर बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा सीधे बीमित किसानों के खातों में भुगतान किया जाता है। हालांकि, ओलावृष्टि, भूस्खलन, जलप्लावन, बादल फटना, प्राकृतिक आग और चक्रवात, चक्रवाती/बेमौसम बारिश और ओलावृष्टि के कारण फसल के बाद होने वाले नुकसान के स्थानीय जोखिमों के कारण होने वाले नुकसान को व्यक्तिगत खेत के आधार पर परिचालित किया जाता है। यहां किसानों को नुकसान की घटना की सूचना बीमा कंपनी/राज्य सरकार/संबंधित वित्तीय संस्थान/पोर्टल/ऐप को नुकसान के 72 घंटे के भीतर देनी होती है। इन दावों का मूल्यांकन राज्य सरकार और संबंधित बीमा कंपनी के प्रतिनिधित्व वाली एक संयुक्त समिति द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ड.) और (च): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

MENACE OF STRAY ANIMALS

362. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING**

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are lot of issues with respect to stray animals like dogs and monkeys in rural areas, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if so, whether the local bodies don't have sufficient funds to handle such incidents;
- (c) whether there have been incidents where children have been hurt and if so, the details thereof, and
- (d) the actions taken to tackle such incidents with sound policy.

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

(a) and (b) The issues related to stray animals like dogs and monkeys, and the incidents arising there from, and funds available with local bodies to prevent such incidents are under the domain of concerned State Governments.

However, as per the data reported on Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (Integrated Health Information Platform) portal under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India by the states/UTs, the details

for January 2024 to December 2024 of rural areas across the country is mentioned below-

S.No.	Type of biting animal	Cases	Deaths
1	Dog	2195122	37
2	Other animals including monkey	504728	11

(c) As per the data reported by States/UTs on Integrated Health Information Platform portal under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for dog bite cases to the children less than 15 years of age is 519704 across the country, during Jan-Dec'2024.

(d) The issue of stray animals falls under the purview of State Governments concerned and therefore, local bodies are mandated to handle these incidents. However, the actions taken by the concerned Departments/ Ministries of Government of India to tackle such incidents are as follows :

Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India:

The Central Government has notified the Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023, under the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960*, to facilitate the management of the stray dog population. **Animal Welfare Board of India** also provides financial assistance to recognized animal welfare organizations for sheltering stray, injured, or sick animals in their facilities. Additionally, it supports the implementation of animal birth control programs in collaboration with local

bodies. The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) collaborates with the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) to develop comprehensive programs aimed at addressing safety concerns related to stray animals. These programs focus on preventive measures to ensure children's safety. The AWBI has also issued several advisories and guidelines for the management of stray dogs.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India:

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, issued an advisory on 25.07.2024 to all States and Union Territories regarding the implementation of recommendations made by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) to prevent stray dog attacks on children.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India:

Under the Human Health component, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP) since 12th Five-year plan in all States/UTs except for non-endemic areas (Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) to prevent and control Rabies in the Country. Under the program following initiatives & preventive measures have been taken across the country by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for making rabies free India by 2030

(i) The National Action Plan for Dog-Mediated Rabies Elimination by 2030 (NAPRE) was developed and launched on September 28, 2021, by Ministry of

Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, focusing on Human Health and Animal Health. The implementation of the Human Health component is undertaken by the 'National Centre for Disease Control' under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with dedicated budgetary support, while the implementation of the Animal Health component is to be undertaken by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India. As per Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2023, mass dog vaccination and dog population management are being done by the animal husbandry department in collaboration with local body authorities.

(ii) Under the "National Health Mission", the states are being supported for implementing the 'National Rabies Control Program' through budgetary support by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for Capacity building of the healthcare staff, procurement of anti-rabies vaccine and immunoglobulin, the printing of Information, education and communication (IEC) for rabies & dog bite prevention, for data entry support, review meetings, monitoring and surveillance, the establishment of Model Anti Rabies Clinics & Wound Washing facilities.

- Training modules have been developed for medical officers and health workers. Over 1.19 lakh medical officers and paramedics trained in rabies prevention (from 2019-2023).
- Anti-Rabies Vaccine & Anti-Rabies Serum provided free at government hospitals under National Health Mission's National Free Drug Initiative.

- To create the awareness to the public and healthcare professionals Dog bite protocols, Information, education and communication (IEC) materials, and training videos on the management of animal bite/dog bite cases for medical officers have been created and disseminated across the country.
- Established 279 Model Anti-Rabies Clinics in the last three years in districts of the states for better treatment of dog bite victims.

(iii) Strengthening of surveillance for Rabies:

- Nine government diagnostic labs strengthened for rabies detection in states/UT
- Human Rabies classified as a notifiable disease in 26 States/UTs following an advisory by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- Integration with Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (Integrated Health Information Platform) Portal for strengthened surveillance of animal/dog bites and rabies cases.

(iv) The Rabies-Free Cities initiative has commenced in a phased manner, targeting Tier 1 and Tier 2 cities for rabies prevention and action plan preparation initially for 15 cities of 6 states.

(v) Joint Steering Committees formed at national, state, and district levels to monitor National Rabies Control Programme progress.

(vi) A dedicated Rabies helpline (15400) (in Hindi and English language only) is being piloted initially for five states (Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh, and Assam), with plans for subsequent expansion in other states.

SMALL FARMERS ENROLLMENT FOR NMNF

363. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

- (a) the step-by-step process to enroll their land by small farmers interested in transitioning to natural farming under the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) in Gram Panchayat or Block;
- (b) whether there are any specific forms, documents, or prerequisites required for applying in the Development Office, or Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there are enrollments open year-round or season-specific and if a farmer misses the cluster deadline, whether they can enroll individually or in the next cycle, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there are any designated officials or Krishi Sakhis to assist farmers and the accessible resource persons for those in remote areas and if so, the details thereof;

- (e) whether the farmers receive training immediately or wait for cluster formation, if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether financial or technical assistance is guaranteed upon enrollment or linked to milestones, if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the manner in which the Ministry ensures that small landholders are not excluded from NMNF due to procedural or logistical barriers?

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

(a) and (b): Under the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF), identification of clusters will be done by States/ UTs. Each cluster will be linked to a Training Institution, viz. Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Agriculture Universities or Local Natural Farming Institutions. In the selected clusters, two designated Krishi Sakhis/ Community Resource Persons (CRPs) will mobilise the farmers and enrol them.

(c): New farmers can join the natural farming cluster at the beginning of each crop season.

(d): Each State/ UT will designate two Krishi Sakhis/ CRPs per selected cluster.

(e): Training to the farmers will commence after the identification of the clusters by the States/UTs.

(f): For the trained farmers, output based incentive is envisaged in the scheme for practicing NF package of practices like Pre Monsoon Dry Sowing (PMDS), application of Beejamrut, Jeevamrut, etc., diversified cropping system, etc.; awareness on NF, upkeep of livestock, preparing NF inputs or purchasing NF inputs from Bio-input Resource Centre (BRC), and purchasing drums, mixing & storage containers, etc. Each farmer can initiate NF in small landholding, and eligible for support under NMNF upto a maximum area of one acre.

(g): All farmers, including small and marginal farmers, are eligible to avail the benefits under the NMNF. Further, the Mission Unit at Centre/ State, District and Block Level Monitoring Committees are mandated to conduct regular monitoring of farm-level indicators, farmer progression and extension of NF across all the clusters.

CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE PRACTICES

364. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

- (a) the details of new initiatives that the Government has undertaken to support climate-resilient agriculture practices; and
- (b) the manner in which the Government is aiding farmers affected by extreme weather conditions, such as unseasonal rains and droughts?

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

(a) and (b): The Government is taking several steps to promote climate resilient agriculture practices in the country. The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is one of the Missions within the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The Mission aims to implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. Several schemes have also been initiated under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to deal with the adverse climate situations in the agriculture sector. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme increases water use efficiency at the farm level through micro irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) scheme is implemented as a component of NMSA and focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health & Fertility scheme assists states in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micronutrients in conjunction with organic manures & bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Agroforestry & National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture. Further, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana along with weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme provide a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of the crop by providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen natural calamities and adverse weather incidence.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing a flagship network project namely National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) to promote climate resilient agricultural, to educate and train farmers on climate-smart techniques and technologies. Large scale demonstrations of climate resilient varieties are undertaken in farmers' fields through KVKs under NICRA. Capacity building programs are conducted to educate farmers on various aspects of climate resilient practices. Farmers are also provided with weather advisories as ICAR in collaboration with India Meteorological Department issues Agromet advisories to farmers through Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva program.

FENCING OF INDIA-BANGLADESH BORDER

365. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

- (a) the current status of the fencing work along the India-Bangladesh border;
- (b) the key reasons cited by Bangladesh for constructing the border fencing;
- (c) whether border fencing impacted bilateral relations between India and Bangladesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the Indian border areas yet to be fenced?

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

(a): The total length of India-Bangladesh border is 4096.7 km, out of which 3232.218 km has been covered with fence.

(b) and (c): Construction of fencing is an important security measure for securing the border. Fencing helps in ensuring a crime-free border by effectively addressing the challenges of cross-border criminal activities, smuggling, movement of criminals and trafficking. It has been conveyed to the Government of Bangladesh that with regard to security measures at the border, including for fencing, India observes all protocols and agreements between the two governments and between the Border Security Force and Border Guard Bangladesh. The Government of India's expectation that all earlier understandings will be implemented by Bangladesh and there will be a cooperative approach to combating cross-border crimes has also been conveyed to the Government of Bangladesh.

(d): A length of 864.482 km of the India-Bangladesh border is yet to be fenced which includes a length of 174.514 km of non-feasible gap. The challenges faced in completing the feasible stretches of fencing projects relate to land acquisition, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) objections, limited working season and land slide/marshy land.

भूस्खलन जोखिम शमन योजना

366. श्री अनिल बलूनी:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने भूस्खलन जोखिम शमन योजना (एलआरएमएस) को मंजूरी दे दी है;

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

(ग) क्या एलआरएमएस का उद्देश्य भूस्खलन प्रवण राज्यों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करना है;

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

(ङ) उन भूस्खलन प्रवण राज्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जिन्हें उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कोई वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की गई है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय) :

(क) से (ङ) जी हां। सरकार ने वर्ष 2019 में चार (04) राज्यों सिक्किम, मिजोरम, नागालैंड और उत्तराखंड के लिए भूस्खलन जोखिम शमन योजना (एलआरएमएस) को मंजूरी दी थी ताकि इन संवेदनशील राज्यों को आपदा तैयारियों के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जा सके और भविष्य में अन्य भूस्खलन शमन परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने के लिए उनकी क्षमता का निर्माण किया जा सके।

राज्य आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरणों (एसडीएमए) / जिला आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरणों (डीडीएमए) के आपदा जोखिम शासन में सुधार के तहत जुलाई, 2019 में 43.91 करोड़ रुपये के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ एलआरएमएस की अवधारणा तैयार की गई और इसे लॉन्च किया गया।

योजना के प्रमुख परिणामों में भूस्खलन शमन, वास्तविक समय निगरानी, जागरूकता कार्यक्रम और क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण शामिल थे। एलआरएमएस के कार्यान्वयन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता का राज्यवार विवरण इस प्रकार है:-

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र सं	राज्य	कार्यान्वयन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता
1.	सिक्किम	11.08
2.	नागालैंड	10.92

3.	उत्तराखंड	10.92
4.	मिजोरम	10.99
कुल		43.91

इसके अतिरिक्त, हाल ही में सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय आपदा शमन निधि (एनडीएमएफ) से वित्त पोषण के लिए 15 भूस्खलन प्रवण राज्यों (अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, उत्तराखंड, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल) के लिए 1000 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय वाली राष्ट्रीय भूस्खलन जोखिम न्यूनीकरण परियोजना को भी मंजूरी दी है।

SALE OF PADDY IN BACKWARD DISTRICTS

367. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

- (a) the steps being taken against Millers who try to manipulate poor farmers and control the sale of paddy in backward districts;
- (b) the steps being taken to make sure that farmers who have good quality paddy, do not have to face any loss because of the millers and lose 5-7 kgs; and
- (c) the steps being taken to ensure that the farmers get their insurance for the paddy loss due to untimely rain?

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

(a) and (b): Government of India has discontinued levy system of procurement of rice with effect from Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2015-16. In levy system, paddy was procured by the millers and payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP) was also made by them. Based on the certificate (by designated State authority) regarding payment of MSP by millers to the farmers, a certain percentage of resultant rice used to be delivered to the Government.

At present, entire procurement of paddy from the farmers is done directly by the State Agencies/ Food Corporation of India (FCI). State agencies are allowed to engage cooperative societies, self help groups, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) etc. for procurement of paddy. In Punjab and Haryana, paddy is procured through arthias. But payment of MSP in both the above cases is to be released directly to the farmer's bank account through online transfer of amount by the concerned Government agencies. The State Government is not supposed to outsource procurement of paddy to millers in any direct or indirect manner.

Government of India has also promoted and encouraged Decentralised procurement of Food Grains by the State Government and their agencies to widen penetration of MSP operations to every nook & corner of the country. The expenditure incurred on various incidentals by the State Government /its agencies is reimbursed by the Government of India (GoI).

Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations are given wide publicity through pamphlets, banners and other print and electronic media. Procurement of Paddy

under MSP operations is being mandatorily carried out through State Procurement Portals which has brought substantial transparency in the process with introduction of registration of farmers for sale of their produce at Government Procurement Centers/ mandis, online land verification and online payment of MSP directly into the farmer's bank account. The State Procurement Portals have been integrated with Central Procurement Food Grains Portal (CFPP) to have repository of information on almost real time basis for better monitoring, review and decision making.

(c): In case of any natural calamities like untimely rain, relaxations in the uniform specifications of affected food grains are provided for smooth procurement so as to prevent distress sale/rejection of food grains.

स्थानीय निकाय चुनाव

368. डॉ. कल्याण वैजीनाथराव काले:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विगत पांच से सात वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में स्थानीय निकायों के चुनाव नहीं कराए गए हैं,

(ख) मंत्रालय द्वारा समय पर चुनाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में कोई पत्राचार किया गया है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से उक्त मामले में हस्तक्षेप करने का अनुरोध किया है ताकि समय पर स्थानीय निकाय चुनाव सुनिश्चित किया जा सके;

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

(च) क्या सरकार को ऐसे चुनावों में विलंब के संबंध में न्यायालय द्वारा विगत में उठाई गई गंभीर चिंताओं की जानकारी है; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रही है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल)

(क) से (ड) "पंचायत", "स्थानीय शासन" होने के कारण राज्य का विषय है और भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची का हिस्सा है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243 ट (4) में यह प्रावधान है कि, संविधान के उपबंधों के अधीन रहते हुए, किसी राज्य का विधान-मंडल, विधि द्वारा, पंचायतों के निर्वाचनों से संबंधित या संसक्त सभी विषयों के संबंध में उपबंध कर सकेगा।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि ग्राम पंचायत के चुनाव नियमों के अनुसार नियमित रूप से कराए गए हैं। नागरिकों के अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों को दिए गए आरक्षण के संबंध में दायर एस.एल.पी. संख्या 19756/2021 और रिट याचिका संख्या 980/2019 में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के स्थगन आदेश के कारण जिला परिषदों और पंचायत समितियों के चुनाव उनके कार्यकाल की समाप्ति के बाद नहीं कराए गए हैं।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय महाराष्ट्र सरकार से लगातार अनुरोध कर रहा है कि बाधाओं को दूर करके और बिना किसी देरी के संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के अनुरूप पंचायत चुनाव कराने का प्रयास करे। हाल ही में, मंत्रालय ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार को दिनांक 18.12.2024 को एक पत्र भी लिखा है। हालाँकि, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने मंत्रालय से इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करने का अनुरोध नहीं किया है।

(च) और (छ) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय को पंचायत चुनाव में देरी के संबंध में किसी भी माननीय न्यायालय से कोई पत्राचार /निर्देश प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

COMPLAINTS REGARDING PURCHASE OF ONIONS BY NAFED**369. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the complaints raised by the farmers and Maharashtra State Onion Growers Association against NAFED for purchasing onions through intermediaries at inflated rates bypassing direct deals with the farmers and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has instituted an enquiry to review into the issue, if so, the details thereof including findings of the investigation and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated any punitive action against those responsible for the cause and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken any remedial measures in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Government had taken cognizance of the alleged complaints relating to procurement of onion under Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) administered by Department of Consumer Affairs (DoCA) through Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) raised by the farmers and Maharashtra State Onion Growers association against NAFED for purchasing onions through intermediaries. The Government constituted a Committee of officers at

appropriate level from the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare to ascertain the fact about the procurement carried out by NAFED in Nashik. Besides, a government nominee appointed by the Government on the Board of NAFED had also visited Nasik. Both the teams submitted their independent reports to the Government.

Both the Teams submitted their independent factual report and some key observations are summarised as follows:

4000 onion farmers registered in the procurement portal of supply valid (agency of DoCA) under PSF during Rabi 2024 season out of which only 3300 farmers has sold the onions to the NAFED. The payment to the registered farmers was being made directly into their bank accounts, although some technical issues were observed. There was lack of awareness in the publicity regarding government procurement of onion and prevailing procurement prices. Offloading of procurement of onion under PSF in the months of Oct-Nov led to drop in onion price. The procurement process such as registration on e-Peek Pahaani portal of State Govt. and therefore the processes need to be simplified in the interest of farmers. Farmer Producing Organisations (FPOs)/FPCs have played a constructive role in the development of this procurement ecosystem and invested heavily in creating farmgate infrastructure. This has also led to creation of ancillary employment in the area besides strengthening the FPO movement in the district, in line with Government's policies in this regard. Significant improvements have been made by NAFED over time, including improvement in recovery rate from 45% to 63% and reduction of storage losses

from 25% to 15%. DOCA has appointed an independent agency for ensuring quality and quantity of the stock.

(c) and (d): As per the guideline of the Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme of DoCA, the procurement of Rabi-24 Onion was to be preferably done from farmers/(FPOs)/(FPCs)/ Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS). The Committee has not pointed out any corrupt involvement of officers in the procurement of onion by the NAFED from farmers. However, the Government has taken some remedial measures to further strengthen the procurement system for the wider outreach of procurement operations for onion under PSF as follows:

- (i) The farmers are registering themselves on the Portals of NAFED, National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF) and State's Portal through Aadhar Based registration for selling their produce at government procurement centres.
- (ii) The Procurement portals also provide farmers with the latest/updated information regarding MSP declared, nearest purchase center, date/period of procurement, allotment of slots/time to farmers against their booking for sale of produce etc. These enable the farmer to deliver stock as per his convenience in the nearest procurement centre.
- (iii) The land /crop records of the farmers are verified from the State land records online for those farmers who have registered for selling their produce. SMS and Whatsapp messages are sent to the farmers to make them aware about the

procurement to be undertaken by various agencies of the Government. Agmarknet Portal is in place for daily purchase rates of commodities to make the farmers aware about the current market selling price of the produce.

- (iv) Further, the central Nodal Agencies like NAFED and NCCF undertaking procurement through the state level agencies ensure the release of DBT payment to farmers directly in their Aadhar linked bank accounts as given at the time of registration. Since the payment of MSP is being transferred into the farmer's bank account through RTGS or NEFT, the bank account of an individual farmer cannot be utilised to make payments of other farmers.

MECHANISM TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARMERS

370. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to improve the economic status of farmers by facilitating access to agricultural machinery which plays a crucial role in modern agriculture, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the schemes initiated and designed to support farmers in acquiring agricultural machinery and the number of beneficiaries so far, State-wise;
- (c) whether the subsidies under the scheme will be directly transferred to the beneficiaries' bank account; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (d): The emphasis of the Government is to promote mechanization with the specific aim of increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low and promoting 'Custom Hiring Centers' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small land holding and high cost of individual ownership.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization' (SMAM) is being implemented through the State Governments w.e.f. 2014-15 under which financial assistance is provided for purchase of agricultural machines and equipments including tractors to the farmers on individual ownership basis and for establishment of Custom Hiring Centre (CHC)/High Tech Hub/Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs). Since inception of the SMAM, funds amounting to Rs. 7856.28 Crores has been released to various states. The States have supplied more than 19.51 lakh machines and equipments to the farmers on individual ownership basis and more than 52,000 CHCs/Hi-tech Hubs/FMBs have been established in various States. The State-wise details since 2014-15 to 2024-25 (as on 30.01.2025) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is also implementing Crop Residue Management (CRM) Scheme from 2018-19 in order to support the efforts of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi to address air pollution and to subsidize machinery

required for management of crop residue. The scheme promotes the usage of machines for in-situ and ex-situ management of paddy straw. Under this scheme, during the period from 2018-19 to 2024-25 (as on 30.01.2025), an amount of Rs. 3607.88 Crore have been released to these States and ICAR. The States have established more than 41,900 Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) of crop residue management machines and more than 3.23 lakh crop residue management machines have been supplied to these CHCs and individual farmers of these States. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. The financial assistance under these schemes is released to the beneficiaries under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of funds released, machines distributed and CHCs/Hi-Tech Hubs/FMBs established under SMAM since 2014-15 to 2024-25 (as on 30.01.2025)

State	FUNDS RELEASED (RS. IN CRORE)	NOS. OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY DISTRIBUTED	NOS. OF CUSTOM HIRING CENTRES/HI-TECH HUBS/FARM MACHINERY BANKS ESTABLISHED
Andhra Pradesh	855.37	251514	10598

Arunachal	65.87	40824	13
Assam	123.71	3163	787
Bihar	157.23	39535	2005
Chhattisgarh	321.05	102736	2978
Gujarat	92.73	29733	247
Haryana	266.54	24870	2313
HP	173.81	43637	53
J&K	76.71	19822	387
Jharkhand	33.95	0	527
Karnataka	1036.38	306785	790
Kerala	298.1	118105	1687
MP	511.85	279300	1778
Maharashtra	602.93	103525	1430
Manipur	113.14	20283	820
Meghalaya	25.19	2457	8
Mizoram	43.7	5730	339
Nagaland	231.65	21373	609

Orissa	346.99	81831	1778
Punjab	109.18	13648	1267
Rajasthan	145.21	32793	1854
Sikkim	51.47	7128	52
Tamil Nadu	803.92	80758	4153
Telengana	55.67	28954	195
Tripura	185.7	54915	727
UP	671.56	182346	11591
Uttarakhand	342.75	42294	2400
West Bengal	101.79	10997	774
D&D Nagar Haveli	1.10	89	0
Puducherry	10.00	621	13
Ladhakh	1.03	1314	0
TOTAL	7856.28	19,51,080	52,173

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of funds released, machines distributed and CHCs/FMBs established under CRM scheme since 2018-19 to 2024-25 (as on 30.01.2025)

State	FUNDS RELEASED (RS. IN CRORE)	NOS. OF CROP RESIDUE MACHINERY DISTRIBUTED	NOS. OF CUSTOM HIRING CENTRES ESTABLISHED/FARM MACHINERY BANKS ESTABLISHED
Haryana	1081.71	1,00,882	6775
Punjab	1756.45	1,47,668	25917
Uttar Pradesh	763.67	74,548	9276
NCT of Delhi	6.05	247	0
TOTAL	3607.88	3,23,345	41,968

INITIATIVE TO ENCOURAGE FARMERS TO ADOPT BIO-PESTICIDES

371. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) the initiatives undertaken by the Government to encourage farmers to adopt bio-pesticides and to partner with State Agricultural Universities for research on bio-pesticides;

(b) the steps taken by the Government in collaboration with various stakeholders to address challenges related to bio-pesticides, such as the prevalence of substandard or counterfeit products, concerns about shelf life, the expensive and protracted registration process for biopesticides in the country and the substantial initial capital investment needed for bio-pesticide production, if so, the detailed information on each of these aspects;

(c) whether the Government is promoting other forms of fertilizer like biofertilizers and organic fertilizers and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for promoting its use among the farmers?

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

(a) to (d): Government of India promotes the use of bio pesticides, bio control agents and botanical formulations as alternative to chemical pesticides, and safe & judicious use of chemical pesticides as a last resort, through its Central Integrated Pest Management Centers (CIPMCs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and State Agriculture Departments by undertaking various training programs. Central Insecticide Board & Registration Committee (CIB&RC) under the Department of Agriculture & Farmers

Welfare (DA&FW) registers pesticides for use in the country only after ensuring the efficacy & safety of the pesticides and simplified guidelines has been formulated for the registration of bio pesticides with minimal registration fee as compared to chemical pesticides and also the provisional registrations are being granted along with the permission for commercialization to adopt and encourage the use of bio-pesticides. The Insecticide Inspectors appointed u/s 20 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 by Central and State governments, draw samples from manufacturing units and sale points within their jurisdiction at regular intervals to check the sale of any substandard or counterfeit products.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes are developing bio pesticides after rigorous testing through various State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) under AICRP (All India Coordinated Research Projects) programs. In collaboration with various SAUs, numerous bio control laboratories and production units have been established to facilitate the development and dissemination of biopesticides across the country. These facilities are instrumental in producing microbial pesticides and conducting research to enhance biopesticide efficacy, and also aim to reduce the initial capital investment required for biopesticide production and technical support. Further, ICAR institutes are also actively engaged in research on shelf life of bio-pesticides.

The Government also encourages the use of bio-fertilizers under Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) schemes. Under the PKVY scheme, farmers are provided financial assistance of Rs 15000/ ha for 3 years through DBT for on-

farm and off-farm organic inputs including bio-fertilizer. Under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), financial assistance @ Rs 32500/ha for 3 years is provided to farmers for off-farm /on-farm organic inputs including bio-fertilizer.

किसान आंदोलन

372. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार किसानों द्वारा किए जा रहे आंदोलन को समाप्त करने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या किसान लंबे समय से आमरण अनशन पर बैठे हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है:

(ग) किसानों की मांगों पर सरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या है; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 8 फरवरी, 2024 को किसान आंदोलन से संबंधित किसानों के साथ चर्चा आरंभ की थी। इसके बाद, दिनांक 12, 15, 18 फरवरी 2024 और 18 जनवरी 2025 को चर्चा हुई।

आंदोलन करने वाले किसानों और उनकी मांगों से संबंधित मुद्दे भारत के माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष भी विचाराधीन हैं और माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा इस संबंध में एक

समिति भी गठित की गई है।

किसानों के साथ अगले दौर की चर्चा हेतु दिनांक 14 फरवरी, 2025 की तिथि निर्धारित की गई है।

किसानों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति के उत्थान के लिए योजना

373. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

डॉ. नामदेव किरसान:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार देश में किसानों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रही है और यदि हां, तो झारखंड, दिल्ली, महाराष्ट्र के गढ़चिरौली लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र तथा राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले में कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं सहित तत्संबंधी राज्यवार तथा जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजनाओं के लिए वर्षवार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ग) उक्त योजनाओं के माध्यम से लाभान्वित होने वाले किसानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा गत दस वर्षों के दौरान किसानों के लिए क्रियान्वित किए गए कल्याण कार्यों का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) उक्त योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में सुधार के लिए इन योजनाओं की समीक्षा करने हेतु किए जा रहे प्रयासों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(च) सरकार द्वारा देश में कृषि क्षेत्र में संकट से निपटने तथा संकटग्रस्त किसानों के लिए कौन सी योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं;

(छ) सरकार द्वारा देश में विशेष रूप से झारखंड में फसल सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ज) दिल्ली के किसानों को योजनाओं का लाभ क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है; और

(झ) सरकार की दिल्ली के किसानों को उक्त योजनाओं का लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए क्या योजना है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (छ): भारत सरकार कृषि क्षेत्र की वर्तमान और भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं के साथ-साथ किसानों के हितों और सामाजिक-आर्थिक उत्थान को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। ये योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम झारखंड, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और दिल्ली केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों पर लागू हैं और इनमें ऋण, बीमा, आय सहायता, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, बागवानी सहित फसलें, बीज, मशीनीकरण, विपणन, जैविक और प्राकृतिक खेती, किसान समूह, सिंचाई, विस्तार, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर किसानों से फसलों की खरीद, डिजिटल कृषि आदि सहित कृषि का पूरा स्पेक्ट्रम शामिल है। केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाओं के मामले में, आवंटन राज्यवार नहीं, बल्कि परियोजना या पात्रता आधारित होता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से, कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए वार्षिक कार्य योजना (एएपी) पर चर्चा करता है। चर्चाओं में प्राथमिकताओं और क्षेत्रीय/राज्य आवश्यकताओं सहित कई मुद्दे शामिल होते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, चूंकि कृषि राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए धनराशि की शीघ्र स्वीकृति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य स्तरीय मंजूरी समिति (एसएलएससी) को इसमें संशोधन का कार्य सौंपा जाता है। इसके अलावा, धनराशि जारी करना संबंधित राज्यों द्वारा राशि के उपयोग की गति पर निर्भर करता है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा लाभार्थियों का विवरण रखा जाता है।

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के मामले में भी समय पर राशि जारी करने सहित इसी प्रकार की प्रक्रिया लागू की जाती है, जिसमें व्यय विभाग द्वारा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार राज्य के हिस्से की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

विभाग समय-समय पर विभिन्न शीर्षों के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराए गए बजट के लेखों की नियमित निगरानी करता है, ताकि निधियों का इष्टतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित किया जा सके, साथ ही योजना और कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत इच्छित परिणाम, लाभ या उद्देश्य प्राप्त किए जा सकें।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीएएंडएफडब्ल्यू) द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक और केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं की सूची का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है। चूंकि, वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए योजनाओं का युक्तिकरण किया गया है, इसलिए वर्ष 2019-20 से 2021-22 तक डीएएंडएफडब्ल्यू द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं के तहत आवंटित राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में और वर्ष 2022-23 से 2023-24 तक का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

(ज) और (झ): दिल्ली के किसानों को लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि दिल्ली सरकार ने वर्ष 2023-24 और 2024-25 के लिए कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीए एंड एफडब्ल्यू) द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं का लाभ उठाने के लिए वार्षिक कार्य योजना प्रस्तुत नहीं की है। दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 2025 को डीए एंड एफडब्ल्यू ने राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए वार्षिक कार्य योजना प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया है ताकि किसानों को योजनाओं का लाभ मिल सके।

विवरण I

I. केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाएं

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)
2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई)

3. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)
4. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई)/पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस)
5. संशोधित ब्याज छूट योजना (एमआईएसएस)
6. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन एवं शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)
7. एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ)
8. 10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) का गठन और संवर्धन
9. स्टार्ट अप और ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए कृषि निधि (एग्रीथ्योर)
10. नमो ड्रोन दीदी

II. केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना

(क) राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एनएमएनएफ)

(ख) कृषोन्नति योजना

1. एकीकृत कृषि विपणन योजना -राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (आईएसएएम-ईएनएएम)
2. एकीकृत कृषि विपणन योजना -अन्य (आईएसएएम-अन्य)
3. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम)
4. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एन.एम.ई.ओ.)- तिलहन
5. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एन.एम.ई.ओ.)- ऑयल पाम
6. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच)
7. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर)
8. कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एसएमई)
9. डिजिटल कृषि

(ग) राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई)

1. राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना- डीपीआर (आरकेवीवाई-डीपीआर)
2. परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई)
3. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी)
4. मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता
5. वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आरएडी)
6. कृषि वानिकी
7. कृषि मशीनीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएम)
8. फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन (सीआरएम)
9. फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी)

विवरण -II

विगत पांच वर्षों में अर्थात् वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवंटित राशि का ब्यौरा

अनुदान संख्या 1-कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग				
(रुपए करोड़ में)				
क्र. सं.	मिशन/योजना का नाम	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
कुल- कुल योग- अनुदान संख्या 1 (योजना + गैर-योजना)		101904.00	116757.9 2	118294.2 4
I- केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाएं/परियोजनाएं				
1	प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना -एनसीआईपी	13640.85	19831.75	15989.39
2	किसानों को अल्पावधि ऋण पर ब्याज सब्सिडी	17863.43	15306.55	18142.30

3	बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना/मूल्य समर्थन योजना (एमआईएस/पीएसएस) का कार्यान्वयन	2010.20	996.00	3595.61
4	प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)	321.00	300.00	1.00
5	कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को दलहन का वितरण	370.00	620.00	50.00
6	फसल अवशेषों के यथास्थान प्रबंधन के लिए कृषि यंत्रीकरण को बढ़ावा देना	594.29	600.00	700.00
7	प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम- किसान)	54370.15	65000.00	67500.00
8	प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना	200.00	50.00	0.50
9	किसान उत्पादक संगठनों का गठन और संवर्धन	0.00	250.00	250.00
10	एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड	0.00	208.00	200.00
कुल- केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाएं/परियोजनाएं		89369.92	103162.3 0	106428.8 0
II – केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएँ				
1	प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना -प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीएमकेएसवाई)	2032.20	2563.20	2000.00
2	हरित क्रांति			
2.1	राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना	2760.00	2551.21	2000.00
2.2	कृषोन्नति योजना			

2.2.1	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन	1776.90	1863.97	1540.00
2.2.2.1	तिलहन और ऑयलपाम प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.2.2	राष्ट्रीय जैविक खेती संवर्धन परियोजना	2.00	11.50	6.00

2.2.3	पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास	160.00	175.00	174.81
2.2.4	राष्ट्रीय मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता प्रबंधन परियोजना	155.85	222.70	100.00
2.2.5	राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन (आरएडीपी और जलवायु परिवर्तन)	146.06	145.00	110.00
2.2.6	परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना	299.36	350.00	100.00
2.2.7	राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी परियोजना	28.00	29.00	20.00
2.2.8	एनबीएचएम सहित एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन	1583.50	1609.75	1594.00
2.2.9	बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप-मिशन	300.00	324.80	310.00
2.2.10	पौध संरक्षण एवं पौध संगरोध उप-मिशन	34.00	46.15	31.00
2.2.11	कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन	940.00	940.00	924.00
2.2.12	सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी	31.13	45.00	55.19

2.2.1 3	कृषि मशीनीकरण उप-मिशन	1015.00	1022.00	850.00
2.2.1 4	एकीकृत कृषि संगणना और सांख्यिकी योजना	175.00	343.42	267.00
2.2.1 5	एकीकृत कृषि सहकारिता योजना	140.00	350.00	373.00
2.2.1 6	एकीकृत कृषि विपणन योजना	331.10	350.00	264.20
2.2.1 7	राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन	87.00	94.00	70.00
कुल- कृषोन्नति योजना		7204.90	7922.29	6889.20
कुल- योजना		101367.02	116199.0 0	117318.0 0
1	स्थापना और अन्य केंद्रीय क्षेत्र व्यय	536.98	558.92	976.24
कुल- कुल योग- अनुदान संख्या 1 (योजना + गैर-योजना)		101904.00	116757.9 2	118294.2 4

विवरण -III

अनुदान संख्या 1-कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग
(रुपए करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	मिशन/योजना का नाम	संशोधित बजट 2022-23	संशोधित बजट 2023-24
I- केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाएं/परियोजनाएं			
1	प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना -एनसीआईपी	12375.76	15000
2	संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान	22000.00	18500
3	बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना/मूल्य समर्थन योजना (एमआईएस/पीएसएस) का कार्यान्वयन	1500.00	40
4	प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)	0.00	2200
5	कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को दलहन का वितरण	166.21	446.3
6	प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)	60000.00	60000
7	प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना	50.00	138
8	किसान उत्पादक संगठनों का गठन और संवर्धन	955.00	450
9	एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड	150.00	600
10	राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)	100.00	50
कुल- केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाएं/परियोजनाएं		97296.97	97424.30
II - केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएँ			
1	राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना	7000.00	6150.35
	राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन		100
2	कृषोन्नति योजना		

2.1	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य एवं पोषण सुरक्षा मिशन	900.00	1442
2.2	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन- ऑयलपाम	700.00	525
2.3	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन- तिलहन	500.00	425
2.4	पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास	130.00	238
2.5	एकीकृत बागवानी विकास	1100.00	1508.47
2.6	बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप-मिशन	250.00	
2.7	कृषि विस्तार	800.00	880
2.8	डिजिटल कृषि	70.00	200
2.9	कृषि संगणना और सांख्यिकी	300.00	
2.10	कृषि विपणन	250.00	1160
कुल- कृषोन्नति योजना		5000.00	6378.47
कुल- केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं		12000.00	12628.82
	कृषि अवसंरचना एवं विकास निधि में अतिरिक्त हस्तांतरण		5000.00
कुल-	योजना	109296.97	115053.12
योजना - अनुदान संख्या 1		109296.97	115053.12
स्थापना एवं अन्य केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक व्यय			
1	स्थापना और अन्य केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र व्यय	957.56	1735.84
कुल- कुल योग- अनुदान संख्या 1 (योजना + गैर-योजना)		110254.53	116788.96

बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2002

374. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के तहत राष्ट्रीय सहकारी समितियों/संघों के कृत्य विनिर्धारित किए गए हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार उक्त कृत्यों का पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सहकारी प्रबंधन, वित्त और अन्य क्षेत्रों में विशेषज्ञता रखने वाले बहु-राज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी बोर्ड में निदेशकों की नियुक्ति के लिए कोई प्रावधान किया गया है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह):

(क)और (ख): जी हां, मान्यवर । परिसंघीय सहकारी समितियों (राष्ट्रीय सहकारी समितियों सहित) के कार्य बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 24 की उपधारा (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट किए गए हैं ।

(ग): जी हां, मान्यवर । बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 यथासंशोधित 2023 का संशोधन अधिसूचना सं. 11 की धारा 70 में एक नई उपधारा (10) अंतर्विष्ट किया गया है जिसमें राष्ट्रीय सहकारी समितियों के लेखांकन की संपरीक्षण रिपोर्ट संसद के प्रत्येक सदन में रखा जाएगा । इसके अतिरिक्त, बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी नियम, 2002के नियम 35A (3)के अनुसार कोई राष्ट्रीय सहकारी समिति, बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 120 के उपबंधों के अनुसार केंद्रीय पंजीयक के समक्ष विवरणी दाखिल कर यह ब्योरा देगी कि उसने अधिनियम की धारा 24 के अधीन परिसंघीय सहकारी समितियों के कर्तव्यों का अनुपालन किया है ।

(घ)और (ङ): जी हां, मान्यवर। बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 यथासंशोधित 2023 का संशोधन अधिसूचना सं. 11 की धारा 41 के अधीन 2 से अनधिक सहयोजित निदेशकों की नियुक्ति का उपबंध किया गया है जिन्हें बैंकिंग, प्रबंधन, सहकारी प्रबंधन और वित्त या ऐसी बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति के उद्देश्यों और कार्यकलापों से संबंधित किसी क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त है।

ASSISTANCE TO KERALA FOR INCREASING FOOD PRODUCTION

375. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide more assistance to Kerala for increasing food production, if so the details thereof,
- (b) the details regarding the food production, State-wise,
- (c) the details of foodgrains required for consumption, State-wise,
- (d) the details of comparative statement regarding the total requirements of food and total production in each State;
- (e) whether the Union Government analysed the crisis in Kerala to ensure the food security due to the low production;
- (f) if so, the details of action taken by the Government to give priority to Kerala for increasing the food production;
- (g) whether the Union Government initiated joint action with State Government to preserve the agricultural land in Kerala, if so, the details thereof, and
- (h) the details of the special project proposed to implement in Kerala?

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

(a) to (h): The Government of India is supplementing the efforts of State Governments to increase the production of foodgrains in the country through implementation of various schemes and programmes. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing National Food Security & Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) in the identified districts of 28 states including Kerala and Union Territories (UTs) for increasing the food production through area expansion and productivity enhancement, restoring soil fertility and productivity at individual farm level and enhancing farm level economy.

Under NFSNM, the assistance is provided to the farmers, through the States/UTs, on crop production and protection technologies, cropping system based demonstrations, production & distribution of certified seeds of newly released varieties/ hybrids, integrated nutrient and pest management techniques, capacity building of farmers through training during cropping season etc. NFSNM also provides support to Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) & State Agriculture Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for technology back stopping and transfer of technology to the farmer under supervision of Subject Matter Specialists / Scientists. The Research Organizations are supported for undertaking research projects that can help enhancing production and productivity of crops.

In addition, Government of India also given flexibility to the states for state specific needs under Pradhan Mantri- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY). The states may implement need based projects for foodgrain crops under PM-RKVY with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC).

There is no foodgrain crisis in the country. Due to the concerted efforts of the Central, States Governments and farmers, the production of foodgrain has increased from 285.01 million tonnes in 2017-18 to 332.29 million tonnes in 2023-24. The State-wise foodgrain production in India in the year 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. As per data received from the Department of Food and Public Distribution, the allocation of foodgrain to states / UTs under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) / National Food Security Act (NFSA) for the year 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

As a part of watershed development programmes taken up under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) several activities are taken up for all round development and conservation of natural resources including agricultural land in the state. The Kerala state Government has passed the Kerala Paddy Land & Wet Land Act in 2008 to preserve the remaining paddy lands of Kerala.

STATEMENT-I**State-wise Production of Total Food Grains during the year 2023-24**

S. No.	States/ UTs	Total Production (Lakh Tonnes)
		2023-24
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0.10
2	Andhra Pradesh	104.13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3.92
4	Assam	62.59
5	Bihar	212.01
6	Chandigarh	0.03
7	Chhattisgarh	106.19
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0.38
9	Daman And Diu	--
10	Delhi	1.05
11	Goa	0.99
12	Gujarat	100.45
13	Haryana	184.39
14	Himachal Pradesh	16.48
15	Jammu And Kashmir	18.41
16	Jharkhand	33.58
17	Karnataka	127.77
18	Kerala	5.02

19	Ladakh	0.25
20	Madhya Pradesh	414.68
21	Maharashtra	145.09
22	Manipur	4.38
23	Meghalaya	3.25
24	Mizoram	0.55
25	Nagaland	5.19
26	Odisha	94.32
27	Puducherry	0.63
28	Punjab	325.44
29	Rajasthan	218.72
30	Sikkim	0.69
31	Tamil Nadu	107.00
32	Telangana	202.76
33	Tripura	8.42
34	Uttar Pradesh	602.86
35	Uttarakhand	18.00
36	West Bengal	193.24
	All India	3322.95

(Source: Economics, Statistical & Evaluation Division, DA&FW)

STATEMENT-II**Allocation of foodgrains (Rice+Wheat+Coarsegrains) under TPDS/ NFSA
for 2024-25**

(Quantity in Lakh Tonnes)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89
3	Assam	16.95
4	Bihar	55.27
5	Chhatisgarh	13.84
6	Delhi	4.49
7	Goa	0.59
8	Gujarat	22.47
9	Haryana	7.95
10	Himachal Pradesh	5.08
11	Jharkhand	17.52
12	Karnataka	26.09
13	Kerala	14.25
14	Madhya Pradesh	34.94
15	Maharashtra	46.05
16	Manipur	1.38

17	Meghalaya	1.76
18	Mizoram	0.66
19	Nagaland	1.38
20	Odisha	22.53
21	Punjab	8.70
22	Rajasthan	27.71
23	Sikkim	0.44
24	Tamil Nadu	36.78
25	Telengana	13.38
26	Tripura	2.71
27	Uttarakhand	5.03
28	Uttar Pradesh	99.79
29	West Bengal	39.71
30	A & N Island	0.29
31	Chandigarh (DBT)	0.00
32	D&N H and Daman & Diu	0.15
33	Jammu & Kashmir	7.35
34	Ladakh	0.16
35	Lakshadweep	0.05
36	Pudducherry (DBT)	0.00
	Total	555.06

(Source: Department of Food & Public Distribution)

MODERNISATION OF PM MITRA PARKS**376. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

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

- (a) the specific progress made in developing textile infrastructure in Parliamentary Constituency under PM Mitra scheme particularly for strengthening its existing textile cluster along with the facilities upgraded and milestones achieved thereunder;
- (b) whether any specific incentives or support measures have been planned to attract further investments in Pali's textile sector and if so, the details thereof and the number of investors showing interest;
- (c) whether any assessment has been conducted regarding infrastructure gaps in Pali's textile cluster, if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken to address them under PM Mitra scheme; and
- (d) the total investment planned for modernizing Pali's textile infrastructure including public and private contributions along with expected employment generation and export enhancement thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

(a) to (d): With a view to increasing investments, generating employment opportunities and boosting exports in the textile sector, the Ministry is implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) to provide support for setting up textile parks with world-class, state-of-the-art infrastructure in textile

hubs across the country. The scheme was in implementation upto 31.03.2021; however, the Scheme has now been subsumed under the umbrella Scheme of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS) for completing ongoing projects only. Under SITP, one textile park in Pali has been approved, details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Ministry is also implementing Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) to support new Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP)/upgradation of CETP's in existing processing clusters as well as new processing parks. Under IPDS, two projects have been approved, details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme(ATUFS), credit linked Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) is to provide to units located across the country for purchase of benchmarked machinery in different segment of Textile Sectors across the value chain and across fibers and including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and small textile manufacturing units. Under the scheme, subsidy of Rs. 4.67 crore has been released for units in and around Pali (Rajasthan).

To develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for entire value-chain of the textile industry, the Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites with scheme outlay of Rs. 4,445 crore for the period 2021-22 to 2027-28. The Government has finalised 7 sites viz. Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Telangana (Warangal), Gujarat (Navsari),

Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and Maharashtra (Amravati) for setting up PM MITRA Parks.

The scheme envisages a Development Capital Support (DCS) of 30% of total project cost upto Rs. 500 crore for Greenfield Park and Rs. 200 crore for Brownfield Park subject to scheme guidelines. The scheme also envisages a Competitive Incentive Support (CIS) of upto Rs. 300 crore per park as an incentive to manufacturing units to set up early in the park. The incentive is subject to fulfilment of conditions as outlined in detailed scheme guidelines.

STATEMENT

Details of project under SITP

(In Rs. Crore)

Name of project	Total Project Cost	Approved Gol share	Gol share released	Current status
Nextgen Textile Park	101.40	40	40	Completed

Details of project under IPD

(In Rs. Crore)

Name of project	Total Project Cost	Approved Gol share	Gol share released	Current status
Pali Common Effluent Treatment Plant	100	50	37.50	Under implementation
Nextgen Textile Park	129.42	64.71	6.30	Under implementation

CLIMATE-RESILIENT CROP VARIETIES

377. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

(a) whether the Government encouraging the development of climate-resilient crop varieties suited to Kerala's agro-climatic conditions, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken to integrate water management policies across departments to ensure a holistic approach to water and agriculture challenges; and

(c) whether the Government has set up adequate monitoring and early warning systems in Kerala to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events on agriculture, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): National Agricultural Research System (NARS) including ICAR Institutes and State/Central Agricultural Universities (CAU/SAU) under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed 2900 varieties of different crops during 2014-2024, out of which 2661 varieties are climate resilient. During this period, 63 field crop varieties have been developed for Kerala state, comprising of 23 of cereals, 2 of oilseeds; 10 of pulses; 15 of forage crops and 13 of sugarcane of which 58 are climate resilient.

(b): Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) of Govt. of India, has been implemented since 2015-16 which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through micro Irrigation system like drip and sprinkler Irrigation systems. The PDMC was implemented as a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) during 2015-16 to 2021-22 and under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from 2022-23 onwards. The various components of this scheme helps in water saving as well as reduced fertilizer usage through fertigation, labour expenses, other input costs and overall income enhancement of the farmers. The Government provides financial assistance @ 55% to the small and marginal farmers and @ 45% to other farmers for installation of drip and sprinkler systems under the PDMC.

(c): To help the farmers for taking decisions on day-to-day agricultural operations for reduction of crop damage and loss due to extreme weather as well as taking advantages of benevolent weather conditions, India Meteorological Department (IMD) runs a scheme - Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) to render weather forecast based operational Agrometeorological Advisory Services (AAS) in collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) and other institutions for the benefit of farming community. Under this scheme, presently 130 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs), located at SAUs, institutes of ICAR and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) etc. are operational across the country. Along with the biweekly bulletins, daily weather forecast and nowcast information are also disseminated to the farmers by Regional Meteorological Centers (RMCs) and Meteorological Centers (MCs) of IMD. Out of the 130 AMFUs, 5 AMFUs viz. Ambalavayal, Pillicode, Thrissur, Vellayani and Kumarakomare preparing the district level AAS bulletins for all agriculturally important districts of Kerala. These units are also involved in dissemination of AAS to the farmers through multichannel dissemination system like print and electronic media, Door Darshan, radio, internet etc. including SMS using mobile phones through Kisan Portal and also through private companies under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. SMS-based alerts and warnings along with suitable remedial measures are being sent during extreme weather events like cyclone, deep depression etc. through Kisan Portal.

Farmers access weather information including alerts and related agromet advisories specific to their districts through the mobile App viz., 'Meghdoot' and 'Mausam' launched by Govt. of India. To extend real-time weather updates to farmers for taking appropriate decisions on farm operations, AMFUs also use Social media platforms like 'WhatsApp', 'Facebook', 'YouTube' etc. In Kerala, these services have been integrated in Agriculture Information Management System (AIMS), Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Govt. of Kerala. About 40 lakhs farmers are accessing the information in English and regional language from this platform.

Recently, Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), in collaboration with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), has launched Panchayat-level weather forecasts for nearly all Gram Panchayats in India on 24th October 2024. These forecasts are accessible on digital platforms such as e-Gramswaraj (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in/>), the Meri Panchayat app, e-Manchitra of MoPR, and Mausamgram of IMD, Ministry of Earth Science.

For drought monitoring, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW) has developed a Geoportal in collaboration with Space application Centre (SAC), ISRO. This Geoportal hosts data of multiple drought indicators related to rainfall, soil moisture, remote sensing based crop condition, water storages etc. This portal is a single window digital platform which provide drought indicators and enable various stakeholders towards easy, timely and objective assessment of drought situation at district or tehsil level. It also helps

in identifying potential drought conditions enabling timely interventions to support effective drought management strategies.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITIES

378. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) whether the Ministry withholding approval for the construction of a new state-of-the-art building (Basement + Ground + 6 floors) for National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities (NILD); Kolkata, and if so, the reasons for the delay;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware of the outdated and flood-prone infrastructure at NILD, Kolkata, and the hardships it causes to staff and patients and if so, the steps being taken to address this issue;

(c) whether the Ministry has considered allocating funds for the procurement of an MRI machine for NILD, Kolkata, to enhance its diagnostic and treatment capabilities for individuals with locomotor disabilities and if so, the estimated timeline for its procurement and installation; and

(d) whether the Ministry intends to restore the Institute's original name as "Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities" pending for over 20 years, and the current status and the steps taken in this regard?

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

- (a) No. The proposal for the construction of a new building at National Institutes and Composite Regional Centres is processed as per the prescribed procedures and in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, on the appraisal and approval of public-funded schemes/projects.
- (b) The Department is cognizant of the infrastructural challenges at NILD. Proposals received from the institute for addressing these challenges are carefully considered, and immediate actions are taken to resolve any serious concerns brought to attention.
- (c) No duly approved proposal, in this regard, has been received from the institute.
- (d) This issue is under examination.

PROGRESS ON FIRST INDUSTRIAL NODE IN BIHAR

379. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

- (a) the details of progress made on the first industrial node being developed under industrial corridors in Bihar;
- (b) the financial allocation made by the Government for the development of this node, along with the details of funds sanctioned and utilized so far;
- (c) whether there are any delays in the completion of the project, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the expected employment potential and economic benefits anticipated from the development of this node for the State of Bihar?

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

(a) to (d): The Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) at Gaya in state of Bihar has been approved for development by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), Government of India in August 2024 as part of the Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC).

The development of IMC Gaya has been approved for a total project cost of Rs. 1,339 crore. Government of India's contribution has been approved for Rs. 462 Crore as equity and Rs. 345 crore towards debt.

The project is expected to create approximately 1 lakh jobs and bring in investment potential of about INR 16,500 crore, as per the approved Detailed Project Report.

For the implementation of the project, State Support Agreement (SSA) between Government of Bihar, BIADA, & National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT), and Shareholder Agreement (SHA) between BIADA and NICDIT has been executed. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) — Bihar Integrated Manufacturing City

Gaya Limited (BIMCGL) has also been formed. There are no delays in the project, and pre-construction activities have been taken up.

महाराष्ट्र में कृषि संकट और किसानों की आत्महत्या का मुद्दा

380. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में कृषि संकट और किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्या के मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए कोई पहल की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में किसानों की आत्महत्या का जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) कृषि संकट और किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्या के प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं और इन कारणों की पहचान किस आधार पर की जाती है;

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा की गई उक्त पहल पर्याप्त है;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए किए जाने वाले सुधारात्मक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (च): गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एन.सी.आर.बी.) अपने प्रकाशन 'भारत में दुर्घटनावश मृत्यु और आत्महत्या' (ए.डी.एस.आई.) में आत्महत्याओं के संबंध में जानकारी संकलित और प्रसारित करता है। वर्ष 2022 तक की रिपोर्ट एन.सी.आर.बी. की वेबसाइट

(<https://ncrb.gov.in>) पर उपलब्ध है। ए.डी.एस.आई. रिपोर्ट 2020, 2021 और 2022 में किसानों की आत्महत्या के अलग-अलग कारण नहीं बताए गए हैं।

कृषि राज्य का विषय है और भारत सरकार उचित नीतिगत उपायों, बजटीय आवंटन और विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों का समर्थन करती है। भारत सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम उत्पादन में वृद्धि, लाभकारी रिटर्न और किसानों को आय सहायता देकर किसानों के कल्याण के लिए हैं। सरकार ने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग के बजट आवंटन को वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान 21933.50 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान 1,22,528.77 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है। किसानों की समग्र आय और कृषि क्षेत्र में लाभकारी रिटर्न बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा शुरू की गई प्रमुख योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम निम्नानुसार हैं:

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)
2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-के.एम.वाई.)
3. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई.)/रीस्ट्रक्चर्ड वेदर बेस्ड क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस स्कीम (आर.डब्ल्यू.बी.सी.आई.एस.)
4. संशोधित ब्याज छूट योजना (एम.आई.एस.एस.)
5. एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (ए.आई.एफ.)
6. 10,000 नए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफ.पी.ओ.) का गठन और संवर्धन
7. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एन.बी.एच.एम.)
8. नमो ड्रोन दीदी
9. राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एन.एम.एन.एफ.)
10. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)
11. स्टार्ट-अप और ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए एग्री फंड (एग्रीश्योर)
12. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पी.डी.एम.सी.)

13. कृषि मशीनीकरण उप-मिशन (एस.एम.ए.एम.)
14. परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पी.के.वी.वाई.)
15. मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता (एस.एच. एंड एफ.)
16. वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आर.ए.डी.)
17. कृषि वानिकी
18. फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सी.डी.पी.)
19. कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एस.एम.ए.ई.)
20. बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप-मिशन (एस.एम.एस.पी.)
21. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एन.एफ.एस.एन.एम.)
22. एकीकृत कृषि विपणन योजना (आई.एस.ए.एम.)
23. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एम.आई.डी.एच.)
24. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एन.एम.ई.ओ.)- ऑयल पाम
25. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एन.एम.ई.ओ.)- तिलहन
26. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन
27. डिजिटल कृषि मिशन
28. राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन

HMT TRACTOR DIVISION, PINJORE

381. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the financial challenges faced by the HMT Tractor Division in Pinjore, which eventually led to its closure and delays in salary payments to employees;

- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address the financial and operational restructuring of HMT Pinjore prior to its closure;
- (c) whether the Government has considered options such as public-private partnerships or repurposing the unit into a skill development centre for local youth, and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the measures undertaken by the Government to ensure the disbursement of statutory dues, pension arrears, and pending salaries to the former employees of the HMT Tractor Division; and
- (e) whether the Government has proposed any financial assistance or rehabilitation schemes for employees affected by the closure, and if so, the timeline for their implementation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a) and (b): Government of India was aware of financial challenges faced by the HMT Tractor Division, Pinjore and considering that Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting dated 27.10.2016 approved the closure of operations of HMT Tractor Division. Prior to its closure, a Revival Plan was approved for HMT Limited in 2013 with measures to re-energize the Tractor Division with fiscal support for working capital, technology upgradation and plant modernization, however, this had not helped in arresting the decline in performance.

(c): No.

(d) and (e): While approving the closure of the Tractor Division, CCEA had *inter alia* approved the Budgetary Support for payment of outstanding salary/wages and other statutory dues, with offer of attractive and improved VRS/VSS package to allow ex-gratia and terminal benefits to all the employees of Tractor Division based on 2007 notional pay scales, in relaxation of Government of India, Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines disallowing pay revision of sick / loss-making CPSEs, as against the then applicable pay scales of 1997. Funds amounting to Rs. 718.72 Crore for the said VRS/VSS with ex-gratia and terminal benefits based on 2007 notional pay scales for all employees of the Tractor Division were provided as interest free loan. In pursuance of the above budgetary support provided by the Government, the payments due were made by HMT Ltd. to all the employees of HMT Tractor Division. Hence, there are no pending statutory dues, pension arrears and pending salaries to former employees of HMT Tractor Division except the case(s) under litigation.

R&D PROJECTS

382. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) the details of R&D projects undertaken by the Ministry of Steel to promote innovation and technological advancement in the sector and the funds allocated and utilized for these R&D projects during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has initiated any schemes or policies to support startups in the steel sector;

(c) if so, the details of the schemes, including financial and technological assistance provided to startups;

(d) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to collaborate with academic and research

institutions like IITs and NITs for developing advanced steel technologies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the expected impact of such collaborations on the domestic incomplete matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a), (d)and(e): Ministry of Steel is providing financial assistance to the stakeholders viz. steel industry, CSIR laboratories & academic institutions like IITs, for carrying out research in the iron & steel sector, under the scheme viz. “Promotion of Research & Development in Iron & Steel Sector”. In case of Academic Institutions & National/ Regional Research Laboratories, financial assistance of upto 70% is permissible. Preference is given to collaborative research with R&D project having tie-up with user industry. The thrust areas covered under the scheme include research to develop innovative processes & technologies to address common issues faced by the steel sector such as utilisation of wastes, improving efficiency & productivities, reducing energy consumption & reducing emissions etc. This initiative is expected to promote

improvement in the efficiency, productivity of the steel sector and also to address the climate change by reduction in energy consumption & GHG emission.

The details of the fund allocated and fund utilized in R&D projects approved & funded under the scheme by Ministry of Steel during the last three years (FY2021-22, FY2022-23 & FY2023-24) are given below: -

	FY 2021-22 (in Rs crore)	FY 2022-23 (in Rs crore)	FY 2023-24 (in Rs crore)
Budget Allocated (RE)	4.81	4.49	5.00
Fund Utilised	4.81	4.49	2.94

(b)and(c): Ministry of Steel does not have any schemes to support startups.

PMFBY IN TAMIL NADU

383. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

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

(a) the total premium collected by insurance companies under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) since the commencement of the scheme till date, year, company and State-wise particularly district-wise for Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total crop insurance claims paid by insurance companies to farmers under PMFBY since commencement of the scheme till date, year, company and State-wise particularly district-wise for Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether any irregularities have been reported against the insurance companies and if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the details of complaints filed by farmers and the action taken by the Government to resolve such complaints, year and State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has considered removing the insurance companies and providing an assurance-based model where the Government directly pays the crop insurance payouts without insurance companies in the middle and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a)and (b) : Government of India has introduced Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from Kharif 2016 season. PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial horticultural crops notified by the concerned State Government.

The actuarial/bidded premium rates are charged by implementing agencies. As per Operational Guidelines, extremely low premium rate across the country for the season is charged from the famers, which is maximum 2% of sum insured

for Kharif crops, maximum 1.5% of sum insured for Rabi crops and maximum 5% of sum insured for commercial/horticultural crops. Remaining part of actuarial premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis except North Eastern States (from Kharif 2020) and Himalayan States (from Kharif 2023) where it is shared in the ratio of 90:10 except in case of Alternate Risk Transfer Models, guidelines for which have been issued separately. Year-wise, District-wise and company-wise details of premium collected from farmers and claims paid from 2018-19 to 2023-24 in Tamil Nadu under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I, II and III**, respectively.

(c) and (d) : All the major work relating to the assessment of crop yield/crop loss for calculation of admissible claims are being performed by the concerned State Government or Joint Committee of State Government officials and concerned insurance company. However, during implementation of the PMFBY, some complaints against insurance companies about non-payment and delayed payment of claims; under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks; discrepancy in yield data & consequent disputes between State Government and insurance companies, delay in providing State Government share of funds, non-deployment of sufficient personnel by insurance companies etc., have been received in the past in the country. Most of the complaints have been suitably addressed.

Since the scheme is implemented by the State Government, therefore, in order to resolve the grievances/complaints including those related to claims of

insured farmers, provision of Stratified Grievance Redressal Mechanism viz. District Level Grievance Redressal Committee (DGRC), State Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC) has been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines of the Scheme. These committees have been given the detailed mandate as outlined in the Operational Guidelines for hearing the complaints/ grievances and to dispose them as per the stipulated procedure.

To further improve the grievance redressal mechanism, Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline (KRPH) has been developed and launched in January, 2024. A single Pan-India toll free number 14447 has been deployed and linked to the insurance companies database, where farmers can raise their grievances/issues. Timelines to resolve these grievances/issues has also been fixed. This has helped the Central and State Governments to monitor the grievances of stakeholders at a unified platform.

(e) : No such proposal is under consideration of the Government, at present.

STATEMENT-I

Year-wise details of farmers premium collected and claims paid in Tamil Nadu under PMFBY on 31.12.2024(Rs. In Crore)		
Year	Farmer Premium Collected	Claims Paid
2018-19	170.01	2,651.43
2019-20	177.54	1,265.97

2020-21	176.08	2,651.73
2021-22	166.93	817.13
2022-23	161.88	916.03
2023-24	149.32	741.25
2018-2023	1,001.75	9,043.53

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of farmers premium collected and claims paid in Tamil Nadu under PMFBY during 2018-19 to 2023-24 as on 31.12.2024		
District name	Farmer Premium Collected	Claims Paid
	in INR Crores	
Ariyalur	18.53	126.87
Chengalpattu	2.49	11.81
Coimbatore	2.12	12.59

Cuddalore	57.25	458.36
Dharmapuri	9.03	58.72
Dindigul	5.15	44.02
Erode	10.49	10.55
Kallakurichi	16.46	133.45
Kanchipuram	10.96	100.40
Kanniyakumari	1.15	5.81
Karur	7.64	56.16
Krishnagiri	1.07	8.60
Madurai	12.23	58.75
Mayiladuthurai	28.93	179.34

Nagapattinam	84.71	765.19
Namakkal	16.51	239.50
Perambalur	14.77	174.11
Pudukkottai	49.74	366.99
Ramanathapuram	70.20	875.30
Ranipet	6.45	36.89
Salem	7.53	62.56
Sivaganga	40.67	357.06
Tenkasi	9.64	97.39
Thanjavur	97.52	915.81
The Nilgiris	3.97	6.67

Theni	2.40	7.32
Thiruvallur	25.50	277.48
Thiruvarur	124.87	1,274.91
Thoothukkudi	45.94	600.33
Tiruchirappalli	29.82	209.90
Tirunelveli	9.80	94.87
Tirupathur	1.02	13.27
Tiruppur	4.42	29.24
Tiruvannamalai	50.47	204.90
Tuticorin	22.63	279.68
Vellore	8.54	108.01

Viluppuram	58.15	420.04
Virudhunagar	32.99	360.69
Total (2018-2023)	1,001.75	9,043.53

STATEMENT-III

Company-wise details of farmers premium collected and claims paid in Tamil Nadu during 2018-19 to 2023-24 under PMFBY as on 31.12.2024		
Insurance Company	Farmer Premium Collected	Claims Paid
	in INR Crores	
Agriculture Insurance Company	458.31	3,969.61
Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd	29.80	136.55
Cholamandalam Ms General Insurance Co. Ltd.	39.99	365.30
Future Generali India Insurance Co. Ltd.	7.88	36.76
Hdfc Ergo General Insurance Co. Ltd.	45.87	251.49

Iffco Tokio General Insurance Co. Ltd.	254.02	2,408.10
New India Assurance Company	77.83	1,313.12
Oriental Insurance	66.36	532.64
Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd.	14.76	1.84
Universal Sampo General Insurance Company	6.93	28.12
(2018-2023) Total	1,001.75	9,043.53

NAMO DIDI DRONE SCHEME

384. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

- (a) the details regarding the number of beneficiaries under the Namu Didi Drone Scheme and the subsidy provided under this scheme since its inception, State-wise especially in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details of women's Self-help groups (SHGs) and individual women from SC/ST/OBC communities who have been trained under this scheme

and provided drone pilot licenses Statewise and district-wise details for Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of this scheme on women's income, empowerment and the effect of drones on agricultural productivity; and

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

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

(a): The Government approved Central Sector Scheme 'NAMO DRONE DIDI' for providing 15,000 Drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs), during the period of 3 years (2023-24 to 2025-26) with a view to provide sustainable business and livelihood support to them. 1094 drone have been distributed to drone didis of SHGs by Lead Fertilizer Companies (LFCs) in 2023-24 using their internal resources. The State-wise distribution of 1094 drones is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**. Out of these 1094 drone distributed to drone didis, 500 drones have been distributed under the Namu Drone Didi Scheme.

(b): As per the information provided by Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd., out of the 44 drone didi's benefitted in 2023-24, 9 belongs Scheduled Caste and remaining 35 belong to Other Backward Class communities. The district-wise details of the State of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d): A study on economics and business viability of drone operations on the 500 drones distributed by LFCs under Nam0 Drone Didi scheme in 2023-24 has been entrusted to the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC), Bangalore. The preliminary findings indicates that the farmers have shown willingness to go for drone services at an average of Rs. 400 per acre and reported benefits in terms of saving in water, labour cost, pesticide and fertilizer consumption, contributing to increase in their productivity.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of drones distributed to SHGs by the LFCs in 2023-24 and the members of SHGs given drone pilot training

S. No	State Name	No. of Drones distributed	No. of members of SHGs given drone pilot training
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	108
2.	Assam	28	28
3.	Bihar	32	32
4.	Chhattisgarh	15	15
5.	Goa	1	1
6.	Gujarat	58	58
7.	Haryana	102	102
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4
9.	J&K	2	2

10.	Jharkhand	15	15
11.	Karnataka	145	145
12.	Kerala	51	51
13.	Madhya Pradesh	89	89
14.	Maharashtra	60	60
15.	Odisha	16	16
16.	Punjab	57	57
17.	Rajasthan	40	40
18.	Tamil Nadu	44	44
19.	Telangana	81	81
20.	Uttar Pradesh	128	128
21.	Uttarakhand	3	3
22.	West Bengal	15	15
Total		1094	1094

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of the SHGs of the State of Tamil Nadu

S.No.	District	SHG Name	Name of Drone Didi	Community
1	Tiruppur	Thazhai Madal	M.Saranya	SC

2	Tiruvannmalai	Parasakthi	P.Pavithra	OBC
3	Tiruvannamalai	Sri Pachaiamman	Gowri C	OBC
4	Tiruvannamalai	Ponnamman Mahalir	Kavitha Thirulogachandar	SC
5	Tiruvannamalai	Sakthi Vetri	Shenbagam A	OBC
6	Kancheepuram	Thamarai	Porselvi S	OBC
7	Kanchipuram	Ellaiamman Disability SHG	Rajeswari Sivakumar	SC
8	Thiruvarur	Sri Madhanagi	V.Viveka	OBC
9	Ariyalur	Vennila	M.Karthika	OBC
10	Erode	Mahalakshmi Mahalir SHG	Nirmaladevi P	OBC
11	Erode	Samanthi Poo SHG	Devi G	OBC
12	Perambalur	Ooty Rose	Sangeetha	OBC
13	Pudukkottai	Kurinchi	Amutha M	SC
14	Chengalpattu	Annai Therasa Magalir SHG	Lakshmi J	OBC

15	Chengalpattu	Puthumai Pengal SHG	Suganya H	OBC
16	Chengalpattu	S22 Periyandavar	Dhanalakshmi A	OBC
17	Chengalpattu	Sri Pachaiamman Magalir SHG	Swetha M	OBC
18	Chengalpattu	Poonkuyil Magalir SHG	Muniyammal R	OBC
19	Theni	Singam	Eswari	OBC
20	Namakkal	Nehuru Kulu	Sathya A	OBC
21	Ranipet	Mahathma Gandhi SHG	Sudha S	OBC
22	Thanjavur	Thazhampoo	R.Bharathi	OBC
23	Thanjavur	Imayam	L.Surya	OBC
24	Tiruppur	Om Sakthi	G.Manoranjitham	OBC
25	Thoothukudi	Kanimozhi	Usha Lakshmi	OBC
26	Ariyalur	Selva Vinayagar SHG	M.Amutha	OBC
27	Ariyalur	Vinayaga WSHG	Menaka Sankar	OBC

28	Ariyalur	Sangamam WSHG	Muthukkannu M	OBC
29	Dindigul	Sri Amman WSHG	Periyanayagi Ravichandran	OBC
30	Cuddalore	Sudar Voli WSHG	Kavith Annadurai	SC
31	Dindigul	Oom Muruga SHG	Lakshmi Murugasamy	OBC
32	Ranipet	Senthura Poo Magalir SHG	Sumathi Arumugam	SC
33	Tiruvannamalai	Anaitheyrasa	Vanitha V	OBC
34	Ranipet	Kurinjimagalir SHG	Soniya E	SC
35	Kallakurichi	Sri Vinayaga SHG	Nandhini G	OBC
36	Vellore	Jai Sriram magalir SHG	Jeevitha S	OBC
37	Tirunelveli	Thalamboo Magalir SHG	Jeyapradha Ganesan	SC
38	Coimbatore	Bhathrakaliamman	Vasanthamani Karuppasamy	OBC

39	Salem	Vembaneri Magalir SHG	Manimegalai T	OBC
40	Cuddalore	Shree Varasakthi Vinayagar SHG	Kalaiselvi M	OBC
41	Vellore	Om Sakthi Magalir SHG	Latha M	OBC
42	Kallakurichi	Baratha Annai SHG	Saranya V	OBC
43	Dharmapuri	Sakthi SHG	Tamilarasi S	OBC
44	Krishnagiri	Blessing Elder Magalir Sangam	Umamaheswari R	SC

NASHA MukT BHARAT ABHIYAN

385. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

(a) what is the estimated number of drug addicts in each district of West Bengal as per the latest available data;

(b) what specific measures have been implemented under the Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan to combat drug abuse in West Bengal, and what has been the observed impact of these initiatives; and

(c) what steps are being taken to strengthen de-addiction, rehabilitation, and anti-drug enforcement efforts in the State?

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

(a): As per the Comprehensive National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India conducted in 2019, the estimated number of substance users are available only at State level. The estimated number of substance users as per the survey in West Bengal is as under:-

	Prevalence (in %)	Estimated number
Alcohol	3.20	2700000
Cannabis	0.17	144000
Opioids	0.41	343000
Cocaine	<0.01	<1000
Inhalant	0.11	92000
Sedative	0.13	112000
ATS	<0.01	<1000
Hallucinogen	<0.01	<1000

(b): Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) was launched on 15th August 2020 by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment in 272 identified most vulnerable districts and has subsequently been extended to all districts of the country. At present, West Bengal has not implemented NMBA in any district.

(c): The Department of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Department for drug demand reduction in the country. To tackle the issue of substance use, this Department is implementing National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR), a centrally sponsored scheme under which financial assistance is provided to States & NGOs. Under NAPDDR, following steps have been undertaken by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment to strengthen de-addiction, rehabilitation, and anti-drug enforcement efforts in West Bengal:

- i. The Department of Social Justice & Empowerment is providing financial assistance to 8 Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs), 2 Community based peer Led interventions (CPLIs), 1 Outreach and Drop In Centre (ODIC), 9 District De-Addiction Centres (DDACs), 1 State Level Coordinating Agency (SLCA) and 2 Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs) in Government Hospital. In FY 2023-24, funds of Rs. 4.06 Crore were released to NGOs running various facilities of IRCA, CPLI, ODIC, DDAC & SLCA.
- ii. The Department has provided financial assistance to the State Government for setting up of de-addiction facility in five correctional homes.

iii. A Toll-free Helpline for de-addiction, 14446 is being maintained by the Ministry for providing primary counseling and immediate referral services to the persons seeking help through this helpline. Till date, 15000+ calls have been received from West Bengal since its inception.

iv. The Ministry has signed MoUs with Spiritual organizations like The Art of Living, Brahma Kumaris, Sant Nirankari Mission, ISKCON, Shri Ram Chandra Mission and All World Gayatri Pariwar to support NMBA and conduct mass awareness activities across the country including West Bengal.

BENEFIT FROM STARTUP INDIA INITIATIVE

386. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) the total number of startups that have benefited from the Startup India initiative since its launch, State/UT-wise, particularly Karnataka;
- (b) whether measures have been introduced by the Government to promote women's entrepreneurship and provide targeted support for startups in Karnataka under the Startup India scheme and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the extent to which the Startup India initiative has contributed to job creation, particularly in urban centres like Bengaluru and the sectors where the highest impact has been observed; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering new initiatives or policy changes to enhance support for startups, particularly in emerging sectors such as

artificial intelligence, cyber security, health-tech, agri-tech, and green technologies and if so, the specifics of these measures?

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

- (a): The Government, with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the startup ecosystem of the country launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016.

As per eligibility conditions prescribed under G.S.R. notification 127 (E) dated 19th February 2019, entities are recognized as 'startups' under the Startup India initiative by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). As on 31st December 2024, 1,57,706 entities have been recognised as startups by DPIIT.

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise number of entities which have been recognised as startups by DPIIT, including for the State of Karnataka is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

- (b): Startup India is an initiative and not a scheme. The Government is implementing specific initiatives/programmes under the Startup India initiative to promote women entrepreneurship across the country including in the State of Karnataka. The details of such initiatives are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): Since the launch of Startup India initiative in 2016, the entities which have been recognised as startups have reportedly created over 17.2 lakh direct jobs as on 31st December 2024. The industries where the highest impact has been observed are Information Technology (IT) services, healthcare and lifesciences, professional and commercial services, construction, and education which account for more than 6.4 lakh direct jobs.

Specifically in Bengaluru district (Urban), entities which have been recognised as startups which have reportedly created over 1.6 lakh direct jobs as on 31st December 2024. The industries where the highest impact has been observed are IT services, healthcare and lifesciences, education, human resources, and finance technology which account for more than 65,000 direct jobs created by recognised startups.

(d): Under Startup India initiative, the Government constantly undertakes various efforts for the development and growth of startup ecosystem across sectors. The flagship Schemes namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support startups at various stages of their business cycle. The Government also implements periodic exercises and programs including States' Startup Ranking, National Startup Awards, and Innovation Week which play an important role in the holistic development of the startup ecosystem. Government also encourages and support ecosystem led initiatives as Startup Mahakumbh which serve as a vibrant platform for

stakeholders to network and collaborate. Initiatives to improve market access and enable public procurement support startups in growing and scaling up their businesses have also been undertaken. Digital platforms such as the Startup India portal and BHASKAR enable easy access to resources and startup ecosystem collaboration. These measures are complemented by regulatory reforms and other ecosystem development events and programs.

Sustained efforts by the Government under the Startup India initiative have led to an increase in the number of DPIIT recognised startups to 1,57,706 as on 31st December 2024 across multiple sectors. Specifically, in emerging sectors related to artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, health-tech, agri-tech, and green technologies, DPIIT has recognized more than 17,000 entities as startups as on 31st December 2024.

STATEMENT-I

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise number of entities which have been recognised as startups by DPIIT, including for the State of Karnataka as on 31st December 2024 are provided below:

State/UT	Number of entities which have recognized as startups by DPIIT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71
Andhra Pradesh	2553
Arunachal Pradesh	47
Assam	1487

Bihar	3190
Chandigarh	532
Chhattisgarh	1736
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	64
Delhi	16082
Goa	587
Gujarat	13053
Haryana	8222
Himachal Pradesh	563
Jammu and Kashmir	988
Jharkhand	1477
Karnataka	16624
Kerala	6361
Ladakh	18
Lakshadweep	3
Madhya Pradesh	5093
Maharashtra	27925
Manipur	179
Meghalaya	62
Mizoram	41
Nagaland	85

Odisha	2769
Puducherry	161
Punjab	1741
Rajasthan	5567
Sikkim	12
Tamil Nadu	10577
Telangana	8243
Tripura	141
Uttar Pradesh	15019
Uttarakhand	1268
West Bengal	5165
Total	157,706

STATEMENT-II

Programs implemented to promote women entrepreneurship across the country, including in the State of Karnataka are as under:

1. To promote flow of both equity and debt to women led startups, 10% of the fund in the Fund of Funds for Startups Scheme operated by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is reserved for women-led startups.
2. Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) led by women are eligible to be considered for a higher level of management fee (0.1% per annum). The

same benefit is also extended to AIFs which are focused on women led startups.

3. Under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS), for availing the guarantee cover, the Member Institution pays Annual Guarantee Fee (AGF) of 2% p.a. of the disbursement/outstanding amount. For units from the North East region as well as those of women entrepreneurs, the Member Institution pays a standard rate of 1.5% p.a. of the disbursement/outstanding amount.
4. Women Capacity Development Programme (WING) is a unique Capacity Development Program for women-led startups, to identify and support both aspiring and established women entrepreneurs in their startup journeys. The workshops are open to variety of business sectors including Tech, Construction, Product, Machine, Food, Agriculture, Education, etc. The workshops serve as a platform for emerging women entrepreneurs and other stakeholders to discuss the key challenges facing women entrepreneurs. WING workshops create a conducive environment to share best practices and experiences in overcoming challenges and to gain insights learned from the business models adopted in the Indian context.
5. A Virtual Incubation Program for Women Entrepreneurs was conducted to support women-led tech startups with pro-bono acceleration support.

6. Startup India Hub: A webpage dedicated to women entrepreneurs has been designed on the Startup India portal. The page includes various policy measures for women entrepreneurs by both Central and State Governments.
7. ASCEND Startup Workshop Series and Women for Startups Workshops: The Government organized a series of startup workshops - ASCEND (Accelerating Startup Calibre & Entrepreneurial Drive), for the entrepreneurs, aspiring entrepreneurs, and students from North-eastern region. In addition, the workshops are conducted with a specific focus on women entrepreneurs across the northeastern states. The workshops have witnessed participation from ecosystem stakeholders such as government officials, startups, aspiring entrepreneurs, investors, academic institutions, etc.
8. SuperStree Podcast: With a vision to inspire a greater number of women across all regions in India to become entrepreneurs, the SuperStree video podcast series has been launched on women in the Indian Startup Ecosystem. The podcast spreads awareness related to innovations from women and to further strengthen women entrepreneurship in the country.
9. Through various awareness programmes and capacity building programmes organized by the Government, and through print media and social media platforms, the Government also creates awareness about the

existing schemes which support micro, small and medium entrepreneurs, including women entrepreneurs.

10. Women For Startups: State Workshops for Women Entrepreneurs were held across States to build the capacity of aspiring and existing women entrepreneurs. The workshops focused on government scheme awareness, mock pitching, and finance-related training.

11. President's Interaction with Women Entrepreneurs: As part of the "The President with the People" initiative, 25 women entrepreneurs had the opportunity to interact with the Hon'ble President of India. The interaction highlighted the role of women-led startups in driving innovation, creating jobs, and contributing to India's growing startup ecosystem. The Hon'ble President acknowledged their efforts in turning ideas into ventures and emphasized the importance of their success in inspiring future generations.

12. The States' Startup Ranking on support to startup ecosystems is primarily an exercise to identify good practices across all the Indian states. The evaluation includes a specific provision to gauge the formulation and implementation of policies and special incentives to promote women-led startups in each state. The particular action point has witnessed active engagement and thereon reporting of measures undertaken by participating States and UTs.

13.To identify the depth, quality and spread of innovation, inclusivity and diversity, and entrepreneurship in country, the Government instituted the National Startup Awards (NSA). NSA recognizes and promotes startups across 20 sectors and special categories. All four editions of the NSA (2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023) have featured a special category and award for women-led startups.

14.Pitch Forward, an initiative to provide women entrepreneurs, especially from non-metros, a platform to connect with marquee investors. It offers startups across various stages and sectors the opportunity to pitch directly to venture capital funds.

पीड़ित केंद्रित न्याय

387. डॉ संबित पात्रा:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नए आपराधिक कानूनों में पीड़ित केन्द्रित न्याय का प्रावधान है;

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

(ग) क्या इन कानूनों में शुन्य प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (जीरो एफआईआर) सम्मिलित की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता के संगत उपबंधों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): जी, हां। नए आपराधिक कानूनों में पीड़ित-केंद्रित प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (बीएनएसएस), 2023 की धारा 173 में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह प्रावधान है कि किसी संज्ञेय अपराध के होने से संबंधित प्रत्येक सूचना, चाहे वह अपराध किसी भी क्षेत्र में किया गया हो, मौखिक रूप से या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संचार द्वारा पुलिस थाने के प्रभारी अधिकारी को दी जा सकती है।

विवरण

नए आपराधिक कानूनों में पीड़ित-केंद्रित न्याय से संबंधित प्रावधान

- i. घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट ऑनलाइन करना: अब कोई भी व्यक्ति इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संचार के माध्यम से घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट कर सकता है। इससे रिपोर्टिंग आसान और त्वरित हो जाती है, जिससे पुलिस द्वारा त्वरित कार्रवाई हो जाती है।
- ii. किसी भी पुलिस स्टेशन में एफआईआर दर्ज करना: जीरो एफआईआर की शुरुआत के साथ, कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी पुलिस स्टेशन में, चाहे उसका क्षेत्राधिकार कुछ भी हो प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफआईआर) दर्ज कर सकता है। इससे कानूनी कार्यवाही शुरू करने में होने वाली देरी खत्म हो जाती है और अपराध की तुरंत रिपोर्ट करना सुनिश्चित होता है।
- iii. एफआईआर की निःशुल्क प्रति: पीड़ित, एफआईआर की निःशुल्क प्रति प्राप्त करने का हकदार है, जिससे कानूनी प्रक्रिया में उसकी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित होगी।
- iv. गिरफ्तारी के समय सूचना देने का अधिकार: गिरफ्तारी की स्थिति में, व्यक्ति को अपनी पसंद के व्यक्ति को अपनी स्थिति के बारे में सूचित करने का अधिकार है। इससे गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति को तत्काल सहायता और सहयोग सुनिश्चित होगा।
- v. गिरफ्तारी की जानकारी का प्रदर्शन: अब प्रत्येक पुलिस स्टेशन और जिले में आवश्यक रूप से एक नामोदिष्ट पुलिस अधिकारी मौजूद होगा, जिसकी रैंक सहायक पुलिस निरीक्षक से नीचे का नहीं होगी और गिरफ्तार किए गए सभी व्यक्तियों की जानकारी अब प्रत्येक पुलिस स्टेशन में प्रमुखता से प्रदर्शित की जाएगी। यह अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकार की सुरक्षा

करता है और हिरासत में हिंसा तथा पुलिस द्वारा अवैध नजरबंदी की घटनाओं का प्रशमन करता है।

- vi. पीड़ितों को प्रगति संबंधी अपडेट: पीड़ितों को 90 दिनों के भीतर अपने मामले की प्रगति के बारे में अपडेट प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है। यह प्रावधान पीड़ितों को सूचित रखता है और उन्हें कानूनी प्रक्रिया में शामिल करता है, जिससे पारदर्शिता और विश्वास बढ़ता है।
- vii. पुलिस रिपोर्ट और अन्य दस्तावेजों की आपूर्ति: अभियुक्त और पीड़ित दोनों को 14 दिनों के भीतर एफआईआर, पुलिस रिपोर्ट/आरोपपत्र, बयान, स्वीकारोक्ति और अन्य दस्तावेजों की प्रतियां प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है।
- viii. गवाह संरक्षण योजना: नए कानूनों में सभी राज्य सरकारों को गवाहों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने, कानूनी कार्यवाही की विश्वसनीयता और प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए गवाह संरक्षण योजना को कार्यान्वित करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।
- ix. पुलिस स्टेशन जाने से छूट: महिलाओं, 15 वर्ष से कम आयु के किशोरों, 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों तथा दिव्यांग या गंभीर रूप से बीमार व्यक्तियों को पुलिस स्टेशन जाने से छूट दी गई है।
- x. यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि बीएनएसएस की धारा 360 में अभियोजन को वापस लेने से पहले पीड़ित के पक्ष को सुना जाए। पीड़ित के पक्ष को सुने जाने के अधिकार की सांविधिक मान्यता आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली के न्याय केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण का एक महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण है। मामलों को वापस लेने से संबंधित कार्यवाहियों में पीड़ित के पक्ष को अनिवार्य रूप से सुनने से, न्याय प्रणाली अपराध से सीधे तौर पर पीड़ित लोगों की आवश्यकताओं और समस्याओं के प्रति अधिक जवाबदेह बन गई है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF MSP AND PM FASAL BIMA YOJANA

388. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that farmers in Delhi are not receiving the benefits of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and are forced to sell their crops outside of Delhi and if so, the reasons for this;

(b) the number of farmers in Delhi who have been affected by the non-implementation of the MSP and the total quantity of crops that have been sold outside of Delhi;

(c) whether the Government is aware that farmers in Delhi are also not receiving the benefits of the PM Fasal Bima Yojana and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that farmers in Delhi receive the benefits of the MSP and the PM Fasal Bima Yojana, and the timeline for the implementation of these schemes?

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

(a) to (d): Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole including Delhi, based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP),

after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. Government's price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers by offering to procure their produce at MSP. However, farmers are free to sell their produce to the Government procurement agencies at MSP or in the open market, whichever is advantageous to them.

Price Support Scheme (PSS) which is a components under the Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) for procurement of notified oil seeds, pulses and copra directly from pre-registered farmers conforming to the prescribed Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms by Central Nodal Agencies through the State level agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP) announced by the Government as and when prices fall below the MSP during the harvesting period. This scheme is implemented at the request of the concerned State Government / Union Territories which agrees to exempt the procured commodities from levy of mandi tax and assist Central Nodal Agencies in logistic arrangements including gunny bags, working capital for state agencies, creation of revolving fund for PSS operations, etc as required under the scheme guidelines. However no proposal has been received from Government of Delhi under PSS.

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) a flagship scheme of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, launched in 2016 with the objective to protect farmers from crop loss due to unforeseen natural calamities from pre-

sowing to post harvest and to provide adequate financial support to farmers in the event of loss of crops. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) is voluntary for the States as well as for farmers. The State of Delhi has not implemented the Scheme so far.

कृषि क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप

389. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कृषि क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप द्वारा विकसित नई/नवीन प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को वहनीय और जलवायु अनुकूल बनाने में योगदान करती हैं; अनुलग्नक

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कृषि स्टार्टअप प्रौद्योगिकी को विस्तार के माध्यम से किसानों के साथ इन्हें जोड़ना उसकी पहुंच और अंगीकरण की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कृषि विस्तार प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए "विस्तार" नामक प्रायोगिक परियोजना शुरू की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) देश में कृषि और कृषि क्षेत्रों से जुड़े मौजूदा स्टार्टअप्स की विशेषकर बालाघाट, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सहित संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत "नवाचार और कृषि-उद्यमिता विकास" कार्यक्रम स्टार्टअप को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करके नवाचार और कृषि-उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देता है। 05 नॉलेज पार्टनर्स (केपी) और 24 आरकेवीवाई

एग्रीबिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर (आर-एबीआई) इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं और स्टार्टअप को इनक्यूबेट करते हैं।

स्टार्टअप द्वारा विकसित नई और नवोन्मेषी तकनीकें कृषि को सतत और जलवायु के अनुकूल बनाने में योगदान देती हैं। कृषि क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले स्टार्टअप जैसे कि सतत कृषि, कृषि-जैव प्रौद्योगिकी, कृषि मशीनीकरण, वेस्ट-टू-वेल्थ सोल्युशंस आदि कीटनाशकों, उर्वरकों और सिंचाई के अत्यधिक उपयोग को नियंत्रित करने में मदद कर रहे हैं। ये समाधान संसाधन दक्षता को बढ़ाते हैं, ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन को कम करते हैं, और सटीक सिंचाई, जैविक इनपुट और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा अपनाने के माध्यम से जलवायु-अनुकूल खेती को बढ़ावा देते हैं। उल्लेखनीय नवाचारों में जैव-फ़िल्टर-आधारित अपशिष्ट जल उपचार, केले के तने से वीगन लेदर, और कार्बन पृथक्करण एवं व्यापार के लिए डिजिटल प्लेटफ़ॉर्म आदि शामिल हैं।

विस्तार सेवाओं के माध्यम से कृषि स्टार्टअप तकनीक को किसानों से जोड़ना, नवीन समाधानों की व्यापक पहुँच और अपनाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। कृषि विस्तार सेवाएँ ऑन-ग्राउंड प्रदर्शन, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, डिजिटल एडवाइजरी प्लेटफ़ॉर्म और किसान मीट-अप प्रदान करके इस अंतर को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। इनक्यूबेटर के माध्यम से विस्तार, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों, एफ़.पी.ओ. और ग्रामीण नेटवर्क के साथ जुड़े स्टार्टअप तकनीक और क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ावा देते हैं। इस संपर्क को मजबूत करने से नवाचारों को अपनाने में तेजी आती है, किसानों की आय में सुधार होता है और जलवायु-अनुकूल और सतत कृषि का समर्थन होता है।

(घ): विस्तार (वर्चुअली इंटीग्रेटेड सिस्टम टू एक्सेस एग्रीकल्चरल रिसोर्सेस) का उद्देश्य विभिन्न प्लेटफ़ॉर्म पर विश्वसनीय, मान्य और अद्यतित संसाधनों को एकीकृत करके कृषि के लिए एक एकीकृत डिजिटल इकोसिस्टम विकसित करना है। यह केंद्र-राज्य अभिसरण को अपनाकर, स्टैकहोल्डर्स के साथ साझेदारी को बढ़ावा देकर और आई.सी.ए.आर. संस्थानों और राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के व्यापक प्रयासों के साथ तालमेल बिठाकर किसानों के फीडबैक को शामिल करने के लिए दो-तरफ़ा

संचार को सक्षम करते हुए डिजिटल समाधानों की स्केलेबिलिटी, एक्सेसबिलिटी और इनक्लूसिविटी को बढ़ाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

(ड): वर्ष 2019-20 से 2024-25 के दौरान, पीएम-आरकेवीवाई के "नवाचार एवं कृषि-उद्यमिता विकास" कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत विभिन्न केपी और आर-एबीआई के माध्यम से 1749 कृषि स्टार्टअप को 124.96 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता जारी की गई है। कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कृषि क्षेत्र से जुड़े मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सहित स्टार्टअप की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट में एक स्टार्टअप है।

विवरण

पीएम-आरकेवीवाई के "नवाचार और कृषि-उद्यमिता विकास" के अंतर्गत केपी और आर-एबीआई द्वारा वर्ष 2019-20 से 2024-25 के दौरान समर्थित मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सहित देश में राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार कृषि स्टार्ट-अप का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

क्र. सं .	राज्य	स्टार्टअप्स की कुल संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	62
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	13
3	असम	50
4	बिहार	49
5	छत्तीसगढ़	80
6	गोवा	3
7	गुजरात	49
8	हरियाणा	87
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	34
10	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	24
11	झारखंड	7

12	कर्नाटक	211
13	केरल	99
14	मध्य प्रदेश	69
15	महाराष्ट्र	231
16	मणिपुर	22
17	मेघालय	2
18	मिजोरम	25
19	नागालैंड	2
20	ओडिशा	62
21	पंजाब	52
22	राजस्थान	71
23	तमिलनाडु	143
24	तेलंगाना	99
25	त्रिपुरा	13
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	88
27	उत्तराखंड	33
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	22
29	दिल्ली एनसीआर	42
30	अंडमान और निकोबार	1
31	चंडीगढ़	3
32	पांडिचेरी	1
कुल		1749

राष्ट्रीय मखाना अनुसंधान केंद्र

390. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या दरभंगा स्थित मखाना अनुसंधान केंद्र को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में विकसित करने की कोई योजना/प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ख) क्या उक्त संस्थान में राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान केंद्र की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार मखाना एवं उसके विकास से संबंधित सभी आधारभूत अवसंरचना एवं अन्य सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संस्थान के विकास के लिए अब तक वर्षवार और मदवार कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है और इस संस्थान से लाभान्वित होने वाले मखाना उत्पादकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

- (क): वर्तमान में दरभंगा स्थित राष्ट्रीय मखाना अनुसंधान केन्द्र को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में विकसित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।
- (ख): राष्ट्रीय मखाना अनुसंधान केन्द्र (NRCM), दरभंगा दक्ष वैज्ञानिकों की एक टीम से समर्थित है व पूर्ण रूप से सुसज्जित सुविधाओं के साथ मखाना अनुसंधान एवं नवाचार हेतु समर्पित है। इसकी प्रमुख उपलब्धियों में शामिल है : उच्च-उपज वाली मखाना एवं कांटे रहित पानी सिंघाड़ा किस्म को विकसित करना, जल-कुशल एवं एकीकृत खेती प्रणाली लागू करना तथा मखाना खेती सह मत्स्य पालन का शुभारंभ करना। भारतीय कमल, औषधीय पादप जैसे एकोरस कैलेमस (मीठा पत्ता) तथा एलोकेसिया मोन्टाना की खेती प्रथा को भी स्थापित किया गया है। मखाना की पापिंग हेतु विभिन्न उपकरण/मशीनों तथा मूल्य वर्धित उत्पाद को विकसित किया गया तथा व्यावसायीकरण हेतु निम्नलिखित को लाइसेंस प्रदान किया गया यथा मखाना सीड वाशर, मखाना सीड ग्रेडर, मखाना

सीड प्राइमरी रोस्टिंग मशीन, मखाना सीड पॉपिंग मशीन, पोप्पड मखाना ग्रेडर तथा विभिन्न प्रकार के मूल्य संवर्धित उत्पाद। राष्ट्रीय मखाना अनुसंधान केंद्र में हजारों किसानों एवं उद्यमियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है जो क्षेत्रीय उद्योग चला रहे हैं तथा जीविकोपार्जन कर रहे हैं। विभिन्न राज्यों में मखाना की खेती लगभग 13,000 से 35,000 हेक्टेयर तक बढ़ गई है।

(ग): मई 2023 से, राष्ट्रीय मखाना अनुसंधान केन्द्र, दरभंगा ने वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान रुपये 2.65 करोड़ तथा वर्ष 2024-25 (जनवरी 2025 तक) में रुपये 1.27 करोड़ खर्च किया है। विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान खर्च की गई राशि निम्नवत है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	व्यय (लाख में)
2023-24	265.00
2022-23	15.95
2021-22	17.87
2020-21	23.50
2019-20	18.00
कुल	340.32

विगत कुछ वर्षों में, विभिन्न राज्यों के किसानों, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों तथा संगठनों को 15824.1 किलोग्राम उच्च उपज वाले मखाना बीज वितरित किए गए। महत्वपूर्ण लाभार्थियों में शामिल हैं नाबार्ड जैसे संस्थान, मत्स्य पालन विभाग, बिहार बागवानी विकास सोसायटी तथा बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं छत्तीसगढ़ के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के किसान।

वर्ष 2012 और 2023 के मध्य, राष्ट्रीय मखाना अनुसंधान केन्द्र ने उन्नत मखाना की खेती, प्रसंस्करण तथा विपणन तकनीक, जल कुशल प्रथाओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने, फसल प्रणाली तथा पोषण प्रबंधन पर 3000 से अधिक किसानों को प्रशिक्षित किया है। इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय मखाना अनुसंधान केन्द्र ने मिथिला नैचुरल्स, मां वैष्णवी मखाना तथा स्वास्तिक फूड ग्रुप सहित 24 उद्यमियों

को तकनीकी इनपुट प्रदान किया है तथा मखाना आधारित कारखानों को बढ़ावा दिया है जिसके फलस्वरूप कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को बल मिलेगा।

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR FARMING

391. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has considered using and piloting artificial intelligence for improving farming outcomes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the concrete action taken in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): The Government has employed Artificial Intelligence (AI) methods to address various challenges in the agricultural sector to aid farmers. Some of the initiatives are given below:

- i. 'Kisan e-Mitra', an AI-powered chatbot, has been developed to assist farmers with responses to the queries about the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme. This solution supports multiple languages and is evolving to assist with other government programs.

- ii. National Pest Surveillance System, for tackling the loss of produce due to climate change, utilizes AI and Machine Learning to detect pest infestation in crop issues, enabling timely intervention for healthier crops.
- iii. AI based analytics using field photographs for crop health assessment and crop health monitoring using Satellite, weather & soil moisture datasets for rice and wheat crop.

मनरेगा में अनियमितताएं

392. श्री शेर सिंह घुबाया:

श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 2024 में गुरदासपुर, पंजाब में महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस) के कार्यों में कुछ अनियमितताओं के संबंध में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोई जांच दल भेजा है और यदि हां, तो जांच दल द्वारा पाई गई कमियों का ब्यौरा क्या है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) मनरेगा के अंतर्गत विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पंजाब को जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) और (ख): पंजाब के गुरदासपुर जिले के डेरा बाबा नानक और कलानौर तहसीलों में महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) के कार्यान्वयन में कथित अनियमितताओं के संबंध में माननीय संसद सदस्य (लोकसभा) से 10 सितंबर 2024 को एक

शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी। शिकायत में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा निधि के दुरुपयोग और दो तहसीलों की कुछ पंचायतों में योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के उल्लंघन का उल्लेख किया गया था। आगे जांच के लिए गुरदासपुर जिले में एक केन्द्रीय जांच दल भेजने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

(ग): महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) एक मांग आधारित मजदूरी रोजगार योजना है। पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों 2021-22 से 2023-24 में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के तहत पंजाब राज्य को जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है

वित्तीय वर्ष	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
पंजाब राज्य को जारी केंद्रीय निधि (करोड़ रुपये में)	1257.59	1182.13	1166.55

HANDLOOM CLUSTERS

393. SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

- (a) the number of handloom and handicraft clusters benefitting from Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) in Gorakhpur;
- (b) the funds allocated/utilised for the development of textile parks and clusters in Gorakhpur under this scheme;
- (c) whether the Government has provided marketing and skill development support to artisans and weavers in the district and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the infrastructure and working conditions of handloom weavers in Gorakhpur; and

(e) the overall economic impact of the scheme on the local handloom and handicraft industry in Gorakhpur?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

(a) and (b): The Government is implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) to provide the industry with state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units. The scheme aims to create new parks of international standards as potential growth centres. Under SITP no handloom and handicraft parks and clusters has been sanctioned in Gorakhpur.

In addition, under Cluster Development Programme, component of National Handloom Development Programme need based financial assistance is provided for implementation of various interventions like product & design development, upgraded looms/accessories, solar lighting units, worksheds, etc. across the country including Gorakhpur on receipt of complete proposals from concerned State/UT Government. Under this Scheme, financial assistance of Rs.31.16 lakh has been released/utilized for one handloom cluster in Gorakhpur covering 196 handloom weavers.

Further, under National Handicraft Development Programme, financial support of Rs.282.95 lakh has been provided for benefitting 1,200 artisans in 04 handicraft clusters in Gorakhpur district.

(c) to (e): In order to improve the technical infrastructure and working conditions of weavers and artisans the following steps were taken:

- I. Skill development training in technical areas viz. weaving, dyeing, printing, designing etc. is conducted since 2020-21 under 'Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SAMARTH). 34 handloom weavers have been provided training in Gorakhpur district.
- II. Under Handloom Marketing Assistance, component of National Handloom Development Programme, marketing support is provided to eligible handloom agencies/weavers for organizing fairs and exhibitions for marketing of their products across the country including Gorakhpur on receipt of complete proposals from concerned State/UT Government. Two State Handloom expos, one in 2021-22 and another one in 2024-25 has been sanctioned in Gorakhpur district.
- III. Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has organized 01 Gandhi Shilp Bazar in 2024-25. 05 Exhibitions, 15 Interventions i.e, Guru Shishya Hastshilp Prashikshan Program, Design & Technology Development Workshop and Comprehensive Skill Upgradation has organized from year 2021-22 to 2024-25 in Gorakhpur District.

Due to implementation of these Handloom and Handcraft Schemes, the overall economic impact has led to an increase in earnings and the number of working days of the weavers/artisans in all over India including Gorakhpur district.

CROP INSURANCE

394. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

(a) whether the Government is getting crop insurance done in the country including Maharashtra through various insurance companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the number of farmers whose crops have been insured and awarded compensation by the said companies for crop damage throughout the country including Palghar District in Maharashtra during the last five years;

(d) whether Government is receiving complaints against the companies about compensation cases and delay in compensation; and

(e) if so the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) : Yes Sir. With a view to provide financial support to the farmers in the event of non-preventable natural calamities, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been introduced in the country from Kharif 2016 season. The scheme is implemented through general insurance companies empaneled by the Central Government. However, specific insurance company is selected by

the State Government concerned through transparent tendering process. Maharashtra is implementing the scheme regularly since 2016.

Details of number of farmer application whose crops have been insured and claims paid under the scheme during last 5 years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24 (as on 31.12.2024) are given in table below :

Year	No. of farmer applications enrolled for crop insurance (in numbers)	Claims Paid (Rs. in crore)
2019-20	6,17,33,490	27,911.32
2020-21	6,22,61,955	21,224.74
2021-22	8,29,79,506	20,844.77
2022-23	11,21,18,132	18,211.73
2023-24	14,29,45,872	15,504.87

District-wise details of number of farmer application insured and claims paid in Maharashtra during last 5 years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II** respectively.

(d) and (e) : All the major work like selection of insurance model, selection of Insurance Companies through transparent bidding process, assessment of crop yield/crop loss for calculation of admissible claims are being performed by the concerned State Government or Joint Committee of State Government officials

and concerned insurance company. The roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder are defined in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme for the proper execution of the scheme.

Majority of the claims are settled within the stipulated timelines under the Operational Guidelines of the scheme by the insurance companies. However, during the implementation of PMFBY, some complaints against insurance companies about non-payment and/or delayed payment of claims; under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks; discrepancy in yield data & consequent disputes between State Government and insurance companies, delay in providing State Government share of funds, non-deployment of sufficient personnel by insurance companies etc., have been received in the past which have been suitably addressed as per provisions of the scheme.

Since the scheme is implemented by the State Government, therefore, in order to resolve the grievances/complaints including those related to claims of insured farmers, provision of Stratified Grievance Redressal Mechanism viz. District Level Grievance Redressal Committee (DGRC), State Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC) has been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines of the Scheme. These committees have been given the detailed mandate as outlined in the Operational Guidelines for hearing the complaints/grievances and to dispose them as per the stipulated procedure.

To further improve the grievance redressal mechanism, Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline (KRPH) has been developed. A single Pan-India toll free

number 14447 has been deployed and linked to the insurance companies database, where farmers can raise their grievances/issues. Timelines to resolve these grievances/issues has also been fixed. Till date 95.03 lakh calls have been received on KRPH. Out of these 29.35 lakh issues related e-tickets were generated and forwarded for action to the insurance companies. Rest of the issues were either informatory or seeking advisory. Out of the 29.35 lakh issue related E-tickets generated, 29.12 lakh (99%) have been resolved. This has helped the Central Govt. and State Governments to monitor the grievances of stakeholders at a unified platform.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise details of number of farmer applications insured in Maharashtra during last 5 years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24 under PMFBY and RWBCIS

(As on 31.12.2024)

District name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	District Total (last 5 years)
Ahmednagar	7,88,517	6,32,518	3,41,781	2,56,274	18,16,745	38,35,835
Akola	2,83,627	2,82,746	3,04,603	3,40,948	5,98,952	18,10,876
Amravati	2,16,964	2,19,451	1,98,323	2,33,924	5,70,734	14,39,396
Aurangabad	12,65,728	8,92,629	6,05,409	7,82,286	14,49,982	49,96,034
Bhandara	1,64,501	1,87,171	1,50,754	1,34,738	2,65,930	9,03,094

Bid	21,22,489	21,71,451	15,53,80 5	17,67,819	30,48,091	1,06,63,655
Buldana	2,63,242	3,20,566	2,56,011	3,73,335	10,42,920	22,56,074
Chandrapu r	89,071	98,322	59,080	68,789	3,50,645	6,65,907
Dhule	84,881	68,174	56,207	70,540	3,18,847	5,98,649
Gadchiroli	36,305	37,294	32,126	26,364	1,26,389	2,58,478
Gondiya	71,001	57,783	16,136	17,143	2,41,564	4,03,627
Hingoli	3,51,031	3,23,546	3,99,359	4,06,492	7,17,009	21,97,437
Jalgaon	1,49,988	2,12,872	2,05,368	2,69,318	5,70,841	14,08,387
Jalna	15,82,484	9,88,061	6,73,876	8,86,041	16,71,867	58,02,329
Kolhapur	808	3,675	6,380	6,373	56,129	73,365
Latur	11,02,796	12,12,459	11,23,43 7	9,61,104	13,85,230	57,85,026
Nagpur	59,887	38,908	22,830	34,084	2,84,109	4,39,818
Nanded	13,41,536	10,51,087	9,88,260	12,25,277	16,91,970	62,98,130
Nandurbar	18,301	12,166	13,839	12,752	1,56,284	2,13,342
Nashik	2,29,182	2,96,942	1,52,806	1,75,680	6,89,914	15,44,524
Osmanaba d	14,97,304	10,16,291	7,98,408	7,21,384	14,75,177	55,08,564
Palghar	28,628	43,063	28,256	23,336	60,836	1,84,119
Parbhani	9,63,982	7,61,936	7,48,411	7,13,134	12,67,406	44,54,869

Pune	46,807	40,194	20,537	13,418	3,26,771	4,47,727
Raigarh	9,776	17,922	17,087	15,273	67,670	1,27,728
Ratnagiri	21,958	25,840	30,280	35,614	56,375	1,70,067
Sangli	2,10,672	1,30,353	51,254	45,784	4,40,846	8,78,909
Satara	81,245	45,852	19,111	10,507	2,71,848	4,28,563
Sindhudurg	18,003	26,812	37,616	49,261	82,154	2,13,846
Solapur	5,89,978	3,38,358	2,85,867	2,37,289	10,69,319	25,20,811
Thane	16,714	38,399	51,889	49,159	1,02,501	2,58,662
Wardha	36,520	32,365	16,793	29,059	2,69,404	3,84,141
Washim	2,94,139	2,86,177	2,60,459	2,87,752	5,96,613	17,25,140
Yavatmal	5,28,166	4,94,988	3,76,224	4,53,772	10,43,686	28,96,836
Maharasht	1,45,66,23	1,24,06,36	99,02,58	1,07,34,02	2,41,84,75	7,17,93,962
ra Total	1	8	2	3	8	

STATEMENT-II

**District-wise details of Claims Paid in Maharashtra during last 5 years i.e. from
2019-20 to 2023-24 under PMFBY and RWBCIS
(As on 31.12.2024)**

District name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	District Total (last 5 years)
	(Rs. in crore)					
Ahmednagar	394.62	19.65	66.96	88.68	1,249.39	1,826.33
Akola	167.79	81.35	164.04	169.10	227.83	813.11
Amravati	279.07	83.33	93.87	294.25	94.77	850.26
Aurangabad	398.37	37.89	143.70	318.70	414.79	1,320.55
Bhandara	67.33	4.29	2.10	0.05	9.39	84.36
Bid	684.83	22.37	444.38	406.58	445.75	2,016.11
Buldana	233.27	90.98	96.66	285.50	279.17	989.74
Chandrapur	28.18	31.19	7.01	16.07	216.63	299.57
Dhule	111.73	5.72	44.56	26.35	93.44	283.79
Gadchiroli	14.00	9.02	5.96	3.96	1.96	35.15
Gondiya	10.35	2.39	1.50	3.42	10.03	27.87
Hingoli	125.71	105.26	103.89	136.15	109.85	583.10
Jalgaon	576.50	42.56	631.34	226.61	712.86	2,200.15
Jalna	210.45	63.11	172.60	229.63	340.22	1,019.76

Kolhapur	0.27	0.56	2.97	2.12	0.74	6.68
Latur	804.25	120.84	371.11	460.10	393.98	2,164.62
Nagpur	14.12	12.62	12.07	15.58	137.92	192.56
Nanded	390.51	129.33	509.81	624.78	490.63	2,152.02
Nandurbar	11.80	1.68	11.26	5.41	125.60	155.96
Nashik	215.76	73.41	58.32	26.40	1,026.0 7	1,403.81
Osmanabad	590.59	65.01	366.21	749.15	322.28	2,103.76
Palghar	43.08	34.43	13.46	2.18	3.34	97.26
Parbhani	308.07	88.66	742.95	218.28	541.44	1,904.88
Pune	36.57	3.37	6.31	1.49	61.92	110.30
Raigarh	33.71	31.30	22.24	0.19	1.40	89.44
Ratnagiri	82.95	59.01	87.82	0.25	0.08	231.57
Sangli	134.88	14.70	32.17	7.23	149.32	340.71
Satara	27.28	0.87	8.85	0.48	114.46	152.43
Sindhudurg	54.05	51.61	76.39	0.64	1.16	184.81
Solapur	246.90	120.47	157.29	167.58	252.72	949.35
Thane	16.23	39.42	17.44	2.01	2.62	78.00
Wardha	5.54	15.22	0.87	30.52	124.20	176.45
Washim	149.99	22.86	40.08	141.27	206.85	563.72
Yavatmal	289.59	75.17	97.28	371.45	329.69	1,168.34

Maharashtra	6,758.3	1,559.65	4,613.47	5,032.19	8,492.4	26,456.15
Total	5				9	

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR FISHERMEN

395. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any Welfare Schemes/measures for Fishermen in disaster distress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any regular scheme to improve the fishermen standard of living; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing a flagship scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana' (PMMSY) to bring about Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of fisheries sector and welfare of fishermen in India with an investment of Rs.20,050 crore in all States/ Union Territories. The

scheme *inter-alia* envisages several welfare related activities for fishers and fish farmers wherein the Department has approved the National Rollout Plan of Vessel Communication and Support System under the PMMSY scheme including installation of transponders on 1,00,000 fishing vessels in all Coastal States and Union Territories with a total outlay of Rs. 364.00 Crore. The assistance for transponder is provided free of cost to the boat owners to send short text messages with a two way communication during any emergency covering entire EEZ of the country. It also gives alerts to the fishermen if they approach or crosses Maritime Boundaries. In addition, other activities include (i) development of Integrated Modern Coastal Fishing Villages in the maritime States/UTs with an aim to maximize economic and social benefits to coastal fishers while minimizing environmental degradation through sustainable fishing practices, (ii) insurance with a coverage of Rs.5.00 lakh against accidental death or permanent total disability, Rs. 2.50 lakh against accidental permanent partial disability and Rs. 25,000 against accidental hospitalization in the age group of 18 to 70 years, (iii) livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fishers families for conservation of fish resources during fishing ban/lean period in the age group of 18 to 60 years wherein assistance is provided @Rs.3000/- per fishers and beneficiaries' own contribution of Rs.1500/- for three months during fishing ban/lean period in the ratio of 50:50 for general state, 80:20 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States while 100% for UTs.

Further, under the ongoing PMMSY, there is a provision to provide financial assistance for setting up of Fish Farmers Producer Organisations (FFPOs) to economically empower the fishers and fish farmers and enhance their bargaining power which ultimately help to improve the standard of living of fishers. The Department of Fisheries has so far accorded approval for setting up of a total of 2195 FFPOs at a total project cost of Rs.544.85 crore comprising 2000 fisheries cooperative as FFPOs and 195 new FFPOs. Further, to facilitate access to institutional credit by fishers and fish farmers, Kisan Credit Card facility has been extended to fisheries since 2018-19 and till date 4,50,799 KCC card have been sanctioned to fishers and fish farmers.

GREEN STEEL MANUFACTURING

396. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

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

- (a) the number of steel manufacturers and step taken to adopt green steel production in the country;
- (b) whether any specific policy measures has the government introduced to incentivize the adoption of green steel manufacturing in the country and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of financial support or funding mechanisms are available for steel manufacturers looking to transition to green steel production;

(d) whether there is any specific partnerships or collaborations to accelerate the adoption of green steel technologies, if so, the details of Nagarnar Plant in Chhattisgarh;

(e) the financial assistance provided to steel manufacturers adopting eco-friendly production technologies;

(f) whether the Ministry has signed any Memorandum of Understandings or international collaborations to accelerate green steel technology adoption in the country; and

(g) the estimated impact of green steel initiatives on reducing India's carbon emissions and meeting net-zero targets?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a)to(c)and(e): During 2023-24, there were 1008 crude steel manufacturers in the country. The steps and policies adopted by Government to encourage steel industry for green transition of the sector are, as under: -

- i. Ministry has released the Taxonomy for Green Steel to provide standards for defining and categorizing the low emission steel.
- ii. Ministry of Steel has released a report titled "Greening the Steel Sector in India: Roadmap and Action Plan" in alignment with the recommendations of the 14 Task Forces constituted by this Ministry for this purpose.

- iii. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has formulated National Green Hydrogen Mission for green hydrogen production and usage.
- iv. National Solar Mission launched by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in January, 2010 promotes the use of solar energy and also helps to reduce the emission of steel industry.
- (d) NMDC's Nagarnar Plant in Chhattisgarh has not made any specific partnerships or collaborations to accelerate the adoption of green steel technologies.
- (f) Ministry of Steel has not signed any Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) for green steel adoption. However, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has signed MoUs to promote low carbon steel production.
- (g) Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced in COP26 Summit in Glasgow that India will achieve the target of net zero by 2070. Ministry of Steel is taking all steps to reduce carbon emission in alignment with this statement.

IMPLEMENTATION OF FARMERS WELFARE SCHEMES

397. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

- (a) the details of the various schemes being implemented for the welfare of the farmers in the country including Karnataka during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the financial support given to the State of Karnataka during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government is monitoring the proper utilization of funds in the State of Karnataka, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the special steps taken by the Government for welfare of farmers in the State of Karnataka?

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

(a) to (d): Agriculture is a state subject, however, Government of India is implementing a comprehensive range of central sector as well as centrally sponsored schemes and programmes for the welfare of farmers in the country including Karnataka. These schemes encompass entire spectrum of agriculture including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops including horticulture, seeds, mechanization, marketing, organic and natural farming, farmer collectives, irrigation, extension, procurement of crops from farmers at minimum support prices, digital agriculture etc. Scheme-wise budget allocation and release being implemented by Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) in State of Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Since the financial year 2023-24, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare holds discussions on Annual Action Plan (AAP) for each state. The discussions include a range of issues, including priorities and regional/State requirements. Further, modification of the same is delegated to State Level

Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, to ensure speedy approval of funds. Furthermore, the release of funds is dependent upon the pace of utilization of the funds by the States. Similar procedure including just in time release is applied in case of Central Sector schemes in which no State Share is required as per procedure prescribed for central Sector Schemes by Department of Expenditure.

The Department regularly monitors the accounts of the budget it provides under different heads from time to time to ensure optimal utilization of funds as well as to achieve intended outcome or benefits or objectives under the scheme and programmes.

STATEMENT

Scheme wise details of funds allocated and released under major Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes implemented by the DA&FW during 2020-21 to 2024-25 in Karnataka

(A) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in crore)

	Name of Mission/ Scheme	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		BE	Actual Exp	BE	Actual Exp	BE	Actual Exp	BE	Actual Exp	BE	Actual Exp
A	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)										
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna-DPR	249.72	200.66	218.84	113.08	206.09	51.52	82.89	129.52*	82.89	41.46

2	Sub- Mission on Agricultural Mechanization*	76.54	142.18*	76.54	147.84*	70.00	103.37*	77.54	197.54*	125.00	62.52
3	Per Drop More Crop	400.00	400.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	187.64	360.00	360.00	390.00	195.00
4	Soil Health & Fertility	13.41	13.10	0.15	0.00	4.52	1.13	6.71	18.71*	6.21	3.12
5	Rainfed Area Development	9.00	9.00	8.00	7.75	9.00	9.14*	13.13	13.13	14.00	6.98
6	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna	10.30	0.10	0.21	0.00	10.46	5.13	28.03	28.03	19.50	9.74
	Total RKVY	758.97	765.04	803.74	768.67	800.06	357.93	568.30	746.93	637.60	318.82
B	Krishionnati Yojana (KY)										
7	National Food Security Mission	138.76	93.12	121.74	82.34	147.53	102.67	175.33	175.33	213.39	87.67
8	National Mission on Edible Oil - Oilpalm	11.80	8.13	13.98	4.17	9.89	5.52	7.54	3.46	19.57	9.78
9	National Mission on Edible Oil - Oilseeds					12.50	4.19	15.17	7.59	21.25	10.63
10	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture	130.00	113.66	117.00	54.00	108.00	78.83	91.93	74.95	80.00	40.00
11	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	30.51	19.23	32.00	24.00	26.00	13.00	20.37	20.37	21.00	10.50
12	National Bamboo Mission	8.00	6.00	6.50	0.00	2.75	2.26	6.50	1.63	9.00	4.50

13	Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Material	8.50	3.69	10.00	1.10	9.00	0.97	13.30	3.12	13.92	6.95
	Total KY	327.57	243.83	301.22	165.61	315.67	207.43	330.14	286.45	378.13	170.02
	Total RKVY + KY	1086.54	1008.87	1104.96	934.28	1115.74	565.36	898.44	1033.38	1015.72	488.84

*Allocation increased at RE Stage

(B) Central Sector Schemes

14	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) – 2016-2017 Till 2024-25 177.70 Lakh hectare area insured	201.9 Crore farmer application	13,625.60 crores of rupees Claim payment to farmers
15	Procurement details of pulses and oilseeds procured at MSP under PSS during the year 2024-25 1,11,617.67 MT (Pulses, Oilseeds and Copra)	1,10,838 beneficiaries	1140.6475 Cr. MSP Price
16	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) (Since 24.02.2019)	59,53,935 Beneficiaries	17,102.79 Amount Disbursed (Rs. in crores)
17	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Man Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) (Since 12.09.2019)	41916 Farmers enrolled	

18	Formation and promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) (Since 29.02.2020)	352 Allotted FPO	346 Registered FPO
19	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) (Since 8.07.2020)	For the state of Karnataka, Rs. 3123 crores have been sanctioned for 3544 projects under AIF. The total project cost of these sanctioned projects is Rs. 4973 crores.	

AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND SCHEME

398. SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

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

- (a) the purpose and objective of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund Scheme;
- (b) the details of funds allocated under this scheme in Gujarat, district-wise; and
- (c) the criteria fixed for selection of the eligible borrower?

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

(a) to (c) : In order to enhance the income of farmers, it is not only essential to enhance production and productivity of farm produce but also minimize the post-harvest losses and ensure better realization of prices for farmers through creation of modern post-harvest management infrastructure. With an objective to address the existing gaps in post-harvest management infrastructure in the

country, the flagship scheme of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) was launched in 2020-21 to strengthen the infrastructure in the country through creation of farm gate storage and logistics infrastructure to enable farmers to store and preserve their farm produce properly and sell them in the market at better price with reduced post-harvest losses and lesser number of intermediaries. Improved post-harvest management infrastructure like warehouses, Cold stores, sorting and grading units, ripening chambers etc will allow farmers to sell directly to a larger base of consumers and hence, increase value realization for the farmers. This will improve the overall income of farmers. Further, AIF scheme aims to benefit all stakeholders in the agricultural ecosystem by contributing in the holistic development of the Agriculture sector. Under AIF, provision for Rs. 1 Lakh crore loan has been made through lending institutions with the a interest rate cap of 9% on loans. The scheme is operational from 2020-21 to 2032-33.

All loans under this financing facility have interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a loan limit of ₹2 crores. This interest subvention is available for a maximum period of 7 years. In case of loans beyond ₹2 crores, interest subvention is limited up to ₹2 crores. Credit guarantee coverage is also available for eligible borrowers from this financing facility under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme for a loan up to ₹2 crores. The fee for this coverage is borne by the Government.

Eligible projects under AIF includes post-harvest management projects and viable farming assets such as warehouses, silos, pack houses, assaying units, sorting & grading units, cold storage, cold chains, logistics facilities, primary processing centres, Integrated primary and secondary processing centres, ripening chambers, supply chain services including e-marketing platforms, organic inputs production, Bio stimulant production units, Infrastructure for smart and precision agriculture, Farm/Harvest Automation, custom hiring centre, Purchase of drones, Setting up of standalone solar pump and grid connected Agri pumps under PM-KUSUM component A, B & C, putting up specialized sensors on field, block chain and AI in agriculture, remote sensing and Internet of Things (IOT) such as automatic weather station, farm advisory services through GIS applications, integrated spirulina production and processing unit, sericulture processing unit, honey Processing unit, plant quarantine unit, hydroponic farming ,mushroom farming , vertical farming, aeroponic farming, poly house/ greenhouse etc.

The Union Cabinet has approved an expansion of the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF). Key measures include allowing viable community farming assets for all eligible beneficiaries, including secondary processing projects integrated with primary processing in eligible activities, and converging AIF with PM-KUSUM Component-A. Additionally, NABSanrakshan is also included in scheme to extend credit guarantee support to FPOs.

The targeted aggregate loan amount of ₹1 lakh crore under the AIF, set to be sanctioned by banks by 2025-26, has been provisionally allocated among States and Union Territories. This allocation is based on the proportion of each State/UT's total agricultural and allied sector output, ensuring a balanced and need-based credit flow to support sectoral growth. The share of allocation for Gujarat stands at Rs 7282 crore.

As on 26.1.2025, Rs. 56334 Crores have been sanctioned for 92393 projects under AIF, out of this total sanctioned amount, ₹41996 crores are covered under scheme benefits. These sanctioned projects have mobilized an investment of Rs.91856 crores in agriculture sector. In the State of Gujarat, ₹3819 cr. has been sanctioned for 3400 projects under AIF. The total project cost for these sanctioned projects is ₹5904 crore. The details of funds sanctioned under this scheme in Gujarat, district-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

To qualify as a borrower under the AIF Scheme, the applicant must belong to the prescribed eligible entities namely Farmers, Agri-entrepreneurs, Start-ups, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Marketing Cooperative Societies, Farmer Producers Organizations(FPOs), Self Help Group (SHG), Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Central/State agency or Local Body sponsored Public Private Partnership Projects, State Agencies, Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC), National & State Federations of Cooperatives, Federations of FPOs and Federations of Self Help Groups (SHGs). However, examination of the proposal/ DPR is being done by lending

institutions with due intelligence to confirm the viability of the projects before the sanctioning the loan. Additionally, the applicant is required to contribute a minimum of 10% of the project cost as the promoter's contribution.

STATEMENT

Gujrat District wise sanctioned projects under AIF.

(Amount in Rs Crore)

SN	District	Sanctioned No.	Sanctioned Amount
1	Mahešana	177	564
2	Rajkot	382	491
3	Junagadh	454	402
4	Sabar Kantha	203	342
5	Banas Kantha	165	298
6	Arvalli	104	224
7	Kachchh	142	219
8	Ahmadabad	232	181
9	Bhavnagar	95	131
10	Gandhinagar	67	125

11	Anand	331	97
12	Morbi	67	80
13	Kheda	186	80
14	Surat	118	79
15	Patan	82	63
16	Jamnagar	90	62
17	Vadodara	72	61
18	Surendranagar	57	53
19	Tapi	11	49
20	Amreli	51	44
21	Valsad	14	40
22	Gir Somnath	70	35
23	Bharuch	51	22
24	Botad	36	20
25	Porbandar	12	12
26	Navsari	17	11
27	Dohad	15	11

28	Panch Mahals	43	11
29	Devbhumi Dwarka	16	5
30	Mahisagar	16	3
31	Narmada	13	2
32	Chhotaudepur	8	1
33	Dang	3	1
	Grand Total	3400	3819

**Information is based on the applications received on AIF portal.*

STATUS OF PM KISAN IN KERALA

399. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS Welfare**

be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries for PM KISAN during the last three years in Kerala State;

(b) the total funds sanctioned for the same during the said period in the State;

(c) whether the Government plans to increase the amount sanctioned for individual beneficiaries under the scheme; and

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

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

(a) and (b) The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any middlemen. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 3.46 lakh Cr. in 18 installments since inception.

The instalment-wise details of the beneficiaries benefited in Kerala and amount released to them during last three years is as follows:

S. No.	Installment period	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)
1	April, 2021- July, 2021	33,57,695	694.42
2	August, 2021- Nov, 2021	34,82,013	739.32
3	Dec., 2021- March, 2022	35,45,255	752.43
4	April, 2022 - July, 2022	34,62,020	707.35

5	August, 2022 - Nov, 2022	20,01,853	406.79
6	Dec, 2022 - March, 2023	21,29,986	485.22
7	April, 2023 - July, 2023	23,41,004	554.16
8	August, 2023 - Nov, 2023	23,50,849	662.25
9	Dec., 2023 - March, 2024	26,48,060	689.25
10	April, 2024 - July, 2024	27,57,440	637.26
11	August, 2024 - Nov, 2024	28,15,211	597.94

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal under consideration.

SAMARTH SCHEME

400. SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has extended Samarth Scheme for another two years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of the number of beneficiaries trained under the Samarth Scheme since its inception along with the placement rates and employment outcomes;
- (c) whether Samarth Scheme has contributed to the growth of the textile industry in terms of employment generation, exports and domestic production and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the manner in which the scheme has impacted the livelihoods of beneficiaries particularly those from marginalized communities or rural areas;

(e) whether curriculum offered under the Samarth Scheme align with latest technological advancements and emerging trends in the textile industry and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether there are any specific skill gaps that the scheme is prioritizing to address such as digital skills, sustainable manufacturing practices or design innovation and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

(a): The Samarth Scheme has been extended for FY 2024-25 to FY 2025-26 to train 3 lakh persons, owing to completion of previously allocated targets.

(b) and (c): The Samarth scheme is aimed to provide demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sectors, covering the entire value chain of textiles, excluding Spinning and Weaving. Till 29.01.2025, 3.56 lakh beneficiaries have been successfully trained (pass), of these 2.85 lakh (80%) beneficiaries have been placed.

(d): Samarth scheme is implemented on demand driven basis across the country and preference is given to marginalized social groups such as SC, ST etc. in the training programme under the scheme. As on 29.01.2025, a total of around 1.41 lakh beneficiaries from SC/ST groups have been trained (pass) amounting to 40% of total trained (pass) beneficiaries under the Scheme.

(e) and (f): Samarth scheme is broadly aligned with policy framework for skill development viz. Common Norms, National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) adopted by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) for standardization of course curriculum and industry validation. Currently, courses offered under Samarth range from traditional sector courses to advance level courses such as Industrial Engineer (IE) Executive, Advance Pattern Maker (CAD/CAM), Technical Textiles and Sustainability etc., for the Implementing Partners (IPs) to opt from.

ABPS UNDER MGNREGA

401. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the details and total number of cases reported against the Aadhaar Based Payment System (ABPS) in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) Scheme and the measures taken by the Government to address the problem;
- (b) whether the Government has noted concerns regarding the issue of fake job cards;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and measures taken to address such issues;
- (d) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of States that have an ombudsman to look into the grievances under the scheme;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State/District-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

- (f) whether the Government has taken into consideration the request from the beneficiaries to increase the working days from 100-150 days, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): To ensure timely payment of wages to the beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and to address the issues arising due to frequent changes in bank account numbers of the beneficiaries and subsequent non-updation, it was decided to implement Aadhar Payment Bridge System (APBS). This has been made mandatory with effect from 1st January 2024. Payment of wages through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode has had positive impact on the livelihood of the beneficiaries as it ensures that the payment reaches directly into the accounts of the intended beneficiaries. Out of the total 13.41 crore active workers, the Aadhaar seeding of 13.34 crore (99.47%) active workers has already been completed (As on 01.02.2025). State/UTs are continuously being monitored by the Central Government for achieving 100% Aadhaar Seeding and APBS conversion in NREGASoft. As and when any issue is flagged by the State/UT or any other stakeholders, same is resolved on priority basis.

(b) and (c): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand-driven wage employment scheme and the responsibility of implementation of the scheme is vested with the Government of concerned States/UTs. Updation/deletion of Job Cards is a regular exercise conducted by the States/UTs. One of the reasons for job cards deletion is the

incidence of fake job cards. To streamline the process of deletion of Job cards, Ministry of Rural Development has recently issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) vide letter dated 25.01.2025 to all States/Union Territories, with clear guidelines for deletion and restoration of job cards. The SOP ensures compliance with the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS guidelines, promotes transparency, protects the rights of workers by defining conditions for deletion, setting up a grievance redressal mechanism, and ensure the settlement of pending liabilities if any before deletion/cancellation.

The SOP emphasizes the importance of due process, including the publication of draft lists of job cards marked for deletion, verification at Gram Sabhas, and the right of appeal for affected workers. It also mandates the linking of job cards with Aadhaar to eliminate duplicate and fraudulent entries. These measures are aimed at preventing misuse of job cards while ensuring that genuine beneficiaries are not excluded. The Ministry is committed to maintaining the integrity of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and ensuring that the benefits of the scheme reaches eligible rural households.

(d) and (e): The details of the Ombudspersons appointed in States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(f): The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, is an Act to provide at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The Ministry mandates the provision of additional 50 days of wage employment (beyond the stipulated 100 days) to every Scheduled Tribe Household in a forest area, provided that these households have no other private property except for the land rights provided under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006.

In addition to this, there is a provision for up to additional 50 days of wage employment in a financial year in drought/natural calamity affected notified rural areas.

Further, as per Section 3 (4) of the Act, the State Governments may make provisions for providing additional days of employment beyond the period guaranteed under the Act from their own funds.

STATEMENT

Status of Ombudsperson in States/UTs (As on 29.01.2025)			
Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of Districts in which MGNREGAs is Operational	Ombudsperson Appointed
1	Andhra Pradesh	26	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25	8
3	Assam	35	25
4	Bihar	38	33
5	Chhattisgarh	33	22
6	Goa	2	0
7	Gujarat	33	25
8	Haryana	22	18
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	7
10	Jammu And Kashmir	20	16

11	Jharkhand	24	23
12	Karnataka	31	31
13	Kerala	14	14
14	Ladakh	2	2
15	Madhya Pradesh	52	12
16	Maharashtra	34	29
17	Manipur	16	15
18	Meghalaya	12	8
19	Mizoram	11	10
20	Nagaland	11	10
21	Odisha	30	22
22	Punjab	23	21
23	Rajasthan	33	33
24	Sikkim	6	1
25	Tamil Nadu	37	37
26	Telangana	32	32
27	Tripura	8	8
28	Uttar Pradesh	75	72
29	Uttarakhand	13	13
30	West Bengal	23	22
31	Andaman And Nicobar	3	1
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	1
33	Lakshadweep	1	0
34	Puducherry	2	1
	Total	740	585

The information is based on data available on MIS of NREGAssoft (www.nrega.nic.in)

BASIC FACILITIES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

402. DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

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

- (a) the details of steps taken towards facilitating basic education, skill training and health since these are the key components of rural development during the last ten years;
- (b) whether the density of beneficiaries to basic education, skill training and health has been reduced; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):

(a) to (c): For facilitating basic education in the country including rural areas, Ministry of Education, the Government of India is implementing Samagra Shiksha - an integrated Scheme for school education from 2018-19, an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education across the country including rural areas. Samagra Shiksha focuses on improvement in quality of education by providing support for different interventions like in-service training of teachers and school heads, conduct of achievement surveys at state and national level, composite school grant to every

school for providing a conducive learning environment, grants for library, sports and physical activities, support for ICT and digital initiatives, school leadership development programme, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, etc. The ICT and Digital Initiatives component under Samagra Shiksha has been introduced to transform the process of teaching and learning from the traditional instructional teacher-centred endeavour to a learner-centred approach.

For skilling rural youth, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing two programmes viz., Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes(RSETI). Further, under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including rural areas. The brief of these schemes is as under:

For ensuring health services in rural areas, as informed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW), under National Health Mission (NHM), steps have been taken towards universal health coverage by supporting the State Government in providing improved health infrastructure, adequate human resources in health facilities, improved availability and accessibility to quality

health care especially for the underserved and marginalized groups in rural areas.

The MoH&FW provides technical and financial support to the States/UTs to strengthen the public healthcare system, based on the proposals received in the form of Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under NHM. Government of India provides approval for the proposals in the form of Record of Proceedings (RoPs) as per norms & available resources.

Under National Health Mission, through Ayushman Arogya Mandir, comprehensive primary healthcare is provided by strengthening Sub Health Centres (SHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs).

The MoH&FW supports 'Free Diagnostics Service Initiative' programme under NHM with the aim to provide accessible and affordable pathological and radiological diagnostics services closer to the community, which in turn reduces the Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE). Diagnostics services are provided free of cost at all levels of public health facilities. To ensure availability of essential drugs and reduce the OOPE of the patients visiting the public health facilities, Government has rolled out the Free Drugs Service Initiative under NHM.

The basic objectives of these schemes/programmes/initiatives are to provide access to basic education, skilling and health facilities to all eligible people of the country.

पीएलआई योजना

403. श्री महेश कश्यप:

क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पीएलआई योजना के पहले दौर की तुलना में दूसरे दौर में अधिक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) छोटी या मध्यम आकार की कंपनियों को भी पीएलआई योजना से लाभ मिलना सुनिश्चित किए जाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ग) भारत के कुल इस्पात उत्पादन पर पीएलआई योजना 1.1 का अपेक्षित प्रभाव क्या है और इसने इस्पात के विशेष संदर्भ में आयात को कम करने में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) से (ग): विशेष इस्पात हेतु पीएलआई योजना के लिए आवंटित समग्र बजट के अंतर्गत दूसरा दौर दिनांक 06 जनवरी, 2025 को शुरू किया गया था। दूसरे दौर में व्यापक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कंपनी के आकार पर ध्यान न देते हुए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:-

- i. पीएलआई योजना 1.1 हेतु समर्पित वेब पोर्टल की शुरुआत और मीडिया के द्वारा व्यापक प्रचार।
- ii. योजना में भाग लेने में रुचि दिखाने वाली कंपनियों के साथ लगातार वेबिनार आयोजित करना।
- iii. योजना में भागीदारी के नियमों को आसान बनाना, जैसे कि उन मामलों में 50% निवेश की अनुमति देना जहां कंपनियां अधिसूचित उप-श्रेणियों में भाग लेने हेतु मौजूदा सुविधाओं के विस्तार में निवेश करती हैं।

FUNDS TO BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**404. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:**

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

(a) whether the allocation of funds under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) has been stopped for Murshidabad Parliamentary constituency of West Bengal which share border with Bangladesh since last two years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds actually released under the programme since 2019;

(c) the details of claims of States for release of funds pending upto March 2024; and

(d) whether there is any possibility of release of the same and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Under BADP, fund is released for the approved works/projects to the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Allocation to the respective district administrations is done by State Governments/UT Administrations.

(b) to (d): Since 2019-20, Rs.146.42 crore (Central Share) has been released under BADP to the Government of West Bengal. As on date, the remaining Central Share of committed liability in respect of all concerned States/UTs for the ongoing works under BADP has been worked out to Rs. 53.34 crore, including Rs.1.933 crore in respect of State of West Bengal. Guidelines of

Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance are followed for releases of the same.

IMPACT OF EXPORT POLICY

405. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the frequent changes in the export policy for grapes, onions, and pomegranates and its impact on farmers and exporters;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the frequent changes in the export policy for these products, and the measures being taken to provide a predictable and consistent policy framework;
- (c) the details of the export incentives, procedures and regulations governing the export of grapes, onions and pomegranates and whether these are being reviewed to simplify and streamline the export process; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to promote the export of grapes, onions and pomegranates and to increase India's foreign exchange earnings from the export of these products?

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

(a) and (b): The export policy on grapes and pomegranates has not been subject to frequent changes. In case of onions, whenever there are tight domestic supply conditions, to ensure food security, government has placed

restrictions on exports till the supply situation has eased. In 2024, on 22nd March, export of onions was prohibited by the government. Subsequently, on 4th May 2024, the export policy was amended to facilitate exports with a floor price of \$550 per MT and an additional 40% export duty. Thereafter, on 13th September 2024, the government removed the floor price on onions and reduced the export duty from 40 percent to 20 percent.

Further, the policy interventions for maintaining domestic availability at reasonable prices are deliberated and decision taken through well-established institutional mechanism which has representation from major stakeholder Departments. The underlying objectives of the policy interventions are also to ensure fair prices to farmers and opportunities to exporters when there is an excess of supply over demand.

(c) to (d): In general, the Phytosanitary requirements and regulations laid down by the importing countries are required to be complied by exporters for the export of horticulture products, including grapes, onions and pomegranates. There is no stipulated procedure for export of grapes, pomegranates and onions except for grapes exports destined to EU. The export procedure for grapes destined to EU has been developed and is being implemented to comply with the residue limits stipulated by the EU and to avoid possibility of border rejections. To implement the above procedure, a web-based Traceability system 'Grapenet' has been developed and implemented by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA) covering the farms, pack houses, laboratories etc. The system enables seamless processing of each

activity for sourcing, processing, packing, analysis and dispatch of consignment for exporters. There is no user charge levied by APEDA for registration of farmers in the traceability system.

With respect to export incentives, all members of the World Trade Organisation including India are committed to not providing any export subsidies to agricultural commodities after December 2023, including subsidies on grapes, pomegranates, and onions. This includes any subsidies for marketing and transportation of goods.

To promote the export of its Scheduled products, including grapes, onions and pomegranates from across India, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the Department of Commerce, provides financial assistance to its registered exporters through its Financial Assistance Scheme (FAS). The scheme has the following components:

- i. Development of Export Infrastructure
- ii. Quality Development
- iii. Market Development

The details of financial assistance guidelines are available at APEDA Website www.apeda.gov.in under the “Scheme” tab.

Specifically, for export promotion of perishable products like fruits and vegetables, including grapes, pomegranates, and onions, assistance is being provided for development of post-harvest handling facilities and developing cold chain network in the form of integrated pack houses, reefer vehicles and in-

house testing facilities. Treatment facilities like Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT), Hot Water Treatment (HWT) etc. are also being established under this scheme to mitigate the infestation/incidence of pests in specific fruits and vegetables.

The government is focusing on strategic development of the sea protocols for various perishable products which enables export of higher volumes of fresh fruits and vegetables to long distance markets at more competitive prices. Under this, sea protocol development for export of Pomegranates is being carried out in collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research-National Research Centre (ICAR-NRC) Solapur on Pomegranate, which once developed and mainstreamed will benefit the farmers and exporters of Pomegranates.

Department of Commerce, through APEDA facilitates the participation of its member exporters, in International Trade fairs including the events exclusively organized for fruits and vegetables such as Asia Fruit Logistica (Hong Kong), MACFRUIT Italy etc. Further, campaign in print/electronic media for promotion and branding of Indian fruits and vegetables in key international markets during prominent trade fairs has been initiated in collaboration with India Brand Equity Foundation.

किसानों के लिए सबसे बड़ी भंडारण क्षमता का विकास

406. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने संपूर्ण देश के किसानों के लिए सहयोग के माध्यम से विश्व की सबसे बड़ी भंडारण क्षमता विकसित करने के लिए कोई कार्ययोजना शुरू की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में राज्यवार कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) क्या योजना के अंतर्गत कोल्ड स्टोरेज भी विकसित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह):

(क) से (घ): जी हाँ, मान्यवर। सरकार ने दिनांक 31.05.2023 को "सहकारिता क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अन्न भंडारण योजना" को मंजूरी दी है जिसे एक पायलट परियोजना के रूप में शुरू किया गया है। इस परियोजना में कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (AIF), कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना योजना (AMI), कृषि यांत्रिकीकरण पर उपमिशन (SMAM), प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य उद्योग उन्नयन योजना (PMFME), आदि जैसी भारत सरकार की विभिन्न मौजूदा योजनाओं के अभिसरण के माध्यम से पैक्स स्तर पर गोदामों, कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्र, प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों, उचित मूल्य की दुकानों, इत्यादि सहित विभिन्न कृषि अवसंरचना का निर्माण शामिल है।

इस योजना की पायलट परियोजना के अधीन 11 राज्यों के 11 PACS में गोदामों का निर्माण पूरा हो गया है। इसका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इस योजना के अधीन PACS, एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (MIDH) की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजना के तहत गांवों में उत्पादित फलों और सब्जियों की आपूर्ति के लिए शीतागार इकाइयां, पैक-हाउस, प्रशीतन वैन, आदि सहित शीत श्रृंखला अवसंरचना भी स्थापित कर सकती हैं।

विवरण

पायलट परियोजना के अधीन 11 राज्यों के 11 PACS में गोदामों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	जिला	पैक्स का नाम	गोदाम की क्षमता (मीट्रिक टन)	निर्मित अवसंरचना

1.	महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती	नेरिपंगलाई विविध कार्यकारी सहकारी संस्था	3,000	गोदाम
2.	उत्तर प्रदेश	मिर्जापुर	बहुउद्देशीय प्राथमिक ग्रामीण सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, कोटवा पांडे	1,500	गोदाम
3.	मध्य प्रदेश	बालाघाट	बहुउद्देशीय प्राथमिक कृषि शाख सहकारी सोसाइटी मर्यादित पर्सवाड़ा	500	गोदाम + धान प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाई
4.	गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	द चंद्रनगर ग्रुप सेवा सहकारी मंडली लिमिटेड	750	गोदाम
5.	तमिलनाडु	थेनी	सिलामराथुपट्टी प्राइमरी एग्रीकल्चर क्रेडिट सोसाइटी	1,000	गोदाम
6.	राजस्थान	श्रीगंगानगर	घुमुडवाली ग्राम सेवा सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड	250	गोदाम + बीज ग्रेडिंग इकाई + कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर
7.	तेलंगाना	करीमनगर	प्राइमरी एग्रीकल्चर क्रेडिट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, गम्भीरोपेट	500	गोदाम + प्रसंस्करण इकाई
8.	कर्नाटक	बीदर	प्राइमरी एग्रीकल्चर कोऑपरेटिव फेडरेशन लिमिटेड, एकांबा	1,000	गोदाम + प्रसंस्करण इकाई
9.	त्रिपुरा	गोमती	खिलपाड़ा प्राइमरी एग्रीकल्चर क्रेडिट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड	250	गोदाम + प्रसंस्करण इकाई + ग्रामीण हाट
10.	असम	कामरूप	2 नं. पब बोंगशर जी.पी.एस.एस. लिमिटेड	500	गोदाम
11.	उत्तराखंड	देहरादून	बहुउद्देशीय किसान सेवा सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, साहसपुर	500	गोदाम

	कुल			9,750	
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EXPORT OF COCONUT PRODUCTS

407. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to increase the export share of coconut products, especially coconut oil, to ensure that India plays a larger role in the global coconut market;
- (b) the details of the measures taken by the Government to adopt to prevent the uncontrolled export of coconut cake and other coconut by-products that might negatively impact the domestic coconut market and farmers; and
- (c) whether the Government considering any initiatives or schemes to help coconut farmers increase their production for export purposes, without affecting the domestic market and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (c): The Government of India through Coconut Development Board under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare undertakes various activities for promoting export of coconut products (including coconut oil). These activities

include issuance of Registration Cum Membership Certificate (RCMC), market intelligence, seminars and workshops, buyer seller meets, participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions, assistance for quality certification, brand building awards for export excellence, recommendations for policy making related to export and import of coconut products. In addition to the above activities, the Government of India through Coconut Development Board is also implementing two schemes for improving the production and productivity of coconut namely “Integrated farming for productivity improvement” scheme and “Replanting and rejuvenation” scheme.

As a result, during the last five years from 2019 to 2024, the production of coconut has increased by 9.4% from 20308.7 million nuts to 22226.3 million nuts and the productivity has increased from 9345 nuts/hectare to 9527 nuts/hectare. Further, the export of coconut products, has increased from Rs. 1762.17 crores in 2019-20 to Rs. 3469.44 crores in 2023-24.

(b): The Government of India through Coconut Development Board actively monitors the export and import of various coconut products including coconut cake and other coconut by-products. In recent years, no uncontrolled export of coconut cake and other coconut by-products (excluding coconut shell) that might negatively impact the market and farmers has come to the notice of the Government. There is a sharp increase in the export value of coconut by-products to Rs.1485.59 lakhs in 2023-24, out of which export value of coconut shell is Rs.1467.14 lakhs. This can be attributed to the rising global demand for activated carbon made from coconut shell. This shell was once a discarded by-

product but has now gained significant value, making it a major export item. The growing demand for sustainable materials has also increased its use in utilities like ice cream cups, bird feeders, and utensils, replacing plastic and paper alternatives, especially in developed countries. These developments have benefited farmers by making coconut shells also a profitable commodity. The details of export of coconut cake and other coconut by-products in the last five years are as below:

Coconut Cake	
Year	Value (in lakhs Rs.)
2019-20	8.03
2020-21	22.01
2021-22	40.82
2022-23	24.46
2023-24	9.20

Other Coconut By-Products (Coconut Shell, Unworked Other Residues of Coconut or Copra)	
Year	Value (in lakhs Rs.)
2019-20	117.10
2020-21	133.65
2021-22	167.12
2022-23	115.18
2023-24	1485.59

किसानों को प्रशिक्षण

408. सुश्री कंगना रनौत

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत में सहयोगमूलक परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य क्या है और इससे किसानों को किस प्रकार लाभ मिलेगा;

(ख) क्या किसानों को इसके अंतर्गत विकसित उपकरणों या प्रणालियों का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित करने की कोई योजना है;

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

(घ) हजारीबाग, रामगढ़ और सीधी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में किसानों के लिए चल रहे प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है और अब तक प्रशिक्षित किसानों की संख्या के साथ-साथ किसानों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर प्रशिक्षित करने के नए प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग राज्य सरकारों और आईसीएआर के सहयोग से किसानों के लाभ के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। यह विभाग कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र के विभिन्न विषयगत क्षेत्रों पर नवीनतम कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों और अच्छी कृषि पद्धतियों को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को पूरक बनाने हेतु एक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना, "विस्तार सुधारों के लिए राज्य विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को समर्थन (आत्मा)" को कार्यान्वित करता है ताकि फसल उत्पादन और कृषक समुदाय की कृषि आय में वृद्धि हो सके। इस योजना में सतत कृषि विकास के लिए उन्नत

और नवीन प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने हेतु किसानों के ज्ञान और कौशल के उन्नयन की परिकल्पना की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना 'विस्तार सुधारों के लिए राज्य विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को सहायता' जिसे आत्मा योजना के नाम से जाना जाता है, 2005 से पूरे देश में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। वर्तमान में, देश के 28 राज्यों और 5 केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के 739 जिले इस योजना के अंतर्गत आते हैं। यह योजना देश में विकेंद्रीकृत और मांग आधारित किसान-अनुकूल विस्तार प्रणाली को बढ़ावा देती है। इस योजना के तहत राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान सहायता जारी की जाती है, जिसका उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण, प्रदर्शन, प्रदर्शन यात्राओं, किसान मेला, 'किसान हित समूहों' को संगठित करने और प्रगतिशील किसानों के क्षेत्र में फार्म स्कूलों की स्थापना के माध्यम से किसानों के बीच नवीनतम कृषि तकनीकों के प्रसार में राज्य सरकार के प्रयासों को पूरक बनाना है।

सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के विस्तार अधिकारियों और किसानों के बीच प्रौद्योगिकी मूल्यांकन, प्रदर्शन और क्षमता विकास के माध्यम से नई कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए देश में 731 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र (केवीके) स्थापित किए हैं। केवीके की गतिविधियों में विभिन्न कृषि प्रणालियों के अंतर्गत प्रौद्योगिकी की स्थान विशिष्टता की पहचान करने के लिए खेत पर परीक्षण; किसानों के खेतों पर उन्नत कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों की उत्पादन क्षमता स्थापित करने के लिए अग्रिम पंक्ति प्रदर्शन; ज्ञान और कौशल उन्नयन के लिए किसानों की क्षमता विकास; और किसानों के लिए उपलब्धता के लिए गुणवत्ता वाले बीज, रोपण सामग्री और अन्य प्रौद्योगिकी इनपुट का उत्पादन शामिल है। किसानों के बीच उन्नत कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी के बारे में जागरूकता विकसित करने के लिए, केवीके द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में विस्तार गतिविधियाँ शुरू की जाती हैं।

(घ) विभाग की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत किसानों को कृषि, बागवानी और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में नियमित रूप से प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। किसानों के ज्ञान और कौशल को विभिन्न विस्तार गतिविधियों जैसे एक्सपोजर विजिट, किसान-वैज्ञानिक-बातचीत, प्रदर्शन, किसान मेला और फार्म स्कूल के माध्यम से उन्नत किया जाता है। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, 2769 किसानों को रामगढ़, 719 किसानों को

हजारीबाग जिले झारखंड राज्य में और मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी संसदीय क्षेत्र के 10025 किसानों को आत्मा, केवीके और विभाग की अन्य योजनाओं के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

उद्यमिता विकास सम्मेलन का उद्देश्य

409. श्री काली चरण सिंह:

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगडे कागेरी:

श्रीमती कृति देवी देबबर्मन:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

श्री तापिर गाव:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे:

सुश्री कंगना रनौत:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ:

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:

श्री देवसिंह चौहान:

श्री धर्मबीर सिंह:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) “उद्यमिता विकास सम्मेलन” के उद्देश्य क्या हैं और यह सरकार की जलगांव लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विशेष संदर्भ सहित महाराष्ट्र में ग्रामीण और जमीनी स्तर पर उद्यमिता विकास को बढ़ावा देने वाली व्यापक दृष्टि के साथ किस प्रकार संरेखित होता है;

(ख) सरकार का विचार महाराष्ट्र में उद्यमियों के समक्ष आने वाली विशिष्ट चुनौतियों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने वाली सम्मेलन की चर्चाओं के विशेष संदर्भ में ग्रामीण उद्यमियों के लिए कौशल विकास और क्षमता-निर्माण कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने के लिए पंचायती राज प्रणाली का लाभ किस प्रकार से उठाने का है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा पंचायती राज प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उन्नत समर्थन तंत्र के माध्यम से, जलगांव लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विशेष संदर्भ में गांवों तथा छोटे शहरों जैसे क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण उद्यमियों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए कोई विशेष उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार महाराष्ट्र में सम्मेलन की चर्चाओं और परिणामों को ग्रामीण उद्यमियों को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली कार्रवाई योग्य नीतियों और पहलों में परिणित किया जाना किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित करने का है?

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो.एस.पी.सिंह बघेल):

(क) से (घ): उद्यमिता विकास सम्मेलन 2025, जिसका विषय था "उद्यमियों को सशक्त बनाना, पशुधन अर्थशास्त्र में परिवर्तन लाना", पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (डीएचडी) के तहत उद्यमिता योजनाओं के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए आयोजित किया गया था ताकि आगे के अवसरों का पता लगाया जा सके और ग्रामीण उद्यमियों के लिए ऋण तक पहुंच को सुविधाजनक बनाया जा सके। सम्मेलन का आयोजन डीएचडी द्वारा किया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम में राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएलएम-ईडीपी) और पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एचआईडीएफ) के तहत सफल परियोजनाओं का प्रदर्शन किया गया, साथ ही उद्यमियों, वित्तीय संस्थाओं और नीति निर्माताओं सहित प्रमुख हितधारकों के योगदान को भी मान्यता दी गई। सभी हितधारकों को एक साथ लाकर, सम्मेलन ने इन योजनाओं को मजबूत करने के लिए विचारों और अंतर्दृष्टि के आदान-प्रदान की सुविधा प्रदान की, जिससे ग्रामीण आर्थिक विकास पर उनके दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

यह सम्मेलन सरकार की व्यापक दृष्टि, विकास और आत्मनिर्भर भारत के अनुरूप है, जो रोजगार सृजन, वित्तीय समावेशन और स्थायी पशुधन अवसंरचना के विकास में योगदान देता है। निवेश, डेयरी प्रसंस्करण, चारा अवसंरचना और रोजगार सृजन पर विशेष जोर देने के साथ, यह आयोजन ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र के उत्थान के लिए महत्वपूर्ण था। राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएलएम-ईडीपी) और पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एचआईडीएफ) के तहत जलगांव सहित महाराष्ट्र राज्य का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग द्वारा क्रियान्वित उद्यमिता विकास सम्मेलन में नस्ल उन्नयन, उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता बढ़ाने पर विचार किया गया तथा उद्यमशीलता गतिविधियों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया, जिन्हें मौजूदा योजनाओं के माध्यम से बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा। इस बात पर चर्चा की गई कि राज्य/लाभार्थी एनएलएम और एचआईडीएफ योजनाओं के तहत किस तरह लाभ उठा सकते हैं। एनएलएम के तहत, भेड़ और बकरी, मुर्गी पालन, सुअर, चारा और भूसा, ऊंट, गधे, घोड़े से संबंधित उद्यमिता गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है, जिसके लिए लाभार्थी केंद्र सरकार से 50% सब्सिडी या 50 लाख रुपये तक का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। साथ ही एचआईडीएफ के लाभों के बारे में भी सभी प्रतिभागियों को बताया गया, जिसमें 3% ब्याज अनुदान, 25% क्रेडिट गारंटी, 90% तक ऋण और आसान ऑनलाइन प्रणाली शामिल हैं।

तकनीकी चर्चाएँ भी हुईं, जिनमें उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए कृत्रिम गर्भाधान जैसी तकनीक का लाभ उठाने और डेयरी में लाभप्रदता बढ़ाने के लिए उत्पादन और मूल्य संवर्धन में सहकारी समितियों/निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी पर जोर दिया गया। इस बात पर भी चर्चा की गई कि किसानों को किफायती ऋण कैसे आसानी से उपलब्ध कराया जाए, जिससे ग्रामीण उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा मिले और आर्थिक लचीलापन बढ़े।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएलएम-ईडीपी) और पशुपालन
अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एएचआईडीएफ) के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य का ब्यौरा

(i) राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएलएम-ईडीपी):

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	कुल डीएचडी अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं	कुल परियोजना लागत (रुपए करोड़ में)	कुल स्वीकृत सब्सिडी (रुपए करोड़ में)	सब्सिडी प्राप्त कुल परियोजनाएं	जारी की गई सब्सिडी की कुल राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)
1	जलगांव	5	3.13	1.50	3	0.65
2	अकोला	4	1.91	0.87	2	0.21
3	अमरावती	19	10.15	4.71	5	0.72
4	बीड	5	1.92	0.95	1	0.13
5	भंडारा	3	2.16	0.89	2	0.29
6	बुलढाना	8	5.36	2.55	2	0.30
7	चंद्रपुर	4	1.93	0.89		0.00
8	छत्रपति संभाजीनगर	19	14.86	7.05	10	1.94
9	धाराशिव	8	5.13	2.32	3	0.19
10	धुले	8	6.03	2.99		0.00
11	गोंदिया	2	2.00	1.00		0.00
12	हिंगोली	10	6.45	3.11	3	0.57
13	अहमदनगर	17	10.34	4.79	5	0.84
14	जालना	9	6.82	3.39	5	1.00

15	कोल्हापुर	8	6.57	3.06	3	0.50
16	लातूर	6	4.61	1.94	1	0.22
17	नागपुर	5	2.00	0.94	2	0.25
18	नांदेड़	11	8.31	4.04	6	1.21
19	नंदुरबार	1	1.00	0.43	1	0.21
20	नासिक	18	11.58	5.16	7	1.26
21	पालघर	1	1.07	0.50		0.00
22	परभनी	38	26.75	13.08	19	3.85
23	पुणे	33	14.73	7.00	4	0.87
24	रत्नागिरि	1	1.09	0.50		0.00
25	संगली	10	5.17	2.31	5	0.91
26	सतारा	22	15.72	7.34	9	1.62
27	सिंधुदुर्ग	3	1.14	0.50		0.00
28	सोलापुर	24	10.40	4.91	7	0.67
29	ठाणे	1	0.58	0.29		0.00
30	वर्धा	3	1.76	0.80	1	0.10
31	यवतमाल	9	4.80	2.16	2	0.27
कुल		315	195.48	91.95	108	18.78

(ii) पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एएचआईडीएफ):

क्र.सं	जिले का नाम	अनुमोदित परियोजना	परियोजना की लागत	क्र.सं	राशि	जारी स्थिति	आईएस की
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			(रुपए करोड़ में)	(रुपए करोड़ में))	
1	अहमदनगर	6	65.74	49.07	1.43
2	औरंगाबाद	1	58.52	50.00	0.10
3	बीड	1	4.70	1.40	0.02
4	धुले	2	4.63	2.96	0.05
5	कोल्हापुर	6	40.29	25.26	1.12
6	लातूर	1	4.84	3.40	0.14
7	मुंबई	1	78.51	50.00	3.29
8	नागपुर	3	18.37	11.90	0.58
9	नासिक	3	68.98	51.41	1.60
10	उस्मानाबाद	2	4.41	2.54	0.13
11	पालघर	1	22.00	12.50	0.51
12	पुणे	8	929.89	670.65	20.14
13	रायगढ़	1	88.26	59.00	0.51
14	रत्नागिरि	2	26.52	16.70	0.56
15	संगली	4	145.07	99.22	2.28
16	सतारा	5	106.41	75.62	3.75
17	सोलापुर	8	122.07	83.64	3.57
कुल		55	1789.20	1265.27	39.76

INCREASE IN CYBER CRIMES**410. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:****DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of cyber crimes have increased across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents of the cyber crimes during the last three years, State-wise along with the reasons for continuous increase in cyber crimes;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any concrete strategy to tackle cyber crimes and if so, the details thereof along with the details of efforts being made by the Government to check these crimes and prevent such crimes through public awareness and also to strengthen the cyber security network throughout the country in coordination with the States;

(d) whether the Government proposes to constitute special task forces for cyber crimes investigation in every police station across the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the cyber crime investigation task forces are likely to start functioning in every police station?

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

(a) to (e): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes the statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India".

The latest published report is for the year 2022. As per the data published by the NCRB, State/UT wise details of cases registered under cyber crimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) during the period from 2020 to 2022 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes, including initiatives to strengthen cybersecurity infrastructure and law enforcement capabilities in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include the following:

- i. The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) as an attached office to deal with all types of cybercrimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- ii. The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) has been launched, as a part of the I4C, to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber crimes, with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action thereon are handled by the State/UT Law Enforcement Agencies concerned as per the provisions of the law.
- iii. The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System', under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. So far, financial amount of more than Rs. 3,919 Crore has been saved in more

than 11.20 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

- iv. The Central Government has introduced a new feature titled as 'Report and Check Suspect' on <https://cybercrime.gov.in>. This facility provides citizens a search option to search I4C's repository of identifiers of cyber criminals through 'Suspect Search'.
- v. A State of the Art Centre, Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre (CFMC) has been established at I4C where representatives of major banks, Financial Intermediaries, Payment Aggregators, Telecom Service Providers, IT Intermediaries and representatives of States/UTs Law Enforcement Agency are working together for immediate action and seamless cooperation to tackle cybercrime. More than 9.23 lakh mule accounts have been lien marked.
- vi. I4C proactively identify and blocked more than 3255 Skype IDs and 77,195 Whatsapp accounts used for Digital Arrest.
- vii. Till 31.12.2024, more than 7 lakhs SIM cards and 2.08 lakhs IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.
- viii. The state of the art 'National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation)' has been established, as a part of the I4C, at New Delhi to provide early stage cyber forensic assistance to Investigating Officers (IOs) of State/UT Police. So far, National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (Investigation) has provided its services to State/UT LEAs in around 11,514 cases pertaining to cyber crimes.

- ix. The Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform, namely 'CyTrain' portal has been developed under I4C, for capacity building of police officers/judicial officers through online course on critical aspects of cyber crime investigation, forensics, prosecution etc. More than 1,01,112 Police Officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 77,506 Certificates issued through the portal.
- x. The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 131.60 crores under the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' Scheme, to the States/UTs for their capacity building such as setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and training of LEAs' personnel, public prosecutors and judicial officers. Cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories have been commissioned in 33 States/UTs and more than 24,600 LEA personnel, judicial officers and prosecutors have been provided training on cyber crime awareness, investigation, forensics etc.
- xi. I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to 8,680 officials of various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.
- xii. I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to more than 41,891 and 54,072 NCC cadets and NSS cadets respectively.
- xiii. Seven Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCTs) have been constituted for Mewat, Jamtara, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Vishakhapatnam, and Guwahati under I4C covering the whole country based upon cyber crime hotspots/ areas having multi jurisdictional issues

by on boarding States/UTs to enhance the coordination framework among the Law Enforcement Agencies of the States/UTs. Seven workshops were organized for JCCTs at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam, Lucknow, Ranchi and Chandigarh.

- xiv. Samanvaya Platform has been made operational to serve as an Management Information System(MIS) platform, data repository and a coordination platform for LEAs for cybercrime data sharing and analytics. It provides analytics based interstate linkages of crimes and criminals, involved in cybercrime complaints in various States/UTs. The module 'Pratibimb' maps locations of criminals and crime infrastructure on a map to give visibility to jurisdictional officers. The module also facilitates seeking and receiving of techno-legal assistance by Law Enforcement Agencies from I4C and other SMEs. It has lead to arrest of 5,668 accused, 15,603 linkages and 25,495 Cyber Investigation assistance request.
- xv. A Suspect Registry of identifiers of cyber criminals has been launched by I4C on 10.09.2024 in collaboration with Banks/Financial Institutions. Till 31.12.2024, 4,98,765 suspect records and 18,28,972 mule accounts have been shared with the participating entities of suspect registry and saved more than Rs.2009 crores.
- xvi. To spread awareness on cyber crime, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include; dissemination of messages through SMS, I4C social media account i.e. X (formerly Twitter) (@CyberDost), Facebook(CyberDostI4C), Instagram (cyberDostI4C),

Telegram(cyberdosti4c), Radio campaign, caller tune, engaged MyGov for publicity in multiple mediums, organizing Cyber Safety and Security Awareness weeks in association with States/UTs, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, newspaper advertisement on digital arrest scam, announcement in Delhi metros on digital arrest and other modus operandi of cyber criminals, use of social media influencers to create special posts on digital arrest, digital displays on railway stations and airports across, etc.

- xvii. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is operating an automated cyber threat exchange platform for proactively collecting, analysing and sharing tailored alerts with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation actions by them.
- xviii. CERT-In has set up the National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to scan the cyberspace in the country and detect cyber security threats.
- xix. CERT-In operates the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre) to detect malicious programs and provides free tools to remove the same, and also provides cyber security tips and best practices for citizens and organisations.
- xx. CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network / system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks. A total of 12,014 officials have been trained in 23 training programs in 2024.

xxi. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has directed to set up a special branch of trained 'Cyber Commandos'. The objective of 'Cyber Commandos' is to train Cyber Commandos from various ranks in States, Union Territories and Central Police Organisations with candidates selected on the basis of their expertise in computer networks and operating systems. Once trained, these commandos will act as a national resource within their respective organizations, specializing in areas like digital forensics, incident response, and ICT infrastructure security.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including cyber crime through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and enhancing capacity of Police Stations. The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

STATEMENT

STATE/UT-WISE CASES REGISTERED UNDER CYBER CRIMES DURING 2020-2022

SL	State/UT	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	1899	1875	2341
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30	47	14
3	Assam	3530	4846	1733
4	Bihar	1512	1413	1621
5	Chhattisgarh	297	352	439
6	Goa	40	36	90
7	Gujarat	1283	1536	1417
8	Haryana	656	622	681
9	Himachal Pradesh	98	70	77
10	Jharkhand	1204	953	967

11	Karnataka	10741	8136	12556
12	Kerala	426	626	773
13	Madhya Pradesh	699	589	826
14	Maharashtra	5496	5562	8249
15	Manipur	79	67	18
16	Meghalaya	142	107	75
17	Mizoram	13	30	1
18	Nagaland	8	8	4
19	Odisha	1931	2037	1983
20	Punjab	378	551	697
21	Rajasthan	1354	1504	1833
22	Sikkim	0	0	26
23	Tamil Nadu	782	1076	2082
24	Telangana	5024	10303	15297
25	Tripura	34	24	30
26	Uttar Pradesh	11097	8829	10117
27	Uttarakhand	243	718	559
28	West Bengal	712	513	401
	TOTAL STATE(S)	49708	52430	64907
29	A&N Islands	5	8	28
30	Chandigarh	17	15	27
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	3	5	5
32	Delhi	168	356	685
33	Jammu & Kashmir	120	154	173
34	Ladakh	1	5	3
35	Lakshadweep	3	1	1
36	Puducherry	10	0	64
	TOTAL UT(S)	327	544	986
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	50035	52974	65893

Source: Crime in India

PROGRESS UNDER PMMSY IN VISAKHAPATNAM

411. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:

SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

Will the Minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING**

be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects approved under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in Andhra Pradesh especially in Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam, State-wise and district-wise current status and expected completion dates;

(b) the total funds allocated, disbursed, and utilized for the construction and modernization of fish landing centers and the upgradation of fishing harbors in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise with a special focus on Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam along with the reasons for any delays in these projects;

(c) whether the Government is providing basic infrastructure, including CCTV surveillance facilities, to prevent theft at fishing harbors in Andhra Pradesh, especially in Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has proposed the construction of cold storage facilities and cold chain infrastructure, considering the high volume of marine exports from the Andhra Pradesh in Visakhapatnam harbors; and

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

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

(a): The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying (MoFAH&D), Government of India, under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) has approved the proposals received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh at a total cost of Rs.2398.72 crore, with Central share of Rs.559.10 crore for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in the

State including Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam Districts. Activity-wise details approved under PMMSY to the Government of Andhra Pradesh; for Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II** respectively.

(b): As reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the status of district-wise infrastructure activities implemented under the PMMSY, including Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam Districts are furnished at **Statement-III**.

(c): As reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, infrastructure like auction hall, net mending hall, drying platforms, rest rooms, parking area, beach landing facilities, and toilets are provisioned. However, CCTV surveillance facility is provided mainly in fishing harbours. Further, the Government of Andhra Pradesh reported that, in Visakhapatnam fishing harbour, apart from the peripheral security, 111 CCTV cameras are proposed for installation under Modernization and upgradation of the fishing harbour.

(d) and (e): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that the construction of cold storage facilities and cold chain infrastructure are proposed in Pudimadaka, Budagatlapalem and Kothapatnam fishing harbours. Further, in Visakhapatnam fishing harbour, 20 chill rooms are already approved for construction.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the implementation of PMMSY Activities approved to Government of Andhra Pradesh under PMMSY.

(Rupees in Lakh)

S. N	Name of the Activity	Unit	Physical unit	Project Cost	Central Share
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
1	Freshwater Finfish Hatcheries	Number	5.00	125.00	36.00
2	Brackish water Hatcheries	Number	10.00	500.00	150.00
3	Construction of Biofloc ponds for freshwater area	Hectare	47.00	658.00	186.48
4	Construction of Biofloc ponds for Brackish water area	Hectare	50.00	900.00	265.68
5	Stocking of Fingerlings in Reservoirs @1000FL/ha	Hectare	1914.00	5742.00	1641.00
6	Establishment of Open Sea cages	Number	800.00	4000.00	1084.80
7	Seaweed culture rafts including inputs	Number	26000.00	390.00	115.20
8	Establishment of Seaweed culture with Monoline/tube net Method including inputs	Number	41200.00	3296.00	902.40
9	Bivalve cultivation (mussels, clams, pearl etc.)		50.00	10.00	3.00
10	Establishment of large RAS (with 8 tanks of minimum 90 m3 /tank capacity 40 ton/crop)	Number	34.00	1700.00	480.00
11	Establishment of Medium RAS (with 6 tanks of minimum 30m3/tank capacity 10 ton/crop)	Number	10.00	250.00	72.00
12	Establishment of Backyard mini-RAS units	Number	20.00	10.00	3.12
13	Installation of Cages in Reservoirs	Number	300.00	900.00	254.16
14	Construction of Cold Storages/Ice Plants (10 tons/day)	Number	10.00	400.00	115.20
15	Construction of Cold Storages/Ice Plants (20 tons/day)	Number	1.00	80.00	19.20

S. N	Name of the Activity	Unit	Physical unit	Project Cost	Central Share
16	Construction of Cold Storages/Ice Plants (30 tons/day)	Number	1.00	120.00	43.20
17	Construction of Cold Storages/Ice Plants (50 tons/day)	Number	4.00	600.00	162.00
18	Insulated vehicles	Number	200.00	4000.00	1152.00
19	Live fish vending Centres	Number	245.00	4900.00	1408.80
20	Motor cycle with Ice Box	Number	800.00	600.00	172.80
21	Three-wheeler with Ice Box including e-rickshaws for fish vending	Number	400.00	1200.00	345.60
22	Fish Feed Plants (Large)	Number	5.00	1450.00	450.00
23	Fish retail markets including ornamental fish/aquarium markets.	Number	150.00	12000.00	3288.00
24	Fish kiosks including kiosks of aquarium/ornamental fish	Number	4615.00	14263.75	3992.73
25	Fish Value Add Enterprises Units	Number	25.00	1250.00	360.00
26	E-platform for e-trading and e-marketing of fish and fisheries products	Number	1.00	100.00	24.00
27	Support for acquisition of Deep-Sea fishing vessels for traditional fishermen	Number	50.00	6000.00	1526.40
28	Establishment of Bio-toilets in mechanised fishing vessels	Number	1300.00	650.00	159.60
29	Disease diagnostic and quality testing labs	Number	2.00	50.00	15.00
30	Disease diagnostic and quality testing Mobile labs/clinics	Number	8.00	280.00	79.80
31	Communication and /or Tracking Devices for traditional and motorised vessels like VHF/DAT/NAVIC/Transponders etc.	Number	10000.00	3500.00	892.08
32	Providing boats (replacement) and nets for traditional fishermen	Number	2191.00	10955.00	2659.20

S. N	Name of the Activity	Unit	Physical unit	Project Cost	Central Share
33	Livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward, active traditional fishers' families for conservation of fisheries resources during fishing ban/lean period.	Number	123000.00	19922.4	6640.80
34	Establishment of Brood Banks	Number	1.00	500.00	300.00
35	Integrated Aqua Parks	Number	1.00	8808.00	5285.00
36	Development of fishing harbours	Number	3.00	113720.00	12000.00
37	Modern Integrated Fish Landing Centres	Number	6.00	12691.32	7614.79
38	Establishment of artificial reefs along the coast of Karnataka	Number	22.00	770.00	462.00
39	Multipurpose Support Services – Sagar Mitra	Number	600.00	2581.20	1548.72
	Total			239872.67	55910.76

STATEMENT-II

**Progress under PMMSY in Visakhapatnam for answer on 4th February, 2025-
Activities approved under PMMSY for implementation in Vizianagaram and
Visakhapatnam Districts of Andhra Pradesh under PMMSY.**

S.No.	Name of the Activities	Approved Unit	
		Vizianagaram	Visakhapatnam
1	Biofloc ponds for Brackish water Ponds	1	2
2	Biofloc ponds for Fresh water Ponds	2	1
3	Stocking of fingerlings in reservoir (1000 ha/Unit)	20	1.3
4	Large RAS systems	3	1
5	Boats & nets (replacement)	180	129
6	Ice Plants- 10T	-	1
7	Open sea cage culture	13	38
8	Installation of Cages in Reservoir	5	1
9	Motor cycles with Ice box	82	28
10	Insulated Vehicles	6	5
11	Deep Sea Fishing Vessels	-	6
12	Bio-Toilets	-	133
13	Fish Retail Market	3	3
14	Value added enterprises	2	3
15	Live fish vending centers	6	7
16	Construction of Fish kiosks	26	26
17	Fish kiosks-Mini	142	140
18	3-wheeler with ice box	12	10
19	Fish landing centre	1	1

20	Sagarmitras	78	87
21	Artificial reefs	-	3

STATEMENT-III

The details of the status of district-wise infrastructure activities implemented under PMMSY including in Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam Districts.

S. No	District Name	Component Name	Present Status
1	Srikakulam	Budagatlapalem Fishing Harbour	Works Commenced
2	Vizianagaram	Fish Landing Centre (FLC), Chintapally	Tender Stage
3	Anakapally	Pudimadaka Fishing Harbour	Works Commenced
		FLC, Rajayyapeta	Tender Stage
		FLC. Dondavaka	Tender Stage
4	Visakhapatnam	FLC, Bhimili	Tender Stage
5	Kakinada	FLC Uppalanka	Tender Stage
6	Bapatla	Integrated Aqua Park	Advance possession of land is taken, Executive agency identified.
7	Prakasam	Kothapatnam Fishing Harbour	Alternate site was identified.
8	Tirupathi	FLC Rayadaruvu	Tender Stage

YUVA SAHAKAR SCHEME

412. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE;

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

(a) the detailed data on the loans sanctioned and disbursed under the Yuva Sahakar scheme in 2024;

(b) the detailed data on the cooperatives led by women, SC or ST entrepreneurs under the scheme in 2024 with previous year comparisons;

(c) the measures taken under the scheme in 2024 to promote entrepreneurship among youth in rural and semi-urban regions;

(d) the steps taken to create awareness regarding the scheme in 2024; and

(e) whether the dovetailing of Yuva Sahakar loans with other Government subsidies led to enhanced outcomes for cooperative startups in 2024, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): “Yuva Sahakar – Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme” is being implemented by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), a statutory corporation under the administrative control of Ministry of Cooperation, across the country, with the aim to encourage newly formed cooperative societies with new and/or innovative ideas. The scheme encourages young entrepreneur Cooperative Societies which are in operation for a minimum of 3 months. The loan provided under the scheme is a long-term loan (up to 5 years) and as an incentive, NCDC provides 2% interest subvention on its applicable rate of interest on term loan for the project activities. Further, the loan component under the scheme can also be dovetailed with subsidy, as applicable and available from other Government of India schemes.

The detailed data on the loans sanctioned and disbursed under the Yuva Sahakar scheme in 2024 is as under-

Sanction and Disbursement data under Yuva Sahakar

(Rs. In lakh)

State	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024		01/04/2024 to 31/12/2024	
	Assistance Sanctioned	Assistance Released including release against sanction for the previous year(s)	Assistance Sanctioned	Assistance Released including release against sanction for the previous year(s)
Bihar	0.00	38.79	0.00	38.79
Jammu & Kashmir	144.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	21.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	11.04	0.00	83.02	13.18

Rajasthan	7.20	3.60	0.00	3.6
Uttar Pradesh	41.91	23.91	38.50	44.63
Uttarakhand	-	-	50.39	3.33
West Bengal	70.00	70.00	70.00	0.00
	295.90	136.30	241.91	103.53

(b): NCDC has not received any project from cooperatives led by women, SC or ST. However, NCDC has sanctioned financial assistance to cooperatives benefiting the following members:

Beneficiary members	FY2023-24	FY2024-25*
Women	2324	1718
SC	1625	1352
ST	145	619

*upto 31/12/2024

(c) and (d): The aim of the scheme is to encourage newly formed cooperative societies with new and/or innovative ideas. The scheme encourages young entrepreneur Cooperative Societies which are in operation for a minimum of 3 months. The Scheme is being promoted in all the States through promotional programmes and trainings conducted by 19 Regional Offices and Regional Training Centers of NCDC.

(e): The dovetailing of Yuva Sahakar loans with other Government subsidies has benefitted 3107 and 7501 beneficiary members during the period from 01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024 and from 01/04/2024 to 31/12/2024, respectively.

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING MGNREGS

413. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has faced challenges in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);
- (b) the details of steps taken by the Government to address issues related to delayed payments and the lack of timely job availability under MGNREGS;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessments regarding the impact of MGNREGS on rural employment and income levels, particularly in light of recent economic challenges, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of measures being implemented to ensure better transparency and accountability in the management of MGNREGS funds at the State and local levels; and
- (e) whether the Government provided details on the initiatives being taken to enhance awareness among rural communities about their rights and entitlements under MGNREGS, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):

(a): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand-driven wage employment Scheme. Ministry evaluates the scheme's performance periodically to address any emerging concerns and refine implementation strategies. This ensures that the scheme not only meets its objectives but also adapts to the evolving needs of rural India.

The implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is progressing without any significant challenges, which may be seen from the substantial person-days generated and work completed in the past three financial years and current financial year:-

Financial Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 28.01.2025)
Persondays generated [In crore]	363.19	293.7	308.69	233.72
Number of completed works[In Lakhs]	89.96	94.45	84.24	73.93

(As per NREGASoft)

(b) and (e): As per the provision of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the beneficiaries are entitled to get wage payment within 15 days of closure of Muster Roll of the work. Government of India has also issued a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to the States to ensure timely wage payment. The Ministry in coordination with the States/UTs has been making concerted efforts for improving the timely payment of wages.

States/UTs have been advised to generate pay orders in time. The Ministry has taken various steps to ensure timely payment of wages to workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

These include:

- (i) Upscaling of National Electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS)
- (ii) Intensive consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders to strategise timely payment of wages, verification of pending compensation claims etc.
- (iii) Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring of timely payment and payment of compensation.
- (iv) During various meeting with States/UTs, which includes, Meeting for finalisation of Annual Action Plan, Mid-Term Review meeting, Monthly Review Meeting and visit of senior officers to States/UTs, matter regarding the timely payment of wages and payment of delay compensation is regularly reviewed.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, is an Act to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the household in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Central Government has initiated several measures to generate awareness about the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in rural areas of the country in order to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, These

include, (i) to initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for the wide dissemination of the provisions of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, (ii) to expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA does not go unregistered, (iii) prepare plans in a participatory mode and approve them in the Gram Sabha. (iv) Organization of 'Rozgar Diwas' .

(c): Government of India has made assessment of implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) through third party study in terms of increase in household income, poverty alleviation etc. sponsored by NITI Aayog in 2020. Some of the key findings of the study are as under:

(i) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a powerful instrument for inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment.

(ii) Mahatma Gandhi NREGS provide livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity.

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi NREGS has had a positive impact on the standard of living of households through increase in household income by improvements in production from agriculture.

(iv) Mahatma Gandhi NREGS has led to major increases in wages of rural workers

(v) SC, ST and Women along with socially excluded communities benefit from and are included in Mahatma Gandhi NREGS plans which could be a significant indicator of poverty alleviation in rural areas.

(d): The Ministry of Rural Development has implemented several measures to enhance transparency and accountability in the efficient execution of the scheme, in accordance with the provisions of the act and the guidelines issued periodically. Some of these measures include:

1. Conduct of Social audit at Gram Panchayat level
 2. Grievance Redressal Mechanisms through appointment of Ombudspersons.
 3. Monitoring by National Level Monitors and Central Teams
 4. Conduct of Internal audit
 5. Monitoring through use of Area Officers app
 6. Common Review Mission and Performance Review Committee.
 7. Use of National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) for capturing of attendance.
 8. Janmanrega app for seeking citizen feedback and information
- Some of the technological interventions that are made for effective implementation of the scheme are given below. :

1. GIS based plan– Use of Space Technology: GIS based GP level plan (ridge to valley approach) preparation using Remote Sensing technology in a saturation mode for all the GPs of the country.

2. Yuktdhara: GIS based planning tool – To simplify the GIS based planning at GP level, Yuktdhara, a Geospatial planning portal is developed in collaboration with ISRO-NRSC.

3. SECURE – Software for Estimate Calculation for using Rural Rates for Employment: Application is being used for estimate calculation of works to be undertaken under the scheme.

4. GeoMGNREGA: the app has been developed by using technology to track the creation of assets by geotagging it, at “Before”, “During” and “After” stages of the asset creation. So far, a total of 6.21 crore assets have been geotagged.

5. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): To bring in more transparency in the system and minimize leakages, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system in wage payment has been adopted. Under the programme, more than 99% of payments of wages are electronically credited into the accounts of the workers through DBT system.

6. Aadhaar Payment Bridge System: Wage payments are made through Aadhaar Payment Bridge System into the accounts of the beneficiaries following the DBT protocol. Against the total of 13.41 crore active workers, Aadhaar of 13.34 crore active workers have been seeded.

BENEFITED FROM SVAMITVA SCHEME**414. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:****DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:****SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:****SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:****SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:****SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:****SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:****DR. BHOLA SINGH:****SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:****SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:****SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:****SHRI ALOK SHARMA:**

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

(a) the number of rural property owners who have benefited from the SVAMITVA scheme and the manner in which Scheme improve access to institutional credit for rural proposals owners, State-wise;

(b) whether the said scheme has not yet been fully adopted and if so, the reasons for the delay in full implementation of the scheme and steps taken to ensure full implementation of such Scheme, State-wise including in West Bengal, Bihar, Nagaland, Jharkhand, Delhi and Meghalaya and the steps taken to expedite its rollout;

(c) the details of technological and drone mapping measures adopted to ensure the accuracy, transparency and security of drone-mapped property records; and

(d) whether the Government has proposes to integrate SVAMITVA records with other financial and legal systems to streamline property transactions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL):

- (a) As of January 28, 2025, over 2.38 crore SVAMITVA property cards have been prepared for 1.59 lakh villages. State-wise details of number of villages covered with drone survey and property cards generated are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

By providing them with legally recognized property cards, SVAMITVA Scheme improves access to institutional credit for rural property owners, which enables them to use their property as collateral for availing loans from banks and financial institutions.

- (b) As of January 29, 2025, 31 States/UTs have onboarded the SVAMITVA Scheme. However, few States have not implemented Scheme due to various reasons like pre-existing records, existence of legacy data, or similar programs already being implemented in some of the States, etc. Sikkim and Tamil Nadu have participated only in the pilot phases with few villages but opted not to

continue due to pre-existing records. Bihar, West Bengal, Meghalaya, and Nagaland have not yet signed the MoU for scheme implementation. West Bengal and Kerala has reported pre-existing records of rights of residential properties as a part of rural record of rights. Odisha and Assam are conducting surveys in a limited number of villages due to pre-existing records. The scheme is currently on hold in Jharkhand. Delhi has implemented the Scheme in 31 villages and property cards are yet to be prepared. Ministry of Panchayati raj has been regularly following up with the States and survey of India for setting up the targets for early completion of the scheme and reviewing the same through regular meetings with stakeholders to address implementation challenges and provide assistance to States and UTs.

(c) SVAMITVA Scheme uses advanced Drone and Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS) technology for survey and preparation of records of rights for village abadi areas and generation of 1:500 scale high-resolution maps of property parcels. State/UTs manage their land records under their Land Revenue/or Panchayati Raj Rules/Acts. Property ownership data and control of these property records reside with the respective State/UT governments.

(d) Records of rights prepared under SVAMITVA scheme and the ownership data is under the control of the respective State/UT governments. Several States/UTs have ensured integration to enhance the utility of these records:

(i) Madhya Pradesh: Banks can create charges on Property Cards through the Bhulekh portal, facilitating loan disbursement.

(ii) Maharashtra: Integration with the Registration Department enables seamless land record updates and charge creation for bank loans.

Such integration streamline the property transactions, improve accessibility and reliability. State/UT governments manage such integration within their respective legal frameworks, ensuring data security and adherence to local regulations.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of number of villages covered with drone survey & property cards generated

S.No.	States/Uts	Notified	Drone Flying	Number of villages for which property card prepared	Number of property cards prepared
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	186	141	7409
2	Andhra Pradesh*	13321	13280	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5596	3399	0	0
4	Assam	1095	946	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	15791	15791	1200	67751

6	Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu	80	80	75	4397
7	Delhi	31	31	0	0
8	Goa	410	410	410	672646
9	Gujarat	15052	13803	7199	1225716
10	Haryana	6260	6260	6260	2515646
11	Himachal Pradesh	15196	13870	238	5395
12	Jammu and Kashmir	4431	4398	1006	39204
13	Jharkhand	757	240	0	0
14	Karnataka	30715	16855	3838	1002776
15	Kerala	1415	597	0	0
16	Ladakh	230	230	148	15623
17	Lakshadweep Islands	10	10	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	43014	43014	33929	3994343
19	Maharashtra	37819	37609	15708	2441286
20	Manipur	3856	209	0	0
21	Mizoram	550	319	18	1754
22	Odisha	3054	2724	43	1500
23	Puducherry	96	96	92	2801
24	Punjab	12083	10498	178	24089
25	Rajasthan	36,352	35721	13,310	861986
26	Sikkim	1	1	0	0

27	Tamil Nadu	3	3	0	0
28	Telangana	5	5	0	0
29	Tripura**	893	19	893	571783
30	Uttar Pradesh	90573	90573	67408	10131232
31	Uttarakhand	7441	7441	7441	278229
	Total	3,46,316	3,18,618	1,59,535	2,38,65,566

CONTINUATION OF PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA

415. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved the continuation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana and restructured Weather based Crop Insurance Scheme till 2025-26;

(b) if so, the total budget sanctioned for the said purpose;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a Fund for Innovation and Technology (FIAT);

(d) if so, the details thereof and the key features of the FIAT along with its aims and objectives; and

(e) whether the Government has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Indonesia on trade of Non Basmati White Rice and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Yes Sir. Government has approved the continuation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) till 2025-26 with total outlay of Rs. 69,515.71 crore for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Government has also approved the creation of Fund for Information and Technology with total corpus of Rs. 824.77 crore to fund the technological initiatives under the scheme. The FIAT shall be utilised for the following purposes:

- I. To fund the technological innovations viz. Yield Estimation through Technology (YESTECH), Weather Information Network Data System (WINDS) etc.
- II. To finance and subsidise technology (like drones, IoT, Remote Sensing etc.);
- III. To finance innovation and development of new insurance and risk protection solutions under the product Sandbox approach;
- IV. Research & development and improvement in technology solutions; and
- V. For giving grants to Academic, Research and Development institutions for carrying out research, design and development initiatives, risk protection

products and technology solutions for crop damage and yield loss estimation, crop identification & digitization etc.

(e): The Memorandum of Understanding with Indonesia on trade of Non Basmati White Rice has not been signed.

मादक द्रव्यों का दुरुपयोग

416. श्री भोजराज नाग:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) शराब और मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाएं कौन-सी हैं;
- (ख) मादक पदार्थों की अवैध बिक्री को रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ग) छत्तीसगढ़ में ऐसे अवैध विक्रेताओं के विरुद्ध कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं और कितने विक्रेताओं के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की गई है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी.एल. वर्मा):

(क): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी की राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जो नशीली दवाओं की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना है। इस योजना के तहत शुरू किए गए कार्यकलापों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, नशीली दवाओं की अवैध बिक्री को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयास का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिए गए हैं।

(ग): छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के आयुक्त (सीमा शुल्क) के कार्यालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार,

- i. अवैध शराब विक्रेताओं के विरुद्ध 26,378 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिनसे 89,651 लीटर शराब जब्त की गई है और 17,699 आरोपी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की गई है।
- ii. अवैध नशीली दवा विक्रेताओं के विरुद्ध 26 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिनसे 203.82 किलोग्राम नशीली दवाएं जब्त की गई हैं और 23 आरोपी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की गई है।

छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के गृह विभाग द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, दिनांक 01.01.2024 से 31.12.2024 तक राज्य में एनडीपीएस अधिनियम के तहत कुल 1329 मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं, जिनमें 2149 आरोपी व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। आरोपी व्यक्तियों के कब्जे से 24631 किलोग्राम गांजा, 990 गांजे के पौधे, 335.49 ग्राम ब्राउन शुगर, 13614.7 ग्राम अफीम, 187136 नशीली गोлияं, 5057 सिरप, 65993 कैप्सूल, 17085 इंजेक्शन और अन्य नशीली दवाएं जिनमें 129.5 ग्राम हेरोइन, 188 ग्राम कोकीन, 5757 ग्राम एमडीएमए, 90 एमडीएमए टैबलेट और 4215.8 किलोग्राम अफीम की भूसी (डोडा) जब्त किया गया है।

विवरण -I

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग देश में नशीली दवाओं की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए नोडल विभाग है। नशीले पदार्थों के सेवन का समाधान करने के लिए, यह विभाग नशीली दवाओं की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जो एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसके तहत निम्नलिखित के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है:

i. निवारक शिक्षा और जागरूकता सृजन, क्षमता निर्माण, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा नशीली दवाओं की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासना

ii. 'नशे की लत से ग्रस्त लोगों के लिए एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्रों (आईआरसीए) के संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/स्वैच्छिक संगठनों, किशोरों में नशीली दवाओं के सेवन की प्रारंभिक रोकथाम के लिए समुदाय आधारित सहकर्मि नेतृत्व प्रयास (सीपीएलआई), आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन सेंटर (ओडीआईसी) और जिला नशा मुक्ति केंद्र (डीडीएसी)'; और

iii. व्यसन उपचार सुविधाओं (एटीएफ) के लिए सरकारी अस्पताल।

2. एनएपीडीडीआर योजना के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलाप शुरू किए गए हैं:

i. वर्तमान में, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग 350 आईआरसीए, 46 सीपीएलआई, 74 ओडीआईसी, 124 डीडीएसी और 125 एटीएफ को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। इन सभी सुविधाओं को जरूरतमंद लोगों को आसानी से उपलब्ध कराने के लिए जियो-टैग किया गया है।

ii. सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा नशा मुक्ति के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन, '14446' का संचालन किया जा रहा है, ताकि उनकी हेल्पलाइन के माध्यम से मदद मांगने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक परामर्श और तत्काल रेफरल सेवाएं प्रदान की जा सकें। हेल्पलाइन नंबर पर अब तक 4 लाख से अधिक कॉलें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

iii. सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा 15 अगस्त, 2020 को नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) चिन्हित किए गए 272 सबसे संवेदनशील जिलों में शुरू किया गया था और अब इसका विस्तार देश के सभी जिलों में किया गया है। नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान का उद्देश्य आम जनता तक संपर्क बनाना और उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों, विश्वविद्यालय परिसरों और स्कूलों पर फोकस करते हुए नशीले पदार्थों के सेवन के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाना है।

iv. अब तक, एनएमबीए के तहत शुरू किए गए विभिन्न क्रियाकलापों के माध्यम से 14.07 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों को नशीली दवाओं के सेवन के बारे में जागरूक किया गया है, जिसमें 4.90 करोड़ से अधिक युवा और 2.93 करोड़ से अधिक महिलाएँ शामिल हैं। 4.12 लाख से अधिक शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की भागीदारी ने इस बात का सुनिश्चय किया है कि अभियान का संदेश देश के बच्चों और युवाओं तक पहुँचे।

v. एनएमबीए को समर्थन देने और जन जागरूकता क्रियाकलापों को आयोजित करने के लिए आर्ट ऑफ़ लिविंग, ब्रह्माकुमारीज़, संत निरंकारी मिशन, इस्कॉन, श्री राम चंद्र मिशन और अखिल विश्व गायत्री परिवार जैसे आध्यात्मिक संगठनों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

vi. अभियान के आधिकारिक सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट ट्विटर, फेसबुक और इंस्टाग्राम के जरिए भी जागरूकता फैलाई जा रही है।

vii. एनएमबीए वेबसाइट (<http://nmba.dosje.gov.in>) अभियान के बारे में उपयोगकर्ता/व्यूवर को एक ऑनलाइन चर्चा मंच, एनएमबीए डैशबोर्ड, ई-प्रतिज्ञा के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी और सूचना प्रदान करती है।

viii. 12 अगस्त, 2024 को एनएमबीए पर एक सामूहिक प्रतिज्ञा/शपथ ली गई थी और 2 लाख से अधिक संस्थानों के कुल लगभग 3 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों ने राष्ट्रव्यापी प्रतिज्ञा में भाग लिया था।

विवरण -II

i. एनसीओआरडी की 5वीं शीर्ष स्तरीय समिति की बैठक के परिणामस्वरूप, प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में एडीजी/आईजी स्तर के पुलिस अधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में एक समर्पित **एंटी-नारकोटिक्स टास्क फोर्स (एएनटीएफ)** की स्थापना की गई है, जो राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए एनसीओआरडी सचिवालय के रूप में कार्य करेगी और विभिन्न स्तरों पर एनसीओआरडी बैठकों में लिए गए निर्णयों के अनुपालन पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करेगी।

- ii. एनसीबी नशीली दवाओं की तस्करी को नियंत्रित करने के लिए संयुक्त अभियान चलाने के लिए नौसेना, तटरक्षक बल, बीएसएफ, राज्य एएनटीएफ आदि जैसी अन्य एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय करती है।
- iii. “राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता” योजना के तहत पात्र राज्यों को उनकी नशीले पदार्थ विरोधी इकाइयों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।
- iv. सीमा सुरक्षा बलों (बीएसएफ, असम राइफल्स और एसएसबी) और आरपीएफ तथा एनआईए जैसी अन्य एजेंसियों को एनडीपीएस अधिनियम 1985 के तहत कार्रवाई करने के लिए सशक्त बनाया गया है।
- v. भारत के भीतर और विदेशों के साथ खुफिया जानकारी साझा करने और नियंत्रित डिलीवरी (सीडी) ऑपरेशन नियमित रूप से किए जा रहे हैं।
- vi. नशीली दवाओं के मार्गों पर गहन निवारक और प्रतिबंधित करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।
- vii. एक राष्ट्रीय नारकोटिक्स हेल्पलाइन “मादक-पदार्थ निषेध आसूचना केंद्र” (मानस) को 24x7, टोल-फ्री राष्ट्रीय नारकोटिक्स कॉल सेंटर के रूप में बनाया गया है। तदनुसार मानस की कल्पना एक एकीकृत प्रणाली के रूप में की गई है, जो नागरिकों को कॉल, एसएमएस, चैट-बॉट, ई-मेल और वेब-लिंक जैसे संचार के विभिन्न तरीकों के माध्यम से नशीली दवाओं से संबंधित मुद्दों/समस्याओं को लॉग, रजिस्टर, ट्रैक और समाधान करने के लिए एकल मंच प्रदान करती है।

HATE CRIMES IN INDIA

417. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented any concrete measures to enforce the 10-year moratorium on communalism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of percentage of increase/decrease of hate crimes including mob assaults, lynchings and attacks on minorities since 2014; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents and ensure accountability along with the data related to these crimes?

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

(a) to (d): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. State Governments are responsible for maintenance of public order as well as prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies to ensure peace and harmony in the society. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories to States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and to ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hands is punished promptly as per law. Further, Sub-Section 2 of Section 103 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 provides punishment of death or imprisonment for life for the offence of mob-lynching. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication 'Crime in India'. Published reports are available till the year 2022.

राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन

418. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक प्राधिकरण (एफएसएसआई) ने गैर-गोजातीय दूध के उत्पादन की बढ़ती संभावनाओं को देखते हुए इस प्रकार (भेड़, बकरी, ऊंट, गधा) के दूध के लिए कोई मानक निर्धारित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग और केंद्र सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन के अंतर्गत भेड़, बकरी, ऊंट और गधे के लिए उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) कार्यान्वित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) देश में उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विशेष संदर्भ में इस योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों, एफपीओ, एफसीओ, एसएचजी, जेएलजी और अन्य हितधारकों को कितनी राजसहायता प्रदान की गई है और इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा के जिलेवार ब्यौरे सहित यह योजना पशुधन और पशुधन उत्पादों के विकास में किस प्रकार सहायक है?

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

- (क): जी हां, भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक प्राधिकरण (एफएसएसआई) ने खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक (खाद्य उत्पाद मानक और खाद्य सहयोज्य) विनियम, 2011 के उप-विनियम 2.1.2 में गैर-बोवाइन दूध (बकरी, ऊंट और भेड़ का दूध) के लिए मानक विनिर्दिष्ट किए हैं।

([https://fssai.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/2_%20Chapter%202_1%20\(Dairy%20products%20and%20analogues\).pdf](https://fssai.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/2_%20Chapter%202_1%20(Dairy%20products%20and%20analogues).pdf))

(ख): भारत सरकार का पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग वर्ष 2021 से राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (एनएलएम) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। इस योजना को पूरे देश में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। एनएलएम-उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएलएम-ईडीपी) योजना के उद्यमिता घटक के अंतर्गत मुर्गी, भेड़, बकरी, सुअर, घोड़ा, ऊंट और गधा प्रजनन फार्मों के साथ-साथ चारा और भोजन इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए 50% पूंजीगत सब्सिडी, 50 लाख रुपये तक प्रदान की जाती है। पात्र संस्थाओं में व्यक्ति, किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ), स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी), संयुक्त देयता समूह (जेएलजी), किसान सहकारी संगठन (एफसीओ) और धारा 8 कंपनियां शामिल हैं। एनएलएम उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएलएम-ईडीपी) के तहत पात्र इकाई आकार का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(ग): राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा हरियाणा के सोनीपत जिले में इस योजना के अंतर्गत व्यक्तियों, एफपीओ, एफसीओ, एसएचजी, जेएलजी तथा अन्य हितधारकों को प्रदान की गई सब्सिडी राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 145 एनएलएम-ईडीपी परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की गई हैं, जिनमें कुल स्वीकृत सब्सिडी 32.91 करोड़ रुपए है। इस पहल से 846 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिला है और 5,978 किसानों को लाभ हुआ है। इससे वार्षिक चारा उत्पादन क्षमता में 28,000 मीट्रिक टन का योगदान मिलने की भी उम्मीद है, जिससे 30,371 पशुधन और 2,200 पोल्ट्री पक्षियों को इस प्रणाली में शामिल करने में सहायता मिलेगी। विस्तृत जानकारी का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

हरियाणा में इस योजना के तहत 13 एनएलएम-ईडीपी परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की गई हैं, जिनमें कुल स्वीकृत सब्सिडी 4.06 करोड़ रुपए है। इस पहल से 62 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिला है और इसने 144 किसानों को सकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं

वार्षिक चारा उत्पादन क्षमता में 2,400 मीट्रिक टन का योगदान देंगी और 3,940 पशुधन और पोल्ट्री पक्षियों को इस प्रणाली में शामिल करने में सहायता करेंगी। आगे की जानकारी का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -IV** में दिया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (एनएलएम) योजना का उद्देश्य प्रति पशु उत्पादकता, आनुवंशिक सुधार और गुणवत्तापूर्ण आहार और चारे की उपलब्धता बढ़ाना है। इसके अलावा, एनएलएम-ईडीपी कार्यक्रम के तहत वित्त पोषित नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म किसानों को बेहतर जर्मप्लाज्म प्रदान करेंगे जिससे उत्पादकता बढ़ेगी। उद्यमियों द्वारा स्थापित साइलेज प्लांट छोटे जोत वाले पशुपालकों को किफायती चारा प्राप्त करने में मदद करेंगे और स्थानीय किसानों को चारे की खेती करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करेंगे। इस प्रकार, दीर्घावधि में, एनएलएम-ईडीपी कार्यक्रम के तहत अर्जित लाभ पशुधन उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने में मदद करेगा।

विवरण -I

एनएलएम उद्यमिता योजना के तहत विभिन्न इकाई आकार के निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप पात्र हैं:

i. हैचिंग अंडे और चूजों के उत्पादन के लिए न्यूनतम 1000 पैरेंट लेयर्स के साथ ग्रामीण पोल्ट्री पक्षियों के पैरेंट फार्म, हैचरी, ब्रूडर सह मदर यूनिट की स्थापना।

पोल्ट्री इकाई का आकार (मादा + नर)	पूंजीगत सब्सिडी की अधिकतम राशि
1000 + 100	25 लाख रुपए

ii. न्यूनतम 100 मादा एवं 05 नर तथा इसके गुणक में भेड़ एवं बकरी प्रजनन फार्म की स्थापना निम्नानुसार है।

बकरी/ भेड़ इकाई आकार (मादा + नर)	पूंजीगत सब्सिडी की अधिकतम राशि
100 + 5	10 लाख रुपए

200 + 10	20 लाख रुपए
300+ 15	30 लाख रुपए
400+ 20	40 लाख रुपए
500+ 25	50 लाख रुपए

iii. न्यूनतम 50 मादा और 05 नर सूअर तथा अधिकतम 100 मादा और 10 नर सूअरों के साथ सूअर प्रजनन फार्म की स्थापना। विभिन्न घटकों के लिए अधिकतम सब्सिडी सीमा 15.00 लाख रुपये से 30.00 लाख रुपये तक भिन्न-भिन्न है।

सूअर इकाई आकार (मादा + नर)	पूँजीगत सब्सिडी की अधिकतम राशि
50 मादा सूअर + 5 नर सूअर	15 लाख रुपए
100 मादा सूअर + 10 नर सूअर	30 लाख रुपए

iv. चारा मूल्य संवर्धन इकाइयों की स्थापना जैसे घास (हे)/साइलेज/कुल मिश्रित राशन (टीएमआर)/चारा ब्लॉक तैयार करना और चारे का भंडारण। अधिकतम सब्सिडी सीमा 50.00 लाख रुपये है।

v. ऊँट, घोड़ा और गधा प्रजनन फार्म की स्थापना

ऊँट इकाई आकार (मादा + नर)	पूँजीगत सब्सिडी की अधिकतम राशि
10 घोड़ी/ प्रजनन के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाली घोड़ी + 2 घोड़े	50 लाख रुपए

गधा इकाई आकार (मादा + नर)	पूँजीगत सब्सिडी की अधिकतम राशि
50 मादा+ 5 नर	50 लाख रुपए

ऊँट इकाई आकार (मादा + नर)	पूँजीगत सब्सिडी की अधिकतम राशि
10 मादा + 1 नर (चरवाहों के लिए)	3 लाख रुपए
10 मादा + 1 नर	5 लाख रुपए
50 मादा + 5 नर	25 लाख रुपए
100 मादा + 10 नर	50 लाख रुपए

विवरण -II

उत्तर प्रदेश और शेष भारत में किसानों, एफपीओ, एफसीओ, एसएचजी, जेएलजी को एनएलएम-ईडीपी के तहत अनुमोदित सब्सिडी का ब्यौरा :

राज्य	व्यक्ति	सहकारी समितियां	एफपीओ	एफसीओ	स्वयं सहायता समूह	धारा 8	जेएलजी	कुल अनुमोदित सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)
उत्तर प्रदेश	143	0	1	0	0	1	0	32.90
शेष भारत	3129	4	6	0	1	6	4	1065.72
कुल योग	3272	4	7	0	1	7	4	1098.62

हरियाणा के सोनीपत जिले के लिए एनएलएम-ईडीपी पोर्टल में प्राप्त परियोजनाओं की स्थिति

जिला सोनीपत, हरियाणा में एनएलएम ईडीपी परियोजना की स्थिति			
वर्तमान स्थिति	पोर्टल पर प्राप्त कुल आवेदन	कुल परियोजना लागत (लाख रुपए में)	कुल सब्सिडी राशि (लाख रुपये में)
हरियाणा के सोनीपत जिले से प्राप्त कुल आवेदन	4	328.4029	154.5
राज्य सरकार द्वारा पात्रता	1	25.3529	10
राज्य सरकार द्वारा अस्वीकृत	1	73.91	30
राज्य सरकार द्वारा आवेदक को लौटा दिए गए	2	229.14	114.5

विवरण - III

उत्तर प्रदेश में जिलावार अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

क्रम सं.	जिला	विभाग द्वारा आज तक अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं						
		आहार और चारा	बकरी	सूअर पालन	पोल्ट्री	अनुमोदित आवेदनों की संख्या	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	कुल अनुमोदित सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)
	आगरा	0	2			3	2.56	1.15
	अलीगढ़	0	2			2	2.00	0.93
	अंबेडकर नगर	1	1			2	2.06	0.70
	अमेठी	0	1			1	1.00	0.34

क्रम सं.	जिला	विभाग द्वारा आज तक अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं						
		आहार और चारा	बकरी	सूअर पालन	पोल्ट्री	अनुमोदित आवेदनों की संख्या	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	कुल अनुमोदित सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)
	अमरोहा	0	2			2	0.40	0.15
	औरध्या	0	1			1	1.00	0.50
	अयोध्या	0	2			2	1.56	0.69
	आजमगढ़	0	3			3	2.20	0.86
	बागपत	0	1	1		2	0.80	0.34
	बाँदा	1	1	1		3	1.60	0.74
	बाराबांकी	0	2			2	1.60	0.80
	बरेली	0	3	2		5	3.28	1.32
	भदोही	0	1			1	1.15	0.50
	बदायूं	1	2			3	1.86	0.68
	बुलंदशहर	0	2	1	2	5	3.87	1.74
	देवरिया	0	7			7	1.58	0.57
	एटा	0	0	1		1	0.28	0.14
	इटावा	0	4			4	1.35	0.55
	फतेहपुर	0	4			4	1.60	0.71
	फिरोजाबाद	0	1			1	1.30	0.41
	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	0	0	1		1	0.76	0.30
	गाजियाबाद	0	2	1		3	2.10	0.95
	गाजीपुर	0	6			6	2.20	1.03

क्रम सं.	जिला	विभाग द्वारा आज तक अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं						
		आहार और चारा	बकरी	सूअर पालन	पोल्ट्री	अनुमोदित आवेदनों की संख्या	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	कुल अनुमोदित सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)
	गोरखपुर	0	10			10	5.39	2.25
	हमीरपुर	0	3			3	1.81	0.90
	हरदोई	1	1			2	3.00	0.64
	जालौन	0	1			1	0.20	0.10
	झांसी	1	0			1	0.50	0.25
	कानपुर देहात	0	5	1		6	2.16	0.85
	कानपुर नगर	0	1			1	0.25	0.10
	कौशाम्बी	0	4	3		7	2.33	1.05
	खीरी	0	1			1	1.00	0.49
	कुशीनगर	0	9			9	3.01	1.25
	लखनऊ	0	3	1		4	2.02	0.92
	महोबा	0	1			1	0.45	0.14
	महराजगंज	0	1			1	1.00	0.50
	मैनपुरी	0	1			1	0.21	0.09
	मथुरा	0	0	1		1	0.79	0.30
	मऊ	0	1			1	0.23	0.07
	मेरठ	0	0	2		2	1.20	0.42
	मिर्जापुर	0	1			1	0.22	0.10
	मुजफ्फरनगर	0	1	2		3	2.35	1.05

क्रम सं.	जिला	विभाग द्वारा आज तक अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं						
		आहार और चारा	बकरी	सूअर पालन	पोल्ट्री	अनुमोदित आवेदनों की संख्या	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	कुल अनुमोदित सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)
	पीलीभीत	0	1			1	0.21	0.10
	प्रयागराज	1	1			1	1.12	0.50
	रायबरेली	0	1			1	0.20	0.10
	सहारनपुर	0	0	1		1	0.30	0.14
	शाहजहांपुर	0	1			1	0.71	0.30
	श्रावस्ती	0	1			1	0.40	0.16
	सिद्धार्थनगर	0	2			2	0.50	0.20
	सोनभद्र	0	2			2	0.63	0.30
	सुल्तानपुर	0	4	1		5	2.50	1.16
	उन्नाव	0	5			5	3.00	1.34
	वाराणसी	1	4			5	2.58	1.07
	कुल योग	7	116	20	2	145	78.36	32.91

विवरण - IV

हरियाणा में जिलावार अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

क्रम सं.	जिला	विभाग द्वारा आज तक अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं					
		बकरी और भेड़	सुअर	आहार और चारा	अनुमोदित आवेदनों की संख्या	कुल परियोजना लागत	कुल अनुमोदित सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)

						(करोड़ रुपए में)	
	भिवानी	2			2	1.99	0.90
	चरखी दादरी	2	1		3	1.50	0.75
	कुरुक्षेत्र			1	1	1.13	0.50
	महेंद्रगढ़	1			1	1.10	0.50
	सिरसा	6			6	3.66	1.41
	कुल योग	11	1	1	13	9.38	4.06

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य अवसंरचना हेतु प्रस्ताव

419. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:

क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार किसान संघों की मांग के अनुसार न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) को विधिक गारंटी देने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ख) क्या कुछ राज्यों में एमएसपी अवसंरचना की कमी है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी राज्यों में एमएसपी से संबंधित अवसंरचना तैयार करने का है ताकि किसान अपनी उपज को सरलता से गोदामों तक पहुंचा सकें और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

- (घ) क्या किसानों को ऋण सुविधाएं प्रदान करना आवश्यक है ताकि वे बिचौलियों से अग्रिम धन लेने और कम कीमतों पर अपनी उपज बेचने के लिए विवश न हों; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क): प्रत्येक वर्ष सरकार राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अभिमतों पर विचार करने के पश्चात, कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग (सीएसपी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संपूर्ण देश के लिए 22 अधिदेशित कृषि फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) निर्धारित करती है। 2018-19 के केंद्रीय बजट में एमएसपी को उत्पादन लागत के डेढ़ गुना के स्तर पर रखने के पूर्व-निर्धारित सिद्धांत की घोषणा की गई थी। तदनुसार, सरकार ने वर्ष 2018-19 से अखिल भारतीय भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत पर कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत मुनाफे के साथ सभी अधिदेशित खरीफ, रबी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के लिए एमएसपी में वृद्धि की थी।

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) को अधिक प्रभावी और पारदर्शी बनाने के लिए 12 जुलाई 2022 को एक समिति का गठन किया गया था। इस समिति की विषय-वस्तु में (i) कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग (सीएसपी) को अधिक स्वायत्तता प्रदान करने की व्यवहार्यता पर सुझाव तथा इसे अधिक वैज्ञानिक बनाने के उपाय, और (ii) देश की परिवर्तनशील आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कृषि विपणन प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करना ताकि घरेलू एवं निर्यात अवसरों का लाभ उठाकर किसानों को उनकी उपज के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य उपलब्ध कराने के माध्यम से उन्हें अधिक मूल्य सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। इस समिति की बैठकें नियमित रूप से आयोजित की जा रही हैं और अब तक 6 बैठकें आयोजन की जा चुकी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न उप-समितियों की 39 बैठकें भी आयोजित की जा चुकी हैं।

(ख) और (ग): भंडारण सुविधाओं में सुधार हेतु, सरकार, कृषि विपणन के लिए एकीकृत योजना (आईएसएम) की एक उप-योजना कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (एएमआई), का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है, जिसके तहत राज्यों में कृषि उपज की भंडारण क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में

गोदामों/वेयरहाउसों के निर्माण/नवीनीकरण के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के तहत, सरकार, पात्र लाभार्थी की श्रेणी के आधार पर परियोजना की पूंजीगत लागत पर 25% और 33.33% की दर से सब्सिडी प्रदान करती है।

योजना के प्रारंभ से अर्थात् दिनांक 01.04.2001 से दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक, इस योजना के तहत 27 राज्यों में 9.44 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन की भंडारण क्षमता के साथ कुल 48,611 भंडारण अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं (गोदामों) को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है और 4795.47 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी जारी की गई है।

वर्तमान अवसंरचना की कमियों को दूर करने और कृषि अवसंरचना में निवेश प्राप्त करने के लिए, जुलाई 2020 के दौरान आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज के तहत कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (एआईएफ) का शुभारंभ किया गया था। एआईएफ, फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन अवसंरचना और सामुदायिक कृषि परिसंपत्तियों के लिए व्यवहार्य परियोजनाओं में निवेश हेतु एक मध्यम-दीर्घकालिक ऋण वित्तपोषण सुविधा है जिसका वित्तपोषण अनुदान और वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से ऋण दात्री की संस्थाओं द्वारा किया जाना है।

इस योजना के तहत बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा 9% की अधिकतम ब्याज दर पर ₹1 लाख करोड़ का ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है। इस वित्तपोषण सुविधा के तहत सभी ऋणों पर ₹2 करोड़ की सीमा तक 3% प्रति वर्ष की ब्याज छूट उपलब्ध है। यह ब्याज छूट अधिकतम 7 वर्षों के लिए उपलब्ध है। ₹2 करोड़ से अधिक राशि के ऋणों के संदर्भ में, ब्याज छूट ₹2 करोड़ तक सीमित है।

दिनांक 26.1.2025 तक, एआईएफ के तहत 92393 परियोजनाओं के लिए 56334 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, इस कुल स्वीकृत राशि में से, ₹41996 करोड़ योजना लाभ के अंतर्गत आते हैं। इन स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं ने कृषि क्षेत्र में 91856 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश प्राप्त किया है। एआईएफ के तहत स्वीकृत प्रमुख परियोजनाओं में 24,477 कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्र, 19,030 प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां, 14,727 वेयरहाउस, 3,430 छंटाई और ग्रेडिंग इकाइयां, 2,190 कोल्ड स्टोर

परियोजनाएं, लगभग 28,539 अन्य प्रकार की फसलों परांत प्रबंधन परियोजनाएं और व्यवहार्य कृषि परिसंपत्तियां शामिल हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): भारत सरकार ने आसान ऋण तक किसानों की पहुंच में सुधार लाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। सरकार, प्रत्येक वर्ष कृषि ऋण का वार्षिक लक्ष्य घोषित करती है। विगत कुछ वर्षों में ग्राउंड लेवल क्रेडिट (जीएलसी) में लगातार प्रगति देखी गई है और वर्ष 2023-24 में यह 25.49 लाख करोड़ रुपये था। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, सरकार के प्रयासों से कृषि में संस्थागत ऋण में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है और वर्ष 2022 में यह 75% था।

सरकार, कृषि ऋण तक आसान पहुंच में सुधार हेतु बैंकों के माध्यम से किसानों को किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) प्रदान कर रही है ताकि किसान इनका उपयोग बीज, उर्वरक, कीटनाशक इत्यादि जैसे कृषि आदान की खरीद आसानी से कर सकें और अपनी उत्पादन आवश्यकताओं के लिए नकदी प्राप्त कर सकें।

सरकार, किसानों को केसीसी के माध्यम से रियायती ब्याज दर पर अल्पावधि कृषि ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस) का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। इस योजना के तहत, किसानों को 1.5% का अग्रिम ब्याज अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। अतः कृषि और अन्य संबद्ध गतिविधियों में कार्यरत किसानों को 7% की ब्याज दर पर ₹3.00 लाख तक का अल्पावधि फसल ऋण उपलब्ध हो जाता है। ऋणों के शीघ्र और समय पर वापसी अदायगी के लिए किसानों को अतिरिक्त 3% अनुदान भी दिया जाता है; इस प्रकार प्रभावी ब्याज दर घटकर 4% प्रति वर्ष हो जाती है। कुछ राज्य सरकारें ब्याज सब्सिडी को और कम करने के लिए इसमें वृद्धि भी करती हैं।

किसानों को उनकी उपज की संकटपूर्ण बिक्री से बचाने के लिए, फसलोपरांत ऋण हेतु परक्राम्य गोदाम रसीदों (एनडब्ल्यूआर) पर ब्याज अनुदान (आईएस) का लाभ भी उपलब्ध है, जो किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) धारक, लघु और सीमांत किसानों (एसएमएफ) को फसलोपरांत छः

माह की अतिरिक्त अवधि के लिए फसल ऋणों पर ब्याज अनुदान के समान स्तर पर प्रदान किया जाता है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF FAME II IN TAMIL NADU's EV ECOSYSTEM

420. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) the number of Electric Vehicle (EV) manufacturers and charging stations approved in the country under the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME II) scheme, State-wise since launch year-wise;
- (b) the total amount of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed under the FAME II scheme and the number of charging stations installed, State-wise, especially in urban and rural regions of Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether the Government is taking steps to expand charging facilities in rural and semi-urban areas of Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the specific actions proposed to be taken by the Government to assist local manufacturers in meeting the growing demand for EVs and to ensure that Tamil Nadu benefits fully from the scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

- (a): 75 electric vehicle (EV) manufacturers were registered under the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME-II) scheme. The details of State-wise electric vehicle manufactures; year-wise; is as follows:

State/ UTs	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Bihar	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Delhi	3	2	3	4	0	0	12
Goa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Haryana	3	3	4	3	0	0	13
Karnataka	2	1	1	2	0	0	6
Maharashtra	4	2	1	4	4	0	15
Punjab	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rajasthan	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Tamil Nadu	2	0	2	1	0	0	5
Telangana	0	1	2	0	0	1	4
Uttar Pradesh	1	2	3	1	1	0	8
Uttarakhand	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Grand Total	15	16	18	17	6	3	75

Further, under FAME-II Scheme, MHI had sanctioned a subsidy support of Rs.800 crore in March 2023 to three Oil marketing companies (OMCs) namely Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) for setting up 7,432 public charging stations (PCS) at their Retail Outlets (ROs)

across the country. Further, MHI sanctioned an additional Rs.73.50 crore for upgradation of 980 Public Charging stations in March, 2024. In addition, 400 charging stations have also been sanctioned which were allotted through EOI to other entities in various states.

(b): Category-wise subsidy reimbursed to OEMs towards the incentive claimed by them during last five years (01.04.2019 to 31.03.2024) is as under:

Sl. No.	Segment	Incentive Amount Paid (Rs. in crore)
1	e-2w (Electric Two-Wheelers)	4,375.59
2	e-3w (Electric Three-Wheelers)	845.61
3	e-4w (Electric Four-Wheelers)	399.12
4	e-buses*	1,322.00
	Total	6,942.32

* Subsidy amount released to State Transport Undertakings

The summary of amount sanctioned and released till date for Charging Infrastructure under FAME-II Scheme is as below: -

No. of EV PCS	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. crore)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. crore)

10,985	912.50	633.43
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Further, as per the information received from the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, as of 01.01.2025, OMCs have installed 4523 number of EVCS at their Retails Outlets (ROs) under FAME Scheme out of which 251 EVCS have been energized. In the State of Tamil Nadu, OMCs have installed 444 EVCS under FAME-II Scheme. Out of which 6 have been energized. In addition to this, OMCs have set up 20,035 EVCS at their Retail outlet from their own funds. The details of EVCS installed / energized by PSU OMCs in States/UTs including Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): Ministry of Power has issued “Guidelines for Installation and Operation of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure-2024”, dated 17th September, 2024 which is also applicable to the State of Tamil Nadu’s. These guidelines outline standards and protocols to create connected & interoperable EV charging infrastructure network which includes Battery Swapping/Charging stations. The salient features of the guidelines are as follows:

- I. Setting up of Charging Stations declared as a delicensed activity.
- II. DISCOMs to provide electricity connections up to 150 kW with expedited timelines and clear Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to charging stations.
- III. Public land offered to Government/Public entity on a revenue-sharing model at Rs. 1.0 / kWh for 10 years; and public land allocation to private entities via bidding with the same floor price (i.e. Rs. 1.0 / kWh).

- IV. Public tendering involving government land for setting up of charging station shall be technology agnostic.
- V. State Governments to ensure necessary permissions for round the clock operations.
- VI. Provision of a single-part tariff capped at Average Cost of Supply (ACoS) till 31st March, 2028, with a 30% discount during solar hours and a 30% surcharge during non-solar hours.
- VII. Operators to provide data for mapping of charging stations on EV Yatra portal.

Further, Rs.2000 crore allocation under the PM E-DRIVE scheme specifically focuses on expanding the public charging infrastructure for EVs on pan India basis including Tamil Nadu.

(d): The FAME-II Scheme was implemented for a period of five years w.e.f. 01st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2024. The scheme was implemented on pan India basis including the State of Tamil Nadu. Under this Scheme, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) was introduced with the objective to promote domestic manufacturing of electric vehicles, its assemblies/ sub-assemblies and parts/sub-parts.

STATEMENT

**Details of EVCS installed / energized by PSU OMCs in States/UTs
including Tamil Nadu**

S.No.	State/ UTs	EV Charging Stations under FAME-II Subsidy Scheme		Total No. of EV charging stations installed by OMCs from their own funds as on 01.01.2025
		No. of EV Charger installed as on 01.01.2025	No. of EV Charging Stations energized as on 01.01.2025	
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	354	20	912
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	52
4	Assam	83	2	448
5	Bihar	58	2	517
6	Chandigarh	0	0	23
7	Chhattisgarh	30	1	498
8	Delhi	41	5	316
9	Goa	9	0	70
10	Gujarat	312	50	1104
11	Haryana	366	3	1068
12	Himachal Pradesh	21	0	136

13	Jammu & Kashmir	23	0	170
14	Jharkhand	116	0	349
15	Karnataka	370	3	1516
16	Kerala	208	0	679
17	Ladakh	0	0	11
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	154	6	1114
20	Maharashtra	431	121	1595
21	Manipur	8	0	57
22	Meghalaya	25	0	54
23	Mizoram	2	0	16
24	Nagaland	10	0	41
25	Odisha	114	0	661
26	Puducherry	7	1	27
27	Punjab	151	2	828
28	Rajasthan	351	7	1482
29	Sikkim	1	0	12
30	Tamil Nadu	444	6	1448
31	Telangana	238	1	1051
32	Tripura	1	0	55
33	Uttar Pradesh	269	10	2561

34	UT of Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3	0	12
35	Uttarakhand	41	4	212
36	West Bengal	280	7	933
TOTAL		4523	251	20,035

PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES (PACS) IN ANDHRA PRADESH

421. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the details regarding the number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACs) functioning as Common Service Centers (CSCs) in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (b) the specifics regarding the number of loans disbursed by PACs functioning as CSC in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) the details regarding the number of farmers availing services from CSC in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise; and
- (d) the details regarding the number of PACs undergoing training to function as CSC in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise?

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

(a): As on 27th January, 2025, total 1,866 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) have started functioning as Common Service Centers (CSCs) in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The district-wise details of the same are given below:

S. No.	District	No. of PACS functioning as CSC
1	Anantapur	108
2	Chittoor	60
3	East Godavari	288
4	Guntur	140
5	Krishna	382
6	Kurnool	92
7	Prakasam	164
8	SPSR Nellore	86
9	Srikakulam	48
10	Visakhapatnam	92
11	Vizianagaram	93
12	West Godavari	253
13	Y.S.R.	60
	Grand Total	1,866

(b): PACS have traditionally been engaged in providing short and medium-term agricultural credit to farmers. However, PACS functioning as Common

Service Centers (CSCs) can now offer more than 300 e-services, which includes banking, insurance, Aadhar enrolment/ updation, health services, agricultural services, etc., in the rural areas of the country. The district-wise details of loan disbursed by PACS functioning as CSC in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): All the farmer members connected with PACS functioning as CSCs along with other rural citizens in Andhra Pradesh can avail the various e-services being provided by these CSC PACS. Presently, a total of 70,471 farmers in the State of Andhra Pradesh are availing various services from CSC. Districts-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): As per information received from CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd., a total of 1,812 PACS have been trained to function as CSC in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The District-wise details of the same are as under:

S. No.	District	No. of PACS Trained
1	Anantapur	93
2	Chittoor	60
3	East Godavari	340
4	Guntur	152
5	Krishna	367
6	Prakasam	160
7	SPSR Nellore	107
8	Srikakulam	44

9	Visakhapatnam	94
10	Vizianagaram	108
11	West Godavari	240
12	Y.S.R.	47
	Total	1,812

STATEMENT-I

District-wise details of loan disbursed by PACS functioning as CSC

Sl No.	Name of the District	No. of Loans disbursed by PACS functioning as CSC (No. of Loan Accounts) for the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024	Amount of Loans disbursed for the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024 (Rs. In Crores)
1	2	3	4
1	Anakapalli	26,439	301.06
2	Ananthapur	9,640	126.89
3	Annamayya	19,481	333.71
4	ASR	1,532	8.87
5	Bapatla	9,332	366.83
6	Chittoor	11,423	92.20
7	East Godavari	29,468	573.84

8	Eluru	1,07,827	1754.55
9	Guntur	10,924	264.00
10	Kakinada	74,728	516.21
11	Konaseema	48,897	448.95
12	Krishna	6,473	879.51
13	Kurnool	39,364	695.62
14	Nandyala	58,978	1036.24
15	Nellore	16,695	435.41
16	NTR	30,334	1251.51
17	Palnadu	27,260	592.56
18	Prakasam	1,833	213.82
19	PVP Manyam	14,491	192.64
20	Satyasai	17,100	131.02
21	Srikakulam	59,816	502.49
22	Tirupathi	2,880	223.11
23	Visakhapatnam	3,624	42.89
24	Vizianagaram	31,773	589.67
25	West Godavari	78,902	1183.54
26	YSR Kadapa	16,439	148.81
	Total	7,55,653	12905.95

STATEMENT-II**District-wise details of farmers availing various services through CSC in the
State of Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No	Name of the District	Number of Farmers
1	AlluriSitaramaRaju	1328
2	Anakapalle	2019
3	Ananthapuramu	1332
4	Annamaya	1725
5	Bapatla	1902
6	Chittoor	684
7	East Godavari	5493
8	Eluru	6198
9	Guntur	1470
10	Kakinada	2439
11	Konaseema	9115
12	Krishna	3220
13	Kurnool	1909
14	Nandyal	1436
15	NTR	2217
16	Palnadu	1487
17	ParvathipuramManyam	5182
18	Prakasam	1353
19	SPSR Nellore	1724
20	Sri SathyaSai	696

21	Srikakulam	700
22	Tirupathi	4778
23	Visakhapatnam	263
24	Vizianagaram	6053
25	West Godavari (BVRM)	5132
26	YSR Kadapa	616
TOTAL:		70,471

राजस्थान में छात्रवृत्ति योजना

422. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) राजस्थान राज्य में प्रदान की जा रही छात्रवृत्तियों का जिलावार और श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या राजस्थान राज्य में कोई छात्रवृत्ति लंबित है या बंद कर दी गई है; और
- (ड.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और बंद की गई छात्रवृत्तियों को कब तक पुनः शुरू किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी.एल. वर्मा):

(क) से (ग): राजस्थान राज्य में विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग, दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग, उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग तथा जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जा रही छात्रवृत्तियों का **ब्यौरा संलग्न** विवरण में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ड.): संबंधित योजनाओं के प्रावधानों के अनुसार छात्रवृत्ति जारी की जाती है। राजस्थान राज्य में सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग की कोई छात्रवृत्ति योजना बंद नहीं की गई है।

विवरण

i. सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग

क्र.सं.	योजना/उप-योजना का नाम	पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत प्रदान की गई छात्रवृत्ति (रुपये करोड़ में)	
		सभी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	राजस्थान
1.	अनुसूचित जातियों और अन्य के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति	446.64	28.33
2.	अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति	5476.22	147.13
3.	अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय विदेशी छात्रवृत्ति	88.57	निधियों का आवंटन राज्यवार नहीं किया जाता है
4.	अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए उच्च श्रेणी की शिक्षा	83.84	निधियों का आवंटन राज्यवार नहीं किया जाता है

5.	अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए लक्षित क्षेत्र में उच्च विद्यालयों में छात्रों के लिए आवासीय शिक्षा योजना (श्रेष्ठ)	81.59	12.86
6.	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति	195.66	0.00
7.	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति	988.45	0.00
8.	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी के लिए स्कूल में उच्च श्रेणी की शिक्षा	6.73	0.03
9.	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी के लिए कॉलेज में उच्च श्रेणी की शिक्षा	111.40	6.92
	कुल	7479.10	195.27

ii) दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग

दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग 'दिव्यांगजनों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति' नामक एक व्यापक योजना का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसमें छह घटक जैसे मैट्रिक-पूर्व (कक्षा IX और X), मैट्रिकोत्तर (कक्षा XI से स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री और डिप्लोमा), उच्च श्रेणी की शिक्षा (शिक्षा में उत्कृष्टता के अधिसूचित संस्थानों में स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री/डिप्लोमा), राष्ट्रीय विदेशी छात्रवृत्ति (विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री/पीएचडी), दिव्यांगजनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय फेलोशिप (भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में एमफिल और पीएचडी), निःशुल्क कोचिंग (समूह क और ख पदों के लिए प्रतियोगी

परीक्षाओं और तकनीकी एवं व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश हेतु प्रवेश परीक्षाओं के लिए) शामिल हैं। इन योजनाओं के तहत वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग द्वारा 3.51 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है।

iii) उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की पीएम-यूएसपी योजना केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना (पीएम-यूएसपी-सीएसएसएस) को लागू कर रहा है। इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा 16.04 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है।

iv). जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश भर में अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति उपलब्ध कराने के लिए योजनाओं अर्थात् अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति (कक्षा IX और X), अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति (कक्षा XI और उससे ऊपर की कक्षा), अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति (उच्च श्रेणी), अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय फैलोशिप (एनएफएसटी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय विदेशी छात्रवृत्ति का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है।

नशामुक्ति कार्यक्रम

423. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मादक पदार्थों की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए विशेष रूप से क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

- (ख) राजस्थान में नशामुक्ति एवं पुनर्वास कार्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आवंटित धनराशि का कितना हिस्सा समुचित रूप से उपयोग किया जा रहा है;
- (ग) क्या राजस्थान में नशामुक्ति कार्यक्रमों के लिए निर्धारित बजट का समुचित रूप से वितरण किया जा रहा है और क्या इसमें कोई अनियमितताएं या भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है;
- (घ) क्या नशामुक्ति कार्यक्रमों के लाभार्थियों को पुनर्वास प्रक्रिया में कोई पर्याप्त सहायता मिल रही है; और
- (ड.) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा मादक पदार्थों की लत के विरुद्ध कानूनों एवं नीतियों में क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं और क्या इन नीतियों का प्रभावी रूप से क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी.एल.वर्मा):

(क): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी की राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इस योजना के तहत की गई गतिविधियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) से (घ): विभाग ने नशा मुक्ति एवं पुनर्वास कार्यक्रमों के लिए ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी की राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में राजस्थान के अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त संगठनों को 9.91 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है। राजस्थान सरकार ने यह सूचित किया है कि वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के बजट भाषण में 10 जिलों में नशा मुक्ति केंद्रों की स्थापना के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा गया है।

विभाग की निधि गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को जारी की जा रही है जो नशे की लत वाले लोगों के लिए 17 एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्र (आईआरसीए), किशोरों में नशीली दवाओं के सेवन की रोकथाम के लिए 4 समुदाय आधारित सहकर्मी नेतृत्व प्रयास (सीपीएलआई), 7 आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन सेंटर

(ओडीआईसी) और 7 जिला नशा मुक्ति केंद्र (डीडीएसी) संचालित कर रहे हैं। नशीली दवाओं का सेवन करने वालों को निःशुल्क भोजन और आवास सहित उपचार, पुनर्वास और परामर्श सुविधाएं निःशुल्क प्रदान की जाती हैं। इस विभाग द्वारा किए गए सकारात्मक निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट के अधीन गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को निधियां जारी की जाती हैं। जब भी इन केंद्रों के कार्यचालन में कमियां पाई जाती हैं, तो सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ड.): राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार राज्य में संचालित नशा मुक्ति केन्द्रों की स्थापना, संचालन एवं विनियमन के लिए राजस्थान स्वापक केन्द्र नियम 2020 को अधिसूचित किया गया है। उक्त नियम के नियम 06 के अनुसार राजस्थान राज्य में किसी भी नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र को तब तक संचालित करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी, जब तक कि संस्थान द्वारा लाइसेंसिंग प्राधिकारी से लाइसेंस प्राप्त न कर लिया गया हो।

उक्त नियम के अंतर्गत, आज तक 86 गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं।

विवरण

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग देश में नशीली दवाओं की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए नोडल विभाग है। नशीले पदार्थों के सेवन का समाधान करने के लिए, यह विभाग नशीली दवाओं की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जो एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसके तहत निम्नलिखित के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है:

- i. निवारक शिक्षा और जागरूकता सृजन, क्षमता निर्माण, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा नशीली दवाओं की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए कार्यक्रम हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन।
- ii 'नशे की लत से ग्रस्त लोगों के लिए एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्रों (आईआरसीए) के संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/स्वैच्छिक संगठनों, किशोरों में नशीली दवाओं के सेवन की

प्रारंभिक रोकथाम के लिए समुदाय आधारित सहकर्मि नेतृत्व प्रयास (सीपीएलआई), आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन सेंटर (ओडीआईसी) और जिला नशा मुक्ति केंद्र (डीडीएसी)'; और

iii व्यसन उपचार सुविधाओं (एटीएफ) के लिए सरकारी अस्पताल।

2. एनएपीडीडीआर योजना के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलाप शुरू किए गए हैं:

i. वर्तमान में, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग 350 आईआरसीए, 46 सीपीएलआई, 74 ओडीआईसी, 124 डीडीएसी और 125 एटीएफ को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। इन सभी सुविधाओं को जरूरतमंद लोगों को आसानी से उपलब्ध कराने के लिए जियो-टैग किया गया है।

ii. सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा नशा मुक्ति के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन, '14446' का संचालन किया जा रहा है, ताकि उनकी हेल्पलाइन के माध्यम से मदद मांगने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक परामर्श और तत्काल रेफरल सेवाएं प्रदान की जा सकें। हेल्पलाइन नंबर पर अब तक 4 लाख से अधिक कॉलें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

iii. सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा 15 अगस्त, 2020 को नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) चिन्हित किए गए 272 सबसे संवेदनशील जिलों में शुरू किया गया था और अब इसका विस्तार देश के सभी जिलों में किया गया है। नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान का उद्देश्य आम जनता तक संपर्क बनाना और उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों, विश्वविद्यालय परिसरों और स्कूलों पर फोकस करते हुए नशीले पदार्थों के सेवन के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाना है।

iv. अब तक, एनएमबीए के तहत शुरू किए गए विभिन्न क्रियाकलापों के माध्यम से 14.07 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों को नशीली दवाओं के सेवन के बारे में जागरूक किया गया है, जिसमें 4.90 करोड़ से अधिक युवा और 2.93 करोड़ से अधिक महिलाएँ शामिल हैं। 4.12 लाख से अधिक शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की भागीदारी ने इस बात का सुनिश्चय किया है कि अभियान का संदेश देश के बच्चों और युवाओं तक पहुँचे।

- v. एनएमबीए को समर्थन देने और जन जागरूकता क्रियाकलापों को आयोजित करने के लिए आर्ट ऑफ़ लिविंग, ब्रह्माकुमारीज़, संत निरंकारी मिशन, इस्कॉन, श्री राम चंद्र मिशन और अखिल विश्व गायत्री परिवार जैसे आध्यात्मिक संगठनों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।
- vi. अभियान के आधिकारिक सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट ट्विटर, फेसबुक और इंस्टाग्राम के जरिए भी जागरूकता फैलाई जा रही है।
- vii. एनएमबीए वेबसाइट (<http://nmba.dosje.gov.in>) अभियान के बारे में उपयोगकर्ता/व्यूवर को एक ऑनलाइन चर्चा मंच, एनएमबीए डैशबोर्ड, ई-प्रतिज्ञा के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी और सूचना प्रदान करती है।
- viii. 12 अगस्त, 2024 को एनएमबीए पर एक सामूहिक प्रतिज्ञा/शपथ ली गई थी और 2 लाख से अधिक संस्थानों के कुल लगभग 3 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों ने राष्ट्रव्यापी प्रतिज्ञा में भाग लिया था।

INITIATIVES TO ENCOURAGE STARTUPS

424. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE- PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken specific initiatives to encourage startups founded by Indian abroad to return to India, if so, the details of these initiatives and their outcomes;
- (b) the details of the challenges faced by Startups returning to India such as regulatory hurdles, tax structures, or funding gaps and the details of steps taken by the Government to address these challenges;
- (c) the estimated number of startups and entrepreneurs who have relocated to India especially in Maharashtra during the last five years and the current year;
- (d) the details of sectors in which these startups are primarily engaged;
- (e) whether the investment has been brought into the country by startups that have returned to India during the last five years and the current year;
- (f) the extent to which their return has contributed to India's startup ecosystem and overall economy; and
- (g) the other steps taken by the Government to make India a more attractive destination for startups, compared to other startup hubs globally?

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

- (a) and (b): Conduciveness of doing business, ability to attract funding, and other business specific factors play important role for startups to domicile in their home country. Since the launch of the Startup India initiative in 2016, the Government has taken various measures to

enhance ease of doing business, raising capital, and reducing compliance burden to simplify the regulatory environment and create a conducive business environment.

Specifically for re-domiciling (reverse flipping) of emerging companies, such measures include recent announcement of abolishment of the Angel Tax for all classes of investors. The Government has also introduced harmonization of long- term capital gains (LTCG) tax across various securities, to simplify the tax regime.

Further, amendment has been made in Rule 25A of the Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Rules, 2016, to simplify the in-bound cross- border merger process and make the process of merger of a holding company incorporated outside the country with its wholly owned Indian subsidiary faster.

Also, with respect to onshoring (bringing back) of Indian startups, the Government has notified the International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA) to develop and regulate financial services, financial institutions and financial products in the International Financial Services Centre (IFSC). The GIFT IFSC has been developed as a distinct international financial jurisdiction within the country to onshore the offshore international financial services business and act as a gateway for global capital inflows into and out of the country. Through such measures, the IFSCA is actively engaged in promoting onshoring of

Indian innovation i.e., re- domiciling Indian startups currently domiciled abroad to the GIFT City.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has undertaken specific measures for startups to start and do business in the country. A list of such specific key reforms undertaken is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) to (f): 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. As per eligibility conditions prescribed under G.S.R. notification 127 (E) dated 19th February 2019, entities are recognized as 'startups' under the Startup India initiative by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).

As on 31st December 2024, 1,57,706 entities have been recognised as startups across more than 55 industries by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). Of these, more than 1.3 lakh entities have been recognised as startups in the last five years viz. 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024. Specifically for the State of Maharashtra, 22,837 entities have been recognised as startups in the last five years viz. 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024.

Specifically, information with respect to number of startups and entrepreneurs who have relocated to India and investments brought in by these startups is not centrally maintained by the Government.

(g): Under Startup India initiative, the Government constantly undertakes various efforts for the development and growth of startup ecosystem across sectors. The flagship Schemes namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support startups at various stages of their business cycle. The Government also implements periodic exercises and programs including States' Startup Ranking, National Startup Awards, and Innovation Week which play an important role in the holistic development of the startup ecosystem. Government also encourages and support ecosystem led initiatives as Startup Mahakumbh which serve as a vibrant platform for stakeholders to network and collaborate. Initiatives to improve market access and enable public procurement support startups in growing and scaling up their businesses have also been undertaken. Digital platforms such as the Startup India portal and BHASKAR enable easy access to resources and startup ecosystem collaboration. These measures are complemented by regulatory reforms and other ecosystem development events and programs. Such measures are increasing the attractiveness of India as a destination for startups.

STATEMENT

List of key reforms undertaken by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs:

- i. **Differential voting Rights (DVRs):** Startups being private limited companies are free to issue equity shares with DVRs to raise capital without any restrictions contained in rule 4 of Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 as Private limited companies are exempted from application of section 43 and 47 of the Companies Act, 2013 (vide notification no. 464(E) dated 05.06.2015).
- ii. **Deposits:** Companies may ordinarily accept or renew any deposits from its members not exceeding 35% of the paid-up share capital, free reserves and securities premium account of the company. But a startup may accept deposits without any limit from its members for the period of ten years from the date of incorporation (Second proviso to sub-rule (3) of rule 3 of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014).
- iii. **Convertible Note:** Startups can receive an amount of Rs 25 lakh or more by way of a convertible note (convertible into equity shares or repayable within a period not exceeding ten years from the date of issue) in a single tranche, from a person, and such transactions are not considered deposit under Deposit Rules. (Rule 2(1)(c)(xvii) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014).

- IV. **Sweat Equity:** Unlisted companies may issue sweat equity shares to the extent of 25% of the paid up capital at any time, with other restrictions. But a startup company may issue sweat equity shares not exceeding 50% of the paid up capital upto ten years from the date of its incorporation or registration (Second Proviso to sub-rule(4) of rule 8 of Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules, 2014).
- V. **Employees' Stock Options (ESOPs):** In general, Employee Stock Options (ESOPs) are not given to the employee who is a promoter or a person belonging to the promoter group and a director who either himself or through his relative or through anybody corporate, directly or indirectly, holds more than 10% of the equity of the company. But in case of a startup such condition shall not apply upto ten years from the date of incorporation (Rule12(1)(c) of Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules, 2014).
- VI. **Cash Flow Statement:** A private company which is a startup/small companies are not required to include cash flow statement with financial statements which otherwise is a mandatory requirement under section 2(40) of Companies Act, 2013.
- VII. **Signing of annual return:** In case of startup companies/small companies, the annual return shall be signed by the company secretary or where there is no company secretary, by the director of the company. (Notification no. 583(E) dated 13.06.2017).

viii. Number of Board Meetings: Under Companies Act, 2013, Board of Directors of a company are required to meet at least once in 120 days, 4 board meetings in a year. However, in case of startup companies/small companies one board meeting in each half of a calendar year with a gap between two meetings of not less than 90 days is sufficient to comply with the requirement of section 173(5) of the Companies Act. (Notification no. 583(E) dated 13.06.2017).

जीएलओएफ शमन परियोजना

425. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड (जीएलओएफ) शमन परियोजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं और उद्देश्य क्या हैं; और

(ख) उक्त परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय):

(क) और (ख): केंद्र सरकार ने 150.00 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ राष्ट्रीय हिमनद झील विस्फोट बाढ़ (जीएलओएफ) जोखिम शमन परियोजना (एनजीआरएमपी) के चार राज्यों अर्थात् अरुणाचल प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम और उत्तराखंड में कार्यान्वयन के लिए मंजूरी दे दी है। राष्ट्रीय आपदा शमन निधि (एनडीएमएफ) से केंद्रीय हिस्सा 135.00 करोड़ रुपये है जबकि राज्यों को अपने संसाधनों से 15.00 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान देना है। परियोजना परिव्यय, केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी और राज्य हिस्सेदारी का राज्य-वार विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

(करोड़ रुपये में)

राज्य	कुल परियोजना परिव्यय	एनडीएमएफ से स्वीकृत केंद्रीय हिस्सा	राज्य की हिस्सेदारी
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	45.00	40.50	4.50
उत्तराखंड	30.00	27.00	3.00
सिक्किम	40.00	36.00	4.00
हिमाचल प्रदेश	35.00	31.50	3.50
कुल	150.00	135.00	15.00

परियोजना के तहत अरुणाचल प्रदेश और सिक्किम राज्य सरकारों को क्रमशः 1.83 करोड़ रुपये और 8.35 करोड़ रुपये की पहली किस्त दिनांक 17.10.2024 को जारी की गई है।

एनजीआरएमपी का उद्देश्य हिमनद झील विस्फोट बाढ़ से जुड़े जोखिमों को, खासकर उन क्षेत्रों में जो ऐसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के लिए अतिसंवेदनशील हैं, कम करना है। एनजीआरएमपी के उद्देश्यों में शामिल हैं:-

(क) जीएलओएफ और इसी तरह की घटनाओं के कारण जीवन की हानि को रोकना और आर्थिक नुकसान और महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचना ढांचे के नुकसान को कम करना।

(ख) अंतिम मील कनेक्टिविटी के आधार पर प्रारंभिक चेतावनी और निगरानी क्षमताओं को मजबूत करना।

(ग) स्थानीय स्तर के संस्थानों और समुदायों को सुदृढ़ करते हुए, स्थानीय स्तर पर जीएलओएफ जोखिम में कमी और शमन में वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी क्षमताओं को मजबूत करना।

(घ) जीएलओएफ जोखिम को कम करने और शमन हेतु स्वदेशी ज्ञान और वैज्ञानिक कटिंग-एज शमन उपायों का उपयोग।

एनजीआरएमपी परियोजना में चार घटक हैं:

घटक I: जीएलओएफ जोखिम और जोखिम मूल्यांकन (मानकीकृत मूल्यांकन पद्धति और एक झील सूची तैयार करना)

घटक II: जीएलओएफ निगरानी और प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणाली (रिमोट सेंसिंग डेटा, निगरानी, चेतावनी/प्रसार के लिए सामुदायिक भागीदारी सहित)

घटक III: जीएलओएफ शमन उपाय (तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता और सामुदायिक भागीदारी को शामिल कर साइट-विशिष्ट हस्तक्षेप)

घटक IV: जागरूकता सृजन और क्षमता निर्माण (कई स्तरों पर हितधारकों को शामिल करते हुए)

दिव्यांगजनों के सशक्तिकरण के लिए पहल

426. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर :

श्री मनोज तिवारी :

श्री प्रवीण पटेल :

श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे :

श्री विजय बघेल :

श्री पी.पी.चौधरी :

श्रीमती कृति देवी देबबर्मन :

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे :

श्रीमती अपराजिता सारंगी :

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप :

सुश्री कंगना रनौत :

श्री काली चरण सिंह:

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ :

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी :

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) संपूर्ण भारत में दिव्यांगजनों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए शुरू की गई 16 पहलों, जिनका उद्देश्य विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए पहुंच और समान अवसर सुनिश्चित करना है, के बारे में सुदूर या वंचित क्षेत्रों में दिव्यांगजनों को सूचित किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है, साथ ही लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) देश में, विशेष रूप से जलगांव लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जैसे ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए एक समावेशी वातावरण बनाने के लिए निजी क्षेत्र और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को शामिल करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) दिव्यांगजनों के जीवन पर इस सशक्तिकरण और समावेशन के पड़ने वाले दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव की जांच करने वाले उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या दिव्यांगजनों पर इन पहलों के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कोई निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो चिह्नित की गई कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) क्या दिव्यांगजनों की इन पहलों तक पहुंच को सुगम बनाने के लिए कोई समर्पित हेल्पलाइन या सहायता केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी.एल. वर्मा):

(क): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के अधीन दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग ने पूरे भारत में दिव्यांगजनों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए 16 अभूतपूर्व पहलों की शुरुआत के साथ अंतरराष्ट्रीय दिव्यांगजन दिवस 2024 को चिह्नित किया। इन पहलों के माध्यम से, इस विभाग का लक्ष्य प्रत्येक दिव्यांगजन के लिए समान अवसर, पहुंच और सशक्तिकरण सुनिश्चित करना है। शुरु की गई पहलों की सूची का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

प्रिंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, डिजिटल और सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से व्यापक जागरूकता की गई है ताकि दूरदराज या कम सेवा वाले क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे भारत में दिव्यांगजनों को इन पहलों के बारे में सूचित करना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

(ख): आरपीडब्ल्यूडी अधिनियम 2016 के अध्याय IX में गैर सरकारी संगठनों आदि जैसे संस्थानों के पंजीकरण का प्रावधान है जो दिव्यांगजनों के सशक्तिकरण के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। इसमें आगे कहा गया है कि उपयुक्त सरकार अपनी आर्थिक क्षमता और विकास की सीमाओं के अंदर, पंजीकृत संस्थानों को सेवाएं प्रदान करने और उक्त अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसरण में, जलगांव लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जैसे ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में इन योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करें।

जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश में दिव्यांगजनों के लिए समावेशी वातावरण बनाने के लिए अधिकांश पहलें निजी क्षेत्र और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के सहयोग से शुरू की गई हैं। ऐसी पहलों में दिव्यांगजनों के प्रयोग के लिए बेहतर सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों की शुरुआत करना, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए निजी कंपनियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन करना, पहुंच और सुगम्य अधिगम सामग्री आदि में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोड साझा करना शामिल है।

(ग) और (घ): ये 16 पहलें प्रत्येक दिव्यांगजन के लिए समान अवसर, पहुंच और सशक्तिकरण सुनिश्चित करने तथा देश में दिव्यांगजनों के लिए एक समावेशी वातावरण बनाने के लिए शुरू की गई हैं।

दिव्यांगजनों के सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में समग्र सुधार के लिए विभाग द्वारा स्टैकहोल्डरों के साथ आवधिक समीक्षा और नियमित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई (फोलो-अप) की जाती है।

पहचान की गई कमियों को दूर करने के लिए, विभाग निगरानी तंत्र को मजबूत करने के साथ-साथ सख्त नीति कार्यान्वयन और प्रवर्तन पर केंद्रित है।

(ड): जी हां। विभाग ने जनवरी 2024 में शॉर्ट कोड-14456 पर राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांगता सूचना हेल्पलाइन सेवा (एनडीआईएचएस) शुरू की। यह हेल्पलाइन एक इंटरएक्टिव वॉयस रिस्पांस सिस्टम (आईवीआरएस) के माध्यम से अंग्रेजी और हिंदी में, चौबीसों घंटे टेलीफोन सहायता प्रदान करती है और कार्य-समय के दौरान कॉल अटेंडेंट की सहायता प्रदान करती है।

एनडीआईएचएस दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सहायक यंत्रों और सहायक उपकरणों, विशिष्ट दिव्यांगता आईडी (यूडीआईडी) सेवाओं, शैक्षिक और आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण कार्यक्रमों, सरकारी योजनाओं के तहत लाभ, और रियायतें आदि के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करता है। इस हेल्पलाइन के माध्यम से अब तक लगभग 65,000 व्यक्तियों की सहायता की गई है।

विवरण

3 दिसंबर, 2024 को शुरू की गई पहलों की सूची

1. **सुगम्य भारत अभियान:** निर्मित वातावरण के लिए सुगम्यता लेखा परीक्षकों की सूचीबद्धता हेतु एक ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म की शुरुआत की गई, जो समावेशी अवसंरचना के निर्माण के लिए सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है।
2. **सुगम्य भारत यात्रा:** एसोसिएशन फॉर पर्सन्स विद डिसेबिलिटीज़ के साथ साझेदारी में एक अनूठी पहल, जहां दिव्यांगजन एआई-सक्षम "यस टू एक्सेस" ऐप का उपयोग करके सार्वजनिक स्थानों की पहुंच का आकलन करेंगे।
3. **पथवेज टू एक्सेस – पार्ट 3 सार-संग्रह:** इस श्रृंखला की तीसरी किस्त में दिव्यांगजनों के लिए रोजगार, वित्तीय सेवाओं और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के प्रमुख सरकारी दस्तावेजों

पर प्रकाश डाला गया है, जो उन्हें संसाधनों के बारे में जानने और उन तक पहुंचने में सशक्त बनाते हैं।

4. **उच्च शक्ति (हाई-पॉवर) वाले चश्मे:** सीएसआईआर-सीएसआईओ द्वारा बनाए गए ये चश्मे कम दृष्टि वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए हैं, जो बेहतर ऑप्टिकल स्पष्टता प्रदान करते हैं और जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाते हैं।
5. **दिव्याशा ई-कॉफी टेबल बुक:** यह एलिम्को की ई-बुक है, जो उसकी 50 वर्ष की यात्रा के स्मरण में शुरू की गई है, यह दिव्यांगजनों को सहायक यंत्र और सहायक उपकरण प्रदान करने में प्रेरक कहानियों और उपलब्धियों को दर्शाती है।
6. **कदम घुटने का जोड़ (नी जाइन्ट):** आईआईटी मद्रास और एसबीएमटी द्वारा बनाया गया एक स्वदेशी नवाचार, जो बढ़ी हुई गतिशीलता और टिकाऊपन (डयूरबिलिटी) प्रदान करता है, जिसे सहायक प्रौद्योगिकी में एक बड़ी उपलब्धि के रूप में लॉन्च किया गया।
7. **जागरूकता सृजन और प्रचार पोर्टल:** पारदर्शिता और दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए जागरूकता सृजन और प्रचार योजना के अंतर्गत निर्बाध आवेदन के लिए एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म का उद्घाटन किया गया।
8. **सुगम्य कहानी पुस्तकें:** एनआईडीपीवीडी और एनबीटी के सहयोग से, समावेशी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ब्रेल, ऑडियो और बड़े प्रिंट प्रारूपों में 21 सुगम्य पुस्तकों का विमोचन किया गया।
9. **मानक भारती ब्रेल कोड:** यूनिकोड मानकों के साथ, सामंजस्य और सुसंगतता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 13 भारतीय भाषाओं में मानकीकृत ब्रेल लिपियों का मसौदा सार्वजनिक परामर्श के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया।
10. **ब्रेल पुस्तक पोर्टल:** समावेशी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ब्रेल पुस्तकें बनाने हेतु एक ऑनलाइन सबमिशन पोर्टल का अनावरण किया गया।

11. **इंफोसिस बीपीएम के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन:** यह पीएम दक्ष पोर्टल के दिव्यांगजन रोजगार सेतु पहल के माध्यम से दिव्यांगजनों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साझेदारी है।
12. **रोजगार कौशल पुस्तक:** 11 भारतीय भाषाओं में जारी की गई यह पुस्तक दिव्यांगजनों के लिए शिक्षा और रोजगार के बीच की कमियों को दूर करती है तथा आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता को बढ़ावा देती है।
13. **इंफोसिस सिप्रिन्गबोर्ड कौशल कार्यक्रम:** इंफोसिस सिप्रिन्गबोर्ड ने यूनिकी के सहयोग से, भारत भर में बधिर शिक्षार्थियों को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कौशल विकसित करने और विपणन योग्य क्षमताएं हासिल करने में मदद करने के लिए पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान किया है।
14. **श्रवण बाधित व्यक्तियों के लिए गूगल एक्सटेंशन:** साइनअप मीडिया और यूनिकी ने मनोरंजन और अन्य वीडियो सामग्री तक पहुंच के लिए, भारत में बधिर समुदाय के लिए मनोरंजन, सूचना और शैक्षिक मीडिया में सांकेतिक भाषा संचार की मजबूती, विश्वसनीय, सुगम्य स्रोत प्रदान करने के लिए साझेदारी की है।
15. **ई-सानिध्य पोर्टल:** टाटा पावर कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट ट्रस्ट और एनआईडीपीआईडी, सिकंदराबाद ने टाटा ई-सानिध्य न्यूरो-डायवर्सिटी प्लेटफॉर्म को एक विशेष ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन (डिजिटल) सेवा के रूप में तैयार किया है, जो न्यूरो-डायवर्सिटी की स्थिति वाले व्यक्तियों, विशेष रूप से ऑटिज्म से प्रभावित लोगों की सहायता के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।
16. **एनआईडीपीआईडी, सिकंदराबाद द्वारा कंप्यूटर आधारित भारतीय बुद्धि परीक्षण:** एनआईडीपीआईडी ने अपनी सांस्कृतिक प्रासंगिकता और संवेदनशीलता को प्रमुखता देते हुए एक स्वदेशी भारतीय बुद्धि परीक्षण तैयार किया है। भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों से 4,070 बच्चों से प्राप्त डेटा यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि यह परीक्षण भारतीय आबादी का सटीक रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व करता है।

IMPACT OF FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS ON DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES

427. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) on domestic industries, particularly Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), since 2020, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of challenges identified under these FTAs and the details of measures taken by the Government to address them or concerns arising from the FTA for these sector;
- (c) the details of current status of studies evaluating the economic impact of FTAs between India with the European Union (EU) and United Kingdom (UK) and key developments in the ongoing negotiations;
- (d) whether the Government have any proposals to include provisions for the ease of mobility for Indian professionals as part of the FTA;
- (e) if so, the details of specific steps/measures taken by the Government are being considered to facilitate the movement of Indian professionals, including visa provisions, recognition of qualifications, and other related aspects; and
- (f) whether a mechanism exists to monitor the long-term effects of FTAs on employment and industry growth and if so, the details thereof?**

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

(a) to (f): The assessment of impact of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) is a continuous process. A Joint Study Group (JSG) is normally set up to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic industry, especially small and medium enterprises. Stakeholders including industry representatives, Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well as the Administrative Ministries and Departments are consulted from time to time. In order to protect the interests of the domestic industry, including small and medium enterprises, FTAs provide for maintaining sensitive, negative or exclusion lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted. In addition, in case of surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to trade remedial measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards on imports within the period as mutually agreed to by the parties under the FTAs.

Comprehensive studies have been conducted to evaluate the economic impact of India - the European Union (EU) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and India - the United Kingdom (UK) FTA. EXIM Bank assessed the India-EU FTA's effects on production, exports, imports, and employment, while an ex-ante study for the India-UK FTA was undertaken in collaboration with other institutions. The negotiating positions for both agreements have been shaped through extensive

consultations with stakeholders, ensuring a strategic approach. Negotiations are progressing with a focus on key areas of mutual interest to achieve a balanced and beneficial trade deal.

In the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Government has pursued best terms of treatment in respect of market access and national treatment for its service providers who supply services through movement across the border. In addition, the Government has taken steps for facilitation of movement of service providers through ease of temporary entry, grant of visas and recognition for Indian professionals through separate provisions on Entry and Temporary Stay of Natural Persons; and on Professional Services as part of the Trade in Services Chapter and its **Statements** in the FTAs.

The FTA Monitoring Committee under the Department of Commerce (DoC) oversees the impact of FTAs through regular industry feedback on employment and industrial growth. This helps address import-related issues such as rule violations and unfair trade practices, as well as export challenges like FTA underutilization and non-trade barriers. Additionally, the DoC conducts FTA assessment studies as needed for review and to guide future negotiations. By raising awareness and proactively addressing the concerns, the committee supports industry leverage FTAs for growth and job creation.

SAHAKAR MITRA INTERNSHIP SCHEME OF NCDC

428. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

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

- (a) the primary objective of the Sahakar Mitra Internship Scheme launched by the NCDC;
- (b) the eligibility and selection criteria followed for interns under the Sahakar Mitra Internship Scheme in which are interns selected;
- (c) the manner in which the Sahakar Mitra Internship Scheme contributes to the development of the cooperative sector in the country;
- (d) the key focus areas of the Sahakar Mitra Internship Scheme, particularly in agriculture and rural development; and
- (e) the manner in which the Sahakar Mitra Internship Scheme supports socio-economic development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION

(SHRI AMIT SHAH):

(a): National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), a statutory corporation under the administrative control of Ministry of Cooperation, launched Sahakar Mitra Internship Scheme. The objective of the Scheme are as under:-

- (i) to provide a deep immersion opportunity to professional graduates on the role, contribution and impact of NCDC and also cooperatives.
- (ii) to enable the professional graduates, learn the context and practical working of NCDC and cooperatives.
- (iii) to orient professional graduates to the cooperative business model and engage themselves in start-up cooperatives.
- (iv) to enable professional graduates take up leadership and/or entrepreneur roles in FPO organized under Cooperative Acts.

(v) to assist needy cooperatives in preparation of business plans, projects plans and projects.

(b): Individuals holding a professional qualification, such as a Bachelor's degree in Agri, Dairy, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Sciences, Fisheries, Horticulture, Textiles, Handloom, or IT, are eligible for the Sahakar Mitra Internship Scheme. In addition, those pursuing or completing an MBA in Agri Business, Cooperative Management, M.Com, MCA, Finance, International Trade, Forestry, Rural Development, or Project Management can also apply. Candidates with Inter ICAI or Inter ICWA qualifications are considered as well. All applicants must have their qualifications duly recommended by the Head of the Department from UGC/AICTE/ICAR recognized Universities or Institutions. The selection process for interns under the scheme is based on their bio-data, along with the recommendation of the sponsoring institutions.

(c): The Sahakar Mitra Internship Scheme contributes significantly to the development of the cooperative sector in the country in several ways. It helps promote and enable young professional graduates to take on leadership and entrepreneurial roles within Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) organized under the Cooperative Act. The scheme also orients these graduates to the cooperative business model, encouraging them to engage in the establishment of start-up cooperatives. Additionally, the scheme provides valuable assistance to cooperatives in need by helping them prepare business plans and projects, thereby strengthening their operational capacities and fostering growth within the sector.

(d): Under the Sahakar Mitra Scheme on Internship Program (SIP), NCDC offers internship opportunities to students of professional courses to gain learning experience in the areas of functioning of NCDC and related aspects of cooperatives. NCDC plans and promotes programmes on co-operative principles. The Finance schemes of NCDC cover activities such as agro-processing, horti-processing, credit, inputs, computerization, storage, cold chain, textile, handloom, sugar, ethanol, dairy, fisheries, livestock, piggery, poultry, renewable energy, rural housing, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, women cooperatives, animal care/health, hospitality and transport, electricity and power, hospitals, healthcare and education etc.

(e): The Sahakar Mitra Internship Scheme aims to support the socio-economic development of the country by enabling cooperative institutions to benefit from the innovative ideas of young professionals while providing interns with valuable field experience. It offers professional graduates practical exposure to the workings of the NCDC and cooperatives, helping them gain hands-on knowledge. Additionally, the scheme provides young professionals from academic institutions an opportunity to develop leadership and entrepreneurial skills through Farmer Producer Organizations established under Cooperative Acts.

FARM MECHANIZATION

429. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

- (a) the current level of farm mechanization in the country;
- (b) the time by when the country is likely to attain 75% farm mechanization;
- (c) whether any mechanism is laid down to ensure that farm mechanization benefits small and marginal farmers and if so the details thereof;
- (d) whether any study has been conducted to assess the challenges of farm mechanization in the country;
- (e) if so, the details and findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the details of major challenges, if any, in attaining 100% farm mechanization in the country?

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

(a) to (f): The adoption of mechanization by the farmers of various States depends on varying factors such as socio-economic conditions, geographical conditions, crops grown, irrigation facilities etc. As per the estimates of 2020-21 of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural mechanization level varies across different crops and their farm operations in the country. Overall, the operation-wise average mechanization levels across crops are 70%

for seed-bed preparation, 40% for sowing/planting/transplanting, 32% for weeding and inter-culture, and 34% for harvesting and threshing, resulting in an overall average mechanization level of 47%. The Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2022-23) on the subject 'Research and Development in Farm Mechanization for Small and Marginal Farmers in the Country' in its 58th Report emphasized to achieve mechanization level of 75% by the year 2047.

The emphasis of the Government is always to promote farm mechanization for all section of the society with the aim of increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low and promoting 'Custom Hiring Centers' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small land holding and high cost of individual ownership of machines.

The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) through the State Governments is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization' (SMAM) w.e.f. 2014-15. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the farmers for purchase of agricultural machines and equipments on individual ownership basis. Financial assistance is also provided for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) and Village Level Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs) in order to provide machines and equipments to the farmers on rental basis as per their requirements. Crop Residue Management Scheme is implemented from 2018-19 in order to support

the efforts of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi to address air pollution and to subsidize machinery required for management of crop residue. The Government has approved 'Namo Drone Didi' as Central Sector Scheme for providing 15,000 drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) during the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26 for providing rental services to farmers for agriculture purpose.

Some of the major challenges of increasing the farm mechanization levels as emerged through the impact evaluation studies of the SMAM (2018-19) are small and fragmented land holdings, hilly terrain and diverse soil conditions, diversified agro climatic conditions and cropping patterns, high cost of machines etc. The DA&FW has already entrusted a study on 'Assessment of Status of Farm Mechanization and Custom Hiring in India' in 2024-25 to the ICAR.

कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम

430. श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह :

श्री तापिर गाव :

श्री खगेन मुर्मु :

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा :

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सीआरसी मदुरै में संचालित किए जा रहे कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और किस प्रकार ये कार्यक्रम दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार के अवसरों के साथ संरेखित हैं;

(ख) क्या प्रशिक्षित दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए उद्योगों या संगठनों के साथ सहयोग करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी.एल. वर्मा):

(क): समेकित क्षेत्रीय केंद्र (सीआरसी), मदुरै निम्नलिखित कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम संचालित कर रहा है:-

(i) पौधों की देखभाल करने वाला सहायक (माली) – दिव्यांगजन।

(ii) दिव्यांगजनों के लिए रोजगार कौशल।

ये कार्यक्रम दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों को अपेक्षित कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके रोजगार प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग): राष्ट्रीय संस्थान और संयुक्त क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र (सीआरसी) कुशल दिव्यांगजनों (पीडब्ल्यूडी) के लिए रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि करने के लिए उद्योगों और संगठनों के साथ सहयोग करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, विभाग ने पीएम-दक्ष पोर्टल बनाया है, जहां दिव्यांगजन रोजगार पाने के लिए पंजीकरण कर सकते हैं, जबकि उद्योग भागीदार रोजगार के अवसरों को सूचीबद्ध कर सकते हैं।

SETTLEMENT OF AGRICULTURE INSURANCE CLAIMS

431. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) the percentage of the settlement of agriculture insurance claims across the country, State-wise/UT wise;

(b) the details of claims made, insurance claim payouts and financial assistance made to farmers for crop loss during the last ten years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether modern technology is being used for quick and accurate assessment of crop yield/loss to affect speedy claim settlement under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana(PMFBY); and

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

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

(a) and (b): Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is mainly implemented on 'Area Approach' basis and comprehensive risk coverage for crops of farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest stages of the crops at very minimum premium for the farmers is provided under the scheme. Admissible claims are worked out and paid directly to the insured farmer's account by the insurance companies through DigiClaim module on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP), based on the yield data per unit area furnished to the insurance company by the concerned State Government and claim calculation formula envisaged in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme on receipt of State Government's requisite share in premium subsidy. Farmers

need not intimate crop loss in respect of these claims. However, losses due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst & natural fire and post-harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rains & hailstorms are calculated on individual insured farm basis.

These claims are assessed by a joint committee comprising representatives of State Government and concerned insurance company.

Since inception of the scheme in 2016, total claims of Rs. 1,75,276.32 crore has been assessed, out of which, Rs. 1,72,138.36 crore has been paid (98.21%). Some claims remain pending due to incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks; discrepancy in yield data & disputes between State Government and insurance companies, delay in providing State Government share of funds etc.

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of claims paid to farmers since inception of the Scheme under PMFBY & RWBCIS is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d): PMFBY envisages use of improved technology in implementation of the scheme. Accordingly, Government has taken following steps to infuse modern/ improved technology in implementation including quick and accurate assessment and settlement of the scheme :

- **National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP)** has been developed for ensuring auto-administration, subsidy payment, co-ordination, transparency, dissemination of information and delivery of services including direct

online enrollment of farmers, uploading/obtaining individual insured farmer's details for better monitoring and to ensure transfer of claim amount electronically to the individual farmer's Bank Account.

- **Digicclaim** : For transparent calculation and settlement of claims by insurance companies, a claims management module namely "Digicclaim" has been developed w.e.f. Kharif 2022 season wherein all the claims are worked out through National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) and paid to farmers' accounts using Public Finance Management System (PFMS). This ensures full cycle monitoring of claims right upto the farmer level.
- **Integration of Land Record with NCIP** has been completed for Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Odisha, wherein 90% of the insured area is now being validated through e-land records of the states through land record integration.
- Capturing of yield data/Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data through CCE-Agri App & uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs, integration of State land records with NCIP etc. to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.

Further, following technology initiatives for Objective Crop Damage & Loss Assessment and transparency have been approved for implementation w.e.f. 2023-24:

- YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology) for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation to help assess yields as well as fair and accurate Crop Yield Estimation. This initiative has been launched for paddy & wheat crops from Kharif 2023 and for Soyabean from Kharif 2024, where minimum 30% weightage to yield estimation will mandatorily be assigned to YES-TECH derived yield.
- WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System) for Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) & Automatic Rain-Gauges (ARG) for collecting hyper-local weather data at Block and Gram Panchayat level. This will be fed into a National unified network of AWS & ARG with interoperability & sharing of data in coordination with India Meteorological Department (IMD). WINDS will provide data not only for YES-TECH but also for effective drought & disaster management, accurate weather prediction and offering better parametric insurance products.
- CROPIC (Collection of Real-time photos and Observations of Crops) for Geo-tagged photographs for validation of sown Crop with Insured Crop and use of pictorial analytics for Objective Crop Damage Assessment & Crop Yield Estimation.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of claims paid to farmers since inception of the Scheme under PMFBY & RWBCIS

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
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State/ UT Name	in INR Crores							
A & N Islands	0.15	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	944.38	740.05	1,890.37	1,253.33			566.86	0.00
Assam	5.37	1.22	2.77	107.30	192.19	273.30	16.87	32.73
Bihar	347.85	401.52						
Chhattisgarh	159.97	1,391.38	1,087.42	1,303.73	887.23	1,432.83	533.98	518.65
Goa	0.03	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	1,267.22	1,075.83	2,778.02	490.48				
Haryana	298.23	898.93	948.30	938.00	1,285.51	1,714.26	2,496.89	224.43
Himachal Pradesh	45.26	64.71	55.01	67.55	84.83	77.60	24.40	21.48
Jammu & Kashmir		9.82	23.64			56.05	6.04	31.87
Jharkhand	31.09	47.18	778.77	27.75				
Karnataka	2,093.84	856.79	2,987.75	1,515.53	1,030.33	1,489.93	1,561.73	2,184.87
Kerala	43.73	10.99	26.74	88.94	122.99	95.20	179.01	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2,043.85	5,881.35	3,782.78	6,195.53	7,792.36	2,909.92	1,027.48	565.28
Maharashtra	2,317.85	3,315.69	6,144.15	6,758.35	1,559.65	4,613.47	5,032.19	8,492.49
Manipur	1.96	0.67	0.00	1.14	0.00	1.48	1.62	1.98
Meghalaya	0.03	0.02	0.22	0.18	0.07		0.01	8.63
Odisha	432.75	1,820.12	1,170.50	1,157.72	572.44	1,045.88	568.01	209.03
Puducherry	7.55		0.45	7.27	13.77	8.02	2.95	0.00
Rajasthan	1,917.40	2,242.59	3,454.51	5,087.84	4,357.51	5,176.77	4,141.98	2,066.02
Sikkim	0.11	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.53	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	3,646.22	2,097.29	2,663.90	1,214.00	2,681.31	836.07	898.58	704.29

Telangana	179.60	648.43	572.23	507.96				
Tripura	0.71	1.00	0.02	0.81	2.60	2.63	0.28	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	574.57	380.88	469.17	1,084.66	507.06	988.00	945.65	396.62
Uttarakhand	27.47	39.45	72.38	103.24	134.86	122.86	207.21	46.51
West Bengal	421.69	261.11	535.73					
All India	16,808.85	22,187.08	29,445.00	27,911.32	21,224.74	20,844.77	18,211.73	15,504.87

PM DAKSH AND AVAYA YOJANA

432. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

- (a) the number of trainee trained under PM Daksh and PM Avaya Schemes; and
- (b) the implementation status in Jharkhand including Hazaribagh and Ramgarh ?

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

(a): 1,87,305 trainees under PM Daksh and 36,684 trainees under PM-Special, a component under AVYAY Schemes, have since been trained.

(b): The Schemes are being implemented across India including Harazibagh and Ramgarh districts of Jharkhand.

PERFORMANCE OF RINL

433. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) the performance and status of RINL and details of its debt;
- (b) details of revival plan approved by Gol for RINL with an estimated cost of Rs. 11,500 crores;
- (c) the manner in which the above approved plan is proposed to be implemented and amount, out of Rs. 11,500 crores, utilised for capital investment;
- (d) whether the above amount also covers arrears to be paid to workers of RINL and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) aims and objectives of package announced for RINL by the Union Cabinet recently;
- (f) whether it is true that wages of employees and workers are pending for 2-3 months for payment; and
- (g) it is, reasons for delay and after the recent package of Rs. 11,500 crores, will the Gol allow salaries to be paid from the above package, if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a)to(g): During 2024-25 (April-December 2024), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited(RINL) has produced 2.68Mt of Hot Metal and 2.37 Mt of Saleable Steel. Total Income of RINL during April-December 2024 was ₹12,615.03 crore. During this period, RINL incurred a loss of ₹ (-) 3943.43 crore (Profit Before Tax). Total liabilities of RINL as on 31.12.2024 is around ₹ 38,965.00 crore.

Government of India has approved the infusion of ₹10,300.00 crore as equity capital in RINL (including ₹500.00 crore already provided as emergency funds in September, 2024) and conversion of ₹1140.00 crore working capital loan as 7% Non-cumulative Preference Share Capital redeemable after 10 years, to keep RINL as a going concern.

The objective of the infusion is to help RINL overcome the present financial crisis and leverage its working capital requirements to continue its operations as a going concern.

RINL has been facing severe financial constraints. It has released partial salaries to its employees for the months of September, October and November 2024. The equity infusion of RINL has been done by Government of India to keep it as a going concern.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

434. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) the details of the contribution of Invest India in facilitating Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as compared to the total FDI inflows received by the country;
- (b) the details of FDI facilitated by Invest India during the financial year 2023-24;
- (c) the details of FDI facilitated by Invest India during the first six months of financial year 2024-25 (April-September, 2024);
- (d) whether the Government maintains data to evaluate the actual conversion rate of investment facilitation provided by Invest India into real FDI inflows; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Invest India, a National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency was formed in 2009 under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 for promotion of foreign investment with 49% equity of the then Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and 51% shareholding by FICCI. The current shareholding pattern of Invest India is 51% of Industry Associations (i.e. 17% each of FICCI, CII & NASSCOM) and 49% of Government of India. As on date, DPIIT is holding 36% and 13% shareholding is with 26 State Governments (0.5% each State).

Structured as a Section 8 company limited by shares under the Companies Act 2013, the organization has a comprehensive approach to support India's economic growth. The purpose of setting up of Invest India is to act as a first point of reference for any investor interested in India and provide information on issues, such as tax rates, skill availability and advantages that states have to offer, at a single point about all the states. It also undertakes promotional work and attract investment especially by expanding global investor awareness beyond the metros.

The Government has put in place an investor friendly FDI policy with a view to attract FDI, wherein most of the sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route. Almost 90% of the FDI inflow is received under the automatic route. India continues to open up its economy to global investors by raising FDI limits, removing regulatory barriers, developing infrastructure and improving business environment.

(b) and (c): In FY 2023-24, Invest India facilitated projects totalling an indicative investment of USD 2.4 Billion, of which USD 2.025 Billion is attributed to Foreign Direct Investments. These investments involved 18 foreign companies across 10 Indian states, spanning various sectors, including Textiles, Electronics, Medical Devices, and Energy.

During the first half of FY 2024-25 (April-September 2024), total FDI recorded is USD 42.10 Billion which includes FDI equity inflow of USD 29.8

Billion. During the same period, Invest India facilitated 9 Foreign Direct Investment projects with a projected FDI inflow of USD 500 Million (based on company declarations) spanning across seven key sectors namely Automotive, IT-BPM, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Medical Devices, Education, Sports and Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM). The Investments originated from six countries namely Japan, the United States of America, South Korea, the United Kingdom, Spain, and New Zealand. With an average project size of approximately USD 55.5 million, these investments reflect continued international confidence in India's economic potential.

(d) and (e): FDI inflows are only recorded when actual funds are transferred.

Investment figures provided are based on company declarations and are subject to realisation over the project lifecycle across multiple years. The Reserve Bank of India and the Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal track the actual Investment flows.

DEENDAYAL DISABLED REHABILITATION SCHEME

435. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to provide year-wise data of NGOs engaged under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme during the last five years;

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to provide year-wise data of beneficiaries reached under the scheme over the last five year;

(c) the measures are being taken to improve the quality of education and training under the scheme;

(d) the manner in which the Ministry assess the effectiveness of NGOs involved in the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities; and

(e) the steps taken to expand the coverage or scope of the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme?

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

(a) and (b): The year-wise data of the NGOs and that of the beneficiaries covered under Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme is made available on public domain through this Department's website (depwd.gov.in) and also through the Department's Annual Report every year.

(c) To improve the quality of the education, training and rehabilitation services being provided by the NGOs under the scheme, it is mandatory that the Special Educators and Rehabilitation Professionals appointed by the NGOs must be qualified and have valid registration under the Rehabilitation Council of India in the disability area of the targeted beneficiaries for the Project.

(d) This Department sponsors Impact Evaluation Studies/ performance evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation mechanisms, to assess the effectiveness of the Project Implementing Agencies(PIAs)/NGOs in providing educational and rehabilitation services to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) under the Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme.

(e) To expand the coverage or scope of the Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme, new projects are considered only after recommendation of the Screening Committee of the Department. Projects in those districts are preferred where there is no model project running presently so as to expand the coverage of the scheme.

NATIONAL TURMERIC BOARD

436. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Government has inaugurated the National Turmeric Board in Telangana recently;
- (b) if so, the details of target and objectives of the proposed board;
- (c) whether it is not true that there are genuine demand from Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Chilli Board in Guntur district; and
- (d) if so, the details of constraints that the Government have to constitute Chilli Board in Guntur, AP?

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

(a): Yes, the Government of India has inaugurated the National Turmeric Board on 14.01.2025, with its headquarters at Nizamabad, Telangana.

(b): The Government notified the establishment of the 'National Turmeric Board' vide notification dated 04.10.2023. Paragraph 2 of the said notification lays down the objectives of the National Turmeric Board, which are listed below:

- (i) Promote new product development and value addition in turmeric;
- (ii) Promote awareness and consumption of turmeric and turmeric products in international markets;
- (iii) Facilitate market research in potential international markets for development of value-added turmeric products;
- (iv) Facilitate creation and improvement of infrastructure and logistics for exports of turmeric and turmeric products;
- (v) Encourage building of resilient and sustainable supply chains for turmeric and turmeric products by strengthening forward and backward linkages;
- (vi) Promote compliance with quality and safety standards across the supply chain of turmeric;
- (vii) Promote capacity building and skill development of turmeric growers for value addition activities;

(viii) Strengthen documentation of traditional knowledge related to use of turmeric and its applications;

(ix) Encourage studies, clinical trials and research on medicinal, health and wellness enhancing properties of turmeric; and

(x) Any other objective as may be determined by the Central Government for promotion and development of the turmeric sector.

(c) and (d): Representations have been received for establishment of Chilli Board; however currently, the Union Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MA&FW) and Spices Board under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry already cover the various aspects of production, research, quality management, domestic marketing and export promotion of spices including Chilli in the Country.

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare implements several programmes under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for the development of horticulture crops including Chilli. The mission programmes are aimed at increasing production, productivity and quality of the produce to meet the growing demand in the domestic as well as export market. Major among them are area expansion, production and distribution of quality seeds, Integrated Pest and Disease Management / Integrated Nutrient Management, organic farming, mechanization, Integrated Post-harvest Management etc. These programmes are mainly implemented in various states through the respective State Horticulture Missions.

Spices Board as per its mandate undertakes activities for export promotion and quality management for exports of Chilli, besides supporting the chilli growers and other stakeholders on post-harvest improvement, building market linkages value addition etc. The Board has established a Regional Office, Quality Evaluation Laboratory and a Spice Park in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh which provide support to chilli stakeholders and coordinate implementation of programs for the Chilli sector.

प्रधानमंत्री मित्र पार्कों की स्थापना के लिए सहायता

437. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के संभाजीनगर, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के प्रस्तावित पार्कों में इकाइयां स्थापित करने के लिए वस्त्र उत्पादकों को प्रधानमंत्री मित्र योजना के अंतर्गत कोई विशेष प्रोत्साहन या सहायता तंत्र उपलब्ध कराया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के संभाजीनगर, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में प्रधानमंत्री मित्र पार्कों के विकास के लिए कोई निधि अथवा अनुदान आवंटित किया है; और
- (घ) उक्त निधियों/अनुदानों को कब तक जारी किए जाने की संभावना है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्र मार्घेरिता):

(क) से (घ): सरकार ने वस्त्र उद्योग की संपूर्ण मूल्य-श्रृंखला के लिए एकीकृत बड़े पैमाने वाली और आधुनिक औद्योगिक अवसंरचना सुविधा विकसित करने के लिए, वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2027-28 तक की अवधि के लिए 4,445 करोड़ रुपये के योजना परिव्यय से ग्रीनफील्ड/ब्राउनफील्ड साइटों में 7 (सात) पीएम मेगा एकीकृत वस्त्र क्षेत्र और अपैरल (पीएम मित्र) पार्क स्थापित करने को मंजूरी दी है। सरकार ने पीएम मित्र पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए 7 साइटों अर्थात् तमिलनाडु (विरुद्धनगर), तेलंगाना (वारंगल), गुजरात (नवसारी), कर्नाटक (कलबुर्गी), मध्य प्रदेश (धार), उत्तर प्रदेश (लखनऊ) और महाराष्ट्र (अमरावती) को अंतिम रूप दिया है।

इस योजना में योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अध्यक्षीन ग्रीनफील्ड पार्क के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये और ब्राउनफील्ड पार्क के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपये तक कुल परियोजना लागत की 30% विकास पूंजीगत सहायता (डीसीएस) की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस योजना में प्रति पार्क 300 करोड़ रुपये तक की प्रतिस्पर्धा प्रोत्साहन सहायता (सीआईएस) की भी परिकल्पना की गई है, जो पार्क में जल्दी से जल्दी विनिर्माण इकाइयों को स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन के रूप में है। यह प्रोत्साहन विस्तृत योजना दिशा-निर्देशों में उल्लिखित शर्तों को पूरा करने के अध्यक्षीन है।

BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR THE MGNREGS

438. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that budgetary allocations for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have consistently fallen short of the demand projected by the Government, if so, the reasons for these budgetary shortfalls;

- (b) the details of the budget allocations, revised estimates and actual expenditures for MGNREGS during the last five years in the country;
- (c) the total amount of pending wage payments under MGNREGS, State-wise including Bihar;
- (d) the reasons for delay in wage disbursement under MGNREGS and the average duration of these delays during the past year; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure timely payment of wages of MGNREGS workers and to address the funding gaps in MGNREGS?

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

(a) and (b): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme and Government is committed to making sufficient fund available in order to meet the demand for work at ground. For the financial year 2024-25, budget allocation of Rs. 86,000 crores has been made at Budget Estimate (BE) stage, which is the highest ever allocation under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS at the Budget Estimate (BE) stage since inception. The details of funds allocation at the Budget Estimate stage, Revised Estimate stage and fund released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five financial years and current financial year 2024-25 (as on 28.01.2025) are given below

:

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Release
2019-20	60,000.00	71,001.81	71,687.71
2020-21	61,500.00	1,11,500.00	1,11,170.86
2021-22	73,000.00	98,000.00	98,467.84
2022-23	73,000.00	89,400.00	90,810.99
2023-24	60,000.00	86,000.00	89,268.30
2024-25 (As on 28.01.2025)	86,000.00	--	82,421.05

(c): State/UT-wise (including Bihar) details of pending liabilities for wage component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 27.01.2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) and (e): As per the provision of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the beneficiaries are entitled to get wage payment within 15 days of closure of Muster Roll of the work. Government of India has also issued a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to the States to ensure timely wage payment. The Ministry along with the States/UTs has been making concerted efforts for improving the timely payment of wages. States/UTs have been advised to generate pay orders in time. The Ministry has taken various steps to ensure timely payment of wages to workers under the Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). These include:

- (i) Upscaling of National Electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS)
- (ii) Intensive consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders to strategise timely payment of wages, verification of pending compensation claims etc.
- (iii) Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring of timely payment and payment of compensation.
- (iv) During Annual Action Plan finalization meeting, Mid-Term review meeting, Labour Budget revision meeting, Monthly review meeting, as well as State/UT visit by senior officers, the issue of the status of timely payment of wages and payment of delay compensation is also reviewed.

These initiatives have helped in timely generation of Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) within 15 days from the closure of muster rolls. The details of FTOs generated within 15 days during last three financial year and current financial year (as on 29.01.2025) is given below:

Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) generated within 15 days from the closure of muster rolls under Mahatma Gandhi NREG during the last three financial year and current financial year (as on 29.01.2025).				
Financial Year	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
% Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) generated within 15 days	98.47	97.91	92.5	96.54

(As per NREGASoft)

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of pending liabilities for wage component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 27.01.2025 (Rs. in crore)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pending liabilities for wage component
1	Andhra Pradesh	67.35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28.65
3	Assam	140.34
4	Bihar	670.01
5	Chhattisgarh	175.86
6	Goa	0.33
7	Gujarat	62.67
8	Haryana	26.06
9	Himachal Pradesh	89.60
10	Jammu and Kashmir	72.13
11	Jharkhand	117.45
12	Karnataka	140.41
13	Kerala	485.99
14	Madhya Pradesh	261.50
15	Maharashtra	278.61
16	Manipur	48.00
17	Meghalaya	65.74

18	Mizoram	17.73
19	Nagaland	3.73
20	Odisha	118.22
21	Punjab	64.71
22	Rajasthan	472.54
23	Sikkim	3.24
24	Tamil Nadu	1652.45
25	Telangana	15.46
26	Tripura	114.59
27	Uttar Pradesh	1214.85
28	Uttarakhand	22.26
31	Puducherry	1.09
32	Ladakh	2.37
Total		6433.95

TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME

439. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

- (a) the details of the projects approved under the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in the country during the last five years, including

State/UT-wise and district-wise information for Andhra Pradesh, specifying the types of projects approved;

(b) the total funds allocated, released and utilized under TIES for Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, State/UT-wise and project-wise;

(c) the current operational status of the approved TIES projects, particularly those in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether any challenges or delays have been encountered in implementing TIES projects in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the reasons for these challenges and the steps being taken by the Government to address them; and

(e) the number of pending proposals for TIES projects in Andhra Pradesh, the reasons for their pending status and the expected timelines for their approval?

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

(a) to (d): The Department of Commerce, Government of India is implementing a scheme namely 'Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)' w.e.f. FY 2017-18 with the objective of assisting Central and State Government agencies in the creation of appropriate infrastructure for growth of exports. Under the scheme, financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid is provided to Central/State Government owned agencies for setting up or up-grading export

infrastructure. The Scheme has been further extended for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a total outlay of Rs. 360 crore.

A total of 66 projects have been sanctioned under TIES since its inception in 2017-18 to till date. Of these 66 projects, 28 are completed, 11 cancelled and remaining 27 are under implementation. The State/UT-wise details of approved projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The details of projects approved, financial assistance approved, fund released and status of the projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The Empowered Committee on TIES reviews implementation progress of the delayed on-going projects, including projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh, on regular basis. After review, the Empowered Committee issues necessary directions to the Implementing Agencies of the delayed projects to ensure completion of the projects within the revised timelines.

(e): At present no proposal is pending with Department of Commerce for consideration under TIES.

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT-wise details of approved projects

S. No.	State/UT	No. of projects approved under TIES
	Tamil Nadu	19*
	Karnataka	8*
	Andhra Pradesh	5

	Kerala	3
	Madhya Pradesh	3
	Punjab	3
	Tripura	3
	Rajasthan	3
	Uttar Pradesh	3
	Manipur	2
	Assam	2
	Maharashtra	2*
	Himachal Pradesh	2*
	Chandigarh	1
	Delhi	1
	Haryana	1
	West Bengal	1
	Meghalaya	1
	Bihar	1
	Sikkim	1
	Jharkhand	1*

(*including cancelled projects)

(7 projects cancelled in Tamil Nadu)

(1 project each cancelled in Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh,
Karnataka and Maharashtra)

STATEMENT-II

The details of projects approved, financial assistance approved, fund released and status of the projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. In crore)

S. No.	Implementing Agency	Project name / District	Total Project Cost	TIES approved fund	Fund release till date	Status
	Andhra Pradesh Med Tech Zone Ltd (AMTZ)	Design, construction and manufacturing Technetium 99m Generator (Medical radio- isotope) District : Visakhapatnam	28	14	14	Completed
	AMTZ	Establishment of centre for hollow fibre membrane extrusion for Haemodialysis District: Visakhapatnam	24	12	10.50	Under implementation
	AMTZ	Centre for EMI/E MC & EST Centre for Biomaterials Testing Centre for 3D Design & Rapid Prototyping Centre for Gamma District: Visakhapatnam	168.87	40	40	Completed
	Andhra Pradesh Trade	Development of Export Warehousing	7	2.81	2.81	Completed

	Promotion Corporation Limited (APTPC)	Facility at AEP, Gajuwaka, District: Visakhapatnam				
	Export Inspection Council	Construction of office cum laboratory complex of Export Inspection Agency District: Visakhapatnam	14.52	7.26	7.149	Under implementation

CONDITION OF INDIAN TEXTILES AND APPAREL SECTOR

440. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

- (a) whether the Indian textiles and apparel sector is fragmented with sub-sectors such as knitting, processing and apparel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Indian textiles and apparel sector lacks the scale required to succeed in global markets;
- (d) if so, the response of the Union Government thereon; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Union Government to bring textiles and apparel sector at par with global counterparts?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

(a) to (e): The textile industry is inspired by the 5F vision which focuses on Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign, with hand-spun and hand-woven textiles sectors at one end of the spectrum, with the capital-intensive sophisticated mills sector at the other end. The fundamental strength of the textile industry in India is its strong production base of a wide range of fibre/yarns from natural fibres like cotton, jute, silk, and wool, to synthetic/man-made fibres like polyester, viscose, nylon and acrylic. Textile industry includes many sectors, such as Apparels, Technical Textiles, Home Textiles, Weaving, Spinning, Ginning & Pressing etc.

The Government of India is implementing various schemes/initiatives to encourage and promote the textile sector across the country. The major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on Man-Made Fibre (MMF) Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical; National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) focusing on Research Innovation & Development, Promotion and Market Development; SAMARTH-Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; Silk Samagra-2 for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain; National Handloom Development Programme; National Handicraft Development Program for end to end support for handloom and handicraft sectors etc.

In order to boost textile and apparel exports, the Government provides financial support under Market Access Initiative Scheme to various Export Promotion Councils and Trade Bodies engaged in promotion and branding of textiles and garments exports, for organizing and participating in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets etc. at national and international levels. Besides, the Government is implementing scheme for Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSTCL) on exports of Apparel/Garments and Made-ups to boost export of textiles products.

DECLINE IN FISH CATCH ON KERALA'S COAST

441. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) the details of annual volume of catch of oil sardine and mackerel on Kerala's coast during the last ten years;
- (b) whether the Government or Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute has conducted any study to assess the decline in the catch of famous fishes on Kerala's coast, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether the Government would consider studying or researching the above-mentioned issue and suggest measures to overcome it?

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

(a): As per the information received from Government of Kerala, the annual Landings (in tonnes) of catch of oil sardine and mackerel along Kerala coast for the last 10 years is given below:

Year	Oil Sardine	Mackerel
2014	1,55,087	52,053
2015	68,431	70,079
2016	45,958	47,253
2017	1,26,988	33,336
2018	77,093	80,568
2019	44,320	40,554
2020	13,154	55,725
2021	3,297	56,029
2022	1,10,267	1,01,114
2023	1,38,976	73,193
Total (2014-23)	7,83,571	6,09,904

(b): The estimated landings from the fish landing centres and fishing harbours of Kerala indicate that the overall trend is stable for the major fish stocks. The per unit effort landings too is exhibiting almost near stable trend line. Unusual upheavals have been noted during the COVID-19 pandemic impacted year viz. 2020 and 2021.

(c): Does not arise.

भारी उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार का दृष्टिकोण

442. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अगले पांच वर्षों में भारी उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या है और इसके विकास की मुख्य प्राथमिकताएं क्या हैं;

(ख) भारी उद्योग क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों के बीच सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने और उनकी संबंधित शक्तियों का लाभ उठाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ग) भारी इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के घरेलू विनिर्माताओं के लिए समान अवसर प्रदान करने और उन्हें अनुचित प्रतिस्पर्धा से बचाने के लिए क्या पहल की गई है; और

(घ) अन्य देशों से सस्ते आयातों के पाटन के मुद्दे का समाधान करने और भारी उद्योग क्षेत्र में निष्पक्ष व्यापार संबंधी कार्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमएचआई) का दृष्टिकोण ऑटोमोटिव और पूंजीगत वस्तु क्षेत्रों सहित विश्व स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी, हरित और प्रौद्योगिकी संचालित भारी उद्योग विनिर्माण क्षेत्र है, जो विकास और रोजगार सृजन को प्रेरित करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य घरेलू मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पूंजीगत सामान क्षेत्र की क्षमता बढ़ाने और भारत को पूंजीगत वस्तुओं का शुद्ध निर्यातक बनाने के लिए एक मजबूत और विश्व स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी पूंजीगत सामान क्षेत्र बनाना है।

(ख) एमएचआई अपने सीपीएसई को अन्य सीपीएसई/निजी क्षेत्र के साथ सह-संघ/संयुक्त उद्यम बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है ताकि नए क्षेत्रों/प्रौद्योगिकियों में विविधता लाई जा सके और अपनी संबंधित ताकत का लाभ उठाया जा सके, जैसे:

(1) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड - टीटागढ़ सह-संघ 80 वंटे भारत स्लीपर ट्रेनों का निर्माण और आपूर्ति करेगा

(2) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड –कोयला गैसीकरण के क्षेत्र में काम करने के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड संयुक्त उद्यम

(ग) और (घ) घरेलू विनिर्माताओं के लिए समान अवसर सृजित करने के लिए एमएचआई द्वारा की गई पहलें निम्नानुसार हैं :

1. 7 मई 2015 की अधिसूचना के अनुसार 2500 केवीए, 33 केवी तक के आउटडोर प्रकार के ऑइल इम्मर्सेड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ट्रांसफार्मरों के लिए विद्युत ट्रांसफार्मर गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेश (क्यूसीओ), 2015 ।
2. विद्युत उपकरण (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2020 दिनांक 11 नवंबर 2020 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से कम वोल्टेज स्विचगियर और कंट्रोलगियर के लिए, और बाद में 9 मई 2023 और 3 मई 2024 की अधिसूचनाओं के माध्यम से संशोधित किया गया।
3. घरेलू निर्माताओं को खरीद वरीयता प्रदान करने के लिए, औद्योगिक बॉयलरों (भाप जनरेटर) पर सार्वजनिक खरीद आदेश (मेक इन इंडिया को वरीयता) 29 सितंबर 2020 को जारी किया गया था।

4. पूंजीगत वस्तु क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत मशीनरी और इलेक्ट्रिक उपकरणों के उत्पादों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला को कवर करने वाला ओमनीबस टेक्निकल रेग्युलेशन (ओटीआर) दिनांक 28 अगस्त, 2024।

INCOME OF FARMERS

443. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

- (a) the average income of a farmer as on date;
- (b) whether it has been noticed that the income of the farmers has increased or has been doubled since 2022;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures/steps taken/to be taken by the Government in this direction?

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

(a) to (d): The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 77th round (January, 2019 – December, 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July, 2018- June, 2019 in the rural areas of the country.

As per available inputs, the estimated average monthly income per agriculture household as given in NSS 77th round (2018-19) is Rs. 10,218/- .

Agriculture is a State subject and Government of India supports the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures, budgetary allocation and various schemes/ programmes. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. The Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation of Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) from Rs. 21933.50 crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,22,528.77 crore BE during 2024-25. Major schemes/programmes initiated by DA&FW to enhance overall income of farmers and remunerative returns in the agriculture sector are as under:

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
4. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
5. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
6. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)
7. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
8. Namo Drone Didi
9. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
10. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanraksha Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
11. Agri Fund for Start-Ups & Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE)

12. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
13. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
14. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
15. Soil Health & Fertility (SH&F)
16. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
17. Agroforestry
18. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
19. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
20. Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
21. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
22. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
23. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
24. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
25. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
26. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
27. Digital Agriculture Mission
28. National Bamboo Missio

The NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) has conducted a study entitled “Efficacy of minimum support prices on farmers”, in 2016. The study has found, among other things, that MSP declared by the Government has encouraged 78% of the farmers covered under the study for adopting improved methods of farming such as high yielding varieties of seeds, organic manure, chemical fertilizer, pesticides and improved methods of harvesting etc.

Indian Council on Agricultural Research (ICAR) has released a compilation of **success stories of 75,000 farmers** who have increased their income more than two times by convergence of schemes being operated by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and the allied Ministries/Departments.

STEEL HUB

444. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

- (a) whether Mandi Gobindgarh has long been a vital steel hub in India, known for its key role in the processing of scrap steel and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact, that in recent years, its growth has stagnated and steps taken by the Government to rejuvenate the Mandi Gobindgarh steel hub;
- (c) whether there is any initiatives to incentivise investments in this region and the steps being taken to boost employment opportunities and economic growth within the steel industry; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering a special economic package to support this industrial hub, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):**

(a)to(d): Mandi Gobindgarh has several steel units in Induction Furnace (IF) and Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) which use scrap as one of the raw materials for steel making. There are 247 steel units in Fatehgarh Sahib district of Punjab of them there are 74 IF and 2 EAF units. There has been steady increase in production of crude steel from 1.91 Million Tonnes (MT) in 2021-22 to 2.55 MT in 2023-24.

Steel is a de-regulated sector and Government's role is that of a facilitator which lays down the policy guidelines and establishes the institutional mechanism/structure for creating conducive environment for improving efficiency and performance of the steel sector. In this role, the Government has released the National Steel Policy 2017, which had laid down the broad roadmap for encouraging long term growth for the Indian steel industry, both on demand and supply sides, by 2030-31. The Government has also announced a policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured Iron & Steel products in Government procurement. This policy seeks to accomplish PM's vision of 'Make in India' with objective of nation building and encourage domestic manufacturing and is applicable on all government tenders. The government has also approved a Production-linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

445. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the feasibility of establishing a Central Rice Research Institute in Bargarh considering its status as a leading rice-producing region in Odisha and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government recognizes the need for advanced research on rice production including climate-resilient varieties and has any plan to allocate resources for setting up such an institute in Bargarh and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the manner in which such an institute could contribute to improving the livelihoods of rice farmers in Odisha and other States by enhancing yield and reducing input costs and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has proposed a timeline or allocated specific funds for the establishment of the Central Rice Research Institute at Bargarh and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The ICAR-Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI) with its' three sub-stations at Hazaribag (Jharkhand), Gerua (Assam), and Naira (Andhra Pradesh) develops and disseminates eco-friendly technologies to enhance productivity, profitability and sustainability of rice cultivation in different ecologies of various states in the country including Bargarh, Odisha. Besides, the ICAR-Indian Institute of Rice Research (IIRR), Hyderabad, Telangana also looks after rice research in the country.

In addition to above, Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT), located at Bhubaneswar, conducts research and extension activities on rice for Odisha. Therefore, at present, there is no proposal to set up a Central Rice Research Institute in Bargarh, Odisha.

(b): Several climate-smart technologies/products are developed, tested and evaluated by the above two National institutes for the rice crop. The farmers of Bargarh are getting the benefits of such varieties/technologies.

(c): The ICAR through its above two research institutes holds a national mandate to develop technologies aimed at enhancing rice productivity across the country through robust and effective research strategies. Research works have been done on enhancing yield through adoption of improved varieties and technologies and reducing input costs both at Odisha and also across different states of India.

(d): Does not arise.

FOOD ITEMS UNDER EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEMES

446. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

the details of assistance given to the exporters and beneficiaries of value-added agricultural/processed food items under the Export Promotion Schemes of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Spices Board in the Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai district during

the last five years including current year, year wise?

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

The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides financial assistance to the exporters of its scheduled products under its Agriculture and Processed Foods Export Promotion Scheme, for the 15th Finance Commission Cycle (2021-22 to 2025-26) in three components: (i) Development of Export Infrastructure, (ii) Quality Development, (iii) Market Development. The assistance is provided to exporters on a pan India basis which covers all the States, including Tamil Nadu.

For Pudukkottai district of Tamil Nadu, APEDA has provided financial to three beneficiaries during the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 under the Development of Export Infrastructure component. For the Tiruchirappalli district of Tamil Nadu, assistance has been provided to two beneficiaries in the same period under Quality Development & Market Development components. In addition, APEDA organized 8 Capacity building programmes for its stakeholders in Tiruchirappalli district and 3 Capacity building programmes in Pudukkottai district, in the last five years including the current year.

The Spices Board is implementing the central sector scheme “Sustainability in Spice Sector through Progressive, Innovative and Collaborative Interventions for Export Development (SPICED)”, aimed at export promotion of

spices and spice products. The major scheme components / sub-components for export promotion of spices include enhancing capacities for market expansion, trade promotion, product & market development and branding of Indian spices, technological and infrastructural interventions for processing of spices, setting up of in house laboratories, post harvest quality upgradation of spices, quality assurance for export etc.

The scheme is implemented across India including the State of Tamil Nadu and the stakeholders of the spice sector of State can avail assistance under the SPICED scheme. No exporters from districts of Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai have applied for availing assistance under the Export Promotion Schemes of the Spices Board during the last five years.

DECREASING VEGETABLE CULTIVATION

447. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note that the production of vegetables in the country is decreasing due to various reasons including decrease of area under cultivation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and reasons for such situation since 2014 onwards to till date; and

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey in each State, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare compiles estimates of area and production of horticulture crops including vegetables based on the assessments/surveys conducted by the respective State Horticulture/Agriculture Departments/Agencies. As per these estimates, production of vegetables in the country has increased by 21.4% over the last ten years from 169.48 Million Metric Tonne in 2014-15 to 205.80 Million Metric Tonne in 2023-24 (3rd Advance Estimates). State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

<u>STATEMENT</u>																					
Sl. No.	STATES/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24 (3rd Advance Estimate)	
		A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	242.18	4592.58	238.40	5442.77	221.43	8026.36	243.04	6911.79	267.49	7559.55	242.41	7456.18	227.05	6585.14	210.00	6366.35	221.25	7154.17	184.78	6346.91
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.70	41.00	4.00	33.01	1.75	14.42	2.58	16.60	2.62	17.39	2.62	17.39	2.62	17.41	2.62	17.41	2.62	17.34	2.06	16.43
3	ASSAM	289.26	4469.73	317.59	3821.71	300.75	3329.58	300.17	3293.01	300.00	3479.21	301.03	3572.22	301.05	3628.77	306.24	3747.48	304.10	3703.40	310.60	3938.61
4	BIHAR	842.00	14467.15	837.51	14400.12	841.91	14520.97	824.31	15865.30	865.62	16528.07	821.86	16327.11	912.08	17841.36	904.56	17855.39	920.38	18020.61	913.97	17095.71
5	CHHATTISGARH	425.07	5812.32	475.23	6318.41	489.23	6728.00	499.37	7003.59	508.53	7081.29	517.26	7177.97	491.27	6865.24	499.33	7094.46	493.72	6695.35	469.36	6425.80
6	GUJARAT	603.11	11861.23	695.84	13401.39	643.88	13161.25	620.35	12338.29	626.26	12550.47	646.10	12876.68	731.03	14505.64	832.42	16614.82	777.22	15676.29	743.18	15213.85
7	HARYANA	359.40	5305.59	410.30	6129.36	411.05	6180.43	439.77	7083.00	443.60	7325.06	384.35	6401.85	334.70	5883.87	325.95	5402.88	342.55	5376.10	332.70	5670.27
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	83.75	1585.37	88.28	1715.16	93.12	1783.77	89.32	1807.03	87.30	1755.43	90.85	1856.80	91.78	1875.24	91.99	1878.13	93.64	1875.21	92.30	1819.48

9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	63.06 7	1395.4 7	62.63 7	1386.3 7	58.65 2	1410.4 2	56.29	1226.6 4	60.12	1337.1 2	60.12 2	1337.1 2	60.12	1339.12	83.67	1889.62	83.67	1995.78	83.67	1996.18
10	JHARKHAND	316.6 7	4279.2 8	264.2 2	3373.8 2	293.5 3	3370.0 0	289.21	3475.4 2	293.88	3508.3 2	302.5 7	3595.0 3	310.58	3792.25	297.00	3965.08	309.11	4269.80	311.13	4409.48
11	KARNATAKA	485.8 8	8828.3 7	460.3 5	7804.5 7	488.9 4	8167.1 6	483.20	8395.3 3	422.95	7338.8 1	385.3 1	6812.6 4	490.90	7846.32	492.65	7708.69	431.48	7486.92	391.57	6114.59
12	KERALA	142.2 9	1645.0 6	144.9 9	2088.6 6	137.5 0	1921.4 5	110.79	2517.2 7	90.89	2709.3 7	88.17	2861.4 0	98.05	3052.62	101.49	3042.83	106.40	2962.30	102.48	2820.88
13	MADHYA PRADESH	672.3 0	14199. 00	757.6 7	15568. 26	920.5 5	17928. 50	889.74	17545. 50	904.81	17970. 26	1009. 59	19845. 23	1090.64	21329.9 6	1161.41	22206.3 1	1179.90	23260.2 6	1258.61	24121.62
14	MAHARASHTR A	595.2 1	8783.0 1	713.3 8	9452.0 7	712.6 8	10520. 49	726.20	12322. 72	660.02	11356. 15	842.3 5	14125. 81	962.13	14212.3 6	1192.47	17189.5 0	1045.19	15236.4 3	915.21	12276.71
15	MANIPUR	29.33	268.01	34.36	316.51	59.39	369.85	45.30	342.17	45.67	356.04	34.93	362.78	32.90	339.87	38.35	376.58	38.35	376.57	31.96	321.45
16	MEGHALAYA	44.60	534.00	47.50	494.88	49.50	523.42	49.11	519.70	49.02	514.75	49.12	515.87	49.28	517.76	49.61	520.15	51.05	538.91	51.73	548.39
17	MIZORAM	44.03	273.76	45.21	179.02	37.02	179.88	36.25	171.06	34.65	200.45	40.48	188.10	40.62	224.39	40.67	224.64	40.67	224.64	41.09	225.07
18	NAGALAND	38.55	492.37	43.53	494.61	47.17	564.62	46.21	555.12	41.10	455.08	40.28	453.84	41.09	456.78	41.51	455.96	42.21	462.79	42.31	462.17
19	ODISHA	668.5 3	9413.5 4	652.0 5	8755.5 1	639.4 2	8761.6 1	639.70	8765.6 1	632.59	8670.1 3	620.6 0	8493.5 2	673.01	9422.43	658.10	9280.52	703.09	9782.11	762.25	10614.24
20	PUNJAB	208.0 3	4167.6 5	213.9 0	4301.6 3	232.4 4	4564.9 1	244.35	4928.3 5	249.32	5207.3 6	273.3 0	5554.6 0	287.39	5856.37	300.40	6171.46	316.58	6509.00	334.38	6883.66
21	RAJASTHAN	153.9 2	1433.2 3	190.7 3	1986.7 3	166.6 7	1795.3 7	163.22	1675.2 9	162.88	1652.6 2	183.8 8	1910.3 8	185.85	2182.80	193.78	2207.72	186.75	2344.37	190.89	2382.57

22	SIKKIM	29.15	130.06	20.25	106.94	25.54	190.72	38.42	229.10	38.80	231.40	38.80	231.40	17.08	108.68	22.44	129.37	20.20	121.22	24.00	135.77
23	TAMIL NADU	284.8 1	7521.0 2	271.2 8	6976.1 5	239.2 9	6559.8 4	240.95	6406.0 1	225.51	5669.2 7	307.4 9	7475.6 7	332.73	8519.83	377.49	9490.97	362.29	9203.81	361.91	9160.56
24	TELANGANA	179.6 6	3005.3 3	171.8 0	3195.4 4	124.9 4	1647.0 3	139.25	2753.8 0	141.44	2574.3 0	115.4 5	2274.4 5	89.49	2150.18	73.38	1615.69	55.62	1378.63	47.01	1076.77
25	TRIPURA	48.61	811.09	46.48	793.24	46.68	817.94	45.94	795.78	46.28	808.78	46.46	813.29	48.56	848.08	54.74	1179.22	61.83	1287.81	56.93	1147.71
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1163. 55	26120. 18	1379. 11	26251. 00	1439. 70	28192. 63	1259.2 3	27895. 08	1260.6 6	27787. 99	1249. 83	26200. 12	1307.22	29160.9 1	1350.39	32505.0 7	1413.94	34766.6 5	1425.72	34277.07
27	UTTARAKHAN D	100.7 0	1109.6 5	89.84	945.36	91.24	945.29	100.06	999.65	97.27	1006.3 0	99.04	1022.4 8	99.83	1039.96	99.83	1041.35	75.35	708.06	66.82	514.57
28	WEST BENGAL	1387. 20	26354. 61	1391. 42	22825. 45	1386. 97	25505. 66	1400.2 6	27697. 34	1474.5 5	27014. 55	1480. 76	28030. 09	1511.78	30330.7 7	1532.77	28450.0 7	1590.44	30574.4 9	1582.33	29191.91
29	OTHERS	39.70	578.57	38.44	505.81	37.00	490.83	38.24	505.25	39.09	504.12	34.62	493.83	38.59	511.15	39.18	515.69	39.13	539.45	40.29	590.76
TOTAL		9542. 23	169478 .23	1010 6.29	169063 .93	1023 7.92	178172 .40	10060. 84	18404 0.79	10072. 91	183169 .61	1030 9.62	188283 .83	10859.4 2	200445. 23	11374.4 0	209143. 40	11308.7 3	212548. 44	11171.2 3	205799.1 8
Source: Horticulture Statistics Unit, DA&FW																					

AGRI STACK IMPACT ON FARMING

448. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the recently created Agri Stack will serve as a comprehensive database through detailed records of farmers, land usage and crop patterns;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for improving the lives of farmers and increasing their income?

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

(a)and (b): The Agristack brings together various digital components in the agriculture and allied sectors value-chain. It provides a comprehensive and useful database on Farmers' Demographic details related to Land Holdings, and Crops Sown, enabling farmers to digitally identify and authenticate themselves for accessing benefits and services viz., credit, insurance, procurement facilities etc. It also enables accurate information at the farm level relating to area under a particular crop to arrive at accurate production estimation. Agristack facilitates informed policy decisions regarding export, import, markets intervention and planning of Schemes for agriculture sector.

(c): For improving the lives of farmers and increasing their income, the Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation of Department of

Agriculture & Farmers Welfare from Rs. 21,933.50 crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,22,528.77 crore BE during 2024-25. This enhanced budgetary provision has been made to facilitate the efforts of the Government towards the following:

- i. Income support to farmers through PM KISAN
- ii. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
- iii. Institutional Credit for agriculture sector
- iv. Fixing of Minimum Support Price (MSP) at one-and-a half times the cost of production
- v. Promotion of organic/natural farming in the country
- vi. Per Drop More Crop
- vii. Micro Irrigation Fund
- viii. Namo Drone Didi
- ix. Promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)
- x. National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
- xi. Agricultural Mechanization
- xii. Providing Soil Health Cards to farmers
- xiii. Setting up of National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) extension Platform
- xiv. Launch of the National Mission for Edible Oils – Oil Palm
- xv. Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
- xvi. Improvement in farm produce logistics
- xvii. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) - Cluster Development Programme
- xviii. Creation of a Start-up Eco system in agriculture and allied sector

xix. Increase in Export of Agri and Allied Agri- Commodities

Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures, budgetary support and through various schemes/ programmes. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and provide income support to the farmers.

Further, the Department of Agriculture, & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) in all of the 28 States and 2 Union Territories viz. Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh with the objective to increase food grain production through area expansion and productivity enhancement. Under NFSNM, assistance is given through State governments to the farmers for interventions like cluster demonstrations on improved package of practices, demonstrations on cropping system, distribution of seeds of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs)/hybrids, improved farm machineries/resource conservation machineries/tools, efficient water application tools, plant protection measures, nutrient management/soil ameliorants, processing & post-harvest equipments, cropping system based trainings to the farmers etc. The mission also provides support to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) & State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for technology back-stopping and transfer of technology to the farmer under supervision of Subject Matter Specialists/Scientists/Experts.

PROPOSAL SANCTIONED BY CAMC**449. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:**

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

(a) the number of Project proposals sanctioned by the Central Approval & Monitoring Committee (CAMC) under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF);

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the type of projects and their distribution in State and Union Territories; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure timely implementation and monitoring of the approved projects?

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

(a) to (c): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, with effect from financial year 2018-19 is implementing Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with a total fund size of Rs 7522.48 crore. FIDF *inter-alia* provides concessional finance for development of various fisheries infrastructure facilities to the Eligible Entities (EEs), including State Governments/Union Territories, State entities and other Stakeholders for development of identified fisheries infrastructure facilities. Under FIDF, the Department of Fisheries provides interest subvention up to 3%

per annum for providing the concessional finance by the NLEs at the interest rate not lower than 5% per annum. Based on the recommendation of Central Approval and Monitoring Committee (CAMC) of FIDF scheme, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has approved a total 136 project proposals/projects at a total cost of Rs. 5801.06 crore with project cost restricted for interest subvention at Rs. 3858.19 crore to various States/UTs. The projects supported under FIDF to States and Union Territories are includes Fishing Harbours, Fish Landing Centers, Ice Plants, Cold storage, Fish Transport Facilities, Integrated Cold Chain (Marine & Inland Sector), Modern Fish Markets, Brood Banks, Hatcheries, Modernization State Fish Seed Farms, Fisheries Training Centres, Fish Processing Units, Fish Feed Mills/Plants, Cage culture in Reservoir, Mariculture etc. State/UT-wise details of the project approved under FIDF are furnished as below:

(Rs. in crores)

SI No	Name of State	No. of projects approved	Total Project Cost	Amount eligible for interest subvention
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	1396.83	653.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.68	0.54
3.	Assam	1	0.41	0.18
4.	Goa	1	6.42	5.00
5.	Gujarat	5	1354.92	750.00

6.	Haryana	1	1.17	0.64
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	5.17	5.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	120.70	93.17
9.	Karnataka	2	1.44	0.79
10.	Kerala	3	162.82	151.20
11.	Maharashtra	13	1031.30	770.25
12.	Manipur	4	1.15	0.90
13.	Mizoram	1	8.57	6.85
14.	Odisha	4	60.18	33.83
	Puducherry	1	2.46	1.97
15.	Tamil Nadu	66	1576.08	1337.81
16.	Telangana	1	4.70	2.31
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.22	0.09
18.	West Bengal	18	66.07	44.69
Total		136	5801.06	3858.19

In order to ensure the timely completion of approved projects, the CAMC of FIDF scheme is monitoring the progress regularly and National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) as the Nodal Implementing Agency (NIA) conducts the desk and need based field inspections of approved projects. Besides, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying also reviews the progress of approved projects to ensure the its timely

implementation. Under FIDF, Out of total 136 projects approved, 40 projects have already been completed and operationalized for benefitting approximately 30,000 numbers of stakeholders.

DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS

450. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P. :

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

- (a) the number of animals destroyed in recent calamities in Tamil Nadu State;
- (b) the steps taken to compensate the destruction of domestic animals; and
- (c) the details of other steps taken in this regard?

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

- (a) As per Memorandum submitted by State Government of Tamil Nadu and assessed by the Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT); 2991 cattle head have been reported lost due to cyclonic storm 'Fengal' of 30th November 2024
- (b) Department do not have any scheme to compensate loss of animals due to calamities. The financial assistance is provided under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) by way of relief and not for compensation. The State Government concerned provides necessary relief from State Disaster

Response Fund (SDRF) in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms, in the wake of a natural disaster including cyclonic storm

(c) The State of Tamil Nadu has informed that health camps for livestock were conducted in the affected areas.

SEPARATE HSN CODE FOR RECYCLED TEXTILES

451. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) whether any specific/separate HSN Code exists for recycled textiles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether the Government proposes to allot a separate HSN Code to identify and track such textiles and their trade; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken any other measures to recognize and promote sustainable products and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

(a) to (c): There is no specific / separate HSN code for Recycled Textiles, at present.

(d): The Government, in order to recognize and promote sustainable products, has entered into a tripartite MoU signed among Textiles Committee (TC), Government E-Market Place (GeM) and Standing Conference of Public

Enterprises (SCOPE) for registration of upcycled textile manufactures to enable them to sell their products through GeM Portal.

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION FOR MGNREGS

452. SHIRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken measures to increase the budgetary allocation for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swachh Bharat and PMAY(Gramin) and other schemes to cater the welfare of rural people especially women;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to increase the number of working days from 100 days to 150 days and effect the 6% increase in wages every year; and
- (d) whether the Government has initiated any special Employment Guarantee Scheme for SC/ST/OBC and Minority communities and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):

(a) and (b): The Government of India is committed to the welfare and development of rural communities, including women, through sustained efforts and robust policy implementation. Scheme-wise Budget Estimates and Revised

Estimates for the financial years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 (B.E) in respect of schemes being implemented by the Department of Rural Development are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), which is being implemented by the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, the focus remains on sustaining open defecation-free (ODF) villages and promoting awareness programs to ensure improved health outcomes, particularly for women and children. Details of the central share allocated under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) are given below:

Financial Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)
2022-23	5000.0
2023-24	7000.0
2024-25	7192.0

With regard to welfare of women, it is stated that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, requires that priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work. Further, in case of individual work, women headed rural household is one of the categories which shall be given priority.

The rate of participation of women (percentage of women person-days out of total in percentage) in Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three financial years and current financial year 2024-25 (as on 30.01.2025) is given below:

Financial Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Women participation rate (%)	54.82	57.47	58.9	57.99

(As per NREGASoft)

(c): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) provides for at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Further, the Ministry mandates the provision of an additional 50 days of wage employment (beyond the stipulated 100 days) to every Scheduled Tribe Household in a forest area, provided that these households have no other private property except for the land rights provided under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006. In addition to this, there is a provision for providing up to an additional 50 days of wage employment in a financial year in drought/natural calamity-affected notified rural areas.

As per Section 3 (4) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, the State Governments may make provision for providing additional days of employment beyond the period guaranteed under the Act from their own funds.

With regard to increase in wage rate, it is stated that Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, provides that the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for unskilled work for its beneficiaries. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate for every

financial year for States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every financial year based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL).

In FY 2024-25, there is an average increase of around 7% in notified wage rate compared to the FY 2023-24 under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

(d): In so far as Ministry of Rural Development is concerned, it is implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) which is a demand-driven wage employment Scheme which stipulates for providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The details of the percentage of beneficiaries from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three financial years and current financial Year 2024-25 (as on 30.01.2025) are given below:

Financial year	%age of Persondays generated	
	SCs	STs
2021-22	19.17%	18.33%
2022-23	19.55%	18.02%
2023-24	19.18%	17.61%

2024-25 (as on 30.01.2025)	19.00%	17.81%
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(as per NREGSASoft)

STATEMENT

Scheme-wise Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for financial years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25(B.E) (Rs. in crore)						
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2022-23		Annual Plan 2023-24		Annual Plan 2024-25
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	6	7	9
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	73000	90955.77	60000	86000	86000
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission-Aajeevika	13336.42	11776.01	14129.17	14129.17	15047

3	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana	20000	48422	54487	32000.01	54500.14
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19000	19000	19000	17000	19000
5	National Social Assistance Programme	9652.31	9652	9636.32	9652	9652
6	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission*	550	988.91	0	0	0

*No allocation is being made for this scheme since FY 2023-24.

MINI TEXTILE PARKS

453. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

- (a) the details of criteria will be used to identify suitable locations for setting up technical textile hubs & mini textile parks in Tamil Nadu along with the plan to align these hubs with the goals of the National Technical Textile Mission;
- (b) the details of portion of the 1,400 crore National Technical Textile Mission budget will be allocated for the development of textile hubs in Tamil Nadu along

with the additional funding or incentives provided to attract private investors to these hubs;

(c) the details of funds allocated/disbursed and spent through various programmes by the National Technical Textile Mission in the last three years and the details of expenditure itemised, State and year-wise; and

(d) the infrastructure developments are planned to support these hubs, including transportation, power and water facilities in Tamil Nadu and how will the proposed hubs integrate with existing textile clusters in districts like Tirupur, Karur and Erode?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

(a), (b) and (d): Under National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM), there is no provision of setting up of technical textile hubs & mini textile parks in any state (including Tamil Nadu). Further, no portion of budget has been specifically earmarked for development of Textile hubs in Tamil Nadu under NTTM.

However, under PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel Parks (PM MITRA Parks) Scheme, the Government has approved setting up of 7 PM MITRA Parks including one in Tamil Nadu (Virudnagar). Under the PM MITRA scheme, state governments having readily availability of contiguous and encumbrance free land parcel of 1000+ acres were considered eligible for application under the scheme.

(c): Under NTTM, funds are released to various premier institutes for R&D projects and there is no provision to release funds State-wise.

Details of funds allocated/disbursed and spent through various programmes by the NTTM in the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Budget allocated (in Rs. Cr.)	Total Fund release (in Rs. Cr.)
2021-22	60	59.69
2022-23	37	37
2023-24	200	61
Total	297	157.69

DEVELOPMENT OF MODEL FISHERMEN VILLAGES

454. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

(a) the details of the villages identified under the Development of Model Fishermen Villages during the current financial year;

(b) the data of beneficiaries who have received assistance under the scheme in the current financial year, State-wise;

(c) the impact of the scheme on the life and livelihood of fishermen in the selected villages; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to expand the scheme in the coming year and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying *inter-alia* provides support to the Coastal State Governments and Union Territories(UTs) for development of Integrated modern coastal fishing villages. The unit cost envisaged for development of each integrated coastal fishing village is shared between the Central and concerned State Government in 60:40 basis and the Government of India meets 100% unit cost in case of Union Territories. Under PMMSY, proposals at a total investment of Rs.7756.46 lakh for development of total 11 integrated modern coastal villages have been approved which include (i) nine coastal villages at a cost of Rs. 6106.61 lakh in Kerala, (ii) one coastal village at a cost of Rs.899.85 lakh in Lakshadweep and (iii) one coastal village at a cost of Rs. 750 lakh in West Bengal. As this activity is implemented as non-beneficiary oriented activities of PMMSY on cost sharing basis between the Centre and concerned State Governments, no direct financial assistance is provided to the beneficiaries under the scheme.

In addition, under the PMMSY, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying in consultation with the coastal States/UTs has also identified a total of 100 coastal fishermen villages situated close to the coastlines for development as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV) to make them economically vibrant fishermen villages. The National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad has been made a nodal agency and the proposal of NFDB for development of the identified 100 coastal villages at a total cost of Rs. 200 crore has been approved under the PMMSY in the current financial year. The need-based fisheries facilities developed in the identified coastal fishermen villages include; common facilities like fish drying yards, processing centers, fish markets, fishing jetty, ice plant, cold storage and emergency rescue facilities. The program also promotes climate-resilient fisheries through initiatives such as seaweed cultivation, artificial reefs, sea ranching, promotion of green fuel, Safety and security measures for fishermen and fishing vessels and taking up alternative livelihood activities like ornamental fisheries. The programs also envisages other activities like insurance, livelihood and nutritional support, Kisan Credit Cards and its saturation of coverage of eligible fishers residing in the identified coastal villages. State-wise details of the identified coastal villages for development as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFVs) under PMMSY are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure has agreed to the extension of PMMSY up to financial year 2025-26 as per the existing scheme design and

funding pattern with the approved outlay as already approved by the Union Cabinet.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of the identified coastal villages for development as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFVs) under PMMSY

Sl. No	Name of the Coastal Villages	Sl. No	Name of the Coastal Villages	Sl. No	Name of the Coastal Villages
Gujarat		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu	
1	Sachana	1	Kelwa	1	Pasiyavaram
2	Navi bandar	2	Arnala	2	Senjiyamman Nagar
3	Madhwad	3	Rangaon	3	Tharuvaikulam
4	Muldwarka	4	Gorai Tal	4	Paramankeni
5	Bhatt	5	Nandgoan	5	Mandavai Pudhukuppam
6	Jodia	6	Korlai	6	C. Puthupettai
7	Juna Bandar	7	Bharadkhol	7	Puthupettai
8	Chorwad	8	Srivardhan	8	Arcottudurai
Goa		9	Varavade	9	Puthupattiam
1	Cacra, Tiswadi	10	Kalbadevi	10	Kumarapanvayal
2	Arambol	11	Jaigad	11	Soliyakudi
Puducherry		12	Nivati	12	Kalimankundu
1	Narambai	13	Redi	13	Veerapandian Pattinam

2	Pattinacherry	14	Tondavalli	14	Idinthakarai
Daman & Diu		15	Sarjekot	15	Arockiapuram
1	Bucharwada			16	Erayumanthurai
Odisha		Karnataka		Andhra Pradesh	
1	Pakharabad	1	Uppunda Madikal	1	Pedagangallavanipeta
2	Sanadhanadi	2	Koteshwara	2	Devunaltada
3	Majhisahi	3	Kadekar	3	Iddivanipalem
4	Kirtani	4	Bailuru	4	Pathivada barripeta
5	Jambhirai	5	Mattadahitlu	5	Pedda Uppada
6	Amarnagar	Kerala		6	Pentakota
7	Chudamani	1	Eravipuram	7	Konapapapeta
8	Jamboo	2	Thottapally	8	Sorlagondhi
9	Kharnasi	3	Pallam	9	Gullalamoda
10	Talachua	4	Azheekal	10	Adavi Panchayath
11	Noliasahi	5	Njarakkal	11	Gondisamudram
		6	Edavanakkadu	12	Palipalem
12	Sana Nalianugaon	Lakshadweep		13	Tadichetlapalem
13	New Boxipalli	1	Chetlath island	14	Edurupalem
14	Patisonapur	2	Minicoy island	15	Thupilipalem
15	Sahan	Andaman & Nicobar		West Bengal	

		Islands			
16	Noliasahi	1	Durgapur	1	Akshayanagar
17	Penthakata	2	Chidiya Tapu	2	Madanganj
18	Arakhakuda	3	Junglighat	3	Dera
		4	Hopetown	4	Dakshin Kadua
		5	Shoal Bay	5	Tamliporiya - Purba Mukundapur (Maa Nayekali Matsya Khoti)

सीआरसीएस - सहारा रिफंड पोर्टल

455. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी :

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी :

श्री सनातन पांडेय :

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा सहकारी समितियों के केन्द्रीय पंजीयक (सीआरसीएस) - सहारा रिफंड पोर्टल को चालू कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से सहारा समूह के जमाकर्ताओं को उनके आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों में उनके सत्यापित दावों के लिए केवल 50,000 रुपये का भुगतान किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो जमाकर्ताओं को पूर्ण भुगतान के संवितरण के पीछे क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) जमाकर्ताओं को पूर्ण भुगतान का संवितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह):

(क) से (ग): सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा रिट याचिका (सि) सं.191/2022 (पिनाक पाणी मोहंती बनाम् भारत संघ और अन्य) में दायर अंतर्वर्ती आवेदन में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने दिनांक 29.03.2023 को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह आदेश दिया कि:

“(i) Out of the total amount of Rs. 24,979.67 Crores lying in the “Sahara-SEBI Refund Account”, Rs. 5000 Crores be transferred to the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies, who, in turn, shall disburse the same against the legitimate dues of the depositors of the Sahara Group of Cooperative Societies, which shall be paid to the genuine depositors in the most transparent manner and on proper identification and on submitting proof of their deposits and proof of their claims and to be deposited in their respective bank accounts directly.

(ii) The disbursement shall be supervised and monitored by Justice R. Subhash Reddy, Former Judge of this Court with the able assistance of Shri Gaurav Agarwal, learned Advocate, who is appointed as Amicus Curiae to assist Justice R. Subhash Reddy as well as the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies in disbursing the amount to the genuine depositors of the Sahara Group of Cooperative Societies. The manner and modalities for making the payment is to be worked out by the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies in consultation with Justice R. Subhash Reddy, Former Judge of this Court and Shri Gaurav Agarwal, learned Advocate.”

माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिनांक 29.03.2023 के आदेश के अनुपालन में सहारा समूह की चार बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों, अर्थात् सहारा क्रेडिट कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी लि.,

लखनऊ; सहारायन यूनिवर्सल मल्टीपर्पज सोसाइटी लि., भोपाल; हमारा इंडिया क्रेडिट कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी लि., कोलकाता और स्टार्स मल्टीपर्पज कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी लि., हैदराबाद के प्रामाणिक जमाकर्ताओं को उनके वैध धनराशि के रिफंड दावे प्रस्तुत करने हेतु दिनांक 18.07.2023 को “सीआरसीएस-सहारा रिफंड पोर्टल”

<https://mocrefund.crcs.gov.in> का शुभारंभ किया गया है। संवितरण की यह संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया डिजिटल और कागज़रहित है जिसे न्यायमूर्ति आर. सुभाष रेड्डी, माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के पूर्व न्यायाधीश के पर्यवेक्षण और निगरानी में श्री गौरव अग्रवाल, न्यायमित्र की सहायता से किया जा रहा है।

इस पोर्टल पर प्राप्त आवेदनों को उचित पहचान पर और पहचान एवं जमाराशि के साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करने के उपरांत पारदर्शी रीति से प्रोसेस किया जा रहा है। भुगतान की राशि को प्रामाणिक जमाकर्ताओं के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खाते में सीधे जमा किया जा रहा है। वर्तमान में सहारा समूह के प्रत्येक प्रामाणिक जमाकर्ताओं को उनके सत्यापित दावों के लिए उनके आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों के माध्यम से मात्र 50,000/- रुपये तक के भुगतान का संवितरण किया जा रहा है।

इसके अलावा, पोर्टल पर किसी जमाकर्ता के आवेदन में प्राप्त किसी कमी की दशा में उन्हें इन कमियों से अवगत कराया जा रहा है और उन्हें दिनांक 15.11.2023 को लॉन्च हो चुकी री-सबमिशन पोर्टल के माध्यम से अपना आवेदन पुनः प्रस्तुत करने की सूचना दी जा रही है। मंत्रालय सहकारी समितियों के सहारा समूह के वास्तविक जमाकर्ताओं को भुगतान के लिए सभी संभव कदम उठा रहा है।

दिनांक 28.01.2025 तक सहारा समूह की सहकारी समितियों के 11,61,077 जमाकर्ताओं को 2,025.75 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि जारी की जा चुकी है।

PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES (PACS)**456. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**

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

- (a) the details regarding National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL), Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) and the National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) and the initiatives undertaken by these organisations to promote cooperatives across the country;
- (b) whether the Union Government aims to establish viable cooperatives in Panchayats, particularly focusing on sectors such as dairy and fishery cooperatives and the steps being taken to support their formation and growth, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to digitize Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) by linking them with ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) software and the manner in which these measures aim to improve efficiency and transparency within PACS, if so, the details thereof, and
- (d) the total number of PACS onboarded onto the ERP software till date, along with the details of the regions or States where implementation of PACS have been most successful?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION

(SHRI AMIT SHAH):

(a): With the approval of the Union Cabinet, the Ministry of Cooperation has set up three new national-level cooperative societies under MSCS Act 2002:

- a) National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL),
- b) National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL),
- c) Bharatiya Beej Sahkari Samiti Limited (BBSSL).

The cooperatives of all levels, who are interested in activities specified for each of above societies. The details are as under:

1. National Co-operative Exports Limited (NCEL): The NCEL has been promoted by Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), National Agricultural Cooperative, Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Limited (GCMMF) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to undertake export of surpluses of goods and services of cooperatives and related entities including promotional activities. So far 8,863 cooperatives have become members of NCEL.

Initiatives undertaken by NCEL to promote cooperatives across the country:

- i. NCEL has exported 10,42,297.81 MT of 36 agricultural commodities worth Rs. 4,121 crores during the Financial Year 2024-25.
- ii. NCEL has earned a Net Profit of Rs. 26.40 crore and distributed dividends at the rate of 20% on the paid-up share capital to its member cooperative societies for the financial year 2023-24.

- iii. NCEL has approached all States/UTs to identify such Agriculture and allied sector products that have a comparative advantage at the global level, which can be encouraged for export through NCEL and also to nominate a suitable agency, which will work as a nodal agency on behalf of the state government with NCEL.

2. National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL): The NCOL has been promoted by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), GCMMF, NAFED, National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF), and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to provide institutional support for aggregation, certification, testing, procurement, storage, processing, branding, labelling, packaging, logistic facilities, marketing of organic products through its member Cooperatives including PACS/FPOs. The NCOL will help in marketing of authentic and certified organic products to increase production of organic products by the cooperatives at various levels. So far 5,184 cooperatives have become members of NCOL.

Initiatives undertaken by NCOL to promote cooperatives across the country:

- i. NCOL has launched the 'Bharat Organics' brand for organic staples in Delhi NCR through Safal outlets and has introduced 20 organic products, including Atta, pulses, sweeteners, and spices, in Safal retail stores and other market channels.

- ii. NCOL has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB) and procured 40 MT of premium organic Basmati Paddy from Uttarakhand. Farmers received a ₹5 per kg premium above the market price.
- iii. NCOL has initiated procurement of organic-certified Tur (Pigeon Pea) from Vidarbha, Maharashtra, during the current Rabi season, offering an additional ₹5 per kg premium along with service charges for service providers.
- iv. NCOL has signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with nodal agencies of 8 States/UTs for the procurement of certified organic products and has identified nodal agencies in 24 other States/UTs for signing MoUs with them.
- v. NCOL has collaborated with APEDA to include Cooperatives as a legal entity under the National Program for Organic Production (NPOP).

3. Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL): The BBSSL has been promoted by IFFCO, KRIBHCO, NAFED, NDDB, and NCDC to undertake production, procurement & distribution of quality seeds under single brand through cooperative network to improve crop yield and develop a system for preservation and promotion of indigenous natural seeds. BBSSL will help in increasing the production of quality seeds in India through cooperatives thereby reducing the dependence on imported seeds, enhancing agriculture production and providing boost to rural economy. So far 17,425 cooperatives have become members of BBSSL.

Initiatives undertaken by BBSSL to promote cooperatives across the country:

- i. BBSSL is setting up retail outlets for the distribution of 'Bharat Beej' through all available marketing channels including private.
- ii. During Rabi 2023-24 season, 11,575.45 quintals of foundation seed were produced.
- iii. During Kharif 2024 season, 3,820 quintals of foundation seed were produced.
- iv. During Rabi 2024 season, BBSSL has sown 49 varieties of 8 Crops in 5,596 hectares of area across 6 states for the production of approximately 1,64,804 quintals of foundation and certified seeds.
- v. BBSSL has so far received license in 11 States/UTs.

(b): The Government on 15.02.2023, has approved the Plan for strengthening cooperative movement in the country and deepening its reach up to the grassroots. The Plan entails establishment of new multipurpose PACS, Dairy and Fishery cooperative societies covering all the Panchayats/ villages in the country including the underserved regions in the next five years, through convergence of various existing GOI schemes, including Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), PM Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), etc, with the support of National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), National Dairy

Development Board (NDDDB), National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and State Governments.

In order to ensure effective and timely implementation of the plan, Ministry of Cooperation in coordination with NABARD, NDDDB and NFDB has launched a Standard Operating Procedure (Margdarshika) on 19.9.2024, indicating the targets and timelines for all stakeholders concerned. As per Margdarshika, Joint Working Committee (JWC) at the district level have been formed by States/ UTs to ensure timely execution of the plan at the grassroot level.

As per National Cooperative Database, till now 3,654 new multipurpose PACS, 8,256 dairy and 990 fishery cooperatives have been registered in the country since the launch of this initiative.

(c): Government of India is implementing the Project for Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2,516 Crore, which entails bringing all the functional PACS onto an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) based common national software, linking them with NABARD through State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs). This common ERP software is provided to all the PACS in the project, across the country, to capture data on all functionalities of PACS, both credit and non-credit. This software is customizable for state-specific needs.

The ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) based common national software brings about efficiency in PACS performance through a Common Accounting System (CAS) and Management Information System (MIS). Further, governance

and transparency in PACS also improves, leading to speedy disbursal of loans, lowering of transaction cost, reduction in imbalances in payments, seamless accounting with DCCBs and StCBs.

- (e) A total of 50,455 PACS have been onboarded on ERP Software and hardware has been procured by 30 States/UTs. State-wise list of onboarded PACS is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise list of onboarded PACS

S. No	State/ UT	PACS selected for Computerization	ERP Onboarded
1.	Maharashtra	12,000	10,979
2.	Rajasthan	6,781	4,206
3.	Gujarat	5,754	5,249
4.	Uttar Pradesh	5,686	2,978
5.	Karnataka	5,491	2,077
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4,536	4,516
7.	Tamil Nadu	4,532	4,529
8.	Bihar	4,495	4,440
9.	West Bengal	4,167	1,103
10.	Punjab	3,482	1,720
11.	Andhra Pradesh	2,037	1,734

12.	Chhattisgarh	2,028	2,010
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1,789	836
14.	Jharkhand	1,500	1,467
15.	Haryana	710	617
16.	Uttarakhand	670	185
17.	Assam	583	580
18.	J & K	537	531
19.	Tripura	268	245
20.	Manipur	232	45
21.	Nagaland	231	33
22.	Meghalaya	112	103
23.	Sikkim	107	107
24.	Goa	58	35
25.	ANI	46	46
26.	Puducherry	45	37
27.	Mizoram	25	25
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	11
29.	Ladakh	10	9
30.	DNH & DD	4	2
Total		67,930	50,455

RASHTRIYA KAMDHENU AAYOG**457. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:**

Will the **MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is no Chairman in the Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog, constituted for the welfare of cows;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the date when the post became vacant;
- (c) the details of the schemes implemented since 2019 on the recommendations of the Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog;
- (d) the total expenditure on these implemented schemes out of a fund of Rs. 500 crore allocated to Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog in the budget for the financial year 2019-2020; and;
- (e) the total number of veterinary, animal husbandry and agricultural universities participating in the initiative launched by Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog?

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

- (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The post has remained vacant since February 2022.
- (c), (d) and (e): No schemes have been implemented based on the recommendations of the RKA since 2019 and hence no expenditure.

OWNERSHIP RIGHTS OF REHABILITATION HOMES

458. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) the total number of households built under various rehabilitation schemes in Chandigarh till date since 1980, year-wise;
- (b) whether the Union Government is aware of any survey conducted by the estate office of Chandigarh to ascertain the ownership rights of houses under various rehabilitation schemes in Chandigarh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Union Government plan to grant ownership rights to allottees of rehabilitation homes in Chandigarh;
- (d) if so, whether the Government also plans to uplift the ban on property conversion from leasehold to freehold through General Power of Attorney in Chandigarh; and
- (e) if not, the reasons does the Government have for not providing ownership rights to the allottees of rehabilitation homes?

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

- (a) to (e) The total number of households built under various rehabilitation schemes in Chandigarh since 1980 are 34965. The year wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

These houses were allotted to economically weaker sections of society on monthly licence fee basis or leasehold basis. In these rehabilitation schemes, there is no provision to grant ownership rights.

STATEMENT

Year wise details of households built under various rehabilitation schemes in Chandigarh since 1980

Sr. No.	Year	Household built
1.	1980-81	2560
2.	1982-83	996
3.	1984-85	110
4.	1985-86	95
5.	1986-87	1102
6.	1987-88	600
7.	1988-89	2716
8.	1989-90	227
9.	1991-92	750

10.	1992-93	6161
11.	1993-94	43
12.	1994-95	5
13.	2001-02	512
14.	2002-03	544
15.	2004-05	240
16.	2005-06	608
17.	2009-10	512
18.	2010-11	11616
19.	2013-14	608
20.	2018-19	4960
	Total	34965

POTENTIAL OF COOPERATIVE SECTOR IN STRENGTHENING THE RURAL ECONOMY

459. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government recognises the potential of the cooperative sector in strengthening the rural economy;
- (b) if so, the details of measures taken by the Government to support and promote cooperatives in rural economy;
- (c) the total amount of funds allocated to cooperative societies in rural areas during the last five years across various sectors specially in Rajasthan, State-wise; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government plans to generate employment in rural areas through cooperatives in the country, specially in Rajasthan?

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

(a) and (b): Yes Sir. Ministry of Cooperation, since its inception on 6th July, 2021 has undertaken various initiatives and reforms to empower cooperative societies and leverage their potential in promoting all-round development of the cooperatives across the country. Ministry of Cooperation with active participation of various States/ UTs has taken various initiatives to revitalize and strengthen the cooperative sector across the country benefitting rural economy, the details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d): To strengthen the cooperatives, Ministry of Cooperation, including NCDC, has taken the following measures:

I. Strengthening of PACS through Computerization- To strengthen PACS, project for Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2,516 Crore has been approved by the Government of India, which entails bringing all functional PACS in the Country onto a common ERP based national software, linking them with NABARD through StCBs and DCCBs. A total of 67,930 PACS from 30 States/ UTs have been sanctioned under the project. A total of 50,455 PACS have been onboarded on ERP Software and hardware has been procured by 30 States/UTs. The State-wise details of PACS approved and amount released by the Government of India under this project are given in the enclosed **Statement-II (A)**.

II. Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs): To strengthen the long-term cooperative credit structure, the project of computerization of 1,851 units of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs) spread across 13 States/ Union Territories has been approved by the Government. NABARD is the implementing agency for the project. So far, proposals received from 10 States/UTs have been sanctioned. Further, GOI share amounting to Rs 5.08 crore has been released to 9 States/UTs in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 for procurement of hardware, digitization and setting up of support system. The State-wise details of ARDBs approved and released amount under the project Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs) is at **Statement II (B)**.

III. Rs.10,000 crore loan scheme launched for strengthening of Sugar Cooperative Mills: Government has launched a scheme through NCDC for setting up ethanol plants or cogeneration plants or for working capital or for all three purposes. So far, the Ministry has released Rs. 875 crore to NCDC (Rs. 500 crore

in FY 2022-23 and Rs. 375 crore in FY 2024-25) under the scheme and as of now, NCDC has sanctioned 80 loans amounting Rs.9,169.76 crore to 44 CSMs.

IV. National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), a statutory organization under the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, implements Corporation Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes for the development of Cooperatives in the rural areas of the country, including the State of Rajasthan. The schemes implemented and activities covered by NCDC are enclosed at **Statement-II (C)**.

NCDC has cumulatively provided Rs.3,78,544.60 crore for the development of the cooperatives. Activity-wise and State-wise disbursement during the last 5 years is given in the enclosed **Statement- III and Statement-IV** respectively. The government's approach to generating employment in rural areas through cooperatives focuses on building sustainable, inclusive, and growth-oriented and multipurpose cooperatives in sectors such as agriculture, dairy, fishery, etc. Through skill development and infrastructure support, the cooperative model is leveraged to create a wide range of employment opportunities in rural India.

STATEMENT-I

Progress on major initiatives taken by Ministry of Cooperation

Ministry of Cooperation, since its inception on 6th July, 2021, has undertaken several initiatives to realize the vision of "Sahakar-se-Samriddhi" and to strengthen & deepen the cooperative movement from Primary to Apex level Cooperatives in the country. List of initiatives taken and progress made so far are as follows:

A. Making Primary Cooperatives economically vibrant and transparent

- 1. Model Bye-Laws for PACS making them multipurpose, multidimensional and transparent entities:** Government, in consultation with all the stakeholders, including States/ UTs, National Level Federations, State Cooperative Banks (StCBs), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), etc., has prepared and circulated Model Bye-laws for PACS to all the States/ UTs, which enable PACS to undertake more than 25 business activities, improve governance, transparency and accountability in their operations. Provisions have also been made to make the membership of PACS more inclusive and broad-based, giving adequate representation to women and Scheduled Castes/Schedules Tribes. So far, 32 States/ UTs have adopted Model Bye-laws or their existing bye-laws are in line with Model Bye-laws.
- 2. Strengthening of PACS through Computerization:** In order to strengthen PACS, project for Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2,516 Crore has been approved by the Government of India, which entails bringing all functional PACS in the Country onto a common ERP based national software, linking them with NABARD through StCBs and DCCBs. A total of 67,930 PACS from 30 States/ UTs have been sanctioned under the project. A total of 50,455 PACS have been onboarded on ERP Software and hardware has been procured by 30 States/UTs.
- 3. Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/ Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives in covering all the Panchayats:** The Government of India has approved the plan to establish new multipurpose PACS/dairy/fisheries cooperatives,

aiming to cover all panchayats and villages in the country over the next five years. This initiative is supported by NABARD, NDDDB, NFDB and State/UT Governments. For effective implementation of the initiative, 'Margadarshika' has been launched on 19.9.2024, indicating the targets and timelines for stakeholders. As per National Cooperative Database, a total of 12,957 new PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered as on 27.1.2025 across the country since the approval of the plan on 15.2.2023.

4. World's Largest Decentralized Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative

sector: Government has approved a plan to create warehouses, custom hiring centers, primary processing units and other agri-infrastructure for grain storage at PACS level, through convergence of various GOI schemes, including AIF, AMI, SMAM, PMFME, etc. This will reduce wastage of food grains and transportation costs, enable farmers to realize better prices for their produce and meet various agricultural needs at the PACS level itself. Under the pilot project, construction of godowns in 11 PACS of 11 States has been completed.

5. PACS as Common Service Centers (CSCs) for better access to e-

services: An MoU has been signed between Ministry of Cooperation, MeitY, NABARD and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited for providing more than 300 e-services such as banking, insurance, Aadhar enrolment/ updation, health services, PAN card and IRCTC/ Bus/ Air ticket, etc. through PACS. So far, 42,080 PACS have started providing CSC services to rural citizens.

6. Formation of new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by PACS:

Government has allowed 1100 additional FPOs to be formed by PACS with the support of NCDC, in those blocks where FPOs have not yet been formed or the blocks are not covered by any other implementing agency. Against this allocation of 1100 blocks, 958 FPOs have been registered/ on-boarded as on 27.01.2025. Apart from this, 730 FPOs have already been formed by NCDC in cooperative sector. As on date, a total of 1,688 FPOs have been registered / on-boarded by NCDC in cooperative sector. This will be helpful in providing farmers with necessary market linkages and get fair and remunerative process for their produce.

7. PACS given priority for Retail Petrol/ Diesel outlets: Government has allowed PACS to be included in the Combined Category 2 (CC2) for allotment of retail petrol/ diesel outlets. As per information received from Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), 286 PACS from 25 States/UTs have applied online for retail petrol/ diesel outlets.

8. PACS given permission to convert bulk consumer petrol pumps into retail outlets: The existing bulk consumer licensee PACS have been given a one-time option by Oil Marketing Companies to convert into retail outlets. As per information shared by OMCs, 116 wholesale consumer pump licensee PACS from 5 States have given consent for conversion into Retail Outlets, out of which 56 PACS have been commissioned by the OMCs.

9. PACS eligible for LPG Distributorship for diversifying its activities:

Government has now allowed PACS to apply for LPG Distributorships. This

will give PACS an option to increase their economic activities and diversify their income stream. As of now, 2 PACS from the state of Jharkhand have applied for LPG distributorship under CC Category.

10.PACS as PM Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra for improving access to generic medicines at rural level: PACS have been allowed to operate Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya JanaushadhiKendras (PMBJKs), which will provide additional income source to them and ease the access to quality generic medicines for rural citizens. So far, 4,523 PACS/ cooperative societies have applied online for PMBJKs, out of which 2,744 PACS have been given initial approval by Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI) and 785 PACS have received drug license from State Drug Controllers and 716 PACS have got store codes from PMBI which are ready to function as PM Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

11.PACS as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSK): PACS have been enabled to operate PMKSK for ensuring easy accessibility of fertilizer & related services to farmers in the country. As per the information shared by Department of Fertilizers (GOI) and States/ UTs, a total of 36,193 PACS are functioning as PMKSK.

12.PACS to carry out O&M of rural piped water supply schemes (PWS): PACS have been made eligible to carry out the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) of PWS in rural areas. As per information received from States/ UTs, 934 PACS have been identified/ selected by 13 States/ UTs to provide O&M services at Panchayat/ Village level.

13.Convergence of PM-KUSUM at PACS level: Farmers associated with PACS can adopt solar agricultural water pumps and install photovoltaic modules in their farms.

14.Micro-ATMs to Bank Mitra Cooperative Societies for providing doorstep financial services: Dairy and Fisheries cooperative societies can be made Bank Mitras of DCCBs and StCBs. To ensure their ease of doing business, transparency and financial inclusion, Micro-ATMs are also being given to these Bank Mitra Co-operative Societies with support from NABARD to provide 'Door-step Financial Services'. To facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far, 8,322 Micro-ATMs have been distributed to Bank Mitra cooperative societies in Gujarat.

15.Rupay Kisan Credit Card to Members of Milk Cooperatives: In order to expand the reach of DCCBs/ StCBs and to provide necessary liquidity to the members of Dairy Cooperative societies, Rupay Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) are being distributed to the members of cooperatives for providing credit at comparatively lower interest rates and to enable them to carry out other financial transactions. To facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far, 7,43,810 Rupay KCC have been distributed in the State of Gujarat.

16.Formation of Fish Farmer Producer Organization (FFPO): In order to provide market linkage and processing facilities to fishermen, NCDC has registered 70 FFPOs in the initial phase. In addition, Department of Fisheries,

Government of India has allocated the work of converting 1000 existing fisheries cooperative societies into FFPOs to National Cooperative Development Corporation. National Cooperative Development Corporation has identified 997 Primary Fisheries Cooperatives Societies to strengthen as FFPOs, with an approved outlay of Rs. 280.65 crore.

17.White Revolution 2.0: The Ministry of Cooperation has launched an initiative to usher Cooperative-led "White Revolution 2.0" aimed at expanding cooperative coverage, employment generation and women's empowerment with an objective "To increase the milk procurement of dairy cooperatives by 50% from the present level over next five years by providing market access to dairy farmers in uncovered areas and increasing the share of dairy cooperatives in organised sector." The SOP for White Revolution 2.0 was launched on 19.11.2024 by Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister in presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. On 25.12.2024 Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying inaugurated 6,600 newly set up Dairy Cooperative Societies. So far, 8,294 DCSs have been registered in 27 States/UTs.

18.Atmanirbharta Abhiyan: Ministry of Cooperation has launched the initiative to incentivize production of pulses (tur, masur and urad) to reduce dependency on imports, and production of maize to be used for production of ethanol for meeting the goal of Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) through National Cooperative Consumer Federation (NCCF) and National Agricultural

Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED). Both have developed their own web portal i.e. e-samyukti and e-samridhi respectively for registration of farmers through cooperatives. Both have assured pre-registered farmers of tur, urad, masur and maize to procure 100% of their produce at Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, if market prices exceed the MSP, farmers are free to sell their produce in the open market. A total of 12,64,212 farmers have already registered on the e-samyukti portal of NCCF. Similarly, 6,75,178 farmers have registered themselves on the e-samridhi portal of NAFED.

B. Strengthening the Urban and Rural Cooperative Banks

19. Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) have been allowed to open new branches to expand their business: UCBs can now open new branches up to 10% (maximum 5 branches) of the existing number of branches in the previous financial year without prior approval of RBI.

20. UCBs have been allowed by RBI to offer doorstep services to their customers: Door step banking facility can now be provided by UCBs. Account holders of these banks can now avail various banking facilities at home such as cash withdrawal, cash deposit, KYC, demand draft and life certificate for pensioners, etc.

21. Cooperative banks have been allowed to make one-time settlement of outstanding loans, like Commercial Banks: Co-operative banks, through

board-approved policies, can now provide the process for settlement with borrowers, along with technical write-off.

22. Time limit increased to achieve Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets

given to UCBs: RBI has extended the timeline for UCBs to achieve Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets by two years i.e., up to March 31, 2026.

23. A Nodal Officer designated in RBI for regular interaction with UCBs:

In order to meet the long pending demand of the cooperative sector for closer coordination and focused interaction, RBI has notified a nodal officer.

24. Individual housing loan limit more than doubled by RBI for Rural and Urban Cooperative Banks:

- a. Housing loan limit of Urban Cooperative Banks has now been doubled from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs.60 lakhs.
- b. Housing loan limit of Rural Cooperative Banks has been increased to two and a half times to Rs.75 lakhs.

25. Rural Cooperative Banks will now be able to lend to commercial real estate/ residential housing sector, thereby diversifying their business:

This will not only help Rural Cooperative Banks to diversify their business, but will benefit Housing cooperative societies also.

26. License fee reduced for Cooperative Banks:

License fee for onboarding Cooperative Banks to 'Aadhaar Enabled Payment System' (AePS) has been reduced by linking it to the number of transactions. Cooperative financial institutions will also be able to get the facility free of cost for the first three

months of the pre-production phase. With this, farmers will now be able to get the facility of banking at their home with through biometrics.

27.Non-scheduled UCBs, StCBs and DCCBs notified as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) in CGTMSE Scheme to increase the share of cooperatives in lending: Cooperative banks will now be able to take advantage of risk coverage up to 85 percent on the loans given. Also, cooperative sector enterprises will also be able to get collateral free loans from cooperative banks now.

28.Notification of Scheduling norms for including Urban Cooperative Banks: UCBs that meet the 'Financially Sound and Well Managed' (FSWM) criteria and have maintained the minimum deposits required for classification as Tier 3 for the last two years are now eligible to be included in Schedule II of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and get 'Scheduled' status.

29.Monetary ceiling doubled by RBI for Gold Loan: RBI has doubled monetary ceiling from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs.4 lakhs, for those UCBs that meet the PSL targets.

30.Umbrella Organization for Urban Cooperative Banks: RBI has accorded approval to the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd. (NAFCUB) for the formation of an Umbrella Organization (UO) for the UCB sector, which will provide necessary IT infrastructure and operational support to around 1,500 UCBs.

C. Relief to Cooperative Societies in the Income Tax Act

31.Surcharge reduced from 12% to 7% for co-operative societies having

income between Rs. 1 to 10 Cr.: This will reduce the burden of Income Tax on Cooperative Societies and more capital will be available with them to work for the benefit of their members.

32.MAT reduced for cooperatives from 18.5% to 15%:

With this provision, now there is parity between Cooperative Societies and Companies in this regard.

33.Relief in cash transactions under section 269ST of the Income Tax Act:

In order to remove difficulties in cash transactions by cooperatives under Section 269ST of IT Act, Government has issued a clarification that cash transaction of less than Rs. 2 lakhs done by a cooperative society with its distributor in a day will be considered separately, and will not be charged with income tax penalty.

34.Tax cut for new manufacturing Cooperative societies:

Government has decided that a flat lower tax rate of 15% will be charged, compared to an earlier rate of up to 30% plus surcharge, for new cooperatives commencing manufacturing activities by March 31, 2024. This will encourage the formation of new cooperative societies in the manufacturing sector.

35.Increase in limit of Cash Deposits and Cash Loans by PACS and

PCARDBs: Government has enhanced the limit for Cash Deposits and Cash Loans by PACS and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) from Rs. 20,000 to Rs.2 lakh per member. This provision

will facilitate their activities, increase their business and benefit members of their societies.

36.Increase in the limit of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) in Cash

Withdrawal: Government has increased the cash withdrawal limit of cooperative societies without deduction of tax at source from Rs.1 crore to Rs.3 crore per year. This provision will save Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) for cooperative societies, which will enhance their liquidity.

D. Revival of Cooperative Sugar Mills

37.Relief from Income Tax to Sugar Cooperative Mills:

Government has issued a clarification that cooperative sugar mills would not be subjected to additional income tax for paying higher sugarcane prices to farmers up to Fair and Remunerative or State Advised Price, from April, 2016 onwards.

38.Resolution of decades old pending issues related to Income Tax of

Sugar Cooperative Mills: Government has made a provision in its Union Budget 2023-24, wherein Sugar cooperatives have been allowed to claim as expenditure their payments to sugarcane farmers for the period prior to assessment year 2016–17, giving them a relief of more than Rs.46,000 crore.

39.Rs.10,000 crore loan scheme launched for strengthening of Sugar

Cooperative Mills: Government has launched a scheme through NCDC for setting up ethanol plants or cogeneration plants or for working capital or for all three purposes. So far, the Ministry has released Rs. 875 crore to NCDC (Rs. 500 crore in FY 2022-23 and Rs. 375 crore in FY 2024-25) under the

scheme and as of now, NCDC has sanctioned 80 loans amounting to Rs.9,169.76 crore to 44 CSMs.

40.Preference to Cooperative Sugar Mills in purchase of ethanol:

Cooperative Sugar Mills have now been put at par with private companies for ethanol procurement by Government of India under the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP).

41.Strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills by converting their molasses-

based ethanol plants into multi feed ethanol plants: Ministry of Cooperation has taken initiative in consultation with National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. (NFCSFL) for conversion of existing molasses-based ethanol plants of CSMs into multi feed ethanol plants. The Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs) also produce ethanol from molasses and sugar syrup by installing ethanol production plants. However, the availability of raw material i.e., molasses and sugar syrup for production of ethanol is limited by many factors viz, Government Policy on diversion of sugarcane syrup, B heavy molasses for production of ethanol and duration of sugar cane crushing season and availability of sugarcane depending on rainfall, etc. On account of these limiting factors, the CSMs having ethanol plants are not able to operate them at full capacity round the year. The Government of India has prioritized maize for production of ethanol, therefore, it is prudent for CSMs to convert their existing ethanol production units into multi feed ethanol production units so that they are able to produce ethanol by using maize as raw material.

42.Reduction in GST on molasses from 28% to 5%: Government has decided to reduce the GST on molasses from 28% to 5% which will enable cooperative sugar mills to earn more profits for their members by selling molasses to distilleries with higher margins.

E. Three new National Level Multi-State Societies

43.New National Multi-State Cooperative Seed Society for certified seeds:

Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative seed society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) as an umbrella organization for quality seed cultivation, production and distribution under a single brand. During the Rabi 2024-25 season, 57 Varieties of 12 Crops were sown/ planted in 5,596 hectares. Similarly, during the Kharif 2024 season, 23 varieties of 8 Crops have been planted on 176.59 hectare of land. So far, 17,425 PACS/ Cooperative Societies have become members of BBSSL.

44.New National Multi-State Cooperative Organic Society for organic

farming: Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative organic society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) as an umbrella organization to produce, distribute and market certified and authentic organic products. So far, 5,184 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCOL. NCOL has launched 13 products i.e., Whole Wheat Flour, Moong Dhuli, Moong Whole, Moog Chilka Dal, Moog Split, Arhar/ Toor Dal, Urad Whole, Urad Dal, Masoor

Whole, Masoor Malka, Brown Chana, Rajma Chitra, Chana Dal under 'Bharat Organics Brand'.

45.New National Multi-State Cooperative Export Society for promoting

exports: Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative export society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) as an umbrella organization to give thrust to exports from cooperative sector. So far, 7,933 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCEL. Till date, NCEL has achieved a total export quantity of commodities (rice, sugar, onion, wheat, maize and Jeera) of 12,52,083 Metric tonnes with an exported value of Rs. 5,099.24 crore.

F. Capacity Building in Cooperatives

46.Promotion of training and awareness through National Council for

Cooperative Training (NCCT): By increasing its reach, NCCT has conducted 2,872 training programs and provided training to 2,35,060 participants till December 2024.

G. Use of Information Technology for 'Ease of Doing Business'

47.Computerization of the Central Registrar's Office:

Central Registrar's office has been computerized to create a digital ecosystem for Multi-State Cooperative Societies, which will assist in processing applications and service requests in a time bound manner.

48.Scheme for computerization of office of RCSs in States/ Union

Territories: To increase 'ease of doing business' for cooperative societies and create a digital ecosystem for transparent paperless regulation in all the

States/ UTs, a Centrally Sponsored Project for Computerization of RCS Offices has been approved by the Government. Grants are provided for the purchase of hardware, development of software, etc. to the States/ UTs. So far, proposals received from 35 States/ UTs have been sanctioned by GOI.

49.Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs):

To strengthen the long-term cooperative credit structure, the project of computerization of 1,851 units of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs) spread across 13 States/ Union Territories has been approved by the Government. NABARD is the implementing agency for the project. So far, proposals from 10 States/UTs have been received and sanctioned. Further, GOI share amounting to Rs 5.08 crore has been released to 9 States/UTs in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 for procurement of hardware, digitization and setting up of support system.

H. Other Initiatives

50.New National Cooperative Database for authentic and updated data

repository: A database of cooperatives in the country has been prepared with the support of State Governments to facilitate stakeholders in policy making and implementation of programmes/ schemes related to cooperatives across the country. So far, data of more than 8.2 lakh cooperatives across 30 sectors, with approximately 30 crore members, has been captured in the database.

51.Cooperative Ranking Framework: The Government launched the Cooperative Ranking Framework on 24th January 2025 to rank cooperatives

State-wise and sector-wise. The ranking framework enables State RCS to assess Cooperative Societies' performance based on key parameters, including audit compliance, operational activities, financial performance, infrastructure, and basic identity information. The RCS of the States/ UTs, through login on NCD portal, can generate ranks of Cooperative Societies, initially of 7 major sectors namely PACS, Dairy, Fishery, Urban Cooperative Banks, Housing, Credit and Thrift, and Khadi and Gram Udyog. This ranking system aims to enhance transparency, reliability and competitiveness among cooperative societies, ultimately fostering their growth. Furthermore, top-performing cooperative societies in each sector will be recognized and honoured by the Ministry of Cooperation and respective State/ UT authorities, aligning with the objectives of the International Year of Cooperatives.

52. International Year of Cooperatives – 2025 in India: The United Nations has declared 2025 as the International Year of Cooperatives (IYC 2025) to highlight the role of cooperatives in economic growth, social inclusion, and sustainability. The Ministry of Cooperation has developed an action plan in collaboration with National Cooperative Federations, State Governments, Central Ministries and other stakeholders emphasizing transparency, policy reforms, and rural economic transformation through PACS. Activities include training, board meetings, cooperative flag hoisting, exhibitions, and business expansion workshops at District, State, and National levels. To ensure effective execution, committees at national, state, and district levels have been formed. The National Execution Committee (NEC) and National

Cooperative Committee (NCC) will oversee coordination and financial mobilization. State Apex Committees (SAC), along with State and District Cooperative Development Committees (SCDC & DCDC), will organize and manage State/ District/ Village level programs.

53.Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023: Amendment has been brought in the MSCS Act, 2002 to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, increase accountability, reform electoral process and incorporate provisions of 97th Constitutional Amendment in the Multi State Cooperative Societies.

54.Cooperative Ombudsman: Following the amendment in the Multi–State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, Cooperative Ombudsman has been appointed under Section 85A of the said Act vide gazette notification dated 05.03.2024. The Ombudsman office is fully functional and deals with complaints or appeals, from members of the MSCS regarding their deposits, equitable benefits of the Multi–State Co-operative Society’s functioning or any other issue affecting the individual rights of the concerned member.

55.Cooperative Election Authority (CEA): Following the amendment in the Multi–State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, the Cooperative Election Authority has been set up to strengthen governance and accountability, with a mandate to conduct free and fair election in all MSCSs. Elections in more than 80 MSCS have been conducted successfully up to December, 2024.

56.Inclusion of Cooperatives as 'buyers' on GeM portal: The Government has permitted cooperatives to register as 'buyer' on GeM, enabling them to procure goods and services from over 67 lakh vendors to facilitate economical purchases and greater transparency. So far, 574 cooperative societies have been onboarded on GeM as buyers.

57.Expansion of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to increase its range and depth: NCDC has launched new schemes in various sectors such as 'Swayamshakti Sahkar' for SHGs; 'Deerghavadhi Krishak Sahkar' for long term agricultural credit and 'Dairy Sahkar' for dairy. During the current FY 2024-25, so far, total financial assistance of Rs. 84,673.70 crores has been disbursed by NCDC.

58.Financial assistance by NCDC for Deep Sea Trawlers: NCDC is providing financial assistance for projects related to deep sea trawlers in coordination with the Department of Fisheries, Government of India. NCDC has already sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 25.95 crore for purchase of total 44 deep sea trawlers for the Fisheries Cooperative Societies of Maharashtra and Gujarat State.

59.National Cooperation Policy (NCP): The formulation of New National Cooperation Policy (NCP) has been envisaged to fulfil the mandate of the Ministry of Cooperation - "Sahakar se Samriddhi." A National level committee was constituted on 2.9.2022 under Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu with experts of the cooperative sector, representatives from National/ State/ District/ Primary level cooperative societies, Secretaries (Cooperation) and

RCSs from States/ UTs and officers from Central Ministries/ Departments to formulate the New Cooperation Policy to provide a framework to unlock the true potential of the Cooperative sector. The Committee conducted four regional workshops throughout the country to elicit suggestions from stakeholders. The received suggestions have been incorporated into the draft policy appropriately. The draft policy has been prepared and is under finalization.

60.Refund to Investors of Sahara Group of Societies: A portal has been launched for making payments to the genuine depositors of the cooperative societies of Sahara Group in a transparent manner. Disbursements have already started after proper identification and submission of proof of their deposits and claims. So far, Rs. 2,025.75 crores have been disbursed to 11.61 lakh applicants.

STATEMENT II (A)

State-wise details of PACS approved and released amount under the project Strengthening of PACS through Computerization-

S No.	States/UTs	No. of PACS sanctioned	Amount released in FY 2022-23	Amount released in FY 2023-24	Amount released in FY 2024-25	Total amount released
1	Chhattisgarh	2,028	148,600,000	0	102,071,627	250,671,627
2	Madhya Pradesh	4,536	332,300,000	254,225,000	-	586,525,000
3	Andhra Pradesh	2,037	149,300,000	37,447,271	90,600,449	277,347,720
4	Punjab	3,482	255,200,000	0	-	255,200,000
5	West Bengal	4,167	305,400,000	0	-	305,400,000
6	Jharkhand	1,500	109,900,000	0	75,502,618	185,402,618
7	Manipur	232	25,500,000	0	-	25,500,000
8	Rajasthan	6,781	237,800,000	432,986,131	110,000,000	780,786,131

9	Uttar Pradesh	5,686	112,800,000	423,041,650	-	535,841,650
10	Arunachal Pradesh	14	1,500,000	1,200,000	907,704	3,607,704
11	Maharashtra	12,000	879,500,000	336,450,000	-	1,215,950,000
12	Tripura	268	29,500,000	11,250,000	30,330,709	71,080,709
13	Himachal Pradesh	1,789	95,600,000	73,200,000	30,900,132	199,700,132
14	Sikkim	107	11,800,000	9,000,000	-	20,800,000
15	Karnataka	5,491	402,500,000	153,900,000	-	556,400,000
16	Goa	58	3,200,000	1,250,000	4,373,086	8,823,086
17	Meghalaya	112	12,300,000	0	-	12,300,000
18	Mizoram	25	2,700,000	0	4,436,418	7,136,418
19	Assam	583	64,100,000	24,525,000	32,996,165	121,621,165
20	Bihar	4,495	329,500,000	0	146,577,881	476,077,881
21	Nagaland	231	3,600,000	24,568,555	15,998,098	44,166,653
22	Haryana	710	48,500,000	24,416,000	-	72,916,000
23	Tamil Nadu	4,532	332,000,000	124,820,000	-	456,820,000

24	Gujarat	5,754	0	583,000,000	221,873,654	804,873,654
25	Uttarakhand	670	0	36,874,057	-	36,874,057
26	Andaman & Nicobar	46	0	6,881,462	-	6,881,462
27	Ladakh	10	0	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
28	Jammu & Kashmir	537	52,500,000	15,178,040	18,536,744	86,214,784
29	DNH & DD	4	0	0	1,236,272	1,236,272
30	Puducherry	45	4,400,000	1,675,000	-	6,075,000
Total		67,930	3,950,000,000	2,577,088,166	886,341,557	7,413,429,723

STATEMENT II (B)

State-wise details of ARDBs approved and released amount under the project Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs)-

S.no.	State	Total No. of Units (ARDBs) Sanctioned	Total GOI Share released (FY 2023-24 and 2024-25)
1	Puducherry	2	389,630
2	Punjab	113	4675558
3	J&K (opted out) *	51	2635731
4	Tripura	6	386765
5	Uttar Pradesh	342	12720267
6	Karnataka	207	8027519
7	Tamil Nadu	200	8192106
8	Haryana	90	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	88	5610032
10	Gujarat	195	8201003
11	Rajasthan	163	-
12	West Bengal	-	-

13	Kerala	-	-
	Total	1457	50,838,611

*Jammu and Kashmir has officially withdrawn from the Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (ARDB) scheme, citing financial constraints in their formal communication. Therefore, after reducing their 51 units, now total sanctioned units come to 1406.

STATEMENT-II (C)

PART A: CORPORATION SPONSORED SCHEME

ACTIVITIES ASSISTED:

NCDC provides financial assistance in the form of loans (both Term Loans and Investment Loans) and subsidy to the cooperative societies for their development. The loan component is provided from out of NCDC's own funds while the eligible subsidy is provided after dovetailing from other Central Sector Schemes. The list of activities assisted by NCDC is as under:-

- a) **Marketing;**
- b) **Processing;**
- c) **Storage;**
- d) **Cold Chain;**
- e) **Industrial;**
- f) **Distribution of essential consumer articles through cooperatives;**
- g) **Credit & Service Cooperatives/ Notified Services;**
- h) **Cooperative Banking Unit;**

- i) **Agricultural Services;**
- j) **District Plan Schemes;**
- k) **Weaker Section Cooperatives;**
- l) **Assistance for Computerization of Cooperatives;**
- m) **Promotional and Developmental programmes.**

FOCUSSED PRODUCTS OF NCDC

a) YUVA SAHAKAR - Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation

Scheme: The scheme aims at encouraging newly formed cooperative societies with new and/ or innovative ideas.

b) AYUSHMAN SAHAKAR: The scheme has a comprehensive approach to cover hospitals, healthcare, medical education, nursing education, paramedical education, health insurance and holistic health systems such as AYUSH.

c) NANDINI SAHAKAR: The scheme aims to improve the socio-economic status of women and supports the entrepreneurial dynamism of women through women's cooperatives. It will converge critical inputs of women's enterprise, business plan formulation, capacity development, credit and subsidy, and/ or interest subvention of other schemes.

d) DAIRY SAHAKAR: It is a cooperative dairy business focused framework of financial assistance for encouraging cooperatives to achieve higher outcomes in ESG (environmental, social, governance) linked activities. It includes the creation of infrastructure by cooperatives

for new projects and modernization and/or expansion of existing projects.

e) DIGITAL SAHAKAR: Aligned with the principles of Digital India, NCDC has conceived a focused financial assistance framework for Digitally Empowered Cooperatives for handholding and credit linkage by NCDC, dovetailed with grant, subsidy, incentives, etc. from the Government of India / State / UT / agencies with the objective of cooperatives actively partaking in Digital India.

f) SWAYAM SHAKTI SAHAKAR YOJNA: - Scheme for providing NCDC's financial assistance to Agricultural Credit Cooperatives for providing loan/advances to Women Self Help Groups (SHGs).

g) DEERGHAVADHI KRISHAK PUNJI SAHAKAR YOJNA: Scheme for extending NCDC's long-term financial assistance to Agricultural Credit Cooperatives towards their onward lending of long-term loans/advances for activities/commodities/services under the purview of NCDC.

PART B: SCHEMES OF MOC and OTHER MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS BEING IMPLEMENTED BY NCDC

- a) **Grant in aid to NCDC for strengthening of the Cooperative Sugar Mills-** Ministry of Cooperation.
- b) **Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)** sub-scheme of Central Sector Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing (CSISAM)for

Storage and other than Storage Infrastructure - Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare.

- c) **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) – Integrated Post Harvest Management** - Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare.
- d) **Interest Subvention & Credit Guarantee through Financing Facility under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund** scheme - Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.
- e) Assistance for Boosting the Seed Production component under the Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) of the **National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET)**.
- f) **PM MatsyaSampada Yojana (PMMSY)** – Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
- g) **PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME)** - Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
- h) **Scheme for Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)** – Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare.
- i) (i) **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY) – Scheme for Food Processing and Value Addition** - Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(ii) **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY) - Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme** - Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

- j) **National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)** - Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- k) **National Livestock Mission (NLM) and Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)** - Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.
- l) **Re-aligned Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)**, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying

STATEMENT-III

**Activity Wise Disbursement since 2019-20 to 2024-25 (upto
28.01.2025)**

Rs. in crore

S.No.	Activity	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 28.01.2025)
1	Marketing	15235.42	19576.38	26705.60	27984.74	52916.88	74038.03
	Inputs	462.24	29.41	74.05	46.96	2.75	0.10
2	Processing						
2(A)	Sugar Factories	1821.14	1542.44	1316.71	694.25	2176.31	3292.48
2(B)	Textile	129.32	96.40	24.94	104.25	44.35	122.31
2(C)	Other Processing Units						
	i Foodgrains	1.06	1.07		0.85	1.44	1.25
	ii Plantation Crops	7.56	2.21	2.14	-	1.31	0.38

S.No.	Activity		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 28.01.2025)
	iii	Fruit & Vegetables	1.03	0.14	0.05	-	0.12	0.36
	iv	Oilseeds	3.25	1.65		0.68	0.17	0.63
	v	Small scale indistries				0	0.00	0.00
		Sub total 2(C)	12.89	5.07	2.19	1.53	3.04	2.62
		Total (2)	1,963.36	1,643.91	1,343.84	800.02	2223.70	3417.41
3	Storage		17.25	7.29	7.72	4.84	8.08	32.38
4	Cold Chain		7.36			-	11.06	23.89
5	Weaker Section Prog.							
	i	Fishery Cooperative	163.63	119.18	168.76	298.91	41.33	22.42
	ii	Dairy/Livestock	415.33	168.50	569.16	264.70	301.45	26.56
	iii	Poultry	4.61			-	0.00	0.00
	iv	Tribal, S/C Cooperative	3.15			-	1.69	0.56

S.No.	Activity		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 28.01.2025)
	v	Handloom Cooperative	2.39	0.90	102.46	28.57	0.23	0.52
	vi	Powerloom					0.00	0.00
	vii	Women Cooperative	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
	vii	Coir	80.00		30.00	-	0.00	0.00
	viii	Jute	-	-	-	8.76	0.05	0.06
		Total (5)	669.11	288.57	870.38	600.94	344.75	50.12
6	Computerisation of Coop.		36.52	30.87	25.06	45.02	0.42	0.00
7	Consumer Coop.		3.39	0.89	2.69	1.40	4.13	0.00
8	ICDP		175.14	152.61	283.06	177.87	23.26	0.07
9	C,IC&SC							
	i	Industrial Cooperative				-	0.00	0.00
	ii	Credit & Service	9,129.28	2,996.23	4,894.20	11,322.30	5000.77	6952.85

S.No.	Activity	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 28.01.2025)
	Total (9)	9,129.28	2,996.23	4,894.20	11,322.30	5000.77	6952.85
10	Yuva Sahakar		0.27		0.10	0.84	0.04
11	P&D	4.38	4.48	6.45	6.15	6.75	0.00
12	FPO		2.32	8.04	38.25	48.33	45.99
13	FFPO				2.81	26.73	18.76
	GRAND TOTAL (1 to13)	27,703.43	24,733.24	34,221.08	41,031.40	60,618.47	84,579.64

STATEMENT-IV**State-wise Disbursement Since 2019-20 to 2024-25 (as on 28.01.2025)****Rs. in crore**

S.No.	Name of the State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (As on 28.01.2025)
1	A & N	10.28	-		0	1.69	0.56
2	Andhra Pradesh	405.62	603.98	2,831.59	9734.7	13,280.13	14732.69
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7.56	1.44	0.25	0.38	-	0.16
4	Assam	14.34	5.59	3.57	17.48	0.89	1.86
5	Bihar	454.40	1,633.60	2,857.90	4053.75	815.83	6.31
6	Chandigarh			0.03	0.03	-	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	5,500.35	12,000.07	12,400.87	8502.24	18,991.35	28081.03
8	Daman & Diu				0	0.11	0.03
9	Goa	0.11	0.19		0	-	0.03
10	Gujarat	118.34	52.25	37.40	370.8	586.99	297.89
11	Haryana	6,608.58	6,645.11	12,827.75	6655.24	9,887.36	12380.50
12	Himachal Pradesh	59.69	36.90	14.74	12.91	1.85	4.12
13	J&K	-	-	0.13	0.58	0.71	0.80
14	Jharkhand	8.25	0.92	1.79	4.63	2.54	28.34
15	Karnataka	151.67	170.69	164.49	112.54	261.35	432.13
16	Kerala	363.89	303.54	371.85	704.74	275.89	736.78
17	Lakshadweep						0.06

S.No.	Name of the State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (As on 28.01.2025)
18	Madhya Pradesh	1,081.70	208.36	477.10	284.4	322.86	290.07
19	Maharashtra	1,015.07	1,145.59	688.07	751.16	2,101.42	3278.36
20	Manipur	4.79	-	0.04	30.38	6.60	0.39
21	Meghalaya	-	57.80	0.04	0.14	0.22	0.12
22	Mizoram	-	2.16	1.06	4.23	3.24	1.16
23	Nagaland	13.37	6.07	0.17	1.2	0.67	0.52
24	Odisha	3.75	0.80	4.06	1.61	3.24	3.47
25	Punjab	135.28	22.77	0.13	0.42	1,650.44	2000.22
26	Puducherry				0.06	-	0.11
27	Rajasthan	7,256.74	157.80	7.79	4.91	66.09	67.33
28	Sikkim			-	0.14	0.22	0.05
29	Tamil Nadu	21.24	21.58	50.75	30.49	4.28	19.29
30	Telangana	3,568.83	739.88	1,092.20	9304.97	12,174.11	20982.36
31	Tripura	3.05	3.20	3.00	12.35	1.55	1.27
32	Uttar Pradesh	673.10	827.95	252.33	350.24	13.04	207.58
33	Uttarakhand	12.34	17.22	80.36	10.5	149.13	4.56
34	West Bengal	128.35	59.13	44.16	63.36	4.96	2.94
35	Delhi + Others	82.74	8.61	7.46	10.82	9.71	1016.55
	Total	27,703.43	24,733.24	34,221.08	41,031.40	60,618.47	84579.64

घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग

460. श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो :

क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

- (क) वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा में भारत के इस्पात उद्योग को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का विचार घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग विशेषकर लघु और मध्यम उत्पादकों को बढ़ावा देने का है ; और
- (ग) क्या सरकार इस्पात उद्योग को आपूर्ति किए जाने वाले लोहे और कोयले जैसे कच्चे माल की कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कोई नीति बना रही है ताकि भारत की इस्पात उत्पादन लागत स्थिर रहे और इसके परिणामस्वरूप घरेलू बाजार में सस्ता और गुणवत्तापूर्ण इस्पात उपलब्ध कराया जा सके ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) से (ग): इस्पात एक नियंत्रणमुक्त क्षेत्र है जहां लौह अयस्क, कोकिंग कोल और तैयार इस्पात आदि जैसे कच्चे माल के मूल्य बाजार की गतिशीलता द्वारा निर्धारित होते हैं। सरकार देश में छोटे और मध्यम स्तर के उत्पादकों को शामिल करते हुए इस्पात क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु अनुकूल नीतिगत वातावरण सृजित कर एक सुविधाप्रदाता के रूप में कार्य करती है। सरकार ने भारत के इस्पात उद्योग की वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ाने के लिए अनुकूल नीतिगत वातावरण सृजित करने हेतु निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:-

i. 'मेड इन इंडिया' इस्पात को बढ़ावा और निवेशों का विस्तार:

क. सरकारी अधिप्राप्ति हेतु 'मेड इन इंडिया' इस्पात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए घरेलू स्तर पर विनिर्मित लौह एवं इस्पात उत्पाद (डीएमआईएंडएसपी) नीति का कार्यान्वयन।

ख. सरकार ने देश में 'विशेष इस्पात' के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने और पूंजीगत निवेशों को आकर्षित कर आयात को कम करने के लिए विशेष इस्पात हेतु उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना का शुभारंभ।

ii. कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता में सुधार और कच्चे माल की लागत कम करना:

क. फेरो निकल, जो एक कच्चा माल है, का मूल सीमा शुल्क 2.5 % से घटाकर शून्य करते हुए इसे शुल्क मुक्त करना।

ख. बजट 2024 में फेरस स्क्रेप पर शुल्क की छूट को 31 मार्च, 2026 तक बढ़ाना।

iii. आयात निगरानी और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण:

ग. घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग को आयातों के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए आयातों की प्रभावी निगरानी हेतु इस्पात आयात निगरानी प्रणाली (एसआईएमएस) को नया रूप देना।

घ. इस्पात गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेश की शुरुआत करना, जिससे उद्योग, उपयोगकर्ताओं और आम जनता को गुणवत्तापूर्ण इस्पात की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए घटिया/दोषपूर्ण इस्पात उत्पादों के आयात पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जा सके।

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

12.01 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय सभापति : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 2, माननीय श्री जितिन प्रसाद जी।

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):** Respected Madam,
with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline Verification) Second Amendment Regulations, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.No.HQ-13079/10/2024-AUTH-H(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th December, 2024, under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1950 /18/25]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1951/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Software Technology Parks of India, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Software Technology Parks of India, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1952/18/25]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Digital India Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Digital India Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1953/18/25]

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले) : महोदया, श्री कृष्ण पाल जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (2) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (3) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1954/18/25]

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी) : महोदया, श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) नारियल विकास बोर्ड, कोच्चि के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (2) नारियल विकास बोर्ड, कोच्चि के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।
- (3) नारियल विकास बोर्ड, कोच्चि के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1955/18/25]

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) लक्षद्वीप पंचायत विनियम, 2022 की धारा 132 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-
 - (एक) लक्षद्वीप जिला/ग्राम पंचायत ठोस अपशिष्ट (हैंडलिंग एवं प्रबंधन) उप-विधि, 2024 जो दिनांक 15 अक्तूबर, 2024 के लक्षद्वीप राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. फा.सं. 2/12/2023-डीओपी में प्रकाशित हुई थी, की एक प्रति।
 - (दो) लक्षद्वीप पंचायत (निधियों का अनुप्रयोग एवं लेखाओं का अनुरक्षण) नियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 16 अक्तूबर, 2024 के लक्षद्वीप राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं.

फा.सं. 2/6/2023-डीओपी में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति ।

- (तीन) लक्षद्वीप जिला पंचायत समिति नियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 16 अक्तूबर, 2024 के लक्षद्वीप राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. फा.सं. 2/2/2024-डीओपी में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति ।
- (चार) लक्षद्वीप (अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष, सरपंच, उप-सरपंच और पंचायत के निर्वाचित सदस्यों का दैनिक भत्ता एवं यात्रा भत्ता) नियम, 2024, जो 17 अक्तूबर, 2024 के लक्षद्वीप राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. फा.सं. 2/1/2024-डीओपी में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति ।
- (पांच) लक्षद्वीप जिला पंचायत (अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष के साथ परामर्श के लिए पद्धति) नियम, 2023, जो दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 2023 के लक्षद्वीप राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. फा.सं. 2/9/2023-डीओपी में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति ।
- (छह) लक्षद्वीप पंचायत ग्राम पंचायत के उप-सरपंच तथा जिला पंचायत के अध्यक्ष और उप-अध्यक्ष निर्वाचन नियम, 2022, जो दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 2023 के लक्षद्वीप राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. फा.सं. 3/10/2022-डीओपी(पीई) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति ।
- (सात) लक्षद्वीप पंचायत (निर्वाचन पद्धति) नियम, 2022, जो दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 2023 के लक्षद्वीप राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. फा.सं. 2/6/2022- डीओपी(पीई) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति ।
- (आठ) लक्षद्वीप पंचायत (सेवा) नियम, 2023, जो दिनांक 20 अक्तूबर, 2023 के लक्षद्वीप राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. फा.सं. 2/5/2023- डीओपी(पीई) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति ।
- (नौ) लक्षद्वीप पंचायत (सहायता अनुदान) नियम, 2023 जो दिनांक 20 अक्तूबर, 2023 के लक्षद्वीप राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. फा.सं. 2/7/2023-डीओपी में

प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति ।

(दस) लक्षद्वीप पंचायत (कराधान और अपील) नियम, जो दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 2023 के लक्षद्वीप राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. फा.सं. 2/3/2023-डीओपी में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति ।

(ग्यारह) लक्षद्वीप पंचायत कार्य-संचालन नियम, 2023, जो दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 2023 के लक्षद्वीप राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. फा.सं. 2/4/2023-डीओपी में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति ।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) की मद संख्या (चार से ग्यारह) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1956/18/25]

(3) निजी सुरक्षा एजेंसियां (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 25 की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह निजी सुरक्षा एजेंसी नियम, 2022, जो दिनांक 21 सितंबर, 2022 के अंडमान और निकोबार राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या 104/2022/फा.सं.45-230/2021-गृह में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1957/18/25]

(5) (एक) राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग, भारत के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग, भारत के वर्ष 2023-2024 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखाओं की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी

संस्करण)।

- (6) उपर्युक्त (5) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1958/18/25]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):** Madam Chairperson, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy each of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Automotive Board, New Delhi, for the years 2016-2017, 2017-2018 and 2018-2019, alongwith audited accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Automotive Board, New Delhi, for the years 2016-2017, 2017-2018 and 2018-2019.
- (2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1959/18/25]

12.03hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH
AND SPORTS**

360th and 361st Reports

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Madam Chairperson, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports:-

- (1) 360th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 354th report on 'Review of Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)' pertaining to the Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
 - (2) 361st Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the 341st report on 'Review of Education Standards, Accreditation Process, Research, Examination Reforms and Academic Environment in Deemed/Private Universities/other Higher Education Institutions' pertaining to the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education.
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12.04 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

12. 4½ hrs**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE****158th to 162nd Reports**

डॉ. महेश शर्मा (गौतम बुद्ध नगर) : महोदया, मैं स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित समकालीन समय में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और इसका प्रबंधन के बारे में 148वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 158वां प्रतिवेदन।
 - (2) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित आयुष्मान भारत का कार्यान्वयन के बारे में 151वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 159वां प्रतिवेदन।
 - (3) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना (सीजीएचएस) का कार्यक्रम के बारे में 155वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 160वां प्रतिवेदन।
 - (4) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित प्रधानमंत्री टीबी मुक्त भारत अभियान का कार्यान्वयन के बारे में 149वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 161वां प्रतिवेदन।
 - (5) आयुष मंत्रालय से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन की समीक्षा के बारे में 156वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 162वां प्रतिवेदन।
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12.05 hrs**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377***

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करूंगा कि नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, वे सभी माननीय सदस्य अपने अनुमोदित पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रखने का कष्ट करें।

(i) Need to provide adequate compensation and employment to persons displaced due to acquisition of their land for coal mining in Jharkhand

श्री मनीष जायसवाल (हजारीबाग) : जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं झारखंड राज्य पूरे भारत में एक अग्रणी कोयला खनन राज्य है। झारखंड में 119 चालू कोयला खदानें हैं और इन खदानों से सालाना 15.6 करोड़ टन कोयला उत्पादन होता है। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निजी कोल ब्लॉक की नीलामी आवंटन की प्रक्रिया में केंद्र सरकार की उपक्रम कंपनियों तथा निजी कंपनियों को कोल ब्लॉक का आवंटन हुआ है जिसमें स्थानीय ग्रामीणों की जमीन का बड़े पैमाने पर अधिग्रहण हुआ है। झारखंड ऐसा राज्य है जिसने सबसे ज्यादा विस्थापन का दंश झेला है। अगर विकास के लिए विस्थापन जरूरी है तो उससे ज्यादा जरूरी विस्थापित लोगों का पुनर्वास है। परंतु झारखंड में जिन लोगों की जमीन पर कोल माइंस और पावर प्रॉजेक्ट लगाने का काम किया गया है उन्हीं लोगों को न तो सही ढंग से मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है और ना ही उनके रोजगार की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूं कि विस्थापित लोगों की मदद के लिए उचित कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करने की कृपा करें।

(ii) Need for geo-tagging of trees in Uttar Pradesh

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : कश्मीर के प्रतीक चिनार के पेड़ (प्लेटानस ओरिएंटालिस) शहरीकरण और बीमारियों के कारण तेजी से कम हो रहे हैं। पिछले 50 वर्षों में इन पेड़ों की संख्या आधी

* Treated as laid on the Table.

रह गई है। इनके संरक्षण के लिए जम्मू-कश्मीर प्रशासन ने जियो-टैगिंग और क्यूआर कोडिंग जैसे कदम उठाए हैं, जिसके तहत 17,000 से अधिक चिनार पेड़ों को चिन्हित किया गया है। इन पेड़ों की निगरानी और संरक्षण के लिए यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रयास है, लेकिन वनीकरण, रोग प्रबंधन और व्यापक जनभागीदारी के प्रयास भी आवश्यक हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के शीशम (डल्बर्गिया सिस्सू), साल (शोरिया रोबस्टा) और सकू ("सौ खड़े, सौ पड़े और सौ सड़े") जैसे पेड़ भी पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक सुरक्षा में अहम योगदान देते हैं। पर्यावरणीय लाभ: ये पेड़ भूजल संरक्षण, कार्बन अवशोषण, और मिट्टी की उर्वरता, लकड़ी, चारा, और औषधीय उपयोग से ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सहारा तथा वनों पर आश्रित समुदायों की आजीविका और रोजगार इन पेड़ों से जुड़ी है। अतः मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि उत्तर-प्रदेश में पेड़ों के लिए जियो-टैगिंग और निगरानी, रोग प्रतिरोधी पौधों की नर्सरी, विशेष संरक्षण नीति, जन भागीदारी को सुनिश्चित किया जाना आवश्यक है। ये कदम पर्यावरणीय संतुलन और समाज की आर्थिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

(iii) Need to declare Gandhamardan Hills in Odisha as national wealth

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित (बारगढ़) : मेरे क्षेत्र बारगढ़ (ओडिशा) में गंधमर्दन पहाड़ की लगभग 97 किमी लंबाई है और यहां से दो प्रमुख नदियां निकलती हैं। साथ ही यहां भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण द्वारा पहचानी गई 256 से अधिक दुर्लभ औषधीय पौधों की प्रजातियां पाई जाती हैं। ये पहाड़ियां ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक और पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। उत्तरी ढलान पर स्थित नरसिंहनाथ और दक्षिणी ढलान पर हरिशंकर मंदिर श्रद्धेय ऐतिहासिक स्मारक हैं। प्रसिद्ध चीनी यात्री ह्वेनसांग ने इसे अपनी यात्रा-वृत्तांत में "परिमलगिरी" नामक बौद्ध धरोहर स्थल के रूप में उल्लिखित किया है। इन पहाड़ियों के आसपास 50 हजार से अधिक जनजातीय लोग निवास करते हैं जिनका जीवनयापन इन पहाड़ियों के पर्यावरण से गहराई से जुड़ा हुआ है। 1983 में कांग्रेस सरकार ने इन पहाड़ियों को खनन हेतु पट्टे पर दिया जिसके विरोध में स्थानीय जनजातीय समुदायों ने व्यापक प्रदर्शन किए और 1988 में पट्टा रद्द कर दिया गया। इसके बाद कई सरकारों ने खनन की योजना बनाई, लेकिन हर बार जनजातीय समुदायों के विरोध ने इसे रोका। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि गंधमर्दन पहाड़ियों को राष्ट्रीय सम्पति घोषित किया जाए और

इसे केंद्रीय पर्यटन, खेल और सतत विकास केंद्र के रूप में विकसित किया जाए। यह कदम इस धरोहर को संरक्षित करने और स्थानीय लोगों के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने में सहायक होगा।

(iv) Need for exemption of toll tax on national highways for Olympic medal winners, Arjun awardees and Dronacharya awardees

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा (भरुच) : देश का गौरव बढ़ाने वाले अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर के खिलाड़ी जिन्होंने एशियन या ओलंपिक खेलों में पदक प्राप्त करके देश का मान बढ़ाया है उन्हें सरकार द्वारा रेल यात्रा व हवाई यात्रा में छूट प्रदान की गई है। खिलाड़ियों के सम्मान में सरकार का यह अच्छा प्रयास है, परंतु राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में टोल टैक्स में ऐसे खिलाड़ियों को छूट प्राप्त नहीं है। अतः सरकार से निवेदन है कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एशियन या ओलंपिक खेलों में पदक प्राप्त खिलाड़ी एवं अर्जुन अवार्डी खिलाड़ी तथा द्रोण अवार्डी कोच इन सब को नेशनल हाइवे टोल टैक्स में छूट प्रदान की जाए। देशभर के खिलाड़ियों के लिए सरकार का यह अच्छा प्रयास होगा।

(v) Need to expand Chiyanki Airport in Jharkhand and start operation of flights

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान पलामू संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत मेदिनीनगर स्थित चियांकी एयरपोर्ट के विस्तार एवं एयरलाइंस का परिचालन कराने की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। चियांकी एयरपोर्ट क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना (RCS) के अंतर्गत उड़ान योजना में सम्मिलित किया गया है। परंतु राज्य सरकार की उदासीनता के कारण एयरलाइंस का परिचालन प्रारंभ नहीं हो पा रहा है। विदित है कि डालटनगंज से रांची-कलकत्ता रांची - डालटनगंज एवं डालटनगंज - पटना - वाराणसी - पटना - डालटनगंज के मार्गों के लिए बोलियां आमंत्रित की गयी थी, परंतु चियांकी एयरपोर्ट की Boundary Secure है, से संबंधित प्रतिवेदन जिला से राज्य सरकार को प्राप्त हो चुका है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में वांछित कार्रवाई नहीं की जा रही है जिससे पलामू एवं आस-पास के जिले के निवासियों को वायुयान यात्रा की सुविधा नहीं मिल पा रही है। यदि हवाई यात्रा की सुविधा डालटनगंज से रांची - कलकत्ता - रांची - डालटनगंज एवं डालटनगंज - पटना - वाराणसी - पटना - डालटनगंज तक की प्राप्त

हो जाती है तो इस क्षेत्र को औद्योगिकीकृत करने में बहुत बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी। मैं माननीय नागर विमानन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि मेदिनीनगर स्थित चियांकी एयरपोर्ट के विस्तार एवं एयरलाइंस का परिचालन प्रारंभ कराने की कृपा की जाय।

(vi) Need to ensure timely completion of the Chhapra-Hajipur National Highway Project in Bihar

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the long-pending issue of the Chhapra-Hajipur National Highway, whose appointment date was 27th January 2011. Despite 14 years having passed, the project remains incomplete, causing immense inconvenience to the people of Bihar. Two cure period notices, including the most recent issued on 20th November 2024, have failed to bring any resolution. Reports from the Project Director and other officials confirm persistent non-performance by the concessionaire. Despite these clear indications, the project has neither been completed nor terminated, raising serious concerns about accountability and governance. Through this mention, I urge the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to immediately terminate the concessionaire's agreement based on official recommendations and award the project to a new, competent entity to ensure timely completion and provide a clear timeline and explanation for the delay in completing or terminating the project. This matter requires urgent attention to alleviate public distress and restore confidence in governance.

(vii) Need to expedite construction of airport in Raigarh Parliamentary Constituency, Chhattisgarh

श्री राधेश्याम राठिया (रायगढ़) : मैं माननीय नागर विमानन मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहूंगा कि

रायगढ़ लोकसभा (छत्तीसगढ़) में एयरपोर्ट बनना था, जो एक महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना है। यह परियोजना 2011 में प्रस्तावित की गई थी, जिसमें 200 एकड़ भूमि का भू अर्जन करना था, लेकिन किसी कारणवश वह पूरा नहीं हो पाया। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि माननीय नागर विमानन मंत्री जी के द्वारा किसी विशेष एजेंसी के माध्यम से इसकी जांच कराई जाए और इस परियोजना को पुनः शुरू किया जाए। रायगढ़, छत्तीसगढ़ के विकास के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि यहां कई उद्योगों का संकेन्द्रण है, लेकिन हवाई संसाधनों की कमी के कारण कई उद्योग यहां स्थापित नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इस एयरपोर्ट के बनने से नौकरी को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और रायगढ़ के विकास को नई गति मिलेगी। मैं माननीय नागर विमानन मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे इस परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाएं।

(viii) Need to provide special financial assistance for improving public transport system in Rajasthan

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत (उदयपुर) : संसद द्वारा पारित सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, 1950 के तहत अधिकांश राज्यों में सार्वजनिक परिवहन कार्यों के लिए निगम की स्थापना की गई है, जिसका उद्देश्य सड़क परिवहन के विकास द्वारा जनता, व्यापार एवं उद्योग जगत को लाभ पहुँचाना, सड़क परिवहन में समन्वय स्थापित करना एवं यातायात सुविधाओं के विस्तार एवं सुधार करना एवं दक्ष तथा मितव्ययी सड़क परिवहन प्रणाली को विकसित करना है। राजस्थान में इस हेतु राजस्थान राज्य पथ परिवहन निगम की स्थापना वर्ष 1964 में की गई, जिसकी वर्तमान वित्तीय स्थिति संकटापन्न है। निगम को हो रहे लगातार आर्थिक नुकसान एवं कार्मिकों की कमी से राज्य में बस सेवाओं पर विपरीत प्रभाव हो रहा है। विशेषतः ग्रामीण एवं अनुसूचित क्षेत्र में इस सेवा की अत्यन्त कमी है। निगम के पास बसों की लगातार कमी होने की जानकारी भी मिल रही है। ऐसी ही स्थिति अन्य राज्यों में भी है। केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि जनहित में सुविधाजनक एवं सस्ती बस सेवाओं के लिए नई बस सेवाएँ जारी रखने के लिए निगम को आर्थिक सहायता हेतु संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) या मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1989 के उद्देश्यों के लिए राजस्थान जैसे राज्यों को विशेष आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जायें।

(ix) Need to set up a Textile Park in Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

श्रीमती रिमता उदय वाघ (जलगांव) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव लोकसभा क्षेत्र के एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। जलगांव कपास उद्योग में अपने योगदान के लिए प्रसिद्ध है, जहां जिनिंग और प्रेसिंग इकाइयां हजारों लोगों को रोजगार देती हैं। लेकिन किसानों की समृद्धि और क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए मूल्य संवर्धन आवश्यक है। मैं माननीय वस्त्र मंत्री से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में एक टेक्सटाइल पार्क की स्थापना पर विचार करें, जो न केवल कपास उद्योग को समर्थन देगा बल्कि रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ाएगा। साथ ही, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्रालय ग्रीनफील्ड और ब्राउनफील्ड टेक्सटाइल पार्कों में समान विकास मानकों के लिए क्या कदम उठा रहा है और हाल ही में घोषित ₹18,500 करोड़ के निवेश में किन प्रमुख उद्योगों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। इसके अलावा, स्थानीय युवाओं के कौशल विकास और रोजगार के लिए इन पार्कों में प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की स्थापना भी आवश्यक है। अंत में, मैं मांग करती हूँ कि जलगांव में टेक्सटाइल पार्क की स्थापना की जाये।

(x) Need to provide mobile veterinary clinics in Maharajganj Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल (महाराजगंज) : मेरा संसदीय लोकसभा क्षेत्र महाराजगंज, बिहार सारण (छपरा), जिला के लगभग 1764 गाँवों और सिवान जिला के लगभग 1528 गाँवों की आबादी में अवस्थित है। इन सभी गाँवों में पशुधन आधारित जीवन जीने वाले किसान और पशुपालक निवास करते हैं। पशुपालन ही इन लोगों का मुख्य रूप से जीविका का आधार है। ऐसे में इनके पशुओं को आये दिन होने वाली तरह-तरह की खतरनाक बीमारियों से बचाने के लिए चिकित्सीय व्यवस्था तत्काल उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता होती है, जो आज के तिथि में हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र के पशुपालकों को उपलब्ध नहीं है।

अतः मैं मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय के माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा आग्रह है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के सारण जिला और सिवान जिला के सभी प्रखंडों एवं नगर पंचायतों में चलंत पशुचिकित्सालय की शुरुआत कर पशुओं की चिकित्सा उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था कराया जाये।

(xi) Need to expedite various developmental works of Alampur Jogulamba temple in Mahbubnagar Parliamentary Constituency, Telangana under PRASHAD scheme

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA (MAHBUBNAGAR): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that Alampur Jogulamba Temple, which falls in my Mahabubnagar parliamentary constituency in Telangana State, is one of the 18 Shakti Peethas in the country and also known as Kashi of South. Over last 10 years, Government embarked on developing Tourism and preserving our cultural heritage on a mission mode and developing Alampur Jogulamba Temple. Now the temple is going through rapid development of infrastructure. Ministry of Tourism has allocated approximately ₹37 Crores for preservation and development of the Temple through PRASHAD Scheme. Apart from this, the Archaeological Survey of India has spent approximately Rs. 8 crores in the last 10 years for the preservation of the temple. Significant works have already been done on various works and there is a scope to further enhance the facilities. Some initiatives may be taken up like 24 x 7 Nitya Pujas and Rituals, construction of Staff Quarters and Choultry (dining hall) for Anna Prasadavitarana, upgrading the Queue complex, glorification of the temple, improving the existing pushkara ghats to attract more devotees during river pushkaralu and other temple related processions, improvement of infrastructure, under PRASHAD scheme. Therefore, I request Hon'ble Minister of Tourism to

kindly intervene and expedite works.

(xii) Need to expedite repairing and maintenance work of passenger ships used for transportation in Lakshadweep

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (LAKSHADWEEP): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the plight of the people of Lakshadweep. Lakshadweep, a cluster of islands, relies heavily on the sea for connectivity to the mainland. The recent limitation of passenger ship services has caused immense distress among its residents. According to the published ship schedule, only one ship is currently available for transportation. Out of Five Passenger Ships, 3 ships are already in the dock for repair and maintenance. The fourth one is on its way for annual survey and maintenance that leaving only one Ship with 250 passenger capacity for service. There are thousands of commuters already stranded in Mainland waiting for Ship conveyance. This inadequacy in transportation has disrupted the daily lives of the islanders. Basic necessities such as food supplies, medical aid, and educational materials are delayed, leading to significant inconvenience. The economic activities of the islands have also been severely impacted. The limited ship service is not just an inconvenience, it is a direct threat to the social, economic, and emotional well-being of the people of Lakshadweep. I strongly urge the Government to expedite the repair and maintenance of the four ships namely MV Kavaratti, MV Corals, M.V Lagoon and M.V Lakshadweep Sea, that are currently in dock and bring them back into service at the earliest to restore normalcy, to meet the urgent demands of the islanders and ensure a reliable and consistent schedule for these services so that residents can plan their travel without

undue hardships. I would urge the Government to invest in long-term solutions such as acquiring more vessels or exploring alternative modes of transportation. The people of Lakshadweep have a right to seamless connectivity, just as every citizen of this Nation does. Let us ensure that their voices are heard and their concerns addressed without delay. I humbly request the Government to act promptly to alleviate this crisis.

(xiii) Need to revive HMT unit in Pinjore, Haryana

SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY (AMBALA): The revival of HMT unit in Pinjore is an economic necessity which has seen gradual decline and leading to its closure of tractor manufacturing factory in 2016. This has massively impacted the livelihoods of thousands in Kalka, Pinjore, and surrounding areas and also led to the underutilization of valuable industrial area. At its peak, HMT Pinjore produced 19,500 tractors annually, contributing significantly to India's agricultural mechanization. However, challenges such as outdated machinery, financial constraints, market competition, and a lack of technological adaptability led to a steady decline in market share. Closing of the factory has led to 850 employs opting for VRS and uncertainty over pension calculations. The strategic location of Pinjore, with its excellent connectivity by road and rail, makes it ideal for industrial redevelopment or conversion into a skill development hub with readily available land and labour serving as foundation for its revival. I urge the Government to explore revival options for the HMT Pinjore unit, such as providing with special financial package, exploring P.P.P model, and as a facility for skill development. This initiative could rejuvenate industrial activity in the region, generate

employment, and restore HMT's legacy as a contributor to India's industrial progress.

(xiv) Need to revise cost norms for supplementary nutrition in the interest of children and women

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH): According to NFHS-5, 35.5% of children under five are stunted, 19.3% are wasted, and 32.1% are underweight, while 57% of women aged 15–49 years are anaemic. Despite this, the budgetary allocation for Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 for FY 2024-25 was reduced by 3.14% from last year's revised estimates. Comprehensive guidelines under MISSION SAKSHAM ANGANWADI AND POSHAN 2.0 for the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) were issued in January 2021, but ground realities remain dire. The cost norms for supplementary nutrition, last revised in October 2017, have not kept pace with inflation. Based on the 2012 base year, the Consumer Food Price Index rose from 139.4 in 2017 to 211.1 by October 2024, a 71.7 points increase. Current norms fail to reflect the rising prices of key inputs like pulses, oils, and vitamins. To address India's hunger and nutritional deficiencies, a multi-pronged approach is essential, with increased budgetary allocations and improved disbursement mechanisms. I urge the Government to promptly revise cost norms for supplementary nutrition in the interest of children and women.

(xv) Need to start flight services from Hisar Airport, Haryana

श्री जय प्रकाश (हिसार) : हिसार एयरपोर्ट का हरियाणा की राज्य सरकार 9 बार शिलान्यास कर चुकी है। लेकिन आज तक उड़ान शुरू नहीं हुई। नियामकीय देरी के कारण एयरपोर्ट को अभी तक आवश्यक एयरोड्रम लाइसेंस नहीं मिला है। हिसार एयरपोर्ट जल्द ही चालू हो जाएगा और एलायंस एयर द्वारा

उड़ानें संचालित की जाएगी, इस देरी से हरियाणा सरकार के दावों पर जनता में सरकार के प्रति संदेह पैदा कर दिया है, जिसने घोषणा की थी कि हिसार जल्द ही राज्य का पहला चालू एयरपोर्ट बन जाएगा। सरकार के इस भ्रामक जवाब से प्रगति की कमी की आलोचना दिखाई देती। देश भर में 28 वायु सेना स्टेशन पहले से ही नागरिक उड्डयन की सुविधा दे रहे हैं, लेकिन हिसार अपनी क्षमता के बावजूद उपयोग में नहीं हैं। सरकार एक दशक से अधिक समय से हिसार एयरपोर्ट के बारे में बार-बार अधूरे आश्वासनों से निवासियों को निराश करने का भी काम कर रही है। हिसार एयरपोर्ट स्टेशन पर नागरिक उड्डयन संचालन को तुरंत मंजूरी दी जाए। सार्वजनिक उड़ानों के लिए काउंटर स्थापित किए जाए तथा इनको व्यवहार्य में लाया जाए।

(xvi) Need to grant permission and expedite completion of railway bridge at Pavoorchatram in Tamil Nadu

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C. (TIRUNELVELI): The issue of an incomplete road over bridge on the Tirunelveli – Tenkasi Highway at Paavorchatram has caused significant hardship to lakhs of people living in and around the area. The Tamil Nadu Government has built the highway from Tirunelveli to Tenkasi and while the State Government's portion of the bridge on the both sides of Pavoorchathiram manned level crossing is complete, the portion to be constructed over the railway track to mark the completion is on an indefinite wait for reasons best known to the officials. Officials of the Southern Railway have not granted permission for the construction of the Road Over Bridge Segment over the Railway tracks, which has caused hardships to lakhs of people including the locals and daily commuters of the region. I urge the Union Government and the Ministry of Railways to grant permission and expedite the completion of the bridge segment over the Railway

tracks at the earliest and ease the hardships faced by the people of my constituency.

(xvii) Need to ensure sustainable management of marine resources and protection of interests of coastal fisherfolk in the country

SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the issue of sea mining under the 'Unlock Blue Economy' programme, which is causing severe environmental degradation and threatening marine biodiversity, flora, and fauna. In the current situation, with climatic changes and the depletion of fish wealth, (malsya varalcha) there is a looming fish famine, leaving the fishing community deeply worried. This undemocratic move ignores fisherfolk and their rights. No scientific studies or expert agency involvement has been ensured. According to MPEDA, India's marine wealth is immense—a blessing for foreign trade, local needs, and citizens' health and well-being. Fishermen, who regard the sea as their mother, (kadamma) must have priority over it. I urge the Government to halt mining activities, involve stakeholders, and revise policies to ensure sustainability and fairness for coastal communities.

(xviii) Need to curb obscenity in films, internet and social media platforms

श्री सनातन पांडेय (बलिया) : आज समाज में फिल्मों और मोबाइल इंटरनेट के माध्यम से अश्लीलता फैलाई जा रही है। इसका समाज पर खास तौर से युवा वर्ग पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। हालात यह हैं कि आप अपने पूरे परिवार के साथ बैठकर फिल्म व टीवी नहीं देख सकते हैं। इसी अश्लीलता और गंदगी की वजह से समाज में अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की व्याख्या सिनेमाघरों के घटिया और अश्लीलता को बढ़ावा देकर पैसा बनाने के लिए एक लाइसेंस के रूप में नहीं की जा सकती है। सिनेमा किसी भी अन्य संचार माध्यमों की तुलना में भावनाओं को अधिक गहराई से उभारने में

सक्षम है। विशेष रूप से बच्चों और किशोरों में इसका प्रभाव अधिक होता है। अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के नाम पर समाज में पनपती अनैतिकता, उच्छृंखलता का दोष फिल्मों एवं मोबाईल नेट का है जिससे समाज पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। कोई व्यक्ति किसी पुस्तक या भाषण से उत्तेजित नहीं होता जितना चलचित्र देखने से होता है।

एक वयस्क के विपरीत बच्चों के पास इस तरह के दृश्य जो अश्लील होते हैं, उन्हें उसी तरह अंगीकार कर लेने की संभावना अधिक होती है। आधुनिकता के नाम पर उच्छृंखलता को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि दर्शकों को मनोरंजन के नाम पर महिलाओं के वस्त्रहरण और अपराध के लिए प्रवृत्त नहीं किए जाए। फिल्मकारों को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि वे भी इसी समाज का हिस्सा हैं। समाज के प्रति उनका भी दायित्व है।

इस तरह कोरोना काल से सोशल मीडिया फेसबुक व यूट्यूब ऐसे प्रमुख प्लेटफार्म रहे हैं, जिनसे देश की बड़ी आबादी जुड़ी है। मौजूदा वक्त में हर वर्ग सोशल मीडिया का इस्तेमाल कर रहा है जिस पर अश्लील चित्र, विडियो की भरमार हो गई है। फेसबुक के वीडियो वाले विंडो पर अश्लील चित्र वीडियो दिखने लगते हैं, जिसे देखकर शर्मिंदगी महसूस होती है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि फिल्म, सोशल मीडिया, प्लेटफार्म एवं अन्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों द्वारा अश्लील सामग्री का प्रसार करने पर तत्काल प्रतिबंध लगाएं।

(xix) Regarding determination of creamy layer in respect of class III and IV employees under OBC category

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) : 2014 से यूपीएससी द्वारा चयनित ओबीसी युवाओं को नियुक्ति नहीं दी जा रही है। 1993 के आदेश के अनुसार वेतन और कृषि आय को क्रीमी लेयर निर्धारण में शामिल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन, 2004 में गलत व्याख्या के कारण वर्ग 3 और 4 के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। दिल्ली, मद्रास और केरल उच्च न्यायालयों ने डीओपीटी की व्याख्या को भेदभावपूर्ण माना है। क्रीमी लेयर में वेतन जोड़कर सरकार ने ऐसा माहौल बनाया है, जिसमें ओबीसी अभ्यर्थियों की नियुक्ति में बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है।

यह स्पष्ट है कि सरकार ने इस मुद्दे को जटिल बना दिया है। वर्तमान सरकार की नीतियां ओबीसी समुदाय के प्रति भेदभावपूर्ण हैं जिससे ओबीसी समुदाय सरकारी नौकरियों से वंचित हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने 1993 के आदेश में संशोधन किया है? यदि हाँ, तो कब और क्यों? यदि बैंकों, सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों और विद्यालयों के प्रमाणपत्र 2004 से पहले वैध थे, तो अब क्यों नहीं? क्या केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी किए गए ग्रुप सी/डी प्रमाणपत्रों को मान्यता देने में हिचकिचा रही है?

(xx) Need to address the grievances of farmers in the country

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): The Samyukta Kisan Morcha, a non-political body of farmers of over 150 farmer organizations, and the Kisan Mazdoor Morcha, which is backed by another 100 farmers' unions, are continuing their protest with various demands including legal framework for guaranteeing MSP for all agricultural produce. Currently, the Government announces MSP for only a selected few crops, leaving others vulnerable to market fluctuations and potentially lower prices. A legal guarantee would provide farmers with a more stable and predictable income. The protestors seek the implementation of the recommendations made by the M.S. Swaminathan Committee; a high-level committee formed in 2006 to address agricultural issues in India. The Committee's report proposes various measures to improve farmers' income and welfare, including improved infrastructure, investment in research and development, and market reforms. They also demand waiver of agriculture loans and to amend the electricity bill passed by the Government. The farmers also want the Government to honour a promise to double their incomes, complaining that costs of cultivation have jumped over the past few years while incomes have stagnated, making

farming a loss-making enterprise. I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to end the farmers protest at the earliest by redress their grievances.

**(xxi) Need to make Integrated Vaccine Complex (IVC) in Chengalpattu,
Tamil Nadu operational**

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): The state-of-the-art Integrated Vaccine Complex (IVC) in Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu, established by HLL Biotech Limited, has remained non-operational for over 12 years despite an investment of almost 800 crores. The project was considered as of national importance at during its approval and was supposed to be developed to meet 75% of vaccine requirements under the Universal Immunization Programme .This facility is critical for India's health security but has failed to deliver on its objectives. Plans were to manufacture vaccines including pentavalent combination (DPT plus Hep B plus Hib), BCG, measles, Hepatitis B, Human Rabies, Hib and Japanese Encephalitis vaccine in the IVC. The annual production capacity of IVC was envisaged to be around 585 million doses. The Tamil Nadu Government has repeatedly urged the Union Government to transfer the IVC on lease without past liabilities, offering to utilize the facility for producing life-saving vaccines to address the demand-supply gap. The land for this project was provided by the Tamil Nadu Government, further justifying its rightful operational control. Considering the urgent need for domestic vaccine production and the colossal waste of resources in keeping this facility idle, I strongly urge the Union Government to approve this transfer immediately. Additionally, I request the

recommencement of operations at the Pasteur Institute in Coonoor to further enhance vaccine production capabilities in Tamil Nadu.

(xxii) Need to allocate adequate funds under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan to reintegrate child labour

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI (BAPATLA): Despite the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act in place, the International Labour Organization reports around 10.1 million children are still trapped as child labour in India. This issue demands urgent attention, with a primary focus on reintegrating these children into schools under the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act. Since the National Child Labour Project Scheme was integrated into the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in 2021, it is crucial that the scheme adopts a focused approach to provide education to children brought back from child labour. The Government must take proactive steps under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan to expand access to bridge courses by strengthening platforms such as Government Schools, Community Learning Centers, and Digital Education initiatives. This would also require ensuring the continued operation of the already established 324 Special Training Centres across the country, which provide bridge courses, holistic development, and non-formal education to help these children remediate. I urge the government to allocate dedicated funds under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan for bridge courses, hostel facilities, and medical and counseling services while strengthening infrastructure, deploying trained educators, and running awareness campaigns to facilitate seamless reintegration.

(xxiii) Need for a Special Infrastructure Package for Mumbai

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) : मैं सरकार से भारत की आर्थिक राजधानी मुंबई के लिए 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये के विशेष इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पैकेज की मांग करता हूँ। मुंबई, जो देश की वित्तीय और औद्योगिक गतिविधियों का केंद्र है, अब अपने मौजूदा बुनियादी ढांचे की सीमाओं से जूझ रहा है। बढ़ती आबादी, शहरीकरण और भारी यातायात के चलते शहर को यातायात, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं, और शहरी विकास जैसे क्षेत्रों में गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। यह पैकेज कंक्रीट सड़कों (CC Roads) के निर्माण, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के सुदृढ़ीकरण, गर्गाई-पिंजल और दमनगंगा पिंजल जल परियोजना, मेट्रो नेटवर्क के विस्तार, मल्टी-मोडल कनेक्टिविटी, कैंसर केयर अस्पताल, और वेस्ट-टू-एनर्जी प्लांट जैसी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं के विकास में उपयोग किया जाएगा। गर्गाई-पिंजल परियोजना मुंबई को पानी की कमी से उबारने में मदद करेगी, जबकि मेट्रो और मल्टी-मोडल कनेक्टिविटी परियोजनाएं यातायात की समस्या को कम करेंगी। कैंसर केयर अस्पताल नागरिकों को गंभीर बीमारियों के लिए सस्ती और सुलभ चिकित्सा सेवाएं प्रदान करेगा। साथ ही, वेस्ट-टू-एनर्जी प्लांट से कचरा प्रबंधन बेहतर होगा और ऊर्जा उत्पादन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। मुंबई देश का आर्थिक इंजन है। इसे सशक्त करना केवल एक शहर को नहीं, बल्कि पूरे भारत की आर्थिक प्रगति को गति देना है। मुंबई की समस्याओं का समाधान राष्ट्रीय हित का मुद्दा है, जिसे सरकार को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

(xxiv) Need to curb drug menace in Bihar

श्री राजेश वर्मा (खगड़िया) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान बिहार में तेजी से बढ़ रहे ब्राउन शुगर और अन्य मादक पदार्थों के उपयोग की गंभीर समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह मुद्दा न केवल हमारे युवाओं के स्वास्थ्य और भविष्य को बर्बाद कर रहा है, बल्कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्तर पर भी गंभीर नुकसान पहुंचा रहा है। बिहार में शराबबंदी के बावजूद, मादक पदार्थों का अवैध कारोबार तेजी से फैल रहा है। ब्राउन शुगर और अन्य ड्रग्स का उपयोग युवाओं में बढ़ रहा है, जिससे अपराध दर में भी वृद्धि हो रही है। यह नशे का कारोबार अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जुड़े नेटवर्क के माध्यम से संचालित हो रहा है, जिसे

रोकने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। केंद्रीय सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि बिहार में इस समस्या को जड़ से समाप्त करने के लिए विशेष अभियान चलाए जाएं। नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (NCB) और अन्य संबंधित एजेंसियों को सक्रिय भूमिका निभानी चाहिए। सीमावर्ती इलाकों में तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सख्त निगरानी और विशेष टास्क फोर्स गठित की जानी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही, युवाओं को नशे से बचाने के लिए जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, काउंसलिंग और पुनर्वास केंद्र स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए। मैं सरकार से अपील करता हूं कि बिहार को इस गंभीर संकट से बचाने के लिए तुरंत प्रभावी कदम उठाए जाएं।

(xxv) Need to enhance central assistance for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in Kerala

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR): The financial assistance for PMAY in rural areas is Rs. 1,20,000 and the Central assistance is only Rs. 72,000. In Kerala, the unit cost of houses is Rs. 4,00,000 under LIFE Mission, a Kerala State Government housing project. If the Central assistance for houses is not enhanced, there will be a huge burden on the State Government as for each PMAY house, an amount of Rs. 3,30,000 will have to be given by the State Government. So, the Central share of PMAY houses will have to be enhanced to at least Rs. 3,00,000 for Kerala. Otherwise, the dream 'Housing for All' cannot be attained. After receiving only this much small amount, the beneficiaries are advised to display PM logo in front of their houses. For urban sector PMAY, the Central assistance is only Rs. 1,50,000 while in Kerala, the unit cost is Rs. 4,00,000. So, I urge the Central Government to enhance the Central assistance for PMAY in Urban and Rural to areas.

(xxvi) Regarding fixed timeline for clearing subsidies and other formalities under PM Awas Yojana-Urban

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL (SANGLI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the challenges under PM Awaas Yojana Urban 1.0. Beneficiaries in my Parliamentary Constituency, Sangli, particularly under the Middle Income Group (MIG) categories, report delays in receiving the subsidy since 2021. When they contact the Central Nodal Agencies under the CLSS Awaas Portal, they are informed of file clearance delays by the Ministry of Finance. This is despite no issues with beneficiaries' Income Tax Returns or credit scores. Similar issues have been seen with the Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) component, leaving many sanctioned houses in Maharashtra incomplete. Many live in shanties or half-constructed houses due to ₹1.5 lakh central assistance per unit delays. Key reasons include Urban Local Bodies' failure to submit utilization certificates, the pandemic, and particularly rising construction costs. Beneficiaries are forced to use makeshift shelters, undermining the scheme's purpose and leaving vulnerable families in distress. Urgent intervention is necessary to release funds and streamline processes. I recommend a fixed timeline for clearing pending subsidies and improvements to the CLSS Awaas Portal to restore confidence and ensure completion of houses and subsidies. This will provide much-needed relief to families who dream to have their own houses, upholding the intent of PMAY-U.

(xxvii) Regarding dismissal of services of teachers in Daman and Diu Parliamentary Constituency

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र दमन और दीव में हमारे प्रशासन की

घोर लापरवाही के चलते नियमित रूप से काम करने वाले 100 से अधिक शिक्षको की नौकरी चली गई और हो सकता अन्य लोगों की भी नौकरी जा सकती है, हमारे प्रदेश में सरकारी कुछ नौकरियाँ पहले डोमिसाइल वाले लोगों के लिए आरक्षित होती थी, हमारे प्रशासन ने स्थानीय लोगों को 20 मार्क देकर डोमिसाइल के अनिवार्यता खत्म कर दी, अब माननीय कोर्ट का आदेश आया है कि 20 मार्क अवैध है, और इस लाभ को पाकर लगे लोगों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाए और इनको नौकरी से निकाल दिया जा रहा है। जब सारे राज्यों में C, D केटेगरी की नौकरियाँ स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षित होती है। प्रशासन ने डोमिसाइल के बदले 20 मार्क देकर डोमिसाइल निकाल दिया और अब वह 20 मार्क कोर्ट ने गैर कानूनी मानकर वह निकाल दिया, प्रशासन के कारण अब हमारे लोगों के भविष्य बरबाद हो रहे है, अब डोमिसाइल भी गया 20 मार्क भी गया और अब नौकरी भी। सरकार से निवेदन करते है कि हमारे युवाओ के साथ न्याय किया जाए और उनको फिर से उनकी नौकरी दी जाए और हमारे प्रदेश की नॉनगेजेटेड केटेगरी की नौकरियों में फिर से डोमिसाइल अनिवार्य किया जाए।

12.06 hrs

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS-Contd.*

श्री अखिलेश यादव (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया है। मैं सबसे पहले आपका अभिनंदन एवं अभिवादन करते हुए आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि मुझे बोलने के लिए जो समय दिया है, मैं उसमें से दो मिनट का समय महाकुम्भ हादसे का शिकार हुए लोगों की आत्मा की शांति के लिए खड़े होकर मौन रखना चाहूँगा। यदि किसी अन्य सदस्य को भी सच्चे मन से मृतकों के प्रति सच्चा भाव है तो वे भी हमारे सांसदों के साथ खड़ा हो कर मौन श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित कर सकता है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप वरिष्ठ लीडर हैं। ऐसे विषयों की कभी परम्परा नहीं रही है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, यह अधिकार आपका है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने विषय मेशन करते हुए इस विषय पर मौन धारण करा दिया था। यह अध्यक्ष का अधिकार है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने दो मिनट मौन रख कर श्रद्धांजलि देने की बात की है। यह अधिकार मेरा नहीं है, यह अधिकार आपका है।... (व्यवधान) मुझे आप पर पूरा भरोसा है। जब अभिभाषण की चर्चा खत्म हो रही होगी, उस समय जिन श्रद्धालुओं की जान गई है, उनके लिए दो मिनट की मौन श्रद्धांजलि जरूर दी जाए।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने अभी बात शुरू नहीं की है और इन लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। मैं महाकुम्भ के बारे में बात कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्य यह बात सुन नहीं सकते

* Further discussion on Motion of Thanks on The President's Address moved by Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri and seconded by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad on 3rd February, 2025

हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के परम अभिभावक होने के नाते हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है कि जहाँ सरकार लगातार बजट के आंकड़े दे रही है, आंकड़े देने से पहले महाकुम्भ में मरने वाले लोगों के आंकड़े भी सरकार दे। महाकुम्भ की व्यवस्था के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण देने के लिए मेरी मांग है कि सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाई जानी चाहिए। महाकुम्भ आपदा प्रबंधन व खोया-पाया केंद्र की जिम्मेदारी सेना को दी जाए। महाकुम्भ हादसे के शिकार लोगों की मृत्यु घायलों का इलाज, दवाई, डाक्टर, भोजन-पानी, परिवहन की उपलब्धता का आंकड़ा संसद में पेश किया जाए। महाकुम्भ हादसे के लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों पर घोर दंडात्मक कार्यवाही हो, जिन्होंने सच छिपाया है, उन्हें दंडित किया जाए।

अध्यक्ष जी, हम डबल इंजन की सरकार से पूछते हैं, अगर अपराध बोध नहीं था, तो आंकड़े दबाए, छिपाए और मिटाए क्यों गए हैं? सच छिपाना और मिटाना भी तो अपराध है। इसका दंड कौन भुगतेंगा? जहाँ इंतजाम होना चाहिए था, वहाँ प्रचार हो रहा था। एक धार्मिक समागम में डबल इंजन का राजनीतिक प्रचार अशोभनीय है, निंदनीय है। इतने बड़े हादसे के बाद अब तो कम से कम वह होर्डिंग उतरवा देना चाहिए। महा कुम्भ की तैयारी की गई और कहा गया कि 144 साल बाद ऐसा कुम्भ आयोजित हो रहा है बल्कि यह भी कहा गया कि पहली बार धरती पर इस तरह का डिजिटल और आधुनिक टेक्नोलॉजी का इस्तेमाल करके महाकुम्भ आयोजित किया जा रहा है। सीसीटीवी, ड्रोन, लाइव स्ट्रीमिंग के आधार पर जिनका दावा था कि वे डिजिटल कुम्भ करवा रहे हैं, वे मृतकों की डिजिट नहीं दे पा रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) ये लोग डिजिटल, डिजिटल, डिजिटल कहने को थकते नहीं हैं, लेकिन जब कुम्भ में इतना बड़ा हादसा हो गया है तो यही सरकार कुम्भ में मरने वालों लोगों की डिजिट नहीं दे पा रही है। हमारे अपने लोग मारे गए हैं, जिसमें परिवार का हर रिश्ता दिवंगत हुआ है। उसमें किसी की माता, किसी के पिता, किसी की बहू, किसी की बेटा, किसी के भाई-बहन, किसी के चाचा-चाची हैं। बच्चों के आंकड़े तो अभी तक नदारद हैं। लोगों को 'खोया-पाया' केन्द्र ही नहीं मिल रहे हैं, जो 'खोया-पाया' केन्द्र था, उसको भी लोग पा नहीं पा रहे हैं, ढूँढ़ नहीं पा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुम्भ कोई पहली बार नहीं हो रहा है। कुम्भ का आयोजन सदियों से होता आया है। हमारे पौराणिक और हमारे इतिहास के दस्तावेज यह बताते हैं कि समय-समय पर जो भी

सरकारें रही होंगी, जिसका भी राज रहा होगा, उसने महा कुम्भ या इस तरह के कुम्भ का आयोजन किया है। एक तरफ तो यह कि 144 वर्ष बाद महा कुम्भ होने जा रहा है, उसका इतना प्रचार किया गया। कई टीवी इंटरव्यूज में, कई समाचार चैनलों पर यह बात सुनने में आई और हम लोग यह सुनते रहे कि सरकार ने 100 करोड़ लोगों के आने का इंतजाम किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह बात गलत है तो मैं आपको रेजिनेशन देना चाहता हूं।... (व्यवधान)

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): सर, यह ले लीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव : आप स्नान करने नहीं गए, इसीलिए इस तरह की भाषा का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहा गया कि 144 वर्षों के बाद यह हो रहा है। जहां तक मेरी समझ और जानकारी कहती है, जो एस्ट्रोनॉमी और ऐसी चीजों को समझते होंगे, वे यह स्वीकार करते होंगे कि जो भी कुम्भ होता होगा, वह 144 वर्षों के बाद ही होता होगा। लेकिन यह कहा गया कि नक्षत्र ऐसे हैं, तो मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सतयुग से कलयुग तक यह सनातन परम्परा रही है कि सन्त-महात्मा, साधु समाज मुहूर्त के हिसाब से 'शाही स्नान' करते हैं। उसमें नक्षत्रों के हिसाब से जो संयोग बनता है, वही 'शाही स्नान' का मुहूर्त होता है, लेकिन भाजपा के राज में यह सनातन परम्परा टूट गयी। पहले सरकार ने सन्त समाज को 'शाही स्नान' रद्द करने का आदेश दिया, जिससे अनादि काल से यह सनातन परम्परा टूटी और फिर जब देश भर में यह बात उठी, तो उन्होंने हादसे को छिपा कर फिर से आदेश दिया कि अखाड़े 'शाही स्नान' करने जाएं। इससे सरकार ने पावन मुहूर्त के स्थान पर अपने मनमाने समय पर स्नान कराने का आदेश दिया। बात उस दिन की या उस तिथि की नहीं होती है, बल्कि निश्चित मुहूर्त काल की होती है। इस सनातन परम्परा को तोड़ कर इन लोगों ने अच्छा नहीं किया। क्या यह परम्परा टूटी है या नहीं टूटी है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस बात को मेरे सामने वाले मुझसे ज्यादा बेहतर जानते होंगे।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने वहां पर यह देखा कि लोग पुण्य कमाने आए थे और वहां से अपनी के शव लेकर गए। चमत्कारिक करिश्मा तो यह हुआ है कि श्रद्धालुओं के शव मिल गए थे, पर सरकार

मरने वालों की बात स्वीकार नहीं कर रही थी। इससे ऊपर एक बात और हुई। जब यह जानकारी हो गयी कि कुछ लोगों की जान चली गयी, ऐसी लाशें हैं, जो मॉर्चूरी में पड़ी हैं, अस्पताल में पड़ी हैं, उसके बाद सोचिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? अपने सरकारी हेलिकॉप्टर में फूल भर कर फूलों को डालने का काम किया, यह सोचिए। यह कहां की हमारी सनातनी परम्परा है, यह मैं सदन के माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा। हमारे माननीय सदस्य यह बताएं कि जहां लाशें पड़ी हों, वहां न जाने कितनी चप्पलें पड़ी थीं, न जाने कितने कपड़े पड़े थे, महिलाओं की साड़ियां थीं, लेकिन उनको कैसे उठाया गया? उन सबको जे.सी.बी. मशीनों से उठाया गया, ट्रैक्टरों की ट्रॉलियों से उठाया गया।

उनको उठा कर कहां फेका यह कोई नहीं जानता। लेकिन जब उनको लगा कि वहां से बदबू आ रही है तो सरकार के यही लोग छिपाने लगे हैं। क्या यही आपके महाकुंभ का आयोजन था? हर बात को छिपाने के लिए ये लोग मीडिया का सहारा ले रहे हैं। मीडिया का सहारा लेते-लेते सुनने में आया है कि कुछ दवाब, कुछ स्वीटनर भी दिए जा रहे हैं, जिससे उनकी खबरें बाहर न आ जाएं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मेरी ये सभी बातें गलत हैं, अगर मेरी सभी बातें गलत हैं, तो अभी तो नेता सदन को भाषण देना है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, आप अपनी तरफ से जानकारी कर लीजिएगा, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने शोक नहीं प्रकट किया था। जब देश की राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शोक प्रकट किया, उसके बाद, 17 घंटों बाद सरकार ने शोक व्यक्त किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये वे लोग हैं, जो आज भी कोई सच्चाई स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते हैं। इनका रास्ता क्या है? मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि ये कहां देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जब मैंने राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण पढ़ा, तो उसमें वही पुरानी बातें हैं कि 12 करोड़ शौचालय बन गए हैं, 10 करोड़ गैस कनेक्शंस हो गए हैं, 80 करोड़ लोगों को राशन दिया जा रहा है, 25 करोड़ लोगों को न्यू मिडिल क्लास में शामिल कर दिया गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हम 80 और 25 करोड़ को जोड़ दें तो 105 करोड़ लोग हो गए हैं। यदि इस संख्या में बच्चों को और जोड़ दें तो सरकार किसके लिए काम कर रही है? अगर 80 करोड़ लोगों को राशन दें और 25 करोड़ लोगों को न्यू मिडिल क्लास में जोड़ दें, तो 105 करोड़ लोग हो गए और जो बाकी बची हमारे देश की आबादी है, उसमें कम से कम बच्चों की कुछ तो

संख्या होगी, आधी आबादी की संख्या होगी। यदि उसको हम बाहर निकालें तो आखिर आज सरकार किसके लिए काम कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वही पुरानी बात सुनने को मिलती है कि राष्ट्रीय मिलिट्री स्कूल बन गए हैं। राष्ट्रीय मिलिट्री स्कूल, जिनमें बालिकाओं की भर्ती शुरू हो गई है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये लोग एक नया राष्ट्रीय मिलिट्री स्कूल बता दें जो इन्होंने दस सालों के अंदर खोला हो और कनफ्यूज मत होना कि राष्ट्रीय मिलिट्री स्कूल कौन से होते हैं और सैनिक स्कूल कौन से होते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, सोचिए कि दस सालों में इन्होंने एक भी नया राष्ट्रीय मिलिट्री स्कूल नहीं खोला है। अगर खोला हो तो सरकार जरूर बताए। जो लोग कहते हैं कि हम ईज ऑफ डूइंग रिसर्च कर रहे हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने इनकी ईज ऑफ डूइंग रिसर्च देखी है। इनकी ईज ऑफ डूइंग रिसर्च अपनी इमेज चमकाने के लिए और दूसरे की इमेज बर्बाद करने के लिए ईज ऑफ डूइंग रिसर्च चल रही है।

ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस, मैं देखता हूँ कि जहां कहीं भी इनवेस्टमेंट मीट होती है, देश के सभी मंत्री वहां पहुंच जाते हैं। सरकार के मुखिया भी वहां जाते हैं। मुझे याद है, उत्तर प्रदेश में इनवेस्टमेंट मीट का सबसे बड़ा आयोजन हुआ था। न केवल इनवेस्टमेंट मीट, इनवेस्टर्स को बुलाया गया था, बल्कि डिफेंस एक्सपो के भी कई कार्यक्रम हुए थे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, भरोसा यह दिलाया गया था, जो एमओयू हो रहे हैं, 40 लाख करोड़ रुपये के, उनको ज़मीन पर उतार लिया जाएगा। मैं इसी डबल इंजन की सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 40 लाख करोड़ रुपये के एमओयू हुए हैं, उनको ज़मीन पर कितना यह सरकार उतार पाई है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि सरकार के डबल इंजन आपस में ही टकरा रहे हों? अब तो जो खबरें हम लोग पढ़ते हैं, न केवल इंजन आपस में टकरा रहे हैं, अब तो डिब्बे भी टकराने लगे हैं। ऐसा हमने सुना है। अभी दिल्ली में चुनाव है।... (व्यवधान) आप इंजन हैं या डिब्बा हैं? ये हमारे पुराने माननीय सदस्य हैं। आप और हम एक ही हैं, बस जगह बदल गया है। आप जिस विभाग के मंत्री हैं, वह हमारा ही काम है। आप लोग अच्छा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी दिल्ली का चुनाव है। मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में सुना है कि यहां मेट्रो ट्रेन की जो दूरी है, वह दोगुनी कर दी गई है। मेट्रो पटरी दोगुनी कर दी गई है। इतना सारा एक्सपेंशन

हो गया है। मैं इसे स्वीकार करता हूँ। अभी दिल्ली का चुनाव है, इसलिए आप मेट्रो एक्सपेंशन की बात करेंगे। लेकिन, क्या कभी आपने क्योटो का नाम सुना है, वेनिस का नाम सुना है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस शहर को क्योटो बनाने का सपना देखा गया था। आज दस साल पूरे हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक वहां पर मेट्रो ट्रेन की शुरुआत नहीं हो पाई है। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि जिस समय समाजवादी सरकार थी, आज यूपी में जितनी भी मेट्रो ट्रेन चल रही हैं, सब की सब समाजवादियों की देन हैं। इनमें से एक भी आपकी देन नहीं है। इस समय मैं उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी को याद करना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं पहली बार मुख्यमंत्री बन कर उनसे मिलने गया था, तब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत सारे काम लेकर उनके पास गया था। आज वह हमारे बीच नहीं हैं, लेकिन कम से कम हम उन्हें इस बात के लिए याद कर रहे हैं। जो भी काम मैंने उस समय उनको दिए थे, उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री जी ने हमारे एक-एक काम को पूरा करके दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में जितनी भी मेट्रो ट्रेन चल रही हैं, चाहे वह लखनऊ की मेट्रो ट्रेन हो, कानपुर की हो, आगरा की हो, नोएडा की हो, चाहे वह ग्रेटर नोएडा को जोड़ रही हो, दिल्ली को जोड़ रही हो, वे सब हमारी सरकार की देन हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय दिल्ली से नोएडा को जोड़ने वाली मेट्रो ट्रेन का उद्घाटन हुआ था, उस समय देश के प्रधानमंत्री जी विदेश के एक बहुत बड़े व्यक्ति के साथ बैठ कर उद्घाटन करने के लिए गए थे। अगर उस काम को किसी ने पूरा किया था तो नोएडा अथॉरिटी और समाजवादी सरकार ने किया था। उसमें आपकी कोई देन नहीं थी। इस मेट्रो की बात मैं इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि जो लोग दिल्ली में मेट्रो बना रहे हैं, वह बनारस में मेट्रो क्यों नहीं बना पा रहे हैं? दिल्ली का विकास अपने आप हो जाएगा, बस भारतीय जनता पार्टी की दिल्ली वाली जो सरकार है, वह हस्तक्षेप करना बंद कर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कुछ समय पहले रिवर लिंकिंग का कार्यक्रम किया। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां किसानों के लिए एक नई चीज आ रही है, जिससे न केवल उनकी खेती-बाड़ी में सुधार होगा, बल्कि बहुत सारे सुधार दिखाई देंगे। खेती-बाड़ी को भी पानी मिलेगा और

पीने के पानी का भी प्रबंध होगा। इंटर-लिंग्किंग पुरानी योजना है। मुझे याद है कि जब पहली बार उसका एमओयू साइन हुआ था, उस समय दोनों प्रदेशों के मुख्यमंत्री शामिल थे। लेकिन, आज जब इसका उद्घाटन हुआ, तब दोनों प्रदेशों के मुख्यमंत्री वहां से गायब थे। अगर आप उसका कारण जानना चाहेंगे और कहेंगे तो मैं उसका कारण भी बता दूंगा। जहां रिवर की इंटर-लिंग्किंग हो रही है, यह अच्छी योजना है। आप चालीस हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। इससे उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के लाखों-लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन सिंचाई के लिए शामिल हो जाएंगी। इससे लोगों को पीने का पानी मिलेगा, लेकिन इसमें जिनकी जमीन जाएगी, उन गरीब किसानों को सरकार क्या मदद कर रही है? एक समय मैंने भी लैंड एक्विजिशन की थी। मुझे याद है कि जब मैंने लैंड एक्विजिशन किया था, उस समय भारत का लैंड एक्विजिशन एक्ट नहीं आया था। मैंने किसानों से बातचीत की थी। मैंने किसानों को समझाया था कि इस योजना-परियोजना से क्या लाभ होने जा रहा है। वहां के किसान तैयार हो गए। उसका परिणाम यह था कि हम लोगों ने 21 महीने में जमीन एक्वायर करके देश का सबसे बेहतरीन एक्सप्रेस-वे बना कर के दिखा दिया था। जब उस एक्सप्रेस-वे का उद्घाटन हुआ था तो उस पर भारतीय वायु सेना के सुखोई और मिराज विमान को उतार करके हम लोगों ने उसका उद्घाटन किया था। यह बात मैं इसलिए बता रहा हूं कि उस हाईवे पर देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी उतरे थे। उद्घाटन के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी के पीछे-पीछे कोई चलकर आया था। वह हाईवे अगर किसी ने डिजाइन किया था तो वह समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार का डिजाइन था, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार डिजाइन नहीं था। अगर इनका डिजाइन है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई नया हाईवे ऐसा बनाकर दिखाएं जिसमें हवाई जहाज उतर जाए। आप कह रहे हैं कि आप आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाना चाहते हैं। आपकी आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की परिभाषा क्या है? यह बात जो मैं इतनी घुमा-फिराकर कह रहा हूं, मैं उसी बात पर लौटकर जा रहा हूं। अगर 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये की रिवर इंटरलिंग्किंग की योजना बनी है तो जिन किसानों की, जिन गरीबों की जमीनें जा रही हैं, उन किसानों को आप सही तरीके से मुआवजा, मदद क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस अभिभाषण के माध्यम से जब इस सदन में जवाब आए तो उन किसानों की मदद होनी चाहिए। उन किसानों के पास उसके बाद कुछ नहीं है। आपका जो पैकेज है, उसे पता

नहीं क्यों कोई कंजूस बनाता है? आपका पैकेज कोई कंजूस बनाता है। कम से कम आपका दिल बड़ा होना चाहिए और इतना बड़ा दिल हो कि किसान खुशहाली के रास्ते पर जाए। आपने किसानों की आय दोगुनी नहीं की, आप उनकी आय दोगुनी नहीं कर पाए हैं। आप उनकी मदद करने का काम करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर पढ़ रहा था कि सोलर को लेकर और रूफ टॉप सोलर एनर्जी की स्कीम को लेकर बहुत बड़ी योजना है और कई हजार करोड़ रुपये सरकार खर्च कर रही है। मुझे याद है कि जब देश के राष्ट्रपति कलाम साहब थे, तब उन्होंने एक प्रेजेंटेशन सरकार के सामने किया था। मैंने प्रेजेंटेशन के बाद उनसे निवेदन किया कि अगर मैं यह योजना कर दूँ तो क्या आप उद्घाटन करने आएं? उन्होंने कहा कि अगर आप कार्य योजना लागू कर देंगे तो उद्घाटन करने भी मैं आऊंगा। उस दिन आंधी-तूफान था, टेंट बिल्कुल उड़ गया था, पानी और बिजली का चमकना इतना था कि मैंने उनसे खुद रिक्वैस्ट की थी कि आप मत आइए, हम लोग फिर कभी कार्यक्रम कर लेंगे। लेकिन, वे कार्यक्रम में आए और उन्होंने उद्घाटन किया। ये कह रहे हैं कि चालीस हजार करोड़ रुपये की सोलर की रूफ टॉप स्कीम लाए हैं। मिनी गेट बनाकर पूरे के पूरे गांव को हम लोगों ने फ्री बिजली दी थी, उनको 24 घंटे फ्री बिजली मिलती थी, उनकी चक्की चलती थी, उनके सिंचाई के पानी का इंतजाम होता था। जब तक समाजवादी सरकार रही, तब तक वह योजना चलती रही। जैसे ही समाजवादी सरकार गई, इन्हीं के लोगों ने उसका मेंटीनेंस रोक दिया। न केवल उस गांव का, जिसका उस समय राष्ट्रपति ने उद्घाटन किया, बल्कि जितनी और भी सोलर की स्कीम्स चल रही थीं, लोहिया आवास में सोलर स्कीम के अंतर्गत गरीब को सोलर पैनल के माध्यम से हम लोग फ्री बिजली दे रहे थे, उन सब योजनाओं को इन्होंने बंद करने का काम किया है। ये वे लोग हैं, जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीन के सवाल को लेकर कांग्रेस पार्टी के भी कुछ विचार हैं, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों के भी कुछ विचार हैं। सच्चाई यह सदन और देश भी जानता है। एक समय पर हम लोगों ने लाखों-लाख एकड़ जमीन हम लोगों ने खोई और अब उसी रास्ते पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी चल रही है। सवाल यह है कि जमीन खोने-खोने के साथ-साथ भारतीय जनता पार्टी यह स्वीकार नहीं कर रही

है कि जमीन पर चीन ने कब्जा किया। अखबारों में खबरें निकलती हैं, टीवी पर कभी-कभी खबरें आती हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सरकार को कहिए कि ऐसे चैनल्स, ऐसे अखबारों पर एफआईआर लिखा करें, उन्हें जेल भेज दें। कुम्भ की जो खबर चलाना चाहते थे, कुम्भ की जो खबर देना चाहते थे, उन कुछ साथियों पर आपने एफआईआर लिखा दी। अगर कुम्भ पर, सच्ची खबर दिखाने वालों पर आप एफआईआर लिखा सकते हैं तो फिर चीन की जो खबर चला रहे हैं, उन पर भी आपको एफआईआर लिखानी चाहिए।

जाति जनगणना का मसला बहुत पुराना है, यह कोई नया नहीं है। आरक्षण के सवाल पर इस देश में दक्षिण भारत से लेकर उत्तर भारत तथा देश में जगह-जगह बहुत सारे ऐसे नेता रहे जो आज हमारे बीच नहीं हैं, जिनकी वजह से हम आज उस आंदोलन को आगे लेकर जा रहे हैं। बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का जो संविधान है, उसके तहत हमें हक और अधिकार मिले हैं, आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है, उस व्यवस्था को और मजबूत बनाने के लिए जाति जनगणना होनी चाहिए। उसके पक्ष में अब कांग्रेस पार्टी भी है। एक समय था, जब कांग्रेस पार्टी उसके पक्ष में नहीं थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उसी समय कांग्रेस पार्टी भी पक्ष में होती तो आज हमें आपके सामने खड़ा नहीं होना पड़ता, जाति जनगणना मांगना नहीं पड़ती। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथियों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम आपके साथी हैं। इस मुद्दे पर हम आपके साथ हैं और आगे भी चलकर आपका साथ देंगे। अब जाति जनगणना को कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। एक दिन ऐसा आएगा, ... (व्यवधान) कोई टकराहट नहीं है, आपके इंजन जैसा नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) आपका एक इंजन दूसरे इंजन ... (व्यवधान) कभी-कभी मुझे लगता है कि प्रधानमंत्री जी अपने लोगों को जितना ध्यान देकर समझाते हैं, उतना ये समझते ही नहीं हैं।

महोदय, वह सबसे ज्यादा सोशल मीडिया के बारे में जानकारी रखते हैं। आप भी जानकारी रखा करो। अगर आप जानकारी रखोगे तो सच्चाई पता चल जाएगी। अगर आपको याद हो तो एक इंजन ने दूसरे इंजन को नमस्कार नहीं किया था। अगर याद न हो तो पता कर लेना। अगर यह बात छिपी हुई है?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नौकरी और रोजगार के लिए भारत के मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सैक्टर को बढ़ावा कैसे दिया जाए। चीन जैसा देश केवल एक चीज पर हमला नहीं कर रहा है, आपकी जमीन भी छीन रहा है, आपका बाजार भी छीन रहा है। अगर यह बात गलत है तो सरकार हमें बताए। वह आंकड़े दे। ... (व्यवधान) अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी का रास्ता था तो आपका रास्ता कांग्रेस पार्टी जैसा क्यों है? अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी का वह रास्ता था तो आपका रास्ता क्यों है? मैं जानता हूँ कि जिस दिन उनके सहयोगी समझ लेंगे, वह भी साथ छोड़ जाएंगे। जिस समय बाजार खोला गया, जिस समय व्यापार के लिए हमारा पूरा बाजार खोल दिया गया, हमसे ज्यादा वित्त को समझने वाले इकोनॉमिस्ट, बहुत सारे जानकार लोग वे मुझसे बेहतर समझते होंगे, लेकिन मैं यह बात समझता हूँ कि जिस समय बाजार खोला गया, उस समय देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अगर उसी समय मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सैक्टर को जिम्मेदारी से रखना चाहिए था, वह नहीं रखा गया, अगर उस समय रखा गया होता तो शायद हम लोग चीन से आगे निकल गए होते। आज चीन आगे है, लेकिन हम लोग पीछे हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्या आप इनको ज्ञान दे रहे हो?

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपना रास्ता साइकिल वाला है। अभी मेरा समय है, मैं बहुत कुछ लेकर आया हूँ। जहाँ तक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात है, आप कहते हैं कि देश का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर आधुनिक बनेगा। यह न केवल नागरिकों को एक बेहतर जीवन एवं देश को नई पहचान देता है, बल्कि देश को एक नया आत्मविश्वास भी देता है। अगर यह बात सच है, वर्ष 2022 के चुनाव से पहले बुंदेलखंड एक्सप्रेस-वे बनाया गया था, जिसकी तैयारी को लेकर देश के प्रधानमंत्री जी गए थे। कितनी सजावट हुई थी, कितनी तैयारी हुई थी। बुंदेलखंड के माननीय सदस्य जब बुंदेलखंड एक्सप्रेसवे पर चलते होंगे तो वह जानते होंगे। प्रधानमंत्री जी उद्घाटन करके गए, पानी बरस गया और बुंदेलखंड एक्सप्रेसवे बह गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सोचिए कि इन्होंने कब उद्घाटन किया था। वर्ष 2022 में उद्घाटन किया गया था और आज भी उसमें मेंटेनेंस का काम चल रहा है। वर्ष 2022 के बाद से आज तक मेंटेनेंस का

काम चल रहा है। आपने बाजार में जो गाड़ियां ला दी हैं, बाजार में आजकल जो गाड़ियां आ गई हैं, अगर वे अपनी रफ्तार से चलेंगी तो या तो पेट दर्द होगा या फिर कमर का दर्द होगा। दोनों में से एक के इलाज के लिए जाना पड़ेगा। वह एक्सप्रेसवे 14 हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बना है।

इसी तरह से यूपी में गोरखपुर लिंक एक्सप्रेसवे है, जो 91 किलोमीटर लंबा है। जो लोग रोड की जानकारी रखते होंगे, एनएचएआई की जानकारी रखते होंगे, वे जानते होंगे कि गोरखपुर लिंक एक्सप्रेसवे, जो वर्ष 2022 में शुरू हो जाना चाहिए था, वह अभी तक शुरू नहीं हो पाया है। वह 91 किलोमीटर का एक्सप्रेसवे 7,283 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बन रहा है। जो पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेसवे है, उसको समाजवादी सरकार ने डिजाइन किया था और उसको आगे बढ़ाया था। वह 340 किलोमीटर का एक्सप्रेसवे लगभग 22 हजार करोड़ की लागत से बना है। लेकिन, जहां तक मैं बनाकर छोड़ गया था, वहां से वह आगे नहीं बढ़ा। अगर वह बढ़ गया होता तो बिहार और बंगाल के लोगों के लिए रास्ता बहुत आसान हो जाता।

इसी तरह से एक गंगा एक्सप्रेसवे बन रहा है, जिसके बारे में सरकार ने यह कहा कि हम कुंभ से पहले उसको शुरू कर देंगे, लेकिन वह नहीं शुरू हो पाया। मुझे लगता है कि जिस रफ्तार से वह काम हो रहा है, जब अगला अर्धकुंभ आएगा, तभी वह बन पाएगा। मैं ये बातें इसलिए बोल रहा हूं, चूंकि आपने बिहार को दे दिया, मुझे कोई तकलीफ नहीं है, बिहार भी तरक्की करे, हम भी बिहार का साथ देंगे, लेकिन यूपी में अगर कोई भी एक भारत सरकार का, एनएचएआई का एक्सप्रेसवे आया हो तो बता दीजिए। एक भी एक्सप्रेसवे नहीं दिया गया, जबकि देश के प्रधानमंत्री जी को उत्तर प्रदेश ने दो बार नहीं, तीसरी बार मौका दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका इशारा समझ रहा हूं। मैं बाकी भाषण बजट में पढ़ दूंगा। मेरा बाकी भाषण बजट में होगा। मैं अपना भाषण खत्म करते हुए केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि जो मेरे सुझाव आए हैं, उन सुझावों को सरकार शामिल करे। सरकार केवल प्रचार में न रहे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करने से पहले कहना चाहता हूं कि जो महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है, उससे मैं भी सहमत हूं। मैं उनकी सभी लाइनें पढ़ना चाहता हूं। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय जी ने जो कहा है, मैं उससे सहमत हूं कि हमारा हिन्दुस्तान 140 करोड़ आबादी वाला देश है।

हमारे यहां भिन्न-भिन्न राज्य, भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्र और भिन्न-भिन्न भाषाएं हैं, परन्तु एक राष्ट्र के रूप में हमारी एक ही पहचान हिन्दुस्तान है। हमारा एक ही संकल्प है, एक ही लक्ष्य है – ‘विकसित हिन्दुस्तान’। आने वाले वर्षों में देश को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए हम सभी दृढ़ संकल्पित हैं। इस संकल्प में देश के शहीदों की प्रेरणाएं हैं, पूज्य बापू के मानवीय आदर्श हैं और सरदार पटेल जैसी माँ भारती की संतान द्वारा हमें दिलाई गई एकता की शपथ है। हमें इन प्रेरणाओं को आगे रखते हुए एकता के इस सामर्थ्य विकास और विकसित हिन्दुस्तान के संकल्प को पूर्ण करना है। आइए हम एक बार फिर एकता के संकल्प को दोहराएं और हिन्दुस्तान के सपनों को पूरा करने के लिए कटिबद्ध हों। जब हम साथ मिलकर बढ़ेंगे तो हमारी भावी पीढ़ियां वर्ष 2047 में अवश्य विकसित, सशक्त, समर्थ, समृद्ध, सोशलिस्ट, सेक्युलर और डेमोक्रेटिक हिन्दुस्तान देखेगी।

मैं इतनी ही बात कहते हुए, चूंकि आपने दस बजट पेश किए हैं, आप बात समझ गए होंगे, जो मैं कह रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बात मैं कह रहा हूं, वह बात वहां तक पहुंच गई है। इनके चेहरे बता रहे हैं कि वह बात पहुंच गई है। अंत में, मैं बस यही कहूंगा, चूंकि हम लोग दस बजट के बाद यह अभिभाषण सुन रहे हैं, अब ग्यारहवां बजट आ गया है। बजट ऐसा हो, जिसमें सबके लिए उम्मीदें हों, समृद्धि की दिवाली और खुशियों की ईद हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं और सभी माननीय सदस्यों को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं, जिन्होंने सुनने का काम किया। धन्यवाद।

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I rise to speak on the President's Address. I speak in favour of all the amendments that I moved. The President's Address hides one fact that this Government is not a one-party Government. It is an NDA Government. But Prime Minister Modi ji behaves as if it is a one-party Government not admitting that his Party did not get a majority in the Lok Sabha.

12.40 hrs

(Shri Jagdambika Pal in the Chair)

The hon. President repeats the slogans like Stand-Up India, Start-Up India, Digital India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, Lakhpati Didi, and Nari Shakti without mentioning the success of the schemes.

Sir, Akhilesh ji has spoken at length on the Kumbh tragedy. I do not want to deliberate further. But it is one of the worst tragedies in independent India. And the responsibility for this failure is entirely that of the State and the Central Governments. All we want to know is the number of people died in Kumbh. They should come out with the facts. That is my demand.

The worst thing is that the President's Address did not mention Manipur which has seen ethnic clashes for more than a year. The hon. President herself is a tribal and tribals have died in Manipur. ... *

Recently, a tape has surfaced which was produced in the Supreme Court yesterday which says that the Manipur Chief Minister incited violence against the tribals of Manipur. We want the hon. Prime Minister to visit Manipur immediately.

The President's Address does not mention the problems of *kisan*. This is the country of Kisans and Kisans are on the warpath. The Sanyukt Kisan Morcha has been leading an agitation for some time. All they want is a statutory arrangement for the minimum support price.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, जो यहां पर खड़े हुए हैं, कृपया वे बैठ जाएं।

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, Dallewal is on hunger strike till death. There was no mention in the President's Address on the *kisan* agitation. There is no mention of

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the State's demand. We in West Bengal are up against the deprivation of West Bengal in the Central Budget. Not only us, several States like Kerala, Punjab, Karnataka and Telangana have complained that no allocations have been made in the name of the State's budget. The hon. President does not mention how equitable distribution of wealth may be made between the Centre and the States. In West Bengal, still Rs. 7,500 crore are due under MGNREGA. The hon. President does not make any mention of that.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: MGNREGA is a demand-driven scheme.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: The President's speech does not mention that the growth is going down. After she spoke, rupee value has come down to Rs.87 per dollar. The President does not care that the growth is going down. Modi going to US will not improve the state of the rupee.

Sir, the Centre and the BJP are dividing the people. There are many problems in our country. But the Centre is busy in passing the Waqf Act. What is the urgency of the Waqf Act? States are bringing different laws. Uttarakhand has brought Uniform Civil Code. Rajasthan has brought an anti-conversion law. While the President will take a dip during Kumbh and prostrate in the Ram Mandir, the RSS Chief says that Independence came only when Ram Mandir was established. Sir, the Muslims feel left out. The Government is not creating an atmosphere of unity in the country. They are bent on taking steps which will divide the people.

In the President's speech, mention is made of Jammu and Kashmir. For the first time in the history of the Constitution, a State was made into a Union Territory. The President's Speech does not mention anything about when Jammu and

Kashmir would be given full statehood. The President's speech says that India is the third largest economy. It is a boost. But do we have any idea of where we stand? We are struggling to go to five trillion dollars in size of the economy, but China is at 19 trillion; US is at 32 trillion. With less than five trillion dollars, we are saying that we have gone great guns and the economy has developed.

Sir, the need to catch up with China in manufacturing and electronic goods is not mentioned. Yesterday, Mr. Rahul Gandhi mentioned that the whole of the mobile phone is manufactured in China. We are having problem with pollution. We need electric buses. The lithium battery is manufactured in China. I want to ask what progress has been achieved in 10 years of Make in India. Even in artificial intelligence, we are setting up a mission whereas China has already beaten US. US had a company called OpenAI. China started a company called Deepseek which has beaten OpenAI in artificial intelligence. The President's speech does not mention the handicap we have in artificial intelligence.

While we are speaking as if India were all well, in Assam, seven workers have died in rathole mining. We send our workers down into ratholes. They don't survive. Still in the country, 40 per cent is manual scavenging. Just two days ago in Kolkata, three people died in manual scavenging. The President's speech does not mention the problem of manual scavenging in the country. The President does not mention the worsening of mental well-being of Indians with over-exposure to social media, lack of exercises, less family ties, and overwork.

Sir, the speech does not mention about the unhealthy work culture in IT companies. It does not mention that some industrialists are saying that 90 hours of

work should be there. If we cannot create a healthy atmosphere for the workers, the country will ultimately not progress. The President's Speech does not mention unemployment. It does not mention the large number of vacancies in Railways and other Government Departments.

The speech, if you see, is silent on pollution. Here, sitting in Delhi, the President herself is affected by pollution. It is killing. It is a slow killer of our people. Now in Delhi, during this winter, air pollution AQI went up to 400. The President is silent on that. The electric buses have not come. Vehicular pollution has become the major source of pollution. The President is totally silent on that.

The President does not mention the drug problem in the country. We have seen Udda Punjab, how drugs have affected Punjab. Now the President is silent. The Narcotics Control Bureau has failed to catch those drug smugglers. A large number of our youths are unemployed on one side, they are on the other side.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Dada, there are separate Lists for that. There is a State List; there is a Concurrent List. ... (*Interruptions*) I think whatever you are mentioning is a State subject.

प्रो. सौगत राय : सर, ड्रग्स स्मगल होती है, लेकिन पकड़ी नहीं जाती है। सबसे ज्यादा ड्रग्स मुंद्रा पोर्ट से आती है। मुंद्रा पोर्ट का मालिक कौन है – अदाणी! यह तो हालत है।

माननीय सभापति : आप किसी का नाम मत लीजिए।

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: The President does not speak about unsettled conditions in our neighbouring countries. Pakistan is unsettled. Sri Lanka is unsettled. But Bangladesh is most unsettled. There is an attack on Hindus in Bangladesh. Temples are destroyed. I do not know why the *Hindutvawala* Prime Minister, who

prostrates in the Ram Temple, is silent on the atrocities of Hindus in Bangladesh? It is he who has to reply.

The Speech does not speak about monopolies. The same family owns airports, sea ports and cement companies. The President does not speak anything about removing monopolies. The same company is controlling the petroleum and petrochemical industry. The President is silent, meaning silence is encouraging them.

Sir, no mention is made about cleaning the Ganga. The Prime Minister started big that he will clean up the Ganga. Now, in the President's Speech, no mention is made of that. Ganga flows by my constituency also. It is polluted. Pollution in Ganga is creating major health problems in the areas adjoining the Ganga River. The President does not speak anything on that. The President does not mention it.

She has spoken about *naari shakti*. But she has not mentioned about our *naaris*, women wrestlers being molested. She has remained silent about the BJP MP being accused of molesting our medal-winning women wrestlers.

The President hides and the President does not reveal the facts. You must read the *Economic Survey*. I think, it is a very good document. One of the points it makes is about mental well-being. The other point it makes is that exorbitant private college fees deny underprivileged access to medical colleges.

Vande Bharat and Namo Bharat are good trains. It is a good effort. But has the Railway Minister gone once and seen the condition of passengers on the local trains in Kolkata? People ride on the trains like cattle. As my friend Kalyan

Banerjee mentions, the Railway Minister is starting new trains. But the food in Rajdhani trains is getting worse and worse.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: But yesterday the Railway Minister had made an announcement for Vande Bharat also and Namo Bharat also.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: So, you are on the top. You are building a railway into Jammu and Kashmir. It is a good thing. But what about the trains that are there? They are in a horrible condition. You do not get time to take trains these days. Do you go to Domariyaganj by train or by car? ... (*Interruptions*) आप बोलते हैं कि 'उड़ान योजना' के तहत आप कुशीनगर हवाई जहाज से जा सकते हैं, लेकिन हवाई जहाज से कौन जा रहा है? गांव के लोगों के पास पैसे ही नहीं हैं। ये सब मिसलीडिंग करने वाली बातें हैं।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kushinagar is a part of the Buddhist Circuit where pilgrims come from all over the world.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I want to say that the President certainly mentioned that the 125th birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee is being celebrated. I come from the area where Dr. Syama Prasad lived. He is not worshipped in Bengal because he never went to jail during the British period. He led a Ministry called Shyama-Haq Ministry in Bengal. So, you may worship him. You may worship Savarkar. The President may. We do not worship them because they compromised with the Britishers. This is the basic difference between you and us.

I have heard that in education we have made progress. Do you know that there is not a single Indian university in the first 200 universities of the world? There is Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, MIT. Like that, Chinese universities are there. Singapore universities are there. Australian universities are there. There is not

even one Indian university among the top universities.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I will now slowly wind up. Basically, the President's Government is a Government which uses communalism to further its political end. It is a Government which compromises with the monopoly without looking into the well-being of the people. That is why, I cannot support this speech. It is only spreading hatred and differences. We cannot tolerate it. I am told that the Prime Minister is going to US. I request him to act not like the Mexican President. At least, persuade Trump not to increase tariffs on India. You know that on the Budget day, our stock markets did not move. They did not rise because they all look from here to what Trump does.

With this, I oppose the President's speech and I support my amendments.
Thank you.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि जो माननीय सदस्य भाषण में भाग नहीं लेना चाहते हैं तथा वे अपना भाषण लिखित रूप से देना चाहते हैं, तो वे अपने भाषण को सभा के पटल पर रख सकते हैं।

SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET): Thank you, Sir, for letting me speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

I would like to raise a very important issue concerning my State of Andhra Pradesh. During the partition of the State, and in the A.P. Reorganisation Act, the Polavaram Project had been promised to us as a national project. Originally, the project was designed at 194 TMC and it was designed to cater to 7.2 lakh acres for

irrigation purposes and also for drinking water needs. But, in the recent Budget speech, we have seen that the storage has been restricted to 41.15 MDDL, a draw down level, which means that the capacity of the Polavaram Project will reduce from 194 TMC to 115 TMC. This is a big setback for our farmers and a big setback for our State, and we demand that the Polavaram Project should be constructed as promised by the Central Government as given in the A.P. Reorganisation Act. It should not be reduced in capacity. It is a big hit. If the capacity is reduced to 115 TMC, it is going to cater to only 3.2 lakh acres of irrigation against 7.2 lakh acres which has been promised. This is a big setback and I really urge even the MPs belonging to the Telugu Desam Party about it. We are ready to work together on this. The people of Andhra Pradesh will not forgive us if this is going to be implemented in the State.

Sir, recently, the NDA Government and the Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh announced that water will be diverted from the Polavaram project to Banakacherla project to give water to Rayalaseema area. How is it possible when the capacity of the project is being reduced? And in the Budget speech, it has been mentioned that the revised cost for 41.15 MDDL is being reduced to Rs. 30,496 crore, and the balance grant is only Rs. 12,137 crore. So, this is a serious setback. On the one hand, a promise of a special category status has gone back, and now, on the other hand, instead of constructing it fully, the size and the capacity of the Polavaram Project have now been reduced, which is totally against the State and the interest of our people. We demand that the original capacity of Polavaram Project should be maintained. And we are not going to budge on this.

The second important issue is this. Power is not eternal. Governments come and go. But the policies should remain the same. For example, our former Chief Minister introduced English medium in Government schools. He introduced the CBSE syllabus. English medium means all the Government schools had a page of the same syllabus in English on one side along with Telugu. Earlier, it was Telugu medium in all the Government schools. With the English medium, they had a great opportunity and they could go anywhere in the world to study also. And CBSE made them competitive throughout the country. But the recent development in our State is that English medium and the CBSE syllabus are being discontinued. All these people, who want Telugu medium in the Government schools only for poor children, have all their children studying in private schools and in English medium.

Sir, I like my mother tongue. I have studied in English medium and I have studied Telugu also. The same thing was being implemented for the poor students in our State. We demand from the NDA Government that the English medium be continued. One thing which is common for all the Indians working abroad and for all the Indian diaspora, is that everybody has strength in English and everybody has learnt English. That is why, they are able to go and work there. If a student is studying in Telugu medium, will he get a good job abroad? Will the big MNCs pick him up? This is going to affect the future of the children of our State especially the poor children. It is totally not acceptable. The NDA Government should continue English medium along with Telugu, and it should not be only rubbed upon the Government schools.

This is a very important issue, and please imagine the psychological impact

which is going to have on the poor children if they are not able to be on par with all the rich kids who are studying in private schools and other schools.

Sir, I have one more thing. I would like to talk about one of the biggest scams which has happened in our unified Andhra Pradesh. The Margadarsi chits have collected more than Rs. 2,600 crore against the norms of RBI and the RBI has found fault with them. They have diverted that money to other companies, which is against the rules. And if anybody questioned them, they have a media house and they target those people. It is one of the biggest scams. It is bigger scam than Sahara and it is bigger scam than Sharda chits. But no action is being taken. Even the IT Department has found fault with them. They have put a penalty of Rs. 1,000 crore on Margadarsi and they have been fighting it out in courts for the past 15 years.

We demand an inquiry be initiated against them. We demand that proper cases are booked and justice be delivered because lakhs of people have invested their money there, and there is a complaint that whoever has deposited their money, is not getting it back, and they are forcing them to renew it. It is just because they have big media house, they target anybody talking about this. Law should be same for everybody. It is very surprising. A case study can be made on this to find out how they evade judiciary and how they evade police.

Sir, when someone buys watches, the ED is calling him. If somebody is acting in any advertisement, the ED is calling and the Serious Fraud Investigation Office is calling them. Why is it that even after thousands of crore have been siphoned off, no ED or Serious Fraud Investigation Office is calling them? This itself

is a case study for a major scam, and we demand that the Prime Minister should take note of this and take serious action on this.

Sir, we want the Government to clearly state whether it is going to privatize the Vishakapatnam Steel Plant or not. We demand that the Vishakapatnam Steel Plant should not be privatized. We have given money for running the plant. That is good. But we strongly oppose any attempt to privatize the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, and we also demand that in the AP Reorganization Act, the Kadapa Steel Plant was promised.

Our former Chief Minister spoke to the Jindal group. They came and inaugurated it. We want the Union Government to talk to them and expedite the process of setting up of this steel plant.

Sir, I have one more important thing. Our *Dada* also spoke about this. Drugs have become a serious menace in the country. We are talking of controlling the drugs. I demand that all the schools and colleges must have a testing facility because unlike alcohol, the parents are unable to find out whether their children are under the influence of drugs or not. By the time, they find out, it is too late. So, we demand that the Government brings out a mechanism whereby all the students are screened and in case anybody is found under the influence of drugs, they should be counselled; they should be brought back into the system. The whole future of the country is at stake because of these drugs. We demand that a serious action be taken on this.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को संयुक्त सत्र को संबोधित करने के लिए सम्पूर्ण भारत के नागरिकों की तरफ से बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, 75 वर्ष के गणतंत्र में देश की खूबसूरती यही है कि हर व्यक्ति का ख्याल रखा गया है। कल मैं माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष, आज सपा के नेता और अन्य सदस्यों का भाषण सुन रहा था, सब पिछड़ों, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, महिलाओं और दलितों की बात कह रहे थे। इस देश और संविधान की सबसे बड़ी खूबसूरती यही है कि भारत के पूर्वी तट की एक लिपिक आदिवासी महिला देश की महामहिम राष्ट्रपति हैं। भारत के पश्चिम तट का एक चाय बेचने वाला, अति पिछड़े का बेटा आज प्रधान मंत्री हैं और यह केवल और केवल संविधान के कारण ही सम्भव हो सका है।

महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी की जो भी स्पीच होती है, वह एक तरह से सरकार के किए गए कार्य और किए जाने वाले कार्यों का दस्तावेज होता है। वह बताती है कि सरकार क्या कर रही है? सरकार के जो कार्य हैं, उन पर टिप्पणी हमारे नेता, प्रतिपक्ष नहीं कर सकें। उन्होंने खुद माना कि 50 से 100 योजनाएं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में हैं। मैं इस बात के लिए उनका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने खुद माना कि 100 नई विकास की योजनाएं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस देश को दी हैं। जब उन्होंने कोई कमी राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में नहीं देख सके तो उन्होंने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी पर उनके और उनके परिवार ने व्यक्तिगत टिप्पणी की है, जो बहुत ही अशोभनीय है और पूरे सदन को उनकी निंदा करनी चाहिए। किसी को भी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के ऊपर टिप्पणी करने का अधिकार नहीं है।

वैसे ही उन्होंने अपने भाषण में सेना के बारे में बोल कर गुमराह किया। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इनकी तरफ से जवाब आना चाहिए और वह सबूत टेबल करें। माननीय निशिकांत जी ने कल एक बात रखी थी कि यह टेबल करें कि इसके बारे में सबूत क्या है? सब लोग ऐसे ही बोलते हैं। उन्होंने कल एक बात और कही कि तेलंगाना में जातीय जनगणना हुई है। अगर तेलंगाना में जातीय जनगणना हुई है, उनको

बहुत पिछड़े मिले हैं, अनुसूचित जाति मिली है तो वह क्यों नहीं एक पिछड़े को मुख्य मंत्री बनाते हैं? वहां आज भी सवर्ण मुख्य मंत्री क्यों है? आज भी तेलंगाना में 80 प्रतिशत सवर्ण मंत्री हैं। इसका भी जवाब इन लोगों को देना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, अभी वे 15 दिन पहले बिहार गए थे। मुझसे 15 दिन पहले पूछा गया कि भई नेता, प्रतिपक्ष बिहार आ रहे हैं। मैंने यही कहा था कि वे हमारे स्टार प्रचारक हैं और आ रहे हैं तो कुछ न कुछ जरूर हमारा प्रचार करके जाएंगे। उन्होंने वहां भाषण में कहा कि बिहार की जातीय जनगणना बिल्कुल फेक है। कांग्रेस के मंत्री उस समय सरकार में थे, राष्ट्रीय जनता दल के नेता उस समय उप मुख्य मंत्री थे। अगर यह फेक है तो उनके कहने का तात्पर्य यही था कि कांग्रेस और राजद जहां भी रहती है, वह घोटाले ही करती हैं। इसलिए उन्होंने जातीय जनगणना को फेक बताया। लेकिन वे भूल गए कि मुख्य मंत्री नीतीश कुमार जी हैं और नीतीश कुमार जी के रहते कोई घोटाला नहीं हो सकता। इनके डेढ़ साल के घोटालों से ही त्रस्त होकर माननीय मुख्य मंत्री पुनः एनडीए में शामिल हो गए। लेकिन इनको यह अवश्य बताना चाहिए कि कांग्रेस के कैबिनेट मंत्री और राजद के मंत्री किस तरह से जातीय जनगणना को फेक या घोटाला कह रहे थे? उनको यह जरूर बताना चाहिए था।

महोदय, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है कि एक तरह का गलत प्रचार, दुष्प्रचार, संविधान को रोकने की कोशिश, अनुसूचित जाति को रोकने की कोशिश सदैव कांग्रेस के द्वारा हुई है। इनके परनाना माननीय प्रधान मंत्री थे, जो संविधान के रचयिता बाबा साहेब थे, उनको भी इस संसद में आने नहीं दिया। हर बार षड्यंत्र करके उनको सदन में आने से रोका गया। बाबा साहेब खुद संविधान की शपथ नहीं ले सके, इसकी पूरी साजिश इन लोगों ने की थी। इतना ही नहीं ... (व्यवधान) कोई बात नहीं। डॉक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष थे। ... (व्यवधान) वे इस देश के दो बार राष्ट्रपति रहे। उन्होंने सोमनाथ मंदिर का उद्घाटन किया था। जब उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति का पद छोड़ा तो उनको सदाकत आश्रम के दो टूटे-फूटे कमरे में रख दिया गया। आज भी जब नेता, प्रतिपक्ष सदाकत आश्रम गए थे तो डॉक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी को श्रद्धांजलि देने के लिए, उन्होंने पटना में एक शब्द का भी प्रयोग नहीं किया। यह केवल दूसरों के लिए नहीं है, इनके अपने बुजुर्गों के लिए भी यही हाल है। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि जो माननीय फिरोज जहांगीर गांधी जी पूर्व सांसद थे, जिन्होंने बाद में अपना नाम फिरोज गांधी रख लिया था।

लेकिन उनका ऑरिजनल नाम फिरोज जहांगीर घांडी था। उनको भी उचित सम्मान कभी कांग्रेस ने नहीं दिया, क्योंकि उन्होंने नेहरू जी के समय में मुंद्रा घोटाला निकाला था। मुंद्रा घोटाले के निकलने के कारण माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की बदनामी हुई थी इसलिए आज तक फिरोज जहांगीर घांडी जी को कोई सम्मान नहीं मिला। यह अलग बात है कि उन्होंने अपना नाम फिरोज गांधी रख लिया। आज भी परिवार का सदस्य किसी से भी शादी करे, अपना टाइटल गांधी जी लगाता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, धनुष उठा लेने से कोई श्रीराम नहीं बन जाता, बाँसुरी बजाने से कोई घनश्याम नहीं बन जाता, बाल बढ़ाने से कोई कलाम नहीं बन जाता और गांधी सरनेम रखने से कोई महान नहीं बन जाता। महान बनने के लिए महात्मा गांधी जी और नरेन्द्र मोदी जी जैसे कर्म करने पड़ते हैं। यह माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का कार्य है कि हम तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था होने जा रहे हैं। यह उनकी सोच थी कि हम कैसे आगे बढ़ें। जब माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने इस देश का शासन छोड़ा तो भारत 11वें पायदान पर था, लेकिन जब 10 साल बाद कांग्रेस ने शासन ने छोड़ा तो भी भारत 11वें पायदान पर ही था। एक भी पायदान की तरक्की नहीं कर सके। लेकिन यह प्रधानमंत्री जी की देन है कि आज भारत विश्व की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था होने जा रहा है। इनका तो एक ही काम था कि तीन साल किसी तरह घोटाले करो, चौथे साल कुछ लोक कल्याणकारी योजनाएं लाओ और पाँचवे साल कुछ मुफ्त में बाँट दो और जीतकर फिर तीन साल घोटाले करो, इससे ज्यादा कांग्रेस ने कभी सोचा ही नहीं।

आज तीन करोड़ परिवारों को नए घर, 2 करोड़ 25 लाख परिवारों को संपत्ति कार्ड, 25 करोड़ नागरिकों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर निकालने जैसे कार्य करके प्रधानमंत्री जी ने प्रत्येक नागरिक को एक सम्मानपूर्वक जीवन दिया है। देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में आपदा की सरकार होने से जरूर दिक्कत है। लेकिन मैं दिल्ली के नागरिकों को पूरा विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि 8 फरवरी को दिल्ली में भी डबल इंजन की सरकार बनेगी और दिल्ली के हर गरीब का मकान का सपना सच होगा क्योंकि मोदी जी कहते हैं कि हम वादे नहीं हकीकत बोलते हैं, इसीलिए देश की जनता सदैव मोदी जी को चुनती है।

आज से 7 वर्ष पहले जेनेवा में इंटर पार्लियामेंट्री यूनियन में एक सांसद की हैसियत से मुझे वहाँ

की जनरल असेम्बली में बोलने का मौका मिला। वह मौका सिर्फ इसलिए मिला था कि दुनिया भर के सांसद इस बात पर आश्चर्यचकित थे कि प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी में जो देश इतना कम है, कैसे 50 करोड़ लोगों को आयुष्मान भारत से मुफ्त चिकित्सा का लाभ दे रहा है। हर सांसद ने पूरे ध्यान से सुना कि कितने अच्छे तरीके से आयुष्मान भारत योजना लागू की गई। आज मोदी जी के तीसरे कार्यकाल में 70 वर्ष के प्रत्येक बुजुर्ग को आयुष्मान योजना का लाभ देकर माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने बुजुर्गों के स्वाभिमान को संरक्षित करने का काम किया है।

भारत में अनेक ऐसे बुजुर्ग हैं, जो अपने बच्चों को इसलिए अपनी बीमारी के बारे में नहीं बताते हैं क्योंकि वे चाहते हैं कि इस उम्र में वे अपने बच्चों पर भार न दें। मोदी जी ने साफ संदेश दिया कि आप अपने इलाज की चिन्ता बिल्कुल मत कीजिए, आप अपना इलाज करवाइए। आपके लिए आपके परिवार का एक सदस्य नरेन्द्र मोदी आपकी सारी बीमारियों की चिन्ता करने के लिए सदैव तैयार है।

आज जन औषधि केन्द्र के माध्यम से 80 प्रतिशत रियायत पर दवाइयाँ मिल रही हैं। इससे देश की जनता का 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए बचने का काम हुआ है।

अगर महिलाओं की बात करें, तो नारी वंदन के माध्यम से लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में आरक्षण देने का काम माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने किया। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने तीन करोड़ बहनों को लखपति दीदी बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। केवल लक्ष्य नहीं रखा है, अभी तक 1 करोड़ 15 लाख बहनों को लखपति दीदी बना भी चुके हैं। आज हमारी बहनें निचले स्तर पर बकरी पालन, मुर्गी पालन आदि से लेकर लड़ाकू विमान चलाने तक के कार्य इस देश की बहनें कर रही हैं। पहले एनडीए में महिलाओं की एंट्री नहीं होती थी, उसके दरवाजे खोलने का काम भी माननीय मोदी जी ने किया है।

युवाओं के लिए 500 शीर्ष कम्पनियों में सरकार के सहयोग से जो स्किल डेवपलपमेंट से संबंधित ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम की व्यवस्था की गई है, इसके कारण नये युवाओं को न केवल काम करने का अवसर मिलेगा, बल्कि युवा तैयार होकर पूरे विश्व के उद्योगों में छा जाएंगे। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के द्वारा विद्या लक्ष्मी योजना की शुरुआत की गई है। डेढ़ लाख से ज्यादा स्टार्ट अप्स की शुरुआत हुई है, इनमें से 117 स्टार्ट अप्स यूनिकॉर्न बन चुके हैं अर्थात् उनकी कुल पूंजी 8,500 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा हो चुकी

है, जो शून्य से शुरू करके साढ़े आठ हजार करोड़ रुपए तक का सफर हो पाया है, तो यह केवल माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की योजनाओं की देन है।

इसी प्रकार से, यूनिफाइड पेंशन के माध्यम से सभी कर्मचारियों को 50 प्रतिशत पेंशन की राशि सुनिश्चित की गई है, 8वें वेतन आयोग का गठन, घर के लिए ऋण सब्सिडी, एमएसएमई की गारंटी सीमा को ढाई गुना बढ़ा, मुद्रा योजना को 10 लाख रुपए से 20 लाख रुपए तक करना, पीएम स्वनिधि योजना जैसी अनेक योजनाएं चलाकर हर नागरिक को ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस में मदद करने का काम प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने किया है।

मोदी जी के शासनकाल में, आज श्री अखिलेश यादव जी भी बोल रहे थे, मेट्रो की लंबाई दोगुनी हो चुकी है। वे भी इस बात को मानते हैं और पूरी दुनिया यह मानती है कि पिछले दस सालों के मोदी जी के कार्यों का यह नतीजा है कि मेट्रो लाइन नेटवर्क में हम दुनिया में तीसरे सबसे बड़े देश हो चुके हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अखिलेश जी, माननीय सदस्य आपके लिए कह रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल : हम लोगों ने दुनिया का सबसे ऊंचा ब्रिज चिनाब बनाया है। 76,000 करोड़ रुपए से डीप वॉटर मेगा पोर्ट हम बना रहे हैं, वरना श्रीलंका से सामान आता था और फिर वह जहाजों से बड़े जहाजों के लिए भारत आता था। आज भारत की विमान कंपनियों ने 1,700 नए विमानों के ऑर्डर्स दिए हैं। हमने हवाई अड्डों की संख्या को न केवल दोगुना किया बल्कि अब हम और 120 नए एयरपोर्ट्स 'उड़ान' के तहत लेने जा रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, 'हरी अनंत हरी कथा अनंता' की तरह माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की विकास की योजनाएं हैं। इन सबका एक ही लक्ष्य है कि वर्ष 2047 तक भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाना है। यह देश सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल जी की 150वीं जयंती मना रहा है, जिन्होंने जूनागढ़ से लेकर हैदराबाद तक, सभी राज्यों का भारत में विलय कराने का कार्य किया था। यह देश श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी की भी 125वीं जयंती मना रहा है। नेहरू जी के कारण कश्मीर समस्या को रोक दिया गया था, जो कश्मीर

समस्या नासूर बन गई थी, उसी के कारण हमारे श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी का बलिदान हुआ, लेकिन धारा 370 को समाप्त करके माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने सरदार पटेल और श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी को सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि देने का काम किया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, संसद की एक ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम कराने वाली 'प्राइड' टीम है। उसके तहत मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर असेंबली के नए चुने हुए विधायकों को संबोधित करने के लिए गया था। विधान सभा में हम लोगों ने अपनी बात रखी, उसके बाद प्रश्न-उत्तर काल शुरू हुआ। एक भी विधायक ने यह नहीं पूछा कि धारा 370 क्यों खत्म की गई? सबका एक ही प्रश्न था कि आप जम्मू कश्मीर को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दे रहे हैं। यह मोदी जी की सोच का नतीजा है कि जम्मू कश्मीर में भी किसी विधायक ने धारा 370 के बारे में एक भी प्रश्न नहीं पूछा। लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी अभी भी वहां जाकर 370-370 रट रही थी और उसी का नतीजा हुआ कि जम्मू कश्मीर में कांग्रेस पार्टी को आज वहां की जनता ने समाप्त कर दिया है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष का चरित्र कैसा होना चाहिए, इसका उदाहरण श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी से सीखना चाहिए। जब श्री नरसिम्हा राव जी की सरकार पर संकट आया, तो यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में भारत सरकार के गुणगान करने का काम श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने किया था। हम लोग खुद वर्ष 2009 में इसी सदन के सदस्य थे। हम लोगों ने भी बहुत बार डिसरप्शन्स किए, बहुत बार वेल में आए, लेकिन अगर वेल में भाजपा का एक भी सदस्य आधी रेखा पार करता था, तो स्वर्गीय सुषमा स्वराज जी सीधे हम सबको बैठा देती थीं कि तुम सांसद होकर ट्रेजरी बेंच की तरफ कैसे चले गए? आज तो नेता प्रतिपक्ष को कुछ नहीं समझ आता है। जो नेता प्रतिपक्ष है, यदि उसे समझ नहीं आएगा, तो सांसदों को यह गरिमा नहीं समझ में आती है कि वेल में यदि शोर भी करना है, तो अपनी साइड करें, ट्रेजरी बेंच की साइड आना एक बहुत ही गलत काम है। आज सही अर्थों में वर्तमान नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने उन सभी नेता प्रतिपक्ष, जो पहले रहे हैं, उन सभी श्रेष्ठ आत्माओं को शर्मिन्दा करने का काम किया है। इसके लिए श्री राहुल गांधी जी को इस सदन में माफी मांगनी चाहिए।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए, कि उन्होंने संयुक्त सत्र को संबोधित किया, मैं

अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

भारत माता की जय।

***श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा (जयपुर) :** महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने संसद के दोनों सदनों कि संयुक्त बैठक में 31 जनवरी, 2025 को जो अभिभाषण दिया है उसका धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का मैं पुरजोर समर्थन करती हूँ।

आज हमारा देश माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में निरन्तर आगे बढ़ रहा है, वह दिन दूर नहीं जब हमारा देश विकसित देशों की श्रृंखला में खड़ा होगा। ऐसे समय में जब देश के विकसित देशों की आर्थिक प्रगति शून्य के बराबर है, ऐसे समय में हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था विश्व के देशों में चौथे नम्बर के पास है और वह दिन दूर नहीं जब हम अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को तीसरे नम्बर पर ले जाने में कामयाब होंगे। आज विश्व में मंदी का दौर चल रहा है जिससे कि वहां कि अर्थव्यवस्था ठहरती गई है लेकिन हमारा अर्थव्यवस्था विश्व में सबसे आगे बढ़ रही है, यह संभव हुआ हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की दूरदृष्टि और उनकी सूझबूझ के कारण।

एक समय था जब हम विश्व के विकसित देशों को देखकर उनका अनुशरण करते थे, लेकिन आज स्थिति बिल्कुल विपरीत है। आज दुनिया हमारी और देख रही है। एक विश्वास के साथ कि भारत दुनिया की अगुवाई करेगा और आर्थिक मंदी जो देश झेल रहे हैं और उनको इससे निजात दिलायेगा।

मैं विदेश नीति पर एक दो बातें कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज हमारी सरकार में विदेश मंत्री कुशल और 'अनुभवी मंत्री हैं उनके कठिन परिश्रम और प्रधानमंत्री जी के कुशल नेतृत्व में हमारे संबंध विश्व के हर देश के साथ केवल एक दो देशों को छोड़कर मधुर हैं। हमारे रूस और अमेरिका से भी धनिष्ठ संबंध हैं। चीन के साथ भी संबंध सुधारने में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और चीन को भी समझ में आ गया है कि भारत से रिश्ते बिगाड़ने से केवल हानि के अलावा ओर कुछ लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। आज हमारा और इजराइल के बीच युद्ध विराम हो गया है और अब एक दूसरे के बन्धियों का आदान प्रदान हो रहा है। मैं

* Speech was laid on the Table.

आशा करती हूँ कि ये युद्ध विराम स्थायी हो जाये। मुझे आशा है कि रूस और यूक्रेन के युद्ध का भी स्थाई समाधान जल्दी निकलेगा। उसके लिए हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी अपनी सेवाएं देने के लिए अग्रसर है।

हमने अपने रक्षा क्षेत्र में भी अभूतपूर्व उन्नति की है, पहले हम रक्षा सामग्री बाहर से आयात करते थे लेकिन आज हम रक्षा सामग्री निर्यात कर रहे हैं। हमने अपनी तीनों सेनाओं को आधुनिक बना दिया है। इस दिशा में अनुसंधान चल रहे हैं आज हमारे ब्रम्होस मिसाइल की टक्कर में किसी भी देश के पास इसकी काट नहीं है।

इसरो के वैज्ञानिकों को मैं ढेर सारी बधाई देना चाहूँगी कि उन्होंने इस वर्ष दो कीर्तिमान स्थापित किये हैं। पहला उन्होंने अपना 100 वाँ मिशन लॉन्च किया है जो एक विस्मरणीय कदम है। इसरो के चेयरमैन के अनुसार, वे अपने अगले 4-5 वर्ष में 100 और मिशन लॉन्च करेंगे। दूसरा इसरो ने वह टेक्नोलॉजी हासिल कर ली है जो केवल तीन देशों के पास है। उन्होंने अंतरिक्ष में दो उपग्रहों की सफल डांकिंग करके इतिहास रच दिया है। अंतरिक्ष में दो उपग्रहों को 'जोड़ना और फिर अलग करना, यह एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है जिसको इसरो ने हासिल करके एक बड़ी कामयाबी प्राप्त की है। अब वह दिन दूर नहीं जब हमारा भी अंतरिक्ष में स्पेश स्टेशन होगा जिससे हमें अलग अलग ग्रहों में खोज के लिए पहुँचने में सुविधा होगी। इसके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और सरकार को धन्यवाद दूँगी कि उन्होंने इस सफलता को हासिल करने में इसरो को सरकार का पूर्ण सहयोग रहा धन की कमी का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा।

मैं एक गम्भीर समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान विशेषकर शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। जैसा कि आप सभी को विदित है कि देश के छोटे बड़े शहरों में निजी क्षेत्र में शिक्षा संस्थानों (कोचिंग सेंटर) की भरमार है। साथ ही साथ निजी क्षेत्र की लाइब्रेरी की भी भरमार है, लेकिन इस पर कोई कानून या नियम लागू नहीं होते। लेकिन विभिन्न सरकारों ने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आज आलम यह है कि ये संस्थाएं मनमानी फीस से अभिभावकों का शोषण कर रहे हैं। दूसरी ओर इनमें पढ़ने वाले छात्रों का भी शोषण हो रहा है उन छात्रों पर पढ़ाई का इतना बोझा लाद दिया जाता है

कि एक सामान्य छात्र को उसको झेल पाना सम्भव नहीं है। नतीजन छात्रों में हीन भावना पैदा हो जाती है और व उसके लिए आत्मधाती साबित होता है। आज कितने ही छात्र दिल्ली, जयपुर, कोटा और अन्य जगहों पर हर महीने अपनी जान से हाथ धो बैठते हैं। इसी तरह निजी क्षेत्र की लाइब्रेरी अक्सर भूतल (बेसमेन्ट) में स्थापित होती है जहां पर सुरक्षा के कोई इंतजाम नहीं होते हैं इससे उन पुस्तकालयों में 'पढ़ने वाले छात्र हादसे का शिकार हो जाते हैं। उदाहरण- पिछले कुछ समय पहले दिल्ली का एक पुस्तकालय जो बेसमेन्ट में था वर्षा का पानी भर जाने से कई छात्रों की मौत हो गई थी। यहा मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि कोई ऐसा कानून बनाए जिससे कि ये संस्थाएं अभिभावकों से मनमानी फीस लेकर शोषण ना कर सके और छात्रों पर भी पढ़ाई का इतना बोझ न डाले कि उनको आत्महत्या ना करनी पड़े। साथ ही साथ इन पुस्तकालयों पर भी कुछ दिशानिर्देश दिये जाने चाहिये जिससे कि वहां पढ़ने वाले छात्रों को सही माहौल मिल सके और उनकी सुरक्षा की भी गारन्टी हो।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में सर्वजन हिताय व सर्वजन सुखाय की बात कही है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव कापुरजोर समर्थन करते हुये अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

***SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI):** The President's address to the Parliament, and to the citizens who elect it by extension, is a critically important moment that charts the nation's path forward. Yet, what we have received is not a sincere look back at the past year but a barrage of self-congratulatory statements and lofty rhetoric, detached from the ground realities that the citizens of this country face daily. The government claims to be driven by the principles of "reform, perform, transform," but we must pause to question: whose interests do these reforms truly serve? Who stands to benefit from this supposed transformation, and who continues to be marginalized in the process?

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The President highlighted the Women's Reservation Act as one of its most important steps towards women-led development, yet this bill is proving to be a historic betrayal. Both the census and the delimitation exercise must take place before the Act can be implemented, but they have been delayed by five years now. The government has promised to implement reservation for women by the 2029 elections, but as we move towards this deadline with little progress being made regarding the census, it appears that the women of India have been deceived.

It has also become clear that many of the schemes the government claims to be so proud of, such as the Drone Didi Yojana, prioritise optics over providing tangible benefits to their beneficiaries. The drones provided to drone didis for spraying fertilizer and pesticide have proven to be poor quality in many cases. Women report being unable to use them as intended for even a few minutes at a time due to recurring problems with their batteries.

The government celebrates Nari Shakti, but the proportion of women in salaried employment has fallen over the last several years, coinciding with a rise in female participation in low-paid or unpaid labour. In rural India, women's participation in regular wage jobs fell from 10.5% in 2017-18 to 7.8% in 2023-24. This coincided with an increase in the share of "own account workers/employers" surged from 19% in 2017-18 to 31.2% in 2023-24, and, even more concerning, the share of "helpers in household enterprises", which represents unpaid family labour, grew from 38.7% to 42.3%. A similar, albeit more muted, shift also took place in urban areas.

Meanwhile, crimes against women have surged, with conviction rates

remaining abysmally low. The government's failure to implement police and judicial reforms has left women without real protection. 30% of the Nirbhaya fund remained unutilised till FY 2024, with many states citing bureaucratic red tape. Women in rural areas continue to lack access to police stations and fast-track courts, leaving them vulnerable to abuse and harassment.

The proportion of self-employed workers in the workforce has risen from 52.2% in 2017-18 to 58.4% in 2023-24, and the share of workers in regular jobs decreased from 22.8% to 21.7%. The vast majority of the self-employed are not successful entrepreneurs or individuals who have chosen self-employment for the flexibility and freedom it offers. They are young people who have been forced into this work because of a severe shortage of stable, well-paid jobs, and have few protections and social security measures in place for their welfare.

The Prime Minister's Internship Scheme, which the President mentioned more than once, is not only tokenistic-its target of 1 crore internships over five years and budgetary allocation is woefully inadequate it also fails to address the root causes of youth unemployment and the short-term, cosmetic changes it brings may, in fact, have a negative impact. Whatever incentivisation occurs through the schemes, the jobs created under them in the short run are unlikely to be formal, stable and long-term. Large-scale job shedding in the medium run, after the subsidy period is over, can further complicate the situation. Further, the private sector is required to spend money towards this package from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds. By allowing this, the CSR funds which companies previously put towards various social causes will now be routed back to

themselves.

The government's promise of start-up fueled employment and growth is also proving to be a hollow one. In the last two years, funding for Indian start-ups has declined by over 75% from USD 42 billion to USD 10 billion-a seven-year low.

The President noted that six crore senior citizens aged 70 years and above now receive health insurance under the Ayushman Bharat scheme. The efficacy of the scheme, however, particularly when it comes to serving the needs of the elderly, remains in question.

The scheme is limited to secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation. The absence of coverage for outpatient care, diagnostics and medicines is particularly concerning as chronic diseases have increased sharply in India in the last few decades. Increased life expectancy and an early onset of these diseases would mean that people over 70 may very often suffer from multiple chronic diseases. Much of the healthcare expenditure by the elderly will, therefore, be through outpatient care, which will not be covered by the scheme. Robust primary and secondary public health care would sharply cut the load on tertiary health care and hence the need for curative care; a reduced curative care load at tertiary hospitals is necessary if PMJAY is to succeed.

Even in secondary and tertiary care facilities, frequently utilised outpatient care is not covered. Such care is needed not only for initial consultation but also for several follow-up visits. The degree of financial protection is also incomplete in those institutions, with frequent co-payments demanded by hospitals for genuinely needed care or additional procedural interventions, which are generated by

induced demand or imposed as "essential" for better health outcomes.

One of the most glaring failures of this government is its continued underfunding of public healthcare. The National Health Policy 2017 set a target of increasing health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by 2025-yet, as of Budget 2023-24, India's total healthcare spending remains stagnated at around 1.9% of GDP. This is one of the lowest among major economies, with China spending twice as much and the United States spending nine times as much of their GDP on health. This chronic underfunding has crippled public hospitals, leading to overcrowded facilities, shortage of medicines, and poor service quality, forcing many to seek expensive private healthcare. Without a strong network of public hospitals, Ayushman Bharat will continue to largely funnel money into private hospitals rather than improving healthcare access for the masses.

The President listed the measures taken by the government to aid and promote small traders and entrepreneurs, but it is evident that these policies have failed to help the sector recover from the blows the government's policies have dealt it. According to the Confederation of All India Traders, the number of MSMEs in India fell from 6.25 crores to 3.25 crore units, with the smallest enterprises being the worst affected. This has coincided with a drop in MSMEs' share in India's exports.

While the increase in the loan limit for the MUDRA Scheme from Rs 10 lakhs to Rs 20 lakhs is commendable, the average size of MUDRA loans as of FY 2023 was only 73,489, so this increase is of no relevance to the vast majority of small entrepreneurs, particularly those belonging to marginalised groups. 76% of the

value of Shishu loans ie. loans under Rs 50,000 is disbursed to women, but they receive only 10% of the value Tarun loans i.e. loans between Rs 5 and 10 lakhs. For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the figures are even more dismal, with only 4.6% of the value of Tarun loans being disbursed to them. This underperformance of MSMEs is only one part of an unprecedented trend towards deindustrialisation-the manufacturing real gross value added (GVA) growth rate has slowed down from 8.1 from 2001-12 to 5.5% during 2012-23. By the end of this financial year, it is expected to touch 5.3%. The number of unorganised sector enterprises, which account for the majority of manufacturing, fell by 9.3% from FY 2016 to FY 2023, while employment in these enterprises witnessed an even sharper drop of 15%. The Make in India initiative has been much-publicised, but the fact remains that it has failed to achieve its target-manufacturing was to contribute 25% of India's GDP by 2025, but its share has remained stagnant at 15-17% in the last few years.

The President assured Parliament that the National Green Hydrogen Mission will have an investment of 8 lakh crore rupees and generate over 6 lakh jobs, and the increased budgetary allocation for the programme is a necessary step towards meeting its ambitious target of 125 GW of capacity by 2023, against a capacity of 1 GW by 2022. However, if this expansion is not accompanied by a tightening of the checks and balances surrounding green hydrogen production, it risks causing significant harm to the environment, defeating the programme's primary objective. India currently allows the use of biomass, which produces significant carbon emissions when burnt, for the production of green hydrogen. The diversion of

renewable energy towards green hydrogen production may also result in inadequate clean electricity being made available for consumers.

Finally, the production of green hydrogen requires significant amounts of water. If India is to achieve its target of producing 5 million tonnes of green hydrogen per year, it will require 50-60 billion litres of freshwater annually. This is particularly concerning given that the Indian states that lead renewable energy production-Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka-also face some of the highest rates of water scarcity.

The Surya Ghar Yojana is one of the government's most widely-publicised programmes and has made remarkable progress towards promoting domestic solar use, the installation of solar panels continues to be a significant financial burden on households, offsetting any savings they are likely to make in their electricity bills. For instance, if a consumer installs a solar panel system with a capacity of 6 kW, they are eligible for a subsidy of Rs 78,000 which is only 20% of the cost of the system and of which the module manufacturer receives Rs 48,000.

The Surya Ghar Yojana also does not mandate or subsidise solar batteries, making net metering i.e.. the system of giving solar energy owners credits for the power that they add to the grid, the only option. These grid-connected solar power systems that are installed under the scheme cannot run without batteries during power outages. Beneficiaries are forced to go without power during outages or pay for batteries entirely on their own. Moreover, this arrangement puts financial strain on our overburdened DISCOMs, effectively making them unpaid storage facilities for homeowners who generate solar energy during the day and draw energy from

the grid at other times.

This government has often claimed that it sees only four 'castes' in India-women, farmers, the youth, and the poor-and their welfare is at the heart of its policies. Most recently, the middle class appears to have been added to this list of priorities. Yet it is these groups that feel the impact of these policies most keenly-women continue to struggle against rising inflation, safety concerns, and declining workforce participation. Farmers, promised prosperity, remain trapped in cycles of debt and distress, their demands for fair prices and security often met with silence. The youth, brimming with aspirations, find themselves facing shrinking job opportunities and an education system that fails to equip them for the future. The poor, instead of being uplifted, are battling inflation, job insecurity, and an ever-widening wealth gap. And the middle class-the supposed backbone of our economy-feels squeezed under the burden of rising costs, stagnant incomes, and an uncertain future. If we are to address these challenges, India will not need empty assurances but a government that is accountable to every citizen-not just in words, but in action.

***DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH):** Thank you for this opportunity to express my views on the motion of thanks. The President's Address was expected to provide a comprehensive and honest assessment of the nation's challenges and achievements. However, it failed to address many pressing concerns that are affecting the people of this country.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

While it painted an overly optimistic picture of progress, it did not acknowledge the serious issues of inflation, unemployment, growing economic inequality, and the erosion of federalism. The Hon'ble President has said that the highest priority given to the poor, the middle class, the youth, women, and farmers. But in reality all are in dire straits. The Poor and middle class people are suffering a lot due to the bad policies of Corporate Modi Government. Most of the youth population is jobless and struggling to get the livelihood on their own. Getting the first decent job is an uphill task for them.

The farmers are in very precarious condition and are real biggest sufferers of the pro corporate Modi government. The condition of women is going back to colonial period. Their enrolment in schools, colleges and Higher education are still very much behind.

Tamil Nadu is a pioneering champion in the country and plays a pivotal role in Indian economic growth. Industries and services sectors drive Tamil Nadu's progress and economic performance demonstrated significant growth. The union Government providing "Housing for All" - strictly speaking it is implemented at the mercy and cost of State Governments.

As the unit costs are not in consonance with ground realities, the State Governments are forced to bear a majority of the expenditure to provide the necessary benefits to people. For instance, under the 'Affordable Housing in Partnership' vertical of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), the Government of India contributes only Rs.1.5 lakh per unit, whereas the Government of Tamil Nadu contributes around Rs.12-14 lakh per unit. For this meagre 10% of the total amount

also, the Union Government has been imposing restrictive and discriminatory conditions to delay the release of funds to the State of Tamil Nadu. Actually the Scheme should have been called Chief Minister's Awas Yojana.

The Tamil Nadu Government has been urging the Union Government not to withhold the release of funds under the ongoing Samagra Shiksha Scheme by linking it to the signing of MoU for the establishment of PM SHRI schools in Tamil Nadu as the State has some valid reservations to certain elements of the NEP 2020. The first clause of the proposed MoU for PM SHRI schools mandates that the State implement all provisions of NEP. Many of the acceptable provisions of the NEP were being implemented in Tamil Nadu even before the launch of NEP and are covered by the State Education Policy.

Linking the release of SS funds to compliance with the PM SHRI scheme undermines the State's autonomy as granted by the Indian Constitution, which lists education under the Concurrent List. Furthermore, characterizing Samagra Shiksha as merely an extension of NEP 2020 is misleading and fails to recognize the State's comprehensive educational framework and achievements. Tamil Nadu pioneers in higher education catering to the aspirations of the youth being locally appropriate and context-specific while also being globally relevant to the needs of all sections of the society in terms of access and equity thereby fostering inclusivity reaching to the marginalized and disadvantaged sections to evince an overall development of the people.

This is primarily because of our State Educational policy propounded by our Thanthai Periyar, Perarignar Anna, Muthamil Arignar Dr. Kalaignar have propelled

a revolution in Education, Employment and Efficiency. The basic principles of Dravidian model government Equality, Social Justice, Women Liberation and Welfare Economy, Our Hon'ble chief minister Thalapathy MK Stalin's determined policies and unflinched will to serve the people has catapulted Tamil Nadu to Number One position in the country.

As referred by Hon. Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Thalapathy M.K. Stalin, " The policy of the Dravidian model of government is that, nothing should come in the way as an obstacle for students, in getting their education neither the society nor the economic condition and political situation.

There are more than 1000 Technical Institutions in Tamil Nadu and includes 520 Engineering Colleges and 502 Polytechnic Colleges in Tamil Nadu. The Gross Enrollment Ratio of Tamil Nadu in Higher Education stands first in India as per the data in All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE). This is almost double the National average.

One of the most powerful tools and popular schemes implemented in Tamil Nadu is the Incentivizing of Rs.1,000/- to girl students who pass out from Government and girl students studying in Tamil Medium in Aided Schools to pursue higher education through Pudhumai Penn monthly stipend scheme. Introduction of Tamil Pudhalvan monthly stipend scheme of providing Rs.1,000/- for boys who pass out from Government Schools to pursue higher education from the current academic year (2024-25).

..... English translation of this part of speech was originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

Naan Mudhalvan Scheme is an ambitious scheme which aims at imparting employment oriented skill set to the youth. Identifying the aspirations in early stage and providing a strong base for their employment is the special aspect of this scheme. Under this scheme more than One Million students have been imparted skill training.

I would urge the union Government to follow Tamil Nadu State Education Policy and the innovative, inclusive schemes to achieve the desired results throughout the Nation.

Tamil Nadu is a pioneering champion in the country and plays a pivotal role in Indian economic growth. Industries and services sectors drive Tamil Nadu's progress and economic performance demonstrated significant growth.

Tamil Nadu's State Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) rising by 14 per cent to reach Rs 23,64,514 crore, surpassing the national average in terms of per capita income. Tamil Nadu's per capita income stands at Rs 3.08 lakh, nearly 56 per cent higher than the national average of Rs 1.96 lakh. It is a testimony to the significant economic growth under the Dravidian Model Government under the dynamic leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister Thalapathy M.K. Stalin and shed light on the pivotal contributions of the industries and other services sectors in Tamil Nadu.

The revenue receipts of Government of Tamil Nadu has increased by 17.47 per cent during 2022-2023 compared to the previous year, thanks to a rise in both tax and non-tax revenues. Tamil Nadu's own tax revenue formed the bulk of these receipts, contributing 62 per cent of the total. This included Rs 53,823 crore from

the state goods and services tax (SGST) and Rs 59,143 crore from taxes on sales and trade. The rise in revenue indicates that the state's collection mechanisms have been functioning more effectively.

Amidst a situation when the central transfers have been restricted discriminatorily and when the burden of expenditure has been shifted onto the State, the Union Government has also denied the legitimate borrowing space to the State.

The net borrowing ceiling of the States is fixed at 3 per cent of GSDP every year by the Union Government. Sir, there has been a systemic attempt to deny Tamil Nadu of its due and legitimate share. This is causing a huge strain on the fiscal health of the State.

Tamil Nadu has been continuously betrayed by the union government and denied its rightful share of funds though the State of Tamil Nadu is the second highest contributor to Central exchequer. Over the last ten years, Tamil Nadu has been subjected to a step-motherly treatment, consistently denied its rightful share in the sanctioning of projects and allocation of resources. This has not only hindered the state's development but has also created a sense of alienation among its people.

Therefore, I urge the union government to provide increased devolution of taxes to Tamil Nadu from this year onwards. Under the Ayushman Bharat scheme, six crore senior citizens aged 70 years and above will receive health insurance, with a health cover of 5 lakh rupees per year. How many senior citizens were actually benefitted under this scheme so far, is a big question. Hope the Hon'ble

Prime Minister will be able to tell about the reality.

The loan limit under the MUDRA scheme has been increased from 10 lakh rupees to 20 lakh rupees. But the union Government does not specify the exact number of persons benefitted every year through the MUDRA Loan Scheme. It is just one more gimmick.

The construction of 12 crore toilets under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan needs to be checked and verified District-wise in the country. There are reporting of high corruption and embezzlement of funds allocated for the construction of toilets.

The allocation for railway projects in Tamil Nadu is merely 2.5% of national level. This continuous neglect of the needs and aspirations of the State has resulted in extreme inconvenience to the people of Tamil Nadu.

The total external debt has risen exponentially in the last 10 years. Till 2014 the total debt was Rs.55 Lakh crores only. But in 2024-25 it has touched almost Rs.200 lakh crores. That means in the last 10 years the government has literally increased the debt burden on every Indian.

The proclamation of Neo Middle Class of 25 crore people overcoming the poverty is yet another joke. In reality there are crores of people deprived of Roti Kapta aur Makhan migrating to Southern States like Tamil Nadu in search of jobs and for their very survival.

The Prime Minister's slogan "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas" which means "Together for all, development for all, trust of all, effort of all" is nothing but a electoral Rhetoric and a Jumla. The Government is working over-time only for the Corporate and the Super rich. But the Common people bear

the heavy burden.

The reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and state assembly is still on paper and has no value. It is impossible for the implementation of the Women Reservation in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies until the government completes the delimitation of Lok Sabha and Assembly constituencies in the country.

This Government has failed miserably and could not conduct the Population Census which is due from 2021. Therefore the implementation of Women Reservation will be a Mirage till the completion of the delimitation process. It will remain as a political Jumla as long as this government is in power. Women in the country are cheated by this government

The status of 10 crore free LPG connections under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana too marred by rampant corruption, looting and irregularities. Several women had not received the LPG connection, but their name figured in the beneficiaries list of the Ujjwala scheme. Apart from poor implementation, one of the major flaws of the scheme was that the government emphasized increasing the Ujjwala coverage without focusing on getting existing families to retain the use of LPG cylinders. According to a written statement in the Parliament by Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rameshwar Teli, 21.1 million customers did not refill their cylinders even once during the financial year 2022. There have been numerous cases of fraudsters duping the poor and marginalised sections of society in the name of providing LPG cylinders under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana. The CAG reports several discrepancies and lacunae in the data provided by the Oil Companies on PMUJ beneficiaries. Rigorous monitoring of the functioning of

the Oil Companies and the local distributors must be carried out to check the malpractices otherwise the main purpose of the Ujjwala scheme will be defeated.

The Government says that through the UDAN scheme, about 1.5 crore people have fulfilled their dream of flying in airplanes. What is the use without any sustenance?

Looking beyond economics, the intent versus impact of the scheme has been very different. The intent was to encourage greater connectivity, especially to the underserved parts of the country. But the outcomes are not looking very good. The government may likely have to revisit UDAN scheme. This is the reality. And look at the cost escalation of flight tickets to and from Metro cities. Unless there is a serious thinking and thorough overhauling the UDAN scheme will be doomed very

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Tamil Nadu is one of the biggest contributors to the revenue generation in Aviation sector. We have International Airports at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli. We have domestic airports at Thoothukudi, Salem. Vellore and Neyveli are selected under UDAN scheme but due to the lackadaisical attitude to the Union Government they are yet to become operational. Tamil Nadu deserves two more International Airports at Parandur and Hosur. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has announced the establishment of International Airport at Hosur and hope the Union Government would expedite the construction of airport at Hosur and Parandur. After all the huge revenue generated would be going to the central exchequer only.

Agriculture is the backbone of the Country. 70% of our total population depends either directly or indirectly on Agriculture and Agro based industries. A

modern and self-reliant agricultural system in India should be our goal. The government says from 2014 it is working with dedication to ensure fair prices of crops to farmers and to increase their income. Today, India is the largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices in the world. What about the economic status of farmers in the country? The Government has failed to double the farmer's income and in fact the burden on farmers has been increased manifold. This Government has betrayed the aspirations of Farming communities and made their life miserable.

It is very unfortunate that the incidence of death by suicide by farmers and farm workers is on the rise. More than one lakh farmers have committed suicide in the last 10 years. According to the report of National Crime Records Bureau 30 farmers dies every day by committing suicide in spite of the tall claims of farm loan disposals by the Government. A country cannot be considered a developed one when the Sons of the soil, farmers live in utter distress and penury.

The government says that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for both Kharif and Rabi crops has been increased and spending on the procurement of rice, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, and coarse grains has tripled in the last 10 years. I would like to reiterate that cost of farming and production of crops have increased several fold. It is therefore very important to have a exclusive regulatory authority for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. I urge the Government to establish the Indian Agricultural Regulatory Authority (IARA) to benefit the farmers in this country as it is the need of the hour to enhance and save the life of millions of debt ridden farmers in the country.

The Government which boasts that it provides free ration for 81crore people

below poverty lines for next five years is indeed indebted to those poor farmers who produce such humongous quantities of food grains toiling in hot sun and braving hostile socio economic and climatic conditions. The President Address has failed to thank those real warriors, the Farmers, but for them the country would have been in dire straits during the covid pandemic and aftermath.

The steep fall of Indian Rupee against US Dollar is unprecedented and the BJP leaders who teased Dr. Manmohan Singh during his regime, now spreading the stories and lame excuses as the value of Indian Rupee plummeting against the US Dollar. It has fallen abysmally low to Rs.86.54. And at this rate it may touch Rs. 100 in just two years' time.

In 2012, the value of US dollar was just Rs.50, but it was criticized vehemently by BJP leaders including our Prime Minister. Today the value of Indian Rupee against US Dollar is plummeting. I can't imagine how Shri Narendra Modi and other BJP leaders would have reacted to the falling rupee if they are in opposition now. Our Finance Minister has a strong audacity to say "Rupee is not Falling. Dollar is gaining" now. This is Height of hypocrisy. The Hon'ble President has said that the union government has established Cultural centres in several countries in memory of the great poet-saint Thiruvalluvar. During his visit to Singapore the Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced that India's first-ever Thiruvalluvar centre in the world will be set up in Singapore to enhance cultural ties between the two countries. Hope it won't be another like AIIMS, Madurai which is still under construction even after 10 years of its announcement in 2015 Budget.

What has happened in Sri Lanka is that the Jaffna Cultural Centre's name

was suddenly changed to Thiruvalluvar Cultural Centre by Indian officials and sections of the NPP govt few days back precisely on 18 January 2025. But when the people of Jaffna protested, the name was changed again as "Jaffna Thiruvalluvar Cultural Centre (Yaarlpaanam Thiruvalluvar Panpaattu Maiyam). It remains to be seen as to whether another round of clowning will take place with yet another name change.

What is important is to note that this arbitrary name change is not an isolated act. It is part of Indian PM Narendra Modi's political gimmick.

The President has mentioned that the final phase of eliminating Left-wing Extremism has also begun and due to the government's efforts, the number of districts affected by Left-wing Extremism has reduced from 126 to 38 today. Unfortunately the Right wing Fanaticism is the new menace going to replace the LWEs. The people of the country will have to face the wrath of the fascist Right wing fundamentalists with draconian and colonial mindset. That's the bad news for all.

Lynching and killing of people from minority communities happen very frequently in the BJP ruled States. Lynching is an act of killing someone or a group without a legal trial. In other words, it's a planned extra-judicial killing via a group. The Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that these extra-judicial attempts of killing under the guise of the protectors of the law have to be nipped in the bud otherwise it would lead to anarchy which would plague and destroy the nation like an epidemic. In the last ten years, India has seen an outbreak of religious crimes. Mobs have targeted people mainly because of their caste and religion. Since 2014,

hundreds of cases of lynching occurred and mostly motivated by religious and caste hatred. Presently, the rate of lynching is increasing because of the intolerance and hatred of each other's caste and religion. There are several incidents of Mob lynching killing of the cow killers by the crowd. Those mobs call themselves as gau-rakshak, protectors of cows. The country which still witnesses the terrorizing acts on minority communities by majority, something is seriously wrong may lead to social catastrophe in the coming years. The onus and responsibility is not only on the Government but also on the socio-political system and stake holders. The President Address is silent on this very dangerous issue, which may ruin the life and nature of our future generations. It's a wakeup call for all of us, if we don't act judiciously now, the future will witness tumultuous scenes and reactions frequently.

The overall unemployment rate in India as of now has gone beyond 10%. In 2014 the unemployment rate was 5.4%, as of now it is 10.03%. The Unemployment rate among the age group 25-35 has touched 30%. This shows that 40% of our youth population is unemployed. Another 30% of the Population is under-employed. Only the 30% youth population is fortunate enough to get a regular job either in Government or in PSUs or in private entities. Around 60% of job seekers are mentally distressed and physically worn out. It is distressing to see the large chunk of population particularly the unemployed youths were exploited in the name of communal politics and subverted missions. It is not good for the Nation sir. Education, Employment and Empowerment are the three important keys for building a successful Nation.

Violence and crime against women in India is on the rise. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, in 2011, there were more than 228,650 reported incidents of crime against women, while in 2021, there were 428,278 reported incidents, an 87% increase. According to the 2021 annual report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 31,677 rape cases were registered across the country, or an average of 86 cases daily. This is a shame of the Governments at both centre and states and this happens in India despite having a woman as the President of the country.

There is an unprecedented increase in cyber crimes and cyber fraud in the country. The number of reported cybercrimes in India increased by more than 10-fold in the last ten years. The number of unreported would have been manifold. Even the websites of vital and crucial Government departments are being hacked. The menace of Crimes and frauds through social media networks is increasing alarmingly, even the social media handles of Ministries and Ministers are compromised. What is guarantee for common people then? We need to enact strict laws and take stringent action to curb and stop the menace of cyber crimes and cyber frauds in the coming years. Otherwise the people of the country will be swallowed by the criminals of the cyber world

Fake news spread through social media in the country has become a serious problem, with the potential of it resulting in mob violence, social unrest. Incidence of fostering and circulation of fake news or False information in the country spread faster than the wild fire through digital forms of communication such as edited videos, websites, blogs, memes, unverified advertisements and social media

propagated rumours. Fake news is potentially a destructive weapon and controlling or nipping them at bud stage is very important. A mischievous fake news emanating from an unknown destination from anywhere across the globe may spark social unrest and spoil the life and nature of hundreds and thousands of innocent people who may not even know why they were victimized. It is well known to the people that a giant chunk of the disinformation is created and highlighted by an ecosystem which has close proximity to the so called largest political party in the world and their supporters. Unsurprisingly, many of these fake claims serve their political interests, Honestly speaking, the union Government should have taken stringent action against the perpetrators of these heinous acts, but their inaction needs an open explanation and white paper report on the menace of fake news in the country. The damage caused due to fake news on social media has increased due to the growth of the internet penetration in India, which has risen from 137 million internet users in 2012 to over 600 million in 2019. Fake news is spread through a plethora of Social Media Networks like Facebook, Instagram, You Tube, X (Twitter) and Web media networks. There is an urgent need to chalk out a comprehensive policy and enactment of Law to curb and control fake news emanating from within and outside the country. The President address is not surprisingly silent about the urgent need for such an important policy decision by the Union Government to save the life and nature of the people of this country.

The attack and atrocities against SC/ST and Oppressed Communities is on the rise. As per the report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, more than 5 lakhs atrocity cases been registered in the last 10

years, under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989,

On an average more than 50,000 cases were registered under this law. It is really unfortunate to see a country which proclaims as the third largest economy in the world, also faces such social stigma and shame. The attack and atrocities against SC/ST and oppressed communities is on the rise since 2014.

There are several thousands of such incidents happened but not been reported or registered shows the dark and ugly side of the society we are in. There is an urgent need for a comprehensive law to provide socio economic and political security and safety for the people belonging to SC and ST as well as from other vulnerable communities.

India is a federal country where both the Centre and states been assigned the powers to levy and collect taxes by our Constitution. Both governments have distinct responsibilities to perform for which they need to raise tax revenue. After the introduction of GST from July 2017, the States like Tamil Nadu are losing their potential tax income generation due to the complexities in GST. The key challenges of GST are the complexity of tax structure, compliance burdens on MSMEs, revenue leakages due to fake invoices, and fraudulent input tax claims. Several Thousand companies especially the small industries have been disappeared and lost due to the introduction of draconian GST and its haphazard implementation.

The States opposed the GST because it proposed a common tax rate for goods and services across the country. This meant that states would lose the authority to set tax rates on various items, which undermined fiscal federalism and

their autonomy.

The central government's tax revenue has increased substantially under GST due to a wider tax base and improved compliance. IGST and cess collections have also added to the central government's revenues.

GST distribution in current situation is very much against the States. The growing indifference and unequal distribution of funds to various states from the central exchequer can be averted if only the government brings changes in sharing pattern of GST 40% to the Union Government and 60% to the States. Also under the GST regime, the IGST is shared only between the consuming State and the union Government, whereas the producer States receive nothing. The state governments encourage industries in several ways to improve productivity and trade. But they get nothing in return under GST regime. Hence the sharing pattern of IGST may be changed 30% each for producer and consumer states and 40% for union government. Therefore I urge the union Government to make such appropriate amendments in the respective Acts to effect changes in the sharing pattern of GST income between States and the Centre for realizing equitable distribution of income from central exchequer.

But making things worse, the union government is planning to bring Petroleum products under the ambit of GST. This shows the union Government's big brother attitude is detrimental for the state autonomy and cooperative federalism enshrined in our constitution. The right to tax Petroleum and Alcohol products should be with the respective state governments only.

"One Nation, One Tax, One Market," is the Slogan by Hon'ble Finance

Minister. She mentioned that reduced taxes under GST have brought happiness to every home, providing relief on various daily-use consumer goods. I think the Finance Minister has a liberty to have day dream. The bitter truth is that the haphazard implementation of Demonetization and GST has wiped out several lakhs of small industries and traders from business across the country.

The Finance Minister merrily proclaim that the monthly GST revenues was ranged from Rs. 85,000-95,000 crore in 2017, have significantly increased and now stand at around Rs. 1.5 lakh crore, with a tendency to keep rising. The collection reached an all-time high of Rs. 1.87 lakh crore in April 2023. This is because the prices of products have several fold increase and skyrocketing at the moment. The GST collection will double and may even treble in next two years. This is a proof for the colossal failure of this Government to control price rise.

Private Educational Institutions play a pivotal role in the development of education in the country, from pre-school to Ph.D program. Without the humongous contribution from Private educational institutions India's GER would have been abysmal. Unfortunately Private Educational Institutions are subject to an 18% GST from School Education to Higher Education. 18% GST levied on tuition fees and other educational services by Private institutions, coaching center for competitive exams such as JEE, NEET, UPSC, and other professional courses.

Vocational training, coaching classes, and private tutorials, Distance education, private online education platforms and coaching institutes too are subject to the 18% GST. Products like uniforms, bags, and certain types of stationery too attract 18% GST. Printed materials like question papers, answer

sheets, and printed study materials are under the ambit of GST.

Catering Services like mid-day meals provided to students within educational institutions are taxed 18% GST. Security services, cleaning and House-keeping services in private educational institutions, Rental income from immovable property like classrooms, hostels, or administrative buildings are taxed 18% GST. Services provided for the transportation of students and staff taxed 5% GST.

GST on services by Private Educational Institutions is draconian and affects the affordability of education. GST on educational services escalate the fees and in turn discourage students from pursuing higher education or opting for more affordable alternatives.

The increased cost of education due to GST can hinder access for deserving students who could not get admission in government educational institutions. Therefore I urge the union government to exempt all recognized private educational institutions from paying 18% GST.

Constitution is the mother of all other laws of the country. Every law enacted by the Government has to be in conformity with the Constitution. Unfortunately most of the bills brought and passed by this government from 2014 are against the guiding principles of our very own Constitution. There is an apprehension in the minds of the common people that the BJP government would try to change the Constitution according to their hidden agenda.

The term "Secular" seems to have created a sense of intolerance in the minds of the BJP people. Their single most agenda is to be against the interests of minority communities in India.

The Preamble is the most precious part and is the soul of the Constitution. It is a jewel set in the Constitution. The present government is somehow wanted to alter the preamble to satisfy the whims and fancies of their invisible masters. State Autonomy is the main essence of our constitution and acts like a centrifugal force to protect the cooperative federalism. But this government is trying hard to destroy the fabric of cooperative federalism. But for the stiff resistance from opposition parties this government would have merrily carried their agenda of dismantling the cooperative federalism.

The present government has been disrupting the smooth functioning of the State Governments headed by the Opposition Party Leaders through the Governors appointed by the President. The Governors sit on the Bills passed by the State assemblies of the democratically elected Governments. The inordinate delay by the Governors is detrimental to the democracy and is against the true federalism enshrined in our constitution.

It is high time for the President office either to formulate a well defined Standard Operating Procedure SOP for the Governors or to remove the post of Governors. The Governor has no constitutional rights to be indecisive or to make inordinate delay in pertaining to the resolutions duly passed in the state assemblies by the democratically elected Governments. Any such act of the Governor against the will of the people of the State is unconstitutional and untenable. The Hon'ble President should not be a silent spectator to the undemocratic and unconstitutional acts of Governors.

Under the able guidance of three great leaders viz., Perarignar Anna, Muthamizh Arignar Dr. Kalaignar and Thalapathi M.K. Stalin, the Dravidian model government in Tamil Nadu is providing excess revenue to the Union government and that revenue is taken away by the northern States of the country. Even in this scenario, Tamil Nadu is becoming a heaven for all those North Indians who come to Tamil Nadu for their livelihood. Tamil Nadu is providing all help to them under the Dravidian model of government. As a result of the Dravidian model of government, without any surprise, Tamil Nadu remains a top revenue generating State of the country.

A truly developed India is only possible when all states receive their fair share of resources and policy attention. Tamil Nadu will continue to raise its voice against injustice and discrimination, and we will not rest until our demands are met. It is time for the government to realize that real development must be inclusive, and addressing the challenges of every state is imperative for national progress. Thank you.

****SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR (ELURU):** I thank you for the opportunity to express my views on the Motion of Thanks regarding the President's Address. I support the Honourable President's speech and the vision it outlines for our nation as it marches towards a Viksit, Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

..... English translation of this part of speech was originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

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The Honourable President rightly stated, "India's youth have come forward to take up the responsibility of driving every major national effort." Our youth are indeed our demographic dividend and through innovation, entrepreneurship, and technological advancements, they are shaping the future of our country. Recognizing this potential, the NDA government under Modi 3.0 in the Centre and CBN 4.0 in my state of Andhra Pradesh has introduced several incentives and schemes to harness the potential of our youth towards nation building. The Prime Minister's package with a central outlay of 2 lakh crore includes five initiatives aimed at facilitating employment, skilling, and other opportunities for crores of youth across our country.

Moreover, the government is committed to empowering women through initiatives, schemes and various programs. Under the National Rural Livelihood Mission, more than 91 lakh self-help groups (SHGs) are being empowered, connecting over 10 crore women across the country. These groups have received over ₹9 lakh crore through bank linkages. A notable allocation of more than ₹3 lakh crore has been made across various ministries for women's welfare and empowerment in the 2024-25 budget.

In our state of Andhra Pradesh, our visionary Chief Minister has launched the Swarna Andhra Stimulus, which has a component focused on employment and skilling. Under this initiative, we aim to transform Andhra Pradesh into a global job destination. The government is committed to creating employment for 20 lakh people within five years. Steps in this direction have already been initiated and I am sure with the Centre's support we shall achieve more. Establishing skill training

centres in collaboration with multinational companies and conducting a skill census to identify required skills and gaps is crucial. Andhra Pradesh is taking significant steps in this regard through its Skill Development Policy, which can serve as a model for replication across the country.

While various initiatives are essential, it is crucial to ensure that access to employment opportunities reaches rural youth. One significant initiative in this regard is the PM Internship Scheme, which aims to provide internships at 500 top companies across the country. The benefit of this scheme must be limited to urban youth; I would like to urge the Hon'ble government to extend opportunities to rural youth by offering internships in rural governmental offices. By effectively utilizing their skills in these roles, we can empower them and enhance their employability.

Increasing employment opportunities for both youth and rural women is vital for sustainable development. Providing internships in rural government offices will help bridge the gap between education and employment while fostering entrepreneurship among the rural population.

Data from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) indicates a significant increase in women's employment in rural areas at the national level. Currently, there are 70 central schemes across 15 ministries focused on supporting entrepreneurship. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Skill Development are leading these efforts. At the state level, more than 400 schemes support entrepreneurship initiatives.

To achieve these goals, we must actively participate in conducting job fairs across our constituencies. I urge major ministries such as MSME, Agriculture, and

Skill Development to conduct job fairs specifically targeting rural areas. People must be able to contribute to the growth of our nation from cities, towns, villages across our country. Together, we can work towards achieving the goal of a prosperous, developed Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

By investing in our youth and ensuring that opportunities reach even the most remote areas of our nation, we can pave the way for a prosperous future for India. With this, I conclude my speech and thank you once again for this opportunity to speak on such an important matter.

***SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY (UDUPI CHIKMAGALUR):** Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. HE President referred to the middle class eight times in her address to mark the beginning of the Budget Session. The President linked the economic progress of India with the "aspirations of the middle class and the fulfilment of those aspirations". President listed the steps that the Union Government had taken for the middle class. The bigger the dreams of the middle class are, the higher the nation soars. Government has for the first time, openly acknowledged and appreciated the contributions of the middle class on every occasion, Government employees are also significant representatives of the middle class, Recently, Government decided to constitute the Eighth Pay Commission for the welfare of Government employees.

This decision will lay the foundation for substantial salary increases for

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Government employees in the coming years.

"Reform, perform, and transform" are the three strong pillars of India's development and these words have become synonymous with the nation's new governance model all over the world.

Government is equally committed to fulfilling the middle class's dream of owning a home. Laws like RERA have been introduced to safeguard their dreams. Subsidies on home loans are being provided. Through the UDAN Scheme, about 1.5 crore people have fulfilled their dream of flying in airplanes. Jan Aushadhi Kendras, offering medicines at 80% concessional rates have helped save more than 30,000 crore rupees for citizens. The multi-fold increase in the number of seats for education in various disciplines has significantly benefited the middle class.

Our Government is expanding Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana to provide homes for three crore families and extending Ayushman Bharat health insurance to six crore senior citizens aged 70 and above.

The Government has placed a special focus on the education of youth and creating new employment opportunities for them, efforts are being made towards 'One Nation, One Election' and the Waqf Amendment Bill. Our administration is commitment to fulfilling the aspirations of the middle class by promoting home ownership and women-led development. It is a matter of great pride that today women in large numbers are flying fighter aircraft, joining the police force, and leading Corporates. Our daughters are making the country proud by winning Olympic medals.

Our youth is bringing glory to the country in every field-from Startups to

Sports to Space. India is showing the way to the world in Artificial Intelligence and the adoption of technology. The India AI Mission has been launched to make the country a global innovation powerhouse.

Several Vande Bharat, Amrit Bharat and Namo Bharat trains are being operated. In the last six months, 17 new Vande Bharat trains and one Namo train have been introduced.

Our Government is working towards modernisation and self-reliance in the agriculture sector, while focusing on boosting farmers' income. Government is working to give appropriate rates to farm produce and Increase income of farmers. Government's goal is to have a modern and self-reliant agricultural system in India. Government has approved a National Mission on Oilseeds to boost production and achieve self-reliance in edible oils.

Government has started 'Mission Mausam' at a cost of Rs 2,000 crore to make India weather-ready and climate smart.

Government has given first priority to the welfare of tribal communities, which continued to be neglected even after decades of independence. 'Dharti Aaba Tribal Village Utkarsh Abhiyan' and 'PM-Janman Yojana' are direct examples of this. Health problems related to sickle cell anaemia in the tribal community are also being addressed by running a special National Mission.

I support the Motion of Thanks. Thank you.

***SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI (VIZIANAGARAM):** I thank you for the opportunity to express my views on the Motion of Thanks regarding the President's Address. I stand here in support of the Honourable President's speech and the vision it outlines for our nation as it marches towards a Viksit, Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

The Honourable President rightly stated, "India's youth have come forward to take up the responsibility of driving every major national effort." Our youth are indeed our demographic dividend and through innovation, entrepreneurship, and technological advancements, they are shaping the future of our country. Recognizing this potential, the NDA government under Modi 3.0 in the Centre and CBN 4.0 in my state of Andhra Pradesh has introduced several incentives and schemes to harness the potential of our youth towards nation building. The Prime Minister's package with a central outlay of 2 lakh crore includes five initiatives aimed at facilitating employment, skilling, and other opportunities for crores of youth across our country.

Moreover, the government is committed to empowering women through initiatives, schemes and various programs. Under the National Rural Livelihood Mission, more than 91 lakh self-help groups (SHGs) are being empowered, connecting over 10 crore women across the country. These groups have received over ₹9 lakh crore through bank linkages. A notable allocation of more than ₹3 lakh crore has been made across various ministries for women's welfare and empowerment in the 2024-25 budget.

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While various initiatives are essential, it is crucial to ensure that access to employment opportunities reaches rural youth. One significant initiative in this regard is the PM Internship Scheme, which aims to provide internships at 500 top companies across the country. The benefit of this scheme must be limited to urban youth; I would like to urge the Hon'ble government to extend opportunities to rural youth by offering internships in rural governmental offices. By effectively utilizing their skills in these roles, we can empower them and enhance their employability.

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there are 70 central schemes across 15 ministries focused on supporting entrepreneurship. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Skill Development are leading these efforts. At the state level, more than 400 schemes support entrepreneurship initiatives.

To achieve these goals, we must actively participate in conducting job fairs across our constituencies. I urge major ministries such as MSME, Agriculture, and Skill Development to conduct job fairs specifically targeting rural areas. People must be able to contribute to the growth of our nation from cities, towns, villages across our country. Together, we can work towards achieving the goal of a prosperous, developed Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

By investing in our youth and ensuring that opportunities reach even the most remote areas of our nation, we can pave the way for a prosperous future for India. With this I conclude my speech and thank you once again for this opportunity to speak on such an important matter.

***SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI (TIRUVANNAMALAI):** I oppose the Address by Hon'ble President of India to the Parliament delivered on 31st January, 2025. It would not be an exaggeration that there is considerable gap between the work done and promise made by the Government and the actual performance on the ground level.

The hapless poor and under-privileged class of the society is hopeless and cross-fingered due to sky rocketing inflation, increasing unemployment and pauperization and marginalization of lower strata of society. In fact, the increasing

* Speech was laid on the Table.

number of suicides by the farmers shakes the earth under feet. Unemployed youth are running from pillar to post in search of jobs, making the promise of the Government to generate two crore employment each year, only an election plank. And, Alas! we are cherishing 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047.

The policy and programme of Government projected for 'Viksit Bharat' in the 'Amrit Kaal of Independence' remains a mere dream in the absence of efficient and effective execution of development projects. Paradoxically, Government is claiming for alleviating 25 crore people from poverty, however, Government has to give 5 kg free grains to 80 crore people under PMGKY. We know 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam' remains a long drawn dream and promised of subsidized Gas Cylinders has become tool to win the election.

The ultra nationalism and the personality cult in Governance and naked scramble for power has disrupted social fabric, fraternity, harmony, faith in democratic culture and constitutional provisions.

Needless to say, the uneven and imbalanced distribution of resources between Centre and States is causing stress and strains on co-operative federalism. The economic policies of Government emphasizing on privatization of PSUs led to concentration of resources/money in few corporate pockets. The poor is becoming poorer, thus highlighting the hollowness of Government's claim 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas'.

Therefore, I find failure of Government's policy and programmes/schemes on all fronts. I appeal to the Government for inclusive growth with equitable socio-economic justice and fraternity amongst all. The Rule of Law and Constitutional

provisions must reign to up-keep the democratic faith and creeds.

***SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO (CHITTOOR):** Thank you for granting me the opportunity to express my views on the Motion of Thanks regarding the President's Address. I stand here in strong support of the Honourable President's speech and the vision it outlines for our nation.

As we commemorate the 75th anniversary of our journey as a Republic, it is essential to reflect on the achievements and resilience of the NDA government over the past decade. Today, as we enter this year, our growth rate remains stable at 6.4% to 7%. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to Prime Minister Modi ji for paving the way for India to become the world's third-largest economy by 2030. This ambitious goal is not merely a target; it is a commitment to our people and future generations, demonstrating our resolve to achieve greatness.

I would also like to commend our visionary leader, Nara Chandra Babu Naidu Garu, who is taking significant strides toward contributing to the goal of a developed Bharat by 2047. His ambitious target to transform Andhra Pradesh into a \$2.4 trillion economy by that year sets a clear trajectory for a wealthy, healthy, and happy Andhra Pradesh. This vision aligns with our national aspirations and reflects our collective commitment to progress.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has recognized India as a "bright spot" in an otherwise gloomy global economy. Our country's contribution to world growth is estimated at 15% during the period from 2024-2029, which is higher than

* Speech was laid on the Table.

that of most developed countries such as the U.S. (11.6%) and more than twice that of Germany, the UK, France, and Japan combined. This optimistic growth trajectory stems from effective governance, strategic reforms, and well-implemented schemes that we have witnessed over the past decade.

One of the most notable achievements in this regard has been in Digital Public Infrastructure. The world now envies the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) developed under the NDA regime. As of December 2024, UPI facilitated an astounding 16,730 million transactions. According to ACI Worldwide's report for 2024, India accounted for approximately 49% of global real-time payment transactions in 2023. This access is no longer limited to select individuals or classes; it benefits everyone from small shop owners to large corporations.

Furthermore, UPI has enabled seamless transactions across seven countries -including key markets such as UAE, Singapore, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, France, and Mauritius-demonstrating its global reach and impact. As Prime Minister Modi ji has articulated, sharing this transformative knowledge with other nations can foster international collaboration and innovation I urge our government to pursue more Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with other countries to exchange knowledge and best practices in digital payments

Taking this initiative a step further is the WhatsApp e-Governance project "Mana Mitra," launched by Chief Minister Nara Chandra Babu Naidu Garu. This groundbreaking initiative offers 161 government services via WhatsApp-the first of its kind in India. By eliminating the need for multiple visits to government offices for various documents and services, this initiative aims to simplify processes for

citizens and enhance their experience with governance. I believe this model can be replicated across India to ease the lives of countless individuals,

In addition to digital initiatives, I want to express my gratitude for the establishment of a Bulk Drug Park in Andhra Pradesh-one of only three in India. There were no investments during the past 5 years of the erstwhile government, while in the NDA era, we received Rs. 14,000 crores in central funding for this critical project. I thank PM Modi ji for laying its foundation and would like to inform this House that the Andhra Pradesh Bulk Drug Infrastructure Corporation is planning to complete Phase 1 of this park by March 2026. This project is expected to create approximately 28,000 jobs and attract significant manufacturing investments of around ₹10,500 crores upon completion of all phases.

This Bulk Drug Park will provide excellent infrastructure for manufacturing and research, positioning Andhra Pradesh as a potential pharma hub in India. As a member of the Chemicals and Fertilizers Ministry Committee, I understand that economies of scale will reduce manufacturing costs for bulk drugs and enhance the competitiveness of our domestic industry. Most importantly, it will help make India self-reliant in Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs), Key Starting Materials (KSMs), and drug intermediates-areas where we currently depend heavily on imports.

Given that around 80% of these raw materials are imported from China due to economic considerations, it is imperative that we minimize our reliance on foreign sources. The government's commitment to indigenous manufacturing is crucial at this juncture. To achieve self-reliance in APIs and strengthen our pharmaceutical

sector further, I strongly suggest that we continue supporting initiatives like these bulk drug parks and expedite their completion.

As we celebrate our Republic's 75th anniversary, we are on a transformative path toward becoming the world's third-largest economy by 2030. With visionary leadership and strategic reforms, we are poised for growth and self-reliance. Thank You!

***ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI (NANDURBAR):** Firstly, after the Completion of the President's address, there is supposed to be no one speaking after her. Pursuant to Rule No.4 sub-rule 3 of the Handbook for the Members of the Lok Sabha which encloses Lok Sabha-Composition, Business and Procedure. The national anthem should have been played at the conclusion of the Address.

And it is stated that immediately thereafter the President of India leaves in procession and the members remain standing in their places till the procession leaves the Lok Sabha Chamber.

But unfortunately, none of those events happened. Just to overshadow and insult the President of India, the Speaker of the Rajya Sabha got up and spoke pursuant to the speech of the President of India completing her address to the Joint Session.

I believe it was an insult to the stature of the President of India. I believe that it was a grave violation of the procedural practices of the Joint Session of Parliament. And more than that, it was a major insult to a tribal woman and the

* Speech was laid on the Table.

tribals population of this country whom she represents.

I firmly believe the Speaker of the Rajya Sabha and the Prime Minister must apologize to the nation for this major embarrassment to the Nation.

But this is not the first time the President has been insulted, she has been denied entry during the inauguration of the new Parliament building, during the inauguration of the Ram Mandir and other such moments.

On top of that, the BJP and its social media trolls were making baseless allegations against the Rajya Sabha member, Hon'ble Shrimati Soniaji Gandhi for remarks she made about the President. For everyone's information, Soniaji only said that the President seemed to be tired by reading a long list of lies and false achievements of the Government. Nowhere did the Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary committee insult the President of India and the BJP and RSS, who have poor knowledge of English language, misinterpreted the whole statement.

The Government seems to be lying about everything before, now and will continue to do so in the future. They are a bunch of pathological liars. If they keep spinning these lies, then it is inadvertent that these people now think their lies are the real truth. They have lost touch with reality and the truth of this country.

It was said in the PMAY-U that there was an objective to achieve 'Housing for all but unfortunately only 90.25 lakhs houses have been completed as of January 27, 2025 out of the 1.19 crores sanctioned. Also around 47% houses don't have infrastructure such as water and electricity. The reality is that due to the state's responsibility in share, there is greater burden on the state which unfortunately can't match the budgetary requirements. Poorly planned and even poorly executed

program. The same situation is with PMAY-Gramin.

The next lie was given during Mr. Modi's rally in 2023 in Varanasi, that the TB eradication program was introduced and that the number of TB cases have decreased. Since the launch of the NTEP (National TB Elimination Program) there has been only 18% decline of the number of TB cases in the past 8 years. This is comparatively very low and the budget allocation for a such a program has also faced decline leaving questions as to is the Government really serious about TB eradication?

The TB cases in India are 195 per 1 lakh people but the WHO target is 55 per lakh. One can see that we are still far behind the targets set by WHO.

One solution is to increase undernutrition issues and improve immunity so that the contact of TB can be reduced.

Another lie of the Modi Government was taking several efforts to treat cancer patients, India ranks 4 globally in cervical cancer with more than 2.5 lakh active cases. The rate of screening is comparatively very low with dismal 1.9%. The fact that this is a easily treatable cancer if detected early but unfortunately the screening remains too low. The cost of vaccine, treatment and prevention methods are not known to many and there is less awareness in this regard too. One of the biggest lies of the Government was that FDI is booming whereas the FDI is the lowest in 16 years. This is mainly because there is no actual ease of doing business and ill-considered treaty moves. This is because the Foreign companies receive no protection from judicial proceedings in India. India's share in global FDI inflows fell to 2.1% in 2023 from 6.5% in 2020. The next big lie was that the startups have

boomed. Sadly no, around 5000 startups have closed down out of the 1.52 lakh startups registered under the Start up India program. Maharashtra has the highest closed start ups which are around 1000.

The Government talks about look east policy but actually practices look away policy. They refuse to accept the situation in Manipur which is nothing less than a human orchestrated conflict in the state of Manipur causing a rise of insurgency. 637 days of disruption, 258 deaths and the Prime Minister who has a habit of speaking does not wish to speak or visit Manipur during these tough times.

There have been big talks about providing loans to the sanitation workers but unfortunately manual scavengers have been mistreated. More than 419 sewer related deaths have happened in the past 5 years. In this year itself the Hon'ble Supreme Court has asked for real and accurate data of manual scavengers from the country's metro cities.

Under swachh bharat mission, the government boasts of making a open defecation free country, but you can watch the reality what is happening itself in Prayagraj. You can watch the videos and the photos of the situation of the toilets which have no water supply making them completely unsuitable for use. Around 11.73 crore rural households have made toilets, but the funds provided were too low, those are hardly in usage and lying unused.

The government needs to recheck when they speak of digital transactions being safe and sound, and that it is the most prominent used method. The Government needs to know that the cash transactions have increased more after the demonetization, and that using UPI has its own challenges. In 2024 itself, there

was increase of 85% fraud cases in UPI transactions. And the worst part is that the hard-earned money of these people is lost and never recovered.

The Government without survey launched the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana. Which unfortunately has reached 8.5% of its target. The scheme is being languishing for more than a year now.

This government likes to live in a bubble, which will burst soon. They keep claiming that abrogation of Article 370 has meant peace in J&K. But in 2024 itself, 8 out of 10 districts experienced terror attacks and 44 people died in it. And unfortunately, 18 were military personnel. And it is only after the Supreme Court's intervention that elections were held after 5 years.

In total, the Government paints a very false picture of the grim reality of the country. The Government has a bad habit of hiding the reality just as they had hidden the poor household's houses with green curtains during the G20 delegates visited India. The Government has multiple schemes, which are underfunded or poorly funded or stopped funding midway. There is a poor planning regarding long term planning of these funds and the actual utility of the schemes to the people. the government lacks far-sightedness and urgency to address the hurdles in scheme implementation. This ultimately leads to over sloganeering, over-branding of schemes which does not really help the people. The Government after receiving feedbacks of all the indicators seems to be unsure and shaken about the next line of action. The Government needs to do a thorough check of all its schemes and where the fault lies. They need to introspect and listen to the opposition once in a while. Maybe the answer lies in the criticism levelled by the opposition. Afterall, the

opposition is trying to help they operate a better government for the country's sake. Thank you.

***CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA (DAKSHINA KANNADA):** I with immense pride and gratitude to express my heartfelt thanks to the Honorable President for her inspiring and visionary address to this august House. Her words not only encapsulated the remarkable journey of our great nation but also laid out an ambitious roadmap for Viksit Bharat, reflecting the collective aspirations of 1.4 billion Bharatiyas.

As we recently celebrated our 76th Republic Day, I found myself reflecting on the incredible journey we have undertaken as a nation since independence. Despite the numerous challenges we have faced, the unwavering dedication of the people of this great nation has been the single most inspiring factor in our progress. While many of our neighboring countries have witnessed the erosion of democracy and the resurgence of authoritarianism, Bharat has stood tall, nurturing its diversity and fostering the aspirations of its people. This resilience and growth have been possible only because of the faith and active participation of the people of Bharat in the spirit of democracy.

When our Hon Prime Minister says "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas," it doesn't just remain a slogan but is a guiding principle that is deeply imbibed in every action and every policy of this government. In the past decade, we have witnessed a

* Speech was laid on the Table.

transformative shift in governance, where the core intent has been the welfare of the people and the realization of their aspirations, rather than mere power or re-election. This people-centric approach has been the hallmark of this government, and it resonates deeply with the hopes and dreams of every Bharatiya.

I still vividly recall the stories of how Bharat's space journey began in 1963, with scientists transporting rocket parts on bicycles in Thiruvananthapuram. Today, as we celebrate the launch of our 100th satellite, it is not just a testament to our technological prowess but also a symbol of how far we have come. From those humble beginnings, we are now on the path to having our own space station by 2035. This remarkable progress fills me with immense pride as a Bharatiya. Under the visionary leadership of our Prime Minister, Bharat has emerged as the world's fastest-growing major economy. While major economies across the globe witnessed near-zero or negative growth rates during the pandemic, Bharat continued to grow at nearly 4%. We have navigated global challenges with resilience, strengthened our economic foundations, and ensured robust macroeconomic stability. Today, Bharat stands as the fifth-largest economy in the world and is poised to become the third-largest within the next few years. This remarkable achievement is a testament to the transformative reforms in fiscal policy, digital transformation, and financial inclusion, which have laid a strong foundation for the vision of "Viksit Bharat 2047"

Bharat's journey towards achieving "Viksit Bharat" by 2047 will be determined by the collective progress of Garib, Yuva, Annadata, and Nari Shakti. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, 3.21 crore houses have been sanctioned,

and 2.67 crore houses have been completed, significantly improving the living conditions of millions of rural families. The MUDRA Yojana has ensured access to credit for small businesses, empowering over 40 crore beneficiaries, including the poor and needy, to start their entrepreneurial journeys. Additionally, the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has provided clean cooking fuel to over 10 crore households, transforming the lives of women and families in rural areas.

For our Yuva, the government has launched transformative schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), which has skilled over 1.3 crore young Bharatiyas, equipping them with industry-relevant skills. The Startup India Initiative has fostered a culture of innovation, with over 1 lakh startups recognized, creating lakhs of jobs and positioning Bharat as the third-largest startup ecosystem in the world. Furthermore, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has revolutionized our education system, ensuring holistic and skill-based learning for the youth.

Our farmers, the backbone of our nation, have been empowered through initiatives like the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), which has provided direct income support of ₹6,000 annually to over 11 crore farmers. The Kisan Rail and Kisan Udan schemes have ensured seamless transportation of agricultural produce, reducing post-harvest losses and increasing farmers' income.

The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam has been a historic step towards strengthening women's representation in governance. Over 1.15 crore women have become Lakhpati Didis, contributing significantly to the economy. The empowerment of our youth is equally commendable, with the PM Vidyalakshmi

Scheme facilitating higher education and one crore internships in the nation's top companies. These initiatives underscore the government's unwavering commitment to inclusive and equitable development.

While Bharat surges ahead, Mangalore, a pearl of Bharat, is playing an instrumental role in this growth story. As a major port city and an industrial hub, Mangalore has been pivotal in contributing to Bharat's trade, energy, and financial sectors. With the presence of major refineries, petrochemical industries, and a burgeoning IT sector, Mangalore is fast evolving into a center for investment and innovation. The government's commitment to enhancing port-led development under the Sagarmala Initiative has further strengthened Mangalore's position as a key logistics and maritime hub. The upcoming investments in the Mangalore Special Economic Zone (MSEZ), including the establishment of industries specializing in energy-efficient building materials and sustainable urban infrastructure, will not only generate employment but also align with Bharat's ambitious sustainability goals. Additionally, Mangalore's world-class educational institutions are nurturing the next generation of skilled professionals who will drive Bharat's knowledge economy. The government's Skill India Initiative ensures that our youth are equipped to contribute to cutting-edge industries such as artificial intelligence, biotechnology, and clean energy.

The above mentioned progress is a reflection of our unwavering commitment to inclusive development, economic resilience, and social welfare. The significant allocations for infrastructure, agriculture, MSMEs, and welfare schemes reaffirm our dedication to ensuring that the benefits of growth reach every citizen,

particularly in rural and semi-urban areas.

The push for green energy and sustainability by our government is particularly commendable. The incentives for renewable energy projects, electric mobility, and urban development align with our commitment to environmental responsibility while fostering economic growth.

Mangalore and the entire Dakshina Kannada region have the potential to become a model of sustainable and industrial development. I urge the government to continue supporting our efforts in improving connectivity, attracting investments, and strengthening the healthcare and educational infrastructure of the region.

The Hon President's address laid down the vision for a self-reliant, progressive, and inclusive Bharat in the Amrit Kaal. It is a roadmap that reflects the aspirations of every Bharatiya and reaffirms our commitment to building a nation that future generations will be proud of. In conclusion, I wholeheartedly support the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address and reaffirm my unwavering commitment to serving the people of Dakshina Kannada and contributing to the growth of our great nation. Jai Hind!

***श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ (जलगांव) :** आज मैं गर्व और उत्साह के साथ माननीय राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती द्रौपदी मुर्मु जी के प्रेरणादायक अभिभाषण का समर्थन करती हूँ। उनका संबोधन हमारे देश की अद्भुत प्रगति को दर्शाता है, जो माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में संभव हुआ है। पिछले दशक में, भारत ने ऐतिहासिक प्रशासनिक सुधार, प्रभावी नीति निर्माण और समावेशी विकास के प्रति अद्वितीय प्रतिबद्धता दिखाई है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

सरकार का निरंतर ध्यान आर्थिक वृद्धि, सामाजिक कल्याण और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पर केंद्रित है, जिससे विकसित भारत की दिशा में तेजी से प्रगति हो रही है। चाहे बुनियादी ढांचे का विस्तार हो, डिजिटल परिवर्तन हो या गरीबों और किसानों का सशक्तिकरण, मोदी सरकार ने अपने वादों को पूरी निष्ठा से निभाया है।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति ने सभी के लिए आवास योजना पर जोर दिया, जिसमें प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत तीन करोड़ नए घर देने की बात कही गई है। महाराष्ट्र, माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस जी और हमारे दो उपमुख्यमंत्रियों के नेतृत्व में, इन योजनाओं को सफलतापूर्वक लागू कर रहा है। इससे जलगांव सहित महाराष्ट्र के हजारों परिवार लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं।

पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के तहत किसानों को 41,000 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की गई है, जिससे उनकी वित्तीय स्थिरता सुनिश्चित हुई है। महाराष्ट्र, जो एक कृषि प्रधान राज्य है, इस योजना से अत्यधिक लाभान्वित हुआ है।

धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के लिए 80,000 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है, जिससे पांच करोड़ आदिवासी लोगों का उत्थान हो रहा है। महाराष्ट्र में भी आदिवासी समुदाय के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

सरकार की शिक्षा और रोजगार पर प्रतिबद्धता सराहनीय है। पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना और एक करोड़ युवाओं के लिए इंटरशिप कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से कौशल विकास और रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र, शिक्षा और नवाचार का केंद्र बनता जा रहा है, जिससे राज्य की आर्थिक और सामाजिक समृद्धि सुनिश्चित हो रही है।

मेक इन इंडिया, आत्मनिर्भर भारत, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, स्टैंड-अप इंडिया और डिजिटल इंडिया जैसी पहलों से लाखों युवाओं को रोजगार मिला है। बीते दो वर्षों में 10 लाख सरकारी नौकरियां प्रदान की गई हैं, और दो लाख करोड़ रुपये के कौशल विकास एवं इंटरशिप कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दी गई है।

स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में भी व्यापक सुधार हुए हैं। यू-विन पोर्टल पर 30 करोड़ टीकों का रिकॉर्ड दर्ज किया गया है, 30 करोड़ से अधिक ई-टेली कंसल्टेशन प्रदान किए गए हैं, और 75,000 नई मेडिकल

कॉलेज सीटें बनाई जा रही हैं। बायो-ड्रग और मेडिकल डिवाइस पार्कों की स्थापना से स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं और रोजगार दोनों को बढ़ावा मिला है।

बुनियादी ढांचे के क्षेत्र में भी तेजी से प्रगति हो रही है। 71 वंदे भारत, अमृत भारत और नमो भारत ट्रेनें पहले से ही संचालित हो रही हैं, जिससे महाराष्ट्र में कनेक्टिविटी में अभूतपूर्व सुधार हुआ है। प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत 70,000 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जिससे 25,000 गांवों को जोड़ा जा रहा है।

सरकार की राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के तहत, मातृभाषाओं में शिक्षा के अवसरों का विस्तार किया गया है और 13 भारतीय भाषाओं में भर्ती परीक्षाओं के आयोजन से भाषा संबंधी बाधाएं समाप्त हो रही हैं। भारत QS वर्ल्ड फ्यूचर स्किल्स इंडेक्स 2025 में दूसरा स्थान और ग्लोबल इनोवेशन इंडेक्स में 39वें स्थान पर पहुंच गया।

किसानों को उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) में वृद्धि की गई है और कृषि उत्पादों की खरीद पर तीन गुना अधिक निवेश किया गया है। जलवायु-प्रतिरोधी फसलें विकसित की जा रही हैं और कृषि अवसंरचना निधि तथा राष्ट्रीय तिलहन मिशन जैसी योजनाओं से किसानों को सशक्त बनाया जा रहा है। मिशन मौसम के लिए 2,000 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिससे भारत की जलवायु सहनशीलता में सुधार होगा।

सरकार सहकारी समितियों को भी मजबूत कर रही है, 8 लाख समितियों और 29 करोड़ भागीदारों का समर्थन कर रही है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता वर्ष 2025 का नेतृत्व कर रही है।

एक राष्ट्र-एक चुनाव और वक्फ अधिनियम संशोधन जैसे सुधार प्रशासन को अधिक प्रभावी और पारदर्शी बनाएंगे। महाराष्ट्र की सरकार, माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस जी के नेतृत्व में, केंद्र सरकार की योजनाओं को पूरी दक्षता से लागू कर रही है, जिससे महाराष्ट्र सुशासन का उदाहरण बन गया है।

हम विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, और सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास, सबका प्रयास का मंत्र हमें प्रेरित करता है। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी और पूरी

सरकार का इस दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व के लिए आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ। भारत की प्रगति वास्तव में अद्भुत है, और मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आने वाले वर्षों में हमारा देश एक वैश्विक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरेगा। आइए, हम सब मिलकर इस संकल्प को साकार करने के लिए पूरी प्रतिबद्धता से कार्य करें। जय हिंद। जय महाराष्ट्र।

***डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत (उदयपुर) :** मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय के बजट अभिभाषण का समर्थन करती हूँ। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किए गए ऐतिहासिक कार्यों का, इस अभिभाषण में उल्लेख है जिसमें देश के गरीब, मध्यम वर्ग, युवा, महिला, गरीब, वंचित, उपेक्षित, आदिवासी व किसानों को संतुलित प्राथमिकता दिए जाने का उल्लेख है। अन्नदाताओं की समस्याओं के निराकरण विशेष ध्यान रखने के साथ ही जनजाति समाज के पांच करोड़ लोगों के लिए धरती आबा जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान शुरू करने के लिए मैं सरकार का साधुवाद दूंगा, जिसमें 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान है। यह भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि इस अभियान के तहत 17 मंत्रालयों द्वारा 25 इंटरवेंशन रखे गए हैं। मुझे लगता है कि प्रधानमंत्री जी की यह सोच विकसित भारत 2047 में जनजाति क्षेत्र एवं समुदाय की महत्वपूर्ण भागीदारी को आगे बढ़ाएगी।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के इस भाषण के अनुसार विकसित भारत हमारा एकमात्र हमारा लक्ष्य है। मिशन है। जिसमें राष्ट्र की सभी व्यवस्थाओं का रिफॉर्म, परफॉर्म और ट्रांसफॉर्म का अद्भुत उल्लेख किया गया है। और सरकार का जोर है सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास एवं सबका प्रयास पर।

गरीबों को गरीमापूर्ण जीवन जीने के लिए एक सशक्त भाव एवं रोड मैप इस बजट में दिखता है। स्वच्छ भारत अभियान हो या नारी शक्ति वंदन, एक करोड़ 15 लाख लखपति दीदी बनाने की योजना हो या मेक इन इंडिया, आत्मनिर्भर भारत, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, स्टैंड अप इंडिया या डिजिटल क्रांतियां सभी महत्वपूर्ण पहलें हैं जो संपूर्ण समाज एवं राष्ट्र के मानव संसाधन को प्रेरित करती हैं। शासन की

* Speech was laid on the Table.

सभी व्यवस्थाओं को केंद्र व राज्यों राजकीय कर्मचारी और अधिकारी व उद्योग के प्रतिनिधि संभालते हैं। उनके लिए आठवां वेतन आयोग हो, या 412 लाख 75 हजार तक की आय को टैक्स फ्री करना, अपने आप में महत्वपूर्ण है और उनकी मेहनत व बचत को मान्यता देना है, जो प्रेरणा और अर्थव्यवस्था को ताकत देगी और भी उल्लेखनीय बातें हैं जिनमें सरकार द्वारा लागू की जा रही राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है जिसके माध्यम से देश में मुख्यतः जनजातियों को मातृभाषा में आरंभिक शिक्षा दिए जाने का प्रावधान है। विकसित भारत के निर्माण में किसान, जवान और विज्ञान को साथ लेकर नई ग्लोबल इन्नोवेशन पावर हाउस बनाने की जो रीति है वह नींव की बात है। एवं युवा शक्ति के लिए पथ प्रदर्शक प्रतीत होती है। सरकार ने सामाजिक न्याय एवं समानता के कई कदम उठाए हैं जो देश के आधुनिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर एवं अन्य सुविधाओं से मजबूती प्राप्त करते हुए नजर आते हैं। संपूर्ण भारत में आसान कनेक्टिविटी एवं अर्बन टूरिज्म को बढ़ाने के 15 रोपवे प्रोजेक्ट अपने आप में महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत की आधुनिक एवं आत्मनिर्भर कृषि व्यवस्था के लिए किए गए प्रयास भी महत्वपूर्ण नजर आते हैं जिसमें प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय मिशन महत्वपूर्ण है। मिशन मौसम भी अत्यंत कीमती कदम है जो वेदर रेडी और क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट भारत में किसानों हितकर होगा।

बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर के विजन को लेकर राष्ट्र के विकास एवं उपलब्धियां की चर्चा में जनजातियों, पिछड़े एवं दलितों को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया है जिसमें जनजातियों के लिए धरती धरती आबा योजना के साथ ही पीएम जनमन योजना, एकलव्य रेजिडेंशियल मॉडल स्कूल और राष्ट्रीय मिशन के तहत आदिवासी समुदाय में व्याप्त सिकल सेल की समस्याओं का निराकरण, आजादी के अमृत महोत्सव के कदमों को जारी रखते हुए जनजाति गौरव वर्ष के रूप में भगवान बिरसा मुंडा की 150वीं जन्म जयंती का आयोजन एवं विरासत के साथ विकास में जनजातियों की उल्लेखनीय भागीदारी का उल्लेख किया गया है।

विगत कांग्रेस की सरकारों की गलत नीतियों के कारण गुलामी के कानून प्रचलन में रहे और देशभर में जनजातियों के विरुद्ध नकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण से कठोर कार्रवाई की गई। नेहरू और उसके बाद की सरकारों की जनजातीय विकास में म्यूजियम अप्रोच के कारण और वेरियस एल्विन जो कि एक

पादरी था, उसकी औपनिवेशिक दृष्टि की बाते शासन में अपनाने के प्रभाव से जनजाति क्षेत्र में कानून व्यवस्था भंग हुई, संस्कृति का शहर हुआ एवं जनजातियों का अल्पसंख्यक की कारण करने की प्रवृत्ति जोरों से आगे बढ़ी जिसका विस्तृत उल्लेख नहीं मध्यप्रदेश की नियोगी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया गया, लेकिन कांग्रेस की सरकारों ने ईश्वर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की और वह रिपोर्ट दबा दी गई। यह भारत के लोकतंत्र का सौभाग्य है कि श्रीमान नरेंद्र भाई मोदी, 2014 से लगातार देश के प्रधान सेवक है और उन्होंने जनजातीय समाज के लिए विरासत के साथ विकास की महत्वपूर्ण नीति को अपनाया व सशक्त रूप से लागू किया। यह भारत बोध की बात है और यह भारतीय दृष्टि है। यह जनजातियों के साथ ही देश का गौरव की बात भी है। इसी का परिणाम है कि आज संस्कृति नाशक पारितंत्र और कानून व्यवस्था बिगाड़ने वाले तत्व व अर्बन नक्सलवादी सदमे में हैं।

जनजाति क्षेत्र में विकास का बाधक रहा वामपंथी उग्रवाद, आज समाप्त करने के अंतिम चरण में प्रवेश किया है, जिसके अनुसार वामपंथी प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या 126 से घटकर 38 रह गई है। माननीय केंद्रीय गृहमंत्री जी का यह अत्यंत प्रशंसनीय व दृढ़संकल्प है जिसके अनुसार मार्च 2026 में नक्सलवाद पूरी तरह से देश से मिट जाएगा।

श्रीमान मोदी जी की सरकार, जनजातियों को कितना महत्व देती है, इसका एक साक्ष्य राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में देखा जा सकता है। संविधान की हत्या करने वाली कांग्रेस की सरकार में 1951 से 1970 की अवधि में, 20 वर्षों के राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में केवल 33 बार आदिवासीओं का उल्लेख किया जबकि अभी के राष्ट्रपति के एक ही अभिभाषण में जनजातियों/ आदिवासियों का दस बार उल्लेख किया गया। ये है भाजपा की रीति जिसने जनजातियों के लिए 1999 में मंत्रालय दिया, 2003 में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाती आयोग दिया, बैकलॉग सीटों को आगे की भर्ती में जारी रखा, 1999 व 2019 में संविधान में संशोधन कर लोकसभा व विधान सभा में आरक्षण बढ़ाया, 2023 में जनजातीय गौरव दिवस दिया, 40 राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय संग्रहालय दिये, 24 हजार करोड़ की जनमन योजना दी व 80 हजार करोड़ की धरती आबा जनजातीय उत्तम ग्राम अभियान दिया और आदिवासीओं को विकसित भारत की राह पर तेजी से बढ़ सके। मेरा मानना है कि जनजातीय समाज की सबसे बड़ी समर्थक पार्टी भाजपा

है और पीएम मोदी सबसे बड़े समर्थक हैं।

सरकार के विकसित भारत 2047 के सुस्पष्ट विजन के आधार पर सर्वस्पर्शी बजट 2025-26 एवं विकास की सुविचारित रणनीति को महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में सम्मिलित करने के लिए पुनः बधाई देते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ जय हिंद जय भारत।

***श्रीमती भारती पारधी (बालाघाट) :**

"उठो, जागो, और बढ़ो, यह देश है तुम्हारा,

नए भारत की राह पर, हर कदम है तुम्हारा।

समृद्धि और विकास की दिशा में, हो एक संकल्प हमारा,

विकसित भारत के निर्माण में, हर भारतीय का है सहारा।"

मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार रखती हूँ। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो विचार हमारे सामने रखे हैं, वे न केवल हमारे राष्ट्र के वर्तमान का मूल्यांकन करते हैं, बल्कि यह हमारे भविष्य की दिशाभी रेखांकित करते हैं। उनके अभिभाषण में जिस प्रकार से मोदी जी की सरकार द्वारा किए गए ऐतिहासिक कार्यों और योजनाओं का उल्लेख किया गया, वह हम सभी के लिए प्रेरणा का स्रोत है।

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, हमारे देश ने दशकों पुराने मुद्दों का समाधान किया है और विकास की एक नई परिभाषा लिखी है। आज हम जहां खड़े हैं, वह केवल एक सपना नहीं, बल्कि वह भारत का आत्मविश्वास है, जिसे मोदी जी की सरकार ने साकार किया है। उनके नेतृत्व में हम केवल एक राष्ट्र नहीं, बल्कि एक विकसित भारत के निर्माण की ओर अग्रसर हो रहे हैं। यह सिर्फ सरकार का कार्य नहीं है, बल्कि यह देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक की मेहनत और दृढ़ संकल्प का परिणाम है।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में बड़े ही सटीक शब्दों में यह बताया कि भारत का विकास तभी सार्थक है जब उसके सबसे अंतिम पायदान पर खड़े व्यक्ति को इसका लाभ मिले। यह

* Speech was laid on the Table.

अंत्योदय का सिद्धांत है, जो हमारी सरकार की नीतियों का आधार है। मोदी जी की सरकार ने इस सिद्धांत को पूरी प्रतिबद्धता से लागू किया है।

हमारे प्रधानमंत्री ने जिस प्रकार से गरीबों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए योजनाओं की शुरुआत की, वह अद्वितीय है। स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के तहत 12 करोड़ शौचालयों का निर्माण किया गया, जिससे ग्रामीण महिलाओं की गरिमा और स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हुआ। प्रधानमंत्री उज्जवला योजना के माध्यम से 10 करोड़ परिवारों को एलपीजी कनेक्शन दिए गए, जिससे न केवल पर्यावरण को स्वच्छ रखने में मदद मिली, बल्कि लाखों महिलाओं की रसोई में अब गैस चूल्हे की लौ जलती है, और उनका जीवन आसान हो गया है। सौभाग्य योजना और जल जीवन मिशन जैसे कदमों से हर घर में बिजली और पानी की सुविधा सुनिश्चित की गई, और यह सिद्ध हुआ कि जब सरकार गरीबों के साथ खड़ी होती है, तो बदलाव संभव है। राशन योजना के तहत 80 करोड़ नागरिकों को खाद्य सुरक्षा मुहैया कराई गई, और यह योजना भी मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सशक्त भारत की ओर एक अहम कदम साबित हुई। इन योजनाओं के माध्यम से देश की 25 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों ने गरीबी की रेखा को पार किया है और अब वे न्यू मिडल क्लास का हिस्सा बनकर अपने भविष्य को संवार रहे हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने हमेशा इस बात को समझा कि कोई भी राष्ट्र अपनी समृद्धि का आधार उसके मध्यमवर्गीय समाज को बनाता है। इस वर्ग के सपने जितने बड़े होते हैं, राष्ट्र की शक्ति उतनी ही बढ़ती है। हमारी सरकार ने इसे सराहा और इस वर्ग की सभी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए कदम उठाए। 8वीं वेतन आयोग की घोषणा और सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए पेंशन योजना की शुरुआत से सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी उनका हक मिल रहा है। रेरा जैसे कानून ने मध्यमवर्गीय परिवारों को घर खरीदने में सुरक्षा दी है, और प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत लाखों लोगों का सपना पूरा हो रहा है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, भारत में महिलाओं का सशक्तिकरण एक प्रमुख प्राथमिकता रहा है। नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम के माध्यम से महिलाओं को संसद और राज्य विधानसभाओं में 33% आरक्षण दिया गया है, जो लोकतंत्र में महिलाओं की समान भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करता है। इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के तहत 91 लाख से अधिक स्वयं सहायता

समूहों के माध्यम से 10 करोड़ से अधिक महिलाओं को सशक्त किया गया है। इन महिलाओं को 9 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक बैंक ऋण मिल चुके हैं, जो उनकी आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता और समाज में उनका स्थान सुनिश्चित करता है। लाखपति दीदी योजना के तहत, 1.15 करोड़ महिलाएं अब सम्मानजनक जीवन जी रही हैं, और इस प्रयास से न केवल उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है, बल्कि वे परिवार की आय में भी योगदान दे रही हैं। हमारी सरकार ने युवाओं को न केवल रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किए हैं, बल्कि उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए कई पहल की हैं। मेक इन इंडिया, आत्मनिर्भर भारत, और स्टार्टअप इंडिया जैसी योजनाओं के तहत लाखों युवाओं को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने का अवसर मिला है। अब भारत में 1.5 लाख से अधिक स्टार्टअप्स हैं, जो नवाचार और रोजगार के अवसरों का स्रोत बने हैं। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने युवाओं के कौशल विकास और रोजगार के लिए 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये के पैकेज को मंजूरी दी है, जिसमें 1 करोड़ युवाओं के लिए इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की गई है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के तहत हमारी सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि हर बच्चे को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त हो, और वह भी अपनी मातृभाषा में। अटल टिकरिंग लैब्स के माध्यम से बच्चों में नवाचार और रचनात्मकता को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। साथ ही, ग्लोबल इनोवेशन इंडेक्स में भारत की रैंकिंग में अभूतपूर्व सुधार हुआ है, और हम इस समय 39वें स्थान पर हैं, जो कि पहले 76वें स्थान पर चुके हैं? दिखाता है कि हम वैश्विक स्तर पर नवाचार के क्षेत्र में अग्रणी बन चुके हैं।

नारी सशक्तिकरण से लेकर राष्ट्र निर्माण तक, हर क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी की सरकार ने बेहतरीन कार्य किए हैं। यह हमें प्रेरित करता है कि हम सभी मिलकर इस दिशा में और भी बेहतर कार्य करें।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपनी बातों में जो विश्वास और आशावाद व्यक्त किया है, वह हम सभी के लिए प्रेरणास्रोत है। उनके अभिभाषण में न केवल भारत के वर्तमान की झलक थी, बल्कि भविष्य के प्रति उनके दृष्टिकोण ने हमें यह याद दिलाया कि हम किस दिशा में अग्रसर हो रहे हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारे देश ने जो कदम उठाए हैं, वे न केवल सरकार के लिए, बल्कि पूरे राष्ट्र के लिए गर्व का विषय हैं। यही कारण है कि यह धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव, केवल हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय को, बल्कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी और उनकी सरकार को भी समर्पित है, जिन्होंने भारत को विकास

के मार्ग पर अग्रसर किया है।

हम सब मिलकर प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत को एक सशक्त और विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करें। यह देश हम सभी का है, और इसे “विकसित भारत” के रूप में स्थापित करना हमारा साझा लक्ष्य होना चाहिए।

धन्यवाद। जय हिंद।

***SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR):**

- I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Hon'ble President and the Pride of my State of Odisha-Smt. Draupadi Murmu Ji for her inspiring and visionary address. Her speech not only reflects the remarkable progress of our nation but also reaffirms the commitment of our government towards inclusive development, economic growth, and national pride.
- The address rightly encapsulates the vision of inclusive development, which is symbolized in our ideology of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas.
- This address is a testament to the transformative policies and progressive vision that are shaping a 'Viksit Bharat.'
- As a Member of this house, it's a proud feeling to listen to the President Address by the Hon'ble President of India, who is the Daughter of Odisha, and whose journey till the Head of State is one of dedication, commitment and

* Speech was laid on the Table.

sacrifice.

- But the Congress party continues to behave with an aristocratic and imperial mindset by humiliating our President by calling her a poor thing and also our Prime Minister at multiple occasions. Even after getting washed out State by State, they are still not able to get over the fact that India is a democracy and not a club of entitled individuals.
- In the words of Mahatma Gandhi Ji-
"It is an injustice to consider a woman weak."
- In the words of Babasaheb Ambedkar Ji-
"I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved."
- As a woman, I am deeply pained by the derogatory remarks made by Congress leader Sonia Gandhi, who referred to our Hon'ble President as a "poor thing." This is not just an insult to an individual but an affront to the dignity of all women in the country.
- Previously, Congress leader Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury had also disrespected her by calling her "Rashtrapatni." Such statements expose the mindset of those who claim to champion women's empowerment but fail to respect the highest constitutional office held by a woman.
- When you disrespect the President of the Country, you disrespect the 140 crore people of this country, you disrespect a tribal women from Odisha and you disrespect the constitution of India and most importantly you disrespect

the ideals of Gandhi Ji and Ambedkar Ji.

- Under the leadership of the BJP government, women have been empowered at every level. Initiatives such as Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, and Lakhpati Didi Yojana have created new opportunities for women. It is unfortunate that the opposition resorts to demeaning language instead of recognizing these efforts.
- Our Government has always believed in not just providing basic amenities to the citizens of India irrespective of their social status, but also improving their quality of lives by providing sustainable infrastructure.
- The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana has been extended to provide homes to an additional 3 crore families, ensuring that every citizen has access to safe and secure housing. The Prime Minister has an understanding of the pulse of the poor and middle class and he knows how challenging it is to have your own house. For a family in a rural area, having a house is like having an insurance and safety cover. Its our government which has given a safety cover to 3.23 crore families in rural area and 1.18 crore in urban areas.
- Our hardworking farmers are the backbone of our country. They are the foundation on which we have becoming the fastest going economy. It's the farmers who deserve respect and dignity for their contribution and our government under the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi, has directly transferred 241,000 crore to farmers, improving their financial stability and supporting agricultural development. Our Government has also launched the National

Mission on Natural Farming is promoting sustainable agriculture, ensuring long-term benefits for farmers and the environment.

- The government is working with dedication to ensure fair prices of crops to farmers and to increase their income and as a result of this, in 2023-24, India achieved a record production of 332 million tons of foodgrains. Today, India is the largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices in the world.
- Our Government works with a focus on expanding the scope of agriculture and for us farmers are not just those who cultivate crops but also those who are involved in fisheries, bamboo plantation, sericulture and oilseeds.
- In furtherance of the same, a National Mission on Oilseeds has been approved along with establishment of 11 Integrated Aqua Parks to promote fisheries.
- In the words of Benjamin Franklin-"An investment in knowledge pays the best interest." Our Government is committed to make both education and healthcare-affordable and accessible.
- Our Government will provide 1 crore youth with internships in the top 500 companies, enhancing their employability and preparing them for a competitive global job market.
- The New Education Policy (NEP) is revolutionizing education by making learning more practical, skill-oriented, and aligned with modern industry demands.
- The PM Vidyalakshmi Scheme is facilitating easy access to education

loans, ensuring that financial constraints do not hinder academic aspirations.

- Over 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs have been established to foster innovation among students, making India a hub for research and development.
- For enhancing the Ease of Doing Research, the One Nation-One Subscription Scheme has recently been introduced, offering free access to international research materials.
- Over the past decade, the number of higher education institutions has increased significantly, and their quality has also improved. In the QS World University Asia Rankings, 163 Indian universities have been included.
- The Honourable President, in her address, has given us hope that, the day is not far when an Indian citizen will travel to space aboard the indigenously developed Goganyaan spacecraft.
- Under the Ayushman Bharat scheme, six crore senior citizens aged 70 years and above will receive health insurance, with a health cover of 5 lakh rupees per year. With improved hospital facilities, treatment options, and the availability of medicines, healthcare expenses for ordinary families are steadily decreasing.
- To ensure that better healthcare services reach citizens, 1,75,000 Ayushman Arogya Mandirs have been established across the country.
- Considering the rising number of cancer patients and the high cost of treatment, several cancer drugs have been exempted from customs duty.

- Nearly 9 crore women have been screened for cervical cancer.
- Due to the efforts of my government, significant progress has been made in combating encephalitis, with the mortality rate due to this disease reduced to 6%.
- All these efforts have been achieved only because our Government believes in output with outcome policy, wherein our focus is not just on spending money, but also ensuring that we create an India that is healthy and educated.
- As a women, I was touched and deeply grateful to the President for dedicating one part of her speech to highlight the importance of women led development and what our government has done in furtherance of the same.
- The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam ensures 33% reservation for women in Parliament and State Assemblies, marking a historic step towards gender equality in governance.
- More than 1.15 crore Lakhpati Didis are achieving financial independence through self-help groups, with 50 lakh women becoming financially stable in just the past six months.
- The Drone Didi Yojana is equipping women with cutting-edge technology, empowering them in the agricultural sector.
- The Bima Sakhi and Banking Sakhi initiatives are ensuring financial literacy and security for rural women.

- Under the National Rural Livelihood Mission, more than 91 lakh self-help groups (SHGs) are being empowered, connecting over 10 crore women across the country. These groups have received over 9 lakh crore rupees through bank linkages.
- To ensure tracking of vaccination programmes for pregnant women and children, the U-WIN portal has been launched. So far, around 30 crore vaccine doses have been recorded on this platform.
- When we talk about Women Led development-we implement a development model which is for the women, by the women and of the women.
- Under PM Gati Shakti, India is witnessing rapid infrastructure development, including expressways, metro rail projects, and multimodal logistics parks
- The One Nation, One Election proposal is a significant step towards streamlining governance and reducing administrative expenses.
- Linlike Congress, the BJP government has taken decisive steps to strengthen the economy, including GST reforms, ease of doing business initiatives, digital transactions, and infrastructure investments.
- The Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative has propelled India towards self-reliance, making it a manufacturing hub for various industries, including defense, electronics, and pharmaceuticals.
- This government is dedicated to the welfare of the poor, farmers, women, and youth, ensuring that every citizen benefits from the nation's progress.

- We are not just envisioning a 'Viksit Bharat', we are actively implementing policies that will make India a \$5 trillion economy and a global leader in innovation and development.
- I urge all members of this House to unite in supporting the Hon'ble President's Address and contribute to the continued progress of our nation.
- I would like to conclude my speech with a poem which will summarize the journey of India, in these 75 years and also highlight, what have we achieved.

From mighty Himalayas to the seas so grand,

A vibrant, viksit Bharat shall stand.

With children educated, dreams in their eyes,

Innovation and knowledge touching the skies.

Green fields and forests, pure rivers that gleam,

A nation united, fulfilling its dream.

Thank you! Jai Hind, Jai Bharat!

***डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेश (धुले) :** मुझे राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर देने के लिए धन्यवाद। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में वर्तमान शासन की सकारात्मक बातों पर चर्चा की गई, लेकिन भाषण में देश के सामने मौजूद कई चुनौतियों और मुद्दों पर बात नहीं की गई। मैं उनमें से कुछ पर प्रकाश डालना चाहती हूँ।

महिलाओं की मौजूदा स्थिति शर्मनाक है। महिलाओं के खिलाफ हिंसा बढ़ती जा रही है। गृह

* Speech was laid on the Table.

मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत आधिकारिक आंकड़ों के अनुसार, देश में हर साल औसतन 30,000 से अधिक बलात्कार के मामले दर्ज होते हैं। इसका मतलब है कि भारत में हर 17 मिनट में एक नया बलात्कार का मामला दर्ज होता है। यह वाकई शर्मनाक है। महिलाओं की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है। श्रम बल में महिलाओं की भागीदारी मात्र 32% है। महिलाओं की आर्थिक भागीदारी और अवसरों के आधार पर 147 देशों के सूचकांक में भारत 142वें स्थान पर है। आशा योजना देश भर में महिलाओं के लिए आजीविका का एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत है। लेकिन, वर्तमान में आशा कार्यकर्ताओं का मानदेय केवल 4,500 रुपये प्रति माह या उससे भी कम है। यह बहुत कम है। आशा और आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता देश भर में लाखों लोगों को बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सहायता प्रदान करती हैं। यह लंबे समय से मांग की जा रही है कि बढ़ती महंगाई और जीवनयापन की लागत को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें उनके काम के बराबर वेतन दिया जाना चाहिए। फिर भी, कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। जहां तक संसद और राज्य विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं के आरक्षण का सवाल है, सरकार ने विधेयक पारित कर दिया है, लेकिन इसका क्रियान्वयन कब होगा? कोई नहीं जानता।

स्वास्थ्य पर लगातार कम सरकारी खर्च ने सार्वजनिक प्रणाली में दी जाने वाली स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की क्षमता और गुणवत्ता को कमजोर कर दिया है, जिससे लोगों को महंगे निजी क्षेत्र में इलाज कराने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। NSSO के अनुसार, लगभग 60% अस्पताल में भर्ती होने वाले मरीज और 70% बाह्य रोगी सेवाएँ निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा प्रदान की जाती हैं। विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार भारत की 7% से अधिक आबादी हर साल स्वास्थ्य सेवा लागत के कारण गरीबी में धकेल दी जाती है। यह ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में है। सरकार ने स्थानीय स्तर पर स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण केंद्र (HWC) या आरोग्य मंदिर बनाने के लिए आयुष्मान भारत योजना पर बड़ी रकम खर्च की है। लेकिन, सच्चाई यह है कि ये केंद्र विफल रहे हैं। हाँ, कागज़ पर आरोग्य मंदिर बनाए गए हैं। लेकिन उनमें से अधिकांश दूर/पहुंच से बाहर हैं, या बड़े ताले लगे हैं और बंद पड़े हैं। जैसा कि कहावत है: चारों ओर पानी ही पानी, पीने को एक बूँद भी नहीं। देश भर में विभिन्न समाचार रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि इन आरोग्य मंदिरों में बुनियादी जगह, उपकरण या कर्मचारियों की कमी है। केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से प्राप्त आरटीआई

के जवाब के अनुसार, 1.70 लाख आरोग्य मंदिरों में से केवल 44.6 हजार में ही नर्स हैं। यह केवल 26% केंद्र हैं, यानी एक चौथाई। क्या यही सरकार का दावा है? खाली इमारतें?

अन्नदाता: किसान, जो हमें भोजन देने के लिए धूप, गर्मी, बारिश में मेहनत करता है, हम 'सब खाते हैं, उसे सरकार ने भुला दिया है। महाराष्ट्र में, शुद्ध बोया गया क्षेत्र 16722 हजार हेक्टेयर है, जबकि शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्र केवल 3128 हजार हेक्टेयर है। यह केवल 18% है, जो राष्ट्रीय औसत 50% से बहुत कम है। आपकी 87 योजना ने महाराष्ट्र के किसानों के लिए क्या काम किया है? महाराष्ट्र का अधिकांश हिस्सा अभी भी कृषि के लिए वर्षा जल पर निर्भर क्यों है। उत्तरी महाराष्ट्र बहुत लंबे समय से सूखे जैसी स्थिति के कारण कृषि संकट से जूझ रहा है। महाराष्ट्र में सूखे की स्थिति के पीड़ितों को राहत देने की बार बार मांग के बावजूद कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के आधिकारिक आंकड़ों के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र में किसान आत्महत्या की सबसे अधिक घटनाएँ हुई हैं। इस 2024 के पहले छह महीनों में 12000 से अधिक किसानों ने आत्महत्या की। सरकार ने इस मुद्दे पर ध्यान देने से इनकार क्यों किया है? महाराष्ट्र में जल उपलब्धता और सिंचाई में सुधार के लिए सरकार कब कोई ठोस प्रयास करेगी? महाराष्ट्र, राष्ट्रीय 'जीडीपी' में सभी राज्यों में से सबसे अधिक योगदान देता है। सरकार महाराष्ट्र के लोगों को कुछ वापस देने के लिए तैयार क्यों नहीं है? सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के किसानों की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए कोई विशेष कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की है?

मैं मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्रधुले के कुछ मुद्दे भी उठाना चाहती हूँ। सबसे पहले, क्षेत्र में वर्तमान में हो रहे जल संकट का गंभीर मुद्दा। महोदय, आज भी धुले ग्रामीण, सिंधकेड़ा ग्रामीण और अधिकांश निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, पानी की आपूर्ति केवल 8-12 दिनों में एक बार की जाती है। इससे परिवारों और व्यवसायों को पीने, खाना पकाने और स्वच्छता जैसी बुनियादी दैनिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ता है। महोदय, सरकार गर्व से दावा करती है कि अधिकांश ग्रामीण घरों में पानी का कनेक्शन प्रदान किया गया है: पूरे भारत में 78%, पूरे महाराष्ट्र में 87% और मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र धुले में 99%। लेकिन मेरे क्षेत्र और देश के बाकी हिस्सों में लाखों लोगों के लिए जमीनी हकीकत बहुत अलग है। हाँ, पाइपलाइनें बिछाई गई हैं, लेकिन पानी की आपूर्ति के बिना, वे एक शोपीस की तरह बेकार पड़ी हैं। क्या

जल जीवन मिशन योजना का उद्देश्य ठेकेदारों को केवल पाइपलाइन बिछाना और करोड़ों करोड़ों के ठेके लेना था? या इसका उद्देश्य गरीबों, कमजोरों, असहायों की मदद करना था? महोदय, जल मानव के अस्तित्व के लिए मूलभूत आवश्यकता है तथा यह भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 में प्रदत्त जीवन के अधिकार और मानव अधिकारों का हिस्सा है। इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए 'यहाँ नाम डालें' बांध के पानी के उपयोग का मामला माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री के ध्यान में लाया जा रहा है। मैं अनुरोध करती हूँ कि तत्काल कार्रवाई की जाए। 'यहाँ नाम डालें' बांध के पानी के उपयोग से जलापूर्ति और कृषि भूमि की सिंचाई दोनों में मदद मिलेगी।

धुले तालुका विरासत से समृद्ध है। खास तौर पर, भामेर किला, थालनेर किला, लालिंग किला और कई अन्य ऐतिहासिक किले हैं। यह धार्मिक केंद्रों जैसे मंगी तुंगी जैन तीर्थ स्थल और सताना में शंकर महाराज मंदिर आदि का घर है। इन्हें संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय विरासत स्थलों के बराबर विकसित किया जाना चाहिए। 2027 में, अब से दो साल बाद, कुंभ मेला नासिक में लगेगा। प्रयागराज की तुलना में, वहाँ कम जगह उपलब्ध है और इसलिए, अधिक व्यवस्थाएँ करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री श्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वे विरासत स्थलों का योजनाबद्ध विकास करें ताकि भक्त आसानी से प्रार्थना कर सकें।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे उत्तरी महाराष्ट्र में कैंसर के इलाज के लिए विशेष सुविधाओं का अभाव भी एक गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। नंदुरबार, धुले, जलगाँव और नासिक के लोगों को कैंसर से जुड़ी छोटी-छोटी परेशानियों के लिए नागपुर या यहाँ तक कि मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात कि लंबी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है। हमने इस बारे में माँग उठाई है। मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वे उन्हें जल्द-से-जल्द मंजूरी दें।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रहने वाली 20% से अधिक आबादी आदिवासी समुदाय से है। सरकार के प्रयासों के बावजूद समुदाय अभी भी बुनियादी सुविधाओं से वंचित है। आदिवासी क्षेत्र अभी भी संचार और नेटवर्क के बिना दुर्गम हैं। मैं अनुरोध करती हूँ कि सरकार एनएफए और एन-आरईजीए को अपडेट करे। वर्तमान में, आदिवासियों की 'कमजोरियों' को देखते हुए एनएफए और एन-आरईजीए के तहत

योजनाओं का कोई चयनात्मक अनुप्रयोग नहीं है। आदिवासी और अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों से संबंधित भोजन का अधिकार और रोजगार का अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं की समय-समय पर प्रभावशीलता की समीक्षा की जानी चाहिए और उन्हें इस तरह से संशोधित किया जाना चाहिए कि वे वास्तव में लोगों तक पहुंचें। मैं अनुरोध करती हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र में बच्चों के लिए अधिक एकलव्य मॉडल स्कूल स्थापित किए जाएं, क्योंकि शिक्षा बेहतर जीवन की कुंजी है। मैं मंत्री श्रीजुएल ओराम जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वे इस पर ध्यान दें और तत्काल कार्रवाई करें।

मेरा विनम्र अनुरोध है कि देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में जिन मुद्दों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनका पर्याप्त रूप से समाधान किया जाए। मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार मेरी आलोचनाओं को रचनात्मक रूप से स्वीकार करेगी, क्योंकि वे हमारे देश और उसके लोगों के सर्वोत्तम हित में निहित हैं।

***श्री रमाशंकर राजभर (सलेमपुर) :** मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करता हूँ। हमारे देश में आदरणीय बाबा साहब अंबेडकर के योगदान तथा प्रयासों के कारण हमें यह प्रजातांत्रिक संविधान मिला है। लेकिन नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने सभी लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं का जिस तरह से सर्वनाश किया है वह अत्यंत दुखद है। इस बात के वैसे तो अनेकों उदाहरण मौजूद हैं, लेकिन सबसे ताजा उदाहरण है प्रयागराज में चल रहे पावन महाकुंभ में स्नान करने आए श्रद्धालु की हुई मौतों पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश। महाकुंभ के आयोजन पर केंद्र तथा राज्य सरकारें दोनों सरकारी अपनी अपनी पीठ थपथपा रहे हैं लेकिन महाकुंभ में बदइंतजामी के कारण जो भगदड़ हुई और समाज के गरीब और असहाय लोगों की अनेक जान चली गई उसपर सरकार की चुप्पी अत्यंत दुखद है। सूचना का अधिकार हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों में शामिल है लेकिन यह सरकार अपने तंत्रों का उपयोग करके इस मौलिक अधिकार का बेशर्मी से हनन कर रही है। वैसे तो यह सरकार अपनी उपलब्धियां का डंका जोर-जोर से पीट रही है लेकिन जमीनी हकीकत इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है। आज देश का हर तबका महंगाई की मार झेल रहा है तथा विकास की धीमी गति से उसकी प्रगति पर बेड़ियां

* Speech was laid on the Table.

पड़ गयी है।

सरकार की आर्थिक सर्वे में स्वयं स्वीकार किया गया है की अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास गति 6.3 प्रतिशत से 6.8 प्रतिशत रहने वाली है। हमारे जैसे विशाल देश के लिए विकसित देश बनाने के लिए कम से कम 8% की आर्थिक विकास गति जरूरी है, इस बात को सरकार भी स्वीकार करती है, लेकिन यह सरकार पूंजी पतियों को बढ़ावा देने वाली है जिसके कारण उसके निर्णय के केंद्र में आम जनता ना होकर सिर्फ पूंजीपति ही होते हैं। आज देश में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार इत्यादि सभी क्षेत्रों में यह सरकार विफल रही है। जिसके कारण हमारे देश की महान जनता का जीवन मुश्किल हो गया है। इस सरकार की नीतियों के कारण गरीब और गरीब होता जा रहा है जबकि अमीर और अमीर हो रहा है इसलिए समृद्धि के बारे में जो दावे सरकार कर रही है वे बिल्कुल खोखले हैं। विकसित भारत केवल शहरों की चमक दमक से नहीं बनेगा। आज भी हमारी आबादी का एक बड़ा भाग गांव में रहता है, लेकिन गांवों के विकास पर इस सरकार का बिल्कुल भी फोकस नहीं है।

यह सरकार विज्ञापन के माध्यम से अपनी छवि बनाने में जुटी है लेकिन जमीनी सच्चाई यह है कि आम जनता को अपना जीवन यापन करने में अत्यंत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और चारों तरफ बेरोजगारी अपने चरम पर है, दरअसल सरकार जनता की मूलभूत जरूरत पर बिल्कुल भी ध्यान नहीं दे रही है इसके कारण पिछड़े, दलित तथा अल्पसंख्यकों को इसकी भारी कीमत चुकानी पड़ रही है। भावनात्मक मुद्दों को उछाल कर या सरकार न केवल समाज में फूट डालने का काम कर रही है बल्कि बाबा साहब द्वारा वंचितों को दिए गए अधिकारों का खुल्लम-खुल्ला उल्लंघन कर रही है। आज भी हमारे अन्नदाता किसान अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए आंदोलन कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस सरकार के कान पर जू तक नहीं रेंग रही है। केवल हवा-हवाई नारों से हमारा देश ग्लोबल पावर हाउस नहीं होने वाला है। इसके लिए समाज के हर तबके को राष्ट्र विकास की मुख्य धारा में लाना पड़ेगा। अंत में मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि वह भावनात्मक मुद्दों को उछालकर सामाजिक वैमनस्य ना पैदा करें तथा समाज के वंचित शोषित तथा अल्पसंख्यक लोगों के कल्याण के लिए ठोस नीतियां लागू करें। धन्यवाद।

***SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN (PALAKKAD):** As usual the people of this country expect a lot from the address by our Hon'ble President in the very first month of each year and this year too, they were expecting some new initiatives giving directions in many fields for the growth of the nation but were greatly disappointed as the address was mainly talking about what was done in the previous years or during the current fiscal. Therefore, I put forward some amendments as they were not found in the entire address such as:-

Man animal conflicts is an serious issue that the country is facing especially in the State of Kerala. Many people have lost their lives on this account. The most of the victims of such attacks by wild animals are the people who live in and around our forest areas. Not only that we suffer loss of lives due to attack by wild animals, our farmers are also suffering loss of their standing crops as wild animals enter into human habitats and agricultural areas and cause damages and this has become a routine affair, especially in the State of Kerala. Why the wild animals enter into human habitats and cause damages to agriculture, is because of growing eclipse of flora and fauna in the forest and the scarcity of water thee for them. Therefore, we must need to look into this serious issue with proper directions.

The people of this country were hoping that the ongoing Prayag Maha Kumbh would be passed off without any untoward incidents, but what happened on 29.1.2025 in which according to the government reports 30 people have lost their lives and many got injured in a stampede, was in total contrast. There was no

* Speech was laid on the Table.

mention about the loss of lives at Prayag in the Address made by our hon'ble President. The poor management of such a huge event and the focus on VIP movement there were the reasons for the said tragedy. Had the State government there taken appropriate steps, this tragic incident would not have happened. I express my deepest condolences to the bereaved families and hope for the speedy recovery of the injured

The farmers in the country have been demanding legally guaranteed a Minimum Support Price for their produce for a long time as agricultural activities have become unbearable due to escalating cost of all input materials. The one who produces is not gaining, but the one who sells. This must be stopped and the farmers should get remunerative price for their produce and for the hard work they are putting in. However, there has been no mention on this in the Address. It is guaranteed that if we give guaranteed Minimum Support Price to the farmers, the suicides by farmers in the country can prevent to a great extent.

The road accidents are increasing in the country and we are the largest in such accidents among all global nations. Reasons for many of the accidents contribute due to unscientific way of road construction. In this regard, I would like to mention over here one such incident that took place in my parliamentary constituency.

In a tragic road accident at Panayampadam curve near Kalladikode. Karimba on the National Highway 966 four young girl school students were killed on 12.12.2024. The truck carrying cement bags lost control at the curve, and the truck skidded and fell onto the students who were walking through the roadside. The

gruesome accident triggered strong protests by local people and blocked vehicular movement for hours on 12.12.2024.

I had raised this matter in this august house as well as brought to the notice of the hon'ble Minister regarding continued road accidents at Panayampadam under Karimba Panchayat in Palakkad district on 966 Palakkad-Kozhikode National Highway and sought immediate rectification of the road.

The road accidents are a regular phenomenon and accidents are taking place between Dubai Kunnu and U.P.School. There are days even more than six accidents took place at this place in a single day. Many people have lost their lives, so far 11 people have lost their lives and accidents numbering over 60.

It has been a long pending demand of the pensioners under the Employees' Pension Scheme of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation. Currently these pensioners are getting pension of Rs.1,000/- which is not even sufficient to meet a part of their medical needs. The pensioners and most of all the central trade unions have been demanding a suitable enhancement in the pension amount being paid by Employees Provident Fund Organisation. Therefore, this point should also be considered in the larger interest of poor pensioners.

As the nation knows that most of the central trade unions in the country are against the four new labour codes the government wants to implement. Their main objection to the said new four labour codes were corporate centric and not in the interest of the employees or workers. The government has been meeting the trade union leaders on this issue, but a solution could not be arrived at so far. The trade unions have warned that they may go ahead with their nationwide strike against

the said four new labour codes, if the government go ahead with implementing it. Therefore, this issue should be given a priority.

The steady falling of value of rupee against U.S. dollar is a serious concern as it will affect the growth of the nation. The value of Indian rupee fell from Rs.58 to a dollar a decade ago to Rs.87 a dollar now. The hon'ble Prime Minister during his Chief Minister-ship of Gujarat linked the rupee's value with the then Hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh's age when there was a slight decline in the strength of the rupee. When we hear the word century our mind goes to the cricket field as cricket is quite popular in the country, and our rupee is also heading to a century to a U.S. dollar and the government has no answer how to prevent the declining strength of Indian rupee.

Another thing I would like to mention over here for which I sought an amendment is with regard to excess nitrates and uranium in groundwater resources across the country which are above the permissible limit and it shows the groundwater is unfit for human consumption in many parts of the country. Therefore, the government needs to look into this issue very seriously.

Many States in the country especially the State of Kerala are facing acute financial crisis, this is especially with regard to opposition ruled States. The States were not able to implement many of the welfare schemes of both the States and the schemes shared by both the States and the Union government. The case is with the State of Kerala is that it has to borrow money to share its part in Central schemes. The States were also not allowed to make additional borrowing. The solution to this serious financial crisis is to provide more share to Goods and

Services Tax to the State government and its timely release. The States were also not able to receive aid from abroad due to restrictions imposed by the Union government. As far as Kerala is concerned, during the flood in the year 2018 and in recent landslides in Wayanad, the State could not obtain foreign aid due to unfavourable steps taken by the Union government. Therefore, it is urged that the Centre should come forward to ailing States to recover from their pathetic financial conditions and accordingly I sought this to be included in the Address.

Finally, I also sought an amendment to include the issue of card holders under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme with regard to their wages. The wages which they are getting is stagnant since the launch of the scheme way back in the year 2005. There are reports that the cardholders are not even getting the guaranteed 100 days of work and it is now below the mark of 50 days in a year. Therefore, the wages need to be revised in consultation with the States and also provide the guaranteed number of days of work under the said scheme.

With this I conclude, and I oppose the address.

***डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा (पालघर) :** सबसे पहले, मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सदन में हमारे राष्ट्र की प्रगति, विकास, और समृद्धि के लिए सरकार की योजनाओं का बहुत ही स्पष्ट और व्यापक प्रस्तुतीकरण किया। उनके अभिभाषण ने न केवल हमारे देश के भविष्य के प्रति एक सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत किया, बल्कि यह भी सुनिश्चित किया कि हम सभी मिलकर एक बेहतर और आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं। उनके भाषण में जो विज्ञान था, वह हमारे

* Speech was laid on the Table.

राष्ट्र के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता को प्रकट करता है।

आज मुझे पालघर लोकसभा क्षेत्र के सांसद के रूप में धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। पालघर जैसे क्षेत्र में जो विविधता और चुनौतियाँ हैं, यहाँ हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने सरकार की नीतियों और योजनाओं का बड़े ही साकारात्मक रूप से कार्यान्वयन किया है ताकि वे हमारे क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक नागरिक की ज़िन्दगी में सकारात्मक बदलाव ला सकें। राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में जो विकास की तस्वीर प्रस्तुत की गई, वह मेरे जैसे सांसद के लिए विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि पालघर लोकसभा क्षेत्र एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जो अपने अद्वितीय सांस्कृतिक और भौगोलिक परिप्रेक्ष्य के कारण कई प्रकार की चुनौतियों का सामना करता है। यह क्षेत्र आदिवासी समुदायों का गढ़ है, और यहां के लोग मुख्यधारा से जुड़े विकास कार्यों से अक्सर वंचित रहते थे। लेकिन श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने हमारे पालघर जैसे क्षेत्रों के लिए जो योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, उनसे उम्मीद की एक नई किरण जगी है।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में जो बातें प्रमुखता से आई, उनमें से कई हमारे पालघर लोकसभा क्षेत्र के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। पालघर, जो कि एक आदिवासी बहुल और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है, जहां की जनसंख्या मुख्य रूप से कृषि, बागवानी और कारीगरी पर निर्भर है, आज भी कई सामाजिक और आर्थिक चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही है।

हमारे क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार की जो योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं, उनसे हमारे नागरिकों को सीधे लाभ हो रहा है। विशेष रूप से, आदिवासी समुदाय के लिए सरकार ने कई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, जो उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिए दिशा-निर्देश प्रदान कर रही हैं। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में कई महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं पर चर्चा की, जो हमारे जैसे विकासशील देश के लिए विशेष महत्व रखता है। मैं विशेष रूप से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना, उज्ज्वला योजना, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन, किसान सम्मान निधि, और आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान जैसी योजनाओं का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा, जो पालघर क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण और आदिवासी समुदायों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार लाने में काफ़ी मददगार साबित हो रही हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने हमारे क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए कई योजना दी है जिसमें से एक

गेम चेंजर प्रोजेक्ट है वडवान पोर्ट । इस प्रोजेक्ट के आने के बाद इस आदिवासी बहुल इलाके का कायापलट हो जाएगा ऐसा हमें विश्वास है । यह मोदी जी के दुर्दर्शिता का ही परिणाम है कि जिन्होंने पालघर के विकास के लिए निरंतर प्रयास किया है । सिर्फ पालघर ही नहीं, मोदी जी देश के उन सभी स्थानों के लिए, जो पिछले कई दशकों से तत्कालीन सरकार की नीतियों के कारण पिछड़ा रह गया, उनके विकास के लिए निरंतर प्रयास करते आ रहे हैं । संपूर्ण भारत वर्ष की जनता का सौभाग्य है कि माननीय मोदी जी जैसे कर्मयोगी प्रधान मंत्री हमें मिला है ।

पालघर जिला विशेष रूप से आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्र है, और यहाँ के लोग मुख्यधारा से जुड़े विकास कार्यों से अक्सर वंचित रहते थे । परंतु माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने अब आदिवासी समुदाय के लिए विशेष योजनाएँ बनाई हैं । प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) और केंद्रीय जनजातीय मंत्रालय की योजनाओं से हमारे क्षेत्र के आदिवासी भाई-बहनों को एक नया अवसर मिला है । इन योजनाओं से न केवल उनकी शिक्षा, सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल, स्वास्थ्य, पोषण, सड़क, दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी, विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसरों तक बेहतर पहुँच जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करता है बल्कि उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा भी हो रही है । इसके अलावा, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन और जल जीवन मिशन जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से हमारे क्षेत्र में सफाई, जल संचयन, और स्वच्छता को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, जो पालघर जैसे क्षेत्रों के लिए बेहद आवश्यक है । इन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों से निपटने में भी मदद मिल रही है ।

हमारे क्षेत्र के अधिकांश लोग कृषि पर निर्भर हैं, और कृषि क्षेत्र को सशक्त करना माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है । किसान सम्मान निधि योजना, फसल बीमा योजना, और कृषि से संबंधित तकनीकी सुधार जैसे कदम हमारे क्षेत्र के किसानों के लिए अत्यंत लाभकारी सिद्ध हो रहे हैं । सरकार ने किसानों को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) और वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए कई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, जिससे उनके जीवन में स्थिरता और समृद्धि आई है । राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जिस प्रकार से आत्मनिर्भर भारत की बात की, वह हमारे जैसे क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष महत्व रखती है । यह केवल बड़े

शहरों या उद्योगों तक सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिए, बल्कि हर छोटे और मझोले उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। हम पालघर क्षेत्र में वोकल फॉर लोकल के सिद्धांत को अपनाते हुए स्थानीय उत्पादों और उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने का काम कर रहे हैं। पालघर जैसे दूरदराज के इलाकों में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं और शिक्षा की उपलब्धता एक बड़ी चुनौती है। लेकिन वर्तमान माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (आयुष्मान भारत) और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की योजनाओं के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को मजबूत किया है। इसके साथ ही, समय शिक्षा योजना के माध्यम से हमारे आदिवासी और ग्रामीण बच्चों को उच्च गुणवत्ता की शिक्षा मिल रही है, जिससे वे भविष्य में बेहतर अवसरों के साथ देश की मुख्यधारा से जुड़ने में सक्षम होंगे।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने संविधान की रक्षा और सामाजिक न्याय के सिद्धांतों की महत्ता पर भी बल दिया। हम सभी जानते हैं कि लोकतंत्र की मजबूत नींव संविधान में है। सरकार ने हमेशा संविधान के मूल्यों का पालन करते हुए समाज के सबसे कमजोर और पिछड़े वर्गों के अधिकारों की रक्षा की है।

हमारे देश के विकास में महिलाओं का योगदान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है, और सरकार ने महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए कई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। महिला सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सुधार करने के साथ-साथ माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने महिलाओं को स्वरोजगार और आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के लिए कई कार्यक्रम चलाए हैं। पालघर के ग्रामीण और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई विशेष पहलें की जा रही हैं। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जिस आत्मनिर्भर भारत और वोकल फॉर लोकल की बात की है, वह हमारे पालघर क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रासंगिक है। हमारे क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण उत्पादों को स्थानीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों में पहचान दिलाने के लिए सरकार ने कई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। इन योजनाओं के द्वारा हमारे छोटे उत्पादकों, कारीगरों, और किसानों को एक नया मंच मिलेगा, जिससे वे आत्मनिर्भर बन सकेंगे।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में जिस प्रकार से भारत की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रगति का खाका प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वह हम सभी के लिए प्रेरणादायक है। हम सभी सांसदों का यह कर्तव्य है कि हम सरकार की नीतियों और योजनाओं को ज़मीनी स्तर पर सही तरीके

से लागू करें, ताकि हमारा क्षेत्र और हमारा देश हर दृष्टि से प्रगति कर सके।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय के इस प्रेरणादायक अभिभाषण के लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपना समर्थन व्यक्त करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

***श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे (अकोला) :** सबसे पहले, मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सदन में हमारे राष्ट्र की प्रगति, विकास, और समृद्धि के लिए सरकार की योजनाओं का बहुत ही स्पष्ट और व्यापक प्रस्तुतीकरण किया। उनके अभिभाषण ने न केवल हमारे देश के भविष्य के प्रति एक सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत किया, बल्कि यह भी सुनिश्चित किया कि हम सभी मिलकर एक बेहतर और आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं। उनके भाषण में जो विज्ञान था, वह हमारे राष्ट्र के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता को प्रकट करता है।

आज मुझे पालघर लोकसभा क्षेत्र के सांसद -के रूप में, धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। पात्रघर जैसे क्षेत्र में जो विविधता और चुनौतियाँ हैं, यहाँ हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने सरकार की नीतियों और योजनाओं का बड़े ही सकारात्मक रूप से कार्यान्वयन किया है ताकि वे हमारे क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक नागरिक की ज़िन्दगी में सकारात्मक बदलाव ला सकें। राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में जो विकास की तस्वीर प्रस्तुत की गई, वह मेरे जैसे सांसद के लिए विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि पालघर लोकसभा क्षेत्र एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जो अपने अद्वितीय सांस्कृतिक और भौगोलिक परिप्रेक्ष्य के कारण कई प्रकार की चुनौतियों का सामना करता है। यह क्षेत्र आदिवासी समुदायों का गढ़ है, और यहां के लोग मुख्यधारा से जुड़े विकास कार्यों से अक्सर वंचित रहते थे। लेकिन श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने हमारे पालघर जैसे क्षेत्रों के लिए जो योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, उनसे उम्मीद की एक नई किरण जगी है।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में जो बातें प्रमुखता से आईं, उनमें से कई हमारे पालघर

* Speech was laid on the Table.

लोकसभा क्षेत्र के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। पालघर, जो कि एक आदिवासी बहुल और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है, जहां की जनसंख्या मुख्य रूप से कृषि, बागवानी और कारीगरी पर निर्भर है, आज भी कई सामाजिक और आर्थिक चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही है।

हमारे क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार की जो योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं, उनसे हमारे नागरिकों को सीधे लाभ हो रहा है। विशेष रूप से, आदिवासी समुदाय के लिए सरकार ने कई-योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, जो उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिए दिशा निर्देश प्रदान कर रही हैं।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में कई महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं पर चर्चा की, जो हमारे जैसे विकासशील देश के लिए विशेष महत्व रखता है। मैं विशेष रूप से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना, उज्ज्वला योजना, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन, किसान सम्मान निधि, और आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान जैसी योजनाओं का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा, जो पालघर क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण और आदिवासी समुदायों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार लाने में काफ़ी मददगार साबित हो रही हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने हमारे क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए कई योजना दी है जिसमें से एक गेम चेंजर प्रोजेक्ट है वडवान पोर्ट। इस प्रोजेक्ट के आने के बाद इस आदिवासी बहुल इलाके का कायापलट हो जाएगा ऐसा हमें विश्वास है। यह मोदी जी के दुर्दर्शिता का ही परिणाम है कि जिन्होंने घालघर के विकास के लिए निरंतर प्रयास किया है। सिर्फ पालघर ही नहीं, मोदी जी देश के उन सभी स्थानों के लिए, जो पिछले कई दशकों से तत्कालीन सरकार की नीतियों के कारण पिछड़ा रह गया, उनके विकास के लिए निरंतर प्रयास करते आ रहे हैं। संपूर्ण भारत वर्ष की जनता का सोभाग्य है कि माननीय मोदी जी जैसे कर्मयोगी प्रधानमंत्री हमें मिला है।

पालघर जिला विशेष रूप से आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्र है, और यहाँ के लोग मुख्यधारा से जुड़े विकास कार्यों से अक्सर वंचित रहते थे। परंतु माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने अब आदिवासी समुदाय के लिए विशेष योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) और केंद्रीय जनजातीय मंत्रालय की योजनाओं से हमारे क्षेत्र के आदिवासी भाई बहनों को एक नया अवसर मिला है। इन योजनाओं से न केवल उनकी शिक्षा, सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल, स्वास्थ्य, पोषण, सड़क, दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी, विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसरों तक बेहतर पहुँच जैसी

बुनियादी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करता है बल्कि उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा भी हो रही है।

इसके अलावा, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन और जल जीवन मिशन जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से हमारे क्षेत्र में सफाई, जल संचयन, और स्वच्छता को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, जो पालघर जैसे क्षेत्रों के लिए बेहद आवश्यक है। इन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों से निपटने में भी मदद मिल रही है।

हमारे क्षेत्र के अधिकांश लोग कृषि पर निर्भर हैं, और कृषि क्षेत्र को सशक्त करना माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है। किसान सम्मान निधि योजना, फसल बीमा योजना, और कृषि से संबंधित तकनीकी सुधार जैसे कदम हमारे क्षेत्र के किसानों के लिए अत्यंतलाभकारी सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। सरकार ने किसानों को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य और वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए कई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, जिससे उनके जीवन में स्थिरता और समृद्धि आई है।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जिस प्रकार से आत्मनिर्भर भारत की बात की, वह हमारे जैसे क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष महत्व रखती है। यह केवल बड़े शहरों या उद्योगों तक सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिए, बल्कि हर छोटे और मझोले उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। हम पालघर क्षेत्र में वोकल फॉर लोकल के सिद्धांत को अपनाते हुए स्थानीय उत्पादों और उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने का काम कर रहे हैं।

पालघर जैसे दूरदराज के इलाकों में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं और शिक्षा की उपलब्धता एक बड़ी चुनौती है। लेकिन वर्तमान माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (आयुष्मान भारत) और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की योजनाओं के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को मजबूत किया है। इसके साथ ही, समग्र शिक्षा योजना के माध्यम से हमारे आदिवासी और ग्रामीण बच्चों को उच्च गुणवत्ता की शिक्षा मिल रही है, जिससे वे भविष्य में बेहतर अवसरों के साथ देश की मुख्यधारा से जुड़ने में सक्षम होंगे।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने संविधान की रक्षा और सामाजिक न्याय के सिद्धांतों की महत्ता पर भी बल दिया। हम सभी जानते हैं कि लोकतंत्र की मजबूत नींव संविधान में है। सरकार ने हमेशा संविधान के

मूल्यां का पालन करते हुए समाज के सबसे कमजोर और पिछड़े वर्गों के अधिकारों की रक्षा की है।

हमारे देश के विकास में महिलाओं का योगदान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है, और सरकार ने महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए कई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। महिला सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सुधार करने के साथ-साथ माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने महिलाओं को स्वरोजगार और आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के लिए कई कार्यक्रम चलाए हैं। पालघर के ग्रामीण और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई विशेष पहलें की जा रही हैं।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जिस आत्मनिर्भर भारत और वोकल फॉर लोकल की बात की है, वह हमारे पालघर क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रासंगिक है। हमारे क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण उत्पादों को स्थानीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों में पहचान दिलाने के लिए सरकार ने कई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। इन योजनाओं के द्वारा हमारे छोटे उत्पादकों, कारीगरों, और किसानों को एक नया मंच मिलेगा, जिससे वे आत्मनिर्भर बन सकेंगे।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में जिस प्रकार से भारत की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रगति का खाका प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वह हम सभी के लिए प्रेरणादायक है। हम सभी सांसदों का यह कर्तव्य है कि हम सरकार की नीतियों और योजनाओं को ज़मीनी स्तर पर सही तरीके से लागू करें, ताकि हमारा क्षेत्र और हमारा देश हर इष्टि से प्रगति कर सके।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय के इस प्रेरणादायक अभिभाषण के लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपना समर्थन व्यक्त करता हूँ।

***श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी (महासमुन्द) :** मैं अपनी बात कविता की 2 पांक्तियों के साथ शुरू करना चाहूँगी:

"वो जो अंधेरों में रहते थे, उन्हें उजाले खलने लगे,
देश बढ़ने लगा तो उनके इरादे बदलने लगे,

* Speech was laid on the Table.

जो कल तक कुर्सी के लिए बेचैन थे,
आज भारत की तरक्की से जलने लगे!
जो कल तक दुश्मनों के साथ खड़े थे,
आज हमें राष्ट्रवाद का पाठ पढ़ा रहे हैं,
जो खुद भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त थे, हमें ईमानदारी सिखा रहे हैं!"

राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने अपने भाषण में 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास' का मंत्र दोहराया। यह सिर्फ शब्द नहीं, बल्कि नए भारत की पहचान है। लेकिन विपक्ष को यह विकास पसंद नहीं, क्योंकि उनकी राजनीति सिर्फ नकारात्मकता, झूठ और अराजकता पर टिकी है।

जब हमारी सरकार ने अनुच्छेद 370 हटाया, तब कश्मीर में शांति और विकास का नया युग शुरू हुआ। लेकिन कुछ लोगों को यह बर्दाश्त नहीं हुआ। वो आज भी टुकड़े-टुकड़े गैंग के साथ खड़े हैं, वो आज भी आतंकवाद के आकाओं को खुश करने में लगे हैं। उन्हें भारत का बढ़ता हुआ कद हजम नहीं होता।

यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार ने पिछले 10 सालों में देश के युवा को नौकरी ढूंढने वाले की जगह नौकरी देने वाले की मानसिकता की ओर अग्रसर किया है आज देश का युवा स्टार्टअप नए उद्यमों के माध्यम से न केवल खुद सक्षम बना रहा है, बल्कि देश को मजबूत बनाते हुए प्रतिदिन देश में अनगिनत रोजगार के अवसर भी उत्पन्न कर रहा है। अनेकों स्टार्टअप से लेकर अंतरिक्ष में शोध और खेलों में भी देश का नाम रोशन कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश का विपक्ष नहीं चाहता कि देश का युवा सकारात्मक सोच एवं सकारात्मक ऊर्जा के साथ देश की तरक्की में शामिल हो इसलिए हर दिन युवाओं को भ्रमित करने के लिए नए-नए प्रोपेगेंडा फ्लेट हुए इस बात का उचित प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि देश का युवा केवल रोजगार की राजनीति में उलझा रहे ना वह स्वरोजगार की दिशा में सोच ना ही अपने लिए विकास के किसी नए अवसर की ओर आगे बढ़ सके विपक्ष चाहता ही नहीं है कि देश का युवा अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके।

राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने कहा कि साइबर सुरक्षा आज सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। फेक न्यूज़ डिजिटल

धोखाधड़ी और डीप फेक को रोकने में सरकार की सहायता करने की जगह क्यों हमारे देश का विपक्ष इनकी आड़ लेकर देश की जनता और देश की युवा को दिगभ्रमित करने का प्रयास करता है, महोदय क्या विपक्ष का काम केवल झूठे नैरेटिव और अफवाहें फैलाना हैं और फिर लोकतंत्र की दुहाई देते हुए यही लोग चुनाव हारने के बाद EVM पर सवाल उठाते हैं और देश को बदनाम करने का कोई मौका नहीं छोड़ते।

"एक राष्ट्र एक चुनाव" की बात होते ही क्यों विपक्ष को इतनी बेचैनी हो जाती है, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी क्योंकि विपक्ष को यह भली भांति पता है कि देश में अगर बार-बार चुनाव नहीं होंगे तो हर थोड़े दिन में उनकी जातिवादी और विभाजनकारी राजनीति की ताकत खत्म हो जाएगी बार-बार लोगों के बीच झूठ का नेगेटिव लेकर जाने और संविधान बदलने जैसी खोखली बात करने का उन्हें अवसर नहीं मिलेगा।

हमारी सरकार ने यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में आठवें वेतन आयोग के गठन और कर्मचारियों के लिए 50% निश्चित पेंशन की जो बात की वह देश के हर कर्म योगी के सम्मान की रक्षा करने का संकल्प है लेकिन विपक्ष को इस बात से भी आपत्ति है क्योंकि उनका आदर केवल आरक्षण और तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति है। महिलाओं की बढ़ती शक्ति आज जब देश की बेटी सशक्त हो रही है लड़ाकू विमान उड़ा रही है, पुलिस और सेना में नेतृत्व कर रही है, बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक संस्थानों का नेतृत्व जब देश की बेटियों के हाथ में है, जब देश की बेटियां यह तय कर रही है कि देश की दिशा किधर होगी जब देश की बेटियां ओलंपिक में देश का नाम रोशन कर रही है, तब यह विपक्ष केवल विघटन और विघटन की बात कर रहा है। विपक्ष में बैठे हुए मेरे साथी क्या इस बात का जवाब दे पाएंगे कि उन्होंने ऐसी कौन से धरातल पर सफल होने वाले प्रयास महिलाओं के लिए किया जिससे देश की महिलाएं सशक्त हो सके। इन्होंने सिर्फ आज तक छलावा दिया है सिर्फ वादे करते हैं, देश की महिला को सशक्त करने हमारी सरकार काम करती है!

भारत माता की जय! वंदे मातरम् !

***SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI (SAMASTIPUR):**

- I with immense pride and gratitude to second the motion of thanks for the President's address. The President's address eloquently laid out the vision of our government, a vision that resonates with the aspirations of every Indian. It showcased the remarkable progress we have made in the past few years, while also outlining the path we will tread to build a New India - a nation that is strong, prosperous, and inclusive.
- The President's address highlighted our unwavering commitment to the welfare of the farmers, the backbone of our nation. The PM Kisan Samman Nidhi continues to provide crucial financial support, empowering farmers to invest in their land and livelihoods. The allocation of substantial resources to the "Dharti Aaba Tribal Village Utkarsh" campaign demonstrates our dedication to uplifting the tribal communities, ensuring they are equal partners in India's growth story. We are not just building infrastructure; we are building futures.
- Our government's focus on education and youth empowerment is evident in the initiatives like the PM Vidyalakshmi scheme and the internship program for one crore youth. We are equipping our young generation with the skills and opportunities they need to thrive in the 21st century. The new law against paper leaks in recruitment exams underscores our commitment to

* Speech was laid on the Table.

transparency and meritocracy, ensuring that every deserving candidate gets a fair chance. We are nurturing a generation of leaders and innovators who will take India to new heights.

- The President's address rightly emphasized our commitment to infrastructure development. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana continues to connect rural India, bridging the gap between villages and cities. The rapid expansion of the Vande Bharat and other modern train services is transforming our transportation landscape, making travel faster and more comfortable for millions. We are building a nation connected not just by roads and railways, but also by aspirations.
- Our commitment to social justice and inclusive growth is reflected in the numerous initiatives highlighted by the President. The Ayushman Bharat scheme is providing health security to crores of senior citizens, ensuring they can live their golden years with dignity. The increase in the MUDRA loan limit will empower small entrepreneurs, fueling their dreams and creating new employment opportunities. We are building a nation where everyone has access to quality healthcare and opportunities to prosper.
- The President's address also showcased our government's strong resolve in addressing critical issues like "One Nation-One Election" and the "Waqf Act Amendment. These are complex issues that require bold and decisive action, and our government is committed to finding solutions that are in the best interests of the nation. We are building a nation that is strong and

united, a nation that speaks with one voice.

- The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, the Saubhagya Yojana, and the Jal Jeevan Mission are transforming the lives of millions, providing access to basic amenities and empowering them to live with dignity. We are not just building toilets and providing gas connections; we are building a healthier and more equitable society.
- The President's address resonated with the concerns of the middle class, highlighting initiatives like RERA, home loan subsidies, and the expansion of educational opportunities. We understand the aspirations of the middle class, and we are committed to creating an environment where they can thrive. The decision to constitute the Eighth Pay Commission and the assured pension scheme for government employees demonstrates our commitment to their welfare. We are building a nation where the middle class feels secure and valued.
- The empowerment of women is a central theme of our government's agenda. The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam is a historic step towards ensuring women's representation in Parliament. The success of the National Rural Livelihood Mission and the rise of Lakhpati Didis demonstrate our commitment to empowering women economically and socially. We are building a nation where women are equal partners in every sphere of life.
- The President's address also highlighted our achievements in the fields of science and technology, particularly in the space sector. The successful

launch of numerous satellites and the progress towards Gaganyaan are a testament to the ingenuity and hard work of our scientists. We are building a nation that is at the forefront of innovation and technological advancement.

- Finally, the President's address underscored our commitment to good governance and transparency. The initiatives like the PM SVANidhi Yojana and the ONDC platform are empowering small businesses and promoting digital inclusion. We are building a nation where everyone has a fair chance to succeed.
- In conclusion, the President's address was a comprehensive and inspiring vision for the future of India. It showcased our achievements, outlined our priorities, and reaffirmed our commitment to building a New India. I urge all members of this House to support the motion of thanks and join us in this journey to build a nation that is strong, prosperous, and inclusive. Thank you.

***SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK (RAICHUR):** It is customary to express gratitude to the Hon'ble President, and I do so with due respect. However, gratitude must come with honesty, and honesty demands that we acknowledge the gaps between the government's claims and the reality that our citizens experience every day. The address presented a picture of progress and achievement, but much remains unaddressed, particularly for the people who struggle with challenges that cannot

* Speech was laid on the Table.

be overlooked.

The President expressed sorrow over the stampede at Mahakumbh-but sorrow is not enough. The fact remains that the government failed to manage the Mahakumbh, and ordinary pilgrims paid the price. While VIPs enjoyed comfortable access, the common devotees of this country were left stranded, humiliated, and, in many cases, injured or dead. This is not just mismanagement; it is an outright betrayal of faith. What is the government's response? Photo-ops for leaders, silence for victims. This is the reality of "event management" in this government's tenure-where spectacle is prioritized over people's safety.

The President spoke of economic growth, and as a representative of Karnataka, a state that has been at the forefront of driving India's economy, I must highlight the pressing concerns that remain unaddressed. Karnataka is a leader in software exports, biotech, aerospace, manufacturing, and agriculture. Yet, Karnataka's share of central taxes has been cut by 23%, the steepest decline among all states. This is a matter of great concern. A state that significantly contributes to national growth must receive its fair share of resources to sustain its development trajectory. Karnataka demands that we get our rightful share.

As a representative of Raichur and Yadgiri, two of the most underdeveloped districts in Karnataka, both falling under the Aspirational Districts Programme. The intent behind this programme was to uplift backward districts, but in execution, it has been reduced to a branding exercise rather than a meaningful transformation effort. The President stated that UNDP report appreciated the initiative. For a government that considers itself beyond criticism, even a polite nod probably

sounds like a standing ovation. While the report acknowledges the initiative, it also points to serious gaps. The report clearly highlights that under the program, critical areas - economic empowerment, infrastructure, gender development, and environmental sustainability- remain neglected. A key recommendation was the need to strengthen human resources in administration and governance, but no corrective measures have been announced to address this concern. Systemic change requires dedicated financial and administrative support, not just competitive rankings among districts.

The President spoke of Vande Bharat, Amrit Bharat, and Namo Bharat trains, but Karnataka continues to face railway neglect. The railway density in Karnataka is merely 2.62 km per 100 sq. km, while railway density of UP is 6.24 km and West Bengal is 11.79 km. The long-awaited Alamatti-Yadgiri railway line remains stuck in bureaucratic delays, even as new projects are sanctioned elsewhere. Infrastructure development must be equitable, ensuring that regions like north Karnataka receive their fair share of attention to support mobility, trade, and economic opportunities.

The Hon'ble President's speech spoke of inclusive growth, but the allocation of resources tells a different story. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form 25.2% of India's population, yet only 6% of the Union Budget is directed toward their welfare. The NAMASTE scheme for mechanized sanitation was mentioned, yet over 400 manual scavenging deaths have been recorded since 2014. The contradiction is stark - on one hand, the government states that "no manual scavenging deaths have occurred," while on the other, families continue to lose

their loved ones to hazardous work conditions. There is a pressing need for a structured approach that ensures effective rehabilitation, enforcement of protective laws, and an end to unsafe sanitation work.

The government takes pride in schemes like Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and the provision of ration for citizens, but the reality is that 10 crore people remain excluded from these benefits because the government continues to rely on outdated 2011 Census data. The President's speech conveniently skipped the fact that India is one of the only few nations in the world that has not conducted census. Because of either lack of competence of the Government or its vicious political motives, this Government has decided to delay census. 143 out of 189 countries conducted their national censuses post-pandemic. India now shares the dubious distinction of not conducting its Census with conflict-ridden nations like Yemen, Syria, and Afghanistan.

Economic growth cannot be measured solely by GDP figures; it must be reflected in employment and opportunity. Youth unemployment stands at 45.4%, and for the first time in decades, there has been an increase in the number of people moving back to agriculture - not out of choice, but out of compulsion. The MSME sector, which should have been the backbone of employment generation, has suffered under demonetization, a flawed GST rollout, and unplanned economic disruptions. The ability of small businesses to recover remains weak, yet meaningful interventions to support this sector remain inadequate. Efforts are required to support MSME sector, particularly in rural and backward regions.

The people of Karnataka do not need more slogans; they need fairness,

investment, and responsive governance. Strong economies are built on just policies, and inclusive growth is measured not by announcements but by real impact on people's lives. It is the duty of this government to ensure that development reaches every region, every community, and every citizen - not just in words, but in action.

Thank you.

***DR. D. RAVI KUMAR (VILUPPURAM):** I lay my views on the Recently Announced Budget. The newly announced budget serves as a symbol of religious nationalism and economic nationalism while also acting as a display of populist welfare schemes.

A closer look at how budgetary allocations for religious minorities and Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) within Hindu society have been systematically reduced reveals the underlying Hindutva-driven nationalism at play.

Funds for scholarships for students from minority communities have been significantly slashed in this budget. In the previous budget, 326.16 crore was allocated for pre-matric scholarships for school-going students from minority backgrounds, but only 90 crore was spent. This year, the allocation has been further reduced to just 195.70 crore.

For post-matric scholarships for higher education, 1,145 crore was allocated

* Speech was laid on the Table.

last year, but only 344 crore was actually spent. This year, the budget for post-matric scholarships has been slashed by 700 crore, leaving only 413.9 crore. The BJP government's intent to systematically undermine the education of minority communities is now glaringly evident.

The total expenditure for this year has been estimated at 50.65 lakh crore. According to the Union government's Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), 15% of the total budgetary expenditure must be allocated for the development of SC communities. Based on this principle, SCs should have been allocated 7.59 lakh crore. However, only 1,68,478 crore has been earmarked for them, denying them 5,91,323 crore that was rightfully theirs.

Similarly, 7.5% of the total budget, amounting to 3,79,900 crore, should have been allocated for STs. However, they have been given only 1,29,250 crore, with 2,50,650 crore being denied.

The BJP claims that the changes in income tax policies benefit the middle class and hail them as a major economic revolution. However, only 2.2 crore Indians will actually benefit from these tax modifications. This is far from enough to rejuvenate the Indian economy. The real way to achieve economic growth is by increasing the purchasing power of the poor. The biggest obstacle to this is the GST regime.

The entire nation is being burdened by the GST structure, along with additional taxes such as cesses and surcharges imposed by the Union government. Under Articles 270 and 271 of the Constitution, cesses and surcharges are meant to be levied only for specific purposes and for a limited

duration. However, the Union government has been continuously imposing these taxes. The revenue collected through cesses and surcharges does not have to be shared with the states.

Since the BJP came to power, a significant portion of the Union government's revenue has come from cesses and surcharges. In 2014-15, these accounted for 9% of the total tax revenue, which has now risen to 14% in the 2024-25 budget. While the Union's overall tax revenue grows at a rate of 10% per year, the revenue from cesses and surcharges grows at 15%. By increasing these indirect taxes, the Union government is evading its responsibility to share tax revenues with the states.

The 15th Finance Commission had determined that states should receive 41% of the Union's tax revenue. However, in the 2024-25 budget, only 34% has been allocated to states. This shortfall is primarily due to the increase in revenue collection through cesses and surcharges, which are not shared with the states. Although cesses are supposed to be collected for specific purposes, the Union government disregards this rule. It collects these taxes arbitrarily and uses them for other purposes. For instance, when GST was introduced, a GST Compensation Cess was imposed to offset the revenue loss faced by states. However, even though the compensation to states has stopped, the Union government continues to collect the GST Cess.

Each month, the Union government collects nearly 1 lakh crore in GST revenue, along with thousands of crores from the cess imposed on it. When GST was introduced, it was marketed as a One Nation, One Tax system. However,

today, multiple GST rates are being imposed on the same product. The taxation of items like bread and popcorn demonstrates this inconsistency. As if existing cesses were not enough, the Union government has now introduced an Agriculture Infrastructure Development Cess (AIDC) on solar cells and motor vehicles. This is why people now refer to this government's tax policies as 'tax terrorism'.

The budget does not allocate funds for the new schemes it announces. For example, it claims that 10,000 additional medical seats will be created this year. However, no additional funds have been allocated for the healthcare sector to support this expansion.

The budget also claims that nuclear energy will be expanded to meet India's electricity demands. However, compared to last year, 920 crore has been cut from the allocation for nuclear energy.

Welfare schemes for gig workers have been announced, but no funds have been allocated for them.

The Finance Minister has declared that agriculture is the primary engine of India's economic growth. However, last year, 1,31,195 crore was allocated for agriculture, while this year, the allocation has been reduced to 1,27,290 crore a cut of 3,900 crore. In essence, the Finance Minister has 'switched off' the so-called engine of economic growth.

The budget contains no provisions for job creation. According to the PLFS (Periodic Labour Force Survey) report, the unemployment rate among youth stands at 10.2%, while among graduates, it is 13%. The number of stable, salaried jobs is decreasing, and agriculture remains the primary employment sector. These

indicators suggest that the economy is headed toward further decline.

Thank You

***SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND (VELLORE):** I would like to express my views on some glaring omissions and pertinent points not mentioned in the President's address especially on the shabby treatment given to Tamil Nadu and its people by the union Government.

There is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to provide adequate financial support to the states like Tamil Nadu affected badly due to heavy rains and subsequent floods. The Address fails to mention the failure of the union Government to provide adequate matching funds for various schemes implemented in Tamil Nadu from the central exchequer.

The Address fails to mention various remedial steps taken by the Government to stop the farmer's suicides during last few years in various parts of the country. There is no mention in the Address about the effective measures taken by the Government to increase the MSP and double the income of farmers in the country. There is no mention in the Address about the steps taken by the Government to curb the unprecedented rise in prices of all essential commodities. The President address failed to mention the inability of the union Government in controlling the fast escalation of prices of pulses and edible oils in the country.

There is no mention in the Address about the loss of jobs and the Government's failure to tackle the menace of huge unemployment problem in the

* Speech was laid on the Table.

country. The President address failed to mention the total failure of the union Government in imparting skill development and training and to provide employment and entrepreneurship opportunities to millions of youths from poor socio economic background. The President address do not mention about the failure of the Union Government to provide job opportunities to millions of educated youth even after the completion of Higher Education.

There is no mention in the motion about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to stop the crimes against women children and elderly persons. There is no mention in the motion about the failure of the Government to take effective measures to check and eradicate the malnutrition among the women and children in our country. There is no mention in the Address about the universal social security for the unorganized sector workers and creation of a National Social Security Fund with adequate resources as per the recommendations of the National Social Security Board for unorganized Workers. There is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to provide protection to minority communities in the country.

The President address failed to mention the inordinate delay and the lackadaisical approach of the Railway Ministry to expedite the long pending Railway projects in Tamil Nadu and the failure of the union Government in this regard. There is no mention in the Address about the various crucial, important Infrastructure developments in Tamil Nadu like the construction of the Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project which is very important for maritime trade and commerce in India, construction of AIIMS at Madurai in Tamil Nadu,

establishment of Green Field Airport at Parandur and International airport at Hosur in Tamil Nadu. There is no mention in the Address about the expansion of Madurai Airport as well as the establishment of Airports at Vellore, and Neyveli. There is no mention in the Address about the failure of the union Government to develop Road infrastructure on National Highways in Tamil Nadu and to reduce toll rates in Toll Gates on National Highways in Tamil Nadu. There is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to allocate six per cent of GDP in Education. There is no mention in the Address about the steps taken by Government to allot six per cent of GDP in Health care and development of Health Infrastructure in the country. There is no mention in the Address about the steps being taken by the Government to recover the loan amounts from the large corporate defaulters of Public Sector Banks. There is no mention in the Address about the Government's stand on escalating NPAs and wilful defaulters of PSU Banks affecting their financial condition of the country. The President address is silent about the harassment of farmers, students and their families by the Bank officials while repaying the loans given to them.

There is no mention in the Address about the failure of Union Government to allocate adequate funds to implement the Comprehensive Water Resources Management program in the Greater Chennai region. There is no mention in the President Address to arrest the steep fall in the ground water level or to encourage rain water harvesting in the country or about linking of rivers, especially the peninsular rivers and in resolving the water disputes among different states.

There is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to review

the Centre-State relations as per the demands of the State Governments. There is no mention in the Address about the retrieval of Katchatheevu islet from Sri Lankan Government which is very important for the fishermen in Tamil Nadu. There is no mention in the President Address about the need to find a solution to the Indian fishermen row on the fishing rights in the Palk Bay Strait and Gulf of Manner and the need to provide proper protection to the fishermen from the harassment of Sri Lankan Navy.

The President address failed to mention the total failure and inability of the Union Government in combating and controlling the effects of climate change, environmental degradation and various kinds of pollution in the country. The President address does not mention about the need to amend the Constitution of India in order to transfer the residuary powers, from the Central sphere to the State sphere as far as the matters related to eighth schedule of the Constitution. The President address does not mention the urgent need to discontinue NEET in the State of Tamil Nadu in view of large scale injustice imposed on the rural poor students who do not have the wherewithal to prepare for the costly NEET exams.

The President address failed to mention the total failure and inability of the union Government in controlling the fast depreciating value of Indian Rupees against US Dollar. The President address failed to mention the total failure of the union Government in balancing the import export Trade deficit with China, USA, Japan, Taiwan and other foreign countries. The President address failed to mention the escalating price of Petrol, Diesel, CNG, LPG prices in the country. The President address failed to mention the interference and infringement of federal

rights of the democratically elected State Governments by the union Government through the Governor's office.

The President address failed to mention anything regarding the discovery of archaeological evidences to prove and establish that a well developed Iron Age in India existed in Tamil Nadu dating back to 5370 years ago.

The share of Tamil Nadu in devolution of taxes decreased from 5.305 per cent in the 12th Finance Commission to 4.079 per cent in the 15th Finance Commission. The total central transfer to Tamil Nadu from 2014-15 to 2022-23 has been Rs. 4.75 lakh crore, while the State of Tamil Nadu has contributed Rs. 6.35 lakh crore in direct taxes alone. If indirect taxes are also considered, then for every one rupee contribution to Union Government only 29 paise has been received back by Tamil Nadu.

The termination of GST compensation regime on 30.06.2022, has resulted in a revenue shortfall of Rs.20,000 crore per annum for the Government of Tamil Nadu. While the States are reeling under the stress of revenue shortfall in the aftermath of GST, the Union Government is continuing to divert its revenue collections away from the divisible pool of taxes, by imposition of cesses and surcharges. In 2022-23, the central government would have collected about Rs. 5.1 lakh crores from cess and surcharge. If this were devolved to the States, then Tamil Nadu would have received an additional 20,800 crores in one year. Tamil Nadu has been continuously betrayed by the Union Government and denied its rightful share of funds though the State of Tamil Nadu is the second highest contributor to Central exchequer. Therefore, I urge the union government to provide

increased devolution of taxes to Tamil Nadu from this year onwards.

Over the last ten years, Tamil Nadu has been subjected to a step-motherly treatment, consistently denied its rightful share in the sanctioning of projects and allocation of resources. This has not only hindered the state's development but has also created a sense of alienation among its people. Allow me to present a few instances before this House to highlight the gravity of the situation. Tamil Nadu was ravaged by consecutive natural disasters year after year, in the form of Cyclones like Michaung, Fengal and the floods caused due to unprecedented rainfall in many districts. These disasters have caused a significant damage to the lives, livelihood and property of the people; and caused a huge strain on the state finances. While the State had submitted two detailed memoranda outlining the extent and magnitude of disasters, seeking a disaster relief of Rs.37,906 crore, the Union Government released a paltry amount of Rs. 276 crores that too after several months. Cyclone Fengal has inflicted severe damage across northern districts of Tamil Nadu, disrupting infrastructure, livelihoods, and daily life. Chief minister Thiru MK Stalin has appealed to Prime Minister for an immediate interim relief of Rs 2,000 crore from the NDRF. This would help expedite rescue, restoration, and rehabilitation processes. Considering the gravity of the situation, the ₹944 crore cyclone relief fund allocated by the Union Government falls significantly short of addressing the widespread damage. In light of these challenges, I humbly request the Union Government to take immediate steps to support Tamil Nadu more effectively and I also appeal for an enhanced financial package to accelerate the restoration of roads, agricultural fields, and other critical infrastructure. Given the

magnitude of the disasters and the colossal damage caused to the infrastructure and livelihoods of people, this compensation is grossly inadequate and is a grave injustice to the State of Tamil Nadu. We expect the union Government to support the Tamil Nadu government in designing a long-term rehabilitation plan, including additional financial and logistical support for vulnerable sections. This cooperative approach is essential not only for rebuilding the affected regions but also for ensuring resilience against future calamities.

While on one hand, the Share in central taxes to State Governments is being reduced through the indiscriminate use of cesses and surcharges, on the other, the Union Government has been progressively shifting the burden of centrally sponsored schemes onto all the State Governments. As the unit costs are not in consonance with ground realities, the State Governments are forced to bear a majority of the expenditure to provide the necessary benefits to people. For instance, Under the 'Affordable Housing in Partnership' vertical of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), the Government of India contributes only Rs.1.5 lakh per unit, whereas the Government of Tamil Nadu contributes around Rs.12-14 lakh per unit. For this paltry 10% the Union Government has been imposing restrictive and discriminatory conditions to delay the release of funds to the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Tamil Nadu Government has been urging the Union Government not to withhold the release of funds under the ongoing Samagra Shiksha Scheme by linking it to the signing of MoU for the establishment of PM SHRI schools in Tamil Nadu as the State has some valid reservations to certain elements of the NEP 2020. The first clause of the proposed MoU for PM SHRI schools mandates that

the State implement all provisions of NEP. Many of the acceptable provisions of the NEP were being implemented in Tamil Nadu even before the launch of NEP and are covered by the State Education Policy. The objections of the State to the NEP are specific to the implementation of the 3-language formula, 5+3+3+4 curriculum framework, the introduction of vocational education from class 6 and board examinations for classes 3,5,8. Linking the release of SS funds to compliance with the PM SHRI scheme undermines the State's autonomy as granted by the Indian Constitution, which lists education under the Concurrent List. Furthermore, characterizing Samagra Shiksha as merely an extension of NEP 2020 is misleading and fails to recognize the State's comprehensive educational framework and achievements.

The Successive budgets have under-provided for railway projects in Tamil Nadu. The allocation to the State in the Union Budget 2023-24 is merely 2.5% of the national level. The railway budgetary allocation to the State of Tamil Nadu in the last 4 years is almost equal to the annual allocation to the State of UP. This continuous neglect of the needs and aspirations of the State has resulted in extreme inconvenience to the people of Tamil Nadu. Sir, Tamil Nadu is a pioneering champion in the country and lead from the front on many aspects and Tamil Nadu plays a pivotal role in Indian economic growth. Industries and services sectors drive Tamil Nadu's progress and economic performance demonstrated significant growth.

Tamil Nadu's State Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) rising by 14 per cent to reach Rs 23,64,514 crore, surpassing the national average in terms of per

capita income. Tamil Nadu's per capita income stands at Rs 3.08 lakh, nearly 56 per cent higher than the national average of Rs 1.96 lakh. It is a testimony to the significant economic growth under the Dravidian Model Government under the dynamic leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister Thalapathy M.K. Stalin and shed light on the pivotal contributions of the industries and other services sectors in Tamil Nadu.

The revenue receipts of Government of Tamil Nadu has increased by 17.47 per cent during 2022-2023 compared to the previous year, thanks to a rise in both tax and non-tax revenues. Tamil Nadu's own tax revenue formed the bulk of these receipts, contributing 62 per cent of the total. This included Rs 53,823 crore from the state goods and services tax (SGST) and Rs 59,143 crore from taxes on sales and trade.

The rise in revenue indicates that the state's collection mechanisms have been functioning more effectively. Amidst a situation when the central transfers have been restricted discriminatorily and when the burden of expenditure has been shifted onto the State, the Union Government has also denied the legitimate borrowing space to the State. The net borrowing ceiling of the States is fixed at 3 per cent of GSDP every year by the Union Government. Sir, there has been a systemic attempt to deny Tamil Nadu of its due and legitimate share. This is causing a huge strain on the fiscal health of the State.

Private Educational Institutions play a pivotal role in the development of education in the country, from pre-school to Ph.D program. Without the humongous contribution from Private educational institutions India's GER would have been

abysmal. Unfortunately Private Educational Institutions are subject to an 18% GST from School Education to Higher Education. 18% GST levied on tuition fees and other educational services by Private institutions, coaching center for competitive exams such as JEE, NEET, UPSC, and other professional courses.

Vocational training, coaching classes, and private tutorials, Distance education, private online education platforms and coaching institutes too are subject to the 18% GST. Products like uniforms, bags, and certain types of stationery too attract 18% GST. Printed materials like question papers, answer sheets, and printed study materials are under the ambit of GST. Catering Services like mid-day meals provided to students within educational institutions are taxed 18% GST. Security services, cleaning and House-keeping services in private educational institutions, Rental income from immovable property like classrooms, hostels, or administrative buildings are taxed 18% GST. Services provided for the transportation of students and staff taxed 5% GST.

GST on services by Private Educational Institutions is draconian and affects the affordability of education, GST on educational services escalate the fees and in turn discourage students from pursuing higher education or opting for more affordable alternatives. The increased cost of education due to GST can hinder access for deserving students who could not get admission in government educational institutions. Therefore I urge the union government to exempt all recognized private educational institutions from paying 18% GST. The steep fall in the value of Indian Rupee against US Dollar is unprecedented and the BJP leaders who teased the former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh for the fall of value of

Indian Rupee against US Dollar during his regime, now telling their cooked up stories and lame excuses as the value of Indian Rupee plummeting against the US Dollar. Today, One US Dollar is touching Rs.87. At this rate it may reach Rs. 100 in few months' time. Our Finance Minister will simply say Rupee is not Falling. Dollar is gaining. Sir, on 31 Jan 2012 when it was less than 50, it was criticized and vehemently opposed by the BJP leaders including our Prime Minister. Today the value of Indian Rupee against US Dollar is plummeting to an abysmal low. I can't imagine how Shri Narendra Modi and other BJP leaders would have reacted to this had Modi remained the Gujarat Chief Minister and the same UPA government is at the centre.

The total external debt has risen exponentially in the last 10 years. Till 2014 the total debt was Rs.55 Lakh crores only. But in 2024-25 it has touched almost Rs.200 lakh crores. That means in the last 10 years the government has literally increased the debt burden on every Indian. A debt burden of Rs 155 lakh crores along with interest components are on the people of India.

The middle class all over the country are very unhappy that they are paying the majority of the taxes, they are not getting any tax deduction, inflation has been high, the cost has been high, student fees have gone up, living cost has gone up, quality of life in the cities remain poor. The poor becomes very poor and the middle class becomes the new poor. India is the only country where the super rich and super tax payers have several concessions and the individual salaried class is penalized more than they bear.

India is a federal country where both the Centre and states have been

assigned the powers to levy and collect taxes by our Constitution. Both governments have distinct responsibilities to perform for which they need to raise tax revenue. After the introduction of GST from July 2017, the States like Tamil Nadu are losing their potential tax income generation due to the complexities in GST. The key challenges of GST are the complexity of tax structure, compliance burdens on MSMEs, revenue leakages due to fake invoices, and fraudulent input tax claims. Several Thousand companies especially the small industries have been disappeared and lost due to the introduction of draconian GST and its haphazard implementation.

The States opposed the GST because it proposed a common tax rate for goods and services across the country. This meant that states would lose the authority to set tax rates on various items, which undermined fiscal federalism and their autonomy. The central government's tax revenue has increased substantially under GST due to a wider tax base and improved compliance. IGST and cess collections have also added to the central government's revenues.

GST distribution in current situation is very much against the States. The growing indifference and unequal distribution of funds to various states from the central exchequer can be averted if only the government brings changes in sharing pattern of GST 40% to the Union Government and 60% to the States.

Also under the GST regime, the IGST is shared only between the consuming State and the union Government, whereas the producer States receive nothing. The state governments encourage industries in several ways to improve productivity and trade. But they get nothing in return under GST regime. Hence the

Sharing pattern of IGST may be changed 30% each for producer and consumer states and 40% for union government. Therefore I urge the union Government to make such appropriate amendments in the respective Acts to effect changes in the sharing pattern of GST income between States and the Centre for realizing equitable distribution of income from central exchequer. But making things worse, the union government is planning to bring Petroleum products under the ambit of GST. This shows the union Government's big brother attitude is detrimental for the state autonomy and cooperative federalism enshrined in our constitution. The right to tax Petroleum and Alcohol products should be with the respective state governments only.

The government has lost clue in controlling the gold price. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has brought untimely reduction of import duty on gold which resulted in the massive downfall of gold prices. The people who have invested in gold bonds and those who bought gold in the recent past stand to lose several lakhs of rupees. But who gained from the sudden reduction in import duty on gold is a million dollar question. Too many sudden fluctuations in gold price will make investment in gold as gambling. Already people are hearing the Great Gambler stories in Share market.

People who have invested in Shares have lost their hard earned money due to the sudden faulty policy decisions of this government. Here too only a handful people gained. It is similar to someone riding the vehicle on a wrong lane and showing Right Indicator and turning Left side. You cannot run the government in this manner. This government has not only ignored the interest of senior citizens

but penalized them in whatever means they could be. Most of the senior citizens have lost faith in this government and feel frustrated with the adverse policies of this government.

‘One Nation, One Tax, One Market’ is the Slogan by Hon'ble Finance Minister. She mentioned that reduced taxes under GST have brought happiness to every home, providing relief on various daily-use consumer goods. I think the Finance Minister has a liberty to have day dream. The bitter truth is that the mindless implementation of Demonetization and haphazard GST has wiped out several lakhs of small industries and traders from business across the country.

The Finance Minister merrily proclaim that the monthly GST revenues were ranged from ₹85,000-95,000 crore in 2017, have significantly increased and now stand at around Rs. 1.5 lakh crore, with a tendency to keep rising. The collection reached an all-time high of Rs. 1.87 lakh crore in April 2023. This is because the prices of products have several fold increase and skyrocketing at the moment. The GST collection will double and may even treble in next two years. This is a proof for the colossal failure of this Government to control price rise. The Policy of DMK is we shall raise our voice for our rights: we shall extend our hand for friendship to the National interest. When it comes to National interest, DMK always stood first and lead from the front. When it comes to save the State's federal rights our DMK is First to raise the voice for the rights of the States. It is because of 50 years of Dravidian ideology several States in the country are enjoying the federal powers enshrined in the Constitution.

Perarignar Anna wrote in Homeland on 30-6-1957, "Democracy is a

government by discussion. Any set of people having got into places of power and position and there are ever so many ways of getting in begin to take hold of the destinies of crores of human beings. None can guarantee that those in power, are the repository of wisdom, fair play and justice none can assert that the ruling party understands all the problems in all their angles and hence it is, that through discussion a new light, a new interpretation could be got which will be to the advantage of the people as a whole"

* Arignar Anna said this statement with a foresighted vision. That is why people call him a Visionary.*

Exactly 50 years later, due to the perseverance of Muthamizh Arignar Dr. Kalaigarnar in 2007, the UPA government constituted Justice M M Punchhi commission to study the relative roles and responsibilities of various levels of government and their inter-relations. Article 263 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of an Inter- State Council, which is a platform for all States and the Union Government to discuss subjects in which they have common interests. The idea is to bring the States and Union onto a common platform to iron out differences that may have arisen between the States and the Union or between States. Therefore, Inter-State Council is a key tool to strengthen co-operation and federal relations among States and between the States and the Union. A permanent Inter-State Council was established and Clause 5 of the Presidential Order mandates that Inter State Council meetings shall be conducted thrice a year. Inter State

..... English translation of this part of speech was originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

Council was first set up in 1990 intended to meet regularly. But over the last ten years, this meeting was conducted only once, i.e. on 16- 7-2016 at New Delhi. Since the purpose of the Council is to strengthen, advance and support the spirit of co-operative federalism. Further, It is suggested that every bill of national importance that is likely to affect one or more States should be placed before the Council before it is introduced into Parliament, and the views of the Council are also tabled before the Parliament at the time of introduction of such Bill. Without such a platform, there is no effective and interactive communication between the Union and States on issues of common interest. We have seen instances where many Bills affecting the rights and interest of the States, are passed in Parliament without proper opportunity being given to the opposition to debate its merits and voice the concern of the States. As a consequence, the views, concerns and constructive suggestions of the States are not properly heard or comprehended by the Union during the process of decision making for the Nation as a whole. What could be settled amicably among the executive branches is often taken to the doorsteps of the judicial branch. Many a times, this leads to unpleasant and vexatious litigations involving States and Union, that are easily avoidable. If the Council meets regularly, I am sure that it would serve as a bridge between the Union and the States and would be mutually beneficial to all its members. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to organize three meetings of the Inter State Council every year and thereby strengthen the spirit of co-operative federalism which is the backbone of our Constitutional framework. Thank You.

***श्री राम प्रसाद चौधरी (बस्ती) :** मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करता हूँ । किसानों की चिंता से सरकार अवगत नहीं है । किसानों की खुशहाली, वृद्धि के लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम की घोषणा नहीं है और जो देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या बेरोजगारी की है । नौजवानों की समस्या का कोई पूर्ण हल नहीं है । देश का नौजवान मारा-मारा फिर रहा है । बढ़ती हुई महंगाई के लिए भी कोई उपाय महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में नहीं है । जिस देश का किसान, नौजवान, व्यापारी गरीब खुशहाल नहीं होगा वह देश कैसे समृद्ध कहा जाएगा, शिक्षा के स्तर में कैसे और सुधार हो इस पर कोई अभिभाषण में जिक्र नहीं है । देश का एक बड़ा वर्ग महंगी शिक्षा के कारण अपनी उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा से वंचित हो रहा है ।

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी (जालंधर) : परम आदरणीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है ।

चेयरमैन साहब, पिछले दिनों हमारे बहुत ही नेक, ईमानदार अर्थशास्त्री, एजुकेशनिस्ट, हमारे माननीय भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, सरदार बहादुर सरदार मनमोहन सिंह जी हमें छोड़कर चले गए । मैं उनको श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ । उन्होंने दस साल प्रधान मंत्री रहकर नेक नीयती से, ईमानदारी से देश को चलाया । उनके राज्य में कोई लड़ाई नहीं थी, कोई झगड़ा नहीं था, किसी को डर नहीं था और वे एक सच्चे और ईमानदार नेता थे ।

मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि उनको भारत रत्न से नवाजा जाए । उनका हक बनता है, सरकार को पहले ही यह कर देना चाहिए था । उनका एक स्थल तैयार किया जाए, जैसे दूसरे प्रधान मंत्रियों को, उसमें भी सरकार ने गलत किया, जब उनका अंतिम संस्कार हुआ, मैं उस बात पर नहीं आता हूँ । जो उनका हक बनता है, उनको भारत रत्न दिया जाना चाहिए ।

महोदय, मुझे अफसोस है कि हिन्दुओं के नाम पर राजनीति करने वाली जो सरकार है, वह हिन्दुओं के महाकुम्भ को भी सुरक्षित नहीं रख पायी । वह वहाँ सही प्रावधान नहीं कर पायी, वहाँ सही

इंतजाम नहीं कर पायी। इसके फलस्वरूप सैंकड़ों श्रद्धालु वहाँ मारे गए हैं। यहाँ जिस दिन सबको श्रद्धांजलि दी गई, उस दिन उन श्रद्धालुओं को भी श्रद्धांजलि दी जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन नहीं दी गई।

माननीय सभापति : दी गई थी।

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : बाद में दी होगी। मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि सरकार की गलती से सब कुछ हुआ है। सरकार को ऑन दी फ्लोर ऑफ दी हाउस माफी माँगनी चाहिए कि हम वहाँ ये इंतजाम नहीं कर पाए।

इससे पहले कि मैं आगे बढ़ूँ, मैं पंजाब और अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जालंधर के कुछ मुद्दों के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूँ। गुरु रविदास जी की जयंती आ रही है। हर साल जयंती पर जालंधर से ट्रेन वाराणसी तक जाती हैं और सरकार उसका प्रावधान करती है। मैं सरकार से विनती करूँगा कि तीन ट्रेनें जल्दी से जल्दी मुहैया करायी जाएं ताकि वहाँ श्रद्धालु जा सकें। जालंधर में कैंट के चारों तरफ एक रिंग रोड बननी है, मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से विनती करूँगा कि मैंने लिखकर भेजा है, आप उस पर गौर करें।

सर, वर्ष 2000 में जब अटल बिहारी जी प्रधानमंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने एक कमीशन सेट-अप किया, चीफ जस्टिस चालिया जी की रहनुमाई में कि जो हमारा संविधान है, इसमें क्या-क्या तरमीमें होनी हैं, उसको बताएंगे। उसमें एक रिपोर्ट यह भी है कि सिख, जैन, बुद्धिस्ट को हिन्दुओं के साथ अलग आइडेंटिटी माना जाए, ये सेप्रेट आइडेंटिटी हैं और आर्टिकल 25(2) में तरमीम करके हिन्दुओं के साथ सिख, जैन और बुद्धिस्ट को भी लिखा जाए। मैं सरकार से विनती करूँगा कि उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह तरमीम लेकर आयी जाए।

सर, कल राहुल गाँधी जी बोले और कल देश ने राहुल गाँधी जी में एक टू स्टेट्समैन को देखा है। उनका जो कल का भाषण है, कल मुझे एक बीजेपी के मंत्री मिले, वे बोले कि हमारे पास इसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। हमारे पास मस्जिद और मंदिर के झगड़े का जवाब है।

माननीय सभापति : यदि आप किसी मंत्री का नाम लेंगे तो.....

... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : महोदय, मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप आरोप लगा रहे हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : महोदय, मैं आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ, मैं उनकी प्रशंसा कर रहा हूँ ।...

(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जवाब तो वही दे सकता है, जिसका आप नाम लेंगे । इससे भ्रम भी पैदा हो सकता है ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : नाम लेने से उनका मंत्री पद चला जाएगा ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : महोदय, राहुल गांधी जी पर इस सरकार ने करीब 40 केस डाले हुए हैं । उन्हें तराशा जा रहा है, वे हीरा हैं । अब पार्लियामेंट ने भी केस कर दिया है । वे जहां जाते हैं, उस राज्य की सरकार से उन पर केस करवा दिया जाता है । राहुल गांधी जी ने कल बताया कि उनकी सोच देश को आगे ले जाने की है और ये लोग हर समय देश को पीछे लेकर जा रहे हैं । बिना एजुकेशन के कोई भी देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है । हमारे देश की सरकारी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, जिन्हें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट चलाती है । उन 25 से 30 परसेंट यूनिवर्सिटीज में टीचर्स नहीं हैं, तो वहां पढ़ाई कैसे होगी? पहले कहा गया कि दो करोड़ नौकरियां देंगे और अब कह रहे हैं कि दो लाख नौकरियां आएंगी । दस साल में किसी नौजवान को नौकरी नहीं मिली है ।

महोदय, महंगाई का यह हाल है कि चूल्हा जलाने के लिए लोगों को तरसना पड़ता है और इतनी महंगाई हो गई है कि गरीब आदमी का जीना मुश्किल हो गया है । गरीब और ज्यादा गरीब हो गया है तथा अमीर और ज्यादा अमीर होता जा रहा है । पिछले सत्र में माननीय गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि ये लोग अम्बेडकर, अम्बेडकर, अम्बेडकर करते हैं, यदि इतना परमात्मा का नाम लिया होता तो स्वर्ग प्राप्त कर लेते । मैं आपके माध्यम से इन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ही नहीं, मेरे जैसे करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके लिए अम्बेडकर ही भगवान है ।... (व्यवधान) सर, यदि आप मुझसे बहस करेंगे तो फिर बात ही नहीं बनेगी । ... (व्यवधान) आप भी अम्बेडकर जी के बारे में बोलने से रोक रहे हैं, तो कैसे चलेगा? अम्बेडकर वह

है, जिसने मेरे जैसे करोड़ों नौजवानों को खड़ा किया है। देश को आरक्षण देकर गरीबों को ऊपर उठाया है। जिसने औरतों की वकालत की है। अम्बेडकर के नाम पर ऐसे शब्द बोलना निंदनीय है और ऐसे लोगों को माफी मांगनी चाहिए। इस बात से उत्साहित हो कर पंजाब में पिछले हफ्ते एक आदमी ने अम्बेडकर साहब के बुत पर चढ़कर हथौड़े से उसे तोड़ा है। ये लोग नफरत का ऐसा बीज बो रहे हैं।...

(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप यह जो आरोप लगा रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : ... *

माननीय सभापति : यह गलत बात है। कहां बोला है? आप इस तरह की बात नहीं कह सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : जब आप सबका सिपहसलार ही बोल रहा है, तो आम लोगों का क्या ही हो सकता है?... (व्यवधान) आप अम्बेडकर के ही नहीं, संविधान के भी ... * हो।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : चन्नी जी, आप एक मिनट बैठ जाएं।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : महोदय, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी माननीय सदस्य बृज लाल जी के नेतृत्व में गई और अम्बेडकर जी की प्रतिमा को नुकसान कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ता और आम आदमी पार्टी ने किया है। ये अपनी गलती छिपाने के लिए हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगा रहे हैं।...

(व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, यदि फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी बनानी है तो यह बनाओ कि देश का ... *

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात कीजिए।

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : उन्होंने आज तक माफी नहीं मांगी है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि देश

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

में नफरत का बीज बोया जा रहा है। दलितों को दबाने के लिए, माइनोरिटी को दबाने के लिए, हर वर्ग को, किसानों को दबाने का काम किया जा रहा है। किसान अम्बाला में धरने पर बैठे हैं, मरण व्रत पर बैठे हैं, उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं है। अब कह रहे हैं कि 14 तारीख को जब सेशन खत्म हो जाएगा, उसके बाद आना। वे पांचवे दिन का वायदा कर गए हैं, क्योंकि किसी से सुन लिया होगा कि दुनिया चार दिन की है। किसानों के साथ हर जगह नफरत का बीज बोया जा रहा है, लेकिन मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यह आने वाली किताबों में लिखा जाएगा कि आपने राज किया और देश में नफरत फैलाई।

महोदय, आप देखिए कि क्या वायदे किए गए? यह कहा गया कि काला धन वापस लेकर आएं। हमारे पंजाब के बहुत सारे ट्रांसपोर्टर वर्ष 2014 में कोलकाता चले गए कि बंदरगाह पर काला धन आएगा और हमें काम मिलेगा, लेकिन आज तक कोई काला धन नहीं आया। फिर कहते हैं कि 15 लाख रुपये एकाउंट में आएं, लेकिन आज तक कोई पैसा एकाउंट में नहीं आया है। बिहार के लिए यहां बड़े-बड़े एनाउंसमेंट्स कर दिए गए हैं। क्या बिहार को कुछ देना भी है? वर्ष 2015 में बिहार के इलेक्शन थे और प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां गए।

वहां वे इस तरह से खड़े हो गए और रैली में बिहार के लोगों से बोला - 'क्या आज ही पैकेज अनाउंस कर दूँ? मुझे पता है, 50 हजार करोड़ से कुछ नहीं होगा, 60 हजार कर दूँ, अरे, 70 हजार कर दूँ, 80 हजार कर दूँ, 90 हजार कर दूँ? सवा करोड़ लाख रुपया बिहार को मिलेगा।'।

माननीय सभापति : सवा लाख करोड़।

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, आपने मुझे सही कर दिया। बिहार को कितने मिले?... (व्यवधान)

सर, आपने मुझे सही कर दिया, आपको भी याद है। आप एक बार इसका वीडियो निकलवाकर देखना, आपको भी अच्छा लगेगा।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आज आप तो यही कह रहे हैं कि बिहार के लिए दिया जा रहा है। फिर बिहार के ऊपर आप क्यों ऐसा बोल रहे हैं?

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : कितने मिले बिहार को? आज फिर बिहार के लिए कह दिया कि आपके

यहां बस अड़डा बनेगा, आपको इतने पैसे मिलेंगे, इलेक्शंस आ रहे हैं, आपको सब कुछ मिलेगा, पर मिलना-मिलाना कुछ नहीं है। फिर ये क्यों हर बार झूठे वायदे करके लोगों को पीछे लगाते हैं और हर बार लोगों के साथ धोखा होता है, मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

... (Interruptions)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, अभी तो मैंने बोलना शुरू ही किया है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There are so many members to speak. Your time is limited. You have already taken 12 minutes.

... (Interruptions)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, ...* ... (व्यवधान)

सर, ...* ... (व्यवधान) मुझे बोलने तो दीजिए।

सर, ...* जब भी मैं बोलता हूँ, ...* ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : नहीं, नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, आप तो मेरे 'वेल विशर' हैं।... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, ये चेयर के बारे में ऐसा नहीं कह सकते।... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, अब वे खड़े हो गए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

गांव तो बसने दो, तभी मंगते आएं न!... (व्यवधान) अभी पानी आया नहीं, मोजे खोल भी लिए आपने!... (व्यवधान) मुझे बोलने तो दो।... (व्यवधान)

सर, ये नेशनलिज्म की बात करते हैं, हर समय आरएसएस की बात करते हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

क्या कभी आप यह बताएंगे कि आपका देश की आज़ादी में क्या योगदान था? आरएसएस का देश की आज़ादी में क्या योगदान था?

माननीय सभापति : आप राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के ऊपर बोल रहे हैं या आरएसएस की विचारधारा के ऊपर बोल रहे हैं?

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, ...* ... (व्यवधान) सर, ये पटेल साहब की बात कर रहे हैं। मेरे पास यह सर्टिफिकेट है कि पटेल साहब जब होम मिनिस्टर थे, तो उन्होंने आरएसएस को बैन किया था। क्या यह बात झूठ है, वे यह बताएं। फिर वर्ष 1966 में, 1980 में आरएसएस के लिए यह कहा गया कि कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी, कोई सिविल सर्वेन्ट आरएसएस और जमात-ए-इस्लामी का मेम्बर नहीं बन सकता।... (व्यवधान) सर, मुझे बोलने दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आपको बोलने दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन आप अतीत की बात कर रहे हैं। आप कुछ पंजाब के वर्तमान की तो बात कीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, जुलाई, 24 में इन्होंने यह कर दिया कि कोई भी सरकारी अधिकारी या कर्मचारी आरएसएस का मेम्बर बन सकता है।... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदय, जब नेहरू जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो वर्ष 1962 के चीन के साथ युद्ध के बाद वर्ष 1963 में इंडिया गेट पर परेड में राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ को नेहरू जी ने शामिल कराया।... (व्यवधान) ये नेहरू जी को गाली दें, ये नेहरू जी की नीतियों को गाली दें।... (व्यवधान) आरएसएस गणतंत्र दिवस की परेड में शामिल हुआ था।... (व्यवधान) आप देश से माफी मांगिए कि नेहरू जी ने गलती की।... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : चेयरमैन सर, यह क्या हो रहा है?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : वे जानकारी दे रहे हैं। उन्होंने जानकारी दी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, मेरे पास इसका नोटिफिकेशन है ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सरकार का अभिभाषण होता है । आप सरकार पर बोलिए ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, ...* अब आप कह रहे हैं कि राष्ट्रपति का नोटिफिकेशन होता है । यह तो सरकार करवाती है । राष्ट्रपति जो भी करते हैं, वह पहले काउंसिल ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स से पास होकर जाता है ।

माननीय सभापति : आपके भाषण का 15 मिनट का समय पूरा हो गया ।

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, ...* ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Sir, he was interrupting him continuously. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There are some other members also from your Party to speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Sir, kindly allow him to speak. ... (*Interruptions*)

Shri Nishikant Dubey was continuously interrupting him. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There are some other members also from your Party.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is a time limit.

... (*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: He has already taken 15 minutes.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Sir, kindly allow him to speak. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, 15 मिनट्स में से 12 मिनट्स तो आप ही बोल रहे हो । ... (व्यवधान)
क्या करोगे आप? ... (व्यवधान) यह चन्नी पर पहले से रोक लगा देते हैं आप कि बोलने नहीं देना है ।
सर, मैं आपको निवेदन करूँ कि मैं कह रहा था कि जुलाई, 2024 में सरकार ने यह कर दिया कि देश
का कोई भी अफसर और कर्मचारी आरएसएस का सदस्य भी बन सकता है, जो पहले नोटिफिकेशन
निकाल दिया है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात हो गई, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

श्री पप्पू यादव जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगर इनको और बोलने देंगे तो फिर आपकी पार्टी के अन्य स्पीकर्स नहीं बोल
पाएंगे ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, मुझे दो मिनट बोलने दो । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अच्छा चलिए, आप अपनी बात एक मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, पिछली बार यहां एक मेंबर साहब बोल रहे थे, जिनको इस बार मंत्री
नहीं बनाया गया, मैं नाम भूल रहा हूँ, कौन हैं वे । हाँ! ठाकुर साहब हैं । उन्होंने महाभारत छेड़ दी थी ।
मुझे सचमुच लगा कि जैसे धृतराष्ट्र के हस्तिनापुर के दरबार में दुर्योधन खड़ा हो कर बोल रहा हो । सर,
जैसे उस समय दुर्योधन ने पांडवों पर, अर्जुन पर क्वेश्चन उठाया था, इसी तरह ठाकुर साहब ने राहुल
गांधी की जाति और जन्म के बारे में उठाया था । सर, आप यह करोगे? यह चलेगा? यह देश में होगा?
... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद । अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, देश में नफरत फैलाने का काम आज ये लोग कर रहे हैं । देश की एकता और अखंडता को इन लोगों से खतरा है । आज तक हिंदुओं को कभी 70 सालों में कोई खतरा नहीं हुआ है । जब से यह सरकार आई है, हिंदुओं को खतरा हो गया है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद ।

श्री पप्पू यादव जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिमा) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करते हुए माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर प्रस्तुत धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

महोदय, हमारे बिहार में एक कहावत है कि – सूप बाजत त, बाजत, चलनियो भी बाजे । वे लोग भाग गए । हमाम में सब नंगे हैं । हर डाल पर उल्लू बैठा है, अंजामे गुलिस्तां क्या होगा? इन लोगों के कैरेक्टर पर हम बोलेंगे नहीं, अभी वे लोग चले गए हैं । हम इन लोगों को इतना जानते हैं । क्या-क्या ये बोलते हैं । क्या-क्या ये झारखंड में करते हैं और कहां इनका ननिहाल और खानदान सब है । यह हमको बोलना नहीं चाहिए ।

महोदय, अब हम शुरू करते हैं । बार-बार बिहार की चर्चा होती है । प्रधान मंत्री जी जब से आए हैं, अभी परसों प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कमला नगर में बोला कि हम इमरजेंसी में यही रहते थे और यमुना का पानी हम डेली पीते हैं । आप रिकॉर्ड उठा कर उनकी परसों की स्पीच को सुन लीजिए कि हम यमुना का पानी पीते हैं, हम कमला नगर में ही रहते थे । प्रधान मंत्री जी कहां-कहां रहते थे, कहां नहीं रहते थे, हमको आज तक समझ में नहीं आया है । गांधी और पटेल का जो गुजरात था, जो मोहब्बत की नगरी और लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् और मानवता के लिए जो प्रतीक था, आज उस गुजरात को गांधी और पटेल से हटा कर, नाथुराम गोडसे और नए गुजरात की परिभाषा से परिभाषित किया गया है । जब वे आए तो उन्होंने काला धन, जाली नोट, 15 लाख रुपये से शुरू किया, दो करोड़ नौकरी,

नोटबंदी, जीएसटी आदि किया। आप उठा कर देख लें कि एक भी वायदे पर दोबारा, नोटबंदी प्रधान मंत्री की सबसे अहम घोषणा थी, उस पर आज तक दोबारा चर्चा इस सदन में नहीं हुई कि नोटबंदी से किनको फायदा मिला, किनको नुकसान हुआ, नोटबंदी से देश और किसान और महिलाओं की कितनी क्षति हुई, व्यापारियों की कितनी क्षति हुई और मज़दूरों के हालात क्या हुए?

सभापति महोदय, आप जीएसटी को उठा कर देख लीजिए। हर व्यक्ति के जेब से जीएसटी के माध्यम से पैसा लिया गया। आज कलम, दवात, पेंसिल, चायपत्ती, नमक, तेल, सब्जी, दाल, साड़ी, चप्पल सहित सब चीजों पर तीन गुना जीएसटी लगा है। यह पैसा मिडिल क्लास के नीचे वाले व्यक्ति से भी लिया जा रहा है। आज पूरे देश में मिडिल क्लास के पास पैसे नहीं बचे हैं। नोटबंदी करने और जीएसटी लागू होने के बाद उनके पास पैसे नहीं बचे हैं। नोटबंदी और जीएसटी के बारे में लोग कहते हैं कि हांडी के एक चावल से पता चलता है कि चावल पक गए हैं। अब प्रधानमंत्री जी तीसरी बार आए। देश के लोगों ने इनको तीसरी बार प्रधानमंत्री बनाया है।

महोदय, मैं कुंभ के बारे में कुछ बातें रखना चाहूंगा। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते हैं कि वह सनातन विचारधारा को मानने वाले सबसे बड़े व्यक्ति हैं। मैं एक बाबा का नाम नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन उनको कोट करता हूं। उन्होंने कहा है कि कुंभ में भगदड़ के दौरान जो लोग भी मरे हैं, उन्होंने मोक्ष प्राप्त कर लिया है। वहां जो भी बाबा और नागा हैं, जो नेता वहां जाते हैं, बहुत पैसे वाले लोग भी वहां जा रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको भी डूबकी लगा कर मर जाना चाहिए ताकि इन लोगों का कल्याण हो जाए और वे मोक्ष प्राप्त कर लें।... (व्यवधान) बाबा लोग बोलते हैं कि जो लोग मरे हैं, उन्होंने मोक्ष प्राप्त कर लिया है। मैं चाह रहा हूं कि ऐसे बाबाओं को भी मोक्ष प्राप्त कर लेना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : वे साधू, संतों और बाबाओं को आशीर्वाद दे रहे हैं। आप बाबाओं को आशीर्वाद दे रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश रंजन : महोदय, उन्होंने एक कॉन्ट्रैक्टर को लगभग दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का ठेका दिया है। वर्ष 2013 और 2019 में इन्हीं को कुंभ मेला का ठेका दिया गया था। चार लोग लगे थे। टेक्निकल

मैनेजमेंट से लेकर सारे ठेके इन्हीं लोगों को दिए गए थे। ये कौन हैं? क्या इनकी कोई इंकवायरी होगी?

सभापति महोदय, नेहरू जी के समय 428 करोड़ रुपये का बजट हुआ करता था। आज सिर्फ एक कुंभ मेले का 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट है। जब नेहरू जी के समय जो लोग मरे थे, तो उनकी गिनती थी। उस समय सोशल मीडिया नहीं थी। आज इतने बड़े-बड़े मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म हैं। आज एक बार भी उनकी गिनती नहीं हुई है। वहां के लोगों ने अपने आँखों से देख कर कहा है, यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, उन्होंने कहा कि लगभग 300 से लेकर 600 लोगों की लाशें मिली हैं। उन लाशों को हिन्दू रीति से नहीं जलाया गया। क्या हमारे संस्कार इतने गिर गए हैं कि हम उनको हिन्दू रीति से नहीं जला पाएं।...

(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: क्या इस जानकारी का कोई आधार है?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: पप्पू जी, अगर आप इस पार्लियामेंट में इतनी बड़ी संख्या के बारे में कहेंगे तो क्या आप इस जानकारी का आधार देंगे? क्या आप इसी तरह से कह देंगे कि 300 से 600 लोग मर गए? ऐसा कहना ठीक नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश रंजन : महोदय, आप हमारे गार्जियन और संरक्षक हैं। मैं अपनी बात उनके द्वारा कह रहा हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। हमारे नेता राहुल गांधी जी रोजगार, नौकरी, बीपीएससी, यूपीएससी, एसएससी और नीट के सवाल पर बोलते रहे हैं। बिहार में बीपीएसपी के मुद्दों पर हमारे बच्चों को मारा गया। वे बच्चे लगातार धरने पर बैठे हैं। हम कोर्ट भी गए। इस देश में लगभग सभी परीक्षाओं का पेपर लीक होता है। क्या अब ओबीसी, ईबीसी, एससी और एसटी का बेटा नौकरी कर पाएगा? आज प्रधानमंत्री जी का तीसरा कार्यकाल चल रहा है। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के कार्यकाल में रेलवे की वैकेंसी नहीं निकली, बैंक की वैकेंसी नहीं निकली। हमारी सेना लगभग अग्निवीर हो गई।

महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, आज निविदा और संविदा की खेती हो रही है। अब परमानेंट नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी। सारी नौकरियाँ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में चली गई हैं। प्राइवेट में तो आरक्षण नहीं है, इसलिए ओबीसी, ईबीसी, एससी और एसटी का बच्चा वहां नहीं जा पाएगा। आपने आरक्षण पर हमला कर दिया है। आप 67 प्रतिशत आरक्षण नहीं देंगे। बीजेपी की मुंह से जाति जनगणना की बात शोभा नहीं देती है। अब मैं और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। बिहार के बारे में मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि जब बिहार की चर्चा होती है तो आप सही तरह से बात नहीं करते हैं। अभी मैं एडीआर इंडस्ट्रियल सॉल्यूशन कंपनी के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। इन निजी कंपनियों में सहारा इंडिया भी आती थी। सहारा इंडिया लगभग तीन करोड़ लोगों का पैसा लेकर भाग गई। अभी मैं झारखंड की बात करूंगा। आप किसी भी स्टेट के साथ सौतेलापन का व्यवहार करते हैं। आप तेलंगाना देखिए, बंगलुरु देखिए, झारखंड देखिए। झारखंड का आप जीएसटी का पैसा नहीं देते हैं। झारखंड की फैक्ट्रीज आपके कार्यकाल में बंद हुईं। झारखंड की इकोनॉमी की स्थिति क्या है? आप उस पर चर्चा नहीं करते हैं। आप बंगाल पर भी चर्चा नहीं करते हैं। बिहार को जीएसटी का पैसा नहीं मिलता है।

महोदय, एजुकेशन पर कितना बजट है? यह डेटा मेरे पास है। वर्ष 2014 में 7.4 प्रतिशत था, जो वर्ष 2024 में घटकर 6.4 प्रतिशत हो गया। वर्ष 2020-21 में आर्थिक विकास दर में 6.6 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आ गई। आप महंगाई की स्थिति देख लीजिए। 140 करोड़ लोगों में से लगभग 84 से 86 करोड़ लोगों को आप आजादी के बाद कौन सा चावल दे रहे हैं? जीडीपी की बात करने वालों से मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि रुपये की गिरावट कितनी है, वैल्यू कितनी है और पर-कैपिटा इनकम कितनी है?

माननीय सभापति : अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त करिए। आपके 9 मिनट हो गए।

श्री राजेश रंजन : सर, जब आप कह रहे हैं तो मैं बिहार के बारे में अपनी बात कहकर समाप्त करता हूं। आईएसआई के चीफ बांग्लादेश गए थे, वे वहां तीन दिन रहे। भूटान की आधी सरकार चीन में थी। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बहुत मजबूत हैं। नेपाल के बार्डर पर चीन का पूरा एयरपोर्ट बन गया। पोखरा में जाकर देखिए, वहां चीन के सैनिक उतरते हैं। वहां आईएसआई का एजेंट क्या कर रहा था? भूटान के मंत्री चीन में 15 दिनों तक क्या कर रहे थे? बांग्लादेश दुश्मन, नेपाल दुश्मन, पाकिस्तान दुश्मन, वियतनाम

चला गया, ताईवान चला गया, सबसे बड़ा दुश्मन चीन।

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात को एक मिनट में कंकलूड करिए।

श्री राजेश रंजन : सर, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। बिहार में क्या मिला?

माननीय सभापति : क्या नहीं मिला?

श्री राजेश रंजन : सर, मेरी बात सुनिए। विशेष राज्य का दर्जा नहीं मिला, विशेष पैकेज नहीं मिला, बंद पड़ी फैक्ट्रीज का कुछ नहीं हुआ। डालमिया नगर से शुरू करता हूं, चीनी मिल, पेपर मिल, दालचीनी मिल, सिल्क मिल, बंदूक फैक्ट्री, जूट मिल, मेरे यहां बनमनखी में चीनी मिल बंद हो गई। जब फैक्ट्रीज नहीं रहेंगी, हम फूड प्रोसेसिंग पर फैक्ट्रीज नहीं देंगे, तो क्या होगा? मछली उत्पादन पर बार-बार चर्चा होती है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात करूंगा। इस इलाके में बांग्लादेश, नेपाल का बार्डर है। मैंने एक एम्स की पूर्णिया के लिए डिमांड की। सभी स्टेट्स में दो-तीन जगह हाई कोर्ट बेंच हैं। मैंने आग्रह किया कि पूर्णिया में हाई कोर्ट बेंच दी जाए।

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात आ गई है।

श्री राजेश रंजन : सर, हमने पूर्णिया के लिए आईआईटी की बात की। आप मखाना बोर्ड की बात कहते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि दुनिया का 94 पर्सेंट उत्पादन कोसी, सीमांचल और मिथिलांचल में होता है। बोर्ड गठन से कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं उत्पादन की बात कहकर समाप्त कर रहा हूं।

माननीय सभापति : अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त करिए।

श्री राजेश रंजन : सर, मैं दूध की प्रोसेसिंग के लिए आपसे आग्रह करूंगा। हमारा इलाका सबसे गरीब है और वहां सबसे ज्यादा पलायन है। मैं आपके द्वारा डिमांड करता हूं कि पूर्वांचल के लिए एक मंत्रालय का यहां से गठन हो, जिससे पूर्वांचल का नियमित विकास हो सके। दिल्ली में पूर्वांचल के जो लोग आते हैं, वे बहुत परेशान हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि पूर्वांचल मंत्रिमंडल का गठन हो और वहां से विकास हो।

***डॉ. शिव पाल सिंह पटेल (प्रतापगढ़) :** माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण के पहले पेज में ही इस सरकार के शासन को अमृत काल की संज्ञा दी है। सच्चाई ये है कि इस शासन में हर वर्ग किसान, छात्र, व्यापारी, शिक्षक, सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारी सहित हर व्यक्ति परेशान है। मेरे हिसाब से तो ये विष अर्थात् जहर काल है। सरकार सिर्फ अपना महिमामंडन कर रही है। कुम्भ को ही ले लें जहाँ भीषण आग लग जाती है, तीन सौ से अधिक टेंट जल जाते हैं, कई बार भगदड़ हुई, जिसमें एक हजार से अधिक लोगों की जानें चली गयीं, सरकार ने कुम्भ के प्रचार-प्रसार में कोई कमी नहीं छोड़ी, यह भी कहा कि यह कुम्भ 144 साल बाद आया है जिससे भारी संख्या में श्रद्धालु वहां पहुंचे। सरकार सिर्फ वी वी आई पीज़ को नहलाने और सुरक्षा में ही लगी रही, कुम्भ में आये आम आदमी की सुध नहीं ली, अब तो सरकार मृतकों की सूची देने से भी कतरा रही है। बीजेपी के ही एक बाबा ने यह तक कह दिया कि - 'वो लोग मरे नहीं हैं, उन्हें तो मोक्ष मिल गया है'। सरकार को ऐसे संवेदनहीन धर्म गुरुओं को भी इसी तरह मोक्ष दिलाना चाहिए।

हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी जब विदेश जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हम बुद्ध की धरती से आये हैं क्योंकि वो जानते हैं कि पूरे विश्व में भगवान बुद्ध पूजे जाते हैं और वो भारत में उनका नाम कभी नहीं लेते हैं, इस डर से कि कहीं तथाकथित मंदिरों के पुजारी उनसे नाराज न हो जायें। क्योंकि ये लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि भारत में बौद्ध धर्म और भगवान बुद्ध का प्रचार-प्रसार हो, इसीलिए सरकार ने भी भगवान बुद्ध के तीर्थ स्थलों को जोड़ने वाले बौद्ध सर्किट पर कोई भी काम नहीं किया, यहाँ तक कि कुशीनगर में बनाये गए एयरपोर्ट पर शुरुवात में ही एक-दो विदेशी फ्लाइट आने के बाद उसे बंद कर दिया गया, जहां पर हजारों विदेशी श्रद्धालु एवं पर्यटक आते और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में भी सहयोग होता, इसलिए सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जल्द से जल्द कुशीनगर के एयरपोर्ट को चालू किया जाये। और सभी बौद्ध तीर्थों पर एयरपोर्ट और उन्हें आपस में जोड़ने के लिए अच्छे रोड बनाये जायें।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

- * सभी बेरोजगार युवाओं को अधिक से अधिक जॉब दिए जायें।
- * किसानों को उनकी फसल का उचित मूल्य दिया जाये अर्थात MSP लागू की जाये, साथ ही उन्हें सिंचाई के लिए फ्री पानी, सस्ते दर पर खाद एवं कृषि उपकरण दिए जायें।
- * शिक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये और शिक्षा मित्रों को पूरा वेतन दिया जाये, शिक्षकों की समस्याओं का समाधान करें।

***SHRI NAVASKANI K. (RAMANATHAPURAM):** I would like to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

The Hon'ble President has read the address given by the Union Government. But it is not in line with the reality of the country and the current situation of the country.

The Hon'ble President has mentioned in his address that 25 crore people have been lifted out of poverty.

She had mentioned the same information when he addressed this House last year, and this year too he has mentioned the same information and has mentioned it as an achievement of the Union Government. But I would like to record that the situation of the country today is different.

Similarly, she has again stated in this address as an achievement the announcement made last June that medical insurance facility will be provided to the elderly above 70 years of age.

This is to reflect that this government does not have any new achievements

* Speech was laid on the Table.

or noteworthy plans.

The Honourable President had mentioned in his speech that he bows down to the framers of the country's constitution. But the Bharatiya Janata Party continues to work against the Constitution of India and against democracy.

She said that the government has taken steps towards passing bills including One Nation, One Election and the Waqf Amendment Bill.

The entire country has seen what kind of democratic method the Parliamentary Joint Committee used in the Waqf Amendment Bill.

Without respecting the opinions of the opposition members, without respecting the voice raised by the opposition members that they were not given enough time to study the opinions received from across the country, the Joint Committee has suspended the opposition members, rejected all the resolutions recommended by the opposition members, and approved only the recommendations of the government-supporting members and submitted its report. How can the passed Waqf Amendment Bill be accepted on this basis? How did this government handle this violation of democracy?

In the last 10 years, many public sector enterprises in the country have been privatized and sold, how can the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party set a goal of a developed India in 2047? The poor and simple people of the country are becoming poorer. The rich are getting richer. Is this development?

The Honourable President had mentioned in his speech that youth have got employment opportunities due to schemes like Make in India and Start-up India. What happened to the employment opportunities for the two crore youth that this

government had already announced? How many jobs has this government created? How can we believe the claim that this government will create the development that has not been created in the last 10 years?

It has been reported that 75,000 medical seats will be created in the next five years. Most of the medical colleges already in India are in the southern states. 10% of the medical colleges are in Tamil Nadu. In this situation, without talking about building medical colleges in the northern states, talking about increasing medical seats would be like educating students from the northern states at the expense of the state government. The cost of education and medical expenses are skyrocketing. Due to this, the poor and the middle class are severely affected. No plan has been announced to control this.

It has been announced in a grand manner that three crore new houses will be built for families under the Prime Minister's Housing Scheme. Has the previously announced target been achieved? Have those houses been completed? There is no information about it. The unit amount allocated for house construction under the Prime Minister's Housing Scheme is very low. Due to this, the state governments have to bear an additional financial burden. Due to the rise in the price of construction materials, beneficiaries are struggling to complete their houses. Just increasing the number without increasing the amount for house construction will be an empty announcement. Indian economic growth has slowed down. This year, growth will be 2% lower than last year. Economic inequality is increasing in the country. Economists have pointed out that 50 percent of the country's population has to live on 100 to 150 rupees per day. In this situation, there is no indication in

the President's speech of a plan to promote India's economic growth.

The Honourable President read the speech prepared by the Union Government in this House very well. It is the tradition of Parliament, she has performed her duty well according to the Constitution. Similarly, in every state, the Governors of their respective states are required to read the speech of the state government as per the right given to them by the Constitution. But the Governor of Tamil Nadu leaves the Assembly without addressing it. This is not the first time that he has been following this method continuously. In the past, he has left out various parts of the government's speech and left the Assembly halfway. The fact that the Union Government has continued to keep the Governor who violates the traditions of the Tamil Nadu Assembly without recalling him is an insult to the people of Tamil Nadu. Just as the Honourable President fulfilled her duty by respecting the traditions of Parliament, I request that the Governors of the respective states should fulfil their duty by respecting the traditions of the Assembly, and this government should ensure that.

***SHRI SUBBARAYAN K. (TIRUPPUR):** Hon. Chairman, Vanakkam. This Address of hon. President is a collective document describing the policy of the Government on critical issues of the nation and those prevailing around the world. If we look this in that perspective, the neutral policy that was followed since the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been given up. This Government has made India as an

* English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

extended muscle of the USA. Israel is a friendly nation of India despite Israel's engagement in elimination of a particular race or group. Trump, who wants to attach many countries of the world with the USA, is a very close friend of India. In this scenario, India does not stand with the affected countries of the world. Rather, India is joining hands with the encroachers of other lands and countries. This is a policy totally against the stand of India in the past. That is why I strongly oppose this.

Foreign policy is totally affecting the precedence and tradition of India. It makes India a slave under the autocratic rule. This is unacceptable. India has become the fifth largest economy of the world is stated by the Government time and again. They also claim to make India as the third largest economy of the world by 2027. Indian picture clearly states that it is not true. What is today's situation in India? As per statistics, as many as 13 crore and 40 lakh people are living with a meagre daily earning of Rs. 170 in India. Similarly, 116 crore and 20 lakh people are living with a earning of Rs. 850. It is also stated that in India 84 per cent of the population are getting a wage of just Rs. 850. It is a deceitful statement to state that we Indians are in developing stage. If that is true, why their wages have not increased. Why there is no clarity as to what Government has done for the betterment of the lives of such deprived people. Whether you have protected the interests of farmers and labour class? Labourers achieved their rights after a long struggle of 100 years. But this Government has done injustice of snatching away their rights from them. They do not enjoy the rights which they achieved after a 100 year long struggle. They have confined everything to four lines. But this Government has done injustice to our labourers which can never be corrected. In

the last 10 years and the experience which we have after knowing their functioning, I can say that this Government has done nothing for the welfare of labour class.

The gap between the rich and the poor is expanding every day to an unimaginable level. Rich people are looting more. Rich people are becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer. The reason behind this condition is BJP and its faulty economic policies. Inflation has risen in an unprecedented manner. People has no money as their purchasing power has gone down. People are affected due to this Government. But they have extended favours to Ambani and Adani. During the last three to four years at least 3 lakh crore worth tax benefits have been extended to Ambanis and Adanis. BJP is responsible for this. BJP is extending favours to these corporate giants. But whereas the labour class do not even get their wages that is due. Their wages are cut drastically. They are made daily wagers.

Similarly, the pension scheme. They promised that if they come to power they will bring the Old Pension Scheme in place of the NPS. But they have brought a deceiving plan of Unified Pension Scheme. I wish that this UPS should be changed. Similarly, MGNREGA's allocation has not been increased. It remains the same for years together. Rural people are very much benefitted by MNREGA. You should have allocated more funds rather you should not drastically cut the funds. This is affecting the rural economy very much. I therefore urge that MNREGA should be provided adequate funds. But there is no mention in the hon. President's Address about MNREGA. Food inflation has even increased. Unemployment has become a major issue. Social security of the labour class is at stake. The

Government is facing challenges in every sphere of its activity leading to bankruptcy. They are not ready to unite the people of our country. They want to divide this country in the ratio of 80:20. They want to be ruling forever by injecting religious intolerance among the society. But the BJP will certainly be punished by the people for its faulty practices. They cannot escape from this punishment.

Thank you. Vanakkam.

14.00 hrs

14.02 hrs

(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI (NANDYAL): Thank you, hon. Chairperson, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the President's Address in this august House.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, under the leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, we have been witnessing the happiness in the eyes of the women, youth, farmers, and middle-class in our country. The entire world is witnessing the growth of our country, where the growth rate is almost increasing to seven per cent every quarter. And I am proud to say that my State of Andhra Pradesh is contributing significantly in this growth story.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, under the leadership of our Chief Minister Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu, we have been climbing the ladder of success very fast in these seven months. To be precise, we have created a Board, that is, A.P. State Investment Promotion Board, wherein we have been attracting the investors around the world into the country through Andhra Pradesh. And it is a matter of pride to say that we have created about Rs. 3,10,925 crore of investments and

created about 3,12,756 lakh jobs. This is not just futuristic but also, it is what we are achieving -- the Central Government's commitment towards the green energy and also our Chief Minister's dream of making Andhra Pradesh the hub for the renewable energy in the world.

As we know, we are seeing our country where the people's lives, especially the poor and the needy, have been improved in every aspect. We are also observing that how the Central Government has generated the income and how the income has improved for the poor and the needy. We are seeing women empowerment. And now, we do not just talk about women development, but we talk about women-led development in our country. So, keeping this in mind, our Chief Minister Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu has created the top and the best welfare model in the country.

Now, we are a State where we deliver about 64 lakh pensions with an annual bill of Rs. 33,100 crore. This is the first of its kind and first in history in the country where WhatsApp governance has been introduced in our State. This enables a person not just going around the Governments offices for OBC certificate or EWS certificate or to get income certificate, but now, he can get this through WhatsApp. And this is only possible because of the revolutionary ideas of our Education Minister Nara Lokesh Garu and also the policies that have been unleashed by the Central Government in the digital technology.

Our Chief Minister Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu has a vision of *Swarna* Andhra Pradesh by 2047. It is working on ten principles with an aim of creating zero poverty and zero hunger State. This is based on four Ps, that is,

Public, Private, People model and this model is to create a State which is having a zero poverty, a State which is a home for international investments, a State which is having opportunities, a State which is having the highest agricultural productivity, a State where the health of the people is the responsibility of the State Government and also a State with highest welfare schemes. We call this Government as *Manchi Prabutvam* that means good Government. This good Government has been working continuously to rebuild our State which has been completely left in shambles for the past five years.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, what is this *Manchi Prabutvam* doing? It is rebuilding the State from palaces to progression, from debts to discipline, from suppression to democracy, from neglect to development and from industrial fault to investment growth and from land grabbing to land protection. This is what our CM dreams of, and we are very thankful to the Central Government for granting the financial support to the capital of our State, that is, Amravati, and the heart of our State, that is, Polavaram project, and the emotion of our State, that is, Vizag Steel Plant, and also giving financial assistance to the under-developed most backward region, that is, Rayalaseema region, and I am proud to tell you that I am from that region.

Chairperson Sir, *manchi prabutvam oka saari maata iste adi venakki teeskodhu, eppudu kuda*. I would like to bring to your notice one thing which is very disappointing and disheartening. In every democratic country, like the United Kingdom where the monarch addresses the Parliament, it has been a tradition from 16th century. In US also, the first President George Washington addressed the Congress in 1790. In our country the President Address has started after

promulgation of the Government of India Act, 1919, and this tradition has been completely followed by any democratic country. I think never in history it has happened that a Leader of Opposition commented on the President and we seriously condemn this Act.

Also, I would request every person, every citizen of this country, leaving alone politics, let us all work together. We have a quote by a great poet and also our Finance Minister has quoted that *Deshamunu Preminchamanna, Manchi annadhi penchu manna, Desammannadhi Matti Kadhoi, Desammannadhi Manushuloi* which means do good to the country, love your country, do good to the country and our country is not just made up of soil but it is made up of people.

So, I request everyone keeping aside all the politics, caste, creed, anything, let us all work together to achieve the vision of our hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji's vision of Viksit Bharat.

People have voted for NDA, not just because we promise, but we deliver the promise. We build, uplift and empower this country. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Jai Hind.

***श्री महेश कश्यप (बस्तर) :** राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत अभिभाषण पर मैं अपने विचार रखता हूँ। इस बार माननीय राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती द्रोपति मुर्मू जी ने अपने भाषण में गांव गरीब एवं जनजाति क्षेत्र को मिलने वाली सौ बात है मील का पत्थर साबित हो रही। विकसित भारत की यात्रा को चार प्रमुख सिद्धांतों सेवा, सुशासन, गर्व और समृद्धि से मार्च प्रशस्त किया है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा जो आकांक्षी जिले एवं

* Speech was laid on the Table.

आकांक्षी विकासखंड को विकास की योजनाओं में शामिल कर जो अभूतपूर्व का कदम उठाए गए हैं वह अपने आप में ही एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत 12 करोड़ शौचालय का निर्माण और पीएम उज्जवला योजना के अंतर्गत 10 करोड़ निशुल्क एलपीजी कनेक्शन जैसी अनेक फेल की गई है 80 करोड़ जरूरतमंदों को राशन प्रदान करना अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी बात है जल जीवन मिशन जैसे निरंतर प्रयासों के माध्यम से 25 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी रेखा से बाहर निकलने में बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया है। शिक्षा और तकनीकी उन्नति में ऐतिहासिक प्रगति की गई है। ग्लोबल इन्नोवेशन इंडेक्स में भारत की रैंकिंग में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है जो क्षेत्र में स्थान से बढ़कर 39 स्थान पर पहुंच गई है।

भारत सरकार की नीतियों के चलते दूध, दलहन और मसाले का विश्व में सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक बन गया है। खरीफ और रफी दोनों फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य में लगातार वृद्धि की गई है पिछले 6 महीनों में 109 जलवायु रहित पोषण युक्त और उच्च उत्पादकता वाली बी किस्में किसानों को उपलब्ध कराई गई है। लगभग एक 125 लाख जनजाति बच्चे 470 एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों के माध्यम से शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में 30 नए मेडिकल कॉलेज स्थापित किए गए हैं भगवान बिरसा मुंडा की 150 की जयंती को पूरे देश में जनजाति गौरव दिवस के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है यह हमारी सरकार की बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है आठ पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों की संभावनाओं को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए भी पहली बार महोत्सव के आयोजन किए गए हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे अति पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम प्रभावी रूप से लागू किया गया है जिसकी संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की रिपोर्ट में सराहना की गई है सरकार ने इससे प्रेरित होकर 500 विकास करों को आकांक्षी घोषित करके एक नई पहल की शुरुआत की। कौशल को बढ़ाने और नए अवसर से सुरजीत करने के लिए मोदी जी की सरकार ने 2 लाख करोड़ का पैकेज मंजूर करके एक नई सौगात दिए एक करोड़ युवाओं के लिए शुरू की गई इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम वास्तव में नई अवसर प्रदान करेगा। सरकार वर्तमान और आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए हरित भविष्य और हरित नौकरियों पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रही है 2030 तक 500 गीगावॉट के जीवाश्म ईंधन ऊर्जा क्षमता प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

सरकार ने देश में विश्व स्तरीय खेल पारिस्थितिक तंत्र विकसित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठा है। खेलो इंडिया योजना टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम योजना और राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना जैसी पहले लक्ष्य को साकार करने में योगदान दे रही है। दिव्यांग खिलाड़ियों के लिए एक विशेष खेल केंद्र ग्वालियर में खोला जा रहा है। विश्व शतरंज चैंपियनशिप में भारत ने भूतपूर्व सफलता प्राप्त की है। पीएम सूर्य घर मुक्त बिजली योजना राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन परमाणु ऊर्जा के विस्तार और बहन स्क्रिपिंग नीति से विश्व पर्यावरण 2024 शुरू किए गए हैं एक पेड़ मां के नाम अभियान को भी पूरे देश में सराहा जा रहा है। हम माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी का और पूरी सरकार का धन्यवाद व्यक्त करते हैं।

छत्तीसगढ़ में जब से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की श्री विष्णु देव सहाय के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी है वहां पर कांग्रेस द्वारा जनहित के जो कार्य रोक गए थे उन्हें पुनः प्रारंभ कर कार्य किया जा रहे हैं जिसमें गरीबों को पक्के मकान देने का काम आयुष्मान कार्ड जैसी योजनाओं से यहां पर एक नया परिवर्तन देखने को मिल रहा है छत्तीसगढ़ में पूर्व में कांग्रेस की सरकार में अनेक योजनाओं में जो भ्रष्टाचार किया गया था अब वह धीरे-धीरे कर उजागर हो रही है उनके पूर्व मंत्री अब जेल जा चुके हैं।

जो अनेकों घोटाले किए गए थे उनके पर्दाफाश भी यहां हो रहा है। मैं माननीय सभापति महोदय जी आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूं कि माननीय गृह मंत्री श्री अमित शाह जी द्वारा मार्च 2026 तक छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर सहित पूरे देश से नक्सलवाद का सफाया करने का जो अभियान चला गया है उसका बस्तर के निवासी स्वागत कर रहे हैं। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमान नरेंद्र मोदी जी के मार्गदर्शन में अब छत्तीसगढ़ तेजी से विकास की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है

माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए अभिभाषण का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूं बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Sir, the annual ceremonial Address of the

President, as provided under Article 87 of the Constitution, is meant to present before the Parliament the agenda of the Government for the next year. The fundamental purpose of the President's Address before the Joint Session of the Parliament is to pronounce the policies and programmes of the Government for the ensuing financial year. That is the soul spirit of Article 87.

With all humility to Her Excellency's office, let me say that the speech of the hon. President before the Joint Session of the Parliament is totally disappointing. It is lacking vision; there is no policy directive; there is no programme to be implemented in the coming year.

Sir, 31st para of the Address of the President is merely a political statement regarding the achievements of the Government during the last 11 years. They are fake claims of achievements, untenable claims of achievements. Sir, this speech is also a repetition of the speech of June 27, 2024 and January 31, 2024. In these two years, the same speech was delivered regarding the achievements of the Government during the last 10 years. The same repeated speech has been delivered by the hon. President, which is quite unfortunate and disappointing. That is why we are making all these observations.

Sir, now let us critically and factually examine the exorbitant or the untenable claims of the so-called achievements by the Government during the last 11 years. My first point is regarding the Nari Shakti. The hon. President emphatically spoke about the significant emergence of Nari Shakti. I am pained to state that women of various ages and particularly those who belong to the backward classes are subjected to various sorts of sexual abuse or intimidation in different parts of our

country. The perpetrators of such heinous crimes are not being brought to book as they are having close proximity with the ruling party of the country.

Sir, the hon. President further has said that the Government has taken historic steps to empower the women and create opportunities for the youth. But the data gives a different picture. The female labour force participation rate in India has dropped to 19 per cent in 2024. That is one of the lowest rates in the world. The unemployment rate of the youth is marking seven per cent and the urban unemployment rate is reaching 22 per cent. Sir, with all these things, how are the job opportunities being created? Is the 'Make in India' programme providing job opportunities to the country?

Yesterday, Shri Rahul Gandhi spoke very well regarding production as well as consumption. So, the point to be noted is that when you are having the growth of the economy, what is the share of manufacturing sector in GDP? It has come down from 15.3 per cent to 12.6 per cent. It means that employment generation is not there and this is the lowest share of contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP during the last 60 years.

So, I would like to ask a pertinent question to the Government. How are you going to address the issue of empowering the youth and women for which a clear-cut policy directive is needed? Unfortunately, it is missing in the President's Address. That is the first observation which I would like to make.

My second point is regarding federalism. Sir, the concentration of powers at the Centre undermines the principles of federalism.

Sir, the President is praising One Nation, One Election. It is going to distract

the federal fabric of the country. Unity among diversity is the basic cultural philosophy of our country. Pluralism is the culture of our country, and the diversity is the beauty of Indian democracy. Sir, autonomy of the States will be in trouble if that law is being passed or enacted.

Sir, there is another point regarding the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. It is against the federal principles. In 2014-15, when the Government came to power led by Shri Narendra Modi, at that time the total number of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes were just below that 60. Now, it has been enhanced to 81. What is the role of the State Legislative Assemblies in fiscal allocations of various projects and schemes of the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes? The terms and conditions of all CSSs are dictated, and determined by the Government of India. The State Government and the State Legislative Assembly have no role. The State Governments are forced to abide by the CSS. Who is determining all these things? It is the Central Government. Take for example, the Jal Jeevan Mission or the Prime Minister Awas Yojana. The State Government has to take their shares in all these projects. Who is determining everything? It is being determined and passed by the Parliament, and the Union Government. Where is the autonomy of the State Governments? The State Governments have no other way, but they are forced to be bound by the CSS, and they have to allocate the money for it. It is indirectly taking away the autonomy character of the State as well as the State Legislative Assembly. This is not cooperative federalism. This is not competitive federalism. It is totally against the principles of federalism, and the federalism of the country is the basic feature of the Indian Constitution. This is under threat. The BJP-led

Government during the last 11 years, if you examine, scientifically and systematically, is changing the basic character of the Constitution to a unitary Constitution without amending the Constitution. That is what is going on during the last 10 years.

Sir, the third point is regarding the farmers. Sir, it was an announcement made by the hon. Prime Minister that the income of the farmers will be doubled by the year 2022. Sir, what was the promise? It was about doubling the income of the farmers by the year 2022. What is the reality? According to the National Sample Survey Organization Report, the average income of a farming household remains stuck at just Rs. 10,000 per month whereas the input rate skyrocketed due to inflation. This is the situation. Where is the double income? Further, the number of farmer suicides is alarmingly high. In 2023 alone, the farmer suicide is more than 10,000. The factual reality directly contradicts the promise which was being made by the Government.

The fourth point is regarding the labour force. Sir, it is very, very unfortunate to say with all humility to Her Excellency, the hon. President of India, that there is not even a single word in this 31-para speech of the hon. President regarding the term 'labour'. Labourers are the wealth creators of this country. There are a lot of things about entrepreneurs, investors, ease-of-doing business. All these things are there. But, unfortunately, the term 'labour' is totally ignored in the Presidential Speech. This is the mindset and the attitude of this Government which is doing anti-labour activities and making anti-labour policies. I would also like to say that the statutory benefits enjoyed by the labour force are being taken away day-by-day.

Regarding the Employees' Pension Scheme 1995, so many times, I have taken this matter before the Parliament. The then Labour Minister is also here. The 1952 Act is there. Mr. Donald Trump, after assuming the power of the President of USA, has given more than 232 Executive Orders. Likewise, here the Chief Provident Fund Commissioner of India is every day issuing the Executive Orders by which the rights of the workers have been taken away. It is against the statute. It is also against the Judgement of the Supreme Court. All these things are in violation of the Constitutional provisions of the country. They are taking away the rights of the Waqf Boards in the country.

Now, the next point is regarding insurance. We are talking about the growth, prosperity, and development of the country. As per the data of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, life insurance penetration in India has declined from 3.2 per cent to 2.8 per cent. What is the reason for this decline?

Sir, Para 7 of the Presidential Speech talks about 'Insurance for All'. All the insurance agents and LIC agents are going back because their commissions and benefits are being curtailed by the IRDAI as well as the LIC management.

Sir, now, I come to the last point which is regarding 'Viksit Bharat'. We want to become Viksit Bharat by 2047. How is it possible? Social harmony in our nation is facing a big challenge. As per the data of the Home Ministry, the incidents of communal violence rose by 12 per cent in 2024, compared to the previous year.

Sir, if we want to become 'Viksit Bharat', I would suggest some points. First, we should prioritize job creation through robust industrial policies, focusing on production as well as consumption, as suggested yesterday by the Leader of

Opposition, Shri Rahul Gandhi. Second, we should control inflation by addressing supply-side bottlenecks. Third, we should increase the spending on healthcare education as per the global standards. Fourth, we should restore trust in democratic institutions.

Sir, last but not least, we should foster unity, not division, because a fractured society cannot march towards progress, development and peace.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

***श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर (दाहोद) :** मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जिन्होंने एक बार फिर इनता उत्तम अभिभाषण किया। नए सदन में, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का ये अभिभाषण, इनके कार्यकाल का चौथा अभिभाषण है जिसने देश की निरंतर प्रगति की स्थिति में चार चाँद लगा दिया है और फिर एक बार पूरे देश में सकारात्मक संदेश दिया है, आशा की किरण दिया है, उमंग का आगाज लेकर है। और हम सबने जो विकसित भारत के सपने देखे हैं उसके लिए हम एक और पायदान उपर आ गये हैं।

हमारे देश का सौभाग्य है माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में अभी हाल में ही हमने देश के संविधान की 75 वीं वर्षगांठ मनाई है और उससे कुछ दिन पहले ही भारतीय गणतंत्र ने 75 वर्षों की यात्रा भी पूरी की है। ये लोकतंत्र का अमृतकाल है जिसमें भारत की विकास की गंगा बिना किसी बाधा के तीसरे कार्यकाल में तीन गुना तेजी से निरंतर बह रही है।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने उद्बोधन में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी द्वारा सभी देश के नागरिकों के किये गए विकास कार्यों की एक झलक मिलती है मैं समझता हूँ की पूरा देश माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ऋणी है कि इतने कम समय में इनता विकास, जो पिछले कई दशकों में नहीं हो पाया।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार के विजन और देश में बीते 11 साल की अवधि में हुए कामकाज का विस्तार से जिक्र किया।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का विस्तार करते हुए तीन करोड़ अतिरिक्त परिवारों को नए घर देने का निर्णय लिया गया है। इसके लिए पांच लाख 36 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाने की योजना है।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का ये अभिभाषण फिर से भारत के संविधान और दूर सुदूर के किसानों, आदिवासीयों, युवाओं एवं महिलाओं के साथ साथ पूरे देश का सम्मान का भी अवसर है। सरकार की योजनाओं का सबसे ज्यादा लाभ दलित, वंचित और आदिवासी समाज को मिल रहा है। जिस जनजातीय समाज की हमेशा उपेक्षा होती रही, हमने उसके कल्याण को प्राथमिकता दी है। 770 से ज्यादा एकलव्य विद्यालय हैं, जहां आदिवासी बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जा रही है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में 30 नए मेडिकल कॉलेज खोले गए हैं।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में सामाजिक न्याय के लिए किये गए कार्य सराहनीय है बात चाहे शौचालयों की हो, घर घर में नल से जल के लिए कनेक्शन की हो, और तो और राशन के प्रावधानों से 25 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी से निजात दिलाने की बात हो।

सरकार ने समाज के पिछड़े वर्गों और सैनिटेशन वर्कर्स को आसान ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए पीएम सूरज योजना का विस्तार किया गया है। दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों तक सरकारी योजनाओं की बेहतर पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक करोड़ से अधिक दिव्यांग पहचान पत्र जारी किए गए हैं।

आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम देश के सबसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, पोषण और शिक्षा में सुधार करेगा। जनजातीय समाज के पांच करोड़ लोगों के लिए धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान प्रारंभ हुआ है। इसके लिए 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। जनजातीय समाज के समुदायों के लोगों के उत्थान के लिए ये 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय के साथ धरती आबा आदिवासी ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान शुरू सिकल सेल एनीमिया के लिए लगभग पांच करोड़ आदिवासी व्यक्तियों की जांच की गई है।

राष्ट्रीय सिकल सेल एनीमिया उन्मूलन मिशन के तहत, 17 चिह्नित राज्यों में कुल

3,55,50,230 व्यक्तियों की जांच की गई है और दिनांक 30.06.2024 तक कुल 1,24,4 1874 सिकल सेल कार्ड वितरित किए गए थे। रिपोर्टिंग माह में, सिकल सेल एनीमिया के लिए 32,01,265 व्यक्तियों की जांच की गई है।

प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएमजनमन) जनजातीय गौरव दिवस 15 नवंबर, 2023 को माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा शुरू किया गया जिसका उद्देश्य विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) परिवारों और बस्तियों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं का पूर्ण प्रावधान कराकर उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थितियों में सुधार करना है। पीएम-जनमन के तहत, दिनांक 30.06.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार 16 राज्यों के पीवीटीजी क्षेत्रों में 476 मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट (एमएमयू) के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले 400 एमएमयू संचालनरत हैं।

आयुष्मान भारत योजना के अंतर्गत 70 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के छह करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा देने का फैसला हुआ है। इन्हें हर वर्ष पांच लाख रुपये का हेल्थ कवर मिलेगा। प्रधानमंत्री आयुष्मान भारत-स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना मिशन (पीएमएबीएचआईएम): गुजरात राज्य को दिनांक 13.06.2024 को वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के लिए क्रमशः 570.11 करोड़ रुपये और 883.03 करोड़ रुपये की प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई। दिनांक 28.06.2024 को विज्ञान भवन, नई दिल्ली में "आयुष्मान भारत,

15 गुणवत्त स्वास्थ्य!" कार्यक्रम के दौरान माननीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री की गरिमामयी उपस्थिति में जिला एकीकृत जन स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशाला (डीआईपीएचएल) के लिए दिशा निर्देश जारी किए गए।

प्रधानमंत्री टीबी मुक्त भारत अभियान के तहत, लगभग -1.60 लाख निक्षय मित्र लगभग 9.84 लाख सहमति प्राप्त दीर्घ रोगियों को अपनाने के लिए आगे आए हैं (दिनांक 02.07.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार) 24 जून, 2024 को स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के राज्य प्रतिनिधियों आदि की उपस्थिति में राज्य मंत्रियों (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण) के साथ स्टॉप डायरिया अभियान 2024 का राष्ट्रीय शुभारंभ किया गया।

जी20 प्रेसीडेंसी ब्राजील के तहत तीसरी स्वास्थ्य कार्य समूह की बैठक 26 जून, 2024 के दौरान ब्राजील के साल्वादोर में आयोजित की गई। तीसरी स्वास्थ्य संबंधी कार्य समूह की बैठक में निम्नलिखित पूर्ण सत्र प्रस्तुत किए गए: अनुवर्ती सत्र: ग्लोबल इनोवेशन हब और ग्लोबल पेशेंट सेफ्टी लीडर्स ग्रुप (जीपीएसएलजी) और ग्लोबल पेशेंट सेफ्टी लीडर्स ग्रुप (जीपीएसएलजी) 3 जून, 2024 को आयोजित किया गया। - डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पर वैश्विक पहल - एक सार्वभौमिक डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत स्वास्थ्य रिकॉर्ड प्रास क्वरना, डीपीआई द्वारा सक्षम, 4 जून, 2024 को आयोजित किया गया। जलवायु परिवर्तन और स्वास्थ्य - समानता और एक स्वास्थ्य 5 जून, 2024 को आयोजित किया गया। स्थानीय और क्षेत्रीय उत्पादन और नवाचार के लिए वैश्विक गठबंधन 6 जून, 2024 को आयोजित किया गया।

केंद्र सरकार ने युवाओं के कौशल विकास और रोजगार के लिए दो लाख करोड़ रुपये का पैकेज मंजूर किया है। यह पैकेज प्रधानमंत्री पैकेज "के तहत आता है। इस पैकेज का मकसद पांच सालों में 4.1 करोड़ युवाओं को रोजगार, कौशल विकास, और दूसरे अवसर उपलब्ध कराना है।

इस पैकेज के तहत, ये योजनाएं लागू की जाएंगी: इंटरनशिप योजना, एम्प्लॉयमेंट लिंकड इंसेंटिव योजना, विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में रोजगार बढ़ाने की योजना, कौशल प्रशिक्षण के लिए केंद्र की प्रायोजित योजना, इसके अलावा, बजट में श्रम कल्याण के लिए भी कई सुधार किए गए हैं। इनमें ये शामिल हैं: ई-श्रम पोर्टलों का एकीकरण, कौशल आवश्यकताओं और नौकरी की भूमिकाओं के लिए वन स्टॉप समाधान नौकरी पाने वाले लोगों को संभावित नियोक्ताओं और कौशल प्रदाताओं से जोड़ना

सरकार कर की कृषि नीति की बात करे तो हम पाते हैं पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के तहत हाल के महीनों में करोड़ों किसानों को 41,000 करोड़ रुपये वितरित किए गए हैं। खरीफ और रबी फसलों के लिए एमएसपी में वृद्धि हुई है। पिछले एक दशक में चावल, गेहूं, दालें, तिलहन और मोटे अनाज की खरीद तीन गुना हो गई है। 2023-24 में भारत ने 332 मिलियन टन खाद्यान्नों का रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन हासिल किया है। भारत अब दूध, दालों और मसालों का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है। - खेती के बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करने के लिए एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड योजना का विस्तार किया गया है।

भारत सरकार ने तिलहन उत्पादन बढ़ाने और खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन तिलहन (NMEO-Oilseeds) को मंजूरी दी है। यह मिशन 2024-25 से 2030-31 तक सात सालों के लिए लागू किया जाएगा। यून तो तीसरी पारी की शुरुआत में ही मा. प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का पहला कार्य देश के हि प्रति समर्पण है पीएम किसान निधि की 17वीं किस्त जारी करादी है। इससे 9.3 करोड़ किसानों को फायदा हो रहा है। इस किस्त के तहत करीब 20,000 करोड़ रुपये सीधे किसानों के खाते में जारिए किए गए। ये पहला क्रान्तिकारी कदम से ही दर्शाता है कि मोदी 3.0 सरकार की पूरी तरह किसान कल्याण के लिए समर्पित है। पदभार संभालने के बाद पहला फैसला किसानों के कल्याण के लिए किया गया है। और आने वाले समय समय में किसानों और कृषि क्षेत्र की बेहतरी के लिए और कदम उठाएंगे।

पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना को शुरू करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य देश के सभी किसानों को आर्थिक रूप से मदद करना है। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है जहां 75% जनसंख्या कृषि पर आश्रित हैं। कई बार किसानों को खेती में नुकसान भी सहना पड़ता है और कृषि संबंधित कई सारी समस्याएं भी उनके सामने चुनौती बनकर आती है। इसलिए सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है की देश के सभी छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को आर्थिक सहायता राशि प्रदान किया जायेगा, जिसके लिए इस योजना की शुरुआत की गई है। 71 11591 योजना के माध्यम से किसानों को बेहतर आजीविका प्राप्त होगी साथ ही किसान इस योजना का लाभ उठाकर आत्मनिर्भर एवं सशक्त बन पाएंगे।

पिछली बार मोदी 2.0 में सरकार ध्यान रखा गया था की खेती में लागत कम हो और लाभ अधिक है। 10 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को देश की कृषि योजना में प्रमुखता दी हैं। पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत मोदी 2.0 में ही 2 लाख 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये किसानों को मिल चुके हैथे। दो सालों में किसानों के लिए बैंक से आसान लोन में तीन गुना गुवृद्धि की गई है। पिछले 10 लाख वर्षों में लगभग 18 लाख करोड़ रुपये एमएसपी के रूप में धान और गेहूं की खेती करने वाले किसानों को मिले हैं। किसानों को सस्ती खाद मिले इसके लिए 10 सालों में 11 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक रुपये खर्च किए गए।

किसान हमारे 'अन्नदाता' हैं". प्रत्येक वर्ष, पीएम-किसान सम्मान योजना के तहत सीधे 11.8 करोड़ किसानों को फाइनेंशियल सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें मार्जिवल और छोटे किसान शामिल हैं. पीएम फसल बीमा योजना के तहत 4 करोड़ किसानों को फसल इंश्योरेंस दिया जाता है. इनके अलावा, कई अन्य कार्यक्रमों के अलावा, देश और विश्व के लिए भोजन बनाने में 'अन्नडेटा' की सहायता कर रहे हैं ।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेत्रत्व में सरकार ने युवाओं की शिक्षा और उनके लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर तैयार करने पर विशेष फोकस किया है । मेधावी छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा में वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना शुरू की गई है । एक करोड़ युवाओं को शीर्ष 500 कंपनियों में इंटरनशिप के अवसर भी दिए जाएंगे । जिससे ये तय है ये सरकार रोजगार के नए अवसर तैयार करने पर विशेष फोकस कर रही है और इसके परिणाम भी आपको केने को मिल रहे हैं ।

प्रधानमंत्री विद्या लक्ष्मी योजना के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार सालाना 8 लाख रुपये या उससे कम आय वाले परिवार के छात्रों को 10 लाख रुपये का एजुकेशन लोन देगी । इस योजना के अंतर्गत छात्रों को मिलने वाले लोन पर सरकार तीन प्रतिशत की ब्याज सब्सिडी देगी ।

नववर्ष की शुरुआत में 1 जनवरी, 2025 से शुरू हुई वन नेशन वन सब्सक्रिप्शन (0170\$) योजना, इसके तहत, छात्रों और शोधकर्ताओं को अंतरराष्ट्रीय शोध सामग्री तक मुफ्त पहुंच मिलती है. इस योजना का मकसद, देश के सभी छात्रों और शोधकर्ताओं को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शोध सामग्री उपलब्ध कराना है. छात्रों को 30 से ज़्यादा अंतरराष्ट्रीय जर्नल्स तक डिजिटल पहुंच मिलती है. इनमें विज्ञान, तकनीक, इंजीनियरिंग, चिकित्सा, गणित, प्रबंधन, सामाजिक विज्ञान, और मानविकी जैसे विषयों पर रिसर्च उपलब्ध है. योजना का संचालन सूचना और पुस्तकालय नेटवर्क (गग 180४1) करेगा योजना का मकसद, छात्रों और शोधकर्ताओं को बेहतर शोध संसाधन देना है. योजना का लाभ, सरकार से मान्यता प्राप्त और चलाई जा रही वित्तपोषित विश्वविद्यालयों, आईआईटी, और अन्य उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों के छात्रों को मिलेगा. पूश् उम्मीद है की योजना का लाभ, टियर-2 और टियर 3 शहरों के छात्रों को मिलेगा । भारत रक्षा क्षेत्र में 'आत्मनिर्भर' बन रहा है । पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए

कदमों के कारण भारत वैश्विक विनिर्माण केंद्र के रूप में उभर कर आ रहा है। एक समय था जब रक्षा बजट का अधिकांश हिस्सा विदेशों से हथियार, उपकरण आयात करने में खर्च होता था लेकिन वर्तमान केंद्र सरकार ने देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए स्वदेशी विनिर्माण पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया। इसमें कई सकारात्मक स्वदेशीकरण सूचियों की अधिसूचना भी शामिल है। इसमें 5,600 से अधिक आइटम हैं।

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्, यह भारत की संस्कृति और परंपरा का एक अहम हिस्सा है। इसका अर्थ है कि पूरी दुनिया एक परिवार है। इस भाव से ही भारत के लोग और केंद्र सरकार ने मानवता की रक्षा और सेवाभाव को सर्वोपरि माना है। भारत आज संकट में फंसी मानवता की मदद के लिए मजबूती से पहल करता है। दुनिया में कहीं भी संकट आने पर भारत वहां तेजी से पहुंचता है। भारत सरकार ने दुनिया भर में काम कर रहे भारतीयों में नया भरोसा जगाया है। ऑपरेशन गंगा, ऑपरेशन कावेरी और वंदे भारत जैसे अभियान चलाकर जहां जहां संकट आया वहां से हर भारतीय को सुरक्षित वतन वापस लाने का काम किया। कोविड महामारी के दौरान देश ने न केवल सबसे बड़ा टीकाकरण अभियान चलाया बल्कि भारत ने जरूरतमंद देशों को वैक्सीन देकर उनकी मदद की। भारत के कोविड वैक्सीन मैत्री कार्यक्रम ने 100 से अधिक देशों की सहायता की। भूकंप और बाढ़ जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित देशों को भी आपदा राहत प्रदान की है। संकट काल में भारत ने हर जगह मदद का हाथ बढ़ाया है, चाहे वह नेपाल, अफगानिस्तान, श्रीलंका या कोई अन्य देश हो। यूक्रेन युद्ध के दौरान भारत ने 23,000 से भी अधिक छात्रों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुंचाया था, जिसमें 18 पड़ोसी देशों के भी कुछ छात्र शामिल थे।

- वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में वार्षिक रक्षा उत्पादन 1.27 लाख करोड़ रुपये के रिकॉर्ड उच्च स्तर पर पहुंच गया। इसी वित्तीय वर्ष में रक्षा निर्यात 21,083 करोड़ रुपये के रिकॉर्ड उच्च स्तर को छू गया। यह वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 की तुलना में 32.5 प्रतिशत ज्यादा है। इसके अलावा, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 की पहली तिमाही में रक्षा निर्यात में भारी उछाल आया है। पहली तिमाही में 6,915 करोड़ रुपये के रक्षा उपकरण निर्यात किए गए हैं जो वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 की पहली तिमाही से 78 प्रतिशत अधिक है, जबकि यह आंकड़ा 3,885 करोड़ रुपये था। भारत अब 100 से ज्यादा देशों को रक्षा उत्पाद निर्यात कर रहा

है।

- भारत का रक्षा विनिर्माण इकोसिस्टम नई ऊंचाइयों को छू रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी और स्पेन के प्रधानमंत्री पेड़ो सांचेज ने 28 अक्टूबर 2024 को गुजरात के वडोदरा में टाटा एडवांस्ड सिस्टम्स लिमिटेड (टीएसएल) परिसर में सी-295 विमान निर्माण के लिए टाटा एयरक्राफ्ट कॉम्प्लेक्स का संयुक्त रूप से उद्घाटन किया। अक्टूबर 2022 में कारखाने का शिलान्यास किया गया था। यह संयंत्र अब सी-295 विमानों के उत्पादन के लिए तैयार है। सी-295 कार्यक्रम के तहत कुल 56 विमान वितरित किए जाने हैं, जिनमें से 16 स्पेन से एयरबस द्वारा सीधे वितरित किए जा रहे हैं और शेष 40 भारत में बनाए जाने हैं। इससे न सिर्फ 'मेक इन इंडिया बलिक मेक फॉर द वर्ल्ड मिशन को भी गति मिलेगी।
- जून 2024 तक, रक्षा क्षेत्र के सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों (डीपीएसयू) और सेवा मुख्यालय द्वारा स्वदेश में ही निर्माण के लिए उद्योग को 36 हजार से अधिक रक्षा वस्तुओं की पेशकश की थी। उनमें से, पिछले तीन वर्षों में 12,300 से अधिक वस्तुओं का स्वदेशीकरण किया जा चुका है। परिणामस्वरूप, डीपीएसयू ने घरेलू विक्रेताओं को 7,572 करोड़ रुपये के ऑर्डर दिए हैं।
- भारत आज डोर्नियर-228 155 एमएम एडवांस टोड आर्टिलरी गन, ब्रह्मोस मिसाइल, आकाश मिसाइल सिस्टम, रडार, सिमुलेटर, माइन प्रोटेक्टेड व्हीकल्स, बख्तरबंद गाड़ियां, पिनाक रॉकेट और लॉन्चर, एम्युनिशन, थर्मल इमेजर\$ बॉडी आर्मर के साथ-साथ लाइन रिप्लेसिएबिल यूनिट्स, एवियोनिक्स एवं स्मॉल आर्म्स के हिस्से और पुजे का निर्यात करता है। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किए गए नीतिगत बदलावों के कारण एमएसएमई और स्टार्टअप समेत कई उद्योग रक्षा डिजाइन, विकास और उत्पादन में आगे आ रहे हैं। सरकार द्वारा पिछले सात-आठ वर्षों में उद्योगों को जारी किए गए रक्षा लाइसेंस की संख्या में करीब 200% की वृद्धि हुई है।
- मेक इन इंडिया मुहिम के तहत पहली बार सशस्त्र बलों के लिए देश में बेहतरीन स्तर के हथियार और जवानों की बुनियादी जरूरत पूरी करने के लिए बुलेट प्रफ जैकेट जैसे साजो सामान बनाने की शुरुआत भी की गई है।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण की जितनी भी सराहना की जाये उतना कम है, इसमें विकसित भारत के निर्माण की एक झलक उपस्थित। माननीय राष्ट्रपति ने सभी क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख पहलों पर प्रकाश डाला और सर्वांगीण और भविष्य के विकास के महत्व को रेखांकित किया। मा० राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण से जाहिर है कि युवाओं को फलने फूलने के सर्वोत्तम अवसर मिलें हैं पिछले दशक में हमारे देश की सामूहिक उपलब्धियों का खूबसूरती से सारांश दिया गया और हमारी भविष्य की आकांक्षाओं को शामिल भी किया गया। माननीय राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण में एकता और दृढ़ संकल्प की भावना के साथ हमारे द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रेरक रोडमैप भी शामिल हैं।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में पिछले दशक में हमारे राष्ट्र की सामूहिक उपलब्धियों को खूबसूरती से प्रस्तुत किया गया और हमारी भविष्य की आकांक्षाओं को शामिल किया गया। भाषण में आर्थिक सुधार, ढांचागत विकास, स्वास्थ्य सेवा में प्रगति, शिक्षा, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, ग्रामीण विकास, उद्यमिता, अंतरिक्ष और शामिल थे। मैं पुनः एक बार महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का धन्यवाद करते हुए, उनके अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ ही मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का, राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी का, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का और माननीय अध्यक्ष जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए बहुत बहुत आभार।

***SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH (JAIPUR RURAL):** As the world descends to Prayagraj in order to experience the rich cultural and spiritual heritage of India, in the temple of democracy, we debate another historical address by the Head of our nation. In an address that presented a roadmap to Viksit Bharat, while presenting all major policy achievements of the Government in a microcosm, the speech reiterated the commitment of the Government towards inclusive development. I

* Speech was laid on the Table.

would like to heartily congratulate the Hon. President for her address. I would also like to congratulate the Hon. Minister of Finance, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman for a historical budget, both in the literal and metaphorical sense. The budget has appealed to all sections of society and its success is exemplified by the fact that it has been appreciated even by the harshest critics of the current establishment. As further conversations on the budget will continue throughout the session there is no doubt that the budget shall provide immense relief to the middle and lower classes of society, while simultaneously encouraging industrial development in the country. As I address this house today, in the initial days of the budget session, I pray to the almighty that this budget session brings further ideas on how the growth story of this country can be planned and executed under the visionary leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji.

It is important to note, Hon. Speaker, that in the last 11 years, the Indian civilisation has found its voice. All of us sitting here are proud witnesses to the same. While addressing the nation from the ramparts of the Red Fort on India's 76th Independence Day, on August 15, 2022, Prime Minister Narendra Modi talked about the 'Panch Pran' (Five Vows) for the coming Amrit Kaal. Elaborating on the second Pran, he said, "In no part of our existence, not even in the deepest corners of our mind or habits should there be any ounce of slavery. It should be nipped there itself. We have to liberate ourselves from the slavery mindset which is visible in innumerable things within and around us." I am proud to state that we are making huge strides in the domain. Whilst making huge strides in our economy. India, today is the land of opportunity, for everyone, regardless of caste, class, gender, tribe or

any other societal barrier that divides us. India has changed, is changing and all of us sitting here are witness to this change.

Through the course of the last 11 years, India has treaded uncharted territory. According to a report by the WEF, the space industry worldwide is expected to be valued at nearly \$630 Billion dollars which is expected to grow to \$ 1.3 Trillion by 2035. The importance of the private sector is therefore going to be crucial in determining the extent to which India can maximise its potential in the domain. The government therefore launched the visionary Indian Space Policy (2023). The policy enables NGEs to engage end-to-end in all domains of the space sector, making startups a lucrative investment option for investors. India's space economy, valued at \$8.4 Bn in 2023, currently accounts for 2-3% of the global space economy. But it is estimated to grow to \$44 Bn by 2033. The private sector can play a critical role in realising this. The establishment of the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe) and NewSpace India Limited (NSIL) has ushered in a new era in the Indian Space Programme. These principles have held the nation's space economy in good stead, with the NSIL reporting an annual turnover of INR 28.42 Cr in FY 22-23 alone. The space economy is on a sharp upward trajectory with the influx of space-tech startups and other NGEs. The IN-SPACe has already signed 51 MoUs with NGEs to actualise and support the manufacture of launch vehicles and satellites. In a more recent and direct reform, an amendment to the FDI policy allows up to 100% foreign direct investment in manufacturing and procuring satellite systems. Now the effect of boosting the space programme is not limited to the space sector, the space industry

has a crucial role in implementing innovative solutions in several sectors, such as telecommunication, healthcare, agriculture, defence, and others. So progress in one encourages progress in the other.

All these and many more such developments have led to a psychological change in the Indian mind that very few talk about. The world views India differently today, because India views itself differently. We may thus proudly claim today that under our Hon. PM Narendra Modi Ji, India is moving towards shedding every bit of its colonial baggage and putting its strongest foot forward in the new world. And while no statistic that the government presented tells you that. The reflection of this will be visible in the hearts and minds of every Indian citizen and that speaker sir, is an achievement that this government deserves way more credit than it gets.

With this being the 11th budget that the NDA-government presents, we have 10 years of both the NDA and the UPA to view them in a comparative perspective as observers. Comparative analysis of both will tell the house of the transformation that this country has seen under the able stewardship of Hon. PM Narendra Modi. The UPA Government inherited an economy that was going strong because of multiple reforms ready during the Vajpayee government, but as it did with various other facets of policy, it ruined it by the end of its term. In 2004, when the UPA government began its term, the economy was growing at 8 per cent (with industry and services sector growth above 7 per cent each and a resuscitating agriculture sector growth above 9 per cent in FY04) amidst a benign world economic environment. Out of the multiple foundations of the economy that it dismantled, was price stability. Inflation raged between 2009 and 2014 and the common man bore

the brunt. The Annual CPI Inflation during UPA 1 (2004-2009) was a whopping 9.1%. During the 2nd term the inflation was even higher, touching 9.4%. Between FY04 and FY14, average annual inflation in the economy was 8.2 per cent. Now look at the next 10 years, During NDA (2014-2019) Annual CPI Inflation is 3.4% and during NDA 2 the same rises marginally to 5.9%., and this is despite facing a once in a century crisis of Covid-19.

Take forex reserves as another case in point. The famous Foreign Currency Non-Resident (FCNR(B)) deposit window for NRIs was actually a call for help when there was a large depletion of the foreign exchange reserves. Under the UPA government, foreign exchange reserves had declined from around USD 294 billion in July 2011 to around USD 256 billion in August 2013. By end-September 2013, forex reserves were just enough to finance little over 6 months of imports, down from 17 months in end-March 2004. Forex reserve to external debt ratio tanked from 95.8 per cent in FY11 to 68.8 per cent in FY14. To salvage an ever-worsening situation, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) opened a special window for FCNR (B) to attract USD deposits at a high premium in August-September 2013. Just a few days ago, India's foreign exchange reserves surged to a record high, reaching a new peak of \$666.85 billion, according to data from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The data highlights an increase of \$9.69 billion in just one week, as of 12 July, surpassing the previous high of \$657.2 billion. Even if we look at the growth numbers from the GDP data, official data says that on average, real GDP growth was at least one percentage point higher during the UPA decade than that of the NDA. This is despite the pandemic, and the gap on the growth numbers is bridging

as we speak and I can assure you that by the next term we will have a higher average GDP growth rate than the UPA looking at the direction and pace with which the Indian Economy is growing. Mind you, in the last 4 years we dealt with an unprecedented pandemic, came out of it with minimum casualties, put the economy back on track so much that we've been seeing an 8% growth rate for the last 3 years. This is some achievement by every standard and I would like to congratulate the government and the Prime Minister on that.

The gross mismanagement of the Indian Economy under the UPA deteriorated the condition of the economy to such an extent that in December 2012 Ratan Tata, owner of one of the biggest businesses in the country said that problems in India made other countries seem more attractive destinations. Pre 2014 India was not considered to be very business friendly. The main reasons for delay in implementation have been listed as law-and-order problems, delay in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement problems, fund constraints, delay in forest and environmental clearances were all things that kept businesses from coming to India. India was considered as an economy where "red-tapism" and corruption loomed large. This was transformed into becoming one of the top 3 startup ecosystems in the world. India's rank improved to 63 in Doing Business Report 2020 from 142 in Doing Business Report 2015. This again brings forth a subject where this government is not given much credit, process reforms. In India, and the world at large, we often accord disproportionate importance to larger macroeconomic reforms to facilitate economic growth and development. Doing this we often disregard the importance of Process Reforms.

The President address had emphasized on how the PM SVANidhi scheme helped issue 70 lakh property cards to farmers all over the country, The vision to issue 2.25 crore property cards in totality has led to empowerment and a sense of assurance to millions of farmers across the country. I would like to bring forth another such scheme that has been introduced by the current establishment. The Namo Drone Didi is a central sector scheme aiming to empower women-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs) by equipping them with drone technology to provide agricultural services. It Epitomizes how technology can be used as an instrument of Empowerment. Women under the scheme are being taught by the most esteemed mentors on how to overlook their fields by the use of drones. Drones have also been used to identify many of the properties of farmers all over the country and to provide property cards to such farmers.

Perhaps one of the most notable and laudable achievements of the government has been that the health budget of the country has seen a consistent rise with out-of-pocket expenditure being nearly half in the last 7 years. Even after resistance from certain states, on primarily political grounds, the Ayushman Bharat scheme continues to alleviate millions from their misery of getting good quality healthcare at an affordable price. Politics remains a crucial and essential part of our democracy, as for any other democracy. However, it is important for the collective good such political compulsions are given up by certain state actors that have continued to adopt a belligerent attitude towards the centre even after several overtures by the Government. The federal character of the Indian state asks for the state and Central governments to work together for the collective good of the

people of India.

For all the hue and cry on the government promoting cronyism and only empowering select industrialists, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) remain a critical focal point of the government, as they were in the previous budget. The loan limit under the Mudra scheme being increased from 10 lakh up to 20 lakh has greatly benefited small businesses all over the country. The credit guarantee schemes for the MSMEs and the recent reforms /redefinition of MSMEs is also touted to greatly encourage such enterprises to become the engine of growth of the Indian economy.

The budget also re emphasizes the GYAN acronym postulated by our honourable Prime Minister which GYAN which encompasses the Modi government's four main focus points 'Garib (Poor), "Yuva' (Youth), "Annadata' (Farmer) and "Nari" (Women). The youth remains a focus group for our government, led by honourable Prime Minister Narendra Modi Ji. The PM internship scheme has seen great success in its early days and will play a huge role in upskilling the youth of the country and enhancing their overall employability. Tides this the upgradation of 1000 ITI S that was proposed in the previous budget shall also hugely contribute in creating a skilled workforce in the nation that shall be ready to challenge a greatly globalized yet nationalising world. Also pointed out during our during your address to the nation India's rank in the global innovation index has improved consistently and significantly from 76 to the 39th position.

The contribution of the middle class in the Indian economy post the LPG reforms has been extremely significant and essential in the growth story that this

country has witnessed. As you rightly pointed out in your address, "the bigger the dreams of the middle class are the higher the nation soars". In line with your vision the Government of India in the budget 2025-26 Issued a one lakh crore tax stimulus to nearly 1 crore people of the country in order to boost consumption in the country. Besides, the Constitution of the 8th pay commission shall also greatly boost economic growth in a country where a large section of the middle class is employed by the government. Measures like the Unified Pension Scheme (UPS) have ensured that the revenue expenditure remains in check while also ensuring the welfare of millions of Central government employees.

In 1954, then US President Dwight D. Eisenhower launched the Public Law 480 (PL-480) or "Food for Peace" programme. It was an initiative to offload all the excess wheat that the US had cultivated with price support. India entered into an agreement with the United States in August 1956 to receive surplus agricultural commodities from the U. S. A under the PL-480 Agreement. Being a convenient option to beef up stocks, Aid under this law was used by the Nehru, Shastri and Indira Governments. This however led to over dependence on these grains in a country that was faced with wide food shortages and inflation leading to public unrest and distress in the 60's and 70's. In a famous statement during the 1965 War with Pakistan the erstwhile Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri asked the countrymen to "Sacrifice one meal at least a week!". Besides being over dependant on American grain, this was also used as an instrument to control Indian Foreign policy by the US as was seen multiple times throughout the course of History, most notably so in the 1965 war and the suspension of aid amounting to nearly \$700

Million during the 1971 war. Today, under the stewardship of Hon. PM Narendra Modi, provides free food grains to about 81.35 crore beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) in one of the World's biggest social welfare schemes aimed at ensuring food and nutrition security for \$1.35 crore persons, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.80 lakh crore over a 5 year period.

Specifically for the state of Rajasthan, the extension of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) came as a moment of profound elation. The scheme has been a game changer in providing water to the most marginalized sections of the society, in the most far-fetched areas of this country including the Northeast. The Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal linking project under the Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP) shall act as a game changer to address the water needs of the people of Rajasthan.

As you rightly pointed out in your address, in the financial year 2023-24, India achieved a record production of 332 million tons of food grains, however, as we shift towards natural farming, and other Perhaps more sustainable methods of farming, it is imperative that we have a plan of action on how to supplement the decreasing yields that a shift to more sustainable methods of farming will cause. Such a framework is essential to ensure that food grains are available to the poorest and most marginalized sections of the society at affordable prices. While MSP is consistently given on a variety of crops, in order to encourage crop diversification, states must also be encouraged to provide MSP crops other than Wheat and Paddy. There is a near consensus on the fact that the kind of work this government has done in terms of providing people with basic facilities and capital

infrastructure is unprecedented. We have worked in providing people roads, highways and airports to provide them with toilets, free ration and water. What is an upcoming concern is the maintenance of such infrastructure and impact assessment. Let us take toilets, for example, are we maintaining them enough so that they are clean and usable for a large population. Do we have enough water, say in a state like Rajasthan, where such toilets are functionable. These are questions that we must keep in mind while looking at these amenities.

While these concerns remain, I have my solemn belief that the NDA-Government under the visionary leadership of Hon. PM Narendra Modi Ji will address these concerns and help us achieve our goal of Viksit Bharat.

***ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI):** I would like to express my view on the motion of thanks on the President's address. While we recognize the many strides our nation has made, it is our responsibility to bring to the forefront pressing issues that continue to affect the well-being of our people and our environment. One of the gravest concerns today is the escalating human-animal conflict, particularly in the hilly regions of Kerala, including my constituency of Idukki.

In the high ranges and forest-adjacent areas of Kerala, farmers and local communities live under constant threat from wildlife incursions. Reports show that wild elephants, wild boars, and tigers frequently damage crops, destroy property, and tragically, cause loss of life. According to recent data from the Forest

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Department, over 50 lives have been lost to such conflicts in Kerala last year alone, with hundreds of incidents of crop destruction reported. The root causes are multifaceted, including habitat fragmentation due to lack of policies to provide protection to the people who are living in the adjacent places.. The government must adopt a balanced approach. I call for:

The wild life protection act must be amended periodically. The number of wild animals is in higher rate. Scientific methods for birth control of animals must be adopted, like foreign countries. Hunting in certain seasons must be permitted.

A higher compensation package and faster disbursement for affected farmers.

Technology-driven monitoring and early warning systems. Without addressing these conflicts comprehensively, our developmental ambitions will remain in jeopardy.

Another critical issue is the recent drought that devastated cardamom plantations in Idukki, a district known as the "Spice Garden of India." Cardamom farmers, already burdened by fluctuating global prices and rising input costs, now face severe financial ruin due to crop failures. Experts have linked these drought conditions to climate change and deforestation in catchment areas, which disrupts the delicate ecosystem balance. Farmers have called for urgent drought relief measures, including debt restructuring and support through the Spices Board of India. I urge the central government to declare this crisis a national calamity and provide immediate relief.

Infrastructure development remains a key priority, and I appreciate the government's focus on expanding national highways. However, there are critical

gaps in implementation that require urgent attention. For example, the National Highway 85 Bharat Mala green field project connecting Idukki to Kochi and Dhanushkodi is still plagued by delays, resulting in poor connectivity and higher transport costs for farmers and businesses. And also bypass project of Muvattupuzha and Kothamangalam kept in pending. It must be sanctioned.

Similarly, the Angamaly-Trivandrum highway project, crucial for linking the commercial and administrative capitals of Kerala, is facing land acquisition hurdles and environmental concerns. While development is necessary, we must ensure that it is both equitable and sustainable. I request the government to allocate additional funds and implement transparent land acquisition processes to fast-track these projects.

While highlighting regional issues, I must also touch upon broader challenges plaguing our nation.

Inflation continues to erode the purchasing power of ordinary citizens. Rising food prices, particularly for essentials such as rice, pulses, and cooking oil, have placed an enormous burden on households. This has been a recurrent theme in recent protests and debates led by opposition leaders, who have called for stronger price controls and enhanced subsidies through the public distribution system.

Unemployment remains a significant concern, particularly among our youth. The latest statistics indicate that job creation has not kept pace with the increasing demand for employment. Opposition parties have highlighted the inadequacies in current job schemes, urging the government to invest more in MSMEs, labor-intensive sectors, and start-up ecosystems. As we embrace technological

advancements and automation, we must also invest in skill development and education to prepare our workforce for the future.

The agricultural sector continues to face distress due to fluctuating prices, poor infrastructure, and extreme weather events. Protests by farmers, especially in North India, have called attention to issues surrounding MSP (Minimum Support Price) guarantees, input subsidies, and access to credit. The central government must prioritize agricultural reforms that balance the interests of both small farmers and large-scale agribusinesses.

India has seen a surge in extreme weather events-floods, cyclones, and heatwaves-all of which are exacerbating socio-economic inequalities. The global climate crisis, which has manifested in events such as the recent severe flooding and the drought in southern regions, demands a robust policy response. Implementing climate-resilient infrastructure and renewable energy initiatives should be prioritized. Activists and lawmakers alike have stressed the importance of meeting our international climate commitments under the Paris Agreement.

The state of public healthcare in India is another pressing concern. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed deep vulnerabilities in our healthcare infrastructure, and despite lessons learned, many rural and semi-urban areas remain underserved. The opposition has consistently demanded increased healthcare spending, the recruitment of more medical professionals, and improvements in hospital infrastructure to ensure equitable access to healthcare.

We stand at a crucial juncture where our decisions today will determine the future of our people and our planet. I call upon this august house to work collectively

and address these challenges with determination and empathy. Let us ensure that every citizen-whether from a remote village in Idukki or a bustling city-can live with dignity, security, and hope for a brighter tomorrow. Thank you.

***CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES (SOUTH GOA):** I would like to express my views on the motion of thanks on the Hon. President's address and begin by quoting from the speech of her Excellency the President of India, and I quote:

"My government is infusing new energy through unprecedented achievements in this Amrit Kaal of India's development journey. The pace of work has tripled in this third term. Today, the nation is witnessing major decisions and policies being implemented at an extraordinary speed, with the highest priority given to the poor, the middle class, the youth, women, and farmers."

Sir, I would like to ask "What is Amrit Kaal" for the common Indian?

We are given to understand that Amrit Kaal is the Prime Minister's vision 2047 for "New India", a new dawn for the country which will bring with it the chance to fulfill the nation's aspirations

Well, in the context of my tiny state of Goa, is the following that is presently happening in the state under the direct policy decisions of the state government related to Amrit Kaal?

a. Huge land conversation is being undertaken by the Government including

* Speech was laid on the Table.

agricultural, Orchids & hill, forest.

b. The law & order in Goa has collapsed and the law enforcement agencies are manipulated to target those who raise the voice of concern.

c. Cash for Job scam in Goa is a grave injustice to the hard work put by deserving student & poor students.

d. The financial well-being of Goa Government is depending on loans & revenue generation is depending on Casino & taxing of Citizens.

e. Health & Education needs to be the priority for a strong society, Instead, money is spent on Events management & propaganda by the ministries

f. Centre should take note of the performance of Goa Government

If we analyse the performance of the economy of 2024-25, Highlighting the financial performance in 2024-25, the revised revenue receipts are lower by Rs 41,240 crore and the revised net tax receipts by Rs 26,439 crore. The cruellest cuts were in allocations for the SC, ST, OBC and minorities thereby affecting the PM Anysuchitlaati Abhyuday Yojana and PM Young Achievers Scholarship for OBC, EBC, DNT. Is the government and its advisors short of ideas that it affects the schemes announced by the Hon. PM with much fanfare?

As far as giving a push for the economy or stimulating the economy is concerned, it looks like a cruel betrayal of the requirements of the industry. Instead of addressing the root cause of the demand problem being faced by so many sectors of the economy, the government is seeking to stimulate the economy by giving tax cuts to the small minority with higher incomes even as expenditures are cut.

A look at the Budget during the Amrit Kaal makes one believe that it is the budget by the "rich for the rich". The government proposal of a 100 per cent. FDI entry in insurance and privatisation of power sector means that it has shut any chances of giving a push in these two much important sectors. Instead of mobilising resources by taxing the rich and pushing up public investment that would help generate jobs, the government has chosen to do the opposite. Is this the aim of during Amrit Kaal of handing over these two important sectors viz Insurance and Power Sector on a platter to foreign agencies and be driven to a situation of putting our people at the mercy of foreign agencies?

In Amrit Kaal, what is in store for the restoration or protection of our culture? As far as my state of Goa is concerned, there has been consistent attack on our age old rich culture. Our traditional folk songs and dances are being replaced with EDM festivals, laced and graced with drugs, with death looming large on the young participants since last many years.

We all know that the middle and lower middle class form the backbone of the economy, and that has been the truth since decades. in this context, what measures have been taken by the government in this Budget to ensure wage revisions for the middle class community? Without increase in wages, how is this government planning to achieve growth? And why doesn't the government tell what they have given to the rich, rather than pamper the crony capitalists below the table? is this the road map for Amrit Kaal?

What has been done to the MSMEs? They were bruised and brutally abused post demonetisation and they suffered a bigger blow during Covid, however the

Budget seems to be pampering the big crony capitalists, giving them tax sops but keeping the MSMEs in the cold And by unprecedented increase in the imports from China, you are destroying the MSMES.

By making the GST more and more complex and complicated, is this the government's mantra for easing business to achieve Amrit Kaal?

With no hope and talk of MSPs for the farmers and no sops for the agriculture sector, how are you going to achieve Amrit Kaal?

There's no vision for the education sector, there's no plan outlay for eradicating unemployment, is there any way ahead for the growing unemployed youth of the country during Amrit Kaal?

Is there any plan to arrest and bridge the growing gap between the rich and the poor?

These are the results of all the ill-conceived economic policies of the government.

The PM has often been heard about REODIES being given during elections. Now the Hon. PM should answer about the REODIES that have been announced for Bihar. Obviously these are to woo the voters for the Bihar elections. Does it mean that my state of Goa which will go to polls in 2027 have to wait for two years to get some REODIES from the BJP Govt.?

And with people reeling under the burden of inflation, how is this beleaguered sarkar going to tackle inflation? How are we going to take care of the rising prices of essential commodities? When will the government revise wages? Will you at least now, after years holding them to ransom, help the small traders and the kirana

dukandars to survive?

As I end, I want our Excellency the Hon. President to ask the government, "do you intend to continue with the tax terrorism to achieve Amrit Kaal?"

***ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH (ATTINGAL):** The President's address to the joint session of the Parliament on 31st January, 2025 was very disappointing as many concerning issues have not been mentioned in it.

The landslide that occurred in the Wayanad district of Kerala and claimed the lives of more than 400 people, is one of the biggest natural disaster the country has ever witnessed. It was expected that the Centre would announce a special package for Wayanad following Prime Minister's assurance after his visit to the district.

But six months after the landslide, the affected people of Wayanad are still awaiting rightful compensation. There is no justification for not providing Central assistance for relief and rehabilitation of the affected in such a severe calamity. It is unfortunate that the President's address missed to mention this disaster. Many states including Kerala are facing the issue of escalating human-wildlife conflict. People living in forest fringe areas are concerned about increasing incidents of wild animal attack and loss of lives and properties. Human casualties are being reported every day in Kerala and people are agitated for the delay in implementation of safety measures and necessary amendments in forest laws. But the President's

* Speech was laid on the Table.

address failed to mention this burning national issue. India's unemployment crisis has left the country reeling under the weight of broken promises and economic mismanagement. Youth unemployment stood at a staggering 45.4% in 2022-23. Practically every second person among the youth is jobless in our country. Joblessness is particularly high among the educated youth. Graduates face a 29.1% unemployment rate.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) reached a 16 year low in 2023-24. India's share in global FDI inflows fell to 2.1% in 2023 from 6.5% in 2020. Foreign firms repatriated 63% of the total FDI in FY24.

Drug addiction among youths is an issue of great concern. Seizure of huge quantities of drugs are being reported daily. Narcotics Control Bureau data reveals manifold increase in drug abuse and trafficking in recent years. Even school children are becoming the victims of drug mafia. Unfortunately, the Government is not considering the seriousness of this issue. Similarly, study related stress and suicide has become a major challenge today. Despite implementing several measures, ragging in schools and colleges is still prevalent today. Many innocent lives have been lost and strict measures are necessary to end this hate practice. But President's address failed to mention these important issues. The traditional fishing sector in the country is facing a crisis, unlike ever before. The traditional fishermen are struggling to survive due to job loss and no other source of income. The coastal areas in the country are the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The demand for implementation of schemes for ensuring minimum employment in a year for traditional fishermen has not been considered yet by the

Government.

The President's address ignored the real issues and is just an attempt highlight the exaggerated achievements of the Government.

***SHRI ARUN NEHRU (PERAMBALUR):** I extend my gratitude for insightful address on the nation's progress and aspirations. The speech rightfully acknowledged the numerous contributions of various states to India's growth, highlighting our collective achievements as a nation. However, I must express my disappointment at the omission of Tamil Nadu's significant role in shaping modern India. Tamil Nadu's contributions to India's economic, social, and cultural advancement are profound, and any discourse on the nation's growth would be incomplete without recognizing them.

Tamil Nadu is one of India's most industrialized states, consistently ranking among the top contributors to the national GDP. The state's thriving automobile, textile, and electronics industries have made it a global manufacturing hub. Chennai, known as the "Detroit of India," houses leading automobile companies such as Hyundai, BMW, Ford, and Nissan, making it a crucial center for automobile production and exports. Additionally, the textile industry in Coimbatore and Tiruppur contributes significantly to India's export earnings, providing employment to millions.

The state's robust IT sector has played a key role in positioning India as a

* Speech was laid on the Table.

global leader in technology and innovation. Chennai has emerged as a major IT hub, attracting investments from leading multinational corporations and creating a skilled workforce that has propelled India's digital economy forward. Tamil Nadu's ability to blend traditional industries with modern technology has set a model for sustainable economic growth.

Tamil Nadu has consistently set benchmarks in social development. The state's pioneering initiatives in education, healthcare, and women's empowerment have contributed to India's overall human development indicators. The midday meal scheme, first introduced in Tamil Nadu, was later adopted as a national policy, ensuring better nutrition for millions of schoolchildren across India. The state's investment in education has resulted in one of the highest literacy rates in the country, fostering a well-educated and skilled population that strengthens India's workforce.

Tamil Nadu's healthcare system is among the best in India, with a well-established network of government hospitals and medical institutions. The state's focus on public health has led to a high life expectancy and lower infant mortality rates, setting a precedent for other states to follow. Furthermore, Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in women's empowerment, implementing progressive policies that have enhanced female participation in education, employment, and governance.

Tamil Nadu's cultural heritage is deeply embedded in India's identity. The Tamil language, one of the oldest in the world, has been recognized as a classical language, contributing immensely to India's literary and artistic heritage. The state's temples, art, and music continue to be a source of national pride, attracting global

recognition. Tamil Nadu's film industry has also played a crucial role in shaping Indian cinema, producing some of the most influential filmmakers, actors, and artists.

The Tamil people have historically been at the forefront of India's freedom struggle and social movements. Leaders like Subramania Bharati, Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, and C. Rajagopalachari have played pivotal roles in shaping India's political and social landscape. The legacy of Tamil Nadu's thinkers and reformers continues to influence progressive policies across the nation.

Tamil Nadu's contributions to India's growth cannot be overlooked. From being an industrial powerhouse to a leader in social development and a beacon of cultural heritage, the state has played a vital role in shaping modern India. It is essential that the contributions of all states, including Tamil Nadu, be acknowledged and celebrated in national discourse.

I urge the government to ensure that Tamil Nadu's role in India's growth is given due recognition. As a state that has always stood for progress and inclusivity, Tamil Nadu remains committed to India's development and unity. However, national narratives must reflect the diverse contributions of all regions, reinforcing the idea of a truly united and appreciative India.

श्री विजय कुमार हाँसदाक (राजमहल) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर हमारी पार्टी, जेएमए की तरफ से बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे किसी भी दल की सरकार रहे, लेकिन देश आगे बढ़ते रहना चाहिए और विकास होता रहना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर इस 11वें साल और तीसरे टर्म में भी वह गति इसी तरह से चलती रही तो यह कभी नहीं हो सकता है।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में महाकुंभ का जिक्र किया गया और वहां पर जिस तरह से घटना घटी है, वहां जितने लोग मरे हैं, मैं उनकी आत्मा की शांति के लिए प्रार्थना करता हूँ, लेकिन वहां मरने वालों की संख्या छिपाने के लिए और लाशों को ठिकाने लगाने के लिए जिस तरह से कार्य किया गया, वह बहुत निंदनीय है।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कहा गया है कि इस देश के विकास की गति तिगुनी कर दी गई है। मैं इसे बिल्कुल अस्वीकार करता हूँ। उसमें मिडिल क्लास, महिला, युवा और किसान का जिक्र किया गया, लेकिन 10 सालों से लगातार महंगाई और बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है और लगातार जितने भी वायदे किए गए, उन्हें पूरा नहीं किया गया। महंगाई जिस तरह से लगातार बढ़ रही है, उसके लिए मैं यही कह सकता हूँ कि 11वें साल में पूरे देश के हर एक घर का बजट गड़बड़ा गया है।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना की बात कही गई। झारखण्ड में जो हमारा बैकलॉग था, उसे नहीं दिया गया है। हमारे यहां पर दो लाख रुपये में तीन कमरे का आवास दिया जा रहा है। इतनी महंगाई बढ़ने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना की जो राशि है, उसे और बढ़ानी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा प्रधान मंत्री किसान समृद्धि स्कीम के तहत 41 हजार करोड़ रुपये डिस्बर्स करने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूंजीपतियों के करोड़ों रुपये माफ किए जाते हैं, लेकिन किसान की कर्जमाफी करने में सरकार हमेशा अपना हाथ पीछे कर लेती है। यह बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

आयुष्मान भारत के तहत हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस की बात कही गई। पीएम विद्या लक्ष्मी योजना के तहत पढ़ाई के लिए फाइनेंस असिस्टेंस की बात कही गई। आदिवासियों के लिए पढ़ाई की बात की गई, लेकिन अगर हम आपके 11वें और तीसरे टर्म की बात करें तो जिस तरह से महंगाई बढ़ी है, जिस तरह से टैक्स का हर व्यक्ति पर बर्दन पड़ा है, उसकी तुलना में किसी भी तरह की सोशल सिक्योरिटी लोगों को नहीं दी गई है। चाहे हेल्थ की बात हो, एजुकेशन की बात हो या जॉब की बात हो, 10 सालों में जितने वायदे किए, उन सब पर यह सरकार विफल रही है।

अगर हम जॉब गारंटी की बात करें तो प्रत्येक वर्ष 2 करोड़ जॉब्स की बात कही गई थी। आज आपका 11वां साल है तो उसके हिसाब से 22 करोड़ रोजगार की बात होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन ये दो साल में 10 लाख रोजगार देकर अपनी पीठ थपथपा रहे हैं। इस तरह से कहीं पर भी कोई कंपेरिजन नहीं है।

ट्रेनों में वंदे भारत, अमृत भारत, नमो भारत जैसी कई ट्रेनों की बात कही गई है। झारखण्ड, जो कि माइनिंग स्टेट है तथा इस तरह के बहुत से स्टेट्स हैं, जहां से रेलवे को सबसे ज्यादा रॉयल्टी जाती है, लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर कम सुविधा दी जाती है। उसके अलावा कोविड के समय जो ट्रेनें बंद हुईं, वे अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुई हैं।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कई बार विकसित भारत की बात आई है और जन सहभागिता, इकोनॉमिक प्रोग्रेस, डिजिटल रेवोल्यूशन और मार्डन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात हुई, लेकिन इस गवर्नमेंट का सबसे बड़ा बैरियर डिवाइड एंड रूल पॉलिसी है। फूट डालो और राज करो। आप इतने सालों के बाद भी एकजुट करने की बात नहीं कर पाए हैं। आप देश को लगातार पिछले पायदान पर ले जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से विकसित भारत की कल्पना बिल्कुल साकार नहीं की जा सकती है।

कर्मचारियों के लिए आठवें वेतन आयोग की बात कही गई है, लेकिन ओल्ड पेंशन स्कीम को लगातार खत्म करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। यह कहा गया है कि सारे लोग उस चीज से खुश हैं। अगर वन टू वन कर्मचारियों से पूछा जाए, तो शायद इससे पार्लियामेंट के कर्मचारी भी खुश नहीं होंगे।

तीन करोड़ लखपति दीदियों की बात कही गई है, लेकिन आज सरकार की नीति की वजह से हमारे देश से कई करोड़पति और अरबपति देश छोड़कर का जा रहे हैं, इस पर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि इससे बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हमारे देश को हो रहा है। सरकार की नीतियों की वजह से बाहरी निवेश भी लगातार कम होता जा रहा है। इस पर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

आप डिजिटल सिक्योरिटी और साइबर सिक्योरिटी में फेल्योर हैं, लेकिन बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी में सबसे ज्यादा फेल्योर हैं, क्योंकि हमारे अगल-बगल के जितने भी देश हैं, धीरे-धीरे उनका हमारे प्रति नजरिया लगातार बदलता चला जा रहा है। चाइना से हमारे संबंध सबसे ज्यादा खराब हैं और वे हमारे

बॉर्डर में लगातार घुसे चले जा रहे हैं।

इलेक्शन के समय में बांग्लादेशी और रोहिंग्या मुस्लिम का बहुत ज्यादा जिक्र होता है लेकिन उसके बाद एक्चुअल बॉर्डर सिक्थोरिटी का जो डाटा पार्लियामेंट में प्रजेंट होना चाहिए और देश को जो दिखाना चाहिए कि हम सुरक्षित है, उसका चेहरा ये 11 साल में बिल्कुल प्रजेंट नहीं कर पाए हैं।

आप ट्राइबल्स के विकास की बात करते हैं, लेकिन अभी भी वर्ष 1855 के सिद्धू-कान्हू का आंदोलन नहीं पढ़ाया जा रहा है। आदिवासी कम्युनिटी द्वारा धर्म कोड की मांग लगातार की जा रही है, लेकिन अभी तक इसको नहीं दिया गया है। इस पर हमारे स्टेट सरकार की तरफ से भी आपके पास आवेदन आया है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है।

नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के विकास की बात की गई है। अगर आप नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के विकास की बात कह रहे हैं, तो सबसे पहले मणिपुर की याद आती है। आपके कथनी और करनी में बहुत फर्क है। जिस तरह से मणिपुर जला और आज आप नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के विकास की बात करते हैं, तो दोनों में बहुत फर्क है।

श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी की एक बड़ी अच्छी लाइन इस प्रेसिडेंशियल नोट में थी कि true nationalism lies not only in physical unity but in strengthening its cultural unity. मुझे लगता है कि इन शब्दों से सरकार का कोई सरोकार और ताल्लुक बिल्कुल भी नहीं है। मैंने कि फूट डालो और राज करो के बारे में कहा है। हमेशा से इनकी यही नीति रही है।

मैं राज्यों के बकाए के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। राज्यों का जो राज्य अंश रहता है, आप उसे अपने पास पास रखे हुए हैं और आप अपना चेहरा चमका रहे हैं। जो ऐसे राज्य है, जहां पर आपकी सरकार नहीं है, आप उस पर लगातार आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। जो राज्य अंश उनको मिलना चाहिए, आप उससे इनकार कर रहे हैं या नहीं दे रहे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में राज्य और केंद्र की जो एक बॉन्डिंग होनी चाहिए और दोनों को मिलकर काम करना चाहिए, मुझे लगता है कि 11 सालों से लगातार इसमें गिरावट आ रही है।

बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी बातें कही गई हैं, लेकिन 11वां साल और तीन टर्म्स के बाद अगर आज भी यही रवैया है कि आपकी रोजगार, महंगाई और सोशल सिक्थोरिटी पर किसी तरह की कोई रूपरेखा

नहीं दिख रही है तो मुझे लगता है कि यह सरकार पूरी तरह से विफल रही है। मैं यही कह सकता हूँ। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी वाणी को विराम दूंगा। धन्यवाद।

***SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA (SHIMOGA):** I would like to express my views on the Motion of Thanks to President Address and express my heartfelt appreciation for the President's address to the House. The President Address eloquently highlighted the government's dedication to building a strong and self-reliant India. The address reflected the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and his unwavering commitment to making 'Viksit Bharat' a reality. His leadership has ushered in transformative reforms across various sectors, strengthening our economy, empowering our citizens, and ensuring sustainable development.

Under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, the government has undertaken several historic initiatives aimed at strengthening the nation's infrastructure, boosting industrial growth, and promoting self-reliance under the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative. The recent approval of the revival plan for Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (RINL) at a total cost of Rs. 11,440 crores is a testament to this commitment.

In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the government to the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISL) in Karnataka, one of India's earliest Public Sector Undertakings, established in 1918 under the vision of Bharat Ratna Sir M. Visvesvaraya. This plant has played a crucial role in our nation's industrial

* Speech was laid on the Table.

development, but over the years, it has faced operational challenges.

Given the government's commitment to reviving PSUs and strengthening our industrial sector, I humbly request a similar revival plan with an estimated investment of Rs.15,000 crores for VISL and also humbly request you to remove VISL from the disinvestment list. This will not only preserve an iconic institution but also boost employment and contribute to the growth of Karnataka's economy.

Additionally, I seek your support in addressing a long-standing issue affecting the farmers displaced by the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Power Project. Despite Karnataka being under Congress rule for several decades, these farmers have not received their rightful land ownership (Patta) even after five decades. Without this, they remain deprived of essential welfare benefits, including housing loans and government schemes. These farmers, who have sacrificed their land and livelihoods for the greater public good, continue to live in uncertainty and hardship.

Our Prime Minister has always stood by the farmers, referring to them as 'Annadathas' and ensuring their welfare. I request your kind intervention in resolving this matter and providing the necessary support to grant these displaced farmers their due rights. This long-overdue resolution will bring justice to them and uphold the dignity of those who have selflessly contributed to the nation's progress.

Once again, I extend my gratitude to the Hon'ble Prime Minister for his vision and dedication to the nation's development. With your esteemed guidance and support, I am confident that these pressing issues of Karnataka will be addressed, ensuring the welfare of our people and contributing to the vision of a truly developed India.

Thank you.

***श्रीमती जोबा माझी (सिंहभूम) :** सरकार के द्वारा माननीय राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के माध्यम से अपनी प्रशंसा की गई है, और देश के विकास, देश के भविष्य के सपने दिखाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

- माननीय राष्ट्रपति के माध्यम से सरकार के द्वारा पूरे विश्व के सबसे बड़े आयोजन, महाकुंभ के आयोजन में सरकार की विफलता को स्वीकार किया गया है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि महाकुंभ के भगदड़ की निष्पक्ष जाँच कराई जाय, प्रत्येक श्रद्धालू की मौत के लिए जिम्मेवारी तय की जाय, उनके लिए उचित मुआवजा दिया जाए।
- सरकार को बताना चाहती हूँ कि तथाकथित 'अमृत काल' के दौरान सरकार की नीतियों के कारण देश के विकास की गति तो नहीं बढ़ी, परन्तु, मँहगाई, बेरोजगारी, भ्रष्टाचार में तीन गुना की वृद्धि अवश्य हुई है।
- प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत 'सबके लिए घर' झारखंड के लिए सपना है। सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ कि राज्य की हेमन्त सरकार के द्वारा अबुआ आवास योजना के माध्यम से गरीबों को आवास उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, उसके लिए मदद करे, ताकि राज्य के सभी गरीबों के सिर पर छत मिल सके।
- धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष योजना के तहत मैं माँग करती हूँ कि जनजातीय विभूतियों, जनजातीय खिलाड़ियों के गाँवों का विकास किया जाय एवं इसके लिए आवंटन बढ़ाया जाए।
- झारखंड की हेमन्त सरकार मेधावी छात्रों की विदेश में शिक्षा का पूरा खर्च वहन करती है, प्रत्येक वर्ष इसके लिए चयन किए जाने वाले छात्रों की संख्या बढ़ाकर 50 कर दी गई है। सरकार से

* Speech was laid on the Table.

आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ कि जनजातीय छात्रों के लिए ऐसी योजनाओं को बढ़ावा दें।

- सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ कि 'वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन' तथा वक्फ कानून संशोधन पर जल्दबाजी में निर्णय न ले, इस पर विचार के लिए पर्याप्त समय दिया जाय, और जो भी निर्णय लिया जाय, सर्वसम्मति से लिया जाए।
- सरकार के द्वारा 'विकसित भारत' लक्ष्य के लिए जो नीतियाँ निर्धारित की गई हैं, मैं उनका विरोध करती हूँ, क्योंकि ये समावेशी नहीं हैं, सर्वजन हितकारी नहीं हैं, राष्ट्र की एकता और अखण्डता के लिए ठीक नहीं हैं।
- सरकार गरीबों को समाप्त करने पर तुली हुई है। तरह-तरह की योजनाएँ नाम बदल-बदल कर केवल भ्रम फैलाने के लिए हैं। दस सालों के शासन में देश के अर्थव्यवस्था की गिरावट और विकास के पैमाने आगे बहुत मुश्किल दिनों के संकेत दे रहे हैं।
- आठवें वेतन आयोग के गठन मात्र से सरकार अपनी पीठ थपथपा ले रही है। स्पष्ट है कि मध्य वर्ग, वेतनभोगी वर्ग को सरकार कुछ नहीं देने वाली। उनका इस्तेमाल केवल टैक्स लेने में करने वाली है।
- पुरानी पेंशन स्कीम के बारे में भी सरकार को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करना चाहिए।
- सरकार को बताना चाहती हूँ कि आपकी सरकार के कार्यकाल के दौरान सबसे ज्यादा असुरक्षित महिलाएँ रही हैं। असुरक्षा के कारण उनके शिक्षा-रोजगार पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है।
- जी.एस.टी. एवं डिजीटल भुगतान व्यवस्था तथा सरकार की एजेंसियों की प्रताड़ना से ग्रामीण भारत की असंगठित क्षेत्र की अर्थव्यवस्था मरनासन्न स्थिति में है, व बेरोजगारी अपने चरम पर है।
- रोज लाखों की संख्या में लोग डिजीटल ठगी का शिकार हो रहे हैं, सरकार के पास इसके लिए जागरूकता फैलाने के सिवाय रोकने का कोई उपाय नहीं है।
- माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण के माध्यम से जिस भारत की तस्वीर दिखाई जा रही

है, जिसके सपने दिखाए जा रहे हैं, वह उद्योगपतियों का, पूँजीपतियों का देश है, वह देश की वास्तविक स्थिति के विपरीत है। हमें समावेशी विकास चाहिए, सिर्फ सरकार के कह देने से नहीं, जमीन पर विकास चाहिए। तभी देश 'विकसित भारत' बन सकेगा।

हमें अधिक खुशी होती, जब देश के ज्वलन्त मुद्दों, जैसे, मँहगाई, बेरोजगारी, किसान आन्दोलन, नक्सलवाद, आतंकवाद, धार्मिक सहिष्णुता, पारदर्शितापूर्ण प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं का आयोजन, केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्ध, केन्द्रीय जाँच एजेंसियों का आचार-व्यवहार में सुधार, महाकुंभ के हादसे से मिले सबक, आदि विषयों पर भी सरकार अपना पक्ष माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण के माध्यम से स्पष्ट करती।

सरकार की नीतियों से किसानों में, गरीबों में, युवाओं में, महिलाओं में, मध्यम वर्ग में घोर निराशा है, गहरी मायूसी है।

जोहार। जय झारखण्ड। जय हिन्द।

***श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई) (आणंद) :** मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के समर्थन में अपने विचार रखता हूँ। हमारा संविधान और गणतंत्र मोदी सरकार के दौरान अपने अपने 75वें वर्षगांठ को पार कर लिया जो दोनी के लिए ही अमृतकाल है। महोदय, मैं महामहिम के अभिभाषण से बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर को मोदी सरकार द्वारा जो सम्मान, संविधान में जो आस्था प्रगट की गयी है वो विपक्ष के नकारात्मक और संविधान के बारे में उनके झूठ को नकारता है। मोदी सरकार की संविधान में आस्था को सबके सामने रखने के लिए महामहिम का धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

महाकुंभ, भारत की सांस्कृतिक परंपरा का, भारत की सामाजिक चेतना का पर्व है। देश और दुनिया से आए करोड़ों श्रद्धालु प्रयागराज में पुण्य स्नान कर चुके हैं। सरकार के प्रयासों से आज भारत की संस्कृति से लोग परिचित हो अभिभूत हैं। राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में इसका जिक्र ये दर्शाता है कि मोदी

* Speech was laid on the Table.

सरकार अपनी विरासत और संस्कृति को लेकर कितना संवेदनशील है।

महामहिम के अभिभाषण से स्पष्ट है कि तीसरे कार्यकाल में मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली भारत सरकार तीन गुना तेज गति से काम कर रही है और निर्णय ले रही है। इन निर्णयों में देश के गरीब, मध्यम वर्ग, युवा, महिलाओं, किसानों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता मिली है।

महामहिम के अभिभाषण से ये भी स्पष्ट है कि सामाजिक न्याय को सुनिश्चित करने के साथ ही देश के सशक्तिकरण पर लगातार ध्यान दिया है और इसमें गांव, गरीब, किसान, युवा, महिला लाभान्वित हो इसके लिए सफल प्रयास किया है। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का विस्तार करते हुए तीन करोड़ अतिरिक्त परिवारों को नए घर देने का निर्णय लिया गया है। पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत करोड़ों किसानों को पिछले महीनों में इक्कालीस हजार करोड़ रुपये की राशि का भुगतान हुआ है। आयुष्मान भारत योजना के अंतर्गत सत्तर वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के छह करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा देने का फैसला हुआ है। इन्हें हर वर्ष पांच लाख रुपये का हेल्थ कवर मिलेगा। छोटे उद्यमियों के लिए मुद्रा ऋण की सीमा दस लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर बीस लाख रुपये कर दी गई है। भारत सरकार ने युवाओं की शिक्षा और उनके लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर तैयार करने पर विशेष फोकस किया है। मेधावी छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा में वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना शुरू की गई है। एक करोड़ युवाओं को शीर्ष पांच सौ कंपनियों में इंटरनशिप के अवसर भी दिये जाएंगे। पेपर लीक की घटनाओं को रोकने और भर्ती में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नया कानून लागू किया गया है। मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली भारत सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के चौथे चरण में पच्चीस हजार बस्तियों को जोड़ने के लिए सत्तर हजार करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए हैं। देश में अब इकहत्तर वंदे भारत, अमृत भारत और नमो भारत ट्रेन चल रही हैं, जिनमें पिछले छह माह में ही सत्रह नई वंदे भारत और एक नमो भारत ट्रेन को जोड़ा गया है।

गरीब कल्याण का प्रतीक स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के तहत बने 12 करोड़ शौचालय, प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के तहत निशुल्क दिए गए 10 करोड़ गैस कनेक्शन, 80 करोड़ जरूरतमंदों को राशन, सौभाग्य योजना, जल जीवन मिशन जैसी अनेक योजनाओं ने गरीब को ये भरोसा दिया है कि वो सम्मान

के साथ जी सकते हैं। ऐसे ही प्रयासों की वजह से देश के 25 करोड़ लोग गरीबी को परास्त करके आज अपने जीवन में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इन्होंने नियो मिडिल क्लास का एक ऐसा समूह तैयार किया है, जो भारत की ग्रोथ को नई ऊर्जा से भर रहा है।

भारत जैसे देश की आर्थिक उन्नति मध्यम वर्ग, मिडिल क्लास की आकांक्षाओं और उनकी पूर्ति से परिभाषित होती है। मोदी सरकार ने मुक्त स्वर से मध्यम वर्ग के योगदान को न केवल स्वीकारा है बल्कि हर मौके पर उसे सराहा भी है। सरकारी कर्मचारी भी मिडिल क्लास के अहम प्रतिनिधि हैं। हाल ही में मेरी सरकार ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिए आठवें वेतन आयोग के गठन का निर्णय लिया है। ये निर्णय, आने वाले वर्षों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन में बड़ी वृद्धि का आधार बनेगा। केंद्र सरकार के लाखों कर्मचारियों को यूनिफाइड पेंशन स्कीम के तहत पचास प्रतिशत सुनिश्चित पेंशन देने का निर्णय भी लिया गया है, जिसका व्यापक स्वागत हुआ है।

"वन नेशन-वन इलेक्शन" और "वक्फ अधिनियम संशोधन" जैसे कई महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर भी सरकार ने तेज गति से कदम आगे बढ़ाए हैं। सरकार के एक दशक के कार्यकाल ने विकसित भारत की यात्रा को नई ऊर्जा दी है। विकसित भारत के विजन में... जनभागीदारी का सामूहिक सामर्थ्य है... देश की आर्थिक उन्नति का रोडमैप है, डिजिटल क्रांति के रूप में टेक्नॉलाजी की ताकत है, और आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का आधार है। सरकार के प्रयासों के बल पर भारत, दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने जा रहा है।

विकसित भारत की उड़ान को हमारे संविधान के आदर्शों का सतत मार्गदर्शन मिलला रहे, इसके लिए सरकार ने सेवा, सुशासन, समृद्धि और स्वाभिमान, इन प्रमुख सिद्धांतों को गवर्नेंस के केंद्र में रखा है। सरकार reform, perform और transform के अपने संकल्प को तेज गति से आगे बढ़ा रही है। सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास और इस मंत्र का एक ही लक्ष्य है विकसित भारत का निर्माण। सरकार महिलाओं के नेतृत्व में देश को सशक्त बनाने में, यानी women led development में विश्वास करती है। नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम के द्वारा लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण इस दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। सरकार का लक्ष्य देश में

तीन करोड़ त्स्खपति दीदी बनाने का है। आज एक करोड़ पंद्रह लाख से भी अधिक लखपति दीदी एक गरिमामय जीवन जी रही हैं। कृषि सखियों नेचुरल फार्मिंग को बढ़ावा दे रही हैं और पशु सखियों के माध्यम से हमारा पशुधन मजबूत हो रहा है। ड्रोन दीदी योजना महिलाओं के आर्थिक और तकनीकी सशक्तिकरण का माध्यम बनी है। बड़ी संख्या में भारत की बेटियां लड़ाकू विमान उड़ा रही हैं। पुलिस में भर्ती हो रही हैं और कॉरपोरेट कंपनियों का नेतृत्व भी कर रही हैं। सरकार के निर्णय के बाद बालिकाओं की भर्ती राष्ट्रीय मिलिट्री स्कूलों में प्रारंभ हो गई है। नेशनल डिफेंस अकैडमी में भी महिला कैडेट्स की भर्ती शुरू हो गई है। हमारी बेटियों आज ओलंपिक में मेडल लाकर देश को भी गौरवान्वित कर रही हैं।

पिछले एक दशक में देश के हर बड़े प्रयास का दायित्व आगे बढ़कर भारत के युवाओं ने उठाया है। आज हमारा युवा स्टार्टअप्स, स्पोर्ट्स से लेकर स्पेस तक हर फील्ड में देश का नाम रोशन कर रहा है। My Bharat पोर्टल के जरिये लाखों युवा राष्ट्र निर्माण के कार्यों से जुड़ रहे हैं। पिछले एक दशक में मेक इन इंडिया, आत्मनिर्भर भारत, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, स्टैंड-अप इंडिया और डिजिटल इंडिया जैसी पहल ने युवाओं को रोजगार के अनेक अवसर प्रदान किए हैं। पिछले दो वर्षों में सरकार ने, रिकॉर्ड संख्या में दस लाख स्थायी सरकारी नौकरियां प्रदान की हैं। मोदी सरकार ने युवाओं के बेहतर कौशल और नए अवसरों के सृजन के लिए दो लाख करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज स्वीकृत किया है। एक करोड़ युवाओं के लिए इंटरनशिप की व्यवस्था से युवाओं को ग्राउंड पर काम करने का अनुभव प्राप्त होगा। आज देश में डेढ़ लाख से अधिक स्टार्टअप हैं जो इनोवेशन के स्तंभ के रूप में उभर रहे हैं। क्यूएस वर्ल्ड फ्यूचर 2025 में भारत विश्व में दूसरे नंबर पर पहुंच गया है। यानी फ्यूचर ऑफ वर्क श्रेणी में AI और डिजिटल तकनीक अपनाने में भारत दुनिया को रास्ता दिखा रहा है। ग्लोबल इनोवेशन इंडेक्स में भी भारत की रैंकिंग छिहतर से सुधर कर उनचालीस हो गई है। सरकार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों के लिए आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था तैयार कर रही है। कोई भी शिक्षा से वंचित ना रहे, इसीलिए मातृ भाषा में शिक्षा के अवसर दिये जा रहे हैं। विभिन्न अली परीक्षाएं लेकर भारतीय भाषाओं में आयोजित कर, भाषा संबंधी बाधाओं को भी दूर किया गया है। बच्चों में इनोवेशन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दस हजार से अधिक स्कूलों में अटल टिकरिंग लैब्स खोली गई है।

सरकार ने देश में विश्व स्तरीय स्पोर्ट्स वातावरण बनाने की दिशा में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम: टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम स्कीम यानि TOPS, राष्ट्रीय स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित करने जैसे कड़े कदम उठाए हैं। सरकार का लक्ष्य भारत को ग्लोबल इनोवेशन पावरहाउस बनाना है। देश के शिक्षण संस्थाओं में अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पचास हजार करोड़ रुपए की लागत से अनुसंधान नेशनल रिसर्च फाउन्डेशन स्थापित किया गया है। दस हजार करोड़ रुपए की लागत से “विज्ञानधारा योजना” के तहत विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी में इनोवेशन को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के क्षेत्र में भारत के योगदान को आगे बढ़ाते हुए “इंडिया एआई मिशन” प्रारम्भ किया गया है।

सरकार ने Ease of doing business को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। भारत के छोटे व्यापारी गाँव से लेकर शहरों तक, हर जगह आर्थिक प्रगति को गति देते हैं। सरकार छोटे उद्यमियों को अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ मानते हुए उन्हें स्वरोजगार के नए अवसर दे रही है। MSME के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम और ई-कॉमसे एक्सपोर्ट हब्स सभी प्रकार के उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। दशकों तक हमारे देश के रेहड़ी-पटरी पर दुकान लगाकर आजीविका चलाने वाले भाई-बहन बैंकिंग व्यवस्था से बाहर रहे। आज उन्हें पीएम स्वनिधि योजना का लाभ मिल रहा है।

सरकार ने दस वर्षों में प्रगति के जो नए अध्याय लिखे हैं, उनमें से एक स्वर्णिम सोपान भारत की डिजिटल क्रांति का भी है। भारत की यूपीआई टेक्नॉलाजी की सफलता से दुनिया के कई विकसित देश भी प्रभावित हैं। भारत में छोटे से छोटा दुकानदार भी इस सुविधा का लाभ उठा रहा है। गाँव में भी बैंकिंग सेवाएँ और UPI जैसी वर्ल्ड क्लास टेक्नॉलाजी उपलब्ध है।

बीते दशक में भारत ने वर्ल्ड क्लास इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर निर्माण के कई माइल स्टोन्स तय किए हैं। आज आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से दुनिया में भारत की छवि मजबूत हुई है, इन्वेस्टर्स का भारत के प्रति भरोसा बढ़ा है, उद्योगों को बल मिला है और नए रोजगार का निर्माण हो रहा है। सरकार देश के हर हिस्से को हाइवे, एक्सप्रेसवे से कनेक्ट करने के लिए मिशन मोड में काम कर रही है। पीएम गतिशक्ति नेशनल मास्टर प्लान के द्वारा परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने की गति तेज हुई है। दस साल पहले, बुनियादी ढांचे का बजट लगभग दो लाख करोड़ रुपये था, जो पिछले बजट में बढ़कर ग्यारह लाख करोड़ रुपये

से अधिक हो गया। पिछले एक दशक के काम की आगे ले जाते हुए, पिछले छह महीनों में सरकार ने अविष्य के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में रिकॉर्ड निवेश किया है।

यह गर्व की बात है कि उधमपुर-श्रीनगर-बारामूला रेल लिंक परियोजना पूरी हो गई है और अब देश कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक रेलवे लाइन से जुड़ जाएगा। इस महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना के तहत चेनाब ब्रिज का निर्माण हुआ है जो विश्व का सबसे ऊँचा रेल ब्रिज है। साथ ही आँजी ब्रिज, देश का पहला रेल केबल ब्रिज बना है। भारत का एविएशन सेक्टर तेजी से विकास कर रहा है। देश की एयरलाइन कम्पनियों ने सत्रह सौ से अधिक नए विमानों के ऑर्डर दिए हैं। इतनी बड़ी संख्या में आने वाले विमानों के परिचालन के लिए हम एयरपोर्ट्स का विस्तार कर रहे हैं। पिछले एक दशक में देश में एयरपोर्ट्स की संख्या दोगुनी हो गई है। विकसित भारत को गति देने के लिए हमारे शहरों को फ्यूचर रेडी बनाना आवश्यक है। इस दिशा में मेरी सरकार ने शहरी सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण कर उन्हें एनर्जी एफिशिएंट बनाने पर जोर दिया है। साथ ही नए शहरों के विकास की भी नींव रखी जा रही है। सरकार ने लगभग अठ्ठाइस हजार करोड़ रुपये के निवेश से देश भर में बारह इंडस्ट्रियल नौड और शहरों के पास सौ औद्योगिक पार्क बनाने का भी निर्णय लिया है। आसान कनेक्टिविटी और अर्बन टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देने के लिए देश में पंद्रह रोपवे प्रोजेक्ट्स की योजना पर भी काम हो रहा है। सरकार बहु-आयामी एवं समरस-सर्वस्पर्शी विकास की नीतियों पर काम करती आई है। इसीलिए मोदी सरकार ने जितना बल फ़िज़िकल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर दिया है उतने ही सघन प्रयास सोशल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रांति के लिए भी किए हैं।

समाज के हर वर्ग तक सस्ती, सुलभ और गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पहुँचें, ये मोदी सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। अस्पताल, इलाज और दवा की व्यवस्था के कारण एक सामान्य परिवार में स्वास्थ्य पर होने वाला खर्च निरंतर कम हो रहा है। देश में नागरिकों तक बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पहुंचाने के लिए एक लाख पचहत्तर हजार आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर बने हैं। सरकार के प्रयासों से दिमागी बुखार से लड़ने में देश को काफी सफलता मिली है। इससे होने वाली मृत्यु दर अब घटकर छह प्रतिशत रह गयी है। सरकार अगले पाँच सालों में देश के मेडिकल कॉलेजों में पचहत्तर हजार नई सीटों के सृजन के लिए भी

काम कर रही है। सरकार हेल्थ इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और मेडिकल इक्विपमेंट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग को बढ़ावा दे रही है। देश में नए बल्क ड्रग और मेडिकल डिवाइसेस के पार्क भी बनाए जा रहे हैं। इनमें रोजगार के अनेक नए अवसर उपलब्ध हो रहे हैं।

भारत में आधुनिक और आत्मनिर्भर कृषि व्यवस्था हमारा लक्ष्य है। सरकार किसानों को फसलों का उचित दाम दिलाने और उनकी आय बढ़ाने के लिए समर्पित भाव से काम कर रही है। वर्ष 2023-24 में रिकॉर्ड तीन सौ बत्तीस मिलियन टन अनाज उत्पादन हुआ है और आज भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़ा दूध, दाल और मसालों का उत्पादक है। सरकार ने खरीफ़ और रबी फसलों के एमएसपी में निरंतर बढ़ोतरी की है। पिछले एक दशक में धान, गेहूं, दलहन, तिलहन और मोटे अनाज की खरीद पर 3 गुना ज्यादा राशि खर्च की गई है। पिछले 6 महीने में फसलों की जलवायु अनुकूल, बायो-फॉर्टिफाइड और अच्छी उपज देने वाली एक सौ नौ उन्नत प्रजातियों किसानों को सौंपी गई हैं। देश में कृषि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार ने कृषि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड योजना के दायरे का विस्तार किया है। इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रोजगार को और बढ़ावा मिलेगा। प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भी राष्ट्रीय मिशन चलाया जा रहा है।

मोदी सरकार के प्रयासों का सबसे अधिक लाभ देश के दलित, पिछड़े और आदिवासी समाज को मिल रहा है। आजादी के दशकों बाद भी हमारे जिस जनजातीय एवं आदिवासी समाज की उपेक्षा होती रही, सरकार ने उसके कल्याण को पहली प्राथमिकता दी है। धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान' और 'पीएम-जनमन योजना' इसका प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण हैं। देश भर में स्थापित चार सौ सत्तर से अधिक एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों के माध्यम से लगभग सवा लाख आदिवासी बच्चों को स्कूली शिक्षा दी जा रही है। पिछले दस वर्षों में आदिवासी बहुल इलाकों में तीस नए मेडिकल कॉलेज खोले गए हैं। जनजातीय विरासत को सहेजने के लिए सरकार ने अनेक कदम उठाए हैं। इस वर्ष भगवान बिरसा मुंडा की एक सौ पचासवीं जयंती का पर्व पूरे देश में जनजातीय गौरव वर्ष के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है।

विकसित भारत की एक महत्वपूर्ण कसौटी, देश का संतुलित विकास है। किसी क्षेत्र में ये भावना

नहीं होनी चाहिए कि वो विकास में पीछे छूट रहे हैं। सरकार ने नॉर्थ ईस्ट के लोगों की इन्हीं भावनाओं को समझा, उनके दिल से दूरियों का भाव समाप्त किया। दस से अधिक शांति समझौते कर सरकार ने अनेक गुटों को शांति के मार्ग से जोड़ने का काम किया है। पूरा देश नॉर्थ ईस्ट के आठ राज्यों की संभावनाओं को देख सके, इस दिशा में, पहले अष्टलक्ष्मी महोत्सव का आयोजन किया गया। बीता दशक भारत की सांस्कृतिक चेतना के पुनः जागरण का दशक रहा है। हम अपनी विरासत पर गर्व और विकास के प्रति समर्पण के साथ ऐसा भविष्य गढ़ रहे हैं जहां संस्कृति और प्रगति साथ-साथ आगे बढ़ें। इस वर्ष हम, डॉ श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की एक सौ पच्चीसवीं जयंती मनाएंगे। उन्होंने कहा था कि "सच्चा राष्ट्रवाद केवल भारत की भौतिक एकता नहीं, बल्कि उसकी सांस्कृतिक एकता को मजबूत करने में है।" इसी कड़ी में भगवान महावीर का पच्चीस सौ पचासवां निर्वाण महोत्सव श्रद्धापूर्वक मनाया गया। देश ने उत्साह से संत मीराबाई की पाँच सौ पच्चीसवीं जयंती भी मनाई। महाकवि संत तिरुवल्लुवर की स्मृति में कई देशों में सांस्कृतिक केंद्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। मोदी सरकार, काशी-तमिल संगमम्, काशी-तेलुगू संगमम्, सौराष्ट्र-तमिल संगमम् जैसे सांस्कृतिक आयोजन करके देश की एकता को बढ़ावा दे रही है। देश की विरासत का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ हमारी समृद्ध भाषा-संस्कृति है। सरकार ने असमी, मराठी, पाली, प्राकृत और बांग्ला भाषाओं को क्लासिकल लैंग्वेज का दर्जा दिया है। भारत की सभी भाषाओं में सरलता से संवाद के लिए AI की सहायता से भाषिणी प्लेटफॉर्म का देशवासी व्यापक उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

मोदी सरकार के प्रयासों से आज विश्व के सांस्कृतिक मंच पर भारत ने ग्लोबल लीडर की पहचान बनाई है। सभी एशियाई बौद्ध देशों को आपस में जोड़ने के लिए, सरकार ने पहली एशियाई बुद्धिस्ट कांफ्रेंस का आयोजन किया। पिछले वर्ष वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज कमिटी की बैठक का आयोजन भी भारत में हुआ जिसमें एक सौ चालीस देशों ने भाग लिया। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के माध्यम से पूरा विश्व आज भारत की योग परंपरा को अंगीकार कर रहा है।

भारत के विकास के लिए सरकार ने Reform, Perform और Transform के ऐसे ही तीन मजबूत स्तंभ बनाए हैं। आज ये शब्द पूरी दुनिया में भारत के नए गवर्नेंस मॉडल का पर्याय बन गए हैं।

सरकार ने संविधान के लागू होने से पहले बने कानूनों की विस्तृत समीक्षा की है। कई कानूनों को निरस्त या संशोधित किया जा रहा है ताकि पूरा तंत्र वर्तमान सामाजिक और आर्थिक चुनौतियों का सामना कर सके। सरकार अब तक पंद्रह सौ से अधिक पुराने अनावश्यक कानूनों को निरस्त कर चुकी है। गुलामी के कानूनों को हटाकर दंड संहिता के स्थान पर न्याय संहिता लागू की गई है।

'जन-विश्वास' और 'जन-भागीदारी' के साथ मेरी सरकार जनता का जीवन सुगम बनाने पर कार्य कर रही है। विवादों को निपटाने के लिए 'विवाद से विश्वास की पहल' की गई है। इसी भावना के साथ सरकार ने चालीस हजार से अधिक नियमों को कम या सरल किया है और पैंतीस सौ प्रावधानों को अपराधमुक्त किया है।

इस वर्ष देश सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल की एक सौ पचासवीं जयंती मना रहा है। उनकी प्रेरणा से मोदी सरकार 'राष्ट्र प्रथम' की भावना को लेकर आगे बढ़ रही है। देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा और आंतरिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने ऐतिहासिक कार्य किए हैं। विशेषकर रक्षा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता में हमें बहुत उत्साहजनक परिणाम मिले हैं। हम 'मेक इन इंडिया' से 'मेक फॉर द वर्ल्ड' की ओर बढ़े हैं। इससे देश में रोजगार के नए अवसर भी बन रहे हैं। देश में डिफेंस इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरीडोर की स्थापना और डिफेंस स्टार्टअप्स को प्रोत्साहन देकर हम आत्मनिर्भरता और स्वरोजगार को मजबूती दे रहे हैं।

सीमा क्षेत्र की सड़के और अटल टनल, सेला टनल, सोनमर्ग टनल जैसे आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से रक्षा और पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिला है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद को समाप्त करने के अंतिम चरण की भी शुरुआत हो चुकी है। सरकार के प्रयासों से वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या एक सौ छब्बीस से घटकर अब अड़तीस तक आ गई है। वैश्विक अस्थिरता के वातावरण में भारत आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनैतिक स्थिरता का स्तम्भ बनकर विश्व के सामने आदर्श प्रस्तुत कर रहा है। चाहे जी 7 समिट हो, क्वाड, ब्रिक्स, एससीओ हो या जी 20, भारत के सामर्थ्य, नीति और नीयत पर पूरे विश्व ने भरोसा जताया है। मोदी सरकार वर्तमान के साथ ही आने वाली पीढ़ियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भी निर्णय ले रही है। हम देश को ग्रीन फ्यूचर, ग्रीन जॉब्स की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं। 2030 तक पांच सौ गीगावॉट नॉन

फॉसिल फ्यूल एनर्जी क्षमता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में बीते छह महीनों में कई बड़े फैसले लिए गए हैं। पीएम सूर्यघर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत पचहत्तर हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत से रूफटॉप सोलर सिस्टम स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। अभी तक साढ़े सात लाख घरों में रूफटॉप सोलर की स्थापना की जा चुकी है। इससे रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़े हैं।

राष्ट्रपति महोदया के भाषण से स्पष्ट है कि देश के प्रधानसेवक मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली भारत सरकार का एक ही संकल्प है, एक ही लक्ष्य है - विकसित भारत। और ये लक्ष्य युवा, महिला, किसान और गरीब के जीवन स्तर को अतुलनीय बनाकर ही संभव है जिसको पूरा करने का प्रयास मोदी जी तीसरे कार्यकाल में तेजी से कर रहे हैं। महोदय देशवासियों को मोदी सरकार पर पूर्ण भरोसा है कि विकसित भारत का सपना जल्द पूरा होगा।

***श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल (अहमदाबाद पूर्व) :** मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के समर्थन में अपने विचार रखता हूँ। हमारा संविधान और गणतंत्र मोदी सरकार के दौरान अपने अपने 75वें वर्षगांठ को पार कर लिया जो दोनों के लिए ही अमृतकाल है। मैं बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर समेत सभी संविधान निर्माताओं को राष्ट्रपति महोदया द्वारा अपने भाषण में सम्मान देने हेतु कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करता हूँ क्योंकि उनके संविधान से ही यह संभव हो पाया कि एक चाय वाला देश का प्रधानसेवक बनकर देश के वंशवाद के लिए, जो प्रतिभावान लोगों का, देश को लाभ लेने में बाधक बना हुआ है, उससे राजनीति को मुक्त करने के लिए, लोगों को प्रेरित कर देश को लगातार सशक्त कर रहा है।

महाकुंभ, भारत की सांस्कृतिक परंपरा का, भारत की सामाजिक चेतना का पर्व है। देश और दुनिया से आए करोड़ों श्रद्धालु प्रयागराज में पुण्य स्नान कर चुके हैं। सरकार के प्रयासों से आज भारत की संस्कृति से लोग परिचित हो अभिकभूत हैं। महामहिम के अभिभाषण से स्पष्ट है कि तीसरे कार्यकाल में मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली भारत सरकार तीन गुना तेज गति से काम कर रही है और निर्णय ले रही

* Speech was laid on the Table.

है। इन निर्णयों में देश के गरीब, मध्यम वर्ग, युवा, महिलाओं, किसानों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता मिली है।

महामहिम के अभिभाषण से ये भी स्पष्ट है कि सामाजिक न्याय को सुनिश्चित करने के साथ ही देश के सशक्तिकरण पर लगातार ध्यान दिया है और इसमें गाव, गरीब, किसान, युवा, महिला लाभान्वित हो इसके लिए सफल प्रयास किया है। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का विस्तार करते हुए तीन करोड़ अतिरिक्त परिवारों को नए घर देने का निर्णय लिया गया है। पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत करोड़ों किसानों को पिछले महीनों में इकतालीस हजार करोड़ रुपये की राशि का भुगतान हुआ है। आयुष्मान भारत योजना के अंतर्गत सत्तर वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के छह करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा देने का फैसला हुआ है। इन्हें हर वर्ष पांच लाख रुपये का हेल्थ कवर मिलेगा। छोटे उद्यमियों के लिए मुद्रा ऋण की सीमा दस लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 20 लाख रुपये कर दी गई है। भारत सरकार ने युवाओं की शिक्षा और उनके लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर तैयार करने पर विशेष फोकस किया है। मेधावी छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा में वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना शुरू की गई है। एक करोड़ युवाओं को शीर्ष पांच सौ कंपनियों में इंटरनशिप के अवसर भी दिये जाएंगे। पेपर लीक की घटनाओं को रोकने और भर्ती में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नया कानून लागू किया गया है। मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली भारत सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के चौथे चरण में पच्चीस हजार बस्तियों को जोड़ने के लिए सत्तर हजार करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए हैं। देश में अब इकहत्तर वंदे भारत, अमृत भारत और नमो भारत ट्रेन चल रही हैं, जिनमें पिछले छह माह में ही सत्रह नई वंदे भारत और एक नमो भारत ट्रेन को जोड़ा गया है।

गरीब कल्याण का प्रतीक स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के तहत बने 12 करोड़ शौचालय, प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के तहत निशुल्क दिए गए 10 करोड़ गैस कनेक्शन, 80 करोड़ जरूरतमंदों को राशन, सौभाग्य योजना, जल जीवन मिशन जैसी अनेक योजनाओं ने गरीब को ये भरोसा दिया है कि वो सम्मान के साथ जी सकते हैं। ऐसे ही प्रयासों की वजह से देश के 25 करोड़ लोग गरीबी को परास्त करके आज अपने जीवन में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इन्होंने नियो मिडिल क्लास का एक ऐसा समूह तैयार किया है, जो

भारत की ग्रोथ को नई ऊर्जा से भर रहा है।

भारत जैसे देश की आर्थिक उन्नति मध्यम वर्ग, मिडिल क्लास की आकांक्षाओं और उनकी पूर्ति से परिभाषित होती है। मोदी सरकार ने मुक्त स्वर से मध्यम वर्ग के योगदान को न केवल स्वीकारा है बल्कि हर मौके पर उसे सराहा भी है। सरकारी कर्मचारी भी मिडिल क्लास के अहम प्रतिनिधि हैं। हाल ही में मेरी सरकार ने सरकारी 'कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिए आठवें वेतन आयोग के गठन का निर्णय लिया है। ये निर्णय, आने वाले वर्षों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन में बड़ी वृद्धि का आधार बनेगा। केंद्र सरकार के लाखों कर्मचारियों को यूनिफाइड पेंशन स्कीम के तहत पचास प्रतिशत सुनिश्चित पेंशन देने का निर्णय भी लिया गया है, जिसका व्यापक स्वागत हुआ है।

“वन नेशन-वन इलेक्शन” और “वक्फ़ अधिनियम संशोधन” जैसे कई महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर भी सरकार ने तेज गति से कदम आगे बढ़ाए हैं। सरकार के एक दशक के कार्यकाल ने विकसित भारत की यात्रा को नई ऊर्जा दी है। विकसित भारत के विजन में... जनआगीदारी का सामूहिक सामर्थ्य है... देश की आर्थिक उन्नति का रोडमैप है, डिजिटल क्रांति के रूप में टेक्नॉलाजी की ताकत है, और आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का आधार है। सरकार के प्रयासों के बल पर भारत, दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने जा रहा है।

विकसित भारत की उड़ान को हमारे संविधान के आदर्शों का सतत मार्गदर्शन मिलता रहे, इसके लिए सरकार ने सेवा, सुशासन, समृद्धि और स्वाभिमान, इन प्रमुख सिद्धांतों को गवर्नेंस के केंद्र में रखा है। सरकार reform, perform और transform के अपने संकल्प को तेज गति से आगे बढ़ा रही है। सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास। ...और इस मंत्र का एक ही लक्ष्य है - विकसित भारत का निर्माण।

सरकार महिलाओं के नेतृत्व में देश को सशक्त बनाने में, यानी women led development में विश्वास करती है। नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम के द्वारा लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण इस दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। सरकार का लक्ष्य देश में तीन करोड़ लखपति दीदी बनाने का है। आज एक करोड़ पंद्रह लाख से भी अधिक लखपति दीदी एक गरिमामय जीवन जी रही

हैं। कृषि सखियाँ नेचुरल फार्मिंग को बढ़ावा दे रही हैं और पशु सखियों के माध्यम से हमारा पशुधन मज़बूत हो रहा है। ड्रोन दीदी योजना महिलाओं के आर्थिक और तकनीकी सशक्तिकरण का माध्यम बनी है। बड़ी संख्या में भारत की बेटियाँ लड़ाकू विमान उड़ा रही हैं, पुलिस में भर्ती हो रही हैं और कॉर्पोरेट कंपनियों का नेतृत्व भी कर रही हैं। सरकार के निर्णय के बाद बालिकाओं की भर्ती राष्ट्रीय मिलिट्री स्कूलों में प्रारंभ हो गई है। नेशनल डिफेंस अकैडमी में भी महिला कैडेट्स की भर्ती शुरू हो गई है। हमारी बेटियाँ आज ओलंपिक में मेडल लाकर देश को भी गारवान्वित कर रही हैं।

पिछले एक दशक में देश के हर बड़े प्रयास का दायित्व आगे बढ़कर भारत के युवाओं ने उठाया है। आज हमारा युवा स्टार्टअप्स, स्पोर्ट्स से लेकर स्पेस तक हर फ़ील्ड में देश का नाम रोशन कर रहा है। My Bharat पोर्टल के ज़रिये लाखों युवा राष्ट्र निर्माण के कार्यों से जुड़ रहे हैं। पिछले एक दशक में मेक इन इंडिया, आत्मनिर्भर भारत, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, स्टैंड-अप इंडिया और डिजिटल इंडिया जैसी पहल ने युवाओं को रोज़गार के अनेक अवसर प्रदान किए हैं। पिछले दो वर्षों में सरकार ने, रिकॉर्ड संख्या में दस लाख स्थायी सरकारी नौकरियाँ प्रदान की हैं। मोदी सरकार ने युवाओं के बेहतर कौशल और नए अवसरों के सृजन के लिए दो लाख करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज स्वीकृत किया है। एक करोड़ युवाओं के लिए इंटरनशिप की व्यवस्था से युवाओं को ग्राउंड पर काम करने का अनुभव प्राप्त होगा। आज देश में डेढ़ लाख से अधिक स्टार्टअप हैं जो इनोवेशन के स्तंभ के रूप में उभर रहे हैं।

क्यूएस वर्ल्ड फ्यूचर स्किल इंडेक्स 2025 में भारत विश्व में दूसरे संबर पर पहुंच गया है। यानी फ्यूचर ऑफ वर्क श्रेणी में AI और डिजिटल तकनीक अपनाने में भारत दुनिया को रास्ता दिखा रहा है। ग्लोबल इनोवेशन इंडेक्स में भी भारत की रैंकिंग छिहत्तर से सुधर कर उनचालीस हो गई है। सरकार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों के लिए आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था तैयार कर रही है। कोई भी शिक्षा से वंचित ना रहे, इसीलिए मातृ भाषा में शिक्षा के अवसर दिये जा रहे हैं। विभिन्न भर्ती परीक्षाएं तेरह भारतीय भाषाओं में आयोजित कर, भाषा संबंधी बाधाओं को भी दूर किया गया है। बच्चों में इनोवेशन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दस हजार से अधिक स्कूलों में अटल टिकरिंग लैब्स खोली गई हैं। सरकार ने देश में विश्व स्तरीय स्पोर्ट्स वातावरण बनाने की दिशा में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम; टारगेट

ओलंपिक पोटियम स्कीम यानि TOPS; राष्ट्रीय स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित करने जैसे कई कदम उठाए हैं। सरकार का लक्ष्य भारत को ग्लोबल इनोवेशन पावरहाउस बनाना है। देश के शिक्षण संस्थाओं में अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पचास हजार करोड़ रुपए की लागत से अनुसंधान नेशनल रिसर्च फाउन्डेशन स्थापित किया गया है। दस हजार करोड़ रुपए की लागत से “विज्ञानधारा योजना” के तहत विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी में इनोवेशन को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। आर्टीफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के क्षेत्र में भारत के योगदान को आगे बढ़ाते हुए “इंडिया एआई मिशन” प्रारम्भ किया गया है।

सरकार ने Ease of doing business को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। भारत के छोटे व्यापारी गाव से लेकर शहरों तक, हर जगह आर्थिक प्रगति को गति देते हैं। सरकार छोटे उद्यमियों को अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ मानते हुए उन्हें स्वरोजगार के नए अवसर दे रही है। MSME के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम और ई-कॉमर्स एक्सपोर्ट हब्स सभी प्रकार के उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

दशकों तक हमारे देश के रेहड़ी-पटरी पर दुकान लगाकर आजीविका चलाने वाले भाई-बहन बैंकिंग व्यवस्था से बाहर रहे। आज उन्हें पीएम स्वनिधि योजना का लाभ मिल रहा है।

सरकार ने दस वर्षों में प्रगति के जो नए अध्याय लिखे हैं, उनमें से एक स्वर्णिम सोपान भारत की डिजिटल क्रांति का भी है। भारत की यूपीआई टेक्नॉलाजी की सफलता से दुनिया के कई विकसित देश भी प्रभावित हैं। भारत में छोटे से छोटा दुकानदार भी इस सुविधा का लाभ उठा रहा है। गाँव में भी बैंकिंग सेवाएँ और UPI जैसी वर्ल्ड क्लास टेक्नॉलाजी उपलब्ध है।

ते दशक में भारत ने वर्ल्ड क्लास इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर निर्माण के कई माडल स्टोन्स तय किए हैं। आज आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से दुनिया में भारत की छवि मजबूत हुई है, इन्वेस्टर्स का भारत के प्रति भरोसा बढ़ा है, उद्योगों को बल मिला है और नए रोजगार का निर्माण हो रहा है। सरकार देश के हर हिस्से को हाइवे, एक्सप्रेसवे से कनेक्ट करने के लिए मिशन मोड में काम कर रही है। पीएम गतिशक्ति नेशनल मास्टर प्लान के द्वारा परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने की गति तेज हुई है। दस साल पहले, बुनियादी ढांचे का बजट लगभग दो लाख करोड़ रुपये था, जो पिछले बजट में बढ़कर ग्यारह लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक हो गया। पिछले एक दशक के काम को आगे ले जाते हुए, पिछले छह महीनों में सरकार

ने भविष्य के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में रिकॉर्ड निवेश किया है।

यह गर्व की बात है कि उधमपुर-श्रीनगर-बारामूला रेल्वे लिंक परियोजना पूरी हो गई है और अब देश कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक रेलवे लाइन से जुड़ जाएगा। इस महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना के तहत चेनाब ब्रिज का निर्माण हुआ है जो विश्व का सबसे ऊँचा रेल ब्रिज है। साथ ही ऑजी ब्रिज, देश का पहला रेल केबल ब्रिज बना है। भारत का एविएशन सेक्टर तेज़ी से विकास कर रहा है। देश की एयरलाइन कम्पनियों ने सत्रह सौ से अधिक नए विमानों के ऑर्डर दिए हैं। इतनी बड़ी संख्या में आने वाले विमानों के परिचालन के लिए हम एयरपोर्ट्स का विस्तार कर रहे हैं। पिछले एक दशक में देश में एयरपोर्ट्स की संख्या दोगुनी हो गई है। विकसित भारत को गति देने के लिए हमारे शहरों को फ़्यूचर रेडी बनाना आवश्यक है। इस दिशा में मेरी सरकार ने शहरी सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण कर उन्हें एनर्जी एफिशिएंट बनाने पर जोर दिया है। साथ ही नए शहरों के विकास की भी नींव रखी जा रही है। सरकार ने लगभग अठठाइस हजार करोड़ रुपये के निवेश से देश भर में बारह इंडस्ट्रियल नोड और शहरों के पास सौ औद्योगिक पार्क बनाने का भी निर्णय लिया है।

आसान कनेक्टिविटी और अर्बन टूरिज़्म को बढ़ावा देने के लिए देश में पंद्रह रोपवे प्रोजेक्ट्स की योजना पर भी काम हो रहा है। सरकार बहु-आयामी एवं समरस-सर्वस्पर्शी विकास की नीतियों पर काम करती आई है। इसीलिए मोदी सरकार ने जितना बल फ़िज़िकल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर दिया है उतने ही सघन प्रयास सोशल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रांति के लिए भी किए हैं।

समाज के हर वर्ग तक सस्ती, सुलभ और गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पहुंचें, ये मोदी सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। अस्पताल, इलाज और दवा की व्यवस्था के कारण एक सामान्य परिवार में स्वास्थ्य पर होने वाला खर्च निरंतर कम हो रहा है। देश में नागरिकों तक बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पहुंचाने के लिए एक लाख पचहत्तर हजार आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर बने हैं। सरकार के प्रयासों से दिमागी बुखार से लड़ने में देश को काफी सफलता मिली है। इससे होने वाली मृत्यु दर अब घटकर छह प्रतिशत रह गयी है। सरकार अगले पाँच सालों में देश के मेडिकल कॉलेजों में पचहत्तर हजार नई सीटों के सृजन के लिए भी काम कर रही है। सरकार हेल्थ इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और मेडिकल इक्विपमेंट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग को बढ़ावा दे रही

है। देश में नए बल्क ड्रग और मेडिकल डिवाइसेस के पार्क भी बनाए जा रहे हैं। इनमें रोजगार के अनेक नए अवसर उपलब्ध हो रहे हैं।

भारत में आधुनिक और आत्मनिर्भर कृषि व्यवस्था हमारा लक्ष्य है। सरकार किसानों को फसलों का उचित दाम दिलाने और उनकी आय बढ़ाने के लिए समर्पित भाव से काम कर रही है। वर्ष 2023-24 में रिकॉर्ड तीन सौ बत्तीस मिलियन टन अनाज उत्पादन हुआ है। और आज भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़ा दूध, दाल और मसालों का उत्पादक है। सरकार ने खरीफ़ और रबी फ़सलों के एमएसपी में निरंतर बढ़ोतरी की है। पिछले एक दशक में धान, गेहूं, दलहन, तिलहन और मोटे अनाज की खरीद पर 3 गुना ज्यादा राशि खर्च की गई है। पिछले 6 महीने में फसलों की जलवायु अनुकूल, बायो फॉर्टिफाइड और अच्छी उपज देने वाली एक सौ ना उन्नत प्रजातियाँ किसानों को साँपी गई हैं। देश में कृषि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार ने कृषि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड योजना के दायरे का विस्तार किया है। इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रोजगार को और बढ़ावा मिलेगा। प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भी राष्ट्रीय मिशन चलाया जा रहा है।

मोदी सरकार के प्रयासों का सबसे अधिक लाभ देश के दलित, पिछड़े और आदिवासी समाज को मिल रहा है। आज़ादी के दशकों बाद भी हमारे जिस जनजातीय एवं आदिवासी समाज की उपेक्षा होती रही, सरकार ने उसके कल्याण को पहली प्राथमिकता दी है। “धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान” और ‘पीएम-जनमन योजना’ इसका प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण हैं। देश भर में स्थापित चार सौ सत्तर से अधिक एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों के माध्यम से लगभग सवा लाख आदिवासी बच्चों को स्कूली शिक्षा दी जा रही है। पिछले दस वर्षों में आदिवासी बहुल इलाकों में तीस नए मेडिकल कॉलेज खोले गए हैं। जनजातीय विरासत को सहेजने के लिए सरकार ने अनेक कदम उठाए हैं। इस वर्ष भगवान बिरसा मुंडा की एक सौ पचासवीं जयंती का पर्व पूरे देश में जनजातीय गौरव वर्ष के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है।

विकसित भारत की एक महत्वपूर्ण कसौटी, देश का संतुलित विकास है। किसी क्षेत्र में ये भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए कि वो विकास में पीछे छूट रहे हैं। सरकार ने नॉर्थ ईस्ट के लोगों की इन्हीं भावनाओं

को समझा, उनके दिल से दूरियों का भाव समाप्त किया। दस से अधिक शांति समझोते कर सरकार ने अनेक गुटों को शांति के मार्ग से जोड़ने का काम किया है। पूरा देश नॉर्थ ईस्ट के आठ राज्यों की संभावनाओं को देख सके, इस दिशा में, पहले अष्टलक्ष्मी महोत्सव का आयोजन किया गया।

बीता दशक भारत की सांस्कृतिक चेतना के पुनः जागरण का दशक रहा है। हम अपनी विरासत पर गर्व और विकास के प्रति समर्पण के साथ ऐसा भविष्य गढ़ रहे हैं जहां संस्कृति और प्रगति साथ-साथ आगे बढ़ें। इस वर्ष हम, डॉ श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की एक सौ पच्चीसवीं जयंती मनाएंगे। उन्होंने कहा था कि "सच्चा राष्ट्रवाद केवल भारत की भौतिक एकता नहीं, बल्कि उसकी सांस्कृतिक एकता को मजबूत करने में है।" इसी कड़ी में भगवान महावीर का पच्चीस सौ पचासवाँ निर्वाण महोत्सव श्रद्धापूर्वक मनाया गया। देश ने उत्साह से संत मीराबाई की पॉच सौ पच्चीसवीं जयंती भी मनाई। महाकवि संत तिरुवल्लुवर की स्मृति में कई देशों में सांस्कृतिक केंद्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। मोदी सरकार, काशी-तमिल संगमम्, काशी-तेलुगू संगमम्, सौराष्ट्र-तमिऴ संगमम् जैसे सांस्कृतिक आयोजन करके देश की एकता को बढ़ावा दे रही है। देश की विरासत का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ हमारी समृद्ध भाषा-संस्कृति है। सरकार ने असमी, मराठी, पाली, प्राकृत और बांग्ला आषाओं को क्लासिकल लैंग्वेज का दर्जा दिया है। भारत की सभी भाषाओं में सरलता से संवाद के लिए AI की सहायता से भाषिणी प्लेटफॉर्म का देशवासी व्यापक उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

मोदी सरकार के प्रयासों से आज विश्व के सांस्कृतिक मंच पर भारत ने ग्लोबल लीडर की पहचान बनाई है। सभी एशियाई बौद्ध देशों को आपस में जोड़ने के लिए, सरकार ने पहली एशियाई बुद्धिस्ट कांफ्रेंस का आयोजन किया। पिछले वर्ष वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज कमिटी की बैठक का आयोजन भी भारत में हुआ जिसमें एक सौ चालीस देशों ने भाग लिया। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के माध्यम से पूरा विश्व आज भारत की योग परंपरा को अंगीकार कर रहा है।

भारत के विकास के लिए सरकार ने Reform, Perform और Transform के ऐसे ही तीन मजबूत स्तंभ बनाए हैं। आज ये शब्द पूरी दुनिया में भारत के नए गवर्नेंस मॉडल का पर्याय बन गए हैं। सरकार ने संविधान के लागू होने से पहले बने कानूनों की विस्तृत समीक्षा की है। कई कानूनों को निरस्त

या संशोधित किया जा रहा है ताकि पूरा तंत्र वर्तमान सामाजिक और आर्थिक चुनौतियों का सामना कर सके। सरकार अब तक पंद्रह सौ से अधिक पुराने अनावश्यक कानूनों को निरस्त कर चुकी है। गुलामी के कानूनों को हटाकर दंड संहिता के स्थान पर न्याय संहिता लागू की गई है।

“जन-विश्वास” और “जन-भागीदारी” के साथ मेरी सरकार जनता का जीवन सुगम बनाने पर कार्य कर रही है। विवादों को निपटाने के लिए ‘विवाद से विश्वास’ की पहल की गई है। इसी भावना के साथ सरकार ने चालीस हजार से अधिक नियमों को कम या सरल किया है और पैंतीस सौ प्रावधानों को अपराधमुक्त किया है।

इस वर्ष देश सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल की एक सौ पचासवीं जयंती मना रहा है। उनकी प्रेरणा से मोदी सरकार राष्ट्र प्रथम की भावना को लेकर आगे बढ़ रही है। देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा और आंतरिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने ऐतिहासिक कार्य किए हैं। विशेषकर रक्षा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता में हमें बहुत उत्साहजनक परिणाम मिले हैं। हम ‘मेक इन इंडिया’ से ‘मेक फॉर द वर्ल्ड’ की ओर बढ़े हैं। इससे देश में रोजगार के नए अवसर भी बन रहे हैं। देश में डिफेंस इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरीडोर की स्थापना और डिफेंस स्टार्टअप्स को प्रोत्साहन देकर हम आत्मनिर्भरता और स्वरोजगार को मजबूती दे रहे हैं।

सीमा क्षेत्र की सड़कें और अटल टनल, सेला टनल, सोनमर्ग टनल जैसे आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से रक्षा और पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिला है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद को समाप्त करने के अंतिम चरण की भी शुरुआत हो चुकी है। सरकार के प्रयासों से वामपंथी-उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या एक सौ छब्बीस से घटकर अब अड़तीस तक आ गई है। वैश्विक अस्थिरता के वातावरण में भारत आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनैतिक स्थिरता का स्तम्भ बनकर विश्व के सामने आदर्श प्रस्तुत कर रहा है। चाहे जी7 समिट हो, क्वाड, ब्रिक्स, एससीओ हो या जी20, भारत के सामर्थ्य, नीति और नीयत पर पूरे विश्व ने भरोसा जताया है।

मोदी सरकार वर्तमान के साथ ही आने वाली पीढ़ियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भी निर्णय ले रही है। हम देश को ग्रीन फ्यूचर, ग्रीन जॉब्स की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं। 2030 तक पांच सौ गीगावॉट नॉन

फॉसिल फ़्यूल एनर्जी क्षमता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में बीते छह महीनों में कई बड़े फैसले लिए गए हैं। पीएम सूर्यधर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत पचहत्तर हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत से रूफटॉप सोलर सिस्टम स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। अभी तक साढ़े सात लाख घरों में रूफटॉप सोलर की स्थापना की जा चुकी है। इससे रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़े हैं।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण से स्पष्ट है कि देश के प्रधानसेवक मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली भारत सरकार का एक ही संकल्प है, एक ही लक्ष्य है - विकसित भारत! जिसकी गारंटी विश्व नेता नरेंद्र मोदी साहेब ने हमें दी है। मोदी जी' क्री गारंटी मतलब गारंटी पूरी होने की गारंटी है। मैं पुनः महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करते हुये अपनी बात पूरी करता हूँ।

बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने के लिए मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करूंगा। आज अखिलेश जी ने चर्चा की शुरुआत की है। मैं प्रयागराज महाकुंभ में दिनांक 29 जनवरी को मौनी अमावस्या के दिन भगदड़ के दौरान दिवंगत लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और देश की सरकार से मांग भी करता हूँ कि इस भगदड़ में मृतक के सही आंकड़े, नाम के साथ देश की जनता के समक्ष रखे जाएं। कुंभ हमारी सनातन संस्कृति है और आस्था का संगम है। सदियों से इस देश में महाकुंभ का आयोजन होता रहा है। यह सरकार अपनी नाकामी छुपाने के मृतकों के सही आंकड़े नहीं दे रही है। पूरे विश्व और देश में कुंभ का क्रेज था। करोड़ों लोग स्नान भी कर गए, लेकिन आज भी कई लोग अपने प्रियजनों को ढूँढ रहे हैं। इसमें नाकामी किसकी रही? क्या राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी थी? जिम्मेदारी किसकी थी? कौन वहां आयोजन करवा रहे थे? कौन अधिकारी थे? सरकार को उनके खिलाफ इस मामले में कड़ी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए, मैं यह मांग करता हूँ।

कल भी मेरा सवाल किसान और एमएसपी के बारे में था। आप कृषि बजट लाए हैं, उससे दो या तीन गुना ज्यादा किसानों पर कर्जा होगा। 33 लाख 52 हजार 446 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज देश के किसानों पर है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि आप इनके कर्ज को माफ करें। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि जवानों और

किसानों ने आपको दो बार सत्ता के शिखर पर बिठाया है। पूर्ववर्ती सरकार ने भी कोई बहुत बड़ा काम किसानों के लिए नहीं किया, लेकिन आप तो काम करो। आप कहते हैं, उन्होंने नहीं किया, 60 साल से नहीं हुआ, 70 साल से नहीं हुआ, लेकिन आज तो आप लोग सत्ता में हो। मैं किसानों के कर्ज माफी की मांग दोहरा रहा हूँ कि आप पूरे देश में राजस्थान सहित किसानों का कर्ज माफ करें।

आपने एमएसपी खरीद पर गारंटी कानून की बात कही थी। आपने तीनों कृषि कानून वापस लिए, लेकिन आप राइडर रखते हैं कि 25 क्विंटल खरीदेंगे। आप इस राइडर को हटाकर तमाम खरीद करें, मैं आपसे यही मांग करता हूँ। आप संपूर्ण कर्ज माफ करें, इससे ही किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरेगी और बूस्टर डोज़ मिलेगा। जिस तरह से चौधरी देवी लाल जी ने वर्ष 1990 में 10,000 रुपये का मूल कर्जा जिसका ब्याज 80,000 या एक लाख रुपये था, माफ किया था। मैं यही मांग करता हूँ।

आप अग्निवीर योजना लेकर आए। देश के जवानों के अंदर जज्बा था। नागौर में मेरा घर स्टेडियम के सामने है। बच्चे दौड़ने के लिए आते हैं, शेखावटी में आते हैं, हरियाणा, यूपी और पंजाब से आते हैं। अग्निवीर योजना के बाद जवानों में सेना में जाने का क्रेज खत्म हो गया। माननीय मंत्री जी मेरी तरफ देख रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जवान सेना में जाएं। अग्निवीर में जाने वाले इच्छुक युवाओं के सम्मान को ठेस पहुंचाई गई है। इस पर रक्षा मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया था कि कार्यमुक्त होने के बाद कौशल प्रमाण-पत्र दिया जाएगा। क्या जवान कौशल प्रमाण-पत्र के लिए सेना में जाते हैं? हमारी थल सेना, एयर फोर्स और नेवी विश्व की नंबर वन सेना है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि अग्निवीर योजना को समाप्त करके पूर्व की भांति सेना भर्ती चालू की जाए। अलवर से माननीय मंत्री जी आते हैं, भुज रेजीमेंट और तमाम रेजीमेंट, जो पहले देश में थीं, इनकी पुर्नस्थापना करके नई रेजीमेंट बनाई जाए। लड़ाकू मार्शल जातियां चाहती हैं कि वे भी रेजीमेंट में सीमा पर जाकर लड़ें। मेरा मानना है कि आपको उन रेजीमेंट्स की स्थापना करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, राजस्थान में पेपर लीक के मामले पूर्ववर्ती सरकार के समय में होते थे और अब भी एक-आध पेपर लीक की घटना हुई है। एसआई भर्ती में आरपीएससी के एक सदस्य को पकड़ा गया और 50 ट्रेनी एसआई की जेल में जमानत हो गई। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आप और हम

सड़कों पर लड़ रहे थे। राजस्थान में ईओ, आरओ, सीएचओ, लाइब्रेरियन, वरिष्ठ अध्यापक, व्याख्याता भर्ती के पेपर आउट हुए, इसके लिए आरपीएससी के अध्यक्ष को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। हाल ही में दो आरपीएससी के सदस्यों को गिरफ्तार किया गया, लेकिन आपकी सरकार पदों के पीछे बैठे मगरमच्छों को नहीं पकड़ पा रही है। एसओजी जा तो रही है, लेकिन उन लोगों को नहीं पकड़ पा रही है जिन्होंने पेपर लीक की घटना को अंजाम दिया। उनको इसलिए नहीं पकड़ पा रही है कि उपचुनाव में आपने उनको बुलाकर कहा कि हम आपको पकड़ रहे हैं, उन्होंने कहा आप पकड़ो मत, हमारी पार्टी की जमानत जब्त करा लेंगे, यह लो टिकट और पांच जगह कांग्रेस पार्टी ने जमानत जब्त करा ली। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि आप इस एसआई भर्ती को रद्द करें, आप कोर्ट का बहाना न बनाएं। आपके नेताओं की डिमांड थी। स्वयं मुख्यमंत्री सड़कों पर कह रहे थे कि अगर हमारी सरकार बनेगी तो हम एसआई भर्ती रद्द करेंगे। मेरी मांग है कि भर्तियों में गलत काम करने वाले लोगों को पकड़ें, ताकि राजस्थान और देश में एक नया संदेश जाए।

सभापति जी, राजस्थान के बहुचर्चित मनोहर राजपुरोहित के अपहरण की जांच हाई कोर्ट के निर्देश के बाद अभी तक सीबीआई ने शुरू नहीं की है। लंबे संघर्ष के बाद लवली कंडारा एनकाउंटर की जांच तो सीबीआई ने शुरू कर दी लेकिन बाड़मेर जिले के कमलेश प्रजापत फर्जी एनकाउंटर की जांच में कुछ नेताओं के नाम आ रहे हैं। अभी तक सीबीआई ने जांच चालू नहीं की है। हम चाहते हैं कि सदन को मालूम होना चाहिए कि इस पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई है।

महोदय, जोधपुर में अनीता जाट हत्याकांड के मामले में राज्य पुलिस द्वारा चार्जशीट दाखिल करने के पांच दिन बाद सीबीआई ने एफआईआर दर्ज की है। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि सीबीआई पर लोगों का भरोसा है। सीबीआई राजस्थान से जुड़े तमाम मामले दिल्ली में पेंडिंग हैं। चार मंत्री राजस्थान से आते हैं। स्वयं लोक सभा अध्यक्ष भी राजस्थान से आते हैं। मैं उनको भी कहना चाहूँगा कि सीबीआई के मामले के अंदर अगर त्वरित अनुसंधान करके दोषियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करेंगे तो कड़ा संदेश अपराधियों के अंदर जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हाल ही में राजस्थान की भाजपा सरकार जो

आबकारी नीति लेकर आई है, मंत्री जी, आप थोड़ा सुनिये। यह राजस्थान का मामला है। राजस्थान की सरकार जो आबकारी नीति लेकर आई है, वैसे तो शराबबंदी के खिलाफ राजस्थान में जो आंदोलन हुआ था, उसमें हमने हिस्सा लिया था कि शराबबंदी होनी चाहिए। आप बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है, बड़ा रेवेन्यू मिलता है, उसे बंद नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप इतना तो कर सकते हैं कि आप जो आबकारी नीति लेकर आ रहे हैं, उसके अनुसार अलग-अलग दुकानों के स्थान पर समूह को ठेके दिए जाएंगे। वही पुरानी बातें हैं और राजस्थान में वही शराब माफिया पनपेगा। राजस्थान मुश्किल से मुक्त हुआ है। मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि इस आबकारी नीति को समाप्त करके एक्स आर्मी, जो रिजर्वेशन दुकानों के अंदर रखा है, हजारों लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। उनका रोजगार छीन कर कुछ समूहों को आप ठेके नहीं दें। इस आबकारी नीति के अंदर बड़ा खेल हुआ है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार इस नई आबकारी नीति को लागू नहीं करे और पूर्व की भांति जो दुकानें चल रही हैं, उस हिसाब से राजस्थान के अंदर दुकान आवंटित करें। हमारा एक्स आर्मी और जो दूसरा कोटा है, उसे दें, ताकि उन्हें रोजगार मिल सके।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर आबकारी नीति के अंदर बदलाव राजनाथ सिंह जी ने किया था और पहले भी वहां ऐसा चलता था। आपकी सरकार ने भी वहां दुकान देने का काम किया है। इसलिए आप अपनी सरकार के उस निर्णय को बदलने का काम नहीं करें।

निवेश के अंदर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राजस्थान में रिसरजेंट राजस्थान नाम के कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रदेश में उद्योगों से जुड़े निवेश लाने के लिए इस तरह का कार्यक्रम किया गया और अरबों रुपये खर्च करके इसका प्रचार किया। दूसरी तरफ राजस्थान राइजिंग से प्रदेश में निवेश की तैयारियों के बीच 20 प्रतिशत निर्यात घट गया। इसका कारण यह है कि भारत सरकार के कस्टम विभाग के बड़े अधिकारी ने राजस्थान में बार-बार जांच, आपत्तियों के नाम पर व्यापारियों को तंग करना शुरू कर दिया था।

महोदय, मैं महंगाई के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। सरकार ने अभिभाषण में आत्मनिर्भर भारत और अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास की बात की, लेकिन जमीनी हकीकत कुछ और ही है। महंगाई चरम पर है, आम

जनता की क्रय शक्ति लगातार घट रही है। खाद्य पदार्थ, ईंधन, रसोई गैस और दवाओं की कीमतें आसमान छू रही हैं। पेट्रोल, डीजल के दामों में लगातार बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। वर्ष 2014 से 2024 के बीच अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार के अंदर प्रति बैरल क्रूड ऑयल की कीमतें घटी थीं, लेकिन फिर भी आप 100 रुपये से ज्यादा पेट्रोल, डीजल की कीमत ले रहे हैं। आप आम आदमी को राहत दें। वह आपका मतदाता है। मैं यह मांग करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं फसल बीमा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। सबसे बड़ा घोटाला फसल बीमा योजना के अंदर हो रहा है। आपने नया क्रॉप कटिंग का तरीका कर दिया है। आपने फसल बो दी और वह उगी नहीं, आप उसको ही बीमित कर रहे हैं। जो खड़ी फसल है, उसको भी उस श्रेणी के अंदर लिया जाए। जो फसल बीमा कंपनियां हैं, हम उनको दिशा की मीटिंग के अंदर बुलाते हैं, कोई आता ही नहीं है और कोई सही जवाब नहीं देता है। आप प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का जो प्रचार कर रहे हैं, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को राहत मिले। प्रीमियम देने के बाद उसका हक भी बनता है। आपकी सरकार को फसल बीमा योजना में सुधार करना चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई लोग फर्जी तरीके से क्लेम उठा लेते हैं। एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक मेरे जिले के 8 गांवों में ही 2 हजार खेतों का 300 करोड़ रुपये का क्लेम फर्जीवाड़े से उठा लिया गया। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : आप एक मिनट दीजिए। प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना की सार्थकता का लाभ ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल जी।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : सभापति जी, आप एक मिनट दीजिए। मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। आप मुझे आधा मिनट दीजिए। मेरा एक विषय और है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप 30 सैंकेंड में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : आप फसल बीमा पर नए सिरे से काम करें। ... (व्यवधान) सभापति जी, आप मुझे आधा मिनट दे दीजिए। हम रात को 12 बजे तक कोरम पूरा करते हैं। आप ऐसे क्यों कर रहे हैं?

आप मुझे आधा मिनट दे दीजिए। राजस्थान पुलिस के सहायक उप निरीक्षक स्व. सुरेन्द्र कुमार चौधरी ने 11 दिसंबर, 2024 को राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री महोदय के काफिले की सुरक्षा करते हुए, एक गाड़ी तेज आ रही थी, अपने प्राणों की आहुति दे दी। अलवर से हमारे मंत्री जी आते हैं, इनसे मिले, उपराष्ट्रपति जी से मिले और मुख्य मंत्री जी उनके घर पर भी गए थे। उसे शहीद का दर्जा देना चाहिए। उनके परिवार को आर्थिक परिलाभ देना चाहिए। नायाब तहसलीदार की नौकरी ही तो मांग रहा है, आप कौन सा कलेक्टर बना रहे हो। आपने राजस्थान के अंदर पहले भी बनाये हैं। वह किसान का बेटा है। उसने शहादत दी है। पूरे देश में संदेश ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठिये।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : आप मुझे अपनी बात समाप्त करने दीजिए।

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठिये। 30 सैंकेंड हो चुके हैं।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : लोग 15-15, 20-20 मिनट तक भाषण करते हैं। मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। आप मुझे अपनी बात समाप्त करने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) आप ऐसा मत कीजिए, मुझे अपनी बात समाप्त करने दीजिए।

माननीय सभापति : मैडम, आप शुरू कीजिए।

***SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR):** It is so paradoxical that the govt. that has vouched for the whole country to be more religious and dharmic. The flag bearers of Hindutva and Sanatan dharma are the ones responsible for the death toll at the largest religious gathering in the world in 144 years. Yes, let it go on the record that I, Smt. Pratima Mondal on behalf of all the aggrieved pilgrims and the entire opposition parties hold this government accountable for all the deaths at the

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Maha Kumbh. A pack of VIP murderers who won't be tried at any court, so it is my request that they be tried in their house which is the people's court. All in all the Maha Kumbh Mela was a Maha failure of this government to safeguard the faith of millions of Hindus, it was Maha success in providing best in class facilities to VIPs from:

It was a Maha disaster on part of this govt. that claimed the lives of people and an even Maha jhoot in trying to hide the official figures. Shame on you. Hon'ble President boasted about various schemes in her speech but my question to owe Madam President is where is the data. The current government is down with "No data syndrome", 16 crucial datasets have not been made available including census of India, crime in India, accidental deaths and suicides in India, etc. since the last few years. Unavailability of such data is not allowing us to hold authorities accountable or raise appropriate questions. One of the biggest issue is that the census has not been conducted since 2011. The Indian government's shameful delay in conducting the 2021 Census under the guise of the Pandemic, is a disgraceful action towards its duty to the nation. This failure cripples the delimitation process, scheduled for 2026, leaving millions of citizens in underrepresented. With no updated population data, the government undermines not only democratic fairness but also the effective allocation of resources, hindering crucial policy-making in healthcare, education and infrastructure. This gross neglect exposes the government's utter disregard for the Principles of equality and justice while perpetuating systemic inequalities across the country.

Furthermore, 9 ministries have not released their annual reports which

covers their strategies, policies and programmes. One such ministry is the law and justice ministry which last published its report in 2017. Other such ministries are Aayush, Civil Aviation, Defence and Railways, without necessary data how can we expect our government to know what is working identify pain, challenges and accordingly implement relevant policies.

This lack of transparency is intentional as the current government wants to control the narrative and whitewash its own image. One such example is the suspension of K.S. James director of IIPS in July 2023 following the data presented on national family health survey which the government was unhappy with.

To continue keeping the public in dark the govt. is trying to curb journalistic freedom by the proposed Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill 2024. The bill grants the central govt. extensive powers including the authority to confiscate broadcasting equipment and conduct raids without prior notice. This has been done to intimidate and censor any voices critical of the government. The Government's decision to continue to provide free food grains to about 81.35 crore under PMGKAY highlights the ongoing failure to address the root causes of poverty with 58.1% of citizens still below the poverty line, it's clear that temporary food assistance is a band-aid solution, not a comprehensive strategy.

As per the world's poverty index, India's ranking technically improved from 161 in 2023 to 159 in 2024, this was because other countries also declined in the ranking. Additionally, India's 2024 global hunger index score is 27.3 classified as "serious", shows little real progress in tackling hunger. The continued reliance on welfare schemes without addressing unemployment, inadequate wages and poor

healthcare shows a lack of long term planning. India's economic policies remain ineffective at alleviating poverty and the government's actions are more about managing crisis than solving the underlying issues. Sabir Mallick, a young boy of Basanti under my parliamentary constituency Joynagar went to Haryana Dadri Chorki last year in search of job as a migrant labour. He was brutally killed by some hindutvabadi activists who falsely blamed him of having consumed beef.

This is the trademark of BJP which thrives by spreading the poison of hatred between Hindus and Muslims. Are Muslims not the citizens of our country?

Is this ex-Bharat, srestha Bharat, amritmay Bharat of the BJP.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल) : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण पर आयोजित इस चर्चा में आपने मुझे प्रतिभाग करने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने उद्बोधन में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली एनडीए सरकार के प्रयासों से गत् 10 वर्षों में बदलते भारत की तस्वीर पेश की और साथ ही विकसित भारत का रोडमैप भी प्रस्तुत किया। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे विपक्ष के मित्र आज विश्व पटल पर उभरते हुए इस भारत को देख नहीं पा रहे हैं। वह भारत, जो आज दुनिया की पाँचवीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है, फास्टेस्ट ग्रोइंग इकोनॉमी है और most attractive global destination for investment है, मेरे विपक्ष के मित्र उसको देख नहीं पा रहे हैं।

महोदय, कहते हैं कि नज़र का दोष हो, तो उपाय किया जा सकता है, लेकिन अगर दोष नज़रिये का हो, तो उपाय करना संभव नहीं होता है। पानी का ग्लास आधा भरा है या खाली है, यह व्यक्ति के नज़रिये पर ही निर्भर करता है। मैं कल लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन के भाषण को सुन रही थी, उसमें मैंने बहुत-से शब्द सुने, जैसे इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स, बैट्रीज, ऑप्टिक्स, एआई आदि सभी का जिक्र हुआ। मुझे

बहुत ही आश्चर्य होता है कि क्या मेरे विपक्ष के साथी यह नहीं जानते हैं कि भारत सरकार ने पीएलआई स्कीम के जरिये एडवांस ऑटोमेटिक प्रोडक्ट्स को बढ़ावा देने का काम किया है। फेम यानी fastest adoption and manufacturing of electric vehicles के जरिए इलेक्ट्रिक व्हीकल्स के लोकल मैनुफैक्चरिंग और एडॉप्शन को भी बढ़ावा देने का काम भारत की सरकार कर रही है।

नैशनल प्रोग्राम ऑन एसीसी बैट्री स्टोरेज के तहत प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स को डोमेस्टिक मैनुफैक्चरिंग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इंसेंटिव्स दिये जा रहे हैं। पिछले वर्ष मार्च में केन्द्र सरकार ने आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के लिए 1.25 बिलियन डॉलर के इन्वेस्टमेंट की घोषणा की। अभी जो दो दिन पहले बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उसमें माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने नये आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस सेन्टर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस एंड एजुकेशन के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। क्लीन एनर्जी के क्षेत्र में हमारी सरकार ने बहुत-सी योजनाएं चलाईं, जैसे नैशनल सोलर मिशन, पीएम कुसुम योजना, नैशनल स्मार्ट ग्रिड मिशन आदि। यहाँ तक कि इंटरनैशनल सोलर मिशन का नेतृत्व भी भारत के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, बजट भाषण में वित्त मंत्री जी ने 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये के न्युक्लियर एनर्जी मिशन का प्रस्ताव किया। यहाँ तक कि सेमीकंडक्टर्स, जिसके बारे में किसी भी पूर्ववर्ती सरकार ने चिन्ता नहीं की थी, उस क्षेत्र में भी हमने आगे बढ़कर काम किया है। लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि भारत की तरक्की की ओर बढ़ते हुए इन कदमों को मेरे विपक्ष के मित्र देखना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन देश की 140 करोड़ जनता इस उभरते हुए भारत को देख रही है।

महोदय, मैंने कल समानता का बहुत जिक्र सुना। कल एलओपी ने जिक्र किया कि किस तरह हलवा सेरेमनी की फोटो गायब हो गई। हलवा सेरेमनी की फोटो में, एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी नज़र नहीं आते हैं। यह बड़ी जायज़ चिन्ता है। लेकिन इसमें दो सवाल पैदा होते हैं- कब और क्यों? हलवा सेरेमनी की फोटो में एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी कब से गायब हैं? क्या वर्ष 2014 में, मोदी जी की सरकार आने के बाद से गायब हैं या आज़ादी के पहले से लगातार एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी इस फोटो से गायब हैं? वे क्यों गायब हैं, यह उससे भी बड़ा सवाल है।

माननीय सभापति जी, इस फोटो फ्रेम में आने के लिए एक जरूरी शर्त है। वह शर्त यह है कि एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी आईएस ऑफिसर होने चाहिए। इन वंचित वर्गों के आईएस बनने का जो रास्ता था, उसमें सबसे बड़ा रोड़ा अगर कोई बना है, तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी बनी है, जिसने मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं होने दिया। आज देश की माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी आदिवासी समुदाय से हैं, देश के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी पिछड़ी जाति से हैं, सीएजी के मुखिया आदिवासी समुदाय से हैं। क्या लोकतंत्र के इन सर्वोच्च पदों पर मोदी जी की सरकार आने के पहले जो तमाम सरकारें रही हैं, पाँच दशक तक तो यूपीए और कांग्रेस की सरकारें ही रहीं, क्या इन सर्वोच्च पदों पर कभी भी वंचित वर्गों के लोग कभी आसीन हो पाए और अगर आसीन नहीं हो पाए, तो इसका जिम्मेदार कौन है? क्या यूपीए की सरकार ने मुख्यमंत्री या केन्द्रीय मंत्री बनाने में पिछड़े, दलित या आदिवासी को कभी तवज्जो दी? आज यह जरूरी है कि वर्ष 1952 से आज तक का सारा डेटा देश के सामने आए कि सर्वोच्च पदों पर पिछड़े और दलित वर्गों को भागीदारी कब मिली और कितनी मिली?

सभापति जी, बहुत दुख की बात है कि 75 वर्ष हो गए देश को आजाद हुए, लेकिन 75 वर्षों के बाद हम चर्चा क्या कर रहे हैं? सवाल कौन सा उठ रहा है? कि इस देश की बहुसंख्यक आबादी, जो पिछड़ा है, दलित है, आदिवासी है, आज भी उसको भागीदारी नहीं मिल पाई, आज भी उसको प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिल पाया। ... (व्यवधान) इससे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य दुनिया के सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र के लिए और भारत जैसे देश के लिए क्या हो सकता है कि बहुसंख्यक आबादी आज भी अपने अधिकारों से वंचित है? ... (व्यवधान) उद्योग क्षेत्र में वंचित वर्गों की उपस्थिति नहीं है, किसी बड़े उद्योग घराने का स्वामित्व वंचित वर्गों के पास नहीं है, किसी बड़े मीडिया घराने का स्वामित्व आज हमारे किसी दलित, ओबीसी के पास नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) सवाल अहम है, लेकिन कारण जानना जरूरी है।

सभापति जी, हमें यह समझने की जरूरत है कि आजादी के बाद लगातार कई वर्षों तक हमारा दलित, पिछड़ा, आदिवासी अपनी बुनियादी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की जद्दोजहद में ही लगा रहा। वह रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान की चिंता से ही मुक्त नहीं हुआ। जब वह इन बुनियादी जद्दोजहद में उलझा हुआ है, तो वह क्या किसी उद्योग की स्थापना करेगा या किसी मीडिया घराने का मालिक बनेगा? क्या

हम सब नहीं जानते कि किसी बड़े उद्योग घराने को लगाने के लिए, किसी बड़े मीडिया घराने के लिए जिस विशाल अर्थ तंत्र की आवश्यकता है, वह इस देश के दलित, पिछड़े, आदिवासी के पास नहीं है। यह आबादी, जो अपनी बुनियादी जरूरतों से जूझती रही है, अगर उसकी बुनियादी जरूरतों की चिंता किसी ने की है, तो हमारी सरकार ने की है। मोदी जी की सरकार की वे तमाम गरीब हितैषी योजनाएं, जिनके आंकड़े आज मेरे विपक्ष के मित्रों को बड़े उबाऊ लगते हैं, वे आंकड़े आज जमीन पर क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन ला रहे हैं, क्योंकि लोगों के जीवन में बदलाव हो रहा है, उन्हें बुनियादी जरूरतों के इस जंजाल से मुक्ति मिल रही है। जब इन चिंताओं से वह मुक्त होगा, तब ही वह तरक्की करेगा। उसकी तरक्की के बहुत सारे रास्ते हमने खोले हैं।

सभापति जी, जब मीडिया में भागीदारी का सवाल आता है, तो यहां मैं अपने साथियों से यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि न केवल मीडिया घरानों का स्वामित्व, बल्कि मीडिया घरानों में सामाजिक विविधता गायब है। पिछड़े, दलित, आदिवासियों की भागीदारी वहां नहीं है। लेकिन यह चिंता मोदी सरकार को नहीं करनी है, यह चिंता स्वयं मीडिया हाउसेज को करनी है। उन्हें यह अहसास करने की जरूरत है कि केवल समानता के सिद्धांत पर लेख लिखने से काम नहीं हो जाता है, बल्कि अपनी खुद की भर्ती प्रक्रिया में भी दलित, पिछड़े, आदिवासियों को स्थान देना होता है, उनको जगह देनी होती है। यह काम मीडिया को करना है, न कि मोदी जी की सरकार को। मोदी जी की सरकार को जो काम करना है, वह हम कर करते हैं।

मेरे बहुत सारे विपक्ष के मित्र यहां पर सामाजिक न्याय का ढिंढोरा बार-बार पीटते हैं। मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि जब उनकी सरकारें थीं, राज्य में थीं, केन्द्र में थी, तो जिस जातीय जनगणना की वे बार-बार बात करते हैं, उन्होंने वह जातीय जनगणना कराने का क्या एक भी कदम उठाया? राज्य में समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार थी, केन्द्र में यूपीए की सरकार थी, समाजवादी पार्टी उसको समर्थन दे रही थी। आज वे कह रहे हैं कि हम कांग्रेस से एक कदम आगे बढ़कर जातीय जनगणना कराने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन जब उनके हाथ में यह ताकत थी, जब हमारे कांग्रेस के साथियों के हाथ में यह ताकत थी, तब आपने कास्ट सेंसेस के बारे में क्यों नहीं सोचा?

सभापति महोदय, यह सच है, हम सभी इसी समाज में रहते हैं, कि इस देश में पिछड़ों, दलितों और आदिवासियों की बहुसंख्यक आबादी है और उनकी सही गिनती होगी, तो शायद उनके हित के लिए और भी बड़े काम हो सकेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन हमें अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर यह जरूर पूछना चाहिए कि जब हमारे हाथों में कुछ ऐसा करने की ताकत थी, तब हमने क्या किया? मोदी जी की सरकार के तो अनेक काम गिनाए जा सकते हैं, जो सामाजिक न्याय को सुनिश्चित करने वाले काम थे। ... (व्यवधान) चाहे केंद्रीय विद्यालय, नवोदय विद्यालय, सैनिक स्कूलों में हमारे पिछड़े, वंचित समाज के बच्चों को एडमिशन में आरक्षण देने का विषय हो या हमारे राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने की बात हो, ऐसे तमाम काम हैं, जो हमारी सरकार ने किए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन विपक्ष के मित्रों से मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि अगर आपने समाज के लिए सामाजिक न्याय की दिशा में कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया हो, तो आप अपनी बातों में उसका उल्लेख जरूर करें।

महोदय, अभी मेरे विपक्ष के एक साथी ने थोड़ी देर पहले उठकर नौकरियों का प्रश्न उठाया। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब हम बैकलॉग के आंकड़े देखते हैं, तो ये बैकलॉग के आंकड़े हमें पिछले कई वर्षों से लगातार देखने चाहिए। यह बैकलॉग इतना कैसे बढ़ गया? 5 दशक तक इस देश में यूपीए की सरकार थी। जो हमारे पिछड़े, दलित, आदिवासी समाज का नौकरियों का बैकलॉग है, आपने उसको पूरा करने के लिए, उसको भरने के लिए कोई प्रभावी कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया?... (व्यवधान) हमारी सरकार ने इस बैकलॉग को खत्म करने के लिए मिशन रिक्रूटमेंट चलाया।... (व्यवधान) मिशन रिक्रूटमेंट के तहत हमने लगातार इस बैकलॉग को कम करने की कोशिश की।... (व्यवधान) ऐसे तमाम हमारे भारत सरकार के अलग-अलग मंत्रालय और विभाग हैं, रेलवेज हो, बैंकिंग सेक्टर हो, पोस्ट हो, होम अफेयर्स हो, ऐसे बहुत सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, जिनमें बैकलॉग को हमने मिशन रिक्रूटमेंट के तहत निरंतर प्रयास करके पूरा करने का काम किया है और 10 लाख सरकारी नौकरियाँ और पक्की नौकरी हमने अपने देश के नौजवानों को दी हैं, प्रतिभावान नौजवानों को दी हैं।

महोदय, मैं आज इस अवसर पर यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि सामाजिक न्याय की केवल जुबानी जुगाली करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, सामाजिक न्याय को एक फर्म एक्शन की जरूरत होती है। वह फर्म

एक्शन हमने तो करके दिखाया है, लेकिन जब विपक्ष के साथी इस फोरम पर खड़े होते हैं और सामाजिक न्याय की दुहाई देते हैं तो उनसे मैं जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर आपने अपने कार्यकाल में कोई भी फर्म एक्शन लिया हो तो आप उसका भी उल्लेख जरूर करें। इससे दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जायेगा।

इतना ही कहते हुए माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदया जी को मैं उनके अभिभाषण के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि वे हमारे बीच में आयीं और हम सभी को उन्होंने संयुक्त रूप से संबोधित किया। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

श्री किशोरी लाल (अमेठी) : महोदय, आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर हो रही चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं कुम्भ की भगदड़ में मारे गए लोगों की आत्मा की शांति के लिए प्रार्थना करता हूँ और उन लोगों की आत्मा की शांति के लिए भी प्रार्थना करता हूँ जिनका नाम यूपी सरकार ने अपनी लिस्ट में शामिल नहीं किया है।

सभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के क्रमांक 5 के पैरा 3 के तहत जल जीवन मिशन और स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के विषय में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इन योजनाओं की सरकार बहुत बढ़-चढ़कर प्रचार कर रही है और बड़े-बड़े होर्डिंग्स और पोस्टर लगाए गए हैं लेकिन इन योजनाओं की जमीनी स्तर पर हकीकत कुछ और ही है। जब हम अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं और ऐसे क्षेत्रों को देखते हैं जहां ये कहते हैं कि योजनाएं संचालित हो चुकी हैं, लेकिन वहां नलों में पानी नहीं है। किसी जगह टंकियां नहीं बनी हैं और किसी जगह सोलर सिस्टम खराब है। दिशा की मीटिंग में रायबरेली में भी यह बात उठी, अमेठी में भी यही बात उठी और यह पाया गया कि ऐसी-ऐसी कम्पनियों को कांट्रैक्ट मिले हैं जिन्हें ये काम करने का कोई तजुर्बा ही नहीं है। कांट्रैक्ट किसी और कम्पनी को मिलता है और बाद में वह किसी अन्य कम्पनी को सब-कांट्रैक्ट दे देती है और उसके बाद सब-कांट्रैक्ट वाली कम्पनी भी आगे किसी तीसरे या चौथे को सब-कांट्रैक्ट दे देती हैं। इससे आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि योजना के काम की क्या क्वालिटी रह जाएगी।

महोदय, ऐसी तीन कम्पनियां हमारे क्षेत्र में काम कर रही हैं। मैंने सुना है कि इनमें से एक कम्पनी तो ऐसी है जो पहले तौलिया बनाने का काम करती थी। इस कम्पनी को 133 जगह का काम मिला, जिसमें से यह कम्पनी सिर्फ 60 जगह ही काम पूरा कर पाई। जिस काम को उसे डेढ़ साल में पूरा करना था, वह काम तीन साल में भी पूरा नहीं हो सका है। अधिकारी ऐसी कम्पनियों के खिलाफ लिखते हैं लेकिन पता नहीं ऐसी कौन-सी ताकत है, जो उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होने देती है। आप भ्रष्टाचार की भी स्थिति देखिए। सुल्तान पुर के अंदर एक एक्सियन की हत्या कर दी जाती है क्योंकि उस ईमानदार आफिसर ने ठेकेदार के खिलाफ काम ठीक से न करने का ऑब्जेक्शन उठाया तो उसके मुंह पर टेप लगाकर उसे मार दिया गया। जब गिरफ्तारी हुई तो बताया कि उसने हमारे दो ब्लॉक्स का ठेका कैंसिल किया था इसलिए हमने उसकी हत्या कर दी। आप देखिए कि ऐसे जल जीवन मिशन के हालात राज्य में हैं। रायबरेली में दिशा मीटिंग के अंदर जो पहले समाजवादी पार्टी के एमएलए थे, अब वे टेक्नीकली तो नहीं, लेकिन बीजेपी में शामिल हो गए हैं, उन्होंने दिशा की मीटिंग में इस बात को उठाया कि पीडब्ल्यूडी की 29 सड़कें खोदी गई हैं। जिस कम्पनी ने उन सड़कों को बनाना था, उसने केवल मिट्टी भरकर सड़क बनाने की खाना पूर्ति कर दी है। यह बात हम नहीं कह रहे हैं, बल्कि सत्ता दल का एक एमएलए कह रहा है।

महोदय, मेरे पास ये सरकारी कागज हैं, जिनके अंदर ऐसी कम्पनियों के खिलाफ लिखा जा रहा है लेकिन लखनऊ में इन पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है। दो साल में एक टंकी, ओवर हैड टैंक का काम कम्पनी पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है। उसके ऊपर क्या एक्शन लिया जा रहा है, इसके बारे में जनप्रतिनिधियों को कभी बताया नहीं जाता है। जल जीवन मिशन में अधूरे कामों के लिए हमारे आफिसर्स प्रयास करते हैं, लेकिन जब लखनऊ में उनकी सुनवाई नहीं होती है तो वे बेचारे निराश होकर बैठ जाते हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट से हमेशा प्रयास होता है कि काम न करने वालों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई हो, लेकिन ये कांटेक्टर इतने ताकतवर होते हैं कि इनके ऊपर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है।

महोदय, स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के लिए सरकार ने कहा कि 12 करोड़ शौचालय बनाए गए हैं और छह लाख गांव ओडीएफ घोषित कर दिए गए हैं। इस संबंध में जो सर्वे हुए हैं, उन्होंने इस पर सवाल

उठाया है। मैं अमेठी संसदीय क्षेत्र की बात करूँ तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन को देखिए, वहाँ कई शौचालयों में दरवाजे नहीं हैं और हर तरफ गंदगी है। यह आपके बड़े-बड़े प्लैगशिप प्रोग्राम्स हैं। वर्ष 2014 में जल जीवन मिशन पूरा होना था। आपको 19 करोड़ 37 लाख घरों में पानी देना था। सीतारमण जी ने बताया कि केवल 15 करोड़ के करीब घरों में पानी दिया गया है और इसके अंदर भी तीन करोड़ की संख्या यूपीए सरकार के समय की है। मेरा यही कहना है कि यह जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा है, जो इन योजनाओं पर लग रहा है। यदि इन योजनाओं की हकीकत धरातल पर इस तरह की है तो आप सोचिए कि कितना बड़ा करप्शन देश में हो रहा है।

महोदय, मैं अदम गोंडवी जी के एक शेर के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा –

“तुम्हारी फाइलों में गांव का मौसम गुलाबी है,
मगर ये आंकड़े झूठे हैं, दावा किताबी है।”

15.00 hrs

श्री मोहम्मद हनीफ़ा (लद्दाख) : ऑनरेबल सर, आपका शुक्रिया कि आपने मुझे प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा के खिताब पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

सर, हमने अपने आईन के 75 साल मनाए और सदर-ए-मोहतरमा ने अपने खिताब में जिक्र किया कि किस तरह हमारा मुल्क गुजिश्ता 75 सालों में एक मजबूत जम्हूरी क्रौम के तौर पर बुलंदियों पर पहुँचा है।

सर, लद्दाख को साल 2019 में यू.टी. बनाए जाने के बाद वहाँ कहीं न कहीं जम्हूरी निज़ाम खत्म हुआ है। लद्दाख की आवाम पिछले कई सालों से लद्दाख में जम्हूरियत की बहाली, वहाँ की ज़मीन, वसाइल, सकाफ़त और नौजवानों के मुस्तक़बिल को लेकर एहतिजाज़ के जरिए गवर्नमेंट से मुतालिबात कर रही है। मैं ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर जनाब अमित शाह जी का शुक्रगुज़ार हूँ कि एम.एच.ए. ने लद्दाख के के.डी.ए. और एपेक्स के नुमाइंदों के साथ उनके चार-प्वायंट्स एजेंडे पर बातचीत का सिलसिला दोबारा से शुरू किया है। मुझे और लद्दाख को उम्मीद है कि इस बातचीत के नताईज लद्दाख के आवाम के तवोक्कात के मुताबिक़ होंगे, जो कि जम्हूरियत की मुकम्मल बहाली, लद्दाख में ज़मीन, वसाइल और

सक्राफ़त की तहफूज़ात हैं। मुझे यह भी उम्मीद है कि अभी फरवरी में जो मीटिंग होने वाली है, उस मीटिंग में लद्दाख के नौजवानों के रिक्रूटमेंट्स से जुड़े जो तमाम मसाइल हैं, चाहे वह पी.ए.सी. की बात हो, डोमिसाइल का मसला हो, एज रिलैक्सेशन का मसला हो, सबका एक मुक़म्मल हल निकल कर आएगा, ताकि वहां रिक्रूटमेंट का सिलसिला शुरू हो जाए, जो कि पिछले पाँच सालों से रुका हुआ है।

सर, लद्दाख यू.टी. को डेवलपमेंट और डिफेंस के नुक्ते-नज़र से इसकी स्ट्रैटजिक अहमियत के पेशे-नज़र खातिर-ख्वाह बजट मुअत्तश करने की ज़रूरत है, लेकिन बदकिस्मती से नए बजट में लद्दाख का बजट पिछले साल तक़रीबन 6,000 करोड़ रुपये के आस-पास था, उसे कम करके तक़रीबन 4700 करोड़ रुपये के आस-पास कर दिया गया है जबकि मौसमी और ज्योग्राफी-हालात के चैलेंजेज़ के बावजूद पिछले कुछ सालों से वहां के एक्सपेंडिचर में काफी सुधार हुआ है। कैपेक्स बजट, जो कि एल.एच.डी.सी., लेह और करगिल के पास है, उसमें 90 परसेंट से ऊपर खर्च किया जाता है। लद्दाख में हेल्थ सेक्टर, एजुकेशन, इर्रीगेशन, रोड बिल्डिंग और दीगर शोबों में समाजी तरक्की और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूत बनाने के लिए लद्दाख के बजट में इज़ाफे की फौरी ज़रूरत है।

सर, लिहाज़ा, मैं आपके ज़रिए से ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहिबा से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि लद्दाख के बजट के मुखतस रक़म को न सिर्फ पिछले बजट के सतह पर बहाल किया जाए, बल्कि लद्दाख की तरक्कीयाती ज़रूरियात को पूरा करने के लिए इससे खातिर-ख्वाह बढ़ाया जाए।

सर, 'उड़ान' स्कीम का जिक्र ऑनरेबल प्रेसिडेन्ट साहिबा की खिताब में हुआ है, जिसमें तक़रीबन 8.5 करोड़ शहरी फिज़ाइल खिदमात से फायदा उठाने की बात की गयी है। लेकिन, लद्दाख के करगिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट में सिविल एयर सर्विस की डिमांड पिछले 60 सालों से लोग करते आ रहे हैं। पिछले 35-40 सालों से वहां एक एयरपोर्ट बन कर तैयार है। वहां पर एयर फोर्स के जहाज आकर उतरते हैं। दो बार इस एयरपोर्ट को 'उड़ान' स्कीम में शामिल करने के बावजूद अभी तक वहां पर सिविल एयर सर्विस शुरू नहीं हुई है। यू.टी. एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने 20 सीटों वाले एयरक्राफ्ट की तज्वीज़ पेश की है। ऑनरेबल सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर से कई बार इसके बारे में मेरी बातचीत हुई है और उन्होंने हमें आश्वासन भी दिया है। मैं आपके ज़रिए एक बार फिर ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर से गुज़ारिश करता हूँ कि

‘उड़ान’ स्कीम के तहत करगिल में सिविल एयर सर्विस जल्दी शुरू की जाए ।

लद्दाख में सेहत और तालीमी इंदारों को तरजीही बुनियादों पर अपग्रेड करने की ज़रूरत है । मैं हुकूमत का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि लद्दाख में एक मेडिकल कॉलेज की मंजूरी दी है, जो लेह डिस्ट्रिक्ट में बनाया जाएगा । एक इंजिनियरिंग कॉलेज की अनाउंसमेंट हुई है, जो करगिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट में बनाया जाना है । अभी तक इस पर कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है । इसको भी जल्द से मंजूरी दे कर काम शुरू करने की ज़रूरत है । डिस्ट्रिक्ट हॉस्पिटल करगिल जो कि 70 बेडिड हॉस्पिटल है, इसको 300 बेडिड हॉस्पिटल के दर्जे तक अपग्रेड करने की ज़रूरत है ।

लद्दाख में सुपरस्पेशलिटी खिदमात की कमी है । करगिल और लेह दोनों डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में कार्डिओलॉजी और न्यूरोसर्जन की पोस्ट क्रिएट करने की ज़रूरत है । लद्दाख की बड़ी आबादी को तालीम पहुंचाने के लिए हायर एजुकेशन को मज़बूत करने की ज़रूरत है । वहां के ज्योग्राफिया और मौसमी हालात के मद्देनज़र रखते हुए, लद्दाख के फार पलंग एरियाज़ से वहां पर स्कूलों को अपग्रेड करने की ज़रूरत है । सर, करगिल का सबसे पॉप्युलेटिड एरिया, सांको सुरू है । सांको में एक डिग्री कॉलेज का मुतालबा बहुत सालों से होता आ रहा है । डिग्री कॉलेज की मंजूरी अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है । इस इलाके में स्टूडेंट्स की बड़ आबादी है और इनकी तालीमी ज़रूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए फौरी तौर पर डिग्री कॉलेज की ज़रूरत है । लिहाज़ा इसी माली साल में तरजीही बुनियादों पर मंज़ूर किया जाए ।

शुक्रिया ।

[جناب محمد حنیفہ (لداخ): آنریبل سر، آپکا شکریہ کہ آپ نے مجھے صدرِ جمہوریہ

کے خطاب پر بولنے کا موقع دیا۔

جناب، ہم نے اپنے آئین کے 75 سال منائے اور صدرِ محترمہ نے اپنے خطاب

میں ذکر کیا کہ کس طرح ہمارا ملک گزشتہ 75 سالوں میں ایک مضبوط جمہوری

قوم کے طور پر بلندیوں پر پہنچا ہے۔

سر، لداخ کو سال 2019 میں یوٹی۔ بنائے جانے کے بعد وہاں کہیں نہ کہیں

جمہوری نظام ختم ہوا ہے۔ لڏاخ کی عوام پچھلے کئی سالوں سے لڏاخ میں جمہوری نظام کی بحالی، وہاں کی زمین، وسائل، ثقافت اور نوجوانوں کے مستقبل کو لیکر احتجاج کے ذریعہ سرکار سے مطالبات کر رہی ہے۔ میں آنریبل ہوم منسٹر جناب امت شاہ جی کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ ایم۔ایچ۔اے۔ نے لڏاخ کے کے ڈی۔اے۔ اور ایپیکس کے نمائندوں کے ساتھ ان کے چار پوائنٹس ایجینڈے پر بات چیت کا سلسلہ دوبارہ سے شروع کیا ہے۔ مجھے اور لڏاخ کو امید ہے کہ اس بات چیت کے نتائج لڏاخ کی عوام کے توقعات کے مطابق ہوں گے، جو کہ جمہوریت کی مکمل بحالی، لڏاخ میں زمین، وسائل اور ثقافت کی تحفظات ہیں۔ مجھے یہ بھی امید ہے کہ ابھی فروری میں جو میٹنگ ہونے والی ہے، اس میٹنگ میں لڏاخ کے نوجوانوں کے ریکروٹمنٹس سے جڑے جو تمام مسائل ہیں، چاہے وہ پی۔اے۔سی۔ کی بات ہو، ڈومیسائل کا مسئلہ ہے، ایچ ریلیکشن کا مسئلہ ہو، سب کا ایک مکمل حل نکل کر آئے گا، تاکہ وہاں ریکروٹمنٹ کا سلسلہ شروع ہو جائے، جو کہ پچھلے 5 سالوں سے رکا ہوا ہے۔

سر، لڏاخ یو۔ٹی۔ کو ڈیولپمنٹ اور ڈیفینس کے نقطہ نظر سے اس کی اسٹریٹجک اہمیت کے پیش نظر خاطر خواہ مختص کرنے کی ضرورت ہے، لیکن بدقسمتی سے نئے بجٹ میں لڏاخ کا بجٹ پچھلے سال تقریباً 6000 کروڑ روپے کے آس پاس تھا، اسے کم کر کے تقریباً 4700 کروڑ روپے کے آس پاس کر دیا گیا ہے، جبکہ موسمی اور جغرافیائی حالت کے چیلنجز کے باوجود پچھلے کچھ سالوں سے وہاں کے ایکسپینڈیچر میں کافی سدھار ہوا ہے۔ کیپیکس بجٹ، جو کہ ایل۔ایچ۔ڈی۔سی۔ لیہہ اور کارگل کے پاس ہے، اس میں 90 فیصد سے اوپر خرچ کیا جاتا ہے۔ لڏاخ میں ہیلتھ سیکٹر، ایجوکیشن، اریگیشن، روڈ بلڈنگ اور دیگر شعبوں میں سماجی ترقی اور انفراسٹرکچر کو مضبوط بنانے کے لئے لڏاخ کے بجٹ میں

اضافہ کی فوری ضرورت ہے۔

سر، لہذا میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے آنریبل فائننس منسٹر صاحبہ سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ لداخ کے بجٹ کی رقم کو نہ صرف پچھلے بجٹ کی سطح پر بحال کیا جائے، بلکہ لداخ کی ترقیاتی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لئے اسے خاطر خواہ بڑھایا جائے۔

سر، اڑان اسکیم کا ذکر آنریبل صدر جمہوریہ کے خطاب میں ہوا، جس میں تقریباً 8.5 کروڑ روپے شہری فضائی خدمات سے فائدہ اٹھانے کی بات کی گئی۔ لیکن لداخ کے کارگل ڈسٹرکٹ میں سول ائر سروس کی ڈیمانڈ پچھلے 60 سالوں سے لوگ کرتے ہوئے آ رہے ہیں۔ پچھلے 35-40 سالوں سے وہاں ایک ائرپورٹ بن کر تیار ہے۔ وہاں پر ائر فورس کے جہاز آکر اترتے ہیں۔ دو بار اس ائرپورٹ کو اڑان اسکیم میں شامل کرنے کے باوجود ابھی تک وہاں پر سول ائر سروس شروع نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ یو۔ٹی۔ ایڈمنسٹریشن نے 20 سیٹوں والے ائرکرافٹ کی تجویز پیش کی ہے۔ آنریبل سول ایوئیشن منسٹر سے کئی بار اس سلسلے میں میری بات چیت ہوئی ہے اور انہوں نے مجھے یقین بھی دلایا ہے۔ میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے ایک بار پھر آنریبل منسٹر سے گزارش کرتا ہوں کہ اڑان اسکیم کے تحت کارگل میں سول ائرسروس جلدی شروع کی جائے۔ لداخ میں صحت اور تعلیمی اداروں کو ترجیحی بنیادوں پر اپگریڈ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ میں حکومت کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ لداخ میں ایک میڈیکل کی منظوری دی ہے، جو لیہ ڈسٹرکٹ میں بنایا جائے گا۔ ایک انجینیئرنگ کالج کی انوائسمینٹ ہوئی ہے، جو کارگل ڈسٹرکٹ میں بنایا جانا ہے۔ ابھی تک اس پر کوئی فیصلہ نہیں ہوا ہے۔ اس کو بھی جلد سے منظوری دی کر کام شروع کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ڈسٹرکٹ اسپتال کارگل جو کہ 70 بیڈ والا اسپتال ہے، اس کو 300 بیڈ اسپتال کے درجہ تک اپگریڈ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

لڌاخ ميں سڀر اسپيشليٽي خدمات کي ڪمي هئ. ڪارگل اور ليہ دونوں ڊسٽرڪٽس ميں ڪارڊيولاجي اور نيوروسرجن کي پوسٽ ڪريٽ ڪرڻي کي ضرورت هئ. لڌاخ کي بڙي آبادي کو تعليم پهچائڻي ڪي لئ هائر ايجوڪيشن کو مضبوط ڪرڻي کي ضرورت هئ. وهاڻ ڪي جغرافيائي اور موسمي حالات کو مد نظر رکھتے هون، لڌاخ ڪي فارفلنگ ايرياز س وهاڻ پر اسڪولون کو اپگرڊ ڪرڻي کي ضرورت هئ. سر، ڪارگل ڪا سب س پوپوليٽيڊ ايريا سانکو سرو هئ. سانکو ميں ايڪ ڊگري ڪاليج ڪا مطالبه بهت سالون س هوتا هوا آ رها هئ. ڊگري ڪاليج کي منظوري ابھي تڪ پوري نهين هونئ هئ. اس علاقي ميں اسٽوڊينٽس کي بڙي آبادي هئ اور ان کي تعليمي ضرورتون کو پورا ڪرڻي ڪي لئ فوري طور پر ڊگري ڪاليج کي ضرورت هئ. لہذا اسي مالي سال ميں ترجيحي بنيادون پر منظور ڪيا جائن. شڪريہ]

***SHRI RAJU BISTA (DARJEELING):**

- On behalf of Darjeeling Lok Sabha constituency, I thanks the President of India
- President address has highlighted various aspects of our nation, our government and our economy
- Most Important of all, the Government have celebrated the immense contributions and achievements of the Middle Class, in pushing India towards a developed nation

* Speech was laid on the Table.

- The President has laid down the vision of ensuring a "Vikshit Bharat", and the complimentary efforts made by her government towards achieving this.

I am also taking this opportunity to highlight some of the key issues facing our Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars region.

Darjeeling Prior to independence

- Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars is a frontier region
- As a mountain region Darjeeling has been a pioneer in many aspects
- 1st Municipality in Mountain Region of India-1850
- 1 mountain region to have industry
- Tea Industry 1841-75, Cinchona 1865
- 1 mountain region to be connected with railways-1871
- 1st city in entire Asia to get electricity connection-1897
- 1st English school in mountain region 1823 Darjeeling
- Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars had many firsts to its name

After Independence

- 1954-Merged into West Bengal through The Absorbed Areas (Laws) Act, 1954
- Till 1954, Darjeeling was the most prosperous region in entire Eastern and North Eastern India
- However, when our region was merged with WB in 1954

- It was done without any consultation with the local populace, and because of this our deprivation began
- Administratively, Darjeeling hillis, Teral and Dooars were always governed as a tribal region
- Prior to 1861-Non Regulated Area
- 1861-70-Regulated Area
- 1870-74-Non Regulated Area
- 1874-1919-Scheduled District
- 1919-1935-Backward Tract
- 1935-47-Partially Excluded Area
- The Gorkha contribution to nation building is immense
- Freedom Fighters Helen Lepcha, Dal Bahadur Giri, Sahid Durga Malla, INA Capt Ram Singh Thakuri, Dalbir Singh Lohar, Bhakta Bahadur Pradhan, and hundreds of others
- But we are labelled as Foreigners
- We did not immigrate our borders changed
- How can we be considered foreigners in our own country?
- We are indigenous to these land
- But every time we ask for our constitutional rights we are labelled as "foreigners"

- It is this "crisis of identity" which needs to be addressed
- Darjeeling hills, Terai, and Dooars people eagerly await justice for the 11 left-out Gorkha sub-tribes
- Bhujel, Gurung, Mangar, Newar, Jogi, Khas, Rai, Sunwar, Thami, Yakha (Dewan) and Dhimal.
- As per 1931 and 1941 census, they were considered "Hill Tribes"
- Our region has been governed under various administrative regimes:
- These distinctive administrative set up were basically Implemented in Tribal areas across India.
- After independence, all other Partially Excluded Areas have been either converted into states or union territories.
- However, sadly our Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars have not been
- On top of that, massive influx of Rohingyas and other illegal immigrants is further threatening to marginalise the indigenous people
- I want to ask the Government, have the Gorkhas not sacrificed enough for our nation?
- Shouldn't the nation take steps to protect this marginalised micro-minority community?

- Protection of the traditional rights of the Gorkha community is vital for national security as well
- This is achievable by promptly reinstating the "Hill Tribes" status for the 11 Gorkha sub-tribes, under Article 342 of the Constitution Permanent Political Solution
- The Darjeeling hills, Terai, and Dooars have unique history, geography, and culture, distinct from the rest of WB.
- Instead of respecting this diversity and distinction, successive West Bengal governments have discriminated against the people.
- This has led to repeated demands for political autonomy, including four major agitations for Gorkhaland.
- In 1988, the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC) was formed.
- In 2011, the Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA) was established.
- Both the DGHC and GTA were undermined by the WB government, and not allowed to function autonomously.
- The people of the region too are Indian citizens who have contributed immensely to nation-building.
- Yet, when they demand better governance and their constitutional rights, they are labelled as foreigners.
- Today, under the patronage of the ruling party of West Bengal,

Rohingya and Islamists from Bangladesh are being settled in the region.

- This is a sensitive "Chicken Neck" area.
- The indigenous people risk becoming a minority in their own land.
- It can be fatal for the national security of India too
- I request the central government to intervene and expedite a permanent political solution for the region.
- So that the indigenous Gorkha, Adivasi, Rajbangshi, Bengali, Koche, Meche, Rabha, Toto can have a safe and secure future
- North Bengal is home to the most diverse socio-cultural and linguistic heritage in our nation.
- Among the various sub-groups one of the largest groups are the Rajbanshi people whose proud history, culture and socio-linguistic identity is gradually vanishing,
- This is happening, because their mother tongue Rajbagshi/Kamtapuri bhasa is yet to be recognized under the 8th Schedule of our Constitution.
- Despite their language being recognized as one of the official state languages of West Bengal
- No effort has been undertaken by the WB Govt to promote their language

- The Rajbangshis are indigenous to our North Bengal and Assam region
- Today, sadly their culture is under threat, due to increasing illegal immigration -especially Rohingyas being settled in their areas for "Vote Bank"
- Their language needs to be protected
- I therefore request the Hon'ble Home Minister to kindly ensure the protection of Rajbangshi/Kamtapuri language, heritage and culture by including Rajbagshi/Kamtapuri in the 8th Schedule of our Constitution.
- I also request the Hon'ble Minister of Information and Broadcasting to kindly Initiate All India Radio and Dooardarshan programs in Rajbangshi/Kamtapuri languages
- I represent Darjeeling Lok Sabha constituency
- Our Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars region are a hub of tea production
- Darjeeling Tea is counted among the world's most famous teas
- However, I am sorry to share that the famed Darjeeling Tea Industry is facing existential crisis
- Due to the lack of support from the Tea Board, and the State Govt
- Darjeeling Tea Industry has seen multiple disruptions

- But despite that, no support or subsidy has been provided to the industry
- TMC wants the tea gardens to shut down
- They are only using the tea industry as a "land bank" for real-estate developers
- Many of the gardens are running in loss
- There is a legitimate fear that Darjeeling Tea may cease to exist, if proper steps are not taken to correct the situation
- A special one-time special financial package in the form of Parade be given to the Darjeeling Tea Industry to resurrect the industry
- In addition, the small tea growers today account for over 50% of total tea production in North Bengal
- However, they are yet to get the same level of support as the established big tea companies
- There is a need to embrace change. Small growers need to be made a part of the system and not kept outside the system
- Therefore, I request the Ministry of Commerce to kindly ensure Financial Support for Small growers, Distribution of Welfare Funds directly to Tea Garden Workers, and provide funds for improvement of infrastructure in the tea gardens.
- The northern most districts of Bengal Darjeeling, Kalimpong

Alipurduars Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, North Dinajpur and South Dinajpur has a population of around 2.5 crore.

- People here are dependent on working for the tea estates, or are engaged in farming for their sustenance
- Due to low income, people here cannot afford treatment in private hospitals
- Government run hospitals are inadequately staffed, and lack even the most basic equipment and facilities.
- Most people from our region cannot afford to travel to distant cities for treatment
- Additionally, the Govt. of West Bengal has refused to implement Aarushna Bharat scheme in the state
- Because of which, those who are the poorest and most marginalized continue to suffer due to the lack of health care facilities.
- There is an urgent need to establish AIIMS Siliguri for North Bengal
- Siliguri is centrally located and lies in the heart of North Bengal
- It is well connected by air, rail and road network
- Thousands of people from across the NB region travel to Siliguri for basic treatment already
- Establishing an AIIMS in Siliguri will bring a major relief for the

people from North Bengal

- Even patients from eastern Bihar, parts of Sikkim, lower Assam will benefit
- since Independence, no new Central University has been established in West Bengal
- The only Central University in the state is Visva Bharati, established by Gurudev Raindranath Tagore ji, which is in South Bengal
- nearly 3 crore citizens live in North Bengal Districts, and we too are deserving of a Central University
- Our Darjeeling-Kalimpong region are a hub of school education in Eastern Himalayan region
- From the royals of Bhutan, Nepal, to many bureaucrats from neighbouring countries have studied in Darjeeling
- Schools in Darjeeling are some of the oldest in India, with the first school being built in 1823
- Today, there are excellent schools in Kurseong, Mirik, and Siliguri as well
- However, our region critically lacks good Higher Education facilities
- Before the 2021 elections, the WB Govt. announced the establishment of Darjeeling Hill University
- However, till date the University only exists in paper

- Students were given admission, but classes were held online by part-time faculties.
- There is no staff, no University building even
- Student's future are jeopardized
- Lack of higher education facilities in the region has led to a considerable brain drain
- With the brightest minds from our North Bengal region forced to move elsewhere for education and livelihood
- I therefore request for the establishment of a Central University in Darjeeling, and fulfil the long-cherished aspirations of our youths.
- Developing Darjeeling as a hub for higher and technical education, will make it a prominent centre of learning in South and South East Asia.
- I want to draw the attention of the Government to the absolute discrimination against our Darjeeling hills, Teral and Dooars region by the WB Govt.
- In 2023 Oct, we got massive flood on Teesta River
- Nearly 400 families were impacted severely due to these floods
- People lost their homes, their agricultural land, their livelihood, and 12 people even lost their lives
- Yet the West Bengal Government has refused to acknowledge this as

a "disaster

- West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee made a public announcement of Rs 25 crore being allocated for disaster relief
- But that money has gone missing.
- They promised allocation of land for rehabilitation, but no allocation has been made till date.
- They announced construction of new homes, only 3 are being constructed, but even those are sub-standard.
- we are also part of India
- Our people also pay taxes
- In fact, our region contributes the highest amount of revenue to the West Bengal Government
- From Teesta river alone, the West Bengal Government earns over Rs 750 crores from Hydro-dams situated there
- West Bengal is the sole beneficiary of hydro dams on Teesta river and they have earned over Rs 7500 crores so far in the past decade
- Yet, these funds have never been used by the West Bengal Government to ensure the welfare of the local communities.
- there is a deliberate discrimination against our region by West Bengal Government This is why, people have been demanding a Separate State Gorkhaland

- Because, people feel West Bengal Government will always discriminate against our region
- it is evident, that we need intervention from the Central Government along with interventions by the State Government
- I am therefore, requesting for Teesta floods to be declared a "National Disaster," since the impacts are not confined to one state alone, and request for immediate Intervention by the Central Government Demographic Changes
- There is mass influx of illegal Rohingys and Bangladeshi immigrants in our region.
- This settlement is actively supported by the State Administration, for their "Vote Bank
- We have seen recently how the TMC MLA from Chopra, in North Dinajpur District referred to the incident of TMC cadres brutalizing a woman as being "social norms of a Muslim Rashtra
- This is not a random Incident
- Majority of our border districts are seeing massive demographic changes
- I fear, such Incidents are happening everywhere in the border regions, but don't get reported due to the fear of State Administration persecuting the victims, as we have seen in the case of Sandeshkhali

- This massive infiltration and settlement of "Vote Bank by state administration is causing the indigenous people - Gorkha, Rajbangshi, Adivasi, Bengali, Hindi Bhasi and others to become marginalised in our own land
- This also poses a grave threat to National Security in the "Chicken Neck" region
- There is urgent need for Central Intervention here
- Revenue over 50000-70000 crores are drained out of our Darjeeling hills, Terai, Dooars region every year by West Bengal Government
- Not even a fraction of this is returned as investment for development in our region
- West Bengal Budget of 2024-25 is Rs 3.7 lakh crores
- Out of this, they have allocated only Rs. 861 crore for North Bengal Development
- This is for the 7 districts of North Bengal - Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Alipurduars.
- Jalpaiguri South Dinajpur, North Dinajpur, Cooch Behar
- It is less than 0.002% of the budget allocation
- Even out of this, they will only spend around 20-30% of the allocation

- How can any development take place?
- North Bengal is a hub of tea production, and cinchona gardens
- Central Government brought Four New Labour Laws
- It ensures-Higher Wages, Better Social Security, Better Facilities
- However, till date, the West Bengal Government has not implemented this Code till date
- West Bengal Government has refused to give Parja Patta land rights to the workers
- Minimum Wages Act is not implemented
- Workers kept deprived
- Under the succeeding West Bengal Governments, Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars has suffered
- 1988-2010-Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC)
- 2011-Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA)
- Both supposed to be autonomous-but has been made to fall by West Bengal Government
- Because of this, there has been massive deprivation
- Zero investment was made towards augmenting infrastructure in the region
- Internet, Mobile, Communication and Transport Connectivity was severely lacking

- Schools and Colleges infrastructure crumbling - Lack of qualified teachers
- We don't have proper medical facilities - AIIMS North Bengal was taken to South Bengal by TMC Government
- We don't have technical colleges - No IITs, NITs, IIMS in the entire North Bengal region
- Darjeeling is perhaps the only place in India, where three-tier Panchayat elections haven't been conducted since 1988
- Recently only elections to two tier were held.
- Elections to Three out of 5 Municipalities - Kurseong, Kalimpong and Mirik, have not been held since 2022
- We don't have grass roots governance system
- Our constitutional rights are not recognized
- We are kept deprived and subjugated
- Forest Rights Act passed by Parliament in 2006, still not implemented in our region
- No Parja Patta for DI Fund land residents
- Corruption
- PMGSY, RIDF, BADP, AMRUT, Har Ghar Hal
- Teachers Ghotala, Coal Ghotala, Ration Ghotala, even asking questions in Parliament Ghotala

- Post Poll Violence
- It is because of this systematic deprivation, discrimination and "crisis of Identity faced by the people of Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars
- That the people from our region have struggled for a state of our own called Gorkhaland
- They believe in the leadership of Hon'ble PM Modi ji
- Our constitution guarantees equality for all and justice for all
- But people from Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars are waiting for justice for the past 77-years since Independence.
- Hence, I request the Union Government to fulfil the demand for the formation of Gorkhaland State, including Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars region.
- Expedite the process of re-inclusion of 11 left-out Gorkha sub-tribes as Scheduled Tribes, and
- Include Rajbangshi Language under the 8th Schedule of the Constitution

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : सभापति महोदय जी, मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के संबोधन पर अपने विचार साझा करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने बजट संबोधन के दौरान कई मुद्दों पर चर्चा की, जो पिछले समय में देश के विकास की प्रगति और आने वाले वर्षों के लिए अनुमानित दिशा को दर्शाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय जी, मुझे बहुत भारी मन से आपको सूचित करना है कि मेरे क्षेत्र को माननीय

राष्ट्रपति द्वारा उनके संबोधन में उल्लेखित लगभग सभी मानकों पर हमारे प्रशासन द्वारा पीड़ित किया जा रहा है। तानाशाही से मनमानी भरी कार्रवाई की जा रही है। लोगों के घर, मकान, दुकान तोड़े जा रहे हैं। लोगों के रोजगार छीने जा रहे हैं और यह रोजमर्रा के मामलों का विषय बन गया है।

सभापति महोदय जी, हमारे प्रदेश के प्रशासन की जमीनी कार्रवाई केंद्र सरकार की विकास और जन कल्याण पर घोषित प्रतिबद्धताओं के साथ पूरी तरह से भिन्न है। सरकार हर वर्गों के लोगों का हर प्रकार से विकास चाहती है पर हमारा प्रशासन हर वर्गों के लोगों का हर प्रकार से विनाश कर रहा है।

महामहिम ने सन् 1950 से गणतंत्र बनने की भारत की यात्रा पर चर्चा करते हुए लोकतंत्र को नई ऊंचाइयों पर ले जाने की बात कही। हमारे प्रदेश प्रशासन ने, लोगों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि (सांसद) जो इस सदन का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, ऐसे सांसद तक को सार्वजनिक कार्यों और बैठकों में सभी भागीदारी से व्यवस्थित रूप से बाहर कर दिया है।

सभापति महोदय जी, मुझे अभी हाल में, जो 26 जनवरी यानी हमारे लोकतंत्र के महान पर्व गणतंत्र दिन के उपलक्ष्य में हमारे प्रदेश के सरकारी कार्यक्रम में आमंत्रित तक नहीं किया गया। जब हमने इस विषय पर वहां के अधिकारी, डिप्टी कलेक्टर को सवाल पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रम है, जिसमें आप सांसद को विशेष रूप से आमंत्रित करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब हमने उनको पूछा कि दूसरे जनप्रतिनिधियों को आमंत्रित किया गया है तो मुझे क्यों आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया तो इस पर अधिकारी ने मुझे जेल में डालने की बात कही।

महोदय जी, यह मेरे साथ पहली बार नहीं था। इस से पहले 19 दिसंबर, जो हमारे प्रदेश का मुक्ति दिवस का अवसर था, उस दिन भी मुझे सरकारी कार्यक्रम में आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया था। यहां तक कि हमारे प्रदेश के दौरे पर जब महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी आई थीं, तो मुझे उनके स्वागत करने मौका तक नहीं दिया गया। मेरी हजार विनती के बावजूद मुझे महामहिम से मिलने तक नहीं दिया गया। मुझे लगभग सारे के सारे सरकारी कार्यक्रमों से जानबूझकर दूर रखा जाता है।

सभापति महोदय जी, हमारा प्रशासन मुझे बार-बार नीचा दिखाने का प्रयास करता है और मुझे अपमानित करने का कार्य करता है। क्या यह केवल सांसद के रूप में मेरे अकेले का अपमान है? क्या

यह लोकतंत्र का अपमान नहीं है? क्या यह मेरे प्रदेश के लोगों का अपमान नहीं है जिन्होंने मुझे चुनकर भेजा है? बल्कि यह मेरा ही नहीं, मेरे प्रदेश का ही नहीं, यह अपमान पूरे सदन का है, क्योंकि हम इस सदन का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। साथ ही, यह अपमान है यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्रभाई मोदी जी का जो हमारे सदन के नेता हैं। इतना ही नहीं, हमें अपमानित कर लोकतंत्र की बार बार ... * क्योंकि हमारा संघ प्रदेश सीधा उनके मार्गदर्शन एवं निगरानी में चलता है।

सभापति महोदय, इस सदन के अपने सम्मानीय सहयोगियों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के प्रभावी भागीदारी के बिना लोकतांत्रिक ढांचा सफल हो सकता है और अपने आप को बनाए रख सकता है? क्या इससे हमारे लोकतंत्र को नई ऊंचाइयाँ मिलेगी? क्या यही गणतंत्र है? जिस दिन संविधान अमल में आया था, उसके सेलिब्रेशन के कार्यक्रम में ही जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि को अपमानित किया जाता हो और सवाल पूछने पर नौकरशाह द्वारा चुने हुए जनप्रतिनिधि को जेल में डालने की बात की जाती हो और ऐसी धमकी दी जाती हो?

सभापति महोदय, हमारे संघ प्रदेश में प्रशासन की तानाशाही के चलते लोग आत्महत्या करने के लिए विवश हुए हैं। एक आदिवासी बस कंडक्टर की बेटी ने आत्महत्या की। एक गरीब आदिवासी प्रशासन से टूटते अपने घर को बचाने के लिए अपने आप पर मिट्टी का तेल डालकर जलकर मर गया। यह दुखद है कि उसका घर नहीं बच पाया। वहां सरकारी अधिकारी एस.एस. भोया जी ने आत्महत्या की। सरकारी कर्मचारी जिज्ञेश काछीया जी ने आत्महत्या की। सामान्य जनता और सरकारी कर्मचारी ही नहीं, बल्कि हमारे प्रदेश के प्रशासन की वजह से हमारे इस सदन के अति वरिष्ठ सदस्य, जो सात-सात बार चुनाव जीतकर यहां आनेवाले आदिवासी नेता मोहन भाई डेलकर जी ने भी प्रशासक की वजह से आत्महत्या की। इसकी FIR तक हुई है। उनका प्रशासन अभी भी नहीं सुधर रहा है। मैं अभी की एक वारदात बताना चाहता हूं। मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र दीव की गांधीपुरा विस्तार में रहनेवाली एक दलित एससी जाति की गरीब कल्पना बेन बिका जाधव की बात करना चाहता हूं।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

महोदय, कल्पना बेन के परिवार द्वारा बनाये गए लीगल घर को खाली कर तोड़ने के लिए प्रशासन जोरदार दबाव बना रहा है। घर खाली न करने पर इस गरीब बहन और उनका भतीजा जो सरकारी विभाग में डेली वेजेज पर काम करते थे, उनको नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया। जब इस विषय को लेकर कल्पना बहन कलेक्टर के पास गई और उन्होंने कहा कि साहब, आपने हमारी नौकरी छीन ली है। अब आप हमारा घर भी तोड़ देंगे तो हमें आत्महत्या करनी पड़ेगी। उस कलेक्टर ने उस आदिवासी बहन से कहा कि मर जाओ, मेरा नाम लिखकर मर जाओ, मुझे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है, तुम्हारा घर टूट कर रहेगा। यह लिखित में फरियाद की गई है। मैंने भी मंत्री जी को इस बात पर संज्ञान लेने के लिए कहा है।

महोदय, महामहिम जी ने देश के गरीब लोगों को घर देने के लिए सरकार के महान संकल्प से अवगत कराया। लेकिन, हमारा प्रशासन लोगों के बने-बनाए घरों और मकानों को तोड़कर सरकार के महान संकल्प का सत्यानाश कर रहा है।

महोदय, हमारा प्रशासन तो तानाशाही में किम जोंग से भी उपर है। वह रात को सपना देखते हैं और सुबह तक वह सपना हमारे प्रदेश का कायदा - कानून बन जाता है। हमारे प्रदेश में कौन-सा घर बनेगा, घर कैसा घर बनेगा, उसका कलर कैसा रहेगा, दुकान कैसी बनेगी, दुकान का कलर कैसा रहेगा, वह प्रशासन नक्की करता है।

महोदय, अब मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर रहा हूँ। लोगों को डराकर और धमका कर जबरन अपने फैसले सौंपे जा रहे हैं। अगर कोई न माने तो घर, मकान और दुकान तोड़ने की धमकी दी जाती है। धमकी ही नहीं, बल्कि उनके घर, मकान और दुकान तोड़े भी जाते हैं। लाखों रुपये की दंड की नोटिस भेजी जाती है और दंड वसूले जाते हैं। फिर उनके काम-धंधों को सीज किया जाता है। ऐसे अवैध कार्य करने पर कोर्ट ने भी इनको फटकार लगायी है, लेकिन वह सुधरने का नाम नहीं ले रहे हैं।

महोदय, अब मैं आखिरी बात कह कर अपना भाषण पूरा करूंगा। संविधान के निर्माता बाबा साहब अंबेडकर जी ने कहा था कि भारत तब तक वास्तव में स्वतंत्र नहीं हो सकता, जब तक असली शक्ति लोगों के हाथों में न हो।... (व्यवधान)

***SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY (KAIRANA):** I express my opposition to certain key points that our Hon'ble President raised in her speech on the 31st of January 2025.

The President rooted her visions for the future of our country in our Constitution and around 4 key principles upheld by this government- service, good governance, prosperity, and pride.

A simple look at the previous year's events is enough to reveal that these claims are far from the truth. The slim margins by which this government has retained its power in the parliament proves that the 'service' and 'good governance' they exhibited in their previous terms left most of our citizens dissatisfied and hungry for change. Unsurprisingly, within the first year of its third term, this government has shown abject disregard for our Constitution by introducing legislation such as the Waqf Bill and the Constitutional amendments for 'one nation, one election'. The Waqf Bill, which has been lauded as a much needed 'empowerment' for Muslims and the 'modernisation' of waqf properties is a massive hit on the secular principles on which this country has been built. The Bill is another blatant and open attempt by this government to consolidate more power in the long-held religious practices of the Indian Muslim community.

The proposal of One Nation, One Election poses a threat to the federal nature of India; it is an attempt to fulfil the political agenda of the ruling government by erasing the distinctions between the Centre's and State's political, economic and

* Speech was laid on the Table.

social goals and focusing merely on the centralisation of power. States are already receiving unfavourable treatment from the central government, especially after introducing the Goods and Services Tax. Political agenda has taken precedence over allocating tax revenues to states- pushing several states into a resource crunch and relying heavily on debts.

This government has continued to encourage communal violence, hate speech and misinformation- we all watched in shock the events that took place in Sambhal, Bahraich and other parts of the country. I note with much concern that even after it has been shown many times that mob lynching and bulldozer justice are instigated due to misinformation spreading on social media, this government has not taken any steps to continuously monitor and punish those creating such content. Meanwhile, press freedom continues to decline every year, with India's ranking at 159 out of 180 countries; this government has constantly attacked critics and jailed dissenters in a poor attempt to cover its glaring failures. It was also surprising to see the President coolly proclaim that the government has worked to eliminate the sense of alienation of states in the North East. The government has still not taken a step to address the conflict waging in Manipur for the past two years, which has killed hundreds of people and injured and displaced thousands.

This government claims to be working for 'prosperity', but it seems to be openly favouring big corporations' prosperity and not the common citizen. The oft-repeated claim that 25 crore people have overcome poverty, which the President also put forth in her speech, is based on dubious methodology. A 2024 report by the 'Reporters' Collective' found that the statistics used heavily relied on the

number of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana bank accounts opened and treating the number of accounts opened as a measure of reduction in poverty. These empty claims are only creating an image of 'prosperity' while in real life, the common Indian struggles to have a stable income, quality education and affordable healthcare. 'Small traders', whom the President specifically mentioned as the 'backbone' of our economy, are struggling to keep pace with the unregulated rise of corporations. The president equates the prosperity of Street Vendors to their access to formal banking and loans- this is a far cry from reality. In our Hon'ble PM's constituency of Varanasi, street vendors who have been setting up carts near the Benares Hindu University and doing their business legally for over 4 decades have been brutally removed several times to facilitate the movement of VIPs, including the Hon'ble Prime Minister himself. If these vendors cannot as much as carry out their livelihood in peace, what use are the loans that they cannot pay off?

For youth who urgently require skill development, the schemes that the President announced, including a 2-lakh crore package and internship schemes, provide us with no guarantee that this will show us real, on-the-ground improvements in employment. When the government cannot provide us with up-to-date data on youth employment or their incomes after undergoing its skill training, how can we be confident that these huge claims have any real impact in bringing youth out of unemployment? 2024 yet again saw several hardships and protests from Indian farmers. Fertiliser shortage, especially of DAP and Urea has troubled farmers to a great extent- even though the Centre and States have continuously denied such a shortage. In our question to the government regarding the

unavailability of such fertilisers, I asked about the steps taken by the government to address fertiliser shortages in the country, especially in light of supply chain disruptions around the world. I am sorry I was not given a sufficient answer to my question.

In my constituency of Kairana, which lies in the sugarcane belt of Uttar Pradesh, the prices of sugarcane in the upcoming season have not yet been declared. This keeps farmers in the dark about their incomes and their prospects, creating a lot of uncertainty and instability. Issues of untimely/ delayed payments by sugarcane mills to farmers have been a longstanding issue in our region. When the president says 'My government is working with dedication to ensure fair prices of crops to farmers and to increase their income' it sounds like an empty statement that does not address the ground realities of debts, shortages of essential resources and apathy that Indian farmers face daily.

The President also spoke about how this government is making an effort for a social infrastructure revolution, especially in the context of affordable, accessible, and quality healthcare. I am extremely pained to say how affordable and accessible healthcare remains a dream for Indians, especially in rural India, who walk into government hospitals only to be met with insufficient beds or a lack of doctors- especially speciality care like gynaecologists. The Health Dynamics of India 2022-23 report revealed that only 4,413 specialist doctors of the requisite 21,964 needed in Community Health Centres (CHCs) in March 2023 were available-a shortfall of 17,551 or 79.9 percent, We know that many families are forced to resort to private medical facilities where the costs of healthcare services are sky-rocketing by the

day. While the President has announced an increase of 75,000 medical seats in the country in the next 5 years, we have no answer to the crucial question of how these doctors will trickle down to the most rural parts of India.

The demands of a large percentage of our population, especially from rural constituencies like mine, are for the basic services and opportunities which continue to be denied to them. I take the example of the Hon'ble President quoting the number of Vande Bharat, Namo Bharat, and Amrit Bharat trains that have been introduced by the government. These trains are not what the average citizen can afford for their travel requirements. I know that all of us here have seen the videos of citizens standing for days on trains without the space to breathe or move, without food, water and toilet facilities. The government, in a reply to my question on 27 November 2024 on the conversion of the railway lines in my constituency to double gauges, replied that "Railway Infrastructure Projects are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness", among other factors. Why is profitability the key factor in deciding the provision of basic transportation services in a socialist country, in a welfare state?

Even the UDAN Scheme, that has been lauded by the President and which was touted by the Hon'ble Prime Minister as his dream of seeing those with 'hawai chappal to fly on 'hawai jahaz' still remains a mere dream. Travelling between major cities itself has become unaffordable, and this leaves the citizens near smaller airports left to choose from a very small number of options and expensive tickets. Unregulated airfare has pushed prices extremely high, leaving air travel as an unaffordable means for most Indian citizens. We do not just want to see temporary

actions for cutting airfares, such as during the Kumbh Mela, due to the pressure from the public. We want to see a long- term solution to how ticket fares can be kept at reasonable rates.

The President mentioned that it is a matter of 'pride' that India's women are now winning medals in the Olympics. It seems that the weeks-long protest that our Olympian women carried out to receive justice for their harassment has been quickly forgotten by this government. On the world stage, India's women have proved their mettle, but the Indian government has shown that it shields perpetrators. It is disheartening to see 'Nari Shakti' being used as a mere catchphrase. The President also states that the biggest beneficiaries of the government's efforts have been the Dalit, backward, and tribal communities- which cannot be further from the truth. The improper implementation of the Forest Rights Act across the country is an issue I have raised previously. The lands of tribal communities have been deprived of them, and various development activities such as mining, which further pollutes their environment, have been set up. Across Indian states, critical forest rights remain unrealised, impacting communities' socio-economic stability and violating their constitutional rights to equality and livelihood.

Finally, I am troubled to see that this speech did not contain a single mention regarding the schemes or prospects of minority communities, especially of the Indian Muslim community. Does the 140-crore people that the President addressed include these communities? Are they not a part of this government's goal of a 'Viksit Bharat'? The Muslim community remains under constant attack from this government, from the Waqf Bill to bulldozing to Sambhal and many, many other

instances where they have been treated as secondary citizens of this nation that they also call home. From the unconstitutional CAA, introduced 5 years ago in 2019 and the rules for the same, which were introduced in 2024- no amount of protest or reasoning from Indian Muslims has been given any attention or weightage.

In conclusion, I express my dissatisfaction with the speech and hope that in 2025, we can see tangible progress in the issues that yet need to be resolved.

श्रीमती लवली आनंद (शिवहर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए अनुमति दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ। मैं आपका आभार भी व्यक्त करती हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने सरकार के पिछले और भविष्य के कामकाज का लेखा-जोखा दिया और रोडमैप भी प्रस्तुत किया। यह देश के विकास के लिए काफी अहम है।

सभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए सरकार देश के विकास के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम और योजनाएं चला रही हैं। इससे देश में गरीब, मध्यम वर्ग, किसान, युवा, महिला और वंचित वर्ग को समान रूप से लाभ मिल रहा है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास मूलमंत्र फलीभूत हो रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, एनडीए सरकार की महत्वपूर्ण नीतियों के कारण देश जल्द ही विश्व की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने जा रही है। आज देश में एयरपोर्ट्स बन रहे हैं। 175 मेडिकल कॉलेज में करीब 2 लाख मेडिकल छात्रों के लिए सीटें हैं। आगे करीब 75 हजार सीटों को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। सरकार देश के सभी जिलों में कम से कम एक मेडिकल कॉलेज स्थापित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। इसी क्रम में मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शिवहर में भी एक मेडिकल कॉलेज की स्थापना जल्दी होनी चाहिए। ऐसी जन आकांक्षा है। देश में औद्योगिक पार्क बन रहे हैं, टेक्सटाइल पार्क बन रहे हैं। इससे हमारे बिहार को भी जोड़ा जाए, हमारा ऐसा कहना है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी कि बिहार के बंटवारे के बाद वहां बाढ़ एवं

सूखाड़ ही रह गया है। खनिज संपदा झारखंड चला गया है।

वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा अर्थिक परेशानी भी हुई। बिहार के जो माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी हैं, बिहार के विकास पुरुष हैं, उन्होंने बेपटरी बिहार को पटरी पर लाने का काम किया। उन्होंने वहां बहुत सारे काम किए और लॉ एंड आर्डर को दुरुस्त किया। बिहार में कानून की धज्जियां उड़ाई जा रही थीं। रोड, पुल, पुलिया सब अस्त-व्यस्त थे, उसको माननीय मंत्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने पटरी पर लाने का काम किया। इसमें हमारी केंद्र सरकार की काफी भागीदारी रही। उन्होंने काफी कुछ हमें दिया। मुख्यमंत्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने पचास पर्सेंट महिलाओं को पंचायती राज में आरक्षण दिया, साइकल योजना में लड़कियों को लाभ दिया गया, पुलिस में महिलाओं की सबसे ज्यादा भर्ती हुई। आज बिहार का देश, दुनिया में गर्व से नाम लिया जाता है। एक समय था जब बिहारी को गाली समझा जाता था, लेकिन आज बिहारी अपने पर गर्व महसूस करते हैं, जब से नीतीश जी मुख्यमंत्री बने हैं।

विभाजन के बाद बिहार का बहुत बुरा हाल था। आर्थिक तबाही से बिहार गुजर रहा था। माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी सुशासन से बिहार को आगे बढ़ाए, पटरी पर लाए। केंद्र सरकार की भी मैं आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने बिहार को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए काफी वित्तीय सहयोग दिया। मैं इसके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करती हूं। ऐसी बहुत सारी बातें हैं, लेकिन समय का अभाव है। मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि मैं 26 साल में सांसद बनी। जब वैशाली में चुनाव हो रहा था, उस समय बिहार आग में जल रहा था। इस तरह का माहौल था कि रोम जल रहा था और नीरो बंसी बजा रहे थे। नीतीश जी के पहले लालू जी की सरकार थी, तब जात-पात पूछी जाती थी। लोग सुबह जाते थे, वे शाम को आएंगे कि नहीं, इसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं थी। इस तरह के माहौल को वर्ष 2005 से माननीय मुख्यमंत्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने सही करने का काम किया है। इसमें केंद्र सरकार का सहयोग भी हमें मिल रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि मुख्यमंत्री जी को भारत रत्न मिले और हमारे देश के जो यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हैं, उनको भी भारत रत्न से नवाजा जाए। मैं इसकी मांग भी कर रही हूं। पहले भी ऐसा हो चुका है। नेहरू जी को भी यह सम्मान मिला था। मोदी जी के समय में कितना काम हुआ, उसे गिनाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

धारा 370 हटाई गई और आज कश्मीर में लोग निर्भीक होकर मतदान कर रहे हैं। देश में तीन

तलाक को खत्म किया गया। सबको मालूम है कि पहले किस तरह की व्यवस्था थी। जब मोदी जी ने देश को नहीं संभाला था, तब पूरे देश में किस तरह का माहौल था, वही माहौल बिहार में भी था। मुख्यमंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी, दोनों ही इतिहास पुरुष हैं। इन दोनों को भारत रत्न पुरस्कार मिलना ही चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री की जनकल्याणकारी योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से अनेक काम हुए, जैसे कि 12 करोड़ शौचालयों का देश भर में निर्माण हुआ, 10 करोड़ एलपीजी गैस कनेक्शन उज्ज्वला योजना के तहत दिए जा चुके हैं। पहले महिलाओं की क्या स्थिति थी? गैस नहीं थी, तो लकड़ी से चूल्हा जला-जलाकर आंख खराब हो जाती थी और वे डॉक्टर्स का चक्कर लगाती थीं। 80 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों को मुफ्त अनाज दिया जा रहा है। यह विश्व की सबसे बड़ी लोककल्याणकारी योजना है। सरकार के प्रयास से 25 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर लाने का प्रयास किया जा चुका है। यह नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट है। ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस से व्यापार में सुगमता आई है।

विदेशी निवेश भारत के प्रति आकर्षित हो रहा है। मुद्रा लोन से व्यापारियों को लाभ मिल रहा है। डिजिटल व्यवस्था से आज सुदूर ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी मोबाइल से पेमेंट हो रहा है, व्यापार सुगम हो रहा है। यह सब मोदी जी की सफल नीतियों के कारण ही सफल हो रहा है। डिजिटल व्यवस्था में थोड़ी ठगी और जालसाजी जो हो रही है, उस पर भी थोड़ा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, लगाम लगाने की जरूरत है। सरकार इसके प्रति चिंतित है।

मैं बिहार के शिवहर संसदीय क्षेत्र की प्रतिनिधि हूं। यह नेपाल बार्डर से लगा हुआ जिला है। यह काफी पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। यहां आवागमन की सुविधाएं अच्छी नहीं हैं। इसके मद्देनजर बागमती नदी पर शिवहर क्षेत्र में अदौरी, कोरी, पाकड़ और बूढ़ी गंडक पर सरसावां, मोतिहारी पुल आवश्यक है। उद्योग धंधे नहीं होने से लोग पलायन के लिए विवश हैं। हम यहां एक कागज फैक्ट्री की मांग कर रहे हैं। वहां कागज फैक्ट्री होने से लोग बाहर नहीं जाएंगे। बिहार में तो काफी सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन जो हमारा शिवहर क्षेत्र है, वह थोड़ा पिछड़ा हुआ है।

वहां पर उद्योग-धंधे नहीं होने से लोग पलायन कर रहे हैं। एक कागज फैक्ट्री निहायत ही जरूरी है। वहां पर कागज फैक्ट्री के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में रॉ मेटेरियल भी उपलब्ध है। मेरा क्षेत्र प्रतिवर्ष भीषण

बाढ़ से प्रभावित रहता है। मैं रेल लाइन का मुद्दा उठाया थी, रेल मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं लेकिन मैं चाहूंगी वहां जल्दी से जल्दी से रेल लाइन बने। 75 सालों की आजादी के बाद भी वहां रेल लाइन नहीं है।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ कि उन्होंने बंद पड़े रीगा चीनी मील को खुलवाने का काम किया, जिसमें माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी का भी सहयोग रहा। रीगा चीनी मिल खुल चुका है, मैं इसके लिए आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ।

मैंने चुनाव के दौरान देखा कि बिहार में वृद्धा पेंशन बहुत कम है, मात्र 472 रुपये है। गरीबी है, महंगाई है। इसे पन्द्रह सौ रुपये कर दिया जाए तो काफी कल्याणकारी रहेगा। देश में हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा इतना काम हो रहा है तो उन्हें भारत रत्न मिलना चाहिए, बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री जी ने बिहार को आगे बढ़ाया है, जिसके बारे में अगर मैं बताने लगूँ तो बहुत देर हो जाएगी क्योंकि समय का अभाव है, उन्हें भी भारत रत्न से नवाजा जाए। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करती हूँ।

***श्री जुगल किशोर (जम्मू) :** मैं राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार रखता हूँ। मैं धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन में करता हूँ। मोदी सरकार ने देश के हित में ऐतिहासिक एवं साहसिक कदम उठाये हैं।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के सकुशल नेतृत्व में केंद्र सरकार के सेवा सुशासन और गरीब कल्याण को समर्पित सरकार ने पुरे देश की कायाकल्प की है। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा था कि मेरी सरकार गांव गरीब और किसान को समर्पित रहेगी और ये कारगर सिद्ध कर दिखाया है। मोदी जी द्वारा चलाई गई जनकल्याणकारी योजनाओं से पूरा देश लाभान्वित हुआ है।

2014 में जब केंद्र में भाजपा की सरकार बनी तो प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा जम्मू कश्मीर के लिए बहुत

* Speech was laid on the Table.

बड़े आर्थिक पैकेज कि घोषणा कि गई। कई हजार करोड़ के पैकेज से जम्मू कश्मीर के विकास कि यात्रा शुरू हुई और वह बढ़ती ही जा रही है। प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी कि सरकार ने बहुत ही अहम एवं ऐतिहासिक फैसले लिए जिसकी पुरे देश एवं विश्व ने सराहना की है। 'सेवा, सुशासन और गरीब कल्याण' के लिए समर्पण के साथ राष्ट्र की प्रगति और देशवासियों के जीवन में सकारात्मक बदलाव लाने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास किए गए हैं। हर नीति, हर निश्चय के जरिए महिलाओं, युवाओं, बंचितों और गरीबों का सशक्तिकरण ही ध्येय रहा है। कृषि से लेकर कारोवार तक, ऊर्जा से लेकर उद्योग तक, आधारभूत ढांचे से लेकर अर्थव्यवस्था तक एवं शिक्षा से लेकर रोजगार तक हर क्षेत्र में मजबूती आज नए भारत की पहचान है। आज के इस सशक्त और समर्थ भारत ने विश्व मंच पर अपनी एक विशिष्ट पहचान बनाई है, जिसे दुनिया के अन्य देश आशा और विश्वास के साथ देख रहे हैं।

जम्मू कश्मीर में बुनियादी ढांचा, कृषि, उद्योग, पर्यटन, शिक्षा, रोजगार समेत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हुआ विकास प्रदेश को नई दिशा प्रदान कर रहा है। जम्मू लोकसभा संसदीय क्षेत्र में हो रहे विकास ने यहां के लोगों के जीवन को आसान बनाया है और क्षेत्र को एक विशेष पहचान दी है। आजादी के इस अमृत कालखंड में हम एक विकसित भारत का संकल्प लेकर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, जिसकी सिद्धि में जम्मू कश्मीर के लोगों की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण रहने वाली है। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि सामूहिक सामर्थ्य की शक्ति में ऊर्जित राष्ट्र विकास की नई ऊंचाइयों को छुएगा।

नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार ने गरीब समाज के लिए कई सारी योजनायें समाज को समर्पित की है। साथ ही जम्मू कश्मीर में धारा 370 एवं 35 अ हटने के बाद चौमुखी विकास हुआ है जिसमे समाज के हर वर्ग का विकास हो रहा है और 5 अगस्त 2019 जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक दिन था जो इतिहास के पन्नों में स्वर्ण अक्षरों में लिखा जायेगा। जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य में पत्थर बाजी, बाजार बंद, हड़तालो के कैलेंडर निकलते थे, पाकिस्तान जिंदाबाद के नारे लगते थे बम गोलाबारी किया नहीं होता था पहले सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों पर रोजाना गोलीबारी और घुसपेठी होती थी। और आज बॉर्डर शांत है कोई गोलीबारी नहीं होती है।

अब यहाँ शांति है बच्चों के हाथों में पत्थर के जगह किताबे है, अब बाजार बंद नहीं होते है और

पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रयास किये जाते हैं नये कारखाने लगाने की बातें होती हैं। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जम्मू में निम्नलिखित विकास हुआ है।

- **दिल्ली अमृतसर कटरा एक्सप्रेस**
- जम्मू के विजयपुर जिला साम्बा में 5856 करोड़ की लागत से बनी आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंस #AIIMS,
- लगभग 500.91 करोड़ की लागत से जम्मू संभाग के नगरोटा में बना इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी जम्मू ।
- 1345 करोड़ की लागत से जम्मू से अखनूर तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग निर्माणधीन और अखनूर से सुंदरबनी नोशेरा राजौरी पूँछ तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का विकास कार्य तेजगति से चल रहा है साथ ही जम्मू से अखनूर मार्ग पर एक हिस्सा फ्लाईओवर बनकर तैयार.
- लगभग 562 करोड़ की लागत से जम्मू संभाग के नगरोटा में बना इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट जम्मू.
- जम्मू एयरपोर्ट का नवीनीकरण वर्षों पुरानी मांग थी जम्मू के एयरपोर्ट का नवीनीकरण, जिसमें दो आवागमन और प्रस्थान टर्मिनल नए बनाये गए, हवाई पट्टी की लम्बाई को 6700 फीट से बढ़ाकर 8000 फीट किया गया जिससे देर रात में हवाई जहाज़ उड़ाना संभव हुआ.
- कई हजार करोड़ की लागत से जम्मू के चारों ओर तकरीबन बनके तैयार हो रहा जम्मू रिंग रोड ।
- जम्मू तवी रिवरफ्रंट डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट - जम्मू शहर की सुन्दरता को निखारता हुआ साबरमती रिवरफ्रंट की तर्ज पर कई करोड़ की लागत से तैयार किया जा रहा जम्मू तवी रिवरफ्रंट प्रोजेक्ट, कार्य प्रगतिशील.
- 213.08 करोड़ की लागत से जम्मू शहर के बीचो बीच पुराने बस अड्डे का नवीनीकरण कर जनता को समर्पित मल्टीलेवल कार पार्किंग, बस अड्डा व शोपिंग काम्प्लेक्स.

- लगभग 3000 करोड़ की लागत से अखनूर से लेकर पूँछ तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग को चोडा करने का काम ब्रो द्वारा किया जा रहा जिसमे तीन लम्बी सुरंगें भी बनकर तयार होंगी निर्माण कार्य प्रगतिशील.
- जम्मू को आकर्षित बनाने एवं पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 3200 कनाल के क्षेत्र में फैला जम्बू जू चिड़ियाघर किया गया जनता को समर्पित ।
- जम्मू में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए और सुप्रसिद्ध धार्मिक स्थल माँ बावे वाली बहु फोर्ट, महामाया माता मंदिर और पीर खो जामवंत गुफा को जुड़ते हुए शुरू की गई गंडोला सेवा ।
- भारत पाक सीमा पर आए दिन गोली बारी से बचने के लिए सीमा पर रहने वाले लोगों के लिए 14,460 बंकर, 13,029 व्यक्तिगत बंकर एवं 1,431 सामुदायिक बंकर.
- जल जीवन मिशन से लगभग 3.50 लाख घरों को मिला हर घर नल और नल में जल,
- लगभग 200 करोड़ की लागत से गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज राजौरी में स्थापित ।
- मोदी सरकार ने शिक्षा स्तर में लाया सुधार, दूर दराज़ के विद्यार्थियों के लिए गवर्नमेंट डिग्री कालेज नौशेरा एवं अखनूर में स्थापित ।
- जम्मू में नवनिर्मित बॉन और जॉइंट हॉस्पिटल जनता को समर्पित एवं कैंसर संस्थान बन के तैयार ।
- जम्मू स्टेशन का नवीकरण. धन्यवाद ।

***DR. RANI SRIKUMAR (TENKASI):** I would like to express my views on the President Address. While the Hon'ble President outlined several achievements and highlighted the government's vision, it is our duty as representatives of the people

* Speech was laid on the Table.

to scrutinize these claims and ensure that rhetoric aligns with reality.

The President strongly advocated for One Nation, One Election, arguing that it would bring efficiency and stability to governance. But I ask at what cost? Will this efficiency come at the price of our federal structure? In a diverse country like ours, elections are not just about logistics; they are about representation, about ensuring that the voices of states are heard at different intervals, rather than being drowned out in a single national campaign.

Tamil Nadu, like many other states, has distinct political, economic, and social realities. Forcing a synchronized election cycle may suit centralized power but risks marginalizing state issues, local governance, and democratic accountability. We must ask ourselves do we want efficiency at the cost of democracy?

The President proudly spoke of India's growing economy, rising global stature, and technological advancements. But for whom is this growth? Is it reaching the hands of the common citizen, or is it merely reflected in stock market numbers and GDP charts?

In Tamil Nadu, we have seen industries struggling due to uneven policy support. The textile industry, once a backbone of our economy, faces rising costs and inadequate incentives. Our MSMEs, which employ millions, are struggling to recover from economic shocks. The people of India do not need grand claims about economic growth; they need real, sustainable and inclusive development. The Hon'ble President spoke of empowering marginalized communities, yet on the ground, we see policies that dilute affirmative action and threaten the hard-fought

rights of SC, ST, and OBC communities. There is an increasing push to weaken reservation policies, and the NEET examination continues to disadvantage students from rural backgrounds in Tamil Nadu. If we truly wish to uphold social justice, we must move beyond mere words and ensure that policies do not become instruments of exclusion.

The President talked that our women's are flying fighter jets I will say that is commendable but what about the women's reservation, women-led entrepreneurship, and gender empowerment, yet women continue to be denied equal opportunities in education, employment, and leadership.

Women Reservation Act, which reserves 33 per cent of seats for women in Parliament and state assemblies, was passed, but why has it not been implemented yet? The bill is tied to delimitation and census, delaying its impact by years perhaps a decade. Why this delay? Meanwhile, in the recent elections, women candidates made up less than 10 percent of the total contestants. In Lok Sabha less than 14 percent female elected which is much lower than African countries.

"The state has the inherent authority to act, and when it wills to do so, its power is considerable." -Justice Robert H. Jackson, a former U.S. Supreme Court Justice. And what about women's safety? The speech mentioned Nari Shakti, but where is the commitment to ending gender-based violence? We continue to see rising crimes against women, yet there is no concrete action plan to address the systemic issues that put them at risk.

India, known for its thriving IT sector and growing innovation ecosystem, still

struggles with gender disparity in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics). While women constitute nearly 43 per cent of STEM graduates in India-the highest in the world (World Bank, 2021) only about 14 per cent go on to pursue careers in these fields (NASSCOM, 2023). A study by Bias WatchIndia, which tracks women's representation in science, reveals that women make up only 13.5 per cent of STEM faculty across 98 universities and institutes in the country, highlighting the stark gender disparity in academia.

The President talked about the NEP Policy but I want to highlight one shocking case. Atul Kumar, the son of a daily wage worker and from the Scheduled Caste community, lost his seat at IIT Dhanbad after he was unable to pay the seat booking fee of 17,500 that was required to secure his admission. His case gained widespread attention on social media, prompting the Supreme Court of India to intervene by exercising its extraordinary powers under Article 142 to grant him admission. There are many similar cases like Atul's, but which never draw media attention or receive justice, leaving many deserving students without opportunities due to financial constraints and systemic inequalities.

The President spoke of unity, but let us be honest-cooperative federalism is increasingly becoming a hollow phrase. States are facing financial constraints due to delayed GST compensation and reduced fiscal autonomy. The imposition of policies from the Centre without meaningful consultation with states is a direct challenge to the spirit of our Constitution.

Tamil Nadu has always upheld the ideals of self-respect and state rights. We will not accept policies that seek to centralize power at the expense of our

autonomy. The people of my state, and indeed all states, deserve a governance model that respects their choices and aspirations.

Tamil is one of the oldest languages in the world, yet time and again, we see policies that undermine regional languages in favor of one uniform linguistic identity. The President's speech celebrated India's cultural diversity, but are we truly respecting it? If we want real unity, it must come from mutual respect, not cultural imposition.

The Union Government has continuously neglected the Southern States and we have seen this in this year's Budget's Speech as well, where there is no mention about any major schemes for TN or the southern states. When we ask for the pending Disaster Relief funds, even that you are not releasing. The Union Government has been increasing its collection of cesses which does not have to be shared with the states. When your Southern allies ask for increasing one percent of the cess in the state, you are not allowing it. The states are already deprived of the power to generate their revenues by the introduction of GST and now the states are being asked to contribute more for the Centrally sponsored schemes.

While increasing the burden of the state's expenditure, without providing funds and avenues to generate revenue, the Union Government is literally slowing down the growth of this nation. If you think you can break the spirit of Tamil Nadu and its people by threatening us, destabilizing fiscal autonomy, taking away state rights and powers, and sending Governors to create political confusion, you are mistaken.

We cannot afford to govern on slogans alone. We must ensure that policies

uplift every citizen, respect state rights, and protect social justice. Tamil Nadu and the people of India demand not just grand visions but real, tangible action. Thank You.

***श्री आशीष दुबे (जबलपुर) :** महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा सदन में दिए गए अभिभाषण पर मुझे अपनी बात रखने का अवसर प्रदान किया इसके लिए आपका हृदय से अभिवादन करता हूँ!

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा आदरणीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में चल रही, देश की सरकार का जो रोड मैप रखा, उसे मैं देश का सिंघावल्कर्न कहूँगा, गत 11 वर्षों में देश ने विकास और प्रगति के पथ चलते हुए, विश्व की एक हर प्रकार से एक महाशक्ति के रूप में देश उभर रहा है। आत्मनिर्भर भारत, विकसित भारत का स्वप्न हम सभी साकार होते देख रहे हैं। इसलिए भविष्य का भारत कैसा होगा, उसकी दिशा क्या होगी, यह हम महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण से देश को स्पष्ट हो गया, इसलिए मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ, जबलपुर और मध्य प्रदेश की जनता की ओर से देश की यशस्वी राष्ट्रपति जी एवं सरकार के रोड मैप के रूप में अभिभाषण का स्वागत करता हूँ अभिनंदन करता हूँ।

मुझे यह सुनकर बहुत ही गर्व का अनुभव हुआ, जब महामहिम द्वारा माननीय मोदी जी द्वारा घोषित अमृत काल की उपलब्धियों का उल्लेख कर रहीं थीं.. राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती द्रौपदी मुर्मू जी ने कहा कि सरकार देश के विकास के लिए नई ऊर्जा दे रही है और सरकार के तीसरे कार्यकाल में विकास की गति भी तीन गुना बढ़ गई है।

आज देश में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि के साथ निर्णय और नीतियां लागू हो रही हैं। इन फैसलों में गरीबों, महिलाओं, बच्चों और युवाओं को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता पर रखा गया है।

उन्होंने कहा कि सभी के लिए आवास उपलब्ध कराने के लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए ठोस

* Speech was laid on the Table.

कदम उठाए गए हैं। पीएमएवाई का विस्तार किया गया है और अतिरिक्त 3 करोड़ परिवारों को नए घर उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे, जिसके लिए 5,36,000 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार ग्रामीण गरीबों को आवासीय भूमि का मालिकाना हक देने और वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। उन्होंने इस बाल पर प्रकाश डाला कि SVAMITVA योजना के तहत, अब तक 2.25 करोड़ संपत्ति कार्ड जारी किए गए हैं, जिनमें से लगभग 70 लाख पिछले छह महीनों में वितरित किए गए हैं। पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के तहत करोड़ों किसानों को कुल ₹41,000 करोड़ की राशि प्राप्त हुई है।

उन्होंने कहा कि आदिवासी समुदायों के उत्थान के लिए धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान शुरू किया गया है, जिसके लिए 80,000 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं। आयुष्मान भारत योजना के तहत 70 साल से अधिक उम्र के 6 करोड़ लोगों को मुफ्त स्वास्थ्य बीमा दिया जाएगा और सालाना 5 लाख रुपये का स्वास्थ्य कवर प्रदान किया जाएगा।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि छोटे उद्यमियों के लिए मुद्रा लोन की सीमा 10 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 20 लाख रुपये कर दी गई है। सरकार ने देश के युवाओं के लिए शिक्षा और रोजगार के अवसरों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों को आर्थिक मदद देने के लिए पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी।

देश में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं सार्वजनिक परिवहन, सड़क एवं राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग निर्माण, देश के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर आदि के क्षेत्र में, रक्षा संबंधी क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने में, युवाओं में स्वावलंबन, देश की कृषि एवं फूड प्रोसेसिंग के क्षेत्र में भारत अद्वितीय कार्य कर रहा है। इसके लिए मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण की प्रशंसा करता हूँ, देश की सरकार द्वारा किए गए रहे युगांतकर कारी प्रयासों की खुले मन से प्रशंसा करता हूँ।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जबलपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र के दो प्रमुख मुद्दों की ओर भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

1. जबलपुर शहर में माँ नर्मदा जी के पावन तट पर तिलवारा घाट से माँ नर्मदा व्यू पॉइंट तक लगभग

11 कि०मी० के भाग पर गुजरात में बने साबरमती रिवर फ्रंट एवं कोटा राजस्थान में बने हेरिटेज चम्बल रिवर फ्रंट" की तर्ज पर जबलपुर में "माँ नर्मदा जी रिवर फ्रंट" बनाए जाए।

2. जीवन दायिनी माँ नर्मदा की अविरल धारा को केंद्र में रखकर इस पूरे क्षेत्र में "नर्मदा टूरिस्ट सर्किट" का निर्माण किया जाए। इन दोनों मुद्दों को भी यदि जोड़ दिया जाए, तो जबलपुर की जनता अत्यंत आभारी रहेगी। अंत में मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा कहे गए वाक्य को दोहराकर कहूँगा कि हमारा एक है संकल्प है, एक ही लक्ष्य है. विकसित आरत !

अतः इससे यह स्पष्ट है, भारत सरकार मजबूत इरादों के साथ देश के समग्र विकास के लिए समर्पित भाव से कार्य कर रही है। इसलिए मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी अभिभाषण का खुले दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ स्वागत करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

श्री राजकुमार चाहर (फतेहपुर सीकरी): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। कल जिस प्रकार का भाषण विपक्ष के नेता ने किया, मैंने पिछले पांच सालों में इतना घटिया और तथ्यहीन भाषण नहीं देखा। बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है, बड़े कष्ट के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी पर कांग्रेस की सीनियर लीडर श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी ने बहुत ही अनर्गल टिप्पणी की, जिसकी जितनी निंदा की जाए उतनी कम है। एक आदिवासी महिला, आज देश की महामहिम राष्ट्रपति हैं। देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2047 तक विकसित भारत का संकल्प लिया है, भारत विकसित बने, उसके लिए एक मजबूत नींव रखने का काम मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है।

मैं आपकी जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूँ कि विपक्ष के नेता ने एक शब्द का प्रयोग किया, लाँड्री लिस्ट, हम देश के भविष्य के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, हम देश आगे बढ़ाने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। भारत मजबूत बने, इसके लिए काम कर रहे हैं, अनेक सारी योजनाएं मोदी जी दे रहे हैं और भारत लगातार

आगे बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। विपक्ष के नेता ... * कहलाते थे, मैंने सोचा कि एलओपी बनकर सुधार आया होगा, बुद्धि श्रेष्ठ हुई होगी, लेकिन बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि विपक्ष के नेता जिस शब्दावली के बारे में नहीं पता कि वह क्या प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। एक नई स्क्रिप्ट, एक नया डायलॉग, नये प्रकार की प्लानिंग, पता नहीं कोई बॉलीवुड का डायरेक्टर था या हॉलीवुड का डायरेक्टर था, एक नये प्रकार से यहां पर डायलॉग डिलेवरी देने का काम किया।

मेरे कांग्रेस के एक मित्र हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं बताना चाहूंगा, कुछ संबंधों में गोपनीयता रखनी पड़ती है। उन्होंने कहा कि अब चुनौतियां घर से आने लग गई हैं, एक नये प्रकार की स्क्रिप्ट तैयार की है कि शायद उससे कुछ बात बन जाए और लोग मान लें कि नेता जी अब गंभीर हो गए हैं। लेकिन पूरे देश की जनता ने देखा कि नेता जी गंभीर नहीं हुए हैं, जो उनका नेचर है, जो उनके डीएनए में है, कल लोक सभा के सदन में दिखाया।

सभापति महोदय, दस वर्ष बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी को विपक्ष के नेता का दायित्व मिला है।... (व्यवधान) एक संवैधानिक पद पर रहने वाले नेता ने जिस प्रकार की ओछी राजनीति यहां पर करने का काम किया है, उसकी जितनी निंदा की जाए, उतना कम है। ... (व्यवधान) भारत को लगातार बदनाम करने का कांट्रैक्ट राहुल गांधी और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने ले लिया है। विदेश में जाएंगे तो भारत को बदनाम करने की बात करेंगे और संसद के अंदर बोलेंगे तो संसद के अंदर भी केवल भारत की बदनामी दुनिया में जाए, वही काम करने का काम भी कांग्रेस पार्टी कर रही है।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि उनको विदेश नीति के बारे में पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। जितना पढ़ा दिया जाता है, वे उतना बोल देते हैं। हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी अमेरिका गए, किस-किस काम के लिए गए, देश के लिए कई बार जाना होता है, उसको भी उन्होंने एक अलग प्रकार से जोड़ने का काम किया, जिससे देश की बदनामी पूरी दुनिया में हो।

सभापति महोदय, उन्होंने वर्ष 2024 के जो चुनाव हुए, उसके बारे में विदेश में अपनी प्रेस कांफ्रेंस

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

में टिप्पणी की कि जो चुनाव हुए थे, वे स्वतंत्र चुनाव नहीं थे। वे कंट्रोल्ड थे और किसी के द्वारा संचालित थे। आज कांग्रेस पार्टी के 99 लोग जीतकर आए हैं और ये लोग चुनाव आयोग के ऊपर आरोप लगाते हैं और विदेश में जाकर बदनाम करते हैं। यहां पर सदन में रहकर भी चुनाव आयोग से लेकर सरकार के ऊपर अनर्गल टिप्पणी करने का काम करते हैं। ये राहुल गांधी, हम तो सोचते थे कि विपक्ष के नेता बनने के बाद कुछ बुद्धि श्रेष्ठ हुई होगी, लेकिन वे ... * से ऊपर नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। यह पूरे देश की जनता जान रही है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, पूरी दुनिया में भारत की बदनामी कराने के लिए इनकी जितनी निंदा की जाए, उतना कम है। अभी कल आपने देखा होगा, पूरे देश की जनता देख रही थी, चीन-चीन, चाइना-चाइना, राहुल गांधी ने 34 बार, कांग्रेस पार्टी के जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति ने, संवैधानिक पद पर बैठने वाले एलओपी ने चाइना का नाम लिया। आपका चाइना के साथ ऐसा क्या रिश्ता है? आपका चाइना के साथ ऐसी कौन सी नजदीकियां हैं? मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानकारी चाहता हूं। देश की जनता भी जानना चाहती है कि चाइना में कितनी बार ... * जी का जान हुआ है? वर्ष 2014 से अब तक कांग्रेस के नेता राहुल गांधी कितनी बार गए? क्या वे सरकार से अनुमति लेकर गए थे? क्या वे देश के लिए कुछ करने के लिए गए थे? इसके बारे में मैं स्पष्ट जानकारी चाहता हूं। पूरे देश को यह जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए। बार-बार चाइना जाने का जो काम इन्होंने किया, उसकी जानकारी सभा पटल पर भी लाई जाए और देश को भी बताया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) बार-बार चाइना-चाइना करने वाले लोगों के बारे में देश को भी जानने का हक है। ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) : सर, ये क्या बोल रहे हैं?

श्री राजकुमार चाहर : सभापति महोदय, मैं सच बोल रहा हूं। इन्होंने चाइना-चाइना की जो ब्रांडिंग की है, अलग-अलग प्रकार की जो बातें यहां बनाई है, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूं, इन्होंने माननीय

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

प्रधानमंत्री जी पर भी टिप्पणी की है, ये बोलते हैं कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और सेना के बीच में कोई मतभेद थे, इससे ज्यादा कोई छोटी बात नहीं हो सकती है। यह रक्षा क्षेत्र का मामला है। आज जहां चाइना खड़ा है और ये जो कह रहे हैं कि चाइना हमसे दस साल आगे है तो उसका कारण क्या था? हम रक्षा क्षेत्र में कमजोर क्यों हुए? उसका कारण कांग्रेस पार्टी की नीतियां थीं। वर्ष 1962 में जब अमेरिका और सोवियत संघ दोनों भारत को सुरक्षा परिषद की स्थायी सदस्यता देने के लिए तैयार थे तो नेहरू जी ने उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया और चाइना के पक्ष में जाकर खड़े हो गए। इसलिए, चाइना इतना मजबूत हो गया और हम इतने पिछड़ गए। वर्ष 1962 में जब चीन का युद्ध हुआ तो उस समय हमारे पास आधुनिक हथियार नहीं थे। हम आधुनिक तकनीक से भी लैस नहीं थे। वह एक बड़ा कारण था, क्योंकि चाइना को मजबूत करने का काम अगर किसी ने किया तो देश के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री नेहरू जी ने किया। ... (व्यवधान) इसी कारण ये चाइना-चाइना करते हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपको एक विषय के बारे में जानकारी देना चाहता हूं। सन् 1950 के दशक में नेहरू जी ने जो गलती की थी, उसका परिणाम है कि आज हम आधुनिक सेना बनाने में कमजोर रहे हैं। गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन तथा अहिंसा की नीति पर ध्यान देने वाले नेहरू जी ने भारत को सशक्त नहीं बनने दिया, इसके लिए नेहरू जी को सीधे-सीधे जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है।

माननीय सभापति जी, आपको याद होगा कि कश्मीर के राजा हरि सिंह जी थे, वे कश्मीर का विलय भारत में करना चाहते थे। उस समय पाकिस्तान के कबायली ने हमारी सेना पर हमला किया था। हमारे सैनिक आगे बढ़े थे, तब नेहरू जी ने क्या किया था? नेहरू जी यूएन चले गए और यूएन से युद्ध विराम की घोषणा करा दी, जिसके कारण आज पीओके हमारे पास नहीं है। मैं दावे के साथ यह कह सकता हूं कि एक दिन आएगा, जब पीओके भी भारत का हिस्सा होगा, देश के प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में ऐसा होगा। मैं दावे के साथ आपसे यह कह सकता हूं।

माननीय सभापति जी, इन्होंने संविधान की बहुत बात की है, संविधान पर बहुत चर्चा की है। मैं संविधान के बारे में यह बताना चाहता हूं कि उसमें जो मतभेद थे, वह बाबासाहेब भीमराव अंबेडकर और नेहरू जी के बीच हुआ था। बाबासाहेब भीमराव अंबेडकर जी ने कांग्रेस पार्टी की नीतियों से त्रस्त और

परेशान होकर मंत्रालय से इस्तीफा दे दिया था। उन्होंने लिखा था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के द्वारा दलितों के कल्याण की कोई आशा नहीं की जा सकती है। यह कांग्रेस पार्टी का चेहरा है। कांग्रेस पार्टी का यह दलित विरोधी चेहरा है। यहां पर वे दिखाते हैं, संविधान को लेकर आते हैं, जेब में संविधान को रखकर लाते हैं। संविधान का मान-सम्मान, सुरक्षा, रक्षा करने का काम इस तरह नहीं होता है। इस प्रकार से नहीं चलेगा। आप संविधान की दुहाई देते हो, लेकिन संविधान की रक्षा करने का काम नहीं करते हो।

माननीय सभापति जी, शाहबानो का प्रकरण सबको मालूम है। इंदिरा जी के समय चुनाव के बारे में सबको मालूम है। सन् 1975 से 1977 तक की इमरजेंसी के बारे में सबको मालूम है। इन्होंने तुष्टीकरण के लिए क्या-क्या नहीं किया था, पूरे देश की जनता यह जानती है। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि ये चाइना के बारे में इतनी ज्यादा बातें करते हैं, आज पूरे देश में चर्चा हो रही है कि राहुल गांधी को क्या हो गया है? कांग्रेस पार्टी को क्या हो गया? वे चाइना की इतनी बातें क्यों कर रहे हैं?

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि पूरे देश की जनता इस पक्ष को सुन रही है कि डॉक्टर मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार एक आर्डिनेंस लेकर आई थी। इसी पार्लियामेंट के अंदर राहुल गांधी ने सरकार को छोटा समझा और अपने आपको बड़ा समझा। उन्होंने उस आर्डिनेंस को फाड़ने का काम इसी पार्लियामेंट में किया था। उन्होंने सार्वजनिक मंचों पर भी ऐसा किया था, प्रेस क्राफेंस में भी किया था, उन्होंने सब जगह आर्डिनेंस को फाड़ने का काम किया था। क्या वह संविधान का सम्मान था?

माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे एक बात कहते हुए बड़ा कष्ट हो रहा है, मैं बहुत दुखी मन से कह रहा हूं कि राहुल गांधी ने माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के ऊपर बहुत छोटी टिप्पणी की, बहुत ही हल्की टिप्पणी की है, ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए था। उन्होंने कहा था कि प्रधानमंत्री जी मुंह नीचे कर रहे हैं। यह रिकॉर्ड में है। उन्होंने कहा था कि प्रधानमंत्री जी मुंह नीचा कर रहे हैं। मुंह नीचे करने, चेहरा छुपाने, कंधे झुकाकर चलने और सिर झुकाकर चलने का पाप कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने अपना 56 इंच का सीना चौड़ा करके हमारे देश को पूरी दुनिया में मजबूत करने का काम किया है। उन्होंने जिस प्रकार से प्रधानमंत्री जी के ऊपर टिप्पणी करने का काम किया है, उसके लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी

को इसके लिए माफी मांगनी चाहिए और इसके लिए राहुल गांधी को भी माफी मांगनी चाहिए।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपको एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात बताना चाहता हूं। राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ, जिसके पूज्य संघ संचालक आदरणीय मोहन भागवत जी हैं। उनके बारे में भी यहां पर अनगिनत टिप्पणी करने का काम किया गया है। ये संघ के बारे में क्या जानते हैं। आज संघ दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी गैर-राजनीतिक शक्ति है। आज संघ है, जो देश का निर्माण भी करता है। आज संघ है, जो समाज का निर्माण भी करता है और देश को आगे बढ़ाने का काम करता है। जब भी कोई आपदा आती है, चाहे भूकंप आए या कोई भी घटना घटती है, तो राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का स्वयंसेवक आगे बढ़ता है और समाज की सेवा करने का काम करता है। यह राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ है। अगर आप संघ को समझना चाहते हो तो आप संघ में जाइए, शाखा में जाइए। मैं अपनी बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री भारत रत्न श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेई भी संघ के प्रचारक थे, स्वयंसेवक थे। मैं बड़े गर्व के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने अपने जीवन में राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के एक स्वयंसेवक और प्रचारक के रूप में काम किया है।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं दो-तीन बातें कहकर अपनी बात को पूरी करूंगा। यह कांग्रेस पार्टी थी, जिसने संघ के ऊपर प्रतिबंध लगाया था और एक बार नहीं, चार-चार बार प्रतिबंध लगाया था। देश की आजादी के समय, उसके बाद भी और जब बाबरी का विध्वंस हुआ तो उस समय भी संघ को प्रतिबंधित किया गया। मैं यह गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूं कि मैं भी संघ का एक स्वयंसेवक हूं। मैं गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूं कि संघ पर जब-जब प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है, संघ उतनी ही मजबूती से आगे चढ़कर आया है, आगे बढ़कर आया है। मैं देश के प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जुलाई, 2024 में कर्मचारियों के लिए चाहे वे सरकारी कर्मचारी क्यों न हों, वे संघ की शाखा में जा सकते हैं। यह ऐतिहासिक निर्णय मोदी जी की सरकार ने लिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे बड़ा काम कोई और नहीं हो सकता है।

सभापति जी, मैं एक बात पूरी करके अपनी बात को खत्म करूंगा। महाकुम्भ की चर्चा राज्य सभा में भी हो रही है और लोक सभा के पटल पर भी हो रही है। महाकुम्भ दिव्यता और भव्यता के

साथ-साथ चल रहा है। मौनी अमावस्या, बसंत पंचमी के अवसर पर गंगा, यमुना, सरस्वती का दिव्य संगम, दिव्य धाराओं के पवित्र अमृत स्नान का पुण्य हमारे साधु संतों के साथ पूरे देश की जनता प्राप्त कर रही है। भारत की कालजयी, मृत्युजयी सनातन वैदिक संस्कृति और आध्यात्मिक प्रतिमानों की श्रेष्ठ अभिव्यक्ति महाकुम्भ है। सनातन संस्कृति और धर्म की रक्षा का शुभ संकल्प है। हां, यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि वहां एक घटना घटी है। यह निश्चित रूप से दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। हम उन सब परिवारों के प्रति शोक संवेदना व्यक्त करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने प्रति परिवार 25-25 लाख रुपये की सहायता देने का काम किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं अपनी बात को एक मिनट में पूरी कर रहा हूं। यही नहीं, इससे पहले भी ऐसा हुआ है। कोई भी घटना दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हो सकती है, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से समाजवादी पार्टी की राज्य सभा सांसद श्रीमती जया बच्चन, जो प्रयागराज की बहू भी हैं, जहां पर कुम्भ चल रहा है, उन्होंने कितने घटिया स्तर का बयान दिया है कि कुम्भ में गंगा, यमुना, सरस्वती के संगम में लाशें बही जा रही हैं, वहां लोग कैसे स्नान कर रहे हैं? यह कौन सी सोच है? यह सनातन विरोधी सोच कहां से आ गई? इससे पहले भी वर्ष 1986, वर्ष 2013 और कई बार इस प्रकार की घटनाएं हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S. (NAMAKKAL):** Hon Chairman, Vanakkam. I thank the Hon President of India for reading out the entire speech prepared by the Union Government as it is and without expressing displeasure or making corrections in the said speech. But I am pained to state that such a scenarios does not prevail in the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu. I extend heartfelt thanks to the Hon Finance Minister for giving large sums of money to Bihar in the Budget and just stating Tirukkural couplet as regards Tamil Nadu. I am duty-bound to state some

* English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

suggestions and views while speaking on the Hon President's Address. You have mentioned in the Address that the country has developed during the last 10 years. You are getting loan for paying the interest on already availed loans. You get 24 per cent as loan. You pay 20 per cent as interest on the already availed loan. Where is development? The value of Rupee against US Dollar was Rs 60 in the year 2014. But the Rupee's value has decreased to Rs 87 against US Dollar today. Is this the development you are talking about? You are very much adamant to implement the National Education Policy. You have goals set for the year 2050. But Tamil Nadu has achieved that target already.

Our Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Thalapathy* M.K. Stalin has clearly stated that the State Government will not give up the education policy of the State at any cost. You claim that you have achieved in the field of sports. You should think what is the ranking of India in the medals tally at Olympics? You also say that products with label of "Made in India" are sold in international markets. But what is that actual state of affairs? For example, if you take textile garments, many of them have the label "Made in Bangladesh". Bangladesh is a small country. But it is exporting as many as three times of garments in terms of volume when compared to India. Are you not understanding the gravity of this issue? You have stopped all the incentives given to the Textile and garments sector in India. In the Kongu region of Tamil Nadu, textile industry is the predominant one and which is facing closure. You talk about metro rail connectivity. Coimbatore is called the Manchester of South India. But there is no metro rail network in Coimbatore City. Similarly there is no metro rail network in Madurai, a city in southern Tamil Nadu.

You talk in support of linking of rivers. What is the status of the Ganges-Cauvery River linking scheme announced in the year 2014? What happened to the Cauvery River-Gundaru linking scheme announce by Hon Prime Minister in the year 2019? Under MGNREGA-100 day employment guarantee Scheme, thousands of women have not been paid their wages that are due to them after completing their work before two months. When will you release their money? Similarly you talk about expansion of airports. What is the status of expansion of Salem airport? There is no answer as regards this in Hon President's Address. Sangagiri railway station in our constituency is 100 years old and historically important. There is a mention in History about the visit of Mahatma Gandhiji to this railway station in the year 1924. We have requested for including this Railway station under Amrit Bharat scheme. But there is no mention about that in Hon President's Address. You say that India is safe in terms of protection. Sri Lankan Navy personnel have arrested 63 Indian fishermen. You should enquire and inform about their condition. Lorry industry is an important industry next to Agriculture in India. You have not closed several Toll Plazas which have completed their period of existence. This action is affecting the lorry business very much,. What is the reply to this? There are several other Schemes. Thirumanimutharu river scheme has not been fulfilled by the Union Government. We wanted a research centre for poultry research. But there is no response from you. You also talk high about "One Nation; One Election" and "One Nation; One Tax". But I sincerely urge that this Union Government should consider and treat all the States of this country equally and on the same page. Thank you. Vanakkam.

***श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान (रतलाम) :** मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के पक्ष में अपने विचार रखती हूँ ।

भारत की विकास यात्रा के इस अमृत काल को आज मोदी जी की सरकार अभूतपूर्व उपलब्धियों के माध्यम से नई ऊर्जा दे रही है । तीसरे कार्यकाल में तीन गुना तेज गति से काम हो रहा है ।

आज देश बड़े निर्णयों और नीतियों को लागू होते देख रहा है ।

लेकिन विपक्ष के लोग बोल रहे थे, कि हर बार एक ही जैसा करते हैं, एक जैसा बोलते हैं । दोहराया जाता है ।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर मोदी सरकार हर साल, हर बार एक ही तरह का कार्य करती, तो 5वीं अर्थव्यवस्था नहीं बना होता देश और तीसरी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने नहीं जा रहा होता ।

मैं राष्ट्रपति जी का धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का विस्तार करते हुए तीन करोड़ अतिरिक्त परिवारों को नए घर देने का निर्णय लिया गया ।

जो शीश महल में पले-बड़े हो जो कभी लाल मिर्ची पकाने की बात करते हो, उन्हें क्या पता कि एक गांव के गरीब आदिवासी के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास घर क्या होता है, वो तो गरीब ही बता सकता है । लेकिन माननीय मादी जी को पता है ।

जिसको घर मिलता है वो मादी जी को धन्यवाद करता है, जिसका नम्बर नहीं आता, अपनी बारी अपने का इन्तजार करता है कि कब तक आयेगा मेरा नाम सूची में, स्कूल का रजिस्ट्रेशन करना है । ग्राम का सर्वे करना है । ताकि मैं अपनी बेटी का विवाह मुख्यमंत्री कन्यादान आवास में करा सकूँ और अपनी बेटी के ससुराल वालों को प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के तहत मिले उस गैस चूल्हे पर चाय नाश्ता बनाकर प्रधानमंत्री आवास में करवा सकूँ ।

मैं माननीय मादी जी का धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि उन्होंने ये योजना बनायी-गरीब माताओं और

* Speech was laid on the Table.

बहनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए। गुजरात मन्त्री दीदी को लेटर देना है। ऑनलाइन खाद्यान्न देने के लिए महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी जब बोल रही थी तब मैं उन्हें ध्यान से सुन रही थी, देख रही थी।

वो गरीब के हित के बारे में उनके उत्थान के लिए अपने अभिभाषण में बोल रही थी, तो ऐसा लग रहा था कि देश के सर्वोच्च पद को सुशोभित करते हुए, एक ममत्व का भाव लिये हुए एक माता, बड़ी बहन बोल रही थी।

लेकिन विपक्ष के लोग राष्ट्रपति जी के बारे में क्या-क्या बोल गये? बेचारी थकी हुई बोलकर उन्हें अपमानित किया गया। एक महिला होकर महिला का उच्च पद उन्हें आखों आ रहा विपक्ष के लोगों को शर्म आनी चाहिए। क्या एक गरीब को आगे नहीं आना चाहिए। क्या उच्च पद पर होना गुनाह है।

मैं विपक्ष के लोगों द्वारा बोले गये उन शब्दों की कड़ी निन्दा करती हूँ एक आदिवासी महिला होने के नाते।

मुझे गर्व है कि मेरे भारत देश की राष्ट्रपति एक आदिवासी महिला है। अध्यक्ष जी माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में महिलाओं, किसानों, गरीब, युवा सब के बारे में था। मैं मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र रतलाम झापुआ, अलीराजपुर के उन सभी आदिवासी भाई-बहनों की ओर से क्षेत्र-वासियों की ओर से उन्हें धन्यवाद और बधाई देती हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे (हातकणंगले) : धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

मैं अपनी पार्टी शिव सेना की ओर से माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर लाए गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करते हुए, इस देश की उपलब्धियों को गिनाना नहीं चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के कुशल नेतृत्व में पिछले दस साल में रिकॉर्ड तोड़ काम इस देश ने देखे। इसीलिए उन नीतियों का आज यह ब्यौरा है कि दूसरी और तीसरी बार देश की आम जनता ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व पर और उनके द्वारा पिछले 15 साल में बनायी हुई नीतियों पर विश्वास रखकर हमें अपनी सेवा का मौका दिया।

महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण बहुत गौर से सुन रहा था। सर्वप्रथम मैं देश के उन शूरवीरों को, जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए अपनी जान न्यौछावर की है, धन्यवाद करते हुए नमन करना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, निश्चित रूप से यह अभिभाषण सरकार की नीतियों का दर्पण है और भविष्य का भारत कैसा होगा, इसका एक दिशा सूचक भी है। वर्तमान सरकार में यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में आम जन, गरीब, किसान, मजदूर, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्ग अर्थात् समाज के सभी वर्गों के कल्याण की संकल्पना है।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं किसी की ओर अंगुली नहीं दिखाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन कल विपक्ष के एक बड़े नेता महाराष्ट्र की राजनीति के बारे में बोल रहे थे। महाराष्ट्र में जो इलेक्टोरल पॉलिटिक्स हुई, उसके बारे में टिप्पणी कर रहे थे। आज तक के इतिहास में अगर सबसे ज्यादा यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री कोई होंगे तो निश्चित रूप से प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी होंगे और वे सबसे ज्यादा कामयाब प्रधान मंत्रियों में से गिने जाएंगे।

एक रिकॉर्ड विपक्ष के नेता पर भी दर्ज किया जाएगा। आज तक के इतिहास में ये लोग 89 चुनाव किसी के नेतृत्व में हारे होंगे तो इनके नेतृत्व में हारे होंगे। इनसे पहले किसी के नेतृत्व में नहीं हारे होंगे। इनकी बहुत जल्दी ही सेंचुरी हो जाएगी और उसका सेलिब्रेशन ये शायद देश में नहीं, बल्कि विदेश में करेंगे। क्योंकि इनको देश से कोई लगाव और जुड़ाव नहीं है। कल वे बोल रहे थे कि मेक इन इंडिया और मेड इन इंडिया के बारे में उनको कंप्यूजन है। उनका कंप्यूजन होना भी स्वाभाविक है। वे मेड इन इंडिया हैं, असेम्बल्ड इन इंडिया हैं, उसके बारे में उनको ज्यादा जानकारी है।

निश्चित रूप से मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश की धरोहर को जो जानता है, जो इस मिट्टी से जुड़ा हुआ है, वह निश्चित रूप से मेक इन इंडिया को जानता है। मेड इन इंडिया इस भारत का लौहपुरुष था। आज देश को आगे लेकर जाने का काम प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी कर रहे हैं। भारत की राजनीति को एक नई ऊंचाई पर और इस देश के नवयुवक को आगे ले जाने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में चल रहा है। विपक्ष का काम सिर्फ टिप्पणी करने का, उनको कटाक्ष करने का और उन्हें कोसते रहने

का रहा है। निश्चित रूप से आने वाले समय में जो नीतियां बन रही हैं, वे इस देश की उन्नति के लिए बन रही हैं। आज देश अर्थव्यवस्था के माध्यम से पांचवें पायदान पर दुनिया भर में नवाजा जा रहा है। अगर ये उपलब्धियां उनको दिखाई नहीं दे रही हैं तो निश्चित रूप से मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक क्राई बेबी नाम का सिन्ड्रोम है और विपक्ष के नेता को वह क्राई बेबी सिन्ड्रोम हो गया है। हर एक मसले पर अपना विरोध जताना, देश के सामने गलत संकेत देना, दुनिया भर के सामने भारत को नीचा दिखाना, यही उनका काम रह गया है।

अगर उनके पुराने शासन काल में इस देश को चाइना के सामने झुकना पड़ा था तो उन्हीं की नीतियों की वजह से हमें झुकना पड़ा था, लेकिन आज हम सीना ताने कह सकते हैं कि चाइना को आँखे दिखाने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की गवर्नमेंट पूरे दमखम से कर रही है।

आज यह चुनावी माहौल नहीं है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र की जनता ने जो चुनावी मैनडेट दिया है, चूँकि उस समय सिर्फ एक चुनाव नहीं हुआ था। उस समय दो चुनाव हुए थे। महाराष्ट्र में चुनाव हो रहा था, उसी के साथ वायनाड में भी चुनाव हो रहा था। वहां प्रियंका जी लड़ रही थीं। अगर महाराष्ट्र के चुनाव में गड़बड़ी हुई है तो क्या वायनाड में गड़बड़ी नहीं हुई? वायनाड में आप उसका समर्थन करते हैं, उसे लोकतंत्र की जीत मानते हैं और दूसरी तरफ लोकतंत्र के माध्यम से जिस महाराष्ट्र ने सबसे ज्यादा मैनडेट एकनाथ शिंदे साहब के नेतृत्व में जिस सरकार को दिया, आज देवेन्द्र जी उसे आगे लेकर जा रहे हैं। उसको कोसने का काम और नीचा दिखाने का काम ये लोग कर रहे हैं। इन्हें लोकतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं है। इन्हें प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास नहीं है। इन्हें एक फैमिली की राजनीति में विश्वास है। निश्चित रूप से मैं शिवसेना पार्टी की ओर से यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि आज बहुत सारी नीतियां बनी हैं। देश को विकसित भारत बनाने के लिए और पिछले 10 वर्षों में किसानों के लिए उठाए गए कदम तथा जीवन को बेहतरी से आगे ले जाने के लिए कई योजनाएं बनी हैं, जिनका मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। चाहे आयुष्मान योजना हो, किसान सम्मान योजना हो, आत्मनिर्भर भारत हो, मेक इन इंडिया हो, अटल पेंशन हो, मुद्रा योजना हो।

अटल योजना हो, उडान योजना हो या राष्ट्रीय सड़क बनाने के लिए पंतप्रधान सड़क योजना

हो, हर एक माध्यम से जनमानस तक पहुंचने का काम आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में चल रहा है। जो आम नागरिक टैक्स का भुगतान करते हैं, उनको 12 लाख रुपए तक की इनकम पर कोई टैक्स नहीं देना होगा। इस गवर्नमेंट ने यह क्रांतिकारी निर्णय लिया है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो विवेचन किया, उन्होंने उसके माध्यम से सारी नीतियों का दर्पण इनके सामने रखा है, लेकिन इनको अच्छाई देखने की आदत नहीं है। भगवान करे कि उनको वह आदत लगे।

अब देश भर में बहुत सारी ट्रेन्स चल रही हैं। उनमें से एक ट्रेन वंदे भारत है। जो भारत माता को जानते हैं, वे ही वंदे भारत ट्रेन में बैठते हैं। शायद हवाई जहाज से प्रदेश जाने वालों को ज्यादा नहीं पता है, लेकिन एक खास ट्रेन विपक्ष के कुछ चुनिंदा लोगों के लिए बनाई जाए, जो इनको प्रयागराज में स्नान करने के लिए दी जाए। क्योंकि 75 सालों में जो उनसे पाप हुए हैं, वह धुलने का एक ही माध्यम प्रयागराज जाना है। जो सनातन धर्म है, उसको समझना पड़ेगा।... (व्यवधान) नहाना पड़ेगा, तभी पाप धुलेंगे।... (व्यवधान) उनको इमरजेंसी और जो कत्लेआम हुए थे, उसके लिए भारत देश की जनता से माफी मांगनी पड़ेगी। शायद तभी आपको मोक्ष मिले।

मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ शिवसेना पार्टी की ओर से इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बातों का विराम देता हूँ।

जय हिंद जय महाराष्ट्र।

***DR. K. SUDHAKAR (CHIKKBALLAPUR):** I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Motion of Thanks to Hon'ble President's address. I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Let me start this article referring to an editorial - "India: Another Tryst with

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Destiny," which was published in the UK's The Guardian newspaper. On 18th May 2014, John Crace wrote "Today, 18 May 2014, may well go down in history as the day when Britain finally left India. Narendra Modi's victory in the elections marks the end of a long era in which the structures of power did not differ greatly from those through which Britain ruled the subcontinent. India under the Congress party was in many ways a continuation of the British Raj by other means."

Well, the editorial is a profound piece of truth and one that has stood the test of time.

After 10 years one can safely say Bharat has been undergoing a complete decolonization of sorts on various parameters and is still an ongoing process cleaning up the colonial mindset. Mindset is a framework, a set template of rigid notions and a big and diverse country like ours cannot be governed by archaic western constructs.

A nation marred by monumental scams was cynical and yet hopeful of a new dawn when Shri Narendra Modi was announced as the Prime Ministerial candidate on 13th September 2013. Real Leaders always rise and make places powerful around them by making structural changes filled with conviction and transform lives.

Starting June 2014 India that is Bharat under Shri Narendra Modi had undertaken rapid reforms on a wide spectrum of governance areas which have a common thread tied to one another-Atmanirbharta (meaning self- reliance). The farsighted financial inclusion program Jan Dhan Accounts (using Jan Dhan bank accounts, Aadhaar, and Mobile) - banking for the unbanked was the first mega

initiative by the Modi government. It looked trivial for many, but it was a mega step towards initiating savings and corruption free delivery to the masses. Many economists failed to see the huge impact Jan Dhan could bring about - as we write this piece 51.42 Crore (514 million) beneficiaries banked so far with Rs 213,798.10 Crore (25 billion USD) balance in beneficiary accounts. The Mudra loan scheme too has been a great game changer providing loans up to Rs 10 lakh (1 million) to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises.

The "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" has led to significant progress in improving sanitation and hygiene across the country. Millions of toilets have been built, reducing open defecation, and improving public health. A staggering 109 million Toilets were built in rural India since the launch of Swachh Bharat in October 2014. The programme led to the construction of over 10 crore individual household toilets, taking sanitation coverage from 39% in 2014 to 100% in 2019 when around 6 lakh villages declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF). While studies indicate that the SBM-G campaign led to significant economic, environmental and health impacts, contributing to the empowerment of women, it also led to the achievement of SDG 6.2 (Sanitation and Hygiene), 11 years ahead of the stipulated timeline. This should be global case study on how to implement mass programs for social welfare.

Digital India was aimed at democratising internet, 4G rollout was being done at a scorching pace with per GB data in India costing just Rs 13 (0.16 USD) one of the cheapest in the world, governance delivery took a new leap. The most impending Tax reform - Goods & Services tax was courageously brought forward

and implemented on 1st July 2017 and ensured One Nation One Tax and ease of movement of goods with minimum delays and processes leading to improved ease of business.

Foreign policy too stood out with Prime Minister connecting with ease with Indian diaspora in every country he would visit in his first term, it was logical for world governments to forge a friendly relationship with India under Narendra Modi. So many successful missions over the past years Operation Ganga, Operation Dev Shakti, Operation Raahat, Operation Maitri and notably Vande Bharat Mission in which India brought back 6.76 million stranded passengers with the help of special international flights. This was apparently India's biggest evacuation mission since 1990, when it rescued 170,000 civilians from Kuwait during the Gulf War.

India's G20 Presidency witnessed the largest ever in-person participation with over 100,000 participants, from 135 nationalities attended our G20. Organised under the theme "One Earth, One Family, One Future," drawing upon our age-old belief of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" India's Presidency was the most inclusive of sorts representing 85% of global GDP, 75% of world trade and 2/3rd of world population, it witnessed the highest profile international gathering in the history of independent India.

Infrastructure push has been stellar with massive investments in building roads, railways, ports, and airports. The "Smart Cities" initiative aims to create modern urban centres that offer a high quality of life for citizens. Highway construction is happening at a scorching pace of around 40Km/ day as compared to around 3 Km / day in earlier regimes. Railways has been greatly transformed

with 41 semi-high-speed Vande Bharat trains being introduced, not only reducing travel time between cities but also offering passengers greater comfort and experience Bharat's diverse countryside through expansive glass windows.

Adversity brings the best out of a great leader - as the world was grappling in hopelessness, India under the able leadership of Prime Minister Modi stood out as a ray of hope with the Digital connect and Jan Dhan Accounts, the fund transfers were eased up ensuring last mile delivery. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Modi's leadership was evident in the swift implementation of measures to protect public health. Initiatives like "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" supported the economy during these challenging times. Vaccine rollout through Co-Win - a real-time digital framework for vaccine delivery has been applauded and implemented by many countries across the world. As you read this article the live vaccination data in the country would have crossed 2,20,67,56,592 doses a staggering achievement considering how once black marketing and hoarding featured governance delivery.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi understands Bharat like no other leader in recent memory has, from celebrating every Diwali with our armed forces in the border to renovation of age-old temples like Kashi Vishwanath temple with the grand Kashi corridor, Somnath, Kedarnath, Ujjain, Chardham project, Ayodhya PM Modi has celebrated what the common man of Bharat has held close to his heart always.

National Education Policy in 2020 was a much-needed reform in the school education sector preparing young India for jobs of tomorrow. The National Education Policy aims at an education, system rooted in Indian ethos that

contributes directly to transforming India, that is Bharat, sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all children. Learning in mother tongue and emphasis on holistic education have made the policy a truly transformative vision in action for New India.

National security too has been a top priority - one can safely say that since Modi has assumed the Prime Minister's office there has not been a single terror attack on any civilian in the country. From revoking article 370 to the Citizenship Amendment Act the thread remains India First policy.

From International Day of Yoga to the successful Chandrayaan 3 landing and solar mission, India has shown it has all the right ingredients of the making of a superpower.

I have highlighted some of the key measures, schemes, governance methods, but few may ask what does it translate for the nation - the common man? The NITI Aayog discussion paper has many answers and will leave many spell-bound for what an efficient Government is capable of. As many as 24.82 (248.2 million) crore people moved out of multidimensional poverty in nine years to 2022-23, with Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh registering the largest decline according to the NITI discussion paper, multidimensional poverty in India declined from 29.17 per cent in 2013-14 to 11.28 per cent in 2022-23, showing a reduction of 17.89 percentage points, with about 24.82 crore people moving out of the bracket during this period.

In Artha Sastra Kautilya has clearly specified the rules for an Ideal King or ruler. Such ideal kings were called Raja Rishis meaning Sage like King. On 28th

May 2023 Prime Minister installed the Sengol or the Raja Dhanda in the new Parliament - a reminder to the ruler that Dharma needs to be upheld on all accounts.

This is when we start to understand PM Modi as a whole, a towering world leader, leading as a socio-economic reformer to a cultural ambassador of Bharat, to a whole new dimension of a Dharmic Leader - a true Raja Rishi. Prime Minister Narendra Modi is indeed the Ideal Philosopher King or Raja Rishi.

As the nation of 140 crore (1.4 billion) celebrated the Prana Pratishtha (grand opening) of the Ram temple in Ayodhya on 22nd January 2024, we are but compelled to draw an analogy to the emotion and jubilation that is perhaps closest to the moment when Lord Rama returned to Ayodhya after Vanavaas.

Prime Minister Modi's speech during the Prana Pratishtha - "Ram is not fire, Ram is energy. Ram is not a dispute; Ram is the solution. Ram is not only ours, Ram is for everyone. Ram is not just the present, Ram is eternal", needs to be internalized for it encompasses Bharatiya ethos and true inclusivity.

This is India's Moment. Thanks to the phenomenal work by Prime Minister on policy making, structural economic reforms, development for all and all of this has happened in less than 10 years of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. One can only be awe inspired by the modern Raja Rishi Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi.

I would like to conclude by saying the change that every common man has witnessed in the last decade.

Ten years ago, when PM Modiji embarked on the mission to transform our great nation, India's challenges were monumental - our economy was in the

doldrums, the nation was among the fragile five, pessimism and despair was all-pervasive, and corruption was rampant. There were serious doubts in the minds of many about India's ability to fulfil the dreams and aspirations of her citizens.

But, if challenges were enormous, so was PM Modiji's resolve to build a stronger, safer and prosperous nation. Powered and inspired by the strengths and skills of 140 crore Indians, PM Modiji did convert obstacles into opportunities, decay into development and pessimism into positivity.

One can clearly see how development has become a mass movement. Numerous people friendly decisions have led to the empowerment of 140 crore Indians and the safeguarding of our strategic interests.

Today, India stands tall at the international level. The world recognizes India's immense potential, which is clearly reflected in a record rise in foreign investment. India's stand on subjects like terrorism, climate change and prevention of money laundering are setting the global narrative.

Our nation has witnessed both the challenges of the yesteryears and the indomitable efforts made by your government to overcome those challenges over the last decade. This historic mandate is a testimony to the unwavering trust and confidence that people of India have on PM Modiji's leadership.

In 2047, our nation would complete a hundred years of independence. The dream of 'Viksit Bharat' has resonated across the length and breadth of India. That is why, the support BJP and NDA have received has been historic and unprecedented as New India has broken from the shackles of the past.

Thanks to PM Modiji's inspiring leadership, today, we are a nation that is

daring to dream and dreaming to dare. There is an air of hope and a spirit of aspiration among the youth.

I am confident that under PM Modi's leadership the NDA government will strive to build a strong and inclusive India, whose citizens are assured of dignity, prosperity, security and opportunity. Thank You, Jai Hind, Jai Karnataka

श्री जयन्त बसुमतारी (कोकराझार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। इस समय महाकुंभ का ऐतिहासिक पर्व चल रहा है। यह भारत की सांस्कृतिक परंपरा और सामाजिक चेतना का पर्व है और सबसे पहले मैं केंद्र सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को प्रयागराज में इतने बड़े भव्य और ऐतिहासिक महाकुंभ को आयोजित करने के लिए बधाई देता हूँ। साथ ही इस महाकुंभ में मौनी अमावस्या के दिन अफ़वाह के कारण जान गंवाने वाले लोगों के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ तथा घायलों के शीघ्र स्वस्थ होने की कामना करता हूँ।

यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि केंद्र सरकार ने जनजातीय समाज के पाँच करोड़ लोगों के कल्याण और विकास के लिए धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान प्रारंभ किया है तथा इसके लिए 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी हमेशा से गरीब और आदिवासी लोगों के कल्याण और विकास के लिए चिंतित रहते हैं और आदिवासी कल्याण के लिए कई योजनाएं लागू की गयी हैं तथा 'धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान' और 'पीएम-जनमन योजना' इसके प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण हैं। विशेष राष्ट्रीय मिशन चलाकर आदिवासी समुदाय से जुड़ी स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं पर भी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत लगभग पाँच करोड़ व्यक्तियों की स्क्रीनिंग की जा चुकी है। इसके लिए मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने उत्तर पूर्व के राज्यों का हमेशा बहुत ख्याल रखा है तथा उत्तर पूर्व राज्यों के विकास के लिए बहुत-सी योजनाएं लागू की गई हैं। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के आठ राज्यों की संभावनाओं को देखते हुए इस दिशा में पहले अष्टलक्ष्मी महोत्सव का आयोजन किया गया। पूर्वोत्तर के विकास के

साथ-साथ सरकार ने देश के पूर्वोदय यानी पूर्वी राज्यों के सर्वांगीण विकास की कार्य-योजना पर काम शुरू कर दिया है जिससे रोजगार के नए अवसर भी उपलब्ध होंगे ।

मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि मेरे बोडोलैंड क्षेत्रीय परिषद् के विकास के लिए भेजी जाने वाली राशि को सीधा बोडोलैंड क्षेत्रीय परिषद् को भेजने की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि बोडोलैंड के विकास में किसी भी प्रकार की कोई देरी ना हो ।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का विस्तार करते हुए देश में तीन करोड़ अतिरिक्त परिवारों को नए घर देने का निर्णय लिया गया है । इसके लिए पांच लाख, 36 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाने की योजना बनाई गयी है । इसके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह मेरे बोडोलैंड क्षेत्रीय परिषद् के आदिवासी और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के विकास के लिए अलग से योजना बनाकर प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत एक लाख नए घर बनाने की योजना को स्वीकृति देने का कष्ट करें ।

युवाओं की शिक्षा और उनके लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर तैयार करने पर विशेष फोकस किया गया है । मेधावी छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा में वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना शुरू की गई है । एक करोड़ युवाओं को शीर्ष 500 कंपनियों में इंटरनशिप के अवसर भी दिए जाएंगे । इसके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ ।

पीएम सूर्यघर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत 75000 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से रूफटॉप सोलर सिस्टम स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं । अभी तक साढ़े सात लाख घरों में रूफटॉप सोलर की स्थापना की जा चुकी है । इससे रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़े हैं । माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जिस प्रकार देश आगे बढ़ रहा है उससे हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ियां 2047 में अवश्य विकसित, सशक्त, समर्थ और समृद्ध भारत देखेंगी ।'

मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ और महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI S. SUPONGMEREN JAMIR (NAGALAND): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Sir, while our President was making the Address for the North-East, she stated that the Government has worked to eliminate the sense of alienation of the people of the North-Eastern region. She also said that ten peace agreements have been signed. But for that matter, for Nagaland, we have two agreements, that is the Framework Agreement which was done in 2015 and the 'Agreed Position' in 2017. The Framework Agreement which was done in 2015 is now more than 10 years old and the Agreed Position is almost 8 years old now. But the Government of India is not taking up that issue.

Now, in the State, we have 26 factions and rampant taxation is going on. Economic progress is not possible. Corruption is rampant. Now, whom do we blame? Either we have to blame the State Government or we have to blame the Nagaland political workers or the Government of India. Who is going to implement these two agreements? It is the Government of India which has to implement these two agreements. So, we want that the Government of India should come forward and immediately implement whatever agreements have been made. We do not want any bloodshed. The Naga people do not want bloodshed. So, the Government of India should come forward and implement that agreement.

Sir, in the speech, one identity has been mentioned and diversity of the region and diversity of the language have also been mentioned. But the Government has failed to mention the diversity of traditions, culture, customs, religions. The Indian identity should of secularism. But it has failed to be mentioned.

The Nagaland University is now 31 years old. But we are facing the problem of lack of infrastructure, sports infrastructure, indoor as well as outdoor stadiums. We also have the hostel facility problems. We do not have updated laboratory facilities. So, we shall be grateful if those facilities also can be provided. If the Government of India could allocate some additional seats for the other States of India and for the minority tribes, we shall be very grateful. The percentage of the requirement should match with the percentage of the students.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

16.00 hrs

डॉ. संबित पात्रा (पुरी) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे आज सदन में अपने विषय को रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

कल मैं सदन में मौजूद था और मैं नेता, प्रतिपक्ष को सुन रहा था। नेता, प्रतिपक्ष ने कहा कि अगर हम इंडी अलायंस की सरकार बनाते तो हमारा भाषण किस प्रकार का होता? उस भाषण के विषय में आज मैं सम्बोधन करूंगा। यहां सभी गणमान्य लोग बैठे हुए हैं, हिन्दी समझते हैं और हिन्दी में एक मुहावरा है। अगर चाची की मूँछ होती तो वह चाचा कहलाती। अब चाची की मूँछ नहीं है तो वह चाचा नहीं हो सकती। यह इंडी अलायंस की सरकार बनेगी, फिर वे भाषण लिखेंगे और वे भाषण हमें सुनायेंगे। यह मौका कभी आने वाला नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) कोई बोल रहा है कि चाची 420, वैसे ये शब्द प्रयोग करना शायद प्रतिबंधित होगा।

16.01 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

मगर सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय है कि यह इंडी अलायंस क्या है? अभी दिल्ली के चुनाव चल रहे हैं। कल दिल्ली का चुनाव है। अब इंडी अलायंस को लेकर किस प्रकार की भ्रामक स्थिति बनी हुई है? आप देखिये। नाम लेना मना है, इसलिए बिना नाम लिए ही मैं बता देता हूँ। टी-शर्ट और मफलर के बीच लड़ाई चल रही है। टी-शर्ट भी इंडी अलायंस में है और मफलर भी इंडी अलायंस में है। टी-शर्ट ने

पटपड़गंज में भाषण दिया है। मैं भाषण को पढ़ कर सुना रहा हूँ। टी-शर्ट ने कहा है ... (व्यवधान) हां, उसी पर है जी, दिल्ली भी भारत में आता है। टी-शर्ट ने कहा है कि उन्होंने एक नई तरीके की राजनीति की बात की थी यानी मफलर ने। उन्होंने एक नए तरीके की राजनीति की बात की थी। स्वेटर पहन कर खम्भे पर चढ़ गए थे। छोटी सी गाड़ी में आया था। कौन सी गाड़ी थी? आल्टो थी, तो किसी ने पीछे से कहा कि नहीं, वैगनार थी। अच्छा, वैगनार से आए थे और उनकी सीधे शीश महल में जाकर पार्किंग हुई है। सबसे बड़ा घोटाला शराब घोटाला किया है। ऐसा नेता, प्रतिपक्ष ने आम आदमी पार्टी के लिए भरी सभा में कहा है। मफलर भी पीछे नहीं हटे हैं और मफलर ने भी अटैक किया है। मफलर ने भी टी-शर्ट को कहा है कि टी-शर्ट और टी-शर्ट के जीजा जी, ये दोनों नेशनल हेराल्ड केस में जेल के अंदर चक्की पीसने चाहिए। ये टी-शर्ट और टी-शर्ट के जीजा जी बाहर कैसे हैं? मफलर ने कहा है, अब आप बताइये कि इंडी अलायंस के अंदर, इनके रिश्ते को चाइनीज नूडल्स, यह नूडल्स भी इतना कॉम्प्लिकेटेड नहीं है, जितना इनके इंडी अलायंस का रिश्ता कॉम्प्लिकेटेड है। ऐसे में यह सपना देख रहे हैं कि कभी इनकी सरकार बनेगी तो वे भाषण करेंगे। आज चीन, चीन, चीन के विषय में, 34 बार चीन का नाम लिया गया। चीन में मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग, चीन में प्रोडक्शन सब कुछ बताया गया। आज मैं हकीकत रखना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार, मैं मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग का कागजात लेकर आया हूँ। आदरणीय राहुल जी चीन की मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग की बड़ाई कर रहे थे। वर्ष 2004 में अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के कार्यकाल में India-China bilateral trade had set a new record with the total trade touching 13.6 billion US dollars. India was enjoying a comfortable trade surplus of 1.75 billion US dollars. इंडिया का ट्रेड सरप्लस था। हम एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा कर रहे थे, इम्पोर्ट कम कर रहे थे, 1.7 बिलियन डॉलर अधिक कमा रहे थे। मगर वर्ष 2004 से 2014 तक 10 वर्षों में इनकी पार्टी ने उसे 25 गुना ध्वस्त कर दिया। जो ट्रेड डेफिसिट होता है, वह बढ़ाकर रख दिया इंडिया और चाइना के बीच में। मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। यही करार हुआ था क्या? ये जो दोनों चीन में गए थे, शी जिनपिंग के साथ एमओयू साइन हुआ था, राहुल गांधी जी ने किया था। क्या यही

करार किया था? आप बताइये।

अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट के विषय में बातचीत हुई थी। मैं अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट का रिकॉर्ड यहां स्ट्रेट रखना चाहता हूँ। आरबीआई के एलईएमएस – कैपिटल लेबर एनर्जी मटेरियल और सर्विसेज़ के माध्यम से देश का एम्प्लॉयमेंट निर्धारित होता है।

मैं आपको यहाँ आँकड़े दे दूँ। जहाँ वर्ष 2004 से 2014 के बीच यूपीए की सरकार थी, मात्र 2.9 करोड़ नौकरियाँ दी गई थीं, वहीं मोदी जी के 10 वर्ष के कालखंड में 2014 से 2024 के बीच 17 करोड़ नौकरियाँ दी गई हैं। 2.9 करोड़ नौकरियाँ वर्सेज़ 17 करोड़ नौकरियाँ। यूपीए के कार्यकाल में एम्प्लॉयमेंट का ग्रोथ रेट मात्र 6 प्रतिशत था और वहीं मोदी जी के कार्यकाल में 10 वर्षों से एम्प्लॉयमेंट का रेट 6 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 36 प्रतिशत हुआ है। कल राहुल गांधी बोल रहे थे कि यूपीए भी फेल हुई, एनडीए भी फेल हुई। राहुल जी, यूपीए तो फेल हुई, आप फेल हुए मतलब यूपीए फेल हुई और वह 8 तारीख को फेल होगी। आप तो फेल हुए ही हुए हैं, मगर हम डिस्टिंक्शन के साथ पास हुए हैं।

राहुल जी युवाओं के बारे में बोल रहे थे, आप इंडिया स्किल रिपोर्ट पढ़िए साहब! The Report says, 'Youth employment among graduates singularly and drastically increased from 33.95 percentage in 2013 to 54.81 percentage in 2024'. यह जम्प है, यह छलांग है, मोदी जी की सरकार के अंतर्गत।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं अधिक समय नहीं लूँगा। मैं आपके सामने दो छोटे-छोटे गम्भीर विषयों को रखना चाहता हूँ। एक विषय है चीन के बारे में। चीन के बारे में कहा गया कि आर्मी और प्रधानमंत्री के बीच कहीं न कहीं संबंध खराब हैं। चीन को लेकर कहा गया कि चीन ने हमारी जमीन हड़प ली। 38 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर भारतवर्ष की जमीन चाचा नेहरू ने चीन को दिया था। मैं यहाँ पर ऑन रेकॉर्ड नेहरू जी के भाषण को रख रहा हूँ। नेहरू जी ने भाषण देते हुए, अक्साई चिन के बारे में कहा था, जब इसी पार्लियामेंट में उनके ऊपर अटैक हुआ था, तो उन्होंने क्या कहा था, इसे ध्यान से सुनिए। उन्होंने कहा था: "Not a blade of grass grows there... Not a blade of grass grows there, 17,000 feet high, uninhabitable and we didn't even know where it is", तो हमने दे दिया

। माननीय सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं उस समय महावीर त्यागी, जो खुद नेहरू जी की कैबिनेट के मंत्री थे, वे खड़े हुए। उनके सर पर बाल नहीं थे, तो उन्होंने अपना सर दिखाया और कहा - 'Nehru ji, this bald head does not grow any hair. Should I give the head to someone else? Should I give the head to someone else?' तो नेहरू जी भी शर्मिन्दा हो गए थे।

यह एक गंभीर विषय है, मुझे दो मिनट दीजिए।

आर्मी को लेकर राहुल जी ने कहा कि मोदी जी और आर्मी के बीच खाई है। मैं वर्ष 2012 के एक आर्टिकल की ओर, जो इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में छपा था, उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। हर किसी को वह आर्टिकल पढ़ना चाहिए। The article says, 'The January night Raisina Hill was spooked: Two key Army units moved towards Delhi without notifying Government'. इस आर्टिकल में कहा गया है, मनमोहन सिंह को और गांधी परिवार को लगा था कि आर्मी तख्तापलट कर रही है।

अंत में, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि द्रौपदी मुर्मू जी, जो महामहिम राष्ट्रपति हैं, वे मेरे राज्य से आती हैं, वे ओडिशा से आती हैं। इसलिए जब उनको ... * .या .. * कहा जाएगा, तो उड़िया अस्मिता कभी चुप नहीं रहेगी। मैं बोलूँगा-

अयि जगदम्ब मदम्ब कदम्ब वनप्रियवासिनि हासरते,

शिखरि शिरोमणि तुङ्गहिमालय ऋङ्गनिजालय मध्यगते।

मधुमधुरे मधुकैटभगञ्जिनि कैटभभञ्जिनि रासरते,

जय जय हे महिषासुरमर्दिनि रम्यकपर्दिनि शैलसुते ॥

भारत की नारी दुर्गा है और यहाँ राहुल जी शिवजी की बात करते हैं, आदि देव शिव हैं, आद्य शक्ति माँ दुर्गा हैं। आप याद रखिए, हमारी राष्ट्रपति महोदया आदिवासी हैं, आदिकाल से जिसके ऊपर जल, जमीन और पूरे जंगल का आशीर्वाद हो, उनको बेचारा कहना उचित नहीं है।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

माननीय सभापति : गौरव जी, बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी मत कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : गौरव जी, प्लीज़, शांत हो जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. संबित पात्रा : याद रखिए वे जगन्नाथ जी की भूमि से आती हैं। ... (व्यवधान) द्रौपदी मुर्मू जी जगन्नाथ जी की भक्त हैं और जगन्नाथ महाप्रभु जिसके पीछे खड़े हैं, वह भक्त कभी ... *नहीं हो सकता है। ... (व्यवधान)

When Lord Jagannatha stands affirm behind our President Madam Droupadi Murmu, nobody should dare to challenge her or describe her as ... *. She symbolises the dignity and self-respect of four-and-half crore people of Odisha. Madam ... * should never forget that.

****श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) :** मैं आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए अवसर प्रदान किया है।

मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में देश के विकास और समृद्धि के लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार की उपलब्धियों और योजनाओं को रेखांकित किया है। सर्वप्रथम, मैं देश के सीमाओं की रक्षा और आंतरिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता की प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ। सरदार पटेल की 150 वीं जयंती के अवसर पर, हमें उनकी विरासत को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध रहना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा, मैं रक्षा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता की दिशा में सरकार की प्रगति की प्रशंसा करूंगा।

.....# English Translation of this part of speech was originally delivered in Odia.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Speech was laid on the Table.

दो युद्धपोतों और एक पनडुब्बी को भारतीय नौसेना में शामिल करना एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, जो हमारी रक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाएगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के प्रयासों से दलित, वंचित और आदिवासी समुदाय को सबसे अधिक लाभ मिल रहा है। देशभर में 770 से अधिक एकलव्य स्कूलों की स्थापना और 20 नए मेडिकल कॉलेजों की स्थापना जैसी योजनाएं इन समुदायों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम हैं। इसके अलावा, मैं देश की टेक्नॉलोजी के क्षेत्र में प्रगति की सरकार की भी प्रशंसा करना चाहूंगा। इस क्षेत्र में विगत 10 वर्षों में उल्लेखनीय कार्य हुआ है। यूपीआई तकनीक की सफलता और इसरो के 100वें लॉन्च की सफलता जैसी उपलब्धियां हमारी टेक्नॉलोजी की क्षमताओं को दर्शाती हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार के प्रयासों से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में तेजी के साथ सुधार हो रहा है। मेक इन इंडिया, स्टार्टअप इंडिया और डिजिटल इंडिया जैसी योजनाएं देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने में मदद कर रही हैं।

इसके अलावा, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार के प्रयासों से देश की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में सुधार हो रहा है। आयुष्मान भारत योजना जैसी योजनाएं देश के गरीब और वंचित वर्गों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने में मदद कर रही हैं।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में देश की एकता और अखंडता को बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता को दोहराया है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि सरकार देश के विकास और समृद्धि के लिए निरंतर काम कर रही है और इसके लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

मैं राष्ट्रपति जी की बात से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं। सरकार ने वास्तव में देश के विकास और समृद्धि के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें से कुछ प्रमुख कदम हैं-

गरीब कल्याण योजना: इस योजना के माध्यम से सरकार ने गरीब और वंचित वर्गों को कई तरह की सुविधाएं प्रदान की हैं। इस योजना के तहत, सरकार ने गरीबों को मुफ्त में घर, बिजली, पानी और शौचालय जैसी सुविधाएं प्रदान की हैं।

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान: इस अभियान के माध्यम से सरकार ने देश को स्वच्छ और स्वस्थ बनाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इस अभियान के तहत, सरकार ने देश भर में शौचालयों का निर्माण किया है और लोगों को स्वच्छता के महत्व के बारे में जागरूक किया है।

मेक इन इंडिया: इस योजना के माध्यम से सरकार ने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इस योजना के तहत, सरकार ने देश में उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई सुविधाएं प्रदान की हैं और विदेशी निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं।

इन योजनाओं के अलावा, आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में केन्द्र सरकार ने देश के विकास और समृद्धि के लिए अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें से कुछ निम्नांकित हैं- देश की सड़कों और रेलवे नेटवर्क का विस्तार करना। देश में शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं को बेहतर बनाना। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए कई सुधार करना।

सरकार ने देश के विकास और समृद्धि के लिए भी कई अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कदम भी उठाए हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं:-

उज्ज्वला योजना: इस योजना के माध्यम से सरकार ने देश के गरीब और वंचित वर्गों को मुफ्त में एलपीजी कनेक्शन प्रदान किया है।

सौभाग्य योजना: इस योजना के माध्यम से सरकार ने देश के गरीब और वंचित वर्गों को मुफ्त में बिजली कनेक्शन प्रदान किया है।

आयुष्मान भारत योजना: इस योजना के माध्यम से सरकार ने देश के गरीब और वंचित वर्गों को मुफ्त में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं प्रदान की हैं।

मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में देश के विकास और समृद्धि के लिए सरकार की उपलब्धियों और योजनाओं को रेखांकित किया है, जो यह दर्शाती है कि केन्द्र सरकार देश की सतत प्रगति के लिए कितनी प्रयत्नशील है।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में केन्द्र सरकार ने अपने कार्यकाल में अनेकों महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं, जिन्होंने हमारे देश के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। यह सच्चाई है

कि सरकार ने गरीबों और वंचितों के लिए कई कल्याणकारी योजनाएं शुरू की हैं, जिन्होंने उनके जीवन में सुधार किया है।

आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने गरीबों के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं शुरू की हैं, जैसे कि प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना, प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना, और प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना।

श्रद्धेय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के केन्द्रीय नेतृत्व में शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में भी महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं। सरकार ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कई सुधार किए हैं।

***SHRI G. SELVAM (KANCHEEPURAM):** I would like to express my views on the President's Address. I heard the President's Address which outlined the government's priorities and vision for the year ahead. While we, as members of the opposition, respect the intentions behind the President's Address, I must, on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, bring to light the issues that continue to be ignored or inadequately addressed by the current government. The President's Address touched on numerous national issues, but Tamil Nadu's specific needs, struggles, and aspirations remain largely unacknowledged. As a representative of Tamil Nadu, I feel duty-bound to raise the pressing concerns that have been left out of the government's narrative, which affect the daily lives of millions of Tamil people.

While the government has announced plans to enhance agricultural growth, the real issues facing farmers in Tamil Nadu remain largely unaddressed. The problems of crop failure, droughts, and insufficient compensation schemes

* Speech was laid on the Table.

continue to plague our agricultural sector. The President's Address speaks of agricultural reforms, but where are the concrete plans to ensure fair compensation and support for Tamil Nadu's farmers in times of crisis? Tamil Nadu's agrarian crisis needs urgent attention, and it is imperative that the Central government ensures adequate financial aid and a better crop insurance system for our farmers.

The President's Address focused on national development, but we must not overlook the critical role Tamil Nadu plays in this vision. Our state has contributed significantly to the nation's economy, especially in the fields of industry, IT, education, and healthcare. Yet, Tamil Nadu continues to face severe underfunding and neglect from the Centre in crucial sectors such as infrastructure, healthcare, and education. We request the government to provide equitable allocation of resources to Tamil Nadu so that our state can continue to contribute to India's development in a manner that benefits our people and the nation at large.

The livelihood of our fishermen, who depend on the sea, continues to be under threat. The unresolved issues surrounding the release of Indian fishermen detained by Sri Lanka and the ongoing challenges they face in international waters need immediate government intervention. The protection of Tamil Nadu's fishermen is not just a regional concern, it is a matter of national importance that requires serious diplomatic action. The Central government must work towards ensuring the safety and dignity of our fishermen on the international front.

In conclusion, while we acknowledge the President's Address and the broad vision it outlines, we must not allow the needs and demands of Tamil Nadu to be ignored. We call upon the government to fulfill the promises it has made to our

state, address the pressing issues of water-sharing, farmer welfare, and most importantly, ensure that Tamil Nadu's unique concerns are given the attention and respect they deserve. Thank you.

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल (बाड़मेर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव में बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। साथ ही हमारे नेता, एलओपी, राहुल जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि मुझे देश की जनता और थार की जनता से जुड़े महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर अपना विषय रखने का मौका दिया।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में सरकार की नीतियों, उपलब्धियों और योजनाओं का उल्लेख किया गया, जो लोकतंत्र की एक महत्वपूर्ण परंपरा है। लेकिन, आवश्यक है कि हम इस अभिभाषण की गहराइयों से समीक्षा करें और देखें कि इसमें कितनी वास्तविकता है और कितना खोखलापन है? इस अभिभाषण के अंदर दलितों और महिलाओं की बात की गई, लेकिन आज देश के अंदर जिस प्रकार दलितों के ऊपर अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं, वह वास्तव में चिंता का विषय है।

हाल ही में, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के बालोतरा के अंदर दिन-दहाड़े एक दलित युवक विशना राम की हत्या चाकुओं से गोदकर कर दी गई। दो महीने बीतने के बाद भी नामजद अपराधी अभी भी पुलिस की गिरफ्त से बाहर हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। अभिभाषण में देश की वास्तविक समस्याओं महंगाई, बेरोजगारी, असमानता, कृषि संकट, किसान आंदोलन, भ्रष्टाचार, मणिपुर हिंसा, महिलाओं की सुरक्षा और न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता जैसे विषयों पर कोई ठोस चर्चा नहीं की। इससे दिखता है कि सरकार इन मुद्दों को लेकर ध्यान भटकाना चाहती है।

मैं किसानों की बात करूंगा। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। देश की 75 परसेंट से ज्यादा आबादी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहती है और कृषि के ऊपर निर्भर है। हाल ही में, देश के अन्नदाता की हालत बहुत खराब हुई है। सत्तापक्ष की ओर से बार-बार किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने के कई वादे किए गए और वर्ष 2022 तक किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने का वादा बार-बार दोहराया गया। वर्ष 2022 निकलने के बाद भी आज किसानों की आय दोगुनी होने के बजाए आधी रह गई है। किसान बहुत ही संकट में

हैं। सिंचाई के लिए पानी किसानों को समय पर नहीं मिलता, बिजली समय पर नहीं मिलती। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बाड़मेर के अंदर वर्ष 2016, 2018, 2019 और 2023, चार-चार बार यह वादा करके आए थे कि मेरे किसान भाइयों और बहनों गुजरात के कच्छ के अंदर आम और अंगूर हो सकते हैं, तो बाड़मेर के थार क्षेत्र के अंदर आम और अंगूर की खेती क्यों नहीं हो सकती? हो सकती थी, लेकिन आपकी नीति सही नहीं थी। आपने किसानों को सपना दिखाया कि माही बांध की कैपेसिटी बढ़कार आपके क्षेत्र के अंदर नहर लाएंगे, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था पूरी करेंगे, लेकिन वे खाली सपने केवल सपने ही रह गए। आज भी किसान पानी के लिए परेशान है, बिजली के लिए परेशान है। किसान इस पूरे संकट के अंदर है।

राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने अपने अभिभाषण ने जेजेएम – 'जल जीवन मिशन' योजना का जिक्र किया। जल जीवन मिशन योजना की स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है। सरकार के हजारों-करोड़ रुपए खर्च होने के बावजूद भी धरातल के ऊपर उसका काम नहीं दिख रहा है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में प्रोग्रेस सबसे निचले पायदान पर है। कई जगहों पर लाइनें डाल दी गईं, लेकिन उनमें पानी का अता-पता नहीं है। कंस्ट्रक्शन का बहुत घटिया निर्माण है। योजना की सही प्लानिंग नहीं होने की वजह से किसानों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है और साथ ही साथ पशुओं के पानी के लिए कोई गणना नहीं की गई है।

मान्यवर, यही हाल किसानों को दी जाने वाली बिजली का है। आज देश की आजादी के 75 साल बाद भी देश में लाखों परिवार अंधेरे के अंदर अपना जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में 70 हजार से अधिक लोग आज भी अंधेरे के अंदर जी रहे हैं। मेरी सरकार से माँग है कि अंधेरे के अंदर जीवन-यापन करने वाले लोगों को बिजली के कनेक्शन मुहैया करवाये और आरडीएसएस स्कीम के अंतर्गत बिजली तंत्र को मजबूत किया जाए ताकि आने वाले समय में बिजली संकट से मुक्ति मिल सके। इसके साथ ही साथ अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं के बारे में बताना चाहूँगा। रेलवे नेटवर्क के बारे में माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में विस्तार से चर्चा की गई है, लेकिन हमारे क्षेत्र के अंदर रेलवे नेटवर्क का बहुत ही कम विस्तार हुआ है। लंबे समय से माँग थी कि

जैसलमेर-बाड़मेर-भाभर रेलवे परियोजना को लागू करना, लेकिन कई बार माँग होने के बावजूद वह शुरू नहीं हुई। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि अनआर्थिक बताकर उसे रोक दिया गया।

माननीय सभापति : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल : मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से माँग है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना के बारे में विचार किया जाए। इसके साथ ही बाखासर के अंदर ड्राई पोर्ट बनाकर राजस्थान के अंदर एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट को बढ़ावा देने में सहायता दी जाए। इसी के साथ-साथ मेरे क्षेत्र के कई महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं, मैं एक मिनट के अंदर इन बातों पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहूँगा। उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत बाड़मेर के हवाई अड्डे को जोड़ा गया, लेकिन कई साल बीतने के बाद भी अभी वहाँ धरातल पर कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। साथ ही साथ वहाँ प्रधानमंत्री आवास की स्थिति बहुत ही खराब और दयनीय है। इसकी राशि बहुत कम है, इससे योग्य आवास का निर्माण नहीं हो पा रहा है, मेरी आपके माध्यम से माँग है कि प्रधानमंत्री आवास में कम से कम 5 लाख रुपये की किस्त दी जाए और साथ ही साथ सांसद निधि को भी बढ़ाया जाए। सांसद निधि को 5 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 50 करोड़ रुपये किया जाए। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN : Sir, I want to raise a Point of Order. During the speech, Dr. Sambit Patra has repeatedly used the name of the hon. President, which is not correct. Rule 352 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha clearly states that a Member while speaking shall not use the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate. He has repeatedly used the name of the hon. President. There is a specific rule in this regard. It is totally against the convention.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Okay, we will check whether there is anything wrong in it.

***SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM):** Many points have been highlighted this year in the President's address relating to the functioning of the government and its various initiatives pertaining to the social and economic landscape of India. However, there are many critical issues that have not been highlighted in the address which are having a massive impact on the daily lives of the people of India. I believe that it is crucial that we take note of certain policy failings of the ruling dispensation which the government has completely failed to acknowledge and rectify.

- The present government has failed to generate adequate jobs which has resulted in an unemployment crisis in the country. We have now entered a period of more than a decade of jobless growth with our country facing the highest rate of joblessness in the last forty-five years.
- This unemployment crisis has resulted due to a host of negligent policy decisions by the government in power. The hasty act of demonetization along with a rushed through GST framework, decimation of the MSMEs, lack of manufacturing initiatives and importation from China along with policies favouring the large conglomerates are a few factors that have contributed to the significant downfall of jobs in India. The Government has infact not been able to match the literacy rates with adequate number of jobs for the youth. My State of Kerala in this context is a major example. Kerala continues to

* Speech was laid on the Table.

record one of the highest unemployment rates amongst Indian States despite high literacy rates.

- Accordingly, while the President's address lauds the government for its economic initiatives, it has failed to take note of the rising unemployment crisis in the country, an aspect that is affecting all sections of the society and needs to be remedied on an immediate basis.
- While the President's address lauds the Government for its welfare schemes, it has failed to take note of the deteriorating conditions of the marginalized and poor in the country. It is clear in the last decade that the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. While aspects such loan waiver for farmers and fixation of MSP have been completely ignored by the government, big corporates have been getting regular waivers and 'haircuts' on loans and other financial assistance from the government.
- This crony capitalist nature of the government was completely exposed during the recent publication of the Hindenburg report on the Adani group which has exposed that the government and its authorities have completely failed to act as per norms in relation to the concerned group. Additionally, no action has been taken by the government and no investigation was commenced against the group despite the opposition collectively demanding the same from the government.
- The dubious nature of government's working with large corporates was also massively exposed in relation to the electoral bonds and the mandated

disclosure of information regarding the same on the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The mechanism of those bonds and the excessive amounts received by the ruling dispensation exposed the present government's 'hand-in-gloves' approach with the big corporates of India.

- The situation of the poor and marginalized, on the other hand, has become worse. There has been a systematic dilution of welfare of Dalits under the BJP Rule. The economic situation of Dalits has not improved under the BJP rule and the gap between rich and poor has only increased. Take for example the MNREGA scheme which caters to a large number of Dalits - the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj in its report on 'Rural Employment through MNREGA' in 2024 emphasized that MNREGA allocation should be increased. The Report has highlighted that only about 3% of the workers received unemployment allowance in the last 5 years. The budgetary allocation for MNREGA has not seen any addition this year as well despite there being severe distress in the rural economy at present.
- The present government has not taken any steps to carry out social welfare for the Dalits and Minorities and has infact opposed every move that leads to their progress.
- The Hon'ble Leader of Opposition Mr. Rahul Gandhi and the Congress Party has proposed the idea of a nation-wide caste census to ascertain the backwardness of different classes for more efficient distribution of resources.

This proposal is not being accepted by the BJP because fairer distribution of resources and social justice is not the cornerstone of their policy.

- The present Government is also shying away from carrying out result based exercises for assessing sub-classification within the ambit of OBCs. While the Government had appointed the Rohini Commission and Raghavendra Kumar Panel, the reports of both these panels are limited in scope. There has not been any movement on the recommendations of the Rohini Commission Report since its submission on July 31, 2023 and the Raghavendra Kumar Panel Report in Uttar Pradesh has been lying in cold storage since 2018. Additionally, OBCs have been marginalised across the country through the means of privatisation. In the education and employment sectors, OBC presence has weakened because of massive privatisation of both these sectors.
- It is also a matter of record that government aid and schemes for minorities have decreased tremendously.
 - i. There have been budgetary cuts for Ministry of Minority Affairs. In 2023-24, the Ministry of Minority Affairs' budget was cut by 38% compared to the previous year to 3,097.6 crores which was less than 0.1 percent of the total annual budget of 45 lakh crores for 2023-24. For 2024-25, the budget only increased slightly to 3,183.24 crore, just over 1% more than the previous year.
 - ii. There have been budgetary cuts and discontinuation of schemes relating to education of minorities and budgetary cuts to Skill Development Schemes

and Economic Empowerment Programs of minorities as well.

- iii. The Government has cancelled several key education programs, cutting off the much-needed support for students from disadvantaged backgrounds. The total budget for educational empowerment of minorities, which was 2,515 crore in 2022-23, was reduced to ₹1,689 crore in 2023-24.
 - iv. Many crucial schemes for educational empowerment of minorities has now been discontinued by the Government such as Pre-Matric Scholarship, Maulana Azad National Fellowship, Padho Pradesh Scheme, Nai Udaan Scheme and the Naya Savera Scheme.
- The ruling dispensation's entire ideology has been based on creation of a Hindu Rashtra and a non-secular State, which is completely against the principles enunciated in our Constitution.
 - The Prime Minister and BJP leaders have openly used discriminatory, objectionable and Islamophobic jargons against Muslims in India. Attacks and atrocities against minorities have increased, including large scale violences and riots such the Delhi North East riots, recent riots in Sambhal etc. Additionally, discriminatory tactics such as closing of meat shops during Ramzan, complaints against loudspeakers in mosques etc. have been adopted and advocated time and again at State and National Level by the ruling dispensation.
 - A draconian image of minorities has been painted by the BJP by usage of phrases like 'people who produce more children' and a narrative has been

built over the last ten years that the majority population of our country is in danger of minorities taking over the resources of the country.

- The ruling dispensation has already started the process of politically and legally challenging many places of worships belonging to the minorities and demanding that character of the place be changed, i.e. from mosques to temples. This is a very dangerous trend that not only violates Article 25 of the Constitution but has the potential to impact the very fabric of our country. The recent violence and riots in Sambhal is a stark example of how problematic things can become if the BJP is not stopped.
- The ruling dispensation has consistently ignored the needs of the State Government and has time and again abandoned its responsibility towards the States.
- Manipur is a glaring example of how the central government has mishandled situations in States. Sixty thousand people are languishing in relief camps in Manipur but the Prime Minister has not yet visited Manipur. It is a matter of record that despite such harsh conditions that are being faced by the State, no specific allocation for financial relief has been provided by the Central Government for the State in this year's budget also.
- When I talk about my own home state Kerala, despite such deleterious landslides in Wayanad which took away almost 400 lives, adequate relief package for the State has not been provided by the Central Government. This year's budget also does not mention any specific fiscal package for the

landslide victims. When one looks at the economic crisis in Kerala as well, the present government has not provided adequate fiscal reliefs, including the economic package of 24,000 crores which has been requested by the State Government to tide over the economic stress that Kerala has been facing.

- Many other States are also facing similar economic burdens in view of the non-cooperative stand of the Central Government in relation to the finances of the States.

As a public representative and a member of the opposition in Parliament, it is my duty to point out these issues and aspects which have been concerning the public at large and these need to be looked at by the Central Government. Accordingly, by way of the present note, I wish to bring it to the Government and people's attention.

1. At the outset, the Hon'ble President's commitment to a 'Viksit Bharat' is indeed laudable. However, true development and progress must be holistic in nature, encompassing economic and social markers of growth. It is regretful that the Hon'ble President failed to address certain key developments regarding India's progress:

- 1.1. India's GDP has been plummeting. Between July and September of 2024, India's economy only expanded 5.4% compared to the same period in 2023. This was significantly below the Reserve Bank of India's forecast of 7%. This has been the slowest growth the country experienced over the past six quarters.

1.2. In April 2024, the International Monetary Fund predicted a drop in India's growth rate from 7.8% in 2023 to 6.8% in 2024, and down to 6.5% in 2025.

1.3. As per the annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) data the average monthly earnings or wages of workers in rural India declined to Rs 8,842 in 2023-24, which is lower than Rs. 9,017 recorded in 2017- 18.

1.4. The Rupee has fallen below the 87-mark against the US dollar. The depreciation of the Indian rupee increases the cost of imports, leading to higher production costs for the country.

1.5. India is ranked 109 in the Human Freedom Index, 2024 marking only a meagre increase of 2 places from the previous year.

1.6. India is ranked 159 out of 180 nations ranked and studied in the Press Freedom Index, 2024. India's own neighbours, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal are ranked higher on the index.

These troubling developments ought to be taken note of and duly addressed along with steps to remedy the identified gaps.

2. The Hon'ble President began the address by highlighting the Mahakumbh Mela, which was described as festival of India's cultural traditional and social consciousness. There are two main concerns with the presidential commendation of the Mahakumbh Mela:

2.1. As a secular country which grants the fundamental right of freedom of religion, the applauding of the Mahakumbh Mela, a Hindu pilgrimage, by the President of the country, before the nation's Parliament, flies in the face of religious neutrality

enshrined in the Constitution of India. Beginning an address to democratically elected representatives of the country by endorsing the festival of one religion, and casting the same as symbolic of India's culture and social consciousness alienates citizens of all other faiths.

2.2. The Mahakumbh Mela has witnessed the deployment of AI powered facial recognition technologies. These systems are reported to be able to analyse live feeds from surveillance cameras and point out suspicious activities. The right to privacy has been granted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. vs Union of India and Ors.. The use of facial recognition technology and the collection of data of millions of people without express consent can easily be read as a violation of the right to privacy.

It is lamentable that the presidential address failed to consider the rights derogation aspect of endorsing the Mahakumbh Mela before the Parliament.

3. The Hon'ble President has placed emphasis on employment generation for the country. However, this promise reads as hollow when the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the country's flagship rural employment programme has not received a hike in fund allocation in the Union Budget 2025-26. This is especially troubling considering that the MGNREGS is running on a deficit of Rs 9,754 crores.

4. It is appreciated that the Hon'ble President recognised India's linguistic culture as a pillar of the nation's heritage. However, this is not reflected in the legislative process. There is a troubling trend of Union legislations being given Hindi titles. A key example is the three new criminal laws Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita,

2023, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023. Considering that these are laws that apply across the country, citizens, lawyers and judges from non- Hindi speaking states are expressing alienation evoking concerns of Hindi imposition.

5. The Hon'ble President has rightfully noted that 'Viksit Bharat' must be a balanced development with no region left behind in the journey of progress. However, a significant omission has been made by failing to acknowledged the unique challenges faced by the coastal communities and fisherfolk. In my own state of Kerala, natural hazards, including increasing problems of coastal erosion, high power tides, cyclones, climate change induced risks, floods, tsunami, sea-wave formations, etc, significantly impact the livelihoods of the coastal communities in the State. Persistent sea surge and coastal erosion has resulted in the loss of life and property of the coastal fisher population who are one of the most downtrodden communities of my State. One of the most apparent losses of property is the damages that come about to the dwelling spaces of the fisher population. However, there this issue has been neglected as part of the Hon'ble President's vision of Viksit Bharat.

डॉ. हेमांग जोशी (वडोदरा) : महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं आपको एवं मेरे दल भारतीय जनता पार्टी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि हमारे देश के आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी के बजट सत्र से पूर्व किए गए अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर मुझे मेरी बात रखने का मौका दिया है।

महोदय, हमारा देश आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में आज विकास की नई ऊँचाईयों को छू रहा है। यह एक सुखद संयोग है कि इस साल का बजट सत्र उस समय पर हो रहा है, जब पूरा विश्व प्रयागराज में महाकुम्भ के अवसर को बहुत ही श्रद्धा एवं पवित्रता से मना रहा है। हमारी आदरणीय

राष्ट्रपति महोदया जी ऐसी बहुत सारी महत्वपूर्ण बातें रखीं, जिनकी वजह से आज हमारे देश भारत की पूरा विश्व सराहना कर रहा है।

महोदय, जब विकसित भारत 2047 के सपने की बात आती है तो हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने राष्ट्रीय युवा दिवस के युवा महोत्सव के दौरान जो बात की थी, मैं उसे दोहराना चाहूँगा। सबसे पहले तो यह एक पहली ऐसी घटना थी, जिसमें एक राष्ट्रीय युवा महोत्सव के अंदर हमारे प्रधानमंत्री पूरे दिन भारत मंडपम में युवाओं के साथ थे। सुबह से लेकर शाम तक उन्होंने युवाओं को सुना, विकसित भारत को लेकर उनके सपने को सुना और अंत में जो उन्होंने बात की, वह मैं यहाँ पर दोहराना चाहूँगा।

महोदय, उन्होंने कहा कि आज तक विकसित भारत मेरा सपना था, लेकिन अब से विकसित भारत हम सभी युवाओं की जिम्मेदारी है। इस तरह से सभी युवाओं को भी विकसित भारत के सफर में जोड़ दिया गया है। पिछले दिनों हमारे प्रधान सेवक मोदी जी ने कहा कि मेरा लक्ष्य एक लाख ऐसे युवाओं को राजनीति में लाना है जिनके परिवार की कोई राजकीय पृष्ठभूमि न हो। मुझे गर्व महसूस होता है कि हमारे मोदी जी ने मेरे जैसे युवा, जिनके परिवार में कोई सक्रिय राजनीति में नहीं है, ऐसे युवा को मौका दिया और यह सिर्फ इसलिए हुआ क्योंकि 'मोदी है तो मुमकिन है।' हमारे युवा एवं खेल मंत्रालय के माध्यम से युवाओं को एकसूत्रता में जोड़ने के लिए 'माई भारत' 'मेरा युवा भारत' पोर्टल लांच किया गया। इन्हें भविष्य में रोजगार भी प्राप्त हो, इसके लिए इस पोर्टल को नेशनल करियर सर्विस पोर्टल से भी जोड़ दिया गया। इससे युवाओं की गुड गवर्नेंस में भी भागीदारी बढ़ गई है।

महोदय, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 आज विकसित भारत के सपने को एक नई ऊँचाई प्रदान करती है। शिक्षा में भारतीयता का भव्य भूतकाल एवं सुनहरा भविष्य दोनों के लिए एक संतुलित प्रयास एनईपी 2020 को बहुत ही तेज गति से स्थापित किया जा रहा है। देश में आज सभी ग्रामीण विस्तार की शालाओं में भी स्मार्ट क्लास जैसी सुविधाएं हम देख पा रहे हैं। केंद्रीय शिक्षा संस्थान जैसे कि नवोदय विद्यालय और केंद्रीय विद्यालयों की नई शाखाएं खोलने के लिए भी बहुत अच्छे कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं। जब एक घर में कोई नारी सशक्त होती है, तो पूरा घर सशक्त होता है। नेशनल रूरल लीवलीहुड मिशन के अंतर्गत माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के सफल नेतृत्व से हमारी सरकार के द्वारा 91 लाख से

भी ज्यादा सैलफ हैल्प ग्रुप्स के माध्यम से 10 करोड़ से अधिक महिलाओं के जीवन को संवारा है। इनके द्वारा अभी तक उनके बैंक खातों में 9 लाख करोड़ रुपयों से भी ज्यादा राशि ट्रांजेक्शन्स के द्वारा प्राप्त की गई है। ऐसे प्रयास मोदी जी की सरकार के विमने लेड डेवलपमेंट के विचार का एक जीता जागता उदाहरण है। इस प्रयास से नारी शक्ति में उद्यमिता के भाव को भी प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। हमारे प्रधान सेवक जब देश को कुछ वायदा करते हैं, तो वह पूरा करके दिखाते हैं। जब उन्होंने जन-धन योजना देश के सामने रखी, लोगों ने बहुत ही हंसी उड़ाई। कुछ लोगों को यह योजना अर्थहीन लग रही थी। आज इसी जन-धन योजना के तहत देश के करोड़ों लोगों को सरकार के सभी लाभ, बिना किसी को कमीशन दिए, सीधे लाभार्थी के बैंक में पहुंचते हैं। कुछ लोग मेक इन इंडिया की सफलता पर भी प्रश्न उठा रहे थे। मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि मेक इन इंडिया का शेर आज पूरे विश्व में दहाड़ रहा है और उसके साथ आत्मनिर्भर भारत के अंतर्गत वोक्ल फॉर लोकल ने भी देश को बढ़ावा दिया है।

महोदय, युवा होने के नाते मैं एक बात बोलकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। छह महीने से मैं जब भी इस संसद भवन में आता हूं, बहुत कुछ सीखता हूं। युवा सांसद के रूप में हमें बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिलता है। हमारे वरिष्ठ सांसद, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, उन्हें हम ऑब्जर्व करते हैं और उनसे बहुत कुछ सीखते हैं। जिस प्रकार से हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता अपना कंडक्ट इस सभा में रखते हैं, जिस प्रकार का परिवेश वे धारण करते हैं और जिस प्रकार से चेयर को पीठ दिखाकर बातें करते हैं, मैं मानता हूं कि देश का युवा इस बात को देखकर आहत है कि कोई नेता विपक्ष इस प्रकार का कृत्य करता है। मैं आपसे विनती करता हूं कि एक युवा सांसद के नाते अध्यक्ष जी उनके कंडक्ट को थोड़ा सुधारने का प्रयत्न करें। भारतीय जनता पार्टी और एनडीए ने हर पद को ऊंचा करने का काम किया है लेकिन पता नहीं कांग्रेस को क्या हुआ है। साल दर साल, टर्म बॉय टर्म नेता विपक्ष का स्तर बहुत ही नीचे जा रहा है। यह हमारे लोकतंत्र के लिए भी बहुत चिंता की बात है।

महोदय, अंत में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और वे पुअर लेडी नहीं हैं। यदि भारत की बात होती है तो वह बात बोरिंग नहीं होती है। भारत की बात होती है तो कोई भी पार्टी हो, हमें गर्व से मेज थपथपानी चाहिए क्योंकि वह भारत की बात है।

हमारी राष्ट्रपति पूरे विश्व की सबसे सशक्त महिला राष्ट्रपति हैं। यह बात कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। भारत माता की जय।

***श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के (ठाणे) :** मैं अपनी पार्टी शिव सेना और हमारे नेता आदरणीय एकनाथ शिंदे जी की तरफ से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के लिए उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और समर्थन करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी का पद इस देश का सर्वोच्च पद है, और हमें गर्व है कि आज उस पर द्रौपदी मुर्मू जी विराजमान हैं, जो अपनी मेहनत और त्याग से यहाँ तक पहुँची हैं। कांग्रेस वालों ने आदिवासी वर्ग से आने वाली महिला का अपमान करने का काम किया। पहले सोनिया गाँधी जी ने अपमानजनक शब्द इस्तेमाल किये और फिर कल राहुल गाँधी जी ने भी अपने भाषण में संसद की गरिमा को चूर चूर करने का काम किया है। मुझे उम्मीद थी की विपक्ष के नेता कुछ ज़िम्मेदारी से अपनी बात रखेंगे और पहले 5 मिनट उन्हें सुनकर मुझे ऐसा लगा की शायद अभय मुद्रा में रहने से उनके ज्ञान के दरवाज़े खुल गए होंगे, क्योंकि वो प्रधानमंत्री जी की तारीफ कर रहे थे, अडानी और अंबानी की तारीफ कर रहे थे- तो उनकी उस अवस्था को देखकर मुझे एक शायरी याद आती है कि बदले बदले मेरे सरकार नज़र आते हैं, कांग्रेस की बर्बादी के पूरे आसार नज़र आते हैं। राहुल गाँधी जी बता रहे थे की इंडी गठबंधन का राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण कैसा होगा-राहुल जी, जिस गठबंधन का मुखिया ही आज तक तय नहीं हुआ है, वो अब प्रधानमंत्री जी को सलाह देंगे की देश कैसे चलाना है। इंडी गठबंधन मतलब बिना दूल्हे की बारात। यह एक ऐसी टीम है जहाँ सबको captain बनना है, लेकिन कांग्रेस को हर पार्टी 12th man बना दे रही है- दिल्ली में केजरीवाल, जम्मू कश्मीर में उमर अब्दुल्ला और महाराष्ट्र में उद्धव ठाकरे और शरद पवार, सबने मिलके कांग्रेस को टीम से ही बाहर निकल दिया है। मुझे खुशी है कि आपने इस सदन में कांग्रेस सरकार की विफलता को स्वीकार किया। आपने स्वीकार किया कि UPA सरकार में युवा बेरोज़गार थे और देश की बुरी हालत थी और बाद में आपने कहा की राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कुछ भी नया

* Speech was laid on the Table.

देखने को नहीं था। टीवी पर एक कार्यक्रम आता है तारक मेहता का उल्टा चश्मा-वैसी ही कांग्रेस पार्टी में राहुल जी ने उल्टा चश्मा पहना हुआ है। जिस पर भ्रष्टाचार की इतनी धूल जम गई है कि विकास की रोशनी उन्हें दिख नहीं रही है। राहुल जी बार बार चीन की बात कर रहे थे, चीन की तारीफ के पुल बाँध रहे थे, शायद वो भूल गए कि यह भारत की संसद है, कांग्रेस पार्टी का दफ्तर नहीं और इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि congress party is by the chinese, of the chinese and for the chinese और यही वजह थी की उन्होंने Rajiv Gandhi foundation में चीन से पैसा लेकर देश विरोधी गतिविधियां की। राहुल गाँधी और गाँधी परिवार का भारत विरोधी ताकतों से बहुत पुराना प्रेम है-चाहे वो बोफोर्स के ज़िम्मेदार हो, भोपाल गैस ट्रेजेडी के ज़िम्मेदार हो या अब george soros हो। इसलिए कांग्रेस का हाथ-भारत के विरुद्ध काम करने वालों के साथ।

राहुल जी, ने महाराष्ट्र चुनाव के परिणाम पर सवाल उठाकर, ना सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र की जनता और उन लाडली बहनों का अपमान किया है, बल्कि संविधान का भी अपमान किया है। यह बोलकर की हिमाचल की जनसँख्या के बराबर नए वोट जोड़े गए हैं। इसके लिए उन्हें माफ़ी मांगनी चाहिए और अगर इनको चुनाव प्रक्रिया से इतनी दिक्कत है तो इनके जो गिने चुने 16 विधायक बचे हैं-उनसे बोलिये कि इस्तीफ़ा दे और फिर से चुनाव लड़ें। हमारे महाराष्ट्र के एक और सांसद अपने भाषण में बोल रहे थे कि उन्होंने एक बच्चे से छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज के बारे में पूछा, लेकिन वो बता नहीं पाया और यह शर्म की बात है। यह बात आपके मुँह से अच्छी नहीं लगती है सावंत जी, क्योंकि आप उस पार्टी की गोद में बैठे हो जिसने औरंगाबाद का नाम छत्रपति संभाजी नगर करने का विरोध किया, जिसने दिल्ली में रोड का नाम औरंगज़ेब रोड रखा, वो औरंगज़ेब जिसने हिन्दुओं का नरसंहार किया। यह है आपका हिंदुत्व?

सावंत जी कह रहे थे की सरकार को slum redevelopment के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए और बालासाहेब ठाकरे के slum rehabilitation के सपने को पूरा करना चाहिए। मुझे गर्व है कि मेरे नेता एकनाथ शिंदे जी ने slum redevelopment के लिए कार्य किया है, जिसकी सराहना पूरे देश में हुई है। धारावी, जिसे एशिया की सबसे बड़ी झुग्गी के रूप में जाना जाता है, वर्षों से बेहतर जीवन और पुनर्विकास के सपने देख रही थी, लेकिन कांग्रेस के राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के कारण यह सपना कभी पूरा

नहीं हो सका। कांग्रेस सरकार ने हमेशा धारावी पुनर्विकास परियोजना को लटकाने और जरूरतमंदों को उनके हक से वंचित रखने का काम किया, लेकिन आज महाराष्ट्र के उपमुख्यमंत्री एकनाथ शिंदे जी ने वह कर दिखाया, जो कांग्रेस कभी नहीं कर सकी। उनकी सरकार ने धारावी पुनर्विकास योजना में एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया, जिससे 1 लाख से अधिक वंचित झुग्गीवासियों को भी अब पुनर्वास और पक्के मकान का हक मिलेगा। यह फैसला उन 60,000 झुग्गीवासियों के लिए भी न्याय लेकर आया है, जिन्हें 2007 से पहले पात्र घोषित किया गया था। इसलिए हम कहते हैं की बालासाहेब ठाकरे के असली उत्तराधिकारी एकनाथ शिंदे जी हैं। अरविंद सावंत बार-बार यह दावा करते हैं कि उद्योग महाराष्ट्र से गुजरात शिफ्ट हो रहे हैं, लेकिन हकीकत इससे बिल्कुल उलट है। आंकड़े बताते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र आज भी निवेशकों की पहली पसंद बना हुआ है। 2022-23 में महाराष्ट्र को ₹1.18 लाख करोड़ FDI मिला था, जो 2023-24 में बढ़कर ₹1.25 लाख करोड़ हो गया। 2024-25 के पहले छह महीनों में ही महाराष्ट्र को ₹1.13 लाख करोड़ का रिकॉर्ड FDI मिल चुका है। अरविंद सावंत जी, झूठे दावे करने से पहले आंकड़े देखिए।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण की शुरुआत में देश की 75 वर्ष की यात्रा की बात कही और यह हम सबके लिए गर्व की बात होनी चाहिए कि हमारे 75 वर्ष का लोकतंत्र पूरे विश्व के लिए एक उदाहरण है और हम वो देश हैं जिसकी प्रधानमंत्री एक महिला थी, जिसकी राष्ट्रपति आज एक आदिवासी महिला हैं और देश के कितने राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व महिलाओं ने किया है। जो विपक्ष के हमारे मित्र अमेरिका की तुलना भारत से करते हैं वो इस बात को भी रेखांकित करें कि सबसे पुराने लोकतंत्र, जिसका 150 साल से ज्यादा का इतिहास है उस अमेरिका की राष्ट्रपति कभी कोई महिला नहीं बन पाई।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में पूरा विवरण दिया है कि पिछले दस वर्षों में देश का विकास बुलेट ट्रेन की गति से हो रहा है और इस सफर में हर वर्ग को शामिल किया जा रहा है, चाहे वो किसान हो, महिला हो, पिछड़ा हो, अल्पसंख्यक हो या युवा हो। तीसरे कार्यकाल में तीन गुना तेज गति से काम हो रहा है और तीन गुना विकास हो रहा है। हमारी सरकार का 2014 से सपना था की हर नागरिक का

अपना घर हो और इसके लिए सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना शुरू की थी और मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का विस्तार करते हुए तीन करोड़ अतिरिक्त परिवारों को नए घर देने का निर्णय लिया गया है। इसके लिए पांच लाख छत्तीस हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाने की योजना है जिससे ना सिर्फ पूरा देश बल्कि महाराष्ट्र और मेरे ठाणे लोक सभा के नागरिकों को भी अपने लिए एक घर मिलेगा जो उनका अधिकार है। हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का क्या हाल था, यह हम सबको पता था, महंगा उपचार परिवार को गरीबी में धकेल देता था, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने आयुष्मान भारत योजना लाकर इस समस्या का निवारण किया है और आज 12 करोड़ परिवार और 55 करोड़ नागरिक इस योजना की वजह से अपना इलाज बिना किसी आर्थिक असुविधा के करवा रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि आयुष्मान भारत योजना के अंतर्गत सत्तर वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के छह करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा देने का फैसला हुआ है और अब इस वर्ग को भी हर वर्ष पांच लाख रुपये का हेल्थ कवर मिलेगा।

विपक्ष के सदस्य अक्सर बात करते हैं कि भारत सरकार रोजगार नहीं दे रही है, नौकरियां कहाँ है और युवा बेरोजगार है। मैं गर्व से कहना चाहूंगा कि छोटे उद्यमियों के लिए मुद्रा ऋण की सीमा दस लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर बीस लाख रुपये कर दी गई है। हमारी सरकार ने युवाओं की शिक्षा और उनके लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर तैयार करने पर विशेष फोकस किया है और मेधावी छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा में वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना शुरू की गई है। इसके अलावा एक करोड़ युवाओं को शीर्ष पांच सौ कंपनियों में इंटरनशिप के अवसर भी दिये जाएंगे और पेपर लीक की घटनाओं को रोकने और भर्ती में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नया कानून लागू किया गया है। सिर्फ मध्यम और गरीब वर्ग ही नहीं, आज हमारी माता, बहने और बेटियों भी बुलंदियां छू रही हैं और यह गर्व की बात है की बड़ी संख्या में भारत की बेटियां लड़ाकू विमान उड़ा रही हैं, पुलिस में भर्ती हो रही हैं और कॉर्पोरेट कंपनियों का नेतृत्व भी कर रही हैं। हमारी बेटियों आज ओलंपिक में मेडल लाकर देश को भी गौरवान्वित कर रही हैं। मैं भारत की संसद के माध्यम से देश की नारी शक्ति को सलाम करता हूँ और उनके योगदान के लिए उन्हें नमन करता हूँ।

कुछ वर्षों पहले हमारी मानसिकता थी की अगर कोई भी वस्तु पर Made in USA या Made in Europe लिखा जाता था तो वह एक बहुत बड़ी बात होती है, लेकिन आज मुझे गर्व है कि अब हम Make in India के माध्यम से Made in India products का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, चाहे वो मोबाइल हो, गाड़ी हो या कपड़े हो और हमारी सरकार की नीतियों के कारण हम जल्द ही मेड इन Maharashtra और मेड इन Thane products को भी विश्व स्तर पर प्रसिद्धि मिलते देखेंगे।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी हमारी सरकार ने उत्कृष्ट काम किया है और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों के लिए आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था तैयार कर रही है। कोई भी शिक्षा से वंचित ना रहे, इसीलिए मातृ भाषा में शिक्षा के अवसर दिये जा रहे हैं। बच्चों में इनोवेशन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दस हजार से अधिक स्कूलों में अटल टिकरिंग लैब्स खोली गई हैं। क्यूएस विश्व यूनिवर्सिटी एशिया रैंकिंग में हमारे एक सौ तिरसठ विश्वविद्यालय शामिल हुए हैं और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है कि नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय के नये कैंपस का शुभारंभ कर शिक्षा में भारत का पुराना गौरव वापस लाया गया है। अंत में मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा की मैंने जिन क्षेत्रों का विवरण दिया है, वह हमारे सरकार के विकास कार्यों का सिर्फ trailer है, अगले 4 वर्षों में आपको पूरी picture भी दिखाई जाएगी।

अंत में मैं एक शायरी के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा-

हमने तो समंदर के रुख बदले हैं

मोदी जी ने सोचने के सलीके बदले हैं

आप कहते थे कुछ नहीं होगा

हमने आपके भी सोचने के तरीके बदले हैं।

***SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT):** I would like to express my views on the President's Address. But I must express my deep disappointment.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The President's Address, which is meant to reflect the hopes and concerns of every Indian, failed to acknowledge the suffering of crores of people, especially our tribal communities, who are being crushed under the weight of this government's policies.

The issues plaguing tribals today are not isolated incidents but part of a larger pattern where their lands are taken, their rights ignored, and their voices silenced. Whether it is the Ken-Betwa River Linking Project, the Polavaram Dam, the Great Nicobar Mega Project, or the forced land acquisitions in Lakshadweep, tribals across the country are facing an existential crisis.

This Government calls Ken Betwa a "visionary project," but in reality, it is a death sentence for thousands of tribals as it is one of India's most ecologically sensitive zones. More than 23 lakh trees are to be cut, and 98 sq. km. of Panna Tiger Reserve a critical habitat for tigers, vultures, and gharials will be submerged. It is not just trees and animals that will be lost, but also the livelihoods of tribals who depend on these forests for survival. The IIT-Bombay study warns that the project will disrupt rainfall patterns, leading to a 12 per cent decline in monsoon precipitation, worsening water scarcity instead of solving it.

At the heart of this project lies the violation of the Forest Rights Act-tribal families are being displaced without consultation, rehabilitation, or compensation. The Supreme Court's Central Empowered Committee has already raised serious concerns about inadequate environmental clearances, yet the government pushes forward, sacrificing the tribals at the altar of so-called progress.

Another so-called "development" project that threatens to devastate tribal

communities is the Polavaram Project. Displacing thousands of adivasis from their ancestral lands without proper rehabilitation, this project disregards their rights, livelihoods, and cultural heritage, all in the name of progress that benefits only a few. This is the largest mass displacement of tribals in India's history, uprooting over 56,504 families from their ancestral homes. Twenty-two villages will be submerged, with tribals being forcefully evicted without due compensation, their cries for justice ignored. The residents of Malkangiri, Odisha, and parts of Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh are being displaced into barren lands where farming is impossible. Many of them, including Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), are left without any means of survival.

The Government was supposed to conduct a backwater study to assess the flood impact on Odisha and Chhattisgarh, but it has conveniently refused to do so. An IIT Roorkee report warns that the Polavaram project could cause water levels in Odisha to rise up to 232 feet, submerging even more villages than originally estimated. Yet, this Government refuses to pause and reassess. Is this the price tribals must pay for "development"? To lose their homes, their forests, their livelihoods?

The tribals of Nicobar are facing the same fate, as the Great Nicobar Mega Project threatens to displace the indigenous Nicobarese and Shompen communities, destroying their forests, livelihoods, and way of life. Under the guise of "strategic development," the Government is snatching away 16 per cent of the island's pristine forests, displacing the Nicobarese and the Shompen some of India's last remaining indigenous tribes. This project, which includes a container

transshipment terminal, an international airport, and a township, is not for the benefit of tribals-it is designed to benefit corporate interests at their expense.

This is a clear violation of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (ANPATR), 1956, which prohibits such encroachments into tribal reserves. In fact, the Nicobar Tribal Council withdrew its consent for the project, citing suppression of information, yet the Government bulldozed ahead, disregarding their opposition.

Even more shameful is that the Ministry of Environment has decided that compensatory afforestation will happen in Haryana, thousands of kilometres away from the destroyed forests of Nicobar. Does this Government expect Nicobarese tribals to migrate to Haryana to reclaim their lost forests? This is not development this is destruction, deceit, and a blatant violation of tribal rights.

In another case in the name of "eco-tourism," in Lakshadweep the Government is stealing the Pandaram land-land that tribals have used for fishing and agriculture for generations without compensation. Today, tribals are forbidden from stepping onto islands that have been handed over to luxury resorts, leaving them without their primary means of sustenance.

The Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi Islands Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation, 1965, empowered the administrator to confer occupancy rights to occupants of Pandaram land. According to Section 83 of the Regulation, those granted occupancy rights should be compensated if their land is acquired. The new administration (since 2020) has changed land policies, pushing for large-scale land acquisition without compensation. Amendments to the 1965 regulation in October

2023 removed provisions that previously protected Pandaram landholders. Tribals are now restricted from entering islands that they traditionally used for fishing and farming.

The Kerala High Court's recent ruling has made it clear that these tribals have no occupancy rights-a decision that will push them further into economic oblivion. These are not just violations of land rights, they are deliberate acts of erasure, removing tribals from their own land to make way for corporate profits. They are not even allowed to set up small businesses in their own islands, while outsiders are given full control.

At last, let us talk about one lifeline that stood as a shield against starvation, death, and utter despair for the most downtrodden-the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Social welfare schemes like this were not mere policies: they were a last ray of hope for tribals who were displaced from their lands, stripped of their livelihoods, and pushed to the margins of society. For years, MGNREGS provided them with some dignity, ensuring that they had at least some income to sustain their families. But today, it seems like this Government is hell-bent on systematically dismantling these welfare schemes, especially those that benefit the most vulnerable sections of our society. This Government has done everything in its power to throttle, weaken, and destroy this life-saving scheme. It has reduced funds, cut wages, and imposed digital restrictions that have excluded lakhs of poor workers-but despite all this, MGNREGS became a lifeline for millions of Indians during the COVID-19 pandemic. When factories shut down, when cities abandoned their migrant

workers, when there was no food or money left-it was MGNREGS that gave them dignity, that helped them survive.

Yet, today, we see a merciless attack on MGNREGS. Payments are delayed, Aadhaar-based wage systems are creating chaos, and workers are being denied their rightful wages. Over 27 per cent of workers have been removed from the payment system due to faulty Aadhaar linkages. Women, Dalits, and tribals-who are the backbone of this scheme are being pushed out.

MGNREGS workers are struggling because their wages are either delayed for months or completely stopped in some states. The government is pushing them to the brink of starvation. Many are left with no choice but to migrate, leaving behind their families and villages in search of work. And what happens when they reach cities? They are forced to live on footpaths, struggle for daily survival, and face exploitation because they don't even speak the local language. These are honest, hardworking people, but the government has abandoned them.

If this Government truly believes in "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas," then let it start by ensuring that MGNREGS serves its true purpose-providing guaranteed wages, on time, to every worker who needs it. Let it stop treating tribals as obstacles to development and start treating them as equal citizens with rights, dignity, and a voice in the future of this country. That is the least a democratic Government should do.

If this is the Government's vision of development, then let me say it loud and clear, this is not progress, this is plunder. The tribals of India have been betrayed at every step. Their forests are being cut down, their rivers diverted, and their lands

snatched away in the name of so-called "growth." Entire communities are being evicted without consultation, compensation, or proper rehabilitation, leaving them homeless and struggling for survival. Laws meant to protect them: the Forest Rights Act and the PESA Act are being ignored, diluted, or bypassed to benefit powerful corporations. This government has made it clear that it is willing to sacrifice the very existence of tribals for the greed of industrial projects, mining contracts, and tourism deals. This is not the vision of an inclusive India-this is a direct assault on the most marginalized and the most forgotten.

If the Government truly believes in justice and inclusive development, there are critical steps it must take without delay. First, the Ken-Betwa River Linking Project must undergo a fresh, transparent environmental and social assessment, ensuring real consultation with the tribals whose forests and livelihoods are at risk. Ignoring their voices is not development-it is exploitation. Second, no family should be uprooted under the Polavaram Project unless land-for-land compensation is fully secured and implemented. Displacement without rehabilitation is a grave injustice. Third, the Great Nicobar Mega Project must be independently reviewed, with meaningful consultation with the Nicobarese and Shompen tribes. Their land and heritage cannot be sacrificed for profit without their consent. Fourth, in Lakshadweep, tourism development must be inclusive, ensuring that local communities are stakeholders, not mere spectators, while their lands are handed over to corporate players.

Our tribal communities are not obstacles to progress they are its true custodians. They have lived sustainably for centuries, protecting the forests and

rivers that we now seek to destroy. Instead of displacing them, we must learn from them.

The Constitution guarantees them dignity, security, and rights over their land. It is time for this Government to stop its brutal assault on tribal existence and ensure that no development comes at the cost of their survival. I urge the Government to act before it is too late. Development without justice is nothing but exploitation. Let this House remember that.

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले (भन्डारा-गोंदिया) : आदरणीय सभापति जी, देश के महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने का आपने अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा यह भाषण उन आवाजों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, जो देश के कोने-कोने में जबरदस्त अभाव, असुरक्षा और निराशा के साथ जी रही हैं। आज का यह सेशन हमारे देशवासियों की बढ़ती पीड़ा और संघर्ष की कहानी कहता है, जिसे हम छिपा नहीं सकते और न ही हम उसे दबा सकते हैं।

‘सबका साथ, सबका विकास’, यह नारा, जो एक समय देश की उम्मीदों का प्रतीक था, अब वह विफलता की कहानी कहता है। हकीकत में यह नारा अब ‘सबका साथ और सिर्फ अपनों का विकास’ बनकर रह गया है। जिन राज्यों में एनडीए की सरकार नहीं है, उनके साथ भेदभाव किया जाता है। सरकार कह रही है कि भारत जल्द ही दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने जा रहा है, लेकिन बेरोजगारी दर अपने उच्चतम स्तर पर पहुँच गई है। महँगाई ने आम नागरिकों की जेबें खाली कर दी है। रुपये की गिरावट और एमएसएमई सेक्टर की बदहाली किस ओर इशारा कर रही है? अगर विकास सिर्फ जीडीपी तक सीमित रह गया और जनता की परचेजिंग पावर लगातार गिरती रही, तो ऐसा विकास किसके लिए हो रहा है?

सरकार उज्ज्वला योजना, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना और आयुष्मान भारत जैसी योजनाओं का बखान करती है, लेकिन इनकी ज़मीनी सच्चाई क्या है? प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत घरों का

वादा किया, लेकिन बिना जनगणना के किस आधार पर लाभार्थी चुने गए हैं? ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इसके लिए 1.50 लाख रुपये और शहर में 2.5 लाख रुपये क्या पर्याप्त हैं?

देश में कानून-व्यवस्था की हालत इतनी दयनीय है कि महिलाओं का जीवन असुरक्षित हो गया है। सरकारी अस्पतालों में मुफ्त इलाज की बात तो की जाती है, लेकिन अस्पताल में डॉक्टर और दवाइयां नहीं हैं तो मरीज इलाज कहाँ करवाएगा?

चुनाव को देख कर आप ताबड़तोड़ फैसले लेते हैं, पर चुनाव बीतते ही उन सभी को टाल दिया जाता है। जिस दिन वोटिंग होती है, आप वोटर्स को लुभाने और अपनी छवि चमकाने के लिए देव दर्शन के लिए निकल जाते हैं। अब दिल्ली चुनाव में 500 रुपये में सिलेंडर देने का वादा कर रहे हैं। मोदी सरकार अगर इतनी संवेदनशील है तो आपने इसे पूरे देश में क्यों नहीं लागू किया? मेरा आह्वान है कि आप आज ही इसकी घोषणा कर दीजिए और 500 रुपये में सिलेंडर आम जनता को मुहैया करवा दीजिए।

महोदय, एक और अत्यंत चिंताजनक मुद्दा है - कुम्भ महोत्सव। हमारे पूर्वजों ने इस पावन पर्व का आयोजन भक्ति, श्रद्धा और सांस्कृतिक समरसता के लिए किया था। परंतु आपने इसे एक 'इवेंट' बना दिया है, इसे पर्यटन से जोड़कर व्यावसायिक लाभ का साधन बना दिया गया है।

सरकार कहती है कि उसने 10 लाख नौकरियाँ दी हैं, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि बेरोजगारी अपनी चरम सीमा पर है।

महिला आरक्षण बिल पास हुआ, लेकिन इसका क्रियान्वयन कब होगा? देश में महिला सुरक्षा का क्या हाल है? अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, न्याय में देरी हो रही है। वर्किंग प्लेस पर लैंगिक समानता और सुरक्षित वातावरण की गारंटी नहीं मिल पा रही है।

आपने मेडिकल सीटें बढ़ाने की बात की है। यह एक अच्छी घोषणा है, लेकिन इसकी हकीकत क्या है? मेडिकल कॉलेज का बुनियादी ढाँचा कब तैयार होगा?

सभापति महोदय, मैं हकीकत बताता हूँ। मेरे क्षेत्र में महिला अस्पताल के लिए पिछले 15 वर्षों से बिल्डिंग बन रही है। पिछले साल उसी बिल्डिंग में मेडिकल कॉलेज खोल दिया गया। क्या इसी तरह

मेडिकल की शिक्षा होगी? जिस उद्देश्य के लिए महिला अस्पताल बनाया गया था, वहाँ महिलाओं को उपचार कब मिलेगा? सरकार कैंसर की दवाएँ सस्ती करने की बात रही है, यह सराहनीय है, लेकिन कैंसर रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? कैंसर के मूल कारण पर प्रहार क्यों नहीं किया जाता? तम्बाकू, गुटखा, सिगरेट पर प्रतिबंध क्यों नहीं लगाए जाते हैं?

महोदय, हम टीबी मुक्त भारत की बात करते हैं, लेकिन टीबी वार्ड का वेस्ट वाटर, वाशरूम का पानी नालियों से होकर नदियों में जाएगा तो देश टीबी मुक्त कैसे होगा?

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना जटिल है। किसानों को क्लेम नहीं मिलते हैं। डीएपी, यूरिया को उनके एमआरपी से महंगे दामों में बेचा जा रहा है। किसानों को ज़रूरत से ज़्यादा लिंगिंग में अन्य उत्पाद जबरदस्ती बेचे जा रहे हैं। जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देना सिर्फ एक अभियान रह गया है। किसान एमएसपी की कानूनी गारंटी चाहता है, लेकिन सरकार खामोश है।

सभापति महोदय, गाँवों में इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी अब तक क्यों नहीं सुधर पाई है? बीएसएनएल को बढ़ावा देने के बजाय निजी कंपनियों को प्राथमिकता दी गयी है।

महोदय, भंडारा में आयुध निर्माणी में हुए विस्फोट में 8 मज़दूरों की मौत हुई, लेकिन सरकार इस मामले में गंभीर नहीं है। आयुध निर्माणी में अप्रेंटिस और टेन्योर-बेस्ड कर्मियों को खतरनाक और पुरानी मशीनों पर काम क्यों कराया जाता है? युवाओं की मृत्यु दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। अप्रेंटिस कर रहे युवाओं को जोखिम भरी जगहों पर नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा, उन्हें जो मुआवजा दिया गया है, वह फैक्ट्री के फंड से दिया गया, यानी वही मुनाफा जो इन कर्मचारियों ने मेहनत करके कमाया था। उन्होंने जो मेहनत की थी, उसी से उनके लिए मुआवजा दिया गया है। आयुध वीरों के चार साल की नौकरी के बाद उनका क्या भविष्य है?

महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में नाग नदी से नागपुर शहर का केमिकल युक्त प्रदूषित पानी वेनगंगा में बह रहा है, जिससे आने वाली पीढ़ी को कैंसर और जेनेटिक बीमारियों का खतरा है। क्या मोदी सरकार इसे रोकने का प्रयास करेगी या नहीं?

महोदय, मैं अंत में यही कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा कि लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों का

केवल बखान ही नहीं, बल्कि आत्ममंथन करना भी ज़रूरी होता है। जनता सिर्फ़ वादों से नहीं, ठोस परिणामों से संतुष्ट होती है। देश को आगे ले जाने के लिए भाषण नहीं, बल्कि ज़मीनी काम चाहिए।

मैं सरकार से अपील करता हूँ कि घोषणाओं से नहीं, बल्कि ठोस बदलाव से देश को आगे ले जाएं। मैं इस अभिभाषण पर अपना विरोध दर्शाते हुए अपने भाषण को विराम देता हूँ।

जय हिन्द। जय संविधान। जय सनातन।

***SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY (BHONGIR):** Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to express my views on motion of thanks to President's Address today. With much pain and grief, I would state that there is gross violation in implementing the Constitution despite celebrating the 75th anniversary of adoption of our Constitution and the present Government is disrespecting Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Next, our Party strongly oppose "One Nation-One Election" and the Waqf Act Amendments which may erode the beauty of democracy of our country.

Unfortunately, the historic festival of Mahakumbh stampede casualties are about 48 and hundreds injured in addition to the fire incident.

The Government in a hurry has not conducted a proper and an extensive review before implementing 'Nyaya Sanhita' in place of the Penal Code and people are not happy.

The Government always says it is steering India towards becoming the world's third-largest economy which is a false statement. But in our country more than 80 per cent of the people are living in distress due to one reason or the other.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

With regard to North East situation, I would state that the State of Manipur has seen ongoing conflict and violence since May 2023 and the present Government failed to restore the normalcy till now.

With regard to Jan Aushadhi Kendras, I would state that the poor supply chain, and doctors not prescribing generic medicines are the major constraints faced by the Jan Aushadhi Kendras leading to its poor success.

With regard to the Housing for All, I am to state that the Union Governments failure in timely execution is evident. Despite extending the PMAY-U tenure until December 31, 2024, to complete houses sanctioned by March 31, 2022, only 90.25 lakh houses had been completed as of January 27, 2025 out of 1.19 crore sanctioned.

Around 47 per cent of houses constructed under PMAY-U till December 2024 remain unoccupied due to the absence of essential infrastructure such as water and electricity, along with delays in the allotment process.

Despite an investment of Rs. 8 lakh crore in the scheme, the Union Government's contribution remains relatively low at only 25 per cent (Rs. 2 lakh crore), shifting a greater financial burden onto State Governments (15 per cent) and beneficiaries (60 per cent) for which some poor States cannot afford and there is need to increase the share of Centre.

With regard to Cyber security and Digital Crimes, I would state that there have been no substantial steps to curb cyber-attacks in India. In the first four months of 2024, Indians lost around 124 crores due to digital cyber crimes. And there has been a rise of 350 per cent in investment-related frauds. This a 20-times

jump over the last one year.

With regard to Make in India, I would state that The manufacturing sector has witnessed a decline in productivity, with gross value added (GVA) per establishment falling by 6.7 per cent in 2023-24 compared to 2022-23.

The "Make in India" target was 12-14 per cent annual growth in manufacturing but the sector has stagnated at a meager 5.8 per cent, highlighting the Governments failure to support manufacturing.

Once PM Modi said, Telangana is fast becoming hub of economic activity, and Kazipet to become part of new energy of Make in India, but later, there is no encouragement to Kazipet.

With regard to the National TB Eradication Programme, I would state that Annually, India records over 2.6 million cases of TB and accounts for 26 per cent of the global burden of TB. In 2020, the Modi Government under the National TB Elimination Program (NTEP), set the ambitious target of eradicating TB in the country by 2025, which it has failed to do.

With regard to MSMEs, I would state that out of 6,67,77,013 accounts, 3,54,29,789 belong to the general category, making up 53 per cent of the total borrowers accounting for 64 per cent of the total disbursement. 62 per cent of Mudra loans have been disbursed under the Shishu category, with amounts upto Rs. 50,000-insufficient for any microfinance enterprise.

With regard to the Lakhpati Didis, I would state that The Finance Minister, in the Interim Budget Speech 2024, had announced an increase in the target of lakhpati didis' from 2 crores to benefit 3 crore women. However, the target has not

been met and Unemployment among women continues to be a significant challenge and self-employment among rural women has increased from 71 per cent in 2022-23 to 73.5 in 2024-25 and 39.4 per cent to 42.3 per cent among urban women.

With regard to the health, I would state that The National Health Policy aimed to increase spending on public health to 2.5 per cent of the GDP. Over the past decade, central sector expenditure as a proportion of the GDP has only grown at 0.3 per cent. For FY 2024-25 only 0.27 per cent of the GDP was allocated for healthcare.

Atrocities against Dalits are on a rising since 2022. Nearly 97.7 per cent of all cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes in 2022 were reported from 13 States and Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh recorded the highest number of such crimes, according to a new Government report.

With regard to the Cancer patients, I would state that Cervical Cancer is the 2nd leading cancer and significant contributor to cancer-related deaths in Indian women. India ranks fourth globally in cervical cancer incidence, with 2.5 lakh active cases and the cervical screening rate in India was at a dismal 1.9 per cent in 2019-20.

With regard to the investors' trust, I would state that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) reached a 16 year low in 2023-24 and India's share in global FDI inflows fell to 2.1 per cent in 2023 from 6.5 per cent in 2020. Foreign firms repatriated 63 per cent of the total FDI in FY24. Domestic private investments fell by 1.4 per cent from Q2 to Q3 of FY 2025.

With regard to Start-ups, I would state that as of October 31, 2024, over 5,000 startups have closed down out of the 1.52 lakh startups registered under the Startup India Program. India's investment in artificial intelligence startups remained slow in 2024, with AI startups raising only 166 million dollars, a sharp decline from the peak of 518.2 million dollars in 2022.

With regard to the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme, I would state that as of December 2024, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-Kisan) had 9.21 crore farmer beneficiaries, marking a 14 per cent decline from 10.73 crore in 2022-23.

The PM KISAN scheme mainly benefits medium and large-scale farmers, leaving out about 40 per cent of farmers who are tenant farmers.

With regard to PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, I would state that a year after the Government launched the Rs. 75,000 crore PM Surya Ghar scheme, only 8.5 per cent of targeted households have rooftop solar installations and the Government has managed to achieve only about 12 per cent of the total installed capacity as of 2025 and there is need to relax the rules making eligible for rented houses also.

The present Government decided to constitute the Eighth Pay Commission just before the Delhi State elections to win the election at any cost and they have never shown concern for the welfare of employees and also Basic and DA not merged despite crossing DA to 50 per cent.

With regard to the Antyodaya Scheme, I would state that despite close to 3.6 lakh villages being declared open defecation free, in 2022 nearly 17 per cent of the

rural population in India still defecated in the open.

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) 2.0, the Indian Government has set a goal to remediate all dumpsites across the country by 2025. However as of August 30, 2023, only 38 per cent of the total waste has been addressed throughout India.

The present Government failed to take immediate steps to eradicate the practice of Manual Scavenging. As of October 2024, a total of 419 sewer-related deaths have been recorded across States and UTs in the past five years. Over 58,000 individuals continue to be employed as manual scavengers, as acknowledged by the Government in the Rajya Sabha.

Under Oil Palm Mission in Telangana, a total area of 2.03 lakh acres covered and the target is to bring over 20 lakh acres under oil palm in future for which the financial assistance and encouragement is needed from the Centre.

The Government rule under NDA is not Amrit Kaal but leaving the people in the lurch and worst sufferers are poor, the middle class, the youth, women, and farmers and they are in a pathetic situation.

My Government has placed special focus on education for the youth and creating new employment opportunities for them. The PM Vidyalakshmi scheme has been introduced to provide financial assistance to meritorious students for higher education. Additionally, one crore youth will be given internship opportunities in the top 500 companies.

The present Government always says a new law has been enacted to prevent incidents of paper leaks and ensure transparency in recruitment but in

reality we have seen recurring the leakage of NEET papers in the markets and at coaching centres which is a shameful. The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme provides LPG free connection to BPL households but to refill a cylinder, they have to spend around Rs. 1100 which is not affordable to them and many empty cylinders are lying in their houses due to the high cost of refilling cylinder and as a result, this scheme failed.

The present Government has not simplified tax-related processes and complicated more.

Senior citizens those who cross 60 years may kindly be exempted from filing their income tax returns.

As per Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the rate of unemployment of India rose sharply to 9.2 per cent in June 2024, from 7.0 per cent in May 2024 but in reality in 2014, the NDA Government promised 2 crore jobs annually now it is coming to 20 crores in the last 10 years. I do not know where are such jobs and in which State they have provided and what type of jobs and the Government once again failed in fulfilling its promise.

Initiatives like Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, Startup India, Stand-Up India, and Digital India have not created employment opportunities for the youth.

The present Government has not worked with strong determination to face the COVID-19 pandemic and death rate among youth are increasing with heart strokes.

With the introduction of the GST system under the One Nation One Tax, many people particularly lower class and poor people are being burdened with GST

on each and every item they purchase and even on food they eat in the hotel and I do not know whether the hotels and restaurants are paying such GST to Centre.

The implementation of 5G services in India is in a poor condition and even in the capitals and cities of our country, the network of mobiles and Internet is very much poor.

Investing 28,000 crore rupees to establish 12 industrial nodes and build 100 industrial parks near cities across the country is a welcome step but at the same time, I request the Centre to consider setting up of Hyderabad-Nagpur and Hyderabad-Warangal Industrial Corridors which are necessary to boost the production and to address the infrastructure bottlenecks.

Efforts to streamline urban transportation in a city like Hyderabad is the need of the hour and the Centre is giving step-motherly treatment to Telangana State since the last one decade in sanctioning and funding of the projects.

As part of the proposed Phase 2 expansion, our Telangana Govt. planned another five corridors between Nagole-Chandrayangutta-RGIA (36.6 km), Raidurg-Kokapet Neopolis (11.6 km), MGBS-Chandrayangutta (7.5 km), Miyapur-Patancheru (13.4 km), and LB Nagar-Hayat Nagar (7.1 km).

In the last 10 years, the Government has not consistently increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for both Kharif and Rabi crops and the farmers need MSP for all their produce as at present only mandated 22 crops are getting MSP.

On the one hand, the Government is saying they are taking steps towards 'Viksit Bharat' but in reality, there is imbalance development in the country particularly like Telangana because there is no mention of Telangana in the entire

speech of Hon'ble President.

The guiding mantra of the present Government is "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayaas" but in reality, it has failed in all fronts.

With these few words, I would like to complete my speech.

***श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) :** मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ। माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण से यह परिलक्षित होता है कि वर्ष 2047 तक देश को विकसित भारत बनाने के लिए प्रत्येक देशवासी प्रतिबद्ध है। देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व थे विगत 10 वर्षों में केन्द्र सरकार देश को तेज गति से आर्थिक विकास की नई राह पर ले जा रही है। देश के गरीब, दलित, शोषित, वंचित, किसान, श्रमिक और युवा सरकार के इस समावेशी आर्थिक एवं सर्वांगीण विकास के केन्द्र में है।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा कि भारत की विकास यात्रा के इस अमृतकाल को केन्द्र सरकार अभूतपूर्व उपलब्धियों के माध्यम से नई ऊर्जा दे रही है। केन्द्र सरकार के तीसरे कार्यकाल में तीन गुना तेज गति से काम हो रहा है। आज देश बड़े निर्णयों और नीतियों को असाधारण गति से लागू होते देख रहा है। इन निर्णयों में देश को गरीब मध्यम वर्ग, युवा, महिलाओं, किसानों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता मिली है।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना सभी के लिए आवास के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए हैं। उक्त योजना का विस्तार करते हुए तीन करोड़ अतिरिक्त परिवारों को नए घर देने का निर्णय लिया गया है। इसके लिए पांच लाख छत्तीस हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए जाने की योजना है। स्वामित्व योजना केन्द्र सरकार गांव में गरीबों को उनकी आवासीय भूमि का हक देने और वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। इस दिशा में स्वामित्व योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक दो करोड़ पच्चीस लाख सम्पत्ति कार्ड जारी किए हैं। इनमें से करीब 70 लाख स्वामित्व कार्ड पिछले 6 महीने में जारी हुए हैं।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के तहत करोड़ों किसानों को पिछले महीनों में 41 हजार करोड़ रुपए की राशि का भुगतान हुआ है। धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष योजना : जनजातीय समाज के पांच करोड़ लोगों के लिए धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान प्रारंभ हुआ है। इसके लिए 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

आयुष्मान भारत योजना के अंतर्गत सत्तर वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के छह करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा देने का फैसला हुआ है। इन्हें हर वर्ष पांच लाख रुपये का हेल्थ कवर मिलेगा। मुद्रा ऋण योजना : छोटे उद्यमियों के लिए मुद्रा ऋण की सीमा दस लाख रुपए से बढ़ाकर बीस लाख रुपए कर दी गई है। पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना : केन्द्र सरकार ने युवाओं की शिक्षा और उनके लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर तैयार करने पर विशेष फोकस किया है। मेधावी छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा में वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना शुरू की गई है। एक करोड़ युवाओं को शीर्ष पांच सौ कंपनियों में इंटरनशिप के अवसर भी दिये जाएंगे। पेपर लीक की घटनाओं को रोकने और भर्ती में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करते के लिए नया कानून लागू किया गया है।

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत चौथे चरण में पच्चीस हजार बस्तियों को जोड़ने के लिए सत्तर हजार करोड़ रुपए स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। वंदे भारत ट्रेन : देश में अब 71 वंदे भारत, अमृत भारत और नमो भारत ट्रेन चल रही हैं, जिनमें पिछले छह माह में ही सत्रह नई वंदे भारत और एक नमो भारत ट्रेन को जोड़ा गया है।

देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए की सरकार 'वन नेशन वन इलेक्शन' और 'वक्फ अधिनियम संशोधन' जैसे कई महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर भी सरकार ने तेज गति से कदम आगे बढ़ाए हैं। सरकार के एक दशक के कार्यकाल से विकसित भारत की यात्रा को नई ऊर्जा मिली है, जिसके फलस्वरूप आज भारत, दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने जा रही है। विकसित भारत की उड़ान को हमारे संविधान के आदर्शों का सतत मार्गदर्शन मिलता रहे, इसके लिए सरकार ने सेवा, सुशासन, समृद्धि और स्वाभिमान, इन प्रमुख सिद्धांतों को गवर्नेंस के केंद्र में रखा है। सरकार Reform, Perform एवं Transform के अपने संकल्प को तेज गति से आगे बढ़ा रही है। केन्द्र सरकार का मूल

मंत्र है "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास" और इस मंत्र का एक ही लक्ष्य है विकसित भारत का निर्माण। देश के विकास का लाभ अंतिम पायदान पर खड़े व्यक्ति को भी मिलने लगता है तभी विकास सार्थक होता है। यही अंत्योदय की भावना है जिसके प्रति सरकार संकल्पित रही है। देश भर में स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के तहत बने 12 करोड़ शौचालय, प्रधानमंत्री उज्जवला योजना के तहत निशुल्क दिए गए 10 करोड़ गैस कनेक्शन, 80 करोड़ जरूरतमंदों को राशन, सौभाग्य योजना, जल जीवन मिशन जैसी अनेक योजनाओं ने गरीब को यह भरोसा दिया है कि वह सम्मान के साथ जी सकते हैं। ऐसे ही प्रयासों की वजह से देश के 25 करोड़ लोग गरीबी को परास्त करके आज अपने जीवन में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। देश की आर्थिक उन्नति मध्यम वर्ग, मिडिल क्लास की आकांक्षाओं और उनकी पूर्ति से परिभाषित होती है। मध्यम वर्ग जितने बड़े सपने देखेगा देश उतनी ही ऊंची उड़ान भरेगा। सरकार ने मुक्त स्वर से मध्यम वर्ग के योगदान को न केवल स्वीकारा है, बल्कि हर मौके पर उसे सराहा भी है। इसी तरह सरकारी कर्मचारी भी मिडिल क्लास के अहम प्रतिनिधि हैं। हाल ही में सरकार ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिए आठवें वेतन आयोग के गठन का निर्णय लिया है। यह निर्णय आने वाले वर्षों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन में बड़ी वृद्धि का आधार बनेगा। केंद्र सरकार के लाखों कर्मचारियों को यूनिफाइड पेंशन स्कीम के तहत पचास प्रतिशत सुनिश्चित पेंशन देने का निर्णय भी लिया गया है, जिसका व्यापक स्वागत हुआ है। मध्यम वर्ग का अपने घर का सपना पूरा करने के लिए भी सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। उड़ान योजना के तहत लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ लोगों का हवाई जहाज में उड़ने का सपना पूरा किया है। जन औषधि केंद्र में 80 प्रतिशत रियायती दरों पर मिल रही दवाओं से, देशवासियों के 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा बचे हैं। हर विषय की पढ़ाई के लिए सीटों की संख्या में कई गुना बढ़ोतरी का बहुत लाभ मध्यम वर्ग को मिला है। केन्द्र सरकार ने टैक्स से जुड़े मसलों को आसान किया है। टैक्स विवादों को कम करने के लिए फेसलेस मूल्यांकन की शुरुआत कर पारदर्शिता बढ़ाई गई है। अब देश में पचहत्तर वर्ष से अधिक उम्र के वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को, जिन्हें सिर्फ पेंशन मिलती है, आयकर रिटर्न दाखिल करने के संबंध में स्वयं निर्णय लेने का अधिकार दिया गया है। सरकार महिलाओं के नेतृत्व में देश को सशक्त बनाने में, यानी Women Led Development में विश्वास करती है। नारी शक्ति वंदन

अधिनियम के द्वारा लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में महिलाओं के लिए 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण इस दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के तहत 91 लाख से अधिक स्वयं सहायता समूहों को सशक्त किया जा रहा है। देश की दस करोड़ से भी अधिक महिलाओं को इसके साथ जोड़ा गया है। इन्हें कुल नौ लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि बैंक लिंकेज के माध्यम से वितरित की गई है। सरकार का लक्ष्य देश में तीन करोड़ लखपति दीदी बनाने का है। आज एक करोड़ पंद्रह लाख से भी अधिक लखपति दीदी एक गरिमामय जीवन जी रही हैं। इनमें से लगभग 50 लाख लखपति दीदी, बीते 6 महीने में बनी हैं। ये महिलाएं एक उद्यमी के रूप में अपने परिवार की आय में योगदान दे रही हैं। Insurance for All की भावना के साथ कुछ महीने पूर्व ही बीमा सखी अभियान भी शुरू किया गया है। बैंकिंग और डिजी पेमेंट सखियाँ दूर दराज के इलाकों में लोगों को वित्तीय व्यवस्था से जोड़ने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही हैं। कृषि सखियों नेचुरल फार्मिंग को बढ़ावा दे रही हैं और पशु सखियों के माध्यम से हमारा पशुधन मजबूत हो रहा है। ड्रोन दीदी योजना महिलाओं के आर्थिक और तकनीकी सशक्तिकरण का माध्यम बनी है। पिछले एक दशक में देश के हर बड़े प्रयास का दायित्व आगे बढ़कर भारत के युवाओं ने उठाया है। आज हमारा युवा स्टार्टअप्स, स्पोर्ट्स से लेकर स्पेस तक हर फील्ड में देश का नाम रोशन कर रहा है। MY Bharat पोर्टल के जरिये लाखों युवा राष्ट्र निर्माण के कार्यों से जुड़ रहे हैं। मेक इन इंडिया, आत्मनिर्भर भारत, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, स्टैंड-अप इंडिया और डिजिटल इंडिया जैसी पहल ने युवाओं को रोजगार के अनेक अवसर प्रदान किए हैं। पिछले दो वर्षों में सरकार ने रिकॉर्ड संख्या में दस लाख स्थायी सरकारी नौकरियां प्रदान की है। सरकार ने युवाओं के बेहतर कौशल और नए अवसरों के सृजन के लिए दो लाख करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज स्वीकृत किया है। एक करोड़ युवाओं के लिए इंटरनशिप की व्यवस्था से युवाओं को ग्राउंड पर काम करने का अनुभव प्राप्त होगा। आज देश में डेढ़ लाख से अधिक स्टार्टअप हैं जो इनोवेशन के स्तंभ के रूप में उभर रहे हैं। एक हजार करोड़ रुपए की लागत से स्पेस सेक्टर में वेंचर कैपिटल फंड की शुरुआत की गई है। क्यूएस वर्ल्ड फ्यूचर स्किल इंडेक्स 2025 में भारत विश्व में दूसरे नंबर पर पहुंच गया है। यानी फ्यूचर ऑफ वर्क श्रेणी में AI और डिजिटल तकनीक अपनाने में भारत दुनिया को रास्ता दिखा रहा है। ग्लोबल इनोवेशन इंडेक्स में भी

भारत की रैंकिंग 76 से सुधर कर 39 हो गयी है।

केन्द्र सरकार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों के लिए आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था तैयार कर रही है। कोई भी शिक्षा से वंचित ना रहे, इसीलिए मातृभाषा में शिक्षा के अवसर दिये जा रहे हैं। विभिन्न भर्ती परीक्षाएं तेरह भारतीय भाषाओं में आयोजित कर, भाषा संबंधी बाधाओं को भी दूर किया गया है। बच्चों में इनोवेशन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दस हजार से अधिक स्कूलों में अटल टिकरिंग लैबा खोली गई हैं। 'ईज ऑफ डूइंग रिसर्च' के लिए हाल ही में वन नेशन-वन सब्सक्रिप्शन स्कीम लायी गई है। इससे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शोध की सामग्री निशुल्क उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। पिछले एक दशक में उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाओं की संख्या बढ़ी है। इनकी गुणवत्ता में भी व्यापक सुधार हुआ है। क्यूएस विश्व यूनिवर्सिटी एशिया रैंकिंग में हमारे एक सौ तिरसठ विश्वविद्यालय शामिल हुए हैं। नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय के नये कैंपस का शुभारंभ कर शिक्षा में, भारत का पुराना गौरव वापस लाया गया है।

केन्द्र सरकार ने देश में विश्व स्तरीय स्पोर्ट्स वातावरण बनाने की दिशा में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम, टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम स्कीम एवं राष्ट्रीय स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित करने जैसे कई कदम उठाए हैं। दिव्यांगों के लिए ग्वालियर में विशेष खेल केंद्र खोला गया है। भारत की टीमों ने चाहे ओलंपिक हो, या फिर पैरालंपिक, हर जगह बेहतरीन प्रदर्शन किया है। हाल ही में विश्व शतरंज चैम्पियनशिप में भी भारत ने अपना परचम लहराया है। फिट इंडिया मूवमेंट चलाकर सशक्त युवाशक्ति का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विकसित भारत के निर्माण में किसान, जवान और विज्ञान के साथ ही अनुसंधान का बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। देश के शिक्षण संस्थाओं में अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पचास हजार करोड़ रुपए की लागत से अनुसंधान नेशनल रिसर्च फाउन्डेशन स्थापित किया गया है। दस हजार करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 'विज्ञानधारा योजना' के तहत विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी में इनोवेशन को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के क्षेत्र में भारत के योगदान को आगे बढ़ाते हुए 'इंडिया एआई मिशन' प्रारम्भ किया गया है।

केन्द्र सरकार ने अर्थव्यवस्था को पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस जैसी परिस्थितियों से उबारने के लिए मजबूत इच्छाशक्ति के साथ काम किया है। कोविड और उसके बाद के हालात एवं युद्ध जैसी वैश्विक

चिंताओं के बावजूद भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ने जो स्थायित्व एवं resilience दिखाया है, वो उसके सशक्त होने का प्रमाण है। सरकार ने Ease of doing business को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। वन नेशन वन टैक्स की भावना के तहत जीएसटी की व्यवस्था लागू की गई, जिसका फायदा सभी राज्यों को मिल रहा है। मेक इन इंडिया जैसी नीतियों के कारण अब बड़े ग्लोबल ब्रांड्स के प्रॉडक्ट्स पर भी 'मेड इन इंडिया' के लेबल्स दिखने लगे हैं। छोटे व्यापारी गाँव से लेकर शहरों तक, हर जगह आर्थिक प्रगति को गति दे रहे हैं। सरकार छोटे उद्यमियों को अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ मानते हुए उन्हें स्वरोजगार के नए अवसर दे रही है। MSME के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम और ई-कॉमर्स एक्सपोर्ट हब्स सभी प्रकार के उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। केन्द्र सरकार के तीसरे कार्यकाल में मुद्रा ऋण की सीमा को दस लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर बीस लाख रुपये करने का लाभ करोड़ों छोटे उद्यमियों को हुआ है। क्रेडिट एक्सेस को आसान बनाया है। इससे वित्तीय सेवाओं को लोकतांत्रिक बनाया जा सका है। आज लोन, क्रेडिट कार्ड, बीमा जैसे प्रोडक्ट, सबके लिए आसानी से सुलभ हो रहे हैं। दशकों तक देश के रेहड़ी-पटरी पर दुकान लगाकर आजीविका चलाने वाले भाई-बहन बैंकिंग व्यवस्था से बाहर रहे। आज उन्हें पीएम स्वनिधि योजना का लाभ मिल रहा है। डिजिटल ट्रांजेक्शन रिकॉर्ड के आधार पर उनको बिजनेस बढ़ाने के लिए लोन मिलता है। सरकार ने दस वर्षों में प्रगति के जो नए अध्याय लिखे हैं, उनमें से एक स्वर्णिम सोपान भारत की डिजिटल क्रांति का भी है। भारत डिजिटल टेक्नॉलाजी की फील्ड में एक प्रमुख ग्लोबल प्लेयर के रूप में अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज किया है। दुनिया के बड़े देशों के साथ ही भारत में 5G सर्विसेस की शुरुआत इसका एक बड़ा उदाहरण है। भारत की यूपीआई टेक्नॉलाजी की सफलता से दुनिया के कई विकसित देश भी प्रभावित हैं। आज 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा रियल टाइम डिजिटल ट्रांजेक्शन भारत में हो रहा है। डिजिटल टेक्नॉलाजी को सामाजिक न्याय और समानता के एक टूल के तौर पर इस्तेमाल किया है। डिजिटल पेमेंट कुछ लोगों या कुछ वर्गों तक सीमित नहीं है। भारत में छोटे से छोटा दुकानदार भी इस सुविधा का लाभ उठा रहा है। गाँव में भी बैंकिंग सेवाएँ और UPI जैसी वर्ल्ड क्लास टेक्नॉलाजी उपलब्ध है। भारत में पिछले 10 साल में बने पाँच लाख से ज्यादा कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स सरकार की दर्जनों सुविधाएँ ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं। सरकार ने

लोगों के जीवन पर सरकार का प्रभाव कम करने के लिए ई-गवर्नेंस को महत्व दिया है। डिजी लॉकर की व्यवस्था ने लोगों को कभी भी, कहीं भी अपने महत्वपूर्ण डॉक्यूमेंट पाने और दिखाने की सुविधा दी है। तेजी से डिजिटाइज होते हमारे समाज में आज राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से जुड़ा एक और महत्वपूर्ण विषय साइबर सिक्योरिटी है। डिजिटल फ्रॉड, साइबर क्राइम और डीप फेक जैसी टेक्नॉलाजी सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए चुनौती भी बनी है। इन साइबर क्राइम को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं। साइबर सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी युवाओं के लिए रोजगार की संभावनाएं हैं। सरकार साइबर सिक्योरिटी में दक्षता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में निरंतर कार्यरत है। इसके फलस्वरूप भारत ने ग्लोबल साइबर सिक्योरिटी इंडेक्स में टियर-1 स्टेटस प्राप्त कर लिया है।

देश का आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर न केवल उसके नागरिकों को एक बेहतर जीवन एवं देश को नई पहचान देता है, बल्कि देश को एक नया आत्मविश्वास भी देता है। बीते दशक में भारत ने वर्ल्ड क्लास इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर निर्माण के कई माइल स्टोन्स तय किए हैं। इस आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से दुनिया में भारत की छवि मजबूत हुई है, इन्वेस्टर्स का भारत के प्रति भरोसा बढ़ा है, उद्योगों को बल मिला है और नए रोजगार का निर्माण हो रहा है। देश के हर हिस्से को हाइवे, एक्सप्रेसवे से कनेक्ट करने के लिए मिशन मोड में काम चल रहा है। पीएम गतिशक्ति नेशनल मास्टर प्लान के द्वारा परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने की गति तेज हुई है। दस साल पहले, बुनियादी ढांचे का बजट लगभग दो लाख करोड़ रुपये था, जो पिछले बजट में बढ़कर ग्यारह लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक हो गया। पिछले एक दशक के काम को आगे ले जाते हुए, पिछले छह महीनों में केन्द्र सरकार ने भविष्य के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में रिकॉर्ड निवेश किया है। देश एविएशन सेक्टर में तेजी से विकास कर रहा है। देश की एयरलाइन कंपनियों ने सत्रह सौ से अधिक नए विमानों के ऑर्डर दिए हैं। इतनी बड़ी संख्या में आने वाले विमानों के परिचालन के लिए सरकार एयरपोर्ट्स का विस्तार कर रही हैं। पिछले एक दशक में देश में एयरपोर्ट्स की संख्या दोगुनी हो गई है।

केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा शहरी सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण कर उन्हें एनर्जी एफिशिएंट बनाने पर जोर दिया है। साथ ही नए शहरों के विकास की भी नींव रखी जा रही है। लगभग अठ्ठाइस हजार

करोड़ रुपए के निवेश से देश भर में बारह इंडस्ट्रियल नोड और शहरों के पास सौ औद्योगिक पार्क बनाने का भी निर्णय लिया गया है। शहरी यातायात को सुगम बनाने के कार्य लगातार जारी हैं। दिल्ली, पुणे, ठाणे और बेंगलुरु में मेट्रो प्रोजेक्ट्स और अहमदाबाद-भुज रूट पर शुरू हुई नमो भारत रैपिड रेल सर्विसेज विकसित भारत के शहरों का स्वरूप हैं। कुछ सप्ताह पूर्व ही दिल्ली में रिठाला-नरेला कुंडली कॉरिडोर का काम शुरू हुआ है, जो दिल्ली मेट्रो नेटवर्क के बड़े सेक्शन में से एक होगा। सरकार के निरंतर प्रयास से दिल्ली में मेट्रो रूट लगातार बढ़ रहा है। 2014 में दिल्ली-NCR में मेट्रो का कुल नेटवर्क 200 किलोमीटर से भी कम था। अब ये बढ़कर दोगुने से भी ज्यादा हो गया है। देश में मेट्रो नेटवर्क अब एक हजार किलोमीटर के माइलस्टोन को पार कर चुका है। भारत अब मेट्रो नेटवर्क के मामले में दुनिया का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा देश बन गया है। देश में लगभग आठ हजार करोड़ रुपए के खर्च से देश में बावन हजार इलेक्ट्रिक बस चलाने का भी निर्णय हुआ है। इससे शहरी इलाकों में सुगम और स्वच्छ यातायात की सुविधा मिलेगी और अनेक लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। आसान कनेक्टिविटी और अर्बन टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देने के लिए देश में पंद्रह रोपवे प्रोजेक्ट्स की योजना पर भी काम हो रहा है।

केन्द्र सरकार का समाज के हर वर्ग तक सस्ती, सुलभ और गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ प्रदान कराना प्राथमिकता में है। अस्पताल, इलाज और दवा की व्यवस्था के कारण एक सामान्य परिवार में स्वास्थ्य पर होने वाला खर्च निरंतर कम हो रहा है। बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पहुंचाने के लिए एक लाख पचहत्तर हजार आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर बने हैं। देश में कैंसर मरीजों की बढ़ती संख्या और इलाज में होने वाले खर्च को देखते हुए अनेक कैंसर दवाओं को कस्टम ड्र्यूटी से मुक्त कर दिया गया है। सर्वाइकल कैंसर के लिए अब तक लगभग नौ करोड़ महिलाओं की स्क्रीनिंग की जा चुकी है। सरकार के प्रयासों से दिमागी बुखार से लड़ने में देश को काफी सफलता मिली है। इससे होने वाली मृत्यु दर अब घटकर छह प्रतिशत रह गयी है। राष्ट्रीय टीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत टीबी के मरीजों की संख्या भी घटी है। हम सब मिलकर टीबी मुक्त भारत के अभियान को सफल बनाने में लगे हुए हैं। मातृ मृत्यु दर और शिशु मृत्यु दर में भी व्यापक सुधार हुआ है।

गर्भवती महिलाओं और बच्चों के टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम की सही ट्रैकिंग रखने के लिए U-WIN

पोर्टल लॉन्च किया गया है। इस पोर्टल पर अब तक लगभग तीस करोड़ वैक्सीन खुराक दर्ज हो चुकी है। टेली मेडिसिन के माध्यम से तीस करोड़ से अधिक ईटेली-कन्सल्टेशन से नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य लाभ मिला है। अगले पाँच सालों में देश के मेडिकल कॉलेजों में पचहत्तर हजार नई सीटों के सृजन के लिए भी काम कर रही है। सरकार हेल्थ इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और मेडिकल इक्विपमेंट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग को बढ़ावा दे रही है। देश में नए बल्क ड्रग और मेडिकल डिवाइसेस के पार्क भी बनाए जा रहे हैं। इनमें रोजगार के अनेक नए अवसर उपलब्ध हो रहे हैं।

केन्द्र की एनडीए सरकार का देश में आधुनिक और आत्मनिर्भर कृषि व्यवस्था बनाना लक्ष्य है। सरकार किसानों को फसलों का उचित दाम दिलाने और उनकी आय बढ़ाने के लिए समर्पित भाव से काम कर रही है। वर्ष 2023-24 में रिकॉर्ड तीन सौ बत्तीस मिलियन टन अनाज उत्पादन हुआ है और आज भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़ा दूध, दाल और मसालों का उत्पादक है। सरकार ने खरीफ और रबी फसलों के एमएसपी में निरंतर बढ़ोतरी की है। पिछले एक दशक में धान, गेहूं दलहन, तिलहन और मोटे अनाज की खरीद पर 3 गुना ज्यादा राशि खर्च की गई है। पिछले 6 महीने में फसलों की जलवायु अनुकूल, बायो-फॉर्टिफाइड और अच्छी उपज देने वाली एक सौ नई उन्नत प्रजातियों किसानों को सौंपी गई हैं। देश में कृषि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार ने कृषि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड योजना के दायरे का विस्तार किया है। इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रोजगार को और बढ़ावा मिलेगा। तिलहन उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने और खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से नेशनल मिशन ऑन ऑयलसीड्स को स्वीकृति दी गई है। प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भी राष्ट्रीय मिशन चलाया जा रहा है। इस वर्ष की शुरुआत में ही, किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर डीएपी की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशेष पैकेज की अवधि को बढ़ाया गया है। मत्स्यपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्यारह एकीकृत एक्वा पार्क की स्थापना की जा रही है। वेदर रेडी और क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट भारत के लिए सरकार ने दो हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 'मिशन मौसम' प्रारम्भ किया है, जिसका लाभ किसानों को भी मिलेगा।

केन्द्र सरकार के प्रयासों का सबसे अधिक लाभ देश के दलित, पिछड़े और आदिवासी समाज को मिल रहा है। आजादी के दशकों बाद भी जिस जनजातीय एवं आदिवासी समाज की उपेक्षा होती

रही उसके कल्याण को पहली प्राथमिकता दी है। 'धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान' और 'पीएम-जनमन योजना इसका प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण हैं। देश भर में स्थापित चार सौ सत्तर से अधिक एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों के माध्यम से लगभग सवा लाख आदिवासी बच्चों को स्कूली शिक्षा दी जा रही है। पिछले दस वर्षों में आदिवासी बहुल इलाकों में तीस नए मेडिकल कॉलेज खोले गए हैं। विशेष राष्ट्रीय मिशन चलाकर आदिवासी समुदाय की सिकल सेल से जुड़ी स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं पर भी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत लगभग पाँच करोड़ व्यक्तियों की स्क्रीनिंग की जा चुकी है। जनजातीय विरासत को सहेजने के लिए सरकार ने अनेक कदम उठाए हैं। इस वर्ष भगवान बिरसा मुंडा की एक सौ पचासवीं जयंती का पर्व पूरे देश में जनजातीय गौरव वर्ष के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है।

विकसित भारत की एक महत्वपूर्ण कसौटी, देश का संतुलित विकास है। सरकार ने नॉर्थ ईस्ट के लोगों की इन्हीं भावनाओं को समझा, उनके दिल से दूरियों का भाव समाप्त किया। दस से अधिक शांति समझौते कर सरकार ने अनेक गुटों को शांति के मार्ग से जोड़ने का काम किया है। पूरा देश नॉर्थ ईस्ट के आठ राज्यों की संभावनाओं को देख सके, इस दिशा में, पहले अष्टलक्ष्मी महोत्सव का आयोजन किया गया। पूर्वोत्तर के विकास के साथ-साथ सरकार ने देश के पूर्वोदय' यानि पूर्वी राज्यों के सर्वांगीण विकास की कार्य-योजना पर काम शुरू कर दिया है जिससे रोजगार के नए अवसर भी उपलब्ध होंगे। अंडमान निकोबार एवं लक्षद्वीप में विकास की कई परियोजनाएं प्रारम्भ कर उन्हें राष्ट्र की विकास यात्रा में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया है। अनुच्छेद 370 हटाने के बाद जम्मू कश्मीर में विकास का एक नया वातावरण बना है। जम्मू कश्मीर में लोक सभा चुनाव एवं विधान सभा चुनाव अत्यंत शांतिपूर्ण माहौल में सम्पन्न हुए हैं।

समाज के पिछड़े वर्ग और सफाई कर्मचारियों को आसान लोन मुहैया कराने के लिए पीएम सूरज योजना का विस्तार किया गया है। सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभदिव्यांग जनों तक पहुंचाने के लिए एक करोड़ से अधिक दिव्यांग पहचान पत्र जारी किये गए हैं। स्वच्छता सैनिकों के लिए चलायी जा रही 'नमस्ते योजना' का विस्तार कर अब स्वच्छता का बीड़ा उठाने वाले भाई-बहनों को भी इसमें शामिल किया गया है। विकसित भारत की यात्रा में कोई भी छूटने ना पाए, इस ध्येय के अनुरूप सरकार सेचुरेशन

अप्रोच के साथ काम कर रही है।

केन्द्र सरकार ने अब तक पंद्रह सौ से अधिक पुराने अनावश्यक कानूनों को निरस्त कर चुकी है। गुलामी के कानूनों को हटाकर दंड संहिता के स्थान पर न्याय संहिता लागू की गई है। 'जन-विश्वास' और 'जन-भागीदारी' के साथ सरकार जनता का जीवन सुगम बनाने पर कार्य कर रही है। विवादों को निपटाने के लिए 'विवाद से विश्वास' की पहल की गई है। इसी भावना के साथ सरकार ने चालीस हजार से अधिक नियमों को कम या सरल किया है और पैंतीस सौ प्रावधानों को अपराधमुक्त किया है। सरकार ने देश के अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाकों में आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ कर सुशासन का एक अनूठा प्रयोग किया है। इस कार्यक्रम से इन जिलों में स्वास्थ्य, पोषण, कृषि, सामाजिक विकास और शिक्षा जैसे विभिन्न मापदंडों में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति हुई है। यूएनडीपी की एक रिपोर्ट में इस पहल की बहुत सराहना की गई है। इस सफलता से प्रेरित होकर अब देश के पांच सौ आकांक्षी ब्लॉक में भी समग्र विकास हेतु अभियान प्रारम्भ किया गया है। देश में डिफेंस इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरीडोर की स्थापना और डिफेन्स स्टार्टअप्स को प्रोत्साहन देकर आत्मनिर्भरता और स्वरोजगार को मजबूती दे रहे हैं। सीमाओं की रक्षा के साथ-साथ देश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास भी हमारी रणनीति का अहम हिस्सा है। सीमा क्षेत्र की सड़कें और अटल टनल, सेला टनल, सोनमर्ग टनल जैसे आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से रक्षा और पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिला है। सीमा पर स्थित देश के प्रथम गांवों में 'वाइब्रेंट विलेज' कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया गया है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद को समाप्त करने के अंतिम चरण की भी शुरुआत हो चुकी है। सरकार के प्रयासों से वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या एक सौ छब्बीस से घटकर अब अड़तीस तक आ गयी है।

देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए की सरकार देश को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्पित हैं।

अंत में मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदया द्वारा अपने अभिभाषण में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा एक विकसित भारत के संकल्पों एवं स्वर्णिम भारत के सपने को साकार करने के लिए लायी गयी विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों का स्वागत और पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

***श्री मनोज तिवारी (उत्तर-पूर्व दिल्ली) :** मैं, सदन में राष्ट्रपति महोदया श्रीमती द्रौपदी मुर्मू जी के 31 जनवरी 2025 को संसद के संयुक्त सत्र में दिए गए प्रेरणादायक अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए अपने विचार रखता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने अपने अभिभाषण में देश की प्रगति, चुनौतियों और भविष्य की दिशा पर विस्तृत प्रकाश डाला है। उन्होंने सरकार की उपलब्धियों, नीतियों और आगामी योजनाओं का उल्लेख करते हुए एक स्पष्ट मार्गदर्शन प्रदान किया है, जो हम सभी के लिए प्रेरणादायक है।

राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने आत्मनिर्भर भारत के संकल्प को दोहराते हुए, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में देश की आत्मनिर्भरता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की सराहना की है। मेक इन इंडिया, स्टार्टअप इंडिया और डिजिटल इंडिया जैसी पहलों ने न केवल देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत किया है, बल्कि युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर भी सृजित किए हैं। अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र उत्तर पूर्वी दिल्ली की बात करूँ तो, हमने केंद्र सरकार की योजनाओं को सफलतापूर्वक लागू करते हुए क्षेत्र के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है। उज्ज्वला योजना के माध्यम से महिलाओं को स्वच्छ ईंधन प्रदान किया गया है, जिससे उनके स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हुआ है। हमारे क्षेत्र में पहली बार केन्द्रीय विद्यालय बना। 709 B एलीवेटेड हाईवे बना। पहली बार मेट्रो लाइन आई। यह सब तभी हुआ जब मोदी जी प्रधान मंत्री बने। राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में सरकार की उपलब्धियों का उल्लेख किया है। नई शिक्षा नीति के तहत, छात्रों को आधुनिक और व्यावहारिक शिक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है। आयुष्मान भारत योजना के माध्यम से, गरीब परिवारों को स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा का लाभ मिल रहा है, जिससे उन्हें गंभीर बीमारियों के इलाज में आर्थिक सहायता मिल रही है।

महिलाओं की सुरक्षा और सशक्तिकरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने सराहना की है। बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ अभियान के तहत, लड़कियों की शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षित वातावरण सुनिश्चित करने के

* Speech was laid on the Table.

लिए कानूनों को सख्त किया गया है और उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए तकनीकी उपाय भी अपनाए गए हैं। राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने के सरकार के संकल्प को दोहराया है। प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत, किसानों को आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। इसके साथ ही, कृषि में आधुनिक तकनीकों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, जिससे किसानों की उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हो रही है। राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने देश की सुरक्षा और वैश्विक प्रतिष्ठा में वृद्धि के लिए सरकार के प्रयासों की सराहना की है। हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाएँ सशक्त हो रही हैं और रक्षा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता बढ़ रही है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर भारत की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण हो गई है, जिससे हमारी वैश्विक प्रतिष्ठा में वृद्धि हुई है।

अंत में, मैं एक बार फिर राष्ट्रपति महोदया को उनके प्रेरणादायक अभिभाषण के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह अभिभाषण हमें देश की प्रगति की दिशा में और अधिक समर्पित होकर कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है। मैं इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि हम सभी मिलकर देश के विकास में अपना योगदान देंगे।

धन्यवाद। जय हिंद।

***श्री रविंद्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) :** राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण भारत की विकास यात्रा, सरकार की जनकल्याणकारी योजनाओं, आधुनिक बुनियादी ढांचे, रेल, स्वास्थ्य और शहरी विकास में हुए परिवर्तन का प्रतिबिंब है। यह अभिभाषण नए भारत की आत्मनिर्भरता, आत्मविश्वास और उन्नति का परिचायक है।

आज भारत अमृतकाल में प्रवेश कर चुका है, और सरकार तीसरे कार्यकाल में तीन गुना तेज गति से कार्य कर रही है। निर्णय लेने की तेजी, नीतियों को लागू करने की असाधारण क्षमता और समाज के हर वर्ग गरीब, मध्यम वर्ग, किसान, युवा, महिलाएं और उद्यमी को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देना हमारी सरकार की नीति का मूल मंत्र है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

भारत के शहरी विकास और आधुनिक बुनियादी ढांचे में हाल के वर्षों में अभूतपूर्व कार्य हुए हैं। सरकार शहरों को विश्व स्तरीय सुविधाओं से लैस करने के लिए मिशन मोड पर काम कर रही है। स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के तहत, 8,066 परियोजनाओं के लिए कार्य आदेश जारी किए गए हैं, जिनकी कुल लागत ₹1,64,669 करोड़ रुपये है। इनमें से 91% यानी 7,352 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। यह दिखाता है कि हमारी सरकार न केवल योजनाएं बनाती है बल्कि उन्हें पूरा भी करती है।

मुंबई, दिल्ली, पुणे, ठाणे और बेंगलुरु जैसे प्रमुख शहरों में मेट्रो नेटवर्क का तेजी से विस्तार हुआ है। भारत का मेट्रो नेटवर्क अब 1000 किलोमीटर के माइलस्टोन को पार कर चुका है, जिससे भारत दुनिया का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा मेट्रो नेटवर्क वाला देश बन गया है।

अहमदाबाद-भुज रूट पर नमो भारत रैपिड रेल सेवा शुरू हुई है, जो विकसित भारत के शहरी यातायात के नए युग की शुरुआत का प्रतीक है। ₹8,000 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 52,000 इलेक्ट्रिक बसें चलाई जा रही हैं, जिससे न केवल स्वच्छ परिवहन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा बल्कि हजारों नए रोजगार भी सृजित होंगे।

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (PMGSY) के चौथे चरण के तहत ₹70,000 करोड़ की स्वीकृति दी गई है। इससे 25,000 गाँवों को सड़क से जोड़ा जाएगा, जिससे ग्रामीण भारत की आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रगति में मदद मिलेगी। सरकार "One Nation-One Election" पर तेजी से काम कर रही है, जिससे देश का समय और संसाधन बचेगा। वक्फ एक्ट संशोधन से संपत्तियों के बेहतर उपयोग और पारदर्शिता को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। इन सुधारों से निर्वाचित जनप्रतिनिधियों को जनता की सेवा करने के लिए अधिक समय मिलेगा।

अनुच्छेद 370 हटने के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर में शांति और विकास का नया युग है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में अब लोकतंत्र मजबूत हो रहा है। लोकसभा और विधानसभा चुनाव शांतिपूर्ण माहौल में संपन्न हुए, जिससे जनता का लोकतंत्र में विश्वास बढ़ा है। मध्यम वर्ग के हितों की रक्षा के लिए RERA कानून लागू किया गया है। होम लोन पर सब्सिडी दी जा रही है, जिससे घर खरीदना आसान हुआ है। महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए "नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम" लागू किया गया है, जिससे लोकसभा और

विधानसभा में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण सुनिश्चित हुआ है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के तहत 91 लाख से अधिक स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) सशक्त हो रहे हैं, जिससे 10 करोड़ महिलाओं को जोड़ा गया है। बैंक लिंकेज के माध्यम से इन समूहों को ₹9 लाख करोड़ की सहायता दी गई है। अब बेटियाँ नेशनल मिलिट्री स्कूल्स और नेशनल डिफेंस अकादमी (NDA) में कैडेट्स के रूप में शामिल हो रही हैं।

ओलंपिक में भी भारतीय बेटियाँ पदक जीतकर देश का नाम रोशन कर रही हैं। देश में 15 रोपवे परियोजनाओं पर कार्य चल रहा है, जिससे पर्यटन और सुगम यातायात को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। 30 करोड़ से अधिक ई-टेली कंसल्टेशन के माध्यम से नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य लाभ मिला है। अगले 5 वर्षों में मेडिकल कॉलेजों में 75,000 नई सीटें जोड़ी जाएंगी। 1.25 लाख से अधिक जनजातीय बच्चों को 470 एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय स्कूलों के माध्यम से गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा मिल रही है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में 30 नए मेडिकल कॉलेज खोले गए हैं। स्वामित्व योजना के तहत अब तक 2.25 करोड़ प्रॉपर्टी कार्ड जारी किए गए हैं। पिछले 6 महीनों में ही 70 लाख नए प्रॉपर्टी कार्ड वितरित किए गए हैं।

पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के तहत हाल ही में ₹41,000 करोड़ से अधिक की राशि किसानों के खाते में भेजी गई है। सरकार ने मराठी भाषा को "Classical Language" का दर्जा देकर ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया है, जिससे महाराष्ट्र की समृद्ध भाषा और संस्कृति को वैश्विक पहचान मिलेगी।

भारत ने सफलतापूर्वक G20 शिखर सम्मेलन की मेजबानी की और "Delhi Declaration" जारी किया, जिससे भारत की वैश्विक नेतृत्व क्षमता सिद्ध हुई।

मुंबई के संदर्भ में, सरकार ने शहरी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को आधुनिक बनाने के लिए कई ऐतिहासिक फैसले लिए हैं। नए एक्सप्रेसवे, सी लिंक परियोजनाएं और मेट्रो विस्तार योजनाएं से शहर की यातायात व्यवस्था को और बेहतर किया जा रहा है। मुंबई मेट्रो का विस्तार लाखों यात्रियों को तेज, सस्ती और पर्यावरण के अनुकूल परिवहन सुविधा प्रदान करेगा।

2015 में शुरू हुई PMAY योजना प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के संकल्प "सबके लिए आवास" का प्रतीक है, जो देश के करोड़ों गरीबों, मध्यम वर्ग और शहरी श्रमिकों के सपनों को साकार कर रही है। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना शहरी (PMAY-U) के तहत, सरकार ने अब तक 1.186 करोड़ घरों को मंजूरी दी है, जिनमें से 90 लाख घर पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। यह योजना न केवल गरीबों को एक सुरक्षित और सम्मानजनक जीवन दे रही है, बल्कि देश की शहरी अर्थव्यवस्था को भी मजबूत कर रही है।

इस योजना की बजटीय आवंटन में पिछले वर्षों में लगातार वृद्धि की गई है। 2018-19 में इस योजना के लिए ₹27,505 करोड़ का बजट आवंटित किया गया था, जिसे वर्तमान वर्ष में बढ़ाकर ₹84,000 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। यह दर्शाता है कि सरकार अपने "सबके लिए घर" के वादे को पूरा करने के लिए पूरी तरह प्रतिबद्ध है। मुंबई जैसे शहरों में इस योजना का विशेष प्रभाव पड़ा है। मुंबई, जो देश की आर्थिक राजधानी है, यहाँ तेजी से बढ़ती आबादी और आवास की समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना एक वरदान साबित हो रही है।

कम आय वाले परिवारों को किफायती घर उपलब्ध हो रहे हैं, जिससे झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहने वालों को एक सुरक्षित और सम्मानजनक आवास मिल रहा है। रियल एस्टेट सेक्टर में निवेश बढ़ा है, जिससे मुंबई के निर्माण उद्योग, रोजगार और आर्थिक गतिविधियों को मजबूती मिली है। यह केवल एक आवास योजना नहीं, बल्कि भारत के भविष्य की आधारशिला है। यह देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक समृद्धि का माध्यम बन रही है। मुंबई और देश के अन्य महानगरों में यह योजना लाखों लोगों के लिए आशा की किरण बनी हुई है।

भारतीय रेलवे, जो कि देश की जीवनरेखा है, को आधुनिक, तेज़ और विश्व स्तरीय बनाने के लिए सरकार ने कई अहम कदम उठाए हैं। देश में आज 71 वंदे भारत, अमृत भारत और नमो भारत ट्रेनें चल रही हैं, जिनमें पिछले छह महीनों में ही 17 नई वंदे भारत और नमो भारत ट्रेन को जोड़ा गया है। रेलवे स्टेशनों का आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है, ताकि यात्रियों को हवाई अड्डों जैसी सुविधाएं मिल सकें। पीएम गतिशक्ति योजना के तहत रेलवे और सड़क नेटवर्क का एकीकरण किया जा रहा है, जिससे माल ढुलाई तेज़ होगी और लॉजिस्टिक्स सेक्टर को मजबूती मिलेगी। वाढवण में भारत के पहले डीप

वाटर मेगा पोर्ट की आधारशिला रखी गई है। 276,000 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बनने वाला यह पोर्ट विश्व के शीर्ष दस पोर्ट्स में से एक होगा, जिससे व्यापार और निर्यात में जबरदस्त वृद्धि होगी।

मुंबई जैसे शहरों में, जहां लोकल ट्रेनों पर भारी दबाव रहता है, नए रेलवे कॉरिडोर, आधुनिक स्टेशन और उपनगरीय रेलवे नेटवर्क को और अधिक सशक्त किया जा रहा है। स्वास्थ्य सेवा को सरकार ने सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी है। सस्ती और सुलभ चिकित्सा सुविधाएं देना सरकार का लक्ष्य है, जिससे देश का हर नागरिक स्वस्थ और सुरक्षित जीवन जी सके। आयुष्मान भारत योजना के तहत, 70 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के 6 करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को हर वर्ष ₹5 लाख रुपये का हेल्थ कवर मिलेगा। देश में अब तक 1.75 लाख आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर बनाए जा चुके हैं, जहां गरीबों को निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं। जन औषधि केंद्रों पर 80% तक रियायती दरों पर दवाइयों मिल रही है। जिससे देशवासियों के 230,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की बचत हुई है। सर्वाइकल कैंसर की रोकथाम के लिए अब तक 9 करोड़ महिलाओं की स्क्रीनिंग की जा चुकी है। राष्ट्रीय टीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के तहत टीबी के मरीजों की संख्या में लगातार गिरावट दर्ज की गई है। सरकार का लक्ष्य भारत को 2025 तक टीबी मुक्त बनाना है। मुंबई में, जहां स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की मांग सबसे अधिक है, सरकार नए अस्पतालों, मेडिकल कॉलेजों और रिसर्च संस्थानों का निर्माण कर रही है।

देश के छोटे व्यापारियों, स्टार्टअप्स और MSME सेक्टर को सशक्त बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाए हैं। मुद्रा ऋण योजना की सीमा 10 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 20 लाख रुपये कर दी गई है, जिससे छोटे उद्यमियों को नया व्यापार शुरू करने में मदद मिलेगी। MSME के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम और ई-कॉमर्स एक्सपोर्ट हब्स स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिससे व्यापार को नई ऊंचाइयों पर पहुंचाया जा सके। पीएम स्वनिधि योजना के तहत स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स को बैंकिंग सिस्टम में जोड़ा गया है, जिससे लाखों छोटे व्यापारियों को वित्तीय सहायता मिली है। सरकार 2030 तक 500 गीगावॉट नॉन-फॉसिल फ्यूल एनर्जी क्षमता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए तेजी से काम कर रही है। 275,000 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से पीएम सूर्यघर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के तहत सोलर रूफटॉप सिस्टम लगाए जा रहे हैं।

अब तक 7.5 लाख घरों में सोलर रूफटॉप लगाए जा चुके हैं, जिससे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा मिला है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन के तहत ₹8 लाख करोड़ का निवेश किया गया है, जिससे 6 लाख से अधिक रोजगार सृजित होंगे। परमाणु ऊर्जा का तेजी से विस्तार किया जा रहा है, ताकि ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को मजबूत किया जा सके।

यह अभिभाषण एक नए आत्मनिर्भर भारत की झलक है, जहां हर वर्ग को सशक्त किया जा रहा है। हमारी सरकार का हर निर्णय गरीब, किसान, महिला, युवा और उद्यमियों के हितों को सर्वोपरी रखकर लिया गया है। जय हिंद, जय महाराष्ट्र।

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO (MEDAK): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise today to express my heartiest gratitude and appreciation for the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament, marking the beginning of the 2025 Budget Session. I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this August occasion. I consider myself fortunate that my party and the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji have given me the opportunity to express my views.

Sir, the President's Address has outlined the Government's vision for a stronger and prosperous India. I am proud to say that our Government has made significant achievements for the successful implementation of the various schemes by keeping *antyodaya* in its view. Our party has grown up and it is taking up the issue of *antyodaya* to uplift the poor in the society. Many hon. Members have also quoted this in terms of numbers.

I would like to extend my thanks to the Government which has brought in the concept of *antyodaya*, and helped the poor people in the society. For example, upliftment of five crore people from tribal communities will be done through an allocation of Rs.80,000 crore. Why can the hon. Members of the Opposition not

feel that the upliftment of five crore tribals is nothing but Antyodaya in the society?

Similarly, since past few months, the Government under the leadership of hon. Shri Narendra Modi ji has spent Rs.41,000 crore under PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme. Mudra loan has been increased from Rs.10 lakh to Rs.20 lakh. As a result of it, the poor people of the society will be benefited, which is nothing but *antyodaya*.

More than one crore of youths will be given internship opportunities in top 500 companies of this country. Apart from this, for fulfilling the dream of our revered leader, late Shri Atal ji that every village should have a bitumen road, the Government is spending Rs.70,000 crore to build blacktop roads for 25,000 habitations.

ऑनरेबल सर, कई तेलुगु पत्रिकाओं में एक खबर दो-तीन दिन से घूम रही है कि तेलंगाना को इस बजट में कुछ भी नहीं मिला। मैं आपके माध्यम से मेरे साथियों को और तेलंगाना के लोगों के सामने यह बात रखना चाह रहा हूँ कि तेलंगाना में एक समय के बाद सेंट्रल गवर्मेंट के 20 हजार रुपये से एक Regional Ring Road (RRR) बना रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से मोस्ट ऑफ द तेलंगाना को बेनिफिट होगा। This is the hon. Prime Minister's project by which the destiny of Hyderabad is going to be changed.

Apart from that, under the dynamic leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji we spent Rs.1000 crore and constructed a railway station at Secunderabad, which is equivalent to the aerodromes in several other cities of this country.

Sir, on the east side of Hyderabad, Cherlapally railway station has recently been developed with a grant of Rs.500 crore. Our hon. Railway Minister Shri

Ashwini Vaishnav ji has recently inaugurated it. It shows the interest of the Narendra Modi Government in developing Hyderabad and Telangana.

Sir, many leaders including the Leader of the Opposition spoke about the *jatiya jangana*. सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी-अभी कांग्रेस के राहुल गांधी जी ने एक ट्वीट किया था। मैं सभा के सामने यह रखना चाह रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कांग्रेस के हैंडल से राहुल गांधी जी ने एक ट्वीट किया। इसे मैं सभा के समक्ष रखना चाह रहा हूँ। कांग्रेस के हैंडल से राहुल जी ने ट्वीट किया कि तेलंगाना इस देश में पहला स्टेट है, जिसने कुल गणना की। इस राज्य में कौन-सी कम्युनिटी कितनी है, ऐसा एक ट्वीट कांग्रेस के हैंडल से आया है। इस ट्वीट को राहुल गांधी जी ने ही किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से राहुल जी और कांग्रेस पार्टी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। आपने ट्वीट किया कि तेलंगाना में 55 परसेंट बीसी और ओबीसीज है। आपके सीएम साहब अभी असेम्बली में बोल रहे हैं कि तेलंगाना में 55 परसेंट ओबीसीज हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां 46 परसेंट ओबीसीज हैं, 10 परसेंट माइनॉरिटी के ओबीसी को लेकर बीसी में जोड़ना चाहते हैं। भारतीय जनता पार्टी ऐसा कभी नहीं होने देगी। मुसलमानों को ओबीसी में 10 परसेंट आरक्षण देने के लिए हम विरोध करेंगे।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात पूरी कर दूंगा। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी से जाति जनगणना के बारे में एक सीधा-सा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। तेलंगाना में आज जनगणना खत्म हो गई है। वहां 55 परसेंट ओबीसीज हैं। क्या आप एक ओबीसी को सीएम की कुर्सी पर बैठा सकते हैं?

सभापति महोदय, तेलंगाना कैबिनेट में 18 लोगों में 12 लोग सीएम के साथ हैं। जो 12 लोग हैं, उसमें सात लोग ओसी से हैं, सिर्फ दो बीसी से हैं। 18 में दो बीसी हैं और सात ओसी हैं, दो एससी है और एक एसटी है। आज मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। आप कहते हैं कि यह राहुल जी का ड्रीम है। आप ड्रीम ही देखते हैं, लेकिन सच्चाई को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करते हैं। सच्चाई को सिर्फ भारतीय जनता पार्टी और माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इम्प्लीमेंट किया है। मोदी जी की कैबिनेट में 27 मेम्बर्स

ओबीसी कम्युनिटी से हैं, 10 दलित हैं, 5 एसटी हैं, 7 महिलाएं हैं और माइनोंरिटी भी पाँच हैं। आप कहते हैं कि माइनोंरिटी का नुकसान होता है। आज तेलंगाना कैबिनेट में एक भी मेम्बर माइनोंरिटी का नहीं है। यह राहुल जी का कैसा ड्रीम है, आप बताइए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कांग्रेस माइनोंरिटी को वंचित नहीं कर रही है? In a State where more than 50 per cent OBCs are there, how can you give only two Ministries to them? There are six vacancies. Can you give all those six vacancies to the OBCs. Is this the Congress's *niti*?

महोदय, तेलुगु में एक कहावत है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी जो बोलते हैं, उसे करके दिखाते हैं। मगर बाकी के लोग शुरू करते हैं और बीच में ही छोड़ देते हैं। तेलुगु कवि लक्ष्मण देव जी ने एक बात बोली थी, उस बात को बोल कर मैं अपने भाषण को विराम दूंगा। *Worst person never starts anything. Some people leave things in the middle. Only a few courageous warriors complete what they start.* इसका मतलब है कि नीच लोग कभी कुछ काम नहीं करते हैं। वे काम शुरू ही नहीं करते हैं। वे केवल बोलते ही रहते हैं। वे बीच में थोड़ा-थोड़ा काम शुरू करते हैं। कई लोग बीच में ही काम छोड़ देते हैं। परंतु, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ऐसे आदमी नहीं हैं। A person who can dream high, he can only start and he can only complete. That is our leader, Narendra Modiji.

Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak.

** English translation of this part of speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

***श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) :** सर्वप्रथम, मैं भारत की महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन्होंने 31 जनवरी, 2025 को हमारे संसद के संयुक्त सत्र में अपने संबोधन के माध्यम से देशवासियों के सामने सरकार की प्रमुख नीतिगत उपलब्धियों और आगामी लक्ष्यों को रखा। उनके इस प्रेरणादायक और स्पष्ट संबोधन ने हमारे समक्ष एक नई दिशा और विकास की गति की स्पष्ट रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत की है। देश की प्रगति और समृद्धि के लिए हमारे प्रधानमंत्री और केंद्रीय सरकार के प्रयासों की सराहना करता हूँ। आज हम एक ऐसे समय में खड़े हैं, जब भारत को विश्व के अग्रणी राष्ट्रों में स्थान प्राप्त करने के लिए निर्णायक कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है और हमारी सरकार इस दिशा में निरंतर कार्य कर रही है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025 के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार ने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए हैं, वे हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करने, रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने और सामाजिक-आर्थिक समावेशन की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम होंगे। भारत सरकार ने भारत को 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था बनाने का महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य रखा है और इसके लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। सरकार ने मूलभूत संरचना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, कृषि और नौकरी सृजन जैसे प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। सरकार का लक्ष्य केवल आर्थिक वृद्धि नहीं है, बल्कि सामाजिक समावेशन, समान अवसर और सामूहिक समृद्धि सुनिश्चित करना भी है। मैं यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि केंद्रीय सरकार देश की प्रगति की दिशा में अपने प्रयासों को निरंतर बढ़ाती रहेगी और प्रत्येक भारतीय को समृद्धि की ओर बढ़ने का अवसर मिलेगा। मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदया द्वारा अपने अभिभाषण में रखे गए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दुओं पर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ, जो इस प्रकार हैं।

उद्योग एवं वाणिज्य के क्षेत्र में मुद्रा योजना, स्टार्ट-अप्स की बढ़ती संख्या और औद्योगिक नोड्स का विकास हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को वैश्विक स्तर पर मजबूती प्रदान कर रहे हैं। मुद्रा योजना के तहत ऋण सीमा को बढ़ाकर 20 लाख रुपए किया गया है और देश में 1.5 लाख से अधिक स्टार्ट-अप्स की संख्या बढ़ी है। इस प्रकार की पहल ने रोजगार सृजन और आर्थिक विकास को गति दी है। इसके

* Speech was laid on the Table.

अलावा 28,000 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश से 12 औद्योगिक नोड और 100 औद्योगिक पार्क बनाए जाएंगे, जो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूती प्रदान करेंगे। मेक इन इंडिया और आत्मनिर्भर भारत जैसी योजनाओं से देश में युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के कई अवसर उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं, जो हमारे राष्ट्र की प्रगति के प्रतीक हैं।

राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने गवर्नेंस के क्षेत्र में सरकार की कई महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं का उल्लेख किया, जिनमें पुराने और अप्रचलित कानूनों को निरस्त करने से लेकर, कर प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए स्थायी नौकरियों और वेतन वृद्धि की योजनाओं का विस्तृत विवरण दिया। सरकार ने 1,500 से अधिक अप्रचलित कानूनों को निरस्त किया है, जिससे सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली में सरलता आई है। 40,000 से अधिक रेगुलेशंस को कम और सरल किया गया है और 3,500 से अधिक प्रावधानों को अपराधमुक्त किया गया है। इस कदम ने न केवल प्रशासनिक बाधाओं को कम किया है, बल्कि नागरिकों के जीवन को भी सरल और पारदर्शी बनाया है। इसके अलावा, पिछले दो वर्षों में सरकार ने 10 लाख स्थायी सरकारी नौकरियां प्रदान की हैं, जो हमारी युवा शक्ति के लिए अवसर पैदा करने में सहायक हैं। साथ ही उन्होंने सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पेंशन योजना और सशक्त सरकारी नीतियों का जिक्र किया, जो हमारे प्रशासनिक ढांचे को और भी मजबूत बना रहे हैं।

कृषि क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना से लेकर, तिलहन उत्पादन और खाद्य सुरक्षा को लेकर उठाए गए कदमों ने किसानों को सशक्त बनाने की दिशा में अहम कार्य किए हैं। प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के अंतर्गत 41,000 करोड़ रुपए वितरित किए गए हैं। इसके साथ ही, खरीफ और रबी फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) में वृद्धि की गई है, जिससे किसानों को आर्थिक संबल मिल रहा है। 2023-24 में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में 332 मिलियन टन का रिकॉर्ड हासिल किया गया है और भारत अब दूध, दालों और मसालों का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक बन चुका है। हमारे देश का खाद्यान्न उत्पादन रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर पहुंच चुका है और कृषि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को लेकर किए गए प्रयास भविष्य में ग्रामीण विकास को नए आयाम देंगे।

शिक्षा, खेल, स्वास्थ्य और सामाजिक न्याय के क्षेत्रों में भी कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं,

जिनसे न केवल नागरिकों को बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मिल रही हैं, बल्कि हमारे समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग, विशेष रूप से महिला और दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के उत्थान के लिए भी नए रास्ते खोले जा रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री विद्या लक्ष्मी योजना के माध्यम से मेधावी विद्यार्थियों को उच्च शिक्षा के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। एक करोड़ युवाओं को शीर्ष कंपनियों में इंटरनशिप के अवसर दिए जाएंगे और 50,000 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन का गठन किया गया है। इस पहल से शैक्षिक संस्थानों में अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और युवा पीढ़ी के लिए नए अवसर खुलेंगे। आयुष्मान भारत योजना के तहत 70 वर्ष और उससे ऊपर के 6 करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवर प्रदान किया जा रहा है। जन औषधि केंद्रों के माध्यम से 30,000 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई है, जिससे गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के नागरिकों को सस्ती और प्रभावी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मिल रही हैं।

महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के तहत किए गए कार्य सराहनीय हैं। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के तहत 10 करोड़ से अधिक महिलाओं को जोड़कर 91 लाख से अधिक स्वयं सहायता समूह बनाए गए हैं, जिन्हें बैंक लिंकेज के माध्यम से नौ लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक प्राप्त हुआ है। यह पहल महिलाओं के आर्थिक और सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, जिनसे करोड़ों महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनने का अवसर मिला है।

राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने भारत की रक्षा और सुरक्षा के मामलों में भी सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए महत्वपूर्ण कदमों का उल्लेख किया। डिफेंस इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर की स्थापना और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सड़कें और सुरंगों के निर्माण से हमारी रक्षा क्षमताओं को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है।

अंत में, मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदया को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे देश की प्रगति की दिशा में किए गए सुधारों और योजनाओं की जानकारी हमें दी। इन प्रयासों से भारत एक समृद्ध, आत्मनिर्भर और दुनिया के अग्रणी देशों में से एक बनकर उभरेगा। देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा और आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए उपायों से हमारे सैनिकों को और भी सशक्त किया गया है। उनकी प्रेरणादायक बातों से हम सभी को अपने कर्तव्यों और जिम्मेदारियों को समझने का एक नया दृष्टिकोण प्राप्त हुआ है।

मैं इस अवसर पर सरकार के सभी प्रयासों और योजनाओं की सराहना करते हुए यह आश्वासन

देना चाहता हूँ कि हम सभी संसद सदस्य मिलकर राष्ट्र की उन्नति के लिए कार्य करेंगे और राष्ट्रपति महोदया के दृष्टिकोण को साकार करने में अपना पूर्ण योगदान देंगे।

***श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन (गोरखपुर) :** मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार रखता हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने अपने अभिभाषण में विकसित भारत की परिकल्पना को साकार करने के लिए सरकार के विजन को लेकर अनेक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे उठाए हैं, जिसमें हमारे देश को न केवल विकसित भारत बनने की प्रतिबद्धता झलकती है, बल्कि भारत को ग्लोबल पावर हाउस बनाने का विजन भी है। हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी की जनकल्याणकारी नीतियों के कारण इस देश की महान जनता ने लगातार तीसरी बार माननीय मोदी जी को प्रधानमंत्री बनने का गौरव प्रदान किया है तथा इस देश की जनता की सेवा करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है।

इस सरकार के केंद्र बिंदु में गरीब, मध्यम वर्ग, युवा, महिलाएं तथा किसान सभी हैं, क्योंकि देश के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए देश की विकास यात्रा में समाज के सभी तबकों की भागीदारी जरूरी है। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री के मार्गदर्शन में देश में अनेक कल्याणकारी योजनाएं लागू की गई हैं। पीएम जन धन योजना, सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना, उज्ज्वला योजना, पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना, आयुष्मान भारत, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना, हर घर नल योजना, प्रधानमंत्री सौभाग्य योजना, प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा लोन योजना इत्यादि ऐसी कल्याणकारी योजनाएं लाई गई हैं, जिनका सीधा फायदा आम लोगों तक पहुंच रहा है। इन कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के कारण ग्रामीण तथा शहरी भारत दोनों में न केवल खुशहाली तथा तरक्की की रफ्तार तेज हुई है, बल्कि लोगों का जीवन स्तर भी ऊपर उठा है।

हमारी सरकार की दूरदृष्टिपरक आर्थिक नीतियों से आज भारत विश्व की सबसे तेजी से बढ़ती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था बन गया है। आज भारत दुनिया की पांचवीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन गया है। आज दुनिया की अधिकतर बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं की रफ्तार सुस्त पड़ गई है, लेकिन भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था

* Speech was laid on the Table.

तेजी से आगे बढ़ रही है और आर्थिक जानकारों का कहना है कि भारत 2030 तक जर्मनी तथा जापान को पीछे छोड़कर दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी आर्थिक शक्ति बन जाएगा। इसका कारण है कि हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार ने न केवल मैक्रोइकोनॉमिक फंडामेंटल को मजबूत किया है, बल्कि आर्थिक सुधारों को गति दी है और स्ट्रक्चरल सुधारों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। अभी जो आर्थिक सर्वे सरकार द्वारा संसद में पेश किया गया है, उसमें फाइनेंशियल ईयर 2025-26 में भारत की जीडीपी विकास दर के 6.3 प्रतिशत से 6.8 प्रतिशत तक रहने की उम्मीद बताई गई है, जो वर्तमान वैश्विक परिदृश्य को देखते हुए सराहनीय है।

जैसा की आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2024-25 में दर्शाया गया है, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में अभी तक भारत की जीडीपी 6.4 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ी है और ऐसा वैश्विक अनिश्चितताओं के बावजूद हुआ है। आम जनता के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए महंगाई पर काबू पाने में सरकार सफल रही है, जिसका पता इस बात से भी चलता है कि आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2024-25 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार अप्रैल 2025 में 5.4 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले अप्रैल दिसंबर, 2024 की अवधि के दौरान घटकर 4.9 परसेंट हो गई है।

बेरोजगारी कम करने की दिशा में भी हमारी सरकार ने अभूतपूर्व काम किया है, जिसका पता आंकड़ों से भी चलता है। आर्थिक सर्वे 2024-25 में जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, उनके अनुसार, भारत ने रोजगार के क्षेत्र में भी सराहनिय प्रगति की है तथा बेरोजगारी की दर जो 2017-18 में 6 परसेंट थी, वह 2024-23 में घटकर 3.2 परसेंट हो गई है। स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर खर्च उठाना हमारे देश में एक बड़ी समस्या रही है। नीति आयोग की एक रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि अपने पॉकेट से स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर किए गए खर्च के कारण भारत की जनसंख्या का लगभग 7 परसेंट गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे चली जाती है। यह समस्या लंबे समय से हमारे देश के सामने है, लेकिन पूर्ववर्ती कांग्रेस सरकारों ने इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री ने आम लोगों की इस विकट समस्या को समझ कर ही प्रधानमंत्री आयुष्मान भारत योजना की शुरुआत की थी, जिसके जरिए गरीब तथा मध्यम वर्गीय परिवारों को सालाना 5 लाख रुपये का बीमा कवर दिया जाता है और बीमारियों का मुफ्त इलाज किया जाता है। इतना ही नहीं हमारी सरकार ने स्वास्थ्य पर आउट ऑफ पॉकेट एक्सपेंडिचर को कम करने के

उद्देश्य से स्वास्थ्य के लिए सरकारी खर्च को लगातार बढ़ने पर जोर दिया है, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में स्वास्थ्य पर सरकारी खर्च में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि हुई है। अभी हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा नेशनल हेल्थ अकाउंट एस्टीमेट (NHA) 2021-22 जारी किया गया है, जिसके आंकड़ों के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य पर सरकारी खर्च 2014-15 में जीडीपी के 1.13 परसेंट से बढ़कर 2021-22 में 1.84 परसेंट हो गया है तथा कुल स्वास्थ्य खर्च में आउट आफ पॉकेट एक्सपेंडिचर 2014-15 में 62.6 परसेंट से घटकर 2021-22 में 39.4 परसेंट हो गया है। स्पष्ट है कि यह सब सरकार के उन प्रयत्नों का परिणाम है, जिसमें सरकार सरकारी स्वास्थ्य खर्च बढ़ाने, स्वास्थ्य सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने तथा स्वास्थ्य खर्च के कारण आम लोगों की आर्थिक कठिनाइयों को कम करने के सतत प्रयास कर रही है।

प्रयागराज में 13 जनवरी 2025 को महाकुंभ उत्सव का शुभारंभ हुआ है, जिसमें अब तक देश भर के करोड़ों श्रद्धालु तथा साधु संतों ने त्रिवेणी संगम के पवित्र जल में आस्था की डुबकी लगा चुके हैं। जैसा कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा था, महाकुंभ भारत की सांस्कृतिक परंपरा का तथा भारत की सामाजिक चेतना का पर्व है। हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने केंद्र सरकार की ओर से हर संभव सहायता प्रदान की है, ताकि किसी भी साधु-संत एवं श्रद्धालु को किसी भी प्रकार की कोई असुविधा न हो। उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ जी ने अपने अथक प्रयत्नों तथा अभूतपूर्व नेतृत्व क्षमता के द्वारा महाकुंभ 2025 में बेहतरीन व्यवस्था की गई है तथा करोड़ों की संख्या में आ रहे श्रद्धालुओं के लिए उत्तम व्यवस्था की गई है।

मौनी अमावस्या के दिन हुए दुखद हादसे के बाद माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी ने न केवल अपनी संवेदना व्यक्त की, बल्कि इस घटना की पारदर्शी जांच के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति का गठन किया है। माननीय मुख्यमंत्री दिन-प्रतिदिन की गतिविधियों पर पैनी नजर रखे हुए हैं। किसी भी हालात से निपटने के लिए यथा आवश्यक निर्देश दिए हैं। महाकुंभ आध्यात्मिक ही नहीं, बल्कि अपनी विशालता और श्रद्धालुओं की बड़ी संख्या को देखते हुए दुनिया का एक अद्भुत आयोजन भी है और सदियों पुरानी सांस्कृतिक परंपराओं और सांस्कृतिक भव्यता को दर्शाता है। महाकुंभ के लिए साढ़े सात हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च किया जाना है, जिसमें केंद्र सरकार ने भी 2100 करोड़ रुपए का योगदान दिया है और हमारे

यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय मोदी जी ने भी महाकुंभ के सफल आयोजन हेतु हर संभव सहायता की है। इस महाकुंभ में जाने के लिए विशेष रेलगाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं, जिसमें गोरखपुर तथा प्रयागराज के बीच चलाई जाने वाली विशेष रेलगाड़ियां भी शामिल है। इस महान एवं भव्य आयोजन को सफल बनाने के लिए आलोचना की नहीं बल्कि सभी के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

***डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे (कल्याण) :** मैं आज अत्यंत गर्व और आभार के साथ राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण, हमारे देश के भविष्य का एक जीवंत चित्र प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें हर नागरिक की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं को स्थान दिया गया है। यह अभिभाषण, हमारी सरकार की अटूट प्रतिबद्धता, हमारे द्वारा हासिल की गई महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों और एक नए, सशक्त भारत के निर्माण के हमारे संकल्प का प्रतीक है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में किसानों के कल्याण को सर्वोपरि बताते हुए, उन्हें राष्ट्र की रीढ़ बताया। यह सच भी है। पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि के अंतर्गत, करोड़ों किसानों को 41,000 करोड़ रुपये की सीधी सहायता राशि प्रदान की गई है, जिससे उन्हें अपनी खेती में निवेश करने और अपनी आजीविका को बेहतर बनाने का अवसर मिला है। "धरती आबा आदिवासी ग्राम उत्कर्ष" अभियान के तहत 80,000 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन, आदिवासी समुदायों के विकास के प्रति हमारी सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता का प्रमाण है। यह केवल आर्थिक सहायता नहीं है, यह उनके सशक्तिकरण का मार्ग है, उन्हें राष्ट्र निर्माण में समान भागीदार बनाने का संकल्प है।

शिक्षा और युवाओं के सशक्तिकरण पर हमारी सरकार का विशेष ध्यान है। पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना के माध्यम से, मेधावी छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा के लिए आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। एक करोड़ युवाओं को शीर्ष 500 कंपनियों में इंटरनशिप के अवसर मिलेंगे, जिससे उन्हें व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्राप्त होगा और उनके कौशल का विकास होगा। भर्ती परीक्षाओं में पेपर लीक की घटनाओं को रोकने के

* Speech was laid on the Table.

लिए कठोर कानून बनाया गया है जो पारदर्शिता और योग्यता को सुनिश्चित करता है। हम एक ऐसे युवा भारत का निर्माण कर रहे हैं जो न केवल शिक्षित हो, बल्कि सक्षम और रोजगार युक्त भी हो।

बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के बिना, किसी भी राष्ट्र का विकास संभव नहीं है। प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के चौथे चरण के अंतर्गत 70,000 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति, 25,000 बस्तियों को जोड़ने का संकल्प, अटल जी के सपनों को साकार करता है। आज 71 वंदे भारत, अमृत भारत और नमो भारत ट्रेनें देश भर में चल रही हैं, जिनमें से 17 वंदे भारत और एक नमो भारत ट्रेन पिछले छह महीनों में ही जोड़ी गई हैं। यह आधुनिक भारत की गति का प्रतीक है, जो हमें विकास के पथ पर और तेज़ी से ले जा रहा है।

सामाजिक न्याय और समावेशी विकास हमारी सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। आयुष्मान भारत योजना के तहत 6 करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को 5 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष का स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवर दिया जा रहा है, जिससे उन्हें आर्थिक सुरक्षा के साथ बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ मिल सकें। मुद्रा योजना के तहत ऋण सीमा को 10 लाख से बढ़ाकर 20 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है, जो छोटे उद्यमियों को अपने सपनों को साकार करने और रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने में मदद करेगा।

"एक राष्ट्र-एक चुनाव" और "वक्फ अधिनियम संशोधन" जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर हमारी सरकार तेज़ी से आगे बढ़ रही है। यह जटिल मुद्दे हैं, जिन पर व्यापक विचार-विमर्श और सहमति की आवश्यकता है, और हमारी सरकार इसके लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत 12 करोड़ शौचालयों का निर्माण, प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के अंतर्गत 10 करोड़ मुफ्त एलपीजी कनेक्शन, 80 करोड़ जरूरतमंद नागरिकों को राशन, सौभाग्य योजना और जल जीवन मिशन – ये सभी योजनाएं गरीबों के जीवन में सकारात्मक बदलाव ला रही हैं, उन्हें गरिमा के साथ जीने का अधिकार दे रही हैं।

मध्यम वर्ग, जो हमारे समाज का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है, उनकी आकांक्षाओं को भी हमारी सरकार ने समझा है। रेरा जैसे कानून, गृह ऋण पर सब्सिडी, शिक्षा के अवसरों में वृद्धि, और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए आठवें वेतन आयोग का गठन, यह सभी प्रयास मध्यम वर्ग के जीवन को बेहतर

बनाने के लिए किए गए हैं। सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए एकीकृत पेंशन योजना के तहत 50% सुनिश्चित पेंशन का प्रावधान, एक सराहनीय कदम है।

नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम, जिसके तहत लोकसभा और राज्य विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण का प्रावधान है, एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के अंतर्गत 91 लाख से अधिक स्वयं सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से 10 करोड़ से अधिक महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाया जा रहा है। "तीन करोड़ लखपति दीदी" बनाने का संकल्प, महिलाओं के आर्थिक और सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। आज 1.15 करोड़ से अधिक लखपति दीदी गरिमापूर्ण जीवन जी रही हैं, जिनमें से लगभग 50 लाख पिछले छह महीनों में ही बनी हैं।

हमारे देश की बेटियां आज हर क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ रही हैं – लड़ाकू विमान उड़ा रही हैं, पुलिस बल में शामिल हो रही हैं, और कॉर्पोरेट कंपनियों का नेतृत्व कर रही हैं। यह हमारे समाज में हो रहे सकारात्मक बदलाव का प्रतीक है।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में, विशेषकर अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में, हमने अभूतपूर्व प्रगति की है। इसरो ने हाल ही में अपना 100वां प्रक्षेपण किया, जो एक बड़ी उपलब्धि है। गगनयान मिशन पर भी तेज़ी से काम चल रहा है। यह हमारे वैज्ञानिकों की मेहनत और लगन का परिणाम है, और यह आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया के तहत 1.5 लाख से अधिक स्टार्ट-अप्स उभर रहे हैं, जो नवाचार के स्तंभ बन रहे हैं। अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 1,000 करोड़ रुपये का वेंचर कैपिटल फंड लॉन्च किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के माध्यम से, हम एक आधुनिक शिक्षा प्रणाली का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, जो छात्रों को 21वीं सदी की चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए तैयार करेगी।

मैं आज अत्यंत गर्व और आभार के साथ राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी का यह अभिभाषण, एक नए भारत का, एक विकसित भारत का, एक सशक्त भारत का स्पष्ट खाका प्रस्तुत करता है। यह पिछले दस वर्षों में हमारी सरकार द्वारा किए गए अथक प्रयासों, हासिल की गई उपलब्धियों, और भविष्य के लिए हमारे संकल्प का परिबिंब है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में डिजिटल क्रांति को देश की एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि के रूप में उजागर किया। आज भारत डिजिटल टेक्नोलॉजी के क्षेत्र में एक वैश्विक शक्ति के रूप में उभरा है। 5G की शुरुआत, UPI की वैश्विक मान्यता, जिसके माध्यम से आज विश्व के 50% से अधिक रियल-टाइम डिजिटल लेनदेन भारत में होते हैं, यह हमारी डिजिटल क्षमता का परिचायक है। यह सिर्फ टेक्नोलॉजी की उपलब्धि नहीं है, यह सामाजिक न्याय और समानता का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण है।

5 लाख से अधिक कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर के माध्यम से डिजिटल सेवाएं हर गाँव तक पहुंच रही हैं। डिजीलॉकर ने जीवन को सरल बनाया है, और साइबर सुरक्षा में हमारी Tier-1 ग्लोबल रैंकिंग हमारे डिजिटल भविष्य को सुरक्षित करती है।

बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास हमारी प्राथमिकता रहा है। पीएम गति शक्ति नेशनल मास्टर प्लान ने कनेक्टिविटी परियोजनाओं को गति प्रदान की है। कैपेक्स बजट, जो दस वर्ष पहले लगभग 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये था, अब 11 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक हो गया है। यह निवेश हमें दिखाई दे रहा है वधावन में भारत का पहला गहरे पानी वाला मेगा पोर्ट, ऐतिहासिक उधमपुर-श्रीनगर-बारामूला रेल लिंक जिसमें विश्व का सबसे ऊंचा रेलवे पुल, आंजी पुल शामिल है, और जल्द ही पूरा होने वाला शिंकुन ला सुरंग, जो विश्व की सबसे ऊंची सुरंग होगी। एविएशन सेक्टर भी उड़ान भर रहा है, भारतीय एयरलाइनों ने 1700 से अधिक नए विमानों का ऑर्डर दिया है, और पिछले दस वर्षों में एयरपोर्ट की संख्या दोगुनी हो गई है।

शहरी परिवर्तन के लिए हमारी दृष्टि भी उतनी ही महत्वाकांक्षी है। हम न सिर्फ मौजूदा शहरों को आधुनिक बना रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के लिए तैयार

अंत में, राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण एक सशक्त, समृद्ध और समावेशी भारत के निर्माण का blueprint है। यह हमारी सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता, हमारी उपलब्धियों और हमारे संकल्प को दर्शाता है। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करें और इस महान राष्ट्र के निर्माण में हमारे साथ जुड़ें। धन्यवाद।

***श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल (महाराजगंज) :** महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर अपने विचार रखता हूँ। मैं महामहिम जी के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहूँगा कि माननीया राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के सरकार द्वारा अब तक किये गए चहुंमुखी समग्र विकासात्मक कार्यों का तथा भारत को विकसित देश की श्रेणी में खड़ा करने हेतु किये जा रहे कार्यों का दर्पण है। इस अभिभाषण में प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के दृढ़ संकल्पित दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में विश्व की विषम परिस्थितियों, में तरह-तरह की आशंकाओं के बीच भी, भारत को दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था वाला देश बनाने की दिशा में जिस तरह से त्वरित कार्य किये जा रहे हैं स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई दे रहा है।

विशेषकर गाँव, गरीब, महिलाओं, किसानों, व्यापारियों, उद्यमियों, श्रमिकों, मध्यम वर्ग एवं युवाओं के हित के साथ रक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी जिस तरह की विभिन्न योजनाओं के साथ रक्षात्मक, विकासात्मक एवं कल्याणकारी कार्य की चर्चा माननीया राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में किया गया है वह देश की जनता के लिए लाभकारी होने के साथ-साथ राष्ट्र को मजबूत बनाने की दिशा में एक बड़ा कदम है।

उदहारण के रूप में विभिन्न योजनाओं में से कुछ प्रमुख योजनाओं को मैं बताना चाहूँगा जो निम्न प्रकार है :-

1. तीन करोड़ परिवारों को नया घर देने का लक्ष्य।
2. तीन करोड़ लखपति दीदी बनाने का लक्ष्य।
3. बीमा सखी अभियान आरम्भ करना।
4. छोटे कारोबारियों की लोन की सीमा को बढ़ाना।
5. सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए आठवां वेतन आयोग गठित करना।
6. दस लाख युवाओं को सरकारी स्थाई नौकरी देना।
7. एक करोड़ युवाओं के लिए अप्रेंटिसशिप की व्यवस्था करना।

8. खेलो इण्डिया स्कीम को बढ़ावा देना ।
9. टैक्स से जुड़े मामले को आसान बनाना ।
10. इण्डिया AI मिशन की शुरुआत ।
11. भारत में ग्लोबल इनोवेशन पावर हॉउस बनाने का लक्ष्य ।
12. साइबर सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देते हुए अधिक से अधिक युवाओं के लिए रोजगार बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य ।
13. मिशन मोड में हाइवे एक्सप्रेसवे से देश के सभी हिस्सों से जोड़ने का लक्ष्य ।
14. गति-शक्ति योजना के तहत रेल सहित अन्य क्षेत्रों में तीव्र गति से कार्य किये जा रहे ।
15. भारत को रक्षा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने हेतु विशेष रूप से किये जा कार्य ।

धन्यवाद ।

***श्री सुनील कुमार (वाल्मीकि नगर) :** मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ । सरकार ने देश के विकास और लोक कल्याण की दिशा में कई क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाये हैं जो सराहनीय है ।

इस सरकार के द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के लिए नए सर्वे की शुरुआत स्वागत योग्य है । इस बार पीएम आवास योजना में लाभुकों को अपनी पसंद का मकान बनवाने का विकल्प भी 'आवास प्लस ऐप' में दिया गया है । फेस डिटेक्शन के साथ पसंदीदा मकान का डिजाइन ऐप में फीड हो जाएगा । इसके लिए तीन किस्तों में 1.20 लाख रुपये दिए जाएंगे । मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि निर्माण सामग्री की महंगाई को देखते हुए इसे बढ़ाकर दो लाख रुपये किया जाय । इस बार 10 हजार की जगह 15 हजार मासिक आय वालों को भी मकान का लाभ मिलेगा यह सरकार का बहुत अच्छा कदम है ।

पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत अब तक 41 हजार करोड़ रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किसान कल्याण की दिशा में अपने-आप में एक बड़ा कदम है । इसकी जितनी प्रशंसा की जाय कम है ।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

आयुष्मान भारत योजना के तहत 70 वर्ष की आयु के वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को प्रति वर्ष 5 लाख की राशि उपलब्ध कराना सरकार का एक उचित कदम है। लेकिन देश के कई अस्पताल इसका उपयोग नहीं कर रहे, जिससे लाभुकों को यथोचित फायदा नहीं हो पा रहा। इस पर ध्यान दिए जाने की जरूरत है। साथ ही विभिन्न प्रकार के महंगे जाँच में भी इसका उपयोग करने की नीति बनाने का मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध होगा। अभी सिर्फ असाध्य रोगों के भर्ती मरीज ही इसका उपयोग कर पाते हैं।

छोटे उद्यमियों के लिए मुद्रा ऋण की सीमा दस लाख से बढ़ाकर बीस लाख करना सरकार का बहुत ही कल्याणकारी कदम है। देश में 71 वन्दे भारत ट्रेन चलना खुशी की बात है। मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि एक वन्दे भारत ट्रेन गोरखपुर से पटना तक वाया नरकटियागंज -मुजफ्फरपुर होकर चलाई जाय। स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के तहत 12 करोड़ शौचालय, उज्ज्वला योजना के तहत 10 करोड़ महिलाओं को निःशुल्क गैस कनेक्शंस और 80 करोड़ उपभोक्ताओं को राशन स्वच्छता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा की दिशा में सरकार का बहुत बड़ा कदम है।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए आठवें वेतन आयोग के गठन और पेंशनरों के लिए यूनिफायड पेंशन स्कीम लागू कर सरकार ने जता दिया है कि यह हर वर्ग की हितैषी है। ये दोनों योजनाएं सरकार की तरफ से नौकरी पेशा मिडिल क्लास लोगों के लिए एक अनुपम उपहार है।

केंद्र सरकार ने उड़ान योजना के तहत डेढ़ करोड़ लोगों के हवाई उड़ान का सपना साकार किया है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उड़ान योजना के तहत बाल्मीकिनगर हवाई अड्डे से भी जल्द से जल्द हवाई यात्रा शुरू किया जाय। नेपाल की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा, टाइगर रिजर्व एरिया व बाल्मीकि आश्रम जैसे धार्मिक पर्यटन का केंद्र होने के कारण सफल हवाई उड़ान की यहाँ पूरी संभावना है।

जन औषधि केंद्र के खुलने से बीमार लोगों को 80 प्रतिशत रियायत पर दवाओं के मिलने से मरीजों को काफी राहत मिली है। अधिक से अधिक जन औषधि केंद्र खोलने से लोगों को काफी फ़ायदा होगा। देश में 03 करोड़ लखपति दीदी बनाने का लक्ष्य के साथ मिलिट्री स्कूलों और नेशनल डिफेन्स एकेडमी में महिला कैडेट्स की नियुक्ति महिला सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में एक सराहनीय कदम है।

मेडिकल व इंजिनियरिंग कालेजों सहित विभिन्न शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में सीटों की संख्या में वृद्धि

युवा कल्याण की दिशा में सरकार का क्रान्तिकारी कदम है। पटना आईआईटी में सीटों की संख्या बढ़ाकर दुगुनी करने और बिहार के मेडिकल कालेजों में 200 से 250 सीटों की वृद्धि बिहार के छात्रों के लिए सरकार का तोहफा एक सराहनीय कदम है।

मेरा सरकार से यह अनुरोध होगा कि अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्र बाल्मीकिनगर में एक केंद्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालय की स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाय।

केंद्र सरकार ने 28 हजार करोड़ के निवेश से 12 इंडस्ट्रीयल नोड्स और 100 औद्योगिक पार्क्स बनाने की घोषणा की है जो प्रशंसनीय है। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बाल्मीकिनगर अंतर्गत बगहा अनुमंडल केरतवल, नैनहा क्षेत्र में 1700 एकड़ सरकारी जमीन चिन्हित है जिसमें एक औद्योगिक पार्क की स्वीकृति दी जाय। यह जमीन पहले टेक्सटाइल पार्क के लिए अधिग्रहित की गयी थी जिसे स्वीकृति नहीं मिली। सरकार ने 08 हजार करोड़ रुपये की राशि से देशभर में 52 हजार इलेक्ट्रिक बस चलाने का निर्णय लिया है। मेरी सरकार से माँग होगी कि भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर महर्षि बाल्मीकि की तपोभूमि बाल्मीकिनगर से, महात्मा बुद्ध की निर्वाणस्थली कुशीनगर से वाया बाँसी-धनहा-चौतरवा-लौरिया-बेतिया होते और राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी की कर्मभूमि भीतिहरवा, गौनाहा से प्रदेश की राजधानी पटना तक के लिए इलेक्ट्रिक बस की सेवा शुरू की जाय।

देशभर में स्थापित 470 एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों के जरिये सरकार आदिवासी बच्चों का शैक्षणिक स्तर बढ़ाने का उत्कृष्ट काम कर रही है।

मेरा सुझाव होगा कि बाल्मीकिनगर संसदीय क्षेत्र में थारू और उरांव आदिवासी समाज के लोग काफी बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं इसलिए दोन क्षेत्र की तरह थरुहट की राजधानी हरनाटांड में भी एक एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय की स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाय। अंत में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का पुरजोर स्वागत करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

***SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** With the ensuing of Budget Session this year, the hon. President of India, Smt. Draupadi Murmu was kind enough to come to the Sansad Bhawan and address the Joint session of the Parliament. Seeing her being accosted to the Chair, one feels proud to see an Odia holding that high post, which none had occupied before.

A lady from the remote corner of the country could rise to such position because of her steadfastness and, perseverance and dedication to work for the well-being of the downtrodden. She started her speech by invoking the Constitution, which has actually put her in the pedestal.

Two months ago, we celebrated the 75 years of adopting our Constitution and a few days ago, we completed our journey of 75 years of our Republic. This occasion elevates India's pride as the mother of democracy to new heights. As one remembers 75 years ago when India became a Republic, our first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had invited Indonesia's first President Sukarno as an honoured guest. This time, Indonesia's President Prabowo Subianto, the eighth in line was the Chief Guest. The President, Subianto and his host India's 15th President, the noble and by virtue of her tribal origins, a trailblazer, Smt. Draupadi Murmu were born after Indonesia and India became republic, so also India has a wholly self-made and underprivileged PM Narendra Modi. Both leaders, Subianto and Modi owe their position not to their nation freedom struggles - India's from the British and Indonesia's from the Dutch, they owe them to the fresh political intelligence of a

* Speech was laid on the Table.

people belonging to a new century, a new generation, a new ethos. The past is there for them, like a backdrop, the present is what they are possessed by, as a launching pad for the future that beckons on land, sea and new outer space. The Republic of India at 75 is a nation to be proud of, to love and work for. But the Republic is also a human society.

In 10 years, India has become 5th largest economy. From 2021 to 2024, India has grown at an average rate of eight per cent annually. Today, India alone is contributing 15 per cent of the global growth. In 2024, India's GDP was about USD 3.9 trillion and GDP is estimated to grow by 6.4 per cent in 2024-25. The net profit of public sector banks was Rs.1.4 lakh crore in 2023-24, which is an increase of 35 per cent over 2022-23. For the first time, in the month of April, GST collection has increased to be Rs.2 lakh crore. This has also strengthened the States economically.

India recorded defence exports worth Rs.21,083 crore in 2023-24. Indigenous defence production has increased by 12 per cent from Rs.46,429 crore to Rs.1,27,000 crore. The target is to achieve defence production of Rs.3 lakh crore by 2029. Ordinance factories have been converted into seven Defence Public Sector Undertakings with 41 units.

Agriculture plays a vital role in sustenance of the country. The Government has effected a record increase in the MSP for Kharif crops. By implementing Pradhan Mantri Samman Nidhi Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana and PM Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana adequate steps have been taken so that expenditure incurred by farmers is reduced, and their income increase. The average overall

monthly income per agricultural household was estimated at Rs.10,218 per month in 2018-19, an annualized increase of eight per cent over 2012-13 which was Rs.6,426. The Government has taken steps to reduce import dependence for pulses and oilseeds.

Today the Government is providing free health services to 55 crore beneficiaries under Ayushman Bharat Yojana, now all the elderly above 70 years of age will also be covered and get benefit of free treatment under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana. One should note that as per the National Health Accounts Estimates 2021-22, the out-of-pocket expenditure as a percentage of the total health expenditure is 39 per cent. In 2014-15, it was 63 per cent. In 2013-14, there were 387 medical colleges in the country. As of November 2024, there are 780 medical colleges.

In the past 10 years, seven new IITs, 16 IIITs, seven IIMs, and 390 universities have been established. But there is an urgent need to fill up the faculty positions. Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education was 28.4 per cent in 2021-22, higher than 2011-12 level of 21 per cent. I would also draw the attention of the Government that unemployment rate for those with graduate level degrees or above was 29 per cent in 2022. This is from the International Labour Organization report.

There are other aspects also where adequate progress is being made. Money is growing in India as never before, but in vaulted silos that are becoming more and more opaque, more and more impenetrable. Elections, India's pride, are still India's pride but with a whole expertise of manipulations of voters' minds taking

the place of the old skills of arduous personal campaigning. Persuasion requires effort. Therefore, I would say, India's aspiration to become a developed country by 2047 will depend on improved Centre-State cooperation in implementing second generation reforms. India's federation as enshrined in the Constitution has proven to be remarkably resilient. It is the unique federal structure with unitary features that has helped us navigate the governance of a large and diverse nation with distinct regional identities and challenges. There have been Centre-State tensions. But which federal country has not had problems? Canada has a separatist movement in Quebec. Spain has the Catalan independence movement. Brazil, Nigeria, Ethiopia have been rolled by ethnic tensions.

The agenda to be Viksit Bharat by 2047, about which hon. President spoke of is large and complex if also familiar. What is clear is that we cannot become a developed country unless the Centre and States play according to a shared game plan. Centre-State cooperation is vital for us to redeem the pledge that we made to ourselves in the Constitution. That is what the hon. President has expressed in her speech. Thank you.

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN (GADCHIROLI-CHIMUR): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

सर, इस अवसर पर आत्मनिर्भर और विकसित भारत की बात कही गई, लेकिन इसमें काफी खामियाँ हैं। हमें आज भी आयात पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। हम चीन और अन्य देशों से भी आयात करते हैं। हमारे यहां टेलीविजन सेट भी तैयार नहीं होता है। उसकी टेक्नोलॉजी भी हमें बाहर से लानी पड़ती है। अगर इस देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना है तो अपने यहां हर टेक्नोलॉजी डेवलप होनी चाहिए और उसके लिए प्रावधान होना चाहिए। विकसित भारत के लिए जो सपना देखा गया, उसमें कोई भी

ऐसा ठोस कदम इस सरकार ने उठाया है, ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता है।

हाउसिंग स्कीम में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के तहत वर्ष 2022 तक सबको पक्की छत मिलनी थी, लेकिन यह टारगेट पूरा नहीं हो पाया। अभी भी काफी संख्या में लोग बेघर हैं। इस देश की जनगणना होगी तो उसमें और भी ज्यादा लोग बेघर मिलेंगे। हाउसिंग स्कीम में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सिर्फ 1 लाख 40 हजार रुपये प्रति घर के हिसाब से दिए जाते हैं और अर्बन एरिया में 2 लाख 50 हजार रुपये दिए जाते हैं, जो काफी कम हैं। हर चीज के दाम बढ़ चुके हैं, रेत के दाम बढ़ गए, लोहे के दाम बढ़ गए, ईंट के दाम बढ़ गए। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए जो 1 लाख 40 हजार रुपये दिए जाते हैं, उसमें सरकार ने कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं की। महंगाई के साथ उसमें बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिए और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कम से कम 3 लाख रुपये घर के लिए मिलने चाहिए। जल-जीवन मिशन का भी यही हाल है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि घर-घर नल और नल में जल, कुछ गांवों में घर-घर नल पहुंच गया, लेकिन अभी जल का पता नहीं है। पानी की टंकियां बनीं, लेकिन टंकियों में पानी नहीं है। पानी का सोर्स उपलब्ध कराया गया है, लेकिन सोर्स में पानी नहीं है। जहां नदियों से पानी लाया जाता है, वहां फिल्ट्रेशन प्लांट नहीं है। नदी में जैसा पानी बहता है, वैसा ही पानी लोगों को पिलाया जाता है। गांवों में बीमारियों का खजाना इस जल-जीवन मिशन के तहत होता है। कई गांवों में पाईप डालने के लिए रोड्स खोदी गईं, गांव में रास्ते खोदे गए, लेकिन ठेकेदारों ने रोड्स रिपेयर नहीं कीं और वे ऐसे ही चले गए। जल-जीवन मिशन में अगर हम केंद्र सरकार से सवाल पूछते हैं या कोई लेटर देते हैं, कोई विनती करते हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का मैटर है, आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास जाइए। जब यह केंद्र की योजना है तो केंद्र सरकार में वह योजना किस तरह से कार्यान्वित होती है, उसके ऊपर ध्यान देने की बहुत जरूरत है।

मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यहां पर कहना चाहता हूं। I belong to a tribal Lok Sabha constituency, Gadchiroli-Chimur. It is at one end of Maharashtra. It is a Naxalite-infested area. The people over there are very poor, and 40 per cent tribals are living there. पेसा कानून शेड्यूल एरियाज़ में लागू किया गया।... (व्यवधान)

***श्री शंकर लालवानी (इन्दौर) :** माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय श्रीमती दोपदी मुर्मू जी ने वर्ष 2025 के अभिभाषण में राष्ट्र निर्माण में मध्यम वर्ग की सराहनीय ऊर्जा और क्षमता पर विश्वास व्यक्त करते हुए भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गये परिवर्तनकारी कार्यों का उल्लेख किया है। **राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण में विशेषतः सम्मिलित :**

अभिभाषण में माननीय राष्ट्रपति द्रौपदी मुर्मू जी ने महाकुंभ में हुए हादसे पर दुख व्यक्त करते हुए केंद्र सरकार के कामों का जिक्र किया।

अभिभाषण में प्रमुखता से निम्न बिन्दुओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विकसित भारत की संकल्पना की-

- तीसरी बड़ी इकोनॉमी की राह पर भारत।
- अनुच्छेद 370 हटने के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर में विकास हुआ।
- "राष्ट्र प्रथम" की भावना से भारत सरकार आगे बढ़ रही है।
- आज भारत दाल, मसालों में सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक।
- भारत सरकार ने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के विकास पर भी काम किया है।
- ए०आई० के क्षेत्र में भारत दुनिया को दिखा रहा रास्ता।
- कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक रेल कनेक्टिविटी शुरू की गई है, कश्मीर में दुनिया का सबसे ऊंचा रेल ब्रिज बना।
- देश में एयरपोर्ट की संख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है।
- दिल्ली व अन्य शहरों में मेट्रो का तेजी से विकास हो रहा है।
- मेडिकल कॉलेज में 75 हजार नई सीटें बढ़ाई जाएंगी।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

- केंद्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मिल रहा फायदा । 8वें वेतन आयोग के गठन का निर्णय लिया गया है ।
- वर्तमान सरकार में मातृ भाषा में शिक्षा के अवसर दिए जा रहे हैं जो कि प्रशंसनीय है ।
- सरकारी उड़ान योजना से हवाई यात्रा का सपना पूरा होगा ।
- डीपफेक राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए चुनौतियां ।
- साइबर क्राइम को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं ।
- साइबर सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर हैं ।
- ग्लोबल इंडेक्स में देश की रैंकिंग बेहतर ।
- भारत की टीमों ने चाहे ओलंपिक हो या फिर पैरालंपिक, हर जगह बेहतरीन प्रदर्शन किया है ।
- ओलंपिक में देश का मान बढ़ा रहीं बेटियां-
- वर्तमान सरकार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों के लिए आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था तैयार कर रही है ।
- राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के तहत 91 लाख से अधिक स्वयं सहायता समूहों को सशक्त किया जा रहा है ।
- पीएम आवास योजना का विस्तार हुआ है ।
- वर्तमान सरकार का लक्ष्य तीन करोड़ लखपति दीदी बनाने का है.
- नारी शक्ति का प्रमुखता से जिक्र किया ।
- वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में आयुष्मान भारत योजना के अंतर्गत 70 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के छह करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा देने का फैसला हुआ है ।
- एक देश एक चुनाव पर काम कर रही सरकार ।

- किसानों के हित में कई फैसले हुए।
- रेलवे के क्षेत्र में किए गए कामों का उल्लेख करते हुए माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अभिभाषण में "एक ही संकल्प विकसित भारत" पर जोर दिया।

मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय जी को इस हेतु धन्यवाद प्रेषित करता हूँ।

***श्री राजपालसिंह महेंद्रसिंह जादव (पंचमहल) :** मैं आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार रखता हूँ। यह सदन हमारे लोकतंत्र की धड़कन है, जहाँ से हम अपने राष्ट्र की दिशा को निर्धारित करते हैं। हमें गर्व है कि हम उस लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली का हिस्सा हैं, जो भारत को दुनिया के सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र के रूप में सशक्त और समृद्ध बना रही है।

आज हमें यह अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है कि हम अपने संविधान के निर्माता, डॉ. भीमराव आंबेडकर के दृष्टिकोण और उनके योगदान को याद करें। 75 वर्ष पहले हमारे राष्ट्र को एक ऐसा संविधान मिला, जो हमारे समाज की विविधता और एकता को सम्मान देता है। यह अवसर हमें यह संकल्प लेने का है कि हम संविधान के आदर्शों को पालन करते हुए समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग को सशक्त बनाएंगे और उनके अधिकारों का संरक्षण करेंगे।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में महाकुंभ जैसे ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक पर्व का उल्लेख किया। महाकुंभन केवल भारतीयता की धार्मिक धारा का प्रतीक है, बल्कि यह हमारी सामाजिक समरसता और सामूहिकता का अद्भुत उदाहरण है। यह अवसर हमें अपने समाज के विभिन्न समुदायों के बीच एकता और सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने का प्रेरणा देता है। हम सभी को इस महाकुंभ में भाग लेने वालों की शुभकामनाएं देनी चाहिए, और उनकी यात्रा के प्रत्येक क्षण को सुरक्षित और मंगलमय बनाने की कामना करनी चाहिए। साथ ही, हम उन परिवारों के प्रति संवेदना व्यक्त करते हैं जिन्होंने इस आयोजन के दौरान अपने प्रियजनों को खोया है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने यह भी उल्लेख किया कि हमारे पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री, डॉक्टर मनमोहन सिंह जी का निधन हमारे देश के लिए एक अपूरणीय क्षति है। उनके नेतृत्व में, भारत ने वैश्विक मंच पर अपनी ताकत और स्थान स्थापित किया। उनकी नीतियों और दृष्टिकोणों ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को सशक्त किया और उसे विकास के नए आयाम दिए। हम उन्हें श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं और उनके परिवार के प्रति अपनी गहरी संवेदनाएं व्यक्त करते हैं।

अब मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदया द्वारा बताए गए उन महत्वपूर्ण विकास कार्यों पर प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा, जिन्हें हमारी सरकार ने तीसरे कार्यकाल में पूरा किया है। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत 3 करोड़ परिवारों को नए घर देने के लिए ₹5.36 लाख करोड़ की राशि निर्धारित की गई है। यह योजना हमारे गरीब और मध्यवर्गीय नागरिकों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाएगी, साथ ही उन्हें अपनी संपत्ति का अधिकार भी मिलेगा। स्वामित्व योजना के तहत 2.25 करोड़ संपत्ति कार्ड जारी किए गए हैं, जो ग्रामीण भारत में संपत्ति के अधिकार को कानूनी रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करेंगे। इस कदम से ग्रामीण परिवारों की आर्थिक स्थिति सशक्त होगी और उन्हें संपत्ति पर अधिकार मिलेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के तहत ₹43,000 करोड़ की राशि किसानों को दी जा रही है, जिससे उनकी आय में वृद्धि होगी और वे आत्मनिर्भर बनेंगे। जनजातीय समाज के लिए ₹80,000 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है, ताकि उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार हो सके और उनके विकास के नए अवसर मिल सकें। आयुष्मान आरत योजना के तहत 60 वर्ष से ऊपर के 6 करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा का लाभ मिल रहा है, जो उनके बेहतर स्वास्थ्य और लंबी उम्र के लिए अहम है।

हमारी सरकार ने छोटे उद्यमियों के लिए मुद्रा योजना के तहत ₹20 लाख तक के ऋण की सीमा बढ़ाई है, ताकि वे अपने व्यवसाय को बढ़ा सकें और आत्मनिर्भर भारत के निर्माण में अपना योगदान दे सकें। पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना के तहत मेधावी छात्रों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है, ताकि वे उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें और देश के विकास में अहम भूमिका निभा सकें।

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत ₹70,000 करोड़ की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है, जिसके

माध्यम से 25,000 नई बस्तियों को सड़क नेटवर्क से जोड़ा जाएगा और ग्रामीण इलाकों में कनेक्टिविटी बेहतर होगी। वंदे भारत और नमो भारत ट्रेन परियोजनाओं पर भी तेजी से कार्य चल रहा है, जो देश के परिवहन तंत्र को सशक्त बनाएंगी और यात्रियों के लिए यात्रा के अनुभव को आसान और सुलभ बनाएंगी।

हम सभी यह जानते हैं कि हमारी सरकार का मंत्र है "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास।" यह मंत्र हमारी सरकार के कार्यों का प्रतिबिंब है। हम यह सुनिश्चित कर रहे हैं कि हमारी नीतियों और योजनाएं देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक के जीवन में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाएं। हम हर वर्ग, हर समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति तक विकास के लाभपहुँचाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं।

हमारा दृढ़ विश्वास है कि भारत को आत्मनिर्भर और समृद्ध बनाने के लिए हमें सभी को एकजुट होकर काम करना होगा। हम न केवल आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से, बल्कि सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण से भी देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। हम मिलकर ऐसा भारत बनाएंगे, जहाँ हर नागरिक को समान अवसर मिले और हमारा संविधान हमें एक आदर्श समाज की दिशा में अग्रसर होने की प्रेरणा दे। इस अवसर पर हम यह संकल्प लें कि हम अपने संविधान की मूल भावना के अनुसार कार्य करते हुए, हर नागरिक को समान अधिकार और अवसर प्रदान करेंगे। हम मिलकर अपने संकल्प को पूरा करेंगे और भारत को एक सशक्त राष्ट्र बनाएंगे।

राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने हमें हमेशा मार्गदर्शन और प्रेरणा दी है, और उनकी नेतृत्व क्षमता ने हमारे राष्ट्र को नई ऊँचाइयों तक पहुँचाया है। उनके भाषण में व्यक्त विचार और दृष्टिकोण हम सभी के लिए प्रेरणा का स्रोत हैं। मैं उनके अभिभाषण के प्रति आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने हम सभी को एकजुट होकर, हमारे संविधान के आदर्शों को जीते हुए, राष्ट्र की प्रगति और समृद्धि के लिए काम करने की प्रेरणा दी है। हम सभी मिलकर उनके मार्गदर्शन में अपने देश को और अधिक सशक्त बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। राष्ट्रपति महोदया के प्रति अपना आभार व्यक्त करते हुए, मैं इस अवसर पर उनके शब्दों और दृष्टिकोण को दिल से स्वीकार करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद (भदोही) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद ।

“झांक रहे सब इधर-उधर, अपने अंदर झांके कौन ।

ढूँढ़ रहे दुनिया में कमियां, अपने मन में ताके कौन ।

दुनिया सुधरे सब चिल्लाते, खुद को आप सुधारे कौन ।

पर उपदेश कुशल बहुतेरे, खुद पर आप विचारे कौन ।

हम सुधरे तो जग सुधरे, यह सीधी बात स्वीकारे कौन ।”

मेरे लिए यह बेहद सौभाग्य की बात है कि मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद और समर्थन देने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ । मैं इसके लिए आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ । महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण न केवल भारत के सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार की नीतियों का दर्पण है, बल्कि यह देश के उज्ज्वल भविष्य की दिशा को भी स्पष्ट करने वाला है ।

महोदय, यह भारत का सौभाग्य है कि आज हमारे देश का नेतृत्व एक ऐसे दूरदर्शी और विश्व प्रसिद्ध राजनेता माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के हाथों में है, जिनके हृदय में 140 करोड़ जनता के लिए प्रेम का सागर उमड़ता है । उन्हें इस देश की मिट्टी से बेइंतहा लगाव है और उनकी आंखों में भारत को विश्व गुरु बनाने का सपना निरंतर बना हुआ है ।

“जुबां खोलें, तो क्या बोलें, अनुमान रहे तो अच्छा है,

अपने-अपने कर्तव्यों का एहसास रहे तो अच्छा है ।

दुनिया में घुलना-मिलना ठीक मगर,

अपनों से अपनों की पहचान रहे तो अच्छा है ।”

कांग्रेस पार्टी की बड़ी नेत्री ने जिस तरह से राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अपमान किया, वह घोर निंदनीय है ।

“अहंकार में इंसान में इंसान नहीं दिखता,

छत पर चढ़ जाओ तो खुद का मकान नहीं दिखता ।

छत को बहुत गुरुर था छत होने का,
एक मंजिल और बनी और छत फर्श बन गई।”

आज यही हाल कांग्रेस पार्टी का हो गया है, मैं अपने देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी का धन्यवाद और आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि उनकी चिंता समाज के निचले पायदान पर खड़े व्यक्ति के लिए है। राष्ट्रपति महोदया आदिवासी समाज से हैं। मैं अति पिछड़ा बिंदु जाति से आता हूं। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आजादी के 77 साल हो गए, क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किसी बिंदु टाइटल लिखने वाले को राज्य सभा या लोक सभा भेजा? किसी आदिवासी को देश के सर्वोच्च पदों पर बैठाने का काम किया? आपको जवाब मिलेगा, नहीं। अगर किसी ने यह काम किया है तो देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं और उनकी दूरदर्शी सोच को सलाम करता हूं।

राष्ट्रपति महोदया जी की जितनी भी तारीफ की जाए, वह कम है। उन्होंने अपना अभिभाषण अपनी मातृभाषा में दिया, इससे हम भारतवासियों का सीना गौरव से चौड़ा हो जाता है। जब हमारे देश के विद्यार्थी विदेशों में मेडिकल साइंस की पढ़ाई के लिए जाते हैं तो वहां पर पहले उनकी भाषा को सीखना पड़ता है तब जाकर मेडिकल की पढ़ाई होती है। हमारे देश में ऐसा नहीं होता। इस देश पर सबसे ज्यादा कांग्रेस पार्टी ने राज किया, हम लोगों के समय केवल दो भाषाओं में मेडिकल की प्रवेश परीक्षा का एग्जाम होता था। मैं देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा, जिन्होंने प्रदेश की लगभग सभी भाषाओं में मेडिकल साइंस का एग्जाम कराने का काम किया।

मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी की कुछ उपलब्धियों के बारे में भी बात करना चाहूंगा, जो विपक्ष को दिखाई नहीं देता है, मैं उनको आइना दिखाना चाहता हूं। यह कहा गया है कि यथा दृष्टि तथा सृष्टि। जैसे जिसकी सोच होती है, वैसे ही दिखाई देता है। प्रधानमंत्री जी जितना अच्छा काम कर लें, विपक्ष को दिखाई नहीं देता है। मैं पेशे से डॉक्टर हूं। विपक्ष कहता है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी न शिक्षा की बात करती है, न चिकित्सा की बात करती है।

वर्ष 2014 के पहले यही देश था, जब हम लोग मेडिकल का एग्जाम देने जाते थे तो उस समय पूरे देश में 51,118 सीटें थीं, लेकिन इस समय 1,09,040 सीटें हो गईं, यह आंकड़ा 2023 का है। पीजी

के लिए, एमडी, एमएस के लिए 31,118 सीटें हुआ करती थीं, आज हमारे देश में 70,786 सीटें हो गई हैं। जिस तरह प्रदेश में केवल 386 मेडिकल कॉलेजज थे, आज हमारे देश में 706 मेडिकल कॉलेजज हो गए हैं। मैं डबल इंजन की सरकार के बारे में थोड़ा बात करना चाहता हूं। हम लोग जिस समय मेडिकल कॉलेज में गए, उस समय पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में 8 मेडिकल कॉलेजज थे और 650 सीटें थीं लेकिन आज हमारे देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री और प्रदेश के मुखिया श्री योगी आदित्यनाथ जी की देख रेख में प्रदेश में 65 मेडिकल कॉलेजज हो गए हैं और 68 हजार सीटें हो गई हैं। अभी डॉक्टर प्रशांत जी कह रहे थे कि आयुष्मान भारत की हालत खराब है। मैं पेशे से ऑर्थोपेडिक सर्जन हूं। देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने आयुष्मान भारत योजना लागू की।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद : सभापति महोदय, बिंद समाज एक ऐसा तबका है जो अभी भी पीछे रह गया है।

***SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET):** At the outset, I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the hon. President of India for delivering an inspiring address outlining the vision for our nation. I also commend our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, for an exceptional decade of governance and reforms that have transformed India's economic and social landscape.

The President's Address has laid out a clear and ambitious roadmap for the future, guided by the principles of Viksit Bharat – a vision that resonates deeply with the aspirations of millions across the country. The four pillars of Viksit Bharat – youth power, women empowerment, farmers' welfare, and poverty alleviation – will serve as the driving forces behind India's continued growth as the world's

* Speech was laid on the Table.

fastest-growing economy.

India is on track to become the third-largest economy with a GDP of \$5 trillion in the next three years and \$7 trillion by 2030. This economic momentum is fuelled by substantial investments in infrastructure, including the expansion of air, rail, and road connectivity, coupled with the infusion of technology in governance and public service delivery.

As regards, State-centric growth and reforms, the vision of Viksit Bharat can only be fully realized through active collaboration between the Centre and the States. True progress lies in empowering governance at the district, block, and village levels, making them more citizen-friendly and conducive to small businesses. In this context, I would like to emphasize the urgent need for reforms in key sectors such as health, education, land, and labour, where States play a pivotal role in implementation and execution.

In this regard, I extend my gratitude to the Central Government for sanctioning Rs. 12,000 crore for the revival of the Polavaram Project, along with this year's budgetary allocation of Rs. 5,936 crore. This project is the lifeline of Andhra Pradesh, and under the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu, we are committed to completing it by 2026. I also thank the NDA Government for their support for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, South Coast Railway Zone, BPCL Oil Refinery, and the funds allocated for the development of our capital, Amravati.

The Centre's mission-mode governance approach is also shaping Andhra Pradesh's governance philosophy, ensuring that developmental initiatives are

implemented with speed and efficiency. I wish to highlight the work done by the Centre in two sectors, specifically:

I commend the Central Government for prioritizing green energy in the President's Address. India now ranks fourth globally in renewable energy capacity, with a strong push towards 50 per cent non-fossil fuel power by 2030. Aligning with this vision, Andhra Pradesh has launched the Integrated Clean Energy Policy–2024, fostering renewables, PSP, and green hydrogen. This synergy between Centre and State is driving sustainable growth, making Andhra Pradesh a key destination for green energy investments.

Being an educationist myself, I want to congratulate the Government on the strides made in the sector of education. However, through you, Speaker Sir, I wish to outline a concern from my State of Andhra Pradesh. Out of 1,494 schools recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Government under Phase II, only 855 schools were approved by the Central Government. I urge the Centre to expedite this process, ensuring that more schools receive the necessary support for transformation under the PM SHRI scheme.

Regarding 'commitment to reform, perform, and transform', as young MPs, we must take a pledge to uphold the vision of reform, perform, and transform, as articulated by our hon. Prime Minister. The aspirations of Viksit Bharat align closely with the vision of *Swarnandhra*, envisioned by our hon. Leader, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu – a vision that seeks to position Andhra Pradesh as a model State in economic and social development.

With progressive policies, robust governance, and a commitment to inclusive

development, we will ensure that our nation moves decisively toward prosperity, innovation, and equitable growth. It is with this confidence and determination that I extend my full support to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

***SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI (AMALAPURAM):** I would like to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on the hon. President's Address.

The hon. President, in her address, eloquently underscored the values of inclusivity, resilience, and progress as the guiding forces propelling our nation towards a Viksit Bharat by 2047. At the core of this Government's vision lies an unwavering commitment to uplifting the most vulnerable sections of society.

The hon. President rightly emphasized that the poor, middle class, youth, women, and farmers remain central to the Government's policies. This vision deeply resonates with me at a personal level, as my father, Shri GMC Balayogi, who was the youngest Speaker in the history of Lok Sabha, was a steadfast advocate for the upliftment of these very communities. His legacy serves as a reminder that true progress is measured not just by economic growth, but by how inclusively and equitably we empower every citizen.

Over the past few years, initiatives such as PM Garib Kalyan Yojana, PM Awas Yojana, and the SVAMITVA scheme have empowered crores of people, giving them economic security, housing, and property rights. Under the PM Ujjwala Yojana, crores of women now have access to clean cooking fuel, drastically improving their quality of life.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The farmer, *annadata* of our nation, has been the backbone of our economy. In recent years, our country's agricultural policies have focused not just on production but also on sustainability, technology integration, and income support. But we must recognize that agriculture today is not just about farming, it is about rural transformation, market linkages, and value addition. To maximize farmers' earnings and reduce wastage, a streamlined food processing infrastructure is essential, ensuring an efficient farm-to-table supply chain.

India has one of the youngest populations in the world, and harnessing this demographic dividend is our foremost priority. The Government has left no stone unturned in equipping our youth with the skills, knowledge, and opportunities needed for the future. However, we must acknowledge that many young people, especially in rural and semi-urban areas like the Konaseema district, still lack access to modern-age skills. Traditional ITI institutions need urgent curriculum upgrades to align with the needs of modern industry standards. I urge the Government to take further steps in this direction.

Infrastructure development is the foundation of a strong economy, and the hon. President's Address rightly recognized the Government's achievements in this sector. Under PM Gati Shakti, India has witnessed a record pace of highway and railway construction, with 24,050 km of national highways built in just the last five years. While the expansion of infrastructure is commendable, road safety remains a pressing concern, with thousands of lives lost in accidents and due to incomplete road infrastructure each year. To truly make our roads a symbol of progress, equal emphasis must be placed on safety measures and efficient post-accident care. I

urge the Government to prioritize comprehensive road safety initiatives, including better enforcement, awareness campaigns, and improved emergency response systems, ensuring that development goes hand in hand with the protection of lives.

The Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla railway line has connected Kashmir with Kanyakumari, marking a new dawn in our nation's connectivity. However, small coastal districts like Konaseema in Andhra Pradesh still remain unconnected by the railways. Therefore, I humbly urge the Government to ensure 100 per cent last-mile connectivity across the country.

Health is the greatest wealth, and the Government's healthcare policies have rightly focused on affordability, accessibility, and infrastructure development. The recent budget's announcement of Day Care Cancer Centres in all district hospitals is a commendable step. However, in many rural areas, basic healthcare infrastructure remains inadequate, making it difficult to implement such initiatives effectively. Therefore, alongside specialized facilities, urgent efforts must be made to strengthen overall healthcare infrastructure in rural districts, ensuring that quality medical care reaches every citizen, regardless of location.

The hon. President mentioned that Indian women today are flying fighter jets which is a proud achievement for the nation, symbolizing the limitless potential of our women. However, many women, particularly in rural areas, are unable to fully realize their potential due to gaps in basic infrastructure, including healthcare, education, and safe transportation. Bridging these gaps is not just a necessity but a responsibility, ensuring that every woman, regardless of her background, has the resources and opportunities to excel and contribute to the nation's growth.

The hon. President's Address was a call for unity, progress, and development. As we deliberate upon this address, let us pledge to work together, rising above differences, to shape a brighter future for our nation by upholding the values of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, and Sabka Prayas.

With these words, I once again express my deepest gratitude to the Honourable President for her inspiring address.

***SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI (RAJAHMUNDRI):** I support the President's Address.

As we stand together, united by the spirit of freedom, India's true strength lies not just in its towering achievements, but in the unwavering determination of its people to shape a future full of hope and promise.

I am deeply honoured and thankful to our hon. President for delivering such an inspiring address that not only outlines the path ahead but also fills us with immense pride for the progress we have made as a nation. It is with great humility that I have been given this opportunity to share my thoughts today, reflecting on the remarkable journey we are all part of, and the bright future that lies ahead for our beloved country.

Today's words echo the vision of a united, self-reliant India, and it is with profound gratitude that I express my appreciation for this opportunity to witness, contribute to, and be part of this remarkable journey toward a brighter tomorrow for every citizen.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

In the spirit of progress, our nation has witnessed a remarkable transformation across key sectors, ensuring a brighter future for every citizen. If we talk about governance, over 1,500 obsolete laws have been repealed, and 40,000 regulations have been simplified creating a transparent and efficient administration. With the creation of 10 lakh permanent Government jobs in just two years, and the establishment of the 8th Pay Commission, stability and security are being provided to millions. The Unified Pension Scheme guarantees a secure future for workers, while faceless assessments bring transparency and fairness to the tax system.

In Agriculture, the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme has disbursed a monumental Rs. 41,000 crore, and the Minimum Support Prices for kharif and rabi crops have been significantly increased, supporting our farmers. In the year 2023-24, India set a new record with a production of 332 million tonnes of food grains, solidifying our position as the world's largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices. The expansion of the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund and the approval of the National Mission on Oilseeds aim to make India self-reliant in edible oils and build stronger agricultural infrastructure.

Industry and commerce have seen a surge with the support of MUDRA scheme doubling the loan limit to Rs. 20 lakh, empowering 1.5 lakh start-ups. Rs. 28,000 crore will be invested to create 12 industrial nodes and 100 industrial parks. With initiatives like 'Make in India', Atmanirbhar Bharat, and Digital India, India is driving industrial growth, while also leading the world in real-time digital transactions, creating boundless opportunities for the youth.

In education and sports, the PM Vidyalakshmi scheme provides financial

assistance to meritorious students and internships for one crore youth in top companies. With the establishment of the National Research Foundation and a Rs. 50,000 crore outlay, research in educational institutions is set to soar. Khelo India and Target Olympic Podium Schemes are developing a world-class sports ecosystem, and a Rs. 2 lakh crore investment in skill development is opening new pathways for the youth.

At the heart of our development lies the Empowerment of Women. Through the National Rural Livelihood Mission, over 91 lakh self-help groups have been strengthened, linking more than 10 crore women to economic opportunities. The emergence of 'Lakshpati Didis' for women entrepreneurs leading small businesses is a testament to India's commitment to financial inclusion. Initiatives such as Krishi Sakhis and Pashu Sakhis are revolutionizing agriculture and livestock management, ensuring that women are not just beneficiaries but leaders in rural transformation.

Our commitment to environmental sustainability is unwavering. River-linking projects across Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh are addressing irrigation and drinking water needs, ensuring water security for millions. The push towards renewable energy remains a national priority, with the ambitious goal of achieving a 500 GW non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030. The National Green Hydrogen Mission, with an investment of Rs. 28 lakh crore is set to generate over six lakh jobs and position India as a global leader in clean energy.

In the realm of science and technology, India has made remarkable progress. A venture capital fund of Rs. 21,000 crore has been launched to propel

innovation in the space sector, while our ranking in the Global Innovation Index has improved from 76 to 39 – a clear indication of our growing research and development capabilities. The fund of Rs. 10,000 crore under Vigyan Dhara Yojana is further nurturing scientific inquiry and fostering technological advancements that will define India's future.

Infrastructure development remains a pillar of national progress. The extension of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana will provide homes to three crore additional families, ensuring that every Indian has a roof over their head. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-IV will connect 25,000 habitations to all-weather roads, bridging the gap between rural and urban India. Meanwhile, under the SVAMITVA scheme, two crore property cards have been issued, granting villagers rightful ownership and financial security.

The Transportation sector is undergoing a historic transformation. The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan has accelerated project completion rates, enhancing connectivity and reducing logistical bottlenecks. Our airline companies have placed orders for over 1,700 new aircraft, supported by the rapid expansion of airports across the nation. To further our commitment to sustainability, 52,000 electric buses will soon ply across cities, significantly reducing carbon emissions and improving urban mobility.

Defence and security remain paramount. Our push for self-reliance in defence manufacturing has resulted in the establishment of Defence Industrial Corridors, encouraging indigenous production and reducing dependency on imports. Infrastructure development along border areas is being prioritized,

ensuring better connectivity for strategic operations. Notably, the number of districts affected by Left-Wing Extremism has declined from 126 to just 38, showcasing the effectiveness of our internal security measures.

The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is receiving a major boost. The loan limit under the MUDRA scheme has been increased from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh, enabling more small businesses to thrive. The Credit Guarantee Scheme and the establishment of e-commerce export hubs will further promote entrepreneurship and job creation. The plans to develop 12 industrial nodes and 100 new industrial parks will pave the way for large-scale industrial growth, creating a wealth of opportunities for our work force.

Healthcare advancements are ensuring a healthier India. Maternal and infant mortality rates have seen a marked improvement, and our fight against tuberculosis continues with promising results. The expansion of the Ayushman Bharat scheme to cover six crore senior citizens aged 70 and above guarantees health insurance of Rs. 25 lakh annually. Additionally, Jan Aushadhi Kendras offering medicines at significantly reduced prices have saved citizens over Rs. 230,000 crore, making healthcare more affordable.

Our commitment to social justice and welfare remains steadfast. Over the past decade, 25 crore people have been lifted out of poverty through targeted welfare programs, including access to sanitation, water, and subsidized ration. The PM-Suraj Yojana has been expanded to provide easy credit to backward communities and sanitation workers, ensuring financial inclusion. Over one crore Divyang ID cards have been issued, enabling better access to Government

schemes for differently-abled individuals.

As we march forward, our vision for a Viksit Bharat – developed India by 2047 remains steadfast. The achievements outlined today are not just milestones but stepping stones toward a brighter, more inclusive future. Our path is illuminated by the aspirations of 1.4 billion Indians, whose resilience, innovation, and determination will continue to shape our nation's destiny.

In conclusion, let us commit ourselves to the vision of a prosperous, self-reliant India, where every citizen has the opportunity to thrive. With unity, determination, and unwavering faith in our collective potential, we are poised to build a future that echoes the aspirations of every Indian, ensuring that the journey of progress continues for generations to come.

***SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA (THENI):** Thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address delivered on 31.01.2025.

First of all, I would like to express that the President has delivered her speech drafted by the Union Government on usual lines as per the past practice and what they have done for the last 10 years. There is nothing new in the speech.

The President has not mentioned anything for creating of new employment or guarantee the educated youths to provide any employment as per their educational qualifications.

The Speech has not guaranteed any industrial development for overall

* Speech was laid on the Table.

growth in the country.

The speech has not announced any developmental scheme to Tamil Nadu and even has not mentioned anywhere the word Tamil Nadu.

The Union Government has not announced any new Railway projects in Tamil Nadu and even they have not sanctioned fund even for the ongoing projects.

Further, the Union Government has not mentioned anything and released any fund for the ongoing metro projects in Chennai.

The Speech has not mentioned anything about allocation of fund for education in Tamil Nadu.

The Union Government has been announced recently new UGC rules without consulting any stakeholders particularly the educationally developed State of Tamil Nadu.

***श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा (कच्छ) :** मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ। सबसे पहले जिस प्रकार अभी दो माह पहले हमने संविधान को अपनाने की 75वीं वर्षगांठ मनाई है, और कुछ दिन पहले ही भारतीय गणतंत्र ने 75 वर्षों की यात्रा भी पूरी की है। ये अवसर लोकतंत्र की जननी के रूप में भारत के गौरव को नयी ऊंचाई देगा भारत की राष्ट्रपति सुश्री द्रौपदी मुर्मू जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में सरकार की नीतियों ओर भावी योजनाओं पर विचार प्रस्तुत किए, उसका मैं सम्मान करता हूँ।

आज हमारा देश आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है, यह सब माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की प्रेरणा से ही सम्भव हो रहा है।

जिस तरह हमारी राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस समय देश में महाकुम्भ का ऐतिहासिक पर्व भी चल रहा है,

* Speech was laid on the Table.

महाकुंभ भारत की सांस्कृतिक परंपरा का, भारत की सामाजिक चेतना का पर्व है। देश और दुनिया से आये करोड़ों श्रद्धालु प्रयागराज में पुण्य स्नान कर चुके हैं, उसका भी जिक्र किया।

भारत की विकास यात्रा के इस अमृतकाल को आज सरकार अभूतपूर्व उपलब्धियों के माध्यम से नई उर्जा दे रही है। तीसरे कार्यकाल में तीन गुना तेज गति से काम हो रहा है। आज देश बड़े निर्णयों और नीतियों को असाधारण गति से लागू होते देख रहा है। इन निर्णयों में देश के गरीब, मध्यम वर्ग, युवा, महिलाओं, किसानों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता मिली है। और सरकार ने तीसरे कार्यकाल में सभी के लिए आवास के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए हैं। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का विस्तार करते हुए तीन करोड़ अतिरिक्त परिवारों को नए घर देने का निर्णय लिया गया है। इसके लिए पांच लाख छत्तीस हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए जाने की योजना है। सरकार गांव में गरीबों को उनकी आवासीय भूमि का हक देने और वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। इस दिशा में स्वामित्व योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक दो करोड़ पच्चीस लाख सम्पत्ति कार्ड जारी किये हैं। इनमें से करीब 70 लाख स्वामित्व कार्ड पिछले 6 महीने में जारी हुए हैं।

- प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत करोड़ों किसानों को पिछले महीनों में इकतालीस हजार करोड़ रुपए की राशि का भुगतान हुआ है।
- जनजातीय समाज के पांच करोड़ लोगों के लिए 'धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष' अभियान प्रारंभ हुआ है। इसके लिए अस्सी हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।
- आयुष्मान भारत योजना के अंतर्गत सत्तर वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के छह करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा देने का फैसला हुआ है। इन्हें हर वर्ष पांच लाख रुपये का हैल्थ कवर मिलेगा।

लोकतंत्र में लोगों से फिर से मिला जनादेश नये भारत के निर्माण के लिये दिया गया है। एक ऐसा नया भारत जिसमें हमारी पुरातन संस्कृति का गौरव हो और जो 21वीं सदी में विश्व को अपने ज्ञान की शक्ति से समृद्ध करे। एक ऐसा नया भारत जो चौथी औद्योगिक क्रांति में अग्रणी भूमिका निभाये और विश्व मंच पर हम नई ऊंचाइयों पर पहुंचें।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने संसद के दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक को संबोधित करते हुए भारत के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के कुशल नेतृत्व वाली भाजपा सरकार द्वारा एक सशक्त भारत के निर्माण की दिशा के संबंध में उठाये गये क्रांतिकारी कदम की हमें जानकारी दी जो किसानों, महिलाओं, गरीबों और युवाओं सहित आम लोगो के लिए उत्साहवर्धक है। अभिभाषण में देश की गौरवमयी, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की तस्वीरों की झलक थी। और

इस उत्सव के दौरान:

1. गरीबों, किसानों, युवाओं और महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता।
2. अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए सुधारों का कार्यान्वयन।
3. बुनियादी ढांचे, प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि।
4. स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और सामाजिक कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में सुधार।
5. नागरिकों के कल्याण को प्राथमिकता देना और उनके जीवन में सुधार करना।
6. एक आधुनिक, कुशल और पारदर्शी भारत बनाने के लिए सरकार की दृष्टि।
7. विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सुधार और वृद्धि के लिए सरकार की पहलें।

मैं सरकार की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के प्रयासों की प्रशंसा करता हूँ, जिसने वैश्विक चुनौतियों के बावजूद उल्लेखनीय लचीलापन दिखाया है। सुधारों के कार्यान्वयन, जैसे कि माल और सेवा कर (जीएसटी) ने एक अनुकूल व्यावसायिक वातावरण बनाया है, जो निवेश को आकर्षित करता है और रोजगार पैदा करता है। हमारी सरकार ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सुधार किए हैं, जैसे कि बुनियादी ढांचे, विनिर्माण, कृषि और सेवाओं में, जिससे हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में वृद्धि हुई है।

हमारा राष्ट्र विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि का साक्षी है, जिनमें बुनियादी ढांचे, प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार शामिल हैं। हमारे परिवहन नेटवर्क का विस्तार, स्मार्ट सिटीज का विकास और डिजिटल भुगतान को बढ़ावा देना, हमारी सरकार की एक आधुनिक, कुशल और पारदर्शी भारत के लिए दृष्टि। जैसे हम आगे बढ़ते हैं, यह आवश्यक है कि हम अपने नागरिकों के कल्याण को प्राथमिकता दें, विशेष

रूप से हमारे समाज के सबसे कमजोर वर्गों को। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और सामाजिक कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में सुधार करने के अपने प्रयासों को जारी रखे। यह सुनिश्चित करते हुए कि हर किसी को गुणवत्तापूर्ण सेवाओं और अवसरों तक पहुँच प्राप्त हो। निष्कर्ष में, मैं दृढ़ता से विश्वास करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण संसद के एक उत्पादक और अर्थपूर्ण सत्र के लिए टोन सेट करेगा। मैं सरकार की पहलों का समर्थन करने और एक शक्तिशाली और समृद्ध भारत बनाने के लिए सहयोग से काम करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हूँ, और हमारी सरकार ने ऐसे अनेक अभूतपूर्व कार्य किए हैं, जिनके लिए मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

***SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH (KANYAKUMARI):** I express my views on the Address delivered by the hon. President, Shrimati Droupadi Murmu ji, on January 31, 2025, at the joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament. While we acknowledge the Government's efforts on some fronts, there are critical areas that were either overlooked or insufficiently addressed, particularly issues impacting the common man, including vital infrastructure projects in Tamil Nadu.

The President's speech largely emphasized economic achievements, particularly in the banking sector. The significant reduction in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of public and private sector banks is indeed noteworthy. As per the data, NPAs of public sector banks have decreased from 14.6 per cent in 2017-18 to 3.5 per cent in 2023-24, and for private banks from 4.7 per cent to 1.9 per cent in the same period. The Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) for public sector banks has risen steadily from 11.7 per cent to 15.5 per cent, demonstrating

* Speech was laid on the Table.

an improvement in the stability of our financial institutions.

However, these impressive statistics do not tell the full story of the common man's financial struggles. While the financial sector appears stable, we cannot ignore the reality faced by millions of people who still lack access to affordable credit, face high-interest rates, and struggle with rising living costs. The Government's bank recapitalization efforts may have been substantial, but the benefits have yet to reach the rural poor and the unbanked.

Moreover, despite substantial capital infusion into banks (Rs 3.8 lakh crore from 2012-13 to 2021-22), the common man continues to face difficulties in securing loans for essential needs such as housing, education and health. This raises questions about the real impact of these efforts on the lives of ordinary citizens.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) introduced in 2016, which is designed to resolve corporate insolvencies, has seen over 6,000 cases closed by September 2024. Of these, only 18 per cent were successfully resolved through insolvency resolution plans, while the rest ended in liquidation or settlements. The average resolution time is 698 days, far exceeding the stipulated 180 days (extendable to 330 days). The Opposition believes that more focus should be placed on dedicated benches in the National Company Law Tribunals (NCLT), as recommended by the Standing Committee on Finance in 2021, to expedite the resolution process and ensure a more equitable outcome for creditors, especially the common man who often faces the indirect consequences of corporate defaults.

The President's speech did mention the GST collection, which surpassed

Rs. 2 lakh crore in April 2024, but it is essential to note that the GST-to-GDP ratio has remained lower than expected. In 2023-24, the GST collection was about Rs. 20 lakh crore, which is 6.1 per cent of GDP. However, this is still below the pre-GST regime level of 6.3 per cent of GDP and the 15th Finance Commission had projected a potential GST-to-GDP ratio of 7 per cent over the medium term.

This raises a critical concern: while GST collection has been robust, its impact on the common man remains mixed. Small businesses, traders and the informal sector continue to struggle with the complexities of the tax system, often unable to access the full benefits of the tax reform. Additionally, the lack of adequate compensation for States has been a source of economic stress, particularly for States like Tamil Nadu. This is a pressing concern that needs to be urgently addressed to ensure that GST benefits are felt uniformly across the nation, particularly by the common citizen.

While the President's address highlighted the aspirations of the middle class, it failed to address the critical issues faced by the common man, especially in the rural areas. The Opposition is deeply concerned about the delay in the release of central funds to States, which is undermining the effective delivery of essential services, including education, healthcare and welfare programmes. The States continue to wait for their rightful share of GST revenue and other financial allocations, resulting in a backlog of pending projects and unmet needs.

Additionally, basic infrastructure projects, such as the speeding up of railway doubling works, the construction of national highways and the development of airports in underserved areas are progressing at a pace far too slow for the urgent

needs of millions of citizens. The people in remote areas continue to suffer from inadequate connectivity, which hampers their economic and social mobility.

One of the pressing issues that the Government has failed to adequately address is the road transport and highway projects in Tamil Nadu. The National Highways (NH) project between Kaliyakkavila and Kanyakumari, a vital road link, remains stuck in a snail's pace of progress despite its importance for regional development and connectivity. This delay continues to cause immense hardship to the people living in these areas, disrupting both local commuting and economic activities. Despite being critical for the region's integration into the national infrastructure grid, the road remains under construction with no clear timeline for completion, which is unacceptable to the people of Tamil Nadu. The Government must prioritize fast-tracking such projects and ensure that there is no further delay in the completion of the Kaliyakkavila and Kanyakumari road.

Similarly, railway projects in Tamil Nadu have faced long delays, and no mention of them was made in the President's Address. Projects such as the electrification of rail lines, the doubling of tracks, and the expansion of the suburban railway network have been delayed by years. The people of Tamil Nadu, especially in coastal and rural areas, continue to struggle with overcrowded trains, poor connectivity, and insufficient services. This lack of focus on improving railway infrastructure has a direct impact on both commuters and cargo transport, ultimately hindering the state's economic growth.

While there are talks of modernizing railway stations and introducing new trains, the core infrastructure issues in Tamil Nadu continue to remain unresolved,

thus undermining the broader vision of inclusive development promoted by the Government.

The failure to address these infrastructure delays is even more critical when we consider the agricultural sector and the fishing communities in Tamil Nadu. Both are heavily reliant on better transportation networks for moving produce and catch to the markets. Yet, the State continues to face serious shortcomings in this area, which directly impacts the livelihood of millions.

Additionally, coastal erosion is another growing concern in Tamil Nadu, especially in Kanyakumari and other coastal districts. The State is losing vital coastline that affects both fishermen and agriculture, and this was not even mentioned in the President's Address. Immediate measures, including coastal protection projects and fishermen's welfare schemes, must be introduced to safeguard the coastal communities.

While the President's speech highlighted several economic and infrastructural successes, it is critical to address the gaps in the actual implementation of these projects, especially in Tamil Nadu. The delays in the Kaliyakkavila and Kanyakumari National Highway project, the lack of railway infrastructure improvements, and unfinished coastal protection works are a testament to the disconnect between promises and the reality faced by ordinary citizens.

The Opposition strongly urges the Government to prioritize the completion of these infrastructure projects and ensure that the common man benefits from the Government's initiatives. Infrastructure is the backbone of economic progress, and

the people of Tamil Nadu deserve better.

Thank you.

श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर (बनासकांठा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने पार्टी के नेता और नेता प्रतिपक्ष श्री राहुल गांधी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ, जिन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण अत्यंत ही निराशाजनक है, जिसका मैं विरोध करती हूँ। भारत की महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा जिस प्रकार से अपने अभिभाषण में सरकार की कमजोर नीतियों और योजनाओं पर विचार प्रस्तुत किया, उसे मैं अपने वक्तव्य के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हूँ।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा अपने अभिभाषण में बताया गया कि सरकार द्वारा 1500 से अधिक कानूनों को निरस्त किया गया और 40 हजार से अधिक विनियमों को सरल एवं 3542 प्रावधानों को गैर-अपराधी बनाने की बात की गई है।

परंतु इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है कि देश में किस प्रकार से अपराध बढ़ता जा रहा है। खास तौर से भाजपा शासित प्रदेशों में प्रशासन द्वारा नियम एवं कानूनों की धज्जियां उड़ाई जा रही हैं। कई सारी गैर कानूनी गतिविधियों में भाजपा के पदाधिकारी सम्मिलित हैं, लेकिन उनके ऊपर कार्रवाई करने के बजाय प्रशासन उन्हें बचाने में जुटी रहती है। अगर गुजरात की बात की जाए तो अभी मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बनासकांठा जिले में साइबर सेल द्वारा छापेमारी के दौरान एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कॉल सेंटर पकड़ा गया है, जिसमें उस कॉल सेंटर का मकान मालिक भाजपा का पदाधिकारी है। पुलिस प्रशासन उस पर कार्रवाई करने की बजाय उसको बचाने में जुटी हुई है। सरकार पारदर्शिता की बात तो करती है, परंतु छापेमारी के दौरान कॉल सेंटर में पत्रकारों को भी घुसने नहीं देती। उनको रोका जा रहा है।

16.52 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने सरकार द्वारा दो साल में 10 लाख सरकारी नौकरियां देने की बात कही है। परंतु प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा एक साल में दो करोड़ नौकरियां देने की जो बात कही गई थी, उसमें अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। साथ ही हमारे युवाओं को जो नौकरियां मिलती थीं, अभी

गुजरात और पूरे देश में कई खाली पद पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन उन पदों पर रेगुलर भर्ती नहीं हो रही है। रेगुलर भर्ती नहीं होने की वजह से करार आधारित जो नौकरियां दी जाती हैं, उसमें लोग भ्रष्टाचार कर रहे हैं।

अगर हम राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा किसानों को दी जाने वाली सहायता की बात करें तो गुजरात और पूरे देश में जब हमारी यूपीए की गवर्नमेंट थी तो किसानों का कर्ज माफ किया गया था। अभी जो भी कांग्रेस शासित प्रदेश हैं, वहां चुनाव में जो वादा किया गया था, वहां हमने किसानों का कर्ज माफ किया है।

महोदय, बीजेपी ने बार-बार किसान पीड़ितों का वोट लिया, लेकिन उसका कर्ज कभी माफ नहीं किया। मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहती हूं कि हम सबको देश के लिए और देश के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। जब चुनाव आता है तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग हर स्टेट में वोट लेने के लिए वादा करते हैं, लेकिन वोट लेने के बाद उसकी कोई बात नहीं सुनते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI (HINDUPUR):** I would like to express my views on the Motion of Thanks regarding the President's Address. I support the hon. President's speech and the vision it outlines for our nation.

The President rightly affirmed that "the modern infrastructure of any country not only provides its citizens with a better quality of life and gives the nation a new identity but also instils a renewed sense of confidence in the country." Under the NDA Government, capital expenditure has significantly increased to Rs.11 lakh crore, compared to just Rs.2 lakh crore a decade ago. A major focus of this investment has been in railways, where we have successfully connected the nation from Kashmir to Kanyakumari.

Among the remarkable achievements of Indian Railways, we have seen:

* Speech was laid on the Table.

- Speeds raised to 130 kmph over 2,000 km in 2024.
- Electrification of 3,210 route kilometres, bringing the electrified broad-gauge network to 97 per cent, with renewable energy capacity reaching 2,014 MW.
- Introduction of a record 136 Vande Bharat trains and the first Namo Bharat Rapid Rail, alongside 21,513 special train trips during peak seasons.
- Freight loading reached 1,473 million tonnes in 2024, achieving a growth rate of 3.86 per cent, facilitated by Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors (EDFC and WDFC), which supported over 72,000 train runs.
- Work commenced on 1,198 stations out of a targeted 1,337 stations under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.
- A total of 10,000 locomotives are being equipped with Kavach safety technology, with 9,000 technicians trained and bids invited for an additional 15,000 route kilometres.
- Digitization efforts have included heritage sites involving 80 stations and 78 structures, while initiatives like Ghum have boosted tourism.

I wish to extend my special thanks to PM Modi ji for laying the foundation stone for the South Coast Railway Zone, as mentioned in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. Unfortunately, due to non-allocation of land by the previous Government, we lost five valuable years in developing our zone. However, under the leadership of Nara Chandra Babu Naidu Garu, we have promptly allocated land. The Railway Minister's commitment to appointing an operational manager within seven months showcases the integrity of our NDA alliance. I would also like

to thank the Railway Minister for allocating Rs.9,417 crore for the development of Railways in Andhra Pradesh.

In addition to these achievements, I would like to address a pressing need within my constituency. These enhancements would significantly improve travel convenience for local residents and frequent travellers.

Considering the increasing number of commuters in these regions, I kindly request that stops be included for the following trains:

- Kural Express (Train No. 11014/11013) at Penukonda (Sri Sathya Sai District).
- Basava Express (Train No. 17307) at Penukonda (Sri Sathya Sai District).
- Vande Bharat Express (Train No. 22231/22232) at Puttaparthi (Sri Sathya Sai District).
- Bangalore Rajdhani Express (Train No. 22691/22692) at Anantapur.

These locations serve a considerable number of daily commuters-including students, professionals, and tourists. Given their strategic importance and growing population in these areas, allocating stoppages at these stations would greatly enhance connectivity, reduce travel hardships, and promote regional development.

As we reflect on our achievements in modernizing India's infrastructure under the NDA Government, let us continue to build on this momentum. The advancements made in railways not only enhance connectivity but also contribute significantly to economic growth and regional development. Together, we can ensure that every citizen benefits from these improvements as we work towards a prosperous future for our nation. Thank you.

***श्री लुम्बा राम (जालौर) :** मैं संसद के समक्ष दिनांक 31 जनवरी, 2025 को माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा दिए गए अभिभाषण पर मेरे साथी श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूडी जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस तीसरे कार्यकाल में तीन गुना अधिक गति से हमारी सरकार कार्य कर रही है। आज भारत प्रत्येक मोर्चे पर तेज गति से आगे बढ़ रहा है।

आज हमारी सरकार गरीब, युवा, महिलाएं, किसान और मध्यम वर्ग के कल्याण के लिए कार्य कर रही है।

इसके अलावा हमारी सरकार आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस मिशन, नदी जोड़ो योजना, सहकारी क्षेत्रों और रक्षा क्षेत्र में प्राथमिकता के साथ कार्य कर रही है।

आज हमारा देश चहुँमुखी विकास के रास्ते पर है। बीते दस वर्षों में भारत ने तरक्की और विकास के लिए प्रतिमान स्थापित किए हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में उनकी सरकार का तीसरा कार्यकाल भारत की समृद्धि का नया इतिहास रचेगा। जनकल्याण की नीतियों को तेजी से लागू किया जा रहा है।

मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी के प्रति बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने आम बजट में 12 लाख रुपये तक की आय पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया है। इसकी घोषणा भी इस सदन में भारत की माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने की है। देश के मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के लिए यह एक ऐतिहासिक फैसला है। देश की किसी भी सरकार ने आज तक मध्यम वर्ग को इतनी बड़ी राहत नहीं दी है। आठवें वेतन आयोग का गठन भी किया गया है।

इस वर्ष भारतीय संविधान के 75 वर्ष पूरे हुए हैं। इस अवसर पर संविधान के निर्माता पूज्य डॉक्टर भीमराव अंबेडकर को सारा देश नमन करता है। पूरे देशवासियों को इस बात की खुशी है कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी देश के पहले प्रधानमंत्री हैं जिन्होंने बाबा साहब की 125वीं जयंती

* Speech was laid on the Table.

पर उनके जन्म स्थान महु में जाकर उन्हें श्रद्धा सुमन अर्पित किए हैं। बाबा साहब के जीवन से जुड़े पांच प्रमुख स्थलों का पंच तीर्थ के रूप में विकास किया गया है। यह पंच तीर्थ उनका जन्म स्थान महु, दीक्षा स्थान नागपुर, मुंबई में स्मारक, लंदन में स्मारक और दिल्ली में अलीपुर रोड स्मारक हैं। इसके अलावा दिल्ली में जनपथ पर भी श्री बाबा साहब की स्मृति में डॉक्टर भीमराव अंबेडकर इंटरनेशनल सेंटर का निर्माण भी किया गया है। वर्ष 1990 से पहले संसद के सेंट्रल हाल में बाबा साहब की तस्वीर नहीं थी। जब वर्ष 1990 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के समर्थन से देश में सरकार बनी, देश के भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री भारत रत्न हृदय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने उस समय जो सरकार भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सहयोग से चल रही थी, उस सरकार से आग्रह किया कि देश के संसद में सेंट्रल हॉल में बाबा साहब की तस्वीर लगाई जाए, बाबा साहब को भारत रत्न की उपाधि दी जाए और इसके साथ-साथ बाबा साहब के जन्मदिन पर छुट्टी घोषित की जाए। माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के आग्रह पर यह सब कुछ संभव हो पाया।

भारत विश्व की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने जा रहा है। मैं आज सदन में कहना चाहता हूं कि आज पूरा राष्ट्र देश के प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के प्रति गौरव महसूस कर रहा है, उनका अभिनंदन कर रहा है। मैं एक किसान परिवार से ताल्लुक रखता हूं। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी के हृदय में किसानों के प्रति गहरा लगाव है। प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत देश के करोड़ों किसानों के बैंक खातों में लगभग तीन लाख करोड़ रूपयों से ज्यादा रकम भेजी गई है। देश के किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हुई है। हमारा देश लगातार दूध, दलहन, मसालों का दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक देश बना हुआ है। किसानों को दिए जाने वाले न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है और महान किसान नेता भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री स्वर्गीय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी को भारत रत्न की उपाधि देकर सम्मानित किया है। यह सभी किसानों के लिए गौरव की बात है।

जहां तक प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना की बात है तो माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने अपने 10 साल के शासनकाल में लगभग साढ़े चार करोड़ गरीब लोगों को मकान बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। उसमें से पौने तीन करोड़ मकान बन चुके हैं।

मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण समग्रता का है, सर्वव्यापी है, सर्वस्पर्शी है। यहां गरीब की चिंता है। यहां बदलाव की चिंता है। यहां भारत के आर्थिक विकास का आत्मविश्वास है। मोदी जी के सरकार के द्वारा भारत की सेवा, सुरक्षा के बारे में एक नया संकल्प दिखाई दिया है। जिस तरह से आज कश्मीर की स्थिति है और जिस तरह से इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के मामले में कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी और सिलचर से सूरत तक भारत जुड़ा है, इसकी भी कहानी है। यही तो एकता होती है। अगर आज कोई सूरत से निकलता है तो उसका मन करता है कि गाड़ी से ही कामाख्या चला जाए और दर्शन करके आ जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर लाए गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का पुनः समर्थन करता हूं।

***DR. MALLU RAVI (NAGARKURNOOL):** I express my views on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address with deep respect for the high Office and our Constitutional traditions. However, it is my duty as a representative of the people of Telangana, particularly my constituency Nagarkurnool, to highlight the critical gaps in the Address. While it outlines an optimistic vision, the speech fails to reflect the ground realities faced by millions of our citizens, including those in backward and underdeveloped regions like mine.

The hon. President's speech appeared to be dictated by the BJP Government focusing more on self-congratulatory narratives rather than addressing the urgent concerns of common citizens. Issues such as price hikes, unemployment, agrarian distress, women's safety, and infrastructure deficiencies remain unaddressed. Even more concerning is the blatant neglect of Telangana's

* Speech was laid on the Table.

needs and aspirations.

While the Government boasts about Vande Bharat trains, I would like to ask as to why has Telangana, particularly Nagarkurnool, been neglected in railway development?

- My constituency has been waiting for a railway line for over 40 years, yet this Government has ignored the demands of our people.
- Nagarkurnool, one of the most backward districts, remains disconnected, affecting economic growth and access to education and healthcare.
- SC and ST communities -- who constitute 20 per cent and 10 per cent of Nagarkurnool's population -- continue to be deprived of basic transport infrastructure.

I demand that the Dornakal-Suryapet-Nalgonda-Kalwakurthy-Nagarkurnool-Wanaparthy-Gadwal railway line be taken up under the Backward Area Development Scheme and fast-tracked for completion.

The National Highway expansion projects in Telangana have also been ignored. While highways in other BJP-ruled States receive Central funding, Telangana's critical road projects are stalled. We demand:

- Completion of pending National Highway projects, especially those connecting rural and tribal areas.
- Expansion of NH-765, which is crucial for trade and connectivity in South Telangana.

I raise a crucial issue that concerns not only the people of Nagarkurnool but

also, the larger development and progress of our region. The proposed National Highway from Pullur (Alampur Cross Road) to Nalgonda via Alampur, Koneru, Krishna River, Chinnambavi, Jatprole, Kollapur, Kondanagula, Achampet, Dindi, Devarakonda, Gurrampodu, and Nalgonda is a vital project that will significantly transform this backward region.

This area has been historically underdeveloped, primarily due to its past as a Naxal-affected zone. However, today, the people of this region are yearning for development, infrastructure, and opportunities. The proposed National Highway will be a game-changer. It will not only improve connectivity and ease of travel but also, bring economic growth, reducing the distance to key cities such as Vizag, Bengaluru, Hubli, and Pune by over 200 kilometers.

In addition, this road will significantly benefit local farmers, traders, and businesses by reducing transportation costs and opening up new avenues for trade and commerce. It will be a lifeline for the unemployed youth of the region, creating indirect employment opportunities and uplifting the standard of living for countless families.

Moreover, the famous Jogulamba Temple, located in this constituency, is a significant spiritual and tourist destination. This temple is uniquely connected to four National Highways, making it an important landmark in the region. The proposed highway would further enhance its accessibility, bringing more pilgrims and tourists, thus promoting tourism and creating further economic growth.

I urge the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways as well as the State Government to prioritize the approval and development of this National Highway.

The project is not just a road; it is the foundation for progress, growth, and a better future for the people of Nagarkurnool.

The Government claims that India's economy is strong, but where are the jobs?

- Unemployment among graduates is 33 per cent in Andaman & Nicobar, 26.5 per cent in Ladakh, and 24 per cent in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
- The MSME sector, which provides jobs to lakhs in Telangana, is struggling due to lack of credit support and rising costs from the banks and Government of India.
- Privatization policies are benefiting big corporate houses while leaving small businesses and workers behind.

The 'Make in India' campaign has failed to create a substantial employment in Telangana. Our State has the potential to become manufacturing and IT hub, but without adequate Central investment, we are losing out on economic opportunities.

I urge the Government to:

- Provide special employment packages for Telangana's youth, particularly in IT, pharma, and manufacturing sectors.
- Set up a Mega Industrial Corridor along the Regional Ring Road (RRR) to boost job creation.

4. Industrial Development in Nagarkurnool - A Priority for Growth

One of the most pressing issues for my constituency is the lack of industrial

development, despite having immense potential.

- Nagarkurnool is strategically located with the Krishna River flowing through it for approximately 55 kilometres. This river offers great potential for irrigation, hydroelectric power, and agriculture, making it an ideal location for significant industrial.
- Despite these advantages, the region has not seen any significant industrial infrastructure or investments, which has hindered its growth.

I urge the Union Government to take immediate steps to establish major industries in Nagarkurnool. By promoting industrial growth, we can create sustainable employment opportunities, boost the local economy, and significantly improve the quality of life for the people of this region.

- This will also help bridge the development gap between urban and rural areas and ensure that Nagarkurnool becomes an integral part of Telangana's progress.

Telangana is an agricultural State, and yet our farmers continue to suffer due to the Centre's neglect.

- Where is the legally guaranteed Minimum Support Price (MSP)? Farmers across Telangana are struggling to get fair prices for their produce.

I demand:

- Legally guaranteed MSP for crops to protect farmers from price fluctuations.
- Central support for irrigation projects in Telangana, including Palamuru-Rangareddy and Sitarama projects.

- Special crop insurance schemes for Telangana's farmers affected by erratic weather and droughts.

The Government talks about Digital India, but what about rural areas like Nagarkurnool?

- Only 35 per cent of Indian women have internet access. In Telangana's villages, this percentage is even lower.
- Only 3 per cent of the poorest 20 per cent households in India have a computer. How will our children study and compete in a digital world?
- Frequent internet shutdowns in Telangana have affected businesses and students.

The Government must:

- Expand digital connectivity in rural and tribal areas.
- Provide free internet access to schools and colleges in backward regions.
- Stop arbitrary internet shutdowns that affect businesses and education.

The Government claims to have lifted 25 crore people out of poverty, but let us look at the facts:

- 74.1 per cent of Indians cannot afford a healthy diet (as per FAO reports)
- The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (LPG subsidy) is failing - over 20 per cent of beneficiaries cannot afford refills.
- Telangana's *Dalits*, tribals, and marginalized communities are still struggling for basic resources.

Currently, only those under the Ujjwala scheme are receiving LPG subsidies, leaving a large portion of LPG beneficiaries without support. This has created a gap, where many families who have benefited from LPG connections but are not part of Ujjwala are still burdened with high refill costs.

The Centre must:

- Include all LPG beneficiaries in the DBT Ujjwala scheme to ensure that everyone who uses LPG for cooking gets access to subsidies.
- Increase funding for SC/ST welfare programs in Telangana.
- Restore LPG subsidies to reduce the burden on poor families.
- Ensure fair distribution of food grains under the PDS System.

This adjustment would allow many more families to benefit from the LPG subsidy, easing their financial strain and improving their living conditions.

Telangana has contributed immensely to India's development yet the Centre continues to discriminate against us.

- Pending GST dues have not been released to Telangana, affecting welfare schemes.
- The ITIR (Information Technology Investment Region) project in Hyderabad, promised under the AP Reorganization Act, has been abandoned.
- Backward Area Grants for Telangana are being denied.

We demand:

- Immediate release of GST dues.
- Implementation of the ITIR project in Hyderabad.

- Adequate funding for backward districts in Telangana.

The President's Address should have been an opportunity to address these concerns. Instead, it was reduced to a propaganda document praising the BJP Government while ignoring the real struggles of the people.

Telangana contributes to India's growth, yet we are sidelined.

Our youth need jobs, our farmers need fair prices, our people need infrastructure.

The Centre must stop discriminating against Telangana and deliver on its promises.

We, in Telangana, will not remain silent. We demand our rightful share. We demand fairness, justice, and development.

Jai Hind! Jai Telangana!

***SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR (MYSORE):** I would like to place my views on Motion of Thanks on the hon. President's Address.

It is a matter of pride for us all that a lady from the tribal community, represents the entire 140 Crore Indians, and in her speech, the hon. President has highlighted how our Government, fly through the Prime Minister's vision has been fulfilling the aspirations of all Bharatiyas.

The consecutive BJP governments have transformed the country through the strong leadership of the Prime Minister.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

In 2014, India was ranked amongst the world's Uncertain and Unstable economies, today we stand amongst the top five in the world, with the aim of getting into the top three.

The economic growth during a global stagnation is matter to be highlighted, especially given the fluctuations in the global markets, the effects of COVID amongst other factors that have slowed global growth. The consecutive Modi governments have seen us move from 11th place in the world in 2014, to 5th. It is also pertinent to note that when the Vajpayee Government lost power in 2004, we had climbed to the 11th place, two consecutive congress led UPA governments later, we were still in 11th place

The economic growth has been propelled by a strong focus on building up our infrastructure. From urban development, through giving a greater emphasis on Metros, giving housing to all, and improving urban infrastructure holistically, to rural infrastructure such as PMGSY and PM-AWAS, to the huge increase in Highway Developments, the complete transformation and improvement of our Railway Networks, to the development of our airports, our infrastructure has become priority number one towards achieving a Viksit Bharat.

Alongside infrastructure, the Prime Minister has also given equal, if not more importance to improving our quality of life via progressive schemes for upliftment of all sections of society, twelve crore toilets have been built via Swacch Bharath, ten crore free LPG connections, ration for 80 crore citizens, Jan Aushadi Kendra's offering medicine at very low rates. AWAS scheme giving free housing to all, all PM-JANMAN giving Rs. 15,000 crores over the next three years for PVTG

community are all effective measures to improve the quality of life of Indians. Around 25 Crore people have been lifted out of multi-dimensional poverty over the last ten years.

The middle class have been recognized as the power house that will build the Viksit Bharat. From the RERA scheme, to ensure the dream of owning a house is a reality for all, to the continued revision of our taxation policy, has made it very convenient for the middle class to lead meaningful lives, one that contributes to nation building and towards achieving personal ambitions as well.

The agrarian economy and our farmers have been given the most friendly policies for their continued empowerment. Consistent Increases in the MSO for both Kharif and Rabi crops, the promotion of Natural farming, and the encouragement of animal husbandry and fisheries have all contributed to building a self reliant agricultural economy.

Innovation, entrepreneurship, and technology have been recognized as the strongest pillar to building a robust future for India. From UPI, making it convenient for digital transactions, to the emphasis of e-governance, digi-locker, a cyber secure environment and many other technologies have ensured India is at the forefront of the tech revolution. Innovation and entrepreneurship have been fostered at the earliest stages via the Atal tinkering labs, and innovation labs in schools. "Make in India" "Atmanirbhar Bharat" "Startup India" and other schemes have ensured innovative ideas find a frame work to become reality and contribute to the nation's economy.

Our students have also been given an inspiring environment to build a strong

base for their future careers. From the NEP, to the Vidyalakshmi scheme to one crore scholarships, India's students are on the path of being able leaders and contributors to a new Bharat.

India is seeing profound overall development and growth. The Prime Minister's Viksit Bharat dream is surely becoming a reality day by day as we build toward 2047. This dream built with the intention of creating a future for our nation and children is laudable and I encourage every India to come forward to see this through.

With this, I convey my gratitude to the hon. President for her address and support this motion for thanks.

***श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर (दादरा और नागर हवेली) :** मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार रखती हूँ। मैं इस प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में हूँ।

हमारे आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए सरकार को सत्ता पर काबिज हुए 10 साल हो गए हैं। सरकार के ये 10 साल आम जनता को समर्पित रहे। इन 10 सालों में भारत ने हर क्षेत्र में बहुत तरक्की की है। आज भारत स्वावलंबी है, अन्य देश भारत की ओर देख रहे हैं हमारे पदचिन्हों पर चलने की बात करते हैं। जैसा महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि आज भारत विकास यात्रा की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है। हर तरफ विकास की गंगा बह रही है। हमारी सरकार ने विभिन्न स्तर पर अभूतपूर्व उपलब्धियां हासिल की हैं।

आज देश में तीन गुना तेज गति से काम हो रहा है। आज देश बड़े निर्णयों और नीतियों को असाधारण गति से लागू होते देख रहा है। इन निर्णयों में देश के गरीब, मध्यम वर्ग, युवा, महिलाओं, किसानों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता मिल रही है। हमारे आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का दिया

* Speech was laid on the Table.

हुआ मंत्र “सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास” से भारत को एक मजबूत राष्ट्र बनाने की प्रेरणा मिल है, जिससे हम विश्वगुरु बनने की दिशा में अग्रसर हैं।

अब मैं जिस लोकसभा क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हूँ, उसके विषय में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। मेरे संघ प्रदेश दादरा एवं नगर हवेली एवं दमन दीव में आजादी के बाद से ही एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के पद पर हर तीन साल के लिए सीनियर आईएएस अधिकारी की नियुक्ति होती रही है। चुने हुए जनप्रतिनिधियों के आपसी सामंजस्य एवं सहयोग से प्रदेश को भरपूर लाभ मिला, प्रदेश विकास पथ पर तेजी से अग्रसर भी होता रहा है। परंतु 2016 के बाद प्रशासक के पद पर पहली बार किसी राजनयिक व्यक्ति को बिठाया गया, और आज भी पिछले आठ वर्षों से लगातार वही व्यक्ति प्रशासक बने हुए हैं, जिससे विकास के साथ ही साथ जनमानस भी तानाशाही से परेशान एवं त्राहिमाम होने को मजबूर हो गया है।

सरकार ने पिछड़े राज्यों के हित के लिए तमाम जनहितैशी, कल्याणकारी एवं विकासीय योजनाएं लागू की हैं। आदिवासी एवं पिछड़ा क्षेत्र होने के बावजूद भी इन योजनाओं का लाभ सही मायने में हमारे प्रदेश को नहीं मिल पा रहा है। स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, बिजली, पानी, सड़क आदि बुनियादी सुविधाओं से हमारा प्रदेश वंचित है। मैं चाहूंगी की सरकार को इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे मेरे प्रदेश के लोगों को लाभ मिल सके।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आधुनिक सुविधाओं से पूर्ण स्कूल तो बने हैं, परंतु शिक्षकों की कमी से शिक्षण व्यवस्था बाधित हो रही है। गरीब स्कूली बच्चों को समय पर यूनिफार्म, बुक्स, पोषण आहार आदि का लाभ नहीं मिलता है। वर्षों से कार्यरत शिक्षकों को मनमाने ढंग से निकाला गया है।

स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में अस्पताल तो बने हैं, परंतु वहां न तो कुशल चिकित्सक हैं और न ही दवाईयां हैं। गरीब मरीज बाहर से महंगी दवा लेने को मजबूर है। हमारे प्रदेश में भारी भरकम खर्चों से मेडिकल कॉलेज बनाया गया है, ताकि प्रदेश के गरीब आदिवासी योग्य बच्चे पढ़ लिखकर स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में सेवा प्रदान करें। परंतु, यहां स्थानीय बच्चों का कोटा फिक्स होने के बावजूद भी बाहरी बच्चों को वरीयता दी जा रही है, जिसके कारण स्थानीय बच्चे निराश एवं हताश हो रहे हैं। फायदे में रहने के बावजूद बिजली का निजीकरण होने से विधुत बिल मनमाने ढंग से दोगुना, चौगुना वसूला जा रहा है, लोग मजबूर

हैं। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी की इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मेरे प्रदेश में सड़को की हालत तो बद से बदतर हो चुकी है। वर्षों से सड़कें बनाने के नाम पर काम चल रहा है, परंतु एक भी सड़क आज तक पूरी तरह नहीं बन पाई है, जिससे सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में लोगों की जानें जा रही हैं। विकास के नाम पर गरीब आदिवासियों के घर तोड़े जा रहे हैं। लोग जमीन के अभाव में सड़क पर गुजर-बसर करने को मजबूर हैं। इनमें से कइयों ने तो आत्महत्या तक कर ली है।

मेरे प्रदेश में पानी की समस्या पिछले कई सालों से बनी हुई है। पानी के अभाव में प्रदेश की गरीब महिलाओं को कोसों दूर से पानी लाना पड़ता है। आज तक जल की स्थाई सुविधा नहीं हो पाई है। पढ़े-लिखे गरीब आदिवासी, जो विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों में वर्षों से कार्यरत थे ऐसे हजारों लोगों को बिना किसी ठोस कारण के निकाल दिया गया है। परिवार चिंतित हैं, जो बचे हैं, उन्हें सुदूर के क्षेत्रों में पोस्टिंग कर परेशान किया जा रहा है। प्रशासन किसी का सुनने को तैयार नहीं है। उल्टे प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों द्वारा डराने धमकाने से लोग परेशान हैं।

स्मार्ट-सिटी योजना मंद पड़ी हुई है, जबकि स्मार्ट सिटी के नाम पर लोगों के घर तोड़ दिए गये हैं। प्रदेश की धरोहर रही ग्रीनरी को खत्म किया जा रहा है। हरे-भरे वृक्षों की अंधाधुंध कटाई से प्रदेश को **वीरान** किया जा रहा है। ऐतिहासिक धरोहरें नष्ट हो रही हैं।

जनता से स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजना के तहत जबरदस्ती मनमाना टैक्स वसूला जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं औद्योगिक विस्तार से परिपूर्ण हमारे प्रदेश से कंपनियां प्रशासन की मनमानी से पलायन करने को मजबूर हो चुकी हैं। काफी कंपनियां बंद हो गई हैं, जिससे बेरोजगारी और गरीबी बढ़ गई है।

आदिवासी समाज के विकास के लिए हमारे यहां वर्षों पहले आदिवासी भवन बनाया गया था, जिसके जरिए गरीब आदिवासियों के शादी-ब्याह, सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक कार्यक्रम, आपातकाल में आदिवासियों की सुरक्षा, उनकी देखभाल और उनकी समस्याओं के निराकरण का आदिवासी भवन एक प्रमुख केन्द्र रहा, जिसे प्रशासन ने गैर कानूनी ढंग से बिना किसी ठोस कारण के कब्जे में लेकर ताला जड़ दिया है और भव्य आदिवासी भवन खंडहर बन गया है। प्रशासनिक अधिकारी किसी का

सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

हमारे आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इन 10 वर्षों में जो कार्य किए हैं, वे आज वैश्विक अस्थिरता के वातावरण में भी भारत आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक स्थिरता का स्तम्भ बनकर विश्व के सामने आदर्श प्रस्तुत कर रहा है। यह अच्छी बात है, जिसका मैं स्वागत करती हूँ।

हमारे आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदीजी की सरकार भारत के अमृतकाल के दौर में अभूतपूर्व उपलब्धियों के माध्यम से निरंतर सतत विकास की ओर बढ़ते हुए नई ऊर्जा देने का काम कर रही है। जिसका मैं हृदय से स्वागत करती हूँ।

आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी की सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के चौथे चरण में पच्चीस हजार बस्तियों को जोड़ने के लिए सत्तर हजार करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए हैं। आज जब हमारा देश अटल जी की जन्म शताब्दी का वर्ष मना रहा है, तब प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना उनके विजन का पर्याय बनी हुई है। इतना ही नहीं अध्यक्ष जी “वन नेशन-वन इलेक्शन” और “वक्फ़ अधिनियम संशोधन” जैसे कई महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर हमारी सरकार ने तेज गति से कदम आगे बढ़ाए हैं।

संघ प्रदेश दादरा नगर हवेली एवं दमन दीव में चुने हुए जन प्रतिनिधियों के जो संवैधानिक अधिकार हैं, उनसे उनको दूर किया जा रहा है। कई वर्षों से असेंबली की मांग होती आ रही है। मेरे पति श्री मोहन डेलकर जी ने भी इसी सदन में दादरा नगर हवेली में असेंबली बने, इसलिए इस विषय को कई बार उठाया और इस संबंध में पत्र भी लिखे। महोदय, मेरे प्रदेश में असेंबली न होने के कारण सही मायने में स्थानिक एवं आदिवासी समाज को अधिकार नहीं मिल पा रहा है। उनके साथ ज्यादाती होती रहती है, परंतु, बड़े दुःख के साथ मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि बार-बार संसद में आवाज उठाने के बाद भी इस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया जा रहा है, जिसके कारण मेरे प्रदेश में दिन प्रतिदिन लोगों को परेशान करने वाली गतिविधियां बढ़ती जा रही है।

ऐसे में मजबूत भारत जहां तेजी से विकास की राह में बढ़ रहा है, वहीं मेरा प्रदेश दादरा एवं नगर हवेली एवं दमन दीव में स्थानीय प्रशासन द्वारा मनमानी चल रही है। उसे रोकने की आवश्यकता है। महोदय, हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी से अपेक्षा ही नहीं बल्कि पूरी उम्मीद है कि जिस तरह

उनके सक्षम नेतृत्व में भारत का तेजी से विकास हो रहा है, दुनिया में भारत का नाम रोशन हो रहा है, उसी तरह उनकी कृपा से हमारे प्रदेश का भी भाग्य उदय हो और प्रदेश में खुशहाली एवं अमन-चैन कायम रहे।

धन्यवाद।

***श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) :** मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर अपने विचार रखता हूँ।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में भारत सरकार द्वारा गत दिनों में किए गए प्रयासों एवं 2047 के भारत के विजन के संदर्भ में विस्तार से बात कही है।

पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान हमारे देश ने एक नए भारत का निर्माण होते हुए देखा है। देश प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में प्रगति कर रहा है और भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था दुनिया में सबसे तेजी से बढ़ने वाली अर्थव्यवस्था बन गई है।

मैं पूर्वोत्तर भारत से आता हूँ, जहाँ पर पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों ने कम चुनावी प्रभावों के कारण इस क्षेत्र की लम्बे समय तक उपेक्षा की और विकास के नाम पर केवल आश्वासन ही मिलते रहे, लेकिन वर्ष 2014 के बाद से देश का यह पूर्वोत्तर भाग स्वर्णिम काल देख रहा है।

मोदी सरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर भारत में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विकास में तेजी से काम किया है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में यहाँ रेलवे में 81000 करोड़ रुपए, सड़क संपर्क में 48000 करोड़ रुपए और भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत 5196 किलोमीटर लंबी सड़कों का निर्माण मोदी सरकार ने किया है।

केंद्र सरकार ने एक बहु-चरणीय कनेक्टिविटी परियोजना शुरू की थी, जिसका उद्देश्य आठ उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों की राजधानियों को राष्ट्रीय रेलवे नेटवर्क से जोड़ना था। असम और त्रिपुरा पहले ही रेलवे के राष्ट्रीय नेटवर्क से जुड़ चुके हैं। वर्ष 2025 तक पूर्वोत्तर के मिजोरम, सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश का पासीघाट, नगालैंड की राजधानी कोहिमा और मणिपुर की राजधानी इंफाल के करीब तक

* Speech was laid on the Table.

रेलवे का नेटवर्क पहुंच जाएगा, जबकि 2029 तक प पूर्वोत्तर से सारे राज्य राष्ट्रीय रेल नेटवर्क से जुड़ जाएंगे।

पूर्वोत्तर के सभी 18,000 अविद्युतीकृत गांवों को 24 x 7 बिजली प्रदान करने के लिए 10,000 करोड़ रुपये की बिजली परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई। पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए 5,000 करोड़ रुपये की एक दूरसंचार योजना को भी मंजूरी दी गई।

केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा असम के गुवाहाटी में एक डेटा सेंटर बना रहा है, जिसका संचालन मार्च 2025 तक शुरू हो जाएगा। सरकार इस परियोजना में 600 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का निवेश कर रही है। शुरुआत में 200 रैक की योजना बनाई गई थी, जिसे बाद में बढ़ाकर 400 रैक किया जाएगा। इसका उद्देश्य भारत के उत्तरी और मध्य क्षेत्रों में सेवा प्रदान करना है।

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में, अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग क्षेत्र को जबरदस्त बढ़ावा मिला है, क्योंकि केंद्र सरकार ने 2014 से अब तक 5200 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश किया है। यह पिछले 28 वर्षों में किए गए निवेश की तुलना में 9 वर्षों की अवधि में सरकार द्वारा किए गए निवेश की राशि में 200% से अधिक की उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि है।

पूर्वोत्तर भारत के अंतर्देशीय जलमार्गों के विकास के लिए भी 1700 करोड़ रुपए की परियोजनाओं का निवेश किया गया है। उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र में कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से 20 परियोजनाओं की पहचान की गई है। इन परियोजनाओं में मौजूदा टर्मिनलों का आधुनिकीकरण, नए टर्मिनलों की स्थापना, पहले और अंतिम मील की कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार, औद्योगीकरण, नदी बंदरगाह और कौशल विकास शामिल हैं। पूर्वी जलमार्ग ग्रिड का विकास म्यांमार, मलेशिया और थाईलैंड सहित पूरे दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र की आर्थिक स्थिति को पुनर्जीवित करेगा।

पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में बेहतर हवाई संपर्क स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से उड़ान योजना के तहत 8 नए हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण हुआ है और 71 नए हवाई मार्गों की शुरुआत की गई है।

मोदी सरकार ने नॉर्थईस्ट के लिए वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 के लिए 4800 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया है और बजट में लगभग 162 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है। वर्ष 2013 के बाद से पूर्वोत्तर

राज्यों को बजट का आवंटन 4 गुणा बढ़ाया गया है। Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE) में 2022-23 में 1500 करोड़ रुपये और 2025-26 के लिए 6600 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय रोपवे विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत 8 रोपवे का काम शुरू किया गया है, DONER मंत्रालय के बजट में 153 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन के तहत Palm Oil को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए सिर्फ नॉर्थईस्ट में 234 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं। इसके साथ ही पूर्वोत्तर की विशेष बुनियादी ढांचा विकास योजना के तहत 1713 करोड़ की 32 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। SAMBHAV योजना के तहत 8 राज्यों के 42 जिलों की 75 ग्राम पंचायतों और परिषदों को बुनियादी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का काम केंद्र की मोदी सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

“मोदी सरकार में हिंसा का रास्ता छोड़ शांति और समृद्धि की राह पर चल रहा है पूर्वोत्तर भारत।” मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एक्ट ईस्ट नीति के तहत NEC की भूमिका और दायरा बढ़ा, शांति और समृद्धि जब साथ होते हैं तभी विकास होता है और इसके लिए मोदी सरकार ने अनेक शांति समझौते किए। मोदी जी के कार्यकाल में नॉर्थईस्ट में हिंसक घटनाओं में 73% कमी आई। असम के करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं का सम्मान करते हुए देश के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की अध्यक्षता में केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने असमिया (धुपदी) भाषा को शास्त्रीय भाषा का दर्जा प्रदान करने का ऐतिहासिक फैसला लिया, जोकि हमारी मातृभाषा को संरक्षित करने में मदद करेगा, इस फैसले का स्वागत करते हुए हम माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का आभार प्रकट करते हैं। असम के मोइदाम -अहोम राजवंश की टीला-दफन प्रणाली को यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर स्थल सूची की सांस्कृतिक श्रेणी में शामिल किया गया है। यह यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर स्थल सूची में शामिल होने वाला भारत का 43वां स्थल है। इस ऐतिहासिक उपलब्धि का श्रेय भी माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व को जाता है और इसके लिए भी मैं, उनका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

पिछले लगभग 10 वर्षों से ज्यादा के शासन काल में हमारी केंद्र सरकार ने देश को एक स्थायी और भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त सरकार दी है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य गरीब, किसान, वंचित और शोषितों के कल्याण

की दिशा में तेजी से काम करते हुए "एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत" का निर्माण करना है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के कुशल मार्गदर्शन में हमारी सरकार सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास के ध्येय पर आगे बढ़ रही है। मैं, एक बार पुनः माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी को उनके अभिभाषण हेतु धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जय हिन्द, जय भारत ।

***SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI (UTTARA KANNADA):** I would like to place my views on the President Address. Shrimati Druupadi Murmu ji, highlighted several key achievements of the Government, emphasising the progress made in various sectors. Here are the specific accomplishments which she mentioned:

Housing initiatives: The extension of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana aims to provide homes to an additional three crore families, with a budget allocation of Rs. 5,36,000 crore for this purpose.

Financial support for farmers: Under the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme, Rs. 41,000 crore has been disbursed to farmers recently.

Welfare Schemes: The Government has distributed free rations to 80 crore people and implemented welfare schemes like PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme.

Infrastructure Development: Significant investments have been made in infrastructure including the completion of the Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link and the construction of India's first deep-water mega port at Vadhavan.

Healthcare Improvements: The establishment of 1,75,000 Ayushman Arogya Mandirs aims to enhance access to healthcare services. The Government has also screened nearly 9 crore women for cervical cancer and reduced maternal

* Speech was laid on the Table.

and infant mortality rates.

Women Empowerment: The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam provides reservations for women in legislative bodies, while initiatives like the Drone Didi Yojana promote women's economic empowerment.

Youth Engagement: The MY Bharat Portal encourages youth participation in nation-building efforts across various sectors.

Thank you, Jai Hind.

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल (भीलवाड़ा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी की ओर से धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में अपने विचार रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार।

वर्ष 2014 में जब से देश के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए की सरकार बनी, देश हर कदम पर प्रगति की ओर बढ़ा है। इस सरकार द्वारा देशहित में किए गए निर्णय के कारण जन-जन को उसका लाभ पहुंचा है। मोदी जी ने 26 मई, 2014 को पहली बार प्रधानमंत्री पद की शपथ ली थी और उसी दिन से, पिछले दस वर्षों में इस सरकार की कई कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के कारण, हमें लाखों-करोड़ों व्यक्तियों के जीवन में परिवर्तन देखने को मिलता है। आज हमारी केंद्र सरकार के साथ सभी देशवासियों की विकास यात्रा इस अमृतकाल की अभूतपूर्व उपलब्धियों के माध्यम से नई ऊर्जा दे रही है।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के कुशल नेतृत्व में एनडीए सरकार के तीसरे कार्यकाल में तीन गुना तेज गति से काम हो रहा है।

आज देश बड़े निर्णयों और नीतियों को असाधारण गति से लागू होते हुए देख रहा है। इन निर्णयों से देश के गरीब, मध्यम वर्ग, युवा, महिला और किसानों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता मिली है। आज प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का विस्तार करते हुए तीन करोड़ अतिरिक्त परिवारों को घर देने का निर्णय लिया गया है, जिसके लिए 5,36,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो कि एक

अनूठा प्रावधान है।

इसी प्रकार से स्वामित्व योजना के तहत 2,25,00,000 लोगों को संपत्ति कार्ड जारी करना प्रशंसनीय है। किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत करोड़ों किसानों को पिछले महीने 41,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का भुगतान हुआ है। आयुष्मान योजना के अंतर्गत 70 वर्ष और उससे अधिक की आयु के छः करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा देने का फैसला करना बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय है। मुझे दुख है कि आज भी देश के तेलंगाना, ओडिशा, दिल्ली, केरल और पंजाब राज्य में इस योजना के लाभ से वहां के निवासियों को वंचित किया जा रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात उल्लिखित करना चाहूंगा कि जिन ब्रिटिशर्स ने भारत पर 200 सालों तक राज किया है, उस इंग्लैंड की अर्थव्यवस्था को भी पीछे छोड़कर विश्व की 5वीं अर्थव्यवस्था बनाना, चन्द्रमा के साउथ पोल पर सॉफ्ट लैंडिंग करना, डीबीटी लागू करके भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश रखना, मोदी जी जैसे दूरदर्शी, कठोर परिश्रमी और निर्णायक निर्णय करने की अद्भुत क्षमता करने वाले का ही चमत्कार है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन और वक्फ अधिनियम (संशोधन) विधेयक जैसे विषयों पर सरकार ने तेज गति से काम किया है। अनुच्छेद 370 और 35(ए) को हटाने का ऐतिहासिक और साहसिक निर्णय से देश में भी रोमांच है। आज हाथ में संविधान लेकर कसम खाने वालों को मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज से 50 वर्ष पहले सन् 1975 में आपातकाल में लोकतंत्र का गला घोटकर इन लोगों ने संविधान की हत्या की थी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज प्रयागराज में महाकुंभ का अद्भुत, आलौकिक, भव्य और दिव्य आयोजन हो रहा है, जो हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी की कार्य कुशलता और माननीय मुख्यमंत्री योगी जी के कुशल नेतृत्व का ही परिणाम है। आज छोटे उद्यमियों के लिए ऋण सीमा को 10,00,000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 20,00,000 रुपये कर देना और पीएम विद्या लक्ष्मी योजना से इंटरनशिप को बढ़ावा देना अत्यंत प्रशंसनीय है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अंत में सदन के माध्यम से इस महान देश की जनता के सामने

अपना विश्वास व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में चल रही एनडीए सरकार विकसित भारत के संकल्प को पूरा करेगी।

मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

***SHRI RAHUL KASWAN (CHURU):** I would like to express my views and address some critical concerns regarding the President's Address. While the Government proudly highlights its achievements, we must ask ourselves: Are these accomplishments truly reaching the people? Are these policies genuinely transforming the lives of those who place their trust in us? There remains a significant gap between grand announcements and the everyday struggles of our citizens.

As representatives of the people, it is our duty to ensure that policies are not merely aspirational statements, but real solutions that uplift the common man. A vision, no matter how ambitious, is only as strong as its execution. It is easy to list achievements, but we must ask are our farmers, workers, small business owners, and young graduates truly experiencing the promised progress?

The President's Address lays out a roadmap for economic growth, infrastructural development, and social welfare, but numbers and projections alone do not reflect reality. We must move beyond rhetoric and examine the actual impact on the ground. Today, I intend to do just that—to analyse these claims, question the gaps, and advocate for genuine, tangible progress that reaches every citizen of this nation.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The progress is not measured by slogans or statistics, but by the lived experiences of our people. And that is the measure we must use in evaluating the promises laid before us today.

My other point is regarding neglect of Rajasthan's Agricultural Crisis. The Government often speaks of agricultural transformation and economic empowerment, but let us examine the reality on the ground. Rajasthan is the most water-stressed state in the country, with its groundwater levels depleting at an alarming rate. The Central Ground Water Board reports that groundwater levels in Rajasthan have declined by 62 per cent in the last decade, making agriculture increasingly unviable. Churu, being a drought-prone district, suffers from erratic monsoons, extreme water shortages, and depleting wells. Farmers in my constituency are forced to depend on a failing irrigation system, and yet, no significant initiative has been undertaken to introduce sustainable water management projects.

While the Government proudly cites schemes like the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi, which has disbursed Rs. 41,000 crore to farmers across the country, the reality is that these funds provide only temporary relief. Seventy-eight lakh farmers in Rajasthan have received benefits from the scheme, but many continue to face financial distress due to erratic climate conditions, increasing input costs, and lack of sustainable farming solutions. Where is the long-term vision to help them combat these crises?

Rajasthan has one of the highest farmer suicide rates in the country, yet there is no substantial investment in drought-resistant farming techniques, scientific

irrigation methods, or climate adaptation strategies. Hon. Speaker, we cannot expect our farmers to survive on tokenistic relief measures while ignoring the fundamental issues that threaten their livelihood. I urge the Government to immediately increase investment in drought relief programs, expand subsidies for water-efficient crops, and promote community-led water conservation initiatives. Without these structural reforms, Rajasthan's agricultural backbone will continue to weaken, pushing thousands of farmers deeper into debt and despair.

My next point is regarding inadequate healthcare Infrastructure. The Government boasts of major strides in healthcare, citing the establishment of 1.75 lakh Arogya Mandirs and the expansion of Ayushman Bharat to cover senior citizens aged 70 and above. However, these announcements fail to reflect the grim reality faced by millions of Indians, particularly those in rural areas.

Let us take a look at the facts. A study of health and wellness centres across 18 states found that only 11 per cent had functional diagnostic facilities, and 40 per cent lacked essential medicines. In Rajasthan, the situation is even worse. The state has a doctor-to-patient ratio of 1:1700, which is far below the WHO recommendation of 1:1000. This shortage is most severe in rural areas, where many villages lack even a single primary healthcare centre, forcing people to travel 25-30 kilometers just to access basic medical care.

The Government claims that over 30 crore teleconsultations have been provided through e-health initiatives, but what use is telemedicine when villages lack stable internet, proper diagnostic tools, and even trained medical personnel to implement these programs? Moreover, a NITI Aayog report has flagged that 30 per

cent of eligible beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat are either unaware of the scheme or face administrative hurdles in accessing treatment. What good is a scheme on paper if it does not reach the people who need it the most?

We need urgent corrective measures. There must be greater funding for rural health infrastructure, better training for medical staff, and proper monitoring of healthcare facilities to ensure they are fully equipped and operational. Additionally, preventive healthcare must be strengthened by investing in nutritional programs, maternal health initiatives, and widespread awareness campaigns. We cannot allow our healthcare system to remain inaccessible and ineffective while millions struggle for basic medical services.

The next point is regarding lack of focus on education and employment. Education is the foundation of any developed nation, yet the reality of our education system today raises serious concerns. While the Government speaks of implementing the National Education Policy (NEP) and increasing scholarships, these measures mean little when students lack access to the most basic facilities.

According to the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 62 per cent of rural schools in Rajasthan do not have adequate classrooms, and 48 per cent lack functional toilets. The same report highlights that 40 per cent of schools do not have the minimum number of teachers required, leaving students without proper guidance. Hon. Speaker, how can we expect quality education when students are studying in overcrowded, underfunded, and poorly managed schools?

The Government has also promised one crore internships for young graduates, but let us not confuse temporary opportunities with real employment.

The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) reports that India's unemployment rate stood at 8.7 per cent in December 2024, with youth unemployment even higher at 22.5 per cent. This means that even after completing their education, young people are struggling to find stable jobs.

We must go beyond mere policy announcements. There is an urgent need to expand vocational training centres, integrate skill development into school curricula, and create stable job opportunities in industries beyond traditional Government employment. Only then can we ensure that our youth have a real future, rather than being left behind in an economy that fails to generate sustainable employment.

The next point is regarding rising inflation and middle-class struggles. One of the most pressing concerns today is the rising cost of living, which is placing an unbearable burden on middle-class families and small business owners. The Government claims to be taking steps to ease economic pressure, but the ground reality tells a different story.

According to the wholesale price index (WPI), food inflation has risen by 6.5 per cent over the past year, with essential items like pulses seeing a 14 per cent increase and vegetable prices soaring by 22 per cent. Fuel prices remain volatile, with petrol and diesel prices increasing by 25 per litre over the past five years. How can we expect the common man to sustain a dignified livelihood when their hard-earned income is being eroded by relentless inflation?

While the Government speaks of initiatives like the 8th Pay Commission and the increase in Mudra loan limits from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh, these steps are

not enough to counteract the rising cost of living. Small business owners are struggling with higher production costs and reduced consumer demand, while middle-class families are forced to cut back on basic necessities due to skyrocketing prices.

Immediate action is required. The Government must introduce stronger price control mechanisms, regulate fuel costs, and provide targeted subsidies to ease the burden on ordinary citizens. Without these measures, economic inequality will continue to grow, leaving millions struggling to make ends meet.

As far as Digital Divide and Cybersecurity is concerned, India is on the cusp of a digital revolution. The Government proudly speaks of the India AI Mission, the expansion of the UPI system, and the growing role of digital banking, e-governance, and artificial intelligence in our economy. But while these advancements are promising, we must ask a fundamental question-who is being left behind in this digital transformation?

The reality is that millions of Indians-particularly those in rural areas, tribal belts, and economically weaker sections-still lack access to reliable internet connectivity.

According to recent data, urban centres enjoy high-speed internet, but the majority of villages continue to struggle with weak network infrastructure, frequent disruptions, and unaffordable data services. The very people who stand to benefit the most from digital banking, online education, and e-governance remain excluded because the infrastructure necessary to support them does not exist.

Take, for example, small farmers and rural shopkeepers. While the

Government promotes UPI and digital payments, in many parts of India, unstable connectivity forces businesses to rely on cash transactions, keeping them outside the formal financial system. We cannot claim to be a digitally empowered nation when a significant portion of our population lacks even the basic means to access online services.

This digital divide goes beyond infrastructure-it is also about digital literacy. Even when internet access is available, many citizens, particularly in rural areas, lack the skills needed to use digital tools effectively. Imagine a farmer who has access to an online loan portal but does not know how to navigate it, or a student in a remote village who has a smartphone but no knowledge of how to access online educational resources.

Digital literacy programs must be expanded. The Government must ensure that digital education reaches beyond cities, integrating it into school curricula, community learning centres, and grassroots outreach initiatives. Special attention must be given to women in rural areas, senior citizens, and small business owners, many of whom struggle to transition to digital platforms.

Furthermore, as India advances in AI, fintech, and e-governance, we cannot afford to ignore cybersecurity. The rise in digital transactions, artificial intelligence, and online services has led to an increase in cyber fraud, data breaches, and misinformation. The victims of these cybercrimes are often first-time users of digital banking and government portals-people who, due to lack of awareness, fall prey to financial scams, identity theft, and online fraud.

The India AI Mission aims to revolutionize industries with cutting-edge

technology, but it must also prioritize responsible AI governance. We need strict policies to prevent algorithmic bias, protect data privacy, and ensure transparency in AI-driven decision-making. The Government must invest in cybersecurity infrastructure, enforce stricter laws against digital fraud, and launch nationwide awareness campaigns to educate citizens on safe online practices.

If these issues remain unaddressed, India's digital future will remain incomplete. Digital progress must be inclusive, secure, and accessible to all citizens-urban or rural, privileged or underprivileged. A truly digital India must bridge divides, not widen them.

In conclusion, it is our duty as elected representatives to ensure that policies do not remain empty promises, but translate into tangible improvements in people's lives. India aspires to be a global leader, yet we must ask ourselves-why does our country rank 132 out of 191 in the Human Development Index? Why do we rank 111 out of 125 in the Global Hunger Index? The answer lies in the growing disconnect between policy announcements and ground-level implementation.

While economic growth is celebrated, the Government spends only 2.1 per cent of GDP on healthcare and 2.9 per cent on education, well below global standards. If we truly want an India that is strong and self-reliant, we must prioritize real development-ensuring access to healthcare, education, employment, and economic stability for every citizen.

I urge this House to look beyond numbers and rhetoric and focus on delivering meaningful change. Our people deserve not just grand declarations, but results that uplift their lives and uphold the true spirit of democracy. Thank you.

***SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU (KURNOOL):** I would like to express my views on motion of thanks to the President's address. The President's address endorsed and strengthened the NDA government under the leadership of our prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi for showing good leadership and direction for the country. Hon. President highlighted the government policies where transform, reform and perform are the fundamental principles. This is not just a campaign but this is the reality that is changing our Nation's future. This change can be clearly seen in our economy, administration and actions that cement our position on the global platform.

Andhra Pradesh is following the same path and is trying to come out of the financial crisis, administrative failure and scarcity of basic amenities caused by the previous government's administration. In the previous government's tenure, our financial condition declined, people did not get justice and our development was stalled. But now, under the strong leadership of our Chief Minister Sri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu our state is moving forward towards development.

Signs of development can be clearly seen in the following initiatives:

- Rs. 15,000 crore have been sanctioned for building the country's first Greenfield capital city i.e. Amravati.
- Rs. 12,000 crore have been sanctioned for the Polavaram project which is the lifeline of Andhra Pradesh.
- By investing Rs. 11,440 crore in Visakha Steel Factory, the

^{**} English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Telugu.

Government has revived Visakha Steel.

- By investing Rs. 1.8 lakh crore Andhra Pradesh is moving ahead in the new energy sector i.e. Green Hydrogen Hub.
- BPCL oil refinery: Rs. 95,000 crore investment will strengthen industrial development in our state.

These investments prove our government's administrative capability and credibility. People of Andhra Pradesh are proud of this good governance. In the previous government's administration, Andhra Pradesh has witnessed black days.

- Women's safety: 25,000 crimes against women were reported which shows government's failure on women's safety.
- Law and order: crimes rose by 33 per cent, political murders have also increased manifold. People were living in fear and anxiety.
- Negligence towards the judiciary: Not taking steps to form the High court bench in Kurnool shows the YSRCP government's failure. But our good government has issued orders to constitute the High court bench in Kurnool.

Industrial and infrastructure development: Following projects have been given importance for development under our administration:

- Out of 12 industrial nodes announced in the union budget, two important nodes at Kopparti in Kadapa and Orvakal in Kurnool were sanctioned for our state.
- By connecting Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) and

Hyderabad Bangalore Industrial Corridor (HBIC), the Rayalaseema region will develop economically.

- Land procurement has been completed and projects are being implemented at a faster pace.

Real time governance: Mana Mitra scheme.

In today's digital Era, administration should be simple and accessible to the people. In this direction the Andhra Pradesh government has introduced the Mana Mitra scheme. This scheme will integrate 36 departments through WhatsApp governance and provide 360 government services for the people. This is a model for Real Time Governance (RTG).

Good governance in the modern era. This is only an initial success. In this manner, we will achieve Viksit Bharat and Swarna Andhra Pradesh under the leadership of our Prime Minister Narendra Modi and our Chief Minister Chandrababu Naidu by 2047 with the help of the double-engine Government.

With co-ordinated administration we are moving ahead towards the development. People of Andhra Pradesh can see good days ahead. As per the call given by the hon. President to reform perform and transform, I believe that it is possible only under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and our Chief Minister Shri Chandrababu Naidu.

***डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) :** आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपना विषय टेबल करने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण देश की वर्तमान स्थिति और सरकार की नीतियों को प्रतिबिंबित करता है। हालांकि, इसमें कई महत्वपूर्ण विषयों की अनदेखी की गई हैं, विशेष रूप से बिहार और मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र किशनगंज से जुड़े मुद्दों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

बिहार देश के सबसे पिछड़े राज्यों में से एक है और यहाँ Basic Infrastructure, Health Facility, Education, Industrialization और रोजगार की भारी कमी है। मेरे क्षेत्र किशनगंज, जो सीमांचल क्षेत्र का हिस्सा है, भीषण गरीबी, बाढ़, शिक्षा व स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की कमी और रोजगार के अभाव जैसी गंभीर समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। सरकार की योजनाओं का समुचित लाभ यहाँ तक नहीं पहुँच पाता, जिससे आम जनता को अत्यधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

हम सभी जानते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण केवल संख्याओं और आंकड़ों का एक संग्रह नहीं होता; यह देश के भविष्य को आकार देने का एक महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज होता है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अभिभाषण में 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' की परिकल्पना पर जोर दिया। यह विचार न केवल आत्मविश्वास की भावना उत्पन्न करता है, बल्कि यह देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दिशा में एक प्रेरणा देने वाला भी है। लेकिन इस आत्मनिर्भरता का वास्तविक स्वरूप क्या है? क्या यह सिर्फ कुछ बड़े व्यापारिक घरानों और कॉर्पोरेट्स के लिए है, या फिर यह हमारी छोटी-छोटी इकाइयों, किसानों, श्रमिकों, और विशेष रूप से उन लाखों गरीब नागरिकों के लिए है, जिनकी बुनियादी आवश्यकताएँ पूरी नहीं हो पा रही हैं? क्या आत्मनिर्भरता का मतलब महज उद्योगपतियों को राहत देना है, या फिर यह प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिक की समृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने का एक प्रयास है? जब हम इस बजट के प्रावधानों की बात करते हैं, तो यह देखना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है कि क्या सरकार ने देश के वास्तविक मुद्दों को प्राथमिकता दी है। क्या इस बजट में ऐसे ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं, जो हमारे किसान भाइयों, श्रमिकों, छोटे व्यापारियों और

* Speech was laid on the Table.

महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए कारगर साबित हो? क्या राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण इस बात को सुनिश्चित करता है कि कृषि क्षेत्र, जो आज भी हमारे देश की अधिकांश आबादी की आजीविका का मुख्य स्रोत है, को मजबूती मिले? क्या इस बजट में उन योजनाओं का विस्तार किया गया है, जो किसानों को न केवल वित्तीय सहायता देती हैं, बल्कि उनके उत्पादन की लागत को भी कम करती हैं?

हमारे किसान आज महंगाई, मौसम परिवर्तन, और कम होते मुनाफे से जूझ रहे हैं। सरकार के पास एक बहुत बड़ा अवसर है कि वह इन समस्याओं के स्थायी समाधान के लिए ठोस योजनाएं और वित्तीय प्रावधान लाए। लेकिन बजट में कृषि क्षेत्र को जिस तरह की प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए, वह कहीं दिखाई नहीं देती। किसानों के लिए सीधे-सीधे लाभ देने वाली योजनाओं का अभाव है। क्या यह बजट उन किसानों के लिए है, जो कर्ज के बोझ तले दबे हुए हैं? क्या यह बजट उन किसानों के लिए है, जो फसल बीमा, सिंचाई सुविधाओं, और सही मूल्य निर्धारण की उम्मीद करते हैं?

आम आदमी की कठिनाइयां केवल कृषि तक ही सीमित नहीं हैं, बल्कि इससे भी व्यापक हैं। हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी का स्तर आज भी बहुत ऊँचा है। लाखों युवाओं को आज भी रोजगार के अवसर नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं और कई लोग आत्मनिर्भरता के नाम पर खुद को ठगा हुआ महसूस कर रहे हैं। ऐसे में, क्या राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में सरकार ने रोजगार सृजन के ठोस उपायों की घोषणा की है? क्या यह बजट उन लाखों श्रमिकों और छोटे उद्यमियों के लिए है, जो महामारी के बाद अपने घरों को लौटने पर मजबूर हुए थे और अब उन्हें फिर से रोजगार पाने में कठिनाई हो रही है?

हमारे श्रमिक वर्ग का मुद्दा इतना जटिल और गंभीर है कि इसे केवल योजनाओं के कागजी आंकड़ों तक सीमित नहीं किया जा सकता। ये श्रमिक रोजगार, सुरक्षा, और सामाजिक सुरक्षा की मांग कर रहे हैं। क्या राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में उनके लिए ऐसी योजनाएँ और प्रावधान हैं, जो उनके जीवन स्तर को बेहतर बना सकें और उनकी रोजी-रोटी की समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकें?

स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी हम देख रहे हैं कि सरकार की ओर से केवल थोड़ी-बहुत घोषणाएँ की जा रही हैं, लेकिन इन क्षेत्रों में जो वास्तविक सुधार की आवश्यकता है, वह कहीं दिखाई नहीं देती। महामारी ने हमारे स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्र की जो पोल खोली है, वह सभी के सामने है। सरकारी

अस्पतालों की दशा बहुत खराब है, और राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इस क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुधार लाने में पूरी तरह से विफल है। क्या इस बजट में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिए पर्याप्त धन आवंटित किया गया है? क्या यह बजट स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों की भर्ती, चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की स्थिति को सुधारने और ग्रामीण इलाकों में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के विस्तार की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाता है?

अब, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जो मेरे क्षेत्र, बिहार के किशनगंज से संबंधित है। यह मुद्दा है सरकारी चिकित्सा कॉलेज का, जो आज भी हमारे क्षेत्र में पूरी तरह से अनुपस्थित है। पिछले कई वर्षों से, मैंने इस मुद्दे को उठाया है, लेकिन आज तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए गए। हमारे क्षेत्र में, जहां लाखों लोग स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिए तरसते हैं, वहाँ एक सरकारी चिकित्सा कॉलेज की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है।

हमारे क्षेत्र के युवाओं को चिकित्सा शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अवसर नहीं मिल रहा है। जब तक हमारे पास एक चिकित्सा कॉलेज नहीं होगा, तब तक हम अपने युवाओं को उच्चतम चिकित्सा शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण देने में सक्षम नहीं होंगे। यह न केवल हमारे राज्य, बल्कि देश के विकास के लिए भी आवश्यक है, क्योंकि अच्छे डॉक्टरों की आवश्यकता पूरे देश में महसूस की जा रही है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि हमारे क्षेत्र में एक सरकारी चिकित्सा कॉलेज की स्थापना के लिए जल्द से जल्द योजनाएँ बनाई जाएं और उसे लागू किया जाए।

अब, मुझे एक और मुद्दे पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित करना है, जो पिछले छह वर्षों से मेरी तरफ से लगातार उठाया गया है, और वह है अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी (AMU) किशनगंज का। यह विश्वविद्यालय, जो हमारे क्षेत्र के छात्रों के लिए एक बड़ा अवसर था, आज भी बिना पर्याप्त निधि और सुविधाओं के खड़ा है। इस विश्वविद्यालय के लिए शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण स्टाफ की नियुक्तियाँ अब तक नहीं की गईं, और इसके विकास के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए गए।

अगर हम अपने युवाओं को उच्च शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें इस विश्वविद्यालय के विकास पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। यह न केवल किशनगंज, बल्कि समग्र बिहार और भारत के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण शैक्षिक केंद्र बन सकता है। लेकिन इसके लिए सरकार को

इसकी स्थापना के लिए पर्याप्त धन आवंटित करना होगा और समुचित प्रशासनिक प्रावधानों को लागू करना होगा।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में यह देखना बेहद महत्वपूर्ण है कि क्या सरकार ने देश के सभी नागरिकों की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कदम उठाए हैं। अगर यह बजट केवल बड़े व्यापारिक घरानों के लिए है और हमारे गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग को नज़रअंदाज़ किया गया है, तो यह निश्चित रूप से एक असंतुलित और असमान समाज की ओर ले जाएगा। हम चाहते हैं कि यह बजट देश के हर वर्ग, हर क्षेत्र और हर नागरिक के लिए लाभकारी हो। इसलिए, हम विपक्ष के सदस्य के रूप में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को पूरी तरह से खारिज करते हैं, क्योंकि यह आम आदमी, किसानों, श्रमिकों, और छोटे व्यापारियों के हितों की अनदेखी करता है। हम सरकार से आग्रह करते हैं कि वह इस बजट को पुनः विचारने का प्रयास करे और उसमें उन ठोस योजनाओं का समावेश करें, जो देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक के जीवन में सकारात्मक बदलाव ला सकें। धन्यवाद।

श्री अमरसिंग टिस्सो (डिफू) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको करबद्ध नमस्कार करता हूँ।

Sir, I rise to thank Her Excellency, the President of India, for her wonderful speech and her grace in mentioning the historic achievements of the nation under the great leadership of hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji. The BJP Government under Modiji's leadership has brought people of all communities together and the people of the North-East have reaped the greatest benefits. Today, the people of the Northeast are feeling proud to be citizens of India and the secessionist forces that thrived under the previous Congress regime no longer attract the imagination of our youths.

17.00 hrs

Sir, it is a historic achievement of our hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra

Modiji and our hon. Home Minister Shri Amit Shahji to end all forms of insurgency in the hill areas of Assam which I represent. I urge everyone here to give chance to the development of the tribal people also and allow our Prime Minister to fulfil the programmes and commitment of the BJP in the North-East, one of which has been in relation to the demand of the hill tribes of Assam for the implementation of Article 244 (A) of the Constitution of India. I demand exemption from appearing in MIL in UPSC exam, upgradation of Diphu campus to a full-fledged Central university.

The MOU, MOS-I and MOS-II are written commitments of the Government of India and these must be fulfilled without any delay. Here the unimplemented clauses should be highlighted emphatically for immediate solution. The issue of Constitution (125th Amendment) Bill should also take care of Memorandum of Settlement-II as the Bill in the present form has not covered certain vital clauses of MOS-II. Special provision in the Sixth Schedule exclusively for Karbi Anglong autonomous Council and the NCHAC Autonomous Council and other original Sixth Schedule Councils in respect of responsibility of Governor should be provided in the provisions of Constitution (125th Amendment) Bill, so that he is exclusively advised by Autonomous Councils in matters under the jurisdiction of Sixth Schedule. I am sure this longstanding demand of my people will also be delivered by this great Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modiji and we will be delighted to hear the announcement sooner than later by our great President. Hon. Madam Droupadi Murmu ji herself during her next Address to the Parliament.

As tribal people, we have been hugely inspired by the election of a tribal lady to the highest office of the country which has been made possible only because our Prime Minister's leadership has deep love for the nation's tribal people. We feel immensely proud whenever the hon. Madam President addresses the nation, particularly the Parliament. So, it is a matter of great distress for us when somebody disrespects her by calling her by mean and hateful words like ...* .

Such comments are crime against the tribal people in the Parliament. So, learn to respect, honour Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. We are also the sons of the soil. आप लोग मोदी जी से सीखिए upliftment of five crore people from tribal community with an allotment of Rs. 80,000 crore for this initiative. आप लोगों ने नॉर्थ ईस्ट को क्या दिया? Before 10 years, what have you given us? आप लोगों ने अरेस्ट, जेल, एनकाउंटर दिया है। You declared the whole North-East area a disturbed area. You have imposed Armed Forces (Special Power) Act, the power to shoot a person without the authority order.

With these words, I conclude.

****SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI (NABARANGPUR):** I support the speech delivered by the Honourable President Smt. Draupadi Murmu to the Joint Session of Parliament and thank her for the same.

There is no denying that the Government of the day has done tremendous works during the last ten years. I come from a remote place on Odisha,

* Not recorded.

** Speech was laid on the Table.

representing one of the most backward Parliamentary Constituency.

Before the present Govt. came to there was not a single Government college in my constituency. In last 10 years Government Degree colleges have been started. In addition, the following progresses have been achieved;

1. 460 km new Railway line has been sanctioned.
2. Zero voltage situation has been eliminated and almost all villages, except for a few hamlets, have been electrified.
3. About 4250 km of roads under PMGSY, NH and PWD have been constructed.
4. Bharat Mala Project between Raipur to Visakhapatnam is passing through my Constituency. On completion, it will reduced running time between Raipur to Visakapatnam from 13 hrs to 6 hrs.
5. All poor are getting pucca Houses, which otherwise was a dream for them
6. Hornestead landless are getting land.
7. One airstrip is coming up in my Constituency at Malkangiri.
8. 4 ITIs have been commissioned, one of which is in my village.
9. 17 new Ekalabya Model Residential schools have been sanctioned.
10. Follow up Chemotherapy for cancer patients and dialysis facilities have been started at Malkangiri and Nabarangpur with a new Medical College at Koraput.
11. A new Blood Bank Unit has been started at Umerkote which may seem a small item but a big step forward for people of 4 Blocks around this.
12. Almost everybody has a phone in his hand and paying to shops through

their phone.

13. She supports the people of my constituency got during covid pandemic cannot be forgotten. Everybody feels but for Modiji, we don't know where we would!

14. Increase in MSP of paddy from Rs. 1310/- per quintal in 2014 to Rs 2300/- input assistance of Rs 800/- per quintal by the Odisha Government has brought smile on the faces of the farmers.

15. Honourable President has said what has been achieved during last ten years and what are being done to achieve the goal of Bikashit Bharat by 2047.

16. Seeing the developments in my area and the road map ahead I am very sure my area will also catch up with the rest of Bharat to be part of Bikashit Bharat.

17. Therefore, I support once again and thank the president for her real but wonderful speech.

***श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक (मुजफ्फरनगर) :** मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर अपने विचार रखता हूं। मैं अपनी बात शुरू करूं, उससे पूर्व महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जो कुंभ का जिक्र हुआ है, उसमें मारे गए श्रद्धालुओं की आत्मा की शांति के लिए नमन करता हूं और सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि हादसे में मारे गए लोगों के नाम, पते एवं फोटो अवश्य प्रकाशित कराए। बहुत से लोग गायब हैं। उनके परिवार के लोग उन्हें तलाश रहे हैं, उनकी भी खोजबीन की जाए। अभिभाषण में किसान की चर्चा की गई, परन्तु खेद है कि गत दिनों दिल्ली-हरियाणा बार्डर पर 750 किसानों की

* Speech was laid on the Table.

शहादत पर सरकार द्वारा न तो अफसोस जाहिर किया गया और न ही आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की गई । किसान आज भी आंदोलनरत है, क्योंकि उसे आज भी एम.एस.पी. की गारंटी नहीं मिल पाई है, न ही किसान का कर्जा माफ हुआ और न ही कृषि ऋण पर ब्याज माफ हुआ है । सरकार किसान की आमदनी दोगुनी करने की बात करती थी परन्तु आमदनी आधी हो गई और कर्ज दोगुना हो गया । सरकार के कार्यों से बहुत निराशा है ।

सरकार की वक्र दृष्टि किसान, मजदूरों के बच्चों पर भी पड़ी और छात्रों की फीस में बेतहाशा बढ़ोतरी कर दी गई । अब मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग की पढ़ाई गरीब का बच्चा नहीं कर सकता । एक तरह से सरकार योजनाबद्ध तरीके से गरीब के बच्चों से किताब छीन रही है और उनके बच्चों को मजदूर बनाये जाने का षडयंत्र कर रही है । सरकार द्वारा छोटे उद्यमियों के मुद्रा ऋण की सीमा बढ़ाने की बात की गई, परन्तु धरातल पर किस प्रकार ऋण मिलता है, उसका उल्लेख सरकार ने नहीं किया है । इस योजना में भ्रष्टाचार चरम सीमा पर है । बिना पैसा खर्च किए कोई मुद्रा लोन प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता । जहां तक छोटे व्यापारियों की बात है, तो वे त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहे हैं । Online Trading ने छोटे व्यापारियों को अत्यधिक नुकासान पहुंचाया है । बेरोजगारी चरम सीमा पर है । इसको दूर करने लिए महामहिम के भाषण में कोई उपाय नहीं दर्शाया गया है । ग्रामीण विकास में कोई रचनात्मक कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है । मनरेगा में धन की कमी है । चारों तरफ भ्रष्टाचार ही भ्रष्टाचार है । हमें आशा थी कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में नई रेल लाइन उ.प्र. में मेरठ से पानीपत और करनाल से शामली मुजफ्फरनगर बिजनौर रेलवे लाइन बनाने का उल्लेख होगा जो नहीं हो पाया । न ही कोई पश्चिम उ.प्र. में बड़ा अस्पताल बनाने का उल्लेख है और न ही कोई सरकारी विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का उल्लेख है । सरकार खेलों को बढ़ावा देने की बात कहती है, परन्तु अभिभाषण में ग्रामीण स्तर पर कोई स्टेडियम बनाने की कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई । हमें इस अभिभाषण से निराशा मिली है ।

धन्यवाद ।

***श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी (चित्तौड़गढ़) :** भारत की विकास यात्रा के इस अमृतकाल को आज मोदी सरकार अभूतपूर्व उपलब्धियों के माध्यम से नई ऊर्जा दे रही है। तीसरे कार्यकाल में तीन गुना तेज गति से काम हो रहा है। आज देश बड़े निर्णयों और नीतियों को असाधारण गति से लागू होते देख रहा है। और इन निर्णयों में देश के गरीब, मध्यम वर्ग, युवा, महिलाओं, किसानों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता मिली है।

मोदी सरकार ने तीसरे कार्यकाल में सभी के लिए आवास के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए हैं। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का विस्तार करते हुए तीन करोड़ अतिरिक्त परिवारों को नए घर देने का निर्णय लिया गया है। इसके लिए पांच लाख छत्तीस हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाने की योजना है। मोदी सरकार गांव में गरीबों को उनकी आवासीय भूमि का हक देने और वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। इस दिशा में स्वामित्व योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक दो करोड़ पच्चीस लाख सम्पत्ति कार्ड जारी किए हैं। इनमें से करीब 70 लाख स्वामित्व कार्ड पिछले 6 महीने में जारी हुए हैं।

पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत करोड़ों किसानों को पिछले महीनों में इक्तालीस हजार करोड़ रुपये की राशि का भुगतान हुआ है। जनजातीय समाज के पांच करोड़ लोगों के लिए “धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष” अभियान प्रारंभ हुआ है। इसके लिए अस्सी हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। आयुष्मान भारत योजना के अंतर्गत सत्तर वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के छह करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा देने का फैसला हुआ है। इन्हें हर वर्ष पांच लाख रुपये का हेल्थ कवर मिलेगा। छोटे उद्यमियों के लिए मुद्रा ऋण की सीमा दस लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर बीस लाख रुपये कर दी गई है।

मोदी सरकार ने युवाओं की शिक्षा और उनके लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर तैयार करने पर विशेष फोकस किया है। मेधावी छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा में वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना शुरू की गई है। एक करोड़ युवाओं को शीर्ष पांच सौ कंपनियों में इंटरनशिप के अवसर भी दिये जाएंगे।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

पेपर लीक की घटनाओं को रोकने और भर्ती में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नया कानून लागू किया गया है।

सहकार से समृद्धि की भावना पर चलते हुए सरकार ने 'त्रिभुवन' सहकारी। यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया है। सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के चौथे चरण में पच्चीस हजार बस्तियों को जोड़ने के लिए सत्तर हजार करोड़ रुपए स्वीकृत किए हैं। आज जब हमारा देश अटल जी की जन्म शताब्दी का वर्ष मना रहा है, तब प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना उनके विजन का पर्याय बनी हुई है।

मोदी सरकार के प्रयासों के बल पर भारत, दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने जा रहा है। विकसित भारत की उड़ान को हमारे संविधान के आदर्शों का सतत मार्गदर्शन मिलता रहे, इसके लिए सरकार ने सेवा, सुशासन, समृद्धि और स्वाभिमान, इन प्रमुख सिद्धांतों को गवर्नेंस के केंद्र में रखा है। मोदी सरकार का मंत्र है -सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास। ...और इस मंत्र का एक ही लक्ष्य है - विकसित भारत का निर्माण।

जब देश के विकास का लाभ अंतिम पायदान पर खड़े व्यक्ति को भी मिलने लगता है तभी विकास सार्थक होता है। यही अंत्योदय की वो भावना है जिसके प्रति मोदी सरकार संकल्पित रही है। गरीब को गरिमापूर्ण जीवन मिलने से उसमें जो सशक्तिकरण का भाव पैदा होता है, वो गरीबी से लड़ने में उसकी मदद करता है। स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के तहत बने 12 करोड़ शौचालय, प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के तहत निशुल्क दिए गए 410 करोड़ गैस कनेक्शन, 80 करोड़ जरूरतमंदों को राशन, सौभाग्य योजना, जल जीवन मिशन जैसी अनेक योजनाओं ने गरीब को ये भरोसा दिया है कि वो सम्मान के साथ जी सकते हैं। ऐसे ही प्रयासों की वजह से देश के 25 करोड़ लोग गरीबी को परास्त करके आज अपने जीवन में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इन्होंने नियो मिडिल क्लास का एक ऐसा समूह तैयार किया है, जो भारत की ग्रोथ को नई ऊर्जा से भर रहा है।

भारत जैसे देश की आर्थिक उन्नति मध्यम वर्ग, मिडिल क्लास की आकांक्षाओं और उनकी पूर्ति से परिभाषित होती है। मध्यम वर्ग जितने बड़े सपने देखेगा देश उतनी ही ऊंची उड़ान भरेगा। मोदी

सरकार ने मुक्त स्वर से मध्यम वर्ग के योगदान को न केवल स्वीकारा है बल्कि हर मौके पर उसे सराहा भी है। सरकारी कर्मचारी भी मिडिल क्लास के अहम प्रतिनिधि हैं। हाल ही में मोदी सरकार ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिए आठवें के गठन का निर्णय लिया है। ये निर्णय, आने वाले वर्षों में सरकारी के वेतन में बड़ी वृद्धि का आधार बनेगा।

मोदी सरकार महिलाओं के नेतृत्व में देश को सशक्त बनाने में, यानी women led development में विश्वास करती है। नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम के द्वारा लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण इस दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के तहत इक्यानवे लाख से अधिक स्वयं सहायता समूहों को सशक्त किया जा रहा है। देश की दस करोड़ से भी अधिक महिलाओं को इसके साथ जोड़ा गया है। इन्हें कुल नौ लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि बैंक लिंकेज के माध्यम से वितरित की गई है। मोदी सरकार का लक्ष्य देश में तीन करोड़ लखपति दीदी बनाने का है। आज एक करोड़ पंद्रह लाख से भी अधिक लखपति दीदी एक गरिमामय जीवन जी रही हैं। इनमें से लगभग 50 लाख लखपति दीदी, बीते 6 महीने में बनी हैं। मोदी सरकार के निर्णय के बाद बालिकाओं की भर्ती राष्ट्रीय मिलिट्री स्कूलों में प्रारंभ हो गई है। नेशनल डिफेंस अकैडमी में भी महिला कैडेट्स की भर्ती शुरू हो गई है। हमारी बेटियाँ आज ओलंपिक में मेडल लाकर देश को भी गौरवान्वित कर रही हैं।

पिछले एक दशक में देश के हर बड़े प्रयास का दायित्व आगे बढ़कर भारत के युवाओं ने उठाया है। आज हमारा युवा स्टार्टअप्स, स्पोर्ट्स से लेकर स्पेस तक हर फील्ड में देश का नाम रोशन कर रहा है। डल ठीतंज पोर्टल के जरिये लाखों युवा राष्ट्र निर्माण के कार्यों से जुड़ रहे हैं। पिछले एक दशक में मेक इन इंडिया, आत्मनिर्भर भारत, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, स्टैंड-अप इंडिया और डिजिटल इंडिया जैसी पहल ने युवाओं को रोजगार के अनेक अवसर प्रदान किए हैं।

मोदी सरकार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों के लिए आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था तैयार कर रही है। कोई भी शिक्षा से वंचित ना रहे, इसीलिए मातृ भाषा में शिक्षा के अवसर दिये जा रहे हैं। विभिन्न भर्ती परीक्षाएं तेरह भारतीय भाषाओं में आयोजित कर, भाषा संबंधी बाधाओं को भी दूर

किया गया है।

मोदी सरकार ने देश में विश्व स्त्रीय स्पोर्ट्स वातावरण बनाने की दिशा में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम; टारगेट 118 डियम स्कीम यानि राष्ट्रीय स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित करने जैसे कई उठाए हैं। दिव्यांगों के लिए ग्वालियर में विशेष खेल केंद्र खोला गया है।

विकसित भारत का किसान बहुत बड़ा है। हमारा लक्ष्य बनाना है। और विज्ञान के साथ ही अनुसंधान को ग्लोबल इनोवेशन पावरहाउस मोदी सरकार ने अर्थव्यवस्था को पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस जैसी परिस्थितियों से उबारने के लिए मजबूत इच्छाशक्ति के साथ काम किया है। कोविड और उसके बाद के हालात एवं युद्ध जैसी वैश्विक चिंताओं के बावजूद भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ने जो स्थायित्व एवं दम दिखाया है, वो उसके सशक्त होने का प्रमाण है।

भारत के छोटे व्यापारी गाँव से लेकर शहरों तक, हर जगह आर्थिक प्रगति को गति देते हैं। मोदी सरकार छोटे उद्यमियों को अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ मानते हुए उन्हें स्वरोजगार के नए अवसर दे रही है। डैडम् के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम और ई-कॉमर्स एक्सपोर्ट हब्स सभी प्रकार के उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। तीसरे कार्यकाल में, मोदी सरकार द्वारा मुद्रा ऋण की सीमा को दस लाख रुपए से बढ़ाकर बीस लाख रुपए करने का लाभ करोड़ों छोटे उद्यमियों को हुआ है।

मोदी सरकार ने दस वर्षों में प्रगति के जो नए अध्याय लिखे हैं, उनमें से एक स्वर्णिम सोपान भारत की डिजिटल क्रांति का भी है। आज भारत डिजिटल टेक्नॉलाजी की फील्ड में एक प्रमुख ग्लोबल प्लेयर के रूप में अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज करवा रहा है। दुनिया के बड़े देशों के साथ ही भारत में 56 सर्विसेस की शुरुआत इसका एक बड़ा उदाहरण है। भारत की यूपीआई टेक्नॉलाजी की सफलता से दुनिया के कई विकसित देश भी प्रभावित हैं। आज 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा रियल टाइम डिजिटल ट्रांजैक्शन भारत में हो रहा है।

किसी भी देश का आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर न केवल उसके नागरिकों को एक बेहतर जीवन एवं देश को नई पहचान देता है, बल्कि देश को एक नया आत्मविश्वास भी देता है। बीते दशक में भारत ने वर्ल्ड क्लास इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर निर्माण के कई माइल स्टोन्स तय किए हैं। इस आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से

दुनिया में भारत की छवि मजबूत हुई है, इन्वेस्टर्स का भारत के प्रति भरोसा बढ़ा है, उद्योगों को बल मिला है और नए रोजगार का निर्माण हो रहा है।

विकसित भारत को गति देने के लिए हमारे शहरों को फ्यूचर रेडी बनाना आवश्यक है। इस दिशा में मोदी सरकार ने शहरी सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण कर उन्हें एनर्जी एफिशिएंट बनाने पर जोर दिया है। साथ ही नए शहरों के विकास की भी नींव रखी जा रही है। दिल्ली, पुणे, ठाणे और बंगलुरु में मेट्रो प्रोजेक्ट्स भारत रैपिड रेल सर्विसेज विकसित और अहमदाबाद-भुज रूट पर शुरू हुई नमो भारत भारत रैपिड रेल सर्विसेज विकसित भारत के शहरों का स्वरूप हैं।

मोदी सरकार बहु-आयामी एवं समरस सर्वस्पर्शी विकास की नीतियों पर काम करती आई है। इसीलिए, मोदी सरकार ने जितना बल फिजिकल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर दिया है उतने ही सघन प्रयास सोशल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रांति के लिए भी किए हैं। समाज के हर वर्ग तक सस्ती, सुलभ और गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पहुँचें, ये मोदी सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। अस्पताल, इलाज और ववा की व्यवस्था के कारण एक सामान्य परिवार में स्वास्थ्य पर होने वाला खर्च निरंतर कम हो रहा है।

भारत में आधुनिक और आत्मनिर्भर कृषि व्यवस्था हमारा लक्ष्य है। मोदी सरकार किसानों को फसलों का उचित दाम दिलाने और उनकी आय बढ़ाने के लिए समर्पित भाव से काम कर रही है। वर्ष 2023-24 में रिकॉर्ड तीन सौ बत्तीस मिलियन टन अनाज उत्पादन हुआ है। और आज भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़ा दूध, दाल और मसालों का उत्पादक है। सरकार ने खरीफ और रबी फसलों के एमएसपी में निरंतर बढ़ोतरी की है। पिछले एक दशक में धान, गेहूं, दलहन, तिलहन और मोटे अनाज की खरीद पर 3 गुना ज्यादा राशि खर्च की गई है।

कुछ सप्ताह पूर्व ही भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के 150 साल पूरे हुए हैं। वेदर रेडी और क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट भारत के लिए मोदी सरकार ने दो हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत से "मिशन मौसम" प्रारम्भ किया है, जिसका लाभ हमारे किसानों को भी मिलेगा। बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर के विजन पर चलते हुए, देश के सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों में सिंचाई और पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए, मोदी सरकार ने दो ऐतिहासिक रिवर इंटरलिंकिंग परियोजनाओं पर काम आगे बढ़ाया है।

हमारी आठ लाख सहकारी संस्थाएं एवं उनके उन्तीस करोड़ हितधारक सदस्य, ग्रामीण भारत के करीब नब्बे प्रतिशत क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। बीते वर्षों में शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी सहकारी संस्थाओं का विस्तार हुआ है। सहकारी सेक्टर के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों के फलस्वरूप रोजगार के अनेक अवसर सृजित हो रहे हैं। वर्ष 2025 को अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहकारिता वर्ष के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है, जिसमें भारत अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देगा।

जब हम राष्ट्र के विकास और उपलब्धियों की चर्चा करते हैं, तो वास्तव में हम राष्ट्र के नागरिकों की क्षमता एवं उपलब्धियों का ही उल्लेख कर रहे होते हैं। आज देश के विकास में सबका साथ है, इसीलिए हम देश के सही सामर्थ्य का अनुभव कर पा रहे हैं। मोदी सरकार के प्रयासों का सबसे अधिक लाभ देश के दलित, पिछड़े और आदिवासी ख़मानक मिल रहा है। आजादी के दशकों बाद भी हमारे जिस जनजातीय एवं आदिवासी समाज की उपेक्षा होती रही, मोदी सरकार ने उसके कल्याण को पहली प्राथमिकता दी है। 'धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान' और 'पीएम--जनमन योजना' इसका प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण हैं। देश भर में स्थापित चार सौ सत्तर से अधिक एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों के माध्यम से लगभग सवा लाख आदिवासी बच्चों को स्कूली शिक्षा दी जा रही है।

पिछले दस वर्षों में आदिवासी बहुल इलाकों में तीस नए मेडिकल कॉलेज खोले गए हैं। विशेष राष्ट्रीय मिशन चलाकर आदिवासी समुदाय की सिकल सेल से जुड़ी स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं पर भी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत लगभग पाँच करोड़ व्यक्तियों की स्क्रीनिंग की जा चुकी है। जनजातीय विरासत को सहेजने के लिए भी मोदी सरकार ने अनेक कदम उठाए हैं। इस वर्ष भगवान बिरसा मुंडा की एक सौ पचासवीं जयंती का पर्व पूरे देश में जनजातीय गौरव वर्ष के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है। विकसित भारत की एक महत्वपूर्ण कसौटी, देश का संतुलित विकास है। किसी क्षेत्र में ये भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए कि वो विकास में पीछे छूट रहे हैं। मोदी सरकार ने नॉर्थ ईस्ट के लोगों की इन्हीं भावनाओं को समझा, उनके दिल से दूरियों का भाव समाप्त किया। दस से अधिक शांति समझौते कर सरकार ने अनेक गुटों को शांति के मार्ग से जोड़ने का काम किया है। पूरा देश नॉर्थ ईस्ट के आठ राज्यों की संभावनाओं को देख सके, इस दिशा में, पहले अष्टलक्ष्मी महोत्सव का आयोजन किया गया।

राष्ट्र या समाज की सफलता समावेशी एवं सर्व-स्पर्शी तभी होती है जब वह सिद्धांतों से प्रेरित हो। इसीलिए, मोदी सरकार ने उन मौलिक सिद्धांतों को हमेशा अपनी कार्यनीति के केंद्र में रखा जिनका निर्देश हमारे संविधान ने दिया है। संविधान के आलोक में मोदी सरकार की प्रमुख सैद्धान्तिक प्रेरणा है- सेवा! मोदी सरकार मानती है कि 440 करोड़ देशवासियों की सेवा ही सरकार का प्रमुख कर्तव्य है। इस दिशा में सरकार पूरी संवेदनशीलता से काम कर रही है। बीता दशक भारत की सांस्कृतिक चेतना के पुनः जागरण का दशक रहा है। हम अपनी विरासत पर गर्व और विकास के प्रति समर्पण के साथ ऐसा भविष्य गढ़ रहे हैं जहां संस्कृति और प्रगति साथ-साथ आगे बढ़ें। इस वर्ष हम, डॉ श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की एक सौ पच्चीसवीं जयंती मनाएंगे। उन्होंने कहा था कि “सच्चा राष्ट्रवाद केवल भारत की पर करता नहीं, बल्कि उसकी सांस्कृतिक एकता को मजबूत करने में है।” इसी कर्डा में भगवान महावीर का पच्चीस सौ पचासवाँ निर्वाण महोत्सव श्रद्धापूर्वक मनाया गया। वेश ने उत्साह से संत भीराबाई की पाँच सौ पच्चीसवीं जयंती भी मनाई।

हमारी पांडुलिपियाँ हमारी धरोहर हैं। इनमें विशाल ज्ञान समाहित है जिसका मानव जाति के लाभ के लिए अध्ययन, शोध और उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है। उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करके पांडुलिपियों के डिजिटाइजेशन और संरक्षण का कार्य मिशन मोड पर प्रारंभ किया जा रहा है। देश की विरासत का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ हमारी समृद्ध भाषा-संस्कृति है। मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार ने असमी, मराठी, पाली, प्राकृत और बांग्ला भाषाओं को क्लासिकल लैंग्वेज का दर्जा दिया है।

मोदी सरकार के प्रयासों से आज विश्व के सांस्कृतिक मंच पर भारत ने ग्लोबल लीडर की पहचान बनाई है। सभी एशियाई बौद्ध देशों को आपस में जोड़ने के लिए, मोदी सरकार ने पहली एशियाई बुद्धिस्ट कांफ्रेंस का आयोजन किया। पिछले वर्ष वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज कमिटी की बैठक का आयोजन भी भारत में हुआ जिसमें एक सौ चालीस देशों ने भाग लिया। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के माध्यम से पूरा विश्व आज भारत की योग परंपरा को अंगीकार कर रहा है।

प्रगति की भव्य इमारत को नई बुलंदियों तक ले जाने के लिए मजबूत स्तंभों की जरूरत होती है। भारत के विकास के लिए मोदी सरकार ने Reform, Perform and Transform के ऐसे ही तीन

मजबूत स्तंभ बनाए हैं। आज ये शब्द पूरी दुनिया में भारत के नए गवर्नेंस मॉडल का पर्याय बन गए हैं। सरकार ने संविधान के लागू होने से पहले बने कानूनों की विस्तृत समीक्षा की है। कई कानूनों को निरस्त या संशोधित किया जा रहा है ताकि पूरा तंत्र वर्तमान सामाजिक और आर्थिक चुनौतियों का सामना कर सके। सरकार अब तक पंद्रह सौ से अधिक पुराने अनावश्यक कानूनों को निरस्त कर चुकी है।

इस वर्ष देश सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल की एक सौ पचासवीं जयंती मना रहा है। उनकी प्रेरणा से मोदी सरकार राष्ट्र प्रथम की भावना को लेकर आगे बढ़ रही है। देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा और आंतरिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने ऐतिहासिक कार्य किए हैं। विशेषकर कक्षा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता में हमें बहुत उत्साहजनक परिणाम मिले हैं। हम 'मेक इन इंडिया' से 'मेक फॉर द वर्ल्ड' की ओर बढ़े हैं। इससे देश में रोजगार के नए अवसर बन रहे हैं। कुछ दिन पहले एक ऐतिहासिक पल में देश में बने दो युद्धपोतों और एक पनडुब्बी को भारतीय नौसेना में कमीशन किया गया है। देश में डिफेन्स इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर की स्थापना और डिफेन्स स्टार्टअप्स को प्रोत्साहन देकर हम आत्मनिर्भरता और स्वरोजगार को मजबूती दे रहे हैं। सीमाओं की रक्षा के साथ-साथ देश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास भी हमारी रणनीति का अहम हिस्सा है। वैश्विक अस्थिरता के वातावरण में भारत आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनैतिक स्थिरता का स्तम्भ बनकर विश्व के सामने आदर्श प्रस्तुत कर रहा है। चाहे जी7 समिट हो, क्वाड, ब्रिक्स, एससीओ हो या जी20, भारत के सामर्थ्य, नीति और नीयत पर पूरे विश्व ने भरोसा जताया है। आज बड़े से बड़े वैश्विक मंच पर भी भारत अपने हितों को मजबूती के साथ आगे रखता है। जी20 का सफल आयोजन और दिल्ली डिक्लेरेशन इसका उदाहरण है।

मोदी सरकार वर्तमान के साथ ही आने वाली पीढ़ियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भी निर्णय ले रही है। हम देश को ग्रीन फ्यूचर, ग्रीन जॉब्स की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं। 2030 तक पांच सौ गीगावॉट नॉन फॉसिल फ्यूल एनर्जी क्षमता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में बीते छह महीनों में कई बड़े फैसले लिए गए हैं। पीएम सूर्यपघर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत पचहत्तर हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत से रूफटॉप सोलर सिस्टम स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। अभी तक साढ़े सात लाख घरों में रूफटॉप सोलर की स्थापना की जा चुकी है। इससे रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़े हैं। “राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन” के तहत

आठ लाख करोड़ रुपए का निवेश और छह लाख से अधिक रोजगार का सृजन होगा। इसी क्रम में विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस 2024 पर “एक पेड़ मा के नाम” अभियान प्रारम्भ किया गया। इस पहल में करोड़ों देशवासियों ने बढ़चढ़कर हिस्सा लिया है। इस अभियान की पूरे विश्व ने सराहना की है। जब हम साथ मिलकर बढ़ेंगे तो हमारी भावी पीढ़ियाँ 2047 में अवश्य विकसित, सशक्त, समर्थ और समृद्ध भारत देखेंगी। आप सभी को बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं।

***श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर) :** सबसे पहले, मैं हमारे देश के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री, डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी को विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। उनका निधन देश के लिए अपूरणीय क्षति है। वे एक प्रखर अर्थशास्त्री और संवेदनशील राजनेता थे, जिन्होंने देश को आर्थिक स्थिरता देने के साथ-साथ विहार के विकास को भी प्राथमिकता दी। उनके कार्यकाल में बिहार को विशेष सहायता प्रदान की गई, राज्य में कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएँ लागू की गईं, जिससे बुनियादी ढांचे और औद्योगिक विकास को गति मिली। उनका योगदान कभी भुलाया नहीं जा सकता। बिहार के लिए उन्होंने जो किया, वह इस सरकार को सीखने की जरूरत है। आज जब हम बिहार की उपेक्षा की बात करते हैं, तो हमें यह याद रखना चाहिए कि डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी के समय बिहार विकास के पथ पर अग्रसर था।

इसके साथ ही, मैं महाकुंभ के दौरान हुई दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटनाओं में अपने प्राण गंवाने वाले श्रद्धालुओं को भी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। यह बेहद दुखद है कि एक ऐसा आयोजन, जो आस्था और विश्वास का प्रतीक होता है, वहां सरकार की लापरवाही के कारण इतनी बड़ी संख्या में लोग अपनी जान गंवा बैठे। जो सरकार अपनी जनता की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित नहीं कर सकती, वह भला विकास के बड़े-बड़े वादे कैसे निभाएगी? सरकार को इस घटना की पूरी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए और पीड़ित परिवारों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए।

मैं देश की जनता और विशेष रूप से बिहार और अन्य उपेक्षित राज्यों के लोगों की आवाज उठाना चाहता हूँ। जब राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया, तो हमें लगा

* Speech was laid on the Table.

कि इसमें देश की सच्ची तस्वीर दिखाई जाएगी, लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि यह भाषण केवल सरकार की वाहवाही और दिखावे की कहानी बनकर रह गया। इस अभिभाषण में देश की वास्तविक समस्याओं पर न तो कोई ठोस बात की गई और न ही उनके समाधान के लिए कोई ठोस दिशा दिखाई गई। यह अभिभाषण सरकार की असफलताओं को छुपाने का एक और प्रयास था। राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में बिहार के विशेष राज्य का दर्जा का उल्लेख नहीं होना बिहार के लोग के लिए गहरी निराशा का विषय है। बिहार की तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री राबड़ी देवी जी के कार्यकाल से ही राष्ट्रीय जनता दल की मांग केंद्र सरकार से कर रही है। जबतक बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा नहीं मिलता है भब तक राष्ट्रीय औसत तक पहुँचने के लिए खास तौर से शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि एवं सड़क परिवहन जैसे ढांचागत सुविधाओं के लिए विशेष पैकेज की व्यवस्था लागू किया जाए। ताकि बिहार जैसे गरीब राज्य के लोगों को जीविकोपार्जन के लिए पालयन नहीं करना पड़े।

देश के किसानों के खराब माली हालात एवं घटते आमदनी के मद्देनजर अब कठोर कदम उठाने की आवस्यस्कता है। जिस तरह से आर्थिक उदारीकरण के नाम पर देश के किसानों को खासतौर से बिहार के किसानों को बाज़ार के हवाले छोड़ देने से घटती आमदनी के दुष्परिणाम सामने से लगातार देश के कई हिस्सों में किसानों की आत्महत्या की खबरे विचलित कर देती हैं। बही केंद्र की सरकार द्वारा लगातार हठधर्मिता का परिचय देते हुए बीते समय में किसानों की मांग की न्युनतम समर्पण मूल्य की गारंटी का कानून नहीं बनाना देश के किसान और किसानों दोनों को गहरे संकट के तरफ डेकला जा रहा है। कृषि संकट अकेले बाज़ार और मूल्य का नहीं है, बल्कि बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों द्वारा बंझ बीज, कीटनाशक एवं उर्वरकों के क्षेत्र में अवैध घुसपैठ ने संकट को और गहरा करता जा रहा है।

जैसा कि मैं चर्चा किया इसपर कि जब तक विशेष राज्य का दर्जा नहीं मिलता तबतक विशेष पैकेज की व्यवस्था के जरिये सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के प्रभावी तंत्र को विकसित करने के लिए विशेष प्रबंध की आवश्यकता है। जिसमें प्रमुख रूप से कोसी नदी पर नेपाल के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा में हाई डैम का निर्माण जिससे केवल सिंचाई की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित होगी बल्कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण और हरित ऊर्जा का बड़ा स्रोत भी पैदा होगा, इसके अलावा दक्षिण बिहार के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र के लिए सोन नदी पर कदवन

जलाशय योजना और कोयल नदी पर झारखंड सीमा रेखा पर मंडल डैम को तत्काल चालू करने से बिहार के सम्पूर्ण GDP में 25 से 30 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ोतरी होना और उन प्रभावित इलाकों में पलायन रोकने में भी कामयाब होगा।

अगर भारत को सुपर पावर बनाना है तो उसके लिए पूर्वी भारत खासतौर से बिहार राज्य को शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय औसत तक ले जाने के लिए विशेष बजट का उपबंध करना होगा जो कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में दूर दूर तक नहीं दिखाई पड़ रहा है ! हाल ही में बिहार सरकार के द्वारा सामाजिक आर्थिक जनगणना किया गया है ! जिसमें चौकने वाला तथ्य उभर कर आया कि उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बिहार के लोग फिसड़्डी साबित हुए हैं यहाँ तक राष्ट्रीय औसत से भी आधा 7% है जबकि कई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एवं राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं द्वारा सुझाया गया है कि अर्थव्यवस्था को सतत और सुचारु रूप से चलाने हेतु 30% तक लोगों को उच्च शिक्षित होना चाहिए।

सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि पूर्वी भारत और पश्चिमी भारत के बीच की गहरी असमानता को कब तक नज़रअंदाज़ किया जाएगा? अगर हम शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि उत्पादकता, और सड़क जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं की बात करें, तो यह साफ़ दिखाई देता है कि पूर्वी भारत लगातार पीछे छूट रहा है। बिहार, झारखंड, ओडिशा, पश्चिम बंगाल और पूर्वोत्तर के राज्यों के साथ सरकार का सौतेला व्यवहार किसी से छुपा नहीं है। केंद्र सरकार की सभी प्रमुख योजनाएँ और बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट सिर्फ पश्चिमी और दक्षिणी राज्यों तक सीमित रह गए हैं। केंद्र सरकार के विकास कार्यों की प्राथमिकताएँ स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाती हैं कि बिहार और पूर्वी भारत की योजनाबद्ध तरीके से उपेक्षित किया जा रहा है। जब आंध्र प्रदेश को 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये का हाइड्रोजन एनर्जी प्रोजेक्ट दिया जाता है, गुजरात को 80,000 करोड़ रुपये की सेमीकंडक्टर फैक्ट्रियों 1.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये का बुलेट ट्रेन प्रोजेक्ट महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात दोनों को मिला और महाराष्ट्र के पालघर में 76,000 करोड़ रुपये का डीप वाटर पोर्ट मिलता है, तब यह सवाल उठता है कि बिहार को क्या मिला? बिहार को बजट में झुनझुना पकड़ाया गया, जिसमें एक ग्रीनफील्ड एयरपोर्ट की घोषणा की गई, लेकिन अब तक जमीन पर इसका कोई नाम-ओ-निशान नहीं है। बक्सर से भागलपुर एक्सप्रेसवे सिर्फ कागजों में बना हुआ है, जबकि सरकार इसका ढोल पीट रही

है। जमीनी हकीकत यह है कि एक भी ईंट तक नहीं रखी गई। इसी तरह, 2016 में घोषित दरभंगा एम्म आज भी अधर में लटका हुआ है, जबकि बिहार में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की हालत बदतर होती जा रही है। क्या यही है केंद्र सरकार का बिहार के प्रति प्रेम? बिहार को हर बार वादों और घोषणाओं से बहलाया जाता है, लेकिन जब निवेश और बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स देने की बात आती है, तो बिहार को हाशिए पर डाल दिया जाता है। यह सरकार साफ संदेश दे रही है कि बिहार उनके लिए महज एक चुनावी गणित है, बिकास की प्राथमिकता नहीं। प्रधानमंत्री जी 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' का नारा तो लगाते हैं, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि सबका साथ छूट गया और विकास सिर्फ कुछ राज्यों तक सीमित रह गया।

बिहार और अन्य गरीब राज्यों को केंद्र सरकार की योजनाओं में जानबूझकर अनदेखा किया जाता है। रेलवे की बात करें तो इस भेदभाव का एक और उदाहरण साफ दिखता है। बिहार में रेलवे स्टेशनों की हालत दयनीय है, ट्रेनों का ठहराव कम कर दिया गया है, नए प्रोजेक्ट की स्वीकृति नहीं मिल रही, और जहाँ ट्रेनें चलती भी हैं, वहाँ यात्रियों को अत्यधिक भीड़ और असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। क्या सरकार यह मान चुकी है कि बिहार के लोग रेलवे में निवेश के लायक नहीं हैं? यह रेलवे, जो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है, उसे लगातार कमजोर किया जा रहा है, और निजीकरण की ओर धकेला जा रहा है। लंबे समय से घोषित रेलवे परियोजना बिहार में कछुए की गति को भी मात दे रही है। जैसे कि आरा मुंडेश्वरी रेल लाइन अभी फाईलों से बाहर तक नहीं आई। भारत सरकार के श्रम पोर्टल पर बिहार के करीब तीन करोड़ लोग प्रवासी मजदूर के रूप में दर्ज हैं। जो रोजगार के अवसर की तलाश में अभी देश में लगातार यात्राएं करते हैं। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ सबसे कम ट्रेनें बिहार में चलती हैं। इससे ज्यादा क्या दुखद हो सकता है की प्रतिदिन समाचार चैनलों के द्वारा दिखाया जाता है कि, ट्रेन बोगीयों में यात्री जानवरों जैसे लटकर आते जाते हैं। इसके लिए केंद्र सरकार का कोई ठोस पहल नहीं दिखता है। भेदभाव केवल शिक्षा स्वास्थ्य एवं कृषि सेवा में ही नहीं है बल्कि राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथ एवं रेलवे जैसे केंद्रीय योजनाओं में भी देखने को मिलता है। जैसे के राष्ट्रीय औसत प्रति 1 लाख आबादी पर 11 किलोमीटर सड़क उपलब्ध है, वहीं बिहार में 5.4 किलोमीटर की महक उपलब्ध है। लिए राष्ट्रीय औसत पर आने के लिए करीब 7000 किलोमीटर नई सड़कों को निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता है। वही

हाल रेलवे को लेकर भी है।

देश के भीतर आर्थिक असमानता और भेदभाव केवल परियोजनाओं तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि टैक्स और शुल्कों में भी दिखाई देता है। "वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन" की बात कर लोकतंत्र की मूल भावना पर हमला किया जा रहा है, लेकिन इस सरकार को "वन नेशन, वन टैरिफ" की जरूरत क्यों महसूस नहीं होती? देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में पेट्रोल-डीजल और अन्य वस्तुओं की कीमतें अलग-अलग हैं। अगर इस सरकार को सच में राष्ट्रीय एकता की चिंता होती, तो पूरे देश में एक समान कर प्रणाली लागू होती, जिससे गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग को राहत मिलती।

शिक्षा की बात करें, तो सरकार "वन नेशन, वन एजुकेशन" की नीति लागू करने में असफल रही है। "शिक्षा का अधिकार" कानून पूरे देश में लागू होना चाहिए था, लेकिन यह केवल 8वीं कक्षा तक सीमित कर दिया गया, जबकि भारत के करोड़ों गरीब और पिछड़े बच्चों को 12वीं तक की मुफ्त और समान शिक्षा की सख्त जरूरत है। सरकारी स्कूलों की हालत बदहाल है, लेकिन सरकार केवल दिखावे के नए-नए कानून बनाकर अपनी पीठ थपथपा रही है। शिक्षा में यह असमानता सरकार की नीतिगत विफलता का एक और प्रमाण है।

इसके साथ ही स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्र की हालत और बदतर है। पटना को छोड़कर शायद बिहार के किसी शहर में क्रिटिकल मरीजों को स्वास्थ्य सेवा उपलब्ध हो। जहां तक पटना के भीतर दो अस्पतालों को छोड़ दिया जाए तो PMCH और ANCH की हालत इंसानों को छोड़ दिया जाए तो जानवरों तक का इलाज प्रभावी तरीके से नहीं हो सकता है। 13 करोड़ आबादी के लिए मात्र 1500 बेड का एम्स दिया गया है। वही दिल्ली जैसे छोटे राज्यों के लिए एम्स, सफदरजंग और राम मनोहर लोहिया जैसे दर्जनों सुपर स्पेशलिटी हॉस्पिटल मौजूद हैं। जिसका दुष्परिणाम है कि बिहार के लाखों में मरीज इलाज हेतु दिल्ली आते हैं। कहीं इससे ज्यादा लोग आर्थिक आभाव में अपना जीवन त्याग देते हैं। इसका निदान यही है कि बिहार में काम से कम 5 एम्स और पांच केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की और स्थापना की जाए। जिससे आने वाले एक दशक में स्वास्थ्य सेवा राष्ट्रीय औसत के करीब पहुंच सके। बेरोजगारी की मार झेल रहे युवाओं के लिए यह सरकार पूरी तरह से विफल साबित हुई है। जब सत्ता में आने से

पहले 2 करोड़ नौकरियों का वादा किया गया था, तब युवाओं को लगा था कि उनका भविष्य सुरक्षित होगा। लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि पूरे देश में सिर्फ 10 लाख सरकारी नौकरियों दी गईं, जबकि अकेले विहार में महागठबंधन सरकार बनने के बाद माननीय तेजस्वी यादव जी के नेतृत्व में मात्र एक साल में 5 लाख सरकारी नौकरियों दी गईं। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि अगर नीयत साफ हो, तो रोजगार सृजन असंभव नहीं है। लेकिन केंद्र सरकार का ध्यान सिर्फ जुमलों पर है, न कि देश के युवाओं के भविष्य पर।

खेलों में भारत का प्रदर्शन निराशाजनक होता जा रहा है। वैश्विक स्तर पर देश पिछड़ रहा है, लेकिन सरकार की प्राथमिकताओं में खिलाड़ियों के लिए कोई ठोस नीति नहीं है। भारत के युवा खिलाड़ी संसाधनों की कमी से जूझ रहे हैं, और सरकार को सिर्फ इवेंट आयोजित करके फोटो खिंचवाने में रुचि है। इसी तरह, व्यापार में भी गिरावट दर्ज की जा रही है। निर्यात घट रहा है, आयात बढ़ रहा है, जिससे व्यापार घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है। रुपया लगातार गिर रहा है, डॉलर के मुकाबले इसकी कीमत घट रही है, लेकिन सरकार को इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का असफल लक्ष्य भी सरकार की विफलता को उजागर करता है। 2022 तक सभी को मकान देने का वादा किया गया था, लेकिन अब तक आधे मकान भी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। और अब सरकार योजना का विस्तार कर रही है और इसमें अतिरिक्त 3 करोड़ मकानों की घोषणा कर रही है। सवाल यह है कि अगर सरकार का दावा सही है कि उसने 20 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी से बाहर निकाला है, तो फिर ये नए गरीब लोग अचानक कहाँ से आ गए? या तो सरकार का दावा झूठा है, या फिर यह योजना सिर्फ कागजों पर चल रही है।

आदिवासी समाज के हितों की अनदेखी लगातार की जा रही है। वन उपज अधिनियम, 2007 (Vanya Upaj Adhiniyam, 2007) को आज तक पूरी तरह से आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में लागू नहीं किया गया, जिससे वहाँ गरीबी और असमानता लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। यह अधिनियम आदिवासियों को उनके जंगलों पर अधिकार देने और उनके परंपरागत आजीविका साधनों को सुरक्षित करने के लिए लाया गया था, लेकिन सरकारों की उदासीनता के कारण इसका लाभ आदिवासी समुदायों तक नहीं पहुँच पाया। परिणामस्वरूप, उनके जंगल, ज़मीन और संसाधन धीरे-धीरे बड़ी कंपनियों और खनन

माफियाओं को सौंपे जा रहे हैं। आदिवासी समुदायों को उनकी ही भूमि से बेदखल किया जा रहा है, और उन्हें आज भी अपने प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर अधिकार नहीं दिया जा रहा। बड़ी खनन कंपनियों और कॉरपोरेट लॉवियाँ जंगलों को उजाड़कर खनिज संपदा का दोहन कर रही हैं, जबकि वहाँ रहने वाले आदिवासी लोग विस्थापन और बेरोजगारी के शिकार हो रहे हैं। इससे न सिर्फ आदिवासी समाज में गहरा असंतोष बढ़ रहा है, बल्कि उनका सामाजिक और आर्थिक शोषण भी जारी है। अगर सरकारें इस अधिनियम को सख्ती से लागू करतीं, तो आदिवासी समुदाय को आत्मनिर्भर बनाया जा सकता था, लेकिन आज भी उनकी जमीनें छीनी जा रही हैं और उन्हें गरीबी में धकेला जा रहा है। यह सरकार की दोहरी नीति को दर्शाता है, जहाँ एक ओर आदिवासियों के विकास की बातें होती हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर उनके जल, जंगल और जमीन को कॉरपोरेट के हवाले किया जा रहा जम्मू-कश्मीर में लोकतंत्र की हत्या की जा रही है। निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने की बजाय राजनीतिक फायदा उठाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। "ग्रीन एनर्जी" का ढोंग किया जा रहा है, लेकिन बिहार जैसे गरीब राज्यों में पुराने थर्मल पावर प्लांट लगाए जा रहे हैं क्या यही पर्यावरण नीति है?

सरकार सहकारी संस्थानों पर हमला कर रही है, जो भारत की आर्थिक संरचना का एक मजबूत स्तंभ हैं। देश में सहकारिता आंदोलन को कमजोर करने की लगातार कोशिशें हो रही हैं, ताकि इसे निजी हाथों में सौंपा जा सके। अगर हम बिहार और झारखंड में बिस्कोमान (BISCOMAUN) का उदाहरण लें, तो यह साफ दिखता है कि कैसे सरकार योजनाबद्ध तरीके से लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को नष्ट कर रही है। बिस्कोमान के निदेशक मंडल के चुनावों को 6 बार स्थगित किया गया, जिससे 15 महीने से अधिक की देरी हो चुकी है। इतना ही नहीं, राज्य सरकार की मिलीभगत से निर्वाचित निदेशक को जबरन हटा दिया गया और उनकी जगह राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त 3 निदेशकों को बैठा दिया गया। यह सीधे-सीधे लोकतंत्र की हत्या है। सहकारी संस्थाएँ किसानों, छोटे व्यापारियों और आम जनता के हितों के लिए बनाई गई थीं, लेकिन सरकार इन्हें कमजोर करके पूंजीपतियों के हित साधने में लगी है। अगर लोकतांत्रिक रूप से चुनी गई सहकारी संस्थाओं को इस तरह खत्म किया जाएगा, तो आम लोगों का लोकतंत्र पर विश्वास कैसे बच पाएगा? यह सरकार लोकतंत्र को खोखला करने की एक-

एक ईंट उखाड़ रही है, और सहकारी संस्थाओं को खत्म करने की इस साजिश को देश देख रहा है।

यह सरकार गरीबों की नहीं, सिर्फ अमीरों की चिंता करती है। यह सरकार चुनाव जीतने के लिए नफरत फैलाने का काम करती है। यह सरकार जनता को सिर्फ जुमले देती है, विकास नहीं। हम इस सरकार की असफलताओं को उजागर करते रहेंगे, और जनता को सच्चाई बताते रहेंगे। अब समय आ गया है कि जनता इस सरकार को जवाब दे, अब बदलाव होगा। धन्यवाद।

***SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN (ARAKKONAM):** I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our beloved leader Thalapathy M.K. Stalin for the opportunity to express my views on Motion of Thanks to President Address. The hon. President has said that the highest priority is given to the poor, the middle class, the youth, women, and farmers. But in reality, all are in dire straits. The Poor and middle-class people are suffering a lot due to the bad policies of Corporate Modi Government. Most of the youth population is jobless and struggling to get the livelihood on their own. Getting the first decent job is an uphill task for them.

According to Centre for monitoring Indian Economy, the Average unemployment rate has increased to 8.30 per cent in 2024 from 6.40 in 2022. The farmers are real biggest sufferers of the pro corporate Modi Government. The Government policies reduced farmers' revenue by more than 15 per cent of their Gross Farm Receipts (GFR).

According to the NCRB data 11,290 farmers had committed suicide in 2022, Increase of about 3.25 per cent over the year 2021 Global Hunger Index (GHI) ranked India 105th position among 127 countries in the year 2024. The GHI score

* Speech was laid on the Table.

for India was 27.3, which is considered to be "very serious". About 71.4 per cent of population is not able to afford nutritious food in India, and roughly 3,000 children die from hunger-related causes every day, Which is 2 million children die every year because of hunger.

A Harvard study found that India had the most children going without food, which 6.7 million children going without food. The first essential component of social justice is adequate food for all mankind. Will Government of India come up with any concrete plan to stop these ugly incidents?

The condition of women is going back to colonial period. Their enrollment in schools and colleges are still very much behind in the country. The 2022 NCRB report shows 4,45,256 cases reported under crimes against women. One rape was reported every 16 minutes in India, child rape cases increased by 96 per cent from 2016 to 2022. The numbers for 2020 were 30,705 against 19,765 recorded cases in 2016 NCRB data. The Union Government providing "Housing for All" - strictly speaking it is implemented at the mercy and cost of State Governments.

As the unit costs are not in consonance with ground realities, the State Governments are forced to bear a majority of the expenditure to provide the necessary benefits to people. For instance, under the 'Affordable Housing in Partnership' vertical of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), the Government of India contributes only Rs.1.5 lakh per unit, whereas the Government of Tamil Nadu contributes around Rs. 12-14 lakh per unit. For this meagre 10 per cent of the total amount also, the Union Government has been imposing restrictive and discriminatory conditions to delay the release of funds to the State of Tamil Nadu.

Actually, the Scheme should have been called Chief Minister's Awas Yojana. The Tamil Nadu Government has been urging the Union Government not to withhold the release of funds under the ongoing Samagra Shiksha Scheme by linking it to the signing of MoU for the establishment of PM SHRI schools in Tamil Nadu as the State has some valid reservations to certain elements of the NEP 2020.

The first clause of the proposed MoU for PM SHRI Schools mandates that the State implement all provisions of NEP. Many of the acceptable provisions of the NEP were being implemented in Tamil Nadu even before the launch of NEP and are covered by the State Education Policy.

Linking the release of SS funds to compliance with the PM SHRI scheme undermines the State's autonomy as granted by the Indian Constitution, which lists education under the Concurrent List.

Furthermore, characterizing Samagra Shiksha as merely an extension of NEP 2020 is misleading and fails to recognize the State's comprehensive educational framework and achievements.

Tamil Nadu is a pioneering champion in the country and plays a pivotal role in Indian economic growth. Industries and services sectors drive Tamil Nadu's progress and economic performance demonstrated significant growth.

Tamil Nadu's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) rising by 14 per cent to reach Rs 23,64,514 crore, surpassing the national average in terms of per capita income. Tamil Nadu's per capita income stands at Rs 3.08 lakh, nearly 56 per cent higher than the national average of Rs 1.96 lakh. It is a testimony to the significant

economic growth under the Dravidian Model Government led by hon. Chief Minister Thalapathy M.K. Stalin and shed light on the pivotal contributions of the industries and other services sectors in Tamil Nadu.

The revenue receipts of Government of Tamil Nadu has increased by 17.47 per cent during 2022-2023 compared to the previous year, thanks to a rise in both tax and non-tax revenues.

Tamil Nadu's own tax revenue formed the bulk of these receipts, contributing 62 per cent of the total. This included Rs 53,823 crore from the State goods and services tax (SGST) and Rs 59,143 crore from taxes on sales and trade. The rise in revenue indicates that the State's collection mechanisms have been functioning more effectively.

Amidst a situation when the central transfers have been restricted discriminatorily and when the burden of expenditure has been shifted onto the State, the Union Government has also denied the legitimate borrowing space to the State.

The net borrowing ceiling of the States is fixed at 3 per cent of GSDP every year by the Union Government. Sir, there has been a systemic attempt to deny Tamil Nadu of its due and legitimate share. This is causing a huge strain on the fiscal health of the State.

Under the Ayushman Bharat scheme, six crore senior citizens aged 70 years and above will receive health insurance, with a health cover of 5 lakh rupees per year. How many senior citizens were actually benefitted under this scheme so far, is a big question. Hope the hon. Prime Minister will be able to talk about the reality.

The loan limit under the MUDRA scheme has been increased from 10 lakh rupees to 20 lakh rupees. But the union Government does not specify the exact number of persons benefitted every year through the MUDRA Loan Scheme. The Successive budgets have under-provided for railway projects in Tamil Nadu. The allocation to the State in the Union Budget 2023-24 is merely 2.5 per cent of the national level.

The railway budgetary allocation to the State of Tamil Nadu in the last 4 years is almost equal to the annual allocation to the State of UP. This continuous neglect of the needs and aspirations of the State has resulted in extreme inconvenience to the people of Tamil Nadu.

The middle class all over the country are very unhappy that they are paying the majority of the taxes, they are not getting any tax deduction, inflation has been high, the cost has been high, student fees have gone up, living cost has gone up, quality of life in the cities remain poor. The poor becomes very poor and the middle class becomes the new poor. The total external debt has risen exponentially in the last 10 years. Till 2014 the total debt was Rs.55 Lakh crores only. But in 2024-25 it has touched almost Rs.200 lakh crores. That means in the last 10 years the Government has literally increased the debt burden on every Indian. "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas" which remains an electoral Jumla. The Government is working over-time only for the Corporate and the Super rich. But the Common people bear the heavy burden.

The proclamation of Neo Middle Class of 25 crore people overcoming the poverty is yet another joke. In reality there are crores of people deprived of Roti

Kapta aur Makhan migrating to Southern States like Tamil Nadu for their jobs and survival.

The construction of 12 crore toilets under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan needs to be checked and verified District -wise in the country. There are reporting of high corruption and embezzlement of funds allocated for the construction of toilets.

The status of 10 crore free LPG connections under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana too marred by rampant corruption, looting and irregularities. Several women had not received the LPG connection, but their name figured in the beneficiaries list of the Ujjwala scheme.

Apart from poor implementation, one of the major flaws of the scheme was that the Government emphasized increasing the Ujjwala coverage without focusing on getting existing families to retain the use of LPG cylinders.

According to a written statement in the Parliament by Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rameshwar Teli, 21.1 million customers did not refill their cylinders even once during the financial year 2022. There have been numerous cases of fraudsters duping the poor and marginalised sections of society in the name of providing LPG cylinders under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana. The CAG reports several discrepancies and lacunae in the data provided by the Oil Companies on PMUJ beneficiaries.

Rigorous monitoring of the functioning of the Oil Companies and the local distributors must be carried out to check the malpractices otherwise the main purpose of the Ujjwala scheme will be defeated.

The Government says that through the UDAN scheme, about 1.5 crore

people have fulfilled their dream of flying in airplanes. What is the use without any sustenance?

Looking beyond economics, the intent versus impact of the scheme has been very different. The intent was to encourage greater connectivity, especially to the underserved parts of the country. But the outcomes are not looking very good. The Government may likely have to revisit UDAN scheme. This is the reality. And look at the cost escalation of flight tickets to and from Metro cities. Unless there is a serious thinking and thorough overhauling the UDAN scheme will be doomed very soon.

The reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State assemblies is still on paper and has no value. It is impossible for the implementation of the Women Reservation in the Lok Sabha and State assemblies until the Government completes the delimitation of Lok Sabha and Assembly constituencies in the country. This Government has failed miserably and could not conduct the Population Census which is due from 2021. Therefore, the implementation of Women Reservation is a day dream till the completion of the delimitation process.

A modern and self-reliant agricultural system in India is our goal. The Government says from 2014 it is working with dedication to ensure fair prices of crops to farmers and to increase their income.

In 2023-24, India achieved a record production of 332 million tons of food grains. Today, India is the largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices in the world. What about the economic status of farmers in the country? The Government has failed to double the farmer's income the burden on farmers has been increased

manifold. This Government has betrayed the aspirations of Farming communities and made their life miserable.

The Government says that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for both Kharif and Rabi crops has been increased and spending on the procurement of rice, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, and coarse grains has tripled in the last 10 years.

I would like to reiterate that cost of farming and production of crops have increased several folds. It is therefore very important to have an exclusive regulatory authority for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. I urge the Government to establish the Indian Agricultural Regulatory Authority (IARA) to benefit the farmers in this country.

The steep fall of Indian Rupee against US Dollar is unprecedented and the BJP leaders who teased Dr. Manmohan Singh during his regime, now spreading the stories and lame excuses as the value of Indian Rupee plummeting against the US Dollar. It has fallen abysmally low to Rs.86.54. And at this rate it may touch Rs. 100 in just two years' time.

In 2012, the value of US dollar was just Rs.50, but it was criticized vehemently by BJP leaders including our Prime Minister. Today the value of Indian Rupee against US Dollar is plummeting. I cannot imagine how Shri Narendra Modi and other BJP leaders would have reacted to the falling rupee if they are in opposition now. Our Finance Minister has a strong audacity to say "Rupee is not Falling, Dollar is gaining" now. This is Height of hypocrisy.

The hon. President has said that the Union Government has established Cultural centres in several countries in memory of the great poet-saint

Thiruvalluvar. What has happened is that the Jaffna Cultural Centre's name was suddenly changed to Thiruvalluvar Cultural Centre by Indian officials and sections of the NP govt few days back precisely on 18 January 2025. But when the people of Jaffna protested, the name was changed again as "Jaffna Thiruvalluvar Cultural Centre (Yaarlpaanam Thiruvalluvar Panpaattu Maiyam). It remains to be seen as to whether another round of clowning will take place with yet another name change.

What is important is to note that this arbitrary name change is not an isolated act. It is part of Indian PM Narendra Modi's political gimmick. The President has mentioned that the final phase of eliminating Left-wing Extremism has also begun and due to the Government's efforts, the number of districts affected by Left-wing Extremism has reduced from 126 to 38 today. Unfortunately, the Right-wing Fanaticism is the new menace going to replace the LWEs. The people of the country will have to face the wrath of the fascist Right-wing fundamentalists with draconian and colonial mindset. That's the bad news for all.

India is a federal country where both the Centre and States have been assigned the powers to levy and collect taxes by our Constitution. Both Governments have distinct responsibilities to perform for which they need to raise tax revenue.

After the introduction of GST from July 2017, the States like Tamil Nadu are losing their potential tax income generation due to the complexities in GST.

The key challenges of GST are the complexity of tax structure, compliance burdens on MSMEs, revenue leakages due to fake invoices, and fraudulent input tax claims. Several Thousand companies especially the small industries have been

disappeared and lost due to the introduction of draconian GST and its haphazard implementation.

The States opposed the GST because it proposed a common tax rate for goods and services across the country. This meant that States would lose the authority to set tax rates on various items, which undermined fiscal federalism and their autonomy.

The Central Government's tax revenue has increased substantially under GST due to a wider tax base and improved compliance. IGST and cess collections have also added to the central Government's revenues. GST's distribution in current situation is very much against the States. The growing indifference and unequal distribution of funds to various States from the central exchequer can be averted if only the Government brings changes in sharing pattern of GST 40 per cent to the Union Government and 60 per cent to the States.

Also under the GST regime, the IGST is shared only between the consuming State and the Union Government, whereas the producer States receive nothing. The State Governments encourage industries in several ways to improve productivity and trade. But they get nothing in return under GST regime. Hence the Sharing pattern of IGST may be changed 30 per cent each for producer and consumer States and 40 per cent for Union Government.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to make such appropriate amendments in the respective Acts to effect changes in the sharing pattern of GST income between States and the Centre for realizing equitable distribution of income from central exchequer. But making things worse, the Union Government is

planning to bring Petroleum products under the ambit of GST. This shows the Union Government's big brother attitude is detrimental for the State autonomy and cooperative federalism enshrined in our constitution. The right to tax Petroleum and Alcohol products should be with the respective State Governments only.

"One Nation, One Tax, One Market," is the Slogan by hon. Finance Minister. She mentioned that reduced taxes under GST have brought happiness to every home, providing relief on various daily-use consumer goods. I think the Finance Minister has a liberty to have day dream. The bitter truth is that the mindless implementation of Demonetization and haphazard GST has wiped out several lakhs of small industries and traders from business across the country.

The Finance Minister merrily proclaim that the monthly GST revenues was ranged from 885,000-95,000 crore in 2017, have significantly increased and now stand at around &1.5 lakh crore, with a tendency to keep rising. The collection reached an all-time high of ₹1.87 lakh crore in April 2023. This is because the prices of products have been several fold increasing and skyrocketing at the moment. The GST collection will double and may even treble in next two years. This is a proof for the colossal failure of this Government to control price rise.

Private educational institutions play a pivotal role in the development of education in the country, from pre-school to Ph.D program. Without the humongous contribution from Private educational institutions India's GER would have been abysmal.

Unfortunately, private educational institutions are subject to an 18 per cent GST from School Education to Higher Education. 18 per cent GST levied on tuition

fees and other educational services by Private institutions, coaching center for competitive exams such as JEE, NEET, UPSC, and other professional courses. Vocational training, coaching classes, and private tutorials, Distance education, private online education platforms and coaching institutes too are subject to the 18 per cent GST. Products like uniforms, bags, and certain types of stationery too attract 18 per cent GST. Printed materials like question papers, answer sheets, and printed study materials are under the ambit of GST.

Catering Services like mid-day meals provided to students within educational institutions are taxed 18 per cent GST. Security services, cleaning and House-keeping services in private educational institutions, Rental income from immovable property like classrooms, hostels, or administrative buildings are taxed 18 per cent GST. Services provided for the transportation of students and staff taxed 5 per cent GST.

GST on services by Private Educational Institutions is draconian and affects the affordability of education. GST on educational services escalate the fees and in turn discourage students from pursuing higher education or opting for more affordable alternatives.

The increased cost of education due to GST can hinder access for deserving students who could not get admission in Government educational institutions. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to exempt all recognized private educational institutions from paying 18 per cent GST. People who have invested in Shares have lost their hard-earned money due to the sudden faulty policy decisions of this Government. Here too only a handful people gained. It is similar to someone

riding the vehicle on a wrong lane and showing Right Indicator and turning Left side. You cannot run the Government in this manner.

This Government has not only ignored the interest of senior citizens but penalized them in whatever means they could be. Most of the senior citizens have lost faith in this Government and feel frustrated with the adverse policies of this Government.

Constitution is the mother of all other laws of the country. Every law enacted by the Government has to be in conformity with the Constitution. Unfortunately, most of the bills brought and passed by this Government from 2014 are against the guiding principles of our very own Constitution. There is an apprehension in the minds of the common people that the BJP Government would try to change the Constitution according to their hidden agenda.

The word "Secular" seems to have created a sense of intolerance in the minds of the BJP people. Their single most agenda is to be against the interests of minority communities in India.

The Preamble is the most precious part and is the soul of the Constitution. It is a jewel set in the Constitution. The present Government is somehow wanted to alter the preamble to satisfy the whims fancies of their invisible boss.

The State Governments have full authority to legislate on the subjects of the State list. And both the Union Government and the States can legislate on the subjects mentioned in the concurrent list with the residuary powers vested in the Union Government.

It is the main essence of our constitution and acts like a centrifugal force to

protect the cooperative federalism. But this Government is trying hard to destroy the fabric of cooperative federalism. But for the stiff resistance from opposition parties this Government would have merrily carried their agenda of dismantling the cooperative federalism.

The present Government has been disrupting the smooth functioning of the State Governments headed by the Opposition Party Leaders through the Governors appointed by the President.

The Governors sit on the Bills passed by the State assemblies of the democratically elected Governments. The inordinate delay by the Governors is detrimental to the democracy and is against the true federalism enshrined in our constitution. The hon. President should not be a silent spectator to the undemocratic and unconstitutional acts of Governors.

*The major activities of Modi Government during the last 10 years: Protecting the corporate giants who loot the country....Destroying the values as well as the Constitution of India....Untouchability at its height with lots of lies everywhere....Dismantling the places of worship of the minorities...Digging grave for the allies by holding their hands... Threatening the opposition parties by initiating ED, CBI and Income Tax raids against them. There goes a saying that one reads Ramayana but destroys the Vishnu temple. They will pose as if they pay

..... English Translation of this part of speech was originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

respect to the Constitution of India whereas they would enact laws disrespecting the Constitution of India and act against the people of this country. Very dangerous Government which incites religious violence killing the innocent people.... Helpless Government in Manipur which did not do its duty but spreads only hatred between two community groups leading to riots and violence. They are the next and remaining generation of those who were admirers of being a slave under the British. Will there be any benefit to this nation and the people due to these helpless lot? Only evil will continue to take place. What can we expect from a party which has tons of praises for those culprits who killed Mahatma Gandhi Ji? During the last 10 years they have totally forgotten the democratic values. This Modi led BJP Government is itself a major disaster for our country during the last decade. Varnashrama policy, ideals of Manusmriti, and Sanathan Dharma have been kept with high regard by them. They will put everything else below their feet such as self-dignity of the fellow men, brotherhood, equality and equal treatment, social justice. When Rome burned, King Nero was fiddling. Similarly there are so many issues which need solutions. But those inhuman creatures in the Government are simply wasting time by speaking a lot. Hope that the people of this country will send them the Fascist BJP out of power by rewriting their fate and by saying "Cut, Cut Cut". Vanakkam.*

***DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN (DAVANAGERE):** Thank you very much for allowing me to express my views on the Presidential Address.

Our Constitution describes India as a Union of States in Article 1. Our federal structure was built on the foundation of cooperation and equity, ensuring that every state, irrespective of its size or political alignment, receives its due share. But today this very foundation is being weakened.

The idea of cooperative federalism is being systematically eroded by this Government. Karnataka is among the top contributors to the national economy yet we are treated like a stepchild when it comes to tax devolution. Despite the 15th Finance Commission's recommendations, Karnataka continues to be deprived of its rightful share of resources. Our crucial infrastructure projects face delays, our farmers continue to battle economic distress, and our urban centres struggle with the challenges of rapid growth. Yet, the Centre happily distributes funds elsewhere to serve its political interests.

The State Government has repeatedly requested for GST compensation dues, flood and droughts relief and better tax devolution. But all we receive is silence. The people of Karnataka deserve their rightful share, not to be treated with neglect.

If this Government truly believes in "*Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat*," let it prove it by action and not empty words. Every State in this country deserves its rightful share and equal treatment within this federal structure. No State should be deprived

* Speech was laid on the Table.

of its due resources, and every voice must be heard. We demand justice, and we will not stay silent.

This Government once gave a slogan "*bahut hui Mehngai ki Maar*" back in 2014. Since then, it has been 10 years and the biggest concern for the common man today is inflation. The way prices of basic commodities are rising, the food inflation in the country is set to touch the two-digit mark, and it is not just a statistic it is a real struggle for the common man.

From onions and tomatoes to essential cooking oils, prices are rising at an alarming rate. For example, the cost of cooking oils has nearly doubled. The burden on a household's budget has never been so heavy. The housewife today wonder, should she buy groceries or pay the EMI? Should she refill the gas cylinder or save for school fees? For the last 10 years, people have been waiting for "*Your Acche Din*", but all they have got is "*Mehngai ke Din*."

This is no longer just a joke, but the painful reality of every household. It is affecting every single citizen, from the middle class to the working poor. We are witnessing a situation where families are forced to compromise on their nutrition and basic needs, all while the Government remains silence to their cries for help.

In the Presidential Address, the President mentioned that this Government has established approximately 1,75,000 Ayushman Arogya Mandirs with the aim of improving healthcare services. While I welcome the Government's investment in healthcare infrastructure, we must recognize that only establishing healthcare centres should not be the only goal. But the critical issue that remains to be urgently attended to is of shortage of doctors, medical professionals and quality of services,

particularly in rural areas. India produces more than 60,000 MBBS graduates annually. But only 26 per cent of them are willing to work in rural areas. This stark statistic highlights the challenge we face in providing adequate medical staff in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

The Government often claims that we have built the world's best healthcare services, but the reality tells a different story. The number of hospital beds and qualified healthcare personnel is simply insufficient. Currently, there are only 1.3 hospital beds per 1,000 people, and the number of healthcare professionals is equally concerning with only 1.3 nurses and 0.65 physicians per 1,000 people.

Healthcare costs are rising with claim sizes increasing by 11.4 per cent and medical inflation at 14 per cent. The Government must take immediate action to address these serious concerns, ensuring that healthcare becomes accessible and affordable for every citizen across the country.

I take immense pride in the fact that the hon. President of India is a woman, and as a woman Parliamentarian in this House, it is a moment of great honour for me. This Government proudly flaunts the passage of the Women's Reservation Bill. But let's ask the real question, when will it actually be implemented? The bill was passed with great fanfare. But its execution seems as distant as the long promised like *Achche Din*.

If this Government was truly committed to women's representation, why is there no urgency in ensuring its immediate enforcement? Why are we being told to wait for a census and delimitation when decisive action could be taken today? This Government has failed to curb the violence and atrocities faced by women across

the country. The clear example of this hypocrisy was when our champion female wrestlers, who brought glory to the nation, were forced to sit on the streets demanding justice. Instead of standing by them, the Government chose to silence them.

Before I conclude, I want to ask this Government just one simple question, has it fulfilled even one of its big promises? Has employment really increased? Are women safer today? Have farmers' lives improved? Has inflation been brought under control?

The true measure of governance is not in words but in actions that improve people's lives. The nation does not need grand claims; it needs real progress, accountability, and a Government that delivers on its commitments. The people of this country deserve better, and they will not be fooled by empty rhetoric.

Jai Hind! Jai Samvidhaan!

***श्री खगेन मुर्मु (माल्दहा उत्तर) :** मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के 31 जनवरी, 2025 के अभिभाषण पर अपने विचार रखते हुए भारत के उज्ज्वल भविष्य की ओर बढ़ते कदमों का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी का संबोधन केवल हमारे संविधान के आदर्शों का प्रतीक नहीं, बल्कि भारत की विकास यात्रा का स्पष्ट खाका भी प्रस्तुत करता है। यह अभिभाषण हमारी सरकार की उपलब्धियों का प्रमाण है, जो देश के हर नागरिक के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए समर्पित है।

परंतु यह अत्यंत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि जब महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी राष्ट्र के सामने इतने महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर अपने विचार रख रहे थे, तब विपक्ष के नेताओं ने असंवैधानिक, अपमानजनक और अशोभनीय भाषा का प्रयोग किया। राष्ट्रपति जी का अपमान केवल एक व्यक्ति का नहीं, बल्कि हमारे लोकतंत्र और

* Speech was laid on the Table.

संविधान का अपमान है। देश की 140 करोड़ जनता का अपमान, 12 करोड़ आदिवासियों का अपमान, 6 करोड़ संथाल जनगोष्ठी का अपमान, देश के सबसे उच्च पदों का अपमान है।

मैं विपक्ष से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तर्कों की कमी के कारण वे अब केवल अपमान और अवरोध की राजनीति करने लगे हैं? क्या लोकतंत्र की गरिमा को बनाए रखना केवल सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है? यदि विपक्ष लोकतंत्र में विश्वास रखता है, तो उन्हें तुरंत महामहिम राष्ट्रपति से माफी मांगनी चाहिए। लोकतंत्र में बहस का स्वागत है, लेकिन जब बहस के स्थान पर कटुता और अशिष्टता हावी हो जाए, तो यह खतरे की घंटी है।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने संबोधन में जिस प्रकार से प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार की उपलब्धियों को रेखांकित किया, वह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि देश सही दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहा है। आदरणीय मोदी सरकार ने पारदर्शिता, ईमानदारी और कुशल प्रशासन का परिचय देते हुए आर्थिक सुधार, डिजिटल इंडिया, मेक इन इंडिया और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के क्षेत्र में ऐतिहासिक कार्य किए हैं।

आज 21वीं सदी का भारत अपने विचार, अपने प्रयास और अपने परिश्रम से आखिरी पायदान पर खड़े नागरिक को विकास की पहली पायदान पर लाने के लिए संकल्पित है। 2014 में जब प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पहली बार भाजपा सरकार बनी थी, तब उन्होंने कहा था कि यह सरकार गरीबों, दलितों, पिछड़ों और आदिवासियों की सरकार होगी।

आज 10 वर्षों बाद हम देख सकते हैं कि मोदी जी ने अपने वचनों को कर्म में परिवर्तित कर दिखाया है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ मोदी है, तो मुमकिन है, मोदी जो कहते हैं, वह करते हैं। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत 10 करोड़ से अधिक शौचालय बनाए गए, जिनमें से अधिकतर आदिवासियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के घरों में बने। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत 4 करोड़ गरीब परिवारों को पक्के मकान मिले। सौभाग्य योजना के तहत देश के हर घर तक बिजली पहुंचाई गई। उज्ज्वला योजना के माध्यम से गरीब माताओं-बहनों को मुफ्त गैस कनेक्शन दिया गया। आयुष्मान भारत योजना से 5 लाख रुपये तक का मुफ्त इलाज दिया जा रहा है।

यही नहीं, एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत और सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास की भावना के साथ प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय मोदी जी ने समाज के हर वर्ग के उत्थान के लिए अनेकानेक प्रयास किए हैं।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने जनधन योजना, उज्ज्वला योजना, आयुष्मान भारत योजना और गरीब कल्याण योजनाओं की चर्चा की, जिन्होंने देश के कमजोर वर्गों के जीवन में ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन लाया है। यह वे योजनाएँ हैं, जिनसे मोदी सरकार ने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि यह सरकार केवल वादे नहीं करती, बल्कि जमीन पर कार्य भी करती है।

भारत अब केवल विकास की यात्रा में नहीं है, बल्कि विकसित भारत बनने की ओर अग्रसर है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारा भारत आत्मनिर्भर बन रहा है, वैश्विक मंच पर अपनी सशक्त पहचान बना रहा है।

यह नया भारत है - जो संकल्प भी लेता है और सिद्ध भी करता है। आइए, हम सभी मिलकर इस विकास यात्रा में सहभागी बनें और भारत को विश्वगुरु बनाने के संकल्प को साकार करें। आदरणीय पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री अटल जी ने राष्ट्र प्रथम के मंत्र को केवल शब्दों में नहीं, बल्कि अपने कार्यों में भी उतारा। उनका सपना था एक ऐसा भारत जो समृद्ध, सशक्त, और आत्मनिर्भर हो। वे कहते थे - छोटे मन से कोई बड़ा नहीं बनता, टूटे हुए मन से कोई खड़ा नहीं होता।

जय हिंद, वंदे मातरम्, भारत माता की जय।

***SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (DOMARIYAGANJ):** I express my gratitude to the hon. President for her address, which is a reflection of India's transformation under the visionary leadership of hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji. This address is not just a speech; it is a testament to India's rising global stature, its economic resurgence, and the commitment of this Government towards the welfare of every

* Speech was laid on the Table.

citizen.

From a fragile past to a strong future – India's journey under Modi ji. Speaker Sir, when the people of India placed their trust in the BJP-led NDA Government in 2014, we inherited a nation plagued by policy paralysis, corruption, weak governance, and economic stagnation. Decades of misgovernance under the Congress-led regimes had left India struggling with: A sluggish economy that was characterized by high inflation and low investor confidence; a neglected defence sector that left our borders vulnerable to foreign threats; an inefficient welfare system that failed to reach the last mile, leaving millions in poverty; rampant corruption that hollowed out the economy, from the Commonwealth Games scam to the 2G and coal scams; and a weak foreign policy that saw India being sidelined in global affairs, with unresolved border issues and diplomatic setbacks.

Contrast this with today's India, an India that commands respect on the world stage, leads in innovation and infrastructure, ensures dignity to its citizens, and stands firm against its adversaries.

Congress' historical blunders and national security concerns. let us not forget the historical miscalculations and blunders committed by the Congress Government, which have had long-term consequences for our national security. The Himalayan blunder – mishandling of China. India's troubles with China did not start today; they are a direct result of Pandit Nehru's short-sightedness. The Congress leadership: failed to understand China's expansionist mindset and surrendered Tibet to China in 1950, without securing our national interest; ignored intelligence warnings about China's aggression, leading to the humiliating defeat

of 1962; and allowed China to build infrastructure along our borders while India lagged behind in military preparedness.

Under PM Modi's leadership, this has changed drastically: Infrastructure push in border areas – more roads, tunnels, and airstrips than ever before. The Sela Tunnel in Arunachal Pradesh and the Darbuk-Shyok-Daulat Beg Oldi (DS-DBO) Road in Ladakh are game changers. Stronger military response – the brave response at Galwan Valley in 2020 proved that India will no longer tolerate aggression. Strategic alliances – strengthening QUAD, Indo-Pacific partnerships, and defence collaborations with the US, France, and Russia.

The Kashmir issue – a legacy of Congress' vote bank politics. The problem of Jammu & Kashmir is a creation of Congress. Nehru's mishandling of Kashmir led to the first war with Pakistan and the ill-fated decision to take the issue to the UN. Instead of fully integrating Kashmir into India, Article 370 was imposed, creating a sense of separatism. Congress pandered to separatist forces instead of taking strong steps for integration.

Under Modi's leadership, Article 370 was abrogated, and today, J&K is on a new path of peace and development. Terrorism has reduced significantly in the Valley. Investment is flowing in, with record tourism and infrastructure growth. Panchayati Raj system is fully operational, giving power to the grassroots.

Congress Governments divided India for political gain – be it Kashmir, Khalistan, or North-East insurgencies. But today, Modi ji has ensured that India speaks in one voice, with one national identity.

India's economic transformation – from fragile five to top five. Speaker Sir,

under Congress rule, India was branded as one of the 'Fragile Five' economies of the world. Today, under Modi ji: India is the world's 5th largest economy and is on track to be in the top three soon; we have witnessed the highest-ever FDI inflows, showcasing global investor confidence in India; the 'Make in India' and 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' initiatives have boosted domestic manufacturing, reducing dependency on imports; and the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is ensuring that India becomes a global hub for electronics, semiconductors, and defence manufacturing.

Congress only spoke of Garibi Hatao, but under Modi ji, we have empowered the poor, not just with slogans, but with actions: Jan Dhan Yojana – over 50 crore bank accounts opened, ensuring financial inclusion. PM Awas Yojana – more than four crore homes provided to the underprivileged. Ujjwala Yojana – 10 crore families now have LPG connections, freeing them from smoke-filled kitchens. Ayushman Bharat – more than 55 crore citizens now have access to Rs. 5 lakh free health insurance. Jal Jeevan Mission – over 13 crore households have access to clean drinking water. PM Kisan Samman Nidhi – direct cash transfer to over 11 crore farmers, ensuring economic security. These are not just welfare schemes, but transformational policies that have empowered every Indian and restored their dignity.

Congress' corruption vs. BJP's clean governance. Congress Governments were synonymous with corruption. From Bofors to 2G, from Commonwealth Games to Coalgate, the Congress looted the nation. Under Modi ji: Zero-tolerance policy on corruption – no major scam in the last 10 years. Direct Benefit Transfer

(DBT) eliminating middlemen – 2.7 lakh crore saved by stopping leakages. Transparent governance with fast-track infrastructure development. This is the New India where the nation's wealth is utilized for the people, not for politicians.

India's global rise – the Modi doctrine in foreign policy. Hon. Speaker, Sir, today, India is not just a participant in global affairs; we are a leader. Under Congress, India was reactive, but under Modi ji, India is proactive, decisive, and assertive. The G20 Presidency showcased India's leadership on climate action, digital economy, and global governance. Strengthening QUAD and Indo-Pacific strategies to counter expansionist threats. Leading in technology and space exploration – ISRO's Chandrayaan-3 success made India the first nation to land on the Moon's south pole.

The Road to 'Viksit Bharat', we are not just running a Government; we are shaping the future of India. Modi ji has laid the foundation for a Viksit Bharat by 2047. An India free from corruption and poverty. An India that leads in innovation and manufacturing. An India that stands strong, with an unwavering national identity. This is the New India, the Atmanirbhar Bharat, the Global Powerhouse!

With these words, I wholeheartedly support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and urge this House to support the vision of Modiji's leadership for a stronger, self-reliant, and prosperous India.

Jai Hind! Jai Bharat!

***श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा (अहमदाबाद पश्चिम) :** मैं, अहमदाबाद पश्चिम निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से सांसद, भारत की महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का दिल से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। 31 जनवरी, 2025 को राष्ट्रपति महोदया द्वारा संसद के संयुक्त सत्र को संबोधित किया गया, जिसमें उन्होंने न केवल सरकार की महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत उपलब्धियों का बखान किया, बल्कि हमारे राष्ट्र के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्यों को भी स्पष्ट किया।

राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने हमारे देश की प्रगति के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डाला। उन्होंने गवर्नेंस में सुधार की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों की सराहना की, जिनमें 1,500 से अधिक अप्रचलित कानूनों का निरस्त करना, 40,000 से अधिक नियमों का सरलीकरण, और 10 लाख स्थायी सरकारी नौकरियों का सृजन प्रमुख है। यह न केवल प्रशासनिक तंत्र को चुस्त बनाता है, बल्कि हमारी युवा पीढ़ी को रोजगार के अवसर भी प्रदान करता है।

कृषि क्षेत्र में भी महत्वपूर्ण पहल की गई हैं, जिनमें पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के तहत करोड़ों किसानों को 41,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का वितरण और कृषि उत्पादों की एमएसपी में वृद्धि शामिल है। इसके अलावा, देश में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है और राष्ट्रीय तिलहन मिशन जैसी योजनाओं से हम खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं।

उद्योग, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, और सामाजिक न्याय के क्षेत्रों में भी अनेक योजनाओं ने देश के विकास को गति दी है। खासकर, प्रधानमंत्री आयुष्मान भारत योजना के तहत 6 करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवर प्रदान करना और प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-IV के माध्यम से करोड़ों लोगों को सड़क कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करना जैसे प्रयास हमारे समाज के हर वर्ग को प्रगति के साथ जोड़ रहे हैं।

महिला सशक्तिकरण, ग्रामीण विकास और पर्यावरण के क्षेत्र में भी सरकार ने कई उल्लेखनीय कदम उठाए हैं। पीएम सूरज घर, मुफ्त बिजली योजना और राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन जैसी योजनाएं न केवल ऊर्जा संकट से निपटने में मदद करेंगी, बल्कि भारत को पर्यावरण के प्रति जिम्मेदार

* Speech was laid on the Table.

राष्ट्र के रूप में स्थापित करेंगी।

मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय का पुनः धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे देश के आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में सरकार की उपलब्धियों को साझा किया और हमें अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का एहसास कराया। उनका यह संबोधन हमें प्रेरित करता है कि हम अपनी नीतियों और योजनाओं को जन-जन तक पहुंचाकर हर नागरिक के जीवन में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए पूरी तरह समर्पित रहें।

धन्यवाद।

***श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिश्रिख) :** मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर अपने विचार रखता हूँ। यह परंपरा 31 जनवरी 1950 से शुरू हुई इसके तहत पूरा देश सरकार की पहलू नीतियों एवं योजनाओं से भली-भांति परिचित होता है जो बाबा साहब डॉक्टर भीमराव अंबेडकर जी के द्वारा लिखे गए संविधान के आर्टिकल 79 की सफलता है।

मैं धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपनी बात रखते हुए बताना चाहूंगा कि किसानों के लिए कृषि क्षेत्र में कई बड़े कदम उठाए गए हैं वर्ष 2023-24 में रिकॉर्ड 332 मिलियन टन अनाज उत्पादन हुआ और भारत अब दुनिया में सबसे बड़ा दूध, दाल और मसाले का उत्पादक बन चुका है। इसके साथ ही किसी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार ने 2000 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से मिशन मौसम की शुरुआत की है सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र के लिए सिंचाई और पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केन बेतवा लिंक परियोजना और पार्वती काली सिंध और चंबल लिंक योजना पर कार्य हो रहा है जिससे लाखों किसानों को लाभ होगा। मध्यम वर्ग और छोटे उद्योगों के लिए किए गए सुधारों पर जोर दिया गया है। मुद्रा योजना के तहत छोटे उद्यमियों को अब 20 लाख रुपए तक का ऋण मिल सकेगा जो पहले 10 लाख रुपए था इसके अलावा सरकार ने छोटे व्यवसायों के लिए कोई नई परियोजनाएं शुरू की है जिससे उन्हें और अधिक वित्तीय सहायता मिल सकेगी। मध्यम वर्ग को हमारी सरकार ने राहत देने के लिए रेरा कानून के तहत घर खरीदने वाले लोगों को सशक्त किया है और घरों के लिए सब्सिडी देने की

* Speech was laid on the Table.

व्यवस्था की है इसके साथ ही सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए आठवीं वेतन आयोग का गठन किया गया है जिससे वेतन में बढ़ोतरी होगी और कर्मचारियों को बेहतर सुविधाएं मिलेंगी।

मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि रक्षा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता के अलावा सीमा क्षेत्र का भी समुचित विकास किया जा रहा है सीमा सड़कें और सुरंग का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और सीमावर्ती गांव में वाइब्रेट विलेज कार्यक्रम चल रहा है वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या में कमी आई है जो दर्शाता है कि सरकार ने सुरक्षा और विकास के क्षेत्र में ठोस कदम उठाए हैं।

माननीया राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि हमारा लक्ष्य भारत को ग्लोबल इन्नोवेशन पावर हाउस बनाना है। आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के क्षेत्र में भारत का मिशन शुरू हो चुका है। आज हमारे युवा स्टार्टअप से लेकर खेल और अंतरिक्ष तक हर क्षेत्र में देश का नाम रोशन कर रहे हैं भारत आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और प्रौद्योगिकी अपने क्षेत्र में दुनिया को रास्ता दिखा रहा है।

हमारी सरकार के तीसरे कार्यकाल में पिछले सरकार 2004-2014 की तुलना में तीन गुना गति से काम हो रहा है। सरकार ने युवाओं की शिक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान दिया है और उनके लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर पैदा कर रही है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने वॉकफ बोर्ड और एक राष्ट्र एक चुनाव जैसे मुद्दों पर बड़े फैसले लिए हैं। यह सरकार द्वारा उठाया गया कदम सराहनीय है। हमारी सरकार आयुष्मान भारत योजना के तहत 70 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के 6 करोड़ नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा प्रदान करने का निर्णय लिया है। सरकार ने युवाओं की शिक्षा और उनके रोजगार के नए अवसर पैदा करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया है। सरकार ने 3 करोड़ अतिरिक्त परिवारों को नए मकान उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का विस्तार करने का निर्णय लिया है। इसके लिए 53,600 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाने की योजना है जनजातीय समाज के पांच करोड़ लोगों के लिए धरती आवाज जनजाति ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान प्रारंभ हुआ है इसके लिए 80,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर हमारी सरकार ने कई माइल स्टोन खड़े किए हैं। 10 साल पहले बुनियादी ढांचे का बजट 200000 करोड़ था अब यह 11 लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा है। डीप वॉटर मेगा पार्ट की बुनियाद रखी गई है। यह दुनिया का टॉप टेन पोर्ट में से एक होगा उधमपुर श्रीनगर बारामूला रेल योजना पूरी हो गई है देश कश्मीर

से कन्याकुमारी तक रेल लाइन से जुड़ जाएगा विश्व का सबसे ऊंचा ब्रिज रेल केबल ब्रिज बनाया गया है। मेरा आग्रह है कि बाकी अनुदान को भी यथा शीघ्र प्रदान किया जाए ताकि इससे निश्चित ही देश का सर्वांगीण विकास हो।

मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार बैंकिंग टेक्नोलॉजी पर आज भारत टेक्नोलॉजी के रूप में हम ग्लोबल प्लेयर है। भारत में 5G की शुरुआत इसका उदाहरण है यूपीआई टेक्नोलॉजी की सफलता से प्रभावित है 50% ज्यादा रियल टाइम डिजिटल ट्रांजेक्शन हो रहा है भारत में छोटे से छोटा दुकानदार सुविधा का लाभ उठा रहा है। 5 लाख से ज्यादा कॉमर्स सर्विस सेंटर में दर्जनों सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं। डिजिलॉकर से कहीं भी और कभी भी अपने अहम दस्तावेज दिखाने की व्यवस्था मिली है।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आउटसोर्सिंग जॉब में भी नियम बनाकर रिजर्वेशन दिया जाए ताकि एससी एसटी तथा ओबीसी को तेजी से और आगे बढ़ाया जा सके और यह समाज की मुख्य धारा में शामिल हो सके। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

***श्रीमती रुचि वीरा (मुरादाबाद) :** मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के संबंध में अपने विचार रखती हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं उन दिवंगत आत्माओं को अपनी व अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से भाव भीनी श्रद्धांजलि देना चाहती हूँ, जो श्रद्धालु महाकुंभ के विशेष पर्व, मौनी अमावस्या पर अमृत स्नान करने गये थे, लेकिन अव्यवस्था के चलते अमृत स्नान तो नहीं कर सके, अपितु अपनी जान गंवानी पड़ी और दर्दनाक मौत मिली जो कि दुखद है और निन्दनीय है। महाकुंभ में बुलाने के लिए महीनों से सरकार के द्वारा प्रचार और प्रसार किया जा रहा था, जबकि महाकुंभ जैसा आयोजन अनादिकाल से आयोजित हो रहे हैं। जो किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार होती है, उसी की जिम्मेदारी (दायित्व) आयोजन कराने की होती है।

समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार में वर्ष 2013 में वरिष्ठ मंत्री मौ. आजम खां को कुंभ का प्रभारी बनाया गया था, उनकी देख-रेख में कम बजट में एक सफल आयोजन हुआ, लेकिन वर्तमान सरकार

* Speech was laid on the Table.

द्वारा सनातन के महाकुंभ का राजनीतिकरण किया गया और कहा गया सौ करोड़ लोगो के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है, लेकिन तैयारियां कागजी थीं, वादे व दावे खोखले रहे, परिणाम सैकड़ों श्रद्धालुओं की दुखदः मृत्यु हुई। हमारी मांग है कि मृतकों, घायलों का सही आंकड़ा बताया जाए और उचित मुआवजा दिया जाए और सहायता कर इलाज कराया जाए।

जिस तरह से पूंजीपतियों, उद्योगपतियों का कर्जा माफ किया जाता रहा है उसी तरह गरीब किसानों का कर्जा माफ हो ऐसी मेरी मांग है। मेरी मांग है कि मंडल स्तर पर नौजवानों के लिए नेशनल स्तर के स्टेडियम, शूटिंग रेन्ज बनायी जाए, ताकि युवा पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ खेल के क्षेत्र में बना अपना भविष्य बना सके। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने युवाओं से 2014 में दो करोड़ नौकरी देने का वादा किया था। कम से कम भाजपा के तीसरे कार्यकाल में, पहले कार्यकाल के वादे को पूरा करने का काम करें। मान्यवर, मैं सरकार का ध्यान उ.प्र. की कानून व्यवस्था पर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूं। एक तरफ जीरो टोलरेन्स की बात होती है और एक तरफ मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मुरादाबाद में एक नौजवान की पीट-पीट कर (मोबलिन्चिंग) कर के हत्या कर दी गयी और घटना के एक महीने के बाद भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी। धन्यवाद।

***SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM (JAMNAGAR):** I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the hon. President of India for highlighting the visionary steps our Government has taken. It is a matter of great pride to see India advancing at an unprecedented pace, confidently marching towards becoming a 'Viksit Bharat'. I am heartened by the Government's steadfast focus on the poor, middle-class, youth, women, and farmers, ensuring inclusive growth and equitable development. Through bold reforms, infrastructure expansion, and digital transformation, we are building a stronger, self-reliant India, providing a brighter future for generations to

* Speech was laid on the Table.

come.

Two months ago, we commemorated the 75th Anniversary of the adoption of our Constitution, and just a week ago, we celebrated 75 years of the Indian Republic. This milestone is a testament to our democratic strength and resilience as a nation. When India attained independence, our ability to sustain ourselves as a nation was doubted. Yet, we have defied every challenge over the decades and emerged stronger. Today, in the third-term of our Government, the pace of progress has tripled, with transformational policies being implemented at an unprecedented pace, driving our nation towards a brighter future.

India's remarkable progress is reflected in our economic trajectory. Over the past decade, despite global economic challenges and a pandemic that shook the world, India's economy has surged from tenth to fifth-largest globally. As geopolitical conflicts continue to create ripple effects across international trade, global value chains, and financial markets, India remains the fastest-growing economy. Under the strong and decisive leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, this Government is committed to making India the third-largest economy in the world, bringing us closer to becoming a developed nation.

I am proud to be part of an administration that has spearheaded transformative reforms, enhanced economic efficiency, and improved the ease of living and doing business. As we advance towards Viksit Bharat, our journey remains anchored in the ideals of our Constitution, with the Government placing four fundamental principles service, good governance, prosperity, and pride at the core of its governance.

Our agriculture sector has occupied the centre stage in India's economy. It has been the key driver of inclusive growth, rural income enhancement, and food security. Through the efforts of this government, this sector has achieved a record production of 332 million tons of food grains in 2023-2024. India is also now the world's largest producer of milk, pulses and spices.

For better income security for our farmers, our 'Annadata', the government has consistently raised the Minimum Support Price for Kharif and Rabi crops. Agricultural innovation has been a key focus for boosting productivity, and with that in mind, this government has introduced 109 climate-resilient, bio-fortified, and high-yielding advanced crop varieties. Recognizing the need for rural employment and self-sufficiency, the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund Scheme has been expanded, creating new job opportunities in rural areas. To further support our farmers, the National Mission on Oilseeds has been launched to increase domestic production and reduce import dependence. Additionally, in a push towards sustainable farming, this Government actively promotes Natural Farming and ensures farmers have access to affordable fertilizers. These initiatives clearly reflect this Government's unwavering commitment to empowering our 'Annadata', enhancing food security, and modernizing India's agricultural sector.

Guided by the principles of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas," this Government has undertaken transformative initiatives to ensure inclusive development, leaving no one behind. Landmark programs such as the construction of 12 crore toilets under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, 10 crore free LPG connections through Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, ration support for 80

crore citizens, and tap water supply to over 15.44 crore households through the Jal Jeevan Mission have uplifted and empowered the underprivileged. These efforts have paved the way for a neo-middle-class, with 25 crore Indians rising out of poverty, empowered with opportunities for a brighter future. Strengthening the existing middle-class -- who play an important role in the nation's progress -- is essential. Recognising this, the Government has taken concrete steps to enhance the lives of India's middle-class.

The Eighth Pay Commission has been established to ensure a substantial salary increase for government employees in the coming years. To support the dream of homeownership, the Government has implemented RERA for buyer protection and introduced home loan subsidies, making housing more affordable and accessible. Air travel, which was a distant dream for the middle-class, has turned into a reality for 1.5 crore citizens with the UDAN Scheme. This Government has made healthcare more accessible and affordable to the middle class through the Jan Aushadhi Kendras that provide medicines at 80 per cent concessional rates, saving citizens over Rs. 30,000 crore. I firmly believe that these initiatives have collectively strengthened and uplifted the middle-class, fostering economic stability, financial security, and an improved quality of life.

Infrastructure is the backbone of economic development. It forms the foundation for a nation's progress, ensuring connectivity, economic growth, and social well-being. Recognizing its critical role, this Government has prioritized infrastructure development, unlocked its transformative power, and laid the groundwork for a prosperous and resilient economy.

India now has the second-largest road network in the world. Over the years, the National Highway network has expanded significantly, growing from 91,287 kms. in 2014, to reaching an impressive 1,46,145 kms. in 2024. The expansion of highway stretches with four or more lanes has also seen remarkable progress, increasing 2.6 times from 18,371 kms. in 2014 to 48,422 kms. in 2024. This expansion has caused a significant improvement in connectivity and reduced travel time for citizens. Over a decade ago, road connectivity in rural areas was severely lacking. However, now this is not the case. Through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, this Government has successfully completed 7,71,950 kms. of roads in 2024-2025. In its fourth phase, the Government has sanctioned Rs. 70,000 crore to connect 25,000 more habitations, further strengthening rural infrastructure.

A new chapter in rail connectivity unfolds with the completion of the Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla rail link, seamlessly connecting Kashmir to Kanyakumari. India's rail network is also constantly expanding rapidly, where in the past six months alone, 17 new Vande Bharat trains and one Namo Bharat train have been introduced, enhancing speed, comfort, and efficiency in rail travel.

India's aviation sector is soaring, with airlines ordering 1,700 new aircraft, driving the need for expanded airport infrastructure. Backed by strong demand and government support, India is now a global aviation powerhouse and the third-largest domestic market. The number of operational airports has doubled from 74 in 2014 to 157 by September 2024, enhancing connectivity and strengthening the aviation sector.

The Government is deploying 52,000 electric buses to drive sustainable

urban mobility, providing clean and efficient commuting options while creating more employment opportunities. Moreover, it is a matter of great pride that India is now ranked as the third-largest metro system in the world, with the metro network expanding at an unprecedented pace, surpassing 1,000 kms.

This Government has showcased an unwavering commitment to building a Viksit Bharat through inclusive, state-of-the-art, and sustainable infrastructure development. A key outcome of India's infrastructure push has been improving logistics efficiency. This is reflected in India's improved ranking in the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index, which has moved up six places from 44th in 2018 to 38th out of 139 countries in 2023.

India's development journey is closely interlinked with the empowerment of its women. Recognizing this critical connection, this Government has placed 'Nari Shakti' at the forefront of its agenda over the past decade. The focus has shifted from women's development to women-led development, ensuring that women are not just beneficiaries but active drivers of the nation's growth.

Economic empowerment is accelerating through the National Rural Livelihood Mission, with over 91 lakh SHGs connecting 10 crore women to financial independence. The Lakhpati Didi initiative is driving entrepreneurship, with 1.15 crore women achieving success. Financial inclusion is expanding through the Bima Sakhi campaign and Digi-Payment Sakhis, bringing banking to remote areas. In rural development, Krishi Sakhis are promoting natural farming, Pashu Sakhis are strengthening livestock management, and the Drone Didi Yojana is empowering women in tech-driven entrepreneurship.

India's daughters are shattering barriers. With the Government's progressive decision, girls are now enrolling in National Military Schools and the National Defence Academy, opening doors to a more inclusive armed forces. Women in India are soaring in civil aviation making up 15 per cent of pilots which is far above the global average. In fields traditionally dominated by men, including defence, technology, and corporate leadership, women are breaking barriers, proving that gender is no longer a limitation to ambition and success.

I am proud to represent a constituency with a strong MSME presence. Jamnagar, home to over 5,000 units, is famously known as the Brass City and plays a crucial role in driving economic growth, attracting traders from across India and abroad. Despite being one of the hardest-hit sectors during COVID- 19, MSMEs remain the backbone of the nation's economy, and this Government has introduced major reforms to support their resilience and expansion.

The Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs has strengthened financial security, enabling businesses to expand, modernize, and compete more effectively. E-commerce export hubs have further opened global markets, fostering innovation and industrial growth. In a significant move towards financial empowerment, this Government has increased the Mudra loan limit from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh, directly benefiting crores of small entrepreneurs. These measures have not only enabled small traders to invest in their businesses but have also generated employment and reinforced their role in building a self- reliant India. By strengthening our MSMEs, we are securing the foundation of our economy and ensuring sustainable growth for the future

India has made incredible progress in the global digital space, reflected in its improved ranking in the Network Readiness Index 2024. The country now stands at 49th, rising from 60th in 2023 which is a leap of eleven places highlighting India's growing leadership in digital transformation, powered by strong government initiatives. The launch of 5G services has placed India among advanced economies, while UPI has revolutionized digital payments, earning recognition from developed nations. Today, over 50 per cent of the world's real-time digital transactions take place in India.

However, as digital adoption grows, cybersecurity has become a major focus. This Government has taken proactive steps to strengthen India's cybersecurity infrastructure. These efforts have created employment opportunities in the cybersecurity sector and helped India achieve Tier-1 status in the Global Cybersecurity Index, reinforcing our commitment to a secure digital future.

At the same time, national security and border defence have also been strengthened through initiatives aimed at self-reliance in the defence sector. Moving from 'Make in India' to 'Make for the World,' the Government has boosted indigenous defence manufacturing, generating new employment opportunities. A significant milestone was achieved by commissioning indigenously built INS Surat, INS Nilgiri, and INS Vagsheer, showcasing India's growing maritime strength. To further enhance defence capabilities, the Defence Industrial Corridor has been developed, along with strong support for defence start-ups.

As I conclude, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji for steering us toward the path of success. Today, the world

recognizes India as a rising global powerhouse. Our remarkable progress over the last decade is just the beginning. This Government remains committed to making India a fully-developed nation, ensuring no one is left behind on this journey to Viksit Bharat.

Today, I humbly urge my esteemed colleagues to support the Government's efforts to realize this vision. Together, let us build a stronger, more prosperous India for generations to come!

I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address in its entirety.

***डॉ. लता वानखेड़े (सागर):** मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदया श्रीमती द्रौपदी मुर्मू जी के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करती हूँ। यह केवल एक भाषण नहीं, बल्कि नए भारत की बुलंद तस्वीर है एक ऐसा भारत जो वैश्विक नेतृत्व कर रहा है, जो आत्मनिर्भरता की राह पर तेजी से अग्रसर है, और जो हर नागरिक के उत्थान का संकल्प ले चुका है। यह अभिभाषण न केवल हमारी सरकार की उपलब्धियों का दस्तावेज है, बल्कि विकसित भारत के संकल्प का एक मजबूत रोडमैप भी प्रस्तुत करता है।

आज पूरा देश देख रहा है कि किस तरह हमारे भारत की तकदीर बदली है, कुछ लोग आते हैं तो सांचे ढह जाते हैं और कुछ लोग आते हैं तो सांचे बदल जाते हैं, हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी विजनरी नेतृत्व में हिन्दुस्तान निरंतर विकास की गाथा लिख रहा है।

हमारे देश की संसदीय परंपरा में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण हमेशा से. सरकार की नीतियों और भविष्य के विजन को प्रस्तुत करने का महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम रहे हैं।

- 1950 से 1990 तक हमने संविधान निर्माण और लोकतंत्र की नींव रखते हुए अपनी यात्रा शुरू की। लेकिन, इन अभिभाषणों में

* Speech was laid on the Table.

- पहले: भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था संकटों में घिरी थी, महंगाई चरम पर थी, निवेश ठप था।
- आज: भारत पांचवीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन चुका है और जल्द ही तीसरे स्थान पर पहुँचने की ओर अग्रसर है।
- मेक इन इंडिया, स्टार्टअप इंडिया और डिजिटल इंडिया जैसी पहलों ने भारत को विकासशील से विकसित राष्ट्र की ओर बढ़ा दिया है।
- पहले: महिलाओं को केवल योजनाओं का लाभार्थी माना जाता था।
- आज: महिलाएँ योजनाओं की निर्माता और देश के विकास की अग्रदूत बन चुकी हैं।
- 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ', मुद्रा योजना और नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम जैसी योजनाओं ने महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाया है।
- पहले: सीमाओं पर घुसपैठ और आतंकी हमले आम थे।
- आज: सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक, एयर स्ट्राइक और आतंकवाद के खिलाफ कठोर नीति ने यह दिखा दिया कि भारत अब शांति की बात भी करेगा और ज़रूरत पड़ने पर शौर्य भी दिखाएगा।
- स्वदेशी रक्षा उत्पादों जैसे तेजस लड़ाकू विमान, ब्रह्मोस मिसाइल और अग्नि मिसाइल सिस्टम ने भारत को रक्षा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनाया है।
- पहले: डिजिटल सेवाएँ केवल कुछ शहरी क्षेत्रों तक सीमित थीं।
- आज: यूपीआई, आधार, 5G टेक्नोलॉजी और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस में भारत दुनिया का मार्गदर्शन कर रहा है।
- भारत की डिजिटल भुगतान प्रणाली यूपीआई को आज दुनिया के कई विकसित देश अपना रहे हैं।
- पहले: भारत वैश्विक बैठकों में केवल एक दर्शक था।
- आज: भारत G20 का अध्यक्ष बना, क्वाड और ब्रिक्स में अहम भूमिका निभाई, और अफ्रीकी

संघ को G20 का स्थायी सदस्य बनवाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया।

- भारत ने 'लाइफ (लाइफस्टाइल फॉर एनवायरनमेंट) मिशन' के तहत जलवायु परिवर्तन के खिलाफ नई मुहिम छेड़ी है। मुख्य रूप से गरीबी उन्मूलन, योजनाबद्ध विकास और औद्योगीकरण की बात होती थी।
- 1991 के बाद-उदारीकरण के दौर में भारत ने आर्थिक सुधारों की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाया, और अभिभाषणों में बाजार सुधारों, निजीकरण और वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था से जुड़ने की चर्चा शुरू हुई।
- 2000-2014 का दौर-यह एक संक्रमणकालीन चरण था। देश आगे बढ़ रहा था, लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार, नीति-निर्णय में अनिश्चितता और धीमी विकास दर जैसी चुनौतियाँ भी थीं।

लेकिन, 2014 के बाद से भारत में एक नई कहानी लिखी गई।

जब नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार आई, तो अभिभाषण सिर्फ घोषणाओं का दस्तावेज़ नहीं रहे-वे देश के वास्तविक परिवर्तन का प्रतिबिंब बन गए।

2014 के बाद का परिवर्तन - मोदी सरकार का ऐतिहासिक योगदान

माननीय सभापति महोदय, 2014 के बाद से हर अभिभाषण में भारत के कायाकल्प की तस्वीर उभरने लगी।

- पहले: हम विदेशों पर निर्भर थे।
- आज: भारत अब सेमीकंडक्टर निर्माण, स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी, रक्षा उत्पादन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बन रहा है।

राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती द्रौपदी मुर्मू जी का यह अभिभाषण भारत के इतिहास के सबसे प्रभावशाली अभिभाषणों में से एक है, क्योंकि:

1. यह केवल योजनाओं की घोषणा नहीं करता, बल्कि उनकी सफलताओं को दर्शाता है।
2. यह केवल समस्याओं की बात नहीं करता, बल्कि उनके समाधान और उपलब्धियों को

सामने रखता है।

3. यह सिर्फ एक दस्तावेज़ नहीं, बल्कि 'विकसित भारत' का रोडमैप है।

यह अभिभाषण हमें बताता है कि कैसे 2014 के बाद से भारत का हर नागरिक एक भागीदार बन गया है, कैसे नीतियों से योजनाएँ बनीं और योजनाओं से उपलब्धियाँ मिलीं।

निष्कर्ष - एक नए भारत की ओर

- यह भारत अब केवल भविष्य के सपने नहीं देखता, बल्कि उन्हें हकीकत में बदलता है।
- यह भारत एक नई महाशक्ति के रूप में उभर रहा है।

राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण केवल एक आंकड़ों का दस्तावेज़ नहीं, बल्कि एक संकल्प है-एक सुनहरे भारत का संकल्प।

इसलिए, मैं इस ऐतिहासिक अभिभाषण का पूर्ण समर्थन करती हूँ और इस सदन से अपील करती हूँ कि हम सब मिलकर इस महान राष्ट्र के विकास में योगदान दें।

जय हिंद! वंदे मातरम

प्रधानमंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी के संबोधन पर आभार प्रकट करने के लिए मैं उपस्थित हुआ हूँ। कल और आज, कल तो रात देर तक सभी माननीय सांसदों ने अपने विचारों से इस आभार प्रस्ताव को समृद्ध किया। कई माननीय अनुभवी सांसदों ने भी अपने विचार प्रकट किए। यह स्वाभाविक है और लोकतंत्र की परम्परा भी है, जहां आवश्यकता थी, वहां प्रशंसा हुई और जहां परेशानी थी, वहां कुछ नकारात्मक बातें भी हुईं। यह स्वाभाविक भी है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे लिए यह बहुत बड़ा सौभाग्य है कि देश की जनता ने मुझे चौदहवीं बार इस जगह से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर आभार व्यक्त करने का अवसर दिया है। इसलिए, मैं आज जनता-जनार्दन का भी बड़े आदर के साथ आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। सदन में चर्चा में जिन-जिन लोगों ने हिस्सा लिया और चर्चा को समृद्ध किया, उन सबका भी मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हम वर्ष 2025 में हैं। एक प्रकार से 21वीं सदी का 25 परसेंट हिस्सा बीत चुका है। समय तय करेगा कि 20वीं सदी में आजादी मिलने के बाद और 21वीं सदी के प्रथम 25

साल में क्या हुआ, कैसा हुआ? राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का हम बारीकी से अध्ययन करें तो यह साफ नजर आता है कि उन्होंने देश के सामने भविष्य के 25 वर्ष और विकसित भारत के लिए एक नया विश्वास जगाने वाली बात कही है। एक प्रकार से आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी का यह उद्बोधन विकसित भारत के संकल्प को मजबूती देने वाला है, नया विश्वास पैदा करने वाला है और जन-सामान्य को प्रेरित करने वाला है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, सारे अध्ययन बार-बार यह कह चुके हैं कि गत दस वर्षों में देश की जनता ने हमें जो सेवा करने का मौका दिया, उसमें 25 करोड़ देशवासी गरीबी को परास्त करके गरीबी से बाहर आ चुके हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, लोगों ने पांच-पांच दशक तक गरीबी हटाओ के नारे सुने होंगे और अब 25 करोड़ गरीब गरीबी को परास्त करके बाहर निकले हैं, यह ऐसे ही नहीं हुआ है।

योजनाबद्ध तरीके से, समर्पित भाव से अपनेपन की पूरी संवेदनशीलता के साथ, जब गरीबों के लिए जीवन खपाते हैं न, तब यह होता है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, जब जमीन से जुड़े लोग, जमीन की सच्चाई को जानते हुए, जमीन पर जीवन खपाते हैं, तब जमीन पर बदलाव निश्चित होकर रहता है। हमने गरीब को झूठे नारे नहीं, हमने सच्चा विकास दिया। गरीब का दुख, सामान्य मानवी की तकलीफ, मिडिल क्लास के सपने ऐसे ही नहीं समझे जाते।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, इसके लिए जज्बा चाहिए और मुझे दुख के साथ कहना है कि कुछ लोगों में यह है ही नहीं। बारिश के दिनों में कच्ची छत, उसकी प्लास्टिक की चादर वाली छत, उसके नीचे जीवन गुजारना कितना मुश्किल होता है। पल-पल सपने रौंद दिए जाते हैं, ऐसे पल होते हैं। यह हर कोई नहीं समझ सकता।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, अब तक गरीबों को चार करोड़ घर मिले हैं। जिसने उस जिंदगी को जिया है, उसे समझ होती है कि पक्की छत वाला घर मिलने का मतलब क्या होता है। एक महिला जब खुले में शौच जाने के लिए मजबूर हो जाती है, वह या तो सूर्योदय के पहले या सूर्यास्त के बाद, कठिनाइयों

को झेलने के बाद, यह छोटा सा अपना नित्य कर्म करने के लिए निकल सकती है। तब उसे क्या तकलीफ होती थी, ऐसे लोग समझ नहीं सकते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमने 12 करोड़ से ज्यादा शौचालय बनाकर बहनों और बेटियों की मुश्किलें दूर की हैं। आजकल मीडिया में ज्यादा ही चर्चा हो रही है। सोशल मीडिया में और अधिक हो रही है। कुछ नेताओं का फोकस घरों में जकूजी पर, स्टाइलिश शॉवर्स पर है, लेकिन हमारा फोकस तो हर घर जल पहुंचाने पर है।

आजादी के 75 सालों के बाद देश में 75 प्रतिशत करीब-करीब 16 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा घरों में जल के लिए नल का कनेक्शन नहीं था। हमारी सरकार ने 5 सालों में 12 करोड़ परिवारों के घरों में नल से जल देने का काम किया है और यह काम तेजी से आगे भी बढ़ रहा है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमने गरीबों के लिए इतना काम किया और इसके कारण आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में इसका विस्तार से वर्णन किया है। जो लोग गरीबों की झोपड़ियों में फोटो सेशन कराकर अपना मनोरंजन करते रहते हैं, उन्हें संसद में गरीबों की बात बोरिंग ही लगेगी।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं उनका गुस्सा समझ सकता हूँ। आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, समस्या की पहचान करना एक बात है, लेकिन अगर जिम्मेवारी है तो समस्या की पहचान करके छूट नहीं सकते हैं। उसके समाधान के लिए समर्पित भाव से प्रयास करना होता है। हमने देखा है और पिछले 10 सालों के हमारे काम को देखा होगा और राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में भी देखा होगा, हमारा प्रयास समस्या के समाधान का रहता है और हम समर्पित भाव से प्रयास करते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश में एक प्रधानमंत्री हुआ करते थे, उनको मिस्टर क्लीन कहने की एक फैशन हो गई थी। उस प्रधानमंत्री जी को मिस्टर क्लीन कहने की फैशन हो गई थी। उन्होंने एक समस्या को पहचाना था और उन्होंने कहा था कि दिल्ली से एक रुपया निकलता है तो गांवों में 15 पैसे पहुंचते हैं। अब उस समय तो पंचायत से लेकर पार्लियामेंट तक एक ही पार्टी का राज था। पंचायत से पार्लियामेंट तक एक ही पार्टी का राज था और उस समय उन्होंने सार्वजनिक रूप से कहा था कि एक रुपया निकलता है तो 15 पैसे पहुंचते हैं। बहुत गजब की हाथ सफाई थी। 15 पैसे किसके पास जाते

थे, यह देश का सामान्य मानवी भी आसानी से समझ सकता है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, देश ने हमें अवसर दिया। हमने समाधान खोजने का प्रयास किया।

हमारा मॉडल है – बचत भी, विकास भी, जनता का पैसा जनता के लिए। ... (व्यवधान) हमने जनधन, आधार, मोबाइल - जेम ट्रिनिटी बनाई और डीबीटी से डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर देना शुरू किया। हमने अपने कार्यकाल में 40 लाख करोड़ रुपये सीधा जनता-जनार्दन के खाते में जमा किया।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, इस देश का दुर्भाग्य देखिए, सरकारें कैसी चलाई गईं? किसके लिए चलाई गईं? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, मैं आप सबसे आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि आप सदन की गरिमा बनाए रखें। कोई माननीय सदस्य बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी नहीं करेगा। यह उचित नहीं है। आपका यह गलत तरीका है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: यह सदन की मर्यादा नहीं है। आप उनको इस तरीके से प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहते हैं? यह गलत तरीका है। आप बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, जब ज्यादा बुखार चढ़ जाता है तब लोग कुछ भी बोलते हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ जब ज्यादा हताशा और निराशा फैल जाती है, तब भी बहुत कुछ बोलते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, जिनका जन्म नहीं हुआ था, जो भारत की इस धरती पर अवतरित नहीं हुए थे, ऐसे दस करोड़ फर्जी लोग सरकारी खजाने से अलग-अलग योजनाओं का फायदा ले रहे थे।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, सही के साथ अन्याय न हो, इसलिए राजनीति फायदा-नुकसान की परवाह किए बिना हमने इन दस करोड़ फर्जी नामों को हटाया और असली लाभार्थियों को खोज-खोज कर उन तक मदद पहुंचाने का अभियान चलाया।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, दस करोड़ फर्जी लोग जब हटे और भिन्न-भिन्न योजनाओं का हिसाब लगाया तो करीब तीन लाख करोड़ रुपये गलत हाथों में जाने से बच गए। मैं हाथ किसका था, यह नहीं

कह रहा हूं, गलत हाथों से बच गए।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमने सरकारी खरीद में भी टेक्नोलॉजी का भरपूर उपयोग किया। हम ट्रांसपेरेंसी लाए और जेम पोर्टल, जिसका आज राज्य सरकारें भी उपयोग कर रही हैं, से जो खरीदी हुई, आम तौर पर जो खरीदी होती है, उससे कम पैसे में खरीदी हुई और सरकार की 1 लाख 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे स्वच्छता अभियान का बहुत मजाक उड़ाया गया। ऐसे जैसे हमने कोई पाप कर दिया, कोई गलती कर दी, न जाने क्या-क्या कहा जाता था। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन आज मुझे संतोष से कहना है कि इस सफाई के कारण हाल के वर्षों में सिर्फ सरकारी दफ्तरों से जो कबाड़ बेचा गया न, उसमें 2 हजार 300 करोड़ रुपये सरकार को मिले हैं। महात्मा गांधी ट्रस्टीशिप के सिद्धांत की बात करते थे। वे कहते थे कि हम ट्रस्टी हैं। ये सम्पत्ति जनता-जनार्दन की है और इसीलिए हम पाई-पाई को इस ट्रस्टीशिप के सिद्धांत के आधार पर बचाने की और सही जगह में उपयोग करने का प्रयास करते हैं और तब जाकर के स्वच्छता अभियान से कबाड़ बेच कर 2 हजार 300 करोड़ रुपया देश की सरकार के खजाने में आ रहा है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमने एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया इथेनॉल ब्लेंडिंग का। हम जानते हैं कि हम एनर्जी इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं हैं, हमें बाहर से लाना पड़ता है। जब इथेनॉल ब्लेंडिंग किया है और हमारे पेट्रोल, डीजल की आय कम हुई, तो उस एक निर्णय से 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये का फर्क पड़ा है। यह पैसे, करीब-करीब 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये किसानों की जेब में गये हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बचत की तो बात कर रहा हूं, लेकिन पहले अखबारों की हैडलाइन हुआ करती थी कि इतने लाख के घोटाले, इतने लाख के घोटाले, इतने लाख के घोटाले, 10 साल हो गए, ये घोटाले न कर करके, घोटाले न होने से भी देश के लाखों-करोड़ रुपये बचे हैं, जो जनता-जनार्दन की सेवा में लगे हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमने ये जो अलग-अलग कदम उठाये हैं, उससे लाखों-करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई है। लेकिन उन पैसे का उपयोग हमने शीश महल बनाने के लिए नहीं किया है। इसका उपयोग

हमने देश बनाने के लिए किया है। इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का बजट दस साल पहले एक लाख 80 हजार करोड़ था, हमारे आने से पहले, आज 11 लाख करोड़ रुपया इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का बजट है। इसलिए राष्ट्रपति जी ने भारत की नींव कैसे मजबूत हो रही है, इसका वर्णन इसमें किया है। रोड हो, हाइवे हो, रेलवे हो, ग्राम सड़क हो, इन सभी कामों के लिए विकास की एक मजबूत नींव रखी गई है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, सरकारी खजाने में बचत हुई, वह तो एक बात है और वह करना भी चाहिए। जैसे मैंने ट्रस्टीशिप की बात कही है। लेकिन हमने इस बात पर भी ध्यान रखा है कि जनसामान्य के, उनको भी इस बचत का लाभ मिलना चाहिए। योजनाएं ऐसी हों, ताकि जनता को भी बचत हो और आपने देखा होगा कि आयुष्मान भारत योजना में बीमारी के कारण सामान्य मानवी का जो खर्च होता था, अब तक जिन लोगों ने इसका बेनिफिट लिया है, उसी के हिसाब से मैं कहता हूं कि करीब-करीब देशवासियों का, आयुष्मान योजना का बेनिफिट लेने के कारण जो खर्चा उनको अपनी जेब से करना पड़ता, वैसे 1 लाख 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये जनता-जनार्दन के बचे हैं।

यह आवश्यक है। जैसे जन औषधि केन्द्र हैं, आज मध्यमवर्गीय परिवारों में 60 से 70 वर्ष के स्वजन हों, तो स्वाभाविक है कि कोई न कोई बीमारी आ ही जाती है। उसमें दवाई का खर्चा भी होता है। दवाएं महंगी भी होती हैं। जब से हमने जन औषधि केन्द्र खोले हैं, जिसमें 80 परसेंट डिस्काउंट होता है, उसके कारण जिन परिवारों ने इन जन औषधि केन्द्रों से दवाइयाँ ली हैं, उनके लगभग 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए दवाइयों के खर्च बचे हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, यूनिसेफ का भी अनुमान है, उनका कहना है कि जिसके घर में स्वच्छता है और टॉयलेट बना हुआ है, उन्होंने इसके बारे में एक सर्वे किया था, उस परिवार को साल भर में लगभग 70 हजार रुपए की बचत हुई है। स्वच्छता अभियान कहो, टॉयलेट बनाने का काम कहो, शुद्ध जल पहुंचाने का काम कहो, इनसे कितना बड़ा फायदा सामान्य परिवारों को हो रहा है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, नल से जल योजना, जिसका उल्लेख मैंने प्रारम्भ में किया। डब्ल्यूएचओ की एक रिपोर्ट आयी है। उसका कहना है कि 'नल से जल योजना' के तहत शुद्ध पानी मिलने के कारण उन परिवारों में, जो अन्य बीमारियों के खर्चे होते थे, इससे परिवार के औसतन 40

हजार रुपए बचे हैं। मैं ज्यादा नहीं गिन रहा हूँ, लेकिन ऐसी अनेक योजनाएं हैं, जिसने एक सामान्य मानवी के खर्च में बचत की है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, करोड़ों देशवासियों को मुफ्त अनाज मिलते हैं। उन परिवारों के भी हजारों रुपए बचते हैं। पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना जहाँ-जहाँ लागू हुई है, वहाँ परिवारों को साल भर में, औसतन 25 से 30 हजार रुपए बिजली के खर्च में बचत हो रही है। अगर ज्यादा बिजली होती है, तो उसको बेचकर कमाई कर रहा है, वह अलग है। यानी इसके द्वारा सामान्य मानवी की बचत भी हो रही है। हमने एलईडी बल्ब का एक अभियान चलाया था। आपको मालूम है कि हमारे आने के पहले एलईडी बल्ब 400 रुपए में बिकते थे। हमने इसका इतना अभियान चलाया कि उसकी कीमत 40 रुपए हो गई। एलईडी बल्ब के कारण बिजली की भी बचत हुई और इससे उजाला भी ज्यादा मिला। इससे देशवासियों के करीब 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए बचे हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, जिन किसानों ने सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड का वैज्ञानिक तरीके से उपयोग किया, उनको बहुत फायदा हुआ है। ऐसे किसानों को प्रति एकड़ 30 हजार रुपए की बचत हुई है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, बीते 10 साल में, इनकम टैक्स को कम करके भी हमने मिडिल क्लास की बचत को बढ़ाने का काम किया है।

वर्ष 2014 के पहले ऐसे बम-गोले फेंके गए, बन्दूक की ऐसी गोलियाँ चलाई गईं कि देशवासियों का जीवन छलनी कर दिया गया था। हम धीरे-धीरे उन घावों को भरते-भरते आगे बढ़े हैं। वर्ष 2013-14 में सिर्फ 2 लाख रुपए पर इनकम टैक्स माफी थी और आज 12 लाख रुपए पर संपूर्ण रुप से इनकम टैक्स से मुक्ति दी गई। हम बीच के कालखंड में भी, वर्ष 2014 में भी, वर्ष 2017 में भी, वर्ष 2019 में भी और वर्ष 2023 में भी लगातार यह करते आए। घाव भरते गए और आज जो बैंडेज बाकी था, वह भी कर लिया। ... (व्यवधान) स्टैन्डर्ड डिडक्शन के अगर 75,000 रुपए जोड़ दें, तो पहली अप्रैल के बाद देश में जो सैलरीड क्लास है, उनको पौने तेरह लाख रुपए तक कोई इनकम टैक्स नहीं देना पड़ेगा। ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आप जिस समय युवा मोर्चा में काम करते थे, तब एक बात आप सुनते

होंगे, पढ़ते भी होंगे। एक प्रधान मंत्री आए दिन 21वीं सदी, 21वीं सदी बोला करते थे। एक प्रकार से रट गया था, तकिया कलाम जैसा हो गया था। वे 21वीं सदी, 21वीं सदी बोलते थे। जब इतनी बार बोला जाता था, तो उस समय टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में आर. के. लक्ष्मण ने एक बड़ा शानदार कार्टून बनाया था। वह कार्टून बड़ा इंट्रेस्टिंग था। उस कार्टून में एक हवाई जहाज है, एक पायलट है, अब उन्होंने पायलट क्यों पसंद किया, वह तो मुझे नहीं मालूम है। कुछ पैसेंजर्स बैठे थे और हवाई जहाज एक ठेले पर रखा हुआ था। मजदूर ठेले को धक्का मार रहे थे और 21वीं सदी लिखा हुआ था। वह कार्टून उस समय तो मजाक लग रहा था, लेकिन आगे चलकर वह सच सिद्ध हो गया।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह कटाक्ष था। जमीनी सच्चाई से तब के प्रधान मंत्री कितने कटे हुए थे और हवाई बातों में लगे हुए थे, इसका वह जीता-जागता प्रदर्शन करने वाला कार्टून था।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, जिन्होंने तब 21वीं सदी की बातें की थीं, वे 20वीं सदी की जरूरतों को भी पूरा कर नहीं पाए थे।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज जब मैं देखता हूं, पिछले दस सालों से सारे विषयों को बारीकी से देखने का अवसर मिला है, तो मुझे बड़ा दर्द होता है। हम 40-50 साल लेट हैं। जो काम 40-50 साल पहले हो जाने चाहिए थे और इसलिए जब वर्ष 2014 से देश की जनता ने हमको सेवा का अवसर दिया, हमने ज्यादा से ज्यादा युवाओं पर फोकस किया। ... (व्यवधान) हमने युवाओं की आकांक्षाओं पर बल दिया। ... (व्यवधान) हमने युवाओं के लिए ज्यादा अवसर बनाए। ... (व्यवधान) हमने कई क्षेत्रों को खोल दिया, जिसके कारण हम देख रहे हैं कि देश के युवा अपने सामर्थ्य का परचम लहरा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

देश में हमने स्पेस सेक्टर को खोल दिया, डिफेंस सेक्टर को खोला, हम सेमीकंडक्टर मिशन लेकर आए, इनोवेशन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेक नई योजनाओं को हमने आकार दिया। स्टार्ट अप इंडिया के लिए पूरा इको सिस्टम डेवलप किया और इस बजट में भी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय हुआ है। 12 लाख की आय पर इनकम टैक्स की माफी, यह समाचार इतना बड़ा बन गया कि बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण चीजों पर अभी भी कुछ लोगों का ध्यान नहीं गया है। वह महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय हुआ है, हमने

न्युक्विलयर एनर्जी सैक्टर को ओपन कर दिया है। इसके दूरगामी सकारात्मक प्रभाव और परिणाम देश को देखने के लिए मिलने वाले हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, एआई, थ्रीडी प्रिन्टिंग, रोबोटिक्स, वर्चुअल रिएलिटी की चर्चा, हम तो गेमिंग का भी महात्म्य क्या होता है, इसके लिए भी प्रयास करने वाले लोगों में से हैं। मैंने देश के नौजवानों से कहा है कि दुनिया की गेमिंग क्रिएशन की क्रिएटिविटी, वर्ल्ड की कैपिटल भारत क्यों न बने और मैं देख रहा हूँ कि बहुत तेजी से हमारे लोग काम कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोगों के लिए, अब जब एआई की बात होती है, यह शब्द फैशन में है तो बोला जाता है, लेकिन मेरे लिए सिंगल एआई नहीं है, डबल एआई है। भारत की डबल ताकत है। एक एआई आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और दूसरा एआई एस्पिरेशनल इंडिया है। हमने स्कूलों में 10 हजार टिकरिंग लैब्स शुरू की हैं और आज उन टिकरिंग लैब्स से निकले हुए बच्चे रोबोटिक्स बनाकर लोगों को चकित कर रहे हैं। इस बजट में 50 हजार नए टिकरिंग लैब्स का प्रावधान किया गया है। भारत वह देश है, जिसके इंडिया एआई मिशन को लेकर पूरी दुनिया बहुत आशावादी है और विश्व के एआई प्लेटफार्म में भारत की मौजूदगी एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त कर चुकी है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, इस साल बजट में हमने डीप टेक के डोमेन में इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि डीप टेक हमारे लिए तेज गति से आगे बढ़ने के लिए और 21वीं सदी पूरी तरह से टेक्नोलॉजी ड्रिवेन सेंचुरी है। ऐसे में हमारे लिए आवश्यक है कि भारत डीप टेक के क्षेत्र में बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़े।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हम लगातार युवा भविष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन कुछ दल हैं जो लगातार युवाओं के साथ धोखा कर रहे हैं, उन्हें धोखा दे रहे हैं। ये दल चुनाव के दरमियान कि ये भत्ता देंगे, वह भत्ता देंगे, वायदा तो करते हैं, लेकिन वायदा पूरा नहीं करते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज सदन की गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा बनाए रखें। आप भारत की संसद में हैं। प्लीज बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी न करें। नए माननीय सदस्य बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी कर रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, ये दल युवाओं के भविष्य पर आपदा बनकर गिरे हुए हैं। हम कैसे काम करते हैं, यह हरियाणा में अभी-अभी देश ने देखा है। बिना खर्ची, बिना पर्ची नौकरी देने का वायदा किया था। सरकार बनते ही नौजवानों को नौकरी मिल गई। हम जो कहते हैं, उसी का परिणाम है। हरियाणा में तीसरी बार भव्य विजय प्राप्त हुई है और हरियाणा के इतिहास में तीसरी बार विजय अपने आप में ऐतिहासिक घटना है। महाराष्ट्र में भी ऐतिहासिक परिणाम जनता जनार्दन के आशीर्वाद से प्राप्त हुए। महाराष्ट्र के इतिहास में सत्ता पक्ष के पास इतनी सीटें मिलना जनता जनार्दन के आशीर्वाद से हम पहली बार करके आए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको समझना चाहिए, कल आपको जवाब दिया था।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : अध्यक्ष जी, आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में हमारे संविधान के 75 वर्ष होने पर भी विस्तार से चर्चा की है। संविधान में जो धाराएं हैं, उनके साथ-साथ संविधान का एक स्पिरिट भी है और संविधान को मजबूती देने के लिए संविधान की भावना को जीना पड़ता है। मैं आज उदाहरणों के साथ बताना चाहता हूं कि हम वो लोग हैं जो संविधान को जीते हैं। यह बात सही है कि हमारे यहां परम्परा है कि राष्ट्रपति जी जब उद्बोधन करते हैं तो उस सरकार के उस साल के कार्यकलाप का ब्यौरा देते हैं। उसी प्रकार से राज्यों में गवर्नर का सदन में जो उद्बोधन होता है, उसमें राज्य के कार्यकलापों का ब्यौरा देते हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि संविधान और लोकतंत्र की स्पिरिट क्या होती है। जब गुजरात के 50 साल हुए और गोल्डन जुबली ईयर मना रहे थे, उस समय सौभाग्य से मैं मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में सेवारत था। हमने एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया। हमने गोल्डन जुबली ईयर में पिछले 50 वर्षों में सदन में जितने भी भाषण गवर्नर ने दिए, मतलब उस समय की सरकारों की वाहवाही ही उन भाषणों में होती है, हमने कहा कि 50 सालों में गवर्नर के जितने भी भाषण हुए हैं, उन सभी को एक पुस्तक के रूप में तैयार किया जाए, ग्रंथ बनाया जाए और आज सभी लाइब्रेरीज में वह ग्रंथ एवेलेबल है।

मैं तो बी.जे.पी. वाला था, गुजरात में तो ज्यादातर कांग्रेस की सरकारें रही थीं, उन सरकारों के गवर्नर्स के भाषण थे। लेकिन उसको भी प्रसिद्ध कराने का काम भा.ज.पा. से बना एक मुख्य मंत्री कर रहा था। क्यों? क्योंकि हम संविधान को जीना जानते हैं। हम संविधान को समर्पित हैं। हम संविधान के स्परिट को समझते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आप जानते हैं कि वर्ष 2014 में जब हम आए तो मान्य विपक्ष नहीं था, रेकग्नाइज्ड ऑपोजीशन पार्टी नहीं थी। उतने अंक भी लेकर कोई नहीं आए थे। भारत के अनेक कानून ऐसे थे कि उस कानून के हिसाब से काम करने की हमें पूरी स्वतंत्रता थी। अनेक कमेटियां ऐसी थीं, जिनमें लिखा था कि 'लीडर ऑफ ऑपोजीशन' उसमें आएंगे। लेकिन, ऑपोजीशन था ही नहीं, रेकग्नाइज्ड ऑपोजीशन नहीं था। यह हमारा संविधान जीने का स्वभाव था, यह हमारा संविधान का स्परिट था, यह हमारा लोकतंत्र की मर्यादाओं का पालन करने का इरादा था। हमने तय किया कि भले ही मान्य विपक्ष नहीं होगा, रेकग्नाइज्ड ऑपोजीशन नहीं होगा, लेकिन जो सबसे बड़े विपक्षी दल के नेता हैं, उनको मीटिंग्स में बुलाएंगे।... (व्यवधान) यह लोकतंत्र का स्परिट होता है, तब होता है।... (व्यवधान) चुनाव आयुक्त से संबंधित कमेटियां थीं।... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, पहले तो प्रधान मंत्री फाइल पर साइन करके निकालते थे। यह हम हैं, जिसने ऑपोजीशन के लीडर को भी उस कमेटी में बिठाया है। हमने इसके लिए कानून भी बनाया और आज विधिवत रूप से इलेक्शन कमिश्नर बनेगा तो ऑपोजीशन लीडर भी उसके निर्णय की प्रक्रिया में हिस्सा लेंगे। यह काम हम करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) मैंने पहले ही कहा कि हम यह इसलिए करते हैं क्योंकि हम संविधान को जीते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली में आपको कई स्थान ऐसे मिलेंगे जहां कुछ परिवारों ने अपने म्यूजियम बनाकर रखे हुए हैं। जनता-जनार्दन के पैसों से काम हो रहा है। लोकतंत्र का स्परिट क्या होता है, संविधान को जीना किसको कहते हैं? हमने पी.एम. म्यूजियम बनाया। देश के पहले से लेकर मेरे से पूर्व तक के सभी प्रधान मंत्रियों के जीवन को और उनके कार्यों को दर्शाने के लिए वह पी.एम. म्यूजियम बनाया गया है। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि इस पी.एम. म्यूजियम में जो-जो महापुरुष हैं, उनके परिवारजनों

को समय निकाल करके उस म्यूजियम को देखना चाहिए और अगर उन्हें उसमें कुछ जोड़ने के लिए लगता है तो उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहिए, ताकि वह म्यूजियम समृद्ध हों और देश के बालकों को प्रेरणा दे। यह होती है संविधान की भावना। अपने लिए तो सब करते हैं। खुद के लिए जीने वालों की जमात बहुत छोटी नहीं है। संविधान के लिए जीने वाले यहां बैठे हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, जब सत्ता सेवा बन जाए तो राष्ट्र निर्माण होता है। जब सत्ता को विरासत बना दिया जाए तब लोकतंत्र खत्म हो जाता है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हम संविधान की भावना को लेकर चलते हैं। हम 'जहर की राजनीति' नहीं करते हैं। हम देश की एकता को सर्वोपरि रखते हैं और इसलिए हम सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल का स्टैच्यू, दुनिया का सबसे ऊँचा स्टैच्यू 'स्टैच्यू ऑफ यूनिटी' बनाते हैं। जिस महापुरुष ने देश को जोड़ने का काम किया, उनका हम स्मरण करते हैं। वे भा.ज.पा. के नहीं थे, वे जनसंघ के नहीं थे। हम संविधान को जीते हैं, इसलिए इस सोच से आगे बढ़ते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि आज-कल कुछ लोग अर्बन नक्सल की भाषा खुले आम बोल रहे हैं। और अर्बन नक्सल जिन बातों को बोलते हैं, इंडियन स्टेट के सामने मोर्चा लेना, यह अर्बन नक्सल की भाषा बोलने वाले, इंडियन स्टेट के खिलाफ लड़ाई की घोषणा करने वाले न संविधान को समझ सकते हैं, न देश की एकता को समझ सकते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, सात दशक तक जम्मू-कश्मीर एण्ड लद्दाख को संविधान के अधिकारों से वंचित रखा गया। यह संविधान के साथ भी अन्याय था और जम्मू-कश्मीर एवं लद्दाख के लोगों के साथ भी अन्याय था। हमने आर्टिकल-370 की दीवार गिरा दी। अब जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख को, देशवासियों को जो अधिकार हैं, वही अधिकार उनको मिल रहे हैं। संविधान का माहात्म्य हम जानते हैं। हम संविधान की भावना को जीते हैं, इसलिए ऐसे निर्णय भी हम करते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारा संविधान हमें भेदभाव करने की इजाजत नहीं देता है। जो लोग संविधान को जेब में ले कर जीते हैं, उनको पता नहीं है कि आपने मुस्लिम महिलाओं को कैसी मुसीबतों में जीने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया था। हमने ट्रिपल तलाक का खात्मा कर के संविधान की भावना के

अनुरूप मुस्लिम बेटियों को हक देने का काम किया है, समानता का अधिकार दिया है। जब भी देश में एनडीए की सरकार रही है, हमने एक लंबे विज़न के साथ काम किया है।

पता नहीं देश को बांटने के लिए किस-किस प्रकार की भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। हताशा, निराशा पता नहीं उनको कहां तक ले जाएगी। लेकिन हमारी सोच कैसी है, एनडीए के साथी मिल कर के किस दिशा में सोचते हैं, हमारे लिए जो पीछे है, जो आखिरी है और महात्मा गांधी जी ने जो कहा था, उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान ज्यादा है। उसी का परिणाम है कि अगर हम मंत्रालयों की रचना करते हैं, तो भी मंत्रालय कौन सा बनाते हैं? पूर्वोत्तर के लिए अलग मंत्रालय बनाते हैं। इतने साल हो गए, अटल जी आए, तब तक किसी को समझ नहीं आया था। भाषण तो देते रहते हैं, लेकिन आदिवासियों के लिए अलग मंत्रालय एनडीए ने बनाया।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे दक्षिण के राज्य, समुद्री तट से जुड़े हुए हैं। हमारे पूर्व के कई राज्य समुद्री तट से जुड़े हुए हैं। वहां के समाज में फिशरीज़ का काम और फिशरमैन की संख्या बहुत बड़ी तादाद में है। उनका भी ख्याल रखना चाहिए।

18.00 hrs

जमीन के भीतर पानी के जो छोटे इलाके होते हैं, वहां भी फिशरमैन के रूप में काम करने वाले समाज के आखिरी तबके के लोग हैं। यह हमारी सरकार है, जिन्होंने फिशरिज के लिए अलग मंत्रालय बनाया।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यों, अगर सभा की सहमति हो तो सभा की कार्यवाही इस विषय की समाप्ति तक बढ़ा दी जाए?

अनेक माननीय सदस्य: जी हाँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, समाज के दबे, कुचले, वंचित लोगों के अंदर एक सामर्थ्य होता है। अगर स्किल डेवलपमेंट पर बल दिया जाए तो उनके लिए नए अवसर बन सकते हैं। हम उनकी आशा व आकांक्षा के अनुरूप जिंदगी बना सकते हैं। इसलिए, हमने अलग से स्किल मंत्रालय बनाया।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, देश में लोकतंत्र का पहला धर्म होता है कि हम सत्ता को सामान्य से सामान्य नागरिक तक उसका अवसर मिले। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत के कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर को और समृद्ध बनाने के लिए, और तंदुरुस्त बनाने के लिए देश के करोड़ों लोगों को जोड़ने के लिए उसमें अवसर है। अनेक क्षेत्रों में कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट को बढ़ाया जा सकता है। उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने अलग कोऑपरेटिव मंत्रालय बनाया। विजन क्या होता है, यह यहां पता चलता है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, जाति की बातें करना कुछ लोगों के लिए फैशन बन गया है। पिछले तीस साल से सदन में आने वाले ओबीसी समाज के सांसद दलों के भेदभाव से ऊपर उठ करके, एक होकर के 30-35 साल से मांग कर रहे थे कि ओबीसी कमीशन को संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया जाए। जिन लोगों को आज जातिवाद में मलाई दिखती है, उनको उस समय ओबीसी समाज की याद नहीं आई। हम हैं, जिन्होंने ओबीसी समाज को संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया। पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग आज संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हर सेक्टर में एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अवसर मिले, उस दिशा में हमने बहुत मजबूती के साथ काम किया है। मैं आज इस सदन के माध्यम से देशवासियों के सामने एक अहम सवाल रखना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे देशवासी जरूर इस सवाल पर चिंतन भी करेंगे और चौराहे पर चर्चा भी करेंगे। कोई मुझे बताए कि क्या एक ही समय में संसद में एससी वर्ग के एक ही परिवार के तीन सांसद कभी हुए हैं क्या? एससी वर्ग के एक ही परिवार के तीन सांसद कभी भी हुए हैं क्या? मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछता हूं। कोई मुझे बताए कि एक ही कालखंड में, एक ही समय में संसद में एसटी वर्ग के एक ही परिवार के तीन एमपी हुए हैं क्या?

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, कुछ लोगों की वाणी और व्यवहार में कितना फर्क होता है? मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में यह मिल जाएगा।...(व्यवधान) जमीन-आसमान का अन्तर होता है, रात-दिन का अन्तर होता है।...(व्यवधान) हम एससी, एसटी समाज को कैसे सशक्त कर रहे हैं, समाज में तनाव पैदा किए बिना, एकता की भावना को बरकरार रखते हुए समाज के वंचितों का कल्याण कैसे किया जाता है,

इसका मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)

वर्ष 2014 के पहले हमारे देश में मेडिकल कॉलेजों की संख्या 387 थी। आज 780 मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं। मेडिकल कॉलेज बढ़े हैं तो सीटें भी बढ़ी हैं। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण एंगल है।...(व्यवधान) कॉलेज भी बढ़े हैं, सीटें भी बढ़ी हैं।...(व्यवधान) वर्ष 2014 से पहले हमारे देश में एससी छात्रों की एमबीबीएस की 7,700 सीट्स थीं। हमारे आने से पहले दलित समाज के हमारे 7,700 युवाओं के डॉक्टर बनने की सम्भावना थी। हमने दस साल काम किया।...(व्यवधान) आज संख्या बढ़कर, एससी समाज के 17,000 एमबीबीएस डॉक्टर्स की व्यवस्था की है।...(व्यवधान) कहां 7,700 और कहां 17,000? समाज में तनाव लाए बिना, एक दूसरे के सम्मान को बढ़ाते हुए यह किया।...(व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, वर्ष 2014 के पहले एसटी छात्रों के लिए एमबीबीएस की सीटें 3,800 थीं। आज यह संख्या बढ़कर लगभग 9,000 हो गई है। वर्ष 2014 के पहले ओबीसी के छात्रों के लिए एमबीबीएस में 14,000 से भी कम सीटें थीं। आज इनकी संख्या लगभग 32,000 हो गई है। ओबीसी समाज के 32,000 एमबीबीएस डॉक्टर बनेंगे।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दस सालों में हर सप्ताह एक नई यूनीवर्सिटी बनी है, हर दिन एक नई आईटीआई बनी है, हर दो दिन में एक नया कॉलेज खुला है। सोचिए, एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी, हमारे युवा-युवतियों के लिए कितनी वृद्धि हुई है, इसका आप अंदाज लगा सकते हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हम हर योजना के पीछे लगे हैं, सौ प्रतिशत सेचुरेशन, शत प्रतिशत उसको लागू करें, उसके जो भी लाभार्थी हैं, उसमें वह छूट न जाए, उस दिशा में हम काम कर रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जिसका हक है, उसको मिलना चाहिए। अगर योजना है और उसका हक है तो उस तक पहुंचना चाहिए। एक रुपये और पन्द्रह पैसा वाला खेल नहीं चलेगा। लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने क्या किया? मॉडल ही ऐसा बनाया कि कुछ ही लोगों को दो, औरों को तड़पाओ, तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति करो। देश को विकसित भारत बनाने के लिए तुष्टिकरण से मुक्ति पानी होगी। हमने संतुष्टिकरण का रास्ता चुना है। तुष्टिकरण नहीं संतुष्टिकरण, हम उस रास्ते पर चले हैं। हर समाज, हर वर्ग के लोगों को बिना किसी भेदभाव के उसका हक मिलना चाहिए, यह है संतुष्टिकरण। मेरे हिसाब से जब मैं हंड्रेड परसेंट

सेचुरेशन की बात करता हूं तो उसका मतलब होता है कि असल में सामाजिक न्याय है, यह असल में सेकुलरिज्म है और असल में संविधान का सम्मान है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, संविधान की भावना है, सबको बेहतर स्वास्थ्य मिले, आज कैंसर डे भी है। दुनिया और देशभर में हेल्थ को लेकर काफी चर्चा भी हो रही है। कुछ लोग हैं, गरीब और बुजुर्गों को आरोग्य की सेवा मिले, उसमें वह अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के कारण अड़गें डाल रहे हैं। आज आयुष्मान से देश के तीस हजार अस्पताल जुड़े हैं, अच्छे स्पेशलाइज्ड प्राइवेट अस्पताल जुड़े हैं। जहां आयुष्मान कार्ड वाले को मुफ्त में इलाज मिलता है। कुछ राजनीतिक दलों ने अपने संकुचित मानस के कारण, कुनीतियों के कारण गरीबों के लिए अस्पतालों के दरवाजे बंद करके रखे थे। इसका नुकसान कैंसर के मरीजों को उठाना पड़ा है। पिछले दिनों पब्लिक हेल्थ जर्नल लैन्सेट की स्टडी में आया, उसका कहना है कि आयुष्मान योजना से समय पर कैंसर का इलाज शुरू हो रहा है। सरकार कैंसर की जांच कराने के संबंध में बहुत ही गंभीर है, जितना जल्दी जांच हो, जितनी जल्दी ट्रीटमेंट शुरू हो तो हम कैंसर पेशेंट को बचा सकते हैं। लैन्सेट से आयुष्मान योजना को क्रेडिट देते हुए कहा है कि भारत में इस दिशा में बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, इस बजट में कैंसर की दवाइयों को सस्ता करने की दिशा में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है, एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया है। आज कैंसर डे हैं, मैं सभी माननीय सांसदों से कहना चाहूंगा कि अपने इलाके के ऐसे मरीजों के लिए आप भी इसका लाभ ले सकते हैं। आप जानते हैं, मरीजों के लिए उतने अस्पताल नहीं होने के कारण बाहर से आने वाले पेशेंट को काफी दिक्कतें होती हैं। दो सौ डे केयर सेंटर बनाने का निर्णय इस बजट में किया गया है। डे केयर सेंटर पेशेंट ने पेशेंट और उसके परिवार को बहुत बड़ी राहत देने का काम करेगा।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय जी, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण की चर्चा के समय यहां विदेश नीति की भी चर्चा हुई।

कुछ लोगों को लगता है कि जब तब वे फॉरेन पॉलिसी के बारे में नहीं बोलते हैं, तब तक वे मैच्योर नहीं लगते हैं। उनको लगता है कि फॉरेन पॉलिसी के बारे में बोलना चाहिए, भले ही देश का नुकसान हो

जाए। मैं ऐसे लोगों को जरा कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन्हें सच में फॉरेन पॉलिसी सबजेक्ट में रुचि है, फॉरेन पॉलिसी को समझना है और आगे जाकर कुछ करना भी है, यह मैं शशि जी के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं ऐसे लोगों को कहूँगा कि वे एक किताब जरूर पढ़ें। हो सकता है उससे उनको कहां क्या बोलना है, उतनी समझ हो जाएगी। उस किताब का नाम 'जेएफकेज फॉरगोटेन क्राइसिस' है। उसमें जे.एफ. कैनेडी की बात है। 'जेएफकेज फॉरगोटेन क्राइसिस' नाम की एक किताब है। यह किताब एक प्रसिद्ध फॉरेन पॉलिसी स्कॉलर ने लिखी है। उसमें महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं का जिक्र है। इस किताब में भारत के पहले प्रधानमंत्री, वे विदेश नीति का भी नेतृत्व करते थे, इस किताब में पंडित नेहरू और अमेरिका के तब के राष्ट्रपति जॉन एफ. कैनेडी के बीच हुई चर्चाओं और निर्णयों का विस्तार से वर्णन है। ... (व्यवधान)

जब देश ढेर सारी चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा था, तब विदेश नीति के नाम पर क्या खेल हो रहा था, उस किताब के माध्यम से अब सामने आ रहा है। इसलिए, मैं कहूँगा कि ये किताब पढ़िए। ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के बाद एक महिला राष्ट्रपति जी, एक गरीब परिवार की बेटी, उनका सम्मान न कर सके, आपकी मर्जी है, लेकिन क्या-क्या कहकर उनको अपमानित किया जा रहा है। मैं राजनीति में हताशा-निराशा समझ सकता हूँ, लेकिन एक राष्ट्रपति के खिलाफ ऐसा व्यवहार करने का क्या कारण है? ... (व्यवधान)

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज भारत इस प्रकार की विकृत मानसिकता छोड़कर के, उस सोच को छोड़कर के, वीमेन-लेड डेवलपमेंट के मंत्र को लेकर आगे बढ़ रहा है। अगर आधी आबादी को उसको पूरा अवसर मिले तो भारत दोगुनी रफ्तार से आगे बढ़ सकता है। यह मेरा विश्वास है। 25 साल से इस क्षेत्र में काम करने के बाद हमारा विश्वास और दृढ़ हुआ है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, पिछले दस साल में सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप्स से अब तक दस करोड़ नई महिलाएं एसएचजीज में जुड़ी हैं। वे महिलाएं वंचित परिवारों से और ग्रामीण बैकग्राउंड से हैं।

समाज के अंतिम पायदान पर बैठी इन महिलाओं का सामर्थ्य बढ़ा, उनका सामाजिक स्तर पर भी ऊपर उठा और सरकार ने इनकी मदद 20,00,000 रुपये तक बढ़ा दी है, ताकि वे इस काम को आगे बढ़ा सकें। उनकी कार्य क्षमता बढ़े, उनका स्केल बढ़े, उस दिशा में हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं। आज

ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर उसका बहुत ही सकारात्मक प्रभाव हो रहा है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में 'लखपति दीदी अभियान' की चर्चा की है। हमारी तीसरी बार तथा नई सरकार बनने के बाद अब तक जो जानकारी रजिस्टर्ड हुए हैं, उस हिसाब से 50,00,000 से ज्यादा लखपति दीदी की जानकारी हम तक पहुंची है। जब से मैंने इस योजना को आगे बढ़ाया है, अब तक करीब-करीब सवा करोड़ महिलाएं लखपति दीदी बनी हैं। हमारा लक्ष्य है कि हम तीन करोड़ महिलाओं को लखपति दीदी बनाएं और उसके लिए आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों पर बल दिया जाएगा।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज देश के अनेक गांवों में 'ड्रोन दीदी योजना' की चर्चा हो रही है। गांवों में एक मनोवैज्ञानिक परिवर्तन आया है। महिला के हाथों से ड्रोन चलाते हुए देखकर, गांव के लोगों का महिलाओं को देखने का नजरिया बदल रहा है। आज नमो ड्रोन दीदी खेतों में काम कर-करके लाखों रुपये कमाने लगी हैं। 'मुद्रा योजना' भी नारी शक्ति के सशक्तिकरण में बहुत बड़ी भूमिका अदा कर रहा है। करोड़ों महिलाएं ने पहली बार 'मुद्रा योजना' का लाभ लेकर उद्योग के अंदर अपने कदम रखे हैं और उद्योगपति की भूमिका में आई हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, चार करोड़ परिवारों को जो घर दिए गए हैं, उनमें से करीब-करीब 75 प्रतिशत मकान ऐसे हैं, जिसका मालिकाना हक महिलाओं को मिला है। यह बदलाव 21वीं सदी के सशक्त भारत की नींव रख रहा है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, विकसित भारत का लक्ष्य ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सशक्त किए बिना हम विकसित भारत का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए हमने रूरल इकोनॉमी के हर क्षेत्र को स्पर्श करने का प्रयास किया है। हम जानते हैं कि रूरल इकोनॉमी में खेती-किसानी का बहुत महत्व रहता है। विकसित भारत के चार स्तंभों में हमारा किसान एक मजबूत स्तंभ है। बीते दशक में खेती के बजट में 10 गुना वृद्धि की गई है। मैं वर्ष 2014 के बाद की बात बताता हूं और यह बहुत बड़ा जम्प है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज जो लोग यहां किसानों की बातें करते हैं, वर्ष 2014 से पहले यूरिया मांगने पर लाठी पड़ती थी। रात-रात भर कतारों में खड़ा रहना पड़ता था। वह जमाना था, जब खाद

किसानों के नाम पर निकलती थी, लेकिन खेत में नहीं पहुंचती थी, कालेबाजारी से कहीं और ही पहुंचती थी और 1 रुपये 15 पैसे वाला हाथ की सफाई का खेल चलता था। आज किसान को पर्याप्त खाद मिल रही है। कोविड का महासंकट आया, सारी सप्लाई चेन डिस्टर्ब हो गई, दुनिया में अनाप-शनाप दाम बढ़ गए और यह परिणाम हुआ, क्योंकि हम यूरिया पर निर्भर हैं, हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। आज भारत सरकार को यूरिया का एक बोरा 3,000 रुपये में पड़ता है, सरकार ने वह बोझ झेला और किसान को 300 रुपये से भी कम कीमत पर दिया है। किसान को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो, इसके लिए हम लगातार काम कर रहे हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, किसानों को सस्ती खाद मिले, इस एक काम के लिए पिछले दस साल में 12 लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं। 'पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि' से करीब साढ़े तीन लाख करोड़ रुपये डायरेक्ट किसान के खाते में पहुंचे हैं। हमने रिकॉर्ड एमएसपी भी बढ़ाया और पहले की तुलना में बीते दशक में तीन गुना अधिक हमने खरीदी की है। किसान को ऋण मिले, आसान ऋण मिले, सस्ता ऋण मिले, उसमें भी तीन गुना वृद्धि की गई है। पहले प्राकृतिक आपदा में किसान को अपने हाल पर छोड़ दिया जाता था, लेकिन हमारे सेवाकाल के दौरान 'पीएम फसल बीमा योजना' के तहत दो लाख करोड़ रुपये किसानों को मिले हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिंचाई के लिए बीते दशक में अभूतपूर्व कदम उठाए गए हैं। जो लोग संविधान की बातें करते हैं, उनको ज्यादा ज्ञान नहीं है। यह भी दुर्भाग्य है। बहुत कम लोगों को मालूम होगा कि हमारे देश में डॉक्टर बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर का पानी की योजनाओं को लेकर इतना क्लियर विज़न था, इतना व्यापक था और इतना समावेशी था, जो आज भी हम लोगों को प्रेरणा देता है। सौ से बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाएं, जो दशकों से लटकी हुई थीं, हमने उनको पूरा करने का अभियान चलाया, ताकि किसानों के खेत में पानी पहुंचे। बाबा साहेब का विज़न नदियों को जोड़ने का था। नदियों को जोड़ने की वकालत बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर ने की थी, लेकिन सालों तक, दशक के दशक बीत गए, कुछ नहीं हुआ। आज हमने केन-बेतवा लिंक प्रोजेक्ट और पार्वती-कालीसिंध-चंबल लिंक प्रोजेक्ट पर काम शुरू कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात में कई नदियों को जोड़कर जिंदा करने का काम करने का मेरा सफल अनुभव भी रहा है। हर देशवासी का एक सपना होना चाहिए, हम सबका सपना होना चाहिए कि दुनिया की हर डाइनिंग टेबल पर मेड इन इंडिया फूड पैकेट क्यों न हो? आज मुझे खुशी होती है कि भारत की चाय के साथ-साथ हमारी कॉफी भी दुनिया में अपनी महक फैला रही है, बाजारों में धूम मचा रही है। ईवन, कोविड के बाद हमारे टर्मेरिक की सबसे ज्यादा मांग बढ़ी है। आप जरूर देखेंगे कि आने वाले समय में हमारा प्रोसेस्ड सी-फूड और एक चीज, जिसको लेकर पता नहीं क्यों दर्द हुआ, वह बिहार का मखाना, दुनिया में पहुंचने वाला है। हमारा मोटा अनाज, यानी श्री अन्न भी दुनिया के बाजारों में भारत की शान बढ़ाएगा। विकसित भारत के लिए फ्यूचर-रेडी शहर भी बहुत जरूरी है। हमारा देश बहुत तेजी से अर्बनाइजेशन की ओर बढ़ रहा है। इसे चुनौती और संकट नहीं मानना चाहिए, इसे अवसर मानना चाहिए और हमें उस दिशा में आगे काम करना चाहिए। इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का विस्तार अवसरों का प्रसार होता है। जहां कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ती है, वहां संभावनाएं भी बढ़ती हैं। दिल्ली-यूपी को जोड़ने वाली पहली 'नमो रेल' का लोकार्पण था और मुझे भी उसमें यात्रा करने का अवसर मिला।

ऐसी कनेक्टिविटी, ऐसा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर भारत के सभी प्रमुख शहरों तक पहुंचे, यह हमारी आने वाले दिनों की जरूरत है और हमारी दिशा है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, दस साल में दिल्ली का मेट्रो नेटवर्क डबल हुआ है और आज टियर 2 और 3 सिटी में भी मेट्रो नेटवर्क पहुंच रहा है। आज हम सभी गर्व कर सकते हैं कि आज भारत का मेट्रो नेटवर्क 1000 किलोमीटर को पार कर गया है। इतना ही नहीं वर्तमान में और एक हजार किलोमीटर मेट्रो नेटवर्क पर काम चल रहा है। हम बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, प्रदूषण को कम करने की दिशा में भी कई इनिशिएटिव भारत सरकार ने लिए हैं। 12 हजार इलेक्ट्रिक बसों को हमने देश में दौड़ाना शुरू किया है। दिल्ली की भी हमने सेवा की है और दिल्ली को दिया है।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का समय-समय पर विस्तार होता रहता है। आज बड़े शहरों में गिग इकोनॉमी का एक महत्वपूर्ण एरिया डेवलप हो रहा है। लाखों युवा इसमें जुड़ रहे

हैं। हमने इस बजट में कहा है कि ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर ऐसे गिग वर्कर्स अपने को रजिस्टर करवाएं। उनके वेरिफिकेशन के बाद, इस न्यू एज सर्विस इकोनॉमी में, किस प्रकार से उनकी सहायता कर सकते हैं, इसके लिए उनको एक आईडी कार्ड मिलेगा। हमने कहा है कि इन गिग वर्कर्स को आयुष्मान योजना का लाभ भी दिया जाएगा। इससे गिग वर्कर को स्वास्थ्य की दिशा में सहायता मिलेगी। एक अनुमान है कि आज देश में करीब-करीब एक करोड़ गिग वर्कर्स हैं। हम उस दिशा में भी काम कर रहे हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, एमएसएमई सेक्टर बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में जॉब के अवसर लेकर आता है। यह ऐसा क्षेत्र है जिसमें रोजगार की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। ये छोटे उद्योग आत्मनिर्भर भारत के प्रतीक हैं। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में हमारा एमएसएमई सेक्टर बहुत बड़ा योगदान दे रहा है। हमारी नीति साफ है कि एमएसएमई को सरलता, सहूलियत और संवर्धन मिले। यह एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जिसमें रोजगार की संभावनाएं हैं। इस बार हमने मिशन मैन्युफैक्चरिंग पर बल दिया है। एक मिशन मोड में मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर मतलब एमएसएमई सेक्टर को बल देना और एमएसएमई के माध्यम से अनेक नौजवानों को रोजगार देना, स्किल डेवलपमेंट से रोजगार के लिए नौजवानों को तैयार करना, ऐसे पूरे इको सिस्टम को हम बल देते हुए आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। एमएसएमई सेक्टर में सुधार के लिए कई पहलुओं पर हमने काम शुरू किया है। एमएसएमई के लिए क्राइटेरिया वर्ष 2006 में बनाया गया था। उसे अपडेट नहीं किया गया। पिछले दस वर्षों में इस क्राइटेरिया में हमने दो बार अपग्रेडेशन करने का प्रयास किया और इस बार हमने एक बहुत बड़ा जम्प लगाया है। पहली बार वर्ष 2020 में, दूसरी बार इस बजट में हमने एमएसएमईज को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है। हर तरफ उनको आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है। एमएसएमईज के सामने चुनौती फार्मल फाइनेंशियल रिसोर्स की कमी की रही है। कोविड के संकट के काल में एमएसएमईज पर विशेष बल दिया गया। हमने खिलौना उद्योग पर विशेष बल दिया। हमने कपड़ा उद्योग पर विशेष बल दिया।

हमने उनको कैश फ्लो की कमी नहीं होने दी और बिना किसी गारंटी पर लोन दिया। हजारों उद्योगों में लाखों नौकरियों की संभावनाएं बनीं और नौकरियां सुरक्षित भी हुईं। छोटे उद्योग, उनके लिए कस्टमाइज्ड क्रेडिट कार्ड, क्रेडिट गारंटी कवरेज, उस दिशा में हमने कदम उठाए, जिसके कारण ईज

ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस को भी बढ़ावा मिला और गैर जरूरी नियमों को कम करने के कारण उनका जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बोर्ड रहता था, उनको एकाध व्यक्ति को काम के लिए पैसे देने पड़ते थे, वह भी बंद कर दिया गया।

एमएसएमईज़ को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हमने जो नई नीतियां बनाई हैं, आपको खुशी होगी, एक समय था, वर्ष 2014 के पहले खिलौने जैसी चीजें हम इम्पोर्ट करते थे। आज मैं गर्व से कह सकता हूँ कि मेरे देश के खिलौने बनाने वाले छोटे उद्योग आज दुनिया के अंदर खिलौने एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और आयात में बहुत बड़ी गिरावट आई है। निर्यात में करीब 239 परसेंट वृद्धि हुई है। एमएसएमईज़ के जरिए संचालित ऐसे कई सेक्टर्स हैं, जो दुनिया भर में अपनी पहचान बना रहे हैं। मेड इन इंडिया कपड़े, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, इलेक्ट्रिकल गुड्स के सामान आज दूसरे देशों के जीवन का हिस्सा बन रहे हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, विकसित भारत के सपने को पूरा करने के लिए देश आगे बढ़ रहा है और बड़े आत्मविश्वास के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है। विकसित भारत का सपना, यह कोई सरकारी सपना नहीं होता है। यह 140 करोड़ देशवासियों का सपना है और इस सपने को हम सब जितनी ऊर्जा दे सकते हैं, देने का प्रयास करना है। दुनिया में उदाहरण है, 20-25 साल के कालखण्ड में दुनिया के कई देशों ने विकसित बनकर के दिखाया है तो भारत के पास तो सामर्थ्य अपार है। हमारे पास डेमोग्राफी है, डेमोक्रेसी है, डिमांड है। हम क्यों नहीं कर सकते? इस विश्वास के साथ हमें आगे बढ़ना है और हम भी 2047, जब देश आजाद होने के 100 साल होंगे, तब हम विकसित भारत बनकर रहेंगे। यह सपना लेकर के चलना चाहिए। मैं विश्वास से कहता हूँ कि हमें और बड़े लक्ष्य पार करने हैं और हम करके रहेंगे।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह तो अभी हमारी तीसरी ही टर्म है। हम देश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार आधुनिक भारत बनाने के लिए, सक्षम भारत बनाने के लिए और विकसित भारत का संकल्प साकार करने के लिए हम आने वाले अनेक वर्षों तक जुटे रहने वाले हैं।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सभी दलों से आग्रह करता हूँ। सभी नेताओं से आग्रह करता हूँ, देशवासियों से आग्रह करता हूँ। अपनी-अपनी राजनीतिक विचारधाराएं होंगी, अपने-अपने राजनीतिक कार्यक्रम होंगे, लेकिन देश से बड़ा कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। हम सबके लिए देश सर्वोपरी है और हम

मिलकर के विकसित भारत के सपने को अपना, 140 करोड़ देशवासियों का सपना भी अपना सपना माना है, इस सपने को लेकर के चल पड़े। देश विकसित होगा। हमारे बाद की जो पीढ़ियां होंगी, वे कहेंगी कि 2025 में एक संसद ऐसी थी, जहां बैठा हुआ हर सांसद विकसित भारत के सपने को पूरा करने के लिए काम कर रहा था।

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर अपना धन्यवाद व्यक्त करते हुए आपका भी आभार करता हूँ, सदन का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर श्री अमरा राम जी, प्रो. सौगत राय जी, श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, श्री सुधाकर सिंह जी, श्री लालजी वर्मा जी, श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटिल एवं डॉ. टी. सुमति उर्फ तामिझाची थंगापंडियन ने अनेक संशोधन प्रस्तुत किए हैं। अब मैं सभी संशोधनों को एक साथ सभा के सामने मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

... (व्यवधान)

18.41 hrs

At this stage, Shri Akhilesh Yadav and some other hon. Members left the House.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव को सभा के मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

प्रश्न यह है :

“कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी की सेवा में निम्नलिखित शब्दों में एक समावेदन प्रस्तुत किया जाए :-

“कि इस सत्र में समवेत लोक सभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति जी के उस अभिभाषण, जो उन्होंने 31 जनवरी, 2025 को एक साथ समवेत संसद की दोनों सभाओं के समक्ष देने की कृपा की है, के लिए उनके अत्यंत आभारी हैं।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही गुरुवार, दिनांक 6 फरवरी, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

18.42 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Thursday, February 6, 2025/Magha 17, 1946 (Saka).*

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