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Tuesday, December 2, 2025
Agrahayana 11, 1947 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Sixth Session
(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XI contains Nos.1 to 10)

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NEW DELHI

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No. 2, Tuesday, December 2, 2025/ Agrahayana 11, 1947 (Saka)**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 2, 2025/ Agrahayana 11, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, अभय सिन्हा जी, आपने आज तो फोटो खींच लिया है, लेकिन आइंदा फोटो खींचा तो मुझे कार्रवाई करनी पड़ेगी । यह सदन है । इसकी गरिमा बनाए रखिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

11.01 hrs

WELCOME TO THE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM GEORGIA

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे आपको यह सूचित करते हुए अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि हमारे सदन के विशिष्ट बॉक्स में जॉर्जिया की संसद के चेयरमैन श्री शालवा पपुआशविली के नेतृत्व में जॉर्जिया का उच्च स्तरीय संसदीय शिष्टमंडल उपस्थित है । मैं अपनी ओर से तथा सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से उनका हार्दिक अभिनंदन करता हूं, स्वागत करता हूं ।

माननीय श्री शालवा पपुआशविली और उनके संसदीय शिष्टमंडल की भारत यात्रा दोनों देशों के संबंधों की गहराई का प्रतीक है । उनकी इस यात्रा से दोनों देशों के द्विपक्षीय सहयोग एवं संबंध और मजबूत होंगे । हम भारत में उनके सुखद, सफल एवं मंगलमय प्रवास की कामना करते हैं । उनके माध्यम से हम जॉर्जिया की संसद तथा वहां की मित्रवत जनता को बधाई और शुभकामनाएं देते हैं ।

11.02 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

****Starred Question Nos. 21 to 25**

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 21, श्री वी. के. श्रीकंदन ।

... (व्यवधान)

ISSUES FACED BY PADDY FARMERS IN PALAKKAD

***21. SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that an expert delegation from the Union Government visited key paddy producing regions in Palakkad district in Kerala recently;
- (b) if so, whether it is also true that the team interacted with paddy farmers across multiple locations and held detailed discussions to understand the ground realities, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether farmers and representatives of various agricultural organizations have urged the team to recommend a special financial package for Palakkad which holds the distinction of being the highest paddy producing district in the State of Kerala;
- (d) whether the farmers are facing crisis triggered by delayed procurement and payment even after the harvest seasons had begun and the steep rise in

****** 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.

production costs and urged for corresponding needs for an increase in Minimum Support Price; and

(e) if so, whether the Government is considering a special package and proposes to take steps to address the issues of paddy farmers in Palakkad, if so, the details thereof?

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

(क) से (ड): अध्यक्ष जी, विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।... (व्यवधान)

विवरण

(क) से (ग): कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग के 02 वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों और भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद - भारतीय चावल अनुसंधान संस्थान, कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग (डीएआरई) के 4 वैज्ञानिकों वाली एक अंतर-विभागीय टीम ने दिनांक 23.09.2025 से 26.09.2025 तक केरल के अलप्पुझा, त्रिशूर और पालक्काड जिलों के धान उत्पादक क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया।

टीम ने निचले कुट्टनाड क्षेत्र (अलप्पुझा), त्रिशूर और पालक्काड जिलों का दौरा किया और सामाजिक संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों, पदशेखर समितियों के सदस्यों, पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों, किसान संघों, खेतिहर मजदूरों, महिलाओं, संबंधित विभागों के सरकारी अधिकारियों, विषय-क्षेत्र विशेषज्ञों, शिक्षाविदों, नागरिक समाज समूहों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों सहित सभी संबंधित हितधारकों के साथ कई परामर्श किए। इन सभी जिलों में हितधारकों के साथ बैठकें आयोजित की गईं।

टीम ने इन जिलों में धान की खेती की समस्याओं की पहचान की, जिनमें धान उत्पादन की उच्च लागत, धान खरीद का विलंबित भुगतान, धान रसीद पर्ची (पीआरएस) ऋण के रूप में भुगतान, कीट और रोग के हमलों को रोकने के लिए उचित भंडारण और गोदाम की आवश्यकता, धान के खेतों से पानी निकालने और उसके परिवहन के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे से संबंधित समस्याएं आदि शामिल थीं।

(घ): केरल न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर धान की खरीद के लिए एक विकेन्द्रीकृत खरीद (डीसीपी) राज्य है। केरल सरकार ने बताया है कि इस फसल सीजन में खरीद चक्र के शुरुआती चरणों में, कई चावल मिलें खरीद करने में अनिच्छुक थीं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप धान उठाव में रुकावटें आईं और इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के प्रयास किए गए। किसानों की सहायता के लिए, केरल में धान की खरीद केंद्र सरकार द्वारा घोषित एमएसपी और राज्य द्वारा दिए गए अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन बोनस पर की जाती है। खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग ने आगे बताया है कि अब तक पालक्काड जिले में 1256 किसानों से खरीद की जा चुकी है।

(ङ): वर्तमान में, पालक्काड जिले के लिए ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं है। भारत सरकार केरल राज्य में किसानों के कल्याण और लाभ के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण को बढ़ाने के लिए, चावल सहित विभिन्न फसलों के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) के माध्यम से किसानों को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। यह स्कीम राज्य के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है और अनुमोदित वार्षिक कार्य योजना के आधार पर हस्तक्षेपों में नवीनतम फसल उत्पादन और संरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकियों पर प्रदर्शन, प्रमाणित बीजों का वितरण, एकीकृत पोषक तत्व और कीट प्रबंधन उपाय, फसल प्रणाली आधारित प्रशिक्षणों के माध्यम से किसानों की क्षमता निर्माण आदि शामिल हैं। राज्य अन्य इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सहयोग के अलावा चावल विकास कार्यक्रम सहित पालक्काड जिले में धान किसानों के उत्थान के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न स्कीमों को भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर 22, डॉ. डी. रवि कुमार ।

... (व्यवधान)

DISABILITY-INCLUSIVE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINES

***22. DR. D RAVI KUMAR:**

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

(a) whether the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has formulated disability-inclusive disaster preparedness guidelines in line with the Sendai Framework;

(b) whether Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) have been actively involved in mock drills, training or emergency preparedness exercises conducted during the last three years; and

(c) the number of disaster shelters and emergency relief centres which have been certified as accessible under NDMA norms or audited for accessibility under the Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan), State-wise?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (ग): अध्यक्ष जी, विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

विवरण

(क): राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) ने आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण हेतु सेंडाई फ्रेमवर्क के अनुरूप "दिव्यांगता समावेशी आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण पर दिशानिर्देश (2019)" तैयार किए हैं।

सेंडाई फ्रेमवर्क के अनुरूप ये दिशानिर्देश आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (डीआरआर) के लिए नीति निर्माण और उसके कार्यान्वयन में, दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों तथा उनसे संबंधित संगठनों की भागीदारी के माध्यम से, समावेशन और सुलभता के महत्व पर जोर देने पर आधारित हैं।

(ख): एनडीएमए संभावित विनाशकारी बहु-जोखिम परिदृश्यों के आधार पर राज्यों में वार्षिक मॉक अभ्यास आयोजित करता है ताकि 'सरकार और समाज का समग्र' दृष्टिकोण को कार्यान्वित और पुष्ट किया जा सके। ये मॉक अभ्यास समुदायों और स्टेकहोल्डरों की सक्रिय भागीदारी वाले बहु-एजेंसी कार्यक्रम हैं। दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों (पीडब्ल्यूडी) को इन आयोजनों में शामिल किया जाता है।

अभ्यास के दौरान, अंतर्निहित दिव्यांगता की स्थिति में पहुंच (एक्सेसिबिलिटी) की जांच करने के लिए ड्रिल और रेस्पोंस का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है, जिसमें व्हीलचेयर का प्रयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों, सफेद बेंतों का प्रयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों, बधिर व्यक्तियों, बौद्धिक दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों, विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों और मनोसामाजिक दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों को सुरक्षित बाहर निकालना शामिल है। इन परिदृश्यों में पीडब्ल्यूडी (दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों) की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए मल्टी चैनल पूर्व चेतावनी का भी परीक्षण किया जाता है जैसे कि: लाउडहेलर, विजुअल बीकन, एसएमएस, सुलभ ऐप, सरल भाषा, पिक्टोग्राम आदि। रेस्पोंस के दौरान, भौतिक और प्रक्रियात्मक पहुंच (एक्सेसिबिलिटी) की भी जांच की जाती है जैसे कि: रैंप, हैंडरेल, साइनेज, लाइटिंग, सुरक्षित आश्रय क्षेत्र, राहत केंद्रों पर कतारें, सुलभ शौचालय और देखभाल करने वालों तथा गाइड कुत्तों के लिए स्थान।

मल्टी-स्पेक्ट्रल इवेंट होने के नाते, मॉक अभ्यास केवल कुछ परिदृश्यों को शामिल करके पीडब्ल्यूडी से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान कर सकता है। इसलिए मॉक अभ्यासों (एमई) से मिली सीख पर कार्रवाई करना और आगे की तैयारी करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य और जिलों की होती है। एनडीएमए एक निगरानी करने वाली एजेंसी है जो राज्यों का मार्गदर्शन करती है, उन्हें अभ्यास (एक्सरसाइज) से पहले और एक अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई के रूप में कार्रवाई करने वालों, स्वयंसेवकों, स्कूल के कर्मचारियों और सामुदायिक नेताओं को, दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों को शामिल करने, संचार और सुरक्षित सहायता तकनीकों पर प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है। राज्यों को दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों और उनकी देखभाल करने वालों के अनुरूप तैयारी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए भी कहा गया है जैसे कि: व्यक्तिगत निकासी योजना, उपकरण के पुर्जों/दवाओं सहित गो बैग, और आपात स्थिति में होने वाली जरूरतों संबंधी सूचना देना।

(ग): यह मंत्रालय ऐसे आपदा आश्रय और आपातकालीन राहत केंद्रों की संख्या के बारे में कोई विवरण नहीं रखता है जिन्हें एनडीएमए मानदंडों के अनुसार सुलभ के रूप में प्रमाणित किया गया है

अथवा एक्सेसिबल इंडिया कैंपेन (सुगम्य भारत अभियान) के तहत सुलभता के लिए, जिनकी जांच की गई है।

11.03 hrs

At this stage Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Shri Imran Masood, Shrimati Satabdi Roy Banerjee and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

...(interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर 23, डॉ. कडियम काव्य ।

...(व्यवधान)

AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES

***23. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:**

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

(a) the details of Minimum Support Prices (MSP) announced and procurement volumes for key crops in Warangal;

(b) the details of irrigation projects and their status under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), including micro-irrigation coverage;

(c) the details of crop insurance claims settled under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); and

(d) the details of organic farming support provided through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) clusters?

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

(क) से (घ): अध्यक्ष जी, विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।.....(व्यवधान)

विवरण

(क): सरकार प्रत्येक वर्ष राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों की राय पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संपूर्ण देश के लिए 22 अधिदेशित कृषि फसलों का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) निर्धारित करती है। अधिदेशित फसलों के एमएसपी का ब्यौरा **अनुबंध I** में दिया गया है। 2024-25 (फसल वर्ष) के दौरान, वारंगल में 2.95 लाख गांठ कपास और 15.56 लाख मीट्रिक टन धान की खरीद की गई है।

(ख): सरकार वर्ष 2015-16 से प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) को कार्यान्वित कर रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य खेतों तक जल की पहुँच को बढ़ाना और सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के अंतर्गत कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, खेतों में जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार करना, सतत जल संरक्षण पद्धतियों को लागू करना आदि है। पीएमकेएसवाई के घटकों में त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी), हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी), वाटरशेड विकास घटक (डब्ल्यूडीसी) और 'पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप' (पीडीएमसी) योजना शामिल हैं।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग वर्ष 2015-16 से देश में 'पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रोप' (पीडीएमसी) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। पीडीएमसी सूक्ष्म सिंचाई अर्थात् ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई प्रणालियों के माध्यम से खेत स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने पर केंद्रित है।

वर्ष 2015-16 से 2021-22 तक, पीडीएमसी को प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के एक घटक के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया गया था। वर्ष 2022-23 से, पीडीएमसी को प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

- सरकार पीडीएमसी के अंतर्गत ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिस्टम लगाने के लिए छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को 55% और अन्य किसानों को 45% की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कुछ राज्य सरकारें अपने राज्य बजट से किसानों को टॉप-अप सब्सिडी भी प्रदान करती हैं।
- सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियों की स्थापना के लिए सहायता प्रति लाभार्थी 5 हेक्टेयर तक सीमित है।

दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक पीडीएमसी योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 106.75 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है।

त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी), हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी), का विस्तृत ब्यौरा **अनुबंध-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग): सरकार ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, प्रतिकूल मौसम की घटनाओं से होने वाली फसल हानि/क्षति से पीड़ित किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने और किसानों की आय को स्थायी करने आदि के लिए खरीफ 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) और मौसम सूचकांक आधारित पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (डब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस) शुरू की है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत बुआई से पहले से फसलोपरांत हानि तक व्यापक जोखिम बीमा प्रदान किया जाता है। यह योजना राज्यों और किसानों के लिए भी स्वैच्छिक है। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान योजना की उपलब्धियाँ नीचे दी गई हैं:

(रूपये करोड़ में)

कुल बीमित किसान आवेदन (लाख में)	बीमित क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर)	बीमित राशि	प्रीमियम में किसानों की हिस्सेदारी	भुगतान किए गए दावे
1,514	622	2,80,629	3,335	12,256

(घ): वर्ष 2015-16 से पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर) के माध्यम से जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। दोनों योजनाएं जैविक खेती में कार्यरत किसानों को उत्पादन से लेकर प्रसंस्करण, प्रमाणीकरण और विपणन तक एंड-टू-एंड समर्थन पर बल देती हैं। इन योजनाओं का प्राथमिक ध्यान आपूर्ति श्रृंखला बनाने के लिए छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए जैविक क्लस्टर बनाना है। दोनों योजनाओं को राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। पीकेवीवाई के तहत, जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 3 वर्षों में प्रति हेक्टेयर 31,500 रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें से, किसानों को ऑन-फार्म/ऑफ-फार्म जैविक इनपुट के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के माध्यम से 15,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। एमओवीसीडीएनईआर के अंतर्गत किसान उत्पादक संगठन के सृजन, जैविक इनपुट के लिए किसानों को सहायता आदि के लिए 3 वर्षों में 46,500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें से, योजना के तहत किसानों को ऑफ फार्म/ऑन फार्म जैविक इनपुट के लिए 32500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के रूप में 15,000 रुपये शामिल हैं।

31 अक्टूबर, 2025 तक, पीकेवीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 16.90 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है जिससे 28.24 लाख किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं। एमओवीसीडीएनईआर के अंतर्गत कुल 2.36 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है जिससे 2.70 लाख किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

अनुबंध-I

सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों की राय पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग (सीएसपी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संपूर्ण देश के लिए अधिदेशित फसलों के एमएसपी का ब्यौरा

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य
(मार्केटिंग सीजन के अनुसार)

(₹/क्विंटल)

क्र. सं.	वस्तुएँ	केएमएस 2025-26		क्र.सं.	रबी की फसलें	आरएमएस 2026-27
	खरीफ फसलें			15	गेहूँ	2585
1	धान (सामान्य)	2369		16	जौ	2150
	धान (ग्रेड 'ए')	2389		17	चना	5875
2	ज्वार (हाइब्रिड)	3699		18	मसूर	7000
	ज्वार (मालदंडी)	3749		19	रेपसीड और सरसों	6200
3	बाजरा	2775		20	कुसुम	6540
4	रागी	4886				
5	मक्का	2400			<u>वाणिज्यिक फसलें</u>	
6	अरहर	8000				2025-26
7	मूंग	8768		21	पटसन	5650
8	उड़द	7800				2025
9	कपास (मध्यम रेशा)	7710		22	कोपरा (मिलिंग)	11582
	कपास (लंबा रेशा)	8110			कोपरा (बॉल)	12100
10	मूंगफली	7263				
11	सूरजमुखी के बीज	7721				
12	सोयाबीन पीला	5328				
13	तिल	9846				
14	रामतिल	9537				

*केएमएस- खरीफ मार्केटिंग सीजन, आरएमएस- रबी मार्केटिंग सीजन

अनुबंध-II

त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी), हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी), का विस्तृत ब्यौरा

पीएमकेएसवाई- त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी)

इस घटक का कार्यान्वयन जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना- त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (पीएमकेएसवाई -एआईबीपी) के तहत शेष 34.64 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता वाली वर्तमान निन्यानवे (99) बड़ी/मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं (एमएमआई) (और 7 चरण) को शामिल किया गया है, साथ ही इन परियोजनाओं में पर-पासू कमान क्षेत्र विकास भी शामिल किया गया है।

मार्च, 2021 के पश्चात् 5.94 लाख हेक्टेयर की कुल सिंचाई क्षमता वाले 13 नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 के तहत शामिल किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, रेणुका जी, लखवार, शाहपुर कंडी राष्ट्रीय परियोजना और राजस्थान एवं सरहिंद फीडर की रीलाइनिंग को भी पीएमकेएसवाई -एआईबीपी के तहत वित्त पोषित किया जा रहा है।

वर्तमान में, पीएमकेएसवाई -एआईबीपी के तहत 70 बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं। अप्रैल, 2016 से इस घटक के तहत सिंचाई की क्षमता का सृजन/बहाली 29.22 लाख हेक्टेयर है।

पीएमकेएसवाई - हर खेत को पानी (पीएमकेएसवाई -एचकेकेपी)

इस घटक का कार्यान्वयन जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा है। चालू पीएमकेएसवाई- एआईबीपी परियोजना के लिए एचकेकेपी के कमान क्षेत्र विकास और जल प्रबंधन उप-घटक के तहत 22.21 लाख हेक्टेयर कमान क्षेत्र विकसित किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2016-17 से एचकेकेपी के सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई) और मरम्मत, नवीनीकरण और पुनरुज्जीवन (आरआरआर) उप-घटकों के तहत, 5.95 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित/पुनर्जीवित की गई है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर 24, श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम ।

...(व्यवधान)

भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड

*24. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (बीबीएसएसएल) का विचार पारंपरिक बीजों का संरक्षण और संवर्धन करने का है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और अब तक क्या विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या बीबीएसएसएल अपनी चल रही पहलों के भाग के रूप में पारंपरिक स्वदेशी बीज किस्मों का प्रलेखन और संरक्षण करने का कार्य कर रहा है;
- (घ) क्या पारंपरिक बीजों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बीबीएसएसएल की पहल में स्थानीय समुदायों और पारंपरिक बीज संरक्षणवादियों या कार्यकर्ताओं को शामिल किया जा रहा है; और
- (ङ) क्या बीबीएसएसएल पारंपरिक बीजों की पहचान करने और उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ सहयोग कर रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

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

विवरण

(क): जी हां, मान्यवर। भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (BBSSL) की स्थापना भारत बीज ब्रांड नाम के अधीन उन्नत बीजों के उत्पादन, प्रापण और वितरण कार्य करने और देशज पारंपरिक बीजों के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए स्थापित किया गया है।

(ख) BBSSL ने पारंपरिक बीज किस्मों के संवर्धन हेतु प्रमुख रणनीतिक पहलें की हैं। BBSSL ने पारंपरिक बीज किस्मों के संरक्षण और प्रसार में लगे किसानों और किसान समूहों को साथ लाने, कृषि जलवायु मानचित्रण और पोषण विश्लेषण, बीज सामग्री के शुद्धिकरण, और उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, ओडिशा, तेलंगाना और दक्षिणी राज्यों में डिजिटल संग्रह के निर्माण के लिए

उत्तराखंड में IRDF, तेलंगाना में इंटरनेशन क्रॉप इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर सेमी-एरिड ट्रॉपिक्स (ICRISAT) और कर्नाटक में श्री साई फाउंडेशन के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (MOUs) पर भी हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

(ग): जी हां, मान्यवर। यह BBSSL के अधिदेशों में से एक है।

(घ): जी हां, मान्यवर। समुदाय आधारित भागीदारी ICRISAT, इंडियन रूरल डेवलपमेंट फाउंडेशन (IRDF) और श्री इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ एग्रीकल्चरल साइंसेस के माध्यम से की जाती है।

(ङ): जी हां, मान्यवर। पारंपरिक बीजों की पहचान और संवर्धन के लिए BBSSL राज्य सरकारों के साथ सहयोग कर रही है। अब तक चार राज्यों ने सहयोग के लिए अपनी रुचि दिखाई है।

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी पूछना चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में सहकारिता क्षेत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, इसी क्रम में बीबीएसएसएल के माध्यम से विभिन्न बीजों पर क्या काम चल रहा है?

श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम सबको पता है कि देश में तकरीबन 8 लाख सहकारी संस्थाएं हैं। देश में 30 करोड़ लोग सदस्य के तौर पर इन सहकारी संस्थाओं से जुड़े हुए हैं। आज इस देश की 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा जनसंख्या सहकारिता से जुड़ी हुई है।

इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने सहकार से समृद्धि की परिकल्पना को साकार करने के लिए नये सहकारिता मंत्रालय का निर्माण किया और पिछले चार साल से माननीय गृह मंत्री एवं सहकारिता मंत्री श्री अमित भाई के नेतृत्व में सहकारिता क्षेत्र में बड़ी क्रांति हो रही है। ... (व्यवधान) रोजगार निर्मित करने और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए बहुत सारे क्रांतिकारी निर्णय लिए जा रहे हैं, बहुत सारी पहलें की जा रही हैं। ... (व्यवधान) जैसा कि हम सबको पता है कि सहकारिता का मुख्य घटक पैक्स है। इसी पैक्स को सक्षम बनाने के लिए बहुत सारे कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, उसमें तीन मल्टीस्टेट सोसाइटीज की स्थापना की गई है, ... (व्यवधान) जिसमें कृषि उत्पाद के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए एनसीईएल, जैविक उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एनसीओएल और इसी के साथ स्वदेशी बीज बैंक बनाने एवं पारंपरिक मीठे बीजों के संवर्धन और प्रसार के लिए बीबीएसएसएल की स्थापना की गई है। ... (व्यवधान) इसी प्रकार माननीय सदस्य ने

जो यह सवाल पूछा है कि बीबीएसएसएल के जो सेंटर्स बने हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में आज बीबीएसएसएल की क्या स्थिति है? ...(व्यवधान) मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 4200 सहकारी समितियाँ बीबीएसएसएल की सदस्य बनी हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में अनेक फसलों का बीज उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान) उत्तर प्रदेश प्रादेशिक सहकारी फेडरेशन के साथ अन्य सदस्य सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले 'भारत बीज' ब्रांड नाम से बीजों का व्यवसाय किया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान) इसके अलावा कई सहकारी समितियाँ उनके माध्यम से बीबीएसएसएल उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विभाग द्वारा प्राप्त डिमांड के हिसाब से किसानों को सीधे बीजों का वितरण कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान) इसी के साथ मूंगफली, गेहूँ, मसूर और चने की फसलों के बीज भी राज्यों में उपलब्ध कराये जा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज देश में बीबीएसएसएल की कार्य पद्धति क्या है, पिछले तीन साल में इस संस्था ने क्या प्रगति की है और आगे आने वाले समय के लिए क्या लक्ष्य तय किया गया है? ...(व्यवधान)

श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पूरे देश में हमारा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, बीबीएसएसएल के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए कार्य कर रहा है। ...(व्यवधान) सभी राज्यों की सरकार को साथ लेकर हम इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। अब तक देश के 34 राज्यों और केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों में कुल 33,750 सहकारी समितियाँ बीबीएसएसएल की सदस्य बनी हैं। ...(व्यवधान) बीबीएसएसएल ने भारत बीज के नाम से आज तक लगभग 154 करोड़ रुपये के बीज बेचे हैं। 18 राज्यों ने बीबीएसएसएल के साथ काम करने के लिए नोडल एजेंसियों को नामित भी किया है, जिनमें से 8 राज्यों के साथ अभी एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर भी किए गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान) अब तक बीबीएसएसएल ने 13 राज्यों में बीज लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर लिया है।

हमारा यह लक्ष्य है कि वर्ष 2035 तक बीबीएसएसएल विश्व की पांच सबसे बड़ी बीज उत्पादक कंपनियों में से एक बने और लगभग 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये का कारोबार करने का हमने

लक्ष्य रखा है। ...(व्यवधान) देश में अब तक 34 राज्यों और केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों में कुल 33,750 समितियां सदस्य बनी हैं। सहकारिता आंदोलन को सक्षम बनाने का कार्य बीबीएसएसएल के माध्यम से करने का भी हमारा प्रयास है। ...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 25, श्री सौमित्र खान।

FUNDS ALLOCATED UNDER PMMSY AND AHIDF IN WEST BENGAL

***25. †SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:**

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

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

- (a) the details of the major initiatives undertaken by the Government to promote sustainable fisheries, livestock and dairy development in the country especially in West Bengal;
- (b) the total funds allocated, released and utilized under flagship programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) during the last five years in the country especially in West Bengal; and
- (c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to support modernisation of fisheries infrastructure, cold-chain facilities and fish landing centres to enhance value addition and exports and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (ग) : मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार पश्चिम बंगाल सहित देश में मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी क्षेत्र के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर रही है, जिनके नाम हैं - (i) प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY), (ii) फिशरीस एंड एक्वाकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट फंड (FIDF), (iii) राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (RGM), (iv) राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM), (v) पशुधन गणना और एकीकृत नमूना सर्वेक्षण योजना (LC & ISS) (vi) डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों को सहायता (SDCFPO) (vii) उद्यमिता विकास और रोजगार सृजन (EDEG), (viii) पशुधन स्वास्थ्य एवं रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDCP), (ix) राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD) और (x) डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और अवसंरचना विकास निधि (DIDF)।

प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के तहत विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान, देश में मत्स्यपालन और जलीय कृषि के विकास के लिए 9189.74 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर के साथ कुल 21274.13 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय वाली परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए PMMSY के तहत 350.00 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर के साथ 910.00 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश लक्ष्य रखा गया था। हालांकि, विभिन्न स्तरों पर कई बार आग्रह के बावजूद राज्य सरकार ने कार्यान्वयन के शुरुआती दो वर्षों यानी 2020-21 और 2021-22 के दौरान कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत नहीं किया और PMMSY योजना में भाग नहीं लिया। राज्य सरकार ने 2022-23 से विभिन्न मात्स्यिकी विकास प्रस्तावों को प्रस्तुत करके PMMSY में भाग लेना शुरू किया लेकिन प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव भी PMMSY के अंतर्गत पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए निर्धारित निवेश लक्ष्य के अनुरूप नहीं थे। तदनुसार, 221.78 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर के साथ 545.16 करोड़ रुपए की परियोजना को स्वीकृति दी गई है। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि अब तक जारी 114.07 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय शेयर में से मात्र 58.51 करोड़ रुपए का ही उपयोग किया गया है जो निर्गत राशि का लगभग 51% है। पश्चिम बंगाल में PMMSY के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र शुरू करने और कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने

के लिए माननीय केंद्रीय मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री ने 2 अगस्त, 2025 को कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल में पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्य मत्स्यपालन विभाग के साथ एक समीक्षा बैठक की अध्यक्षता की।

प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के तहत पश्चिम बंगाल में मात्स्यिकी और जलीय कृषि के विकास के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों में नमूनेलिखित शामिल हैं - 221 नए फ्रेशवॉटर फिनफिश हैचरी, कोल्ड स्टोरेज / आइस प्लांट के 53 यूनिट्स, 124 हेक्टेयर बायो-फ्लोक तालाब, रीसरक्यूलेटरी एक्वाकल्चर सिस्टम (RAS) के 95 यूनिट्स, फीड मिलों / प्लांट्स के 184 यूनिट्स, फिश रीटेल / कियोस्क के 40 यूनिट्स, रोग निदान मोबाइल लैब के 3 यूनिट्स, 1 एक्वाटिक रेफरल लैब, 4 मौजूदा फिशिंग हार्बर का मॉडर्नाइजेशन/अप-ग्रेडेशन, 7 अत्याधुनिक होलसेल फिश मार्केट और एक इंटीग्रेटेड मॉडर्न कोस्टल फिशिंग विलेज, जिनकी कुल लागत 242.53 करोड़ रुपये है। इसके अलावा, FIDF के तहत पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए 66.81 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से 18 फिशरीज इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रोजेक्ट्स (3 प्राइवेट और 15 सरकारी) को स्वीकृति दी गई है। 18 FIDF प्रोजेक्ट्स में से केवल एक प्राइवेट प्रोजेक्ट पूरा किया गया है और 17 प्रोजेक्ट्स का कार्यान्वयन बाकी है।

पशुधन और डेयरी क्षेत्र में, पश्चिम बंगाल को पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) के तहत 508.90 करोड़ रुपये की 32 परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिसमें 13.60 करोड़ रुपये की ब्याज सहायता (इंटरेस्ट सबवेनशन) जारी की गई है। AHIDF के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में 8 डेयरी प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स, 1 मीट प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट, 14 पशु चारा संयंत्र और 9 नस्ल सुधार और मल्टीप्लीकेशन फार्म शामिल हैं। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, AHIDF के अंतर्गत 14,786 करोड़ रुपये के 428 परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिसमें 430 करोड़ रुपये की ब्याज सहायता जारी की गई है। देशी नस्लों सहित गोजातीय पशुओं के दूध उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने की मंशा से किसानों के दरवाजे पर मुफ्त सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन- राष्ट्रव्यापी कृत्रिम गर्भाधान (AI) कार्यक्रम के तहत, विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल को 97.51 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं जिसमें 85.94 लाख कृत्रिम गर्भाधान टीकों (डोसेज) के माध्यम से 53.68 लाख

पशुओं को कवर किया गया है। इसके अलावा, 2014-15 से पश्चिम बंगाल समेत पूरे देश में चल रही राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD) स्कीम के तहत, 403.47 लाख रुपए के 3 प्रोजेक्ट्स को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिसमें केंद्र का शेयर 393.47 लाख रुपए है और 363.16 लाख रुपए जारी किए गए हैं।

मूल्य संवर्धन और निर्यात के लिए फिशरीज़ इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, कोल्ड-चेन सुविधाओं और फिश लैंडिंग सेंटर्स के आधुनिकीकरण में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने PMMSY और FIDF के अंतर्गत 11212.08 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय से परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत किया है जिसमें कोल्ड स्टोरेजस, आइस प्लांट्स, रेफ्रिजरेटेड और इंसुलेटेड ट्रांसपोर्ट वेहिकल्स, फिश मारकेटिंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, फिश प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट्स तथा फिशिंग हार्बर और फिश लैंडिंग सेंटर्स का विकास / आधुनिकीकरण शामिल है।

भारत सरकार की विभिन्न सुविचारित नीतियों और पहलों के परिणामस्वरूप, भारत का सीफूड एक्सपोर्ट 2013-14 में 30,213 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 60,523.89 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है। मरीन प्रोडक्ट्स एक्सपोर्ट डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी (MPEDA) ब्रांड प्रमोशन और अंतराष्ट्रीय सहयोग के माध्यम से भारतीय मात्स्यिकी उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देती है, जबकि एक्सपोर्ट इंस्पेक्शन काउंसिल (EIC) हितधारकों (स्टेकहोल्डर्स) के लिए समय-समय पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करती है। मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण हितधारकों के साथ सहयोग करके सीफूड एक्सपोर्ट और वैल्यू एडेड प्रोडक्ट्स के शेयर में संवर्धन करने के लिए प्रमुख और उभरते सी फूड एक्सपोर्ट देशों जैसे यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स, यूरोपियन यूनियन, चीन, जापान, रशिया, थाईलैंड, न्यूजीलैंड, ऑस्ट्रेलिया और साउथ कोरिया के साथ द्विपक्षीय बैठकें भी करता है। सीफूड सेक्टर में भारत का ग्लोबल प्रेसेंस सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, सरकार विनियमों में बदलाव ला रही है, इंपोर्ट प्रक्रिया को व्यवस्थित कर रही है, और मुख्य एक्वा फ्रीड सामग्रियों, एक्वाकल्चर इनपुट्स और फिश प्रोसेसिंग तथा वैल्यू एडिशन की सामग्रियों पर इंपोर्ट ड्यूटी कम करके बिज़नेस को आसान बना रही है।

***SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:** Today, I am thankful that Bankura district has fisheries like in Ramsagar Village. I am also a part of that family. I live there as well. An amount of Rs.545 crore was sanctioned by the Central Government to West Bengal in the last five years, but the Trinamool Congress Government spent only Rs.51 crore. Could the unused fund be sent directly to the fisheries department, the organisations associated with it, and the cooperative agencies? The State Government is unable to spend the funds. Everyday they are creating ruckus here. Is there any system which allows the cooperative agencies to receive the funds directly from the Central Government? This is what I want to ask the Minister.

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रश्न है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है ।... (व्यवधान) हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की यह धारणा है कि अगर हमें विकसित भारत बनाना है तो सभी राज्यों का और सभी क्षेत्रों का समान रूप से विकास हो ।... (व्यवधान) जब तक सभी राज्य विकसित नहीं होंगे, हर क्षेत्र विकसित नहीं होगा, तब तक हम विकसित भारत की कल्पना नहीं कर सकते हैं ।... (व्यवधान) इसी उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखकर आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने मत्स्य पालन के क्षेत्र में इस योजना को प्रारंभ किया ।... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना प्रारंभ की, जिसने पूरे देश में मछली के उत्पादन में एक क्रांति लाने का काम किया ।... (व्यवधान) लेकिन दुःख की बात यह है कि पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने इसमें कोई सहयोग नहीं किया ।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपको बताना है कि वर्ष 2020-21 और 2021-22, इन दो वर्षों तक राज्य सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना को स्वीकार नहीं किया ।... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने वर्ष

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

2022-23 में इसे स्वीकार किया ।... (व्यवधान) केन्द्र सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना में 910 करोड़ रुपये खर्च का लक्ष्य रखा था ।... (व्यवधान) उसके एवज में वर्ष 2022-23 से जब पश्चिम बंगाल ने भाग लेना शुरू किया तो वहां से मात्र 545 करोड़ रुपये का ही व्यवहार्य प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ ।... (व्यवधान) इसमें आज तक केन्द्रीय शेयर की जो राशि आबंटित की गई है, वह 221 करोड़ रुपये है ।... (व्यवधान) उसमें से अब तक मात्र 114 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं और मात्र 58.51 करोड़ रुपये पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने खर्च किए हैं ।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2022-23 से आज तक पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार का खर्च का जो रेशियो है, वह मात्र 51 परसेंट है ।... (व्यवधान) अगर राज्य सरकार सहयोग नहीं करेगी, तो फिर केन्द्र सरकार क्या करेगी?... (व्यवधान)

मैंने स्वयं इसी वर्ष 2 अगस्त को पश्चिम बंगाल में जाकर इसकी समीक्षा की ।... (व्यवधान) उसमें बहुत ही कनिष्ठ रैंक के अधिकारी आए, जिनको कुछ पता नहीं था ।... (व्यवधान) जब मैंने पता किया तो मालूम हुआ कि उच्च स्तर पर निर्णय हुआ है कि भारत सरकार की किसी बैठक में सबसे निम्न स्तर का अधिकारी जाएगा ।... (व्यवधान) यह राज्य सरकार की सोच है ।... (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी का इस देश को विकसित करने का जो लक्ष्य है, उसमें जहां राज्य सरकार सहयोग नहीं कर रही है, वहां कठिनाई हो रही है ।... (व्यवधान) हमारी जो योजना है, उसमें हम राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से खर्च करते हैं ।... (व्यवधान) हम सीधे तौर पर सहयोग नहीं देते हैं ।... (व्यवधान) उनके लिए एनिमल हस्बैंड्री इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट फंड (एएचआईडीएफ) है ।... (व्यवधान) वह उसका उपयोग करके आगे बढ़ते हैं ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं पुनः आपसे आग्रह कर रहा हूं कि प्रश्न काल महत्वपूर्ण होता है । आप सदन में भागीदारी निभाएं । मैं संसद के अंदर आपका जिस तरह का आचरण देख रहा हूं, वह ठीक नहीं है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कई माननीय सदस्य संसद के बाहर संसद के लिए जिस भाषा का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, वह न संसद के हित के लिए है और न देश के हित के लिए है । अगर उनके राजनीतिक दलों की

यही परंपरा है, तो इसको देश देख रहा है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : लोकतंत्र में संसद के अंदर विरोध और असहमति होती ही है, लेकिन आप मर्यादा बनाएं, शालीनता बनाएं। हमारे प्रयास से संसद की मर्यादा और गरिमा ऊंची हो। मैं हमेशा हर मुद्दे पर, हर विषय पर आपको पर्याप्त समय, पर्याप्त अवसर देता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र, जो दुनिया के अंदर मार्गदर्शन देता है, उसमें हमारी संसद की मर्यादा और परंपरा भी उच्च कोटि को होनी चाहिए। विशेष रूप से आपका व्यवहार और आचरण संसद की मर्यादाओं के अनुरूप हो, यह मेरा आपसे आग्रह है।

... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 26 to 40****EXPORT OF ARECANUT*****26. SHRI B Y RAGHAVENDRA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has data on the export of arecanut from the country during the last ten years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the export volume (in metric tonnes), export value (in USD million), and INR equivalent (in crores) during the said period, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the major destination countries for arecanut exports from India;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to promote arecanut exports and improve market access for Indian farmers and exporters; and
- (e) whether the Government has data on arecanut imports into India during the last ten years, if so, the details thereof along with the volume and value (in metric tonnes and USD/INR) of imports, including major source countries?

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

(a) to (c) The export data of Arecanut from India, during last ten years, in terms of export volume (in Metric Tonnes), export value in Indian Rupees (in Crore) and in US Dollars (in Million) during 2015-16 to 2024-25, is as below:

India's exports of Arecanut to the World			
Year	Quantity in MT	Value in Rs. Crore	Value in USD Million
2015-16	6284.91	78.00	11.81
2016-17	11652.65	140.26	20.92
2017-18	4614.24	67.88	10.53
2018-19	2162.11	62.55	8.98
2019-20	2513.31	69.87	9.84
2020-21	3195.61	85.91	11.63
2021-22	6663.35	158.26	21.21
2022-23	13765.37	485.05	60.00
2023-24	10636.89	400.13	48.35
2024-25	2396.26	105.84	12.55

Source: DGCIS

The government maintains record of total exports from India. The data for State wise exports of Arecanut is not maintained, in absence of validation by the DGCIS (Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics), as these are based on the state-of-origin code reported by the exporters in the shipping bills.

In the ten-year period between 2015-16 to 2024-25, the exports of Arecanut have grown in terms of value, by 35.69% in terms of Rupees and by 6.2% in terms of US dollars.

The major destinations for exports of Arecanut from India, in 2024-25 are as

below:

Name of the Country	Value of Exports (In Rs. Crores)	Value of Exports (In USD Million)	Quantity in MT
Malaysia	22.23	2.64	224.53
UAE	21.07	2.50	632.59
Sri Lanka	17.92	2.12	475.48
Maldives	10.89	1.29	255.55
Djibouti	6.30	0.76	170.00
UK	6.21	0.74	99.23
USA	4.60	0.54	70.85
Bhutan	2.88	0.34	89.82
Canada	2.58	0.31	34.93
Australia	2.16	0.26	30.04
Others	9.00	1.05	313.24
Total	105.84	12.55	2396.26

Source: DGCIS

(d) The Department of Commerce through the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), provides financial assistance for promotion of its Scheduled products, including Arecanut, through its Financial Assistance Scheme (FAS), in three components: (i) Development of Export Infrastructure, (ii) Quality Development, (iii) Market Development. Scheme guidelines are available at <https://apeda.gov.in/FinancialAssistanceSchemes>.

For the promotion of Arecanut exports, APEDA facilitated participation of Arecanut exporters in World Food India and its Reverse Buyer seller meet, in September 2025. APEDA also organised training-cum-capacity building program with the Horticulture Department Karnataka, in Chitradurga, Karnataka, in September 2025, where Arecanut farmers, Farmers Producer Organisations (FPOs) and other stakeholders participated.

(e) The import data of Arecanut from India, during last ten years, in terms of import volume (in Metric Tonnes), import value (in USD Million), and INR equivalent (in crores) during 2015-16 to 2024-25, is as below:

India's imports of Arecanut from World			
Year	Quantity in MT	Import Value (in Rs. Crore)	Import Value (in USD Million)
2015-16	45189.77	722.21	111.52
2016-17	16150.75	286.28	42.82
2017-18	11875.21	304.31	47.23
2018-19	18152.22	427.63	61.08
2019-20	16760.78	342.56	47.92
2020-21	23988.29	508.59	68.41
2021-22	30049.58	745.19	90.20
2022-23	78233.66	2182.33	258.19
2023-24	40386.48	1225.70	147.92

2024-25	42236.02	1208.34	143.45

Source: DGCIS

The major sources of Arecanut imports into India, in 2024-25 are as below:

Name of the Country	Import Value (in Rs. Crore)	Import Value (in USD Million)	Quantity in MT
Bangladesh	447.76	53.06	12155.40
Sri Lanka	303.70	35.97	8353.70
Myanmar	278.24	33.20	7569.03
Indonesia	129.35	15.36	11589.56
UAE	20.64	2.45	390.11
Malaysia	10.14	1.21	269.86
Oman	7.65	0.91	144.00
Singapore	5.07	0.61	214.20
Bhutan	3.89	0.46	1436.47
Thailand	1.77	0.21	50.00
Others	0.13	0.01	63.69
Total	1208.34	143.45	42236.02

Source: DGCIS

प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना

***27. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:**

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

(क) प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) योजना के अंतर्गत कुल कितने किसान नामांकित हैं;

(ख) आज तक कुल कितनी धनराशि संवितरित की जा चुकी है;

(ग) लाभार्थियों की शत-प्रतिशत 'आधार सीडिंग' सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) राजस्थान में पीएम-किसान योजना के अंतर्गत कुल कितने किसान नामांकित हैं और अब तक जिला-वार कुल कितनी धनराशि संवितरित की गई है?

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

(क) से (घ): पीएम-किसान योजना केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की एक योजना है जिसका शुभारंभ माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा फरवरी 2019 में कृषि योग्य भूमिधारक किसानों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए किया गया था। इस योजना के तहत, प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) मोड के माध्यम से किसानों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों में प्रति वर्ष तीन समान किस्तों में ₹ 6,000/- का वित्तीय लाभ अंतरित किया जाता है। पीएम-किसान योजना के तहत लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए कृषि योग्य भूमि प्राथमिक पात्रता मानदंड है, जो कि उच्च आर्थिक स्थिति से संबंधित कुछ अपवादों के अधीन है।

किसान-केंद्रित डिजिटल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि योजना का लाभ संपूर्ण देश के सभी किसानों तक बिना किसी बिचौलियों की भागीदारी के पहुँचे। लाभार्थियों के पंजीकरण और सत्यापन में पूर्ण पारदर्शिता बनाए रखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने योजना के आरंभ से अब तक 21 किस्तों के माध्यम से 4.09 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का संवितरण किया है। इसमें से, योजना प्रारम्भ होने के बाद अब तक राजस्थान के लाभार्थियों को कुल ₹27,956.15 करोड़ वितरित किये जा चुके हैं। राजस्थान के लाभार्थियों को जारी की गयी धनराशि का ज़िलेवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में है।

वर्तमान में, पीएम-किसान योजना का 100% लाभ आधार बेस्ड भुगतान के माध्यम से

उन लाभार्थियों को जारी किया जाता है, जिनका आधार डेमो प्रमाणीकरण और ई-केवाईसी पूरा है, किंतु इसमें विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) के किसान को छूट प्रदान की गयी है।

हाल ही में, पीएम-किसान की 21वीं किस्त, 19 नवंबर, 2025 को जारी की गई, जिसके तहत देश भर के 9.34 करोड़ से अधिक लाभार्थियों को योजना का लाभ जारी किया गया जिनमें से 65.3 लाख लाभार्थी राजस्थान राज्य के हैं। 21वीं किस्त में, राजस्थान में, दिनांक 25.11.2025 तक लाभार्थियों और उन्हें जारी की गई राशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर राजस्थान में पीएम-किसान योजना के तहत वितरित राशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा (25.11.2025 तक)

#	ज़िला	वितरित राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	अजमेर	759.30
2	अलवर	677.36
3	बालोतरा	523.41
4	बांसवाड़ा	772.46
5	बारां	766.71
6	बाड़मेर	905.02
7	ब्यावर	516.07
8	भरतपुर	601.96
9	भीलवाड़ा	1,336.65
10	बीकानेर	663.31

11	बूंदी	632.98
12	चित्तौड़गढ़	879.16
13	चूरू	933.88
14	दौसा	682.73
15	डीग	422.43
16	धौलपुर	547.69
17	डीडवाना-कुचामन	648.88
18	डूंगरपुर	696.20
19	गंगानगर	589.04
20	हनुमानगढ़	801.96
21	जयपुर	1,313.18
22	जैसलमेर	240.86
23	जालौर	901.49
24	झालावाड़	976.23
25	झुंझुनू	858.11
26	जोधपुर	921.39
27	करौली	527.09
28	खैरथल-तिजारा	312.16
29	कोटा	592.60
30	कोटपुतली-बहरोड़	513.44
31	नागौर	786.77
32	पाली	672.78

33	फलौदी	324.87
34	प्रतापगढ़	361.50
35	राजसमंद	526.28
36	सलूंबर	254.82
37	सवाई माधोपुर	586.45
38	सीकर	970.27
39	सिरोही	310.63
40	टोंक	953.87
41	उदयपुर	694.18
	कुल योग	27,956.15

विवरण-II

राजस्थान में लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों का जिलावार विवरण और उनको 21वीं किस्त में जारी की गई राशि दिनांक 25.11.2025 तक

#	ज़िला	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	अजमेर	1,70,147	34.03
2	अलवर	1,40,237	28.05
3	बालोतरा	1,24,367	24.87
4	बांसवाड़ा	1,87,609	37.52
5	बारां	1,69,629	33.93
6	बाड़मेर	2,17,386	43.48

7	ब्यावर	1,25,357	25.07
8	भरतपुर	1,44,829	28.97
9	भीलवाड़ा	3,10,029	62.01
10	बीकानेर	1,78,816	35.76
11	बूंदी	1,42,619	28.52
12	चित्तौड़गढ़	2,12,985	42.60
13	चूरू	2,20,887	44.18
14	दौसा	1,49,367	29.87
15	डीग	97,651	19.53
16	धौलपुर	1,42,261	28.45
17	डीडवाना-कुचामन	1,48,854	29.77
18	डूंगरपुर	1,52,600	30.52
19	गंगानगर	1,45,104	29.02
20	हनुमानगढ़	1,91,371	38.27
21	जयपुर	2,99,026	59.81
22	जैसलमेर	61,001	12.20
23	जालौर	2,00,758	40.15
24	झालावाड़	2,00,574	40.11
25	झुंझुनू	2,15,893	43.18
26	जोधपुर	2,17,967	43.59
27	करौली	1,37,276	27.46
28	खैरथल-तिजारा	65,263	13.05

29	कोटा	1,19,032	23.81
30	कोटपुतली-बहरोड़	1,10,942	22.19
31	नागौर	1,83,113	36.62
32	पाली	1,50,521	30.10
33	फलोदी	80,384	16.08
34	प्रतापगढ़	79,494	15.90
35	राजसमंद	1,39,204	27.84
36	सलूंबर	64,347	12.87
37	सवाई माधोपुर	1,29,327	25.87
38	सीकर	2,30,956	46.19
39	सिरोही	78,889	15.78
40	टोंक	2,22,099	44.42
41	उदयपुर	1,72,241	34.45
42	कुल योग	65,30,412	1,306.08
	कुल	65,30,412	1,306.08

DIGITAL AGRICULTURE MISSION

***28. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:**

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

- (a) the manner in which the Digital Agriculture Mission ensures inclusivity for women farmers tenant farmers, and those with informal landholdings in the digitization process;

- (b) whether any provision is in place to support farmers in regions with low internet penetration or digital infrastructure;
- (c) whether the Government plans to expand the budget based on the progress of the said Mission; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Government has approved the Digital Agriculture Mission in September 2024. The Mission envisages the creation of a Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Agriculture, Such as AgriStack, Krishi Decision Support System, a Comprehensive Soil Fertility and Profile Map and other IT initiatives undertaken by the Central Government/State Government to enable a robust digital agriculture ecosystem in the country. This, in turn, would drive innovative farmer-centric digital solutions and make them reliable. Crop-related information is available to all farmers on time. The AgriStack DPI consists of three foundational registries or databases associated with the agriculture sector, i.e., Geo-Reference Village Maps, Crop Sown Registry, and the Farmers Registry, all created and maintained by the State Governments/ Union Territories.

The state Farmer Registry under the digital agriculture mission covers all the landholding farmers, including women farmers. Farmer registry application also has the provision to onboard the tenant and lessee farmers. A State can decide to include such farmers in the farmers' registry as per the state's policy on tenants and lessee farmers. Further, as of 27.11.2025, a total of 7,63,72,702

Farmer IDs have been generated, including 1.93 Crore women farmers.

(b): Smartphones are becoming available and accessible to everyone, and major telecom companies of India have reached almost every corner of the country with their services. However, additional steps have been taken to ensure that farmers who do not have mobile phones can also avail themselves of the benefits of digital services. Such farmers can register themselves on AgriStack and avail services and benefits by utilising existing support facilities like Farmers Producer Organisations (FPOs), Krishi Sakhis and Common Service Centres (CSCs). The States are also organising camps so that no farmer is left out of the benefits of AgriStack. The Government is also making digital applications available in local languages through the integration of Bhashini Platforms.

(c) and (d): The Government has approved the Digital Agriculture Mission with an outlay of Rs. 2817 Crore.

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर फसलों को बेचना

*29. श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में किसानों को अपनी फसलों को लागत मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर बेचना पड़ रहा है जिससे उनकी आय पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या सभी किसानों को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) योजना के अंतर्गत पर्याप्त लाभ मिल रहा है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो केवल एक सीमित संख्या में ही किसानों तक न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य का लाभ

पहुंचने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के लिए फसल बीमा, विपणन सुविधाएं, भंडारण और जैविक खेती जैसे क्षेत्रों में कोई विशेष पहल कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार, प्रत्येक वर्ष राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के मतों पर विचार करने के उपरांत, कृषि लागत एवं मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर पूरे देश के लिए 22 अधिदेशित कृषि फसलों के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) निर्धारित करती है।

वर्ष 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 द्वारा वर्ष 2018-19 से अखिल भारतीय भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत पर न्यूनतम 50 प्रतिशत लाभ के साथ सभी अधिदेशित खरीफ, रबी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के लिए एमएसपी में वृद्धि की गई।

सरकार निर्धारित खरीद एजेंसियों के माध्यम से कृषि फसलों की खरीद करने की पेशकश करती है और किसानों के पास अपनी उपज को सरकारी एजेंसियों को या खुले बाजार में बेचने का विकल्प होता है, जो भी उनके लिए फायदेमंद हो।

देश के किसानों को एमएसपी वृद्धि से लाभ हुआ है, जो खरीद एवं किसानों को दी गई एमएसपी की राशि के आँकड़ों से स्पष्ट है। 2024-25 (फसल वर्ष) के दौरान की गई खरीद एवं किसानों को दी गई एमएसपी की राशि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

कुल खरीद (एलएमटी में)	कुल एमएसपी मूल्य (लाख करोड़ में)
1,223	3.47

(घ): किसानों के लाभ के लिए, सरकार ने कई पहलें की हैं, जिनमें प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई)/रीस्ट्रक्चर्ड वेदर बेस्ड क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस स्कीम (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस), मार्केटिंग

स्कीम, एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड और ऑर्गेनिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) शामिल हैं। इन योजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(i) प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना और रीस्ट्रक्चर्ड वेदर बेस्ड क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस स्कीम

(डब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस)-

सरकार ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, खराब मौसम की वजह से फसल की हानि/क्षति से जूझ रहे किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने और किसानों की आय में स्थिरता लाने के लिए खरीफ 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) और वेदर इंडेक्स पर आधारित रीस्ट्रक्चर्ड वेदर बेस्ड क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस स्कीम (डब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस) शुरू की हैं। स्कीम के तहत फसल-पूर्व से लेकर फसलोपरांत तक के नुकसान के लिए पूरा जोखिम बीमा दिया जाता है। यह स्कीम, राज्यों और किसानों के लिए भी स्वैच्छिक है। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान स्कीम की उपलब्धियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(करोड़ रुपये में)

कुल बीमित किसान आवेदन (लाख)	बीमित क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर)	बीमित राशि	प्रीमियम में किसानों का हिस्सा	भुगतान किए गए दावे
1,514	622	2,80,629	3,335	12,256

(ii) एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ): एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड, ब्याज में छूट और क्रेडिट गारंटी सहायता के माध्यम से फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और सामुदायिक कृषि परिसंपत्तियों के लिए उपयुक्त परियोजनाओं में निवेश हेतु एक मध्यम-दीर्घकालिक ऋण वित्तपोषण सुविधा है। इस योजना के तहत 01 लाख करोड़ रुपये का फंड वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 तक संवितरित किया जाएगा और योजना के तहत सहायता वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2032-33 तक प्रदान की जाएगी।

योजना के आरंभ से लेकर दिनांक 25 नवंबर 2025 तक, देश भर में एआईएफ के तहत 1,39,837

परियोजनाओं के लिए 76,980 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किए गए हैं। इन स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं से कृषि क्षेत्र में 1,22,731 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश हुआ है।

(iii) एग्रीकल्चर मार्केटिंग इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर (एएमआई), एकीकृत कृषि विपणन योजना (आईएसएम) की उप-योजना: ग्रामीण गोदामों और स्टोरेज सुविधाओं के विकास में मदद करता है, जिससे किसानों की उपज को स्टोर करने और बेहतर कीमतों पर बेचने की क्षमता बढ़ती है।

एएमआई के तहत आरंभ से लेकर अक्टूबर 2025 तक, 982.94 लाख एमटी क्षमता वाले कुल 49,796 गोदामों को मंजूरी दी गई है और 4,832.70 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी जारी की गई है। इसके अलावा, 25,009 एग्रीकल्चरल मार्केटिंग इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर परियोजनाओं (स्टोरेज के अतिरिक्त) को मंजूरी दी गई है और 2,193.16 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी जारी की गई है।

(iv) 10,000 एफपीओ का गठन एवं संवर्धन योजना: कम लागत के साथ उत्पादकता बढ़ाने तथा बेहतर मार्केटिंग और क्रेडिट लिंकेज प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार ने फरवरी, 2020 में 10,000 एफपीओ के गठन और उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजना शुरू की थी ताकि एफपीओ के रूप में, विशेष रूप से छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को एक साथ लाकर लाभ उठाया जा सके। 10,000 एफपीओ के गठन का लक्ष्य पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है और सरकार अब इन एफपीओ की आर्थिक स्थिरता पर ध्यान दे रही है ताकि किसानों/सदस्यों की कुल आय बेहतर हो सके।

(v) ई-नाम एकीकरण: सरकार ने वर्चुअल ई-ट्रेडिंग प्लेटफॉर्म के तौर पर ई-नेशनल एग्रीकल्चर मार्केट (ई-नाम) लॉन्च किया है और अप्रैल, 2016 में इसके शुभारंभ के बाद से, 23 राज्यों और 4 केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के 1522 एपीएमसी बाजार इससे जुड़ चुके हैं। लगभग 1.80 करोड़ किसान और 4642 एफपीओ इस पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत हैं ताकि पारदर्शी तरीके से सबसे बेहतर कीमत मिल सके।

(vi) परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई)- वर्ष 2015-16 से पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर) के ज़रिए जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। दोनों योजनाएं, जैविक खेती करने वाले किसानों को उत्पादन से लेकर

प्रोसेसिंग, सर्टिफिकेशन और मार्केटिंग तक, एंड-टू-एंड सपोर्ट देने पर ज़ोर देती हैं। इन योजनाओं का मुख्य फोकस छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए जैविक क्लस्टर बनाना है ताकि आपूर्ति श्रृंखला तैयार की जा सके। दोनों योजनाएं, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की सरकारों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं। पीकेवीवाई के तहत, जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 3 वर्षों में प्रति हेक्टेयर 31,500 रुपये की सहायता दी जाती है। इसमें से, किसानों को ऑन-फार्म/ऑफ-फार्म जैविक इनपुट हेतु डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर के माध्यम से प्रति हेक्टेयर 15,000 रुपये की सहायता दी जाती है। एमओवीसीडीएनईआर के तहत, किसान उत्पादक संगठन के गठन, जैविक इनपुट के लिए किसानों को सहायता इत्यादि के लिए 3 वर्षों में 46,500 रुपये/हेक्टेयर की सहायता दी जाती है। इसमें से, किसानों को ऑफ-फार्म/ऑन-फार्म जैविक इनपुट के लिए 32500 रुपये/हेक्टेयर की सहायता दी जाती है, जिसमें किसानों को डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर के माध्यम से दिए जाने वाले 15,000 रुपये शामिल हैं।

आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए धनराशि

*30. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान वर्ष और विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए पंजाब को आबंटित /जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पंजाब और अन्य राज्यों को किए गए धनराशि के आबंटन का आनलाइन डाटाबेस बनाकर इसे सार्वजनिक करने का है; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन नीति (एनपीडीएम) के अनुसार, जमीनी स्तर पर राहत सहायता के वितरण सहित आपदा प्रबंधन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की होती है। राज्य सरकारें भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार, पहले से ही उनके पास उपलब्ध राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) से प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के मद्देनजर राहत उपाय करती हैं। केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को पूरक बनाते हुए अपेक्षित रसद और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। 'गंभीर प्रकृति' की आपदा के मामले में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल (आईएमसीटी) के दौरे के आधार पर मूल्यांकन शामिल है। पंजाब समेत सभी राज्यों को SDRF और NDRF के तहत दिए गए और जारी किए गए फंड की जानकारी डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट, गृह मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट <https://ndmindia.mha.gov.in/ndmi/responsefund> पर मौजूद है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 2022-23 से 2024-25 के दौरान पंजाब राज्य को एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत आवंटित और जारी की गई धनराशि का विवरण।

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष	एसडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत आवंटन (केंद्रीय अंश और राज्य अंश सहित)	एसडीआरएफ का केंद्रीय अंश जारी	एनडीआरएफ से जारी
2022-23	554.40	416.00	--
2023-24	582.40	436.80	--
2024-25	611.20	458.40	29.60

चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, पंजाब राज्य सरकार को एसडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत ₹642.40 करोड़ (₹481.60 करोड़ केंद्रीय अंश + ₹160.80 करोड़ राज्य अंश) की राशि आवंटित की गई है। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 18.06.2025 को राज्य सरकार को एसडीआरएफ के केंद्रीय अंश की ₹240.80 करोड़ की पहली किस्त जारी कर दी गई थी। इसके अतिरिक्त, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री की

घोषणा के अनुसरण में, एसडीआरएफ के केंद्रीय अंश की ₹240.80 करोड़ की दूसरी किस्त भी दिनांक 10.09.2025 को अग्रिम रूप से राज्य सरकार को जारी कर दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पंजाब राज्य सरकार ने 1 अप्रैल, 2025 तक अपने एसडीआरएफ खाते में ₹11947.20 करोड़ की प्रारंभिक शेष राशि की सूचना दी है।

MODEL YOUTH GRAM SABHA

***31. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**

SHRI ASHISH DUBEY:

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

- (a) the objectives and salient features of the Model Youth Gram Sabha (MYGS) initiative in the country including in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) the number of schools and categories of institutions where the initiative is being implemented, State and district-wise including Mandi Lok Sabha Constituency of Himachal Pradesh;
- (c) the role of the MYGS portal and training module in facilitating learning participation among students;
- (d) the manner in which this initiative is likely to contribute to nurturing leadership and promoting participatory democracy among youth in alignment with the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047; and
- (e) whether the Government has any proposal to implement such initiative in Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh including Bhilwara, Mandi, Meerut, Udaipur, Sabarkantha, Aravalli, Ratlam and Jabalpur, if so, the details thereof, districtwise?

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

(a) The Ministry has launched the *Model Youth Gram Sabha (MYGS)* initiative in collaboration with the Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL) and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) for students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and some of the high Schools as selected by the State Government of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The major objective of this initiative is to educate students about the three-tier Panchayati Raj system, encourage youth participation in Gram Sabhas, strengthen leadership through experiential learning, and foster constitutional values and civic responsibility in line with NEP 2020 and the vision of *Viksit Bharat*.

A key feature of MYGS is the experiential simulation of grassroots democracy, wherein students conduct mock Gram Sabha sessions involving agenda setting, deliberation, budgeting and passing resolutions, closely mirroring statutory Gram Sabha procedures. This provides practical exposure to local governance and nurtures informed, responsible and participative future citizens.

(b) and (e): The Ministry is implementing this Initiative Nation-wide in phase-I in 1306 schools covering 620-Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), 200-Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS), 172 Zila Parishad Schools of Maharashtra and 314 State Government of Karnataka recognized Schools

which include the States of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh including Bhilwara, Mandi, Meerut, Udaipur, Sabarkantha, Aravalli, Ratlam and Jabalpur. State/UT-wise number of schools and categories of institutions implementing the MYGS initiative is at **Statement**.

(c) A dedicated training module has been developed to guide teachers and students, making the MYGS simulation uniform, engaging and process-oriented. This structured approach helps students understand democratic roles and procedures while developing communication, critical thinking and collaborative decision-making skills. For this purpose, a dedicated MYGS portal has also been developed to upload and record activities in a systematic manner, ensuring transparency and facilitating learning exchange among schools.

(d) The initiative nurtures youth leadership and promotes participatory democracy by providing experiential exposure to Panchayati Raj Institutions through simulated Gram Sabha exercises involving agenda setting, deliberation, budgeting and resolution making. It fosters constitutional values, civic responsibility and inclusiveness in line with National Education Policy 2020. By encouraging active engagement of students in grassroots governance, the initiative prepares them to be informed and responsible stakeholders contributing meaningfully to the vision of *Viksit Bharat @2047*.

STATEMENT**State-wise Number of Schools and Categories of Institutions
Implementing the MYGS Initiative**

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Districts	No. of JNVs	No. of EMRS*
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	26	15	22
3	Arunachal Pradesh	27	14	-
4	Assam	35	27	-
5	Bihar	38	38	-
6	Chandigarh (U.T)	1	1	-
7	Chhattisgarh	33	27	45
8	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	3	3	-
9	Delhi	11	2	-
10	Goa	2	2	-
11	Gujarat	33	33	30
12	Haryana	22	21	-
13	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	-
14	Jammu and Kashmir	20	15	-

15	Jharkhand	24	25	-
16	Karnataka	31	30	12
17	Kerala	14	14	-
18	Ladakh	2	2	-
19	Lakshadweep	1	1	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	55	53	39
21	Maharashtra	36	34	17
22	Manipur	16	10	-
23	Meghalaya	12	7	-
24	Mizoram	11	8	-
25	Nagaland	17	10	-
26	Odisha	30	31	17
27	Puducherry	2	4	-
28	Punjab	23	23	-
29	Rajasthan	41	35	-
30	Sikkim	6	4	-
31	Telangana	33	9	18
32	Tripura	8	6	-
33	Uttar Pradesh	75	75	-
34	Uttarakhand	13	13	-
35	West Bengal	23	14	-
	Grand Total	739	620	200

(*) as identified by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

E-COMMERCE QUICK DELIVERY PLATFORMS

***32. SHRI G KUMAR NAIK:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the impact of the rapid growth of e-commerce quick delivery platforms on traditional kirana shops, particularly regarding pricing and competition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures being taken to ensure fair trade practices and prevent predatory pricing, creating a level playing field between e-commerce platforms and small retailers, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is considering regulatory frameworks to protect the interests of kirana shops and promote their integration with e-commerce platforms for mutual benefit, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the support mechanisms being offered by the Government to help kirana shops modernize, improve their operations and remain competitive in the evolving digital economy?

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

- (a) to (d): Pricing and discounting of products are business decisions driven by market forces. However, imposition of unfair or discriminatory prices (including predatory pricing) by a dominant enterprise or group is prohibited under provisions of Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) established under the said Act decides matters of anti-competitive practices, including, inter- alia, predatory pricing, on a

reference by the aggrieved party. Action is taken as and when such allegations of anomalies and violations of existing laws are brought to the notice of the Government.

Additionally, the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on e-commerce and retail sectors reflects the Government's intent to safeguard local business interests. Para 5.2.15.2 of the FDI Policy on e-commerce [as amended vide Press Note 2 (2018 Series) dated 26.12.2018 issued by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)], prohibits FDI in inventory based models of e-commerce, where the inventory of goods and services is owned by the e-commerce entity and sold directly to consumers. To safeguard and promote local business interests, the FDI Policy for Single Brand Retail Trade (SBRT) mandates that for foreign investment beyond 51%, 30% of the value of goods purchased should be sourced from India, preferably from Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), village and cottage industries, artisans, and craftsmen across all sectors. Similarly, the FDI Policy on Multi-Brand Retail Trading (MBRT) outlines several conditions to ensure that the benefits of FDI in the sector create commensurate forward and backward linkages.

The Government has been focusing on protecting the interests of small retailers and traditional kirana stores while safeguarding local business interests, thereby promoting fair competition. Various measures in the form of Acts, Rules, and Policies have been put in place to ensure fair trade practices and a level playing field and act against practicing anti-competitive

conducts by e-commerce platforms anti-competitive practices by e-commerce platforms. 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 (CGST) Act, 2017; Information Technology Act, 2000; Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007; Income Tax Act, 1961; Companies Act, 2013; Copyright Act, 1957 etc. FDI policy and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 contain provisions related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in e-Commerce Sector.

The Competition Act, 2002 mandates the Competition Commission of India 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 anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominance by enterprises in all the sectors of the economy.

In addition to the already existing comprehensive legislative framework mentioned above, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has also pioneered the initiative of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC). The initiative is aimed at promoting open networks for all aspects of exchange of goods and services over digital or electronic networks. ONDC protocols standardize operations like cataloguing, inventory management, order management and order fulfilment. Thus, small and medium sized businesses can use any ONDC compatible applications

instead of being governed by specific platform centric policies. This provides multiple options for them to be discoverable over network and conduct business. It also encourages easy adoption of digital means by those currently not on digital commerce networks.

ONDC is taking several measures to support kirana shops in modernising their operations and remaining competitive in the digital economy. The key interventions are as under:

(A) Modernisation of Kirana Shops

- i. Provision of simple and easy-to-use mobile applications to support digitisation for procurement as well as selling.
- ii. Enablement of digital cataloguing, billing, inventory management and digital storefronts for retailers.
- iii. Capacity-building and training support for adoption of digital tools and technologies.

(B) Improvement of Operational Efficiency

- i. Access to on-demand digital logistics services to improve delivery serviceability in neighbourhood and hyperlocal areas.
- ii. Support for faster stock replenishment through tech-enabled supply chain solutions, minimising stock-outs.
- iii. Provision of data-driven tools for demand forecasting, recommended stock lists, and price comparison.

(C) Enabling Competitiveness in the Digital Economy

- i. Digital linkages between kirana shops and manufacturers, brands,

wholesalers and distributors to ensure ease of ordering and improved margins.

- ii. Transparent visibility of pricing, brand schemes and promotional offers to level the playing field with organised retail.
- iii. Training on digital marketing, customer engagement and product discovery to enable sustained growth.

With the above interventions, ONDC is providing critical support to the kiranas and general trade participants in digitising their operations across the value chain, resolving digital inventory challenges, enabling transparent pricing and better control, and providing access to hyperlocal logistics so they can successfully compete and grow in e-commerce. Over the past 3 years, ONDC has supported over 3,500 shops and Kirana stores to complete 4.5 Lakh+ transactions on the network.

अत्यधिक वर्षा के कारण प्रभावित किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता

*33. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

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

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में विशेषकर चन्द्रपुर जिले में अत्यधिक वर्षा के कारण सोयाबीन के अतिरिक्त अन्य फसलों को गंभीर नुकसान पहुंचा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे प्रभावित किसानों की वास्तविक संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा प्रभावित किसानों को उनकी फसलों के नुकसान की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए शीघ्रता से पर्याप्त वित्तीय मुआवजा प्रदान करने हेतु क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(घ) किसानों को उक्त सहायता कब तक वितरित किए जाने की संभावना है;

(ड.) क्या क्षति संबंधी पंचनामा आकलन में मृदा अपरदन और संपूर्ण फसल की हानि जैसे कारकों को शामिल न किए जाने के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस पंचनामा प्रणाली में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (एनडीएमपी) के अनुसार, क्षति का आकलन और जमीनी स्तर पर राहत उपाय प्रदान करने सहित आपदा प्रबंधन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की होती है। केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों के लिए अपेक्षित लॉजिस्टिक और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। राज्य सरकारें, भारत सरकार की अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार, पहले से ही अपने पास उपलब्ध राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एसडीआरएफ) से, 12 अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की स्थिति में प्रभावित लोगों को वित्तीय राहत प्रदान करती हैं। तथापि, 'गंभीर प्रकृति' की आपदा की स्थिति में, निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एनडीआरएफ) से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय टीम (आईएमसीटी) के दौरे के आधार पर मूल्यांकन करना शामिल है। एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के तहत प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता राहत के रूप में है, मुआवजे के लिए नहीं।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार को एसडीआरएफ के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए 4176.80 करोड़ रुपये की राशि (3132.80 करोड़ रुपये केंद्र का हिस्सा + 1044.00 करोड़ रुपये राज्य का हिस्सा) आवंटित की गई है, जिसमें से केंद्र के हिस्से के रूप में 1566.40 करोड़ रुपये की पहली और दूसरी किस्त राज्य को जारी की गई है।

वर्ष 2025 में आने वाली बाढ़ के मद्देनजर, गृह मंत्रालय ने राज्य में स्थल पर जाकर क्षति का आकलन करने के लिए दिनांक 16 अक्टूबर, 2025 को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टीम (आईएमसीटी) का गठन किया था। आईएमसीटी ने दिनांक 03 नवंबर, 2025 से 05 नवंबर, 2025 तक प्रभावित क्षेत्रों

का दौरा किया।

जैसा कि गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, उसे एनडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत सहायता के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार से कोई औपचारिक ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि भारी वर्षा से प्रभावित किसानों की कुल संख्या (सभी फसलों) 1,25,602 है। कुल प्रभावित क्षेत्र 1,10,309.13 हेक्टेयर है। चंद्रपुर ज़िले में सभी प्रभावित फसलों के लिए 9,376.56 लाख रुपये का मुआवज़ा दिया किया गया है। रबी फसलों के लिए सभी प्रभावित किसानों को 11,030.94 लाख रुपये की अतिरिक्त विशेष सहायता जारी की गई है। दिनांक 24.11.2025 तक ई-पंचनामा भुगतान वितरण पोर्टल के माध्यम से 1,13,455 प्रभावित किसानों के बैंक खातों में 82,37,50,048 रुपये की राशि सीधे अंतरित की गई है।

(ड.) और (च): महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

CROP LOSS FACED BY ARECANUT FARMERS

***34. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:**

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

be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government is aware of the severe crop loss faced by arecanut farmers in Kasaragod district of Kerala due to Leaf Spot disease; and
- (b) If so, whether any steps have been taken to compensate affected farmers, promote disease-resistant varieties through ICAR, and announce a relief package for border-district growers?

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

(a): The State Government of Kerala constituted a Task Force Committee to analyse the situation of 'Arecanut cultivation in Kasaragod district' with ICAR-Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod (ICAR-CPCRI) as a member. The team visited different parts of the Kasaragod District and estimated the loss in yield ranging from 5% to 20% due to leaf spot disease.

Further, the Integrated Pest Management-cum-Locust Division of Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage (DPPQ&S) assesses the situation of pest and diseases by conducting survey and surveillance through its 47 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) and Locust-cum- Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (LCIPMCs) situated across the country. Based on the surveys conducted by CIPMC Ernakulam, the reported incidence of leaf spot disease in Arecanut plantations in Arecanut growing areas of Kerala especially in Kasaragod district has been observed at trace intensity levels with no report of disease above economic threshold levels (ETL). Details in this regard are at **Statement**.

However, the CIPMC continuously monitors the plantations of Arecanut through survey and surveillance in major Arecanut growing areas of Kerala to ensure early detection and appropriate management of the pests and diseases of Arecanut.

(b): The overall development of arecanut at the national level is coordinated by the Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development

(DASD), Calicut, a subordinate office under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. To address the challenges faced by arecanut farmers, the DASD implemented the following programmes /schemes for dissemination of improved technologies to manage the crop:

- Promotion of multi-species cropping in existing arecanut gardens by establishing frontline demonstration (FLD) plots and conducting training programmes
- Establish large scale demonstration on community-based management of leaf spot disease (LSD) in arecanut across 10 LSD affected arecanut growing taluks in Karnataka from 2024-25 in the selected farmers' fields of the affected area. This program covers 50 ha, with 5 ha in each taluk, aiming to popularize the recommended scientific management measures for control of LSD.
- Establish FLDs to demonstrate the effect of the new fungicide Mandipropamid in management of fruit rot disease in arecanut in selected areas of Kerala, Karnataka.
- Establish FLDs to popularize the use of EPN (Entomopathogenic Nematode) in management of root grubs in Arecanut.
- Frontline Demonstration on dwarf hybrid varieties of Arecanut
- FLDs to demonstrate the effect of plastic mulching in YLD management in Arecanut

- A Temperature and Relative Humidity Controller Unit has been given to ICAR-CPCRI for studying relationship between weather and leaf spot disease of Arecanut to help in disease predictions.

Government intervention to manage diseases like Leaf Spot Disease (LSD) and Yellow Leaf Disease (YLD) The major challenge in arecanut cultivation that seriously affecting the farming community is the spread of diseases like Koleroga, Yellow Leaf Disease (YLD) and Leaf Spot Disease (LSD). In 2006-07, Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs 1170.83 lakhs to Kerala State for the rehabilitation/ replanting programme of the Yellow Leaf Disease (YLD) affected arecanut gardens in an area of 9541 ha. In 2022, arecanut gardens in Karnataka was severely affected by LSD.

To address this issue, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India constituted a National Scientific Committee (NSC) on Arecanut on 20th October 2022 to look into the diseases like YLD and LSD and other issues of arecanut in Karnataka. The NSC submitted its final report, with recommendations for control of LSD through proper nutrition and fungicide 4 sprays. For YLD, a long-term strategy of identifying YLD tolerant palms and its multiplication through tissue culture have been chalked out. The NSC recommended following measures to manage LSD in arecanut.

a. 2ND DECEMBER, 2025 **Phytosanitation:** Removal and burning of severely infected lower leaves wherever possible.

b. Fungicide Spraying:

- i. The Bordeaux mixture (1%) can be sprayed on the leaves

while spraying on the bunches during monsoon (July-August).

ii. If the disease is observed during September-October, first round of spray with Propiconazole 25% EC (1 ml per litre of water) Or Tebuconazole (1ml per litre) may be sprayed, followed by second round spray of Propineb 70% WP (2 g per litre of water) at 25-30 days depending on the disease severity. Surfactants/ stickers may be added with the solution @ 100 ml in 200 lit solution.

c. Nutrient management: Soil test-based balanced nutrient management should be followed to maintain overall plant health and speedy recovery of the affected palms.

Based on the recommendations of the NSC, Government of India sanctioned Rs 3700 lakhs to State Horticulture Mission (SHM), Karnataka in 2024-25 for the management of Leaf Spot Disease in Arecanut, as per their detailed project report submitted to Horticulture Division, DAandFW. SHM Karnataka has also been requested to include the remaining funds required for management of LSD in the Annual Action Plan of 2025-26. DASD Established large scale demonstration on community-based management of leaf spot disease in arecanut across 10 LSD affected arecanut growing taluks in Karnataka from 2024-25 in the selected farmers' fields of the affected area. This program covers 50 ha, with 5 ha in each taluk, aiming to popularize the recommended scientific management measures for control of LSD. An amount of Rs 6.316 Crore has been sanctioned for this programme for a

period of three years.

Further, in order to provide financial assistance to farmers for crop losses arising from adverse weather deviations, the Government of India in collaboration with State Government has been implementing Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS), a central sector index based crop insurance programme. Arecanut in Kasaragod district is already covered under the scheme, which includes protection against Pests. During FY 2022-23 and 2023-24, 2620 number of farmers applications were enrolled under the scheme and claims of Rs. 3,00,75,802 have been settled in favour of 2618 applications of Arecanut farmers in Kasaragod district. For the year FY 2024–25, the number of applications enrolled under Arecanut crop in Kasaragod district has seen a substantial increase compared to the previous year.

STATEMENT

Details of special survey/surveillance carried in Arecanut Crop by DPPQS, DA&FW

Year	Crop	District	Area Surveyed (special survey)	Disease	Intensity of Disease
2023-24	Arecanut	Kasargod	200	Leaf yellowing (physiological disorder)	Trace
2025-26	Arecanut	Kasargod	161	Leaf yellowing (physiological disorder)	Trace
				Fruit rot (Phytophthora palmivora)	Trace

				Leaf spot/leaf rot (colletotrichum gloeosporioides)	Trace

अत्यधिक वर्षा के कारण फसलों को नुकसान

***35. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:**

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों में अत्यधिक वर्षा और बाढ़ के कारण हुए जान-माल के नुकसान का संज्ञान लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों विशेषकर धाराशिव संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में हुई अत्यधिक वर्षा और बाढ़ के कारण फसलों, पशुधन, कृषि अवसंरचना और किसान परिवारों को हुए नुकसान का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को इस संबंध में महाराष्ट्र सरकार से कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है, यदि हां, तो उक्त रिपोर्ट के आधार पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अब तक अनुमोदित वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने आपदा के प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए राज्य में कोई केन्द्रीय दल भेजा है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) महाराष्ट्र में प्रभावित किसानों के राहत और पुनर्वास के लिए राष्ट्रीय आपदा राहत कोष (एनडीआरएफ) अथवा राज्य आपदा राहत कोष (एसडीआरएफ) से अब तक कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है;

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत प्रभावित किसानों को एनडीआरएफ के अलावा विशेष वित्तीय सहायता या मुआवजा अथवा अतिरिक्त मुआवजा प्रदान करने का है; और

(छ) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में किसानों को ऐसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से बचाने के लिए कोई दीर्घकालिक नीति अपनाने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) और (ख): यह मंत्रालय किसी भी आपदा के कारण हुए जान-माल के नुकसान से संबंधित आँकड़ों का केंद्रीय रूप से रखरखाव नहीं करता है। हालाँकि, महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 2025 में बाढ़/भारी वर्षा के कारण 26.11.2025 तक 224 लोगों की जान गई है, 599 पशुओं की जान गई है और 3598 मकान तथा 75.42 लाख हेक्टेयर फसल क्षेत्र को नुकसान पहुँचा है।

(ग) से (ङ): राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन नीति (एनपीडीएम) के अनुसार, जमीनी स्तर पर राहत सहायता के वितरण सहित आपदा प्रबंधन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की होती है। राज्य सरकारें भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार, पहले से ही उनके पास उपलब्ध राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) से प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के मद्देनजर राहत उपाय करती हैं। केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को पूरक बनाते हुए अपेक्षित रसद और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। 'गंभीर प्रकृति' की आपदा के मामले में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल (आईएमसीटी) के दौरे के आधार पर मूल्यांकन शामिल है। एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ से प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता राहत के रूप में है, न कि नुकसान/दावा की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार को एसडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए ₹4176.80 करोड़ (₹3132.80 करोड़ केंद्रीय अंश + ₹1044.00 करोड़ राज्य अंश) की राशि आवंटित की गई है, जिसमें से राज्य को केंद्रीय अंश के रूप में ₹1566.40 प्रत्येक की पहली और दूसरी किस्त जारी कर दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपने एसडीआरएफ खाते में 1 अप्रैल, 2025 को आरंभिक शेष के रूप में ₹1613.52 करोड़ की राशि उपलब्ध बताई गई है।

वर्ष 2025 के दौरान आई बाढ़ के मद्देनजर, राज्य के प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा कर नुकसान का मौके पर आकलन करने हेतु 16.10.2025 को एक IMCT का गठन किया गया है। IMCT ने 03.11.2025 से 05.11.2025 तक प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया। इस मंत्रालय को महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार से कोई औपचारिक ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। IMCT की रिपोर्ट और राज्य सरकार के ज्ञापन के आधार पर, स्थापित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, NDRF से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता पर विचार किया जाता है।

(च) और (छ): इस सरकार ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, प्रतिकूल मौसम घटनाओं से उत्पन्न फसल हानि/क्षति से पीड़ित किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने और किसानों की आय को स्थिर करने आदि के लिए खरीफ 2016 से उपज आधारित प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) और मौसम सूचकांक आधारित पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस) शुरू की है। इस योजना के तहत केवल सुनिश्चित किसानों को बुवाई से पहले से लेकर कटाई के बाद के नुकसान तक व्यापक जोखिम बीमा प्रदान किया जाता है।

इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत, बीमा कंपनियाँ बीमांकिक/बोली प्रीमियम लेती हैं, लेकिन किसान को खरीफ मौसम के लिए बीमित राशि का अधिकतम 2%, खाद्यान्न एवं तिलहन फसलों के लिए रबी मौसम के लिए बीमित राशि का 1.5% और वाणिज्यिक/बागवानी फसलों के लिए बीमित राशि का 5% प्रीमियम देना होता है। शेष बीमांकिक/बोली प्रीमियम केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समान रूप से वहन किया जाता है, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को छोड़कर, जहाँ इसे केंद्र और राज्य के बीच 90:10 के अनुपात में साझा किया जाता है और सरकार द्वारा फंड रूटिंग एजेंसी अर्थात् भारतीय कृषि बीमा कंपनी लिमिटेड के माध्यम से सीधे बीमा कंपनियों को प्रदान किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, फसल बीमा, किसानों द्वारा बीमा कंपनी को स्वीकार्य प्रीमियम के भुगतान पर, बाढ़ सहित प्राकृतिक आपदा/प्रतिकूल मौसम के विरुद्ध अपनी फसल के नुकसान का बीमा करने का एक वित्तीय साधन है। अतः, फसल बीमा योजनाओं के अंतर्गत दावों का भुगतान केवल उन्हीं किसानों को किया जाता है जिन्होंने अपनी फसलों का बीमा कराया है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित

क्षेत्र/फसल में किसी भी अधिसूचित फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत प्रीमियम का भुगतान किया है। संबंधित योजनाओं के प्रावधानों के अनुसार स्वीकार्य दावों/नुकसानों की गणना की जाती है और उनका भुगतान किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, फसल सीजन के दौरान प्रतिकूल मौसमी परिस्थितियों के कारण, जिसके कारण संबंधित बीमा इकाई में सीजन के दौरान अपेक्षित उपज सीमांत उपज के 50% से कम होने की संभावना होती है, बीमित किसानों को तत्काल राहत भी प्रदान की जाती है। हालाँकि, ओलावृष्टि, भूस्खलन, जलप्लावन, बादल फटने और प्राकृतिक आग के स्थानीय जोखिमों से होने वाले नुकसान और कटाई के बाद 15 दिनों की निर्दिष्ट अवधि के लिए चक्रवात, चक्रवाती/बेमौसम बारिश और ओलावृष्टि से होने वाले फसल-पश्चात नुकसान की गणना संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा गठित एक समिति द्वारा निरीक्षण के बाद व्यक्तिगत बीमित खेत के आधार पर की जाती है, जिसमें राज्य के अधिकारी, बीमा कंपनियों के अधिकारी और हानि मूल्यांकनकर्ता शामिल होते हैं। इसके अलावा, रोकी गई बुवाई/असफल अंकुरण के लिए दावों का भुगतान करने और मध्य-मौसम की प्रतिकूलता की स्थिति में तदर्थ दावों का भी प्रावधान है।

आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस सामान्यतः व्यावसायिक बागवानी फसलों पर लागू होता है। यह किसानों को प्रतिकूल मौसम संबंधी घटनाओं, जैसे कम या अधिक वर्षा, उच्च या निम्न तापमान (लू, शीत लहर, पाला सहित), आर्द्रता आदि के विरुद्ध बीमा सुरक्षा/मुआवजा प्रदान करता है, जो फसल पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल सकते हैं। बागवानी फसलों के लिए ओलावृष्टि और बादल फटने के लिए अतिरिक्त बीमा कवरेज डब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस के अंतर्गत ऐड-ऑन/इंडेक्स प्लस के रूप में प्रदान किया गया है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMFBY IN ODISHA

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

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

(a) the total number of farmers enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Odisha during the last five financial years along with claims settled, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding delayed compensation or rejected claims from farmers in Western Odisha, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely claim settlement, especially for small and marginal farmers; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce stricter monitoring mechanisms for insurance agencies operating in Odisha, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : District-wise details of total number of farmers enrolled and claims paid during last five years in Odisha under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are given in **Statement**.

(b) to (d) : All the major work like selection of insurance model, selection of Insurance Companies through transparent bidding process, enrollment of farmers, assessment of crop yield/crop loss and uploading of Threshold Yield and Actual Yield on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) for calculation and payment of admissible claims directly to the farmer's account are being performed by the concerned State Government or Joint Committee of State Government officials and insurance company concerned. The roles and

responsibilities of each stakeholder are defined in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme for the proper execution of the scheme.

Further, 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 were received in the past about payment of claims which are primarily on account of (a) delay in providing State Government share of subsidy (b) non-payment/delayed payment or under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks (c) discrepancy in yield data and consequent disputes between State Government and insurance companies etc. The pending claims on account of these issue are settled after their resolution as per provisions of the scheme.

Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of this scheme all over India including Odisha to bring transparency and ensure timely settlement of claims::

- Government has undertaken development of **National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP)** as a single source of data ensuring 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.
- In order to rigorously monitor claim disbursement process, a dedicated

module namely '**Digicclaim Module**' has been operationalized for payment of claims from Kharif 2022 onwards. It involves integration of NCIP with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and accounting system of Insurance Companies to provide timely and transparent processing of all claims.

- Delinking of Central Government share of premium subsidy from that of State Governments has been implemented so that farmers can get proportionate claims relating to the Central Government share.
- As per the Operational Guidelines of PMFBY, in case payment is not made timely by Insurance Company, a penalty of 12% is auto-calculated and levied through National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) w.e.f. Kharif 2024.
- Similarly, if State Government delayed its premium subsidy from stipulated time period, a penalty of 12% is to be paid by them also.
- Also, towards leveraging technology in implementation of the scheme, various steps like capturing of yield data/Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data through CCE-Agri App and uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs, integration of State land records with NCIP etc. have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.

Following technologies for Objective Crop Damage and Loss Assessment and transparency have also been implemented w.e.f. 2023-24

under the scheme:

- i. **YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology)** for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation to help assess yields as well as fair and accurate Crop Yield Estimation. This initiative has been launched for paddy and wheat crops from Kharif 2023 wherein 30% weightage to yield estimation will mandatorily be assigned to YES-TECH derived yield. Soybean crop has been added from Kharif 2024 season.
- ii. **WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System)** for setting up of Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain-Gauges (ARG) to the tune of 5 times of existing network for collecting hyper-local weather data at GP and Block level. This will be fed into a National database with interoperability and sharing of data in coordination with India Meteorological Department (IMD). WINDS provides data not only for YES-TECH but also for effective drought and disaster management, accurate weather prediction and offering better parametric insurance products.

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.

STATEMENT

PMFBY and RWBCIS: District Wise details of number of Farmers Enrolled and Claims Paid in Odisha from 2020-21 to 2024-25 as on October, 2025 (Provisional)

District	Farmers Enrolled (In No.)	Claims Paid (Rs. In Crore)
Anugul	3,64,089	14.35
Balangir	6,70,074	454.68
Baleshwar	4,54,364	47.77
Bargarh	8,63,666	359.32
Bhadrak	3,92,715	114.99
Boudh	1,08,531	2.19
Cuttack	2,10,141	63.34
Deogarh	67,718	10.72
Dhenkanal	1,80,309	8.25
Gajapati	76,328	2.51
Ganjam	6,51,011	58.59
Jagatsinghapur	2,18,022	20.60
Jajapur	3,66,582	140.65
Jharsuguda	1,50,810	232.38

Kalahandi	4,87,540	266.56
Kandhamal	67,901	0.36
Kendrapara	5,51,080	82.71
Kendujhar	2,60,534	1.84
Khordha	2,87,941	29.91
Koraput	87,842	0.20
Malkangiri	74,161	0.23
Mayurbhanj	2,43,634	2.78
Nabarangpur	1,40,870	5.53
Nayagarh	1,51,666	8.20
Nuapada	1,82,038	15.28
Puri	5,63,855	296.49
Rayagada	1,28,916	0.20
Sambalpur	2,63,760	87.00
Subarnapur	1,37,545	3.81
Sundargarh	4,51,403	248.59
Total (Odisha)	88,55,046	2,580.06

DPIIT RECOGNIZED STARTUPS

***37. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) the number of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade

- (DPIIT) recognized startups and the details of the startups that have availed tax exemptions under the Startup India initiative during the last ten years, sector, year and State-wise;
- (b) the details of the contribution of Indian startups to employment generation and the number of jobs that have been created as per Startup India records specially in Maharashtra;
 - (c) the details of the key achievements of the Startup India Initiative since its launch in 2016 in promoting innovation and entrepreneurship across sectors and the steps taken by the Government to ease regulatory compliance and provide tax benefits to recognized startups;
 - (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to foster a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship among youth; and
 - (e) whether the Government is considering to expand the scope of Startup India to support sectors like green technology, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): 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 October 2025, 1,97,692 entities have been recognized as startups by DPIIT.

Under Section 80-IAC of the Income Tax Act 1961, an eligible startup can claim a deduction of an amount equal to 100% of the profits and gains

derived from eligible business for three consecutive assessment years. As on 31st October 2025, 4,147 recognised startups have received certificate of eligibility under Section 80-IAC. The industry-wise and year-wise details are placed as **Statement-I**. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise and year-wise details are placed as **Statement-II**.

(b): As on 31st October 2025, the recognized startups have reported to have created over 21.11 lakh direct jobs. Particularly in the State of Maharashtra, 34,444 entities have been recognized as startups by DPIIT, which have reported to have created more than 3.76 lakh direct jobs, as on 31st October 2025.

(c): **Key achievements under Startup India initiative**

Sustained efforts by the Government under the Startup India initiative have led to an increase in the number of entities recognized as startups, and job creation, as detailed above in answers (a) and (b). Of the total entities recognized as startups, around 48% have at least one-woman director/partner as on 31st October 2025. Further, there are recognised startups in every State and UT in the country.

Under Startup India initiative, the Government is implementing three flagship Schemes, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS), and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) to provide funding opportunities and support startups across sectors at various stages of their business cycle. Under the FFS the entire corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore has been committed to 144 Alternative

Investment Funds (AIFs) as on 31st October 2025. Under the SISFS as well the entire corpus of Rs. 945 crore has been approved to 219 incubators as on 31st October 2025. Under CGSS, 311 loans amounting to Rs. 755.25 crore have been guaranteed for startup borrowers as on 31st October 2025.

As on 31st October 2025, four editions of the States' Startup Ranking Framework (SRF), and four editions of the National Startup Awards (NSA) have been undertaken which play an important role in the holistic development of the ecosystem across sectors, by strengthening regional startup ecosystems across States/UTs and recognizing outstanding startups.

The Government also actively supported two editions of the ecosystem-led initiative Startup Mahakumbh which served as a vibrant platform for stakeholders to network and collaborate. To improve market access, more than 34,400 DPIIT recognised startups have been on-boarded on Government e Marketplace (GeM) and over 4.8 lakh orders from public entities have been placed to the recognised startups with a cumulative value of over Rs. 47,500 crore as on 31st October 2025.

Further, as on 31st October 2025, more than 16,000 new patent applications have been filed by startups as a result of reforms undertaken in the Indian Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regime.

Steps taken by the Government to ease regulatory compliance and provide tax benefits to startups

For easing regulatory compliance across the country, Central Government has taken several initiatives under the flagship programme of Ease of Doing Business which includes Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP), the Business-Ready assessment, Jan Vishwas and Reducing Compliance Burden on Businesses and Citizens, and Cost of Regulation (CoR) exercise to identify and reform the areas of pain-points in terms of administrative costs for the services. Central Ministries/Departments, and States/UTs are actively engaged in self-identification exercises, successfully reducing over 47,000 compliances. Out of the total reduced compliances, 16,108 compliances have been simplified, 22,287 compliances are digitized, 4,557 compliances are decriminalized, and redundancy has been removed in 4,270 compliances.

Further, the Government has undertaken several initiatives, policy measures, and reforms for startups and small businesses to avail various tax related benefits. These include profit linked deductions under Section 80-IAC of the Income Tax Act 1961, deferring Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) in respect of income pertaining to Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP), relaxation for carry forward and set-off of loss, and relaxations on Goods and Services Tax (GST) for entrepreneurs located within eligible incubators, amongst others.

- (d): In addition to the programs detailed in response to point (c) above, various initiatives are being undertaken by line Ministries and Departments to foster a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship among youth through

a whole-of- government approach. Details of such measures are placed as **Statement-III**.

- (e): DPIIT has recognized 4,024 entities as startups in the green technology industry as on 31st October 2025.

While all the steps undertaken by the Government under the Startup India initiative are inclusive and are implemented across sectors and industries, certain key initiatives to specifically encourage and support innovation in areas related to green technology include recognizing innovations with focus in sustainability as part of the National Startup Awards, organisation of grand challenges in collaboration with the ecosystem for climate-tech sector under the Bharat Startup Grand Challenge and hackathons for startups in climate tech innovation, and sustainable solutions.

STATEMENT-I

The industry-wise and year-wise number of recognized startups which have received certificate of eligibility under Section 80-IAC, as on 31st October 2025

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (as on 31st October 2025)
Advertising	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	11	2	6
Aeronautics Aerospace and Defence	0	0	0	5	0	1	14	18	8	8
Agriculture	0	4	1	7	7	4	28	84	28	25

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (as on 31st October 2025)
AI	0	2	1	6	7	6	23	28	11	5
Airport Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Analytics	0	0	0	2	0	3	11	20	4	3
Animation	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0
AR VR (Augmented + Virtual Reality)	0	0	0	2	0	1	5	5	4	2
Architecture Interior Design	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	16	5	5
Art and Photography	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	2
Automotive	0	1	1	1	2	1	18	33	12	17
Biotechnology	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1	1
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	34	13	11
Computer Vision	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (as on 31st October 2025)
Construction	0	1	0	3	3	0	16	110	39	41
Dating Matrimonial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Design	0	1	0	1	0	3	5	17	1	6
Education	0	4	0	11	6	8	45	89	23	24
Enterprise Software	0	1	0	5	1	1	18	32	11	5
Events	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1
Fashion	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	38	12	12
Finance Technology	0	0	0	7	4	1	37	59	24	16
Food and Beverages	0	0	0	5	4	0	18	80	19	16
Green Technology	0	9	1	2	4	4	23	39	23	10
Healthcare and Lifesciences	4	12	4	20	7	15	69	196	67	53
House-Hold	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	3	4

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (as on 31st October 2025)
Services										
Human Resources	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	28	7	5
Indic Language Startups	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1
Internet of Things	0	1	0	5	3	3	8	16	3	4
IT Services	0	4	0	19	6	11	95	256	77	50
Logistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	1	2
Marketing	0	0	0	5	0	2	5	36	8	5
Media and Entertainment	0	0	0	4	0	0	8	20	6	4
Nanotechnology	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	1	1
Non-Renewable Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	4	3
Other	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	18	7	5

[illegible]

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (as on 31st October 2025)
Network										
Sports	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	1	2
Technology Hardware	0	2	5	6	1	4	26	114	35	30
Telecommunication and Networking	0	1	0	2	0	0	6	9	8	4
Textiles and Apparel	0	1	1	1	1	0	6	56	21	27
Toys and Games	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	2
Transportation and Storage	0	0	0	4	1	1	5	33	5	9
Travel and Tourism	0	0	0	2	2	1	8	26	5	11
Waste Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	17	4	10
Total	6	64	17	160	73	80	653	1924	624	546

STATEMENT-II

The State/UT-wise and year-wise number of recognized startups which have received certificate of eligibility under Section 80-IAC, as on 31st October 2025

State/UT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (as on 31st October 2025)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	10	4	3
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	1	5
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	2	9
Chandigarh	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	4	2
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	15	6	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Delhi	0	13	1	19	11	10	55	169	52	50

State/UT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (as on 31st October 2025)
Goa	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	5	3	1
Gujarat	0	6	2	15	5	4	45	345	126	110
Haryana	0	3	0	9	8	3	38	96	31	35
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	4	5
Karnataka	2	9	4	23	10	14	104	168	54	36
Kerala	0	3	1	11	1	2	18	49	11	12
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	4	2	3	12	65	15	19
Maharashtra	1	14	5	36	13	28	152	423	136	116
Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	2	2	0	10	16	2	8
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	39	12	6

State/UT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (as on 31st October 2025)
Rajasthan	0	1	0	6	2	0	23	65	24	27
Tamil Nadu	0	5	2	8	6	5	55	146	57	28
Telangana	0	6	1	9	4	3	36	74	23	15
Uttar Pradesh	1	2	1	7	5	4	42	114	34	30
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	9	2	2
West Bengal	1	1	0	4	3	0	23	71	18	18
Total	6	64	17	160	73	80	653	1924	624	546

STATEMENT-III

Key measures undertaken by the Government to promote entrepreneurship among the youth are as follows:

1. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through its autonomous organizations, namely National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has taken various initiatives to promote entrepreneurship development amongst all sections of the society. These initiatives include, Swavalambini programme, Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes (EAP), Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP), Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PM-JANMAN), Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDC) in North East Region's Educational Institutions, Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarshh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana Scheme (PM SGMBY Scheme), and Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop Owners.
2. The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) of NITI Aayog fosters innovation and entrepreneurship among India's youth through flagship programs like Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) and the Community Innovator Fellowship (CIF).
3. The Ministry of Education's Innovation Cell (MIC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) promotes innovation and entrepreneurship across educational institutions.
4. Youth-centric initiatives have been introduced by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports such as setting up of the autonomous body called Mera Yuva

Bharat (MY Bharat), the purpose of it, is to provide an over-arching institutional mechanism powered by technology for youth development and youth-led development through Experiential Learning Programs (ELPs), volunteering opportunities, mentorship programme, etc.

5. Under the Ministry of Defence the Scheme for Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) and Acing Development of Innovative Technologies with iDEX (ADITI) are fostering innovation and technology development in defence and aerospace by engaging startups.
6. Under the Department of Science and Technology, the Research, Development, and Innovation (RDI) Scheme has been approved to incentivize private sector participation in research and development (RandD). Further, DST is implementing the National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) to promote innovation and entrepreneurship among the youth. The initiative comprises NIDHI-PRAYAS (prototype grant support), NIDHI-EIR (Entrepreneur-in-Residence fellowships), NIDHI-iTBI (Inclusive TBIs in Tier-II and Tier-III regions).
7. The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) has initiated the program, Mission for Advancement in High-impact Areas (MAHA) to address priority-driven, solution-focused research in mission-mode.
8. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) through its constituent laboratories/institutes, is implementing the “Integrated Skill Initiative Program”,

intending to equip young minds with the necessary technological skills through conducting training programs and workshops.

9. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has established biotechnology incubation and pre-incubation centres across States and Union Territories (UTs) under the BioNEST (Bioincubators Nurturing Entrepreneurship for Scaling Technologies) and E-YUVA (Encouraging Youth for Undertaking Innovative Research Activities) schemes.

10. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is undertaking initiatives such as GENESIS (Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups) Scheme, TIDE 2.0 (Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs) Scheme, and IndiaAI Mission to promote the startup ecosystem.

MATOSHREE PANAND RASTE

***38. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:**

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

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that serious financial and administrative irregularities have been detected under the "Matoshree Panand Raste" scheme in Phulambri taluka of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar in Maharashtra;
- (b) if yes, the status of the investigation conducted in this matter and whether the investigation report has been received by the Ministry or not;
- (c) the details of the action taken against the officers/employees involved in

this irregularity;

- (d) whether the Ministry has any information as to whether the said amount has been recovered from the culprits or not, if not, the steps being taken for recovery;
- (e) whether the Government is also considering re-investigating the role of technical officers (engineers) in this matter so as to ensure proper accountability; and
- (f) whether there is any plan to further strengthen the monitoring mechanism of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) schemes to prevent such irregularities in future?

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

(a) to (e): Since Matoshree Panand Raste Scheme has been formulated and implemented by the State of Maharashtra, a report was sought from the State. A copy of the report received from the State Government of Maharashtra is given at **STATEMENT-I**.

(f): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme. The Scheme is implemented on an end-to-end integrated transaction-based Management Information System (MIS) platform called NREGASoft. Through this, all aspects relating to planning, administrative and technical approval of the scheme, issue of job cards, acceptance of demand, issue of muster roll, measurement of work, approval of payment and finally payment to the

beneficiary through a Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)-Public Financial Management System (PFMS) platform are monitored.

Transparency and accountability are the prime focus of the scheme. Ministry of Rural Development has adopted robust process for ensuring transparency and accountability in the implementation of the scheme across the States/UTs. A brief note of the various monitoring and evaluation arrangements made for ensuring the proper utilization of the funds released under the scheme is given at **STATEMENT-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Copy of the report received from the State Government of Maharashtra

Date : 13/11/2025				
Preliminary Inquiry Report				
As per the directions in the remarks of Hon. Chief Executive Officer, Para No. 23 dated 04/11/2025, by paying a visit to the Matoshri Panand Road works in Phulambri Taluka, the statements of the labourers were recorded on the actual spot, and the report in this regard is being submitted as follows				
Sr. No.	Name of the Gram Panchayat	Work Code	Name of Work	Observations Noticed During Inspection
1	2	3	4	5
1	ALAND	1815009010/RC/1234701041	RC MATOSHREE JALGAON HIGHWAY TO KHAMGAON SHIV 00 TO 01 KM ALAND	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and upon questioning the labourers present, they submitted a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.

2	ALAND	1815009010/RC/1234701038	RC MATOSHREE MARUTI MANDIR TO NAVNATH MANDIR 00 TO 01 KM ALAND	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and upon questioning the labourers present, they submitted a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
3	ALAND	1815009010/RC/1234701034	RC MATOSHREE NAYGAVHAN FATA TO ALAND N PIPARWAT 00 TO 01 KM ALAND	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and upon questioning the labourers present, they submitted a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
4	BABRA	1815009027/RC/1234732463	RC MATOSHREE BABRA TO CHINCHOLI SHIV ROAD(MOTHA MALA) 00/00 TO 1/00 KM GP BABRA	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and upon questioning the labourers present, they submitted a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
5	BHODHEGAON	1815009023/RC/1234768038	RC MATOSHREE ROAD	During the actual visit to the

	(KH)		NAGESHWAR MANDIR TO HIVRA SHIV ROAD KM 0/00 TE 2/00 GP BODHEGAON KH	Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and upon questioning the labourers present, they submitted a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
6	BORGAON ARJA	1815009018/RC/1234762939	RC MATOSHREE ROAD SARVJNIK WELL TO BHAUSAHEB SHAUBA BALANDE FARM KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP BORGAON ARAJ	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and upon questioning the labourers present, they submitted a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
7	CHINCHOLI (BK)	1815009049/RC/1234712054	RC MATOSHREE CHINCHOLI TO GOWRDHAN WASTI 01 TO 02 KM PART II	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.

8	CHINCHOLI (BK)	1815009049/RC/1234712047	RC MATOSHREE CHINCHOLI TO GOWRDHAN WASTI 00 TO 01 KM PART I	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
9	CHINCHOLI NAKIB	1815009003/RC/1234710859	RC MATOSHREE CHINCHOLI NAKIB TO SHEN KATRI WASTI ROAD 00 TO 01 KM	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
10	Dhamangaon	1815009052/RC/1234703946	RC MATOSHREE DALIT SMASHAN BHUMI TO BABHULGAON ROAD 1KM DHAMNGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, as no labourers were present on the said work, statements could not be recorded, and the work of the Panand road was also found to be not of good quality.
11	Dhamangaon	1815009052/RC/1234710555	RC MATOSHREE JUNI IDGAH TO MANSOOR RASOOL FARM 00 TO 01 KM DHAMNGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, as no labourers were present on the said work, statements

				could not be recorded, and the work of the Panand road was found to be not of good quality.
12	Dhamangaon	1815009052/RC/1234713049	RC MATOSHREE ROAD DHAMANGAON TO SULTANWADI SHIV ROAD KM 0/00 TO 0/01	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, as no labourers were present on the said work, statements could not be recorded, and the work of the Panand road was found to be not of good quality.
13	Dhamangaon	1815009052/RC/1234724333	RC MATOSHREE ROAD CHANDPASHA PATEL FARM TO D.P.AND MOHWADI WASTI KM 0/00 TO 1/00 KM GP DHAMANGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, as no labourers were present on the said work, statements could not be recorded, and the work of the Panand road was found to be not of good quality.
14	Dhamangaon	1815009052/RC/1234724346	RC MATOSHREE ROAD MOHWADI WASTI TO D.P.CHANDPASHA PATEL KM 0/00 TO 1/00 KM GP DHAMANGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, as no labourers were present on the said work, statements could not be recorded, and the work of the Panand road was found to be not of good quality.
15	Dhamangaon	1815009052/RC/1235752929	RC MATOSHREE ROAD EKNATH SHAVKAT DADA YANCHE SHET TO MATE YANCHE SHET KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP DHAMNGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, as no labourers were present on the said work, statements could not be recorded, and the work of the Panand road was found to be not of good quality.
16	Dhamangaon	1815009052/RC/1235752923	RC MATOSHREE ROAD PRABHAKAR YANCHE SHET TE EKNATH DIDORE	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, as no labourers were present

			YANCHE SHET KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP DHAMNGAON	on the said work, statements could not be recorded, and the work of the Panand road was found to be not of good quality.
17	Dhamangaon	1815009052/RC/1235752914	RC MATOSHREE ROAD SHAVAKAT DADA YANCHE SHET TO CHINCHOLI ROAD KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP DHAMNGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, as no labourers were present on the said work, statements could not be recorded, and the work of the Panand road was found to be not of good quality.
18	Dhamangaon	1815009052/RC/1235763552	RC MATOSHRI ROAD KHAJA GULAB FARM TO KASAM DADA FARM 0/00 TO 1/00	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, as no labourers were present on the said work, statements could not be recorded, and the work of the Panand road was found to be not of good quality.
19	DONGARGAON KAVAD	1815009057/RC/1234719863	RC-MATOSHREE ROAD Z.P. SHALA TO MHASOBA MANDIR ROAD KM 0/00 TO 02/00 KM GP..DONGRGAON KAWAD	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
20	DONGARGAON SHEV	1815009064/RC/1234712453	RC MATOSHREE DONGARGAON SHIV TO GANPATI MANDIR SHIV ROAD 0/00 TO 0/01 KM	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written

				statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
21	GANORI	1815009059/RC/1234708401	RC MATOSHREE WADI MATHA TO JAMKUND WASTI 00/0 TO 00/1 KM GANORI	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
22	GANORI	1815009059/RC/1234712948	RC MATOSHREE GANESHPUR TO JAMKUND KALE WASTI KM 0/00 TO 1/00	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
23	GANORI	1815009059/RC/1234712450	RC MATOSHREE GANORI ROAD TO TALAV WASTI 00 TO 01 KM	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have

				worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
24	GANORI	1815009059/RC/1234712940	RC MATOSHREE KINGAON ROAD TO KINGAON SHIV KM 0/00 TO 1/00	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
25	GANORI	1815009059/RC/1234712484	RC MATOSHREE NARAYAN BODKHE TO BHAUSAHEB MHASKE FARM ROAD 00 TO 01 KM	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
26	GEVRAI GUNGI	1815009037/RC/1234763967	RC MATOSHREE ROAD TABEWADI TE MHASKEWADI KM.0/00 TO 1/00 GP GEVRAI GUNGI	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the

				said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
27	JATAVA	1815009011/RC/1234708014	RC MATOSHREE ANNABHAU PAWAR FARM TO SHIV NAGAR WASTI 0/00 TO 0/01 KM JATVA	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
28	KAHNEGAON	1815009066/RC/1234711503	RC MATOSHREE KANHEGAON RAMI WASTI TO SHAHAPUR SHIV ROAD 00 TO 01 KM	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
29	KANHORI	1815009018/RC/1234767035	RC MATOSHREE ROAD BORICHA MALA TO KANHORI ROAD KM 0/00 TO 2/00 GP KANHORI	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the

				wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
30	KANHORI	1815009018/RC/1234762933	RC MATOSHREE ROAD GIRJA NADI TE PIMPLGAON ROAD KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP KANHORI	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
31	KANHORI	1815009018/RC/1234763951	RC MATOSHREE ROAD KANHORI PIMPLGAON ROAD TO BORICHA MALA KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP KANHORI	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
32	KHAMGAON	1815009021/RC/1234732038	RC MATOSHREE BODHEGAV RASTA BHIKA WAGH YANCHE GHAR TO GAHINATH WADI 00/00 TO 00/2 KM GP KHAMGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been

				received in their bank accounts.
33	KHAMGAON	1815009021/RC/1234732450	RC MATOSHREE GORAKSH VIDAYALAYA TO PANDURANG KATKAR WASTI 00/00 TO 00/1 KM GP KHAMGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
34	KHAMGAON	1815009021/RC/1234733324	RC MATOSHREE NAIGAVHAN RASTA TO DANGUDE WASTI 0/00 TO 1/500 K.M.GP KHAMGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
35	LEHA JAHAGIR	1815009024/RC/1234716138	RC-MATOSHREE ROAD LEHA JAHAGIR ZOPDPATTI TO KANHORI ROAD K.M. 0/00 TO 1/00 GP LEHA JAHAGIR	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank

				accounts.
36	LEHA JAHAGIR	1815009024/RC/1234716139	RC-MATOSHREE ROAD LEHA TO RASAL VASTI ROAD K.M 0/00 TO 1/00 GP LEHA JAHAGIR	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
37	NIMKHEDA	1815009035/RC/1234761638	RC MATOSHREE ROAD NIMKHEDA PIMPLGAON ROAD TO RAMNAGAR KM.0/00 TO 1/00 GP NIMKHEDA	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
38	NIMKHEDA	1815009035/RC/1234761578	RC MATOSHREE ROAD NIMKHEDA PIMPLGAON ROAD TO TRIMBAK NAGAR KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP NIMKHEDA	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.

39	NIMKHEDA	1815009035/RC/1234761546	RC MATOSHREE ROAD NIMKHEDA TAKALI ROAD TO KAMLAJI HOUSE SHIV ROAD KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP NIMKHEDA	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
40	PAL	1815009013/RC/1235753372	RC MATOSHREE LAXMAN UTTAM JADHAV FARM TO GANESH RAMRAO FARM TO JADHAV FARM KM 0/00 TO 1/00	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
41	PAL	1815009013/RC/1234762786	RC MATOSHREE ROAD PAL TE DONGRAGAO KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP PAL	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
42	PENDGAON	1815009036/RC/1234727882	RC MATOSHREE	During the actual visit to the

			PENDGAON ALAND TO PADALI RASTA 00 TO 1/00 KM	Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
43	PENDGAON	1815009036/RC/1234727884	RC MATOSHREE PENDGAON JIVRAG TAKALI ROAD TO GIRJA RIVER 00 TO 1/00 KM	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
44	PENDGAON	1815009036/RC/1234735730	RC MATOSHREE PENDGAON TO JIVRAG TAKLI JOD RASTYAPASUN MHASOBA DEV 00/00 TO 1/00 KM GP PENDGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
45	PIMPALGAON WALAN	1815009056/RC/1234699687	RC MATOSHREE DHUMAL WASTI TO JANGHALE	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work,

			WASTI 00 TO 01 KM	the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
46	PIMPALGAON WALAN	1815009056/RC/1234762815	RC MATOSHREE ROAD SHIRODI RAD TO DONGRGAON SHIV KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP PIMPLGAON WALAN	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
47	PIMPRI SATALA	1815009045/RC/1234763960	RC MATOSHREE ROAD PIMPRI TO MAL WASTI KM.0/00 TO 1/00 GP PIMPRI SATALA	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
48	PIMPRI SATALA	1815009045/RC/1235782026	RC MATOSHRI ROAD RAMESHWAR NATHA TO UDAYSING SHINDE FARM	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when

			0/00 TO 1/00 GP SATALA PIMPRI	the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
49	PIMPRI SATALA	1815009045/RC/1235782015	RC MATOSHRI ROAD SATALA PIMPRI TO GIRI WASTI 0/00 TO 1/00 GP SATALA PIMPRI	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
50	SATALA (BK)	1815009044/RC/1234699538	RC MATOSHREE SATALA TO DATTWADI ROAD 00 TO 01 KM	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
51	SHELGAON	1815009019/RC/1234699862	RC MATOSHREE MUMRABAD TO TAJNAPUR RASTA 00 TO 01 KM SELGAON J	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were

				questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
52	SHELGAON	1815009019/RC/1234726254	RC MATOSHREE ROAD KHILLARE WASTI TO SELGAON J SHIV 0/00 TO 1/00 KM	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
53	SHELGAON	1815009019/RC/1234735986	RC MATOSHREE SHELGAON PANDHI TE JANEFAL SHIVROAD 00/00 TO 01/00 KM GP SHELGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
54	SHERUDI (KH)	1815009063/RC/1234744017	RC MATOSHREE SHIRODI KH TO EDHATE WASTI 00/00 TO 1/00 KM GP SHIRODI KH	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written

				statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
55	SULTANWADI	1815009017/RC/1234732968	RC MATOSHREE SULTANPURWADI TO DAREGAON DARI 00/00 TO 1/00 KM GP SULTANWADI/BHOYGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
56	Talegaon	1816002120/RC/1234724956	RC MATOSHREE ROAD STATE HIGHWAY 216 TO GULAB MOIMUDDIN FARM KM 0/00 TO 1/00 KM GP TALEGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
57	UMRAWATI	1815009043/RC/1234699689	RC MATOSHREE UMRAWATI TO SHIVRAM BABA WADI 00 TO 01 KM	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have

				worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
58	VIRAMGAON	1815009026/RC/1234767380	RC MATOSHREE ROAD LIHA BODHEGAON JOD RASTA TE KRAPE WASTI KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP VIRMGGAON	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
59	WANEAGAON (KH)	1815009016/RC/1235750888	RC MATOSHIRI ANANDA BHOKRE TO KARBHARI DANGODE YANCHE SHET KM 1	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
60	WANEAGAON (KH)	1815009016/RC/1235765912	RC MATOSHIRI ASHOK PANDURANG TO VITTHAL DANGODE YANCHE SHET KM 1	During the actual visit to the Matoshri Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the

				said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.
61	BABHULGAON (KH)	1815009025/RC/1234700958	RC MATOSHREE BABHULAGAON FATA TO MAHARUKHI WASTI 00 TO 01 KM BABHULGAON KH	During the actual visit to the Matoshree Panand Road work, the road was found, and when the labourers present were questioned, they gave a written statement that they have worked as labourers on the said road work and that the wages for the same have been received in their bank accounts.

Remarks

1. As per the records on the portal, from 26/06/2025 to 09/07/2025, a total of 11 works were ongoing in 7 Gram Panchayats on NMMS, and 111 musters were issued. The reports of works prior to 15 days are not available on the portal.
2. Upon verifying the photos uploaded on NMMS from 26/06/2025 to 09/07/2025, it was observed that only one photo was uploaded on the attendance sheet; the Gram Rozgar Sahayak recorded the attendance only in the morning when attendance is required to be marked twice; there was a mismatch in the number of males and females appearing in the uploaded photos; and there was tampering noticed in the photos. Accordingly, action should be taken against the Gram Rozgar Sevaks of the concerned 7 Gram Panchayats by convening Gram Sabhas and

removing them from duty.

3. During the inspection visit to the following Matoshri Panand Road works at Mouje Pal, Dhamangaon, and Leha Jahangir, labourers were not available, therefore statements could not be recorded. Also, the said Matoshri Panand Road works were found not to be properly executed.

Sr. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	Name of Work	Work Code Number	Unskilled Expenditure	Skilled Expenditure	Total
1	PAL	RC MATOSHREE LAXMAN UTTAM JADHAV FARM TO TO GANESH RAMRAO FARM TO JADHAV FARM KM 0/00 TO 1/00	1815009013/RC/1235 753372	294030	0	294030
2	LEHA JAHAGIR	RC-MATOSHREE ROAD LEHA TO RASAL VASTI ROAD K.M 0/00 TO 1/00 GP LEHA JAHAGIR	1815009024/RC/1234 716139	709536	0	709536
3	Dhamangaon	RC MATOSHREE DALIT SMASHAN BHUMI TO BABHULGAON ROAD 1KM DHAMNGAON	1815009052/RC/1234 703946	813688	598817.85	1412506
4	Dhamangaon	RC MATOSHREE JUNI IDGAH TO MANSOOR RASOOL FARM 00 TO 01 KM DHAMNGAON	1815009052/RC/1234 710555	873279	598817.85	1472097
5	Dhamangaon	RC MATOSHREE DHAMANGAON TO SULTANWADI SHIV ROAD KM 0/00 TO 0/01	1815009052/RC/1234 713049	349545	0	349545
6	Dhamangaon	RC MATOSHREE ROAD CHANDPASHA PATEL FARM TO D.P.AND MOHWADI WASTI KM 0/00 TO 1/00 KM GP DHAMANGAON	1815009052/RC/1234 724333	888351	598750.3	1487101
7	Dhamangaon	RC MATOSHREE ROAD MOHWADI WASTI TO	1815009052/RC/1234 724346	164760	0	164760

		D.P.CHANDPASHA PATEL KM 0/00 TO 1/00 KM GP DHAMANGAON				
8	Dhamangaon	RC MATOSHREE ROAD EKNATH SHAVKAT DADA YANCHE SHET TO MATE YANCHE SHET KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP DHAMNGAON	1815009052/RC/1235 752929	300267	140976	441243
9	Dhamangaon	RC MATOSHREE ROAD PRABHAKAR YANCHE SHET TE EKNATH DIDORE YANCHE SHET KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP DHAMNGAON	1815009052/RC/1235 752923	138105	0	138105
10	Dhamangaon	RC MATOSHREE ROAD SHAVAKAT DADA YANCHE SHET TO CHINCHOLI ROAD KM 0/00 TO 1/00 GP DHAMNGAON	1815009052/RC/1235 752914	286011	136220	422231
11	Dhamangaon	RC MATOSHRI ROAD KHAJA GULAB FARM TO KASAM DADA FARM 0/00 TO 1/00	1815009052/RC/1235 763552	287334	0	287334
Total				5104906	2073582	7178488

1. From the records available on the portal, it is seen that an amount of Rs. 51,04,906/- has been spent on unskilled works and Rs. 20,73,582/- on skilled works, thus a total amount of Rs. 71,78,488/- has been incurred.
2. As per Government Circular dated 17/11/2011 regarding the works carried out in the matter, it would be appropriate to get the inspection done by the inspection team of the Hon. District Collector's office, determine the suspension fund, and carry out the recovery of the funds.

STATEMENT-II

- i. **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system in wage payment has been adopted under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS). The payment of wages to the bank/ post office accounts of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS workers is through National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS)/Electronic Fund Management System (eFMS).
- ii. **National Mobile Monitoring Service (NMMS):** It enables capturing of attendance of workers at Mahatma Gandhi NREGA worksites (except for individual beneficiary works) along with geo-tagged photograph twice in a day. This app aids in increasing citizen oversight of the programme. This is one more step towards transparency and accountability.
- iii. **Area Officer Monitoring Visit Application:** This App facilitates the officials of the State/UT to record their field visit findings online. The App also allows the officials to record time stamped and geotagged photograph for all the schemes launched by Department of Rural Development. Also, this App helps in developing hassle-free reporting of the field visits. This app records the field visit findings and views the field visit outcome report by the senior officials.
- iv. **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.
- v. **Yuktdhara : GIS based planning tool** – To simplify the GIS based

planning at GP level under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA “Yuktdhara” a Geospatial planning portal is developed in collaboration with ISRO-NRSC.

- vi. **SECURE – Software for Estimate Calculation for using Rural Rates for Employment :-** Application is being used to estimate the cost of works to be undertaken under the scheme.
- vii. **GeoNREGA:** the app has been developed by using Space Technology to track the creation of assets by geotagging it, at “Before”, “During” and “After” stages of the asset creation.
- viii. **JALDOOT App:** JALDOOT app has been developed to enable monitoring of ground water tables across the country. The Jaldoot app enables Gram Rojgar Sahayak (GRS) to measure the water level of selected wells twice a year (pre-monsoon and post-monsoon).
- ix. **JANMANREGA app:** this app helps in proactive disclosure of information to its citizens in reference to the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Citizen awareness is a key to efficient, effective, and transparent execution of the scheme.
- x. **Ombudsperson App-** An Ombudsperson App has been developed for smooth reporting and categorization of grievances received from various sources viz. physical, digital and mass media related to the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, easy tracking and timely passing of awards on each case as per the guidelines and easy uploading of quarterly and annual report on the website.
- xi. **Social Audit:** As per the mandate of the Act, the Ministry has laid

emphasis on the setting up of an institutional structure at the States/UTs level for facilitating social audits of all the Gram Panchayats at least twice a year. With the consistent efforts by Ministry, a total of 27 States and 1 UT have established Independent Social Audit Units.

Further, monitoring by National level monitors regular and special monitoring, monitoring by team of central level officers, monitoring visits by Common review Mission teams, monitoring through use of Area Officers app is being conducted for better implementation of the programme. Also, State/UT specific reviews are also undertaken from time to time.

FUNDS FOR STATES UNDER MGNREGS

***39. SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL:**

DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:

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

- (a) the details of amount of funds owed to States under the heads of 'wages' and 'material and admin' under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), component and State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated to States under MGNREGS during each of the last four years, State-wise including West Bengal; and
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any timeline to restart funding under the scheme and if so, the details of timeline to disburse the dues owed to 59 lakh MGNREGS workers in Bengal?

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

(a): Under the Scheme, the wage payments are directly credited by the Central Government to the accounts of the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer protocol. Sanctions for wage payments are issued daily by the Ministry through the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) based on fund transfer orders received from the States/ UTs after following due procedures. At the beginning of each financial year, admissible pending liabilities of the previous years, if any, are duly reimbursed by the Government of India. Accordingly, all due and admissible pending wage liabilities upto FY 2024-25 have already been cleared (except in case of State of West Bengal).

With regard to Material and Admin components, States/UTs are required to furnish fund release proposals to the Government of India. The Central Government releases funds periodically in two tranches with each tranche consisting of one or more installments, keeping in view the “agreed to” Labour Budget, demand for works, opening balance, pace of utilization of funds, pending liabilities, overall performance and subject to submission of relevant documents by the States/UTs.

Under the Scheme, in the current financial year 2025-26 (as on 26.11.2025), an amount of Rs. 68,393.67 crore has been released to the States/Union Territories, which includes Rs.57,853.62 crore for wage component and an amount of Rs.10,540.05 crore for Material and Admin. As Sanction for payment of wages are issued by Ministry on a daily basis through

PFMS (Public Finance Management System), after receipt of funds transfer orders from States/UTs after following the due procedures, the fund release status keeps updating on a daily basis.

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for Wage, Material and Admin component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 26.11.2025 are given at **STATEMENT-I**.

(b): Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven wage employment scheme. There is no State/UT-wise allocation of funds under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. State/UT-wise (including for West Bengal), details of funds released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in last four financial years w.e.f. FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25 are given at **STATEMENT-II**.

(c): For the resumption of implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the State of West Bengal, in accordance with the Order dated 18.06.2025 passed by the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court, the department is currently in the process of reworking and refining the necessary modalities and procedures to comply with the Hon'ble High Court's directions.

STATEMENT-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for wage, material and Admin component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 26.11.2025 (Rs. in crores)				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wage	Material	Admin
1	Andhra Pradesh	381.02	530.45	27.51
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.70	142.01	0.86
3	Assam	0.23	398.38	27.73
4	Bihar	7.04	385.88	14.67
5	Chhattisgarh	3.78	101.36	9.59

6	Goa	0.00	0.43	0.02
7	Gujarat	46.98	18.96	8.39
8	Haryana	0.38	41.56	0.28
9	Himachal Pradesh	15.18	65.66	0.40
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5.48	188.50	2.31
11	Jharkhand	5.83	299.27	4.69
12	Karnataka	8.94	576.58	36.97
13	Kerala	248.42	177.80	49.72
14	Madhya Pradesh	64.14	655.03	44.06
15	Maharashtra	14.32	668.80	23.03
16	Manipur	4.59	152.40	4.12
17	Meghalaya	4.13	51.75	1.10
18	Mizoram	91.43	0.25	0.75
19	Nagaland	0.79	79.64	0.00
20	Odisha	11.76	218.06	2.11
21	Punjab	0.12	110.51	1.57
22	Rajasthan	627.33	822.31	8.75
23	Sikkim	0.10	2.40	0.02
24	Tamil Nadu	111.54	626.70	35.67
25	Telangana	0.98	495.12	7.09
26	Tripura	2.93	144.29	27.04
27	Uttar Pradesh	5.98	1007.58	90.09
28	Uttarakhand	0.41	44.99	2.94
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.03	0.00
30	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Puducherry	16.99	0.00	0.25
32	Ladakh	0.46	1.78	0.10
33	West Bengal	**	**	**
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1.29	0.00	0.00
	Total	1687.27	8008.48	431.83

Note: The data as per PFMS/MIS and Pending liability of the previous year for the material component.

**The proposal for upward revision of the Labour Budget for FY 2021-22 for the State of West Bengal was not approved by the Empowered Committee, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), Department of Rural Development due to non-compliance with the directives issued by this Department. Subsequently, the release of funds to the State of West Bengal under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) was stopped with effect from 09.03.2022 by invoking the provisions of Section 27 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, owing to continued non-compliance with the directives of the Central Government by the State.

As per NREGASoft, the pending liability pertaining to the State of West Bengal (as on 08.03.2022) stands at ₹3082.52 crore, comprising ₹1457.22 crore under the wage component, ₹1607.68 crore under the material component, and ₹17.62 crore under the administrative component. The admissibility of this liability is subject to verification by the Central Government.

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise (including for West Bengal), the details of funds released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in last four financial years 2021-22 to 2024-25 (Rs. in Crores)					
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
1	Andhra Pradesh	7707.21	7353.67	8008.81	7195.81
2	Arunachal Pradesh	560.70	427.35	578.32	453.74

3	Assam	1929.70	2221.38	2056.49	2223.32
4	Bihar	6715.83	6200.03	6402.23	5407.37
5	Chhattisgarh	3354.85	2895.12	3420.39	3894.34
6	Goa	3.70	0.88	5.05	0.04
7	Gujarat	1540.54	1802.26	1694.60	1615.24
8	Haryana	590.19	477.87	373.99	723.73
9	Himachal Pradesh	1203.28	1000.96	1164.85	976.34
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1151.20	921.60	1051.00	950.14
11	Jharkhand	2705.64	2922.27	2719.03	3067.88
12	Karnataka	5709.90	5431.67	6218.59	6034.89
13	Kerala	3136.44	3532.57	3830.97	3554.85
14	Madhya Pradesh	6252.03	5891.65	5707.47	8479.09
15	Maharashtra	4420.32	3041.48	2545.89	2056.46
16	Manipur	581.99	0.95	1086.63	563.11
17	Meghalaya	1155.09	913.86	1118.77	1123.32
18	Mizoram	611.65	507.96	540.40	550.51
19	Nagaland	287.85	641.50	839.76	570.56
20	Odisha	3763.80	4906.78	4707.52	5687.28
21	Punjab	1331.61	1169.84	1182.14	1259.20
22	Rajasthan	7581.87	8683.98	9648.65	9867.75
23	Sikkim	97.57	112.19	92.71	112.79
24	Tamil Nadu	7585.49	12616.53	9745.72	9648.36

25	Telangana	3825.31	3520.87	2992.21	4116.10
26	Tripura	1041.70	1043.59	925.34	990.14
27	Uttar Pradesh	9721.48	9844.25	10650.64	8525.15
28	Uttarakhand	626.43	553.81	792.66	642.60
29	West Bengal *	0.00	0.00	1.33	7507.80
30	Andaman and Nicobar	4.44	0.00	9.60	7.68
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
31	Daman and Diu	9.02	2.21	0.00	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	0.32	0.00	24.95	0.30
33	Puducherry	40.56	58.77	69.00	13.07
34	Ladakh	85.98	62.64	1.62	59.04
Total		85333.70	88760.50	90207.30	97878.01

* Release of funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) to the State of West Bengal was stopped since 09th March, 2022 as per provision of Section 27 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, due to non-compliance of directives of Central Government.

राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान

* 40. श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2022-26 के दौरान कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के उद्देश्य और प्रमुख विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ख) इस योजना के प्रारंभ से लेकर इसका कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय कितना है और अब तक वर्ष-बार, आंध्र प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, पश्चिम बंगाल और राजस्थान सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार तथा जबलपुर, जालौर और सिरोही जिलों सहित जिला-बार कितनी धनराशि जारी की गई और उपयोग में लाई गई है;

(ग) क्या संशोधित योजना के कार्य-निष्पादन का आकलन करने के लिए कोई मूल्यांकन या समीक्षा तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं का आन्ध्र प्रदेश सहित राज्य-बार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इस योजना के अंतर्गत पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) की शासन क्षमताओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए विशेषकर क्षमता निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण और डिजिटल सक्षमता पहलों के माध्यम से क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(च) सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को उक्त योजना से हुए लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) आंध्र प्रदेश सहित राज्यों में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कितने जनप्रतिनिधियों ने बुनियादी प्रबोधन प्रशिक्षण और पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है?

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

(क) संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के मुख्य उद्देश्य/विशेषताएं इस तरह हैं:

(i) पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों में नेतृत्व भूमिका के लिए क्षमता बढ़ाना ताकि ग्राम पंचायतें सरकार के तीसरे लेवल के तौर पर असरदार तरीके से काम कर सकें;

(ii) ग्राम सभाओं को मजबूत करना ताकि वे पंचायत सिस्टम में लोगों की भागीदारी के बेसिक मंच

के तौर पर असरदार तरीके से काम कर सकें।

(iii) पंचायत प्रशासनिक क्षमता में अच्छे गवर्नेंस और पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के साथ बेहतर सेवा प्रदायगी के लिए ई-गवर्नेंस और अन्य प्रौद्योगिकी वाले समाधान को बढ़ावा देना;

(iv) संविधान और पेसा अधिनियम 1996 की भावना के अनुसार पंचायतों को अधिकार और ज़िम्मेदारियां सौंपना; आदि।

(ख) वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए नवीकृत आरजीएसए का वित्तीय परिव्यय 5911 रूपए करोड़ है, जिसमें 3700 करोड़ रूपए का केंद्र का हिस्सा शेयर और 2211 करोड़ रूपए का राज्य का हिस्सा शामिल है। आंध्र प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, पश्चिम बंगाल और राजस्थान राज्यों सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि की स्थिति **विवरण -I** में है। इस स्कीम के तहत, धनराशि सीधे जिलों को नहीं, बल्कि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की जाती है।

(ग) पुनर्गठित आरजीएसए का एक बाहरी मूल्यांकन ग्रामीण प्रबंधन संस्थान, आनंद (इरमा) के माध्यम से किया गया है। इस अध्ययन में 16 राज्यों के 60 जिलों के 120 प्रखंडों में 600 ग्राम पंचायतों को शामिल करते हुए एक व्यापक क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण किया गया, जिसमें 6,000 से अधिक हितधारकों—जैसे निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि, पंचायत कर्मी, लाइन विभागों के अधिकारी, प्रशिक्षक/फैकल्टी तथा आरजीएसए की राज्य/जिला इकाइयाँ—शामिल थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, नीति आयोग ने भी आरजीएसए के परिणामों पर पूरक साक्ष्य उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन का कार्य सौंपा है।

मूल्यांकनों से संकेत मिलता है कि योजना की संरचित और बहु-स्तरीय क्षमता-निर्माण प्रक्रिया (जिसमें कक्षा आधारित/विषयगत मॉड्यूल, परिचयात्मक यात्रा तथा डिजिटल शिक्षण शामिल हैं) ने पंचायत संचालन, योजना एवं क्रियान्वयन (जीपीडीपी सहित), डिजिटल शासन, जन-सहभागिता और वित्तीय प्रबंधन के क्षेत्रों में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) की क्षमताओं को सुदृढ़ किया है। प्रशिक्षण के बाद किए गए आकलनों में ज्ञान और व्यवहार दोनों में स्पष्ट एवं मापनीय

सुधार दर्ज किए गए हैं, जो अधिक प्रभावी स्थानीय शासन तथा सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) के स्थानीयकरण को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं।

योजना के कार्यान्वयन की निकटता से निगरानी राज्य अधिकारियों आदि के साथ बैठकों और वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस के माध्यम से की जाती है। आरजीएसए की केंद्रीय प्राधिकार समिति (सीईसी) किसी राज्य की वार्षिक कार्य योजना (एएपी) को अनुमोदित करते समय कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति तथा निधियों के उपयोग को ध्यान में रखती है। निधि रिहाई के विनियमन हेतु राज्य/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों को वित्त मंत्रालय के निर्देशों के अनुरूप आवश्यक दस्तावेज, जैसे उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र और लेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्टें, नियमित रूप से प्रस्तुत करने के लिए स्मरण कराया जाता है।

(घ) योजना के अंतर्गत निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पंचायत पदाधिकारियों एवं अन्य हितधारकों के क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के साथ-साथ पंचायत अवसंरचना, जैसे ग्राम पंचायत भवन तथा कम्प्यूटर, का सृजन एवं सुदृढ़ीकरण किया जाता है, जिसमें ग्राम पंचायत भवनों में कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर (CSC) का सीमित स्तर पर सह-स्थितिकरण भी शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आंध्र प्रदेश सहित राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को नवाचार, आर्थिक विकास तथा आय-वृद्धि से संबंधित उन परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी जाती है जिनका उद्देश्य पुनरुत्पादित किए जा सकने वाले श्रेष्ठ-प्रथा मॉडल विकसित करना है। योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्य-वार विवरण, आंध्र प्रदेश सहित,

विवरण-II में संलग्न है।

(ड) और (च) यह योजना पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को सक्षम बनाने के मुख्य उद्देश्य से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जिसमें निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों (ईआर), पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों को प्रशिक्षण देकर उनमें नेतृत्व की भूमिका निभाने की अभिशासन क्षमता का विकास किया जाएगा, ताकि पंचायतें प्रभावी रूप से काम कर सकें। सीधी लोकसभा सीट सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य द्वारा जमा किए गए वार्षिक कार्य योजना के अनुसार आरजीएसए का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इस स्कीम के तहत, धनराशि सीधे जिलों को नहीं, बल्कि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की जाती है।

संशोधित योजना के तहत पंचायतों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों के क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण को विभिन्न श्रेणियों में सहायता की जाएगी, जैसे बुनियादी अभिविन्यास और पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण, विषयगत प्रशिक्षण, विशेष प्रशिक्षण, पंचायत विकास योजना प्रशिक्षण आदि। विभिन्न प्रशिक्षणों के अलावा योजना में एक्सपोजर विजिट, प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल और सामग्री के विकास आदि के लिए भी सहायता दी जाती है। इसके अलावा, नेतृत्व/ प्रबंधन विकास कार्यक्रम (एमडीपी) के अंतर्गत उत्कृष्ट संस्थानों के माध्यम से पंचायतों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और पदाधिकारियों के क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक नई पहल भी की गई है। राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की नई स्कीम के मिशन मोड प्रोजेक्ट (एमएमपी) के तहत, डिजिटल इंडिया प्रोग्राम से पंचायतों की ई-गवर्नेंस क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने में मदद मिली, जिससे पंचायत गवर्नेंस में पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और प्रभावशीलता सुनिश्चित हुआ। इसे ई-ग्राम स्वराज जैसी पहलों के ज़रिए किया जाता है, जिससे पंचायतें अपने सालाना पंचायत विकास योजना (पीडीपी) ऑनलाइन तैयार और अपलोड कर सकती हैं, और आसान वित्तीय लेन-देन और पारदर्शी खरीद के लिए पब्लिक फाइनेंशियल मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम (पीएफएमएस) और गवर्नमेंट ई-मार्केटप्लेस (जीईएम) के साथ एकीकरण किया जा सकता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय द्वारा विकसित कई एप्लीकेशन पंचायतों के कार्यों को सुदृढ़ करते हैं और आम नागरिकों को जानकारी तक आसान पहुँच प्रदान करते हैं। मेरी पंचायत ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर योजना, गतिविधियों और प्रगति से संबंधित डैशबोर्ड उपलब्ध कराती है। पंचायत निर्णय ग्राम सभा की कार्यवाही के संचालन और अभिलेखीकरण में सहायता करता है। ऑडिटऑनलाइन पंचायत खातों के ऑनलाइन ऑडिट की सुविधा देता है, जिसमें केन्द्रीय वित्त आयोग के अनुदानों का ऑडिट भी शामिल है।

(छ) वर्ष 2022-23 से आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य सहित सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में पुनर्निर्मित आरजीएसए योजना के अंतर्गत बुनियादी अभिविन्यास प्रशिक्षण और पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या **विवरण-III** में दी गई है।

विवरण -I

वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 तक (24.11.2025 तक) संशोधित आरजीएसए के तहत

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार जारी और इस्तेमाल की गई धनराशि की स्थिति

(राशि करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		जारी धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि	जारी धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि	जारी धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि	जारी धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.35	2.52	59.66	50.00	18.32
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	108.69	132.45	72.09	89.97	70.00	77.94	70.00	41.14
3	असम	55.29	95.15	77.70	91.41	60.00	72.60	65.71	40.45
4	बिहार	33.37	70.07	25.00	51.81	0.00	78.05	25.00	20.72
5	छत्तीसगढ़	0.00	29.52	17.57	22.25	16.50	34.13	20.00	18.49
6	गोवा	0.00	1.12	0.89	1.00	1.35	1.29	0.00	1.29
7	गुजरात	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.28	0.00	15.48	15.00	3.46
8	हरियाणा	0.00	3.06	0.00	8.84	5.00	8.24	12.50	28.78
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	60.65	37.49	19.31	69.30	27.21	43.13	10.00	17.12
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	40.00	57.75	65.00	98.61	65.00	57.89	50.00	44.54
11	झारखंड	0.00	18.44	31.00	25.95	0.00	26.56	7.50	10.92
12	कर्नाटक	36.00	25.67	20.00	39.01	16.25	49.52	10.00	17.31
13	केरल	30.40	23.13	10.00	37.04	10.00	32.65	10.50	18.43
14	मध्य प्रदेश	28.00	145.17	32.17	74.16	40.00	96.92	50.00	22.80
15	महाराष्ट्र	37.84	129.03	116.12	194.26	80.00	134.81	57.50	62.98
16	मणिपुर	8.63	3.31	9.56	8.34	0.00	3.91	3.55	8.14
17	मेघालय	0.00	6.41	6.00	6.26	8.00	7.60	7.50	2.42
18	मिजोरम	14.27	25.48	10.00	15.64	12.00	22.69	15.00	13.81
19	नागालैंड	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.46	10.00	18.28	10.00	143.00
20	ओडिशा	11.40	24.83	27.33	44.22	20.00	60.15	40.00	42.30
21	पंजाब	34.25	42.91	10.00	23.06	5.00	23.89	20.00	29.01

22	राजस्थान	0.00	32.41	21.72	40.12	15.00	30.88	0.00	20.45
23	सिक्किम	6.01	4.98	6.00	7.90	7.00	7.35	5.00	3.32
24	तमिलनाडु	25.42	8.53	0.00	25.98	45.00	63.79	20.00	27.04
25	तेलंगाना	0.00	3.19	20.00	20.47	0.00	9.05	0.00	19.11
26	त्रिपुरा	9.80	3.76	7.43	10.96	10.00	20.29	30.00	16.68
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	85.05	96.33	84.13	158.95	38.77	180.84	30.24	33.90
28	उत्तराखंड	42.48	57.15	64.67	66.29	50.00	63.72	25.00	6.29
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	4.28	50.89	33.69	57.32	52.68	82.68	35.00	53.58
30	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप	0.00	1.03	0.79	1.28	2.12	1.18	1.00	0.95
31	दादर और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	1.14	4.50	1.00	0.38	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.84
32	लद्दाख	0.00	1.52	1.00	0.80	0.00	0.58	0.00	
	कुल	672.97	1128.25	800.17	1317.21	670.40	1385.75	697.00	787.59

नोट: धनरशि के उपयोग में गत वर्ष की शेष रशि और राज्य का हिस्सा शामिल है।

विवरण -II

वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 तक आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित आर्थिक विकास एवं आय

वृद्धि परियोजनाओं का विवरण (वर्तमान तिथि तक)

क्रम सं.	राज्य	वर्ष	स्वीकृतपरियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजनाओं कीलागत (रुपये करोड़ में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2025-26	3	11.00
2	गोवा	2025-26	2	0.09
3	छत्तीसगढ़	2023-24	1	2.00
4	बिहार	2022-23	1	9.53

5	असम	2023-24	1	1.50
6	मध्यप्रदेश	2022-23	2	18.00
		2023-24	1	2.00
		2025-26		
7	ओडिशा	2025-26	1	3.71
8	महाराष्ट्र	2023-24	1	3.08
9	उत्तराखंड	2022-23	2	9.23
		2023-24	1	11.74
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2023-24	2	4.00
11	सिक्किम	2023-24	1	0.62
12	कर्नाटक	2022-23	1	3.17
13	झारखंड	2023-24	1	2.00
14	तमिलनाडु	2025-26	2	3.72
कुल			23	85.39

वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 तक आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित अभिनव परियोजनाओं
का विवरण (वर्तमान तिथि तक)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	वर्ष	अनुमोदितपरियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजनाओं की लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2025-26	1	5.50
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2025-26	1	2.00

3	असम	2025-26	1	3.20
4	बिहार	2023-24	1	3.24
5	बिहार	2025-26	1	0.52
6	गोवा	2025-26	2	0.44
7	मध्य प्रदेश	2025-26	2	10.15
8	पश्चिम बंगाल	2023-24	6	12.89
		2025-26	3	6.30
9	छत्तीसगढ़	2025-26	1	3.00
10	नागालैंड	2022-23	2	3.62
11	त्रिपुरा	2023-24	1	0.20
12	महाराष्ट्र	2023-24	2	4.00
13	सिक्किम	2023-24	2	2.50
14	गुजरात	2023-24	1	0.72
15	राजस्थान	2023-24	1	1.27
16	तेलंगाना	2023-24	1	2.00
कुल			29	61.55

विवरण -III

वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 के दौरान संशोधित आरजीएसए स्कीम के तहत बुनियादी अभिविन्यास प्रशिक्षण और पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की स्थिति (25.11.2025 तक)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	बुनियादी/सामान्य अभिविन्यास प्रशिक्षण	पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	35,853	129,042
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	6,055	7,013
3	असम	63,824	536,415
4	बिहार	398,596	125,573
5	छत्तीसगढ़	191,858	36,316
6	गोवा	2,002	67
7	गुजरात	8,456	23
8	हरियाणा	8,896	63,885
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	16,636	27,040
10	झारखंड	119,206	9,383
11	कर्नाटक	24,698	54,670
12	केरल	23,929	12,315
13	मध्य प्रदेश	155,889	37,271
14	महाराष्ट्र	453,145	145,635
15	मणिपुर	1,933	270
16	मेघालय	12,738	5,491

17	मिजोरम	3,255	139
18	नागालैंड	1,003	47
19	ओडिशा	155,088	63,695
20	पंजाब	82,612	4,965
21	राजस्थान	58,723	36,863
22	सिक्किम	3,628	934
23	तमिलनाडु	20,106	83,935
24	तेलंगाना	4,359	66
25	त्रिपुरा	10,248	1,557
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	214,482	3,839
27	उत्तराखंड	13,984	2,875
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	86,186	76,323
	केंद्र शासित प्रदेश		
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,038	0
30	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	327	200
31	जम्मू और कश्मीर	684	24
	कुल	2,179,437	1,465,871

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 231 to 298 and 300 to 460**मेरी पंचायत ऐप****231. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:**

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केंद्रीय पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित 'मेरी पंचायत ऐप' पर देश की प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा प्राप्त निधि और उसके उपयोग की जानकारी उपलब्ध है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या मेरी पंचायत ऐप पर दमन और दीव में स्थित पंचायतों की निधि से संबंधित जानकारी उपलब्ध है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान दमन और दीव जिलों सहित प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत के लिए आवंटित, स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई निधि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस जानकारी को न रखने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा यह जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) जी हाँ। पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा विकसित 'मेरी पंचायत' मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन सभी राज्यों में ग्राम पंचायतों को प्राप्त निधि और उसके उपयोग के बारे में पंचायत-वार जानकारी प्रदान करता है। यह एप्लिकेशन राज्यों द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले ई-ग्रामस्वराज-ट्रेजरी एकीकरण और ई-ग्रामस्वराज-पीएफएमएस इंटरफेस से डेटा लेता है, जिससे पंचायतों से संबंधित वित्तीय जानकारी लगभग वास्तविक समय में मिल पाती है।

(ख) जी नहीं। केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दमन और दीव में स्थित पंचायतों को प्राप्त निधि और उसके उपयोग से संबंधित जानकारी मेरी पंचायत ऐप पर उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) केंद्र शासित प्रदेश, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के लिए सीधे गृह मंत्रालय (एमएचए) से निधि प्राप्त करते हैं। केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की पंचायतों को गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई ऐसी निधियों को जारी करने, ट्रैकिंग या रिपोर्टिंग में पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की कोई भूमिका नहीं है। तदनुसार, दमन और दीव सहित केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की ग्राम पंचायतों के वित्तीय डेटा को ई-ग्रामस्वराज-ट्रेजरी या ई-ग्रामस्वराज-पीएफएमएस इंटरफेस के माध्यम से कैप्चर नहीं किया जाता है, और इसलिए मेरी पंचायत ऐप पर प्रतिबिंबित नहीं होता है।

मंत्रालय संस्थागत व्यवस्थाओं और अधिकार-क्षेत्रीय दायित्वों के अधीन, पंचायतों की वित्तीय जानकारी की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संभावित तंत्रों का परीक्षण करने के लिए संबंधित हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श करता है।

ACCESSIBILITY OF SCHOOL CAMPUSES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

232. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

(a) whether all Government and private school campuses have been made accessible for persons with disabilities in line with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016;

(b) if not, the number and percentage of schools yet to be made accessible;

(c) the roadmap for achieving total accessibility across schools and colleges; and

(d) whether any special funds have been allocated for this purpose and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Since Education, including construction and maintenance of school buildings, is primarily the responsibility of respective State/UT Governments and “works, lands and buildings” fall under the State List, ensuring accessibility in school infrastructure rests with the appropriate Government in accordance with Sections 41, 44 and 45 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016.

The Central Government remains committed to supporting accessibility in all schools. Through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme – Samagra Shiksha and PM-SHRI, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for creating barrier-free access, including ramps, handrails, accessible toilets and other Inclusive Education (IE) interventions for Children with Special Needs (CwSN) in line with the RPwD Act, 2016.

As per Ministry of Education’s Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) report , 2024-25, out of 14.71 lakh schools in the country, 11.64 lakh schools (79.12%) have ramps, 8.08 lakh schools (54.92%) have ramps with handrails and 5.23 lakh schools (35.55%) have CwSN-friendly toilets.

(c) The Government has notified the *"Accessibility Code for Educational Institutions"* for schools and the *"Accessibility Guidelines and Standards for Higher Education Institutions"* for universities. These frameworks mandate strict

adherence to cross-disability standards for new infrastructure and provide cost-effective retrofitting solutions for existing campuses, ensuring facilities like ramps, accessible restrooms, and assistive technologies are universally available.

(d) The Government supports States/UTs in the construction of CwSN-friendly infrastructure—such as ramps, ramps with handrails, and barrier-free toilets—through Samagra Shiksha and PM–SHRI scheme, based on their proposals placed before the Project Approval Board (PAB).

Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities implements an Umbrella Scheme- Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities (SIPDA) Act, 2016 under which, vide sub-scheme “Scheme for Creation of Barrier Free Environment” (CBFE Scheme) grants may be given on demand basis for creation of barrier free environment in existing government buildings including government schools, Universities and colleges campuses as per specific proposals received from States/UTs.

FUNDS FOR PANCHAYAT

233. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that substantial portions of Panchayat grants remain unutilized in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the current district and tier-wise breakup (Gram Panchayat,

Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad) of tied and untied grants released by the Centre to Maharashtra under the Panchayati Raj framework during the last three years including Nandurbar, Solapur and Sangli;

(c) the details of the percentage of unutilized funds and key reasons identified by the Ministry; and

(d) whether the Government has adopted any measures to improve fund absorption and transparency, including incentives for well-performing Panchayats in Nandurbar, Solapur and Sangli, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (c): “Panchayat”, being a “Local Government”, is a State subject and part of the State List of the 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.

As reported by the State Government, the details of tier-wise unutilized Panchayat grants in the State of Maharashtra are as under:

Tier of Panchayat	Unutilized Grants
District Panchayat	20.21%
Block Panchayat	18.90%
Gram Panchayat	23.39%

The key reasons, as reported by the State, for the unutilized funds are identified

as changes in the Scope of Work, land issues, and works being cancelled by the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(b) As per Operational Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance dated 14.07.2021 for implementation of the recommendation of the 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs), untied and tied grants are being released by the Ministry of Finance to the States based on recommendations of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation), respectively. Thereafter, the inter-se-distribution among all the tiers of Panchayats are done by the concerned State Government on the basis of accepted recommendations of the latest State Finance Commission (SFC) and in conformity with the bands prescribed by the 15th Finance Commission.

As reported by the State Government, the details of the current district and tier-wise breakup (Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad) of tied and untied grants of 15th Finance Commission released by the Centre to Maharashtra under the Panchayati Raj framework during the last three years (2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25) are attached at **STATEMENT-I, STATEMENT-II and STATEMENT-III** respectively.

(d) To improve and ensure transparency and accountability in the utilisation of Central Finance Commission grants by Panchayati Raj Institutions in the States, the Ministry manages the eGramSwaraj web portal (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in>) since April 2020, which integrates all financial functions of Panchayats—from planning to payment. The progress data

obtained from this system is displayed on the portal for concurrent monitoring at the State, District, and Block levels.

To further enhance transparency, the Ministry has integrated eGramSwaraj with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for Gram Panchayats (GPs), facilitating real-time digital payments to vendors and service providers. Additionally, the Audit-Online application was launched in April 2020 to enable online auditing of Panchayat accounts and their financial management. This tool facilitates the transparent utilisation of Central Finance Commission funds and enhances Panchayat-level financial oversight.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been incentivizing the best-performing Panchayats through National Panchayat Awards under the Incentivization of Panchayats scheme, one of the central components of the Centrally Sponsored scheme of revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA). These awards have been revamped w.e.f. National Panchayat Award 2023 to assess the performance of Panchayati Raj Institutions in attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through 9 identified Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDG) themes aggregated from 17 SDGs namely, (i) Poverty free and enhanced livelihoods Panchayat (ii) Healthy Panchayat (iii) Child friendly Panchayat (iv) Water sufficient Panchayat (v) Clean and Green Panchayat (vi) Self-sufficient infrastructure in Panchayat (vii) Socially Secured Panchayat (viii) Panchayat with good governance (ix) Women-friendly Panchayat. To encourage the efforts of awardee Panchayats, financial incentives have been provisioned, ranging from ₹50 lakh for a Gram Panchayat

to ₹5 crore for a District Panchayat. The initiative seeks to promote healthy competition among Panchayats and inspire them to achieve excellence in local governance. All panchayats are eligible to apply for these awards.

STATEMENT-I

District and tier-wise breakup of Release of 15th Finance Commission Grants for FY 2022-23 to RLBs in Maharashtra					
			Rs. in Thousand		
Sr. No.	District	Zilla Parishad	Panchayat Samiti	Gram Panchayat	Total
1	Thane	41109	40056	605003	686168
2	Palghar	113829	112348	894494	1120671
3	Raigad	0	0	1060493	1060493
4	Ratnagir	0	0	819707	819707
5	Sindhudurg	0	0	429694	429694
6	Nashik	0	0	2039720	2039720
7	Dhule	108839	107372	837308	1053519
8	Nandurbar	101879	100552	823483	1025914
9	Jalgaon	0	0	1641876	1641876
10	Ahmednagar	0	0	2078139	2078139
11	Pune	0	0	1898175	1898175
12	Satara	0	0	1436376	1436376
13	Sangli	0	0	1159061	1159061

14	Solapur	0	0	1569776	1569776
15	Kolhapur	0	0	1602402	1602402
16	Sambhajinagar	0	0	1290381	1290381
17	Jalna	0	0	880316	880316
18	Parbhani	0	0	729967	729967
19	Hingoli	0	0	582993	582993
20	Beed	0	0	1167812	1167812
21	Nanded	0	0	1402832	1402832
22	Dharashiv	0	0	787654	787654
23	Latur	0	0	1038728	1038728
24	Buldana	0	0	1175061	1175061
25	Akola	78715	77658	606087	762460
26	Washim	72631	71650	555428	699709
27	Amaravati	0	21526	1052167	1073693
28	Yavatmal	0	0	1204678	1204678
29	Wardha	0	0	545680	545680
30	Nagpur	122443	120776	947145	1190364
31	Bhandara	71373	70440	541022	682835
32	Gondia	80382	79322	631440	791144
33	Chandrapur	0	0	824548	824548
34	Gadchiroli	0	0	514554	514554
	Total	791200	801700	35374200	36967100

STATEMENT-II

District and tier-wise breakup of Release of 15th Finance Commission Grants for FY 2023-24 to RLBs in Maharashtra					
			Rs. in Thousand		
Sr. No.	District	Zilla Parishad	Panchayat Samiti	Gram Panchayat	Total
1	Thane	0	0	599101	599101
2	Palghar	111807	111826	847321	1070954
3	Raigad	0	0	1005137	1005137
4	Ratnagir	0	0	820992	820992
5	Sindhudurg	0	0	432324	432324
6	Nashik	0	0	2047453	2047453
7	Dhule	106864	106832	833342	1047038
8	Nandurbar	100078	100089	821966	1022133
9	Jalgaon	0	0	1418700	1418700
10	Ahmednagar	0	0	1993331	1993331
11	Pune	0	0	1863493	1863493
12	Satara	0	0	1412077	1412077
13	Sangli	0	0	1138777	1138777
14	Solapur	0	0	1559787	1559787
15	Kolhapur	0	0	1604886	1604886
16	Sambhajinagar	0	0	1293255	1293255

17	Jalna	0	0	886324	886324
18	Parbhani	0	0	731559	731559
19	Hingoli	0	0	587015	587015
20	Beed	0	0	1103029	1103029
21	Nanded	0	0	1415990	1415990
22	Dharashiv	0	0	786941	786941
23	Latur	0	0	1044233	1044233
24	Buldana	0	0	1146707	1146707
25	Akola	77288	77265	610035	764588
26	Washim	71305	71281	558752	701338
27	Amaravati	0	21408	1048535	1069943
28	Yavatmal	0	0	1211943	1211943
29	Wardha	0	0	544482	544482
30	Nagpur	118855	118821	915009	1152685
31	Bhandara	70114	70121	543626	683861
32	Gondia	78951	78940	635018	792909
33	Chandrapur	0	0	832936	832936
34	Gadchiroli	0	0	506160	506160
	Total	735262	756583	34800236	36292081

STATEMENT-III

District and tier-wise breakup of Release of 15th Finance Commission					
Grants for FY 2024-2025 to RLBs in Maharashtra					
Rs. in Thousand					
Sr. No.	District	Zilla Parishad	Panchayat Samiti	Gram Panchayat	Total
1	Thane	547448	0	0	547448
2	Palghar	745637	98255	197640	1041532
3	Raigad	666114	0	0	666114
4	Ratnagir	793086	0	0	793086
5	Sindhudurg	394047	0	0	394047
6	Nashik	1842124	0	0	1842124
7	Dhule	677718	93565	188667	959950
8	Nandurbar	751884	90074	44696	886654
9	Jalgaon	1521085	0	0	1521085
10	Ahmednagar	1758803	0	0	1758803
11	Pune	1728782	0	0	1728782
12	Satara	1163224	0	0	1163224
13	Sangli	1009078	0	0	1009078
14	Solapur	1434725	0	0	1434725
15	Kolhapur	1552868	0	0	1552868
16	Sambhajinagar	821744	0	0	821744

17	Jalna	817280	0	0	817280
18	Parbhani	708178	0	0	708178
19	Hingoli	565409	0	0	565409
20	Beed	921853	0	0	921853
21	Nanded	1255535	0	0	1255535
22	Dharashiv	492422	0	0	492422
23	Latur	987740	0	0	987740
24	Buldana	974521	0	0	974521
25	Akola	519670	64384	34504	618558
26	Washim	407890	63228	31833	502951
27	Amaravati	816426	9598	0	826024
28	Yavatmal	1077296	0	0	1077296
29	Wardha	365263	0	0	365263
30	Nagpur	750595	84619	199418	1034632
31	Bhandara	468082	58674	31311	558067
32	Gondia	567673	46439	89278	703390
33	Chandrapur	724139	0	0	724139
34	Gadchiroli	442636	0	0	442636
	Total	30270975	608836	817347	31697158

एपीडा के लिए निधि

234. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

(क) क्या कृषि एवं प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (एपीडा) को अपने लक्ष्यों को अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से प्राप्त करने के लिए पर्याप्त बजट की आवश्यकता है ताकि यह निर्यातकों को अधिक वित्तीय सहायता, प्रशिक्षण और बाजार पहुँच प्रदान कर सके और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) किसानों और निर्यातकों को तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) निर्यातकों और किसानों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों, गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण और विपणन रणनीतियों के संबंध में अधिक उन्नत और संकेंद्रित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने की योजना क्या है; और

(घ) निर्यातकों को नए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों तक पहुँचने में मदद करने के लिए एपीडा की बाजार विकास योजनाओं को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) कृषि एवं प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (एपीडा) एपीडा अधिनियम, 1985 के तहत स्थापित एक वैधानिक निकाय है, जिसे अपने अनुसूचित उत्पादों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है। इन उत्पादों में ताजे फल और सब्जियों, प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पादों और पशु खाद्य उत्पादों की लगभग 800 टैरिफ लाइनें शामिल हैं और 17 उत्पाद श्रेणियां शामिल हैं। एपीडा बासमती चावल का पंजीकृत स्वामी है और जैविक उत्पादों के लिए राष्ट्रीय जैविक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (एनपीओपी) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सचिवालय के रूप में भी कार्य करता है।

अपने अनुसूचित उत्पादों के संबंध में सौंपे गए कार्यों को निष्पादित करने के लिए, पर्याप्त निधियों की आवश्यकता होती है, जिसके लिए एपीडा आंतरिक जुटाव, भारत सरकार के संबंधित मंत्रालयों और

विभागों की योजनाओं के साथ अभिसरण और आगामी 16वें वित्त आयोग चक्र (2026-31) के तहत सरकार से निधियाँ प्राप्त करने के माध्यम से अपने फंड्स और संसाधनों को बढ़ाने पर काम कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) किसानों, एफपीओ (किसान उत्पादक संगठन), निर्यातकों सहित कृषि-निर्यात मूल्य श्रृंखला में हितधारकों की क्षमताओं को मजबूत करने के लिए, एपीडा ने अपने प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण पहल को बढ़ाया है। राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों, आईसीएआर (भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद), अनुसंधान संस्थानों, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों और एनआईएफटीईएम (राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी, उद्यमिता और प्रबंधन संस्थान), सीएफटीआरआई (केंद्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान) आदि जैसे संस्थानों के समन्वय में वास्तविक और हाईब्रिड मोड में केंद्रित प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण सत्र चलाए जा रहे हैं ताकि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों, आयात करने वाले देश की आवश्यकताओं, बेहतर कृषि अभ्यासों, गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण, बेहतर पैकेजिंग, विपणन रणनीतियों आदि पर संवेदनशीलता बढ़ाई जा सके। वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष में, अब तक, लगभग 1 लाख हितधारकों की भागीदारी के साथ पूरे भारत में 900 से अधिक प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण सत्र आयोजित किए गए हैं।

(घ) एपीडा अपने मुख्यालय और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से अपने हितधारकों से साप्ताहिक आधार पर उनकी प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करने और समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु संपर्क करता है। बाजार विकास घटक के संबंध में, व्यापार मेलों और क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकों के प्रतिभागियों (प्रदर्शकों, खरीदारों आदि) से प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करने की एक प्रणाली मौजूद है, ताकि एपीडा की भागीदारी को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया जा सके। आगामी 16वें वित्त आयोग चक्र (2026-31) में योजना और उसके दिशानिर्देशों में संशोधन और अद्यतन के लिए बाजार विकास सहित सभी योजना घटकों के लिए विस्तृत प्रतिक्रिया भी प्राप्त की गई है।

E-PANCHAYAT MISSION MODE PROJECT

235. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM

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

- (a) the details of the objectives and progress of the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project;
- (b) whether the Government has taken steps to collect feedback and strengthen the digital capacity of Panchayat officials for better adoption of e-Governance tools, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the impact of e-Governance initiatives, 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 objective of the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) is to strengthen e-Governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the country and enhance the transparency, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of service delivery and governance at the grassroots level. The project aims to automate internal workflows and core functions of Panchayats and bring about greater citizen-centricity in their functioning. Under the Digital India Programme, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) across all States and Union Territories. One of the flagship applications under this initiative is eGramSwaraj, an online platform for planning, budgeting, accounting, and monitoring of works by Gram

Panchayats. Additionally, integration of eGramSwaraj with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has enabled real-time payments to vendors and service providers, thereby enhancing financial transparency and efficiency.

Furthermore, the Ministry has developed several applications that strengthen Panchayat functioning and improve public access to information. Meri Panchayat provides dashboards on planning, activities, and progress at the Gram Panchayat level. Panchayat NIRNAY facilitates the conduct and recording of Gram Sabha proceedings. AuditOnline enables online auditing of Panchayat accounts, including audits of Central Finance Commission funds.

(b) The Ministry continuously strives to enhance the effectiveness and impact of the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) by leveraging emerging technologies and adopting a consultative, feedback-driven approach. Regular feedback is collected from users at various levels, including through regional workshops and stakeholder consultations, to identify areas of improvement and prioritize future developments.

Feedback from State Governments and Panchayat functionaries is regularly obtained and incorporated to improve the usability and impact of digital platforms. As part of these efforts, the Ministry has conducted regional workshops in Shimla, Hyderabad, and Guwahati to gather feedback from stakeholders. To brainstorm and develop a roadmap for strengthening its e-Governance applications, the Ministry also organized an industry consultation event, “Manthan,” in New Delhi. Focused interactions with stakeholders were held, also in Maharashtra and Lucknow. In addition, several online meetings

were convened to maintain active engagement with State Governments.

The Government has undertaken focused initiatives to strengthen digital capacity building including e-Governance tools, across Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Ministry is implementing Revamped Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) w.e.f. financial year 2022-23 in States/UTs with main objective of capacitating Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) through funding capacity building and training interventions for Panchayat elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has conducted an evaluation of the e-Governance initiatives under the revamped RGSA through the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA). The assessment indicates improved adoption of digital platforms for planning, accounting and audit processes, leading to greater transparency, better financial management and enhanced service delivery by Panchayati Raj Institutions.

QUALITY ROADS UNDER PMGSY

236. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

SHRI BALYA MAMA SURESH GOPINATH MHATRE:

SHRIMATI KALABEN MOHANBHAI DELKAR:

DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PATIL:

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

(a) the total length of new roads (in km) constructed and the existing roads

upgraded under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during each of the last five years, State and district-wise including Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and States of Maharashtra specially in Nagpur and Madhya Pradesh;

- (b) the budget allocated and spent under the PMGSY during the last five years and current financial year, State and district-wise including Nagpur;
- (c) the impact of PMGSY on rural connectivity and economic development, State and district-wise particularly in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh; and
- (d) the measures taken to ensure the quality and durability of the roads constructed under PMGSY, State and district-wise including Nagpur?

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

(a): A total of 12,602.11 km and 5,139.93 km road length has been constructed in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra respectively during the last five years under various interventions/verticals of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The year-wise details are given below:-

Length Constructed (km)			
Year(s)	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Nagpur (Maharashtra)
2020-21	2,957.441	180.500	0.00
2021-22	4,443.945	199.16	47.27
2022-23	3,731.63	1,143.70	78.48

2023-24	909.95	1,570.12	81.13
2024-25	559.146	2,046.45	3.87
Total:	12,602.11	5,139.93	210.75

No PMGSY proposal was received from the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Further, the State wise and District-wise details of rural road projects completed under various interventions of PMGSY may be accessed at the programme **website *ommas.nic.in->progress monitoring->Financial Year wise Achievement.***

(b): The allocation of funds to the State for implementation of PMGSY is done on the basis of the proposal received from the State which inter-alia depends on works in hand, execution capacity of the State and unspent balance available with the State. The funds for implementation of the scheme are released by the Ministry to the State as a whole and not district wise. The budget allocated and spent under the PMGSY during the last five years and current financial year are given at **Statement.**

(c): PMGSY has helped in better access to marketplaces for the rural population and generated employment in various forms. It has also helped in improving socio-economic conditions of people living around the area. Thus, it has helped in removing poverty and unemployment. The scheme has impacted agriculture, health, education, urbanization and employment generation in a big way. The PMGSY has affected the life of rural population of all the States

including Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in a very positive way by emerging as a facilitator and precursor to various developmental activities.

(d): PMGSY envisages a three tier Quality Assurance Mechanism to ensure quality of road works during construction. First-tier of this mechanism is in-house quality control at Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) level. Second-tier is structured as an independent quality monitoring at State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) in which provision of regular inspection of PMGSY works has been envisaged. The third-tier is an independent monitoring mechanism at the Central level. Under this tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of PMGSY roads, selected at random. To promote transparency in the Scheme, it is being ensured that independent monitors at the second and the third tier take at least 10 digital photographs at the work site including one of the field laboratories, for each road work inspected and upload the inspection reports on PMGSY programme management and monitoring website i.e. OMMAS, to facilitate public viewing of quality of road works being executed under the programme. Also the abstract of the said Inspection Report is uploaded on OMMAS.

Further, to promote transparency and effective monitoring, the PMGSY programme guidelines provide that the Superintending Engineer of a zone/region will request the concerned Member of Parliament and Zila Panchayat Pramukh representing the zone/region, once in six months, to select any PMGSY project(s) for joint inspection. Similarly, the Executive Engineer in-charge of a division will request the MLA/ Chairperson of the Intermediate

Panchayat concerned, once in three months for joint inspection and the Assistant Engineer in-charge of the sub-division will similarly request the concerned Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat once in two months to select any PMGSY project(s) for joint inspection.

STATEMENT

**State/UT-wise details of fund released and expenditure
(including State Share) incurred during the last five years and
current financial year 2025-26 (as on 26.11.2025)**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl No	State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (as on 26.11.2025)	
		Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	3.78	9.22	5.45	12.22	7.51	12.22	22.93	0.05	3.97	0.00	9.47
2	Andhra Pradesh	53.20	396.75	50.00	508.86	644.13	748.63	140.64	368.03	507.32	370.60	0.00	225.04
3	Arunachal Pradesh	952.31	1,429.61	1090.60	1,279.07	1018.74	1,246.99	339.90	320.09	609.00	726.10	158.62	435.96
4	Assam	2516.62	2600.19	1591.50	2,488.03	664.91	1,118.21	391.29	571.22	79.24	264.76	84.03	85.08
5	Bihar	49.13	2173.52	375.00	1,992.99	1443.23	2,088.54	963.37	1,815.63	1195.44	2,312.80	0.00	548.59
6	Chattisgarh	924.48	1985.94	394.41	1,902.34	995.87	1,057.35	401.77	388.09	325.24	413.71	93.95	180.80
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	79.08	133.32	195.50	400.16	266.63	492.19	298.41	330.33	220.65	361.22	0.00	101.02
9	Haryana	0.00	92.10	353.23	583.12	168.25	213.81	74.01	150.86	27.38	34.60	0.00	4.23
10	Himachal Pradesh	745.24	1061.00	517.45	933.22	624.76	626.84	617.56	371.54	634.82	904.14	321.85	710.56
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1727.30	932.37	1328.34	1,485.28	717.00	1,114.78	1304.17	1,256.96	1028.25	1,070.58	14.88	242.57
12	Jharkhand	293.50	1083.34	0.00	598.44	332.63	745.63	752.80	1,323.90	961.77	1,374.96	0.00	371.95
13	Karnataka	49.29	728.40	704.25	1,499.18	720.47	864.71	72.25	404.03	100.58	142.81	0.01	11.51
14	Kerala	89.97	71.76	0.00	46.91	106.76	124.97	54.25	164.95	122.27	249.15	41.82	109.44
15	Ladakh	50.00	514.73	140.79	109.66	109.97	107.81	37.50	30.44	113.81	111.33	39.10	49.20
16	Madhya Pradesh	1099.54	2166.99	1392.25	2,419.14	1557.47	1,978.73	599.42	1,105.16	703.29	966.83	50.22	331.27
17	Maharashtra	0.00	221.59	0.00	376.73	743.00	1,074.02	1110.80	1,507.37	854.93	1,524.10	38.03	581.50
18	Manipur	420.66	601.46	742.00	710.58	744.98	539.11	161.29	296.83	2.81	88.75	0.32	1.85
19	Meghalaya	355.29	473.71	483.92	536.92	405.89	373.72	122.59	238.19	219.62	375.61	95.54	96.82
20	Mizoram	1.59	277.32	74.34	332.86	584.20	315.94	141.37	381.62	87.50	45.78	16.21	59.41
21	Nagaland	72.89	144.70	145.31	125.83	183.15	198.65	161.29	94.01	2.25	30.50	3.12	39.88
22	Odisha	774.29	1754.13	404.12	1,795.5	1235.88	2,088.9	1262.55	1,589.8	712.39	734.9	65.27	118.81
23	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	11.66	0.00	24.72	27.08	0.27	11.89	25.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00

Sl No	State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (as on 26.11.2025)	
		Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)
24	Punjab	0.00	2.67	68.59	295.14	231.06	428.72	265.10	522.95	319.87	328.82	43.34	220.89
25	Rajasthan	237.15	492.13	917.51	1,452.64	199.90	372.38	404.79	633.09	450.46	933.32	143.08	255.16
26	Sikkim	195.50	178.52	107.28	177.89	263.33	230.34	94.37	130.13	70.00	148.98	32.97	87.07
27	Tamil Nadu	265.38	626.92	440.00	1,169.56	613.70	532.36	411.36	777.78	638.66	741.43	182.22	1011.68
28	Telangana	0.00	288.59	86.38	410.80	321.43	345.32	296.9625	479.41	132.57	399.90	0.00	157.33
29	Tripura	69.57	99.25	73.88	202.93	267.59	152.90	185.03	112.64	172.75	98.07	10.89	36.37
30	Uttar Pradesh	123.90	440.19	1418.55	2,074.26	2068.57	3,267.32	2679.63	3,791.65	1968.60	2,704.11	0.00	383.58
31	Uttarakhand	1536.27	1493.50	787.00	1,218.45	1297.16	1,350.02	551.05	800.68	815.50	934.09	95.82	245.43
32	West Bengal	969.31	1471.94	49.94	701.28	381.03	394.75	99.275	309.11	225.00	271.11	79.33	428.52
Total		13651.46	23940.42	13952.99	27,833.22	18948.61	24,228.27	14007.29	20,301.27	13327.03	18,666.94	1,610.62	7,140.99

Budget utilized at the State Level for Nagpur may be accessed at the programme website ***omms.nic.in->progress monitoring->Financial Year wise Achievement.***

INTEGRATIVE REHABILITATION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

237. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:

SHRI MITESH PATEL (BAKABHAI):

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

- (a) the initiatives undertaken by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities for promoting integrative approaches to disability rehabilitation;
- (b) the nature, scope and names of various institutions involved in the research projects sanctioned under collaboration and implementation;
- (c) the quantum of funds allocated for these projects and the specific focus areas covered;
- (d) whether there are any anticipated outcomes of the initiative on well being and quality of life for persons with disabilities, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the integrative approaches to disability rehabilitation by the Government in the Palghar district in Maharashtra?

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 Department promotes integrative rehabilitation through key schemes and initiatives. Nine National Institutes and 30 Composite Regional Centres provide courses, rehabilitation services, early intervention, and skill development across India. Schemes such Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids /Appliances (ADIP) through Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) support the provision and innovation of assistive devices. The Department offers national scholarships and

skill development for persons with disabilities to enhance education and employment.

(b) and (c): Under the Research sub-scheme of SIPDA, DEPwD supports projects on assistive technology development, rehabilitation protocols and therapy modules, accessible learning and communication technologies, habilitation research, digital and ICT-based interventions, and evidence-based prevalence and functional assessment studies. Recent projects are being implemented by PDUNIPPD, New Delhi; AYJNISHD(D), Mumbai; NIEPID, Secunderabad; NIEPVD, Dehradun; and NILD, Kolkata, in collaboration with medical colleges, technical institutes, and community-based organisations.

ALIMCO is undertaking key projects including low-vision assistive eyewear with CSIR-CSIO, a programmable Behind-the-Ear hearing aid with CDAC, Kadam Knee Joints with IIT Chennai and SBMT (DRDO), development of specialised dies with CIPET and establishment of a proposed RandD facility at Visakhapatnam in collaboration with AMTZ.

Under the Research Sub-scheme of SIPDA scheme implemented by DEPwD, cumulative expenditure for FY 2020-21 to 2025-26 is ₹3.49 crore.

(d) These initiatives aim to enhance functional independence of persons with disabilities through technology-based, evidence-driven interventions and structured early childhood support. They promote holistic rehabilitation by integrating therapy, counselling and caregiver involvement, expand access to quality services via institutional and community platforms, and strengthen a nationwide cadre of skilled rehabilitation professionals.

(e) To promote integrative rehabilitation, ALIMCO, in coordination with local administration, has organised ADIP Scheme distribution camps in Palghar district, Maharashtra, providing assistive devices worth Rs. 97.39 lakh to 1,057 beneficiaries over the last three years. AYJNISHD(D), Mumbai conducts community-based rehabilitation and early intervention camps offering screening, therapy, caregiver counselling, assistive device facilitation, referrals, job fairs and awareness activities.

GEOSPATIAL DATA UNDER PM GATI SHAKTI

238. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

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

- (a) the objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Gati Shakti public platform launched through the Unified Geospatial interface;
- (b) the categories of datasets and services that are currently available on the platform and the manner in which the data security is being ensured for the public;
- (c) whether this initiative is likely to encourage private sector participation in infrastructure planning and investment;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the mechanism proposed to facilitate

such participation; and

- (e) whether any special initiatives have been taken to attract investment in infrastructure development in the Mewar region of Rajasthan including Rajsamand 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): The PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (PMGS NMP) initiative, launched in October 2021, provides an integrated geospatial platform combining datasets from over 58 Central Ministries/Departments and all States/UTs.

In line with the Budget 2025-26 announcement, PM GatiShakti Public was launched on 13 October 2025 through a query-based mechanism for sharing data analytics report with private entities on the basis of selected datasets on PM GatiShakti Public. It allows public / private sector to visualize socio-economic assets and infrastructure within a project's catchment area, identify suitable sites based on specific criteria, know the approvals and N.O.C.s required, and plan alignments for linear projects such as roads, pipelines, etc. Its objectives are:

- (i) Provide open, user-friendly access to the PM GatiShakti platform for citizens, private entities, academia, researchers, etc.;
- (ii) Enable geo-spatial data based decision making project planning by the private sector;

- (iii) Foster wider use of geo-spatial data analytics in planning for infrastructure and socio-economic assets;
- (iv) To encourage private sector participation in infrastructure planning and investment.

A Public/private person can access the PMGS platform through National Geo-spatial Data Registry (NGDR) on URL: ugi.pmgatishakti.gov.in through a self-registration process requiring two-factor authentication. Presently, the data analytics report on the portal is prepared on about 230 data layers of different Central Government Ministries/Departments.

- (e): For PM GatiShakti related expenditure under the “Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) for 2022-23”, the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (DoE) under Part-II had made provision of Rs. 5000 Crore total for disbursement among all the States as long-term loans including 07 Projects of the State of Rajasthan.

राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण अभिकरण

239. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण अभिकरण (एनआईए) को विश्व स्तरीय जांच एजेंसी बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलापों में शामिल विभिन्न संगठनों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क): 26/11 मुम्बई हमलों के दृष्टिगत, राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण अभिकरण अधिनियम, 2008 के तहत राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण अभिकरण (एनआईए) की स्थापना एक केंद्रीय आतंकवाद-रोधी विधि प्रवर्तन संस्थान के रूप में की गई थी।

यह अभिकरण, 'एनआईए अधिनियम, 2008' की अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भारत की संप्रभुता, सुरक्षा और अखंडता, राज्य की सुरक्षा, विदेशी राष्ट्रों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों, अंतरराष्ट्रीय संधियों से संबंधित मुद्दों आदि को प्रभावित करने वाले अपराधों का अन्वेषण और उनका अभियोजन करता है।

एनआईए को एक विश्व स्तरीय जांच एजेंसी बनाने के उद्देश्य से, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करने/ उसके लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करने वाले अपराधों की रोकथाम, जांच और अभियोजन में, एनआईए की जिम्मेदारियों को कुशलतापूर्वक पूरा करते हुए, उसकी क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं/प्रयास किए गए हैं:

- (i) सरकार ने 'एनआईए (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019' के माध्यम से एनआईए को भारत से बाहर घटित उन अनुसूचित अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने की शक्ति प्रदान की है, जिनमें भारतीय नागरिक अथवा भारतीय हित सम्मिलित होते हैं।
- (ii) इसके अतिरिक्त, विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम, 1908, मानव तस्करी, साइबर आतंकवाद और शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1959 से संबंधित अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए एनआईए के अधिदेश में विस्तार भी किया गया है।
- (iii) एनआईए के पदचिह्न को देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में 21 शाखा कार्यालय स्थापित करके पूरे भारत में विस्तारित किया गया है, जिसमें 02 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय (गुवाहाटी और जम्मू) और मुख्यालय दिल्ली में हैं।
- (iv) वर्तमान में, एनआईए में कुल 1901 स्वीकृत पद हैं, जिनमें से 769 पदों की

स्वीकृति पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रदान की गई है।

- (v) सरकार ने देशभर में 52 एनआईए विशेष न्यायालय नामोद्दिष्ट किए हैं, जिनमें से रांची, जम्मू एवं मुंबई स्थित 03 एनआईए विशेष न्यायालयों को अनन्य रूप से, एनआईए द्वारा जांच किए गए अनुसूचित मामलों के विचारण हेतु, विशेष न्यायालयों के रूप में नामोद्दिष्ट किया गया है।
- (vi) बड़ी मात्रा में आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण करने में सक्षम बनाने और विभिन्न अन्वेषण प्रक्रियाओं, पद्धतियों के स्वचालन और डिजिटलीकरण को सुगम बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय टेरर डाटा फ्यूजन एंड एनालाइसिस सेंटर (एनटीडीएफएसी) की स्थापना की गई है, जिससे पर्यवेक्षण सुदृढ़ होगा और कार्य कुशलता, निरंतरता तथा जवाबदेही बेहतर होगी।
- (vii) सरकार ने जनवरी, 2018 में एनआईए में, आईएसआईएस जांच अनुसंधान प्रकोष्ठ (आईआईआरसी) का गठन किया है; और आतंकवाद के अन्य स्वरूपों को शामिल करते हुए इसके दायरे में वृद्धि करने के साथ ही इसका नाम बदलकर आतंकवाद-रोधी अनुसंधान प्रकोष्ठ (सीटीआरसी) कर दिया गया है।
- (viii) एनआईए में, 'मानव तस्करी-रोधी प्रभाग (एएचटीडी)', 'साइबर आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रभाग (एसीटीडी)', 'वित्तीय कार्रवाई कार्य बल (एफएटीएफ) प्रकोष्ठ', 'वित्तीय विश्लेषण इकाई (एफएयू)' और विधिक विशेषज्ञों सहित एक विशेष प्रकोष्ठ जैसे विशिष्ट प्रभागों का गठन भी किया गया है।
- (ix) विदेशी क्षेत्राधिकार वाली जांच से निपटने में, भारत की क्षमता को संस्थागत बनाने के लिए, 2024 में एनआईए में एक समर्पित 'विदेशी जांच अनुरोध इकाई (एफआईआरयू)' की स्थापना की गई है।
- (x) आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण और उच्च गुणवत्ता 'जाली भारतीय करेंसी नोटों

(एफआईसीएन)' के मामलों के अन्वेषण के लिए एनआईए को केंद्रीय स्तर पर नोडल एजेंसी बनाया गया है, जिसके लिए एनआईए में एक आतंकवाद वित्तपोषण और जाली करेंसी (टीएफएफसी) प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित किया गया है, ताकि केंद्रित जांच की जा सके।

- (xi) पूरे विश्व के देशों के साथ समन्वय हेतु, गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से एनआईए ने वर्ष 2022 के दौरान मंत्री स्तरीय सम्मेलन “नो मनी फोर टेरर (एनएमएफटी)” के तृतीय संस्करण का आयोजन किया। इस सम्मेलन में, 78 देशों तथा 16 बहुपक्षीय संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया।
- (xii) पिछले 05 वर्षों के दौरान, एनआईए ने विदेशी संस्थाओं के सहयोग से एनआईए के अधिकारियों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की पुलिस, केंद्रीय पुलिस संगठनों (सीपीओ) और केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) के लिए क्षमता संवर्धन संबंधी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम (सीबीटीपी) आयोजित किए हैं। पिछले 03 वर्षों के दौरान एनआईए ने विदेशी अधिकारियों के लिए भी ऐसे कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए हैं।
- (xiii) हाल ही में, सरकार ने फॉरेंसिक विशेषज्ञता के क्षेत्र में एनआईए अधिकारियों के क्षमता संवर्धन के लिए, एनआईए और ‘राष्ट्रीय फॉरेंसिक विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय (एनएफएसयू)’ के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। मार्च, 2025 में दोनों पक्षों द्वारा इस पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।
- (xiv) एफआईसीएन से संबंधित सूचना के आदान-प्रदान के लिए भारत और बांग्लादेश के बीच एक संयुक्त कार्यबल (जेटीएफ) गठित किया गया है। एनआईए ने केंद्रीय और राज्य स्तर की विभिन्न विधि प्रवर्तन संस्थाओं (एलईए) के साथ-साथ बांग्लादेश और नेपाल सहित पड़ोसी देशों के पुलिस

अधिकारियों के लिए क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए हैं, ताकि एफआईसीएन की तस्करी से निपटा जा सके।

- (xv) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करने वाले/उसके लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करने वाले अपराधों की रोकथाम, जांच और अभियोजन में एनआईए की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए, विश्व की सर्वोत्तम आतंकवाद-रोधी एजेंसियों की कार्यप्रणाली के मानदंडों के अनुरूप एनआईए की क्षमताओं को निर्धारित करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

इन कदमों के परिणामस्वरूप, एनआईए की क्षमताओं को, एक प्रमुख जांच एजेंसी के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए, बहुत सुदृढ़ किया गया है, जो प्रभावी तरीके से अपने जनादेश का निर्वहन करने में कुशलतापूर्वक और प्रभावी ढंग से प्रदर्शन कर रही है। एनआईए अब एक वैश्विक रूप से प्रसिद्ध जांच एजेंसी के रूप में उभरी है, जिसने, स्थापना के बाद से कुल 692 पंजीकृत मामलों में से, 172 मामलों में सुनाए गए निर्णयों में 92.44% की दोषसिद्धि दर अर्जित की है।

(ख) और (ग): भारत सरकार किसी भी प्रकार की विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलापों, जो राष्ट्र की संप्रभुता, एकता, अखंडता और सुरक्षा पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालते हैं, के खिलाफ 'शून्य-सहिष्णुता की नीति' निर्वाहित करती है।

भारत सरकार ने 'विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलापों (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967' के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलापों में संलिप्त पाए जाने वाले विभिन्न संगठनों के विरुद्ध निरंतर और कड़ी कार्रवाई की है।

तदनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्षों में, सरकार ने 23 संगठनों को विधिविरुद्ध संगम घोषित किया है। सूची **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है।

विवरण

पिछले 05 वर्षों के दौरान विधिविरुद्ध संगम के रूप में घोषित संगठनों की सूची:

Sl. No.	Name of Unlawful Association
1.	स्टूडेंट्स इस्लामिक मूवमेंट ऑफ इंडिया (एसआईएमआई)
2.	यूनाइटेड लिबरेशन फ्रंट ऑफ असम (यूएलएफए)
3.	ऑल त्रिपुरा टाइगर फोर्स (एटीटीएफ)
4.	मैतेई चरमपंथी संगठन, अर्थात्- (i) पीपुल्स लिबरेशन आर्मी (पीएलए) और इसकी राजनीतिक शाखा, रिवोल्यूशनरी पीपुल्स फ्रंट (आरपीएफ) (ii) यूनाइटेड नेशनल लिबरेशन फ्रंट (यूएनएलएफ) और इसका सशस्त्र विंग, मणिपुर पीपुल्स आर्मी (एमपीए) (iii) पीपुल्स रिवोल्यूशनरी पार्टी ऑफ कांग्लेईपाक (पीआरईपीएके) और इसका सशस्त्र विंग, 'रेड आर्मी'। (iv) कांग्लेईपाक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (केसीपी) और इसका सशस्त्र विंग, जिसे 'रेड आर्मी' भी कहा जाता है (v) कांग्ले याओ कांग्बालुप (केवाईकेएल) (vi) को-ऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी (सीओआरसीओएम) (vii) अलायन्स फॉर सोशल यूनिटी कांग्लेईपाक (एससयूके)
5.	नैशनल लिबरेशन फ्रंट ऑफ त्रिपुरा (एनएलएफटी)
6.	हाइनीवट्रेप नेशनल लिबरेशन काउंसिल (एचएनएलसी)
7.	लिबरेशन टाइगर्स ऑफ तमिल ईलम (एलटीटीई)

8.	नेशनल सोशलिस्ट काउंसिल ऑफ नागालैंड (खाप्लांग) [एनएससीएन (के)]
9.	इस्लामिक रिसर्च फाउंडेशन (आईआरएफ)
10.	जमात-ए-इस्लामी (जेईआई), जम्मू और कश्मीर
11.	जम्मू और कश्मीर लिबरेशन फ्रन्ट (मोहम्मद यासीन मलिक फैक्शन) (जेकेएलएफ-वाई)
12.	सिख फॉर जस्टिस (एसएफजे)
13.	पॉपुलर फ्रंट ऑफ इंडिया (पीएफआई) और इसके सहयोगी, संबंधी या फ्रंट जिसमें रीहैब इंडिया फाउंडेशन (आरआईएफ), कैंपस फ्रंट ऑफ इंडिया (सीएफआई), अखिल भारतीय इमाम्स काउंसिल (एआईआईसी), नेशनल कॉन्फेडरेशन ऑफ ह्यूमन राइट्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन (एनसीएचआरओ), नेशनल वुमेन फ्रंट, जूनियर फ्रंट, एम्पावर इंडिया फाउंडेशन और रीहैब फाउंडेशन, केरल शामिल हैं।
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रीडम पार्टी (जेकेडीएफपी)
15.	मुस्लिम लीग जम्मू-कश्मीर (मसरत आलम गुट)/(एमएलजेके-एमए)
16.	तहरीक-ए-हुरियत, जम्मू और कश्मीर (टीईएच)
17.	मुस्लिम काँफ्रेंस जम्मू और कश्मीर (भट गुट) (एमसीजेके-बी)
18.	मुस्लिम काँफ्रेंस जम्मू और कश्मीर (सुमजी गुट) (एमसीजेके-एस)
19.	जम्मू कश्मीर नेशनल फ्रंट (जेकेएनएफ)
20.	जम्मू और कश्मीर पीपुल्स फ्रीडम लीग (जेकेपीएफएल)
21.	जम्मू और कश्मीर पीपुल्स लीग (जेकेपीएल) के चार गुट, अर्थात्: जेकेपीएल (मुख्तार अहमद वाजा), जेकेपीएल (बशीर अहमद टोटा), जेकेपीएल (गुलाम मोहम्मद खान @सोपोरी) और जेकेपीएल (अजीज शेख) बी याकूब शेख के नेतृत्व में
22.	जम्मू और कश्मीर इत्तेहादुल मुस्लिमीन (जेकेआईएम)
23.	अवामी एक्शन कमिटी (एएसी)

SPECIAL GRANT FOR UT OF ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS**240. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:**

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

(a) whether the Member of Parliament, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, formally requested the Government to sanction a special grant of 5000 crore to the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for infrastructure development, in view of the deficit UT budget to meet public

grievances relating to construction and maintenance of State, District, Rural, urban roads, bridges, drains, culverts, footpaths, high drains in municipal areas, repair of tsunami shelters, renovation works for tribal communities, and construction of dams for drinking water supply across the Islands including tribal, municipal, and rural areas; and

(b) If so, the details of the action taken and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to consider the said demand of the islanders?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The Union Territory (UT) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands projects its requirement of budget, based on the need of various Departments under UT. The Union Government allocates the budget to the UT for its establishment and developmental expenditure, based on past trend of expenditure and future requirements. This is a regular process. In addition to this, other Ministries of Government of India (GoI) also provide budgetary support under various schemes for infrastructural projects in the UT.

PROCEDURE FOR OCI CARDS

241. SHRI CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

- (a) whether the Government has an established procedure for Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) cardholders who have relinquished foreign citizenship and now seek to regain Indian citizenship;
- (b) if so, the eligibility criteria, required documentation, and application process applicable in such cases;
- (c) whether there is a clearly defined mandatory waiting period between date of surrendering foreign citizenship and applying for re-acquisition of Indian citizenship and if so, the details of duration;
- (d) whether the Government considers issuing an interim residency permit to such individuals during transition period before their application for Indian citizenship is processed;
- (e) the average timeline for processing such applications and whether any fast-track mechanism exists for individuals with urgent personal or professional grounds; and
- (f) whether there are procedural delays or inconsistencies in verifying foreign citizenship relinquishment for former Indian citizens seeking re-naturalisation, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): Acquisitions and determination of citizenship of India is governed by the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made there under called The Citizenship Rules, 2009. For the Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) cardholder, there is provision under Section 5(1) (g) for acquisition of citizenship by registration. Further, for acquiring Indian citizenship a person should not be illegal migrant which has been defined under Section 2(1)(b)(i)(ii) of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

डेयरी पशुओं का गोबर

242. डॉ. भोला सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि दूध को डेयरी किसानों के लिए एक प्रमुख संसाधन माना जाता है और इसे नीतिगत प्राथमिकता दी जाती है जबकि गोबर, जिसमें ऊर्जा, उर्वरक और आय सृजन की अपार क्षमता है, पर अक्सर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण परिवारों की घरेलू ईंधन आवश्यकताओं और देश की परिवहन ईंधन मांग को पूरा करने के लिए गोबर-आधारित बायो गैस क्षमता का कोई आकलन किया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मिट्टी की उर्वरता बढ़ाने और रासायनिक उर्वरकों पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए गोबर के व्यापक उपयोग की क्षमता का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो छोटे और सीमांत डेयरी किसानों के लाभ के लिए खाद प्रबंधन, बायो गैस उत्पादन, कम्पोस्ट बनाने और गोबर-आधारित मूल्य संवर्धन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रमुख पहल की गई हैं और इसके लिए क्या योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) गोबर आधारित बायोगैस में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छ ऊर्जा उत्पादन की अपार संभावनाएँ

हैं। कई अध्ययनों और क्षेत्र-आधारित आकलनों से यह स्थापित हुआ है कि गोबर आधारित बायोगैस घोल (Slurry) और घोल-आधारित उर्वरकों के प्रयोग से मृदा के जैविक कार्बन में वृद्धि होती है, मृदा संरचना में सुधार होता है, सूक्ष्मजीवी सक्रियता बढ़ती है और जल धारण क्षमता में सुधार होता है। राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (NDDB) ने आणंद कृषि विश्वविद्यालय/बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय के माध्यम से अध्ययन करवाए, जिनसे पता चला कि घोल-आधारित मूल्यवर्धित जैविक उर्वरकों के उपयोग से रासायनिक उर्वरकों के उपयोग में 25% तक की कमी आ सकती है, साथ ही फसल की पैदावार में भी सुधार हो सकता है। राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (NDDB), पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) के मार्गदर्शन में, डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से देश भर में खाद प्रबंधन परियोजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। ये पहले अपशिष्ट के धारणीय उपयोग, ऊर्जा उत्पादन और पोषक तत्वों के पुनर्चक्रण (Recycling) को बढ़ावा देती हैं। एनडीडीबी ने घरेलू और व्यावसायिक दोनों स्तरों पर एकीकृत खाद मूल्य श्रृंखला मॉडल विकसित किए हैं, जैसे:

I. जकारियापुरा मॉडल - विकेन्द्रीकृत घरेलू स्तर की बायोगैस इकाइयाँ।

II. वाराणसी मॉडल - डेयरी संयंत्रों में कैप्टिव उपयोग के लिए केंद्रीकृत बड़े पैमाने का बायोगैस संयंत्र।

III. बनास मॉडल - गोबर आधारित बायोगैस को सीबीजी (CBG) में परिवर्तित करने वाला केंद्रीकृत कंप्रेसड बायोगैस (CBG) संयंत्र।

ये मॉडल एंड-टू-एंड खाद मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं पर जोर देते हैं, जिससे छोटे और सीमांत डेयरी किसानों को अतिरिक्त आय प्राप्त होती है, साथ ही जैविक घोल को जैविक खाद में परिवर्तित करके मिट्टी की उर्वरता बढ़ती है और रासायनिक उर्वरकों पर निर्भरता कम होती है। इन प्रयासों को संस्थागत बनाने और उनका विस्तार करने के लिए, छोटे किसानों के घरों के अहाते में 35,000 विकेन्द्रीकृत बायोगैस संयंत्र (प्रत्येक 2 m³) लगाए गए हैं, जो खाना पकाने के लिए स्वच्छ ऊर्जा, जैविक उर्वरक उत्पन्न करते हैं, और प्रति वर्ष प्रति संयंत्र लगभग 7 टन CO₂e उत्सर्जन कम करते हैं। इसके अलावा, बनासकांठा और वाराणसी जैसे जिला दुग्ध संघों में बड़े केंद्रीकृत बायोगैस संयंत्र (2,000-4,000

m³) गतिशीलता और डेयरी ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं के लिए CBG/बायोगैस का उत्पादन करते हैं, जिससे प्रति वर्ष प्रति संयंत्र 2,400-3,000 टन CO₂e की कमी आती है। बनासकांठा में अतिरिक्त संयंत्र लगाकर इसका अनुकरण किया जा रहा है, और इन प्रयासों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अमूल, साबर, दूधसागर (गुजरात) और बरौनी (बिहार) तक मॉडल का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। एनडीडीबी ने 15 राज्यों में डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के साथ 25 समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, जिन्हें धारणीय खाद प्रबंधन और गोबर आधारित मूल्य संवर्धन के राष्ट्रव्यापी विस्तार के लिए सुजुकी आरएंडडी, नाबार्ड, सस्टेन प्लस एनर्जी फाउंडेशन और एनडीडीबी मृदा लिमिटेड के साथ साझेदारी द्वारा समर्थित किया गया है।

DISPROPORTIONATE COST SHARING IN CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

243. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the total funds allocated and released by the Union and State Governments respectively under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) in the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) during the last five years, scheme and State-wise;
- (b) whether the actual expenditure incurred by State Governments under these schemes exceeded the Union Government's share in any State during such period, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to revise the cost-sharing formula or increase its share in schemes where implementation burden has fallen

disproportionately on States, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

- (d) whether the Government has received representations from States regarding financial strain caused due to current cost-sharing arrangements, if so, the nature of these representations and steps taken in response?

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

(a): National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a social security programme for the most vulnerable persons of our society living below poverty line, both in rural and urban areas irrespective of the category of the beneficiaries. Under the programme, the old aged, widows, and disabled persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and fulfilling eligibility criteria prescribed in the NSAP guidelines, are provided financial assistance, in form of pension, ranging from Rs.200/- to Rs.500/- p.m. and in the case of death of the breadwinner of such family, a lump sum assistance of Rs. 20,000/- is given to the bereaved family.

In order to achieve the objective of "Housing for All" in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households for the construction of pucca houses with basic amenities. The Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for the continuation of

PMAY-G during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29 for the construction of 2 crore additional rural houses. As on 28.11.2025, a total target of 4.14 crore has been allocated by the Ministry, out of which 3.86 crore houses have been sanctioned by States/UTs and 2.91 crore houses have been completed.

Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural house-hold. Jal Jeevan Mission, being a centrally sponsored programme, it adheres the funding pattern, which was based on recommendation of sub-group of Chief Ministers, notified by NITI Aayog, Governing Council Secretariat's OM dated 17.08.2016, between Centre and States/ UTs.

State-wise details of funds released during the last five years under PMAY-G, and NSAP viz. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) are given at **STATEMENT- I** and the year-wise and State/ UT-wise details of fund allocated, released and utilized under JJM is at **STATEMENT-II**.

(b) to (d): Presently, NSAP is a 100% centrally funded centrally sponsored scheme (CSS). However, as social security, invalid and old age pensions figure as items 23 and 24 in the Concurrent List (7th Schedule) of the Constitution, both the Central Government and States/ UTs have the responsibility for working in tandem in rolling out a comprehensive social security framework for the country. Accordingly, the States/UTs are encouraged to provide top up amounts at least an equivalent amount to the assistance provided by the Central Government. At

present, the States/UTs are adding top-up amounts ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs.5700 per month per beneficiaries under NSAP schemes.

Under PMAY-G, the unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in North-Eastern States, Hilly States (including UTs of JandK and Ladakh) is provided. The funding pattern between Centre and the State is in accordance with the Cabinet approval wherein for the NER States and Himalayan States [Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (UT)] it is 90:10, whereas for the rest of the States is 60:40 and for Union Territories without legislature 100% funding are borne by the Centre. As per the Framework for Implementation of the PMAY-G, Rs 12,000 is provided separately for the construction of a toilet from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swachha Bharat Mission -Grameen (SBM-G) or any other dedicated source and 90/95 days of unskilled manual labour is provided through convergence with MGNREGS. In addition to this, although not mandatory, some States/ UTs are providing top-up from their resources besides contributions from the beneficiaries for completion of the houses.

The funding pattern under JJM is 100% for UTs without legislature, 90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan States and UTs with legislature and 50:50 for rest of the States. Moreover, under Support and Water Quality Monitoring System (WQMS) activities under the Mission, the funding pattern is 100% for Union Territories, 90:10 for Himalayan and North-Eastern States and UTs with legislature and 60:40 for other States.

Further, JJM being a pan India programme, at the time of its inception in

August 2019 due weightage was accorded to the parameters like desert, drought and arid conditions, scarcity of water, rural population and those affected by chemical contamination of ground water, etc. as are prevailing in different States/ UTs of the country for allocation of available fund under JJM.

At the time of the launch of JJM, the Government approved central support of Rs. 2.08 lakh Crore (58%) as Central share in the total estimated outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakh for the States and UTs. The approved Central outlay has almost been utilized till 2024-25. Considering the progress achieved so far and ongoing works, Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission till December 2028 with enhanced total outlay through budget announcements 2025-26. Accordingly, proposal for the continuation of Jal Jeevan Mission till December 2028 is under consideration.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of funds released during the last five years under PMAY-G, and NSAP viz. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	During 2020-21 to 2024-25				
		IGNOAPS		IGNDPS		PMAY-G
		Allocation (In Cr.)	Released (In Cr.)	Allocation (In Cr.)	Released (In Cr.)	Central Share released (In Cr.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	890.99	1005.8	36.7	45.49	425.75
2	Bihar	4204.35	5296.35	190.24	224.39	19572.62
3	Chhattisgarh	901.86	902.66	48.22	59.39	19572.62
4	Goa	15.6	0	0.69	0	7704.00
5	Gujarat	860.18	887.47	37.59	33.82	0.00
6	Haryana	367.21	215.35	20.63	10.45	3653.56
7	Himachal Pradesh	130.61	151.66	2.49	1.19	191.02
8	Jharkhand	1336.46	1238.38	42.37	41.25	6835.28
9	Karnataka	1368.87	1207.97	66.73	64.73	632.56

10	Kerala	649.84	621.26	69.1	45.05	138.42
11	Madhya Pradesh	2229.09	2722.29	151.18	183.84	19969.61
12	Maharashtra	1669.56	1165.89	48.63	0	10001.77
13	Odisha	1975.95	1892.06	136.11	165.21	10692.78
14	Punjab	246.11	71.67	9.42	4.3	411.62
15	Rajasthan	1186.23	1372.52	59.92	48.97	5979.04
16	Tamil Nadu	1764.96	1938.69	104.19	107.54	3207.26
17	Telangana	639.78	542.03	28.27	24.55	0.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	6425.92	6676.28	177.33	94.21	16086.31
19	Uttarakhand	326.31	428.51	14.13	5.29	685.72
20	West Bengal	1979.81	2016.99	104.9	100.56	9498.38
21	Arunachal Pradesh	57.83	8.34	2.97	0.2	376.04
22	Assam	1377.8	1232.9	76.19	51.58	23686.98
23	Manipur	547.94	84.7	2.96	1.71	653.12
24	Meghalaya	167.93	80.3	3.62	2.14	1978.91
25	Mizoram	101.03	44.6	1.62	1.02	258.50
26	Nagaland	104.43	93.95	2.86	1.74	476.38
27	Sikkim	59.32	15.21	1.95	0.46	3.12
28	Tripura	299.83	140.75	6.33	3	4228.05
29	AandN Islands	94.59	0.79	0.1	0.05	22.33

30	Chandigarh	2.67	0	0.09	0	NA
31	DandN Haveli and DandD	6.07	0	0.24	0	16.12
32	NCT Delhi	180.38	150.69	10.01	6.54	NA
33	J and K	171.99	181.95	4.5	4.23	3474.43
34	Ladakh	5.51	8.59	0.18	0.34	21.99
35	Lakshadweep	0.3	0	0.05	0	0.00
36	Puducherry	32.17	12.4	2.3	0.09	0.00
	TOTAL	32379.4	32409	1464.74	1333.32	151933.95*

* includes PM-JANMAN

The State of Telangana, NCT of Delhi, UTs of Puducherry and Chandigarh were not implementing the PMAY-G during this period.

STATEMENT-II

year-wise and State/ UT-wise details of fund allocated, released and utilized under JJM

JJM: Financial Progress 2019-20

Rs. in Crore

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands	-	1.78	0.50	0.50	NR	-
2	Andhra Pr.	25.74	372.64	372.64	398.38	121.62	60.59
3	Arunachal Pr.	6.22	132.55	177.47	183.69	127.68	13.05
4	Assam	359.35	694.95	442.36	801.71	358.87	29.01

5	Bihar	313.16	787.31	417.35	730.51	473.33	150.34
6	Chhattisgarh	31.58	208.04	65.82	97.40	39.23	38.52
7	Goa	-	7.57	3.08	3.08	3.08	6.17
8	Gujarat	-	390.31	390.31	390.31	384.61	394.74
9	Haryana	10.13	149.95	149.95	160.08	69.29	73.80
10	Himachal Pr.	-	148.67	205.83	205.83	197.41	15.46
11	J and K	27.14	322.03	322.03	349.17	200.25	24.01
12	Jharkhand	75.79	267.69	291.19	366.98	114.89	120.78
13	Karnataka	26.61	546.06	546.06	572.67	491.01	298.70
14	Kerala	2.58	248.76	101.29	103.87	62.69	57.23
15	Ladakh	8.10	166.65	67.86	75.96	NR	0.61
16	Madhya Pr.	1.26	571.60	571.60	572.86	326.65	288.75
17	Maharashtra	248.12	847.97	345.28	593.40	308.04	431.79
18	Manipur	-	67.69	91.17	91.17	28.20	6.60
19	Meghalaya	0.80	86.02	43.01	43.81	26.35	0.77
20	Mizoram	0.14	39.87	68.05	68.19	37.41	1.81
21	Nagaland	-	56.49	56.49	56.49	23.54	4.67
22	Odisha	0.78	364.74	364.74	365.52	260.46	241.12
23	Puducherry	1.27	2.50	ND	1.27	0.97	NR
24	Punjab	102.91	227.46	227.46	330.37	73.27	78.20
25	Rajasthan	313.67	1,301.71	1,301.71	1,615.38	620.31	702.35
26	Sikkim	0.84	15.41	26.15	26.99	14.71	1.48
27	Tamil Nadu	1.49	373.87	373.10	374.59	114.58	99.14
28	Telangana	4.48	259.14	105.52	110.00	88.33	72.89
29	Tripura	48.94	107.64	145.37	194.31	59.45	6.48
30	Uttar Pr.	58.33	1,206.28	1,513.14	1,571.47	638.22	379.17
31	Uttarakhand	6.12	170.53	170.53	176.65	110.04	23.02
32	West Bengal	760.82	995.33	994.75	1,755.57	609.00	469.54
Total		2,436.37	11,139.21	9,951.81	12,388.18	5,983.49	4,090.79

DNH and DD and Lakshadweep does not avail fund **ND:** Not

Drawn **NR:** Not Reported **Source:** JJM-IMIS

JJM: Financial Progress 2020-21**Rs. in Crore**

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands	0.50	2.93	1.46	1.96	1.45	-
2	Andhra Pr.	276.76	790.48	297.62	574.38	419.30	181.31
3	Arunachal Pr.	56.02	254.85	344.85	400.87	392.43	47.15
4	Assam	452.45	1,608.51	551.77	1,004.22	880.44	91.08
5	Bihar	257.18	1,839.16	353.60	610.78	551.82	374.42
6	Chhattisgarh	58.17	445.52	334.14	392.31	223.77	221.04
7	Goa	-	12.41	6.20	6.20	2.99	13.49
8	Gujarat	5.70	883.08	983.08	988.78	838.50	883.43
9	Haryana	90.80	289.52	72.38	163.18	130.67	120.09
10	Himachal Pr.	8.42	326.20	547.48	555.90	329.01	42.25
11	J and K	148.92	681.77	53.72	202.64	88.69	5.17
12	Jharkhand	268.08	572.24	143.06	411.14	286.62	177.73
13	Karnataka	81.65	1,189.40	446.36	528.01	349.62	428.26
14	Kerala	41.18	404.24	303.18	344.36	304.29	311.25
15	Ladakh	75.96	352.09	ND	75.96	9.43	NR
16	Madhya Pr.	246.21	1,280.13	960.09	1,206.30	1,014.70	876.84
17	Maharashtra	285.35	1,828.92	457.23	742.58	473.59	324.56
18	Manipur	62.96	131.80	141.80	204.76	189.14	18.52
19	Meghalaya	17.46	174.92	184.92	202.38	188.30	20.44
20	Mizoram	30.77	79.30	104.30	135.07	107.90	10.13
21	Nagaland	34.90	114.09	85.57	120.47	91.95	10.00
22	Odisha	105.07	812.15	609.11	714.18	686.41	671.98
23	Puducherry	0.30	4.64	1.06	1.36	0.20	1.00
24	Punjab	257.10	362.79	ND	257.10	146.74	152.77
25	Rajasthan	995.07	2,522.03	630.51	1,625.58	762.04	815.90
26	Sikkim	12.30	31.36	39.36	51.66	43.43	3.75

27	Tamil Nadu	264.09	921.99	690.36	954.45	576.87	399.57
28	Telangana	31.10	412.19	82.71	113.81	61.17	133.98
29	Tripura	136.46	156.61	117.46	253.92	195.00	22.26
30	Uttar Pr.	933.25	2,570.94	1,295.47	2,228.72	1,774.65	885.89
31	Uttarakhand	66.60	362.58	271.93	338.53	227.32	20.02
32	West Bengal	1,146.58	1,614.18	807.08	1,953.66	1,196.07	641.17
Total		6,447.36	23,033.02	10,917.86	17,365.22	12,544.51	7,905.45

DNH and DD and Lakshadweep does not avail fund **ND: Not Drawn NR: Not**

Reported **Source: JJM-IMIS**

JJM: Financial Progress 2021-22

Rs. in Crore

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands	0.52	8.26	2.06	2.58	1.95	-
2	Andhra Pr.	155.09	3,182.88	791.06	946.15	234.02	233.84
3	Arunachal Pr.	8.43	1,013.53	1,555.53	1,563.96	1,113.37	117.99
4	Assam	123.78	5,601.16	4,200.87	4,324.65	2,505.42	312.89
5	Bihar	58.95	6,608.25	ND	58.95	4.00	336.79
6	Chhattisgarh	168.54	1,908.96	477.24	645.78	498.69	488.63
7	Goa	3.21	45.53	22.77	25.98	14.03	17.98
8	Gujarat	150.28	3,410.61	2,557.96	2,708.24	2,124.85	2,226.25
9	Haryana	32.51	1,119.95	559.98	592.49	433.78	430.31
10	Himachal Pr.	226.89	1,262.78	2,012.78	2,239.67	1,420.78	149.71
11	J and K	113.96	2,747.17	604.18	718.14	112.43	8.31
12	Jharkhand	124.51	2,479.88	512.22	636.73	437.21	510.99
13	Karnataka	178.39	5,008.80	2,504.40	2,682.79	1,418.68	1,567.62
14	Kerala	40.07	1,804.59	1,353.44	1,393.51	957.44	1,059.57

15	Ladakh	66.52	1,429.96	340.68	407.20	144.96	NR
16	Madhya Pr.	191.61	5,116.79	3,837.59	4,029.20	2,262.78	2,479.33
17	Maharashtra	268.99	7,064.41	1,666.64	1,935.63	377.98	477.98
18	Manipur	15.62	481.19	601.19	616.81	474.78	52.80
19	Meghalaya	14.18	678.39	1,078.39	1,092.57	672.05	76.55
20	Mizoram	27.17	303.89	303.89	331.06	250.98	32.31
21	Nagaland	28.52	444.81	333.61	362.13	345.14	27.88
22	Odisha	27.77	3,323.42	2,492.56	2,520.33	1,305.79	1,288.36
23	Puducherry	1.18	30.22	7.47	8.65	2.32	0.10
24	Punjab	110.36	1,656.39	402.24	512.60	247.83	265.70
25	Rajasthan	863.53	10,180.50	2,345.08	3,208.61	1,919.83	1,693.61
26	Sikkim	8.23	124.79	194.79	203.02	90.12	11.57
27	Tamil Nadu	377.58	3,691.21	614.35	991.93	457.63	496.16
28	Telangana	55.15	1,653.09	ND	55.15	17.70	68.88
29	Tripura	61.51	614.09	714.09	775.60	599.82	65.13
30	Uttar Pr.	454.07	10,870.50	5,435.25	5,889.32	2,728.48	2,935.18
31	Uttarakhand	111.22	1,443.80	1,082.85	1,194.07	603.31	67.99
32	West Bengal	757.58	6,998.97	1,404.61	2,162.19	1,547.52	725.77
Total		4,825.92	92,308.77	40,009.77	44,835.69	25,325.67	18,226.18

DNH and DD and Lakshadweep does not avail fund **ND: Not Drawn** **NR: Not**

Reported **Source: JJM-IMIS**

JJM: Financial Progress 2022-23

Rs. in Crore

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands	0.63	9.15	2.16	2.79	0.60	-
2	Andhra Pr.	712.13	3,458.20	ND	712.13	304.71	98.38
3	Arunachal Pr.	450.59	1,116.35	1,116.35	1,566.94	1,256.17	181.27
4	Assam	1,819.22	6,117.61	4,588.21	6,407.43	3,959.95	442.75
5	Bihar	54.95	4,766.90	ND	54.95	NR	66.19

6	Chhattisgarh	147.09	2,223.98	2,223.98	2,371.07	2,096.70	2,079.12
7	Goa	11.95	49.98	ND	11.95	11.04	20.14
8	Gujarat	583.39	3,590.16	3,590.16	4,173.55	3,084.89	3,272.38
9	Haryana	158.71	1,157.44	463.00	621.71	519.77	447.46
10	Himachal Pr.	818.89	1,344.94	1,344.94	2,163.83	1,615.65	182.41
11	J and K	605.71	3,039.11	1,439.50	2,045.21	1,141.38	153.69
12	Jharkhand	199.52	2,825.52	2,119.14	2,318.66	1,789.85	1,593.00
13	Karnataka	1,264.11	5,451.85	2,725.93	3,990.04	2,807.73	3,240.51
14	Kerala	436.08	2,206.54	2,206.54	2,642.62	1,741.93	1,741.68
15	Ladakh	262.25	1,555.77	382.76	645.01	364.34	-
16	Lakshadweep	-	36.99	9.25	9.25	NR	-
17	Madhya Pr.	1,766.42	5,641.02	2,820.51	4,586.93	3,526.87	3,516.37
18	Maharashtra	1,557.65	7,831.25	3,915.62	5,473.27	3,109.53	2,972.21
19	Manipur	142.03	512.05	256.03	398.06	233.64	26.03
20	Meghalaya	420.52	747.76	1,047.00	1,467.52	1,098.48	122.85
21	Mizoram	80.08	333.91	448.58	528.66	407.40	45.74
22	Nagaland	17.00	484.28	484.28	501.28	481.71	52.71
23	Odisha	1,214.54	3,608.62	1,768.73	2,983.27	2,166.00	2,149.50
24	Puducherry	6.34	17.83	ND	6.34	0.94	0.22
25	Punjab	264.78	2,403.46	ND	264.78	264.80	210.69
26	Rajasthan	1,288.79	13,328.60	6,081.80	7,370.59	3,937.70	4,123.31
27	Sikkim	112.90	136.17	188.92	301.82	222.53	20.63
28	Tamil Nadu	534.30	4,015.00	872.96	1,407.26	593.71	664.36
29	Telangana	37.44	1,657.56	ND	37.44	11.39	13.52
30	Tripura	175.78	666.97	849.91	1,025.69	798.67	82.64
31	Uttar Pr.	3,160.84	12,662.05	9,496.54	12,657.38	9,650.07	9,259.84
32	Uttarakhand	590.75	1,612.50	1,209.38	1,800.13	1,515.93	163.93
33	West Bengal	614.67	6,180.25	3,090.12	3,704.79	1,953.73	3,204.21
Total		19,510.05	100,789.77	54,742.30	74,252.35	50,667.81	40,147.74

DNH and DD does not avail fund **ND:** Not Drawn **NR:** Not

Reported **Source:** JJM-IMIS

JJM: Financial Progress 2023-24**Rs. in Crore**

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands	2.20	7.52	3.76	5.96	4.67	-
2	Andhra Pr.	407.42	6,530.49	793.57	1,200.99	861.11	939.08
3	Arunachal Pr.	310.77	1,057.11	771.21	1,081.98	1,056.97	137.98
4	Assam	2,447.48	10,351.68	6,204.00	8,651.48	7,870.90	866.11
5	Bihar	54.95	-	ND	54.95	NR	NR
6	Chhattisgarh	274.38	4,485.60	2,885.56	3,159.94	2,638.91	2,627.12
7	Goa	0.92	11.25	11.25	12.17	11.76	11.25
8	Gujarat	1,088.66	2,982.85	2,237.14	3,325.80	2,377.83	2,676.40
9	Haryana	101.93	1,053.44	526.72	628.65	589.79	687.56
10	Himachal Pr.	548.18	379.67	402.34	950.52	859.96	98.38
11	J and K	903.84	9,611.31	3,267.12	4,170.96	3,510.26	364.69
12	Jharkhand	528.81	4,722.76	2,875.35	3,404.16	3,140.70	3,291.53
13	Karnataka	1,182.31	12,623.37	4,966.62	6,148.93	5,266.74	6,106.10
14	Kerala	900.69	1,342.36	671.18	1,571.87	1,465.41	1,448.53
15	Ladakh	280.66	477.11	131.07	411.73	346.73	-
16	Lakshadweep	9.25	39.63	19.82	29.07	NR	-
17	Madhya Pr.	1,060.06	10,297.86	5,419.90	6,479.96	6,388.57	6,390.54
18	Maharashtra	2,363.74	21,465.88	7,444.26	9,808.00	8,208.53	8,371.34
19	Manipur	164.42	110.54	ND	164.42	119.49	18.75
20	Meghalaya	369.04	3,567.25	1,500.00	1,869.04	1,573.51	171.74
21	Mizoram	121.27	425.46	303.10	424.37	416.52	43.77
22	Nagaland	19.57	366.86	314.90	334.47	294.71	44.02
23	Odisha	817.27	2,108.54	2,108.54	2,925.81	2,441.58	2,428.36
24	Puducherry	5.40	15.39	1.00	6.40	6.39	0.62
25	Punjab	-	479.02	119.76	119.76	103.79	166.43
26	Rajasthan	3,432.89	3,019.94	250.00	3,682.89	2,898.54	3,904.64
27	Sikkim	79.29	634.55	251.61	330.90	318.98	29.67

28	Tamil Nadu	813.55	3,615.56	2,617.10	3,430.65	2,617.49	2,612.30
29	Telangana	26.06	-	ND	26.06	NR	NR
30	Tripura	227.01	1,773.40	744.18	971.19	860.09	105.25
31	Uttar Pr.	3,007.30	20,884.45	16,947.00	19,954.30	19,102.47	20,285.30
32	Uttarakhand	284.20	4,689.69	1,890.66	2,174.86	1,942.71	236.81
33	West Bengal	1,751.06	3,806.29	4,206.29	5,957.35	5,004.16	5,155.11
Total		23,584.58	132,936.83	69,885.01	93,469.59	82,299.27	69,219.38

DNH and DD does not avail fund **ND:** Not Drawn **NR:** Not

Reported **Source:** JJM-IMIS

JJM: Financial Progress 2024-25

Rs. in Crore

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	A&N Islands	1.28	2.98	0.45	1.73	0.61	-
2	Andhra Pr.	339.88	2,520.97	70.00	409.88	375.65	597.87
3	Arunachal Pr.	25.02	217.82	108.91	133.93	84.14	4.85
4	Assam	780.58	5,198.78	2,159.63	2,940.21	2,829.16	315.70
5	Bihar	54.95	-	-	54.95	NR	NR
6	Chhattisgarh	521.03	1,277.27	191.59	712.62	489.82	3,008.22
7	Goa	0.40	4.32	0.65	1.05	1.05	6.89
8	Gujarat	947.97	2,420.14	59.00	1,006.97	818.84	2,697.35
9	Haryana	38.86	462.03	-	38.86	23.68	264.80
10	Himachal Pr.	90.56	916.53	137.48	228.04	189.20	19.67
11	J and K	660.69	2,112.86	693.86	1,354.55	1,341.93	135.53
12	Jharkhand	263.46	2,114.22	70.00	333.46	203.56	1,097.60
13	Karnataka	882.20	3,804.41	570.66	1,452.86	764.14	10,078.54
14	Kerala	106.45	1,949.36	974.68	1,081.13	1,081.13	1,403.70
15	Ladakh	65.00	624.78	187.43	252.43	181.04	-
16	Lakshadweep	29.06	0.75	0.56	29.62	3.17	-
17	Madhya Pr.	91.39	4,044.70	2,622.35	2,713.74	2,683.52	10,190.95

18	Maharashtra	1,599.47	5,352.93	1,605.88	3,205.35	2,235.12	3,150.59
19	Manipur	44.93	-	-	44.93	33.57	1.33
20	Meghalaya	295.54	653.60	405.65	701.19	672.62	81.03
21	Mizoram	7.85	45.09	13.52	21.37	18.95	9.62
22	Nagaland	39.75	39.75	19.87	59.62	59.45	6.61
23	Odisha	484.23	2,455.94	368.39	852.62	752.12	2,835.90
24	Puducherry	0.01	12.58	3.77	3.78	3.50	1.84
25	Punjab	15.97	644.54	50.00	65.97	59.16	242.77
26	Rajasthan	784.35	11,061.46	1,659.22	2,443.57	2,212.99	3,171.90
27	Sikkim	11.92	124.50	62.25	74.17	72.94	16.44
28	Tamil Nadu	813.15	2,438.89	731.67	1,544.82	1,333.23	3,343.47
29	Telangana	26.06	-	-	26.06	NR	NR
30	Tripura	111.10	736.75	368.38	479.48	477.98	65.86
31	Uttar Pr.	851.83	12,621.95	6,310.98	7,162.81	7,162.80	12,423.82
32	Uttarakhand	232.15	1,016.80	568.40	800.55	671.59	90.88
33	West Bengal	953.19	5,049.98	2,524.99	3,478.18	3,003.06	4,905.55
Total		11,170.28	69,926.68	22,540.22	33,710.50	29,839.72	60,169.28

DNH and DD does not avail fund **ND:** Not Drawn **NR:** Not Reported **Source:** JM-IMIS

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

244. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any recent assessment of the impact of climate change, including erratic rainfall, heatwaves, and droughts, on agricultural productivity across various agro-climatic zones in the country;
- (b) the details of districts identified as climate-vulnerable under the National

Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) programme, along with the interventions implemented therein,

- (c) whether the Government proposes to expand financial and technical assistance to small and marginal farmers to promote the adoption of climate-resilient crops, micro-irrigation, and drought-mitigation technologies; and
- (d) if so, the details of budgetary allocations and measurable outcomes achieved under such initiatives during the last three financial years?

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

(a) and (b): Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing a project- National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), that studies the impact of climate change on agriculture, conducts district level risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to future climate change and integrated simulation modelling studies for estimating the future projections of climate change. Under the project, risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to climate change has been carried out at district-level for 651 predominantly agricultural districts as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) protocols. 310 districts were identified as vulnerable out of which 109 districts have been categorized as 'very high' and 201 districts as 'highly' vulnerable. For enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers to climate variability, location-specific 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 demonstrated under the project through KVKs in 448 Climate Resilient Villages of 151 climatically vulnerable districts covering 28 states / UTs for adoption by farmers. Capacity building for establishing village level seed banks and community nurseries is being undertaken under the project to ensure availability of seeds in the adopted villages.

Further, to address the impact of climate change, ICAR has released 2900 varieties during last 10 years (2014-2024). Out of these 2661 varieties are tolerant to one or more biotic and/or abiotic stresses. Drought and flood tolerant climate-resilient varieties of rice, wheat, soybean, mustard, chickpea, sorghum, gram, and foxtail millet have been demonstrated in several NICRA villages

The details of districts identified as climate-vulnerable (very high) under NICRA programme, are at **Statement**.

(c) and (d): Under NICRA, technical assistance for small and marginal farmers is proposed to extend to additional vulnerable districts beyond the 151 currently covered, to promote adoption of climate-resilient practices. Village level institutions through farmers' participatory approach, such as Village Climate Risk Management Committees (VCRMCS), seed and fodder banks have been established for smooth functioning and need based technology penetration. Custom hiring centres (CHCs) established under KVKs in these villages help to take up timely farm operations and provide access to improved machinery for small and marginal farm holders. Capacity building for establishing village level seed banks and community nurseries is being undertaken under NICRA project

that enable availability of seeds in the adopted villages. The project is contributing to farmers' capacity building and improved crop yields, thereby leading to the socio-economic development of the farming community. Capacity building for establishing village level seed banks and community nurseries is being undertaken under NICRA project that enable availability of seeds in the adopted villages.

Budgetary allocation for technology demonstrations in these 151 risk-prone districts during the last three financial years is as follows:

Year	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
2022-23	1600.30
2023-24	1862.00
2024-25	2550.31

STATEMENT

List of districts with 'very high' and 'high' climate change risk to agriculture

State	District	Risk	Hazard
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Very High	Drought
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	Very High	Drought
Assam	Nalbari	Very High	-
Assam	Darrang	Very High	Drought

Bihar	Sitamarhi	Very High	Flood
Bihar	Madhubani	Very High	Flood
Bihar	Supaul	Very High	Flood
Bihar	Kishanganj	Very High	Flood
Bihar	Katihar	Very High	Flood
Bihar	Saharsa	Very High	Flood
Bihar	Darbhanga	Very High	Flood
Bihar	Lakhisarai	Very High	Flood
Bihar	Sheikhpura	Very High	Drought
Bihar	Nalanda	Very High	Flood
Gujarat	Panchmahal	Very High	Drought
Gujarat	Dahod	Very High	Drought
Haryana	Fatehabad	Very High	Drought
Haryana	Bhiwani	Very High	Drought
Haryana	Mahendragarh	Very High	Drought
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Very High	Drought
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Very High	-
Jammu and Kashmir	Leh(Ladakh)	Very High	Drought
Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Very High	Drought
Jammu and	Kathua	Very High	Drought

Kashmir			
Karnataka	Gadag	Very High	Drought
Karnataka	Haveri	Very High	Drought
Karnataka	Chitradurga	Very High	Drought
Kerala	Kasaragod	Very High	Cyclone
Kerala	Kozhikode	Very High	Cyclone
Kerala	Ernakulam	Very High	Cyclone
Kerala	Kottayam	Very High	Drought
Kerala	Alappuzha	Very High	Flood
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Very High	Flood
Kerala	Kollam	Very High	Cyclone
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Very High	Drought
Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Very High	Drought
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Very High	Drought
Maharashtra	Nanded	Very High	-
Maharashtra	Beed	Very High	Drought
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Very High	Drought
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Very High	Drought
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Very High	Drought
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Very High	Drought
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Very High	Drought
Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	Very High	Drought

Mizoram	Lawngtlai	Very High	Drought
Mizoram	Saiha	Very High	Drought
Nagaland	Tuensang	Very High	Drought
Orissa	Keonjhar	Very High	Cyclone
Orissa	Balasore (Baleshwar)	Very High	Cyclone
Orissa	Kendrapara	Very High	Cyclone
Orissa	Jagatsingpur	Very High	Flood
Orissa	Jajpur	Very High	Cyclone
Orissa	Puri	Very High	Flood
Punjab	Gurdaspur	Very High	Drought
Punjab	Jalandhar	Very High	Drought
Punjab	Moga	Very High	Drought
Punjab	Faridkot	Very High	Drought
Punjab	Bathinda	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Churu	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Alwar	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Karauli	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Dausa	Very High	Drought

Rajasthan	Sikar	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Nagaur	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Barmer	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Jalore	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Pali	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Very High	Drought
Rajasthan	Banswara	Very High	Drought
Sikkim	South	Very High	-
Uttar Pradesh	Bagpat	Very High	Drought
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Very High	Drought
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Very High	Drought
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Very High	Drought
Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Very High	Drought
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur (Dehat)	Very High	Drought
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Very High	Drought
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Very High	-
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	Very High	Drought
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	Very High	Drought
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Very High	Drought

Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakut	Very High	-
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Very High	Drought
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Very High	Drought
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Very High	Drought
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Very High	Flood
Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	Very High	-
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Very High	Flood
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Very High	Flood
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Very High	Drought
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Very High	Flood
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Very High	Flood
Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	Very High	-
Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	Very High	-
Uttarakhand	Tehri Garwal	Very High	-
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Very High	Drought
Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	Very High	Drought
Uttarakhand	Almora	Very High	Drought
Uttarakhand	Champawat	Very High	Drought
West Bengal	Malda	Very High	Flood
West Bengal	24-Paraganas (North)	Very High	Cyclone

West Bengal	24-Paraganas (South)	Very High	Cyclone

SC/ST BENEFICIARIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

245. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

be pleased to state:

- (a) the total funds allocated, released under the National Livestock Mission (NLM) to Andhra Pradesh since 2021 to till date especially Tirupati district;
- (b) the details of physical and financial achievements under the scheme during such period;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries from Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities who have been supported under the NLM scheme in Andhra Pradesh in Tirupati district;
- (d) whether there is any special component under NLM to promote livestock development among SC/ST farmers; and
- (e) if not, whether the Government has any proposals to support for equitable livestock sector development?

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

- (a): The total funds allocated and released is Rs. 113.06 Cr to Andhra Pradesh

since 2021-22 to till date under NLM. The total funds allocated to Tirupati district is Rs. 5.33 Cr and released Rs. 5.27 Cr since 2021-22 to till date under NLM.

(b): In Tirupati District, 18,553 animals were insured with the financial expenditure of Rs.2.29 Cr, 1463 tonnes of fodder seed were distributed with the financial expenditure of Rs.2.98 Cr and 1316 farmers were trained and seminars for 62 vets and para vets were organised under skill development programme with the financial expenditure of Rs.98.00 Lakhs.

(c): Under Livestock Insurance component, 3612 SC beneficiaries and 729 ST beneficiaries were supported under the NLM scheme in Tirupati District. 2385 SC beneficiaries and 1194 ST beneficiaries were supported with supply of fodder seed and 748 SC beneficiaries and 301 ST beneficiaries were trained under the NLM scheme in Tirupati District.

(d) and (e):The funds are being released to States under SCSP and TSP head of the budget of total outlay to support SC and ST beneficiaries under NLM.

DIRECT EXPORT ACTION PLAN

246. SHRI ATUL GARG:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

DR. DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

(a) the number of districts that have finalized District Export Action Plans with

the details of the quantum of exports recorded from District as Export Hub-notified products during the last five years state, district and year-wise particularly in Ghaziabad, Khagaria, Samastipur, Rajahmundry and Sagar Parliamentary constituency;

(b) the total number of product-service clusters have been identified under DEH initiative, and their export performance benchmarks state, district and year-wise;

(c) the details of the steps that have been taken by the Government to build the institutional and logistics capacity of districts to support local exporters;

(d) the details of the capacity-building initiatives have been launched to support first-time exporters, artisans, women entrepreneurs and rural cooperatives under the District as Export Hub Initiative ;

(e) whether the Government is considering to explore integration of the DEH initiative with platforms like ONDC, e Commerce marketplaces, and India Post Export Services, 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): Under the Districts as Export Hubs initiative of DGFT, export promotion activities are being decentralised to make the districts active stakeholders in boosting the export growth of identified products and services from the districts, leveraging their natural competitive advantages. An institutional mechanism has been set up in all States/UTs by forming State Export Promotion Committees (SEPCs) and District Export Promotion

Committees (DEPCs) at the district level. The initiative has identified export potential in 734 districts across the country, spanning critical sectors like agriculture, toys, and GI products. District Export Action Plans (DEAPs) detailing existing supply chain bottlenecks and possible interventions to mitigate gaps in the export of the above-identified products and services have been prepared for 590 districts.

The government maintains record of total exports from India. The state-wise and district-wise export data are not validated by the DGCIS as they are based on the state-of-origin code reported by exporters on shipping bills and as received from the customs department. The state-wise data, as declared by the exporters and received from customs, is available on <https://niryat.gov.in/>

A range of measures has been undertaken to enhance institutional capacity and logistics readiness at the district level to support local exporters. These include:

1. Strengthening institutional mechanisms: Operationalization and regular functioning of State Export Promotion Committees (SEPCs) and District Export Promotion Committees (DEPCs) to oversee district-specific export facilitation initiatives, review constraints, and recommend appropriate interventions.
2. Improvement of data systems: Enabling district-level capture of export data to assist in evidence-based policymaking, more granular monitoring of export trends, and identification of emerging sectors with export potential.

3. Logistics and supply-chain facilitation: Coordination with concerned Ministries, State agencies and logistics service providers to improve last-mile connectivity, warehousing, cold-chain facilities, testing laboratories, certification infrastructure and other trade-related enablers identified by districts.
4. Product-specific interventions: Support for quality enhancement, standardization, value-addition and compliance with domestic and international standards, as per the requirement of identified district products or services.
5. Stakeholder engagement: Regular consultations with exporters, industry associations, MSMEs, artisans' groups and other local stakeholders to address operational challenges and promote awareness of trade facilitation measures.

(d) To empower first-time exporters, artisans, women entrepreneurs and rural producer groups under the DEH initiative, several capacity-building and handholding activities have been undertaken in partnership with State Governments, trade bodies and field formations. These include:

- Outreach and sensitisation programmes focusing on export procedures, documentation, quality standards and compliance requirements.
- Training modules on packaging, branding, digital catalogue preparation, marketing and utilisation of e-commerce channels.
- Skill enhancement workshops tailored to the needs of artisans, weavers, agricultural clusters, rural cooperatives and micro-enterprises associated

with district-identified products.

- Knowledge dissemination through online platforms and district-level information systems developed under DEH to provide exporters with guidance on product-wise export potential, regulatory norms, market access opportunities and trade facilitation schemes.
- Collaboration with industry and academia to improve the competitiveness, design capabilities and market orientation of local producer groups.

(e) The DEH initiative continues to explore opportunities for strengthening market access for district-identified products through improved digital and logistics linkages. Engagements with digital commerce platforms, logistics providers and sectoral service platforms form part of the broader effort to enhance marketing avenues, promote integration of small producers with wider supply chains and facilitate smoother movement of goods. Such collaborative efforts are undertaken in consultation with relevant Ministries, State Governments and partner institutions, keeping in view the evolving requirements of exporters and the objective of enabling districts to participate more effectively in domestic and global markets.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PM MITRA PARK

247. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to establish any PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Park in the Nalgonda district of

Telangana and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken note that the existing PM MITRA Park at Atchampally– Chintalpally in Yadadri–Bhongir was part of the erstwhile Nalgonda district;

(c) the details of the infrastructure development, land acquisition and investment progress achieved so far under the PM MITRA scheme in Telangana;

(d) the employment generation and industrial units established or proposed in that park; and

(e) whether the Government will consider sanctioning a new textile or apparel manufacturing cluster exclusively for the Nalgonda district to ensure regional balance?

**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 attract investment, boost employment generation and position itself strongly in the global market, the Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) 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. 4,445 Cr for a period of 2021-22 to 2027-28.

Ministry received 18 proposals from 13 states for setting up Mega Textile Parks and has finalised 7 sites including one in Telangana (Warangal), for setting up of PM MITRA Park. Other selected sites are Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Gujarat

(Navsari), Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and Maharashtra (Amravati).

It is envisaged that each park when completed will lead to an investment of Rs. 10,000 Cr. and generate about 1 lakh direct and 2 lakh indirect jobs.

The PM MITRA Park Telangana is spread across 1,327 acres and the allotable industrial plot area is 866.84 acres, out of which 540.41 acres of land has been allotted so far to the textile companies. These companies have planned an investment of 3,862 Cr in the park with an expected employment of 24,400.

The Government is also implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) to provide the textile industry with state-of-the-art infrastructure for setting up of textile units. The scheme was in implementations till 31.03.2021 after which it was approved for continuation for meeting committed liabilities only as a component of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS) with an outlay of Rs.568.15 Crore.

IMPACT OF CROP DAMAGE ON AGRICULTURAL GROWTH

248. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

SHRI MURARI LAL MEENA:

SHRI KARTI P CHIDAMBARAM:

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

state:

- (a) the details of crop damage across the country caused due to unseasonal rainfall and other natural disasters, state-wise and crop-wise in 2025;
- (b) whether the Government has identified the relief measures for affected farmers across the country, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the estimated impact of the crop damage on agricultural growth in the second and third quarter of FY 2025-26;
- (d) the amount disbursed under the PM- Fasal Bima Yojana between March-October 2025 state-wise, including details of the total number of applications received and approved;
- (e) whether the Government intends to increase the Minimum Support Price for procuring damaged crops to financially assist affected farmers; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof state-wise including Rajasthan 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): 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 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India 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 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 per information received from Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), the details of the crop area affected by floods in States/UTs, during the Monsoon 2025 is at **Statement-I**

(c): As per First advance estimates 2025-26, the kharif foodgrain production is estimated at record 1733.30 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) which is higher by 38.70 LMT over last year's kharif Foodgrain production of 1694.60 lakh tonnes resulting in 2.28 % growth over 2024-25.

(d): The State wise details of farmers enrollment and claims paid during Kharif 2025 under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is at **Statement-II**.

(e) and (f): Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane, for the country as a whole and not Statewise, on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. The 22 mandated crops include 14 Kharif crops viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur (arhar), moong, urad, groundnut, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed, cotton and 6 Rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed and mustard, safflower and two commercial crops viz. jute and copra. In addition, MSP for toria and de-husked

coconut are also fixed on the basis of MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra respectively.

While recommending MSPs, CACP considers important factors like cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of land, water and other production resources and a minimum of 50 percent as the margin over cost of production.

The details of MSPs fixed by Government from 2021-22 to 2025-26 is at **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

Details of damages as reported by State/UTs due to hydro-meteorological disasters during the year 2025-26 (as on 27.11.2025)

S. No.	State	Cropped Area affected (in lakh ha.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.506
2	Arunachal Pr.	0.072
3	Assam	0.41
4	Bihar	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0.0068
6	Goa	0
7	Gujarat	0
8	Haryana	4.32

9	Himachal Pr.	0.32
10	Jharkhand	0.0017
11	Karnataka	14.81
12	Kerala	0
13	Madhya Pr.	0
14	Maharashtra	75.42
15	Manipur	0.039
16	Meghalaya	0.065
17	Mizoram	0
18	Nagaland	0.0058
19	Odisha	0.29
20	Punjab	1.93
21	Rajasthan	0
22	Sikkim	8.11
23	Tamil Nadu	0.29
24	Telangana	0
25	Tripura	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	2.22
27	Uttarakhand	0.0073
28	West Bengal	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0
30	Chandigarh	0

31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0
32	Delhi	0
33	J and K	0.78
34	Puducherry	0.001
	Total	116.6046

**As received from Ministry of Home Affairs.*

STATEMENT-II

**PMFBY and RWBCIS farmers enrolled and claim paid during Kharif 2025
as on 31.10.2025**

State/UT Name	Farmers Applications Insured (lakh)	Approved Claims	Paid Claims
	Total	Rs. Crore	
A and N Islands	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	5.3	-	-
Assam	4.7	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	68.2	0.1	0.0
Goa	0.0	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-
Haryana	74.2	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	3.5	0.0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	1.9	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	4.6	-	-
Karnataka	30.7	12.7	12.7

Kerala	0.9	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	101.2	10.5	9.0
Maharashtra	63.9	-	-
Manipur	0.0	-	-
Meghalaya	0.4	-	-
Odisha	114.6	-	-
Puducherry	0.1	-	-
Rajasthan	205.0	-	-
Sikkim	0.0	-	-
Tamil Nadu	3.9	-	-
Telangana	-	-	-
Tripura	0.2	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	61.6	104.5	98.2
Uttarakhand	1.8	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	746.7	127.8	119.9

STATEMENT-III

The details of MSPs fixed by Government from 2021-22 to 2025-26

Minimum Support Price

(Marketing Season-wise)(₹/quintal)

Sr. No.	Commodities	KMS 2021- 22	KMS 2022-23	KMS 2023-24	KMS 2024-25	KMS 2025-26
	<u>KHARIF CROPS</u>					
1	Paddy (Common)	1940	2040	2183	2300	2369
	Paddy (Grade 'A')	1960	2060	2203	2320	2389
2	Jowar (Hybrid)	2738	2970	3180	3371	3699

	Jowar (Maldandi)	2758	2990	3225	3421	3749
3	Bajra	2250	2350	2500	2625	2775
4	Ragi	3377	3578	3846	4290	4886
5	Maize	1870	1962	2090	2225	2400
6	Arhar	6300	6600	7000	7550	8000
7	Moong	7275	7755	8558	8682	8768
8	Urad	6300	6600	6950	7400	7800
9	Cotton (Medium Staple)	5726	6080	6620	7121	7710
	Cotton (Long Staple)	6025	6380	7020	7521	8110
10	Groundnut	5550	5850	6377	6783	7263
11	Sunflower Seed	6015	6400	6760	7280	7721
12	Soyabean Yellow	3950	4300	4600	4892	5328
13	Sesamum	7307	7830	8635	9267	9846
14	Nigerseed	6930	7287	7734	8717	9537
	<u>RABI CROPS</u>	RMS	RMS	RMS	RMS	RMS
		2022- 23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
15	Wheat	2015	2125	2275	2425	2585
16	Barley	1635	1735	1850	1980	2150
17	Gram	5230	5335	5440	5650	5875

18	Masur	5500	6000	6425	6700	7000
19	Rapeseed and mustard	5050	5450	5650	5950	6200
20	Safflower	5441	5650	5800	5940	6540
	<u>COMMERCIAL CROPS</u>					
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
21	Jute	4500	4750	5050	5335	5650
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Copra (milling)	10335	10590	10860	11160	11582
22	Copra (ball)	10600	11000	11750	12000	12100
	Source: Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division) Note: KMS: Kharif Marketing Season, RMS: Rabi Marketing Season					

पीएम मित्र पार्को को बढ़ावा देना

249. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्रीमती सुप्रिया सुले:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री धैर्यशील राजसिंह मोहिते पाटील:

श्री संजय दिना पाटील:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़:

डॉ. अमोल रामसिंग कोल्हे:

श्री भास्कर मुरलीधर भगरे:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) अवसंरचना विकास, सुविधाओं की स्थापना और वस्त्र उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रदान की गई सहायता के संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का आज की तारीख तक महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में पीएम मित्र पार्क स्थापित करने की योजना बना रही है और यदि हां, तो पार्क के लिए राज्य-वार कुल कितना क्षेत्र और निवेश प्रस्तावित है;
- (ग) पीएम मित्र पार्क से कितने रोजगार सृजन होने की संभावना है;
- (घ) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार पीएम मित्र पार्क के लिए कुल कितनी केंद्रीय सहायता स्वीकृत और जारी की गई;
- (ङ) इस परियोजना के लिए निजी क्षेत्र से प्राप्त निवेश प्रतिबद्धताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) क्या किसी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र कंपनी ने पार्क में निवेश करने में रुचि दिखाई है और यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार वस्त्र क्षेत्र पर पीएम मित्र पार्क का कितना अनुमानित प्रभाव पड़ा है;
- (छ) क्या विकास में कौशल विकास केंद्रों, अपशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्रों और रसद केंद्रों जैसे सहायता से जुड़े बुनियादी ढांचे शामिल हैं और यदि हां, तो इस पहल से लाभान्वित होने वाले स्थानीय बुनकरों और कपड़ा एमएसएमई की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ज) पार्क द्वारा भारत के कपड़ा निर्यात और मूल्य श्रृंखला को किस प्रकार सुदृढ़ किए जाने की

संभावना है; और

(झ) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश के वस्त्र उद्योग में निवेशकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निवेश और व्यापार कार्यकलापों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किए गए प्रोत्साहन, नीतिगत सहयोग या बढ़ावा दिए जाने के प्रयासों को शामिल करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) से (ग): वस्त्र क्षेत्र में निवेश बढ़ाने, रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से, मंत्रालय देश भर के वस्त्र केंद्रों में विश्व स्तरीय, अत्याधुनिक अवसंरचना के साथ वस्त्र पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु एकीकृत वस्त्र पार्क योजना (एसआईटीपी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। यह योजना 31.03.2021 तक लागू थी, तथापि, अब केवल चल रही परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए इस योजना को वस्त्र क्षेत्र विकास योजना (टीसीडीएस) की व्यापक योजना के अंतर्गत समाहित कर लिया गया है।

उक्त योजना के तहत, महाराष्ट्र में 12 पार्कों सहित कुल 50 पार्क स्वीकृत किए गए थे। 50 पार्कों में से 30 पार्क पूरे हो चुके हैं और 20 परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। अब तक, भारत सरकार का 1532 करोड़ रुपये का हिस्सा जारी किया जा चुका है। इन परियोजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने 7 साइटों पर पीएम मेगा एकीकृत वस्त्र क्षेत्र एवं अपैरल (पीएम मित्र) पार्क स्थापित करने को अंतिम रूप दिया है। इसमें तमिलनाडु (विरुधुनगर), तेलंगाना (वारंगल), गुजरात (नवसारी), कर्नाटक (कलबुर्गी), उत्तर प्रदेश (लखनऊ), मध्य प्रदेश (धार) और महाराष्ट्र (अमरावती) में एक-एक पार्क शामिल हैं। इसके लिए वर्ष 2027-28 तक सात वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 4445 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि प्रत्येक पीएम मित्र पार्क के पूरा होने पर 3 लाख (प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष दोनों) रोजगार सृजित होंगे।

(घ) से (च): पीएम मित्र योजना के तहत विकास पूंजी सहायता के भाग के रूप में, तमिलनाडु और

मध्य प्रदेश के पीएम मित्र पार्कों के लिए प्रत्येक को 50 करोड़ रुपये की राशि तथा महाराष्ट्र और तेलंगाना के पीएम मित्र पार्कों के लिए प्रत्येक को 30 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत और आवंटित की गई है। सभी 7 पार्कों के लिए अब तक 42,491 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश प्राप्त हुआ है। इसमें प्रमुख घरेलू और साथ ही अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र कंपनियों का निवेश शामिल है।

(छ) से (झ): पीएम मित्र पार्कों को वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप डिजाइन किया गया है और इसमें सीईटीपी/जेडएलडी एफ्लूएंट ट्रीटमेंट के प्रावधानों के साथ-साथ प्लग एंड प्ले सुविधाएं, कामगारों के लिए आवास, कौशल विकास, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान एवं विकास केंद्र शामिल हैं।

पीएम मित्र पार्कों से अनुमान है कि वे वस्त्र उद्योग को अर्थव्यवस्था में वृद्धि हासिल करने में मदद करके और वैश्विक कंपनियों को भारत में विनिर्माण के लिए आकर्षित करके उद्योग की प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ाएंगे।

केंद्र तथा राज्य सरकारें इन पार्कों में निवेश के अवसरों को सक्रिय रूप से प्रोत्साहित कर रही हैं। नीतिगत स्तर पर, पीएम मित्र पार्क योजना में पार्क में प्रारंभिक चरण में विनिर्माण इकाइयों की स्थापना हेतु प्रोत्साहन के रूप में प्रति पार्क अधिकतम 300 करोड़ रुपये तक की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक प्रोत्साहन सहायता (सीआईएस) का प्रावधान है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कुछ राज्यों ने इन पार्कों में निवेश के लिए अन्य नीतिगत प्रोत्साहन भी घोषित किए हैं, जैसे—विद्युत दरों में अंतर (कम दरें) तथा अधिक प्रोत्साहनों का प्रावधान। इन पार्कों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई राउंडटेबल, उद्योग सम्मेलनों तथा राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय रोड शो का भी आयोजन किया गया है।

विवरण

एसआईटीपी योजना के तहत 50 पार्कों का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	एसआईटीपी के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	भारत सरकार का जारी हिस्सा (करोड़ में)
1	हिन्दुपुर व्यापार अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड	आंध्र प्रदेश	102.27	24.00
2	ब्रैंडिक्स इंडिया अपैरल सिटी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	आंध्र प्रदेश	134.42	40.00
3	तारकेश्वर टेक्सटाइल पार्क	आंध्र प्रदेश	103.44	20.00
4	गुंटूर टेक्सटाइल पार्क, गुंटूर	आंध्र प्रदेश	105.12	30.00
5	प्राग ज्योति टेक्सटाइल पार्क, दरांग	असम	47.25	20.00
6	गुजरात इको टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	128.75	40.00
7	मुंद्रा एसईजेड टेक्सटाइल एंड अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड	गुजरात	103.53	40.00
8	फेयरडील टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	105.63	40.00
9	ब्रज इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद	गुजरात	105.4	40.00

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	एसआईटीपी के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	भारत सरकार का जारी हिस्सा (करोड़ में)
10	सयाना टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	90.00	36.00
11	सूरत सुपर यार्न पार्क लिमिटेड, सूरत	गुजरात	104.76	40.00
12	आरजेडी इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क, सूरत	गुजरात	106.5	40.00
13	केजरीवाल इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क	गुजरात	105.79	36.00
14	पलसाना आईटीपी पार्क, सूरत	गुजरात	103.36	30.00
15	अमितारा ग्रीन हाई टेक टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड.	गुजरात	103.4	40.00
16	इच्छापोर टेक्सटाइल पार्क, सूरत	गुजरात	104.65	20.00
17	करंज एकीकृत वस्त्र पार्क	गुजरात	104.95	20.00
18	शाहलोन टेक्सटाइल पार्क	गुजरात	103.93	10.00
19	हिमाचल टेक्सटाइल पार्क	हिमाचल प्रदेश	96.9	34.88
20	जम्मू-कश्मीर टेक्सटाइल पार्क, कठुआ	जम्मू और कश्मीर	44.11	35.73

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	एसआईटीपी के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	भारत सरकार का जारी हिस्सा (करोड़ में)
21	डोड्डाबलापुर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क	कर्नाटक	80.25	32.01
22	मेट्रो हाई-टेक कोऑपरेटिव पार्क लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	100.80	40.00
23	बारामती हाई टेक टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	108.52	40.00
24	दीसान इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	103.12	40.00
25	इस्लामपुर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड.	महाराष्ट्र	102.39	40.00
26	लातूर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	102.61	40.00
27	अस्मिता इन्फ्राटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	277.69	40.00
28	प्राइड इंडिया कोऑपरेटिव टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	58.19	20.95
29	पूर्णा ग्लोबल टेक्सटाइल्स पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	107.29	22.03
30	कल्लप्पन्ना अवाडे टेक्सटाइल	महाराष्ट्र	76.31	27.47

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	एसआईटीपी के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	भारत सरकार का जारी हिस्सा (करोड़ में)
	पार्क			
31	सत्यराज इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	104.49	35.00
32	हिंगणघाट टेक्सटाइल पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	108.38	40.00
33	श्री गणेश टेक्सटाइल पार्क	महाराष्ट्र	104.03	15.00
34	लोटस इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्स पार्क	पंजाब	108.52	40.00
35	रिदम टेक्सटाइल एंड अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड	पंजाब	91.40	36.00
36	लुधियाना इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड	पंजाब	116.19	36.00
37	नेक्स्ट जेन टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, पाली	राजस्थान	101.40	40.00
38	किशनगढ़ हाई-टेक टेक्सटाइल वीविंग पार्क लिमिटेड	राजस्थान	110.58	36.00
39	जयपुर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सक्राफ्ट पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	राजस्थान	60.15	24.06
40	पल्लदम हाई-टेक वीविंग पार्क,	तमिलनाडु	55.42	22.17

क्र. सं.	पार्क का नाम	राज्य	एसआईटीपी के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	भारत सरकार का जारी हिस्सा (करोड़ में)
	पल्लदम			
41	कोमारपलायम हाई-टेक बुनाई पार्क	तमिलनाडु	31.33	12.54
42	करूर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क, करूर पार्क	तमिलनाडु	116.1	40.00
43	मदुरै इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल पार्क लिमिटेड	तमिलनाडु	87.30	31.43
44	पेरारिन्नार अन्ना हैंडलूम सिल्क पार्क	तमिलनाडु	82.56	19.81
45	पल्लवड़ा टेक्सटाइल पार्क	तमिलनाडु	106.58	10.00
46	द ग्रेट इंडियन लिनन एंड टेक्सटाइल	तमिलनाडु	104.29	12.00
47	पोचमपल्ली हैंडलूम पार्क लिमिटेड	तेलंगाना	34.00	13.60
48	व्हाइट गोल्ड टेक्सटाइल पार्क	तेलंगाना	90.24	32.48
49	ईआईजीएमईएफ अपैरल पार्क लिमिटेड.	पश्चिम बंगाल	107.55	31.61
50	पश्चिम बंगाल होजरी टेक्सटाइल पार्क, हावड़ा	पश्चिम बंगाल	70.14	25.25

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES CENSUS

250. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has allocated Rs.6.2 crore for Marine Fisheries Census (MFC) 2025;
- (b) whether over 1.2 million fisher households targeted across nine coastal States and four UTs have been enumerated, and if so, the details thereof and the progress, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the overall fisheries sector budget for 2024-25 is Rs. 2,616.44 crore and Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) receiving approximately Rs. 2,352 crore and the proportion of fisheries sector budget for digital census operations and the details of remaining unspent and unallocated budget;
- (d) whether the Government has considered infrastructure projects under PMMSY, have an outlay of Rs. 17,210.46 crore and number of approved projects directly related to coastal fishing villages surveyed under MFC 2025 and the details of disbursement status, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government has launched any projects worth Rs. 255 crore under PMMSY across seven coastal States and percentage of this is dedicated to census enumeration, fisher registration and alignment of benefits and which states are lagging?

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

(a): An allocation of Rs. 14.58 crore has been made for the Marine Fisheries Census (MFC) 2025.

(b): Against the estimated 1.2 million fisher households across nine coastal States and four Union Territories, 3,69,119 households had been enumerated as on 27.11.2025. The State/UT-wise progress of enumeration is as follows:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Households (Nos.)	Sl. No.	State/UT	Households (Nos.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	70,160	7	Goa	1,060
2	Odisha	48,591	8	Maharashtra	27,918
3	Gujarat	31,139	9	Karnataka	15,626
4	Tamil Nadu	81,745	10	Daman and Diu	2,561
5	Puducherry	15,357	11	Lakshadweep	5,460
6	Kerala	65,108	12	AandN Islands	4,394
Total					3,69,119

(c): In 2024-25, an allocation of Rs. 2,616.44 crore was made to the Department of Fisheries, which was revised to Rs. 1,666.47 crore at the RE stage. Of this,

Rs. 1,130.49 crore has been released, while the balance amount of Rs. 535.98 crore remains unspent.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the BE allocation of Rs. 2,352 crore was revised to Rs. 1,500 crore at the RE stage, of which Rs. 977.28 crore was released in 2024-25. Out of this released amount, Rs. 60 lakh was earmarked for MFC 2025 under the Central Sector Scheme component of PMMSY.

(d) and (e): Under PMMSY, approvals amounting to Rs. 2,375.25 crore have been accorded to States/UTs during the last five years for post-harvest infrastructure and related activities. These cover cold storages, ice plants, transport units, fish markets, kiosks, and similar facilities. In addition, 58 fishing harbours and landing centers, with a total project cost of Rs. 3,365.64 crore, have been approved for coastal States.

MFC 2025, which covers nine coastal States and four Union Territories, is a distinct activity and is not linked to the funds allocated for infrastructure projects. However, the details of status of approved post-harvest infrastructure, Fishing Harbours and Fish landing centers in 13 Coastal States /UTs is given below:

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Approved Post Harvest Infrastructure	Approved FHs and FLCs	Total
1	Andaman and	21.5	0.0	21.5

	Nicobar			
2	Andhra Pradesh	386.6	1442.6	1829.3
3	Daman and Diu	1.7	128.9	130.6
4	Goa	61.4	0.0	61.4
5	Gujarat	45.7	205.3	251.0
6	Karnataka	171.1	84.6	255.7
7	Kerala	153.3	507.3	660.6
8	Lakshadweep	19.8	0.0	19.8
9	Maharashtra	243.1	210.9	454.0
10	Odisha	265.5	288.8	554.3
11	Puducherry	16.1	212.4	228.5
12	Tamil Nadu	104.9	155.6	260.5
13	West Bengal	121.9	109.4	231.3
Total		1612.6	3345.7	4958.3

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMRKVY IN TAMIL NADU

251. SHRI G SELVAM:

SHRI S JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

SHRI NAVASKANI K:

SHRI C N ANNADURAI:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi

Vikas Yojana (PMRKVY) across different States, including Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of projects implemented under PMRKVY, specifically in Kanchipuram, Ramanathapuram and Tiruvannamalai districts in Tamil Nadu, along with their current status and the amount of funds utilized for each project;

(c) whether any projects related to soil health improvement, micro-irrigation, crop residue management, or agro-forestry have been sanctioned or completed in the said districts under the scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation to assess the effectiveness and impact of PMRKVY projects in these districts in improving agricultural productivity and farmers' income;

(e) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under PMRKVY during the last three financial years in the country, State-wise particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely disbursement of funds and completion of approved projects under PMRKVY in Tamil Nadu;

(g) the measurable outcomes of PMRKVY in promoting sustainable agriculture, soil health, micro-irrigation, agro-forestry and crop diversification; and

(h) whether the Government plans to take specific steps to integrate technology, encourage agri-entrepreneurship and support innovative startups under the RKVY-RAFTAAR sub-scheme?

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

(a) and (e): The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Scheme is implemented across the country to encourage States to invest more in the agriculture. A consolidated Annual Action Plan for the Scheme, submitted by the State Governments, is approved by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Details of funds allocated and released to the various States including Tamil Nadu under PM-RKVY during the last three years is annexed at **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): Yes. Projects and schemes implemented in the 3 districts of Kanchipuram, Ramanathapuram and Tiruvannamalai districts in 2025-26, their current status, targets and achievement, as provided by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, are given at **Statement -II**. Details of the projects sanctioned and implemented under various components of PM-RKVY in the said districts are given at **Statement-III**.

(d): Impact evaluations of the Schemes are done from time to time. Last evaluation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare was undertaken by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog for the period 2020-21 to 2024-25 in September 2025.

(f): In order to expedite disbursement and for timely utilization of funds, new operational guidelines of PM-RKVY lay down the following timelines for the approval of Annual Action Plan and release of funds.

Items	Time line
AAP submission by the States with the approval of SLSC	By 31 st December,

Presentation of AAP/DPR by States to PAC, DAandFW	January- February
Communication of Govt. of India approval to the States	By 30 th March
Issuance of Mother Sanction/ Release of funds	First week of April

Ministry of Finance has introduced new process called SNA-SPARSH from July 2023 for disbursement under Centrally Sponsored Schemes including RKVYY for more effective cash management and with the aim of achieving the goal of “Just-in-time”. Accordingly, during the current financial year 2025-26, First and Second Mother Sanctions for Rs. 296.855 Crore and Rs. 290.665 Crore respectively have been released to the State of Tamil Nadu through SNA-SPARSH module.

(g): Measurable outcomes are increase in soil fertility, increase of area under micro irrigation, increase in number of integrated farmers units under RAD, increase in area brought under organic farming under PKVY, increase in mechanisation and crop diversification.

(h): Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is implementing “Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development” programme by providing financial and technical support to starts-ups and agri-preneurs in the field of agriculture and allied sectors under PM-RKVY. 6 Knowledge Partners (KPs) and 24 RKVY Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs) provide training and incubate startups for implementation of this programme. Under the programme, financial

support upto Rs. 5 lakhs are provided at the idea/pre seed stage and upto Rs. 25 lakhs at the seed stage to entrepreneurs/ startups in agriculture and allied sector to launch their products, innovation, services, business platforms, etc in the market and to facilitate them in scaling up.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise allocation and release during 2022-23 to 2024-25

		(Rs in Crore)					
SI No	Name of the State/UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Alloction	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	580.83	318.56	414.19	205.98	544.08	378.17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	78.25	33.21	58.17	82.41	96.44	72.33
3	Assam	325.87	204.50	198.68	300.18	355.82	289.43
4	Bihar	285.52	43.83	192.80	94.64	230.68	199.88
5	Chhattisgarh	212.68	149.96	164.60	162.41	198.53	170.17
6	Goa	30.87	4.69	16.18	4.05	15.90	7.92
7	Gujarat	592.84	185.23	405.76	404.04	428.24	179.81
8	Haryana	440.01	161.38	409.40	204.70	381.80	142.36
9	Himachal	102.61	15.55	64.46	16.12	77.35	52.26

	Pradesh						
10	Jharkhand	130.26	34.44	114.65	46.57	103.84	40.37
11	Karnataka	800.06	357.93	583.24	761.87	652.04	543.76
12	Kerala	140.56	130.88	88.80	28.26	104.24	57.12
13	Madhya Pradesh	606.84	180.67	413.53	258.55	422.04	215.48
14	Maharashtra	733.23	487.33	514.12	255.06	751.35	669.43
15	Manipur	109.26	38.92	75.13	59.74	102.41	25.60
16	Meghalaya	59.66	1.69	52.73	28.70	61.55	14.98
17	Mizoram	120.27	30.57	58.12	49.39	67.46	33.74
18	Nagaland	115.05	128.00	92.44	188.33	176.73	176.73
19	Orissa	245.73	43.32	193.00	222.05	216.06	158.26
20	Punjab	411.87	3.75	336.51	136.63	419.27	166.88
21	Rajasthan	468.77	314.37	362.93	180.97	354.29	320.12
22	Sikkim	98.25	66.48	66.08	146.41	114.79	85.90
23	Tamil Nadu	799.36	398.92	494.90	694.65	593.79	565.14
24	Telangana	334.30	33.22	170.34	0.00	158.34	48.18
25	Tripura	119.42	70.63	69.27	92.79	88.49	51.60
26	Uttar Pradesh	907.92	482.77	670.49	595.15	651.09	432.06
27	Uttarakhand	309.63	245.67	173.99	101.69	178.66	121.55
28	West Bengal	269.16	189.91	171.88	254.60	201.42	160.17
	Total States	9429.08	4356.38	6626.39	5575.94	7746.70	5379.38

29	A and N Islands	3.87	0.00	11.54	1.62	5.57	0.00
30	Chandigarh	0.10	0.00	1.92	0.00	1.17	0.00
31	Dand N Haveli	0.10	0.00	13.45	0.00	1.57	0.00
32	Daman and Diu	0.10	0.00	2.67	0.00		
33	Delhi	0.10	0.00	10.62	0.00	4.17	0.00
34	Jammu and Kashmir	39.33	4.81	52.84	26.42	94.79	36.82
35	Lakshadweep	2.37	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.94	0.00
36	Puducherry	6.33	4.91	3.24	0.65	6.14	1.54
37	Ladakh	15.80	0.67	16.56	4.14	14.46	3.62
	Total UTs	68.10	10.39	114.14	32.83	128.81	41.97
	Grand Total	9497.18	4366.77	6740.53	5608.77	7875.51	5421.35

#For FY 2022-23 to 2024-25 all components of PM-RKVY (DPR+AAP

Components)

STATEMENT-II

The current status, targets and achievement of Projects and schemes implemented in the 3 districts of Kanchipuram, Ramanathapuram and Tiruvannamalai districts in 2025-26 as provided by the State Government of Tamil Nadu

**PM – RKVY DPR based Project wise Progress for the year 2025-26 as per
1st installment**

(Rs. in lakh)

S. N o.	Project Name	Project Proposal No.	unit	Kanchipuram				Ramanathapuram					Tiruvannamalai			
				Physical		Financial		Physical		Financial			Physical		Financial	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
I	Agriculture															
1	Redgram Transplantation Technology	23.01	Ha									100	100	3.875	3.776	
2	Promotion of Maize cultivation to increase the Maize area and production in TamilNadu	23.02	Ha									300	300	18.000	17.993	
3	Quality seed Production and distribution of ELS/ Varietal Cotton	23.03	MT/ Ha					0/85	0/75	0.636	0.448					
4	Augmenting Paddy	23.04	MT/ Ha	295/19	294.99/52	35.540	34.709	37.897/0	37.897/0	3.032	3.032	504.615/53	504.615/ 37	77.165	75.784	

S. N o.	Project Name	Project Proposal No.	unit	Kanchipuram				Ramanathapuram				Tiruvannamalai			
				Physical		Financial		Physical		Financial		Physical		Financial	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	Area and Production														
II	Sugar														
5	Sugarcane Cultivation Development Programme	23.12	Ha	15.380	15.380	2.240	0.510	11.000	0.000	0.900	0.000	181.010	40.000	14.750	4.300
6	Sugarcane Cultivation Development Programme (Committed liability of 2024-25)	22.11	Ha	538.960	538.960	29.500	29.500				0.000	219.620	219.620	9.650	9.650
7	Improving the Efficiency of Sugar Mill (Committed liability of 2024-25)	22.12	NO	1.000	1.000	8.320	8.320				0.000	1.000	1.000	1.500	1.510
III	Horticulture														
8	Area Expansion of Horticulture Crops	23.14	Ha	241.000	241.000	61.260	39.984	10.000	10.000	2.400	1.200	882.500	860.500	248.968	85.242
9	Supporting Structures for horticulture crops	23.16	Ha	2.000	2.000	6.000	6.000	2.000	1.500	6.000	3.000	26.500	14.200	79.500	34.500
IV	Agricultural Engineering														
10	Procurement of Agricultural machinery and implements for strengthening the hiring activity	23.19						15.000	15.000	15.960	15.960	17.000	17.000	68.550	68.550
11	Provision of Solar Powered Fencing System with subsidy Assistance to the famers	23.23	in Nos	1 beneficiary	1 beneficiary	1.210	0.000	13 beneficiary	10 beneficiary	8.151	8.151	0.000			0.000
12	Distribution of	23.									0.000	1	1	1.04	1.049

S. N o.	Project Name	Project Proposal No.	unit	Kanchipuram				Ramanathapuram				Tiruvannamalai			
				Physical		Financial		Physical		Financial		Physical		Financial	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	Post Harvest and Value Addition Machinery	24										beneficiary	beneficiary	9	
13	Rejuvenation of existing Open wells	23.25	in Nos	1 beneficiary	1 beneficiary	2.500	2.500				0.000	14 beneficiary	14 beneficiary	7.340	7.340
V	Seed														
14	Strengthening of Building Infrastructure in three Seed Testing Laboratories by undertaking Repairs and Renovation works to sustain quality seed analysis (Kancheepura m, Madurai, Thiruvannamalai and Ooty)	23.29	Nos	1.000	Seed Testing Lab renovation work is under progress	37.000	17.230					1.000	Seed Testing Lab renovation work is under progress.	3.000	1.463

Rainfed Area Development- 2025-26 - Physical and Financial Progress

Report as per annual target

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. N o.	RAD Scheme	Un it	Kanchipuram				Ramanathapuram				Tiruvannamalai			
			Physical		Financial		Physical		Financial		Physical		Financial	
			Targ et	Achievem ent	Targ et	Achievem ent	Targ et	Achievem ent	Targ et	Achievem ent	Targ et	Achievem ent	Targ et	Achievem ent
	Integrated Farming System Unit (1 Milch cow or Buffalo/ Goat (9+1), Crop Component, Horticulture fruit seedlings, Apiary unit, Vermicompost Unit)- Rs.30,000/farmer													
1	Cropping System based	uni t	0	0	0	0	200	140	60	47.96	570	252	171	74.018

	Farming - Horti crop componen t @ Rs.2000/H a													
2	Livestock Based Farming System- Milch cow- 1/small ruminants Goats/she ep (10 nos) inclusive of Insurance @Rs.20,0 00/-													
3	Horticultur e Based Farming System (Fruit seedlings) (10- 16seedling s) cost inclusive of pitting, Planting and Manuring and transport cost) @Rs.400/-													
4	Apiary Unit (Bee Keeping) @ Rs.1600/- per unit													
5	HDPE Vermibed (Rs.6000/- per unit)	No' s												
	Total		0	0	0	0	200	140	60	47.96	570	252	171	74.018

Pradhan Mantri-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) - 2025-26

Physical and Financial Progress Report as per 1st instalment

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No	RKVY Schemes	Unit	Kanchipuram				Ramanathapuram				Tiruvannamalai			
			Physical		Financial		Physical		Financial		Physical		Financial	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization	No	161	159	273.9	269.00	25	25	63.5763	63.13966	644	631	798.1733	495.40572
2	Per Drop More Crop	Ha.	430	172	126.95	53.57	1800	1104	298.18	197.06	8100	4307	2796.68	1550.7
3	Agro Forestry	No. of Nurseries	10	10	45.927	25	1	1	5.154	5	5	5	25.462	15
5	Soil Health and Fertility	No of Soil Samples/SHC	7100	5536	9.952	9.64	12700	12700	14.819	14.256	25315	16723	55.821	48.178
6	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	Ha.	100	100	8.641	7.38	400	400	30.774	24.11	600	600	58.795	44.0326
	Total				465.37	364.59075			412.503	303.56566			3734.931	2153.31632

STATEMENT-III

Projects sanctioned and implemented in the said Districts of Tamil Nadu

Soil health improvement: Under PM-RKVY, in order to improve soil health, soil samples are analysed region-wise and Soil Health Cards indicating major nutrients, micro nutrients and organic content were distributed to the farmers to regulate the fertilizer usage and maintain soil health as detailed below:

Name of the District	2024-25		2025-26	
	No. of Soil Samples collected	No. of Soil Health Card distributed	No. of Soil Samples collected	No. of Soil Health Card distributed
Kanchipuram	7100	7100	7100	5536
Ramanathapuram	13650	13650	12700	12700
Tiruvannamalai	26852	26852	25315	16723
Total	47602	47602	45115	34959

Micro irrigation: From 2007-08 (Since inception of the Scheme) to 2024-25, Micro Irrigation systems have been installed in area of 17,753 Ha in Kancheepuram; 12,517 Ha in Ramanathapuram and 82,896 ha in Thiruvannamalai Districts.

Crop Residue Management: For the Crop Residue Management, under SMAM crop residue management machinery like Straw Baler, Coconut Frond

chopper, Brush cutter are provided under subsidy to the farmers.

Agro-forestry: Under Agro-forestry Scheme during 2025–26, District-wise nursery details are as follows. In each nursery 25,000 Quality Planting Materials will be produced and distributed to farmers for plantation. In all Districts, Quality Planting Material (QPM) production in nurseries under progress, QPM distribution to farmers will be started from 15th December, 2025:

Name of the District	No of Nurseries under Agro-forestry saplings production during 2025-26
Kanchipuram	10 Nurseries
Ramanathapuram	1 Nursery
Tiruvannamalai	3 Nurseries

BUDGET ALLOCATION UNDER MGNREGS

252. SHRI K C VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) the total budget allocated for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the financial years 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 along with the reasons for maintaining it stagnant since 2023-24 despite rising inflation, increased rural demand, and pending liabilities of wage payment, State-wise;
- (b) the measures taken in response to the Parliamentary Standing

- Committee's report, highlighting the delays in wage payments and the insufficiency of 100 guaranteed work days in discouraging participation and fueling rural migration, particularly in states like Kerala where the scheme supports over twenty lakh households annually, State-wise; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to implement a raise in the minimum guaranteed work days to 150 and revise wages as per the inflation, if so, the timeline and funding implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN):

(a): The details of funds allocation at Budget Estimate stage, Revised Estimate stage and fund released under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) in the last five years are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Fund released
1	2023-24	60,000.00	86,000.00	89,268.30
2	2024-25	86,000.00	86,000.00	85,838.76
3	2025-26	86,000.00	-	68,503.77*

(*As on 26.11.2025)

Since Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven wage employment Scheme, budgetary outlay is determined based on the anticipated demand for employment in a particular financial year. The Ministry undertakes regular

assessments of fund requirements based on demand and seeks additional funds from the Ministry of Finance as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground. In the FY 2025-26 (as on 27.11.2025), 99.81% of the eligible rural households have been offered employment against their demand.

Here, it is also to be noted that for the financial year 2024-25, budget allocation of ₹86,000 crore was made, which was the highest ever allocation for scheme at the Budget Estimate (BE) stage since inception. In the financial year 2025-26, the Government has retained this allocation at ₹86,000 crore, ensuring continued support for the scheme.

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for wage component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 26.11.2025 are given at **Statement.**

(b) and (c): With regard to the Committee's observations on delays in wage payments, it is submitted that, as per the provisions of the Act, beneficiaries are entitled to receive wage payments within 15 days of work completion. In order to ensure timely payment, the Government of India has issued a comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to all States/UTs, which defines fixed timelines for each stage of the wage payment process—from muster roll uploading to FTO approval. 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 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS). These include:

- Improvement of National Electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS)
- Intensive consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders for ensuring timely payment of wages, verification of pending and delay compensation claims etc.
- Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring of timely payment and payment of delay compensation.
- Reviewing the status of timely payment and payment of delay compensation with the States/ UTs during periodic meetings, Performance Review Committee meetings, Mid-term Reviews etc.

Further, continued efforts have been undertaken by the Ministry through various technological interventions for ensuring timely payments of wages. Some of the key interventions include:

- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Wages are transferred directly from the central account to workers' bank accounts, minimizing the role of intermediaries and reducing fund misappropriation. This has proven to be effective in enhancing transparency and preventing leakages. Almost 100% of the funds are managed electronically with the wage payment made entirely through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) protocol.
- **Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS):** APBS conversion is a major reform process where benefits are credited directly into the bank accounts based on the Aadhaar of the workers, preferably through Aadhaar Payment Bridge System, cutting several layers in the delivery process. APBS helps in better targeting, increasing the efficiency of the system and

reducing the delays in payments, ensuring greater inclusion by curbing leakages thereby promoting greater accountability and transparency.

- **National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS):** Real-time attendance capture through geo-tagged photographs at the worksite ensures accurate and timely recording of attendance, which helps in timely payment of wages.

During the current financial year 2025-26 (as on 27.11.2025), 99.83% of Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) have been generated within 15 days of muster roll closure in Kerala under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

During the current financial year 2025-26 (as on 27.11.2025), 98% of Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) have been generated within 15 days of muster roll closure under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in all States/UTs.

Regarding the Committee's observations on the insufficiency of 100 guaranteed work days under the scheme and proposal to increase guaranteed number of days of employment from 100 days to 150 days it is stated that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, is an Act to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households 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, as a fall back option when no better employment opportunities are available.

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. Recently Ministry allowed additional 50 days of guaranteed employment in the State of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and UT of Jammu and Kashmir owing to natural calamities faced by these States/UTs.

Further as per Section 3 (4) of the Act, 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 revisions of wages, it is stated that as per Section 6 (1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, 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 year based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour(CPI-AL). The wage rate is made applicable from 1st April of each financial year.

Using the present methodology of wage rate calculation, the Central Government has notified the wage rate and it has increased by around 5% (average) over the last year and around 29% (average) in the previous 5 years.

However, State Governments can provide wages over and above the wage rate notified by the Central Government, from its own sources.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for wage component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 26.11.2025 (Rs. in crores)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pending liabilities for wage component
1	Andhra Pradesh	381.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.70
3	Assam	0.23
4	Bihar	7.04
5	Chhattisgarh	3.78
6	Goa	0.00
7	Gujarat	46.98
8	Haryana	0.38
9	Himachal Pradesh	15.18
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5.48
11	Jharkhand	5.83
12	Karnataka	8.94
13	Kerala	248.42
14	Madhya Pradesh	64.14
15	Maharashtra	14.32
16	Manipur	4.59
17	Meghalaya	4.13
18	Mizoram	91.43
19	Nagaland	0.79
20	Odisha	11.76
21	Punjab	0.12
22	Rajasthan	627.33
23	Sikkim	0.10

24	Tamil Nadu	111.54
25	Telangana	0.98
26	Tripura	2.93
27	Uttar Pradesh	5.98
28	Uttarakhand	0.41
29	West Bengal*	1457.22
30	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00
31	Lakshadweep	0.00
32	Puducherry	16.99
33	Ladakh	0.46
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1.29
	Total	1687.27

*The proposal for upward revision of the Labour Budget for FY 2021-22 for the State of West Bengal was not approved by the Empowered Committee, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), Department of Rural Development due to non-compliance with the directives issued by this Department. Subsequently, the release of funds to the State of West Bengal under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) was also stopped with effect from 09.03.2022 by invoking the provisions of Section 27 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, owing to continued non-compliance with the directives of the Central Government by the State. Therefore, as per NREGASoft, the pending liability for wage component pertaining to the State of West Bengal (as on 08.03.2022) stands at ₹1457.22 crore. The admissibility of this liability is subject to verification by the Central Government.

MISSION FOR AATMANIRBHARTA IN PULSES

253. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing the Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses, if so, the details of the major research and development initiatives undertaken in Maharashtra under this Mission;
- (b) the names and locations of agricultural research institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and universities in Maharashtra involved in pulses research and technology dissemination under this Mission;
- (c) the total area under pulses cultivation, production achieved and the estimated shortfall, if any, in Maharashtra during the last three years, along with the steps taken to bridge this gap;
- (d) the financial assistance and technical support provided to farmers and research institutions in Maharashtra for promoting pulse cultivation and improving productivity;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the impact of the Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses in Maharashtra in terms of yield

improvement, self-sufficiency levels, and reduction in import dependence, and if so, the details thereof;

- (f) whether the Government has undertaken any collaborative efforts with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to strengthen pulses research in Maharashtra; and
- (g) the measures taken by Government to promote adoption of improved pulse varieties and efficient irrigation systems among farmers in Maharashtra?

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

(a) to (c): The Union Cabinet has approved a centrally sponsored scheme namely 'Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses' on 1st October, 2025 aimed at boosting domestic production and achieving self-sufficiency (Aatmanirbharta) in pulses over a six-year period, from 2025-26 to 2030-31, with a financial outlay of Rs. 11,440 Crore. The mission is being implemented in 28 States including Maharashtra and 2 UTs viz., Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

The objective of the Mission is to enhance pulses production with a special focus on Tur, Urad, Masoor, promoting production and availability of climate resilient seeds for farmers, Increase area under pulses cultivation, promote post-harvest storage and management technology, assured procurement of Tur, Urad, Masoor by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) and the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation (NCCF) for next four years as per the norms of Price Support Scheme (PSS) under Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanrakshHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA).

In order to boost production of pulses in the country, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is undertaking strategic research on pulses crops at the ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur and its four regional stations at Bhopal, Dharwad, Bikaner and Khordha and also undertaking applied research through All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Kharif and Rabi Pulses in collaboration with state agricultural universities/research institutes for developing location-specific high yielding varieties and matching production technology packages to enhance productivity and production of pulses.

To carry out applied research on pulses as per the agro-ecologies of the state of Maharashtra, the ICAR is collaborating with four agricultural universities/research institute in the state namely Vasantao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani; Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola; Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri; and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Mumbai under ICAR's AICRPs on Kharif and Rabi Pulses.

The area, production and yield of total pulses during last three years for all India and Maharashtra state is as under:

State	Area (in lakh ha)			Production (in lakh tonne)			Yield (kg/ha)		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
All India	289.01	275.05	277.20	260.58	242.46	256.83	902	881	926
Maharashtra	49.94	44.32	49.87	46.35	40.08	50.35	928	904	1010

Source: UPAg, DAandFW

(d) to (g): The ICAR provided financial assistance to the collaborating partners in Maharashtra to the tune of Rs. 457.5 lakh in 2023-24; Rs. 493.2 lakh in 2024-25 and Rs. 391.8 lakh in 2025-26 till November 2025 under two AICRPs on Kharif and Rabi Pulses for improving productivity production of pulses in the State. Further, 11 Seed Hubs on Pulses are functional in Maharashtra.

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is providing assistance under 'Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses' for the promotion and distribution of Breeder Seeds and Certified seed of notified varieties, strengthening of seed hubs, demonstrations of latest crop production and protection technologies, seed kits, capacity building, post-harvest infrastructure etc. In order to promote the latest varieties and production technologies, the associated scientists of the universities conduct frontline demonstrations on pulses at the farmers' fields. About 834 frontline demonstrations were conducted at the farmers' fields to assess the yield gap under the AICRPs on Kharif and Rabi Pulses during the last three years (2022-23 to 2024-25). Besides, Kisan Melas, farmer-scientist interactions, farmers' exposure visits are also organized, advisories are issued, and farmer friendly literature are distributed for promotion of pulses in the state.

Further, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the Country including Maharashtra from the year 2015-16. During last 10 years (2015-16 to 2024-25) 11.25 lakh ha was covered under micro

irrigation in Maharashtra.

उत्तर प्रदेश में आरजीएसए के तहत ई-गवर्नेंस

254. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में सामाजिक वर्ग-वार उन ग्राम पंचायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के तहत क्षमता निर्माण और गतिविधियां पूरी की हैं;

(ख) राज्य में पंचायत भवनों और डिजिटल उपकरणों जैसे बुनियादी ढांचे के समर्थन के लिए स्वीकृत, वितरित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत विकेन्द्रित योजना और ई-गवर्नेंस को अपनाने के संबंध में कोई प्रभाव मूल्यांकन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके परिणाम क्या रहे; और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के आकांक्षी और पिछड़े जिलों में आरजीएसए के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (घ) "स्थानीय सरकार" होने के कारण, पंचायत राज्य का विषय है और भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची का हिस्सा है। इस प्रकार, जमीनी स्तर पर शासन को मजबूत करने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की है। हालांकि, मंत्रालय पंचायत शासन में सुधार के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में पंचायतों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों के क्षमता निर्माण एवं प्रशिक्षण (सीबी एंड टी) के प्रमुख उद्देश्य के साथ राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को लागू कर रहा है। आरजीएसए की योजना के तहत, मंत्रालय विभिन्न श्रेणियों में पंचायतों के निर्वाचित

प्रतिनिधियों, पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों के क्षमता निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है जिसमें बुनियादी प्रबोधन और पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण, विषयगत प्रशिक्षण, विशेष प्रशिक्षण, पंचायत विकास योजना प्रशिक्षण, ई-गवर्नेंस प्रशिक्षण आदि शामिल है। सीबी एंड टी सहित आरजीएसए के घटकों को उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा उनके मौजूदा संस्थागत तंत्र के माध्यम से लागू किया जाता है। प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जमीनी स्तर पर इन गतिविधियों की योजना, निष्पादन और निगरानी के लिए राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश जिम्मेदार हैं। हालांकि, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के अपडेट के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण प्रबंधन पोर्टल (टीएमपी) के माध्यम से संशोधित आरजीएसए के तहत सामाजिक वर्ग-वार सीबीएंडटी जानकारी प्राप्त की जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में आरजीएसए के तहत सामाजिक वर्ग-वार प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है। इनका ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

राज्य के अधिकारियों के साथ बैठकों और वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस के माध्यम से योजना के कार्यान्वयन की बारीकी से निगरानी की जाती है। आरजीएसए की केंद्रीय अधिकार प्राप्त समिति (सीईसी) एक राज्य की वार्षिक कार्य योजना (एएपी) को मंजूरी देते हुए, कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति और धनराशि के उपयोग पर विचार करती है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को नियमित रूप से धनराशि जारी करने के विनियमन के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय के निर्देशों के अनुसार उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र (यूसी) और लेखापरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट सहित आवश्यक दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करने के लिए याद दिलाया जाता है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) एक मांग आधारित स्कीम है और केंद्रीय अधिकार प्राप्त समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं (एएपी) की कुल राशि के बदले राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को गई धनराशि जारी की गई है। इस योजना के तहत वार्षिक कार्य योजना (एएपी) की कुल अनुमोदित राशि के तहत धनराशि जारी की जाती है। निधियों का व्यय आरजीएसए के एएपी के अनुमोदित घटक के भीतर राज्य द्वारा ग्राम पंचायत भवन और डिजिटल सक्षमता के लिए कंप्यूटर सहित उनकी प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार किया जाता है।

संशोधित आरजीएसए योजना के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए 1273 ग्राम पंचायत भवनों

को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 1046 का निर्माण किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, संशोधित आरजीएसए के तहत सभी 3,145 अनुमोदित कंप्यूटरों की खरीद की गई है।

संशोधित आरजीएसए के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में जारी और उपयोग की गई वर्ष-वार धनराशि निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ में)

वर्ष	जारी की गई धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि *
2022-23	85.05	96.33
2023-24	84.13	158.95
2024-25	38.77	180.84

* धनराशि के उपयोग में पिछले वर्ष/योजना और राज्य हिस्सेदारी का अव्ययित शेष शामिल है

(ग) ग्रामीण प्रबंधन संस्थान, आनंद (आईआरएमए) के माध्यम से संशोधित आरजीएसए का बाह्य मूल्यांकन किया गया है। इस अध्ययन में 16 राज्यों के 60 जिलों में 120 ब्लॉकों में 600 ग्राम पंचायतों को शामिल करते हुए व्यापक रूप से सर्वेक्षण किया गया, जिसमें निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पंचायत अधिकारियों, लाइन विभाग के अधिकारियों, प्रशिक्षकों/संकाय और राज्य/जिला आरजीएसए इकाइयों सहित 6,000 से अधिक हितधारक शामिल थे। योजना के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन के तहत शामिल किए गए व्यापक फ्रेमवर्क में पंचायत विकास योजना और ई-शासन की तैयारी भी शामिल है। मूल्यांकन से यह पता चलता है कि योजना की संरचित, बहु-स्तरीय क्षमता-निर्माण, कक्षा/विषयगत मॉड्यूल, एक्सपोजर विजिट और डिजिटल लर्निंग के संयोजन से पंचायत संचालन, योजना और कार्यान्वयन (जीपीडीपी सहित), डिजिटल शासन, नागरिक जुड़ाव और वित्तीय प्रबंधन में पीआरआई क्षमताओं में वृद्धि हुई। प्रशिक्षण के बाद के मूल्यांकन में ज्ञान और अभ्यास में मापने योग्य लाभ दर्ज किया जाता है, जो अधिक प्रभावी स्थानीय शासन और एसडीजी के स्थानीयकरण में सहायता करते हैं।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में आरजीएसए के तहत प्रदान किए गए प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त सामाजिक वर्षवार प्रतिभागियों का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	अन्य	कुल
2020-21	-	-	-	-	71,835
2021-22	-	-	-	-	1,16,042
2022-23	10,431	238	17,315	20,468	48,452
2023-24	33,641	1,498	62,324	46,911	1,44,374
2024-25	18,357	654	36,879	20,412	76,302

(-) वर्ष 2022-23 से आरंभ संशोधित आरजीएसए के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अद्यतन प्रशिक्षण प्रबंधन पोर्टल (टीएमपी) पर अपलोड किया गया सामाजिक वर्षवार डेटा।

ELECTRIC BUSES TO MAHARASHTRA UNDER PM E-DRIVE SCHEME

255. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering to provide 1000 electric buses to Mumbai, 800 to Pune under PM E-Drive Scheme in the second phase and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total amount of funds earmarked/sanctioned/released by the Government for the said scheme;
- (c) the time by which these electric buses will be operative in these cities;

(d) the names of other cities likely to be covered under the said scheme during the second phase;

(e) whether any collaboration with State transport undertakings or private operators is being envisaged under this initiative and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure adequate charging infrastructure, maintenance support and long-term operational sustainability of the e-bus fleet in these cities?

**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): In the second phase of allotment under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme, 1500 e-buses have been allocated for Mumbai and 1000 e-buses have been allocated for Pune.

(b) and (c): An amount of Rs. 4,391 crores has been allocated for the deployment of 14,028 e-buses under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme. Bids for selection of e-bus operators for the first phase of allotment of 10,900 e-buses have been opened on 14/11/2025.

(d): Other than Mumbai and Pune, in the second phase, 200 e-buses each have been allocated to Hyderabad and Ahmedabad under PM E-DRIVE scheme.

(e): Support for e-buses under the PM-EDRIVE scheme is provided through State/ city transport undertakings (STUs) on operational expenditure (OPEX)/

Gross Cost Contract (GCC) model. Procurement of e-buses on aggregation model through competitive bidding is done by CESL. Private entities satisfying the eligibility criteria as per the RFP issued by CESL may participate for supply, operation and maintenance of e-buses.

(f): Under the GCC model, the selected private operator is responsible for the procurement, supply, operation, and maintenance of the buses, along with developing and maintaining the allied electric and civil infrastructure at the maintenance depots for charging.

FARMERS ENROLLED AND CLAIMS SETTLED UNDER PMFBY

256. SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

(a) the number of farmers enrolled under PMFBY in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during the last five years, with district-wise details;

(b) the number of farmers in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra whose claims were not settled within the prescribed time, district-wise, and the reasons for such delays;

(c) the total amount pending or delayed under PMFBY claim settlements in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during the last five years, and the average settlement time, specifying districts with the greatest delays;

(d) the number of complaints received and resolved from farmers in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra regarding claim denials or non-coverage despite paying premiums and the steps taken for grievance redressal; and

(e) whether penal action was initiated against insurance companies in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra for delayed/denied payments, and if so, the details of sanctions imposed and corrective measures?

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

(a) to (c) : District-wise details of farmer applications enrolled and benefitted with claims, claims paid and pending from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (as on 31st October, 2025) are given in **Statement-I and II** respectively.

Majority of the claims are settled within the stipulated timelines i.e within 21 days of the receipt of requisite yield data from the concerned State Government, by the insurance companies. However, during the implementation of PMFBY, some complaints were received in the past about payment of claims which are primarily on account of **(a) delay in providing State Government share of subsidy (b) non-payment/delayed payment or under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks (c) discrepancy in yield data and consequent disputes**

between State Government and insurance companies etc. The pending claims on account of these issue are settled after their resolution as per provisions of the scheme.

(d) and (e): Details of complaints/grievances relating to implementation of PMFBY, received from farmers on Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline (KRPH) and resolution made thereon in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (from January 2025 to November 27, 2025) is given below:

Madhya Pradesh				Maharashtra		
Grievance/ Complaint Type	No. of Grievan ces	Grievan ces Resolve d	Resolut ion %	No. of Grievan ces	Grievan ces Resolve d	Resolut ion %
Claim	43,302	42,397	98%	14,44,17 2	14,42,69 0	100%
Enrolment	563	551	98%	34,387	34,327	100%
General	12,496	12,347	99%	1,57,478	1,57,475	100%
Personal Information	527	517	98%	4,390	4,379	100%
Total	56,888	55,812	98%	16,40,42 7	16,38,87 1	100%

As per the Operational Guidelines of PMFBY, in case payment is not made timely by Insurance Company, a penalty of 12% is auto-calculated and levied through National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) w.e.f. Kharif 2024.

STATEMENT-I

PMFBY and RWBCIS: Details of District-wise Farmer Applications enrolled, Farmer Applications benefitted with claims. Claims Paid and Pending from 2020-21 to 24-25 in Madhya Pradesh (as on 31st October, 2025).

Districts	Farmer Applications Enrolled	Farmer Applications Benefitted with Clams	Claims Paid	Claims Pending
	(In No.)		(Rs. In Crore)	
Agar Malwa	23,06,375	4,45,489	257.92	1.81
Alirajpur	3,75,583	1,10,671	20.55	0.07
Anuppur	2,74,100	86,057	17.29	0.08
Ashoknagar	10,55,288	2,55,332	134.28	0.68
Balaghat	9,12,694	3,78,056	74.96	0.32
Barwani	2,35,525	99,177	36.64	0.15
Betul	23,41,419	6,54,284	531.94	1.48
Bhind	3,62,040	1,16,102	27.38	0.31
Bhopal	9,72,424	1,90,201	216.65	0.52

Burhanpur	40,247	17,859	11.45	0.05
Chhatarpur	10,49,069	1,24,955	50.69	0.11
Chhindwara	11,04,661	4,92,656	199.80	1.47
Damoh	12,02,396	2,22,422	160.81	0.33
Datia	6,87,956	1,04,141	48.33	0.53
Dewas	36,96,217	15,22,911	1,052.19	5.93
Dhar	22,58,110	6,44,250	390.52	1.27
Dindori	80,229	14,071	4.68	0.08
East Nimar	13,44,040	3,28,475	309.91	0.78
Guna	11,06,093	2,72,103	154.15	0.95
Gwalior	3,18,787	71,920	19.29	0.47
Harda	9,65,052	3,31,238	553.76	1.42
Indore	17,62,238	8,67,473	623.07	3.12
Jabalpur	2,78,368	69,271	36.00	0.30
Jhabua	5,96,537	2,69,143	90.28	0.26
Katni	3,43,361	67,390	25.24	0.35
Khargone	4,68,830	1,92,804	107.15	0.27
Maihar	54,623	21,263	7.28	0.10
Mandla	1,38,667	42,619	15.81	0.16
Mandsaur	35,53,730	15,35,617	802.06	5.22
Mauganj	68,947	39,778	8.57	0.13
Morena	2,63,249	78,439	21.08	0.26

Narmadapuram	14,40,993	5,63,100	606.40	1.87
Narsinghpur	7,53,109	2,69,753	154.34	1.07
Neemuch	17,87,031	10,36,627	462.97	3.51
Niwari	2,21,094	28,316	6.72	0.06
Pandhurna	49,150	8,838	1.67	0.09
Panna	3,55,644	64,948	21.97	0.16
Raisen	18,60,266	4,66,033	467.10	1.78
Rajgarh	61,37,124	9,65,360	592.42	3.20
Ratlam	26,27,284	7,82,599	550.11	2.81
Rewa	6,70,854	1,99,268	66.69	0.47
Sagar	25,57,619	4,43,101	394.68	1.12
Satna	8,52,543	3,22,806	99.01	0.64
Sehore	41,85,058	15,70,088	1,233.34	2.25
Seoni	10,57,408	3,60,427	204.98	1.88
Shahdol	5,60,745	1,92,653	42.22	0.17
Shajapur	39,16,004	9,41,024	742.39	1.82
Sheopur	2,34,027	54,742	32.64	0.23
Shivpuri	9,67,419	1,64,175	63.97	0.62
Sidhi	1,23,037	31,680	11.56	0.05
Singrauli	50,808	27,858	7.37	0.04
Tikamgarh	6,86,409	75,614	32.20	0.05
Ujjain	53,91,270	17,97,149	1,163.35	4.95

Umaria	3,30,714	83,264	24.39	0.06
Vidisha	41,85,671	8,88,432	871.62	2.57
Total	7,12,18,136	2,10,04,022	13,863.81	60.46

STATEMENT-II

PMFBY and RWBCIS: Details of District-wise Farmer Applications enrolled, Farmer Applications benefitted with claims. Claims Paid and Pending from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in Maharashtra (as on 31st October, 2025).

Districts (Maharashtra)	Enrolled Application	Benefitted Application	Paid Claims (Rs. Crore)	Pending Claims (Rs. Crore)
Ahilyanagar	47,90,245	15,19,920	1,611.92	5.17
Akola	20,96,440	10,28,544	782.64	5.66
Amravati	17,46,609	6,69,034	603.13	18.90
Beed	1,06,99,818	39,08,913	1,802.91	7.11
Bhandara	10,00,467	69,807	15.85	0.44
Buldhana	30,75,357	12,06,360	1,524.70	15.44
Chandrapur	9,34,655	2,22,683	298.95	1.20
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	51,60,694	22,47,877	1,127.08	19.47
Dharashiv	50,59,337	19,10,492	1,726.91	3.52
Dhule	8,26,500	3,19,907	256.12	3.93
Gadchiroli	3,11,647	47,384	23.96	0.06
Gondia	5,46,774	50,912	18.18	0.07
Hingoli	24,60,427	13,91,732	619.49	2.12
Jalgaon	19,06,384	11,10,193	2,960.95	19.58
Jalna	55,98,746	20,85,123	1,456.20	23.38
Kolhapur	1,64,614	22,792	16.14	0.33
Latur	59,52,975	23,30,564	1,517.56	23.82
Nagpur	7,04,815	1,98,002	246.24	1.64
Nanded	64,58,070	38,73,154	2,057.82	7.84

Nandurbar	3,10,897	1,30,581	201.27	2.84
Nashik	21,81,799	9,12,871	1,320.31	6.26
Palghar	2,07,729	45,334	119.22	0.87
Parbhani	46,73,320	23,70,199	1,814.85	46.81
Pune	7,54,030	1,81,063	90.83	1.31
Raigad	1,65,509	44,788	99.80	2.32
Ratnagiri	1,98,506	1,50,483	437.96	2.20
Sangli	11,12,720	3,54,512	272.04	5.78
Satara	7,82,834	2,35,638	126.74	2.20
Sindhudurg	2,61,300	1,75,865	379.02	1.53
Solapur	28,31,986	9,76,621	997.58	2.25
Thane	3,10,842	1,01,316	111.78	0.27
Wardha	6,50,355	2,54,831	290.97	1.43
Washim	20,10,932	8,94,822	604.71	3.32
Yavatmal	33,01,610	17,28,194	956.41	3.66
Total (Maharashtra)	7,92,48,943	3,27,70,511	26,490.24	242.73

मनरेगा के तहत प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित हस्तक्षेप

257. श्री गणेश सिंह:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस) के प्रभावी और पारदर्शी कार्यान्वयन के लिए कोई प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित हस्तक्षेप लागू किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) इन प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तक्षेपों - राष्ट्रीय मोबाइल निगरानी सेवा (एनएमएमएस), क्षेत्र अधिकारी निगरानी ऐप, जियोएमजीएनआरईजीएस, युक्तधारा पोर्टल, सिक्थोर एप्लीकेशन और जलदूत ऐप के उपयोग से कार्यस्थल निगरानी, परिसंपत्ति सृजन और पारदर्शिता में किस प्रकार सुधार हुआ है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) देश में और विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले में इन प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधारों के परिणामस्वरूप कार्य-निष्पादन, निगरानी और रोजगार सृजन में क्या प्रभाव या सुधार देखा गया है; और
- (घ) क्या बेहतर दक्षता और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मनरेगा योजना में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई), भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली और आंकड़ा विश्लेषण जैसे उन्नत तकनीकी उपकरणों को एकीकृत करने की कोई कार्य-योजना है?

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

(क) और (ख): महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) एक मांग आधारित मजदूरी रोजगार योजना है। यह योजना नरेगासॉफ्ट नाम के एक पूर्णतः एकीकृत लेनदेन-आधारित प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से लागू की गई है। इसके द्वारा, योजना की आयोजना, प्रशासनिक और तकनीकी स्वीकृति, जॉब कार्ड जारी करना, मांग स्वीकार करना, मस्टर रोल जारी करना, कार्य का मापन, भुगतान का अनुमोदन और प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी)-सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) प्लेटफॉर्म द्वारा लाभार्थी को अंतिम भुगतान से संबंधित सभी पहलुओं की निगरानी की जाती है।

अलग-अलग तकनीकी माध्यमों से, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में योजना को लागू करने में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक सुदृढ़ प्रक्रिया अपनाई है। योजना के अंतर्गत जारी निधियों के उचित उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु निगरानी और मूल्यांकन हेतु किए गए विभिन्न तकनीकी कार्यकलापों के बारे में एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग): महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के तहत कई तकनीकी आधारित सुधार जैसे कि ई-मस्टर रोल, आधार-आधारित भुगतान, सम्पत्तियों की जियो-टैगिंग, वास्तविक-समय एमआईएस निगरानी, राष्ट्रीय मोबाइल निगरानी प्रणाली (एनएमएमएस), क्षेत्र अधिकारी ऐप, सिक्क्योर, युक्तधारा योजना पोर्टल और जलदूत ऐप ने मिलकर कार्य करने की सटीकता में सुधार, पारदर्शिता को सुदृढ़ करना, समय पर मजदूरी संवितरण सुनिश्चित करना और देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्यक्रम दक्षता को बढ़ाया

है। ये कार्यकलाप जिला सतना, मध्य प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए लाभकारी रहे हैं, जहां डिजिटल उपस्थिति, जियो-टैग की गई कार्य प्रगति और एमआईएस-आधारित योजना के परिणामस्वरूप कार्यों का बेहतर सत्यापन, क्षेत्र के कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा बेहतर निगरानी और स्थानीय मांग के सापेक्ष अधिक समय पर रोजगार सृजन हुआ है।

(घ): मंत्रालय ने महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई), जीआईएस, और डेटा विश्लेषण जैसी उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियां जोड़ने के लिए कई कार्य योजनाएँ शुरू की हैं ताकि दक्षता, सटीकता और पारदर्शिता बढ़ाई जा सके। प्रमुख पहलों में निम्न शामिल हैं:

(i) **ईकेवाईसी और चेहरा प्रमाणीकरण के साथ एआई संचालित निगरानी:** एनएमएमएस के तहत एआई/एमएल उपकरण, आधार आधारित ईकेवाईसी, और चेहरा प्रमाणीकरण के इस्तेमाल को सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है ताकि वास्तविक श्रमिक की पहचान हो सके, किसी दूसरे के स्थान पर लगाई गई उपस्थिति को रोका जा सके और पारदर्शिता बेहतर हो सके।

(ii) **जीआईएस आधारित योजना और निगरानी:** वैज्ञानिक आयोजना सम्पत्तियों की जियो टैगिंग और कार्यों की वास्तविक समय स्थानिक निगरानी के लिए युक्तधारा और जियो मनरेगा जैसे जीआईएस प्लेटफॉर्म का विस्तार।

(iii) **निर्णय लेने के लिए डेटा विश्लेषण:** राष्ट्रीय राज्य और जिला स्तर पर निधि प्रवाह, कार्य की प्रगति, श्रम मांग प्रवृत्ति और निष्पादन संकेतक को निगरानी करने के लिए उन्नत विश्लेषणात्मक डैशबोर्ड बनाए जा रहे हैं।

(iv) **माप और सत्यापन में स्वचालन:** सिक्योर जैसे डिजिटल उपकरण को सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है ताकि कार्य माप को स्वचालित किया जा सके, मानवी गलतियों को कम किया जा सके, और वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति के बीच पारदर्शी संबंध सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

विवरण

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना के अंतर्गत जारी निधियों के उचित उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु निगरानी और मूल्यांकन हेतु किए गए विभिन्न तकनीकी कार्यकलापों के बारे में एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी

- i. **प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण(डीबीटी):** महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) के अंतर्गत मजदूरी भुगतान में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) प्रणाली अपनाई गई है। महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना श्रमिकों के बैंक/डाकघर खातों में मजदूरी का भुगतान राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निधि प्रबंधन प्रणाली (एनईएफएमएस)/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निधि प्रबंधन प्रणाली (ईएफएमएस) के माध्यम से किया जाता है।
- ii. **राष्ट्रीय मोबाइल निगरानी सेवा(एनएमएमएस):** यह महात्मा गांधी नरेगा कार्यस्थलों(व्यक्तिगत लाभार्थी कार्यों को छोड़कर) पर श्रमिकों की उपस्थिति को जियो-टैग्ड फोटोग्राफ के साथ दिन में दो बार दर्ज करने की सुविधा देता है। यह ऐप कार्यक्रम पर नागरिक निगरानी बढ़ाने में सहायता करता है। यह पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की दिशा में एक और कदम है।
- iii. **क्षेत्र अधिकारी निगरानी दौरा एप्लिकेशन:** यह ऐप राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अधिकारियों को अपने क्षेत्रीय दौरे के जांच-परिणामों को ऑनलाइन दर्ज करने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। यह ऐप अधिकारियों को ग्रामीण विकास विभाग द्वारा शुरू की गई सभी योजनाओं के लिए टाइम स्टैम्प्ड और जियोटैग्ड फोटोग्राफ रिकॉर्ड करने की भी सुविधा देता है। इसके अलावा, यह ऐप कार्यस्थल के दौरे की बाधारहित रिपोर्टिंग करने में मदद करता है। यह ऐप क्षेत्रीय दौरे के जांच-परिणामों को रिकॉर्ड करता है और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा क्षेत्रीय दौरे के परिणाम की रिपोर्ट को देखा जाता है।
- iv. **जीआईएस आधारित योजना- अंतरिक्ष तकनीकी का उपयोग:** देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों

के लिए संतृप्ति मोड में रिमोट सेंसिंग तकनीकी का उपयोग करके जीआईएस आधारित ग्राम पंचायत स्तरीय योजना (रिज टू वैली अप्रोच) तैयार करना।

- v. **युक्तधारा: जीआईएस आधारित योजना उपकरण-** महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर जीआईएस आधारित योजना को सरल बनाने के लिए इसरो-एनआरएससी के सहयोग से भू-स्थानिक योजना पोर्टल "युक्तधारा" बनाया गया है।
- vi. **सिक्वोर- रोजगार के लिए ग्रामीण दरों का उपयोग करने के लिए अनुमान गणना हेतु सॉफ्टवेयर:-** इस एप्लीकेशन का उपयोग योजना के अंतर्गत किए जाने वाले कार्यों की लागत की गणना का अनुमान लगाने के लिए किया जा रहा है।
- vii. **जियो नरेगा:** इस ऐप को अंतरिक्ष तकनीकी का उपयोग करके बनाया गया है ताकि परिसंपत्ति निर्माण के "पहले", "निर्माण के दौरान" और "निर्माण के बाद" चरणों में इसे जियोटैगिंग करके परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण को ट्रैक किया जा सके।
- viii. **जलदूत ऐप:** देश भर में भूजल स्तर की निगरानी के लिए जलदूत ऐप बनाया गया है। जलदूत ऐप से ग्राम रोजगार सहायकों (जीआरएस) को वर्ष में दो बार (मानसून से पहले और मानसून के बाद) चयनित कुओं के जल स्तर को मापने में सक्षम बनाता है।
- ix. **जनमनरेगा ऐप:** यह ऐप महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के कार्यान्वयन के संदर्भ में नागरिकों को सूचना के सक्रिय प्रकटीकरण में मदद करता है। नागरिक जागरूकता योजना के कुशल, प्रभावी और पारदर्शी कार्यान्वयन की कुंजी है।
- x. **लोकपाल ऐप-** महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित विभिन्न स्रोतों जैसे भौतिक, डिजिटल और जनसंचार माध्यमों से प्राप्त शिकायतों की सुचारु रिपोर्टिंग और वर्गीकरण, दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार प्रत्येक मामले पर आसानी से नज़र रखने और समय पर निर्णय पारित करने तथा वेबसाइट पर तिमाही और वार्षिक रिपोर्ट को आसानी से अपलोड करने के लिए एक लोकपाल ऐप बनाया गया है।

- xi. सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा:** अधिनियम के अधिदेश के अनुसार, मंत्रालय ने सभी ग्राम पंचायतों की वर्ष में कम से कम दो बार सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के स्तर पर एक संस्थागत संरचना की स्थापना पर जोर दिया है। मंत्रालय के लगातार प्रयासों से कुल 27 राज्यों और 1 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ने स्वतंत्र सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा इकाइयां स्थापित की हैं। पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाए गए पंचायत निर्णय ऐप के उपयोग से सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा को और सुदृढ़ किया गया है क्योंकि इससे सामुदायिक भागीदारी और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है। इस ऐप के माध्यम से सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा ग्राम सभा के दौरान लिए गए शेड्यूल, कार्यसूची और निर्णय देखे जा सकते हैं।

RESUMPTION OF CENSUS 2021

258. SHRI M K RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to resume Census 2021, which was notified in Gazette of India and postponed due to Covid 19 out breaks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including timeframe of its expected completion;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to conduct caste census along with the upcoming decennial census; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (b): The Government has decided to conduct Census in 2027. The intent of the Government for conducting Census has been notified in the Gazette dated 16th June, 2025. The Census 2027 will be conducted in two phases namely Phase

I – House Listing and Housing Census from April to September, 2026 in a period of 30 days as per the convenience of the State/UT Governments followed by Phase II – Population Enumeration (PE). Population Enumeration will be done in February 2027 with reference date 00:00 hours of 1st March, 2027 except for the Union territory of Ladakh and snow-bound non-synchronous areas of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, where it will be done in September, 2026 with reference date 00.00 hours of 1st October, 2026.

(c) and (d): In Census 2027, Caste enumeration will be done as decided by Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs vide its decision dated 30.04.2025.

DAIRY COOPERATIVES IN RAJASTHAN

259. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the details regarding the employment generated by the milk chilling plants set up by cooperative societies in Rajasthan, during the last five years;
- (b) the details of the process followed by the major dairy cooperatives such as AMUL for setting up new milk chilling plants, including site selection, procurement and the necessary food safety compliances that need to be adhered to;
- (c) the rates per litre being paid to the dairy farmers by AMUL and other major dairy cooperatives in Rajasthan and the manner in which these rates are determined and communicated to the dairy farmers; and

(d) whether the Government provides fiscal or technical support to milk cooperatives for setting up processing plants in underserved areas and whether any information is available regarding plans of AMUL or other major cooperatives to establish such plants in Rajasthan, particularly in the Jhalawar-Baran Lok Sabha constituency and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): As informed by National Dairy Development Board, No, milk chilling plants were set up by Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) and its affiliated milk unions in last five years. In place of milk chilling plants, bulk milk coolers are currently being provided to milk cooperative societies in the district milk unions of Rajasthan.

(b): Dairy cooperative societies with high milk procurement, clusters of societies with lower procurement, with consideration of transportation costs, etc., are provided with Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs) as per the RCDF BMC allotment policy 2024. Furthermore, these BMC societies are required to obtain a FSSAI food safety license.

(c): The milk procurement price is decided by the RCDF/Milk Unions based on the basis of fat percentage in milk, market condition, demand supply gap, stock position, season/ weather condition, availability of green fodder, etc. Milk procurement rate is communicated to dairy farmer by rate chart prepared by district milk union.

The average milk procurement price per litre of milk for the month of

October 2025 by major Milk Unions in Rajasthan was Rs. 37.13 for Cow milk and Rs. 59.58 for buffalo milk (including Rs.5 per litre subsidy paid by the Rajasthan Govt).

(d): The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy (DAHD), thorough its schemes provide financial and technical support to the milk cooperatives for setting of milk processing plants. The details are as under:

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) Scheme: As a lending agency, NDDDB has not sanctioned any project proposal under the AHIDF scheme in the state of Rajasthan.

Under the erstwhile Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund, (merged with AHIDF), one project proposal of Bhilwara Milk Union, Rajasthan has been sanctioned with project outlay of Rs. 79.33 Crore with loan sanctioned of Rs. 59.77 Crore under DIDF Scheme. As on 15 November 2025, loan of Rs. 55.35 Crore has been disbursed to Bhilwara Milk Union.

Project of Bhilwara Milk Union has been completed with creation of milk processing infrastructure facility of 5 LLPD. The details of financial and physical progress for the projects sanctioned in the State of Rajasthan under DIDF scheme are given below:

End Borrower Name	Project details	Total Outlay	Loan sanctioned	(Rs. in Crore)		
				EB Margin	Loan Disbursed	Project Status
Bhilwara Milk Union, Rajasthan	Establishment of new dairy plant of 500 TLPD at	79.33	59.77	19.55	55.35	Project Completed

	Bhilwara					
Total		79.33	59.77	19.55	55.35	

Further, currently, AMUL doesn't have any plant in Jhalawar-Baran region. AMUL is catering to this region through their contract manufacturing plant located in Kota.

आपदा न्यूनीकरण, पुनर्प्राप्ति और पुनर्निर्माण परियोजनाएं

260. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

श्री चंदन चौहान:

श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी:

श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त समिति (जिसकी अध्यक्षता केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री करते हैं) द्वारा अनुमोदन न्यूनीकरण, पुनर्प्राप्ति और पुनर्निर्माण परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्यों और शहरों के चयन हेतु अपनाए गए मानदंड क्या है;

(ग) वर्ष 2025-26 में राष्ट्रीय आपदा न्यूनीकरण कोष (एनडीएमएफ) तथा संबंधित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को प्रदान की गई कुल वित्तीय सहायता राशि कितनी है; और
(घ) शहरी बाढ़ जोखिम प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (यूएफआरएमपी) के अंतर्गत चुने गए शहरों में बाढ़ से बचने और आपदा की तैयारी को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क): उच्च स्तरीय समिति (एचएलसी) द्वारा अनुमोदित शमन, पुनर्प्राप्ति और पुनर्निर्माण परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** पर है।

(ख): पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग (XV-FC) ने राष्ट्रीय और राज्य दोनों स्तरों पर शमन की आवश्यकता का संज्ञान लेते हुए समुदाय आधारित स्थानीय पहलों के लिए, राष्ट्रीय आपदा शमन कोष (एनडीएमएफ) के तहत निधि प्रावधानों की सिफारिश ऐसे दृष्टिकोण के अनुसरण में की जो लचीले उपायों के माध्यम से जोखिमों के साथ समायोजन को बढ़ावा देता है। एनडीएमएफ के तहत निधि आवंटन 13,693 करोड़ रुपये, जोकि राष्ट्रीय आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन कोष (एनडीआरएमएफ) के लिए कुल आवंटन 68,463 करोड़ रुपये का 20 प्रतिशत है।

इसमें से, XV-FC ने चार प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों अर्थात बारह सबसे अधिक सूखा-प्रवण राज्यों को उत्प्रेरक सहायता; दस पहाड़ी राज्यों में भूकंप और भूस्खलन जोखिम प्रबंधन, सात सबसे अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों में शहरी बाढ़ जोखिम को कम करना और कटाव को रोकने के लिए बचाव के उपाय के लिए 5,950 करोड़ रुपये का निधि आवंटन निर्धारित किया है।

एनडीएमएफ के अंतर्गत शेष आवंटन से राज्यों की शमन परियोजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम जोखिम (क्षेत्र और जनसंख्या) तथा संकट और संवेदनशीलता जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कारकों के आधार पर विचारार्थ लिए जाते हैं।

इसी तरह, XV-FC द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएमएफ) के तहत रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण (RandR) फंडिंग विंडो के तहत 20,539 करोड़ रुपये, यानी एनडीआरएमएफ के कुल आवंटन 68,463 करोड़ रुपये का 30% के निधि आवंटन की भी सिफारिश की गई है।

किसी भी गंभीर आपदा को घटना के बाद अतिमहत्वपूर्ण और महत्व के सामाजिक अवसंरचनाओं की रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण गतिविधियों के लिए RandR फंडिंग विंडो से आवंटन राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए आपदा पश्चात आवश्यकता मूल्यांकन (PDNA) द्वारा किये गए दूसरे चरण के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर किया जाता है।

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 28.02.2022 को एनडीएमएफ के गठन और प्रशासन के लिए दिशानिर्देश

बनाए गए हैं। दिशानिर्देश में एनडीएमएफ के अंतर्गत की जाने वाली शमन परियोजनाओं के लिए मानदंड बताए गए हैं। दिशानिर्देश के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, एनडीएमएफ खास तौर पर एनडीआरएफ की दिनांक 12.01.2022 के दिशानिर्देश में शामिल आपदाओं से जुड़े शमन परियोजनाओं के लिए है। इसके अतिरिक्त, हीटवेव और आकाशीय बिजली से होने वाली क्षति को कम करने के उपाय भी एनडीएमएफ से किए जा सकते हैं।

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 14.08.2024 को एनडीआरएफ के तहत RandR फंडिंग विंडो के गठन और प्रशासन के लिए भी दिशानिर्देश बनाए गए हैं।

एनडीएमएफ और एनडीआरएफ के तहत RandR फंडिंग विंडो के दिशानिर्देश वेबसाइट www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in पर उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग): एनडीएमएफ के तहत राज्यों को वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए दी गई कुल वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में हैं।

(घ): शहरी बाढ़ जोखिम प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (यूएफआरएमपी) और यूएफआरएमपी चरण-2 के तहत चुने गए शहरों के लिए अनुमोदित कार्यक्रमों के तहत, बाढ़ रेजिलिएंस बढ़ाने के लिए कई संरचनात्मक उपाय जैसे नए भौतिक अवसंरचनाओं का निर्माण, मौजूदा महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं को उन्नत करना, जल निकायों का पुनरुद्धार और कायाकल्प, बाढ़ प्रबंधन संरचना की सुरक्षा, नई प्रकृति आधारित समाधान की स्थापना आदि को मंजूरी दी गई है। इसके अलावा कई गैर-संरचनात्मक उपाय जैसे जोखिम और भेद्यता मूल्यांकन, प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणाली की स्थापना और सामुदायिक जागरूकता और जुड़ाव और बाढ़ रेजिलिएंट शहरी नियोजन भी अनुमोदित कार्यक्रम में शामिल हैं। शहरी बाढ़ से संबंधित परियोजना के लिए, पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सात शहरों अर्थात् तीन महानगरों अर्थात् मुंबई, चेन्नई और कोलकाता और चार शहरों अर्थात् अहमदाबाद, बेंगलुरु, हैदराबाद और पुणे के लिए बाढ़ प्रबंधन और शहरी बाढ़ की रोकथाम के लिए एकीकृत समाधान की सिफारिश की थी। यूएफआरएमपी चरण-2 में ग्यारह (11) शहरों अर्थात् भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, गुवाहाटी, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, रायपुर, त्रिवेन्द्रम, विशाखापत्तनम, इंदौर और लखनऊ के लिए विचार किया

गया। इन शहरों के चयन के लिए मुख्य निर्धारक मुख्य रूप से भौतिक, पर्यावरणीय, सामाजिक-आर्थिक और जलवायु कारकों के साथ-साथ बाढ़ से प्रभावित राज्यों की राजधानियाँ, राज्य के भीतर सबसे अधिक आबादी वाले शहर, जिनकी जनसंख्या 10 लाख से अधिक है, पर आधारित हैं।

विवरण-I

उच्च स्तरीय समिति (एचएलसी) द्वारा अनुमोदित शमन, रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

शमन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:-

कार्यक्रम/परियोजना/स्कीम	एचएलसी द्वारा अनुमोदन की तिथि	एचएलसी द्वारा अनुमोदित कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय	एनडीएमए फ से केंद्रीय हिस्सा
शहरी बाढ़ जोखिम शमन कार्यक्रम [सात शहरों के लिए] चेन्नई के लिए कोलकाता, बेंगलुरु, हैदराबाद, मुंबई, पुणे और अहमदाबाद के लिए	27.11.2023 25.07.2024	3075.65	2482.62
हिमनद झील विस्फोट बाढ़ (जीएलओएफ) जोखिम शमन कार्यक्रम (4 राज्य: उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश,	25.07.2024	150.00	135.00

अरुणाचल प्रदेश और सिक्किम)			
भूस्खलन जोखिम शमन के लिए कार्यक्रम [15 राज्य: अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, केरल और पश्चिम बंगाल]	07.11.2024	1000.00	900.00
बारह सर्वाधिक सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों को उत्प्रेरक सहायता कार्यक्रम [12 राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, तेलंगाना और उत्तर प्रदेश]	28.01.2025	2022.16	1200.00
सर्वाधिक आकाशीय बिजली प्रवण 50 जिलों में आकाशीय बिजली सुरक्षा हेतु शमन परियोजना [10 राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मेघालय, ओडिशा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल]	28.01.2025	186.78	121.14
शहरी बाढ़ जोखिम शमन परियोजना (चरण-II) [ग्यारह (11) शहर अर्थात भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, गुवाहाटी, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, रायपुर, त्रिवेन्द्रम, विशाखापत्तनम, इंदौर और लखनऊ]	30.09.2025	2444.42	2200.00

असम की 24 आर्द्रभूमियों का जीर्णोद्धार और कायाकल्प	30.09.2025	692.05	519.04

रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:-

परियोजना का संक्षिप्त विवरण (राज्य की पीडीएनए रिपोर्ट के अनुसार)	एचएलसी द्वारा अनुमोदन की तिथि	एचएलसी द्वारा अनुमोदित कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय	एनडीआरएफ से केंद्रीय हिस्सा
उत्तराखंड राज्य के लिए जोशीमठ भूस्खलन के बाद की रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण गतिविधियाँ	27.11.2023	1658.17	1079.96
सिक्किम राज्य के लिए GLOF 2023 के बाद की रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण गतिविधियाँ	25.03.2025	555.7	338.45
हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य के लिए वर्ष 2023 में मानसून बाढ़/भूस्खलन के बाद की रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण गतिविधियाँ	13.06.2025	2006.4	1504.8
असम राज्य के लिए वर्ष 2022 में बाढ़ और भूस्खलन के बाद की रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण गतिविधियाँ	30.09.2025	1270.788	1016.63

केरल राज्य के लिए	30.09.2025	260.56	260.56
वायनाड भूस्खलन 2024 के बाद की स्थिति में रिकवरी और पुनर्निर्माण गतिविधियाँ			

विवरण-II

राष्ट्रीय आपदा शमन कोष (एनडीएमएफ) के अंतर्गत राज्यों को प्रदान की गई कुल वित्तीय सहायता राशि
का ब्यौरा (दिनांक 24.11.2025 तक)

(करोड़ रुपये में)

एनडीएमएफ से परियोजनावार जारी	शहरी बाढ़ जोखिम शमन कार्यक्रम		शहरी बाढ़ जोखिम शमन परियोजना (यूएफआरएमपी) (चरण-II)		हिमनद झील विस्फोट बाढ़ (जीएलओएफ) जोखिम शमन कार्यक्रम		भूस्खलन जोखिम शमन के लिए कार्यक्रम		बारह सर्वाधिक सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों को उत्प्रेरक सहायता कार्यक्रम		वन अग्नि प्रबंधन हेतु शमन परियोजना		आकाशीय बिजली सुरक्षा हेतु शमन परियोजना	
राज्य/वर्ष	एनडी	जारी	एनडी	जारी	एनडी	जारी	एनडी	जारी	एनडी	जारी	एनडी	जारी	एनडी	जारी
जारी वर्ष	एमएफ आवंटन	2024-25	एमएफ आवंटन	जारी	एमएफ आवंटन	2024-25	एमएफ आवंटन	2024-25	एमएफ आवंटन	2024-25	एमएफ आवंटन	जारी	एमएफ आवंटन	जारी
आंध्र प्रदेश			200.00						100.00	50.00	16.63	-	9.94	-
अरुणाचल प्रदेश					40.50	1.83		45.00			13.06	-		-
असम			200.00					60.30			26.79	-		-
बिहार			200.						100.			-	16.4	-

			00						00				7	
छत्तीसगढ़			200.00								63.04	-	12.11	-
गुजरात	243.90	73.17							100.00		7.79	-		-
हिमाचल प्रदेश					31.50		9.45	125.10				7.34	-	-
झारखंड									100.00		21.95	-	12.11	-
कर्नाटक	238.73	71.62						64.80		100.00	50.00	30.20	-	-
केरल			200.00					64.80				14.13	-	-
मध्य प्रदेश			400.00							100.00	50.00	88.80	-	16.47
महाराष्ट्र	750.00	225.00						90.00		100.00	50.00	48.24	-	12.11
मणिपुर								45.00				24.76	-	-
मेघालय								45.00				12.40	-	5.58
मिजोरम								45.00				27.52	-	-
नागालैंड								45.00				20.87	-	-
ओडिशा			200.00							100.00	50.00	56.77	-	12.11
राजस्थान			200.00							100.00	50.00		-	-
सिक्किम					36.00	8.35		45.00	13.50				-	-
तमिलनाडु	500.00	114.75						45.00		100.00	50.00	9.48	-	-
तेलंगाना	250.	75.								100.	50.	24.3	-	-

	00	00							00	00	3			
त्रिपुरा							9.90					-		-
उत्तर प्रदेश			400.						100.			-	16.4	-
			00						00				7	
उत्तराखंड					27.0		8.1	125.	4.5			15.0		-
					0		0	10	4			6		-
पश्चिम बंगाल	500.	150						45.0						-
	00	.00						0					7.76	-

*इसके अलावा, असम राज्य के लिए एनडीएमएफ से 519.04 करोड़ रुपये के आवंटन के साथ असम के 24 आर्द्रभूमियों के जीर्णोद्धार और कायाकल्प के लिए एक परियोजना को भी मंजूरी दी गई है।

*सिक्किम राज्य की आपदा पश्चात आवश्यकता मूल्यांकन (पीडीएनए) रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, सिक्किम राज्य के लिए डीआरआर हेतु एनडीएमएफ से 217.16 करोड़ रुपये के निधि आवंटन को मंजूरी दी गई है।

छह रबी फसलों के लिए एमएसपी

261. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में छह रबी फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) में वृद्धि की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इन फसलों की उत्पादन लागत तथा प्रत्येक फसल की गणना की गई विशिष्ट लागत का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) सभी योग्य किसानों को नए एमएसपी पर अपनी उपज बेचने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए सरकार की क्या रणनीति है, जिससे खुले बाजार में मजबूरन बिक्री को रोका जा सके?

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

(क) और (ख): जी हॉ रबी मार्केटिंग सीजन (आरएमएस) 2026-27 के लिए छह रबी फसलों की उत्पादन लागत और न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है।

आरएमएस 2026-27 के लिए लागत, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी)

(रु. प्रति क्विंटल)

	<u>रबी फसल</u>	लागत	एमएसपी	लागत पर % मुनाफा
1	गेहूँ	1239	2585	109
2	जौ	1361	2150	58
3	चना	3699	5875	59
4	मसूर (मसूर)	3705	7000	89
5	रेपसीड/सरसों	3210	6200	93
6	कुसुम्भ	4360	6540	50

(ग): सरकार न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर नामित खरीद एजेंसियों के माध्यम से कृषि फसलों की खरीद की पेशकश करती है और किसानों के पास अपनी उपज सरकारी एजेंसियों को या खुले बाजार में, जो भी उनके लिए लाभकारी हो, बेचने का विकल्प होता है। एमएसपी में वृद्धि होने से देश के किसानों को लाभ हुआ है, जो खरीद के आंकड़ों और किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी राशि से स्पष्ट है। आरएमएस 2025-26 के दौरान छह रबी फसलों की खरीद और किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी राशि का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है।

कुल खरीद (एलएमटी में)	कुल एमएसपी मूल्य (लाख करोड़ में)
310	79,267

CENSUS PROFORMA

262. SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA:

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

- (a) whether the Registrar General and Census Commissioner has prepared the census performa and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the census date announced may clash with board exams in which a lot of teachers who also become enumerators would have official board duties if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the name and total number of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, and other castes that would be listed in the census; and
- (d) whether disclosing caste for the census would be optional or not if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): As per Rule 6 of Census Rules, 1990, the census questionnaires/schedules are notified by the Central Government through Official Gazette under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Act. Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner is in the process of finalizing of questionnaire.
- (b): During the Census, the Primary school Teachers are usually appointed as Enumerators. The timeline for Census 2027 has been kept same like the past practices followed in previous censuses.
- (c) and (d): In Census, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

are enumerated strictly as per the notified list of SCs and STs, notified *vide the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950* (as amended time to time). In Census 2027, Caste enumeration will be done as decided by Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs vide its decision dated 30.04.2025. The census questions are notified after finalization. Under sub-section (2) of section 8, of the Census Act, 1948, the respondent is required to answer questions to the best of his knowledge or belief.

वस्त्र उद्योग की स्थिति

263. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वस्त्र उद्योग की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन एवं रोजगार सृजन में वस्त्र उद्योग के योगदान का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा वस्त्र उद्योग में रोजगार बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पारंपरिक एवं स्थानीय वस्त्र उद्योग के विस्तार हेतु निवेश बढ़ाने, बुनाई एवं प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के आधुनिकीकरण तथा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं तथा गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान आवंटित/खर्च की गई धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) सरकार ने दुनिया भर में भारतीय वस्त्र उत्पादों का हिस्सा बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं और इस मामले में सरकार को कितनी सफलता मिली है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

- (क): भारतीय वस्त्र और अपैरल उद्योग भारत की आर्थिक वृद्धि, निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने, नौकरियां सृजित करने, महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने और भारत की समृद्ध विरासत और संस्कृति को प्रदर्शित

करने में अहम भूमिका निभाता है। राष्ट्रीय लेखा सांख्यिकी के नवीनतम डाटा के अनुसार, वस्त्र उद्योग ने वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान देश की जीडीपी में लगभग 2% और विनिर्माण उत्पादन में 11% का योगदान दिया। वस्त्र उद्योग देश में रोजगार सृजन के सबसे बड़े स्रोतों में से एक है, जो 45 मिलियन से अधिक लोगों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार प्रदान करता है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सहित सम्पूर्ण भारत में वस्त्र क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न योजनाएं/पहलें लागू कर रही है। मुख्य योजनाओं/पहलों में मैन मेड फाइबर और अपैरल तथा तकनीकी वस्त्र पर फोकस करने वाली उत्पादन सम्बद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना शामिल है, ताकि बड़े पैमाने पर विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और प्रतिस्पर्धा बढ़ाई जा सके; अनुसंधान, इनोवेशन और विकास, संवर्धन एवं बाज़ार विकास, कौशल तथा निर्यात संवर्धन पर फोकस करने वाला राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन; समर्थ –वस्त्र क्षेत्र में क्षमता निर्माण के लिए योजना जिसका उद्देश्य मांग आधारित, रोजगार उन्मुख, कौशल कार्यक्रम प्रदान करना है; रेशम उत्पादन मूल्य श्रृंखला के व्यापक विकास के लिए सिल्क समग्र-2; हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्र आदि के लिए शुरू से अंत तक सहायता हेतु राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी) और राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी) आदि हैं।

(ख): सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश (लखनऊ/हरदोई) में पीएम मित्र पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए एक साइट को अंतिम रूप दिया है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पांच विद्युतकरघा सेवा केंद्रों, अर्थात् गोरखपुर, कानपुर, मेरठ, वाराणसी और टांडा को अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की है, और लगभग 1,660 करघों का भी उन्नयन किया गया है। वस्त्र क्षेत्र में प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन एवं आधुनिकीकरण के लिए संशोधित प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन निधि योजना (एटीयूएफएस) के तहत, मानक निर्धारित वस्त्र मशीनरी में पात्र निवेश के लिए एकमुश्त पूंजी निवेश सब्सिडी देकर, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में वर्ष 2020 से अब तक 169 लाभार्थियों को कुल 56.52 करोड़ रुपये की मदद प्रदान की गई है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में प्रसंस्करण और वीविंग सेगमेंट में एटीयूएफएस के तहत संवितरित की गई सब्सिडी का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): वस्त्र उत्पादों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, सरकार ने अपैरल/गारमेंट्स और मेड-अप्स के निर्यात पर राज्य और केंद्रीय करों और लेवी (आरओएससीटीएल) की छूट योजना को लागू करने की अवधि बढ़ा दी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आरओएससीटीएल के अंतर्गत शामिल न होने वाले वस्त्र उत्पादों को अन्य उत्पादों के साथ निर्यातित उत्पादों पर शुल्क एवं करों की छूट योजना (आरओडीटीईपी) के तहत कवर किया गया है। भारतीय वस्त्र एवं अपैरल क्षेत्र, जिसमें 37.8 यूएसडी का हस्तशिल्प निर्यात भी शामिल है, वैश्विक स्तर पर छठा सबसे बड़ा निर्यातक है, जो वैश्विक वस्त्र एवं अपैरल व्यापार में 4% का योगदान करता है।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र और वीकिंग क्षेत्र में एटीयूएफएस के तहत संचित वर्ष-वार सविसडी													
क्र.सं.	विवरण	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (26.11.2025 तक)		कुल	
		संचित सविसडी के मामलों की संख्या	सविसडी की राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	संचित सविसडी के मामलों की संख्या	सविसडी की राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	संचित सविसडी के मामलों की संख्या	सविसडी की राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	संचित सविसडी के मामलों की संख्या	सविसडी की राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	संचित सविसडी के मामलों की संख्या	सविसडी की राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	संचित सविसडी के मामलों की संख्या	सविसडी की राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र	2	0.12	4	1.18	5	0.86	5	0.56	0	0.00	16	2.72
2	वीकिंग क्षेत्र	4	0.47	4	0.41	15	1.91	2	0.35	0	0.00	25	3.15

VACANCIES OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION OFFICERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

264. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ

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

- the number of agricultural extension officers sanctioned, filled and vacant in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise including Jaunpur;
- whether inadequate staff strength is affecting implementation of agricultural schemes in rural districts;

(c) if so, the steps the Government is taking to fill vacancies and strengthen extension support for small and marginal farmers; and

(d) the ratio of extension officers to farmers in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise including Jaunpur?

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

(a): As reported by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, against the 303 sanctioned posts of Agricultural Extension Officers, 30 posts are filled and 273 posts are vacant. The details are annexed at **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): State has reported that 810 Block Technology Manager (BTM) and 1799 Assistant Technology Manager (ATM) have been appointed to assist the implementation of agricultural schemes in rural districts under Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Government of India. Further, the requisition for recruitment of vacant positions including Agricultural Extension Officers has been sent to Public Service Commission Uttar Pradesh by the State Government.

(d): The ratio of extension officers to the farmers in Uttar Pradesh is annexed at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of posts of Agricultural Extension Officers as reported by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, against the 303 sanctioned posts of Agricultural Extension Officers, 30 posts are filled and 273 posts are vacant

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of Sanctioned Posts	Number of Filled Posts	Number of Vacant Posts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Saharanpur	4	0	4
2.	Muzzafar Nagar	3	0	3
3.	Shaamli	2	0	2
4.	Meerut	3	0	3
5.	Ghaziabad	2	0	2
6.	Bagpat	3	0	3
7.	Gautambudh Nagar	3	0	3
8.	Buland Shehar	7	1	6
9.	Hapur	2	0	2
10.	Muradabad	4	1	3
11.	Rampur	5	1	4

12.	Bijnaur	5	0	5
13.	Amroha	4	0	4
14.	Sambhal	3	0	3
15.	Bareilly	6	0	6
16.	Badayun	5	0	5
17.	Shahjahan Pur	4	0	4
18.	Pilibhit	3	1	2
19.	Agra	6	0	6
20.	Mathura	3	0	3
21.	Mainpuri	3	0	3
22.	Ferozabad	4	1	3
23.	Aligarh	5	2	3
24.	Kasganj	3	0	3
25.	Hathras	4	0	4
26.	Aita	3	0	3
27.	Kanpur Nagar	3	1	2
28.	Kanpur Dehat	5	0	5
29.	Itawa	5	0	5
30.	Farukhabad	3	1	2
31.	Kannauj	3	0	3
32.	Auraya	2	1	1
33.	Jhansi	5	0	5

34.	Lalitpur	3	0	3
35.	Jaloan	5	1	4
36.	Banda	4	0	4
37.	Hamirpur	4	1	3
38.	Mahoba	3	0	3
39.	Chitrakut	2	2	0
40.	Prayagraj	8	0	8
41.	Fatehpur	3	2	1
42.	Pratapgarh	5	0	5
43.	Kaushambhi	3	2	1
44.	Mirzapur	4	0	4
45.	Bhadoi	3	0	3
46.	Soanbhadra	3	0	3
47.	Varanasi	2	1	1
48.	Gazipur	5	0	5
49.	Chandoli	3	1	2
50.	Jaunpur	6	2	4
51.	Azamgarh	5	0	5
52.	Mahu	4	1	3
53.	Balia	6	1	5
54.	Gorakhpur	7	0	7
55.	Devaria	5	0	5

56.	Maharajganj	4	0	4
57.	Khushinagar	4	0	4
58.	Basti	4	0	4
59.	Siddharth Nagar	5	0	5
60.	Sant Kabir Nagar	3	0	3
61.	Gonda	4	1	3
62.	Beharich	4	1	3
63.	Shravasti	2	1	1
64.	Balram Pur	3	0	3
65.	Ayodha	5	0	5
66.	Barabanki	6	0	6
67.	Ambedkar Nagar	4	0	4
68.	Sultanpur	2	0	2
69.	Amethi	4	0	4
70.	Lucknow	4	0	4
71.	Unnao	5	0	5
72.	Hardoi	5	1	4
73.	Sitapur	6	1	5
74.	Lakhimpur Khiri	5	0	5
75.	Raibareli	6	1	5
TOTAL: -		303	30	273

STATEMENT-II									
Details of the Extension functionaries in Uttar Pradesh Year 2025-26									
No.	District	Number of Farmer	Extension Functionaries						Ratio of Farmer and Extension Worker
			BTM	ATM	SDAEO	TA-C	STA-B	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9(4+5+6+7+8)	10 (9/3)
1	AGRA	415192	15	28	0	101	49	193	0.0005
2	FIROZABAD	322985	9	18	1	67	23	118	0.0004
3	MAINPURI	432068	9	18	0	45	17	89	0.0002
4	MATHURA	358126	10	20	0	90	36	156	0.0004
5	BUDAUN	574807	15	36	0	41	36	128	0.0002
6	BAREILLY	603823	15	35	0	55	49	154	0.0003
7	PILIBHIT	371908	7	15	1	28	26	77	0.0002
8	SHAHJAHANPUR	512056	15	30	0	27	38	110	0.0002
9	BAGHPAT	140847	6	12	0	38	21	77	0.0005
10	BULANDSHAHR	481139	16	31	1	120	53	221	0.0005
11	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	66437	3	5	0	26	14	48	0.0007
12	GHAZIABAD	66307	4	8	0	25	20	57	0.0009
13	HAPUR	139477	4	8	0	36	16	64	0.0005
14	Meerut	268843	12	24	0	90	42	168	0.0006
15	BIJNOR	427937	11	20	0	69	36	136	0.0003
16	AMROHA	263560	6	12	0	47	21	86	0.0003
17	MORADABAD	342516	8	16	1	40	22	87	0.0003
18	SAMBHAL	389065	8	23	0	32	17	80	0.0002
19	RAMPUR	322987	6	13	1	22	19	61	0.0002
20	MUZAFFARNAGAR	278105	9	18	0	54	31	112	0.0004
21	SAHARANPUR	360137	9	22	0	70	43	144	0.0004
22	SHAMLI	144163	5	10	0	19	18	52	0.0004
23	ALIGARH	431038	11	23	2	133	44	213	0.0005
24	ETAH	338586	6	17	0	66	20	109	0.0003
25	HATHRAS	237934	7	14	0	75	22	118	0.0005
26	Kasganj	247558	6	17	0	34	17	74	0.0003
27	JALAUN	262689	8	20	1	92	34	155	0.0006
28	JHANSI	287221	8	16	0	69	52	145	0.0005

29	LALITPUR	267518	6	13	0	22	32	73	0.0003
30	AURAIYA	281909	7	14	1	59	26	107	0.0004
31	ETAWAH	287984	8	16	0	43	33	100	0.0003
32	FARRUKHABAD	268891	7	16	1	52	20	96	0.0004
33	KANNAUJ	326150	8	16	0	45	23	92	0.0003
34	KANPUR DEHAT	375352	10	20	0	45	32	107	0.0003
35	KANPUR NAGAR	296885	10	20	1	53	40	124	0.0004
36	HARDOI	833249	19	39	1	33	56	148	0.0002
37	LAKHIMPUR KHERI	770277	15	34	0	46	52	147	0.0002
38	LUCKNOW	273780	8	16	0	26	36	86	0.0003
39	RAE BARELI	561385	18	36	1	26	39	120	0.0002
40	SITAPUR	864086	19	39	1	55	66	180	0.0002
41	UNNAO	587799	16	32	0	39	36	123	0.0002
42	PRAYAGRAJ	843662	23	49	0	34	51	157	0.0002
43	FATEHPUR	446332	13	39	2	25	38	117	0.0003
44	PRATAPGARH	954725	17	34	0	19	37	107	0.0001
45	KAUSHAMBI	254881	8	18	2	17	22	67	0.0003
46	AZAMGARH	897672	20	42	0	70	65	197	0.0002
47	MAU	338276	9	17	1	42	27	96	0.0003
48	BALLIA	508959	15	40	1	41	42	139	0.0003
49	CHANDAULI	275755	8	24	1	40	21	94	0.0003
50	GHAZIPUR	626391	15	38	0	67	46	166	0.0003
51	JAUNPUR	965439	21	44	2	79	63	209	0.0002
52	VARANASI	305823	8	16	1	74	36	135	0.0004
53	MIRZAPUR	410731	12	28	0	37	44	121	0.0003
54	BHADOHI	263275	6	13	0	18	21	58	0.0002
55	SONBHADRA	235573	9	25	0	34	33	101	0.0004
56	Banda	298093	8	19	0	36	28	91	0.0003
57	CHITRAKOOT	178451	5	15	2	15	28	65	0.0004
58	HAMIRPUR	213125	7	14	1	31	21	74	0.0003
59	MAHOBA	156526	4	9	0	44	22	79	0.0005
60	BASTI	557395	14	32	0	29	31	106	0.0002
61	SANT KABEER NAGAR	296941	9	19	0	37	18	83	0.0003
62	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	428957	14	40	0	33	41	128	0.0003
63	BAHRAICH	622225	14	42	1	18	48	123	0.0002

64	BALRAMPUR	347043	9	27	0	13	28	77	0.0002
65	GONDA	621921	16	35	1	32	32	116	0.0002
66	SHRAVASTI	229127	5	15	1	11	21	53	0.0002
67	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	494073	9	21	0	91	28	149	0.0003
68	BARABANKI	584304	15	32	0	136	57	240	0.0004
69	AYODHYA	458269	11	22	0	112	39	184	0.0004
70	Amethi	358079	13	29	0	104	31	177	0.0005
71	SULTANPUR	593129	14	28	0	102	36	180	0.0003
72	DEORIA	581342	15	33	0	67	36	151	0.0003
73	GORAKHPUR	591376	19	41	0	107	50	217	0.0004
74	KUSHI NAGAR	672837	14	29	0	79	32	154	0.0002
75	MAHARAJGANJ	555190	12	30	0	56	27	125	0.0002
Total		31248673	810	1799	30	3905	2527	9071	0.0003

BTM- Block Technology Manager

ATM - Assistant Technology Manager

TA-C- Technical Assistant Group-C

STA-B- Senior Technical Assistant Group- B

SDAEO- Sub Divisional Agriculture Extension Officer

नमस्ते योजना

265. सुश्री कंगना रनौत:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:

श्री अरुण गोविल:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

श्री आशीष दुबे:

श्री नलिन सोरेन:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय यंत्रीकृत स्वच्छता पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र कार्रवाई (नमस्ते) योजना के उद्देश्य और प्रमुख घटक क्या हैं;
- (ख) सीवर एवं सेप्टिक टैंक कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा अब तक राज्य-वार विशेषकर राजस्थान एवं झारखंड के दुमका में कितने पीपीई किट एवं आयुष्मान कार्ड वितरित किए गए हैं;
- (ग) देश में सफाई कर्मचारियों के लिए मशीनीकरण, सुरक्षा और सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु राज्य-वार विशेषकर राजस्थान, छत्तीसगढ़ और उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (घ) क्या उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई जागरूकता एवं आउटरीच गतिविधियां आयोजित की गई हैं;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान में संचालित गतिविधियों के विशेष संदर्भ सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या यह योजना जबलपुर में भी लागू की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

- (क): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग ने आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के साथ सामंजस्य से वर्ष 2023-24 में “राष्ट्रीय मशीनीकृत स्वच्छता इकोसिस्टम कार्य-योजना (नमस्ते)”, देश के सभी शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में इसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए, शुरू की है। इसका उद्देश्य

सफाई कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा एवं गरिमा सुनिश्चित करना है और उन्हें सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाना है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित को हासिल करना है:-

- भारत में स्वच्छता कार्य में आपदा एवं दुर्घटना को शून्य करना।
- स्वच्छता संबंधी सभी कार्य कुशल कामगारों द्वारा निष्पादित किए जाएं।
- कोई भी स्वच्छता कर्मी मानव मलीय पदार्थ के प्रत्यक्ष संपर्क में न आए।
- स्वच्छता सेवा प्राप्तकर्ताओं (व्यक्ति और संस्थान दोनों) के बीच इस बात की जागरूकता बढ़ाना कि वे पंजीकृत एवं कुशल स्वच्छता कामगारों से सेवाओं की मांग करें।
- मशीनीकृत स्वच्छता सेवाओं की सुरक्षित प्रदायगी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आपातकालीन अनुक्रिया स्वच्छता इकाइयों (ईआरएसयू) का सशक्तिकरण एवं क्षमता वर्धन।
- स्वच्छता कर्मियों को इस बात के लिए समर्थ बनाना कि वे स्वच्छता उद्यम चलाएं तथा मशीनें उपलब्ध कराकर सफाई कार्य के मशीनीकरण को बढ़ावा देना।

(ख): सत्यापित सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंक कामगारों, पीपीई किट के वितरण और राजस्थान सहित सभी राज्यों में तैयार किए गए आयुष्मान कार्डों के राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिए गए हैं।

झारखण्ड के दुमका में निम्नलिखित गतिविधियां चलाई गई हैं:-

- i. 15 सीवर एवं सेप्टिक टैंक कामगार (एसएसडब्ल्यू) सत्यापित किए गए हैं।
- ii. 07 एसएसडब्ल्यू लाभार्थी आयुष्मान भारत-प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना, राज्य स्वास्थ्य योजना और नमस्ते योजना के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए हैं।
- iii. एसएसडब्ल्यू के लिए 15 पीपीई किट और आपातकालीन अनुक्रिया स्वच्छता इकाइयों (ईआरएसयू) के लिए 01 सेफ्टी डिवाइस किट भेजे गए हैं।
- iv. सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंकों की जोखिम भरी सफाई को रोकने के लिए 02 कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गई हैं।

(ग): नमस्ते योजना के अंतर्गत मशीनीकरण, स्वच्छता कर्मियों की संरक्षा और सामाजिक सुरक्षा

के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:-

- i. आपातकालीन अनुक्रिया स्वच्छता इकाइयों (ईआरएसयू) के लिए सेफ्टी उपकरण।
- ii. स्वच्छता संबंधी मशीनरी की खरीद के लिए स्वच्छता कर्मियों और पीएसएसओ को अग्रिम पूंजीगत सब्सिडी।
- iii. सीवर एवं सेप्टिक टैंक कामगार (एसएसडब्ल्यू) के लिए पीपीई किट।
- iv. एसएसडब्ल्यू के लिए पेशागत प्रशिक्षण।
- v. सीवर एवं सेप्टिक टैंकों की जोखिम भरी सफाई को रोकने पर कार्यशालाएं।
- vi. आयुष्मान भारत-प्रधानमंत्री जन-आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएमजेएवाई), राज्य स्वास्थ्य योजना और नमस्ते योजना के अंतर्गत कवरेज।

ईआरएसयू को सेफ्टी उपकरणों, पीपीई किट, एबी-पीएमजेएवाई की राज्यवार वस्तुस्थिति **विवरण** में दी गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में नमस्ते योजना की वस्तुस्थिति नीचे दी गई है:-

- i. 443 एसएसडब्ल्यू का सर्वेक्षण किया गया।
- ii. आयुष्मान भारत-पीएमजेएवाई, राज्य स्वास्थ्य योजना और नमस्ते योजना के अंतर्गत 347 लाभार्थियों को कवर किया गया।
- iii. एसएसडब्ल्यू के लिए 439 पीपीई किट और आपातकालीन अनुक्रिया स्वच्छता इकाई के लिए 01 सेफ्टी डिवाइस उपकरण भेजे गए।

(घ): सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार (आईईसी) से संबंधित सहायक सामग्री, जिसमें फिल्में, पोस्टर, बैनर, ब्रोशर, ऑडियो घोषणाएं, वाल-पेंटिंग डिजाइन और समाचार पत्र विज्ञापन शामिल हैं, जागरूकता और आउटरीच के लिए इस्तेमाल में लिए गए हैं।

राज्य/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में सीवरों और सेप्टिक टैंकों की जोखिम भरी सफाई पर रोक लगाने के लिए 1188 समर्पित कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गई हैं।

(ङ): इस योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में निम्नलिखित जागरूकता और आउटरीच गतिविधियां हाथ में ली गईं:-

- नागरिकों को योजना के लाभों और प्रक्रियाओं से अवगत कराने के लिए मुख्य सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर हिंदी में ऑडियो घोषणाएं
- महत्वपूर्ण संदेशों की दृश्यता बढ़ाने के लिए मुख्य सार्वजनिक स्थानों, जिनमें शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के कार्यालय शामिल हैं, में पोस्टर और बैनर प्रदर्शित किए गए हैं।
- शहरी स्थानीय निकाय स्तर पर योजना संबंधी अद्यतन जानकारी का प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन जारी किए गए हैं।
- सतत लोक जागरूकता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवासीय क्षेत्रों में वाल-पेंटिंग प्रदर्शित किए गए हैं।
- इसके अतिरिक्त फील्ड टीमों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रयुक्त वाहनों पर स्टिकर लगाए गए हैं ताकि चलते-फिरते प्रचार संभव हो सके और संदेश अंतिम व्यक्ति तक पहुंच सके।

(च): नमस्ते योजना जबलपुर में क्रियान्वित की गई है। जबलपुर में नमस्ते योजना की क्रियान्वयन स्थिति नीचे दी गई है:-

- i. 252 एसएसडब्ल्यू का सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है।
- ii. 189 लाभार्थी आयुष्मान भारत-पीएमजेएवाई, राज्य स्वास्थ्य योजना और नमस्ते योजना के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए।
- iii. एसएसडब्ल्यू के लिए 250 पीपीई किट और आपातकालीन अनुक्रिया स्वच्छता इकाइयों के लिए 01 सेफ्टी डिवाइस जारी किए गए हैं।
- iv. सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंकों की जोखिम भरी सफाई को रोकने पर 01 कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई।

विवरण

नमस्ते योजना की राज्यवार स्थिति

क्र.सं.	राज्य	सत्यापित किए गए एसएसड ब्ल्यू	वितरित की गई पीपीई किट	ईआरएसयू को भेजे गए सुरक्षा उपकरण	तैयार किए गए स्वास्थ्य कार्ड
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	60	60	3	60
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	4017	4005	26	3647
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	86	86	2	63
4	असम	462	462	31	366
5	बिहार	3462	3461	22	2827
6	चंडीगढ़	253	252	1	235
7	छत्तीसगढ़	1465	1465	38	1292
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली	116	116	3	98
9	दिल्ली	3649	3626	11	3559
10	गोवा	251	250	2	216
11	गुजरात	7633	7345	32	3539
12	हरियाणा	2677	2667	22	2181
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	428	418	4	329
14	जम्मू-कश्मीर	720	719	20	572
15	झारखंड	1115	1120	24	847

16	कर्नाटक	6308	6300	42	5403
17	केरल	1797	1761	14	1595
18	लद्दाख	21	21	2	17
19	लक्षद्वीप	86	86	0	81
20	मध्य प्रदेश	3398	3423	55	2524
21	महाराष्ट्र	8600	7973	45	5316
22	मणिपुर	185	185	6	169
23	मेघालय	108	108	9	95
24	मिजोरम	143	140	1	99
25	नागालैंड	105	105	4	81
26	ओडिशा	1294	0	16	1294
27	पुदुच्चेरी	243	243	2	231
28	पंजाब	4463	4407	23	3842
29	राजस्थान	4037	4021	36	2098
30	सिक्किम	107	107	5	106
31	तमिलनाडु	6981	6981	0	6981
32	तेलंगाना	3796	3807	37	2973
33	त्रिपुरा	352	352	8	323
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	12418	11414	75	9757
35	उत्तराखंड	638	629	6	504
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	7630	7628	26	7630
	कुल	89104	85743	653	70950

नशीली दवाओं की बढ़ती लत

266. श्री राजकुमार रोटः

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में युवाओं में नशे की लत तेजी से बढ़ रही है और राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के जनजाति-बहुल क्षेत्रों में दर्ज किए गए मामलों की संख्या और इन मामलों में गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की जिला-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों में किस प्रकार के खतरनाक नशीले पदार्थ प्रचलित हैं और उनके आपूर्तिकर्ताओं का नाम-वार और ब्लॉक-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार के पास देश के जनजाति-बहुल क्षेत्रों में नशे की लत के बढ़ते प्रभाव को रोकने की कोई योजना है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या इस संबंध में कठोर कानून बनाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक अधिनियमित किया जाएगा 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): देश में नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग की समस्या की भयावहता का आकलन करने और जानने के लिए, भारत में नशीले पदार्थों के सेवन की भयावहता पर एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय स्तर का सर्वेक्षण सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय औषधि निर्भरता उपचार केंद्र (एनडीडीटीसी), एम्स के माध्यम से आयोजित किया गया था, जिसे 2019 में प्रकाशित किया गया था। उपलब्ध आंकड़े 10-17 वर्ष और 18-75 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के लिए हैं। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्तमान में विभिन्न साइकोएक्टिव पदार्थों का सेवन करने वाले वयस्कों और बच्चों की व्याप्तता (% में) और अनुमानित संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

नशीले पदार्थ	बच्चे और किशोर (10-17 वर्ष)		वयस्क (18-75 वर्ष)	
	व्यापकता (% में)	सेवन करने वाले व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित संख्या	व्यापकता (% में)	सेवन करने वाले व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित संख्या
शराब	1.30	30,00,000	17.10	15,10,00,000
भांग	0.90	20,00,000	3.30	2,90,00,000
ओपिओइड	1.80	40,00,000	2.10	1,90,00,000
शामक	0.58	20,00,000	1.21	1,10,00,000
इनहेलेंट	1.17	30,00,000	0.58	60,00,000
कोकीन	0.06	2,00,000	0.11	10,00,000
एटीएस	0.18	4,00,000	0.18	20,00,000
विभ्रान्ति उत्पादक	0.07	2,00,000	0.13	20,00,000

राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार,

- i. व्यक्तिगत उपयोग/उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखने और
- ii. तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखने

सहित स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम के तहत 2021-23 के दौरान राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार दर्ज मामले और गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति तथा जिला-वार (गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा राजस्थान) दर्ज मामले को क्रमशः **विवरण -I और II** में दिया गया है। ब्यूरो केवल जिला स्तर पर दर्ज मामलों को एकत्र करता है। नवीनतम प्रकाशित डेटा वर्ष 2023 से संबंधित है।

(ख): स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा में अफीम, पोस्ता स्ट्रॉ, गांजा और हेरोइन की प्रचालन अधिक मात्रा में है। इन जिलों में एनडीपीएस

अधिनियम में कुल 71 मामले दर्ज किए गए और पिछले दो वर्षों यानी 2023 और 2024 में 120 गिरफ्तारियां की गईं।

(ग): सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय देश में नशीले पदार्थों की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए नोडल मंत्रालय है। नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए, इस विभाग ने ड्रग्स की मांग में कमी की राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) तैयार की है और उसे कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जो एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना है जिसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है:

- i. राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा निवारक शिक्षा और जागरूकता सृजन, क्षमता निर्माण, नशीले पदार्थों की मांग में कमी के लिए कार्यक्रम आदि के लिए राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) प्रशासना।
- ii. नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के पीड़ितों हेतु एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्र (आईआरसीए), किशोरों के बीच नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग की प्रारंभिक रोकथाम के लिए समुदाय आधारित सहकर्मियों के नेतृत्व में पहल (सीपीएलआई), आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन सेंटर (ओडीआईसी) और जिला नशामुक्ति केंद्रों (डीडीएसी) के संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए एनजीओ/वीओ; और

iii. नशामुक्ति उपचार सुविधा (एटीएफ) के लिए सरकारी अस्पताल।

एनएपीडीडीआर योजना के तहत निम्नलिखित गतिविधियां शुरू की गई हैं:

- i. नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के पीड़ितों हेतु 349 एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्र (आईआरसीए) खोले गए हैं, जो नशीले पदार्थों के आदि व्यक्तियों को परामर्श, डीटॉक्सीफिकेशन/नशामुक्ति, ऑफ्टर केयर और सामाजिक मुख्यधारा में पुनः एकीकरण के साथ रोगी को भर्ती करके उपचार करते हैं।
- ii. 45 समुदाय आधारित सहकर्मियों के नेतृत्व में पहल (सीपीएलआई) कार्यक्रम 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों के साथ ड्रग्स के विरुद्ध जागरूकता पैदा करने और जीवन कौशल सिखाने के लिए काम करते हैं।
- iii. 76 आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन सेंटर (ओडीआईसी) जो स्क्रीनिंग, मूल्यांकन और परामर्श के प्रावधान के साथ सुरक्षित स्थान प्रदान करते हैं और उसके बाद उपचार और पुनर्वास सेवाओं के

लिए रेफरल और लिंकेज प्रदान करते हैं।

- iv. सरकारी अस्पतालों में 154 नशामुक्ति उपचार सुविधा (एटीएफ)।
- v. 139 जिला नशामुक्ति केंद्र (डीडीएसी) जो एक ही छत के नीचे आईआरसीए, ओडीआईसी और सीपीएलआई द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सभी तीन सुविधाएं प्रदान करते हैं।
- vi. इन सभी सुविधाओं को जरूरतमंद लोगों तक पहुंच में आसानी के लिए जियो-टैग किया गया है।
- vii. सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा नशामुक्ति के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन 14446 मेन्टेन किया जा रहा है। इस हेल्पलाइन के माध्यम से मदद मांगने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक परामर्श और तत्काल रेफरल सेवाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। हेल्पलाइन नंबर पर अब तक 4.3 लाख से अधिक कॉल प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं।
- viii. सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा छात्रों (6वीं -11वीं कक्षा), शिक्षकों और माता-पिता को नशीले पदार्थों पर निर्भरता, इसका सामना करने के लिए कार्यनीतियों और जीवन कौशल के संबंध में जागरूक करने के लिए नवचेतना मॉड्यूल, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल विकसित किए गए हैं।

नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए):

- i. नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) को 15 अगस्त, 2020 को सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा 272 सबसे संवेदनशील जिलों में शुरू किया गया था और अब इसे देश के सभी जिलों में विस्तारित कर दिया गया है। नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान का उद्देश्य उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों, विश्वविद्यालय परिसरों और स्कूलों पर ध्यान देने के साथ जनता तक पहुंचना और नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाना है।
- ii. अब तक, जमीनी स्तर पर की गई विभिन्न गतिविधियों के माध्यम से, 8.7+ करोड़ युवाओं और 6.0+ करोड़ महिलाओं सहित 24.9+ करोड़ लोगों को नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के संबंध में जागरूक किया गया है। 12.15+ लाख शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की भागीदारी ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि

अभियान का संदेश देश के बच्चों और युवाओं तक पहुंचे।

iii. एनएमबीए का समर्थन करने और जन जागरूकता गतिविधियों का संचालन करने के लिए आर्ट ऑफ लिविंग, ब्रह्मकुमारी, संत निरंकारी मिशन, इस्कॉन, श्री राम चंद्र मिशन और ऑल वर्ल्ड गायत्री परिवार जैसे आध्यात्मिक संगठनों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

iv. एक्स, फेसबुक और इंस्टाग्राम पर अभियान के आधिकारिक सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट के माध्यम से भी जागरूकता फैलाई जा रही है।

v. एनएमबीए वेबसाइट (<http://nmba.dosje.gov.in>) पर प्रयोक्ता/व्यूवर के लिए इस अभियान, ऑनलाइन चर्चा मंच, एनएमबीए डैशबोर्ड, ई-प्रतिज्ञा के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी और अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान की गई है।

vii. विभाग नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग और इसके दुष्प्रभावों के विरुद्ध जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए राज्यों के सहयोग से नियमित कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित करता है।

(घ): राजस्व विभाग द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित एनडीपीएस अधिनियम, 1985 स्वापक औषधियों, मनःप्रभावी पदार्थों और नियंत्रित पदार्थों के उत्पादन, विनिर्माण, कब्जे, बिक्री, परिवहन और उपयोग को विनियमित करने, नियंत्रित करने और प्रतिबंधित करने के लिए वर्तमान में लागू एक व्यापक विधान है। इस अधिनियम में नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग और अवैध तस्करी को रोकने के लिए कड़े सांविधिक प्रावधान हैं, जबकि विशेष रूप से चिकित्सा और वैज्ञानिक उद्देश्यों के लिए कुछ पदार्थों के उपयोग की अनुमति दी गई है। यह अधिनियम कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों को तलाशी, जब्ती और गिरफ्तारी करने का अधिकार देता है और अवैध दवाओं से जुड़े अपराधों के लिए कठोर दंड निर्धारित करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस अधिनियम में नशीले पदार्थों पर निर्भर व्यक्तियों के उपचार और पुनर्वास का प्रावधान है और नशीले पदार्थों से संबंधित मामलों का त्वरित निर्णय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों की स्थापना का भी प्रावधान है।

विवरण -I

2021 से 2023 के दौरान स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम के तहत राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में राज्यवार दर्ज मामले (सीआर) और गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति (पीएआर)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2021						2022						2023					
		व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)		तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)		स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)		व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)		तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)		स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)		व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)		तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)		स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)	
		सीआर	पीएआर	सीआर	पीएआर	सीआर	पीएआर	सीआर	पीएआर	सीआर	पीएआर	सीआर	पीएआर	सीआर	पीएआर	सीआर	पीएआर	सीआर	पीएआर
1	राजस्थान	1018	1975	1971	4149	2989	6124	1393	2282	2428	4705	3821	6987	1870	2686	3088	4965	4958	7651
2	गुजरात	200	467	261	479	461	946	211	471	297	528	508	999	203	411	358	719	561	1130
3	मध्य प्रदेश	2109	770	1959	3159	4068	3929	2642	559	2169	2834	4811	3393	1452	510	2368	3386	3820	3896
4	महाराष्ट्र	8583	10336	1504	2382	10087	12718	12286	14182	1544	2595	13830	16777	13075	13158	2535	3488	15610	16646

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध

विवरण -II

2021-2023 के दौरान स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम के तहत दर्ज मामले

क्र.सं.	जिला	2021			2022			2023		
		व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)	तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)	स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)	व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)	तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)	स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)	व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)	तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)	स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)

राज्य: गुजरात

1	अहमदाबाद शहर	41	0	41	60	0	60	77	1	78
2	अहमदाबाद ग्रामीण	20	0	20	13	0	13	0	24	24
3	अमरेली	2	3	5	1	9	10	1	6	7
4	आनंद	1	10	11	0	10	10	0	13	13
5	अरवल्ली	1	1	2	0	7	7	2	2	4
6	बनासकांठा	0	52	52	0	13	13	0	20	20
7	भरुच	1	6	7	5	11	16	6	4	10
8	भावनगर	3	10	13	2	8	10	2	10	12
9	बोटाद	1	1	2	4	0	4	2	0	2
10	छोटा उदयपुर	0	9	9	1	6	7	0	4	4
11	सीआईडी अपराध	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
12	दाहोद	0	5	5	0	9	9	0	10	10
13	डंग	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
14	देवभूमि द्वारका	0	6	6	1	5	6	2	5	7
15	गाधीनगर	2	2	4	2	4	6	2	3	5
16	गिर सोमनाथ	0	1	1	0	7	7	6	0	6
17	जामनगर	11	0	11	10	0	10	0	16	16
18	जूनागढ़	2	3	5	1	10	11	1	8	9
19	कच्छ पूर्व (जी)	0	8	8	0	12	12	0	8	8
20	कच्छ पश्चिम (B)	0	17	17	0	15	15	0	16	16
21	खेड़ा	1	0	1	7	0	7	8	0	8
22	महिसागर	5	0	5	2	0	2	1	0	1
23	मेहसाणा	6	3	9	6	4	10	10	1	11
24	मोरबी	2	1	3	3	8	11	10	6	16
25	नर्मदा	0	6	6	3	11	14	4	1	5
26	नवसारी	0	3	3	0	5	5	0	4	4

27	पंचमहल	0	9	9	0	13	13	0	14	14
28	पाटन	0	6	6	1	5	6	1	8	9
29	पोरबंदर	2	2	4	5	0	5	4	2	6
30	राजकोट शहर	34	0	34	18	8	26	0	26	26
31	राजकोट ग्रामीण	18	6	24	20	0	20	12	9	21
32	साबरकांठा	1	4	5	9	0	9	0	6	6
33	सूरत शहर	25	0	25	34	0	34	42	0	42
34	सूरत ग्रामीण	0	14	14	2	13	15	0	16	16
35	सुरेन्द्रनगर	0	13	13	0	20	20	0	18	18
36	तापी	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2
37	वडोदरा शहर	21	22	43	0	21	21	7	27	34
38	वडोदरा ग्रामीण	0	8	8	0	12	12	0	11	11
39	वलसाड	0	11	11	0	8	8	0	9	9
40	डब्ल्यू रेलवे अहमदाबाद	0	8	8	0	12	12	2	14	16
41	डब्ल्यू रेलवे वडोदरा	0	11	11	0	29	29	0	33	33
42	साइबर अहमदाबाद रेंज	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	साइबर भावनगर रेंज	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	साइबर बॉर्डर रेंज	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	साइबर गांधीनगर रेंज	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	साइबर जूनागढ़ रेंज	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	साइबर पंचमहल रेंज	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	साइबर राजकोट रेंज	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	साइबर सूरत रेंज	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	साइबर वडोदरा रेंज	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
कुल		200	261	461	211	297	508	203	358	561

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध

2021-2023 के दौरान स्वापक औषधि और मन:प्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम के तहत दर्ज मामले

क्र.सं.	जिला	2021			2022			2023		
		व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)	तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)	स्वापक औषधि और मन:प्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)	व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)	तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)	स्वापक औषधि और मन:प्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)	व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)	तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)	स्वापक औषधि और मन:प्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)

राज्य: मध्य प्रदेश

1	अगर	11	20	31	29	3	32	0	31	31
2	अलीराजपुर	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
3	अनूपपुर	11	14	25	14	26	40	16	18	34
4	अशोक नगर	30	0	30	5	0	5	33	0	33
5	बालाघाट	0	8	8	0	10	10	0	14	14
6	बड़वानी	0	15	15	0	31	31	9	23	32
7	बैतूल	0	15	15	6	23	29	0	16	16
8	भिंड	17	0	17	42	0	42	38	0	38
9	भोपाल कमीशनरेट	101	22	123	49	31	80	69	43	112
10	भोपाल रेलवे	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	17	17
11	बुरहानपुर	4	3	7	4	4	8	6	4	10
12	छतरपुर	20	7	27	22	6	28	17	6	23
13	छिंदवाड़ा	0	26	26	0	17	17	0	23	23
14	दमोह	0	25	25	0	25	25	0	17	17
15	दतिया	0	11	11	0	31	31	0	24	24
16	देवास	36	7	43	74	1	75	23	80	103
17	धर	25	13	38	44	41	85	51	36	87
18	डिंडोरी	6	2	8	3	4	7	3	0	3
19	गुना	0	65	65	0	73	73	1	60	61
20	ग्वालियर	34	99	133	49	116	165	43	77	120
21	हरदा	0	15	15	0	28	28	0	33	33
22	नर्मदापुरम	0	22	22	0	46	46	0	45	45
23	इंदौर कमिश्नरेट	1468	92	1560	1629	116	1745	526	158	684
24	इंदौर रेलवे	0	7	7	0	2	2	0	6	6
25	जबलपुर	0	75	75	9	57	66	0	75	75
26	जबलपुर रेलवे	0	12	12	0	14	14	0	20	20
27	झाबुआ	31	6	37	38	21	59	45	17	62

28	कटनी	0	49	49	0	51	51	0	73	73
29	खंडवा	11	0	11	27	0	27	32	0	32
30	खरगोन	3	16	19	12	19	31	16	35	51
31	मंडला	0	14	14	2	11	13	4	24	28
32	मंदसौर	0	103	103	0	148	148	0	164	164
33	मुरैना	5	21	26	10	28	38	0	17	17
34	नरसिंहपुर	0	84	84	0	75	75	0	137	137
35	नीमच	0	81	81	0	105	105	0	107	107
36	पन्ना	0	37	37	0	43	43	0	27	27
37	रायसेन	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27
38	राजगढ़	0	45	45	0	48	48	0	54	54
39	रतलाम	0	30	30	0	26	26	1	61	62
40	रीवा	0	233	233	0	222	222	0	153	153
41	सागर	26	2	28	23	1	24	17	0	17
42	सतना	0	99	99	0	194	194	0	154	154
43	सिवनी	0	47	47	0	31	31	0	37	37
44	शहडोल	0	93	93	32	58	90	32	32	64
45	शाजापुर	1	10	11	9	7	16	4	12	16
46	श्यापुर	129	22	151	139	23	162	183	13	196
47	शिवपुरी	0	114	114	0	130	130	0	56	56
48	सीधी	0	83	83	76	1	77	29	111	140
49	सीहोर	1	16	17	14	17	31	7	9	16
50	सिंगरौली	123	63	186	121	94	215	131	96	227
51	टीकमगढ़	0	4	4	4	4	8	0	20	20
52	उज्जैन	5	34	39	35	22	57	5	33	38
53	उमरिया	6	11	17	9	20	29	4	14	18
54	विदिशा	0	58	58	0	32	32	0	49	49
55	साइबर क्राइम सेल	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	निवाड़ी	0	9	9	0	26	26	0	27	27
57	भोपाल ग्रामीण				2	1	3	3	5	8
58	इंदौर ग्रामीण				110	1	111	77	5	82
कुल		2109	1959	4068	2642	2169	4811	1452	2368	3820

**2021-2023 के दौरान स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम
के तहत दर्ज मामले**

क्र.सं.	जिला	2021			2022			2023		
		व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)	तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)	स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)	व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)	तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)	स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)	व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)	तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)	स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)

राज्य: महाराष्ट्र

1	अहमदनगर	10	7	17	61	8	69	157	15	172
2	अकोला	0	61	61	0	36	36	0	16	16
3	अमरावती कॉमर	0	11	11	3	14	17	24	13	37
4	अमरावती ग्रामीण	0	21	21	4	9	13	13	6	19
5	छत्रपति संभाजीनगर कॉमर	1	23	24	4	37	41	39	31	70
6	छत्रपति संभाजीनगर ग्रामीण	0	7	7	1	11	12	6	7	13
7	बीड	0	7	7	2	5	7	1	21	22
8	भंडारा	8	4	12	15	0	15	29	3	32
9	बुलढाणा	2	10	12	7	7	14	22	10	32
10	चंद्रपुर	0	22	22	0	12	12	0	29	29
11	धुले	37	0	37	18	14	32	17	10	27
12	गढ़चिरोली	3	0	3	2	1	3	4	7	11
13	गोंदिया	2	3	5	0	6	6	0	62	62
14	हिंगोली	5	0	5	7	0	7	14	0	14
15	जळगाव	1	9	10	1	12	13	73	17	90
16	जालना	11	0	11	10	0	10	5	0	5
17	कोल्हापूर	23	9	32	33	5	38	53	13	66
18	लातूर	2	4	6	4	1	5	10	2	12
19	मुंबई कॉम	6494	595	7089	10264	782	11046	9933	1413	11346
20	मुंबई रेलवे	149	10	159	7	3	10	11	6	17
21	नागपुर कॉम	163	175	338	138	142	280	255	181	436

22	नागपुर समग्र रेल-तंत्र	0	26	26	0	25	25	0	20	20
23	नागपुर ग्रामीण	22	12	34	17	2	19	15	6	21
24	नांदेड़	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	9	9
25	नंदुरबार	13	1	14	7	1	8	9	0	9
26	नासिक कॉम	12	1	13	24	3	27	1	15	16
27	नासिक ग्रामीण	5	9	14	7	5	12	15	17	32
28	नवी मुंबई	57	31	88	118	31	149	201	89	290
29	धराशिव	2	8	10	0	9	9	0	8	8
30	पालघर	2	1	3	9	10	19	5	17	22
31	परभणी	3	8	11	0	6	6	0	5	5
32	पुणे कॉम	51	56	107	66	83	149	64	70	134
33	पुणे रेलवे	0	4	4	9	3	12	6	10	16
34	पुणे ग्रामीण	9	26	35	9	13	22	167	31	198
35	रायगढ़	15	4	19	14	0	14	18	1	19
36	रत्नागिरी	21	1	22	12	0	12	43	3	46
37	सांगली	35	9	44	32	10	42	16	25	41
38	सातारा	15	5	20	28	4	32	29	9	38
39	सिंधुदुर्ग	4	1	5	3	0	3	10	0	10
40	सोलापुर कॉमर	29	0	29	12	2	14	2	1	3
41	सोलापुर ग्रामीण	9	67	76	5	29	34	1	22	23
42	ठाणे कॉम	475	59	534	500	50	550	931	90	1021
43	ठाणे ग्रामीण	10	1	11	2	2	4	6	4	10
44	वर्धा	36	0	36	33	1	34	61	3	64
45	वाशिम	0	4	4	6	1	7	2	0	2
46	यवतमाल	2	4	6	4	0	4	52	23	75
47	पिंपरी चिंचवाड़ शहर	68	40	108	64	35	99	68	44	112
48	छत्रपति संभाजीनगर रेलवे	1	0	1	7	0	7	2	0	2
49	मीरा भायंदर वसई विरार कॉम	776	142	918	717	108	825	685	151	836
	कुल	8583	1504	10087	12286	1544	13830	13075	2535	15610

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध

**2021-2023 के दौरान स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम
के तहत दर्ज मामले**

क्र.सं.	जिला	2021			2022			2023		
		व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)	तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)	स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)	व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)	तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)	स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)	व्यक्तिगत सेवन/ उपभोग के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (क)	तस्करी के लिए ड्रग्स रखना (ख)	स्वापक औषधि और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ (एनपीडीएस) अधिनियम (कुल) (क + ख)

राज्य: राजस्थान

1	अजमेर	20	72	92	48	41	89	58	20	78
2	अलवर	48	0	48	38	0	38	38	0	38
3	बांसवाड़ा	19	0	19	17	0	17	18	0	18
4	बरन	76	6	82	70	10	80	23	70	93
5	बाड़मेर	64	10	74	107	20	127	111	11	122
6	भरतपुर	0	7	7	0	8	8	0	7	7
7	भीलवाड़ा	0	85	85	0	146	146	0	125	125
8	बीकानेर	119	0	119	217	0	217	325	0	325
9	बूंदी	48	0	48	89	0	89	120	0	120
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	0	204	204	0	218	218	0	280	280
11	चुरू	15	61	76	0	106	106	0	107	107
12	दौसा	27	0	27	46	0	46	59	0	59
13	धौलपुर	0	7	7	0	6	6	0	4	4
14	झुंझारपुर	13	0	13	15	0	15	14	3	17
15	जीआरपी अजमेर	1	6	7	4	25	29	0	30	30
16	जीआरपी जोधपुर	10	1	11	5	0	5	10	3	13
17	गंगानगर	87	222	309	132	261	393	108	261	369
18	हनुमानगढ़	7	223	230	48	263	311	71	288	359
19	जयपुर पूर्व	117	2	119	87	3	90	116	22	138
20	जयपुर उत्तर	0	117	117	0	176	176	0	177	177
21	जयपुर ग्रामीण	27	29	56	16	20	36	24	13	37
22	जयपुर दक्षिण	23	48	71	14	57	71	19	81	100
23	जयपुर	19	99	118	0	114	114	0	118	118

[illegible]

58	खैरताल- तिजारा							2	5	7
59	कोटपुतली- बहरोड़							11	17	28
60	बालोत्रा							22	35	57
61	फलोदी							20	64	84
62	जोधपुर अपराध							0	0	0
63	सांचौर							0	70	70
64	नीम का थाना							24	3	27
65	सलम्बर							0	8	8
	कुल	1018	1971	2989	1393	2428	3821	1870	3088	4958

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध

REVIVAL OF COMPANIES

267. SHRI SELVARAJ V:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to close down seven public sector enterprises — the National Textile Corporation Ltd. and its five subsidiaries and British India Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the financial position of these companies during the last five years;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to revive these companies and if so, the details thereof with result;

(d) the number of employees/workers employed in these companies; and

(e) whether employees of the said companies are being paid their salaries regularly 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 Committee of Group of Officer (CGO) constituted, under the chairpersonship of CEO, NITI Aayog, in its meeting held on 27.01.2022 recommended closure of British India Corporation Ltd.(BIC) and on 4.4.2022 recommended the closures of National Textiles Corporation Ltd.(NTC) alongwith its 23 mills.

(c): In the year 2002, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) had sanctioned the revival scheme for NTC as per which 53 mills were proposed to be modernized by NTC. However, this revival scheme was later modified, first in the year 2006 and then in the year 2008. Since then, 23 mills were made operational by NTC. However, operation of these mills were suspended due to declaration of Nation-wide lockdown on 25.03.2020. Subsequently, with the ease of lockdown restrictions, operation of some of the mills were resumed but could not be sustained after 2021.

In so far as the BIC is concerned, owing to continuous losses, BIC was referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in 1991 and was declared sick in 1992. The Cabinet approved a revival scheme on 21.11.2000 at a cost of Rs.211 crore. The cost of the scheme was to be met by sale of surplus land and assets. BIFR sanctioned the draft rehabilitation scheme of BIC on 18.12.2002, which was to be implemented within a period of two years. However, the sale of the properties of BIC could not materialize as permission

for conversion of leasehold /nazul land into freehold was not granted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The production activity stopped in BIC in 2012.

(d): The present numbers of employees/workers in NTC and its five subsidiaries (as on 30.09.2025) are 8301. As regards BIC, the same as on 01.11.2025 is 201.

(e): So far as NTC is concerned full salaries and wages have been paid to all Industrial Dearness Allowance (IDA) employees and workers required for essential services up to January, 2025 and 25% amount of interim relief have been paid for the month of February, 2025. The remaining workers were paid 100% of their wages up to June, 2023, 50% of their wages till January, 2025 and 25% amount of interim relief have been paid for the month of February, 2025. Five Subsidiary companies have paid the salaries as of 31 October, 2025. As regards BIC, salary has been paid upto March, 2025.

WORLD'S LARGEST GRAIN STORAGE PLAN IN COOPERATIVE SECTOR

268. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the current status of the 'World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector';
- (b) the number of PACS in Bihar identified for the creation of godowns and the other agricultural infrastructure under this plan;
- (c) the specific number of PACS in Jamui and Munger districts included in the pilot and subsequent phases;

(d) the total funds allocated for this purpose in Bihar and the convergence model being used with schemes like the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF); and

(e) the timeline for the completion of these storage facilities and their expected impact on reducing post-harvest losses in Bihar?

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

(a): The *World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector* is under active implementation in a phased manner through convergence of various existing schemes of the Government of India (GoI). Currently more 500 PACS have been identified for construction of godowns under the project out of which 85 godowns have been completed. The current status of the same is annexed at **Statement**. Additionally, agencies such as Food Corporation of India (FCI), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) have identified 378 districts/ location across the country as per their storage requirement and States/UTs concerned have been requested for further identification of land in PACS and Other Cooperative Societies.

(b) and (c): In Bihar, 36 PACS have been identified across the State for creation of godowns with total storage capacity of 1.33 LMT under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector. No PACS have been identified in the districts of Munger and Jamui under the Grain Storage Plan, so far.

However, under the State Government Scheme of Bihar for construction of godowns at PACS level, till date 53 godowns have been constructed in Munger district with total storage capacity of 14,500 MT and 141 godowns have been constructed in Jamui district creating total storage capacity of 41,900 MT.

(d): The Plan is being implemented through a convergence model, dovetailing various schemes 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 which subsidy, interest subvention and credit guarantee facilities are provided to PACS for warehouse/godown construction. Applicant PACS, across the country including the State of Bihar, can avail benefits under AIF and other converged schemes under the Plan.

(e): The creation of decentralized storage infrastructure is expected to significantly reduce post-harvest losses across the country, including Bihar by enabling scientific storage, minimizing distress sales, improving procurement efficiency, and strengthening the local agricultural supply chain. States/ UTs have been requested to construct godowns under the Plan, at the earliest.

STATEMENT

Current status of implementation of Grain Storage Plan

Identified PACS/ LAMPS	DPR submitted	PACS approved in DCDC	Financial closure	Under Construction	Construction Completed	Capacity Created (MT)
534	328	389	173	49	85	49,952

POLICY FOR VEHICLES NOT MEETING SAFETY STANDARDS

269. SHRI ARUP CHAKRABORTY:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain deaths in road accidents involving four-wheeler vehicles which do not meet safety standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has developed a mandatory recall policy for vehicles which do not meet safety standards;

(d) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number and details of vehicles recalled by automobile manufacturers for safety defects in the country during the last three years?

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

(a) and (b): Rule 126 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVR) provides that every manufacturer or importer of Motor Vehicle has to submit the prototype of the vehicle (to be manufactured or imported by) for test by the testing agencies specified under the Rules for granting a certificate by that agency to the compliance of provisions of the Act and Rules under CMVR, 1989.

Further, based on the data received from Police Department of States/UTs, Ministry publishes the Annual report titled "Road Accidents in India".

The analysis of data from States/UTs reveals that the road accidents occur due to multiple causes such as over speeding, use of mobile phone, drunken driving/consumption of alcohol and drug, driving on wrong side/ lane indiscipline, jumping red light, non-use of safety devices such as helmets and seat belts, vehicular condition, weather condition, road condition, fault of driver/cyclist/ pedestrian etc.

(c) and (d): Section 110A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, is related to the recall of motor vehicles. It empowers the Central Government to direct a manufacturer to recall motor vehicles of a particular type or its variants. Accordingly, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways vide G.S.R. 173(E) dated 11th March, 2021 has inserted a new rule 127C in Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, which prescribes the procedure for recall of defective motor vehicles and recall notice.

(e): As per data maintained by the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), under the Voluntary Recall Code of SIAM, the total number, with class/type of vehicles recalled in the country due to safety defects during the last

three years and the current year, are as under:-

S. No	Year	2 Wheeler	Passenger Car	Total no. of Motor Vehicles
1	2022	1,94,397	94,368	2,88,765
2	2023	1,57,820	1,27,086	2,84,906
3	2024	8,33,476	30,875	8,64,351
4	2025(Up to 26 th November 2025)	5,918	1,13,255	1,19,173
	Grand Total	11,91,611	3,65,584	15,57,195

PROGRESS OF PM MITRA PARKS

270. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

- (a) the project-wise progress of the Pradhan Mantri Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Park being developed in Lucknow and Hardoi;
- (b) the projected employment potential and the progress of skill development initiatives taken as part of the PM MITRA project;
- (c) the details of 95 industrial units that have signed MoUs under the project and the number of industrial units allotted land so far;
- (d) whether the Ministry has an expected timeline for completion of the park and a time by which the operations are expected to start; and
- (e) whether the Central Government proposes to extend any additional financial

or technical assistance to ensure timely operationalisation, 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 (d): With a view to attract investment, boost employment generation and position itself strongly in the global market, the Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) 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. 4,445 Cr for a period of 2021-22 to 2027-28.

Ministry received 18 proposals from 13 states for setting up Mega Textile Parks and has finalised 7 sites including one in Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) for setting up of PM MITRA Park. Other selected sites are Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Gujarat (Navsari), Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), Telangana (Warangal) and Maharashtra (Amravati).

It is envisaged that each park when completed will lead to an investment of Rs. 10,000 Cr. and generate about 1 lakh direct and 2 lakh indirect jobs. In addition provision for skilling through creation of infrastructure and through convergence with ongoing schemes has been made for PM MITRA Parks.

The details of investment received/grounded/MoUs signed under the PM MITRA Scheme so far are as under:

S. No	State	Investment (MoUs and EOIs) (in Crores)
1	Madhya Pradesh	₹14,099
2	Gujarat	₹13,084
3	Uttar Pradesh	₹5,270
4	Telangana	₹3,862
5	Maharashtra	₹3,245
6	Karnataka	₹1,700
7	Tamil Nadu	₹1,231
	Total	₹42,491

(e): For development of PM MITRA Parks, there is a provision of Development Capital Support (DCS) @30% of the project cost with a maximum support of ₹ 500 Cr and ₹200 Crore per park for Greenfield and Brownfield PM MITRA Parks respectively from the Government of India.

कृषि विपणन सहकारी समितियां

271. श्री आदित्य यादव:

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

- (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूँ जिले में कृषि विपणन सहकारी समितियों और क्रेडिट समितियों के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियाँ और उसकी संचालन की स्थिति क्या है तथा सदस्यों की संख्या, संवितरित ऋण की राशि और वसूली दर कितनी है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उक्त जिले में डिजिटलीकरण, शासन मानकों में सुधार, क्षमता-निर्माण कार्यक्रमों और सहकारी समितियों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए क्या योजनाएं प्रस्तावित हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा ऋण प्रसंस्करण संबंधी विलंब का समाधान करने, पारदर्शिता में सुधार करने, आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने और ग्रामीण उत्पादकों तथा किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए सहकारी संघों को मजबूत करने हेतु क्या रणनीति बनाई गई है?

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह):

(क) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (NCD) के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले में कुल 524 सहकारी समितियाँ हैं जिसमें 1,95,765 सदस्य हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले की सहकारी समितियों की सेक्टर-वार संख्या और सदस्यों की संख्या **विवरण -I** में संलग्न है।

दिनांक 25.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार एनसीडीसी ने देश भर में सहकारी संस्थानों के विकास के लिए संचयी रूप से 4,67,455.66 करोड़ रुपये का संवितरण किया है। इसमें से ₹7,646.11 करोड़ का संवितरण उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी विकास के लिए किया गया है जिसमें बदायूं जिले में 5.30 करोड़ रुपये (एकीकृत सहकारी विकास परियोजना (ICDP)) शामिल है। 5.30 करोड़ रुपये के कुल संवितरण में से 22.60 लाख रुपये का उपयोग जिले में सहकारी समितियों की क्षमता निर्माण के लिए किया गया। एनसीडीसी द्वारा बदायूं जिले में किए गए संवितरण का ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** पर प्रस्तुत है।

अन्य स्रोतों से ऋण संवितरण और समितियों की वसूली दरों से संबंधित आँकड़े मंत्रालय द्वारा संधारित नहीं किये जाते हैं।

(ख) सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने सहकारी समितियों में डिजिटलीकरण को प्रोत्साहन, शासन मानकों में सुधार, क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों और महिलाओं की प्रतिभागिता में वृद्धि के लिए विभिन्न पहलों की हैं जो उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले सहित सभी राज्यों और जिलों में लागू हैं। इन महत्वपूर्ण पहलों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- i. मानकीकृत सॉफ्टवेयर, डिजिटल लेखांकन, ऑनलाइन सेवा प्रदाय और बेहतर पारदर्शिता लाने हेतु पैक्स कंप्यूटरीकरण परियोजना जो उत्तर प्रदेश के पैक्स सहित राष्ट्रव्यापी 63,000 से भी अधिक पैक्स को कवर करता है।
- ii. पैक्स के लिए आदर्श उपविधियां जो उन्हें अपने कार्यकलापों का विविधीकरण करने में सक्षम बनाती है और बेहतर शासन मानकों और सदस्य-केंद्रित प्रचालन सुनिश्चित करती है।
- iii. ARDB कंप्यूटरीकरण परियोजना जिसमें राज्य के कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों का कंप्यूटरीकरण करके उन्हें राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर के साथ लिंक किया जा रहा है।
- iv. नाबार्ड के माध्यम से क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम का संचालन जो ईआरपी सॉफ्टवेयर, अर्थात् e-PACS सॉफ्टवेयर पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है।
- v. दुर्बल वर्गों के लिए 12% की उप-सीमा के अधीन महिला उधारकर्ताओं हेतु 2 लाख रुपये के लक्ष्य का हटाया जाना PSL अनुपालन को सरल बनाता है और शहरी सहकारी बैंकों को PSL दायित्वों को पूरा करने में अधिक प्रचालनात्मक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करता है।

इसके अलावा, एनसीडीसी उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश भर की महिला सहकारी समितियों को नए और नवोन्मेषी कार्यकलापों के लिए सावधि ऋण के हिस्से पर अपने ब्याज दर पर 2% का ब्याज अनुदान तथा नए और नवोन्मेषी कार्यकलापों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी कार्यकलापों के लिए सावधि ऋण के हिस्से पर (समयबद्ध चुकौती की दशा में) 1% का ब्याज अनुदान देता है।

(ग) सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने पैक्स कंप्यूटरीकरण की परियोजना के अधीन ऋण प्रोसेसिंग विलंबों और पारदर्शिता में सुधार के लिए पहलें की हैं जिनमें सभी कार्यशील पैक्स को कॉमन राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर आधारित ईआरपी (एंटरप्राइज रिसोर्स प्लानिंग) पर लाकर उन्हें राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) और जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) के माध्यम से नाबार्ड के साथ लिंक किया गया है। यह कॉमन ईआरपी सॉफ्टवेयर देश भर में इस परियोजना के पैक्स को प्रदान

किया गया है जिससे वे पैक्स के क्रेडिट और गैर-क्रेडिट, दोनों प्रकार के सभी कार्यों के डेटा कैप्चर कर सकें। यह ईआरपी आधारित कॉमन राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर एक कॉमन एकाउंटिंग सिस्टम (CAS) और मैनेजमेंट इन्फॉर्मेशन सिस्टम (MIS) के माध्यम से पैक्स प्रचालन की कार्यकुशलता में वृद्धि लाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह शासन और पारदर्शिता को सशक्त करता है जिससे ऋण संवितरण में तेजी आती है, लेनदेन लागत घटती है, भुगतान असंतुलन कम होता है और जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों एवं राज्य सहकारी बैंकों के साथ निर्बाध लेखांकन सुनिश्चित होता है।

विवरण -I

बदायूं जिले में सहकारी समितियों और उनके सदस्यों का क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	सेक्टर	समितियों की सं.	सदस्यों की सं.
1	कृषि और संबद्ध सहकारी समितियां	12	26714
2	कृषि प्रसंस्करण/औद्योगिक सहकारी समिति	87	107
3	क्रेडिट और थ्रिफ्ट समिति	1	149
4	डेयरी सहकारी समिति	269	6271
5	मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समिति	9	264
6	आवासन सहकारी समिति	1	28
7	जूट एवं कोएर सहकारी समिति	0	0
8	विपणन सहकारी समिति	4	1174
9	प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समिति (PACS/FSS/LAMPS)	139	152936

10	चीनी मिल सहकारी समिति	1	5740
11	शहरी सहकारी बैंक (UCB)	1	2382
	कुल	524	195765

स्रोत: दिनांक 15.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार NCD पोर्टल

विवरण -II

एनसीडीसी द्वारा बदायूं जिले में किए गए संवितरण का ब्योरा

क्रम सं.	कार्यकलाप	ब्योरा															
क)	ICDP	- दिनांक 24.01.2006 को ICDP स्वीकृत - स्वीकृत धनराशि: 787.86 लाख रुपये निगम द्वारा आरंभ से लेकर दिनांक 31.12.2012 तक संवितरित धनराशि का ब्योरा निम्नानुसार है: - <table> <tr> <th>क्रम सं.</th><th>कार्यकलाप</th><th>जारी धनराशि (लाख रुपये)</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>सिविल कार्य, संयंत्र और मशीन एवं उपस्करों और फर्निचर के प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण तथा मार्जिन धनराशि एवं शेयर पूंजी के प्रयोजनों के लिए</td><td>448.26</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>UD योजना के अधीन सब्सिडी</td><td>63.74</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>प्रशासन और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए सब्सिडी और PIT योजना के अधीन सब्सिडी</td><td>17.85</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>कुल</td><td>529.85</td></tr> </table>	क्रम सं.	कार्यकलाप	जारी धनराशि (लाख रुपये)	1	सिविल कार्य, संयंत्र और मशीन एवं उपस्करों और फर्निचर के प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण तथा मार्जिन धनराशि एवं शेयर पूंजी के प्रयोजनों के लिए	448.26	2	UD योजना के अधीन सब्सिडी	63.74	3	प्रशासन और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए सब्सिडी और PIT योजना के अधीन सब्सिडी	17.85		कुल	529.85
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1	सिविल कार्य, संयंत्र और मशीन एवं उपस्करों और फर्निचर के प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण तथा मार्जिन धनराशि एवं शेयर पूंजी के प्रयोजनों के लिए	448.26															
2	UD योजना के अधीन सब्सिडी	63.74															
3	प्रशासन और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए सब्सिडी और PIT योजना के अधीन सब्सिडी	17.85															
	कुल	529.85															

स्रोत: एनसीडीसी

DAIRY FARMERS IN TRIBAL AND AGENCY AREAS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

272. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that dairy farmers in tribal and agency

areas are being exploited with low procurement rates for milk (around Rs. 45 per litre) due to lack of proper collection centres and transparency in procurement systems; and

- (b) if so, the number of milk collection centres being operated by the Central Government or its agencies in tribal and agency regions of Andhra Pradesh and the steps taken by the Government to ensure fair pricing and development of dairy farmers?

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

- (a) and (b) The Milk Prices are decided by the cooperative and private dairies based on their cost of production and market forces. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) regularly monitors the milk situation in the country, in consultation with State milk federations and other stakeholders, to ensure fair price realization for farmers and affordability for consumers. As reported by Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-operative Federation Ltd, a total of 137 tribal mandals are spread across 12 districts of Andhra Pradesh, out of which 1,118 villages across 121 mandals are covered under various Central and State Government of India schemes for establishment and upgradation of milk collection centres in tribal and agency regions. Procurement channels and market linkages have been extended to get the best possible price to the dairying farmers against the quality of milk poured. Currently, the buffalo milk price payable to the

dairying farmers ranging from ₹45.65 to ₹83.00 per litre and cow milk ₹34.50 to ₹41.75 per litre.

SHORTAGE OF CISF PERSONNEL AT TIRUCHIRAPPALLI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

273. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Tiruchirappalli International Airport, which has recently been expanded with a new integrated terminal building, is facing a shortage of CISF personnel, thereby affecting optimal security coverage and passenger movement;
- (b) whether the AAI or the Airport Director, Trichy, has submitted a request to the Ministry of Home Affairs for augmentation of CISF manpower in view of the terminal's increased passenger-handling capacity;
- (c) if so, the details of the sanctioned strength and the present deployment of CISF personnel at Trichy Airport;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to approve and deploy additional CISF personnel to meet the operational and security requirements of the new terminal; and
- (e) if so, the time by which the enhanced strength is likely to be sanctioned and posted at Trichy Airport to ensure smooth and secure functioning of all terminal operations?

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

(a) to (e): At present, 373 CISF personnel are posted at Trichy Airport out of sanctioned strength of 385. The manpower re-survey has been conducted by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) and revised CISF strength for Trichy Airport has been assessed to 738.

SCHEMES FOR PROVIDING AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION TO FARMERS

274. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that farmers in the country are mostly poor and have very small land holdings and lack access to both technology and knowledge about advanced methods of farming, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the Government schemes for providing agricultural education to farmers;
- (c) the number of farmers who have been provided education under these schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to increase coverage of farmers under these schemes?

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

- (a): The average size of land holding as per agricultural census 2015-16 is

1.08 hectares. More than 86 percent of the farmers are operating on small and marginal land holdings. The Government provides agricultural education to farmers primarily through the extensive network of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms” popularly known as Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs).

(b): ATMA Scheme aims at supporting State Government’s efforts and to make available latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas to farmers through different extension activities viz; Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools etc. Under this Scheme, it has been provisioned that at least 50% beneficiaries must be selected from Small and Marginal farmer category. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) promotes adoption of new technologies of agriculture and allied sectors by technology assessment, demonstration and capacity development among the extension functionaries of state governments and farmers including farm women in different States of the Country.

(c): The details of farmers benefitted through different extension activities under ATMA Scheme and KVKs during last three years and current financial year (upto 31st October, 2025) are enclosed at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**, respectively.

(d): It is provisioned in the existing ATMA Guidelines, 2025 that extent of coverage shall be in all the districts across the country. More emphasis is being

laid on National Priority Areas like promotion of natural farming, post-harvest technology, marketing, digital extension for increasing outreach to large number of farmers. Similarly, to increase the coverage, ICAR has launched an online platform named Kisan Sarathi (System of Agri-information Resources Auto-transmission and Technology Hub Interface) for providing a seamless, multimedia, multi-ways connectivity to the farmers with the latest agricultural technologies, knowledge base and the pool of large number the subject matter experts to farming community.

<u>STATEMENT-I</u>		
DETAILS OF FARMERS BENEFITTED UNDER AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT AGENCY SCHEME (ATMA) DURING LAST THREE YEARS AND CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR (Upto October, 2025)		
SL. No.	States/UTs	Number of Farmers Benefitted
1	Andhra Pradesh	98,711
2	Bihar	21,13,949
3	Chhattisgarh	2,27,189
4	Goa	34,087
5	Gujarat	7,72,526
6	Haryana	81,600
7	Himachal Pradesh	1,19,941
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1,20,355

9	Jharkhand	1,44,829
10	Karnataka	5,90,109
11	Kerala	2,87,202
12	Maharashtra	13,71,441
13	Madhya Pradesh	6,71,107
14	Odisha	2,74,101
15	Punjab	2,36,040
16	Rajasthan	7,76,389
17	Telangana	13,962
18	Tamil Nadu	20,33,677
19	Uttar Pradesh	18,73,552
20	Uttarakhand	1,64,955
21	West Bengal	7,67,740
22	Assam	1,76,250
23	Arunachal Pradesh	1,40,324
24	Manipur	60,126
25	Meghalaya	91,672
26	Mizoram	20,139
27	Nagaland	2,11,012
28	Tripura	74,239
29	Sikkim	25,510
30	Delhi	6,025

31	Puducherry	25,347
32	Andaman and Nikobar Island	33,089
33	Laddakh	5,877
TOTAL		1,36,43,072

STATEMENT-II		
DETAILS OF FARMERS BENEFITTED UNDER KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS (KVKs) DURING LAST THREE YEARS AND CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR (Upto October, 2025)		
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Farmers Trained
1	Andaman and Nikobar Island	8,668
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,78,431
3	Arunachal Pradesh	88,606
4	Assam	1,12,251
5	Bihar	7,27,509
6	Chhattisgarh	3,67,131
7	Delhi	4,518
8	Goa	16,839
9	Gujarat	3,46,981
10	Haryana	1,67,631
11	Himachal Pradesh	1,13,043

12	Jammu and Kashmir	1,46,736
13	Jharkhand	2,91,470
14	Karnataka	4,86,839
15	Kerala	3,87,532
16	Ladakh	36,388
17	Lakshadweep	2,673
18	Madhya Pradesh	4,64,061
19	Maharashtra	7,09,485
20	Manipur	39,798
21	Meghalaya	56,216
22	Mizoram	51,410
23	Nagaland	46,047
24	Odisha	2,20,361
25	Puducherry	12,280
26	Punjab	1,18,806
27	Rajasthan	3,22,083
28	Sikkim	19,708
29	Tamil Nadu	5,66,907
30	Telangana	1,82,840
31	Tripura	41,258
32	Uttar Pradesh	8,39,014
33	Uttarakhand	71,787

34	West Bengal	3,12,763
Total		76,58,070

RABIES BY DOGS

275. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the total number of men/women and children who have been bitten by dogs during the last five years;
- (b) the number of people who have died as a result of dog bites, State-wise;
- (c) the amount of funds sanctioned under the Animal Birth Control(ABC), State-wise; and
- (d) whether any funds/grants have been sanctioned by the Government to NGO's during the last five years and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) implements the National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP) for prevention and control of Rabies. The strategies of National Rabies Control Programme are to conduct training on appropriate animal bite management, prevention and control of Rabies, surveillance and

intersectoral coordination, strengthening surveillance of Animal Bites, provision of procurement of Anti-Rabies Vaccine for animal bite victims through the National Free Drug Initiative and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to create awareness.

Further, to effectively control Rabies, “National Action Plan For Dog Mediated Rabies Elimination (NAPRE)” has been launched by MoHFW along with Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India. The details about present status of implementation of activities envisaged under NAPRE can be seen at-

<https://rabiesfreeindia.mohfw.gov.in/resources/uploads/PageContentPdf/169391359514.pdf>

(c) The dog population management is the mandate of the local bodies. The Central Government has framed Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023. According to the said Rules, the Local Authorities are mandated for establishment of infrastructure for the Animal Birth Control Centers. The requisite funds are provided by the State and Union Territory Government based on the budget provision.

(d) The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has provided financial assistance to the recognized animal welfare organizations / Gaushalas who are sheltering the stray/injured /sick animals in their shelter under the following schemes under (a) Regular and Rescue Cattle Grant(b) Scheme for Shelter House for looking after the animals, (c) Scheme for Provision of Ambulance Services to Animals in Distress, (d) Scheme for Birth Control and Immunization

of stray Dogs, (e) Scheme for Relief to Animals during Natural Calamities. Details of fund released to the AWOs during last 5 years are as under:

	Shelter House Grant		Regular and Cattle Rescue Grant	
	Amount	AWO	Amount	AWO
2020-2021	1,50,00,000	15	1,30,00,000	182
2021-2022	1,50,00,000	16	1,99,00,000	176
2022-2023	70,03,535	7	4,45,00,000	296
2023-2024	42,22,048	4	4,08,20,675	273
2024-2025	30,24,826	3	39,98,350	28
Total	4,42,50,409	45	12,22,19,025	955

	Ambulance Grant		ABC Grant		Natural Calamity Grant	
	Amount	AWO	Amount	AWO	Amount	AWO
2020-2021	49,41,800	11	2,12,265	1	2,00,000	3
2021-2022	48,56,650	11	0		0	
2022-2023	48,65,694	11	0		5,00,000	1
2023-2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024-2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,46,64,044	33	2,12,265	1	7,00,000	4

FODDER PROJECTS IN RAJASTHAN

276. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

(a) whether it is true that only one fodder related project was approved for Rajasthan under the National Livestock Mission (NLM) and no funds have been disbursed for the same;

(b) if so, the reasons for such low project uptake despite the State's chronic fodder shortage; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to prioritize fodder and feed development in arid districts such as Churu, Bikaner and Jaisalmer through special packages or demonstration projects?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir under National Livestock Mission - Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) only one fodder-related project is approved by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India for Rajasthan and one instalment of subsidy amounting Rs.23.205 Lakh has been disbursed. As per the information available in the National Livestock Mission Portal, there are 49 applications received under the category of fodder development. However, the State Government of Rajasthan has forwarded one application till 3rd June, 2025 when the last Project Approval Committee meeting

for approval of new projects was held. The Entrepreneurship programme is demand driven programme. The Demand depends on the financial and technical capability of the applicant.

(c) The State Government is responsible for meeting demand for feed and fodder for their livestock population. The Central Government is taking various initiatives for fodder development in the country. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Government and Union Territories, the Union Government is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Livestock Mission with a Sub Mission on Feed and Fodder Development. The Scheme is operational all over the country since 2014-15. The Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder Development is having following components:

- (i) Assistance for Quality Fodder Seed Production
- (ii) Entrepreneurial activities in feed and fodder
- (iii) Establishment of Entrepreneurs for Fodder Seed processing Infrastructure (processing and grading unit/ fodder seed storage godown)
- (iv) Fodder production from Non-Forest Wasteland/Rangeland/Non-arable Land” and “Fodder Production from Forest Land

Further, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has requested all the State Governments to establish fodder task force including Rajasthan to increase the fodder cultivation areas and convergence of other schemes of the States and Central Government. These efforts will increase the fodder availability in the respective states including the Rajasthan.

PM PARK AT TAMIL NADU**277. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:****SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken a decision for setting up of PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Park in Virudhnagar, Coimbatore/Tirupur in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total amount allotted, released to PM MITRA Park in Virudhnagar, Coimbatore/Tiruppur as on date;
- (d) the time by which the park commences its commercial operations/functions;
- (e) whether the Government has any plan to set up of an another PM MITRA Park in Virudhnagar, Coimbatore/Tirupur in Tamil Nadu; and
- (f) 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 (d): With a view to attract investment, boost employment generation and position itself strongly in the global market, the Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) 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. 4,445 Cr for a period of 2021-22 to 2027-28.

Ministry received 18 proposals from 13 states for setting up Mega Textile Parks and has finalised 7 sites including one in Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar) for setting up of PM MITRA Park. Other selected sites are Telangana (Warangal), Gujarat (Navsari), Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and Maharashtra (Amravati).

For development of PM MITRA Parks, there is a provision of Development Capital Support (DCS) @30% of the project cost with a maximum support of ₹ 500 Cr and ₹200 Crore per park for Greenfield and Brownfield PM MITRA Parks respectively from the Government of India. So far, DCS of Rs. 50 Cr. has been released to PM MITRA Park Tamil Nadu.

(e) and (f): There is no proposal currently under consideration for establishing any more Parks under PM MITRA Scheme.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

278. SHRI S JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed that the ICRA's downgrade of the outlook for the Indian apparel export industry from stable to negative, along with the projected decline in revenues and margins and if so, the measures being taken to address this situation;

(b) the details of steps being taken by the Government to safeguard the overall textile industry in India, particularly small and medium exporters from the adverse effects of US tariffs; and

(c) the measures being implemented to provide relief to India's major textile export hubs in Tamil Nadu, such as Tiruppur, Karur, Erode, Coimbatore and Salem, which are highly dependent on exports and vulnerable to tariff shocks?

**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): The Ministry is regularly monitoring India's export of Textile and Apparel including Handicrafts to United States and other countries in the world and tracking of the impact of US tariffs on key textile segment. The details of export in Textile Sector from April to September, 2025 as stated below clearly reflects the stability in the export performance of the Sector during the current financial year despite global challenges.

India's Global Textile and Apparel Including Handicrafts Exports (Value in USD Million)							
	Export to USA		Export to Rest of the World		Global Export		
Commodity	Apr- Sept 2024	Apr-Sept 2025	Apr- Sept 2024	Apr- Sept 2025	Apr- Sept 2024	Apr- Sept 2025	% Growth
Total Tana including Handicrafts	5,361.85	5,224.16	12,858.69	13,011.27	18,220.54	18,235.44	0.1%

Source- DGCIS

India's exports of Textiles and Apparel, including handicrafts, stood at US\$ 18,235.44 million during April– September 2025, registering a marginal but positive growth of 0.1% over the corresponding period of the previous year (US\$ 18,220.54 million).

Further, the export of Textiles and Apparel, including handicrafts from Tamil Nadu is as under:

Commodity	April-Sep 2024	April -Sep 2025	% Growth
Total TandA including Handicrafts	3,975.04	4,078.06	2.6%

Source: DGCIS (Value in USD Million)

The total exports of Textiles and Apparel (incl handicrafts) from Tirupur, Karur, Erode, Coimbatore and Salem has shown a growth of 11.4% during the period Apr-Sep 2025 compared to corresponding period of previous year.

The Ministry is in regular consultation with exporters including MSMEs to assess the impact of US tariff on India's textiles and apparel export and other challenges. The Ministry has convened two wide-ranging consultative meetings with large as well as Micro, Small and Medium (MSME) textile exporters from across the textile and apparel value chain at various levels.

The Government is implementing various schemes/initiatives to boost the Indian textile and apparel sector and enhance its competitiveness from Country and these steps are boosting the export from Country including Tamil Nadu (largest textile exporting state) and it's main clusters.

(1) 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 and 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

(2) Export Obligation (EO) period under the Advance Authorisation Scheme for inputs falling under mandatory Quality Control Order (QCO) in the textile sector has been extended from six (6) months to eighteen (18) months.

(3) The Government has brought key revisions to the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics, and products of Technical Textiles to address industry challenges, enhance ease of doing business, encourage fresh investments in the sector etc. The Revisions include Expansion of Eligible Products, relaxation from setting up new companies, reduction in minimum threshold of investment and incremental turnover Criteria. The revision aims to reduce entry barriers and financial thresholds, enabling faster execution.

(4) The Government has exempted import duty on cotton under HS 5201 upto 31.12.2025 for reducing the input material costs for the textile industry, ensuring adequate supply and improving export competitiveness and enhancing overall

industry efficiency. This step is expected to be very useful for the cotton based textile exporting Industry of Tamil Nadu particularly from Tiruppur.

(5) The Government has rationalized the GST rate across the textile value chain to remove structural anomalies, reduce costs, boost demand, support exports and sustain jobs.

(6) The Government is also implementing Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme for Apparel/Garments and Made-ups to enhance competitiveness by adopting principle of zero-rated exports. Further, textiles products not covered under the RoSCTL scheme are covered under Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) along with other products. Under RoSCTL, more than 15,000 exporters have benefitted from rebates on embedded taxes during FY 2024-25.

(7) The RoDTEP Scheme has also been extended till 31.03.2026 to provide extended support to the large as well as small scale exporters.

(8) India has signed 15 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), including the India-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) which was signed on 24 July, 2025. These FTAs aim to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers, simplify procedures, and address structural issues to make Indian Exporters more competitive in partner markets.

(9) Further, the Ministry has formulated a comprehensive 40-country market diversification strategy, identifying high-potential global destinations for Indian textile exports. A structured and targeted outreach in these markets—supported by coordinated efforts of Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), industry

delegations, and Indian Missions abroad—aims to reduce market concentration risks, enhance India's export share, and establish a more resilient and sustainable global footprint for the Indian textile industry.

(10) The Government has approved Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters (CGSE) for providing 100% credit guarantee coverage by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC) to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for extending additional credit facilities upto Rs.20,000 crore to eligible exporters, including MSMEs. The Scheme aims to enhance the global competitiveness of Indian exporters and support diversification into new and emerging markets.

(11) The Government has approved the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) which is anchored in a collaborative framework involving the Department of Commerce, Ministry of MSME, Ministry of Finance, and other key stakeholders including Financial Institutions, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, industry associations, and state governments.

The NIRYAT PROTSAHAN component of the scheme focuses on improving access to affordable trade finance for MSMEs through a range of instruments such as interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantees, credit cards for e-commerce exporters, and credit enhancement support for diversification into new markets.

The NIRYAT DISHA component focuses on non-financial enablers that enhance market readiness and competitiveness, including export quality and compliance support, assistance for international branding, packaging, and

participation in trade fairs, export warehousing and logistics, inland transport reimbursements, and trade intelligence and capacity-building initiatives. EPM consolidates key export support schemes such as the Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) and Market Access Initiative (MAI), aligning them with contemporary trade needs.

REGISTERED VETERINARY DOCTORS

279. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) the total number of registered veterinary doctors in the country as on date, State/UT-wise, particularly in Bihar;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of veterinary doctors in Government hospitals in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Bihar;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any measures or issued policy directives to counter the problem, and
- (d) 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 State/UT-wise total number of registered veterinary doctors including the State of Bihar is placed as **Statement-I**

(b) The State/UT wise details of sanctioned and vacant posts of Veterinary Doctors are placed as **Statement -II.**

(c) and (d) Guidelines for minimum standards of Veterinary Infrastructure in India has been framed and communicated to States/UT with the request for adoption and necessary action vide OM No. K-11/47/2024-LH dated 26.11.2025.

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT-wise total number of registered veterinary doctors including the State of Bihar

Sl. No.	State / UTs	Register Veterinary practitioners as on 31.03.2024
1	A&N Island	66
2	Andhra Pradesh	5643
3	Arunachal Pradesh	245
4	Assam	3208
5	Bihar	3586
6	Chandigarh	13
7	Chhattisgarh	1298
8	DandN Haveli and DD	05
9	Delhi	585

Sl. No.	State / UTs	Register Veterinary practitioners as on 31.03.2024
10	Goa	261
11	Gujarat	4743
12	Haryana	2571
13	Himachal Pradesh	1450
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1242
15	Jharkhand	972
16	Karnataka	5082
17	Kerala	5395
18	Ladakh	77
19	Lakshadweep	35
20	Madhya Pradesh	3266
21	Maharashtra	11257
22	Manipur	582
23	Meghalaya	449
24	Mizoram	379
25	Nagaland	368
26	Odisha	2882
27	Puducherry	592
28	Punjab	4947
29	Rajasthan	5669

Sl. No.	State / UTs	Register Veterinary practitioners as on 31.03.2024
30	Sikkim	191
31	Tamil Nadu	6610
32	Telangana	2306
33	Tripura	558
34	Uttar Pradesh	7421
35	Uttarakhand	1236
36	West Bengal	2724
Total		87914

STATEMENT-II

The details of sanctioned and vacant posts of Veterinary Doctors

State/UT wise

S.No.	State	Sanctioned posts of Veterinary doctors	Vacant posts of Veterinary doctors
1	Andhra Pradesh	1781	293
2	Arunachal Pradesh	176	00
3	Assam	703	79
4	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	14

5	Bihar	2067	860
6	Chhattisgarh	785	69
7	Chandigarh	05	00
8	Delhi	64	15
9	Dadra Nagar and Haveli; Daman and Diu	04	03
10	Goa	70	26
11	Gujarat	1652	923
12	Haryana	1126	216
13	Himachal Pradesh	466	33
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1331	42
15	Jharkhand	774	237
16	Karnataka	3317	1136
17	Kerala	1637	46
18	Ladakh	82	35
19	Lakshadweep	13	12
20	Madhya Pradesh	1671	289
21	Maharashtra	5622	2165
22	Manipur	111	48
23	Meghalaya	262	3
24	Mizoram	115	40
25	Nagaland	165	14

26	Odisha	1480	382
27	Puducherry	33	28
28	Punjab	1508	560
29	Rajasthan	3691	1367
30	Sikkim	285	29
31	Tamil Nadu	3465	345
32	Telangana	1222	190
33	Tripura	348	161
34	Uttar Pradesh	2621	560
35	Uttarakhand	461	30
36	West Bengal	1445	224
	Total	40603	10474

FISHERY SECTOR IN TAMIL NADU

280. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) the details of schemes currently being implemented by the Government for the development of the fisheries sector in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the total funds allocated, released and utilised under these schemes during the last three years, year and scheme-wise;

- (c) whether the Government maintains any record of projects and beneficiaries covered in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (d) whether any proposals from Tamil Nadu for new fishing harbours, cold-chain infrastructure, or aquaculture projects are pending for approval and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof;
- (e) whether proposals submitted by the Government of Tamil Nadu for upgrading and modernising fishing harbours at Foreshore Estate, Nochikuppam and Thiruvanmiyur under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) have been approved;
- (f) the total amount sanctioned or released so far for projects in South Chennai; and
- (g) whether the Government proposes to enhance assistance for urban coastal livelihood infrastructure in Tamil Nadu, considering recurring flood and cyclone damage?

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

(a) and (b): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India (DoF, GoI) is presently implementing the following four schemes for holistic development of fisheries and aquaculture sector in the country including in the State of Tamil Nadu:

- (i) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)
implemented with effect from the financial year 2018-19 with a fund

size ₹7,522.48 crore,

(ii) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) implemented with effect from the financial year 2020-21 with an outlay of ₹20,750 crore,

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY) implemented with effect from the financial year 2024-25 as a sub-scheme under PMMSY with an allocation of ₹6,000 crore,

(iv) Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to fishers and fish farmers implemented since 2019 to meet their working capital requirement.

The Department of Fisheries, Government of India during the last 3 financial year (FY2022-23 to FY2024-25) has accorded approvals to 61 project proposals of Government of Tamil Nadu at total cost of Rs 321.48 crore with central share of Rs 101.09 crore under PMMSY. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has also approved another 33 fisheries infrastructure proposals at a total cost of Rs 289.65 crore under FIDF. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has in September, 2024 launched a National Fisheries Digital Platform (NFDP) under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY). Implementation PM-MKSSY has commenced with effect from the FY 2024-25 and till date more than 1.51 lakh people from State of Tamil Nadu have registered on NFDP. Under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme, 2,56,437 KCC cards to the fishers and fish farmers of Tamil Nadu have been approved. The scheme-wise and year-wise details of the projects proposals approved, especially under PMMSY, FIDF and PM-MKSSY are furnished at **Statement**.

(c): The Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that the beneficiary and non-beneficiary-wise data of the approved projects under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) are regularly being updated in the MIS Portal of PMMSY and the district-wise beneficiaries details of Tamil Nadu are also maintained in the State.

(d) and (e) : The Government of Tamil Nadu during FY2025-26 has submitted 38 new Fisheries Infrastructure proposals for construction/up-gradation of fish landing centres under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF). The Government of Tamil Nadu has further informed that project proposal for establishment of Fish Landing Centre at Nochikuppam in Thiruvallur District at an amount of Rs.6.32 crore has also been proposed under FIDF. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been advised to upload the proposals in complete form in the FIDF Portal.

(f): The Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that Loop Road Fish Market has been constructed at Nochikuupam, a key coastal livelihood centre located along the Marina stretch, serving as an important marketplace for the traditional fishing community. It is further reported that the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has provided 100% financial assistance for construction of fish market at Neelankarai.

(g): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India during last three years has accorded approvals to 94 fisheries infrastructure projects including fishing harbours and landing centres, amounting to Rs. 611.13 crore under the PMMSY and FIDF. In addition, 16 existing coastal fishermen villages have also been

taken up for development as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFVs) at a total cost of Rs. 32 crore in the state of Tamil Nadu. The CRCFVs *inter alia* envisages creation of social infrastructure-community halls, disaster resilience, cyclone / Tsunami shelters, Disaster resilient houses, road connectivity, landscaping and Green Belt Development, etc. The fishing harbours and fish landing centres supported under the schemes also acting as shelter to the coastal fishermen communities to protect their lives and assets during natural calamities such as flood, cyclone etc. The DoF, GoI has been continuing these flagship schemes to provide the governmental assistance for creation of fisheries infrastructure to the needy States and UTs, including Government of Tamil Nadu. The climate resilient activities like Artificial Reef, open sea cage culture, seaweed cultivation, ornamental fisheries have also been supported under these flagship schemes to create alternative or additional livelihood opportunities to coastal fishers. In addition, support is also extended to the traditional fishers for procurement of technologically advanced deep-sea fishing vessels and upgradation of existing vessels to diversify the fishing activities and harness the deep-sea resources in a sustainable and equitable manner.

STATEMENT

Year-wise scheme-wise details of the fisheries development projects approved for Tamil Nadu State during last 3 years

1. Pradhan Mantri MatsyaSampadaYojana (PMMSY)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	Year	Total no. of Projects	Total Gol share sanctioned	Total Gol share released	Total Gol share utilized
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
1.	2022-23	26	20779.81	6663.81	13807.38
2.	2023-24	23	4377.10	1585.57	3158.95
3.	2024-25	12	6991.05	1859.53	4239.77
Total		61	32147.96	10108.91	21206.10

2. Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	Year	Number of Projects	Total cost of the project	Project cost admissible for interest subvention	Loan Approval the NABARD	
					Sanctioned	Disbursed
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
1.	2022-23	32	23045	23045	5690	5175
2.	2023-24	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	2024-25	1	5920	2428	0.00	0.00
Total		33	28965	25473	5690	5175

3. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY)

S.No	Year	NFDP Registrations Approved	Credit lead applications	Aquaculture Insurance lead applications
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1.	2022-23	--	--	--
2.	2023-24	--	--	--
3.	2024-25	1,51,166	5197	391
Total				

ई-ग्राम स्वराज ऐप

281. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार कितनी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गई हैं;

(ख) ई-ग्राम स्वराज ऐप के उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या ई-ग्राम स्वराज ऐप पंचायतों में किए गये कार्यों की निगरानी में उपयोगी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में पंचायतों को प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए नेतृत्वकारी भूमिकाओं के लिए उनकी शासन क्षमताओं को विकसित करने हेतु निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों (ईआर), पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को सक्षम बनाने के प्राथमिक उद्देश्य से मंत्रालय वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की संशोधित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है।

संशोधित योजना के अंतर्गत, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पदाधिकारियों और पंचायतों के अन्य हितधारकों के क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण को विभिन्न श्रेणियों अर्थात् बुनियादी अभिविन्यास, पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण, विषयगत प्रशिक्षण, विशेष प्रशिक्षण, पंचायत विकास योजना प्रशिक्षण, आदि के तहत सहायता की जाती है। विभिन्न प्रशिक्षणों के अलावा, यह योजना एक्सपोजर विजिट, प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल और सामग्री तैयार करने आदि के लिए भी सहायता करती है। इसके अलावा, यह योजना सीमित पैमाने पर क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए संस्थागत प्रणाली बनाने और ग्राम पंचायत भवन, कंप्यूटर और ग्राम पंचायत भवन में सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) के सह-स्थापन जैसे

अवसंरचना के निर्माण के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान करती है। 2025-26 के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागियों, ग्राम पंचायत भवनों के निर्माण और कंप्यूटरों की खरीद के अनुमोदित **विवरण** संलग्न हैं।

(ख) ई-ग्रामस्वराज एप्लिकेशन का उद्देश्य ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा की गई गतिविधियों की आयोजना, बजटन, लेखांकन, कार्य प्रबंधन और निगरानी के लिए एक एकीकृत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म प्रदान करके पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) के कामकाज में पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और दक्षता लाना है। एप्लिकेशन का उद्देश्य पंचायत स्तर के कार्यप्रवाह को सुव्यवस्थित करना और साक्ष्य-आधारित निर्णय लेने को मजबूत बनाना है।

(ग) और (घ) जी हां। ई-ग्रामस्वराज एप्लिकेशन पंचायतों द्वारा निष्पादित कार्यों की निगरानी में उपयोगी है। यह एप्लिकेशन कार्य की पहचान, जियो-टैगिंग, प्रगति रिपोर्टिंग, वित्तीय ट्रैकिंग और गतिविधि-वार रिपोर्ट तैयार करने जैसी विशेषताओं के माध्यम से पंचायत के कार्यों की वास्तविक समय पर ट्रैकिंग को सक्षम बनाता है। यह योजना और कार्यान्वयन स्तर को एकीकृत करता है, जिससे हितधारक विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत किए गए कार्यों की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति की निगरानी कर सकते हैं। यह प्रणाली ई-ग्रामस्वराज डैशबोर्ड और मोबाइल इंटरफेस के माध्यम से पंचायत की जानकारी को सार्वजनिक रूप से सुलभ बनाकर पारदर्शिता की सुविधा भी प्रदान करती है।

विवरण

2025-26 के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागियों, ग्राम पंचायत भवनों के निर्माण और कंप्यूटरों की खरीद के अनुमोदित ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/केंद्रशासित प्रदेश	प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागी	पंचायत भवन निर्माण स्वीकृत*	कंप्यूटर खरीद स्वीकृत*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	201930	617	1422
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8794	453	736

3	असम	49383	286	868
4	बिहार	124860	0	2171
5	छत्तीसगढ़	42922	280	4585
6	गोवा	1694	0	25
7	गुजरात	22112	408	43
8	हरियाणा	89417	509	1363
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10722	78	0
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	9091	640	0
11	झारखंड	88437	0	0
12	कर्नाटक	196658	258	0
13	केरल	44072	0	200
14	मध्य प्रदेश	130586	50	0
15	महाराष्ट्र	29978	875	680
16	मणिपुर	2871	1	0
17	मेघालय	6401	24	1677
18	मिजोरम	5496	284	559
19	नागालैंड	2389	91	591
20	ओडिशा	145435	500	200
21	पंजाब	58785	500	4000
22	राजस्थान	263011	6	0
23	सिक्किम	3805	12	50
24	तमिलनाडु	37384	0	1594

25	तेलंगाना	13175	82	1834
26	त्रिपुरा	33849	61	18
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	192955	281	0
28	उत्तराखंड	3171	237	3507
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	154769	164	1600
30	अंडमान और निकोबारद्वीप समूह	1143	2	0
31	दमन और दीव, दादरा और नगर हवेली	680	4	0
32	लद्दाख	31	0	0
कुल		1976006	6,703	27,723

* पीछले वर्षों के कैरीओवर सहित

RESUMPTION OF MGNREGS IN WEST BENGAL

282. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes a phased release of funds or a lump-sum release for West Bengal under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the criteria for prioritising disbursement (for example: backlog wages first, fresh works next), the details thereof;

- (c) the extent to which the State Government of West Bengal being involved in the process of resumption and monitoring of the scheme;
- (d) the total amount of wages and liabilities pending with the Union Government of States as on 31 October 2025 including West Bengal for implementation of MGNREGS since March 2022, State and year-wise;
- (e) whether the Supreme Court has upheld the June 18, 2025 order of the Calcutta High Court directing the resumption of the scheme from August 1, 2025 and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the time by which the Union Government expects to release the outstanding funds to West Bengal for MGNREGS;
- (g) the details of total fund due to Government of West Bengal for the said scheme as on 15.11.2025, year-wise; and
- (h) the mechanism by which the funds will be disbursed to ensure immediate benefit to rural households in West Bengal?

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

(a) to (c) and (f) to (h): For the resumption of implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the State of West Bengal and in accordance with the order dated 18.06.2025 passed by the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court, the Department of Rural Development is currently in the process of reworking and refining the necessary modalities and procedures to comply with the High Court's directions.

The proposal for upward revision of the Labour Budget for FY 2021-22 for the State of West Bengal was not approved by the Empowered Committee,

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), Department of Rural Development due to non-compliance with the directives issued by this Department. Subsequently, the release of funds to the State of West Bengal under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) was stopped with effect from 09.03.2022 by invoking the provisions of Section 27 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, owing to continued non-compliance with the directives of the Central Government by the State.

As per NREGASoft, the total pending liability pertaining to the State of West Bengal (as on 08.03.2022) stands at ₹3082.52 crore, comprising ₹1457.22 crore under the wage component, ₹1607.68 crore under the material component, and ₹17.62 crore under the administrative component. The admissibility of this liability is subject to verification by the Central Government.

(d): State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for Wage, Material and Admin components under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 26.11.2025 are given at **Statement**.

(e): During the hearing dated 27.10.2025 in the matter related to Special Leave Petition No.25528/2025, filed by the Central Government, the Hon'ble Supreme Court was not convinced that the impugned order dated 18.06.2025 of Hon'ble Calcutta High Court requires any interference.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for Wage, Material and Admin component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 26.11.2025 (Rs. in crores)

SI No.	States/UTs	Wage	Material	Admin
1	Andhra Pradesh	381.02	530.45	27.51
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.70	142.01	0.86
3	Assam	0.23	398.38	27.73
4	Bihar	7.04	385.88	14.67
5	Chhattisgarh	3.78	101.36	9.59
6	Goa	0.00	0.43	0.02
7	Gujarat	46.98	18.96	8.39
8	Haryana	0.38	41.56	0.28
9	Himachal Pradesh	15.18	65.66	0.40
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5.48	188.50	2.31
11	Jharkhand	5.83	299.27	4.69
12	Karnataka	8.94	576.58	36.97
13	Kerala	248.42	177.80	49.72
14	Madhya Pradesh	64.14	655.03	44.06
15	Maharashtra	14.32	668.80	23.03
16	Manipur	4.59	152.40	4.12
17	Meghalaya	4.13	51.75	1.10
18	Mizoram	91.43	0.25	0.75
19	Nagaland	0.79	79.64	0.00
20	Odisha	11.76	218.06	2.11
21	Punjab	0.12	110.51	1.57
22	Rajasthan	627.33	822.31	8.75

23	Sikkim	0.10	2.40	0.02
24	Tamil Nadu	111.54	626.70	35.67
25	Telangana	0.98	495.12	7.09
26	Tripura	2.93	144.29	27.04
27	Uttar Pradesh	5.98	1007.58	90.09
28	Uttarakhand	0.41	44.99	2.94
29	West Bengal	**	**	**
30	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.03	0.00
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Puducherry	16.99	0.00	0.25
33	Ladakh	0.46	1.78	0.10
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1.29	0.00	0.00
	Total	1687.27	*8008.48	431.83

* The pending liability of Material Component includes the pending liability of FY 2025-26 (as per NREGASoft) and for FY 2024-25 (actual). There is no pendency for the previous year under Wage and Admin Components.

** As per NREGASoft, the pending liability pertaining to the State of West Bengal (as on 08.03.2022) stands at ₹3082.52 crore, comprising ₹1457.22 crore under the wage component, ₹1607.68 crore under the material component, and ₹17.62 crore under the administrative component. The admissibility of this liability is subject to verification by the Central Government.

हरियाणा में राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन

283. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

श्री जय प्रकाश:

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

(क) हरियाणा के सोनीपत और हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (एनएलएम) के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित पशुपालकों की जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या कई गांवों में कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केन्द्र, पशु स्वास्थ्य शिविर और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम नियमित रूप से नहीं चलाए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या अधिकांश योजनाएं केवल कागजों तक ही सीमित हैं और पशुपालकों को कोई वास्तविक लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त क्षेत्र में दूध उत्पादन, नस्ल सुधार तथा चारे की उपलब्धता में हुई प्रगति का कोई मूल्यांकन कराया है;

(ङ) क्या उक्त लाभार्थियों को राजसहायता और सहायता राशि समय पर नहीं मिल रही है, जिसके कारण योजना का प्रभाव सीमित है;

(च) क्या कुछ क्षेत्रों में निधि का समय पर उपयोग नहीं किया गया था, जिसके कारण योजनाएं अधूरी रह गईं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त मिशन की निगरानी प्रणाली को मजबूत करने और ग्रामीण पशुपालकों की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): पशुधन बीमा घटक के अंतर्गत पशुधन बीमा योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु हरियाणा सरकार को उसकी मांग के अनुसार सहायता प्रदान की गई। हरियाणा सरकार के पशुपालन विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि पशुधन बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 (दिनांक 27-11-2025 तक)			
क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	कुल लाभान्वित लाभार्थी	कुल बीमित पशु
1	हिसार	29112	68790
2	सोनीपत	9121	21584
कुल		38233	90374

इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन- उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (NLM-EDP) के अंतर्गत, हिसार जिले में एक परियोजना को अनुमोदन दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को अनुपूरित और संपूरित करने के लिए, भारत सरकार दिसंबर 2014 से हरियाणा सहित पूरे देश में देशी नस्लों के विकास और संरक्षण, बोवाइन आबादी के आनुवंशिक उन्नयन और दुग्ध उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (RGM) कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इस योजना का लाभ हरियाणा सहित देश के सभी डेयरी किसानों को मिल रहा है।

हरियाणा में, कुल 9,18,621 कृत्रिम गर्भाधान (AI) किए गए हैं, 6,27,406 पशुओं का गर्भाधान किया गया है और 4,54,025 किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

पशुधन स्वास्थ्य एवं रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDCP) के पशु रोग नियंत्रण हेतु राज्यों को सहायता (ASCAD) घटक के अंतर्गत, राज्य की मांग, कार्य योजनाओं और दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर, अच्छी पशुपालन प्रथाओं और पशु चिकित्सा देखभाल संबंधी जागरूकता, प्रशिक्षण और प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 100% वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस घटक के अंतर्गत, हरियाणा को 156.26 लाख रुपये संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM) के अंतर्गत, हरियाणा में पशुधन बीमा और एनएलएम-ईडीपी योजनाओं का सफलतापूर्वक क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एलएचडीसीपी योजना

के अंतर्गत, हरियाणा सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को खुरपका-मुँहपका रोग (FMD) और ब्रुसेल्लोसिस के टीकाकरण के लिए 100% केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

हरियाणा में, कुल 264.48 लाख एफएमडी टीके लगाए गए हैं, जिससे 16,63,514 किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं, और 6.08 लाख ब्रुसेल्लोसिस टीके लगाए गए हैं, जिससे 3,64,510 किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं। पेस्ट डेस पेटिट्स रूमिनेंट्स (PPR) के लिए भी टीकाकरण किया जा रहा है, जिसमें हरियाणा में 2,009 टीके लगाए जा चुके हैं, और क्लासिकल स्वाइन ज्वर (CSF) के लिए भी टीकाकरण किया जा रहा है, जिसमें 371 टीके लगाए गए हैं, जिससे क्रमशः 92 और 31 किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को टीकाकरण संबंधी सहायक सामग्री की खरीद, कोल्ड चेन अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने, टीका लगाने वालों के पारिश्रमिक, जागरूकता पैदा करने और संबंधित कार्यकलापों के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, हरियाणा में 70 मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयाँ कार्यरत हैं, जो किसानों के द्वार पर पशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ प्रदान करती हैं।

(घ): नीति आयोग ने राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन का मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किया है। इस अध्ययन के अतिरिक्त, आईसीएआर (ICAR)-भारतीय चरागाह एवं चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान, झाँसी ने अपने तकनीकी बुलेटिन "चारा परिदृश्य: राज्यवार स्थिति का पुनर्परिभाषण" (2019) में बताया है कि हरियाणा में क्रमशः 94.60 प्रतिशत और 10.50 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त हरा और सूखा चारा उपलब्ध है।

इसके अलावा, केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के विभिन्न हस्तक्षेपों के कारण, हरियाणा में दूध उत्पादन वर्ष 2017-18 में 9809.00 हजार टन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 12220.20 हजार टन हो गया है, जो 24.58 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाता है (मूलभूत पशुपालन सांख्यिकी, 2024)

(ड) और (च): एनएलएम-ईडीपी (NLM-EDP) के अंतर्गत, आवेदकों द्वारा समर्पित ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के माध्यम से परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए जा रहे हैं। राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी से अनुशंसा और परियोजना अनुमोदन समिति द्वारा अनुमोदन के बाद, परियोजना की भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति

के आधार पर लाभार्थियों को सब्सिडी जारी की जाती है। सब्सिडी की पहली किस्त तब जारी की जाती है जब लाभार्थी परियोजना की लागत का 25% अवसंरचना पर खर्च कर चुका होता है। शेष सब्सिडी राशि लाभार्थी द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना पूर्णता रिपोर्ट और राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा उसका सत्यापन करने के बाद जारी की जाती है।

उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, 21 अनुमोदित मामलों में से 6 लाभार्थियों को पहले ही 1.09 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी की पहली किस्त मिल चुकी है, तथा एक लाभार्थी को 0.184 करोड़ रुपये की दूसरी किस्त भी मिल चुकी है।

(छ): इस विभाग की योजनाओं की निगरानी हेतु, सभी कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं की देखरेख हेतु राष्ट्रीय स्तर के मॉनिटर नियुक्त किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM) के अंतर्गत पशुपालकों में जागरूकता बढ़ाने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को प्रशिक्षण और कार्यशाला आयोजित करने में सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

VACANCIES IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

284. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

- (a) the number of sanctioned posts, in position and the number of vacancies, including reserved posts across categories at the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare;
- (b) the number of vacancies in the Ministry and Department, including reserved posts since 2014, year and category-wise details; and
- (c) the number of contractual employees hired since 2014, year and category-wise details?

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

(a) and (b): This Ministry is manned by officials/ officers belonging to All India, Other Organised and General Civil Services etc. This Ministry implements posting, transfer and promotion orders of the cadre controlling authorities of these services. In Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, 983 posts are filled up, against sanctioned strength of 1360.

Regarding vacancies and hiring of employees since 2014, it is informed that occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. By the time, vacancies reported by the Department to the cadre controlling authorities, are filled up, in compliance with the reservation norms/guidelines, some new vacancies arise due to retirement, resignation, death, promotion etc. of an employee.

(c): Contractual engagements are resorted to as a stopgap arrangement for fixed tenure, in accordance with Govt of India rules and regulations due to exigencies of work, economy of operations and unavoidable circumstances, till filling up of vacancies by various recruiting agencies of Central Government including Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and Staff Selection Commission (SSC) etc or till the requirement exists.

RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN IN TAMIL NADU

285. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

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

- (a) the features of the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), including its objectives and key components aimed at strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions;
- (b) the number of Gram Panchayats covered under the scheme in Tamil Nadu so far, especially in Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (c) the total financial allocation made for RGSA in Tamil Nadu, especially in Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the capacity of Panchayat members and officials through training programs, workshops and other initiatives under RGSA;
- (e) the impact of RGSA on improving governance, infrastructure and delivery of public services at the grassroots level in Tamil Nadu; and
- (f) the future plans for expanding the scope of RGSA, including the integration of more Gram Panchayats and enhancement of services and infrastructure at the grassroots level?

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

- (a) The major objectives/features of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) are as under:
 - (i) Develop the capacity of elected representatives of PRIs for leadership Roles to enable the Gram Panchayats to function effectively as third tier

of Government;

- (ii) Strengthening Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation within the Panchayat system.
- (iii) Promote e-governance and other technology driven solutions to enable good governance in Panchayat administrative efficiency and improved service delivery with transparency and accountability;
- (iv) Promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act 1996; etc.

Under revamped scheme, capacity building and training of elected representatives, functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayats supported under different categories viz. basic orientation, refresher training, thematic training, specialized training, panchayat development plan training, etc. Apart from different trainings, scheme also supports for exposure visits, development of training modules and materials, etc. In addition, the scheme also provides support for establishment of institutional mechanism for the capacity building and training and to create Panchayat infrastructure like Gram Panchayat Bhawan, Computer and Co-location of Common Service Centres (CSCs) in Gram Panchayat Bhawan on limited scale.

(b) to (d) The scheme is being implemented since financial year 2022-23 in States/ UTs including Tamil Nadu, with main objective of capacitating Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) through imparting training to the Elected Representatives (ERs), functionaries and other stakeholders to develop their governance capabilities for leadership roles to enable the Panchayats to function

effectively. Under revamped scheme, capacity building and training of elected representatives, functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayats supported under different categories viz. basic orientation, refresher training, thematic training, specialized training, panchayat development plan training, etc. Apart from different trainings, scheme also supports for exposure visits, development of training modules and materials, etc. In addition, a new initiative has also been taken for capacity building and training of elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayats through institutes of excellence under Leadership/Management Development Program (MDP). Ministry also organizes workshop on different subjects and sharing of best practices for cross State learning.

Since FY 2022-23 under the scheme, (as on 25.11.2025) an amount of Rs. 90.42 cr. (Central and State Share) has been released to the State of Tamil Nadu out of which Rs. 127.86 cr. has been utilized against the approved components of RGSA which includes capacity building, infrastructure development for improving governance at the Panchayat level. Utilization of funds includes unspent balance of previous years. As reported by the State of Tamil Nadu, a total of 12,482 Gram Panchayats are covered under the scheme of RGSA in the State, including 461 Gram Panchayats within the Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency.

(e) and (f) The Ministry has been implementing the revamped RGSA to strengthen digital governance, and will, in the future, continue to focus on deepening interoperability among existing platforms, expanding citizen-centric

service modules, and upgrading technological infrastructure to support more efficient planning, monitoring, and delivery of essential services.

Under the Mission Mode Project (MMP) of revamped scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) the Digital India Programme supported to enhance the eGovernance capabilities of Panchayats, ensuring better service delivery, transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in Panchayat governance. This is achieved through initiatives like eGramSwaraj, which enables Panchayats to prepare and upload their Annual Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) online, and integration with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and Government e-Marketplace (GeM) for streamlined financial transactions and transparent procurement.

The e-GramSwaraj is highly beneficial in monitoring the work done in the panchayats by enhancing transparency and accountability through real-time tracking of developmental activities and financial expenditures. It simplifies work-based accounting, integrates with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for accurate financial reporting, and allows comprehensive monitoring of projects, including geo-tagging of assets.

Further, applications developed by the Ministry like Meri Panchayat has endeavored to bring transparency in Panchayat Governance by making information on planning, activities and progress of works in Panchayat accessible to public. Similarly, Panchayat NIRNAY is an online application aims at bringing transparency and better management in conduct of Gram Sabhas by Panchayats.

An application of 'AuditOnline' has been developed for online audits of Panchayat accounts and their financial management. AuditOnline for transparent auditing of Central 2 Finance Commission funds utilization to strengthen financial management of Panchayats launched in April 2020. The adoption of eGramSwaraj at the Panchayat level in Tamil Nadu during FY 2024-25 highlights the impact of RGSA.

Adoption of eGramSwaraj at Panchayat level in Tamil Nadu during 2024-25

Sl. No.	Parameter	Count
1	Total Number of Village Panchayats and Equivalent	12,525*
2	Village Panchayats onboard on eGramSwaraj	12,525
3	Village Panchayats and Equivalent with Online Payment	12,520
4	Total Number of Panchayats with approved GPDP	12,500
5	Total Number of Block Panchayats and Equivalent	388
6	Block Panchayats onboard on eGramSwaraj	388
7	Block Panchayats with Online Payment	388
8	Total Number of Block Panchayats with approved GPDP	388
9	Total Number of Zila Panchayats and Equivalent	36

10	Zila Panchayats onboard on eGramSwaraj	36
11	Zila Panchayats with Online Payment	36
12	Total Number of Zila Panchayats with approved GPDP	36

*data pertains to financial year 2024-25.

STATE FUNDS UNDER PMAY-G

286. SHRIMATI BAG MITALI:

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

- (a) the amount of funds owed to States under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Grameen (PMAY-G) during the last five years, State and year-wise details thereof; and
- (b) the amount of funds allocated to West Bengal during the last five years, year-wise details thereof?

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

(a): The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households for the construction of Pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of "Housing For All" in rural areas. Under the PMAY-G, the initial target was to provide assistance for the construction of 2.95 crore houses during FY 2016-17 to 2023-24. The Government of India has

approved the implementation of the scheme during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29 to provide assistance for the construction of 2 crore additional houses.

Under the PMAY-G, the Ministry releases Central Share of funds directly to the State/Union Territories (UTs) by considering them as a single unit. Further, disbursement of funds as installments of assistance to beneficiaries is done by the State. On the basis of proposals received from States/UTs, the Central Assistance is released to States as per the balance targets, committed liabilities, unspent balance available and their compliance to guidelines of the Scheme and directions received from Ministry of Finance, Government of India from time to time. On basis of complete proposals received from the States and Union Territories, the Ministry has released ₹1,51,933.94 crore to different State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations during the last five Financial Years i.e. 2020-21 to 2024-25 as Central Share of funds under the PMAY-G. In addition, the States/UTs have utilised ₹2,18,925.72 crore (including State Matching Share), for implementing the scheme during the said period, as per information available on AwaasSoft Management Information System (MIS) of the PMAY-G. The State/UT wise and FY wise detail of Central Share released to the States/UTs and funds utilised (including State Matching Share) during each of last five years (FY 2020-21 to 2024-25) is given in **Statement**.

(b): The Ministry has released ₹9,498.38 crore as Central Share of funds to the State of West Bengal during last five years and the State has utilised ₹16,680.02 crore (including State Matching Share) for implementing the scheme during the said period, as per information available on AwaasSoft Management Information

System (MIS) of the PMAY-G. The Financial year wise detail of Central Share released by Ministry and funds utilised (including State Matching Share) by the State during each of last five FYs 2020-21 to 2024-25, is given as under:

Financial Year	Central Share released by Ministry (₹ in crore)	Funds utilised by the State Government, including State Share (₹ in crore)
2020-21	8,810.54	10,037.26
2021-22	687.84	5,423.18
2022-23	0	1,108.30
2023-24	0	80.57
2024-25	0	30.71
Total	9,498.38	16,680.02

Utilisation of funds in a FY includes release of funds received in previous years and utilised during the FY.

The Ministry has already released ₹25,798 crore as Central share since 2016-17 till 2021-22 to the State of West Bengal for implementation of the PMAY-G. However, post allocation of target to the State from the finalised Awaas+ 2018 survey lists in November, 2022, complaints regarding irregularities in implementation of PMAY-G were received. These complaints were verified through National Level Monitoring (NLM) Teams and Senior Officers Teams. No Central share of funds have been released to the State of West Bengal under the PMAY-G, with the approval of the competent authority in the Ministry, during

FY 2022-23 to 2025-26 (till date) for targets of FY 2022-23 from the finalized Awaas+ 2018 survey lists due to non-submission of satisfactory Action Taken Reports (ATR) on the observations of the NLM teams and Senior Officers' Teams of the Ministry of Rural Development.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise and FY wise detail of Central Share released to the States/UTs and funds utilised (including State Matching Share) during each of last five years (FY 2020-21 to 2024-25):

(a) FY 2020-21 to 2022-23:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23	
		Central Release	Expenditure	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Release	Expenditure
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	5.97	104.85	16.70	69.58	127.27
2	Assam	1,503.43	1,269.44	5,771.11	2,195.33	9,141.75	10,913.25
3	Bihar	6,683.93	10,004.40	3,082.22	5,954.44	7,497.21	11,718.07
4	Chhattisgarh	307.12	983.99	0.00	31.32	344.23	822.15
5	Goa	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.49
6	Gujarat	192.78	495.64	687.29	893.09	911.75	1,004.67
7	Haryana	0.00	13.27	0.00	17.26	44.33	62.35
8	Himachal Pradesh	10.62	23.40	32.97	44.04	37.86	33.24
9	Jammu and Kashmir	795.86	599.35	123.43	419.37	1,031.58	709.95
10	Jharkhand	3,348.51	3,750.22	1,207.91	4,237.82	1,236.02	2,127.40
11	Kerala	0.00	25.05	0.00	66.87	70.29	94.63
12	Madhya Pradesh	4,565.80	4,068.96	4,509.58	8,046.72	6,374.91	11,171.29

13	Maharashtra	1,310.10	2,433.50	1,249.80	2,003.82	1,676.07	3,098.13
14	Manipur	84.89	93.49	21.01	26.86	161.14	128.80
15	Meghalaya	191.08	185.54	90.13	72.51	106.44	88.26
16	Mizoram	16.16	13.82	41.92	5.83	29.58	55.52
17	Nagaland	17.40	2.12	17.41	20.44	52.50	28.68
18	Odisha	2,821.87	4,556.46	1,011.87	1,122.73	1,723.28	310.83
19	Punjab	49.22	59.10	18.31	60.73	71.68	100.86
20	Rajasthan	1,108.59	3,679.45	1,405.46	2,332.48	2,157.52	3,036.53
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.28	0.57	0.06	0.97	1.67
22	Tamil Nadu	78.62	672.61	928.93	668.86	2,004.39	2,290.47
23	Tripura	113.62	98.30	1,368.48	1,111.18	1,264.20	1,325.14
24	Uttar Pradesh	4,830.90	5,990.29	3,727.00	7,869.83	4,777.03	7,317.50
25	Uttarakhand	0.00	1.31	149.18	138.33	128.08	172.55
26	West Bengal	8,810.54	10,037.26	687.84	5,423.18	0.00	1,108.30
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.88	8.53	0.00	1.87	0.00	0.42
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	33.46	0.00	21.85	0.00	13.55
29	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.65
31	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	214.92	0.00
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.09	3.00
Total (for all States/UTs)		36,857.93	49,105.75	26,237.24	42,803.89	41,130.36	57,952.62

Note: PMAY-G is not implemented in UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry. State of Telangana did not implement the PMAY-G during this period. Further, the utilisation of funds in a FY includes release of funds received in previous years and utilised during the FY.

(b) FY 2023-24, 2024-25 and Total for FY 2020-21 to 2024-25:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		Total for FY 2020-21 to 2024-25	
		Central Release	Expenditure	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Release	Expenditure
1	Arunachal Pradesh	200.61	239.84	1.00	32.39	376.04	422.17
2	Assam	2,934.45	6,356.77	4,336.24	3,589.42	23,686.98	24,324.21
3	Bihar	29.66	1,097.77	2,279.60	4,338.54	19,572.62	33,113.22
4	Chhattisgarh	1730.76	2,201.82	5,321.89	5,904.30	7,704.00	9,943.58
5	Goa	0	0.58	0.00	0.03	0.00	2.00
6	Gujarat	559.25	1,540.76	1,302.49	1,368.93	3,653.56	5,303.09
7	Haryana	3.23	32.42	143.46	132.65	191.02	257.95
8	Himachal Pradesh	99.46	92.40	871.39	689.95	1,052.29	883.03
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1,234.68	1,363.33	288.88	636.37	3,474.43	3,728.37
10	Jharkhand	28.09	523.32	1,014.75	677.37	6,835.28	11,316.13
11	Kerala	2.11	22.86	66.02	125.18	138.42	334.59
12	Madhya Pradesh	241.64	1,258.44	4,277.68	3,734.67	19,969.61	28,280.08
13	Maharashtra	785.21	1,809.60	4,980.59	4,861.40	10,001.77	14,206.45
14	Manipur	216.45	157.32	169.64	138.14	653.12	544.61
15	Meghalaya	1,591.26	1,498.34	0.00	245.95	1,978.91	2,090.60
16	Mizoram	157.89	140.30	12.95	58.81	258.50	274.28
17	Nagaland	334.16	322.57	54.91	156.13	476.38	529.94
18	Odisha	4,310.71	7,643.52	825.05	2,714.60	10,692.78	16,348.14
19	Punjab	32.64	48.15	239.78	184.18	411.62	453.02

20	Rajasthan	67.57	661.99	1,239.90	1,440.76	5,979.04	11,151.21
21	Sikkim	1.58	2.12	0.00	0.60	3.12	4.73
22	Tamil Nadu	28.23	975.55	167.09	310.84	3,207.26	4,918.33
23	Tripura	1,276.90	1,664.58	204.86	151.68	4,228.05	4,350.88
24	Uttar Pradesh	2,620.93	5,014.91	130.45	785.93	16,086.31	26,978.46
25	Uttarakhand	388.19	353.88	20.27	72.72	685.72	738.79
26	West Bengal	0	80.57	0.00	30.71	9,498.38	16,680.02
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.45	2.19	0.00	3.55	22.33	16.56
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	16.89	16.12	26.50	16.12	112.25
29	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
30	Andhra Pradesh	312.25	503.66	113.50	90.91	425.75	682.22
31	Karnataka	3.61	468.67	414.04	447.06	632.56	915.73
32	Ladakh	18.90	18.00	0.00	0.08	21.99	21.08
Total (for all States/UTs)		19,215.89	36,113.12	28,492.52	32,950.34	1,51,933.94	2,18,925.72

Note: PMAY-G is not implemented in UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry. State of Telangana did not implement the PMAY-G during this period. Further, the utilisation of funds in a FY includes release of funds received in previous years and utilised during the FY.

कमर्शियल वाहन ऐप

287. श्री राजपालसिंह महेन्द्रसिंह जादव:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का देश के कमर्शियल वाहन चालक जैसे ओला और उबर जैसी प्राइवेट कंपनियों पर निर्भरता से आज़ाद करने के लिए एक नया डिजिटल ऐप लॉन्च करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त ऐप का नाम, उद्देश्य तथा प्रमुख विशेषताएं क्या हैं; और
- (ग) उक्त ऐप से देश के नागरिकों, विशेषकर परिवहन क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों को होने वाले आर्थिक लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह):

(क) और (ख): जी हाँ, सरकार का सहकारिता आधारित डिजिटल ऐप मोबिलिटी प्लेटफॉर्म लॉन्च करने का प्रस्ताव है जो देश के वाणिज्यिक वाहन चालकों को निजी कंपनियों पर निर्भरता से मुक्ति में सहायता करेगा। इस ऐप का प्रचालन सहकार टैक्सी कोऑपरेटिव लिमिटेड द्वारा किया जाएगा जो बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के अधीन - MSCS/CRCS/1629/2025 दिनांक 06 जून 2025 को पंजीकृत एक बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति है। इस डिजिटल ऐप का नाम 'भारत टैक्सी' है।

भारत टैक्सी ऐप की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में नागरिकों के लिए सुगम पहुंच, सुरक्षित और सत्यापित ऑनबोर्डिंग, समावेशी मोबिलिटी, तकनीकी सक्षम सहायता और सुरक्षा उपायों के साथ उपयोगकर्ता अनुकूल मोबाइल राइड बुकिंग, पारदर्शी किराया, वाहन ट्रैकिंग, बहुभाषी इंटरफेस का समर्थन और 24/7 ग्राहक सेवा शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसके अपेक्षित आर्थिक लाभ निम्नानुसार हैं:

1. शून्य कमीशन वाले मॉडल से चालकों को प्रत्येक राइड से पूरी कमाई प्राप्त होगी।
2. सहकारी समिति का लाभ सीधे चालकों में वितरित किया जाएगा।
3. पारदर्शी मूल्य निर्धारण मॉडल चालकों और यात्रियों, दोनों के लिए लाभकारी होगा।

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMAY-G IN KARNATAKA**288. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:**

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

- (a) the number of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), women and other marginalized groups along with the number of households allotted/currently in the waiting list under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-G) in Karnataka, district-wise;
- (b) the steps taken to ensure that these vulnerable groups are identified and prioritized in the allotment process thereunder in Karnataka;
- (c) the steps taken to enhance transparency in the selection and allotment of PMAY-G houses in Karnataka; and
- (d) the measures taken to ensure timely completion and delivery of houses under PMAY-G in rural areas of Karnataka?

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

(a): In order to achieve the target of “Housing for All” in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri AwaasYojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April, 2016 to construct 4.95 crore houses with basic amenities by providing assistance to eligible rural households by March 2029. The Union Cabinet has also approved the proposal for “Implementation of

the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29” for the construction of additional 2 crore rural houses. As on 28.11.2025, a total target of 4.14 crore has been allocated to the States/UTs, out of which 3.86 crore houses have been sanctioned and 2.91 crore houses have been completed. The number of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), women and other marginalized groups under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-G) in Karnataka, district-wise are available at below links on AwaasSoft:

<https://rhreporting.nic.in/netiay/SocialProgressReport/Ownershipdetailsofhousessanctionedreport.aspx>

<https://rhreporting.nic.in/netiay/SocialProgressReport/Categorywisehousescompletedreport.aspx>

Further, the number of households in the Awaas+ 2018 list under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) in Karnataka, district-wise as on 27.11.2025 is provided at **Statement**.

(b): Under PMAY-G, the scheme aims to provide benefit to the most vulnerable eligible beneficiaries based on housing deprivation parameters and exclusion criteria prescribed under Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011. Further, a minimum of 60% of the target allocated to each State/UT is earmarked for Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST) households subject to availability of eligible beneficiaries in the Permanent Wait List (PWL). The earmarking defines only the minimum limit that should be achieved and if the States/UTs so desire, they may add to the target under these categories to

ensure saturation. Further, the Ministry allocates the targets to the State/UT as a whole and District-wise/Block-wise/Gram Panchayat wise targets are fixed by the State.

Further, under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the provision of pucca house to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) households is one of the interventions being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. The target is to provide financial assistance to 4.90 lakh eligible PVTG beneficiaries in convergence with PMAY-G for the construction of pucca houses with basic amenities. As on 28.11.2025, a total of 4.71 lakh houses have been sanctioned and 2.40 lakh houses have been completed.

(c): The identification of beneficiaries under PMAY-G is based on the housing deprivation parameters and exclusion criteria prescribed under Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011. These criteria were applied on SECC 2011 database and a system generated priority list of households from the database was deliberated upon in Gram Sabha meetings. After due verification by the Gram Sabhas and completion of appellate process, Gram panchayat-wise Permanent Wait List (PWL) was prepared. Thereafter, Awaas+ 2018 survey was conducted during January 2018 to March 2019 to identify those beneficiaries who, though are eligible for inclusion in PWL, but claimed to be left out from the SECC 2011. In this exercise, the States/UTs uploaded details of additional households, which were also subjected to Gram Sabha verification and Appellate Process.

Further, it is also informed that the Union Cabinet has approved the extension of PMAY-G for 5 more years (FY 2024-25 to 2028-29) to provide assistance for the construction of 2 crore additional rural houses. In accordance with the approval of the Union Cabinet, a new survey is also being conducted for the identification of additional eligible households by the States/ UTs, including the State of Karnataka, using eKYC face-based authentication through the Awaas+ 2024 mobile app and with modified exclusion parameters.

(d): The Ministry is taking the following steps to ensure timely completion and delivery of houses under PMAY-G in rural areas of Karnataka:

1. Regular review of progress at the level of Ministry.
2. Launch of PMAY-G analytic Dashboard for monitoring and supervision of the scheme.
3. Timely allocation of targets to the States/UTs and release of adequate funds.
4. Regular follow ups with the State to ensure release of central and state share of funds and provision of land to landless beneficiaries in rural areas.
5. Awards to the best performing States/UTs, Districts based on performance index dashboard, thereby creating healthy competition and motivation among the States/UTs for achieving the set targets.

STATEMENT

The number of households in the Awaas + 2018 list under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) in Karnataka, district-wise and category-wise as on 27.11.2025

S no.	District	ST	SC	Others	Minority
1	Bagalkote	1,526	4,461	25,343	1,950
2	Ballari	7,016	5,566	13,545	2,090
3	Belagavi	5,193	7,317	89,810	7,978
4	Bengaluru	49	545	758	10
5	Bengaluru Rural	182	502	468	28
6	Bidar	5,734	8,873	37,040	7,658
7	Chamaraja Nagara	4,971	11,510	21,696	1,564
8	Chikkaballapura	1,026	1,633	3,161	393
9	Chikkamagaluru	191	1,245	1,607	77
10	Chitradurga	5,853	6,014	16,429	816
11	Dakshina Kannada	53	148	1,350	358
12	Davanagere	1,762	2,295	4,640	563
13	Dharwar	1,580	2,020	37,298	6,720
14	Gadag	1,711	3,610	33,823	3,670
15	Hassan	687	6,832	33,068	1,060
16	Haveri	2,293	3,506	22,005	5,221

17	Kalaburagi	657	11,308	84,501	14,261
18	Kodagu	433	977	2,339	178
19	Kolar	737	3,149	5,256	528
20	Koppal	3,960	4,301	32,204	3,352
21	Mandya	277	3,398	20,300	75
22	Mysuru	3,420	5,503	12,989	318
23	Raichur	10,528	8,281	37,840	5,467
24	Ramanagara	60	493	800	25
25	Shivamogga	313	1,058	4,149	243
26	Tumakuru	2,816	5,934	23,220	1,454
27	Udupi	4	31	76	11
28	Uttara Kannada	400	573	4,760	397
29	Vijayanagara	931	1,243	2,303	333
30	Vijaypura	629	7,923	54,028	8,538
31	Yadgir	3,930	6,272	29,653	3,476
	Total	68,922	1,26,521	6,56,459	78,812

SAFETY OF FISHERMEN

289. SHRI. NAVASKANI K:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any special scheme to enhance

the safety of fishermen;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to assist fishermen affected by natural calamities and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide relief to fishermen who are affected by the coastal authorities or forces of neighbouring countries, 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 (c): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India accords paramount importance to safety and security of fishermen at sea and provides financial assistance under its various schemes and programmes. Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the Department of Fisheries, Government of India provides financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territories(UTs) for providing (i) safety kits consisting of GPS, life jacket, lifebuoy and other life-saving appliances, radar reflector, first-aid box, a set of flares, backup battery, search and rescue beacons etc., to fishermen of traditional and motorized fishing vessels, (ii) communication and tracking devices onboard the fishing vessels, (iii) Potential Fishing Zone (PFZ) devices etc., to ensure safety of fishermen during fishing at sea and adverse climatic conditions. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India during the last five years (FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25) has approved the proposals of various Coastal States and UTs for

supply of 14,300 communication devices to marine fishermen at a total cost of Rs 50.05 crore under PMMSY.

PMMSY inter-alia provides insurance cover to fishers against death and disabilities and insurance premium subvention for insurance of fishing vessels. The insurance coverage provided to fishers includes (i) Rs.5.00 lakh against death or permanent total disability, (ii) Rs. 2.50 lakh against permanent partial disability and (iii) coverage for hospitalization expenses of Rs. 25,000/-. The insurance premium subvention for insurance of fishing vessels to cover the damage of hull, machinery, accessories including fishing nets, collision liability, total loss, partial loss, and losses caused by Natural Calamities. During the last three years (2021-22 to 2023-24) and current financial year (2024-25), insurance coverage to a total 131.30 lakh fishers with an average of 32.82 lakh fishers annually has been provided under PMMSY.

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has approved another proposal on National Rollout of Vessel Communication and Support System (NRVCSS) at a total cost of Rs. 364 Crore under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for installation of transponders onboard the fishing vessels in all coastal States and UTs. The transponders are being fitted to cover a total one lakh fishing vessels with 100% Governmental assistance. The transponders have geo-fencing features and give alerts to the fishermen upon approaching to or crossing over the maritime boundary so as to prevent such incidences of crossing the maritime boundary. Under the NRVCSS projects, so far, a total

45051 transponders have been installed on board the marine fishing vessels, this including 3,884 transponders in Tamil Nadu which were installed under Blue Revolution scheme

Besides, the Fisheries Department of coastal States/UTs in coordination with Indian Coast Guard are regularly conducting the community interaction programs (CIPs) with the fishermen to appraise them the importance of safety of life at sea, carriage of life saving equipment, usage of portable communication sets and are also impressed not to cross the maritime boundary.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BIO-INPUT RESEARCH CENTRES

290. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified locations for the 10,000 need-based bio-input research centres;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details of bio-inputs that will be researched and developed; and
- (d) whether any of these research centres would be established in Telangana to support local farmers in their transition to bio-based inputs, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (c): National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) has provision for

setting up need based 10,000 Bio-input Resource Centres (BRCs) in States and UTs. A BRC is a cluster level enterprise that provides ready to use Natural Farming bio-inputs to local farmers who may not themselves be making on-farm inputs. BRC disseminates knowledge, training and demonstration on natural farming inputs to farmers. BRCs are set up by practicing natural farming farmers, Primary Agriculture Credit Society/ Farmer Producer Organizations, Self Help Groups, local rural entrepreneurs etc., as per local need.

Bio inputs such as Beejaamrit, Jeevamrit, Ghanajeevamrit, Neemastra, Bhramhastra, Agniastra, Dashparni extract etc. have been developed for natural farming practice. Bio-inputs improve soil health and plant immunity, making crops more resistant to pests and diseases. By combining biological control, habitat management, and eco-friendly formulations, Natural Farming reduces dependence on chemical pesticides while maintaining crop health and productivity. Setting up of BRCs help in timely supply of theses farm inputs. Till 21.11.2025, States have reported setting up 3,517 BRCs as follows.

S. No.	State/ UT	Number of BRC
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	1863
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10
4	Assam	15
5	Bihar	130
6	Chhattisgarh	306

7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and DD	0
8	Delhi	1
9	Goa	2
10	Gujarat	20
11	Haryana	2
12	Himachal Pradesh	290
13	Jammu and Kashmir	26
14	Jharkhand	0
15	Karnataka	231
16	Kerala	10
17	Ladakh	4
18	Madhya Pradesh	43
19	Maharashtra	84
20	Manipur	44
21	Meghalaya	5
22	Mizoram	0
23	Nagaland	25
24	Odisha	321
25	Puducherry	4
26	Punjab	0
27	Rajasthan	0
28	Tamil Nadu	0

29	Telangana	0
30	Tripura	41
31	Uttar Pradesh	62
32	Uttarakhand	32
33	West Bengal	0
Total		3517

(d): As reported by State Government of Telangana 250 BRCs have been identified to support local farmers in their transition to natural farming. District-wise number of BRCs identified under NMNF are as follows:

S.No	Name of the District	No. of BRCs Identified
1	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	13
2	Kamareddy	10
3	Komuram Bheem Asifabad	16
4	Medak	10
5	Medchal–Malkajgiri	1
6	Nagarkurnool	10
7	Nalgonda	10
8	Narayanpet	7
9	Nirmal	10
10	Nizamabad	10
11	Peddapalli	10

12	Sangareddy	10
13	Siddipet	10
14	Suryapeta	10
15	Vikarabad	13
16	Yadadri Bhongiri	13
17	Jagtial	13
18	Bhadradi Kothagudem	9
19	Hanumakonda	6
20	Rangareddy	8
21	Mancheria	8
22	Rajanna Siricilla	7
23	Mahabubnagar	10
24	Khammam	6
25	Warangal	4
26	Mahabubabad	5
27	Wanaparthy	3
28	Karimnagar	4
29	Jogulamba Gadwal	4
Total		250

COTTON PRICES

291. SHRI D M KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry of Textiles has taken measures to keep cotton prices stable to ensure textile units are not affected by fluctuating global cotton prices;
- (b) if so, the proactive measures taken by the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Ministry of Textiles in this regard;
- (c) whether the CCI has decided to sell cotton to end consumers directly, and not to traders and monitor traders to export cotton only after the domestic cotton demands are fulfilled and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has initiated special schemes for keeping cotton price stable, including the construction of storage godowns and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons there for; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to develop two more integrated Textile parks in Tamil Nadu under the PM Mitra Scheme?

**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 Ministry of Textiles has taken several measures to help maintain stability in cotton prices and protect textile units from the impact of global price fluctuations. Cotton prices are naturally influenced by demand–supply dynamics and international market trends; therefore, the Ministry remains in continuous engagement with all stakeholders through the Textile Advisory Group to address price-related concerns across the cotton value chain. Further, to ease price pressures, the Government has exempted cotton imports from the existing 11% import duty, and this relief will remain in effect until 31.12.2025. In

addition, the Government declares Minimum Support Prices (MSP) annually to protect farmers when market prices fall, and the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), whenever undertaking MSP procurement, sells its stocks daily through an independent online e-auction platform, ensuring transparent price discovery and enabling the textile industry to access cotton at competitive rates.

(c): The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) facilitates direct access for end users, primarily textile mills, by selling its entire stock through daily online e-auctions. Priority is accorded to textile mills through favourable terms, such as lower registration fees and reduced Earnest Money Deposit requirements compared to traders. Moreover, CCI conducts two e-auctions each day, with the first auction reserved exclusively for textile mills, ensuring their requirements are met before sales to traders.

(d) and (e): A five-year Mission for Cotton Productivity has been announced in the Union Budget 2025–26, with the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) as the nodal department and the Ministry of Textiles as a Support Ministry. The Mission is focused on enhancing cotton productivity, improving sustainability, and ensuring a steady supply of quality cotton.

Further, to provide integrated, world-class infrastructure for the entire textile value chain, the Government has approved the establishment of seven PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks across the country, including one in Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu. There is no proposal currently under consideration for establishing any more Parks under the PM MITRA Scheme.

CROP PROCUREMENT THROUGH E-SAMRIDHI PORTAL**292. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:****SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

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

- (a) the details regarding the total registrations on the e-Samridhi Portal since its inception, year, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the number of active Farmer-Producer Organizations (FPOs), Cooperatives and individual farmers registered on the portal from Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) the details of the total quantity of direct procurements happened through e-samridhi portal since inception, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the details of the total direct payments that have been undertaken since inception, year wise, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) Whether there are any pending payments after procurement and if so, the details of the total number of pending payments and the reasons for such delays, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (e): As per the information furnished by NAFED:

- (i) The details regarding the total registrations on the e-Samridhi Portal since its inception, year, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh are enclosed at

Statement- I.

(ii) The details regarding the number of active Farmer-Producer Organizations (FPOs), Cooperatives and individual farmers registered on the portal from Andhra Pradesh, district-wise are enclosed at **Statement- II.**

(iii) The details of the total quantity of direct procurements happened through e-samridhi portal since inception, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh are enclosed at **Statement- III.**

(iv) The details of the total direct payments that have been undertaken since inception, year wise, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh are enclosed at **Statement -IV.**

(v) There are no pending payments after procurement in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT-I

The details regarding the total registrations on the e-Samridhi Portal since its inception, year, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh

YEAR	STATE	DISTRICT	COMMODITY	FARMER REGISTRATIONS
2017	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	BLACK GRAM	4
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	BLACK GRAM	268
2017	Andhra	CUDDAPAH	BLACK GRAM	413

	Pradesh			
2017	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM	262
2017	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BLACK GRAM	4608
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BLACK GRAM	12613
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BLACK GRAM	13984
2017	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BLACK GRAM	2183
2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	BLACK GRAM	5725
2017	Andhra Pradesh	SRIKAKULAM	BLACK GRAM	332
2017	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	BLACK GRAM	1201
2017	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM	2672
2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	CHANA	1
2017	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	GREEN GRAM	608
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	GREEN GRAM	1034

2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GREEN GRAM	5
2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	GREEN GRAM	277
2017	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	GREEN GRAM	250
2017	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	GROUNDNUT	23369
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	GROUNDNUT	916
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	GROUNDNUT	659
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GROUNDNUT	15634
2017	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	TUR	9168
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	TUR	1685
2017	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	TUR	6383
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	TUR	1367
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	TUR	12893
2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	TUR	14354

	Pradesh			
2018	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	2
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	7
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	110
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	1390
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	106
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	22
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	71
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	75
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	287
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	3924
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	204
2018	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	645

2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	6
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	2326
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	1594
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	590
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	614
2018	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	61
2018	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	991
2018	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	1540
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	193
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	RED GRAM (TUR)	573
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	RED GRAM (TUR)	2211
2018	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	CHANA	4316
2018	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	CHANA	5752

	Pradesh			
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	CHANA	559
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	CHANA	2678
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	CHANA	826
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	CHANA	19885
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	CHANA	1431
2018	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	CHANA	12800
2018	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	CHANA	146
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	10592
2019	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	876
2019	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	3602
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KADAPA	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	18927
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	1648

2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	31821
2019	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	3334
2019	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	16725
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	757
2019	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	11
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	GROUNDNUT	6973
2019	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	GROUNDNUT	156
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KADAPA	GROUNDNUT	1
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GROUNDNUT	6816
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	8366
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	740
2019	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	RED GRAM (TUR)	180
2019	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	RED GRAM (TUR)	75

	Pradesh			
2019	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	2119
2019	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	1763
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KADAPA	RED GRAM (TUR)	1243
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KADAPA	RED GRAM (TUR)	199
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	RED GRAM (TUR)	591
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	RED GRAM (TUR)	66
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	RED GRAM (TUR)	21099
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	RED GRAM (TUR)	515
2019	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	RED GRAM (TUR)	9934
2019	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	RED GRAM (TUR)	4265
2023	Andhra Pradesh	DR.B.R.AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	MILLING COPRA	1885
2023	Andhra Pradesh	ELURU	MILLING COPRA	4

2023	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu	RED GRAM (TUR)	10
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	RED GRAM (TUR)	71
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	RED GRAM (TUR)	613
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	RED GRAM (TUR)	282
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	RED GRAM (TUR)	1
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	RED GRAM (TUR)	450
2024	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	MILLING COPRA	294
2024	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	MILLING COPRA	286

STATEMENT -II

The details regarding the number of active Farmer-Producer Organizations (FPOs), Cooperatives and individual farmers registered on the portal from Andhra Pradesh, district-wise

YE R	STATE	DISTRICT	COMMODITY	CENTER S	FARMER REGISTRATION
2017	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	BLACK GRAM	3	4

2017	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	BLACK GRAM	1	268
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	BLACK GRAM	8	413
2017	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM	1	262
2017	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BLACK GRAM	17	4608
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BLACK GRAM	25	12613
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BLACK GRAM	37	13984
2017	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BLACK GRAM	3	2183
2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	BLACK GRAM	43	5725
2017	Andhra Pradesh	SRIKAKULAM	BLACK GRAM	2	332
2017	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	BLACK GRAM	2	1201
2017	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM	8	2672
2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	CHANA	1	1
2017	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	GREEN GRAM	9	608
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	GREEN GRAM	9	1034
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GREEN GRAM	1	5
2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	GREEN GRAM	1	277
2017	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	GREEN GRAM	2	250
2017	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	GROUNDNUT	19	23369
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	GROUNDNUT	1	916
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	GROUNDNUT	2	659

2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GROUNDNUT	18	15634
2017	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	TUR	39	9168
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	TUR	9	1685
2017	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	TUR	8	6383
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	TUR	8	1367
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	TUR	40	12893
2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	TUR	32	14354
2018	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	2	2
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	2	7
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	7	110
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	6	1390
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	13	106
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	2	22
2018	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	12	0
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	2	71
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	6	75
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	13	287
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	5	3924
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	2	204
2018	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	2	645

2018	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	3	0
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	2	6
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	6	2326
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	4	1594
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	4	590
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	2	614
2018	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	2	61
2018	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	2	991
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	MILLING COPRA	5	0
2018	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	5	1540
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	6	193
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	RED GRAM (TUR)	5	573
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	RED GRAM (TUR)	12	2211
2018	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	RED GRAM (TUR)	3	0
2018	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	CHANA	22	4316
2018	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	CHANA	10	5752
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	CHANA	1	559
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	CHANA	13	2678
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	CHANA	6	826
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	CHANA	49	19885

2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	CHANA	1	1431
2018	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	CHANA	39	12800
2018	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	CHANA	3	146
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	13	10592
2019	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	4	876
2019	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	11	3602
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KADAPA	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	45	18927
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	9	1648
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	52	31821
2019	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	4	3334
2019	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	61	16725
2019	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	2	0
2019	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	2	0
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	3	0
2019	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	2	0
2019	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	2	0
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	7	757
2019	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	3	11
2019	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	4	0
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	GROUNDNUT	16	6973

2019	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	GROUNDNUT	3	156
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KADAPA	GROUNDNUT	3	1
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GROUNDNUT	8	6816
2019	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	MILLING COPRA	4	0
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	18	8366
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	14	740
2019	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	RED GRAM (TUR)	2	180
2019	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	RED GRAM (TUR)	2	75
2019	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	10	2119
2019	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	7	1763
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KADAPA	RED GRAM (TUR)	7	1243
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KADAPA	RED GRAM (TUR)	7	199
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	RED GRAM (TUR)	8	591
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	RED GRAM (TUR)	3	66
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	RED GRAM (TUR)	22	21099
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	RED GRAM (TUR)	8	515
2019	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	RED GRAM (TUR)	68	9934
2019	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	RED GRAM (TUR)	53	4265
2023	Andhra Pradesh	DR.B.R.AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	MILLING COPRA	3	1885
2023	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	MILLING COPRA	1	0

2023	Andhra Pradesh	ELURU	MILLING COPRA	1	4
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	RED GRAM (TUR)	22	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	RED GRAM (TUR)	26	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu	RED GRAM (TUR)	60	10
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	RED GRAM (TUR)	113	71
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	RED GRAM (TUR)	37	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	RED GRAM (TUR)	166	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	RED GRAM (TUR)	72	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	RED GRAM (TUR)	73	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	RED GRAM (TUR)	52	613
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	RED GRAM (TUR)	66	282
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Ntr	RED GRAM (TUR)	116	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	RED GRAM (TUR)	60	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram Manyam	RED GRAM (TUR)	41	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	RED GRAM (TUR)	2	1
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	RED GRAM (TUR)	36	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	RED GRAM (TUR)	1	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	RED GRAM (TUR)	47	450
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	RED GRAM (TUR)	59	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	RED GRAM (TUR)	13	0

2023	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	RED GRAM (TUR)	65	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	RED GRAM (TUR)	46	0
2024	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	MILLING COPRA	3	294
2024	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	MILLING COPRA	1	286
2024	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	MILLING COPRA	1	0

STATEMENT III

The details of the total quantity of direct procurements happened through e-samridhi portal since inception, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh

YEA R	STATE	DISTRICT	COMMODITY	QUANTITY(MT' s)
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	BLACK GRAM	423.184
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	BLACK GRAM	642.4
2017	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM	421.9
2017	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BLACK GRAM	7556
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BLACK GRAM	25799.3449
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BLACK GRAM	32208.3491
2017	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BLACK GRAM	4217.795

2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	BLACK GRAM	14322.67
2017	Andhra Pradesh	SRIKAKULAM	BLACK GRAM	1025.75
2017	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	BLACK GRAM	604.3735
2017	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM	6027.8496
2017	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	GREEN GRAM	902.77
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	GREEN GRAM	1649.5499
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GREEN GRAM	22.9
2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	GREEN GRAM	927.75
2017	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	GREEN GRAM	397.96
2017	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	GROUNDNUT	37865.3329
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	GROUNDNUT	1616.93
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	GROUNDNUT	1325.205
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GROUNDNUT	20539.2614
2017	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	TUR	301.845
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	TUR	5.75
2017	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	TUR	2.3

	Pradesh			
2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	TUR	5.1
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	10.65
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	185.1
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	2771.74
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	105.15
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	31.7
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	98.55
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	132.25
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	582.9
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	11123.3
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	393.25
2018	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	310.05
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	4164.15
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	3015.3
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	1750.4

2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	1239
2018	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	22.9
2018	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	1881.15
2018	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	1417.712
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	212.5
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	RED GRAM (TUR)	595.1
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	RED GRAM (TUR)	2454.4952
2018	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	CHANA	5074.838
2018	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	CHANA	11289.2
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	CHANA	956.6
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	CHANA	5036.35
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	CHANA	1530.8
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	CHANA	42761.8524
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	CHANA	2708.95
2018	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	CHANA	22348.683
2018	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	CHANA	309.15

	Pradesh			
2018	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	TUR	8035.095
2018	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	TUR	2387.95
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	TUR	8910.36
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	TUR	1589.05
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	TUR	16633.171
2018	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	TUR	17679.468
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	16278.0915
2019	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	2204.6
2019	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	4904.44
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KADAPA	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	25551.9133
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	3911.55
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	47624.836
2019	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	6516.85
2019	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	20714.8786
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	1193.3

2019	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	7.35
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	GROUNDNUT	9935.415
2019	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	GROUNDNUT	297.08
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GROUNDNUT	10937.753
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	11681.214
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	1368.25
2019	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	RED GRAM (TUR)	123.85
2019	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	RED GRAM (TUR)	62.95
2019	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	2622.35
2019	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	2530.75
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KADAPA	RED GRAM (TUR)	976.4
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KADAPA	RED GRAM (TUR)	200
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	RED GRAM (TUR)	613.05
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	RED GRAM (TUR)	99.45
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	RED GRAM (TUR)	21234.1052
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	RED GRAM (TUR)	914.75

	Pradesh			
2019	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	RED GRAM (TUR)	12940.84
2019	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	RED GRAM (TUR)	6399.83
2023	Andhra Pradesh	DR.B.R.AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	MILLING COPRA	4035.95
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	RED GRAM (TUR)	3.25
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	RED GRAM (TUR)	855.4
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	RED GRAM (TUR)	86.85
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	RED GRAM (TUR)	945.8
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	RED GRAM (TUR)	1526.35
2024	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	MILLING COPRA	675.7
2024	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	MILLING COPRA	361.1

STATEMENT IV

The details of the total direct payments that have been undertaken since inception, year wise, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh

YEAR	STATE	DISTRICT	COMMODITY	AMOUNT (Rs in Lakhs)

2017	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	BLACK GRAM	228.51936
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	BLACK GRAM	346.896
2017	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM	227.826
2017	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BLACK GRAM	4080.24
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BLACK GRAM	13931.64625
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BLACK GRAM	17392.50851
2017	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BLACK GRAM	2277.6093
2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	BLACK GRAM	7734.2418
2017	Andhra Pradesh	SRIKAKULAM	BLACK GRAM	553.905
2017	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	BLACK GRAM	326.36169
2017	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM	3255.038784
2017	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	GREEN GRAM	503.294275
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	GREEN GRAM	919.6240693
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GREEN GRAM	12.76675
2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	GREEN GRAM	517.220625
2017	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	GREEN GRAM	221.8627
2017	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	GROUNDNUT	16850.07314
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	GROUNDNUT	719.53385
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	GROUNDNUT	589.716225
2017	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GROUNDNUT	9139.971323
2017	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	TUR	164.505525
2017	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	TUR	3.13375

2017	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	TUR	1.2535
2017	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	TUR	2.7795
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	4.9203
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	85.5162
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	1280.54388
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	48.5793
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	14.6454
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	55.188
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	74.06
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	326.424
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	6229.048
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	220.22

2018	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	BLACK GRAM (URAD)	173.628
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	2904.494625
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	2103.17175
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	1220.904
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	864.2025
2018	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	15.97275
2018	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	1312.102125
2018	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	804.55156
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	120.59375
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	RED GRAM (TUR)	337.71925
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	RED GRAM (TUR)	1392.926026

2018	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	CHANA	2232.92872
2018	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	CHANA	4967.248
2018	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	CHANA	420.904
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	CHANA	2215.994
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	CHANA	673.552
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	CHANA	18815.21506
2018	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	CHANA	1191.938
2018	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	CHANA	9833.42052
2018	Andhra Pradesh	WEST GODAVARI	CHANA	136.026
2018	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	TUR	4379.126775
2018	Andhra Pradesh	CUDDAPAH	TUR	1301.43275
2018	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	TUR	4856.1462
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	TUR	866.03225
2018	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	TUR	9065.078195
2018	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	TUR	9635.31006
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	7935.569606
2019	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	1074.7425
2019	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	2390.9145
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KADAPA	BENGAL GRAM	12456.55773

			(CHANA)	
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	1906.880625
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	23217.10755
2019	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	3176.964375
2019	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	BENGAL GRAM (CHANA)	10098.50332
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	841.2765
2019	Andhra Pradesh	NELLORE	GREEN GRAM (MOONG)	5.18175
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	GROUNDNUT	5057.126235
2019	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	GROUNDNUT	151.21372
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	GROUNDNUT	5567.316277
2019	Andhra Pradesh	ANANTHAPUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	7568.68912
2019	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	RED GRAM (TUR)	108.344
2019	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	RED GRAM (TUR)	2988.798

2019	Andhra Pradesh	KADAPA	RED GRAM (TUR)	682.312
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	RED GRAM (TUR)	413.25
2019	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	RED GRAM (TUR)	12846.33602
2019	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	RED GRAM (TUR)	11217.5886
2023	Andhra Pradesh	DR.B.R.AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	MILLING COPRA	4383.0417
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	RED GRAM (TUR)	3.0563
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	RED GRAM (TUR)	783.646535
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	RED GRAM (TUR)	84.51095
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	RED GRAM (TUR)	937.049525
2023	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	RED GRAM (TUR)	1539.738035
2024	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	MILLING COPRA	754.0812

2024	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	MILLING COPRA	402.9876

कृषि क्षेत्र का समग्र विकास

293. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास के लिए कोई व्यापक कार्य योजना तैयार की है जिसमें न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी), कृषि ऋण, फसल बीमा, सिंचाई, भंडारण, विपणन, जैविक खेती, तकनीकी नवाचार और कृषि निर्यात शामिल हैं;

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

(ग) उक्त योजना के मुख्य बिंदु क्या हैं और इसे किन राज्यों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है;

(घ) क्या किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में अब तक कोई ठोस प्रगति हुई है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार देश में किसानों के कल्याण के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक के साथ-साथ केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम और कार्यक्रम की एक विस्तृत रेंज कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इन स्कीमों में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी), कृषि ऋण, फसल बीमा, सिंचाई, स्टोरेज, मार्केटिंग, जैविक खेती, प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार और कृषि निर्यात सहित खेती का पूरा क्षेत्र शामिल है।

कृषि राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार किसानों के कल्याण के लिए उपयुक्त नीति उपायों और स्कीम के लिए बजट आवंटन के माध्यम से राज्यों की सहायता करती है। भारत सरकार की

स्कीम/कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य उत्पादन बढ़ाना, किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य प्रदान करने और आय में सहयोग करना है। सरकार ने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीएण्डएफडब्ल्यू) के बजट आवंटन को वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान 21,933.50 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमान से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान 1,27,290.16 करोड़ रुपये बजट अनुमान कर दिया है। कृषि क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास को बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा शुरू की गई मुख्य स्कीम/कार्यक्रम संलग्न विवरण में हैं।

(घ) और (ड.): भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने 75,000 किसानों जिन्होंने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग और उससे जुड़े मंत्रालयों/विभागों की स्कीमों के मेल से अपनी आय दोगुनी से अधिक बढ़ाई है, की सफलता की कहानियों का एक संकलन जारी किया है।

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ), सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) ने एनएसएस के 77वें राउंड (जनवरी, 2019 – दिसंबर, 2019) के दौरान देश के ग्रामीण इलाकों में खेती वर्ष जुलाई, 2018- जून, 2019 के अनुसार खेती करने वाले परिवारों का एक स्थिति आकलन सर्वेक्षण (एसएस) किया। इन सर्वेक्षणों के अनुसार, खेती करने वाले हर परिवार की अनुमानित औसत मासिक आय वर्ष 2012-13 (एनएसएस 70वां राउंड) में ₹6,426 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2018-19 (एनएसएस 77वां राउंड) में ₹10,218 हो गई।

हाउस होल्ड कंजम्पशन एक्सपेंडिचर पर हुए एनएसएसओ सर्वेक्षण (2023-24) के अनुसार, पूरे भारत में हर महीने प्रति व्यक्ति औसत खपत व्यय (एमपीसीई) के अनुमानों की तुलना इस प्रकार है:

क्षेत्र	विभिन्न अवधि में औसत एमपीसीई (रु.)	
	2011-12 एनएसएस (68वां दौर)	2023-2024
ग्रामीण	1,430	4,122

शहरी	2,630	6,996
ग्रामीण एमपीसीई के % में अंतर	83.9	69.7

विवरण

कृषि क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास को बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा शुरू की गई मुख्य स्कीम/कार्यक्रम

1. **प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान):** खेती योग्य भूमि वाले किसानों के लिए एक इनकम सपोर्ट स्कीम है, जिसमें उन्हें हर वर्ष 6000 रुपये 3 बराबर किस्तों में दिए जाते हैं।
2. **प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई)** यह 18 से 40 वर्ष के आय समूह के लिए एक स्वैच्छिक और कंट्रीब्यूटरी पेंशन स्कीम है, जिसमें 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त होने पर 3000/- रुपये महीने की पेंशन का प्रावधान है।
3. **प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई)/पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस):** प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना किसानों के लिए अधिक प्रीमियम रेट और कैंपिंग के कारण बीमा राशि में कमी की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए शुरू की गई थी। देश के 24 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इस स्कीम के तहत हर वर्ष 4 करोड़ से ज्यादा किसानों का बीमा किया जाता है।
4. **संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस):** ब्याज अनुदान योजना (आईएसएस) फसल उगाने वाले और पशुपालन, डेयरी और मछली पालन जैसे दूसरे जुड़े काम करने वाले किसानों को रियायती अल्पावधि कृषि ऋण देती है। आईएसएस उन किसानों के लिए है जो एक वर्ष के लिए 7% सालाना ब्याज दर पर 3.00 लाख रुपये तक का अल्पावधि फसल ऋण लेते हैं।
5. **एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ):** एक लाख करोड़ रुपये की एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ) स्कीम शुरू की गई है। इसका उद्देश्य देश में एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को बेहतर

बनाने के लिए इंसेंटिव और फाइनेंशियल सहायता के माध्यम से फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और सामुहिक खेती के लिए लाभदायक प्रोजेक्ट्स में निवेश के लिए मध्यम-दीर्घावधि ऋण की सुविधा जुटाना है। इस वित्तपोषण सुविधा के तहत सभी ऋण पर 2 करोड़ रुपए तक की सीमा सीमा तक 3% सालाना ब्याज छूट है। यह छूट अधिक से अधिक 7 वर्ष के लिए उपलब्ध है। 2 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक ऋण के लोन के मामले में, ब्याज छूट ₹2 करोड़ तक सीमित है।

6. 10,000 नए किसान प्रोड्यूसर ऑर्गनाइजेशन (एफपीओ) बनाना और उन्हें बढ़ावा देना:

भारत सरकार किसानों को मोलभाव करने की क्षमता बढ़ाने, बड़े पैमाने पर फ़ायदा उठाने, उत्पादन की लागत कम करने और अपनी खेती की उपज को एकत्र करके किसानों की आय बढ़ाने में सहायता करने के लिए “10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ) बनाने और उन्हें बढ़ावा देने” के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम लागू कर रही है, इस तरह यह सतत आय की दिशा में एक बड़ी भूमिका निभाएगा।

7. आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के एक हिस्से के तौर पर **राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन एवं शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)** शुरू किया गया ताकि वैज्ञानिक मधुमक्खी पालन को पूरी तरह से बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और उसका विकास किया जा सके और “मीटी क्रांति” का लक्ष्य हासिल किया जा सके।

8. **नमो ड्रोन दीदी** का उद्देश्य 15000 चयनित महिला एसएचजी को खेती के (फर्टिलाइज़र और पेस्टीसाइड का इस्तेमाल) लिए किसानों को किराए पर ड्रोन देना है।

9. **नेशनल मिशन ऑन नेचुरल फार्मिंग (एनएमएनएफ)** का लक्ष्य 7.5 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए 15,000 क्लस्टर विकसित करना और आवश्यकता के आधार पर 10,000 बायो-इनपुट रिसोर्स सेंटर (बीआरसी) स्थापित करना है।

10. **प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)** का उद्देश्य एमएसपी सिस्टम को सुदृढ़ बनाने किसानों के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य सुरक्षित करना है। इसके मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं दलहन, तिलहन और खोपरा के लिए मूल्य में सहयोग करना; किसानों को कम से कम सुनिश्चित आय की गारंटी देकर मजबूरी में बिक्री कम करना; खरीद, कीमत में कमी के पेमेंट और खरीद में प्राइवेट

हिस्सेदारी को बढ़ावा देना; और अंत में यह सुनिश्चित करना कि किसानों को उनकी उपज का सही लाभ मिले।

11. स्टार्ट-अप्स और ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए कृषि फंड (एग्रीशोर) खेती और ग्रामीण इकोसिस्टम में इनोवेशन और एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ₹750 करोड़ का मिला-जुला कैपिटल फंड है। इसका उद्देश्य सतत और बड़े पैमाने पर चलने वाले बिजनेस मॉडल को सहयोग करना है, जो खेती और उससे जुड़ी गतिविधियों में शामिल खेती-आधारित और ग्रामीण स्टार्ट-अप्स को इक्विटी और डेट फाइनेंसिंग दोनों देता है।

12. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) का उद्देश्य देश के किसानों को लाभ देने के लिए ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर इरिगेशन सिस्टम जैसी सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से खेत के स्तर पर जल के उपयोग की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना है।

13. कृषि यंत्रीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएम): खेती को आधुनिक बनाने और खेती कार्यों को आसान करने के लिए कृषि यंत्रीकरण अति आवश्यक है।

14. परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई): परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) देश में जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने वाली पहली बड़ी स्कीम है।

15. सॉयल हेल्थ एंड फर्टिलिटी (एसएचएंडएफ): इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड (एसएचसी) पहल के माध्यम से संतुलित और एकीकृत पोषण प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देना है। यह स्कीम मिट्टी की सैंपलिंग, टेस्टिंग और पोषण के उपयोग पर किसानों को परामर्श देने में सहायता करती है। विशेष हस्तक्षेपों में स्कूल मिनी सॉयल लैब (1,020 चालू, जिन्हें बढ़ाकर 5,000 पीएम श्री स्कूल किया जाएगा) बनाना और प्रदर्शन, कैंपेन और किसानों की ट्रेनिंग के माध्यम से क्षमता निर्माण शामिल है।

16. वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आरएडी): आरएडी को देश में नेशनल मिशन फॉर सस्टेनेबल एग्रीकल्चर (एनएमएसए) के तहत एक घटक के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। आरएडी उत्पादकता बढ़ाने और जलवायु परिवर्तनशीलता से जुड़े जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए एकीकृत

कृषि प्रणाली (आईएफएस) पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

17. कृषि वानिकी: भारत सरकार ने किसानों को अतिरिक्त आय प्राप्त करने में मदद करने के लिए फसलों/फसल प्रणालियों के साथ-साथ खेत पर वृक्षारोपण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए “हर मेढ़ पर पेड़” के आदर्श वाक्य के साथ राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन (एनएमएसए) के तहत कृषि वानिकी पर उप-मिशन (एसएमएएफ) कार्यान्वित किया।

18. फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी) का उद्देश्य किसानों को धान जैसी पानी की अधिक खपत वाली फसलों को दलहन, तिलहन और मोटे अनाज जैसे अधिक सतत और लाभदायक विकल्पों की ओर परिवर्तित करना है। यह संसाधनों के संरक्षण, मिट्टी के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार और विविध फसल प्रणालियों के माध्यम से किसानों की आय बढ़ाने पर केंद्रित है।

19. कृषि विस्तार पर उप-मिशन (एसएमआई): जिला स्तर पर कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी प्रबंधन एजेंसी (एटीएमए) को प्रतिभागी मोड में विस्तार सुधारों को संचालित करने के लिए बनाया गया है।

20. बीज और रोपण सामग्री पर उप-मिशन (एसएमएसपी): एसएमएसपी में बीज उत्पादन श्रृंखला का पूरा क्षेत्र शामिल है, जिसमें न्यूक्लियस बीज के उत्पादन से लेकर किसानों को प्रमाणित बीज की सप्लाई तक शामिल है, ताकि बीज क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सही इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाने में सहायता मिल सके, बीज बनाने वाली सरकारी संस्थाओं को उनकी बीज उत्पादन क्षमता और गुणवत्ता सुधारने में सहायता मिल सके, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं जैसी अचानक आने वाली स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए खास बीज बैंक बनाया जा सके, आदि।

21. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम): इस मिशन का उद्देश्य 28 राज्यों और 2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यानी, जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख) के चुनिंदा जिलों में क्षेत्रफल और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाकर चावल, गेहूं, दलहन, मोटा अनाज (मक्का और जौ) और पोषक-अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है।

22. इंटीग्रेटेड स्कीम फॉर एग्रीकल्चर मार्केटिंग (आईएसएम): आईएसएम राज्य सरकारों को मार्केट स्ट्रक्चर बनाने और सुधारने, क्षमता निर्माण और मार्केट की जानकारी तक पहुंच बनाकर

एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस मार्केटिंग को चलाने में सहायता करता है।

23. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) का उद्देश्य बागवानी क्षेत्र का पूरी तरह से विकास करना है, जिसमें फल, सब्जियां, जड़ और कंद वाली फसलें, मशरूम, मसाले, फूल, खुशबूदार पौधे, नारियल, काजू, कोको और बांस शामिल हैं।

24. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)-ऑयल पाम: भारत सरकार ने केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम, अर्थात् नेशनल मिशन ऑन एडिबल ऑयल (एनएमईओ)-ऑयल पाम (एनएमईओ-ओपी) शुरू की है। इसका उद्देश्य ऑयल पाम की खेती को बढ़ावा देना है ताकि देश को खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भर बनाया जा सके, जिसमें पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है।

25. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)-तिलहन का उद्देश्य तिलहनों का घरेलू उत्पादन बढ़ाना और खाद्य तेल के आयात पर भारत की भारी निर्भरता को कम करना है। इसके उद्देश्य तिलहन फसलों का क्षेत्र बढ़ाना, अच्छी गुणवत्ता के बीजों और आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी से उत्पादकता बढ़ाना, तिलहन की ओर फसल परिवर्तन को बढ़ावा देना, प्रोसेसिंग और वैल्यू-एडिशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूत करना, और तिलहन की खेती में लगे किसानों के लिए बेहतर बाजार पहुंच और अधिक आय सुनिश्चित करना शामिल है।

26. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास: पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास का उद्देश्य श्रृंखला मोड में वस्तु विशिष्ट, संकेन्द्रित, प्रमाणित जैविक उत्पाद क्लस्टर बनाना है ताकि उत्पादकों को उपभोक्ताओं से जोड़ा जा सके और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में इनपुट्स, बीज, प्रमाणन से लेकर संग्रहण, एग्रीगेशन, प्रसंस्करण, मार्केटिंग और ब्रांड बिल्डिंग इनिशिएटिव की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए पूरी मूल्य श्रृंखला के विकास में सहयोग दिया जा सके।

27. डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन: इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य कृषिकल्चर के लिए एक डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाकर विद्यमान नेशनल ई-गवर्नेंस प्लान इन एग्रीकल्चर (एनईजीपीए) को बेहतर बनाना है। इसे एक ओपन सोर्स, ओपन स्टैंडर्ड और इंटरऑपरेबल पब्लिक गुड के तौर पर बनाया

जाएगा। इससे फसल की प्लानिंग और स्वास्थ्य के लिए आवश्यक जानकारी सुविधा, खेती के इनपुट, ऋण और बीमा तक बेहतर पहुंच, फसल के अनुमान में सहायता, मार्केट इंटेलिजेंस, और एग्री टेक इंडस्ट्री और स्टार्ट-अप के विकास के लिए सपोर्ट के माध्यम से किसानों को ध्यान में रखकर समाधान मिल सकेंगे।

28. राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन: यह स्कीम 23 राज्यों और 1 केंद्र शासित प्रदेश (जम्मू एवं कश्मीर) में राज्य बांस (एसबीएम)/राज्य बांस विकास एजेंसी (एसबीडीए) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की गई है। राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन मुख्य रूप से बांस क्षेत्र की पूरी मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास पर फोकस करता है।

किसानों की आय दोगुनी करना

294. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने वर्ष 2022 तक किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने का लक्ष्य रखा था, यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त हुआ अथवा नहीं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बढ़ती लागत, फसलों के उचित मूल्य न मिलने, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, ऋण और विपणन समस्याओं के कारण अधिकांश छोटे और सीमांत किसान अभी भी संकट में हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का मानना है कि किसानों की वास्तविक आय में अपेक्षित सुधार न होने के कारण ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक किए गए प्रयासों की समीक्षा रिपोर्ट क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार ने “किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने” से संबंधित मुद्दों की जांच करने और इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की कार्यनीतियों की सिफारिश करने के लिए अप्रैल, 2016 में एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति का गठन किया था। समिति ने सितंबर, 2018 में सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट सौंप दी है। इन सिफारिशों की प्रगति की निगरानी और समीक्षा करने हेतु दिनांक 23 जनवरी, 2019

को एक अधिकार प्राप्त निकाय का भी गठन किया गया है। किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने (डीएफआई) संबंधी समिति कृषि को मूल्य आधारित उद्यम के रूप में मान्यता देती है और विकास के सात प्रमुख स्रोतों की पहचान की है, अर्थात् फसल उत्पादकता में सुधार; पशुधन उत्पादकता में सुधार; संसाधन उपयोग दक्षता या उत्पादन लागत में बचत; फसल सघनता में वृद्धि; उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों की ओर विविधीकरण; किसानों को प्राप्त वास्तविक कीमतों में सुधार; और खेती से गैर-खेती व्यवसायों की ओर बदलाव। डीएफआई समिति की सिफारिशों पर कई पहल पहले ही शुरू की जा चुकी हैं। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की सभी स्कीम/योजनाएं इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए संरेखित हैं।

खेती राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार किसानों के कल्याण के लिए सही नीति निर्माण और स्कीमों में उचित बजट आवंटन के माध्यम से राज्यों की सहायता करती है। भारत सरकार की स्कीमों/कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य किसानों की पैदावार बढ़ाना, लाभकारी मूल्य प्रदान करना और आय में सहायता करना है। सरकार ने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग का बजट आवंटन वर्ष 2013-14 के 21,933.50 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमान से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2025-26 में 1,27,290.16 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग की ये स्कीमों/कार्यक्रम किसानों, जिसमें छोटे और सीमांत किसान भी शामिल हैं, के सामने आने वाली बढ़ती इनपुट लागत, फसलों के सही दाम न मिलना, प्राकृतिक आपदा ऋण और मार्केटिंग की कठिनाईयों जैसी चुनौतियों का समाधान करती हैं, साथ ही किसानों की आय भी बढ़ाती हैं:

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)
2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-किसान)
3. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई)/ पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईसी)
4. संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस)

5. एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ)
6. 10,000 नए किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ) सृजित करना और उन्हें बढ़ावा देना
7. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन एवं शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)
8. नमो ड्रोन दीदी
9. राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एनएमएनएफ)
10. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)
11. एग्री फंड फॉर स्टार्ट-अप्स एंड रूरल एंटरप्राइजेज (एग्रीश्योर)
12. पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप (पीडीएमसी)
13. कृषि यंत्रीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएम)
14. परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई)
15. सॉइल हेल्थ एंड फर्टिलिटी (एसएचएंडएफ)
16. वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आरएडी)
17. कृषि वानिकी
18. फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी)
19. कृषि विस्तार उप मिशन (एसएमआई)
20. बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप-मिशन (एसएमएसपी)
21. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम)
22. इंटीग्रेटेड स्कीम फॉर एग्रीकल्चर मार्केटिंग (आईएसएम)
23. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच)
24. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)-ऑयल पाम
25. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)-तिलहन
26. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन
27. डिजिटल कृषि मिशन

28. राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने **75,000 किसानों की सफलता की कहानियों** का एक संकलन जारी किया है, जिन्होंने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय और संबद्ध मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा चलाई जा रही स्कीमों के कन्वर्जेंस से अपनी आय दोगुनी से अधिक बढ़ाई है।

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ), सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा एनएसएस के 77वें राउंड (जनवरी, 2019 – दिसंबर, 2019) के दौरान देश के ग्रामीण इलाकों में कृषि वर्ष जुलाई, 2018- जून, 2019 के संदर्भ में खेती करने वाले परिवारों का एक स्थिति आकलन सर्वेक्षण (एसएसएस) किया गया था।

इस सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, हर खेती करने वाले परिवार की अनुमानित औसत मासिक आय वर्ष 2012-13 (एनएसएस 70वां राउंड) में ₹6,426 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2018-19 (एनएसएस का 77वां राउंड) में ₹10,218 हो गई।

एनएसएसओ के हाउस होल्ड कंजम्पशन एक्सपेंडिचर सर्वे (2023-24) के अनुसार, पूरे भारत में हर महीने हर व्यक्ति के औसत खपत व्यय (एमपीसीई) के अनुमानों की तुलना इस प्रकार है:

क्षेत्र	विभिन्न अवधि में औसत एमपीसीई (रु .)	
	2011-12 एनएसएस (68वां राउंड)	2023-2024
ग्रामीण	1,430	4,122
शहरी	2,630	6,996
ग्रामीण एमपीसीई के % में अंतर	83.9	69.7

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON PRAWNS FROM INDIA

295. DR. C M RAMESH:

SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

- (a) whether the Government of Australia has decided to ease import restrictions on prawns from India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that importers from New Zealand are also pushing their Governments for import of shrimps from India;
- (d) if so, whether the Government is facilitating and taking steps through diplomatic and political channels to export shrimps from India to New Zealand; 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) and (b) To facilitate smooth trade between India and Australia in the export of prawns and shrimps, the Government of India negotiated a mutually accepted health certificate for cooked, battered/breaded and uncooked prawns during 2022–23. This certificate has been formally accepted by the Australian authorities.

(c) to (e) To promote seafood exports, value addition, quality assurance etc. the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, has also held a series of

meetings with Embassies/High Commissions of several countries, including Australia and New Zealand.

Further, the Department of Fisheries celebrated World Fisheries Day (WFD) 2025 on 21st November 2025 at Sushma Swaraj Bhawan, New Delhi, with the theme “India’s Blue Transformation: Strengthening Value Addition in Seafood Exports.” The event witnessed participation from 15 countries, including Australia and New Zealand.

TEXTILE VALUE CHAIN

296. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing the PM MITRA (Prime Minister Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel) Parks Scheme to strengthen the textile value chain through integrated infrastructure, particularly in Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if so, whether any proposals or approvals exist for setting up a PM MITRA Park in Katni, Panna, or Khajuraho town of the Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the expected impact on local industry and employment;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether any steps are being taken to consider these regions for future development under the scheme, 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 attract investment, boost employment generation and position Indian textile sector strongly in the global market, the Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) 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. 4,445 Cr for a period of 2021-22 to 2027-28.

The Ministry received 18 proposals from 13 states for setting up Mega Textile Parks and has finalized 7 sites including one in Madhya Pradesh (Dhar) for setting up of PM MITRA Parks. Other selected sites are Telangana (Warangal), Gujarat (Navsari), Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and Maharashtra (Amravati).

Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of PM MITRA Park Madhya Pradesh, Dhar on 17th September 2025. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) worth Rs. 2,063 cr. has been approved for the Park. Investment proposals worth Rs. 14,099 cr have also been received so far. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to set up any PM MITRA park other than the ones mentioned above.

पीएसीएस को शामिल किए जाने के लिए कदम

297. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति से संबंधित कार्यों में कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस) से संबंधित प्राथमिक कार्यों को शामिल करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश की उक्त पहल का सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वयन करने में क्या भूमिका है; और

(ग) उक्त पहल से विभिन्न गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों को किस प्रकार लाभ मिलना अपेक्षित है?

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह):

(क) से (ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में PACS की पहुंच का उपयोग करने के लिए, सहकारिता मंत्रालय की पहल पर, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाइप जलापूर्ति (PWS) के प्रचालन और रखरखाव (O&M) को करने के लिए PACS को पात्र एजेंसियों के रूप में बनाया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे ग्रामीण PWS के लिए प्रचालन और रखरखाव (O&M) एजेंसियों के रूप में PACS को शामिल करने के लिए अपनी प्रचालन और रखरखाव (O&M) नीति में उपयुक्त प्रावधानों को शामिल करें। साथ ही, इच्छुक PACS को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (UTs) द्वारा उनकी क्षमता निर्माण और कौशल सहित सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

इस पहल का सफल कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग पर निर्भर करता है। राज्यों को अपनी प्रचालन और रखरखाव (O&M) नीतियों में सक्षम प्रावधानों को शामिल करने और ग्रामीण पाइप जलापूर्ति योजनाओं में नियोजन हेतु उपयुक्त PACS को चिह्नित करने की आवश्यकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाइप जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के प्रचालन और रखरखाव को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा किसी PACS को चिह्नित नहीं किया गया है। दिनांक 15.11.2025 तक, पंचायत/ग्राम स्तर पर O&M सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए 11 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा कुल 763 PACS को चिह्नित किया गया है। यह पहल न केवल PACS की आय में वृद्धि करेगी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करेगी, बल्कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जलापूर्ति के संचालन के लिए एक मजबूत तंत्र भी प्रदान करेगी।

प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश

298. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

श्री लालजी वर्मा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने प्रतिवर्ष 100 अरब डॉलर का प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य रखा है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एफडीआई नीतियों में सुधार करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में एफडीआई अंतर्वाह घटकर पाँच वर्षों के निम्नतम स्तर पर आ गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा इसे सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ङ) रक्षा, बीमा और दूरसंचार जैसे संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में एफडीआई को उदार बनाने में क्या प्रगति हुई है और 2024 में एफडीआई पर इसका क्या प्रभाव रहा;
- (च) सरकार द्वारा सेवा, सॉफ्टवेयर और विनिर्माण क्षेत्रों में निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (छ) सरकार द्वारा एफडीआई लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा नियत की गई है और इसकी प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए क्या तंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं?

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

- (क), (ख) और (छ): सरकार निरंतर आधार पर एफडीआई नीति की समीक्षा करती है तथा समय-

समय पर इसमें महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव करती है ताकि भारत का आकर्षक और निवेशक अनुकूल गंतव्य स्थल बने रहना सुनिश्चित हो सके। हालांकि, सरकार एफडीआई अंतर्वाह के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं करती है क्योंकि एफडीआई काफी हद तक निजी व्यवसायों के निर्णय का मामला है। एफडीआई अंतर्वाह कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जैसे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता, बाजार का आकार, अवसंरचना, राजनीतिक और सामान्य निवेश वातावरण के साथ-साथ समग्र आर्थिक स्थिरता और विदेशी निवेशकों के निवेश संबंधी निर्णय।

भारत सरकार विनियामक बाधाओं को दूर करके, प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करके, अवसंरचना को विकसित करके, लॉजिस्टिक्स को बेहतर बनाकर और ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस (ईओडीबी) को बढ़ाकर व्यावसायिक वातावरण में सुधार करके अधिक एफडीआई आकर्षित करने का निरंतर प्रयास करती है।

देशभर में सुचारू व्यवसाय विनियामक फ्रेमवर्क को और मजबूत करने तथा राज्यों को, एफडीआई सहित, निवेश आकर्षित करने की दृष्टि से स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए विभिन्न पहलें की जा रही हैं। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, संभावित निवेशकों को सकारात्मक व्यवसाय ईकोसिस्टम के उदाहरणों के साथ-साथ विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किए गए लॉजिस्टिक्स कार्यनिष्पादन के बारे में बताने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने व्यवसाय सुधार कार्य योजना (बीआरएपी) 2024 रैंकिंग और विभिन्न राज्यों में लॉजिस्टिक्स संबंधी सुगमता (लीड्स) 2024 रिपोर्ट जारी की। विनियामक अनुपालन बोझ (आरसीबी) संबंधी पहल के परिणामस्वरूप देशभर में 670 अधिनियमों के तहत 42,000 से अधिक अनुपालनों को कम किया गया है। जन विश्वास (प्रावधानों में संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023 के माध्यम से सरकार ने 19 मंत्रालयों/विभागों से 42 केंद्रीय अधिनियमों के 183 प्रावधानों को गैर-अपराधीकृत किया है।

सरकार ने प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) मानदंडों को उदार बनाने के लिए कई क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तनकारी सुधार किए हैं। 2014 से 2019 के बीच किए गए महत्वपूर्ण सुधारों में रक्षा, बीमा और पेंशन क्षेत्रों में एफडीआई सीमा में वृद्धि और निर्माण, नागर विमानन और सिंगल ब्रांड खुदरा व्यापार

संबंधी नीतियों को उदार बनाना शामिल है। 2019 से 2024 तक किए गए उल्लेखनीय उपायों में कोयला खनन, संविदा आधारित विनिर्माण और बीमा मध्यस्थों के क्षेत्र में स्वतः अनुमोदन मार्ग के तहत 100% एफडीआई की अनुमति प्रदान करना शामिल है।

(ग) और (च): एफडीआई नीति के प्रावधानों को पेंशन, अन्य वित्तीय सेवाओं, परिसंपत्ति पुनर्निर्धारण कंपनियों, ब्रॉडकास्टिंग, फार्मास्यूटिकल्स, सिंगल ब्रांड खुदरा व्यापार, निर्माण और विकास, पावर एक्सचेंज, ई-कॉमर्स कार्यकलाप, कोयला खनन, संविदागत विनिर्माण, डिजिटल मीडिया, नागर विमानन, आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों हेतु निरंतर उदार और सरल बनाया गया है। हाल ही में, रक्षा, बीमा, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस, दूरसंचार तथा अंतरिक्ष जैसे क्षेत्रों से संबंधित एफडीआई नीति में सुधार किए गए हैं।

सरकार, इन्वेस्ट इंडिया, राष्ट्रीय निवेश संवर्धन और सुविधा एजेंसी के साथ मिलकर कार्य कर रही है ताकि सरकार के पर्यवेक्षण और निजी क्षेत्र की दक्षता को एक साथ लाया जा सके। इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि निवेश संवर्धन अधिक कुशल, पेशेवर और निवेशकों की आवश्यकताओं के प्रति उत्तरदायी हो।

स्टार्टअप्स और विदेशी निवेशकों हेतु कर अनुपालन को सरल बनाने के लिए, वर्ष 2024 में आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 में संशोधन किया गया है ताकि एंजेल कर को समाप्त किया जा सके और विदेशी कंपनी के आय पर लगने वाली आयकर दर को कम किया जा सके। सितंबर 2025 में शुरू किया गया जीएसटी सुधार, भारत की कराधान प्रणाली को बदलने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, ताकि युवाओं की आकांक्षाओं को बेहतर तरीके से पूरा किया जा सके। ये सुधार कर-संरचना को सुव्यस्थित करते हैं, दर को कम करते हैं और मौजूदा कमियों में सुधार करते हैं ताकि उद्यमशीलता, रोजगार सृजन और किफायती रूप से जीवनयापन को प्रोत्साहन मिले। शिक्षा, ऑटोमोबाइल, प्रौद्योगिकी, हस्तशिल्प, फुटवियर, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और वस्त्र सहित अधिक युवा भागीदारी वाले क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता प्रदान की गई है, ताकि नवप्रयोग और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके।

इसके अलावा, चमड़ा, फुटवियर, कागज, वस्त्र, हस्तशिल्प, खिलौने, पैकेजिंग और लॉजिस्टिक्स जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में कम दर वाली सरल जीएसटी संरचना से मौजूदा व्यवसाय को सहायता मिलने, स्टार्टअप्स को बढ़ावा मिलने और व्यापारियों के लिए अनुपालन सरल होने की संभावना है। कई वस्तुओं पर जीएसटी स्लैब को घटाकर 5 प्रतिशत कर और परिवहन एवं उससे संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में दर को युक्तिसंगत करके, इन सुधारों का उद्देश्य उपभोक्ताओं के लिए लागत कम करना, व्यापारियों के लिए अनुपालन को सरल बनाना तथा भारतीय व्यवसायों के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाना है।

सरकार ने निर्यात में विविधता लाए जाने को बढ़ावा देने और निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों का लाभ उठाया है। भारत ने अपने व्यापार साझेदारों के साथ 15 मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (एफटीए) और 06 वरीयतापूर्ण व्यापार समझौतों (पीटीए) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। भारत और यूरोपीय मुक्त व्यापार संघ (ईएफटीए) के बीच व्यापार और आर्थिक साझेदारी समझौते पर 10 मार्च, 2024 को हस्ताक्षर किया गया, जो एक आधुनिक और भविष्योन्मुखी समझौता है। स्वीट्जरलैंड, नॉर्वे, लिक्टेनस्टीन और आईसलैंड द्वारा 100 बिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर के निवेश और अगले 15 वर्षों में एक मिलियन प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने की एकपक्षीय बाध्यकारी प्रतिबद्धता जताई गई है जोकि मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों के इतिहास में पहली बार हुआ है।

सरकार सभी हितधारकों के साथ मिलकर कार्य कर रही है ताकि हमारे निर्यातकों को जापान, कोरिया, यूएई जैसे प्रमुख बाजारों के साथ भारत के द्वारा किए गए मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों से मिलने वाले लाभ का बेहतर उपयोग करने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके और हाल ही में ईएफटीए देशों और यूके के साथ किए गए मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों से उत्पन्न अवसरों का प्रभावी तरीके से उपयोग किया जा सके। सरकार ईयू, पेरू, चिली, न्यूजीलैंड, ओमान इत्यादि के साथ पारस्परिक लाभकारी मुक्त व्यापार समझौते के संबंध में शीघ्र निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचने के लिए बातचीत कर रही है। यूएस टैरिफ कार्टवाई के प्रभावों का आकलन करने के लिए सरकार निर्यातकों, निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों (ईपीसी), उद्योग संघों और राज्य सरकारों सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ मिलकर कार्य कर रही है।

निवेश आकर्षित करने तथा सेवाओं, सॉफ्टवेयर और विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में निवेश गंतव्य के रूप में भारत

की स्थिति को और अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के लिए विभिन्न प्रयास किए गए हैं (ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है)।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, मौजूदा एफडीआई नीति फ्रेमवर्क के अंतर्गत एक निषेध सूची आधारित दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है, जिसमें कुछ चुनिंदा क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर, लागू कानूनों/नियमों, सुरक्षा और अन्य शर्तों के अध्यधीन, स्वतः अनुमोदन मार्ग के तहत 100% तक एफडीआई की अनुमति है। एफडीआई ने, पर्याप्त गैर-ऋण वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध कराते हुए तथा प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण को बढ़ावा देकर और रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करके भारत के विकास में परिवर्तनकारी भूमिका निभाई है।

(घ): वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में दर्ज किया गया प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (80.62 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर) पिछले तीन वित्त वर्षों में सबसे अधिक है। इसके अलावा, वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 की पहली छमाही के दौरान दर्ज किया गया कुल प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश अंतर्वाह 50.36 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर (अनंतिम) है, जो कि वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 की पहली छमाही के 43.37 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर की तुलना में 16% अधिक है। यह किसी भी वित्त वर्ष की पहली छमाही के दौरान अब तक का सर्वाधिक है।

(ङ): नए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने की इच्छुक कंपनियों के लिए रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्वतः अनुमोदन मार्ग से 74% तक एफडीआई की अनुमति है (पहले यह सीमा 49% थी)। इसके अलावा, दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में स्वतः अनुमोदन मार्ग के तहत 100% एफडीआई की अनुमति है। बीमा क्षेत्र में एफडीआई की क्षेत्रगत सीमा में संशोधन करके स्वतः अनुमोदन मार्ग के तहत एफडीआई सीमा को 49% से बढ़ाकर 74% कर दिया गया है। यह बढ़ी हुई सीमा उन कंपनियों के लिए उपलब्ध होगी, जो अपने संपूर्ण प्रीमियम का निवेश भारत में करती हैं। उदारीकरण शुरू किए जाने वाले वर्ष से—जो कि रक्षा उद्योगों के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 है तथा बीमा और दूरसंचार के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 है—रक्षा उद्योग, बीमा और दूरसंचार क्षेत्रों ने वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक क्रमशः 11.59 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर, 8,788.59 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर और 1,740.81 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर का एफडीआई अंतर्वाह आकर्षित किया है। सुधार के बाद इन क्षेत्रों में तेज गति भी आई है। उदारीकरण के अपने

संबंधित वर्ष की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान रक्षा उद्योगों में एफडीआई में 196.83% की वृद्धि, बीमा में 199.20% की वृद्धि और दूरसंचार में 11.68% की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है।

विवरण

निवेश आकर्षित करने तथा विशेष रूप से सॉफ्टवेयर, सेवा और विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के लिए निवेश गंतव्य के रूप में भारत के आकर्षण को बढ़ाने के लिए की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा

1. सॉफ्टवेयर क्षेत्र :

सॉफ्टवेयर क्षेत्र में एफडीआई आकर्षित करने के लिए, विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (एसईजेड) और सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क ऑफ इंडिया (एसटीपीआई) स्थापित किए गए हैं, ताकि कर लाभ, अवसंरचनागत सहायता और विनियामकीय सुविधा उपलब्ध कराते हुए सॉफ्टवेयर क्षेत्र के विकास को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। एसईजेड, आईटी और सॉफ्टवेयर विकास के क्षेत्र में विदेशी और घरेलू निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए कर संबंधी प्रोत्साहन, सरल विनियम और विश्व स्तरीय अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ, मेक इन इंडिया और डिजिटल इंडिया जैसे सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त प्रोत्साहनों के अलावा एसटीपीआई, सॉफ्टवेयर विकास और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में मदद करते हैं।

2. सेवा क्षेत्र :

सेवा क्षेत्रों में मौजूद बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए, भारत में स्टार्टअप और नवप्रयोग ईकोसिस्टम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समन्वित प्रयास किए गए हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, स्टार्टअप में नवप्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने और निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए, सरकार ने वर्ष 2025-26 से सभी वर्ग के निवेशकों के लिए 'एंजेल टैक्स' को समाप्त कर दिया है। यह कदम, शुरुआती चरण की कंपनियों और उनके निवेशकों के लिए एक बड़ी बाधा को समाप्त करता है। इसके अलावा, केंद्रीय बजट 2025 में यह घोषणा की गई है कि स्टार्टअप के लिए सहायता बढ़ाने हेतु 10,000 करोड़ रुपए से एक नया निधियों का कोष (फंड ऑफ फंड्स) स्थापित किया जाएगा।

3. विनिर्माण क्षेत्र:

विकास को गति देने और भारत को वैश्विक विनिर्माण महाशक्ति के रूप में स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने कई पहलें शुरू की हैं। निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए, विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में स्वतः अनुमोदन मार्ग के माध्यम से 100% एफडीआई की अनुमति है। वर्ष 2020 में शुरू की गई पीएलआई स्कीम, आत्मनिर्भरता की दिशा में कार्यनीतिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। भारत के 'आत्मनिर्भर' बनने के विजन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश की विनिर्माण क्षमताओं और निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए 1.97 लाख करोड़ रुपए (26 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर से अधिक) के परिव्यय से 14 प्रमुख क्षेत्रों के लिए उत्पादन संबंध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीमों की घोषणा की गई। इसके अलावा, मेक इन इंडिया पहल, विनिर्माण परिदृश्य को नया आकार देने और अपनी वैश्विक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाने के प्रति भारत के दृढ़संकल्प का प्रमाण है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों की चल रही स्कीमों के अलावा, सरकार ने सकल मूल्यवर्धन (जीवीए) में विनिर्माण के योगदान को बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें सार्वजनिक अधिप्राप्ति (मेक इन इंडिया को प्राथमिकता) आदेश, चरणबद्ध विनिर्माण कार्यक्रम (पीएमपी) और क्यूसीओ (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेश) आदि शामिल हैं। सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के फलस्वरूप, विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में एफडीआई इक्विटी अंतर्वाह में 69% की वृद्धि हुई है और यह वर्ष 2004-2014 के दौरान 98 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर से बढ़कर वर्ष 2014-2024 के दौरान 165 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर तक पहुंच गया है।

ELECTRIC BUSES FOR BENGALURU

300. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) the total number of Electric Buses which have been awarded by the Government under various schemes like FAME, FAME-II and PM E-Drive;
- (b) the number of Electric Buses allotted to the city of Bengaluru and the total

funds allocated for the same;

(c) the number of allocated buses which are presently in operation; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in operationalizing the remaining buses?

**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): Total number of electric buses awarded under FAME, FAME-II and PM E-DRIVE Schemes is as under: -

No. of e-buses awarded		
FAME	FAME-II	PM E-DRIVE Scheme
425	6,862	13,800

(b) to (d): The detail of e-buses allotted to the city of Bengaluru is as under:

	FAME	FAME II	PM E-DRIVE
No. of e-buses allocated	NIL	1221	4,500
Funds allocated	NIL	Rs.517.23 crore	The exact incentive per e-bus depends on a number of factors as detailed in the PM E-DRIVE scheme notification, including cost of e-bus determined through

			bids submitted by operators for e-buses.
No. of e-buses in operation	NIL	1221	NIL
Reason for delay	No e-bus was allotted under FAME	All buses are deployed	Under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme bids for first phase of allotment of 10,900 e-buses have been opened by CESL on 14.11.2025. Out of these 10,900 e-buses, 4,500 e-buses have been allocated to BMTC.

GI TAGS

301. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) the total number of Geographical Indication (GI) tags granted to products originating from Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, district and year-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the annual economic value generated by these GI-tagged products for local artisans and farmers including Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the instances of GI infringement reported from Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh during the last five years, including counterfeit Banarasi Sarees, Lucknow Chikan Embroidery, Kalanamak Rice, spurious Kullu Shawls, Kangra tea, Chamba rumal and Himachali kala zeera and other GI products sold online and in neighbouring States;
- (d) the quantum of penalties imposed and counterfeit goods seized under the Geographical Indications Act, 1999 including Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh; and
- (e) the concrete steps taken or proposed to establish dedicated GI enforcement cells in Uttar Pradesh, mandate e-commerce platforms to verify GI authenticity and launch a State-specific awareness campaign to protect Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh's invaluable cultural heritage from duplication and adulteration?

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): Total number of Geographical Indication (GI) tags granted to products originating from Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh is 81 and 11 respectively. District and year-wise details of Geographical Indication (GI) tags granted to products originating from Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are attached as **Statement – I** and **Statement –II** respectively.
- (b): GI protection granted under the Geographical Indications of Goods

(Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 allows registered proprietors and authorised users to get benefit from the goodwill associated with these products. Such protection aids in strengthening brand equity, premium pricing, improving income generation and contributing to the broader economic value for artisans, craftsmen and farmers involved, thereby enhancing overall income generation for artisans, craftsmen and farmers. However, no such specific assessment of economic value for GI Products from Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh has been done.

(c) to (e): Geographical Indications Registry under DPIIT grants GI rights to registered proprietors and authorised users, enabling them to safeguard and commercially benefit from the distinct identity and reputation of GI products. Any infringement is required to be pursued by the concerned GI proprietors or authorised users under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 with respective judicial or police authorities, who impose appropriate penalties as per the provisions of the act and relevant guidelines.

Further, awareness and promotional activities are undertaken to support the protection and recognition of GI products. The Uttar Pradesh Government has organised several exhibitions, including a GI exhibition in Varanasi in 2021 and GI showcases in all editions of the Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show. In Himachal Pradesh, the Himachal Pradesh Council for Science, Technology and Environment (HIMCOSTE) regularly conducts programmes to raise awareness about the State's GI products.

STATEMENT-I

District and year- wise details of Geographical Indication (GI) tags granted to products originating from Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	App.No	Geographical Indications	Status	Date of Filing	Class	Goods	District	Geographic al Area	Year of Registration
1	50	Allahabad Surkha Guava	Registered	13.02.2006	31	Agricultural	Allahabad District	Uttar Pradesh	2008
2	99	Banaras Brocades And Sarees	Registered	04.07.2007	23, 24, 25 and 26	Handicraft	Varanasi, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Sant Ravi Nagar and Chandauli districts	Uttar Pradesh	2009
3	119	Lucknow Chikan Craft	Registered	07.12.2007	26	Handicraft	Lucknow, Barabanki, Hardoi, Unnao, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Raibareilly and Khiri Lakhimpur Districts	Uttar Pradesh	2008
4	125	Mango Malihabadi Dusseheri	Registered	15.05.2008	31	Agricultural	Lucknow District(Malihabad)	Uttar Pradesh	2009
5	145	Basmati	Registered	26.11.2008	30	Agricultural	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and parts of Western Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir	India (Punjab / Haryana / Himachal Pradesh / Delhi / Uttarakhand /parts of western Uttar Pradesh/ Jammu and	2016

								Kashmir)	
6	148	Hand Made Carpet of Bhadohi	Registered	02.12.2008	27	Handicraft	Bhadohi, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Son Bhadra, Kaushmbi, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Chandauli district	Uttar Pradesh	2010
7	155 and 156	Firozabad Glass	Registered	09.02.2009	9,11 and 21	Handicraft	Firozabad District	Uttar Pradesh	2014
8	157 and 158	Kannauj Perfume	Registered	09.02.2009	3	Manufactured	Kannauj District	Uttar Pradesh	2014
9	159 and 160	Kanpur Saddlery	Registered	09.02.2009	18	Handicraft	Kanpur District and Unnao District	Uttar Pradesh	2014
10	161 and 162	Moradabad Metal Craft	Registered	09.02.2009	6	Handicraft	Moradabad District	Uttar Pradesh	2014
11	177	Varanasi Glass Beads	Registered	06.07.2009	21	Handicraft	Varanasi District	Uttar Pradesh	2017
12	178	Khurja Pottery	Registered	06.07.2009	9,11 and 21	Handicraft	Bulandshahar District (Khurja)	Uttar Pradesh	2015
13	184	Saharanpur Wood Craft	Registered	17.08.2009	20	Handicraft	Saharanpur District	Uttar Pradesh	2014
14	205	Kalanamak Rice	Registered	25.03.2010	30	Agricultural	Bahraich, Balramapur, Basti, Deoria, Gonda, Gorakpur, Kushinagar, Mahrajgani, Sant Kabir Nagar, Siddharth Nagar and Sravasati districts	Uttar Pradesh	2013
15	206	Rataul Mango	Registered	05.04.2010	31	Agricultural	Baghpat District	Uttar Pradesh	2021
16	233	Agra Durrie	Registered	01.04.2011	27	Handicraft	Agra District	Uttar Pradesh	2013
17	234	Farrukhabad Prints	Registered	01.04.2011	24 and 25	Handicraft	Farrukhabad District	Uttar Pradesh	2013
18	236	Lucknow Zardozi	Registered	01.04.2011	26	Handicraft	Lucknow, Hardoi, Barabanki, Unnao, Sitapur, Khiri	Uttar Pradesh	2013

							Lakhimpur and Sultanpur District		
19	237	Banaras Brocades And Sarees (Logo)	Registered	29.04.2011	23, 24, 25 and 26	Handicraft	Varanasi, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Sant Ravi Nagar and Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	2013
20	389	Meerut Scissors	Registered	12.12.2012	8	Manufactured	Meerut District	Uttar Pradesh	2015
21	397	Banaras Gulabi Meenakari Craft	Registered	24.01.2013	27	Handicraft	Varanasi District	Uttar Pradesh	2015
22	398	Banaras Metal Repouse Craft	Registered	24.01.2013	27	Handicraft	Varanasi, Mirzapur and Chandauli District	Uttar Pradesh	2016
23	401	Mahoba Desawari Pan	Registered	05.02.2013	31	Agricultural	Mahoba District	India (Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh)	14.09.2021
24	457	Varanasi Wooden Lacquerware and Toys	Registered	31.10.2013	27	Handicraft	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Chandauli District	Uttar Pradesh	2015
25	458	Mirzapur Handmade Dari	Registered	31.10.2013	27	Handicraft	Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Sonbhadra, Kaushmbi, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Chandauli district District	Uttar Pradesh	2015
26	459	Nizamabad Black Pottery	Registered	31.10.2013	27	Handicraft	Azamgarh District	Uttar Pradesh	2015
27	555	Ghazipur Wall Hanging	Registered	25.07.2016	27	Handicraft	Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Chandauli, Varanasi District	Uttar Pradesh	2018
28	556	Varanasi Soft Stone Jali Work	Registered	25.07.2016	27	Handicraft	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Chandauli District	Uttar Pradesh	2018
29	557	Chunar Balua Patthar	Registered	25.07.2016	19	Natural	Mirzapur, Chandauli, and Sonbhadra Districts	Uttar Pradesh	2019
30	619	Gorakhpur Terracotta	Registered	10.09.2018	21	Handicraft	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	2020
							Varanasi District,		

31	620	Banaras Zardozi	Registered	10.09.2018	26	Handicraft	Chandauli District, Azamgarh, Mau, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Bhadohi and Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh	2021
32	621	Chunar Glaze Pottery	Registered	10.09.2018	21	Handicraft	Mirzapur District and Varanasi District	Uttar Pradesh	2021
33	622	Mirzapur Pital Bartan	Registered	10.09.2018	21	Handicraft	Mirzapur District, Varanasi District and Chandauli District	Uttar Pradesh	2021
34	623	Banaras Wood Carving	Registered	10.09.2018	20	Handicraft	Mirzapur District, Varanasi District, Sonbhadra and Chandauli District	Uttar Pradesh	2021
35	624	Banaras Hand Block Print	Registered	10.09.2018	24 and 25	Handicraft	Varanasi District and Chandauli District	Uttar Pradesh	2021
36	645	Mau Saree	Registered	04.03.2019	24 and 25	Handicraft	Mau District	Uttar Pradesh	2021
37	661	Agra Stone Inlay Work	Registered	30.09.2019	19 and 20	Handicraft	Agra District	Uttar Pradesh	2025
38	664	Aligarh Tala	Registered	09.10.2019	6	Handicraft	Aligarh Tala and Hathras District	Uttar Pradesh	2023
39	665	Bakhira Brassware	Registered	09.10.2019	21	Handicraft	Sant Kabir Nagar District	Uttar Pradesh	2023
40	666	Banda Shazar Patthar craft	Registered	09.10.2019	14	Handicraft	Banda District	Uttar Pradesh	2023
41	667	Nagina Wood Craft	Registered	09.10.2019	20	Handicraft	Bijnor district	Uttar Pradesh	2023
42	668	Pratapgarh Aonla	Registered	09.10.2019	31	Agricultural	Pratapgarh District, Rai Bareilly District, Sultanpur District, Jaunpur District and Varanasi District	Uttar Pradesh	2023
43	670	Amroha Dholak	Registered	24.10.2019	15	Handicraft	Amroha District	Uttar Pradesh	2023
44	671	Mahoba Gaura Patthar Hastashlip	Registered	24.10.2019	14	Handicraft	Mahoba District	Uttar Pradesh	2023

45	672	Hathras Hing	Registered	24.10.2019	30	Food Stuff	Hathras District	Uttar Pradesh	2023
46	673	Mainpuri Tarkashi	Registered	24.10.2019	20	Handicraft	Mainpuri District and Kannauj District	Uttar Pradesh	2023
47	674	Sambhal Horn Craft	Registered	24.10.2019	20	Handicraft	Sambhal District and Muradabad District	Uttar Pradesh	2023
48	677	Patchwork of Rampur	Registered	28.11.2019	24,25 and 26	Handicraft	Rampur District	Uttar Pradesh	2024
49	678	Bareilly Terracotta	Registered	28.11.2019	21	Handicraft	Bareilly District	Uttar Pradesh	2025
50	715	Adamchini Chawal	Registered	04.11.2020	31	Agricultural	Chandauli District, Mirzapur District, Sonbhadra, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	2023
51	716	Banaras Langda Aam (Mango)	Registered	04.11.2020	31	Agricultural	Varanasi District, Mirzapur District, Jaunpur District, Chandauli District, Ghazipur District and Ballia District	Uttar Pradesh	2023
52	717	Ramnagar Bhanta (Brinjal)	Registered	04.11.2020	31	Agricultural	Varanasi District, Mirzapur District, Chandauli District, Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh	2023
53	721	Agra Leather Footwear	Registered	02.12.2020	25	Manufactured	Agra District	Uttar Pradesh	2023
54	722	Jalesar Dhatu Shilp (Metal Craft)	Registered	02.12.2020	6	Handicraft	Etah District and Hathras District	Uttar Pradesh	2023
55	723	Muzaffarnagar Gur (Jaggery)	Registered	02.12.2020	30	Food Stuff	Muzaffarnagar, Baghpat, Shamli, Merrut, Bijnor and Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	2023
56	730	Banaras Pan (Betel Leaf)	Registered	30.12.2020	31	Agricultural	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Ballia, Azamgarh and Sonbhadra District	Uttar Pradesh	2023

57	731	Baghpat Home Furnishings	Registered	30.12.2020	24 and 25	Handicraft	Baghpat District, Meerut district	Uttar Pradesh	2023
58	732	Barabanki Handloom Product	Registered	30.12.2020	24	Handicraft	Barabanki District	Uttar Pradesh	2023
59	733	Kalpi Handmade Paper	Registered	30.12.2020	16	Handicraft	Jalaun District	Uttar Pradesh	2023
60	818	Mathura Sanjhi Craft	Registered	19.01.2022	16	Handicraft	Mathura	Uttar pradesh	2024
61	819	Bundelkhand Kathiya Gehu (Wheat)	Registered	24.01.2022	31	Agricultural	Jhansi District, Jalaun District, Lalitpur District, Hamirpur District, Mahoba District, Banda District, Chitrakoot District, Datia District, Tikamgarh District, Chhatarpur District, Panna District, Sagar District, Damoh District	India (Uttar pradesh and Madhya pradesh)	30.03.2024
62	820	Pilkhua Hand Block Print Textile	Registered	25.01.2022	24	Handicraft	Hapur, Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	2024
63	822	Banaras Tabla	Registered	01.02.2022	15	Handicraft	Varanasi	Uttar pradesh	2024
64	823	Banaras Lal Bharwamirch	Registered	03.02.2022	31	Agricultural	Varanasi, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia	Uttar pradesh	2024
65	824	Pilibhit Bansuri	Registered	03.02.2022	15	Handicraft	Pilibhit	Uttar pradesh	2024
66	833	Chiraigaon Karonda of Varanasi	Registered	15.02.2022	31	Agricultural	Varanasi District	Uttar Pradesh	2024
67	859	Banaras Lal Peda	Registered	28.03.2022	29	Food Stuff	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	2024
68	923	Banaras Metal Casting Craft	Registered	11.07.2022	14	Handicraft	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	2024
69	924	Banaras Shehnai	Registered	11.07.2022	15	Handicraft	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	2024
70	926	Bareilly Cane and Bamboo Craft	Registered	18.07.2022	20	Handicraft	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	2024
71	928	Tharu Embroidery of Uttar Pradesh	Registered	19.07.2022	26	Handicraft	Lakhimpuri Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Balrampur and	Uttar Pradesh	2024

							Shrawasti		
72	929	Bareilly Zari Zardoji	Registered	19.07.2022	26	Handicraft	Nanital, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Sahajahanpur and Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	2024
73	930	Sambhal Bone Craft	Registered	22.07.2022	20	Handicraft	Sambhal, Baghpat, Gautambudh and Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	2024
74	933	Moonj Craft of Uttar Pradesh	Registered	28.07.2022	20	Handicraft	Prayagraj, Kaushambi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Sonbhadra, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Sultanpur and Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	2024
75	936	Chitrakoot Wooden Craft and Toys	Registered	02.08.2022	20	Handicraft	Chitrakoot, Banda	Uttar Pradesh	2024
76	941	Banaras Tirangi Barfi	Registered	12.08.2022	29	Food Stuff	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	2024
77	999	Jaunpur Imarti	Registered	26.10.2022	29	Food stuff	Jaunpur	Uttar pradesh	2024
78	1000	Banaras Thandai	Registered	26.10.2022	32	Food stuff	Varanasi	Uttar pradesh	2024
79	1033	Banaras Mural Painting	Registered	16.12.2022	16	Handicraft	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	2024
80	1147	Mathura Zari Poshak	Registered	04.10.2023	26	Handicraft	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	2025
81	1219	Meerut Bugle (Musical Instrument)	Registered	09.04.2024	15	Manufactured Goods	Meerut District	Uttar Pradesh	2025

STATEMENT-II

District and year- wise details of Geographical Indication (GI) tags granted to products originating from Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	App.No	Geographical Indications	Status	Date of Filing	Class	Goods	District	Geographical Area	Year of Registration
1	19	Kullu Shawl	Registered	10.12.2004	24	Handicraft	Kullu District and Mandi District	Himachal Pradesh	2005

2	25	Kangra Tea	Registered	11.02.2005	30	Agricultural	Kangra District, Chamba District and Mandi District	Himachal Pradesh	2005
3	79	Chamba Rumal	Registered	22.01.2007	24	Handicraft	Chamba District	Himachal Pradesh	2008
4	145	Basmati	Registered	26.11.2008	30	Agricultural	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and parts of Western Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir	India (Punjab / Haryana / Himachal Pradesh / Delhi / Uttarakhand /parts of western Uttar Pradesh/ Jammu and Kashmir)	2016
5	149	Kinnauri Shawl	Registered	04.12.2008	24	Handicraft	Kinnaur District	Himachal Pradesh	2010
6	381 and 413	Kangra Paintings	Registered	02.04.2012 16.05.2013	16	Handicraft	Kangra, Hamirpur and Una Districts	Himachal Pradesh	2014
7	383	Kullu Shawl (Logo)	Registered	23.05.2012	24	Handicraft	Kullu and Mandi District	Himachal Pradesh	2014
8	432	Himachali Kala Zeera	Registered	17.07.2013	31	Agricultural	Kinnaur, Lahaul and Spiti, Kullu , Chamba, Shimla and Sirmour Districts	Himachal Pradesh	2019
9	468	Himachali Chulli Oil	Registered	24.02.2014	31	Manufactured	District of Kinnaur, Shimla, Mandi, Sirmour, Kullu and Solan	Himachal Pradesh	2019
10	614	Chamba Chappal	Registered	25.05.2018	25	Handicraft	Chamba District	Himachal Pradesh	2021
11	647	Lahauli Knitted Socks and Gloves	Registered	14.05.2019	25	Handicraft	District Lahaul and Spiti	Himachal Pradesh	2021

OUTCOME OF BHARATI

302. SHRI KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the objectives and expected outcomes of the Building Holistic Agri-Food

Responsible Agri-Tech Innovation (BHARATI) initiative launched by the

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) to enable agri-food exports;

- (b) the timeline for the roll-out of the pilot cohort and the number of start-ups selected and their respective categories or focus areas;
- (c) the measures put in place to ensure participation of small and marginal farmers, rural enterprises, FPOs and start-ups from under-represented regions including southern States such as Tamil Nadu in the BHARATI programme; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government proposes to monitor and evaluate the initiative's impact on export value, innovation, job creation and the "Make in India for the World" vision?

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): BHARATI, which stands for Bharat's Hub for Agri-tech, Resilience, Advancement and Incubation for Export Enablement, is a new initiative by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), launched with the aim to support startups engaged in agri-food and agri-tech, towards enhancing agri exports. It is structured to complement and enhance industry and government-led incubation programmes in the agriculture, food and food processing sectors, to work on resolution of export challenges related to new and innovative product development, value addition, quality assurance, perishability, wastage and logistics, to deliver scalable, cost-effective

solutions to enhance India's global competitiveness.

The initiative was launched in September, 2025 and applications were invited till 10th November 2025 on areas relating to High-Value and Innovative Agri-Food Products, Technology-Led Solutions for Export Enablement, Solutions for resolution of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Risks and Compliance Barriers. A total of 100 Startups across the country, will be selected for the pilot cohort, under the structured acceleration programme.

To ensure diverse participation, APEDA engaged with various State and National institutions, incubation networks, and industries, and conducted awareness programmes and outreach sessions for wider mobilisation of eligible participants across the country, including the State of Tamil Nadu. For wider dissemination, a dedicated webspace (<https://apeda.gov.in/bharati/>) has been created and publicised by APEDA.

(d): There are defined performance indicators covering export value, innovation, and job creation. The selected startups will be provided inputs and guidance through the acceleration program that will enable them to prepare a 12-month export plan, for their respective business. Similarly, the progress on high-value, innovative products, will be evaluated based on their market acceptance and commercialisation outcomes. For job creation, baseline parameters such as revenue, export turnover and employment numbers for the selected cohort will be monitored throughout the programme period.

बिहार में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र

303. श्री सुनील कुमार :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का बिहार के बगहा पुलिस जिले में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र (केवीके) खोलने का विचार है, क्योंकि पश्चिमी चंपारण जिला बहुत बड़ा है और इसमें दो पुलिस जिले हैं; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) : बिहार राज्य में कुल 44 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं (सूची विवरण पर संलग्न है)। इन 44 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों में से 2 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले में कार्य कर रहे हैं। बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले के बगहा (BAGAHA) पुलिस जिले में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विवरण

बिहार राज्य में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र की सुविधा वाले जिलों का स्थान-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	जोन	राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	जिलों की संख्या	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की संख्या	एक कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र की सुविधा वाले जिलों के नाम	एक कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र की सुविधा वाले जिलों की संख्या	दो कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की सुविधा वाले जिलों के नाम	दो कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की सुविधा वाले जिलों की संख्या

1	जोन-IV पटना	बिहार	38	44	मुंगेर, दरभंगा, वैशाली, बेगुसराय, सहरसा, नालंदा, बांका, पटना, शेखपुरा, मधेपुरा, भागलपुर, रोहतास, अररिया, पूर्णिया, कटिहार, सीवान, जहानाबाद, सारण, सुपौल, शिवहर, औरंगाबाद, लखीसराय, किशनगंज, गोपालगंज, बक्सर, भोजपुर, नवादा,	32	मुजफ्फरपुर, समस्तीपुर, मधुबनी, पूर्वी- चंपारण, पश्चिमी- चंपारण, गया	6

					कैमुर, जमुई, खगड़िया, सीतामढ़ी तथा अरवल			

IMPLEMENTATION OF RELIEF SCHEMES FOR FARMERS

304. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of relief schemes for farmers affected by floods, droughts and pest attacks in Bihar and Maharashtra during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total funds allocated, disbursed and utilised under such schemes during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has received any reports of irregularities, delays or misuse of relief funds under these programmes in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken to ensure timely and transparent disbursement of relief assistance to affected farmers; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce any digital or real-time

monitoring system to track relief fund flow and prevent fake or duplicate beneficiary entries in future, if so, the details thereof?

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

(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 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India 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 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 details of the fund allocated and released under SDRF/NDRF to the States of Bihar and Maharashtra is as under:

State	Fund allocated / released under SDRF (Central Share + State Share) in the last five years (Rs. in crores)				
Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Bihar	1510.40	1586.40	1664.80	1748.00	1836.00#
Maharashtra	3436.80	3608.80	3788.80	3978.40	4176.80

Out of total Rs.1836.00 crore allocated, 1st installment of central share of

Rs.688.40 crore is released for the FY 2025-26.

Under NDRF, State of Bihar was provided Rs.1038.96 crore and Maharashtra received Rs. 1056.39 crore in the financial year 2021-22.

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is mandated to monitor and coordinate relief measures in the wake of drought, hailstorm, pest attack and cold wave/frost. The Manual for Drought Management was published in the year 2009 by the Government for effective monitoring and management of drought. To promote the use of modern technology, the Manual was revised / updated in December,2016.

(c) and (d): As informed by the Government of Maharashtra, irregularities regarding misuse of login credentials of Tehsildar was observed for disbursement of relief funds during the year 2023-24.

A three-member inquiry committee was formed by Collector, Jalna. After investigating 2 talukas in Jalna district, committee submitted a preliminary report to the Collector, where, it was observed that the login credentials of the Tehsildar were misused. The State Government of Maharashtra had directed the Divisional Commissioner, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Division, to conduct investigation of all complaints in Jalna district. On the basis of report submitted to the collector by the 3 member committee, headed by the Deputy Collector (EGS), 21 Gram Revenue officers (Talathis)/ Revenue Clerks have already been suspended and Departmental Enquiry has been initiated against 36 Gram Revenue officers (Talathis), 17 Gram Panchayat Officers (Gram sevak) and 2 Agriculture Assistants.

No complaints/irregularities have been reported by the State Government of Bihar.

(e): As per provision 3.6 of Drought Manual, the State Governments, are required to ensure disbursement of agriculture input subsidy to affected farmers within one month from the date of receipt of Central assistance from the NDRF. The States are required to ensure use of various instruments of Direct Benefit Transfer to beneficiaries will be employed to ensure efficiency and transparency in the process of fund transfer.

किसानों की समस्याएं

305. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) सरकार को पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान पीएम किसान पोर्टल, किसान ई-मित्र, किसान कॉल सेंटर सहित विभिन्न मंचों के माध्यम से किसानों की ओर से प्राप्त कुल समस्याओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इनमें से सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन समस्याओं को दर्ज कराने वाले दिल्ली के किसानों का प्रतिशत कितना है साथ ही दिल्ली के किसानों की मुख्य समस्याएं क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार ने किसानों की शिकायतों/प्रश्नों के समाधान के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं और दिल्ली सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सभी किसानों तक पहुँचने के लिए विभिन्न डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से स्थानीय भाषाओं में परामर्श और प्रशिक्षण भी प्रदान किया है। इस दिशा में की गई विभिन्न पहलों में पीएम-किसान पोर्टल, किसान ई-मित्र और किसान कॉल सेंटर (केसीसी) शामिल हैं।

किसान ई-मित्र:- पीएम-किसान स्कीम के बड़े लाभार्थी आधार को ध्यान में रखते हुए और लाभार्थियों द्वारा उठाए गए सामान्य प्रश्नों और शिकायतों का तुरंत समाधान करने के लिए, एक ध्वनि-आधारित एआई चैटबॉट (किसान ई-मित्र) विकसित किया गया था। यह चैटबॉट किसानों के प्रश्नों का उनकी मूल भाषाओं में चौबीसों घंटे त्वरित, सटीक और स्पष्ट उत्तर प्रदान करता है, जिससे यह प्रणाली अधिक सुलभ और उपयोगकर्ता के अनुकूल हो जाती है। यह वेब, मोबाइल आदि सभी प्लेटफार्मों पर उपलब्ध है। किसान ई-मित्र चैटबॉट वर्तमान में 11 भाषाओं - अंग्रेजी, हिंदी, ओडिया, तमिल, बंगाली, मलयालम, गुजराती, पंजाबी, कन्नड़, तेलुगु और मराठी में काम करता है। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में, किसानों ने किसान ई-मित्र चैटबॉट पर कुल 25,51,195 प्रश्न किए। चैटबॉट को अन्य स्कीमों, जैसे किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) और प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) का सहयोग करने के लिए भी अपग्रेड किया गया है।

पीएम-किसान पोर्टल: पीएम-किसान पोर्टल पर एक समर्पित 'किसान कॉर्नर' उपलब्ध कराया गया है, जहाँ किसानों को उनकी लाभार्थी स्थिति और किस्त भुगतान विवरण देखने सहित कई सुविधाएँ प्रदान की गई हैं। किसान पीएम-किसान पोर्टल के माध्यम से अपनी शिकायतें भी दर्ज करा सकते हैं। इन शिकायतों का राज्य/ज़िला स्तर के अधिकारियों द्वारा समयबद्ध तरीके से समाधान किया जाता है। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में, पीएम-किसान पोर्टल पर कुल 24,605 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं। इनमें से केवल दिल्ली के किसानों से 3 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं - 2 'भुगतान प्राप्त नहीं होने' के संबंध में और 1 'भुगतान संबंधी अन्य समस्या' के संबंध में थी।

किसान कॉल सेंटर्स (केसीसी):- सरकार 21 जनवरी, 2004 से "किसान कॉल सेंटर" (केसीसी) का भी संचालन कर रही है। केसीसी का मुख्य उद्देश्य किसानों के पैकेज ऑफ प्रैक्टिसेज, मौसम और बाजार सलाह, सरकारी योजनाओं आदि से संबंधित प्रश्नों का उत्तर उनकी अपनी भाषा में टेलीफोन कॉल पर देना है। ये कॉल सेंटर देश के 17 विभिन्न स्थानों पर काम कर रहे हैं, जो सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कवर करते हैं। किसान कॉल सेंटर के लिए एक देशव्यापी सामान्य ग्यारह अंकों का टोल फ्री नंबर 1800-180-1551 आवंटित किया गया है। यह नंबर निजी सेवा

प्रदाताओं सहित सभी दूरसंचार नेटवर्क के मोबाइल फोन और लैंडलाइन के माध्यम से उपलब्ध है। किसानों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर 22 भाषाओं में दिए जाते हैं। कॉल सेंटर का संचालन फार्म टेली सलाहकारों और पर्यवेक्षकों द्वारा किया जाता है, जो कृषि और संबद्ध विषयों में स्नातक और उससे ऊपर हैं।

पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान, किसान कॉल सेंटर के माध्यम से सरकार को किसानों से कुल 8,083 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं, जिनमें से अधिकांश बीज, कीटनाशक और उर्वरक से संबंधित थीं। दिल्ली के किसानों द्वारा केसीसी के माध्यम से कोई शिकायत दर्ज नहीं की गई है।

किसानों द्वारा उठाए गए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

- पीएम-किसान भुगतान प्राप्त न होना
- खाता संख्या सही न होना
- आधार सुधार में समस्या
- भुगतान संबंधी अन्य समस्याएँ
- पीएम-किसान के अंतर्गत ऑनलाइन आवेदन स्वीकृति के लिए लंबित होना
- ट्रांजेक्शन विफल होना
- अन्य (ई-केवाईसी आदि में समस्या)
- उर्वरकों की अधिक कीमत और अनुपलब्धता
- बीजों की अनुपलब्धता, खराब गुणवत्ता और अधिक कीमत
- कीटनाशकों का अधिक मूल्य निर्धारण, घटिया गुणवत्ता और स्टॉक की अनुपलब्धता

मंत्रालय किसानों द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दों को संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और अन्य संबंधित एजेंसियों/विभागों के समक्ष रखता है ताकि उनका मेरिट के आधार पर समाधान किया जा सके।

AGRI BASED PRODUCTS UNDER INDIA-ASEAN TRADE FRAMEWORK

306. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified new markets for Assam tea and agri-based Products under the India-ASEAN trade framework;
- (b) whether bilateral trade with Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bhutan has increased during the last two years;
- (c) whether any trade barriers or logistical challenges persist and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken to strengthen cross-border trade from Assam?

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) Under India-ASEAN Trade Framework, Assam Tea as well as other Tea related products and Agri based products are exported to ASEAN countries. The data relating to export of Tea and Agri based products are available on the website of Ministry at <https://www.commerce.gov.in/trade-statistics/>
- (b) The bilateral trade data for Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bhutan for the last five years are enclosed as **Statement**.
- (c) The issues and challenges relating to trade including technical and logistical challenges are resolved through regular exchanges during established bilateral institutional mechanisms.
- (d) The following steps are taken to strengthen and facilitate cross-border trade

from Assam:

- Regular coordination meetings with corresponding border agencies, including Customs, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), State authorities, transport departments and trade bodies, to promptly resolve operational bottlenecks;
- Continuous engagement with Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) and State Governments for improvement of infrastructure and logistics at Land Customs Stations;
- Monitoring of trade flow and addressing delays through the local facilitation committees;
- Strengthening of the risk-based assessment and clearance processes to ensure quicker cargo movement;
- Periodic outreach and stakeholder consultations to address trade issues, promote compliance and support market-linked facilitation measures.

STATEMENT

The bilateral trade data for Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bhutan for the last five years

Bilateral Trade Data of last 5 years:

(Values in US \$ Million)

Bangladesh

Year	India's Export	India's Import	Total Trade
2020-21	9,691.56	1,091.66	10,783.22

2021-22	16,156.37	1,977.93	18,134.30
2022-23	12,215.85	2,021.24	14,237.09
2023-24	11,065.87	1,844.76	12,910.63
2024-25	11,485.26	2,005.04	13,490.30

Bhutan

Year	India's Export	India's Import	Total Trade
2020-21	701.02	433.00	1,134.02
2021-22	885.81	545.04	1,430.84
2022-23	1,079.09	535.61	1,614.70
2023-24	963.73	339.11	1,302.84
2024-25	1,263.83	641.71	1,905.54

Myanmar

Year	India's Export	India's Import	Total Trade
2020-21	772.56	526.79	1,299.35
2021-22	893.03	1,001.87	1,894.90
2022-23	807.00	954.74	1,761.74
2023-24	670.37	1,075.65	1,746.02
2024-25	614.30	1,533.95	2,148.26

Source: DGCIS

EXCESSIVE USE OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

307. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has been reported in certain parts of Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts of Odisha, leading to deterioration of soil fertility and water quality in the Hirakud command area;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry has conducted or sponsored any study or survey to assess the extent of soil nutrient imbalance, nitrate pollution, or groundwater contamination in these districts, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any awareness or capacity-building programmes have been launched to educate farmers on judicious fertilizer use, balanced nutrient management and soil testing in above districts, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is implementing any specific schemes for the promotion of organic and natural farming practices in Western Odisha specifically in above districts to reduce chemical dependency; and
- (e) the details of steps taken under Soil Health Card Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to address the problem of excess fertilizer use in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts?

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

(a) and (b): State Government of Odisha has informed that no such reports have been received so far regarding excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in certain areas of Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts that could lead to soil fertility deterioration and water quality in the Hirakud command area.

As per the soil sample analysis report for the year 2024-25, the **Nutrient Index** of both the districts are as follows :-

District	Available Nitrogen	Available P_2O_5	Available K_2O	Remarks
Bargarh	1.16 (L)	2.43 (M)	2.38 (M)	L: Low,
Jharsuguda	1.11 (L)	2.37 (M)	2.56 (M)	M: Medium,

Fertility status of the soil of both districts is reported as low in nitrogen, medium in phosphorus and potash. Hence, there is no excess nutrient available in soil of the area. Regular soil testing is done to assess the soil health in all blocks of the two districts. Under Soil Health and Fertility Scheme, 5576 Soil Health Cards (SHCs) have been generated in Bargarh and 1952 SHCs have been generated in Jharsuguda during 2025-26. Similarly, last year, during 2024-25, 28,824 SHCs were generated in Bargarh and 4373 SHCs were generated in Jharsuguda.

(c): Yes Sir, several initiatives have been undertaken through state governments to educate farmers on judicious use of fertilizer, balanced nutrition

management, Integrated Pest Management etc. Training programmes at block level are conducted every year to educate farmers on use of soil health card, balance and judicious use of fertilizers, Integrated Nutrient Management etc. During 2024-25, 1350 such awareness training programmes were conducted in all 314 blocks of Odisha on soil health. Also under “Dhartimata Bachao Abiyan”, Committees have been constituted at district, block and Gram Panchayat levels to create awareness among the farmers. Under Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan, 1800 campaigns were conducted in all 30 districts of Odisha and 11,61,568 farmers educated on soil health card and balance use of fertilizers, and safe use of pesticides. Training of farmers and dealers are conducted for precautionary use methods and reduction of exposure of pesticide residues.

(d) and (e): The State Govt. of Odisha has reported that the state is implementing various schemes for the promotion of organic and natural farming practices and to reduce chemical dependency in western Odisha including Bargarh and Jharsuguda Districts. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) is implemented to promote chemical-free, eco-friendly farming by encouraging the use of natural inputs, and traditional practices, so that dependence on chemical fertilizers and pesticides are minimized. Under Balabhadra Jaibika Chasa Mission (BJCM) organic and natural farming are promoted to support farmers through training, input subsidies, certification, and market linkages to reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers and pesticides

WATERSHED PROJECTS UNDER ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA

308. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:**SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**

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

- (a) the key objectives, characteristics and components of the watershed development projects implemented under national programmes such as the Atal Bhujal Yojana and the Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Maharashtra during the last three years;
- (b) the total projects sanctioned and completed under the Atal Bhujal Yojana in Maharashtra during the last three years;
- (c) the total number and geographical location of watershed projects implemented in Maharashtra;
- (d) the total number of watershed and groundwater recharge projects sanctioned, under implementation and completed in Maharashtra during the last three years;
- (e) whether any specific projects have been undertaken in the Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency of Maharashtra to address groundwater depletion, irrigation efficiency and drought resilience, if so, the details thereof including financial allocations, implementing agencies and coverage of beneficiary villages; and
- (f) an assessment of the overall impact of these projects in mitigating water scarcity, improving irrigation potential and ensuring sustainable and reliable drinking water supply in rural and semiarid regions like Jalgaon and Khandesh including Maharashtra?

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

(a) to (d) Atal Bhujal yojana was implemented by Ministry of Jal Shakti. Atal Bhujal Yojana, a community led participatory ground water management scheme, was implemented as a pilot scheme across 8,203 priority water stressed Gram Panchayats of seven States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The key objective of Atal Bhujal Yojana was to improve groundwater management in selected States through community participation and focusing on demand-side interventions, ensuring sustainability of the resource. The scheme aimed to achieve this objective by strengthening institutional and governance frameworks and by incentivizing States to implement groundwater conservation measures at grassroots level.

The main aims and objectives of Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee (WDC-PMKSY), earlier known as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), are to improve productive potential of rainfed / degraded land through integrated watershed management; to strengthen community based local institutions for promotion of livelihoods and watershed sustainability, and to improve the efficiency of watershed projects through cross learning and incentive mechanism. The continuation of the scheme as WDC-PMKSY 2.0 has been approved by the Government on 15 December, 2021. The scheme is being implemented in all States including

Maharashtra.

The activities undertaken, *inter alia*, include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, pasture development, livelihoods for asset-less persons etc. WDC-PMKSY, through these interventions, seeks to ensure sustainable development through improved natural resource management and better resilience of farmers to climate change.

Under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, Department of Land Resources (DoLR) has sanctioned 140 watershed development projects covering an area of 5.26 lakh ha to Maharashtra at a total cost of Rs. 1251.14 crore (Central share: Rs 750.68 crore). So far, Central share of Rs. 476.93 crore has been released to Maharashtra. The District-wise/location-wise details of projects sanctioned under the scheme in Maharashtra are given at **Statement**. These projects are in different stages of implementation.

As per information received from Ministry of Jal Shakti, under Atal Bhujal Yojna, 1442 villages in 1133 Gram Panchayats across 73 watersheds and 43 blocks in 13 districts of Maharashtra were covered. The following are some of the key achievements under Atal Bhujal Yojana in the State of Maharashtra:

- i. Water Security Plans (WSPs) have been prepared in all 1,133 Gram Panchayats covered under the Scheme.
- ii. Public financing of Rs.1016.56 cr. for approved Water Security Plans through convergence of ongoing / new schemes has been achieved against a target of Rs.738.20 crore.

- iii. Efficient water use practices, such as drip, sprinkler, underground pipeline irrigation, mulching, crop diversification, direct seeded rice, zero tillage practice etc., has been adopted in total 2.7 lakh hectare of Atal Jal area against target of 75,000 hectare area.
- iv. About 9460 groundwater recharge structures have been constructed/renovated during the project period for the implementation of water security plans in Atal Jal areas of Maharashtra.

(e) and (f) Under WDC-PMKSY2.0, total 3 watershed development projects covering an area of 10,184 ha have been sanctioned to Jalgaon District (which includes Jalgaon Lok Sabha area) of Maharashtra at a total cost of Rs. 22.41 crore (Central share: Rs.13.44 crore). As these projects are yet to be completed, the impact assessment of these projects is not yet done.

However, the third-party End-line evaluation reports of earlier completed WDC-PMKSY 1.0 projects generally revealed that there is significant improvement in availability of surface and ground water, increase in productivity, vegetative cover, enhanced livelihood opportunities and household incomes in project areas.

Out of 43 blocks in Maharashtra covered under Atal Bhujal Yojana, a total of 04 and 12 blocks showed improvements or arrest in the declining groundwater levels in water-stressed areas in the years 2023 and 2024 respectively. During the year 2025, 39 blocks showed similar improvements.

The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors groundwater levels throughout the country including Jalgaon Lok Sabha area, groundwater level

data of November 2024 for the Jalgaon district (which includes Jalgaon Lok Sabha area) has been compared with the decadal mean of data of November (2014-2023). Analysis of this data indicates that about 87% of the monitored wells have registered rise in groundwater level. Decline has been registered in about 13% of wells.

CGWB in consultation with State Government has been conducting the Dynamic Ground Water Resource Assessment (GWRA) annually since 2022 including Jalgaon and Khandesh in Maharashtra to provide updated estimates of groundwater availability and extraction.

As per the information of CGWB, out of the total 359 assessment units (talukas) in the state of Maharashtra, 7 (1.95 %) assessment units have been categorized as 'Over- exploited' indicating ground water extraction exceeding the annually replenishable ground water recharge. In 5 (1.39 %) assessment units in the state the stage of groundwater extraction is between 90- 100% and have been categorized as 'Critical'. There are 40 (11.14 %) "Semi-critical" units, where the stage of ground water extraction is between 70 % and 90 % and 306 (85.24%) units are categorized as "safe" blocks. 01 (0.28 %) assessment units are categorized as "saline".

Further in Khandesh region, the salient features of Ground Water Resource Assessment (GWRA) 2025 is as follows:

District	Total Annual	Annual Extractable	Annual Ground	Stage of Ground	Categorization

	Ground Water Recharge (MCM)	Ground Water resources (MCM)	Water Extraction (MCM)	Water Extraction (%)	
Jalgaon	1442.67	1363.42	1064.56	78.08	Semi-Critical
Dhule	780.37	739.77	357.81	48.37	Safe
Nandurbar	520.33	493.75	206.19	41.76	Safe

Based on the Stage of Groundwater Extraction, Jalgaon is Semi-critical (78.08%), while Dhule (48.37%) and Nandurbar (41.76%) are Safe.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of Watershed projects sanctioned under WDC-PMKSY

2.0 in Maharashtra

(area in ha and Rs. in lakh)

SI No	DISTRICT	Project Name	Block Name	Area Sanctioned	Total Cost
1	Ahmednagar	AHMEDNAGAR-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Akole	5160.51	1135.31
2	Ahmednagar	AHMEDNAGAR-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Pathardi	2635.00	579.70
3	Ahmednagar	AHMEDNAGAR-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Shevgaon	4086.76	899.08
4	Ahmednagar	AHMEDNAGAR-WDC - 4	Akole	5034.55	1107.6

		/2021-22			
5	Ahmednagar	AHMEDNAGAR-WDC - 5 /2021-22	Akole	3331.61	732.95
6	Ahmednagar	AHMEDNAGAR-WDC - 6 /2021-22	Akole	4278.56	941.28
7	Ahmednagar	AHMEDNAGAR-WDC - 7 /2021-22	Pathardi	3510.00	772.20
8	Akola	AKOLA-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Barshitakli	4584.00	1008.48
9	Akola	AKOLA-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Akola	5021.95	1104.83
10	Akola	AKOLA-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Murtizapur	5168.49	1137.07
11	Akola	AKOLA-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Balapur	2557.74	562.70
12	Akola	AKOLA-WDC - 5 /2021-22	Telara	1658.30	364.83
13	Akola	AKOLA-WDC - 6 /2021-22	Patur	4753.02	1045.66
14	Amravati	AMRAVATI-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Nandgaon Khandeshwar	4240.60	932.93
15	Amravati	AMRAVATI-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Dharni	2710.71	596.36
16	Amravati	AMRAVATI-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Chandur Railway	2363.00	519.86
17	Aurangabad	AURANGABAD-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Khultabad	4276.00	940.72
18	Aurangabad	AURANGABAD-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Khultabad	2878.00	633.16
19	Aurangabad	AURANGABAD-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Vaijapur	3511.00	772.42
20	Aurangabad	AURANGABAD-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Aurangabad	2315.00	509.30
21	Aurangabad	AURANGABAD-WDC - 5 /2021-22	Gangapur	3976.00	874.72
22	Aurangabad	AURANGABAD-WDC - 6 /2021-22	Parithan	2748.00	604.56
23	Aurangabad	AURANGABAD-WDC - 7 /2021-22	Vaijapur	2589.00	569.58

24	Beed	BEED-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Ashti	1968.00	432.96
25	Beed	BEED-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Beed	4545.00	999.90
26	Beed	BEED-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Georai	4129.41	908.47
27	Bhandara	BHANDARA-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Tumsar	1171.32	257.69
28	Bhandara	BHANDARA-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Tumsar	1296.00	285.12
29	Buldhana	BULDHANA-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Deulgaonraja	4211.71	926.58
30	Buldhana	BULDHANA-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Chikhali	3646.73	801.42
31	Buldhana	BULDHANA-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Lonar	2498.59	549.68
32	Buldhana	BULDHANA-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Mehakar	2506.87	551.51
33	Buldhana	BULDHANA-WDC - 5 /2021-22	Khamgaon	2683.83	590.44
34	Buldhana	BULDHANA-WDC - 6 /2021-22	Buldhana	2632.37	579.12
35	Chandrapur	CHANDRAPUR-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Jivati	4329.74	952.54
36	Chandrapur	CHANDRAPUR-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Warora	2664.00	586.08
37	Chandrapur	CHANDRAPUR-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Sindhevahi	3498.22	769.61
38	Chandrapur	CHANDRAPUR-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Koparna	4305.88	947.29
39	Chandrapur	CHANDRAPUR-WDC - 5 /2021-22	Nagbid	4300.93	946.20
40	Chandrapur	CHANDRAPUR-WDC - 6 /2021-22	Nagbid	4024.14	885.31
41	Chandrapur	CHANDRAPUR-WDC - 7 /2021-22	Jivati	4957.45	1090.63

42	Chandrapur	CHANDRAPUR-WDC - 8 /2021-22	Mul	2920.19	642.44
43	Gadchiroli	GADCHIROLI-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Aheri	4062.15	1137.62
44	Gadchiroli	GADCHIROLI-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Etapalli	3315.84	928.43
45	Gadchiroli	GADCHIROLI-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Etapalli Kasanur	3840.85	1075.43
46	Gadchiroli	GADCHIROLI-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Sironcha	3536.61	990.25
47	Gondia	GONDIA-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Amgaon	3688.83	1032.87
48	Gondia	GONDIA-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Salekasa	3126	875.28
49	Gondia	GONDIA-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Salekasa	4447.73	1245.36
50	Gondia	GONDIA-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Deori	3717.61	1040.93
51	Gondia	GONDIA-WDC - 5 /2021-22	Deori	4406.83	1233.91
52	Hingoli	HINGOLI-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Kalamnuri	6898.00	1517.56
53	Hingoli	HINGOLI-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Kalamnuri	4891.00	1076.02
54	Hingoli	HINGOLI-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Shengaon	5799.69	1275.93
55	Jalgaon	JALGAON-WDC - 1 /2021- 22	Amalner	3914.84	861.26
56	Jalgaon	JALGAON-WDC - 2 /2021- 22	Palora	3928.67	864.31
57	Jalgaon	JALGAON-WDC - 3 /2021- 22	Pachora	2341.00	515.02
58	Jalna	JALNA-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Ambad	2667.95	586.94
59	Jalna	JALNA-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Jafrabad	2588.00	569.36
60	Latur	LATUR-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Nilanga	1760.00	387.20
61	Latur	LATUR-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Ausa	5113.00	1124.86
62	Nanded	NANDED-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Bhokar	5872.54	1291.95
63	Nanded	NANDED-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Deglur	5755.85	1266.29
64	Nanded	NANDED-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Kinwat	2961.92	652.08
65	Nanded	NANDED-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Kinwat	3990.99	878.02
66	Nandurbar	NANDURBAR-WDC - 1	Taloda	4636.06	1019.93

		/2021-22			
67	Nandurbar	NANDURBAR-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Akkalkua	5736.47	1262.02
68	Nandurbar	NANDURBAR-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Akrani	2477.44	545.04
69	Nandurbar	NANDURBAR-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Nandurbar	3533.29	777.32
70	Nashik	NASHIK-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Satana	3047.03	853.17
71	Nashik	NASHIK-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Dindori	2956.44	827.8
72	Nashik	NASHIK-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Malegaon	2855.49	799.54
73	Osmanabad	OSMANABAD-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Kalam	2651.00	583.22
74	Osmanabad	OSMANABAD-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Tuljapur	3776.00	830.72
75	Osmanabad	OSMANABAD-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Tuljapur	3885.00	854.70
76	Osmanabad	OSMANABAD-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Osmanabad	2975.00	654.50
77	Osmanabad	OSMANABAD-WDC - 5 /2021-22	Osmanabad	2576.0	566.72
78	Osmanabad	OSMANABAD-WDC - 6 /2021-22	Tuljapur	4669.62	1027.32
79	Palghar	PALGHAR-WDC - 1 /2021- 22	Palghar	4524.60	995.41
80	Palghar	PALGHAR-WDC - 2 /2021- 22	Wada	4103.14	903.14
81	Palghar	PALGHAR-WDC - 3 /2021- 22	Palghar	4724.66	1039.43
82	Palghar	PALGHAR-WDC - 4 /2021- 22	Talasari	5481.71	1205.98
83	Palghar	PALGHAR-WDC - 5 /2021- 22	Palghar	4846.14	1066.15
84	Palghar	PALGHAR-WDC - 6 /2021-	Dahanu	3941.89	867.21

		22			
85	Palghar	PALGHAR-WDC - 7 /2021-22	Dahanu	2502.25	550.50
86	Palghar	PALGHAR-WDC - 8 /2021-22	Dahanu	3065.56	674.42
87	Parbhani	PARBHANI-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Gangakhed	2002.78	440.61
88	Parbhani	PARBHANI-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Jintur	5378.00	1183.16
89	Parbhani	PARBHANI-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Gangakhed	3791.00	834.02
90	Pune	PUNE-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Khed	5375.88	1505.16
91	Raigad	RAIGAD-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Roha	5236.34	1466.17
92	Raigad	RAIGAD-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Roha	3825.00	1071.00
93	Raigad	RAIGAD-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Murudjangira	2540.00	711.20
94	Raigad	RAIGAD-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Mangaon	4115.93	1152.46
95	Raigad	RAIGAD-WDC - 5 /2021-22	Mangaon	4913.37	1375.74
96	Raigad	RAIGAD-WDC - 6 /2021-22	Mangaon	5494.94	1538.58
97	Raigad	RAIGAD-WDC - 7 /2021-22	Mangaon	5342.48	1495.89
98	Raigad	RAIGAD-WDC - 8 /2021-22	Alibag	3773.5	1056.58
99	Raigad	RAIGAD-WDC - 9 /2021-22	Pen	3200.82	896.23
100	Raigad	RAIGAD-WDC - 10 /2021-22	Tala	2925.33	819.09
101	Ratnagiri	RATNAGIRI-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Lanja	3060.00	856.80
102	Ratnagiri	RATNAGIRI-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Mandangad	2968.14	831.08
103	Ratnagiri	RATNAGIRI-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Chiplun	2548.00	713.44
104	Ratnagiri	RATNAGIRI-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Chiplun	4922.70	1378.36
105	Ratnagiri	RATNAGIRI-WDC - 5 /2021-22	Guhagar	4937.57	1382.52

106	Ratnagiri	RATNAGIRI-WDC - 6 /2021-22	Guhagar	3820.28	1069.68
107	Ratnagiri	RATNAGIRI-WDC - 7 /2021-22	Guhagar	3995.43	1118.72
108	Ratnagiri	RATNAGIRI-WDC - 8 /2021-22	Rajapur	2080.46	582.53
109	Ratnagiri	RATNAGIRI-WDC - 9 /2021-22	Ratnagiri	3760.00	1052.80
110	Sangli	SANGLI-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Jath	4000.00	880.00
111	Sangli	SANGLI-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Jath	5000.00	1100.00
112	Sangli	SANGLI-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Jath	3212.54	706.76
113	Sangli	SANGLI-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Jath	3200.00	704.00
114	Sindhudurg	SINDHUDURG-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Dodamarga	3740.85	1047.43
115	Sindhudurg	SINDHUDURG-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Dodamarga	4341.35	1215.57
116	Sindhudurg	SINDHUDURG-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Dodamarga	3604.40	1009.23
117	Sindhudurg	SINDHUDURG-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Dodamarga	4566.86	1278.72
118	Sindhudurg	SINDHUDURG-WDC - 5 /2021-22	Dodamarga	4450.34	1246.09
119	Sindhudurg	SINDHUDURG-WDC - 6 /2021-22	Vaibhavwadi	3124.24	874.78
120	Sindhudurg	SINDHUDURG-WDC - 7 /2021-22	Vaibhavwadi	3236.64	906.25
121	Sindhudurg	SINDHUDURG-WDC - 8 /2021-22	Dodamarga	4552.93	1274.82
122	Sindhudurg	SINDHUDURG-WDC - 9 /2021-22	Dodamarga	3166.96	886.74
123	Solapur	SOLAPUR-WDC - 1 /2021- 22	Madha	3801.44	836.31
124	Solapur	SOLAPUR-WDC - 2 /2021-	Mangalwedha	4197.90	923.54

		22			
125	Solapur	SOLAPUR-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Madha	4344.83	955.86
126	Solapur	SOLAPUR-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Sangola	2641.20	581.06
127	Thane	THANE-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Sahapur	3471.34	763.69
128	Wardha	WARDHA-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Selu	2998.39	659.65
129	Wardha	WARDHA-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Samudrapur	3210.78	706.37
130	Wardha	WARDHA-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Seloo	2670.25	587.46
131	Wardha	WARDHA-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Seloo	3772.87	830.03
132	Washim	WASHIM-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Mangalurpir	4293.50	944.57
133	Washim	WASHIM-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Karanja	4029.18	886.41
134	Washim	WASHIM-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Washim	2844.52	625.79
135	Washim	WASHIM-WDC - 4 /2021-22	Risod	5626.05	1237.73
136	Washim	WASHIM-WDC - 5 /2021-22	Malegaon	3461.78	761.59
137	Washim	WASHIM-WDC - 6 /2021-22	Manora	5756.00	1266.32
138	Washim	WASHIM-WDC - 7 /2021-22	Risod	4048.00	890.56
139	Yavatmal	YAVATMAL-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Digrus	3575.07	786.52
140	Yavatmal	YAVATMAL-WDC - 3 /2021-22	Digrus	3765.46	828.40

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS APPLICATIONS

309. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

- (a) the details of Patents, Industrial Designs, Trademarks, Geographical

Indications, Copyrights and SCILD applications, including filed, examined, granted, rejected, disposed, withdrawn and abandoned, during the last five years, year and field-wise;

- (b) the details of such applications, category-wise for natural persons, start-ups, small entities and educational institutions; and
- (c) the applicant-wise details by citizens, foreign nationals' residents and non-residents?

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): Answer is placed at **Statement-I**
- (b): Answer is placed at **Statement-II**
- (c): Answer is placed at **Statement-III**

STATEMENT-I

The details of Patents, Industrial Designs, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Copyrights and SCILD applications, including filed, examined, granted, rejected, disposed, withdrawn and abandoned, during the last five years, year and field-wise;

1. Patent Applications

(a) Filed

Fin an cia l	BIOC HEMI STRY	BIO MED ICAL	BIOTE CHNO LOGY	Ch em ica l	CHE MIS TRY	C IV IL	COMM UNICA TION	CO MP UTE R	ELE CTRI CAL	ELEC TRO NICS	F O O D	MEC HANI CAL	MET ALL URG Y	Misc ellan eous	N A	PH YSI CS	PO LY ME R	TE XT IL E	Gr an d To

Ye ar																			tal
20 20- 20 21	878	4669	3240		898 7	7 9 3	6449	654 3	3791	5389	5 6 9	1103 2	876	71	7 9	26 89	158 9	85 9	58 50 3
20 21- 20 22	1096	4679	3593		964 2	8 5 1	7609	863 0	4169	6607	6 5 4	1245 8	1028	9	3 0	27 84	178 0	82 2	66 44 1
20 22- 20 23	1620	5562	4104	1	111 48	1 0 2 5	9736	118 75	5139	7610	8 0 6	1670 5	1038	368	4 8	32 76	196 4	78 3	82 80 8
20 23- 20 24	1475	6292	4443		127 61	1 2 6 3	10021	156 71	5617	8134	1 0 6 0	1652 3	1343	863	3 4	34 09	227 9	97 5	92 16 3
20 24- 20 25	2128	1016 0	4217		151 02	1 4 7 5	10610	180 43	7300	1094 1	1 2 1 1	1904 9	1526	324	2 2	45 28	262 1	11 15	11 03 72

(b) Examined

Fin anc ial Yea r	BIOCH EMIST RY	BIOM EDIC AL	BIOTEC HNOLO GY	CHE MIST RY	CI VI L	COMM UNICAT ION	COM PUT ER	ELEC TRIC AL	ELEC TRON ICS	F O O D	MEC HANI CAL	META LLUR GY	Misce llaneo us	PH YSI CS	POL YM ER	TE XTI LE	Gr an d To tal
202 0- 202 1	1205	3895	2146	9550	1 0 0 7	6829	9183	5501	8153	37 5	16564	1577	1	396 8	241 6	783	73 15 3
202 1- 202 2	663	5698	2495	7533	9 5 7	8563	8198	3940	7283	65 5	12030	1671		387 9	147 3	150 3	66 54 1
202 2- 202 3	293	4291	1864	6725	7 1 8	5605	5350	3910	5684	13 3	9672	964	1	262 0	138 2	739	49 95 1
202 3- 202 4	357	1012	737	3773	1 3 4	3199	2157	1337	1741	89	2119	278	5	637	712	134	18 42 1

2024-2025	339	973	253	3151	2	2637	2804	1301	2286	101	498	271	5	420	662	20	15723

(c) Grant

Financial Year	BIOCH EMISTRY	BIOM EDICAL	BIOTEC HNOLOGY	CHE MISTRY	CI VIL	COMM UNICATION	COM PUTER	ELEC TRICAL	ELEC TRONICS	F OOD	MEC HANICAL	META LLURGY	Misce llaneo us	PH YSICS	POL YMER	TE XTILE	Gr and Total
2020-2021	426	883	1007	7251	429	1702	1149	2276	2385	204	6244	684	19	1277	1997	452	28385
2021-2022	520	1120	1124	6742	435	1796	1537	2670	2617	262	6991	645	41	1569	1563	425	30057
2022-2023	445	1351	1465	5931	481	2085	2442	3190	3339	345	8569	813	49	1809	1310	502	34126
2023-2024	744	5697	2376	9849	2061	9911	7577	8918	11119	378	31245	2982	20	6170	1979	2024	103050
2024-2025	286	2701	677	3558	141	6723	4661	2606	5397	89	3425	766	11	1425	790	248	33504

(d) Refused

Financial Year	BIOCH EMISTRY	BIOM EDICAL	BIOTEC HNOLOGY	CHE MISTRY	CI VIL	COMM UNICATION	COM PUTER	ELEC TRICAL	ELEC TRONICS	F OOD	MEC HANICAL	META LLURGY	Misce llaneo us	PH YSICS	POL YMER	TE XTILE	Gr and Total
2020-2021	91	243	265	1018	71	310	543	299	531	33	1023	50	9	198	152	58	4894
2021-2022	116	197	285	1058	71	294	531	329	558	48	1227	83	16	280	205	67	5365

2																	
202					1												
2-					2												61
202																	
3	160	187	440	936	1	397	744	437	590	82	1393	135	43	284	143	74	66
202					2												
3-					5												13
202																	41
4	221	667	656	1721	7	1132	1414	930	1418	92	3442	183	31	842	182	228	6
202					3												
4-																	55
202					3												
5	75	635	188	599	3	571	1090	397	706	27	773	51	10	266	55	46	22

(e) Withdrawn

Wit hdr wan																		
Fina ncia l Yea r	BIOC HEMI STRY	BIO MEDI CAL	BIOTE CHNOL OGY	CHE MIST RY	CI VI L	COMM UNICA TION	CO MPU TER	ELE CTRI CAL	ELEC TRON ICS	F O D	MEC HANI CAL	MET ALLU RGY	Misc ellan eous	N A	PH YSI CS	PO LY ME R	TE XTI LE	Gr an d T ot al
202 0- 202 1	17	61	69	112	1 3	210	192	53	101	7	223	64	36		61	27	27	12 73
202 1- 202 2	5	29	53	61	5	196	40	22	56	11	61	6	15		26	7	11	60 4
202 2- 202 3	18	14	115	79	1 0	36	44	41	30	18	86	3	29		21	20	5	56 9
202 3- 202 4	28	24	126	89	1 7	70	87	31	44	9	144	10	18		39	17	12	76 5
202 4- 202 5	47	86	204	154	3	70	74	43	39	16	128	7	5		30	24	6	93 6

(f) Abandoned

Fin anc ial Yea r	BIOCH EMIST RY	BIOM EDIC AL	BIOTEC HNOLO GY	CHE MIST RY	CI VI L	COMM UNICAT ION	COM PUT ER	ELEC TRIC AL	ELEC TRONI CS	F O D	MEC HANI CAL	META LLUR GY	Misc l eneo us	PH YSI CS	POL YM ER	TE XTI LE	Gr an d To tal
202 0- 202 1	343	1045	659	1897	2 5 1	1201	2658	1301	1995	15 4	4458	256	4	756	684	179	17 84 1
202 1- 202 2	1	0	0	6	0	1	3	1	3	1	4	0	2	0		0	22
202 2- 202 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
202 3- 202 4	433	2331	1290	2709	3 7 3	1852	3728	1297	2269	22	4609	399	69	138	434	433	23 83 7
202 4- 202 5	54	528	400	640	5 7	264	607	226	346	16	773	30	0	238	89	67	43 35

2. Industrial Design:

(i) Year wise consolidated data of Design is as under

FY-YEAR	Filed	Registered	Refused	Abandoned	Disposed	Examined
2020-2021	14242	9147	71	63	9281	13846
2021-2022	22699	15262	174	219	15655	22120
2022-2023	22697	23399	290	207	23896	21905
2023-2024	30388	30669	1407	846	32922	29635
2024-2025	43005	30349	606	970	31925	38009

(ii) There are no field in case of design, however class wise data is from

01.04.2025 to 25.11.2025 is as under:-

IDC CODE	IDC_NAME	CLASS	Filed	Registered	Abandoned	Refused	Disposal	Examined
1	01-00-Foodstuffs	CLASS-01	477	243	14	13	270	459

2	02-00-Articles of clothing and haberdashery	CLASS-02	17831	14692	383	404	15479	17225
3	03-00-Travel goods, cases, parasols and personal belongings, not elsewhere specified	CLASS-03	3244	2502	64	54	2620	3125
4	04-00-Brushware	CLASS-04	928	681	30	34	745	868
5	05-00-Textile piecegoods, artificial and natural sheet material	CLASS-05	2123	1976	57	42	2075	2053
6	06-00-Furnishing	CLASS-06	8045	6199	184	202	6585	7717
7	07-00-Household good, not elsewhere specified	CLASS-07	6438	5170	189	199	5558	6233
8	08-00-Tools and hardware	CLASS-08	5192	4141	111	90	4342	4987
9	09-00-Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods	CLASS-09	9214	7366	238	218	7822	8769
10	10-00-Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signalling instruments	CLASS-10	9317	7076	124	162	7362	8531
11	11-00-Articles of adornment	CLASS-11	7408	5727	125	90	5942	7011
12	12-00-Means of transport or hoisting	CLASS-12	13208	11347	169	123	11639	12478
13	13-00-Equipment for production, distribution or transformation of electricity	CLASS-13	7189	5770	104	109	5983	6747
14	14-00-Recording, telecommunication or data processing equipment	CLASS-14	11662	8803	132	269	9204	10554
15	15-00-Machines, not elsewhere specified	CLASS-15	12001	9158	127	90	9375	11158
16	16-00-Photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus	CLASS-16	1279	1027	23	15	1065	1235
17	17-00-Musical instruments	CLASS-17	130	101	5	4	110	122
18	18-00-Printing and office machinery	CLASS-18	262	177	5	5	187	250
19	19-00-Stationery and office equipment, artists' and teaching materials	CLASS-19	2487	1761	62	37	1860	2374
20	20-00-Sales and advertising equipment, signs	CLASS-20	690	580	8	5	593	649
21	21-00-Games, toys, tents and sports goods	CLASS-21	3380	2511	49	58	2618	3199
22	22-00-Arms, pyrotechnic articles, articles for hunting, fishing and pest killing	CLASS-22	766	476	22	20	518	706
23	23-00-Fluid distribution equipment, sanitary, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning equipment, solid fuel	CLASS-23	9734	8248	155	106	8509	9347
24	24-00-Medical and laboratory equipment	CLASS-24	16038	12746	137	99	12982	14771
25	25-00-Building units and construction elements	CLASS-25	3094	2288	72	81	2441	2949
26	26-00-Lighting apparatus	CLASS-26	3482	2884	96	124	3104	3396
27	27-00-Tobacco and smokers supplies	CLASS-27	182	134	9	5	148	179
28	28-00-Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products, toilet articles and apparatus	CLASS-28	2709	2000	77	259	2336	2636
29	29-00-Devices and equipment against fire hazards, for accident prevention and	CLASS-29	917	704	12	20	736	890

	for rescue							
30	30-00-Articles for the care and handling of animals	CLASS-30	573	446	14	9	469	527
31	31-00-Machines and appliances for preparing food or drink, not elsewhere specified	CLASS-31	1405	1140	26	26	1192	1340
32	32-00-Graphic symbols and logos, surface patterns, ornamentation	CLASS-32	100	2	3	1	6	84
33	99-00-Miscellaneous	CLASS-99	67	4	20	30	54	73

3. Trade mark:

(i) Year wise consolidated data of trademark is as under:-

Fn-Year	Filed	Registered	Refused	Abandoned	Disposed	Examined
2020-2021	431213	255976	18675	16205	43366	463912
2021-2022	447805	261408	49307	3796	60026	431520
2022-2023	466580	231977	32243	20752	60058	395405
2023-2024	476089	279717	53232	85109	153542	721944
2024-2025	552190	382834	33214	40625	88632	156403

(ii) There are no field in case of trademark, however class wise data is from

01.04.2025 to 25.11.2025 is as under.

Sr No	Class Description	Class	Filed	Registered	Abandoned	Refused	Disposal	Examined
1	Chemical used in industry, science, photography, agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; manures; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesive used in industry	CLASS-01	39056	22385	1398	1606	3237	36050
2	Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants; mordants; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for painters; decorators; printers and artists	CLASS-02	11649	7043	578	570	1249	10649
3	Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning; polishing; scouring and	CLASS-03	118010	58212	8447	6754	16173	101272

	abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, dentifrices							
4	Industrial oils and greases; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels(including motor spirit) and illuminants; candles, wicks	CLASS-04	12128	7383	596	630	1358	11206
5	Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations; dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies; plasters, materials for dressings; materials for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparation for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides	CLASS-05	364935	185184	31584	27104	61581	308069
6	Common metals and their alloys; metal building materials; transportable buildings of metal; materials of metal for railway tracks; non-electric cables and wires of common metal; ironmongery, small items of metal hardware; pipes and tubes of metal; safes; goods of common metal not included in other classes; ores	CLASS-06	30226	18408	1460	1374	3039	27383
7	Machines and machine tools; motors and engines (except for land vehicles); machine coupling and transmission components (except for land vehicles); agricultural implements other than hand-operated; incubators for eggs	CLASS-07	42763	25448	2303	1915	4555	41546
8	Hand tools and implements (hand-operated); cutlery; side arms; razors	CLASS-08	9918	6621	359	302	721	9702
9	Scientific, nautical, surveying, electric, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers; fire extinguishing apparatus	CLASS-09	126567	74643	5713	5190	11976	127998
10	Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments, artificial limbs, eyes and teeth; orthopaedic articles; suture materials	CLASS-10	31905	19476	1029	1433	2637	31157
11	Apparatus for lighting, heating, steam generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying ventilating, water supply and sanitary purposes	CLASS-11	51592	31910	2762	2810	5899	47045
12	Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water	CLASS-12	26500	15780	1329	1045	2626	25123
13	Firearms; ammunition and projectiles; explosives; fire works	CLASS-13	1819	1202	43	39	94	1579
14	Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes; jewellery, precious stones; horological and other chronometric instruments	CLASS-14	34172	20159	1026	1304	2484	28732

15	Musical instruments	CLASS-15	1895	1384	35	30	72	1785
16	Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery; adhesives for stationery or household purposes; artists' materials; paint brushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); instructional and teaching material (except apparatus); plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes); playing cards; printers' type; printing blocks	CLASS-16	39633	26412	1114	1334	2807	36403
17	Rubber, gutta percha, gum, asbestos, mica and goods made from these materials and not included in other classes; plastics in extruded form for use in manufacture; packing, stopping and insulating materials; flexible pipes, not of metal	CLASS-17	19359	11197	1168	1065	2392	17810
18	Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides, trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery	CLASS-18	24061	15439	980	806	1903	22594
19	Building materials, (non-metallic), non-metallic rigid pipes for building; asphalt, pitch and bitumen; non-metallic transportable buildings; monuments, not of metal.	CLASS-19	33785	20948	1780	1970	4026	29625
20	Furniture, mirrors, picture frames; goods(not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reed, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother- of-pearl, meerschaum and substitutes for all these materials, or of plastics	CLASS-20	36862	22485	1355	1680	3206	32355
21	Household or kitchen utensils and containers(not of precious metal or coated therewith); combs and sponges; brushes(except paints brushes); brush making materials; articles for cleaning purposes; steelwool; unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building); glassware, porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes	CLASS-21	44175	27697	1719	1725	3667	38564
22	Ropes, string, nets, tents, awnings, tarpaulins, sails, sacks and bags (not included in other classes) padding and stuffing materials(except of rubber or plastics); raw fibrous textile materials	CLASS-22	5490	3790	139	126	301	4981
23	Yarns and threads, for textile use	CLASS-23	3610	2565	92	104	212	3319
24	Textiles and textile goods, not included in other classes; bed and table covers.	CLASS-24	29930	19945	1123	1303	2574	26891
25	Clothing, footwear, headgear	CLASS-25	178766	105376	11184	9604	21852	154701
26	Lace and embroidery, ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers	CLASS-26	6797	4652	212	166	418	6053
27	Carpets, rugs, mats and matting, linoleum and	CLASS-27	6096	4152	146	153	320	5567

	other materials for covering existing floors; wall hangings(non-textile)							
28	Games and playthings, gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes; decorations for Christmas trees	CLASS-28	25729	15711	843	878	1857	23663
29	Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats	CLASS-29	72620	37848	4528	5175	10228	62574
30	Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca, sago, artificial coffee; flour and preparations made from cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, ices; honey, treacle; yeast, baking powder; salt, mustard; vinegar, sauces, (condiments); spices; ice	CLASS-30	137967	69561	9250	10140	20421	117763
31	Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products and grains not included in other classes; live animals; fresh fruits and vegetables; seeds, natural plants and flowers; foodstuffs for animals, malt	CLASS-31	41590	24342	1826	2433	4579	35576
32	Beers, mineral and aerated waters, and other non-alcoholic drinks; fruit drinks and fruit juices; syrups and other preparations for making beverages	CLASS-32	35356	17720	1882	2277	4532	30313
33	Alcoholic beverages(except beers)	CLASS-33	13483	6961	706	613	1500	12579
34	Tobacco, smokers' articles, matches	CLASS-34	15020	7488	1477	1241	2912	13444
35	Advertising, business management, business administration, office functions.	CLASS-35	241379	148704	8310	10515	20467	210162
36	Insurance, financial affairs; monetary affairs; real estate affairs.	CLASS-36	44483	25736	983	1997	3479	39664
37	Building construction; repair; installation services.	CLASS-37	35878	22510	734	1158	2125	32509
38	Telecommunications.	CLASS-38	21845	13833	525	1029	1747	22337
39	Transport; packaging and storage of goods; travel arrangement.	CLASS-39	26566	16550	591	1214	1986	23884
40	Treatment of materials.	CLASS-40	10266	6673	165	229	454	10781
41	Education; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.	CLASS-41	113126	72231	2661	5184	8697	102642
42	Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto; industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software.	CLASS-42	79898	50030	1629	2022	4330	81553
43	Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation.	CLASS-43	82641	46144	2687	4850	8122	68948
44	Medical services, veterinary services, hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services.	CLASS-44	47277	28541	1132	2326	3774	41329
45	Legal services; security services for the protection of property and individuals; personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals.	CLASS-45	25453	15714	505	1258	1905	23192

4. Copyright

S.No.	Financial Year	Class of Work	Application Filed	Examined	Registered	Rejected	Withdrawn	Abandoned	Disposed
1	2020-2021	Artistic	6091	5227	3652	50	2	545	4249
		Cinematograph Film	419	344	230	7	0	78	315
		Music	286	135	69	5	0	117	191
		Sound Recording	1852	1674	969	0	0	117	1086
		Literary/ Dramatic	14191	12970	10514	56	18	1785	12373
		Computer Software	1610	1172	961	25	0	267	1253
2	2021-2022	Artistic	6558	6481	4224	31	6	2	4263
		Cinematograph Film	346	334	233	2	0	0	235
		Music	337	132	40	0	0	0	40
		Sound Recording	4642	4686	2332	1	0	1	2334
		Literary/ Dramatic	17159	15851	12867	81	3	7	12958
		Computer Software	1946	1614	974	10	2	1	987
3	2022-2023	Artistic	4767	5420	2963	23	1	1647	4634
		Cinematograph Film	439	342	115	0	0	100	215
		Music	282	126	35	2	0	383	420
		Sound Recording	1375	2198	888	0	1	1307	2196
		Literary/ Dramatic	20673	15064	7266	48	5	4750	12069
		Computer Software	1930	1845	812	29	0	795	1636
4	2023-2024	Artistic	8912	12515	8221	22	1	1419	9663
		Cinematograph Film	318	732	455	1	0	176	632
		Music	312	262	135	0	0	249	384
		Sound Recording	2513	3669	2006	3	31	704	2744
		Literary/ Dramatic	22048	35465	24749	18	6	4401	29174
		Computer Software	2623	3670	2429	5	1	691	3126
5	2024-2025	Artistic	8822	9855	5725	4	4	93	5826
		Cinematograph Film	427	461	243	2	1	4	250
		Music	398	264	97	0	1	3	101
		Sound Recording	1837	3569	1932	0	1	4	1937
		Literary/ Dramatic	28983	27254	17023	4	24	93	17144
		Computer Software	3628	3282	1746	3	4	15	1768

5. Geographical Indications: There is no provision for field wise application in case of GI applications.

Year	Filed	Examined	Registered	Rejected	Disposed	Withdrawn	Abandoned
2020-2021	58	NIL	05	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

2021-2022	116	46	50	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2022-2023	211	100	55	NIL	NIL	2	NIL
2023-2024	134	98	160	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2024-2025	275	212	62	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

6. **SCILD**: There is no statutory provision for application field-wise classification in the SICLD application in the SICLD Registry (SICLD Act 2000 and SICLD Rules 2001).

Financial Year	Filed	Examined #	Registered	Not-accepted/ Abandoned	Disposed
2020-21	5	0	0	0	0
2021-22	2	0	0	0	0
2022-23	8	10	0	4	4
2023-24	2	1	5	2	7
2024-25	6	0	0	0	0

Objections Examined includes an Application's first to Acceptance report

STATEMENT-II

The details of such applications, category-wise for natural persons, start-ups, small entities and educational institutions.

1. **Patents :**

Applicant-Type	Total Application Filed	Examined	Granted	Refused	Withdrawn	Abandoned 21(1)	Abandoned 9(1)
Others	0	6	2	1	1	5	0
Educational Institution	120271	10628	3571	413	71	629	7
Natural Person	90627	30776	21959	6548	466	9350	1785
Other than Natural Person	256336	182674	197583	28921	4372	31131	2667
Small Entity	14098	16589	13570	1061	69	711	94
Start-Up	13089	4172	2174	344	40	257	196

* The table includes data for patent applications filed from 01.04.2020 to

24.11.2025.

2. Design:

(i) Natural Person

FY-YEAR	Filed	Registered	Abandoned	Refused	Disposed	Examined
2020-2021	4738	2044	16	13	2073	4432
2021-2022	9700	5209	102	41	5352	9248
2022-2023	8124	7719	79	107	7905	7968
2023-2024	12910	11559	514	851	12924	12305
2024-2025	19575	13544	612	340	14496	17235

(ii) Small entity

FY-YEAR	Filed	Registered	Abandoned	Refused	Disposed	Examined
2020-2021	1879	1406	9	6	1421	1787
2021-2022	3224	2126	31	10	2167	3097
2022-2023	3196	3002	26	34	3062	3228
2023-2024	4644	4010	109	193	4312	4435
2024-2025	5957	4212	175	101	4488	5256

(iii) Other than natural person

FY-YEAR	Filed	Registered	Abandoned	Refused	Disposed	Examined

2020-2021	7568	5697	38	52	5787	7609
2021-2022	8941	7751	86	123	7960	8947
2022-2023	10608	11826	102	148	12076	10040
2023-2024	11591	14041	214	347	14602	11709
2024-2025	15069	11128	168	155	11451	13405

(iv) Startup

FY-YEAR	File d	Registere d	Abandone d	Refuse d	Dispose d	Examine d
2020- 2021	55	0	0	0	0	20
2021- 2022	834	176	0	0	176	830
2022- 2023	769	852	0	1	853	671
2023- 2024	124 3	1059	9	16	1084	1205
2024- 2025	240 4	1465	14	10	1489	2122

3. Trademark:

(i) Natural Person

FY- YEAR	Filed	Registere d	Abandone d	Refuse d	Dispose d	Examine d

2020- 2021	24781 5	163179	21872	30613	54580	251592
2021- 2022	24165 5	161833	21062	25194	48104	223170
2022- 2023	24803 9	156662	20748	16418	38675	133026
2023- 2024	25238 8	126752	10683	8426	20394	369214
2024- 2025	28876 0	23633	1397	232	2289	74300

(ii) Small entity

FY-YEAR	Filed	Registered	Abandoned	Refused	Disposed	Examined
2020-2021	108896	55324	8479	11549	21071	109791
2021-2022	129451	67025	10510	11755	23293	116118
2022-2023	142117	61162	10802	8699	20522	76996
2023-2024	149123	81604	5464	4158	10492	215979
2024-2025	180629	113917	645	154	1638	46273

(iii) Other than natural person

FY-YEAR	Filed	Registered	Abandoned	Refused	Disposed	Examined
2020-2021	54743	163179	2471	3366	7384	57270

2021-2022	54395	161833	2383	2799	6638	50173
2022-2023	54386	156662	1910	1725	4827	30933
2023-2024	52968	126752	974	703	2575	77649
2024-2025	59615	23633	94	34	509	15244

(iv) Startup

FY-YEAR	Filed	Registered	Abandoned	Refused	Disposed	Examined
2020-2021	6464	3190	273	489	887	6404
2021-2022	8641	4150	378	616	1105	7492
2022-2023	9797	4212	477	348	923	5295
2023-2024	9186	6062	167	159	407	13847
2024-2025	10429	8214	18	5	74	2830

4 and 5. **Copyright and GI :**

There is no category in copyright and GI of this type.

6. **SCILD**

Financial Year	Filed	Category-Wise*	
		Natural Person	Institute/Organisation
2020-21	5	0	5
2021-22	2	0	2
2022-23	8	0	8
2023-24	2	1	1

2024-25	6	0	6

STATEMENT-III

The applicant-wise details by citizens, foreign nationals' residents and non-residents

1. Patents :

Filed			Examined		Granted		Refused		Withdrawn		Abandoned	
Financial _Year	Indian Origin Applicants	Non- Indian Origin Applicants	Indian Origin Applicants	Non- Indian Origin Applicants	Indian Origin Applicants	Non- Indian Origin Applicants	Indian Origin Applicants	Non- Indian Origin Applicants	Indian Origin Applicants	Non- Indian Origin Applicants	Indian Origin Applicants	Non- Indian Origin Applicants
2020- 2021	24325	34156	13084	55862	4595	10804	666	1111	151	1012	2956	12779
2021- 2022	29540	36898	15328	47096	5386	15958	934	2103	84	442	44	5
2022- 2023	43335	39473	16381	31434	7915	19360	1189	3033	166	348	3995	12745
2023- 2024	51657	40506	7750	10116	21911	75259	2431	9400	184	529	8086	9052
2024- 2025	68392	41980	7978	7299	9847	22570	1871	3124	172	741	311	462

2. Design:

(i) Indian origin

FY- Year	Filed	Registered	Refused	Abandoned	Examined	Disposal
2020-2021	10598	6244	39	52	9903	6335
2021-2022	18847	11938	81	191	18261	12210
2022-2023	19252	18179	179	140	18602	18498
2023-2024	26536	25911	1214	740	25726	27865
2024-2025	38799	27299	538	926	34151	28763

(ii) Foreign

FY- Year	Filed	Registered	Refused	Abandoned	Examined	Disposal
2020-2021	3647	2904	32	11	3948	2947
2021-2022	3852	3324	93	28	3861	3445
2022-2023	3445	5221	111	67	3303	5399
2023-2024	3852	4758	193	106	3909	5057
2024-2025	4206	3051	68	43	3860	3162

3.Trademark

(i) Indian

FY- Year	Filed	Registered	Refused	Abandoned	Examined	Disposal
2020-2021	418594	12698	18267	15919	427918	7925
2021-2022	434084	9900	48593	3743	397298	6573
2022-2023	453325	8757	31796	20348	246529	6615
2023-2024	463108	9612	51876	84031	677555	14209
2024-2025	539132	13971	32555	40036	138839	13328

(ii) Foreign

FY- Year	Filed	Registered	Refused	Abandoned	Examined	Disposal
2020-2021	26255	12698	408	286	27510	912
2021-2022	28857	9900	714	53	27068	551
2022-2023	26538	8757	447	404	21892	532
2023-2024	26137	9612	1356	1078	26278	1343
2024-2025	27548	13971	659	589	14783	1749

4. Copyright

Financial Year	Application Filed		Examined		ROC		Rejected		Withdrawn		Abandoned		Disposed	
	Indian Origin Applicants	Non-Indian Origin Applicants	Indian Origin Applicants	Non-Indian Origin Applicants	Indian Origin Applicants	Non-Indian Origin Applicants	Indian Origin Applicants	Non-Indian Origin Applicants	Indian Origin Applicants	Non-Indian Origin Applicants	Indian Origin Applicants	Non-Indian Origin Applicants	Indian Origin Applicants	Non-Indian Origin Applicants
2020-2021	24124	325	21519	3	16393	2	143	0	20	0	2909	0	19465	2
2021-2022	30912	76	29040	58	20669	1	125	0	11	0	11	0	20816	1
2022-2023	29222	244	24760	235	12046	33	102	0	7	0	8966	16	21121	49
2023-2024	36541	185	56120	193	37723	272	49	0	39	0	7584	56	45395	328
2024-2025	43895	200	44492	193	26600	166	13	0	34	1	212	0	26859	167
2025-2026	36337	98	33841	102	20778	383	54	0	12	0	7	0	20851	383

5. Geographical Indications

As regards the applicant-wise details by citizens foreign nationals' residents and non-residents, the same would not be applicable since GI is a community right it is not filed by an individual.

6. SICLD:

Indian origin:

Financial Year	Filed	Examined #	Registered	Not-accepted/	Disposed

				Abandoned	
2020-21	5	0	0	0	0
2021-22	2	0	0	0	0
2022-23	8	10	0	4	4
2023-24	2	1	5	2	7
2024-25	6	0	0	0	0

(ii) Foreign: Nil

SANCTIONING RURAL CONNECTIVITY IN KARNATAKA

310. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) whether there is any delay in sanctioning rural connectivity roads in Karnataka under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Central Government to release funds for rural road construction during the year under PMGSY; and
- (c) the time by which the Chikkamagaluru district in Karnataka be sanctioned roads under PMGSY, and the steps taken to expedite the process?

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

(a) to (c): There is no delay in sanctioning of Rural Roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to the Karnataka State. The PMGSY was

launched as a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations of designated population size as laid in the extant programme guidelines. The scheme has completed its timeline for sanctioning of road projects under PMGSY-I, II, and III.

Further, the Government of India has recently launched Phase IV of PMGSY in September 2024 to provide all-weather connectivity to 25,000 unconnected habitations as per the Census 2011. The timeline for completion of PMGSY-IV is March 2029. Sanctioning of road projects is based on proposals received from the concerned States, which are being scrutinised by the technical wing of the Ministry, viz. National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA). After that, Rural Road projects with all compliances are being considered by the Empowered Committee in the Ministry as per the extant guidelines of the programme. At present, there is no proposal pending from the State of Karnataka for sanction. However, the Ministry is coordinating closely with the State Governments and providing the required assistance for submission of proposals under PMGSY-IV.

Under PMGSY, the Department releases funds to the State Government as a unit, and the State Government further allocates them at the district and sub-district levels. The funds are being released under PMGSY to the States based on the works sanctioned to them. As of today, a total of 24,267.78 km of road length has been sanctioned to the State of Karnataka under various interventions/verticals of PMGSY, out of which 23,971.94 km of road length has

already been completed with the cost of Rs. 8426.74 crore (including State share). In the current financial year, Rs. 50 crore provision has been made for the State of Karnataka based on the ongoing work, out of which Rs. 25 crore has already been released by the Department.

In the Chikkamagaluru district of the State of Karnataka, a total of 867.03 km of road length has been sanctioned under various interventions/verticals of PMGSY, out of which 866.23 km of road length has already been completed with Rs. 359.42 crore (including State share), and currently, no works are pending in the Chikkamagaluru district. District-wise progress along with fund status may be seen at "omms.nic.in->Progress Monitoring:-> MPR1".

रुपईडीहा भूमि पत्तन का विस्तार

311. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार की बहराइच स्थित रुपईडीहा भूमि पत्तन की क्षमता विस्तार और अतिरिक्त गोदाम, शीत भंडारण और मशीनीकृत कार्गो हैंडलिंग सुविधाएं जोड़ने की कोई योजना है जो हाल ही में भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर 115 एकड़ में बनाया गया है और जहाँ से वर्तमान में प्रति वर्ष 8500 करोड़ रुपये का व्यापार किया जाता है;

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

(ग) क्या आसियान देशों के साथ व्यापार के लिए रुपईडीहा को एक क्षेत्रीय व्यापार केंद्र के रूप में विकसित करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (ग): नहीं महोदय। रुपईडीहा भूमि पत्तन की क्षमता विस्तार या इसे रीजनल ट्रेड सेंटर के

तौर पर विकसित करने की परिकल्पना फिलहाल नहीं की गई है।

आवारा पशु

312. श्री शेर सिंह घुबाया:

श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

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

(क) क्या अभी तक परित्यक्त एवं आवारा पशुओं के संरक्षण हेतु कोई प्रभावी राष्ट्रीय कानून नहीं है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का परित्यक्त एवं आवारा पशुओं के संरक्षण हेतु ऐसा कोई कानून बनाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो यह कानून कब तक बनाया जाएगा;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) मरने वाले आवारा पशुओं की संख्या का वार्षिक ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके शवों के अनुचित निस्तारण/दाह संस्कार के कारण पर्यावरण के लिए क्या खतरा है?

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

(क) से (ग) भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 के अनुसार, राज्य, कृषि और पशुपालन को आधुनिक और वैज्ञानिक प्रणालियों से संगठित करने का प्रयास करेगा और विशिष्टता गायों और बछड़ों तथा अन्य दुधारू और वाहक पशुओं की नस्लों के परिरक्षण और सुधार के लिये और उनके वध का प्रतिषेध करने के लिए कदम उठाएगा। इसके अलावा, सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची II (राज्य सूची) की प्रविष्टि 15 के अनुसार, पशुओं का परिरक्षण, संरक्षण और सुधार तथा जीवजंतुओं के रोगों का निवारण; पशुचिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण और व्यवसाय राज्य के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। किसी भी राज्य के विधानमंडल के पास सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची II (राज्य सूची) में उल्लिखित किसी भी मामले के बारे में ऐसे राज्य या उसके हिस्से के लिए कानून बनाने का विशेषाधिकार है। हालांकि, पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता का निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 की धारा 3 के अनुसार, किसी पशु की देखभाल करने

वाले अथवा स्वामित्व रखने वाले व्यक्ति की यह ज़िम्मेदारी है कि वह ऐसे पशु का कल्याण सुनिश्चित करने तथा उसे अनावश्यक दर्द अथवा कष्ट से बचाने के लिए सभी यथोचित कदम उठाए। साथ ही, पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता का निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 की धारा 11(1)(i) के अनुसार, यदि कोई व्यक्ति, किसी उचित कारण के बिना, किसी पशु को ऐसी परिस्थिति में परित्यक्त करता है जिससे यह संभाव्य हो कि उसे भुखमरी या प्यास के कारण पीड़ा पहुंचे, तो उसे पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता का निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 की धारा 11 के अनुसार दंडित किया जाएगा।

(घ) यह जानकारी केंद्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखी जाती है।

PRESERVE THE AGRICULTURAL LAND

313. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) the details of steps taken so far to preserve the “virginity” of agricultural land in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has any project for implementing sustainable farming practices, enacting and enforcing regulations that protect farmland from conversion to other uses, and promoting awareness about the importance of land conservation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken so far to minimize the use of synthetic pesticides by integrating biological control methods and other sustainable pest management strategies; and
- (e) the projects to promote efficient irrigation techniques, like drip irrigation

and micro-sprinklers, to conserve water resources and reduce waterlogging in agriculture sector of the country?

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

(a) to (d): The National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) was approved by the Union Cabinet on 25.11.2024 to promote Natural Farming across the country. Natural Farming is a chemical free farming, involving livestock integrated natural farming methods and diversified crop systems rooted in the Indian traditional knowledge. It aims to improve soil health, restoring ecosystems and reducing input cost to the farmers.

The mission target is 15,000 clusters to initiate Natural Farming in 7.5 Lakh Ha area covering 18.75 lakhs farmers and to make 1 crore farmers aware of Natural Farming. Till date, over 15 lakh farmers have been enrolled under the Mission. For easy availability of natural farming bio-inputs like Jeevamrit, Beejamrit, etc., the Mission provides for 10,000 need-based Bio-input Resource Centres for natural farming farmers.

Natural farming is integrated with livestock involves use of on-farm inputs like Beejamrut, Jeevamrut, Ghan Jeevamrut, Neemastra, Dashparni, etc., multi-cropping systems, Pre-monsoon dry sowing, biomass based mulching, use of traditional varieties of seeds, integration of trees on buffer zones of farm, etc. By combining biological control, habitat management, and eco-friendly formulations, Natural Farming reduces dependence on chemical pesticides while maintaining crop health and productivity.

(e): Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the Country from 2015-16. PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems. The Government provides financial assistance @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers for installation of Drip and Sprinkler systems under the PDMC. Besides some State Government also provide Top-up subsidy to farmers from their State Budget. Total area of 106.75 lakh ha. has been covered under micro irrigation through PDMC scheme as on 31.10.2025.

REVIVAL OF HMT MACHINE TOOLS LTD.

314. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps to revive HMT Machine Tools Ltd., Kalamassery, Kerala, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the unit still functions with an outdated 1997 pay scale and irregular salary disbursements and lacks a permanent Managing Director or Chairman;

(c) whether HMT is facing a severe shortage of working capital;

(d) whether the Government is aware that HMT is losing tenders under the Small-Scale Industry (SSI) preference clause, despite being a competitive Central PSU;

(e) whether the Government has any plan to protect HMT's land assets in

Kalamassery and use them for new industrial or employment-generating projects in Kerala, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the expansion plans include introducing new manufacturing technologies or product lines in the Kalamassery unit, 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): Kalamassery Unit is an operational manufacturing unit of HMT Machine Tools Limited, a subsidiary of HMT Limited. The Government, vide order dated 01.11.2024, constituted a Technical Committee to work out the recommendations and way forward for revival of HMT Machine Tools Limited. The Committee has since submitted its report.

(b): HMT Machine Tools Ltd did not meet the eligibility criteria for revision of pay scales with effect from 01.01.2007 and 01.01.2017 as per the prescribed guidelines. At present, there is a lag of 2 months in salary disbursement of employees in Kalamassery Unit of HMT Machine Tools Ltd. Since Kalamassery Unit is only a unit of HMT Machine Tools Ltd, it does not have a separate post of Chairman or Managing Director.

(c) and (d): Yes. On account of old plant and machinery, poor productivity, etc., the net worth of HMT Machine Tools Limited has got eroded over the years and is facing severe financial crisis.

(e): The Government has designated appropriate employee(s) of the HMT Ltd and its subsidiaries as Estate Officers vide Statutory Order 222 dated

14.01.2011 under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

(f): HMT Machine Tools Limited, which has several units, including the Kalamassery unit, being a CPSE registered under the Companies Act, operates as per the provisions of the Companies Act and the guidelines issued by the Government of India in respect of CPSEs and takes its appropriate investment decisions as per its operational requirements.

LOSSES DUE TO IMPOSITION OF HIGHER TARIFFS

315. SHRI K RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) whether the agriculture sector in India has suffered losses due to the imposition of higher tariffs by the United States on Indian agricultural exports;
- (b) if so, the estimated extent of such losses;
- (c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the United States to seek tariff relaxation or compensation; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the interests of Indian farmers and exporters affected by these measures?

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

(a) and (b): The Government has been closely monitoring developments in US

trade policy and the performance of India's agricultural and allied exports. As per latest data available from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), India's exports of agricultural and allied products to the USA have increased to 2830.79 Million USD in FY 2025-26 (Apr-Sep) from 2818.62 Million USD in the same period of previous year.

(c) and (d): India and the US are currently negotiating a Bilateral Trade Agreement, through which inter-alia both sides seek to reduce tariff barriers to trade in a mutually beneficial manner. The Government continues to work on a comprehensive strategy encompassing intensive engagement with the US Government for a mutually beneficial India-US Bilateral Trade Agreement, enhancement of domestic demand through next generation GST reforms, Export Promotion measures which provide support and assistance to our exporters (such as the Export Promotion Mission, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters and Trade Relief Measures of RBI), pursuing FTAs with new countries, better utilization of existing FTAs and market access and intelligence measures. It is expected that these measures will also enhance diversification and resilience in India's trade relationships. Government is committed to secure and advance country's national interest and protect the welfare of our farmers, workers, entrepreneurs, exporters, MSMEs and all sections of industry and take all necessary steps to enhance trade including through appropriate export promotion and trade diversification measures.

AI-BASED MONSOON FORECASTING SCHEME

316. SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

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

- (a) the details of the Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based Monsoon Forecasting Scheme implemented by the Government along with the total number of farmers who have been reached out under this scheme;
- (b) the details of the AI model used in the said scheme, the partner organizations and the criteria for evaluation of accuracy thereof;
- (c) whether the impact of this programme on crop planning and risk management in Kharif-dominated areas has been evaluated;
- (d) if so, the findings thereof;
- (e) whether the Government is providing financial assistance to the farmers of Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency who have suffered significant losses of their paddy, black gram, green gram and pigeon pea crops due to unseasonal rains;
- (f) if so, the number of farmers identified in this regard along with the details thereof; and
- (g) the steps being taken to cover more States under the said scheme and integrate AI-based forecasting with existing agricultural advisory platforms such

as M-Kisan?

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

(a) to (g): An AI-based pilot was conducted in collaboration with the Development Innovation Lab- India on agriculturally relevant local monsoon onset forecasts across parts of 13 states in India for Kharif 2025. An open source blended model was used, including Google's NeuralGCM, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts' (ECMWF) Artificial Intelligence Forecasting System (AIFS), and historical rainfall data from 125 years from the India Meteorological Department (IMD).

The probabilistic forecasts predicted only the local onset of monsoon, which is essential for taking a decision on the date of sowing of crops. Local monsoon onset forecasts were sent via SMS through the M-Kisan portal to 3,88,45,214 farmers in 13 states in five regional languages- Hindi, Odia, Marathi, Bangla, and Punjabi. No financial assistance was provided for this pilot.

Telephonic farmer feedback surveys were conducted in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar through Kisan Call Centres after the forecasts were sent. The survey revealed that 31–52% farmers adjusted their planting decisions, primarily through changes in land preparation and sowing timing, which included crop and input choice.

ATROCITIES AGAINST SCs/STs

317. SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:

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

(a) the details of the number of cases filed against Union Government employees under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 since 2014, State-wise;

(b) the details of the number of pending cases under this Act against Union Government employees, State-wise; and

(c) whether any Union Government employees have been convicted under the Act, if so, the details since 2014, year and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a) to (c): The record of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). NCRB has informed that they do not have information regarding number of cases filed against Union Government employees under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

PROMOTION OF CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE

318. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote climate-resilient agriculture and support small and marginal farmers facing climate fluctuations affecting crop yields and livelihoods;

(b) the details of Government initiatives promoting technology adoption,

including remote sensing, AI, and early warning systems, to help farmers manage climatic risks such as droughts, floods, and pest invasions effectively; and

(c) the details of Government's policies for expanding social protection measures like crop insurance and financial incentives under schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana to ensure farmer resilience against climate-induced risks?

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

(a) and (b): Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing a project- National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), that studies the impact of climate change on agriculture, conducts district level risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to future climate change. Under the project, risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to climate change has been carried out at district-level for 651 predominantly agricultural districts as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) protocols. 310 districts were identified as vulnerable out of which 109 districts have been categorized as 'very high' and 201 districts as 'highly' vulnerable. For enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers to climate variability, location-specific 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 demonstrated under the project

through KVKs in 448 Climate Resilient Villages. Capacity building for establishing village level seed banks and community nurseries is being undertaken under NICRA project that enables availability of seeds in the adopted villages. Drought and flood tolerant climate-resilient varieties of rice, wheat, soybean, mustard, chickpea, sorghum, gram, and foxtail millet were demonstrated in several NICRA villages. Besides, training programmes are conducted under Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) on various issues of agricultural practices including creation of awareness on using quality seeds among the farmers.

To mitigate the impacts of adverse weather on agriculture, under the Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) scheme, medium-range weather forecasts for the next 5 days at the district and block levels are generated by Indian Meteorological Department(IMD). Based on rainfall and other weather parameters along with weather forecasts issued by IMD, 130 Agromet Field Units prepare Agromet Advisories in English as well as in the regional language for dissemination through multiple channels. Also, farmers access weather information including alerts and related agromet advisories specific to their districts through the mobile App viz., 'Meghdoot' launched by the Ministry of Earth Sciences which is available in English and 13 regional languages. These weather details are also accessible to farmers through 'Mausam' App of IMD. The Panchayat-level weather forecast information is accessible through multiple digital platforms, including: eGramSwaraj (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in/>), 'Gram Manchitra' Application of MoPR (<https://grammanchitra.gov.in/gm4MVC>), 'Meri

Panchayat' Mobile App and Mausamgram web portal of IMD (<https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in/>).

(c): Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides comprehensive risk coverage against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds, and commercial/horticultural crops notified by the concerned State Government. The scheme not only safeguards against widespread yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks such as flood, inundation, landslide, drought, dry spells, hailstorm, cyclone, pests/diseases, natural fire/lightning, storm, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, and tornado, but also provides coverage against farm-level yield loss due to localized risks (hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloudburst, and natural fire) and post-harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rain, and hailstorm. As on 30.11.2025, claims amounting to ₹1,90,374 crore have been disbursed to approximately 2,301 lakh farmers since the scheme's inception in Kharif 2016 through Rabi 2024–25.

Organic farming is being promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in the States/UTs. The scheme stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing. Primary focus of the schemes is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain. Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha in 3 years is provided for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off –farm

organic inputs. As on 31.10.2025, total area of 16.90 lakh hectares area has been covered under PKVY Scheme benefitting 28.24 lakh farmers.

STATUS OF PLI SCHEME FOR STEEL SECTOR

319. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

- (a) the current status of Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes implemented under the Ministry of Steel, including the total number of applications received, approved and rejected since inception;
- (b) the allocation of PLI benefits among specialty steel, automotive steel, electrical steel and other categories, along with the percentage of allocated funds disbursed till date, sector-wise;
- (c) the distribution of PLI beneficiaries and the employment generation achieved through these schemes, particularly in aspirational districts, State-wise;
- (d) the specific performance parameters and milestones set for PLI beneficiaries;
- (e) the measures taken to promote domestic value addition and reduce import dependency in critical steel grades through PLI incentives;
- (f) the timeline for completion of ongoing PLI projects and the projected production capacity addition in the steel sector by 2025-26; and
- (g) whether the Government plans to extend or modify existing PLI schemes for the steel sector beyond the current framework?

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

(a) to (g): Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel was approved by the Union Cabinet in July, 2021 with a budget of ₹6,322 crore which aims to boost specialty steel production through financial incentives. The scheme offers incentives for five years, from Financial Year 2024-25 to Financial Year 2030-31, to companies that meet specified investment and production targets. The scheme covers five product categories which include coated steel, high-strength steel, specialty rails, alloy steels and steel wires, and electrical steel. Two rounds have been concluded so far in which participating beneficiaries are from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In the first and second rounds, 19 companies have committed ₹27,106 crore investment and 25 companies have committed ₹17,000 crore investment, respectively. Till October, 2025, the participating beneficiary companies have invested ₹23,022 crore and produced 2.33 million tonnes of specialty steel. Steel is a de-regulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of the steel sector. Decisions such as investment, capacity addition, employment, product portfolio etc. are based on techno-commercial analysis of companies.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-AASHA

320. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) scheme is implemented in West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details of the scheme and if not, the reasons for not implementing the scheme in West Bengal;
- (c) the number of farmers who have benefitted from the PM-AASHA scheme, State-wise and;
- (d) the details of benefits that farmers can avail through the said scheme?

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

(a) and (b): Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) is applicable across the country. Till date, No proposal has been received from Government of West Bengal under this scheme.

Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) are components of PM-AASHA. PSS is implemented for procurement of prescribed Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of notified pulses, oilseeds and copra at Minimum Support Price (MSP) within the stipulated period as and when the market prices of these commodities fall below the notified MSP during peak harvesting period to provide remunerative price to the pre-registered farmers. The procurement of the notified pulses, oilseeds and copra is undertaken by the Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) directly from the pre-

registered farmers through the State level agencies. This scheme is implemented at the request of the concerned State Government 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.

PDPS envisages direct payment of the difference between the MSP and the selling / modal price to pre-registered farmers selling oilseeds of prescribed Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms within the stipulated period in the notified market yard through a transparent auction process.

MIS is implemented for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Minimum Support Price regime. The objective of intervention is to protect the farmers from distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and the cost of production. Government has introduced a new components of Price Differential Payment (PDP) with an option to make direct payment of the price difference between the Market Intervention Price (MIP) and the selling price to the farmers for the crops traded in the APMC mandis. Additionally, reimbursement for transportation and storage cost of TOP crops (Tomato, Onion and Potato) to central nodal agencies and State designated agencies for storing and transporting them from producing state to consuming state are allowed.

(c): The benefitted number of farmers under PM-AASHA are 1,27,67,791.

State-wise details are at **Statement**.

(d): Through the Implementation PSS , farmers will get the benefit of MSP for notified pulses, oilseeds and copra by selling their produce to the Government designated procuring agencies. Implementation of PDPS will ensure the farmers in getting the price differential payment between the MSP and sale price of notified oilseeds traded in the APMC mandis upto 15% of MSP. MIS will ensure the farmers in getting remunerative price for perishable crops during peak arrival period.

STATEMENT

State-wise farmers benefited under PM-AASHA since 2018 (as on 31.10.2025)

States/Year	Number of Farmers benefited
ANDHRA PRADESH	3,00,616
ASSAM	5,391
CHHATISGARH	2,325
GUJARAT	21,61,504
HARYANA	7,80,620
KARNATAKA	11,06,384
KERALA	6,840
MADHYA PRADESH	33,48,602
MAHARASHTRA	20,51,886
ODISHA	45,967

PUNJAB	2,526
RAJASTHAN	22,19,830
TAMILNADU	1,08,471
TELANGANA	3,86,042
UTTAR PRADESH	2,40,787
Grand Total	1,27,67,791

PRODUCTIVITY OF PADDY YIELD

321. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the details of the data on productivity of paddy yields (kg/ha) and of other major crops for the latest year for which data are available, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of large inter-State variation in paddy productivity across the North-East;
- (c) if so, the details regarding the steps taken to increase paddy productivity, if not, reasons for not undertaking study on paddy productivity of States; and
- (d) the details regarding the targeted measures (such as seed/variatal programmes, extension services, irrigation, micro-nutrient/soil care and climate-smart practices) and State-specific interventions planned to raise yields in low-performing North-Eastern States, with expected timelines and budgetary allocations?

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

(a): The details of the State-wise data on productivity of paddy (in terms of rice) and other major crops for the year 2024-25 are given at **Statement**.

(b) to (d): Agricultural productivity is influenced by a wide range of factors, including soil conditions, levels of irrigation, weather, rainfall and temperature scenario, land-holding size, types of seeds being used, manure / fertiliser usage, farming practices etc. These factors contribute to inter-State variation in the productivity of crops. In this regard, the efforts of the State Government are being supplemented through various Schemes of the Government of India, which include a comprehensive range of central sector as well as centrally sponsored schemes and programmes. These schemes encompass entire spectrum of agriculture including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops (including horticulture), seeds, farm mechanization, produce marketing, organic and natural farming, irrigation, extension services, procurement from farmers at minimum support prices, digital agriculture (including digital crop surveys) etc. The details of select major schemes pertaining to agricultural productivity is given as under:

The **National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)** is implemented in 28 States and 2 Union Territories (UTs), including North-Eastern States. The objective of NFSNM is to increase production of foodgrains through area expansion and productivity enhancement. Under this scheme, the incentives are provided to the farmers, through the States/UTs, on crop

production and protection technologies, cropping system-based demonstrations, distribution of certified seeds of newly released varieties/hybrids, integrated nutrient and pest management techniques, improved farm implements/tools/resource conservation machineries, water saving devices, capacity building of farmers through trainings during cropping season, etc. The details of funds released under NFSNM during last three years for the North-Eastern States is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Release
2022-23	24.03
2023-24	34.49
2024-25	37.71

Source: DAandFW

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, wherein States have been provided flexibility and autonomy for selection, planning, approval and execution of projects under the scheme in areas of Agriculture and allied sectors as per need, priorities and agro-climatic requirements. The funds are release to the State Government as Grants-in-Aid on the basis of projects submitted by State Level Sanctioning Committee Meeting(SLSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State. Government of India thereafter approves the project which are duly recommended by the SLSC and fulfill the norms of the schematic guidelines. It

is for the State Government to further implement the scheme in the State as per its priorities in various areas of Agriculture and allied sectors.

From 2015-16 the funding pattern of RKVY changed from 100% central share to 60:40 between Centre and States whereas 90:10 between Central and North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States. For UTs it remains 100% Central share. The details of funds released to the North Eastern States under RKVY during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Release
2022-23	574.00
2023-24	947.95
2024-25	750.31

For FY 2022-23 to 2024-25 all components of PM-RKVY (Details Project Report (DPR)+Annual Action Plan (AAP) Component), Source: DAandFW

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare advises the States and seed producing agencies from time to time to place the breeder seeds indents of newly released High Yielding Varieties (HYVs), stress tolerant varieties (drought, flood and salinity) including stress tolerant/ climate resilient /smart varieties (to tackle the challenges of climate changes more effective way) of different crops developed by ICAR Institutes /State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) etc. for further multiplication into foundation and certified seeds, so as to make available required seeds of these crops varieties to the farmers to enhance agricultural production, productivity and also to help farmers' profitability in the

country.

The Government of India is promoting 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. It also aims at promoting 'Custom Hiring Centers' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small land holding and high cost of individual ownership. In this regard, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization' (SMAM) is being implemented through the State Governments, including North Eastern States w.e.f. 2014-15. Under SMAM, financial assistance is being 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 Bank (FMB).

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) implements strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. Several schemes under NMSA deal with adverse climate situations in agriculture. Per Drop More Crop scheme increases water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development scheme promotes Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health Card (SHC) / Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme is operational through the State Governments under the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility. SHC provides information to farmers

on soil nutrient status of their soil and recommends appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and fertility. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Agroforestry and National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture.

Further, to increase the paddy productivity, ICAR-Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), Cuttack has developed and released five varieties (CR Dhan-307, CR Dhan-310, CR Dhan-311, CR Dhan-801 and CR Dhan-802) for Assam State under area extension and supplied breeder seeds to state seed agencies, enabling production and distribution of certified and truthful-labelled (TL) seeds to farmers. In 2024, a total of 10,000 kg of TL seeds from eight improved varieties, along with local Joha and Bora rice, were distributed to more than 600 farmers across multiple districts. To accelerate adoption, Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) were conducted in Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Kamrup, Nalbari and Goalpara districts, showcasing climate-smart varieties (CR Dhan 801 and 802), bio-fortified lines (CR Dhan 310 and 311), aromatic CR Dhan 909 and high-yielding CR Dhan 307. These efforts were supported by awareness programmes, field days and farmer–scientist interactions, ensuring effective dissemination of high yielding, climate-resilient and nutritionally enhanced varieties along with technical guidance for improved crop management. The planned interventions to raise rice yields in low-performing North-Eastern States focus on strengthening varietal adoption, improving seed delivery systems, modernizing crop management, expanding extension support, etc. These interventions collectively aim to improve productivity, resilience and income

levels across the North-Eastern rice-farming communities.

STATEMENT

State-wise productivity of major agricultural crops for the year 2024-25

State	Productivity (Kg/Hectare)						
	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Tur	Gram	Urad	Moong
Andhra Pradesh	3928	-	6510	475	1063	1225	907
Arunachal Pradesh	1856	1975	1583	893	-	963	1044
Assam	2225	1349	4743	865	877	675	829
Bihar	2561	3145	6101	1558	1045	979	595
Chhattisgarh	2655	1599	3241	595	1018	370	378
Gujarat	2410	3017	1858	1162	1841	787	923
Haryana	3766	4774	3716	1180	1688	529	912
Himachal Pradesh	2080	2120	2650	869	1020	710	490
Jharkhand	1894	2201	2418	1177	1173	879	834
Karnataka	3344	1255	3234	572	597	587	427
Kerala	2923	-	3117	1533	-	722	814
Madhya Pradesh	2345	3163	2884	842	1558	722	1189
Maharashtra	2299	1922	2922	1160	1031	833	640
Manipur	2465	2320	2216	1210	1200	1100	800
Meghalaya	2592	1790	2265	1305	1078	-	-
Mizoram	1709	-	1893	680	-	-	-
Nagaland	1736	1840	2008	946	845	826	1129
Odisha	2485	1796	3071	1566	855	431	479
Punjab	4428	5123	4303	1261	1188	580	890
Rajasthan	2593	3559	2658	903	1215	365	516
Sikkim	1242	1160	1793	-	-	945	-
Tamil Nadu	3288		5487	677	926	465	290
Telangana	3627	1973	5860	934	1762	1462	705
Tripura	3185	2172	2118	823	779	796	726
Uttar Pradesh	2824	3714	2880	1238	1354	704	851
Uttarakhand	2710	3310	2743	1178	845	918	837

West Bengal	2865	3130	6999	1800	1240	742	875
All India	2929	3595	3590	836	1218	710	719

State-wise productivity of major agricultural crops for the year 2024-25

State	Productivity (Kg/Hectare)					
	Groundnut	Soybean	Rapeseed and Mustard	Sugarcane	Cotton	Jute
Andhra Pradesh	1151	1321	705	90242	476	-
Arunachal Pradesh	941	1423	1045	21563	-	-
Assam	-	-	788	42336	79	2151
Bihar	1133	812	1204	63091		2576
Chhattisgarh	1112	904	441	55930	302	-
Gujarat	2657	1523	1871	72651	513	-
Haryana	1066	-	2146	81382	502	-
Himachal Pradesh	950	790	810	15440	-	-
Jharkhand	1219	1187	883	75130	-	2731
Karnataka	961	1294	-	89000	570	-
Kerala	1497	-	987	83360	1495	-
Madhya Pradesh	2207	917	1322	57090	486	-
Maharashtra	1448	1453	403	94230	304	-
Manipur	1100	820	960	48690	-	-
Meghalaya	-	1929	940	3017	144	1581
Mizoram	-	1176	1420	27110		
Nagaland	1050	1262	1102	43280	600	1905
Odisha	2096	-	342	51338	586	2806
Punjab	1710	-	1766	82050	439	-
Rajasthan	2024	1089	1552	79977	484	-
Sikkim	-	-	870	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	2439	1130	235	102000	350	-
Telangana	2106	1884	799	93064	543	-
Tripura	1475	-	897	56404	272	1619
Uttar Pradesh	1100	967	1474	81165	336	-
Uttarakhand	1505	1454	1055	84659	-	-
West Bengal	3045	750	1250	66580	850	2948
All India	2073	1179	1463	83416	440	2807

EXCESSIVE FISHING

322. DR. M P ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the alarming decline in sardine resources along the Kerala coastline as reported by Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) and other scientific institutions;
- (b) whether overfishing, juvenile harvesting, climate-induced changes in sea surface temperature and illegal ring-seine operations have contributed to the sharp reduction in stock;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to regulate excessive fishing effort, including enforcement of mesh-size norms, seasonal fishing bans, vessel monitoring and restrictions on high-powered multiday vessels operating close to shore;
- (d) whether the Government proposes a comprehensive sardine stock-rebuilding plan in collaboration with coastal States such as Kerala;
- (e) whether financial assistance, alternative livelihood packages, and community-based fisheries management systems are being provided to traditional fishermen who face severe income loss due to declining availability of sardine; and
- (f) the time by which restoring sustainable stock levels in this crucial pelagic

fishery?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of Kerala and the ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) have informed that the landings of Indian Oil Sardine along the Kerala coast have shown periodic inter-annual fluctuations, with landings increasing from 3.2 lakh tonnes in 2011 to 3.99 lakh tonnes in 2012, followed by a drastic decline to 0.13 lakh tonnes in 2020. Thereafter, the stocks showed clear signs of recovery, rising to more than 0.35 lakh tonnes in 2021, 1.4 lakh tonnes in 2023, and 1.5 lakh tonnes in 2024. Scientific assessments indicate that Indian Oil Sardine populations are strongly influenced by monsoon-driven rainfall and the nutrient-rich upwelling it generates, which supports phytoplankton growth and improves larval survival, growth, and recruitment. The Indian Oil Sardine fishery is known to be highly sensitive to environmental and climatic variations, and therefore shows periodic annual fluctuations in landings. As reported in the Marine Fish Stock Status Report (2023) published by ICAR-CMFRI, the oil sardine fishery in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India is currently assessed as sustainable.

(c): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has taken several initiatives to promote sustainable fishing. The DoF, Gol issues advisories to coastal States/Union Territories (UTs) for strict implementation of gear and **mesh size regulations** as provided under their respective **Marine Fishing**

Regulation Acts (MFRAs), implementation of conservation and management measures such as uniform ban on fishing for a period of 61 days in the EEZ of India for rejuvenation of fish stock. The DoF, Gol has also prohibited the destructive fishing practices like bull or pair trawling and use of artificial lights/LED lights for fishing in the EEZ, and similar prohibitions are also imposed within territorial waters by the coastal States/UTs. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India is also implementing the Vessel Communication and Support System under the PMMSY to enhance the safety and security of fishermen at sea and strengthening of monitoring, control and surveillance measures.

The DoF, Gol has notified the 'National Policy on Marine Fisheries (NPMF), 2017' as a guiding document towards responsible and sustainable fishing across the country. Further, necessary provisions are included by the State Governments in their Marine Fishing Regulation Acts for installation of Turtle Excluder Devices (TED) for protection of sea turtles. Besides, support is provided under the flagship scheme *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* (PMMSY) for installation of artificial reefs along the coastal areas in the country, sea-ranching for ensuring sustainability, promotion of deep-sea fishing and mariculture including seaweed cultivation to reduce fishing pressure in nearshore waters. During the fishing ban period, financial assistance is also provided by the Government towards livelihood and nutritional support to the traditional fishers.

(d): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has not received any

such proposal on sardine stock-rebuilding plan from coastal States including Kerala.

(e): The Department of Fisheries, GoI through its schemes provides financial assistance towards holistic development of the fisheries sector and wellbeing of fishers to all States/UTs including Kerala. Under the PMMSY implemented by the DoF, GoI, during last 5 years, the Department has approved fisheries developmental proposals of Government of Kerala amounting to Rs. 1410.40 crore. The approved activities *inter-alia* include various fisheries related activities towards livelihood strengthening and creation of alternate employment such as (i) mariculture, seaweed farming, bivalve cultivation, (ii) establishment of climate resilient villages, (iii) modern integrated coastal villages, (iv) support during fishing ban, (v) installation of artificial reefs for rejuvenation of stocks, (vi) need based training facilities, (vii) deep-sea fishing vessels, (viii) safety kits and communication devices etc. Besides, the State Government is also supporting the traditional fishermen effected by weather and fishing bans through additional schemes implemented at state level. These interventions are envisaged to uphold the livelihood of fishers and ensure sustainable fisheries management.

(f): Does not arise.

SALIENT FEATURES OF PLI 1.2 SCHEME

323. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) the salient features of the third round of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI)

1.2 Scheme for Speciality Steel;

(b) the category of advanced and high-grade steel targeted under this phase;

(c) the details of the expected benefits to domestic manufacturers and MSMEs;

and

(d) the total investment commitments, employment generation and capacity addition achieved under the previous rounds of the PLI 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) to (d): Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel was approved by the Union Cabinet in July, 2021 with a budget of ₹6,322 crore which aims to boost specialty steel production through financial incentives. The scheme offers incentives for five years, from Financial Year 2024-25 to Financial Year 2030-31, to companies that meet specified investment and production targets. The Specialty Steel Product sub-categories for PLI 1.2 includes Alloy Steel, Cold Rolled Grain Oriented(CRGO), Amorphous Steel, Cladded Steel, Stainless Steel Wire, Hose Wire, Coated Steel Products etc. In the first and second rounds, 19 companies have committed ₹27,106 crore investment and 25 companies have committed ₹17,000 crore investment, respectively. Till October, 2025, the participating beneficiary companies have invested ₹23,022 crore, produced 2.33 million tonnes of specialty steel, and generated 13,343 employments.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ना उत्पादन

324. श्रीमती डिम्पल यादव:

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

(क) वर्ष 2012-13 से 2024-25 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला-वार उत्पादित गन्ने की वार्षिक उपज का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितने गन्ना किसान हैं और आय के स्रोतों- जैसे चीनी मिलों को आपूर्ति और गुड़ उत्पादन के आधार पर उनकी औसत आय जिला-वार कितनी है; -

(ग) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ना किसानों को देय कुल बकाया राशि का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) विगत पाँच वर्षों में कम उत्पादन या घटती पैदावार के कारण कितनी चीनी मिलें बंद हुई हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश में 'लाल सड़न रोग' और बाढ़ के कारण गन्ने की फसल को हुए नुकसान की जानकारी है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो इस रोग को नियंत्रित करने और फसल के नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क): वर्ष 2012-13 से 2023-24 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला-वार उत्पादित गन्ने की उपज का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): राज्य सरकार (चीनी उद्योग एवं गन्ना विकास विभाग) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्तमान में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कुल 47.34 लाख गन्ना उत्पादक किसान हैं। भारतीय गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ के अनुसार, गन्ने की खेती से उनकी शुद्ध आय लागत सी² (वास्तविक भुगतान व्यय + पट्टे पर ली गई भूमि का किराया + पारिवारिक श्रम + स्वयं की भूमि पर आरोपित किराया

और ब्याज + अचल संपत्ति) के आधार पर 53,530 रूपए प्रति हेक्टेयर और लागत ए1 (वास्तविक भुगतान व्यय) के आधार पर 1,55,949 रूपए प्रति हेक्टेयर है।

(ग): राज्य की चीनी मिलों द्वारा क्रसिंग सीजन 2020-21, 2021-22 एवं 2022-23 के लिए गन्ना मूल्य भुगतान पहले ही किया जा चुका है। क्रसिंग सीजन 2023-24 एवं 2024-25 के बकाया गन्ना मूल्य भुगतान का चीनी मिलवार एवं जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

(घ): पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में केवल 2 चीनी मिलें, नामतः कप्तानगंज (कुशीनगर) और साथा (अलीगढ़) गन्ने की अनुपलब्धता के कारण बंद रहीं।

(ड.): वर्तमान क्रसिंग सीजन में केवल 6372 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र लाल सड़न रोग से प्रभावित हुआ है तथा 71,285 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र बाढ़ एवं जलभराव से प्रभावित हुआ है।

(च): लाल सड़न रोग से प्रभावित गन्ना किस्म Co.0238 से बचाव हेतु, लाल सड़न रोग से प्रभावित पौधों को उखाड़कर नष्ट करने, प्रभावित क्षेत्र की मिट्टी को फफूंदनाशक हेक्सास्टॉप आदि रसायनों के घोल से उपचारित करने, स्वस्थ बीजों का प्रयोग, बीजोपचार तथा फसल चक्र अपनाने जैसे निवारक उपाय लागू किए गए हैं। रोगों के प्रभावी नियंत्रण एवं रोकथाम हेतु, वैज्ञानिकों की एक टीम द्वारा समय-समय पर फसल निरीक्षण एवं आवश्यक परामर्श जारी किए गए हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, गन्ना किस्म Co.0238 के चरणबद्ध प्रतिस्थापन हेतु, उत्तर प्रदेश गन्ना अनुसंधान परिषद, शाहजहाँपुर; भारतीय गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ; और गन्ना प्रजनन संस्थान, करनाल द्वारा विकसित किस्मों - अर्थात् CoSha 13235, CoSha 17231, CoSha 18231, CoLk 14201, CoLk 16202, CoLk 15466, Co 15023, Co 0118, CoSha 19231, और CoSe 17451 - को रोग-प्रवण किस्म के प्रतिस्थापन और संतुलन हेतु बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान, प्रभावित किस्म Co.0238 के 12.38 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को पहले ही अन्य किस्मों से प्रतिस्थापित किया जा चुका है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, बाढ़ और जलभराव की समस्या से निपटने के लिए, अपर मुख्य सचिव स्तर पर उच्च-स्तरीय साप्ताहिक समीक्षा की गई और प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण करने तथा परामर्श

जारी करने के लिए फील्ड स्तर के अधिकारियों, वैज्ञानिकों और चीनी मिल कर्मचारियों की टीमों गठित की गईं। प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में 38,359 हेक्टेयर गन्ना क्षेत्र में 391 ड्रोनों का उपयोग करके कीटनाशकों का छिड़काव किया गया।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2012-13 से 2023-24 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की जिला-वार उपज

स्रोत: कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग

उपज किलोग्राम/हेक्टेयर में

क्र. सं.	जिला	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19	2019 -20	2020 -21	2021 -22	2022 -23	2023 -24
1	आगरा	4535 4	4799 2	4211 0	4670 5	5360 1	5668 4	5486 3	6580 3	-	-	-	-
2	अलीगढ़	6156 8	6092 8	5987 6	6164 4	6722 4	7438 4	7943 2	8075 6	8180 2	8020 5	8294 1	8322 6
3	अंबेडकर नगर	6229 3	6182 8	6245 2	6134 3	6862 6	7426 3	7667 8	7450 0	7480 3	9421 6	8009 7	7643 8
4	अमेठी	6229 3	6182 8	6245 2	6134 3	6862 6	7426 3	7667 8	7530 9	-	-	-	-
5	अमरोहा	6424 8	6967 6	7053 6	7103 2	7402 4	8526 4	8425 2	8233 6	8288 1	8382 3	8311 3	8263 9
6	औरिया	6070 5	5959 3	5761 3	5783 7	6036 7	6469 7	6551 2	6455 7	-	-	-	-
7	अयोध्या	6390 8	6597 6	6640 0	6590 8	7026 4	7695 6	7633 2	7653 2	7742 6	7750 6	7754 4	7885 6
8	आजमगढ़	5810 0	5753 2	6160 8	5946 4	6067 6	6096 4	6275 6	6300 0	6142 8	6227 8	6609 5	7177 3
9	बागपत	7346 4	7730 4	7355 6	7703 2	7713 2	8488 8	8664 0	8535 2	8725 4	8742 2	8940 1	-
10	बहराईच	5393 6	5596 8	5769 2	5886 4	6556 0	7131 6	7403 2	7602 0	7627 6	7650 6	7826 9	7873 7
11	बलिया	4802 8	5200 8	5206 4	5784 4	6580 8	5496 8	5352 8	5313 2	6071 0	6221 1	6501 8	6727 9

12	बलरामपुर	5044	4828	5117	5377	5416	6586	6740	6792	6533	6545	6593	6708
	र	0	4	2	2	8	4	0	0	7	2	8	4
13	बाँदा	3715	4466	4044	3668	4295	3833	3900	3977	-	-	-	-
		4	8	5	4	3	2	2	1				
14	बाराबंकी	6031	6123	5794	6020	7036	7947	8199	8211	8242	8068	8198	8229
		2	6	4	0	8	6	2	6	5	6	1	6
15	बरेली	6264	6156	6168	6258	6914	8009	7474	7688	7718	7798	8010	7751
		8	0	8	0	8	2	0	8	3	9	8	1
16	बस्ती	6034	6156	6272	6126	6534	6607	6917	6205	6448	6495	6905	6978
		4	4	0	4	8	2	2	6	7	8	9	1
17	भदोही	5424	6375	6578	6703	7266	7924	8080	8131	-	-	-	-
		4	3	1	2	7	5	8	3				
18	बिजनौर	5847	5993	6574	6865	7840	8339	8595	8649	8753	8854	9003	8949
		2	2	4	6	4	6	2	2	0	9	2	1
19	बदायूं	5801	6130	5900	6635	6938	7303	7242	6975	7774	7825	8199	8246
		6	0	4	6	8	6	8	2	4	3	9	8
20	बुलन्दशहर	6096	6537	6305	6617	7705	8365	8963	8767	8823	8846	9018	9033
		4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	5	6	7
21	चंदौली	5154	5508	5752	5849	6145	6452	6598	5701	-	-	-	-
		4	3	1	7	3	2	3	0				
22	चित्रकूट	3715	4466	4044	3668	4295	3833	3900	3976	-	-	-	-
		2	8	4	8	4	2	0	9				
क्र. सं.	जिला	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24
23	देवरिया	5928	5658	6311	6090	6260	6462	7366	7487	6507	6620	6754	6759
		0	0	6	4	0	4	8	6	4	0	1	8
24	एटा	6039	6146	5739	6128	6516	7076	7194	7253	7554	7938	-	-
		8	7	9	9	7	1	3	6	5	7		
25	इटावा	6070	5959	5761	5783	6036	6469	6551	6455	-	-	-	-
		3	2	3	8	8	7	0	7				
26	फर्रुखाबाद	6272	6171	6069	6050	6222	6537	6639	6481	6564	6876	7034	7742
		8	6	2	8	0	2	2	6	5	8	4	4
27	फतेहपुर	6113	6822	6578	6703	7266	3672	3840	8131	-	-	-	-
		7	9	1	2	7	8	2	3				

28	फिरोजा बाद	4535 5	4799 4	4211 1	4670 6	5358 7	5667 9	5486 1	6580 4	- 	- 	- 	-
29	गौतमबुद्ध नगर	6719 3	7067 9	7319 9	7514 1	7992 7	8909 8	8920 4	8808 4	- 	- 	- 	-
30	गाजिया बाद	6423 6	6914 0	6735 6	7588 0	7844 8	8881 6	8520 8	8542 4	8787 6	8833 1	9056 0	8979 5
31	गाजीपुर	4612 4	4857 6	5472 0	5692 4	5707 6	6191 6	6143 2	5372 8	5917 0	6285 9	6304 5	6337 6
32	गोंडा	5934 4	5770 8	5146 8	5448 8	6044 4	7002 8	7486 4	7641 6	7691 1	7741 1	7872 4	7959 1
33	गोरखपुर	6475 2	6255 6	6146 8	5311 2	6112 8	6505 2	7183 6	7156 4	6021 8	6035 5	6841 1	7058 4
34	हमीरपुर	3715 4	4466 9	4044 5	3668 5	4295 3	3833 2	3900 1	3977 0	- 	- 	- 	-
35	हापुड	6250 0	6518 4	7032 8	6765 6	7856 4	8331 2	8362 4	8440 8	8468 5	8304 1	8510 9	8603 5
36	हरदोई	6167 6	5809 2	6011 6	6245 6	6900 0	7553 2	7832 0	7842 8	7932 4	7997 5	8196 7	8255 2
37	हाथरस	6040 0	6146 9	5739 7	6128 6	6516 4	7426 5	7926 8	8049 0	- 	- 	- 	-
38	जालौन	3715 4	4015 8	4043 2	3442 6	3804 2	3943 9	3713 6	3675 5	- 	- 	- 	-
39	जौनपुर	5586 0	5736 4	5726 0	5735 2	6312 0	6587 2	6944 0	6246 0	6555 2	6125 2	6532 7	6793 0
40	झांसी	3715 4	4015 9	4043 0	3442 5	3803 5	3944 2	3713 8	3675 2	- 	- 	- 	-
41	कन्नौज	6070 2	5959 3	5761 5	5783 1	6037 0	6469 6	6551 4	6455 4	- 	- 	- 	-
42	कानपुर देहात	6070 4	5959 3	5761 3	5783 7	6036 8	6469 7	6551 2	6455 7	7196 0	7271 3	- 	-
43	कानपुर नगर	5530 4	5400 8	4975 6	5032 8	5557 6	6173 2	6320 0	6388 8	- 	- 	7435 2	7819 8
44	कासगंज	5862 0	6201 2	5522 8	6101 2	6401 2	7426 4	7926 8	8049 0	- 	- 	8289 2	8189 3

45	कौशांबी	6113 7	6822 9	6578 1	6703 2	7266 7	3672 8	3840 2	8131 3	-	-	-	-
46	खेरी	6027 6	6266 0	6610 0	6642 0	7198 8	8070 8	8634 0	8684 8	8537 3	8564 0	8685 7	8683 4
47	कुशीनगर	5682 0	5976 8	6016 8	6266 4	6690 4	7354 0	7762 0	7778 0	7129 6	7191 8	7773 2	7904 0
48	ललितपुर	3716 2	4016 1	4042 3	3442 1	3804 9	3941 7	3713 8	3676 9	-	-	-	-
49	लखनऊ	6133 0	6270 8	6591 3	6597 5	7135 5	7808 6	8216 1	8242 9	-	-	-	-
50	महाराज गंज	6073 2	6102 0	5975 6	6013 2	6419 6	6583 2	6780 0	6782 4	6572 5	6648 0	6954 4	7006 9
51	महोबा	3715 4	4466 9	4044 5	3668 5	4295 3	3833 2	3900 1	3977 0	-	-	-	-
क्र. सं.	जिला	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19	2019 -20	2020 -21	2021 -22	2022 -23	2023 -24
52	मैनपुरी	4535 1	4799 3	4211 2	4670 4	5360 0	5668 5	5486 5	6580 3	-	-	-	-
53	मथुरा	4535 2	4799 1	4211 2	4670 4	5360 0	5668 5	5486 3	6580 5	6106 9	5882 4	6194 7	7754 7
54	मऊ	4786 8	5122 4	5180 4	5280 8	5817 2	6060 0	6340 0	6409 6	5826 1	6187 5	6336 9	7130 2
55	मेरठ	6808 0	7115 2	7849 2	7946 8	8322 8	9538 4	9271 2	9100 4	9117 6	9147 2	9149 5	9175 8
56	मिर्जापुर	5424 4	6375 3	6578 1	6703 2	7266 7	7924 5	8080 7	8131 3	-	-	-	-
57	मुरादाबा द	6347 6	6405 6	6453 6	6451 6	6956 8	7808 4	7638 0	7731 2	7753 0	7782 7	7987 3	7947 9
58	मुजफ्फर नगर	7141 6	7294 4	7187 6	7594 0	8285 6	8665 2	8640 8	9076 4	9232 3	9330 6	9488 7	9513 4
59	पीलीभी त	6566 0	5924 8	6944 0	6416 0	7012 5	8115 6	7736 8	7765 6	7991 9	8062 7	8300 4	8008 1
60	प्रतापगढ़	6113 7	6822 9	6578 1	6703 2	7266 7	3672 8	3840 2	8131 4	-	-	-	-

61	प्रयागरा ज	6113 6	6822 8	6578 0	6703 2	7266 7	3672 9	3840 2	8131 3	-	-	-	-
62	रायबरे ली	5153 2	5321 2	5434 4	5370 8	5610 0	5153 6	5837 6	5959 6	6447 8	5728 6	6221 9	6968 6
63	रामपुर	5880 0	6238 4	6234 0	6318 0	6964 0	7503 2	7910 0	8032 0	8033 8	8079 9	8044 9	8127 9
64	सहारनपु र	6228 8	6180 0	6585 6	6674 8	7019 2	7323 6	7746 8	7964 8	8211 3	8346 3	8447 6	8374 1
65	संभल	5956 0	6153 2	6340 0	6507 6	7134 0	7838 0	7831 2	7938 0	8025 6	8095 4	8396 1	8577 6
66	संत कबीर नगर	6034 4	6156 4	6272 0	6126 4	6534 8	6607 2	6917 2	6205 6	-	-	-	-
67	शाहजहां पुर	6140 0	6090 8	6756 4	6712 4	7459 2	8113 2	8003 6	8005 2	7883 3	7912 5	8030 6	8067 2
68	शामली	7106 4	7663 2	7884 4	8077 6	8434 0	9292 4	9621 2	9906 4	1004 35	1014 19	1025 12	1033 63
69	श्रावस्ती	5535 3	5462 6	5285 8	5560 0	5930 5	6896 4	7250 8	7373 3	-	-	-	-
70	सिद्धार्थन गर	6034 4	6156 4	6272 0	6126 4	6534 8	6607 2	6917 2	6205 6	6608 5	6584 4	6827 3	6550 7
71	सीतापुर	6316 4	6467 6	6662 0	6655 2	7092 8	7552 0	7654 4	7659 6	7676 7	7785 4	7939 0	8080 0
72	सोनभद्र	5424 3	6375 2	6578 1	6703 2	7266 3	7925 0	8080 5	8131 5	-	-	-	-
73	सुल्तानपु र	6074 4	5457 2	5924 8	5436 4	6346 8	6342 4	7177 2	6732 3	6845 7	2526 7	7325 1	7308 6
74	उन्नाव	6132 8	6270 7	6591 2	6597 7	7135 4	7808 8	8215 9	8242 7	-	-	-	-
75	वाराणसी	5154 4	6074 4	6324 0	6341 2	6594 8	6686 8	6709 6	5032 4	5990 8	6648 3	6573 7	7116 6

विवरण II

पिछले पाँच वर्षों की मिल-वार, ज़िला-वार शेष गन्ना मूल्य जानकारी सीज़न 2024-25

25.11.2025 तक

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	चीनी मिलों का नाम	जिलों के नाम	देय	अब तक	शेष	भुगतान प्रतिशत (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	गगनौली	सहारनपुर	255.45	191.78	63.67	75.08
2	टोडरपुर	सहारनपुर	93.92	62.79	31.13	66.85
3	बुढ़ाना	मुजफ्फरनगर	455.05	427.77	27.28	94.01
4	थानाभवन	शामली	390.98	335.69	55.29	85.86
5	ऊन	शामली	303.77	284.51	19.26	93.66
6	मोदीनगर	गाजियाबाद	307.29	274.30	32.99	89.26
7	सिंभावली	हापुड़	416.05	313.51	102.54	75.35
8	बृजनाथपुर	हापुड़	155.43	109.12	46.31	70.21
9	मलकपुर	बागपत	470.64	293.16	177.48	62.29
10	बेलाई	बिजनौर	382.00	347.05	34.95	90.85
11	बेलारी	मुरादाबाद	164.21	137.85	26.36	83.95
12	नवाबगंज	बरेली	39.45	0.00	39.45	0.00
13	बहेरी	बरेली	218.14	63.79	154.35	29.24
14	मकसूदापुर	शाहजहांपुर	169.85	86.17	83.68	50.73
15	बखेरा	पीलीभीत	165.84	83.42	82.42	50.30
16	बिसौली	बदायूं	95.19	75.17	20.02	78.97
17	न्योली	कासगंज	55.71	39.06	16.65	70.11

18	गोला	लखीमपुर	506.82	358.53	148.29	70.74
19	पलियाकलां	लखीमपुर	327.20	203.60	123.60	62.22
20	खंभारखेड़ा	लखीमपुर	346.10	273.68	72.42	79.08
21	इटार्ई मैदा	बलरामपुर	115.60	79.13	36.47	68.45
22	कुन्द्रखी	गोंडा	273.55	174.13	99.42	63.66
23	चिलवारिया	बहराइच	94.53	0.00	94.53	0.00
24	रुधौली	बस्ती	104.70	75.89	28.81	72.48
25	प्रतापपुर	देवरिया	45.16	33.66	11.50	74.53
26	सठियांव (सहकारिता)	आजमगढ़	129.57	129.38	0.19	99.85
कुल राज्य (उत्तर प्रदेश)			34947.85	33318.89	1628.96	95.34

सीज़न 2023-24

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	चीनी मिलों का नाम	जिलों के नाम	देय	अब तक	शेष	भुगतान प्रतिशत (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	नवाबगंज	बरेली	107.12	88.48	18.64	82.60

2	चिलवरिया	बहराइच	133.08	124.65	8.43	93.67
कुल राज्य (उत्तर प्रदेश)			35908.33	35881.26	27.07	99.92

नोट: सत्र 2020-21, 2021-22 और 2022-23 का पूर्ण भुगतान कर दिया गया है।

स्रोत: चीनी उद्योग एवं गन्ना विकास विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार।

NATIONAL COOPERATION POLICY

325. SHRI KARTI P CHIDAMBARAM

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

- (a) The details of the list of all the initiatives launched by the Ministry since 2021, including details of their current status and number of members, State, sector and year-wise: and
- (b) The details of the action plan, along with the total budgetary allocations of new and emerging sectors identified under the National Cooperation Policy (NCP), including the information about the stakeholders consulted and any market assessments undertaken?

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

- (a) The list of schemes/projects/initiatives launched by the Ministry of Cooperation, since its establishment in 2021, is enclosed as **Statement**.
- (b) To achieve its vision, the National Cooperation Policy envisages working in close coordination with all States/UTs with the spirit of cooperative federalism. The Policy provides a roadmap for the systematic and all-round development of cooperative sector in India. It has 82 specific recommendations under 16

objectives which are further grouped under six strategic mission pillars. One of the six strategic mission pillar is “Entering New and Emerging Sectors”. Under this pillar, one of the objectives (section 7.1) states as follows – “To promote and encourage the entry of cooperatives in new and emerging sectors”. The recommendation (sub-section 7.1.1) under this objective calls for making primary cooperatives financially and operationally self-reliant entities by encouraging them to enter into new business areas such as PM Jan Aushadhi Kendra, warehousing, Common Service Centre, Fair Price Shop, LPG distributorship, petrol/diesel retail outlet, PM Kisan Samriddhi Kendra, operation and maintenance of rural piped water supply scheme, etc. Through efforts of the Ministry and in coordination with the related Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) have been enabled to diversity itself into the above-mentioned new non-credit business areas. Further, another recommendation (sub-section 7.1.2) under the same objective calls for promoting the entry and strengthening of cooperatives in new and emerging sectors, such as micro-insurance, renewable energy, water distribution, health, education, waste management, transportation, biogas production, mobile application-based aggregator services (for example – cooperative of taxi drivers), etc.

A 48 member National-level Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Cooperation in September 2022 to draft a new cooperation policy. The chairmanship of this committee was entrusted to Shri Suresh Prabhu, former Union Minister. The Policy was drafted after multi-level consultations and

regional workshops with cooperative sector stakeholders and State/UT Governments. The Committee held 17 meetings and 4 regional workshops (in Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Gurugram, and Patna).

No specific budgetary allocation is envisaged as part of the Policy document.

In line with the Policy recommendation on the new and emerging sectors, the initiative of Sahkar Taxi, a cooperative of drivers, was conceptualized and started. The Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (under the Brand Name of Bharat Taxi) is a multi-state cooperative society registered under the MSCS Act 2002 (MSCS/CRCS/1629/2025) on 06 June 2025. It is a driver- owned ride-hailing cooperative built on the principles of cooperation, equity, and sustainability. The Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited is promoted by 08 major cooperative institutions namely the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF)(AMUL), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL).

The society aims to provide dignified livelihood opportunities to drivers, ensure transparent and regulated taxi services and promote cooperative entrepreneurship as a sustainable and inclusive model for urban mobility.

The first public milestone was achieved on 10 November 2025 with the

soft launch of Bharat Taxi at the International Delhi Airport via the Delhi Traffic Police's prepaid taxi booths. The Driver App was launched in Delhi on 13.11.2025 and subsequently in Gujarat on 26.11.2025 at Rajkot.

As of 25 November 2025, Bharat Taxi has witnessed strong early traction of 37,000+ driver registrations.

STATEMENT

The list of schemed/projects/initiatives launched by the Ministry of Cooperation, since its establishment in 2021

A. Making Primary Cooperatives economically vibrant and transparent

1. Model Bye-Laws for Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (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/Scheduled 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:

To strengthen PACS, a project for the Computerization of functional PACS

with a total financial outlay of ₹2925.39 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 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) through StCBs and DCCBs. A total of 79,630 PACS from 31 States/ UTs have been sanctioned under the project. A total of 60,424 PACS have been onboarded on Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Software, and hardware has been procured by 30 States/UTs.

3. Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/ Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives to cover 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, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), and State/UT Governments. As per the National Cooperative Database, a total of 45,876 new PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered as on 15.11.2025 across the country since the approval of the plan on 15.2.2023.

4. Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/ Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives in covering all the Panchayats:

To ensure effective and timely implementation of the plan, the 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 all stakeholders concerned

5. World's Largest Decentralized Grain Storage Plan in the 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 Government of India (GOI) schemes, including 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. 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. Further, under the Extended Pilot, more than 500 PACS across the country have been identified for the construction of godowns under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector.

Currently, the State Department of Food and Civil Supplies, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), and National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Limited (NCCF) have given hiring assurance for godowns to be constructed in 220 PACS, and construction work has commenced in 134 PACS, out of which construction completed in 85 PACS (Rajasthan- 70, Maharashtra- 15)

6. Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector: A comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure

(SOP) - “Margdarshika” has been developed and shared with the States/ UTs for the smooth and uniform implementation of the Plan. The Margdarshika includes: formation of various committees under the scheme, decisions taken in the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), introduction and benefits of various converged schemes under the plan, application procedure, phase-wise implementation flowchart of the grain storage project, expected outcomes and defined timelines, roles and responsibilities of the Ministry of Cooperation and other stakeholders, Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) guidelines for the construction of godowns, criteria for the selection of PACS under the scheme.

7. Amendments made under AMI Scheme with regard to World’s Largest

Grain Storage Plan: Based on the decisions taken in the 2nd IMC meeting of World’s Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector, held on 23.10.2024, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has made the following amendments under the AMI scheme:

- To enhance the financial viability of the scheme, the margin money requirement has been reduced from 20% to 10%.
- The construction cost has been revised from ₹3000–3500/MT to ₹7000/MT for plain areas and from ₹4000/MT to ₹8000/MT for northeastern states.
- The subsidy has been increased from 25% to 33.33% (from ₹875/MT to ₹2333/MT for plain areas and from ₹1333.33/MT to ₹2666/MT for northeastern states).

- For PACS, a provision has been made to provide an additional subsidy of 1/3 (one third) of the total admissible subsidy for ancillary infrastructure such as internal roads, weighbridges, boundary walls, etc..

B. AIF Scheme: The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has extended the credit guarantee coverage of loan taken by PACS under the AIF scheme from 2+5 years to 2+8 years.

8. Developments pertaining to FCI regarding identification and issuance of Hiring Assurance to Godowns under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector:

Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 2.6.2025 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister, Food Corporation of India (FCI) has been entrusted to identify PACS, provide hiring assurance, and ensure the annual hiring of these warehouses. The following progress has been made:

- In Phase I, FCI has identified 216 potential locations for hiring of godowns of 2500 MT and above (1671 MT and above for North Eastern and Hilly areas)
- About 26.03 LMT Storage requirement has been mapped by FCI in these potential 216 locations in 18 States /UTs

9. PACS as Common Service Centers (CSCs) for better access to e-services:

An MoU has been signed between the Ministry of Cooperation, Ministry of

Electronics and Information Technology (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, 51,183 PACS have started providing CSC services to rural citizens.

10. Formation of new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by PACS:

Under the Central Sector Scheme - Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is one of the Implementing Agencies designated by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, towards the formation and promotion of FPOs under the Cooperative Societies Act. The target for the formation and promotion of 746 FPOs was assigned by DAandFW to NCDC, and NCDC registered 746 FPOs in the cooperative sector.

Thereafter, with the initiative of Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, additional target of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) was allocated to NCDC by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, for formation and promotion of FPOs in cooperative sector through strengthening of PACS under the scheme and NCDC got target of 1117 FPOs and registered/onboarded 1117 FPOs through the members of PACS. This will help provide farmers with necessary market linkages and get fair and remunerative process for their produce.

NCDC has disbursed ₹190 crore to FPOs/Cluster-Based Business

Organizations (CBBOs) under the scheme.

- 11. PACS given priority for Retail Petrol/ Diesel outlets:** The 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), 394 PACS from 28 States/UTs have applied online for retail petrol/ diesel outlets.
- 12. PACS permitted 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, 117 wholesale consumer pump licensee PACS from 5 States have given consent for conversion into Retail Outlets, out of which 59 PACS have been commissioned by the OMCs.
- 13. PACS eligible for LPG Distributorship for diversifying its activities:** The 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.
- 14. PACS as PM Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra for improving access to generic medicines at the rural level:** PACS have been allowed to operate Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs), which will provide an additional income source to them and ease the access to quality generic medicines for rural citizens. So far, 4,183 PACS/ cooperative societies have applied online for PMBJKs, out of which 4,169 PACS have been given initial

approval by the Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI), and 799 PACS have received store codes from PMBI, which are ready to function as PM Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

15. PACS as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSK): PACS

have been enabled to operate PMKSK for ensuring easy accessibility of fertilizer and related services to farmers in the country. As per the information shared by the Department of Fertilizers (GOI) and States/ UTs, a total of 38,330 PACS are functioning as PMKSK.

16. PACS to carry out OandM of rural piped water supply schemes (PWS):

PACS have been made eligible to carry out the Operations and Maintenance (OandM) of PWS in rural areas. As per information received from States/ UTs, 763 PACS have been identified/ selected by 11 States/ UTs to provide OandM services at the Panchayat/ Village level.

17. Convergence of PM-KUSUM at PACS level: Farmers associated with

PACS can adopt solar agricultural water pumps and install photovoltaic modules in their farms.

18. Convergence of PM Surya Ghar – Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG–MBY) at the

Cooperative Societies level: The initiative seeks to accelerate the adoption of clean and low-cost rooftop solar energy while leveraging the extensive grassroots presence of cooperative societies. 100 towns have been shortlisted for focused implementation of this initiative.

19. 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, 12,580 Micro-ATMs have been distributed to Bank Mitra cooperative societies in Gujarat.

20. Rupay Kisan Credit Card to Members of Milk Cooperatives: 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, 16,44,624 Rupay KCC have been distributed in the State of Gujarat.

21. Formation of Fish Farmer Producer Organization (FFPO): To provide market linkage and processing facilities to fishermen, NCDC registered 70 FFPOs in the initial phase. In addition, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, allocated the work of converting 1000 existing fisheries cooperative societies into FFPOs to the National Cooperative Development Corporation. National Cooperative Development Corporation has identified

1000 Primary Fisheries Cooperatives Societies to strengthen as FFPOs, with an approved outlay of Rs 280.65 crore. A business plan for the selected societies is being prepared by the CBBOs. NCDC has disbursed ₹98 crore to FPOs/CBBOs under the scheme.

22. 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 19.09.2024 by Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. On 25.12.2024, the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister, in the presence of the Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, inaugurated 6,600 newly set up Dairy Cooperative Societies. So far, 20,070 DCSs have been registered in 31 states/UTs.

23. 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 42,03,230 farmers have already registered on the e-samyukti portal of NCCF. Similarly, 12,24,149 farmers have registered themselves on the e-samridhi portal of NAFED.

C. Strengthening the Cooperative Banks

24. 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 the RBI.

25. UCBs have been allowed by the RBI to offer doorstep services to their customers:

Doorstep 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.

26. 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.

27. A Nodal Officer designated in RBI for regular interaction with UCBs:

To meet the long-pending demand of the cooperative sector for closer coordination and focused interaction, RBI has notified a nodal officer.

28. Relief for Urban Cooperative Societies (UCBs) by reducing PSL target

from 75% to 60%: RBI had increased the priority sector lending (PSL) target for UCBs to 75%, due to which UCBs were facing a lot of constraints. Now the target for UCBs has been reduced from 75% to 60%, which gives a lot of relief to these banks.

29. Housing loan limit for Urban Cooperative Banks increased from 10% to

25%: Housing loan limit for members of Urban Cooperative Banks has been increased from 10% of assets to 25% (up to Rs 3 crore) of their total loans and advances.

30. Relief in sub-limit of 12% sub-limit (weaker sections) by withdrawing of

target of ₹ 2 lakh for women loan repayment: Removal of the target of ₹2 lakh for women borrowers under the 12% sub-limit for weaker sections simplifies PSL compliance and provides UCBs greater operational freedom in meeting PSL obligations.

31. Relief to Urban Cooperative Institutions by increasing 50% loan limit

from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 3 crore: The loan and advances exposure limit for Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) at 50% of loans and advances has been increased from ₹1 crore to ₹3 crore, which helps them meet the higher credit

demands of individual borrowers, supports business growth and improves their competitiveness in the retail and SME lending segments.

32.Monetary ceiling doubled by RBI for Gold Loan: RBI has doubled the monetary ceiling from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs.4 lakhs, for those UCBs that meet the PSL targets.

33.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 aims to provide necessary IT infrastructure and operational support to around 1,500 UCBs.

34.RBI extended the glide path for Security Receipts from FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28: RBI, vide circular dated 24.02.2025, has provided an additional two years for provisioning of non-performing assets through Asset Reconstruction Company for better management of capital and liquidity in urban co-operative banks so that these banks can minimize the losses on stressed assets.

35.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.

36.Higher Housing Loan Limits: Reserve Bank of India has increased the individual housing loan limit for rural co-operative banks by two and a half

times to Rs. 75 lakh and enabled them to lend to real estate up to 5% of total exposure.

37. License fee reduced for Cooperative Banks for AePS: 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 are now to get the facility free of cost for the first three months of the pre-production phase. With this, farmer members of onboarded Banks are now able to get the facility of banking at their home through biometrics. Also, the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has simplified the framework to onboard STCBs and DCCBs.

38. UIDAI on 01.08.2025 has introduced a new framework for onboarding of Cooperative Banks on the Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS). Now, only StCBs are required to onboard as Authentication User Agencies (AUA)/eKYC User Agencies (KUA); DCCBs will be allowed to use it through State Cooperative Bank as sub AUA/KUA.

39. Non-scheduled UCBs, StCBs, and DCCBs notified as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) in the CGTMSE Scheme to increase the share of cooperatives in lending: Cooperative banks are now able to take advantage of risk coverage up to 85 percent on the loans given. Also, cooperative sector enterprises are able to get collateral-free loans from cooperative banks now. CGTMSE rationalized the eligibility criteria from 5% Gross NPA or less to 7% Gross NPA or less for registration of Cooperative Banks as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS)

40.Banking Regulation Act is amended by the Government to make the **term of the Board of Directors of Cooperative Banks as per the constitution** (maximum 10 consecutive years).

41.Limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) under Priority Sector Guidelines increased from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore: RBI has increased the priority sector lending limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore vide Master Direction dated 24.03.2025. This move enables banks to provide more credit support to Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy), thereby strengthening agricultural infrastructure and boosting rural credit flow.

42.Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity): To provide technological services to Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) and for their strengthening, RBI has given approval to NABARD for setting up of Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity).

43.The Ministry has constituted a **Task Force under NAFCUB on 'Transformation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Cooperative Credit Societies'**. The task force has submitted three reports.

44.On the request of the Ministry, NABARD has submitted a **report on Reforms, Restructuring and innovation in Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs).**

45.The Ministry has completed a **detailed study through IRMA for National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Ltd.** (NAFCARD), resulting in an approved Action Plan that guides lending

expansion, promotes non-farm sector activities, and strengthens cooperative governance.

46.The Ministry has completed **a strategic study to elevate NAFSCOB's role in Amrit Kaal (2022–2047)**. It outlines reforms for cooperative credit, digital integration, financial service diversification, and institutional strengthening. With emphasis on governance, state-level capacity building, and inclusive outreach, the roadmap positions NAFSCOB to lead cooperative banking and drive sustainable rural development across India.

47.RBI vide its Notification dated 07.10.2025, has included rural cooperative banks in its Integrated Ombudsman Scheme. This will bring more transparency and accountability to the functions of rural cooperative banks.

C. Relief to Cooperative Societies in the Income Tax Act

48.**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.

49.**MAT reduced for cooperatives from 18.5% to 15%:** With this provision, now there is parity between Cooperative Societies and Companies in this regard.

50.**Relief in cash transactions under section 269ST of the Income Tax Act:** 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.

51.Tax cut for new manufacturing Cooperative societies: The 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.

52.Increase in limit of Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and PCARDBs: The Government has enhanced the limit for Cash Deposits and Payments 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.

53.Increase in limit of Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash by PACS and PCARDBs: The Government has enhanced the limit for Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash 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.

D. Revival of Cooperative Sugar Mills

54.Relief from Income Tax to Sugar Cooperative Mills:

The 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.

55.Resolution of decades-old pending issues related to Income Tax of

Sugar Cooperative Mills: The 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 before the assessment year 2016–17, giving them a relief of more than Rs.46,000 crore.

56.Rs.10,000 crore loan scheme for strengthening of Sugar Cooperative

Mills: The Government launched a scheme through NCDC for setting up ethanol plants or cogeneration plants or for working capital or for all three purposes. The Ministry has released Rs.1000 crore to NCDC (Rs.500 crore in FY 2022-23 and Rs.500 crore in FY 2024-25) under the scheme and NCDC has released Rs.10,005 crore to 56 CSMs.

57.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 the Government of India under the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP).

58.Strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills by converting their molasses-based ethanol plants into multi-feed ethanol plants:

Ministry of Cooperation has taken the initiative in consultation with the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. (NFC SFL) for the

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 throughout the year. The Government of India has prioritized maize for the 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. While NCDC has agreed to provide a loan for this purpose, DFPD has launched a scheme exclusively for cooperative sugar mills to provide interest subvention at the rate of 6% per annum or 50% of the actual interest, whichever is lower, for a period of 5 years on their loan. Further, OMCs shall give Priority-1 to CSMs, who will benefit from the Interest Subvention Scheme, for ethanol procurement, enabling transition from single feedstock to multi-feedstock.

59.Reduction in GST on molasses from 28% to 5%: The 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.

60. Revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills:

Indian Potash Limited, on the suggestions of the Ministry of Cooperation, has taken an initiative for the revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills. On 08.03.2025, Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister performed the "Bhoomi Pujan" ceremony for the revival and modernization of Shri Bileshwar Khand Udyog Khedut Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Kodinar and Shri Talala Taluka Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandali Ltd., Talala. In addition to this, IPL is also taking steps for the revival of Shri Valsad Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandali, Ltd., Valsad. These steps will benefit thousands of farmers of the area where the above cooperative Sugar Mills are located.

E. Three new National Level Multi-State Societies

61.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 to focus on production, testing, certification, procurement, processing, storage, branding, labelling and packaging of all two generations of seeds i.e. foundation and certified, through PACS by leveraging various schemes and policies of different ministries of the Government of India. BBSSL has launched its seed under the brand 'Bharat Beej'. So far, 31,605 PACS/ Cooperative Societies have become members of BBSSL

62.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 provide institutional support for aggregation, certification, testing, procurement, storage, processing, branding, labelling, packaging, logistic facilities, marketing of organic products and facilitate in arranging financial assistance to the organic farmers through its member Cooperatives including PACS/FPOs along with promotional and developmental activities of organic products with the help of various schemes and agencies of the Government. So far, 10,035 PACS/cooperative societies have become members of NCOL. NCOL has launched its products under the brand name of “Bharat Organics”. So far 28 organic products (Arhar Dal, Brown Chana, Chana Dal, Kabuli Chana, Masoor Malka, Masoor Split, Masoor Whole, Moong Dhuli, Moong Split, Moong Whole, Rajma Chitra, Urad Dal, Urad Gota, Urad Split, Urad Whole, Wheat Atta, Jaggery Cube, Jaggery Powder, Brown Sugar, Khandsari Sugar, Coriander Powder, Turmeric Powder, Fenugreek, Coriander Whole, Apple Cider Vinegar, Organic Goan Cashews, Organic Kashmiri Almonds, Organic Kashmiri Walnuts) under Bharat Organics brand are available in Delhi-NCR. Bharat Organics products are 100% batch tested for 245+ pesticides in accredited laboratories.

63. New National Multi-State Cooperative Export Society for promoting exports:

Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative export

society under the Multi State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) as an umbrella organization to focus on exporting the surpluses available in the Indian cooperative sector by accessing wider markets beyond the geographical contours of the country, thereby, increasing the demand of Indian Cooperative products/services across the globe and fetch best possible prices for such products/services. It will promote exports through various activities, including procurement, storage, processing, marketing, branding, labelling, packaging, certification, research and development, etc, and trading of all types of goods and services produced by cooperative societies. So far, 13,848 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCEL. NCEL has so far exported approximately 13.09 LMT of Agri commodities like Rice, Wheat, Maize, Sugar, Onion, Cumin seed, etc., worth Rs. 5,397 Crore. During the financial year 2023-24, a dividend of 20% was provided by NCEL to its member cooperatives.

64. Establishment of Beej Anusandhan Kendra (BAK):

Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 6th April 2025 laid the foundation stone for the Beej Anusandhan Kendra, a state-of-the-art research center in Kalol, Gujarat. "Beej Anusandhan Kendra" will play a pivotal role in enhancing farmers' economic prosperity while also actively promoting innovation and inclusive growth in the agriculture sector. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), and Bhartiya Beej Sahkari Samiti Limited

(BBSSL) have formally entered into a Tripartite Service Agreement on 3rd June 2025 to establish the Beej Anusandhan Kendra.

65. Initiative to set up tissue culture facilities for Bananas: Due to the availability of bananas throughout the year, affordability, taste, nutritional value, and medicinal properties, bananas are in high demand both domestically and internationally, with significant export potential. Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Limited (BBSSL) has decided to set up a Tissue Culture Facility (TCF) for banana in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Through these facilities, BBSSL will maintain 'true to the type' mother plants, produce tissue-cultured banana saplings/plantlets and distribute 100% disease-free saplings/plantlets to farmers. This will ensure high-quality planting materials are available to farmers and that sustainable growth in their income is ensured.

66. Initiative to conserve and preserve traditional natural seeds: Growing interest of farmers towards chemical-free Indian traditional natural farming methods, in all likelihood, will increase the demand for traditional natural seeds. Therefore, concerted effort is required for the conservation, reproduction, and promotion of these seeds. "Bhartiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL)" has taken the initiative to identify natural seeds of indigenous plant variants, including but not restricted to seeds of food grain, vegetables, fruits, etc., and to develop a system for their preservation, conservation, breeding, production, distribution, promotion, and all other activities needed. State Governments and Technical institutions engaged in

the area of promotion of natural indigenous seeds have been requested to provide every possible administrative, institutional, and technical support to BBSSL to advance this important work at the national level.

D. Capacity Building in Cooperatives

67. Establishment of Cooperative University:

The Ministry of Cooperation has established a national-level university in the cooperative sector, namely, “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University (TSU), by converting the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA). It has been established and declared as an institution of national importance through an Act of Parliament.

In this regard, “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University Bill, 2025 was passed by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 26th March, 2025 and 1st April, 2025 respectively. Thereafter, assent was also obtained from the Hon’ble President on the bill on 3rd April 2025. Further, the Gazette notification for commencement of the Act and for establishment of the university was issued on 4th April, 2025, establishing the university w.e.f. 6th April 2025.

Since the University was established after converting an existing institute, it has become functional immediately. Further, the appointment of the officiating Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and Finance Officer has been made. The Governing Board of the University and the Executive Council have also been constituted, and Statutes of the University have been notified by the Ministry. Ordinances of the University have also been notified by the TSU. Moreover, the land for the construction of additional infrastructure has also

been allotted by the Government of Gujarat on a lease basis for 50 years, and the foundation stone laying has also been done for the new building of the University on 5th July 2025.

TSU has launched three new MBA programs (Agribusiness Management, Cooperative Management and Cooperative Banking and Finance) from the current academic year.

Regarding the affiliation with the University, seven institutes, including Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VAMNICOM) Pune, have been affiliated, and over 22 applications are currently under review by the University.

VAMNICOM has got provisional Institutional Affiliation and Provisional Course Affiliation has been received by ICM, Jaipur, RICM, Chandigarh and ICM Imphal. Further, RICM, Gandhinagar, Patna and Madurai applied for course affiliation and waiting for the approval from TSU. Remaining Institutes also propose to apply for affiliation in next Academic Year.

68. The Ministry has completed a comprehensive national-level study on the National Labour Cooperative Federation (NLCF) through AFC India Ltd., generating strategic recommendations to reposition NLCF as a business-driven entity with improved infrastructure, diversified services, and robust training initiatives.
69. The Ministry has completed an Impact Assessment Study to evaluate the effectiveness of measures undertaken by the Ministry, generating actionable insights to further enhance cooperative sector resilience and inclusivity

through LINAC.

70. The Ministry of Cooperation has commissioned a strategic study to assess NCUI's (National Cooperative Union of India) growth potential during Amrit Kaal (2022–2047). Conducted by Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) India Ltd., the study aims to ensure compliance with Section 24 of the MSCS Act, modernize cooperative education, develop a 25-year growth roadmap, and strengthen NCUI's governance, outreach, training infrastructure, and role in cooperative sector development nationwide.
71. The Ministry of Cooperation has launched a national study through AFC India Ltd. to boost FISHCOPFED's (National Federation of Fishers Coop. Ltd) business growth during Amrit Kaal (2022–2047). It aims to achieve 25% growth via diversification, governance reforms, digital outreach, and cooperative strengthening. Covering six states and multiple stakeholder levels, the study will generate strategic plans to modernize fisheries cooperatives and enhance their socio-economic impact nationwide.
72. **Special Module on Cooperatives in India:**

Under the guidance of the Ministry of Cooperation, and in consultation with the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) has designed and prepared a Special Module on Cooperation which aims to bring awareness among school students about the role of cooperatives in nation building so that they are encouraged to choose cooperatives as a career. The Special Module will be introduced for the Secondary stage students of NCERT

Schools.

73. Cooperatives in Schools:

NCERT has included a chapter on cooperatives for Class 6 in its school curriculum, under persuasion by NCCT with the direction of the Ministry of Cooperation, which helps the class students to be aware of the cooperative movement in brief.

On the directions of the MoC, the NCCT has constituted a Committee for development of NEP aligned, age appropriate, grade specific Special Modules on Cooperation for the students of Class VI to X.

74. Strengthening of Finance: A new Object Head “Grants-in-Aid General” for NCCT has been opened by the Ministry of Cooperation, which will enable NCCT to continue crucial work in Cooperative Training and Education to fulfill the mission of strengthening cooperation. Earlier, most of the funds for training purposes were met out of the Training and Development Fund (TDF), which is meant for meeting the liabilities on repair and infrastructure development. Since this was not feasible in the long run, opening of new head will ease the pressure on the TDF Fund and it will be available for the purposes it is meant.

75. Constitution of Building Sub-Committee for each Institute of NCCT to ensure timely Building infrastructure Development.

76. Utilisation of Training Development Fund/ Building Fund: Sanction accorded to various Institutes to utilise their Training Development Fund/ Building Fund for the purpose of renovation / Repair of Building infrastructure

and purchase of Fixed Assets (office equipment, etc).

77. A new 3-storied International Hostel has been added to the existing infrastructure at Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VAMNICOM) with a capacity of 50 twin-sharing rooms for participants and 3 no. of VIP suites. The hostel also has a Kitchen, a Dining Hall, a Reading room, a classroom of 50 capacity, a discussion room, a gymnasium and an office space. This building has been constructed out of the Capital Grant of Rs.30 crore received from the Ministry of Cooperation, Govt. of India.

78. New Course:

VAMNICOM has initiated to launch of a new programme, PGDM-Cooperation, for the Academic year 2025, affiliated to AICTE, New Delhi, with an intake capacity of 30 students. The GD (Group Discussion) and PI (Personal Interview) of the programme are scheduled to be held on 20th July 2025 at VAMNICOM, Pune.

79. Pilot Project – comprehensive training for PACS:

Pilot Project was undertaken for the training of Members, Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officers/ Secretaries of PACS in four districts of four states, namely: Una (Himachal Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Sambalpur (Odisha), and Theni (Tamil Nadu). The contents of the training included topics like concept and benefits of cooperatives, roles and responsibilities of the above-mentioned categories of cooperative personnel, Model Bye-Laws with opportunities for business diversification, etc. Under the project, a total

of 85,219 participants belonging to 284 PACS were trained in 4 States. Wide publicity was given by posting the photographs and content on all social media platforms.

80. Training Programme for PACS for CSC Portal:

NCCT, in collaboration with CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, conducted Training Programmes for PACS on-boarded into the CSC Portal. The objective of the Training programmes was to train the Secretaries/ Computer operators of 30,000 PACS for diversifying the business activities of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies through 300 Services of the CSC portal. A total of 648 programmes were conducted and trained 30210 PACS participants from 564 districts spread across 25 states.

Recently, a meeting was taken by Secretary, MoC, in which it was decided that the CSC in collaboration with the NCCT may undertake another training project for activation of 9007 PACS already on-boarded on CSC Portal and also training of 15548 PACS for their on-boarding on the CSC Portal.

The initiative is at discussion stage with CSC, identification of PACS is under way and other modalities of training programmes are being worked out in consultation with CSC.

81. Training Programme for Newly Established Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies:

During July 2025, the NCCT started conducting the training programmes for newly established M-PACS at the direction of the Ministry. As of 20.06.2025, a total of 22283 MPCS have been established in the country (As per the NCD

Portal), all of which may be covered for training purposes.

As on 31.10.2025, a total of 153 training programmes have been conducted in which 6817 participants have been trained.

82. Capacity Building and Training Programmes under PMFBY/ RWBCIS:

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) and the Crop Insurance Division of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAandFW), GoI, New Delhi, on 20.01.2025. The objective of the MoU is to enable a larger ecosystem for creating a capacity-building and knowledge management framework under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) Schemes. Accordingly, NCCT has submitted a proposal to MoAandFW for conducting 200 training programmes and to train 10,000 participants of PACS, which is under their consideration at present.

The MoAandFW has approved the proposal of NCCT to be implemented in phases.

83. Launch of Academic Journal –

RICM, Chandigarh, has launched a biannual peer-reviewed journal titled “Sahkarita Anusandhan – A Multidisciplinary Journal of Social Science” has been launched to promote research and knowledge dissemination in the field of cooperatives and social sciences.

The 1st issue of the Journal has been released on April, 2025. 2nd issue of

the journal will be released on December, 2025.

84. Revival of PGDM-ABM Programme:

RICM, Chandigarh, has taken the initiative to revive the Post Graduate Diploma in Management – Agri-Business Management (PGDM-ABM), duly approved by AICTE.

Process for starting 1st Batch of the PGDM-ABM programme, like advertisement, admission etc. will start in December, 2025.

NEW INITIATIVES:

Recently, a meeting was taken by Secretary, MoC, in which it was decided that the PMBI in collaboration with the NCCjT may undertake a training project to operationalise 300 new PMBJs through PACS with Store codes.

Further action in the matter has been initiated at the NCCT level.

F. Use of Information Technology for 'Ease of Doing Business'

85. Computerization of the Central Registrar's Office:

The Central Registrar's office has been computerized to create a digital ecosystem for Multi-State Cooperative Societies, which is assisting in processing applications and service requests in a time-bound manner.

86. Scheme for computerization of the office of Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCSs) in States/ Union Territories:

Centrally sponsored project for computerization of RCS offices in States/Union Territories has been approved by the Central Government on 06.10.2023 with a budgetary outlay of Rs.94.59 crore for three years w.e.f. 2023-24. This is a part of the umbrella project of "Strengthening Cooperatives

Through IT Interventions” of the Ministry. The project aims to enhance the ease of doing business for Cooperative Societies and create a digital ecosystem for transparent, paperless interaction of cooperative societies with the RCS offices in all States/Union Territories. Under the project, grants are being provided to the States/ UTs for procurement of hardware, development of software, maintenance and upgradation of software, etc. The software developed under this scheme will be as per the Cooperative Acts of the respective States/UTs. During the financial years 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 (up to 15th November, 2025), 35 States/UTs have submitted their proposals, and Rs 24.543 crore has been released as the Government of India's share to States/UTs.

87. Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks

(ARDBs): To strengthen the long-term cooperative credit structure, the project of computerization of 1,867 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 7.18 crore has been released to 10 States/UTs in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 for procurement of hardware, digitization and setting up of support system.

H. Steps taken by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)

88. Increase in loan disbursement: Disbursement of financial assistance by NCDC has increased almost 4 times from ₹24,733.20 crore in FY 2020-21 to

₹95,182.84 crore in FY 2024-25. NCDC has achieved more than 40% CAGR in disbursement during these four years.

89. **Introduction of Floating Interest Rate:** NCDC took a significant step in reforming its financial system by introducing a floating interest rate. This step resulted in a reduction of the term loan interest rate by about 2%. A floating interest rate means that the interest rate changes depending on the market conditions and other financial factors, thereby providing the benefit of a lower interest rate to the end borrowers.
90. **Adoption of Differential Rate:** NCDC adopted the differential rate mechanism, under which different interest rates are provided to different loan borrowers. This mechanism customizes the loan rate, keeping in view the financial status of the borrowers and their capacity, so that the borrowers get financial assistance at better rates according to their situation.
91. **Registration under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Credit Guarantee Scheme for FPO (CGSFPO) and Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Animal Husbandry and Dairying (CGFT-AHD):** This step enables cooperatives to get collateral-free loans from NCDC.
92. **MoU between NDDB and NCDC:**

NCDC and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on financing, training and capacity building of dairy cooperatives. Under this agreement, both institutions will together provide financial and technical assistance to empower small

producers in the dairy sector, thereby increasing the income of farmers and strengthening dairy societies.

93. **Appraisal of large projects of other lenders by NCDC:** NCDC has started the appraisal of large projects of other lenders who do not have the required expertise. For instance, NCDC appraised three dairy projects for Gujarat State Cooperative Bank, wherein a detailed review and evaluation of the projects was done.
94. **Expansion of geographical reach:** NCDC has expanded its geographical reach by opening a new Regional Office at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) and new Sub-offices in Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.
95. **Appointment of Young Professionals:** NCDC has appointed young professionals having expertise in various fields. This includes 11 CA/CMA/Inter, 30 MBA and other young professionals. This move is aimed at increasing the efficiency of the Corporation.
96. **Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (India's first cooperative-led Mobility platform):** Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited is an innovative, cooperative-based mobility solution designed to empower drivers and provide affordable, reliable transportation to the public. Rooted in the principles of cooperation, transparency and shared ownership, Sahakar Taxi stands as a people-centric alternative to traditional ride-hailing platforms. The project is promoted by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) along with seven other leading organisations: Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited

(IFFCO), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), Anand Milk Union Limited (AMUL), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). This project has been named “Bharat Taxi”. After completion of the requisite formalities, “Bharat Taxi” will be launched in January 2026.

97. **Grant-in-aid to NCDC:** The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 31.07.2025, has approved a grant of ₹2000 crore to NCDC. Based on receipt of ₹2000 crore from the Government over 4 years, NCDC will be able to raise ₹20,000 crore from the market. These funds will be used by NCDC for providing long-term and working capital loans to cooperative sectors such as dairy, poultry, fisheries, sugar, textiles, food processing, storage and cold chain, labour cooperatives, women cooperatives, etc. Under the scheme, NCDC provides financial assistance at competitive interest rates.
98. **Cooperative Intern:** 385 cooperative interns are being recruited, covering all Rural Cooperative Banks (State Cooperative Banks and District Cooperative Banks). The scheme aims to develop the overall capacity of cooperative organisations and promote digital and business skills at the grassroots level. The interns are being given a monthly remuneration of ₹25,000, which is reimbursed from the Cooperative Education Fund (CEF). NCDC is monitoring the implementation of the scheme. So far, 238 trainees have been selected.

I. Creation of National Cooperative Database (NCD)

99. New National Cooperative Database for an authentic and updated data repository: A comprehensive database of cooperatives in the country has been developed 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, the database includes data on around 8.4 lakh cooperatives from 30 different sectors, involving approximately 32 crore members.

100.Cooperative Ranking Framework: The Government launched the Cooperative Ranking Framework on 24th January 2025 to assess and rank cooperatives, State-wise and sector-wise. This 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 can generate rankings of Cooperative Societies, initially of 7 major sectors, namely PACS, Dairy, Fishery, Urban Cooperative Banks, Housing, Credit and Thrift, and Khadi and Gram Udyog, through the NCD portal. 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.

101.Facility for States / UTs to integrate State RCS portal with NCD portal through API: The Ministry of Cooperation (MoC) developed a standard API

for States to fetch the entire data of cooperative societies of the State from the NCD portal to their respective RCS portals, and shared the Standard API Specification Document and database schema with States on 27.05.2025. Subsequently, the Ministry developed Push APIs (End Point APIs) for live, event-driven data pushing from RCS applications to the NCD Portal, enabling real-time updates and new registration data. The complete set of API documents and SOP was shared with all RCS offices on 22.09.2025 to facilitate seamless integration of State/UT RCS applications with NCD portal. To further clarify the process, an advisory along with comprehensive check lists, one for completion of RCS computerization and its readiness for API integration with NCD portal and other for completion of API integration, was issued to all States / UTs on 14.11.2025. As per the integration plan, it is essential for States/UTs to ensure development of reverse/pull API at their end and complete RCS computerization in accordance with the checklist for successful integration with NCD portal. This two-way integration will ensure synchronization of cooperative data across platforms.

J. Policy and Outreach

102. National Cooperation Policy (NCP): The formulation of the New National Cooperation Policy (NCP) has been envisaged to fulfil the mandate of the Ministry of Cooperation - "Sahakar se Samridhhi." It provides a roadmap for the systematic and holistic development of the cooperative sector. The National Cooperation Policy was unveiled on 24 July 2025 by the Hon'ble Home and

Cooperation Minister. It has 6 strategic pillars, 16 objectives, and 83 recommendations.

103. 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 all the stakeholders of the cooperative sector, emphasizing transparency, policy reforms, and rural economic transformation through PACS. This Action Plan was launched by the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 24.01.2025. For coordinated planning and implementation, the Ministry constituted IYC-National Cooperative Committee, IYC-National Execution Committee, and IYC-State Apex Committees. Further, actions for IYC were also included in the Terms of Reference of the State Cooperative Development Committees and District Cooperative Development Committees.

During IYC-2025, extensive awareness and outreach campaigns have been carried out, ensuring nationwide visibility of the IYC logo through Indian Railways E-tickets, cooperative product packaging, official websites and official communications. Key national-level initiatives included the successful organization of the National Conference of State Cooperation Ministers on 30th June, 2025 and a national event on 06th July, 2025, on the occasion of the 4th Foundation Day of the Ministry of Cooperation at Anand, Gujarat. A dedicated plantation drive under the “Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam” campaign during IYC is being undertaken with active participation of all the stakeholders, along with various

capacity-building activities, exhibitions, and cooperative promotion drives, reflecting its commitment to making IYC 2025 a landmark year for the cooperative movement.

104. Strengthening Media Outreach of the Ministry:

Over the past four years, the Ministry of Cooperation has significantly strengthened its digital and media outreach to enhance public engagement and awareness about the cooperative sector. Leveraging both traditional and digital platforms, the Ministry, in collaboration with PIB, has consistently published Press Releases, articles in leading newspapers while simultaneously expanding its presence across social media. All national-level events chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister are live-streamed on the Ministry's YouTube channel. Press releases, news updates, and achievements are regularly shared on the official website, with multilingual access for wider inclusion.

Today, the Ministry's combined following across platforms, including X (Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn and WhatsApp, stands at over 6 lakh followers/subscribers, with total video viewership crossing 1.4 crore views on YouTube. Notably, the Ministry of Cooperation ranks 5th among all Ministries on YouTube and 8th in website engagement and traffic, reflecting its growing digital impact. Special campaigns and posts on landmark initiatives consistently garner high engagement, especially during major events and national observances.

In addition, the Ministry is actively encouraging State Governments,

Registrars of Cooperative Societies (RCSs), and National Cooperative Federations to amplify the Ministry's initiatives by sharing its posts and content through their respective social media handles, thereby ensuring broader and more coordinated communication outreach across the cooperative ecosystem.

105. Promotion of Cooperative Awareness through Monthly Publications:

To enhance outreach, awareness, and capacity-building within the cooperative sector, the Ministry of Cooperation is publishing two monthly magazines—Sahakar Uday (through IFFCO) and Sahakar Jagran (through NCUI)—since April 2023. Published in Hindi, English, and 11 regional languages, these magazines serve as vital platforms for disseminating information about key policies, schemes, initiatives, and success stories of the Ministry and the wider cooperative movement. Sahakar Uday has been publishing nearly 3 lakh copies monthly, while Sahakar Jagran has a circulation of about 2.75 lakh copies every month. These publications help inform and empower cooperative members at the grassroots level by providing timely, relevant, and inspirational content.

K. Multi-State Cooperative Societies

106. 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 the electoral process and incorporate provisions of the 97th Constitutional Amendment in the Multi-State Cooperative Societies.

107.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.

108. 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 elections in all MSCSs. Elections in more than 197 MSCS have been conducted successfully up to October 2025.

109. 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, 658 cooperative societies have been onboarded on GeM as buyers.

110. 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 transparently. Disbursements have already started after proper identification and submission of proof of their deposits and claims. So far, Rs. 6581.84 crore have been disbursed to 34,17,741

applicants.

L. Other initiatives

111.Enhancing market access to cooperative products through quick

commerce platform of Swiggy Instamart: The Ministry of Cooperation has entered into an MoU with Swiggy Limited on 25.04.2025 to collaborate to enhance the digital and market integration of cooperative products, facilitate policy discussions, and drive consumer engagement with the cooperative sector, with an aim to promote the Indian cooperative sector and realize the vision of 'Sahkar se Samriddhi'. The purpose of this MoU is to establish a strategic partnership between MoC and Swiggy to enhance digital integration and market access for cooperative products, particularly in the dairy and organic sector, and facilitate capacity building for cooperatives in areas such as digital marketing, logistics, and consumer technology. The Scope of the MoU includes the following:

- I. Swiggy, in collaboration with the Ministry of Cooperation, would engage in an awareness campaign for cooperative movement/ organisations/ products in India.
- II. Encourage onboarding of cooperative dairy products and support for preferred access through Swiggy's Instamart platform for cooperatives.
- III. Swiggy, in collaboration with the ministry, will support the cooperative brands in the areas of marketing, promotion, consumer technology and capacity building efforts.
- IV. Swiggy will create a separate cooperative category on its platform, with a

focus on brands promoted by cooperative organisations for products such as Organics, Dairy, Millets, Handicrafts, etc.

- V. The initiative will enhance digital access, create sustainable growth opportunities, maximize the impact of cooperatives in the digital economy, and build capacity for cooperatives through mutually agreed-upon projects.

112. Ministry of Cooperation is committed to the redressal of grievances in an effective and time-bound manner. During 2024-2025 Ministry of Cooperation has disposed of more than 33,821 grievances received through the Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal, with the lowest average closing time of 2 days.

113. The Ministry has successfully transferred the Cooperative Education Fund (CEF) account from NCUI to the Ministry of Cooperation following the enactment of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023, and instituted a dedicated framework for its management and utilization.

114. Sustainability and Circularity in the Dairy Sector: An important objective added to White Revolution 2.0 is the promotion of sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector. The strategy to achieve the objective would be to embed sustainability and circularity across the dairy value chain by promoting climate-smart practices, efficient resource use, and renewable solutions to build a low-emission, income-generating ecosystem. Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister inaugurated a workshop on this issue on 03.03.2025. The action for sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector is guided by the vision of "Gold

out of Garbage (कचरे से कंचन)”. Under this initiative, it is envisaged to set up three multi-state cooperative societies for the following activities:

- i. For the production of animal feed, disease control, and artificial insemination.
- ii. For the management of cow and buffalo dung.
- iii. For the management of hides, bones, and horns of dead cattle and buffalo.

115. Establishment of Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited

(SPCDF): A new Multi-state Cooperative Society by the name Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF) has been launched by the Hon’ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 06.07.2025, with an initial capital of ₹ 200 crore. SPCDF will enable more than 20 lakh dairy farmers from over 20,000 villages in 20 states (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Telangana) to become direct members of an organized cooperative structure. Through SPCDF, farmers will benefit from assured milk procurement, improved veterinary care, enhanced cattle nutrition, and modern dairy practices. Investments in robust cold chain infrastructure, chilling centers, and efficient processing facilities will further strengthen quality standards and support the rising demand for safe, hygienic dairy products.

RELIEF MEASURES FOR FARMERS AFFECTED BY FLOODS

326. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the large-scale destruction of crops due to the recent floods across several States, including Bihar, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any survey or assessment of the losses incurred by the farming communities in these flood-affected States;
- (c) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to provide relief and assistance to the affected farmers, State-wise;
- (d) whether financial compensation or benefits have been provided to the affected farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); and
- (e) if so, the number of beneficiaries and the total amount of compensation disbursed in each flood-affected State?

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

(a) to (c): 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 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India 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 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 per information received from Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), the details of the crop area affected by floods in States/UTs, during the Monsoon 2025 is at **Statement**.

As informed by MHA, a total of 11 Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCTs) has been constituted for the States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Telangana, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and UT of Jammu and Kashmir for on-the-spot assessment of damages caused due to natural calamities during 2025. The reports of IMCT are considered by the Central Government, as per the established procedure.

The details of the fund allocated and released under SDRF/NDRF to the States are available on Disaster Management, MHA's website i.e. ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

(d) and (e): Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY) was introduced in the country from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme 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 upon receipt of Centre and State Government's requisite share in premium subsidy. Farmers need not intimate crop loss in respect of these claims. As the claims are worked out on the basis of area approach, no specific reason for the loss such as flood, drought, high temperature, climate change etc. is recorded by the concerned State Government and claim calculation formula envisaged in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme. This scheme is voluntary for States and farmers as well.

Under the scheme, actuarial/bidded premium is charged by the insurance companies but farmer has to pay lower premium of maximum 2% of sum insured for Kharif season and 1.5% of sum insured for Rabi season for food and oilseed crops and 5% of sum insured for commercial/horticultural crops. The remaining of actuarial/bidded premium is shared equally by the Central and State Governments except North Eastern States, where it is shared in the ratio of 90 : 10 between Centre and State and provided to the insurance companies directly by the Government through fund routing agency i.e. Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. The claims are paid only to the insured farmers under the scheme. There is no provision to allocate the state wise fund. The Govt. of Bihar is not implementing this scheme.

The losses due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud

burst and natural fire and post-harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rains and hailstorms are calculated on individual insured farm basis. Farmers required to intimate the loss to the concerned insurance company, State Government, financial institutions/banks, online on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) or PMFBY app etc.

STATEMENT

Details of damages as reported by State/UTs due to hydro-meteorological disasters during the year 2025-26 (as on 27.11.2025)

S. No.	State	Human Lives lost (No.)	Cattle Lost (No.)	Houses/huts damaged (No.)	Cropped Area affected (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	554	994	3760	1.506
2	Arunachal Pr.	14	383	784	0.072
3	Assam	35	14269	39841	0.41
4	Bihar	115	0	273	0
5	Chhattisgarh	63	395	2890	0.0068
6	Goa	0	0	173	0
7	Gujarat	101	3352	13999	0
8	Haryana	06	26	2745	4.32
9	Himachal Pr.	190	3892	10389	0.32
10	Jharkhand	06	16	159	0.0017

11	Karnataka	93	1391	17951	14.81
12	Kerala	78	0	6225	0
13	Madhya Pr.	501	1906	6042	0
14	Maharashtra	163	599	3598	75.42
15	Manipur	09	880	21377	0.039
16	Meghalaya	20	39	1720	0.065
17	Mizoram	07	03	04	0
18	Nagaland	03	250	2684	0.0058
19	Odisha	03	517	2678	0.29
20	Punjab	40	7167	14065	1.93
21	Rajasthan	74	71	52	0
22	Sikkim	18	08	2022	8.11
23	Tamil Nadu	72	985	1423	0.29
24	Telangana	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	43	07	8352	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	78	0	1211	2.22
27	Uttarakhand	177	864	7212	0.0073
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	11	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31	Dadar and Nagar	0	0	01	0

	Haveli				
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0
33	J and K	181	11693	8404	0.78
34	Puducherry	0	0	13	0.001
	Total	2647	49711	180063	116.6046

**As received from Ministry of Home Affairs.*

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन- तिलहन

327. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

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

(क) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन- तिलहन के लिए कितना बजट आवंटित किया गया है और इस संबंध में कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के बाराबंकी जिले सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) मिशन के अंतर्गत कितने एफपीओ, सहकारी समितियों और उद्योग जगत को फसलोत्तर इकाइयों की स्थापना या उन्नयन के लिए सहायता प्रदान की गई है; और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के बाराबंकी जिले सहित स्थापित और उन्नत इकाइयों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन- तिलहन (एनएमईओ-ओएस) और पूर्ववर्ती राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन- तिलहन (एनएफएसएम-ओएस) के तहत वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान ₹651.56 करोड़ आवंटन के मुकाबले ₹416.81 करोड़ खर्च हुए और वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान ₹815.21 करोड़ आवंटन के मुकाबले ₹676.22 करोड़ खर्च हुए हैं। राज्य/यूटी-वार बजट आवंटन और व्यय की गई राशि विवरण में दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, बाराबंकी ज़िले के लिए तिलहन मिशन के तहत वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान ₹31.75 लाख के आवंटन के मुकाबले ₹11.22 लाख खर्च हुए, और वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान ₹50.11 लाख के आवंटन के मुकाबले ₹26.58 लाख खर्च हुए हैं।

(ग) और (घ): अब तक एनएमईओ-ओएस के तहत कुल 193 पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट इकाइयाँ स्वीकृत की गई हैं। राज्यवार विवरण इस प्रकार है:

राज्य	स्वीकृत तेल मिलों की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	10
असम	56
छत्तीसगढ़	10
गुजरात	9
झारखंड	4
कर्नाटक	9
महाराष्ट्र	17
मध्य प्रदेश	11
नागालैंड	16
ओडिशा	16
राजस्थान	12
सिक्किम	10
तेलंगाना	8
उत्तर प्रदेश	3
पश्चिम बंगाल	2
कुल	193

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन - तिलहन (एनएमईओ-ओएस) और पूर्ववर्ती राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन-तिलहन (एनएफएसएम-ओएस) के अंतर्गत पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-वार बजट आवंटन और व्यय:

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	2023-24		2024-25	
		आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	12.00	3.00	17.90	11.19
2	बिहार	3.00	2.25	8.14	8.14
3	छत्तीसगढ़	12.45	6.23	16.31	16.31
4	गोवा	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01
5	गुजरात	24.62	12.31	33.75	24.93
6	हरियाणा	7.00	1.75	7.70	3.85
7	झारखंड	5.00	1.25	6.66	3.33
8	कर्नाटक	15.17	7.59	21.25	21.25
9	मध्य प्रदेश	45.80	22.90	62.50	39.38
10	महाराष्ट्र	52.02	38.72	72.57	69.44
11	ओडिशा	18.75	9.38	30.87	16.02
12	पंजाब	0.70	0.18	1.28	0.64
13	राजस्थान	71.54	17.89	82.78	41.39
14	तमिलनाडू	23.69	23.69	39.47	39.47
15	तेलंगाना	8.40	0.00	8.60	4.30

16	उत्तर प्रदेश	11.15	2.79	18.09	15.53
17	उत्तराखंड	0.75	0.38	0.85	0.53
18	पश्चिम बंगाल	41.67	36.25	32.21	19.93
19	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4.82	2.41	6.43	3.21
20	असम	112.03	64.07	32.50	32.50
21	मणिपुर	5.40	1.50	7.25	5.43
22	मेघालय	0.54	0.27	0.54	0.34
23	मिजोरम	8.00	2.00	8.70	5.43
24	नागालैंड	7.50	7.25	10.00	10.00
25	सिक्किम	3.50	2.63	4.22	3.69
26	त्रिपुरा	5.00	2.50	6.69	4.18
27	जम्मू and कश्मीर	1.90	0.48	3.43	1.71
28	लद्दाख	0.25	0.06	0.19	0.05
29	पुडुचेरी	0.32	0.08	0.38	0.09
	कुल	502.99	269.81	541.28	402.27

INCENTIVES TO ACHIEVE ZERO STUBBLE BURNING

328. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the ongoing challenges faced by Punjab farmers in adopting crop residue management machines despite subsidies;

- (b) if so, the number of such machines distributed in Jalandhar and other Punjab districts in 2025; and
- (c) the details of the additional incentives planned under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation to achieve zero stubble burning by 2026?

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

(a) to (c): In order to support the farmers of Punjab for adopting crop residue management practices, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is implementing Crop Residue Management (CRM) Scheme through the State Government of Punjab w.e.f. 2018-19. Under this scheme, the central funds amounting to Rs. 1963.45 crores have been released to the State of Punjab for providing financial assistance to the farmers for purchase of crop residue management machines @ 50% of the cost of machines and for establishing Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) of crop residue management machines @ 80% of the project cost. Higher share of subsidy is provided for CHCs with the intention of making available machines and equipments to small and marginal farmers at lower rentals. The paddy straw supply chain projects are also provided financial assistance @ 65% on the capital cost of machinery for the projects costing up to Rs. 1.50 Crores with the objectives of ensuring biomass supply security for paddy straw based industries such as Bio-Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Compressed Biogas (CBG), Bio-ethanol, biomass based power plants etc. The sale of paddy straw by the farmers for use by such industries also fetches additional income for them. Funds have also been

provided to the State for taking up Information, Education and Communication activities for mass awareness of farmers.

The farmers are adopting crop residue management machines and during the period from 2018-19 to 2025-26 (as on 25.11.2025), more than 1.59 lakh machines have been supplied in the State. The overall benefits of in-situ residue management practices by using these machines also include enrichment of soil fertility and savings on reduced application of fertilizers. There is no provision for additional incentives under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) and all these interventions under the CRM scheme aims at managing the paddy straw in a holistic manner to achieve zero stubble burning.

The number of crop residue management machines distributed to farmers in various districts of Punjab in the year 2025 is given in **Statement**.

The overall objective of reducing the burning of paddy straw through the initiatives under CRM scheme is getting realized as it is evident from the reports published by the Consortium for Research on Agroecosystem Monitoring and Modelling from Space (CREAMS) Laboratory, Division of Agricultural Physics, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) – Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi. The paddy straw burning events between 15th September to 30th November during 2018 in the States of Punjab were 67079, which have been reduced to 10909 events during 2024 for the same period, which indicates 83.7 percent reduction in paddy straw burning. During the current year, the paddy straw burning events between 15 September to 27 November have been reported as 5106 numbers, which are less by 52.8% as compared to

year 2024 for the same period.

STATEMENT

Number of crop residue management machines distributed to farmers in various districts of Punjab in the year 2025 (as on 25.11.2025)

S.No.	Name of the district	Number of crop residue management machines distributed
1	Amritsar	256
2	Barnala	511
3	Bathinda	436
4	Faridkot	239
5	Fatehgarh Sahib	214
6	Fazilka	731
7	Ferozepur	1159
8	Gurdaspur	464
9	Hoshiarpur	170
10	Jalandhar	1019
11	Kapurthala	461
12	Ludhiana	519
13	Malerkotla	206
14	Mansa	540
15	Moga	366

16	Pathankot	73
17	Patiala	419
18	Ropar	115
19	Sangrur	1042
20	SAS Nagar	178
21	SBS Nagar	95
22	Sri Muktsar Sahib	535
23	Tarn Taran	347
	Total	10095

PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA SAMPADA YOJANA IN TELANGANA

329. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government to develop natural harbours and modern landing facilities for local fishermen;
- (b) the total funds allocated and utilized for Telangana's inland fisheries infrastructure and the reason for non-utilization of funds under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (Rs. 20,050 crores);
- (c) whether the Government provide cold storage, safe landing and marketing facilities for Telangana fishermen under Blue Port or similar schemes and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that Telangana produces over 2.5 lakh tonnes of inland fish annually, has the Government planned capacity building, mechanised landing and insurant and insurance support; and

(e) whether the Government has any monitoring mechanism to ensure timely execution of harbour development projects in Telangana, including the fund utilisation and quality standards?

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, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, has been implementing the flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with an investment of ₹20,050 crore to promote the sustainable and responsible development of the fisheries sector and the welfare of fishers across all States/Union Territories, including Telangana. In addition, the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) provides concessional finance to eligible entities, including State Governments/UTs, for the development of identified fisheries infrastructure. The Development of fishing harbours and fish landing centres is one of the important areas envisaged and supported under schemes implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The development of natural harbours and modern landing facilities for local fishermen is undertaken based on site-specific techno-economic feasibility assessments. For availing financial assistance under these

schemes, the concerned State/UT Governments are required to submit techno-financially viable proposals, along with confirmation of the State share, availability of land, and the requisite clearances. Since Telangana has not sent any such proposal, No FLC is approved for Telangana.

(b) Under PMMSY, an investment target of Rs. 400.00 crore with a central share of Rs. 150.00 crore was envisaged for Telangana. Further, the proposal of the Government of Telangana has been approved for the implementation of various fisheries development activities at a total project cost of Rs. 339.37 crore with a central share of Rs. 108.73 crore during 2020-21 to 2024-25, and Rs. 39.40 Crore released so far based on the utilization reported by the Government of Telangana.

(c) The prominent post harvest infrastructure facilities approved under PMMSY for Telangana includes marketing related infrastructure such as (i) Fish value added enterprise unit (3 unit), (ii) Construction of fish kiosks (185 unit), (iii) Insulated vehicles (20 unit), (iv) Live fish vending Centres (20 unit), (v) Three-wheeler with Ice Box (200 unit) and (vi) State of art whole sale fish market at Hyderabad.

(d) As per provisional figures for FY 2024–25, Telangana records an annual inland fish production of approximately 4.77 lakh tonnes. Under the PMMSY, provisions are available for capacity building, establishment of modern/mechanised landing facilities, and insurance support. Further, under the Central Sector Sub-scheme *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY)*, the Government extends a one-time incentive covering 40% of the

aquaculture insurance premium, with an additional 10% benefit earmarked for SC/ST and women beneficiaries. To further strengthen fish production and allied activities in Telangana, a Wholesale Fish Market estimated at ₹47.03 crore (with a Central share of ₹28.22 crore) has been approved under PMMSY. In addition, a Centre of Excellence under the Central Sector component has been approved for activities related to post-harvest management and value chain development in the State.

- (e) Since no fishing harbour project has been approved in Telangana by the department under the fisheries developmental schemes, the question does not arise.

MPEDA SCHEMES

330. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry maintains data of financial assistance applications pending under various schemes of the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, scheme and year-wise during the last five years;
- (c) whether the Ministry maintains data on average processing time for applications received under MPEDA's financial assistance schemes, if so, the average duration during the last five years;
- (d) whether there have been delays in the disbursement of approved financial assistance to beneficiaries under MPEDA's Central Sector Schemes and

if so, the reasons therefor including the measures being taken to ensure timely disbursal;

- (e) whether MPEDA has introduced or proposes to introduce a single-window system to facilitate documentation and clearances for applicants seeking financial assistance; and
- (f) whether MPEDA provides any structured handholding or facilitation support to new exporters and small-scale aquaculture entrepreneurs to complete scheme formalities 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) The data in respect of applications for financial assistance under the various schemes of Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is maintained by MPEDA. The Ministry disburses the funds allocated to MPEDA under various sub-heads of the Scheme including “Subsidies” for providing financial assistance to the beneficiaries for value addition and aquaculture development. The process of disbursing the funds to the beneficiaries is handled by MPEDA through its head office at Kochi and various field offices across the country. MPEDA manages the process of disbursing the financial assistance including accepting applications, scrutinizing documents, physical verification, recommendation, approval of the applications and the final disbursal of funds to the beneficiaries. Upon completion of the year, MPEDA submits the Utilization

Certificate to the Ministry showing the expenditure made by MPEDA during the year.

As per the data maintained by MPEDA, Out of the 47 financial assistance applications received by MPEDA for FY 2025-26, 37 applications have been approved and a total of ₹19.82 crore has been disbursed to 21 beneficiaries so far. The remaining ₹15.94 crore pertaining to 16 applicants is being processed by MPEDA for the final disbursement. The scheme and year-wise details of MPEDA's financial assistance schemes during the last five years is given as **Statement**. The Maximum processing time for applications of financial assistance under the Value Addition scheme of MPEDA is 90 days subject to the availability of required documents and funds. In respect of assistance under Aquaculture Development scheme, Maximum time for issuing advance approval is 12 days and for processing the final application is 36 days. MPEDA ensures adherence to the timelines for various stages in the processing of applications through regular monitoring and taking timely corrective action at the appropriate level. Further, MPEDA has not faced any delays in the disbursement of approved financial assistance to beneficiaries, as the financial assistance is being credited directly to their Aadhaar-linked bank accounts.

(e) MPEDA has the system of an Online Portal wherein the applications for seeking financial assistance under the scheme, are received and processed. The online system ensures simplified documentation and a time-bound processing. The link for the online portal through which the registered exporters are availing the service is available on MPEDA's website at <https://e->

mpeda.nic.in/registration/Reg_login.aspx.

(f) Yes. MPEDA, through its various field offices, provides facilitation, timely support and guidance to the marine product exporters, including new exporters and small-scale aquaculture entrepreneurs, in registration and availing financial assistance under the various schemes of MPEDA. There are 8 Regional Divisions, 10 Sub-Regional Divisions, 3 Trade Promotion Offices, 5 Quality Control Laboratories and 2 Desk Offices to assist marine product exporters, processors and aqua culturists. The guidelines on MPEDA's financial assistance scheme are available on the website of MPEDA (*www.mpeda.gov.in*). It gives a step-by-step procedure to submit the application along with the details of relevant supporting document required. For supporting the new exporters, the details of procedure for registration of exporters have been provided on MPEDA's website and the link for new registration is at *https://e-mpeda.nic.in/registration/Reg_login.aspx*.

STATEMENT

The scheme- and year-wise details of financial assistance (Physical and Financial) for the last five years under Technology Development for Specific Value-Added Marine Products (TDSVMP) Scheme of MPEDA.

Phy- Physical (number of units/beneficiaries)

Fin- Financial (Financial assistance)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Scheme	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		Total	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
Support for Value Added Product Development (SVA)	10	1,299.29	11	2,637.39	6	1,494.75	3	555.31	10	2,518.49	40	8505.23
Support for Process Automation (SPA)	3	25.04	0		0		1	41.04	1	50	5	116.08
Support for Cold Storage Development (SCS)	14	608.91	6	274.23	2	100.71	2	258.1	3	192.5	27	1434.45
Support for creation of Chilled Fish handling facilities (SCF)	0	0	1	12.52	0	0	3	52.25	1	35.08	5	99.85
Support for creation of Dried Fish handling facilities (SDF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Pre-Processing Centre	4	22.35	1	4.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	26.41
CCD-Conveyance	0	0	1	7.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.89
TOTAL	31	1,955.59	20	2,936.09	8	1,595.46	9	906.7	15	2,796.07	83	10189.91

BENEFICIARY COMPANIES UNDER PLI SCHEME FOR SPECIALTY STEEL

331. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

(a) the details regarding the list of beneficiary companies under the Production

Linked

Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel at present across the country, State-wise;

(b) the details regarding the total volume and valuation of production from each beneficiary under the scheme till date across the country;

(c) the details regarding the total amount of funding under the PLI Scheme allocated, released and utilised, beneficiary-wise;

(d) whether the Government has considered expanding the number of beneficiaries of the PLI Scheme, if so, the details thereof including the proposed timeline and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has carried out any awareness campaign to boost participation of companies in the PLI Scheme, 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 (e): Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel was approved by the Union Cabinet in July, 2021 with a budget of ₹6,322 crore which aims to boost specialty steel production through financial incentives. The scheme offers incentives for five years, from Financial Year 2024-25 to Financial Year 2030-31, to companies that meet specified investment and production targets. The scheme covers five product categories which include coated steel, high-strength steel, specialty rails, alloy steels and steel wires, and electrical steel. Two rounds have been concluded so far in which participating

beneficiaries are from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In the first and second rounds, 19 companies have committed ₹27,106 crore investment and 25 companies have committed ₹17,000 crore Investment, respectively. Till October, 2025, the participating beneficiary companies have invested ₹23,022 crore, produced 2.33 million tonnes of specialty steel, and ₹131.64 crore incentives have been disbursed to the eligible beneficiaries. Steel is a de-regulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of the steel sector. Decisions such as investment, capacity addition, employment, product portfolio etc. are based on techno-commercial analysis of companies.

AI INTEGRATED EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

332. SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) whether the Government has plans to integrate artificial intelligence with early warning systems under the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the model being used and agencies involved if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has collaborated with any Indian national/international universities or any tech firm to develop an AI integrated

model for early warning systems;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the universities being collaborated with, if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has allocated funds for the development of AI integrated early warning systems for natural disasters; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, especially funds allocated and released for Andhra Pradesh and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (f): The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), 2016 which was subsequently revised and updated in 2019, is aligned with the targets laid down under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

The broad objectives of NDMP 2019 includes the effective use of science, technology and traditional knowledge in all aspects of DRR. Agenda 5 of the Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda on DRR provides that efforts must be made to leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of our disaster risk management efforts. As such, the use of latest technologies is an essential facet in our efforts for DRR.

Early warning for severe weather events is supported by a state-of-the-art observation network that includes surface, upper air, remote sensing observations, seamless forecasting systems based on high-resolution dynamical models, and GIS-based tools for generating alerts and warnings. The

entire system is integrated with modern telecommunication technologies to ensure the timely and effective dissemination of information.

Technology enabled initiatives such as Mausamgram Platform of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) (a citizen-centric app providing village-level hourly forecasts in all official languages) and Mission Mausam (2030 initiative to scale AI-driven forecasts to high resolution) are some steps in the direction of harnessing latest technology for early warning.

IMD has informed that to integrate Artificial Intelligence to Weather Forecasting and Early warning systems, IMD, in coordination with various centres of Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), has taken following new initiatives during recent years:

- Implementation of Mausam GPT
- AI/ML based Advanced Dvorak Technique (AiDT) technique to estimate the intensity of cyclones.
- IMD also utilizes AI/ML based weather forecasting products from European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. (ECMWF).
- Multilingual weather forecasting using Bhashini app is being used in IMD to disseminate the information in regional languages.

Details of all the initiatives taken by IMD, in coordination with MoES, to integrate AI/ML in weather, monitoring system and early warning system are given in **Statement.**

IMD has signed MoU with various Academic Institutions like IITs, IIITs, NITs,

ISRO, DRDO, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Ashoka university, etc for collaborations and RandD activities, utilizing facets of various AI/ML applications in, weather and climate, real-time weather monitoring, early warning system, etc. Such efforts by IMD have helped it re-engineered its processes for 7-day lead forecasts.

Further, Government of India has launched a scheme namely, Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based Integrated Alert System (SACHET), in association with Centre for “Development of Telematics” (CDOT) at a total project cost of Rs. 355 crore. It facilitates dissemination of warnings/alerts about impending hazards to geographically referenced population, in vernacular languages.

It is a geo-intelligent platform that uses AI for subscriber prediction, automated alert generation, and message content analysis. C-DOT has consulted IIT Delhi for a Collaborative Research Program on generative AI tool for real-time multilingual support using NLP, speech-to-text, and image processing for early warning.

Further, Central Water Commission (CWC) has informed that development of AI/ML-based systems for flood forecasting has commenced in-house within CWC recently, specifically focusing on Short-range Level Flood Forecasting (Time Series Forecasting) using artificial intelligence models.

Early Warning systems of Alert agencies such as IMD, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), etc. are of pan-India applicability and data about the funds allocated for the development of AI Integrated early warning systems for particular State is not maintained by this Ministry.

STATEMENT

The Continuous up gradation taking place in technologies relevant to AI for weather forecasting, early warning system, etc. The details are as follows:

1. Virtual Centre at IITM, Pune has been established by MoES to develop AI/ML/DL based application tools.
2. A dedicated functional group has been established in IMD under MoES to strengthen the RandD activities in AI/ML
3. IMD has established specialized GPU and CPU based infrastructure for AI computing
4. IMD has signed MoU with various Academic Institutions like IITs, IIITs, NITs, ISRO, DRDO, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), etc for collaborations and RandD activities, utilizing facets of various AI/ML applications to weather and climate.
5. The capacity-building in AI/ML domain with respect to weather and climate are being done by nominating scientist in training sessions and workshops.
6. IMD organizes a short-term refresher course on the Fundamentals of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning every year in the month of May.

EXEMPTION OF COOPERATIVES FROM GST

333. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) whether the States and Cooperative Societies are demanding exemption of articles manufactured by Cooperative Societies from GST and other concessions to improve their commercial viability;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the decision of the Government thereon; and
- (c) the details of the financial assistance extended by the Central Government to support the success of Cooperative institutions?

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

(a) to (b): A request was received for exemption from GST on products and services of cooperative societies. The proposal related to GST are examined by GST Council (a constitutional body), the Government has so far extended following tax related benefits to the cooperatives:

- i. **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.
- ii. **MAT reduced for cooperatives from 18.5% to 15%:** With this provision, now there is parity between Cooperative Societies and Companies in this regard.
- iii. **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.

- iv. **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.
- v. **Increase in limit of Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and PCARDBs:** Government has enhanced the limit for Cash Deposits and Payments 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.
- vi. **Increase in limit of Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash by PACS and PCARDBs:**

Government has enhanced the limit for Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash 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.

- vii. **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.
- viii. **Relief from Income Tax to Sugar Cooperative Mills:** Through Finance Act, 2015 Section 36(1)(xvii) was inserted in Income Tax Act 1961 to provide for deduction on account of the amount of expenditure incurred by a cooperative society engaged in the business of manufacture of sugar i.e Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs). The measure came into force w.e.f. 1.4.2016 i.e. assessment year 2016-17. However, the issue of treatment of additional payment for sugarcane price by CSMs as an income distribution to farmer members and resultant tax liabilities remained uncovered which was clarified by Central Board of Direct Taxes vide Circular No 18/2021 dated 25.10.2021. Accordingly, resultant tax liabilities on CSMs on additional payment for sugarcane price by them were mitigated w.e.f. 1.4.2016.
- ix. **Resolution of decades old pending issues related to Income Tax of Sugar Cooperative Mills:** An opportunity has been provided to sugar co-operatives to claim payments made to sugarcane farmers for the period prior to assessment year 2016-17 as expenditure. Accordingly, section 155 of the IT Act has also been amended to insert a new sub-section (19) vide

Finance Act, 2023, w.e.f. 1st April 2023. In order to standardize the manner of filing application to the Jurisdictional Assessing Officer under sub-section (19) of section 155 of the Act and its disposal by the Jurisdictional Assessing Officer under the said section, CBDT vide Circular No. 14 of 2023 dated 27.07.2023 has issued Standard Operating Procedure for making application by the concerned Cooperative Sugar Mills. This has resolved the income tax issues in this matter pending for decades. This is expected to provide relief of almost ₹10,000 crore.

- x. **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 its members by selling molasses to distilleries with higher margins.

(c): Government has taken following initiatives to extended financial assistance to support the success of cooperative institutions are as:-

- I. **Strengthening of PACS through Computerization-** To strengthen PACS, project for Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2,925.39 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 79,630 PACS from 31 States/ UTs have been sanctioned under the project. A total of 60,494 PACS have been onboarded on ERP Software and hardware has been procured by 30 States/UTs. The state-wise details

of PACS approved and released amount under this project is at **Statement-I.**

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 from 10 States/UTs have been received and sanctioned. Further, GoI share amounting to Rs 9.84 crore has been released to 10 States/UTs in FY 2023-24, FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 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.**

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, Ministry has assigned ₹ 1000 crore to NCDC during 2022-23 and 2024-25. Under the scheme, NCDC has released ₹ 10,005 crore to 56 CSMs.

IV. **National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC),** a statutory Corporation under the Ministry of Cooperation, Government

of India was established on 14.03.1963 under an Act of Parliament (NCDC Act of 1962) for economic development through cooperative societies. The major objective of the NCDC is to promote, strengthen and develop cooperatives for increasing production and productivity and instituting post harvest facilities. NCDC provides assistance either through State Governments or directly to eligible cooperative societies, in accordance with the prescribed terms and conditions. The financial support is extended in the form of short-term and long-term loans, and subsidy wherever available under Government of India schemes.

As on 25.11.2025, NCDC has cumulatively disbursed ₹4,67,455.66 crore for the development of cooperative institutions across the country. Activity-wise disbursement during the last five years is placed at **Statement-III**.

Since its inception, NCDC has been providing financial assistance under its Corporation-sponsored schemes as well as Central Sector Schemes of various Ministries, covering a wide spectrum of notified commodities and services.

Details of the activities supported and schemes implemented are furnished at **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT I

State-wise details of PACS approved and released amount under the project Strengthening of PACS through Computerization

S.No	States/UTs	PACS Sanctioned	Total amount released (Cr)
1.	Maharashtra	12,178	130.73
2.	Rajasthan	8,525	84.83
3.	Gujarat	6,216	93.97
4.	Uttar Pradesh	6,257	67.10
5.	Karnataka	5,894	67.83
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5,455	66.43
7.	Tamil Nadu	4,561	51.73
8.	Bihar	4,495	51.76
9.	West Bengal	4,187	45.79
10.	Punjab	3,482	32.94
11.	Andhra Pradesh	2,037	35.31
12.	Chhattisgarh	2,028	28.35
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1,885	26.74
14.	Jharkhand	2,797	34.30
15.	Haryana	710	8.79
16.	Uttarakhand	1,216	3.69
17.	Assam	850	17.02
18.	JandK	708	10.37
19.	Tripura	475	7.11
20.	Manipur	308	3.14
21.	Nagaland	231	4.43
22.	Meghalaya	330	2.34
23.	Sikkim	131	3.28
24.	Goa	86	1.19
25.	ANI	46	0.69
26.	Puducherry	45	0.67
27.	Mizoram	99	1.27
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	139	0.36
29.	Ladakh	10	0.12
30.	Odisha	4,240	18.07
31.	DNHandDD	9	0.12
	Total	79,630	900.49

STATEMENT II

State-wise details of ARDBs approved and released amount under the project Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs)-

S. No.	States/UTs	ARDB Approved	Total Amount released (Cr)
1.	Puducherry	2	0.11
2.	Punjab	113	0.94
3.	Tripura	6	0.04
4.	Uttar Pradesh	342	1.75
5.	Karnataka	207	1.28
6.	Tamil Nadu	216	1.96
7.	Haryana	90	0.76
8.	Himachal Pradesh	88	1.04
9.	Gujarat	195	0.82
10.	Rajasthan	163	1.14
	Total	1,422	9.84

Note: J&K has opted out from this project.

STATEMENT III

NCDC Activity wise Assistance in last 5 years

Rs. in Crore

S. No	Activity	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (as on 25.11.2025)
1	Marketing and Inputs	19605.79	26779.65	28031.70	52919.63	77,945.72	52,503.93
2	Processing	1643.91	1343.84	800.03	2223.71	8,101.01	290.08
3	Storage and Cold Chain	7.29	7.72	4.84	19.14	59.73	4.41
4	Weaker Section Prog.	288.58	870.38	600.96	345.14	75.17	21.80
5	Computerisation of Coop.	30.87	25.06	45.02	0.42	4.58	0.23
6	Consumer Coop.	0.89	2.69	1.40	4.13	-	
7	ICDP	152.61	283.06	177.87	23.26	1.62	
8	C,ICandSC	2996.23	4894.2	11322.3	5000.77	8,874.83	6,121.30
9	Yuva Sahakar	0.27		0.10	0.84	0.13	0.10
10	PandD	4.48	6.44	6.15	6.75	-	
11	FPO	2.32	8.04	38.25	48.33	71.97	61.37
12	FFPO			2.78	26.35	48.12	21.45
13	Agri Export and Export Promotion						50.00
	GRAND TOTAL	24,733.24	34,221.08	41,031.40	60,618.47	95,182.88	59,074.67

STATEMENT IV

PART A: NCDC 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 and 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 and Farmer's Welfare.
- c) **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) – Integrated Post Harvest Management** - Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare.
- d) **Interest Subvention and Credit Guarantee through Financing Facility under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund** scheme - Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.
- e) Assistance for Boosting the Seed Production component under the Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) of the **National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET)**.
- f) **PM Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)** – Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
- 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 and 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 and Dairying.**
- l) **Re-aligned Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying**

IMPACT OF TARIFFS ON UTTAR PRADESH

334. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

SHRI DEVESH SHAKYA:

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

- (a) the total value of India's exports from Uttar Pradesh to the United States, classified by major product categories such as textiles, carpets, leather, handicrafts and engineering goods;

- (b) the total value of India's carpet exports globally and specifically to the United States, State-wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) The total number of artisans, weavers and support workers currently employed in the carpet industry State and district-wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the US-imposed tariffs on export volumes and employment loss and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government to prevent market share loss to competing countries such as Pakistan, Turkey and Bangladesh?

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) Export to USA from Uttar Pradesh (Values in USD Million)

Commodity Description	FY 2024-25
Engineering Goods	212.97
Textiles	850.59
Leather	159.28
Carpet(Excl. Silk) Handmade	401.87
Handcrfs(Excl.Handmade Crpts)	151.23

Source: DGCIS

India's Export of Carpet (USD Million) in FY 2024-25

Commodity Description	World	USA
India's Carpet Export (Exc. Silk)	1,496.53	901.55

Source: DGCIS

(c) In the Uttar Pradesh state, in the carpet industry-dominant districts number of artisans, weavers, and support workers who are currently directly and indirectly employed are:

District	Workforce
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	4 Lakh
Sonbhadra	5200
Sitapur	30500
Varanasi	2500
Mirzapur	40000

Source: Government of Uttar Pradesh

(d) and (e) The Department of Commerce is actively engaged with all stakeholders—including State Governments, Exporters, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Industry associations of the affected sectors such as Textiles and Apparel, Gems and Jewellery, Leather, Marine, Chemicals and engineering goods—to assess the evolving impact of the U.S. tariff measures. Continuous consultations are being held to gather feedback, evaluate sector-specific stress and identify both immediate and structural interventions required to safeguard India's trade interests.

However, given the dynamic nature of the situation, the relatively short period of less than three months since the imposition of these tariffs and the multiple

factors affecting economic outcomes, it is difficult to exactly isolate the impact of the U.S. tariffs, if any, on the variables mentioned.

In terms of merchandise exports to the US, India's export performance in the April-October 2025 period compared to the same period last year is as given below:

	April-October 2025 (US\$ Billion)	April-October 2024 (US\$ Billion)
Export	52.12	47.32

Source: DGCIS

The Government continues to work to mitigate the impact of the US tariff measures on Indian exports through a comprehensive multi-pronged strategy encompassing intensive engagement with the US Government for a mutually beneficial India-US Bilateral Trade Agreement, immediate relief through Trade relief measures of RBI, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters, enhancement of domestic demand through next generation GST reforms, Export Promotion measures such as the new Export Promotion Mission which provide support and assistance to our exporters, pursuing FTAs with new countries and better utilization of existing FTA. It is expected that these measures will also enhance diversification and resilience in India's trade relationships.

Details of some of the aforementioned measures are as follows:

1. Export Promotion Mission

The Mission will provide a comprehensive, flexible, and digitally driven

framework for export promotion, with a total outlay of Rs.25,060 crore for FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31. EPM marks a strategic shift from multiple fragmented schemes to a single, outcome-based, and adaptive mechanism that can respond swiftly to global trade challenges and evolving exporter needs.

The Mission will operate through two integrated sub-schemes:

(i) NIRYAT PROTSAHAN – focuses on improving access to affordable trade finance for MSMEs through a range of instruments such as interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantees, credit cards for e-commerce exporters, and credit enhancement support for diversification into new markets.

(ii) NIRYAT DISHA – focuses on non-financial enablers that enhance market readiness and competitiveness, including export quality and compliance support, assistance for international branding, packaging, and participation in trade fairs, export warehousing and logistics, inland transport reimbursements, and trade intelligence and capacity-building initiatives.

The Mission is designed to directly address structural challenges that constrain Indian exports, including:

- limited and expensive trade finance access,
- high cost of compliance with international export standards,
- inadequate export branding and fragmented market access, and
- logistical disadvantages for exporters in interior and low-export-intensity regions.

Under EPM, priority support will be extended to sectors impacted by recent global tariff escalations, such as textiles, leather, gems and jewellery,

engineering goods, and marine products. The interventions will help sustain export orders, protect jobs, and support diversification into new geographies.

2. Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters has also been approved to provide 100% credit guarantee coverage by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC) to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for extending additional collateral free credit facilities up to Rs.20,000 crore to eligible exporters, including MSMEs. The Scheme is expected to enhance the global competitiveness of Indian exporters and support diversification into new and emerging markets. Enabling collateral-free credit access will strengthen liquidity, ensure smooth business operations, and reinforce India's progress towards achieving the USD 1 trillion export target.

3. Trade Relief Measures:-The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also initiated trade relief measures for eligible affected exporters including provision for debt repayment moratorium and extension of tenor for export credit.

4. Leveraging Free Trade Agreements: - The Government aims for promotion of Export Diversification and has signed 15 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and 6 Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with its trading partners. Government is working with all stakeholders to enable our exporters to better utilize the benefits of India's FTAs with major markets such as Japan, Korea, UAE etc. and effectively utilize the opportunities that have been created with the recent concluded FTAs such as with the EFTA countries and the UK. The Government is also engaged in negotiations for early conclusion of mutually beneficial FTAs with the EU, Peru, Chile, New Zealand, Oman etc.

The Government remains engaged with all stakeholders—including exporters, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), industry associations, and state governments—to assess the evolving impact of the U.S. tariff measures.

KISAN CREDIT CARDS ISSUED UNDER MISS

335. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the details regarding the total number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) issued under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) in the country till now for Andhra Pradesh for the last three years, State and district-wise;

(b) the details of the total number of loans provided under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) through KCCs in the past three years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of the total amount of money given as loans under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) through KCCs in the past three years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the details of the number of farmers who have received Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) under the scheme for timely repayment of the loans in the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (d): The government is implementing a 100% centrally funded Central

Sector Scheme known as the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) across various States and UTs in pan India including Andhra Pradesh. This scheme aims to provide concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements. Under this scheme, farmers including women farmers and tribal communities receive KCC loans at a subsidized interest rate of 7%. To facilitate this, an up front interest subvention (IS) of 1.5% is provided to financial institutions. Additionally, farmers who repay their loans promptly receive a 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI), effectively reducing the interest rate to 4% per annum. The benefits of IS and PRI are available for loan limits up to Rs.3 lakhs. However, if the short-term loan is taken for allied activities (other than crop husbandry), the loan amount is limited to Rs.2 lakhs only.

KCC under the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) is a demand-driven initiative, and its benefits are available to all farmers. States- and district-wise (in Andhra Pradesh) details of the total number of Kisan Credit Cards-MISS issued/ total accounts receiving loans, the total amount of money given as loans and PRI released under the MISS through Kisan Rin Portal (KRP) over the last three years are given in **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**, respectively.

STATEMENT-I

Statement referred to part (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 335 on "Kisan Credit Card issued under MISS" due for answer on

02.12.2025

State-wise data of KCC under MISS													
S. No.	State	Scheme Year 22-23				Scheme Year 23-24				Scheme Year 24-25			
		No. of Operative KCCs (DFS)	Credit extended as on (DFS) (Rs in Cr)	No. of accounts under MISS receiving loans (KRP) (in actuals)	No. of accounts in which PRI was given (KRP) (in actuals)	No. of Operative KCCs (DFS)	Credit extended as on (DFS) (Rs in Cr)	No. of accounts under MISS receiving loans (KRP) (in actuals)	No. of accounts in which PRI was given (KRP) (in actuals)	No. of Operative KCCs (DFS)	Credit extended as on (DFS) (Rs in Cr)	No. of accounts under MISS receiving loans (KRP) (in actuals)	No. of accounts in which PRI was given (KRP) (in actuals)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	9,056	38	1,197	379	8,324	23.41	1,450	510	8,368	23.60	705	119
2	Andhra Pradesh	45,51,558	60,883	35,18,036	10,90,948	48,53,487	65,454.76	34,96,465	16,33,771	47,33,502	68,002.71	33,94,992	23,70,498
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10,100	81	4,434	1,640	18,388	194.73	4,957	260	22,484	253.68	7,973	2,209
4	Assam	6,46,919	3,895	1,10,986	27,595	6,70,832	4,615.97	91,628	15,705	5,53,146	4,930.82	1,06,428	44,042
5	Bihar	25,76,527	17,388	4,31,451	1,28,367	28,80,585	19,151.92	4,70,188	1,12,805	28,20,939	19,369.37	4,56,447	1,41,862
6	Chandigarh	1,475	99	307	193	1,582	125.73	299	84	1,010	112.68	296	172
7	Chhattisgarh	19,17,435	10,757	16,13,319	13,89,208	21,45,836	10,581.72	17,54,954	15,14,880	19,08,855	15,088.13	17,82,085	15,81,176
8	Delhi	2,861	45	1,748	466	2,761	42.91	1,504	686	2,614	41.60	1,378	390
9	Goa	9,458	111	7,687	2,461	11,649	148.06	8,043	1,335	11,918	177.99	7,707	4,179
10	Gujarat	30,18,544	62,391	23,44,692	13,43,440	31,37,242	71,132.16	23,89,510	6,93,841	32,24,050	77,427.53	24,15,221	16,55,380
11	Haryana	22,86,95	50,045			23,61,8	53,999.6			24,00,48	55,4		

[illegible]

	Nadu	8	42,143	27,24,914	17,79,18	40,31,9	52,112.2	31,60,194	7,54,13	40,38,15	55,1	30,62,638	24,05,
					7	06	2		9	0	20.9		274
31	Telanga na	43,37,47 6	44,405	24,60,500	4,08,791	45,08,9 42	47,786.4 0	29,34,766	10,40,1 43	45,76,23 9	50,5 94.2 7	29,63,725	13,61, 020
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1,581	40	650	66	1,543	40.41	710	148	1,447	47.1 3	600	183
33	Tripura	1,55,042	507	33,931	4,864	1,64,91 6	522.40	22,108	4,237	1,71,181	518. 16	20,727	9,409
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,07,05,1 96	1,28,123	56,63,565	20,68,30 0	1,09,17 ,055	1,38,621. 03	55,06,886	14,56,1 28	1,09,56, 279	1,41, 374. 75	48,93,012	15,29, 171
35	Uttarak hand	5,08,644	6,365	2,89,880	1,59,740	5,54,15 7	6,479.26	2,79,856	1,23,46 8	5,11,706	6,23 7.53	2,67,422	1,71,1 44
36	West Bengal	31,32,36 3	14,531	19,38,625	10,06,32 4	30,04,7 99	15,85,62 8	18,47,134	8,68,66 9	35,20,85 9	17,4 59.0 0	18,21,205	11,79, 010

Source: 1. Kisan Rin Portal (KRP), DA&FW; as reported by banks on 07.10.2025 for respective Scheme Years (SY) on KRP, Partial data for 22-23 and 24-25.

2. DFS (Operative KCC and Credit extended)

STATEMENT-II

District-wise data of KCC under MISS for Andhra Pradesh				
S.	District	Scheme Year 22-23	Scheme Year 23-24	Scheme Year 24-25

No.		No. of accounts under MISS receiving loans (in actuals)	No. of accounts in which PRI was given (in actuals)	No. of accounts under MISS receiving loans (in actuals)	No. of accounts in which PRI was given (in actuals)	No. of accounts under MISS receiving loans (in actuals)	No. of accounts in which PRI was given (in actuals)
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	8,965	582	9,461	661	8,951	1,168
2	Anakapalli	30,402	11,161	29,919	4,279	29,164	13,602
3	Anantapur	4,72,895	87,312	5,78,323	3,69,894	5,71,977	4,45,324
4	Annamayya	10,758	1,245	13,023	5,099	12,437	7,041
5	Bapatla	49,356	9,809	51,253	20,822	51,284	29,079
6	Chittoor	3,00,177	72,919	2,07,388	1,15,666	1,86,231	1,21,032
7	Dr.B.R.Ambe dkar Konaseema	9,841	1,342	10,053	5,347	9,829	5,885
8	East Godavari	2,18,240	1,21,040	2,05,926	42,951	1,99,782	1,50,812
9	Eluru	72,972	30,404	75,981	22,657	73,553	46,311
10	Guntur	1,49,902	57,866	1,37,184	49,274	1,39,930	97,550
11	Kakinada	19,956	4,278	21,866	8,691	22,130	13,911
12	Krishna	2,11,811	1,22,045	2,21,962	50,576	2,16,092	1,70,744
13	Kurnool	4,53,415	86,454	3,71,229	1,94,964	3,43,100	2,23,451
14	Nandyal	60,197	23,687	57,508	35,300	56,179	42,019
15	NTR	8,181	3,277	8,528	1,134	9,453	5,745
16	Palnadu	1,25,178	18,864	1,33,319	70,922	1,35,700	93,202
17	Parvathipura m Manyam	20,502	1,516	21,357	9,388	18,469	11,103
18	Prakasam	2,38,133	58,883	2,69,480	1,60,465	2,70,436	1,86,330
19	Spsr Nellore	5,662	2,048	6,928	2,330	7,598	4,436
20	Sri Potti	1,16,099	24,390	1,28,701	65,288	1,27,665	72,218

	Sriramulu Nellore						
21	Sri Sathya Sai	46,522	23,757	47,548	383	45,081	18,634
22	Srikakulam	2,49,159	96,012	2,52,546	1,60,899	2,41,233	1,77,880
23	Tirupati	24,021	2,893	25,018	8,011	24,132	10,905
24	Visakhapatna m	91,339	41,885	90,536	23,432	91,511	60,802
25	Vizianagaram	1,20,692	33,551	1,16,722	50,078	1,13,557	69,304
26	West Godavari	1,38,839	81,938	1,42,839	31,768	1,32,117	1,02,078
27	Y.S.R.	2,64,822	71,795	2,61,867	1,23,496	2,57,401	1,89,932

Source: Kisan Rin Portal (KRP), DAandFW; as reported by banks on 07.10.2025 for respective Scheme Years (SY) on KRP Partial Data for SY 2022-23 and 2024-25

Note: As per DFS reply: District wise Operative KCCs data is not available.

VISION 2047 GOALS BY ICAR

336. SHRI T.M.SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is considering reviving the five year plan to achieve Vision 2047 Goals;
- (b) whether the ICAR has issued 18 actionable points for immediate implementation, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the five year plan was discontinued in 2017, transitioning instead to a more flexible framework under the NITI Aayog; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (d): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) operates under Central Sector Scheme in alignment with the vision documents and Govt. Priorities through its short-term, medium-term, and long-term action plans, for a sustainable and climate resilient agri-food system.

The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) proposal for the next five years (16th Finance Commission Cycle) covering mandated activities of ICAR is under consideration and greater focus is being laid on research, which aligns with the goals of Viksit Bharat @2047, focusing on nutritious and healthy food produced within planetary boundaries, improving soil health, land degradation neutrality, building climate resilience, sustainable intensification, and diversification with inclusion of pulses, oilseed and horticultural crops, natural farming, waste recycling etc. The emphasis is on new frontier science such as genome editing, deep tech, data driven digital transformation, scale appropriate mechanization, etc. Strengthening agricultural higher education, extension, skill development and value chains are the integral part of the EFC memo 2026-27 – 2030-31.

ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए निधियों का आवंटन**337. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:**

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत धनराशि के आवंटन का आधार क्या है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन राज्यों को अधिक धनराशि आवंटित करने का है जो इस योजना

को कार्यान्वित करने में अच्छा प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के समग्र विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है जिसमें महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाईजी), प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयूजीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआईएस), राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) और प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई) के वाटरशेड विकास घटक (डब्ल्यूडीसी) आदि शामिल हैं।

उपर्युक्त सभी योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ सक्रिय सहयोग से कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं। इन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियों का आवंटन एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। निधियों का आवंटन उनके पास उपलब्ध निधियों की शेष राशि, योजनाबद्ध आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अपेक्षित दस्तावेज/उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करने, योजनाओं के तहत पहले से आवंटित निधियों का उचित उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने और प्रत्येक योजना/कार्यक्रम के दिशानिर्देशों का कड़ाई से पालन सुनिश्चित करने को ध्यान में रखते हुए और जमीनी स्तर पर वास्तविक आवश्यकता का आकलन करके किया जाता है।

PERFORMANCE OF SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED TO DOUBLE THE INCOME OF FARMERS

338. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched new initiatives, schemes, programmes and yojanas to benefit the farmers and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of the schemes implemented to double the income of farmers by the year 2022 and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to remove the obstacles hindering the doubling of farmers' income;
- (d) the extent to which the said initiatives, schemes, programmes and yojanas have improved the quality of life of farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers;
- (e) the role of the Union and the State Governments in implementing the said initiatives, schemes, programmes and yojanas for the welfare of farmers with unirrigated land in Maharashtra; and
- (f) the details of the assistance provided for effective implementation of the said schemes?

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

- (a): Government of India is implementing a comprehensive range of Central Sector as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programmes for the

welfare of farmers across States and UTs including Maharashtra. 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 and digital agriculture. The list of the schemes implemented by the Government to support States in agriculture is at **Statement**.

(b) to (f): Government of India follows an integrated strategy for enhancing the farmer income and comprehensive growth of agriculture that focuses on :-

- (i) Increase crop production/ productivity
- (ii) Reduce cost of production
- (iii) Remunerative returns of farmers' produce to enhance their incomes.
- (iv) Agricultural diversification
- (v) Developing post harvest value addition
- (vi) Adaptation to climate change for sustainable agriculture and mitigate against crop losses

All Schemes/programmes of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are aligned to achieve these objectives. The Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) from Rs. 21,933.50 crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,27,290.16 crore BE during 2025-26.

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 of DA and FW and the allied Ministries/Departments.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 77th round (January, 2019 – December, 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July, 2018- June, 2019 in the rural areas of the country. According to these surveys, the estimated average monthly income per agricultural household increased from ₹6,426 in 2012-13 (NSS 70th round) to ₹10,218 in 2018-19 (NSS 77th round).

As per NSSO Survey on House hold Consumption Expenditure (2023-24), a comparison of the estimates of all-India average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) is as under:

Sector	Average MPCE (Rs.) over different period	
	2011-12 NSS (68th round)	2023-2024
Rural	1,430	4,122
Urban	2,630	6,996
Difference as % of Rural MPCE	83.9	69.7

STATEMENT

The list of the schemes implemented by the Government to support States in agriculture

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 SanrakshAn Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
11. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and 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 and Fertility (SHandF)
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 Mission

PERFORMANCE OF PMFBY IN KERALA

339. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) the total number of farmers enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Kerala during the last three financial years and the total area insured under the scheme in the State;
- (b) the total amount of claims paid to farmers in Kerala under PMFBY during the same period, and the number of claims pending settlement as of the latest available data;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the implementation of PMFBY in Kerala, including evaluation of crop loss estimation methods, premium payment timelines, grievance redressal mechanisms and farmer awareness levels and if so, the details of the findings thereof; and
- (d) whether any steps are being taken to address challenges such as delayed claim settlement, limited insurer participation, low coverage among small and

marginal farmers 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): Details of total number of farmers enrolled, area insured, claims paid and claims pending during last three years i.e. from 2022-23 to 2024-25 in Kerala under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are given below :

Year	Farmer Applications Insured (In No.)	Area Insured (In Lakh Ha)	Claims Paid	Claims Pending
			(Rs. In Crore)	
2022-23	1,46,546	0.69	180.33	2.64
2023-24	1,74,102	0.73	164.81	9.53
2024-25	2,19,648	0.80	-	-
Total	5,40,296	2.22	345.14	12.17

(c) and (d) : Department is regularly monitoring the functioning of the scheme, including timely settlement of claims through weekly video conferences of all stakeholders, one to one meeting as well as National Review Conferences.

Further, 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.

Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of this scheme all over India including Kerala State to bring transparency and ensure timely settlement of claims:

- Government has undertaken development of **National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP)** as a single source of data ensuring 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.
- In order to rigorously monitor claim disbursement process, a dedicated module namely '**Digicclaim Module**' has been operationalized for payment of claims from Kharif 2022 onwards. It involves integration of NCIP with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and accounting system of Insurance Companies to provide timely and transparent processing of all claims.
- Delinking of Central Government share of premium subsidy from that of State Governments has been implemented so that farmers can get

proportionate claims relating to the Central Government share.

- As per the Operational Guidelines of PMFBY, in case payment is not made timely by Insurance Company, a penalty of 12% is auto-calculated and levied through National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) w.e.f. Kharif 2024.
- Similarly, if State Government delayed its premium subsidy from stipulated time period, a penalty of 12% is to be paid by them also.
- Also, towards leveraging technology in implementation of the scheme, various steps like capturing of yield data/Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data through CCE-Agri App and uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs, integration of State land records with NCIP etc. have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.

Following technologies for Objective Crop Damage and Loss Assessment and transparency have also been implemented w.e.f. 2023-24 under the scheme:

- YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology)** for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation to help assess yields as well as fair and accurate Crop Yield Estimation. This initiative has been launched for paddy and wheat crops from Kharif 2023 wherein 30% weightage to yield estimation will mandatorily be assigned to YES-TECH derived yield. Soybean crop has been added from Kharif 2024 season.

ii. **WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System)** for setting up of Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain-Gauges (ARG) to the tune of 5 times of existing network for collecting hyper-local weather data at GP and Block level. This will be fed into a National database with interoperability and sharing of data in coordination with India Meteorological Department (IMD). WINDS provides data not only for YES-TECH but also for effective drought and disaster management, accurate weather prediction and offering better parametric insurance products.

मेरठ-हापुड़ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना

340. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारी उद्योगों जैसे ऑटो, विमानन, रक्षा, रेल डिब्बा, टरबाइन आदि में सरकारी पहलों के बावजूद मेरठ-हापुड़ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कोई भारी उद्योग नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मेरठ-हापुड़ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में किन कारणों से भारी उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किए गए हैं; और

(ग) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भारी उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार की कार्य योजना क्या है और इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क): चूंकि उद्योग राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमएचआई), मेरठ-हापुड़

निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश के किसी भी हिस्से में उद्योगों की स्थापना से संबंधित कोई भी केन्द्रीकृत आँकड़े नहीं रखता है।

(ख) और (ग): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARKS

341. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) whether it is true that the Government, under Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks, set up textile park in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which the said textile park was approved;

(c) whether it is true that the project cost was Rs. 103 crores and proposed to set up 10 units in the park;

(d) if so, whether it is also true that so far only Rs. 20 crores have been released as grant; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the remaining grant is going to be released and see that more and more units are established in the above park?

**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): Under Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), the Govt. approved Tarakeswara Textile Park Pvt. Ltd. in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh on 24th March, 2015 with a project cost of Rs. 103.44 crore and with

an investment and employment target of Rs. 223 cr. and 2,275 jobs respectively. Out of the Central government grant share of Rs. 40 crore, Rs. 20 crore has been released so far. The current investment and employment targets achieved by the park are Rs 87.43 cr and 480 respectively. The latest review of the park was carried out by the Project Approval Committee (PAC) on 21st November 2025. Central government grant share is released as per the guidelines of the scheme.

जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देना

342. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

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

(क) देश में जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या पहलें की गई हैं;

(ख) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में, विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली में जैविक खेती के अंतर्गत कुल क्षेत्र का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में जैविक खेती को अपनाने वाले किसानों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता की धनराशि कितनी है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा जैविक उत्पादों के लिए अपनाई जाने वाली प्रमाणन प्रक्रिया क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा जैविक उत्पादों के लिए बाजार उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम

उठाए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): वर्ष 2015-16 से पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों में परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) और पूर्वोत्तर राज्य जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर) के माध्यम से जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। दोनों योजनाएँ जैविक खेती में लगे किसानों को उत्पादन से लेकर प्रसंस्करण, प्रमाणन और विपणन तक, संपूर्ण सहायता प्रदान करने पर जोर देती हैं। इन योजनाओं का मुख्य उद्देश्य छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए जैविक क्लस्टर बनाना और एक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला बनाना है। दोनों योजनाएं राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं।

(ख): वर्ष 2015-16 से (दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक) पीकेवीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत क्लस्टरों की संख्या, कवर किए गए क्षेत्र और लाभान्वित किसानों तथा एमओवीसीडीएनईआर योजना के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए क्षेत्र और लाभान्वित किसानों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। पीकेवीवाई और एमओवीसीडीएनईआर योजना का जिला-वार डेटा केंद्रीय रूप से नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ग): पीकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 3 वर्षों में प्रति हेक्टेयर 31,500 रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें से, किसानों को ऑन फार्म/ऑफ-फार्म जैविक आदानों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के माध्यम से 15,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। एमओवीसीडीएनईआर के अंतर्गत, किसान उत्पादक संगठन के निर्माण, जैविक आदानों के लिए किसानों को सहायता आदि हेतु 3 वर्षों में प्रति हेक्टेयर 46,500 रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें से, योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों को ऑन फार्म/ऑफ फार्म जैविक आदानों के लिए 32500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के रूप में 15,000 रुपये शामिल हैं।

महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा एवं नगर हवेली में जैविक खेती अपनाने वाले किसानों को प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता की राशि निम्नानुसार है:

राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों के नाम	वर्ष 2015-16 से पीकेवीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत जारी राशि (दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक) (रुपये लाख में)
महाराष्ट्र	15704.51
मध्य प्रदेश	15919.63
दादरा और नगर हवेली केंद्रशासित प्रदेश	1000.00

(घ): सरकार, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय जैविक एवं प्राकृतिक खेती केंद्र के माध्यम से भारतीय भागीदारी गारंटी प्रणाली (पीजीएस-इंडिया) नामक जैविक प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम और वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कृषि एवं प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (एपीडा) के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय जैविक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (एनपीओपी) को कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

(ड.): जैविक उत्पादों के बाज़ार संपर्क को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य अपने क्षेत्र में या अन्य राज्यों के प्रमुख बाज़ारों में सेमिनार, कार्यशालाएँ, क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकें, प्रदर्शनियाँ और जैविक उत्सव आयोजित करते हैं। जैविक उत्पादों का व्यापार करने वाले किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) को बाज़ार संपर्क पर भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। एमओवीसीडीएनईआर योजना के अंतर्गत 479 एफपीओ का गठन किया गया है जो जैविक उत्पादों के विपणन में शामिल हैं।

विवरण

वर्ष 2015-16 से तक पीकेवीवाई योजना के तहत क्लस्टरों की संख्या, कवर किए गए क्षेत्र

और लाभान्वित किसानों का राज्य-वार विवरण (दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक)				
राज्य का नाम		कलस्टर्स	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)	किसान
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	5,415	3,60,805.39	7,46,976
2	बिहार	1,576	31,783.30	43,208
3	छत्तीसगढ़	2,825	1,01,279.29	60,294
4	गुजरात	759	15,334.41	17,836
5	गोवा	500	10,000.00	12,685
6	हरियाणा	-	-	-
7	झारखंड	1,101	25,300.00	32,714
8	कर्नाटक	2,045	49,100.00	67,598
9	केरल	706	94,480.00	3,10,841
10	मध्य प्रदेश	6,037	1,18,310.00	1,62,590
11	महाराष्ट्र	2,978	66,756.00	87,350
12	ओडिशा	1,434	52,200.00	71,994
13	पंजाब	483	9,657.00	9,334
14	राजस्थान	10,057	2,01,140.00	2,86,230
15	तमिलनाडु	1147	32,940.00	37,886
16	तेलंगाना	405	8,100.00	18,405
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	8,539	1,71,184.80	2,73,672
18	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,170	27,400.00	58,961
19	असम	220	4,400.00	9,740

20	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	19	380.00	380
21	मिजोरम	39	780.00	2,054
22	मणिपुर	30	600.00	761
23	नागालैंड	24	480.00	152
24	सिक्किम	150	63,000.00	7500
25	त्रिपुरा	50	1000.00	2267
26	मेघालय	45	900.00	2,275
27	हिमाचल प्रदेश	330	18,747.87	44,932
28	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	258	5160.00	12,900
29	उत्तराखंड	9537	1,90,740.00	4,26,109
30	अंडमान और निकोबार	-	14,491.00	3,590
31	दमन और दीव	26	642.18	1,325
32	दादर एवं नागर	-	-	-
33	लक्षदीप	-	2,700.00	8,126
34	लद्दाख	250	10,480.00	14,070
	कुल	58,155	16,90,271	28,34,755

वर्ष 2015-16 से एमओवीसीडीएनईआर योजना के तहत कवर किए गए क्षेत्र और लाभान्वित किसानों का राज्य-वार विवरण (दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर)	किसानों की संख्या
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	28,000	19,099
2	असम	26,635	24,681
3	मणिपुर	43,000	43,000
4	मेघालय	19,402	19,274
5	मिजोरम	26,500	27,604
6	नागालैंड	30,558	31,128
7	सिक्किम	35,323	78,329
8	त्रिपुरा	26,660	26,874
	कुल	2,36,078	2,69,989
	सकल योग	19,26,349	31,04,744

ROHTAK INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COLONY

343. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the poor infrastructure in Rohtak's Industrial Development Colony (IDC) on Hisar Road, including broken roads, non-functional streetlights, contaminated water supply, sewer overflows and frequent power cuts;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and spent through central schemes, on maintenance and development of basic amenities in IDC Rohtak during the last five years, year-wise;

- (c) whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding production losses and inconvenience to industries due to this neglect and if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government along with a time-bound roadmap to ensure adequate roads, water, sewerage, lighting, and power supply in IDC Rohtak?

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 area of IDC was transferred to HSIIDC (Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation) from DIC in the year 2012. The up-gradation /repair of infrastructure in the area of IDC is being carried out on regular basis as per the requirements of industrialists.
- (b): The details of funds spent on maintenance and development of basic amenities in IDC Rohtak during the last five years is given as below:

Financial Year	Fund spent under maintenance/development head (Rs. In Lakh)
2020-21	71.62
2021-22	51.07
2022-23	77.77
2023-24	81.32
2024-25	29.94

- (c): The up-gradation/repair of infrastructure in the area of IDC is being carried

out regularly as per the requirement of Industrialists and as such there is no loss in production.

(d): HSIIDC is in process of up-gradation of the area. The details of steps taken are annexed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of steps taken to ensure adequate roads, water, sewerage, lighting, and power supply in IDC Rohtak

Sl. No	Name of Work	Date of Work Order	Work Order Amount	Date of Commencement of work	Scheduled date of completion	Remarks
1.	Upgradation of Public Health Services in IDC Rohtak	28.05.2025	Rs.1015 lakh	01.06.2025	22.05.2027	The work is in progress
2.	Upgradation of Roads in IDC Rohtak					The DNIT amounting Rs. 285.75 lakh has already been Approved on 06.11.2024. The work shall be allotted through tendering process as soon as the work laying Public Health Services in the area is near completion.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO NATURAL DISASTERS

344. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to improve preparedness and response mechanisms for natural disasters;
- (b) the details of assistance provided by the Government to States affected by recent floods, cyclones and earthquakes; especially to West Bengal; and
- (c.) whether the Government plans to introduce new early warning and rapid response technologies?

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

(a): India, which is vulnerable to natural hazards, has made constant progress in enhancing its preparedness and response levels. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 articulates the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. The National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), 2009 seeks to build a safe and disaster resilient India.

Disaster preparedness includes conducting drills and training, building disaster-resilient infrastructure, early warning dissemination, etc. Response mechanisms, on the other hand, focuses on assessing damage, providing assistance, rehabilitation and reconstruction, etc. As such, the preparedness and response mechanisms for the natural disasters is a continuous and evolving process and these are constantly updated and revised depending upon the nature and severity of the natural disasters.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has undertaken several measures to strengthen disaster preparedness and response mechanisms with

a strong emphasis on awareness generation, community outreach and risk reduction. Some of the major steps undertaken by NDMA are as below:

- i. Issued 38 guidelines on various thematic and cross-cutting issues to standardise preparedness and response practices across the country.
- ii. Implemented the Aapda Mitra Scheme to train community volunteers in disaster response.
- iii. Implementing the Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme (YAMS) to train 2,37,326 volunteers from National Cadet Core (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and Bharat Scouts and Guides (BSandG) in disaster response.
- iv. Promoted improved early warning dissemination through Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based Integrated Alert System (SACHET) under which more than 11,000 Crore early warning alerts have been disseminated.
- v. Facilitates the conduct of State and Multi-State Level Mock Exercises on various hazards as per the vulnerability profile in close co-ordination with States and UTs.
- vi. Coordinates with NDRF, Armed Forces, line Ministries and States to mobilize teams, equipment and other resources for quick rescue and relief operations.
- vii. Undertakes regular social-media campaigns to inform, educate and sensitise the public about preparedness measures before disasters, necessary precautions during disasters and appropriate actions in the

post-disaster phase.

- viii. Started various key disaster risk mitigation programmes through the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) for mitigating different hazards like landslide, GLOF, Coastal and River Erosion, Forest fire, Lightning, Earthquake etc.

(b): The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments. The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the wake of notified disasters, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. However, in the event of disaster of a severe nature, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). Financial assistance under SDRF/ NDRF in the wake of natural disasters is by way of relief of immediate nature and not for compensation of loss as suffered/ claimed.

A statement of fund released from SDRF and NDRF to the States for providing immediate relief to the victims of notified disasters including floods, cyclones and earthquakes during the FY 2025-26 is annexed as **Statement**.

Further, the State Government of West Bengal has been allocated an amount of ₹1311.20 crore (₹983.20 crore Central share + ₹328.00 crore State share) for the financial year 2025-2026 under SDRF, of which the first instalment of ₹491.60 crore from the Central share has been released to the State. Further, an amount of ₹5289.55 crore has been stated to be available as opening balance

on 1st April, 2025 by the State Government in its SDRF account.

(c): Government of India has launched a scheme namely, CAP based Integrated Alert System (SACHET) to facilitate dissemination of warnings/alerts about impending hazards to geographically referenced population, in vernacular languages over various communication media like SMS, TV/Radio broadcast, Railways, Mobile application, social media, satellite terminals, etc.

CAP Platform integrates all alert generating agencies viz. India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Defence Geo-informatics Research Establishment (DGRE), Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Forest Survey of India (FSI) with all State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs).

This system has been successfully used in recent disasters with more than 11,000 crore SMS alerts disseminated so far. This scheme is State of the Art and a 'Make in India' initiative.

STATEMENT

Details of funds allocated and released from SDRF and NDRF to the

States during FY 2025-2026As on 07.11.2025

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF for		
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 st Installment	2 nd Inst	Natural disasters	M of Fire services	PDNA (RandR)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1088.00	361.60	1449.60	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	243.20	27.20	270.40	237.20 (115.60#+12 1.60)	--	--	34.536	--
3.	Assam	751.20	83.20	834.40	375.60	--	49.85	--	--
4.	Bihar	1376.80	459.20	1836.00	688.40	--	--	76.704	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	420.00	140.00	560.00	400.00#	--	--	--	--
6.	Goa	11.20	4.00	15.20	5.60	--	--	--	--
7.	Gujarat	1287.20	428.80	1716.00	1854.00 (1210.40#+6 43.60)	--	--	76.239	--
8.	Haryana	477.60	159.20	636.80	238.80	--	--	26.241	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	397.60	44.00	441.60	198.80	198.80	107.15	23.52	451.44
10.	Jharkhand	552.00	184.00	736.00	276.00	--	--	33.294	--
11.	Karnataka	768.80	256.00	1024.80	384.40	384.40	--	--	--
12.	Kerala	306.40	101.60	408.00	153.20	--	--	36.32	78.168
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1770.40	589.60	2360.00	885.20	--	--	89.145	--

14.	Maharashtra	3132.80	1044.00	4176.80	1566.40	1566.40	--	138.09	--

15.	Manipur	40.80	4.80	45.60	29.20 (8.80#+20.40)	--	114.88	16.20	--
16.	Meghalaya	64.00	7.20	71.20	60.00 #	--	--	--	--
17.	Mizoram	45.60	4.80	50.40	22.80	--	--	--	--
18.	Nagaland	40.00	4.80	44.80	20.00	20.00	--	14.42	--
19.	Odisha	1560.00	520.00	2080.00	780.00	--	--	--	--
20.	Punjab	481.60	160.80	642.40	240.80	240.80	--	--	--
21.	Rajasthan	1440.00	480.00	1920.00	720.00	--	--	--	--
22.	Sikkim	48.80	5.60	54.40	24.40	24.40	--	11.612	76.15 (59.86+16.29)
23.	Tamil Nadu	992.00	330.40	1322.40	496.00	--	522.34	--	--
24.	Telangana	436.80	145.60	582.40	218.40	--	--	57.04	--
25.	Tripura	67.20	7.20	74.40	25.20	--	--	--	--
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1880.80	626.40	2507.20	1836.00 (895.60 #+940.40)	--	--	--	--
27.	Uttarakhand	911.20	100.80	1012.00	455.60	455.60	--	--	291.15
28.	West Bengal	983.20	328.00	1311.20	491.60	--	--	--	--
	Total: -	21575.20	6608.80	28184.00	12254.00	2890.40	679.34	617.161	896.908

= includes arrears of previous year.

CLEAN PLANT PROGRAMME UNDER MIDH

345. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

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

- whether the Government has approved the Clean Plant Program (CPP) under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH);
- if so, the objective of this programme to provide farmers with high-quality,

virus-free planting material and to establish nine world-class Clean Plant Centres across the country;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish one such centre in Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government intends to expand this program to other States in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Yes.

(b): Yes, the objective of this programme to provide farmers with high-quality, virus-free planting material and to establish nine world-class Clean Plant Centres in the crop specific horticultural institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) across the country. The details are as follows:

S.No	ICAR institute	Location	Proposed target crops
1	National Research Center for Grapes (NRCG)	Pune, Maharashtra	Grapes
2	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR)	Bangalore, Karnataka	Mango, Guava, Dragon Fruit, Avocado
3	Central Citrus Research	Nagpur,	Citrus

	Institute (CCRI)	Maharashtra	
4	Central Institute for Temperate Horticulture (CITH)	Mukteshwar, Uttarakhand	Apple, Almond, Walnut, Berries, other temperate fruits
5	National Research Center on Pomegranate (NRCP)	Solapur, Maharashtra	Pomegranate
6	Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH)	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Mango, Guava, Litchi
7	Central Institute of Arid Horticulture (CIAH)	Bikaner, Rajasthan	Citrus
8	ICAR – CISH, Regional Station	Malda, West Bengal	Mango, Guava, Litchi, Avocado
9	Central Institute for Temperate Horticulture (CITH)	Jammu and Kashmir	Apple, Almond, Walnut, Berries, other temperate fruits

(c) to (e) : There is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry to establish a Clean Plant Centre in Madhya Pradesh. However, the CPP program will be beneficial for the farmers across the country and the Clean Plant Centres being established will cater the need of various agro-climatic zones throughout the country including Madhya Pradesh. The scheme provides for the establishment of large or medium-sized nurseries for the propagation and supply of clean planting material, with particular emphasis on crops predominantly

grown in the States.

इस्पात उत्पादन की औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि दर

346. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

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

(क) 2004 से 2014 और 2014 से 2024 के बीच देश में इस्पात उत्पादन की औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि दर क्या है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान देश में वर्ष-वार कुल वार्षिक इस्पात आयात कितना है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान इस्पात उत्पादन की औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि दर क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस्पात आयात को शून्य तक कम करने या देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए कोई नीति अपनाई है;

(ड.) भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण (सेल) द्वारा निर्मित प्रमुख उत्पाद और उसके सबसे लोकप्रिय या मांग वाले उत्पाद कौन से हैं;

(च) हरित इस्पात के वर्गीकरण के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक अपनाई गई नीतियां या दिशानिर्देश क्या हैं; और

(छ) इस्पात उत्पादन के दौरान उत्पन्न शुद्ध या संशोधित स्क्रैप की मात्रा कितनी है और इसे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा लागू की जा रही नीति या योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) से (ग): देश में क्रूड स्टील उत्पादन ने वर्ष 2004 -05 में 43.44 एमटी से वर्ष 2014-15 में 88.98 एमटी और वर्ष 2024-25 में 152.18 एमटी वृद्धि दर्ज की। देश में तैयार इस्पात आयात, वर्ष 2004-05 में 2.29 एमटी, वर्ष 2014-15 में 9.32 एमटी और वर्ष 2024-25 में 9.55 एमटी था।

(घ): इस्पात एक नियंत्रणमुक्त क्षेत्र और सरकार इस्पात क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए एक अनुकूल नीतिगत

वातावरण सृजित कर एक सुविधाप्रदाता के रूप में कार्य करती है। निवेश, क्षमता संवर्धन, आयात और निर्यात, आदि जैसे निर्णय कंपनियों के प्रौद्योगिक-वाणिज्यिक विश्लेषण पर आधारित होते हैं। सरकार ने देश में मूल्यवर्धित 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 शुरू की है।

(ड.) : स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) हॉट रोल्ड कॉइल और प्लेट/ शीट्स, कोल रोल्ड कॉइल और शीट्स, गैल्वनाइज्ड स्टील, टीएमटी और और कॉइल, स्ट्रक्चरल, पाइप, व्हील और एक्सेल एवं रेल्स का विनिर्माण करता है। सेल रेल्स, प्लेट्स और स्ट्रक्चरल में बाजार अग्रणी है और टीएमटी बार में दूसरा सबसे बड़ा बाजार शेयरधारक है।

(च): इस्पात मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 23.12.2024 के राजपत्र अधिसूचना सं. 1(6)-2024-आईडी-2 में 'ग्रीन स्टील का वर्गीकरण' को अधिसूचित किया है।

(छ): वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, इस्पात उत्पादन के दौरान लगभग 6 मिलियन टन स्क्रेप उत्पन्न हो गया था। इस्पात स्क्रेप पुनर्चक्रण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इस्पात मंत्रालय की स्क्रेप पुनर्चक्रण नीति, 2019 समन्वय संबंधी रूपरेखा प्रदान करती और विभिन्न स्रोतों से सृजित फेरस स्क्रेप के पुनर्चक्रण को बढ़ावा देती है।

PM-KISAN IN TELANGANA

347. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of farmers in Telangana who have been registered and are receiving benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme as of October 2025 district-wise;

(b) the total cumulative amount, in Rs. crore, that has been directly disbursed to

these beneficiaries in Telangana since the inception of the scheme, along with details of any pending or excluded beneficiary cases;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any verification or review drive in Telangana to identify ineligible or duplicate beneficiaries under the PM-KISAN scheme and if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure 100% coverage of all eligible small and marginal farmers in Telangana under the scheme and to address delays or technical issues in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) payments?

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 farmers with cultivable land-holding. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of ₹ 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, cultivable landholding is primary eligibility criteria to receive benefit of the Scheme subject to certain exclusions relating to higher economic status.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any intermediaries. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over ₹ 4.09 lakh Crore through 21 instalments since inception of the Scheme across the country, of

which ₹ 14,236.18 Crore has been released to farmers of Telangana.

Recently, the 21st instalment of PM-KISAN was released on 19th November, 2025, under which the benefits of the Scheme amounting to ₹ 599.31 crore were released to more than 29.96 lakh beneficiaries of the State of Telangana. The district-wise details of the beneficiaries benefited in Telangana and amount released to them in 21st instalment as on date is attached at **Statement.**

(c): The Government has undertaken various steps to identify ineligible or duplicate beneficiaries under the PM-KISAN scheme across nation including in Telangana. The benefit under the PM-KISAN scheme is transferred to beneficiaries via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), based on verified data provided by States and UTs through the PM-KISAN portal. To ensure transparency and efficient implementation, several technological measures have been introduced, including integration with PFMS, UIDAI, and the Income Tax Department. Further, Land seeding, Aadhaar-based payments, and e-KYC have been made mandatory to ensure benefits reach only to the eligible farmers.

The PM-KISAN database is also cross-verified with the PDS ration card database, UIDAI records (including deactivated Aadhaar due to death), and PFMS and Income Tax data for deduplication. Benefits were additionally stopped in cases where more than one family member appeared to be enrolled, and where both previous and current landowners were found enrolled after land transfer through inheritance following the death of the original owner.

(d): In order to ensure that no eligible farmers are left out from the Scheme,

the Government of India often undertakes saturation drives in coordination with the State Governments including in Telangana. A major nationwide saturation drive was undertaken from 15th November 2023 under the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra (VBSY), during which, more than 1.0 Cr. farmers were included under PM-KISAN. Further, under the new Government's 100 days initiative, around 25 lakh more eligible farmers were added under the PM-KISAN scheme. Additionally, a special drive was conducted in September 2024 to clear the pending self-registration cases, which resulted in the addition of over 30 lakh new farmers.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of beneficiaries of Telangana benefited in 21st instalment of PM-KISAN

#	District Name	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Transferred (in Cr)
1	Adilabad	81,421	16.28
2	Bhadradri Kothagudem	86,114	17.22
3	Hanumakonda	70,220	14.04
4	Jagitial	1,07,329	21.47
5	Jangoan	79,834	

			15.97
6	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	45,275	9.06
7	Jogulamba Gadwal	74,025	14.81
8	Kamareddy	1,26,698	25.34
9	Karimnagar	88,053	17.61
10	Khammam	1,55,856	31.17
11	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	59,580	11.92
12	Mahabubabad	93,009	18.60
13	Mahabubnagar	93,590	18.72
14	Mancherial	63,383	12.68
15	Medak	1,09,447	21.89
16	Medchal Malkajgiri	10,378	

			2.08
17	Mulugu	27,968	5.59
18	Nagarkurnool	1,38,180	27.64
19	Nalgonda	2,03,707	40.74
20	Narayanpet	72,668	14.53
21	Nirmal	81,590	16.32
22	Nizamabad	1,21,621	24.32
23	Peddapalli	70,332	14.07
24	Rajanna Sircilla	62,266	12.45
25	Ranga Reddy	1,30,957	26.19
26	Sangareddy	1,33,312	26.66
27	Siddipet	1,23,582	

			24.72
28	Suryapet	1,26,201	25.24
29	Vikarabad	1,09,962	21.99
30	Wanaparthi	71,956	14.39
31	Warangal	78,723	15.74
32	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	99,295	19.86
	Grand Total	29,96,532	599.31

आपदा राहत सहायता

348. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री चंदन चौहान:

श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

श्री पी.सी. मोहन:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

कैप्टन बृजेश चौटा:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री सौमित्र खान:

सुश्री कंगना रनौत:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

श्री राजकुमार चाहर

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

श्री शिवमंगल सिंह तोमर:

श्री जुगल किशोर:

श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के मौसम के दौरान अत्यधिक वर्षा, बाढ़ और भूस्खलन से प्रभावित राज्यों को सहायता प्रदान की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, कर्नाटक विशेष रूप से दक्षिण कन्नड़ जिले सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, जिसे मानसून संबंधी गंभीर क्षति का सामना करना पड़ा है;

(ग) गत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ), राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ), राष्ट्रीय आपदा जोखिम प्रबंध निधि, राज्य आपदा शमन निधि (एसडीएमएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा शमन निधि (एनडीएमएफ) के अंतर्गत राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कुल कितनी सहायता प्रदान की गई है;

(घ) बचाव और राहत कार्यों के लिए वर्तमान मानसून के मौसम के दौरान राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया बल (एनडीआरएफ) की टीमों की तैनाती का राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार विशेष रूप से दक्षिण कन्नड़ जैसे तटीय क्षेत्रों में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय और जिला दोनों स्तरों पर प्रभावी आपदा प्रतिक्रिया के लिए तैयारी, अंतर-एजेंसी समन्वय और क्षमता-निर्माण को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन नीति (एनपीडीएम) के अनुसार, जमीनी स्तर पर राहत सहायता

के वितरण सहित आपदा प्रबंधन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। राज्य सरकारें प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के मद्देनजर भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार, पहले से ही उनके पास उपलब्ध राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) से राहत उपाय करती हैं। केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है और अपेक्षित लॉजिस्टिक्स और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। 'गम्भीर प्रकृति' की आपदा के मामले में, निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल (आईएमसीटी) के दौरे के आधार पर मूल्यांकन शामिल है। एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के तहत प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता राहत के रूप में है, न कि नुकसान/दावा किए गए नुकसान के मुआवजे के लिए है। एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ के तहत आवंटित और जारी धनराशि हिमाचल प्रदेश और कर्नाटक सहित सभी राज्यों को का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में है।

केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के मामले में, राहत केंद्र शासित प्रदेश आपदा प्रतिक्रिया फंड (UTDRF) से दी जाती है। केंद्र शासित प्रदेश जम्मू और कश्मीर की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 1 अप्रैल, 2025 तक UTDRF में वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदा से ज़रूरी राहत के प्रबंधन के लिए 1 अप्रैल, 2025 तक 2499.00 करोड़ रुपये की शेष राशि उपलब्ध हैं। पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में डिमांड 58 के तहत केंद्र शासित प्रदेश जम्मू और कश्मीर को आपदा मोचन निधि (DRF) के संबंध में दी गई वित्तीय मदद इस प्रकार है: -

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	आवंटित धन राशि	जारी धन राशि
1.	2022-23	279.00	279.00
2.	2023-24	279.00	279.00
3.	2024-25	279.00	279.00
4.	2025-26	279.00	209.25*

नोट: *279.00 करोड़ रुपये का 75% दिनांक 29-08-2025 को जारी कर दिया गया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों 2022-23 से 2024-25 के दौरान एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ और राष्ट्रीय आपदा शमन निधि (एनडीएमएफ)/राज्य आपदा शमन निधि (एसडीएमएफ) के तहत आवंटित और जारी किए गए धन का ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण-II** और **विवरण-III** में है।

(घ) एनडीआरएफ की पूरे भारत में 16 बटालियन और 28 क्षेत्रीय प्रतिक्रिया केंद्र (आरआरसी) तैनात हैं, इन स्थानों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-IV** में है। उपरोक्त के अलावा, मानसून-2025 के दौरान, एनडीआरएफ ने **विवरण-V** के अनुसार किसी भी आकस्मिकता के दौरान त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया के लिए संबंधित राज्य अधिकारियों के साथ समन्वय में पूरे भारत में 105 टीमों को पहले से तैनात किया था, जिसका ब्यौरा **विवरण-V** में है।

(ङ) प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रभावी प्रबंधन के लिए उचित तैयारी और त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया तंत्र विकसित करने के लिए देश में राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तर पर अच्छी तरह से स्थापित संस्थागत तंत्र हैं।

आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम 2005 विकास योजनाओं में आपदा प्रबंधन को मुख्यधारा में लाने का प्रावधान करता है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने जून 2016 में राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण द्वारा तैयार देश की पहली राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (एनडीएमपी) का शुभारंभ किया। सभी हितधारकों के परामर्श से वर्ष 2019 में इस योजना को संशोधित किया गया। संशोधित एनडीएमपी केंद्र और राज्य स्तर के सभी क्षेत्रों, मंत्रालयों और विभागों के साथ-साथ जिला स्तर के पदाधिकारियों को एक साथ लाता है और आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण में उनकी संबंधित भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों को परिभाषित करता है।

राज्य आपदा प्रबंध प्राधिकरण (एसडीएमए) स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों, जिला प्राधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श करने तथा राष्ट्रीय योजना (एनडीएमपी) और राष्ट्रीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने राज्य की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना तैयार करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (डीडीएमए) स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श के बाद, तथा राष्ट्रीय योजना (एनडीएमपी) और राज्य योजना को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जिला योजना तैयार करने

के लिए जिम्मेदार है, जिसे राज्य प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ के भीतर तत्काल प्रकृति की गतिविधियों को संबोधित करने के लिए तैयारी और क्षमता निर्माण सुविधा स्थापित करने के लिए 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा फंडिंग विंडो में विभाजित किया गया है। राज्य आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन कोष (एसडीआरएमएफ) के वार्षिक आवंटन का 10% तैयारियों और क्षमता निर्माण गतिविधियों के लिए रखा जाता है। इन गतिविधियों को भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मदों और एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रशासित किया जाएगा।

केंद्र सरकार ने तैयारियों और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया सहायता प्रणाली, कॉमन अलर्टिंग प्रोटोकॉल, अप-स्केलिंग आपदा मित्र योजना, युवा आपदा मित्र योजना आदि जैसे कई कार्यक्रम/योजनाएं लागू की हैं।

यह मंत्रालय अंतर-एजेंसी समन्वय को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए त्वरित बचाव और राहत कार्यों के लिए टीमों, उपकरणों और अन्य संसाधनों को जुटाने के लिए एनडीएमए, एनडीआरएफ, सशस्त्र बलों, संबंधित मंत्रालयों और राज्यों के साथ समन्वय करता है।

विवरण -I

वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ से आवंटित और जारी धन राशि का ब्योरा

20.11.2025 तक (करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	एसडीआरएफ धन राशि का आवंटन			एसडीआरएफ से जारी धन		एनडीआरएफ से जारी धन राशि		
		केंद्र का हिस्सा	राज्य का हिस्सा	कुल	पहली किस्त	दूसरी किस्त	प्राकृतिक आपदा	एम ऑफ फायर	पीडीएनए (आर एंड आर)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	9	10
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1088.00	361.60	1449.60	--	--	--	--	--
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	243.20	27.20	270.40	237.20 (115.60#+1	--	--	34.536	--
3.	असम	751.20	83.20	834.40	375.60	--	49.85	--	--
4.	बिहार	1376.80	459.20	1836.00	688.40	--	--	76.704	--
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	420.00	140.00	560.00	400.00#	--	--	--	--

6.	गोवा	11.20	4.00	15.20	5.60	--	--	--	--
7.	गुजरात	1287.20	428.80	1716.00	1854.00	--	--	76.239	--
8.	हरियाणा	477.60	159.20	636.80	238.80	--	--	26.241	--
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	397.60	44.00	441.60	198.80	198.80	107.15	23.52	451.44
10.	झारखंड	552.00	184.00	736.00	276.00	--	--	33.294	--
11.	कर्नाटक	768.80	256.00	1024.80	384.40	384.40	--	--	--
12.	केरल	306.40	101.60	408.00	153.20	--	--	36.32	78.17
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	1770.40	589.60	2360.00	885.20	--	--	89.145	--
14.	महाराष्ट्र	3132.80	1044.00	4176.80	1566.40	1566.40	--	138.09	--
15.	मणिपुर	40.80	4.80	45.60	29.20	--	114.88	16.20	--
16.	मेघालय	64.00	7.20	71.20	60.00 #	--	--	--	--
17.	मिजोरम	45.60	4.80	50.40	22.80	--	--	--	--
18.	नागालैंड	40.00	4.80	44.80	20.00	20.00	--	14.42	--
19.	ओडिशा	1560.00	520.00	2080.00	780.00	--	--	--	--
20.	पंजाब	481.60	160.80	642.40	240.80	240.80	--	--	--
21.	राजस्थान	1440.00	480.00	1920.00	720.00	--	--	--	--
22.	सिक्किम	48.80	5.60	54.40	24.40	24.40	--	11.612	76.15
23.	तमिल नाडु	992.00	330.40	1322.40	496.00	--	522.34	--	(50.86+16.20)
24.	तेलंगाना	436.80	145.60	582.40	218.40	--	--	57.04	--
25.	त्रिपुरा	67.20	7.20	74.40	25.20	--	--	--	--
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1880.80	626.40	2507.20	1836.00	--	--	--	--
27.	उत्तराखंड	911.20	100.80	1012.00	455.60	455.60	--	--	291.15
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	983.20	328.00	1311.20	491.60	--	--	--	--
	कुल -	21575.20	6608.80	28184.00	12683.60	2890.40	794.22	633.361	896.91

= पिछले वर्ष का बकाया शामिल है.

विवरण -II

वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 के दौरान राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एसडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) के तहत जारी धनराशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा (करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	एसडीआरएफ में केंद्र का हिस्सा जारी धन राशि			एनडीआरएफ से रिहाई (बाढ़/चक्रवात सहित सभी आपदाओं के लिए)		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	940.00	987.20	1036.00	--	--	56.90

2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	210.40	220.80	115.60	--	--	--
3.	असम	648.80	680.80	716.00	250.00	--	29.02
4.	बिहार	1189.60	1248.80	1311.20	--	--	--
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	181.60	181.60#	380.80#	--	--	33.24
6.	गोवा	9.60	9.60	10.40	--	--	31.50
7.	गुजरात	556.00	1140.00#	600.00#	--	--	--
8.	हरयाणा	412.80	433.60	455.20	--	--	--
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	342.40	360.80	378.40	214.26	787.25	84.56
10.	झारखंड	--	476.80#	1027.20#	--	--	--
11.	कर्नाटक	664.00	697.60	732.00	939.83	--	3528.45
12.	केरल	264.00	277.60	291.20	--	--	--
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	1528.80	1605.60	1686.40	--	--	--
14.	महाराष्ट्र	2706.40	2841.60	2984.00	--	--	--
15.	मणिपुर	35.20	18.80	50.00	--	--	12.15
16.	मेघालय	27.20	27.20#	59.60	--	--	11.98
17.	मिजोरम	39.20	41.60	43.20	--	--	18.36
18.	नागालैंड	34.40	36.80	38.40	107.31	--	181.81
19.	ओडिशा	1348.00	1415.20	1485.60	--	--	45.09
20.	पंजाब	416.00	436.80	458.40	--	--	29.60
21.	राजस्थान	1244.80	1307.20	1372.00	13.46	--	--
22.	सिक्किम	42.40	44.80	47.20	--	81.89	229.82
23.	तमिल नाडु	856.80	900.00	944.80	--	--	360.09
24.	तेलंगाना	188.80	584.80#	416.80	--	--	42.78
25.	त्रिपुरा	56.80	60.80	71.60	--	--	186.40
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	812.00	1664.80#	1748.40#	--	--	172.95
27.	उत्तराखंड	787.20	826.40	434.00	--	--	21.30
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	849.60	892.00	936.00	--	--	84.77
कुल		16392.80	19419.60	19830.40	1524.86	869.14	5160.77

पिछले वर्ष का एसडीआरएफ का बकाया भी शामिल है।

विवरण -III

वर्ष 2022-2023 से 2024-25 के दौरान राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीएमएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीएमएफ) के तहत धन के आवंटन और जारी का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	केंद्र और राज्य के हिस्से सहित एसडीएमएफ के तहत धन राशि आवंटन			एसडीएमएफ में केंद्र का हिस्सा जारी धन राशि				एनडीएमएफ से रिलीज धन राशि	
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24#	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	313.20	328.80	345.20	--	--	740.80#	1136.00	--	50.00
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	58.401	61.40	64.20	--	-	52.60	1133.00#	1.833	--
3.	असम	180.20	189.20	198.80	--	162.20#	----	---	--	--
4.	बिहार	396.60	416.20	437.00	148.70	304.80#	483.90#	1172.10	--	--
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	121.00	127.00	133.40	--	90.80#	--	---	--	--
6.	गोवा	3.20	3.20	3.40	3.60 #	1.20#	5.00#	1.40	--	--
7.	गुजरात	370.60	389.20	408.80	403.80#	139.00#	--	292.00#	73.17	--
8.	हरयाणा	137.60	144.40	151.60	149.80	--	105.80#	111.10#	--	--
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	95.20	100.20	105.00	42.80	42.80#	184.654#	49.70	--	9.45
10.	झारखंड	158.80	166.80	175.40	113.60	--	--	224.40#	--	--
11.	कर्नाटक	221.40	232.40	244.00	--	--	--	340.40#	71.616	50.00
12.	केरल	88.00	92.40	97.00	--	100.70#	71.10#	---	--	--
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	509.60	535.20	562.00	191.10	391.80#	411.50	432.10#	--	50.00
14.	महाराष्ट्र	902.20	947.20	994.60	887.20#	433.80#	710.40#	1137.60	225.00	50.00
15.	मणिपुर	9.80	10.40	11.00	--	--	--	--	--	---

16.	मेघालय	15.20	16.20	16.80	--	--	--	---	--	--
17.	मिजोरम	10.80	11.60	12.00	14.30	15.30#	10.80	--	--	--
18.	नागालैंड	9.60	10.20	10.60	4.30	13.50#	9.60	5.00	--	--

19.	ओडिशा	449.20	471.60	495.20	168.50	522.30#	371.40	195.00	--	50.00
20.	पंजाब	138.60	145.60	152.80	99.00 #	158.60#	11.90#	117.50#	--	--
21.	राजस्थान	414.80	435.60	457.20	155.60	482.40#	343.00	180.00	8.35	50.00
22.	सिक्किम	11.80	12.40	13.00	5.30	16.50#	11.80	6.10	114.75	13.50
23.	तमिल नाडु	285.60	300.00	315.00	311.10#	107.40#	461.20#	124.00	75.00	50.00
24.	तेलंगाना	125.80	132.00	138.80	--	--	--	442.00#	--	50.00
25.	त्रिपुरा	15.80	16.80	17.60	7.10	7.10#	--	--	--	---
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	541.40	568.40	597.00	589.60#	629.40#	447.80	235.10	--	--
27.	उत्तराखण्ड	218.60	229.60	241.00	98.40	305.00#	217.00	113.90	--	12.64
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	283.20	297.40	312.00	106.20	329.20#	234.00	122.90	150.00	--
कुल		6086.20	6391.40	6710.40	3500.00	4253.50	4884.254	7571.30	719.72	435.59

#1 पिछले वर्ष के लिए एसडीआरएफ का बकाया शामिल है

*2024-25 से पहले एनडीएमएफ से कोई फंड जारी नहीं किया गया।

विवरण -IV

अनुमोदित आरआरसी की सूची

एनडीआरएफ मुख्यालय	अनुमोदित आरआरसी स्थान
01 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, गुवाहाटी, असम	1. आइजवाल (मिजोरम) 2. अगरतला (त्रिपुरा)
02 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, हरिनघाटा, पश्चिम बंगाल	3. पाकयोंग, गंगटोक (सिक्किम) 4. सिलीगुड़ी (पश्चिम बंगाल) 5. कोलकाता (पश्चिम बंगाल)
03 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, मुंडाली, ओडिशा	6. बालासोर (ओडिशा)

04 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, अराकोणम, तमिलनाडु	7. पोर्ट ब्लेयर (अंडमान और निकोबार) 8. चेन्नई (तमिलनाडु) 9. त्रिशूर/एर्नाकुलम (केरल)*
05 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र	10. मुंबई
06 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, वडोदरा, गुजरात	11. गांधीनगर (गुजरात) 12. नारेली (राजस्थान)
07 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, लुधियाना, पंजाब	
08 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, गाजियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश	13. नोएडा (उत्तर प्रदेश)
09 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, बिहटा, पटना, बिहार	14. सुपौल (बिहार) 15. रांची (झारखंड)
10 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, विजयवाड़ा, आंध्र प्रदेश	16. बेंगलूर (कर्नाटक) 17. हैदराबाद (तेलंगाना) 18. विशाखापत्तनम (आंध्र प्रदेश)
11 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	19. लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश) 20. गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) 21. भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश)
12 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, दोईमुख, अरुणाचल प्रदेश	22. चेइचेमा (कोहिमा), नागालैंड
13 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, सांबा, जम्मू और कश्मीर	23. बडगाम (जम्मू और कश्मीर)
14 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, मंडी, हिमाचल प्रदेश	24. नूरपुर, कांगड़ा (हिमाचल प्रदेश)

	25. नालागढ़, सोलन
15 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, हलद्वानी, उत्तराखंड	26. झांझरा, देहरादून (उत्तराखंड)
16 बीएन एनडीआरएफ, घुमनहेड़ा, दिल्ली	27. द्वारका (दिल्ली)
	28. आर के पुरम (दिल्ली)

विवरण -V

टीमों का राज्यवार प्री-मानसून तैनाती संबंधी ब्यौरा

राज्य	स्वीकृत प्री-पोजिशनिंग स्थान - 2025	तैनात टीमों की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	1. विजयवाड़ा - 1	01
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1. नामसाई - 1 2. पश्चिम कामेंग - 1	02
असम	1. कछार - 1 2. बोंगाईगांव - 1 3. बारपेटा - 1 4. जोरहाट - 1 5. सोनितपुर - 1 6. डिब्रूगढ़ - 2 7. शिवसागर-1 8. धेमाजी - 1	09

बिहार	1. दरभंगा-1 2. पूर्वी चम्पारण-1 3. सुपौल-1 4. पटना-1	04
गुजरात (12)	1. राजकोट - 2 2. कच्छ - 1 3. अमरेली - 1 4. भावनगर - 1 5. द्वारिका-1 6. गांधीनगर - 1 7. पाटन-1 8. पोरबंदर - 1 9. सूरत-1 10. वलसाड - 1 11. जूनागढ़ - 1	12
हिमाचल प्रदेश (05)	1. कुल्लू-1 2. शिमला - 1 3. सिरमौर-1 4. मण्डी-1 5. किन्नौर - 1	05
झारखंड	1. पूर्वी सिंहभूम-1	01

कर्नाटक	1. कोडुगु-1 2. दक्षिण कन्नड़-1 3. बेलगावी-1 4. रायचूर-1 5. बेंगलुरु सिटी-1 6. उत्तर कन्नड़ - 1 7. उडुपी-1	07
केरल	1. अलाप्पुझा - 1 2. इडुक्की - 1 3. पथानामथिट्टा - 1 4. एर्नाकुलम - 1 5. त्रिशूर - 1 6. मलप्पुरम - 1 7. कोझिकोड - 1 8. वायनाड - 1 9. कासरगोड - 1	09
महाराष्ट्र	1. मुंबई - 03 2. कोल्हापुर - 01 3. सिंधुदुर्ग - 01 4. सांगली - 01 5. रत्नागिरी - 01 6. ठाणे - 02	11

	7. रायगढ़ - 01 8. सतारा - 01	
मध्य प्रदेश	1. भोपाल-2 2. जबलपुर-1 3. धार-1 4. ग्वालियर-1	05
मणिपुर	1. इंफाल - 1	01
नागालैंड	1. कोहिमा - 2	02
राजस्थान	1. भरतपुर - 1 2. उदयपुर - 1	02
त्रिपुरा	1. उनाकोटि - 1	01
तमिल नाडु	1. कोयंबटूर - 1	01
तेलंगाना	1. हैदराबाद - 1 2. भद्राद्रि-कोठागुडेम - 2 3. निर्मल-1 4. मुलुगु - 1 5. खम्मम-1	06
उत्तर प्रदेश (09)	1. बहराइच-1 2. वाराणसी-1 3. गोरखपुर-1 4. लखनऊ - 1,	09

	5. लखीमपुर खीरी-1 6. बलिया-1 7. प्रयागराज-1 8. बरेली-1 9. फर्रुखाबाद-1	

उत्तराखंड (09)	1. चमोली-2 2. उत्तरकाशी-1 3. रुद्रप्रयाग-1 4. हरिद्वार-1 5. पिथौरागढ़-1 6. नैनीताल-1 7. बागेश्वर-1 8. चंपावत-1	09
पच्छिम बंगाल (07)	1. पूर्ब मेदिनीपुर - 1 2. मालदा-1 3. अलीपुरद्वार - 1 4. जलपाईगुड़ी - 1 5. उत्तर 24 परगना-1 6. साउथ 24 परगना - 1 7. हुगली - 1	07
सिक्किम (01)	1. मंगन-1	01

कुल		105

SATELLITE-BASED CROP MONITORING AND DATA INTEGRATION

349. SHRI Y S AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated satellite-based crop surveys under the FASAL programme to assess crop health and yield and, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of districts covered so far under these satellite surveys, State-wise;
- (c) whether the system has been integrated with the PM Fasal Bima Yojana or MSP determination for crop loss assessment; and
- (d) whether any coordination mechanism exists between ISRO, MNCFC and State Agriculture Departments for real-time data sharing and farmer advisories?

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

- (a): Under FASAL programme, the Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) generates satellite-based pre-harvest crop production estimates for 11 major crops of the country (Paddy, Wheat, Jute, Cotton, Sugarcane, Soybean, Tur, Gram, Mustard, Lentil and Rabi Sorghum). Multispectral and microwave satellite data are used for crop mapping, and satellite-based indices along with weather data are utilized for crop yield estimation through Weather-based and Remote Sensing models.
- (b): The coverage of FASAL includes 20 states/557 districts. The state-wise number of districts are-Andhra Pradesh 26; Assam 33; Bihar -38; Chhattisgarh -33; Gujarat-29;

Haryana-22; Himachal Pradesh-7; Jharkhand-24; Karnataka 22; Kerala 02; Madhya Pradesh-52; Maharashtra 29; Odisha 30; Punjab 22; Rajasthan 32; Tamil Nadu 21; Telangana 32; Uttar Pradesh 75; Uttarakhand 7; West Bengal -21.

(c): Space based inputs are being utilized under PMFBY scheme which include planning of Crop Cutting Experiment (CCE's), yield estimation at Gram Panchayat level for Paddy, Wheat and Soybean under the YESTech (Yield Estimation System using Technology) and for addressing yield and area discrepancies issues.

(d): DAandFW, along with MNCFC, is collaborating with ISRO for generation of operational crop yield estimates based on Semi-Physical model. ISRO centres also support in R&D activities for inclusion of new crops for assessment.

The State Agriculture departments are providing support for collection of Ground data required for training the model for crop mapping purpose under FASAL programme.

DIGITAL LITERACY AMONG FARMERS

350. SUSHRI S JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government recognises that large segment of Indian farmers, particularly small and marginal cultivators, continue to face serious digital divide with limited access to smartphones, internet connectivity, digital literacy, if so, the measures taken to support such farmers;
- (b) the steps being taken to ensure that these technologies like AI-based

interventions in agriculture, including initiatives such as Kisan e-Mitra and other AI-driven advisory tools, are inclusive, farmer-friendly, accessible in regional languages, usable by those with limited or no digital skills;

(c) whether the Government is developing models to integrate AI applications with traditional knowledge systems and local agricultural extension services to ensure last-mile adoption and trust-building among farming communities; and

(d) the details of training, awareness, or human-assisted extension programmes being implemented to help farmers understand and benefit from AI-driven advisories, including any region-wise or crop-specific pilot projects launched so far?

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

(a): Smartphones are becoming available and accessible to everyone, and major telecom companies of India have reached almost every corner of the country with their services. However, additional steps have been taken to ensure that farmers who do not have mobile phones can also avail themselves of the benefits of digital services. Such farmers can avail services and benefits by utilising existing support facilities like Farmers Producer Organisations (FPOs), Krishi Sakhis, Common Service Centres (CSCs) and state government institutions. The Government is also making digital applications available in local languages through the integration of Bhashini Platforms.

(b) to (d): The government has employed Artificial Intelligence (AI) methods to improve crop productivity, sustainability and farmer livelihoods and to address

various challenges in the agricultural sector. Some initiatives are given below:

- I. "Kisan e-Mitra" is a voice-based AI-powered chatbot, developed to assist farmers with responses to their queries on PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme, PM Fasal Bhima Yojna and Kisan Credit Card. This solution supports 11 regional languages and is evolving to assist with other government programs. At present, it handles over 8000 farmer queries daily and so far, more than 93 lakh queries have been answered.
- II. The 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. This tool, currently used by over 10,000 extension workers, allows farmers to capture images of pests to help them mitigate pest attacks and reduce crop losses. At present, it supports 66 crops and over 432 pests. AI-based analytics using field photographs for satellite-based crop mapping is being used in Crop-weather matching monitoring of crops sown.

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER UAPA

351. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the total number of persons arrested, convicted and punished separately under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) during the last five years, State-wise; and
- (b) the list of persons currently in prisons charged under the UAPA, State-wise?

S.No.	State/Union Territory	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
		Persons Arrested	Persons Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Convicted
8	Haryana	0	0	1	0	0	0	20	0	2	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	202	17	69	3	129	0	72	2	29	1
11	Karnataka	6	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	10	3
12	Kerala	25	0	24	0	23	0	52	0	2	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1
14	Maharashtra	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
15	Manipur	386	0	225	0	188	0	239	1	130	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	2	0	5	0	9	0	71	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	18	0	7	0	1	0	5	2	3	0
19	Odisha	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
20	Punjab	30	0	44	0	49	0	86	0	50	0
21	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	308	0	92	21	1	0	15	0	2	0
24	Telangana	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	2	0	21	0	9	0	16	0

S.No.	State/Union Territory	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
		Persons Arrested	Persons Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Convicted
26	Uttar Pradesh	498	17	361	54	321	52	503	24	1122	75
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	5	0	5	5	4	0	15	2
TOTAL STATE(S)		1712	34	963	78	958	62	1371	30	1686	84
29	AandN Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	DandN Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	9	0	12	0	18	0	27	0	22	24
33	Jammu and Kashmir	227	0	346	2	645	0	1238	11	1206	10
34	Ladakh	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		236	0	358	2	663	0	1265	11	1228	34
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1948	34	1321	80	1621	62	2636	41	2914	118

SUPPORT FOR NURSERIES UNDER PMRKVY**352. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:**

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

- (a) the number of nurseries established for production of Quality Planting Materials (QPM) under Agroforestry component of Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PMRKVY) including small, medium and hi-tech nurseries, during the last five years in the country, year-wise, State-wise and District-wise for Andhra Pradesh including Kakinada;
- (b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for establishment of such nurseries during the said period, year-wise, State-wise and District-wise for Andhra Pradesh including Kakinada;
- (c) the number of farmers benefited under the Agroforestry component of PMRKVY during the last five years in the country, year-wise, State-wise and District-wise for Andhra Pradesh including Kakinada;
- (d) the number of AICRP centres on Agroforestry established in the country, State-wise and District-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for nursery registration and accreditation; and
- (f) if so, the number of nurseries registered and accredited thereunder during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise and District-wise for Andhra Pradesh including Kakinada?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR):

(a) to (c): To promote Agroforestry, Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Agroforestry under Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PMRKVY) since 2023-24. As per reports received from the States/UTs, the details of nursery established, funds released and farmers benefited State-wise including Andhra Pradesh is given at **Statement-I**. District wise information is not maintained in the Ministry.

(d): 26 AICRP Centres on Agroforestry have so far been established in the country. List of these AICRP Centres is at **Statement-II**. In state of Andhra Pradesh presently there is no AICRP Centre on Agroforestry.

(e) and (f): A Protocol for Accreditation of Agroforestry Nurseries has been framed by the Government in 2024. A total of 285 Nurseries have been accredited under the Nursery Accreditation protocol as on 31.10.2025. List of the nurseries accredited is at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT- I

State-wise and Year-wise No. of Small, Big and Hi-tech Nurseries Established in respect of Agroforestry Component under PMRKVY as on 31.10.2025

S. No	State/UT	Number of New Nurseries set up								
		2023-24			2024-25			2025-26		
		Small	Big	High-Tech	Small	Big	High-Tech	Small	Big	High-Tech
1	Gujarat	30	10	5	28	9	4	9	6	4

2	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	-	2	1	-	2	1	-
3	Jharkhand	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
4	Karnataka	15	11	1	12	13	1	5	10	-
5	Kerala	-	-	-	1	3	-	13	7	2
6	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	6
7	Odisha	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
9	Tamil Nadu	25	13	6	26	8	14	-	-	1
10	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	1	1	1	9	-	-	-
11	West Bengal	10	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-
12	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	6	-	15	7	-
13	Assam	8	2	-	25	-	-	27	-	-
14	Manipur	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Meghalaya	14	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
16	Mizoram	3	4	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
17	Nagaland	25	-	-	7	-	-	11	-	-
18	Sikkim	10	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
19	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	2	8	-	2	-	-	-
TOTAL		152	54	16	141	44	35	91	31	13

State wise and year wise Allocation,Release and Utilization in respect of Agroforestry Component under PMRKVY as on 31.10.2025 (Rs in Crore)

S. No.	Name of States	Years								
		2023-24			2024-25			2025-26		
		Allocation	Release	Utilization	Allocation	Release	Utilization	Allocation	Release	Utilization
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	9.03	9.030	0.00
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.5	0.00	0.00	3.45	1.73	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	3.00	2.25	0.83	3.00	3.00	2.34	3.13	1.56	0.62

4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.00	1.02	0.51	0.00
5	Gujarat	11.50	11.50	9.48	11	5.48	2.74	4.80	1.93	1.31
6	Haryana	1.0	0.00	0.00	0.5	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.0	0.5	0.50	1.5	1.08	1.08	1.13	0.57	0.57
8	Jharkhand	3.0	0.00	0.00	2.0	0.5	0.00	2.40	1.20	0.00
9	Karnataka	12.5	12.49	17.43	12	12	11.21	10.88	10.88	5.40
10	Kerala	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.5	0.31	0.28	3.26	1.630	0.09
11	Madhya Pradesh	6.15	2.46	0.70	2.5	1.83	0.71	5.14	2.57	1.81
12	Maharashtra	4.0	0.00	0.00	2.0	1.99	0.50	10.68	4.17	0.00
13	Odisha	2.0	1.49	0.59	5.00	4.5	2.50	9.00	4.50	4.47
14	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	0.5	0.00	2.82	0	0.00
15	Rajasthan	0.31	1.00	0.83	1.00	0.70	0.12	7.41	3.70	0.15
16	Tamil Nadu	8.99	8.97	3.38	8.00	8.00	7.96	4.95	4.450	2.30
17	Telangana	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.5	0.00	5.41	2.70	0.09
18	Uttar Pradesh	8.96	6.62	4.39	6.5	6.5	4.06	12.32	6.160	0.00
19	Uttarakhand	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.00	1.24	0.62	0.00
20	West Bengal	0.00	1.00	0.68	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.32	0.16	0.13
21	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.05	0.05	1.50	1.14	1.14	5.625	2.24	0.00
22	Assam	2.00	1.59	1.37	2.50	2.5	2.50	5.20	5.2	1.98
23	Manipur	1.0	0.61	0.00	1.0	0.25	0.25	1.87	1.22	0.00
24	Meghalaya	2.0	1.0	0.00	1.0	0.5	0.50	1.45	0.73	0.50
25	Mizoram	2.0	1.0	0.00	2.0	1.0	1.00	3.50	1.69	0.00
26	Nagaland	1.28	1.7	1.45	1.0	1.0	1.00	7.50	3.50	1.00
27	Sikkim	0.00	2.25	0.00	1.0	0.73	0.73	2.40	1.11	0.00
28	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	1.0	0.5	0.00	1.36	0.68	0.00
29	Ladakh	1.21	0.3	0.00	1.0	0.25	0.00	0.37	0	0.00
30	Jammu and Kashmir	3.0	1.32	0.95	2.5	1.25	1.25	0.93	0.5	0.00
31	Puduchery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00
	Total	78.90	58.10	42.63	75.82	56.92	42.12	128.76	74.94	20.42

Note: During 2024-25 and 2025-26 release is in the form of Mother sanction.

**State Wise and Year Wise Number of farmers benefitted in respect of
Agroforestry Component under PMRKVY as on 31.10.2025**

S.N	State/UT	Total No. of Farmers Benefited	Total

o		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	
1	Chhattisgarh	4207	573	75	4855
2	Gujarat	11432	28844	3350	43626
3	Himachal Pradesh	145	1205	713	2063
4	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
5	Karnataka	21214	6832	1405	29451
6	Kerala	-	-	3250	3250
7	Madhya Pradesh	254	22	-	276
8	Odisha	2400	1773	5003	9176
9	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
10	Tamil Nadu	23792	1549	1	25342
11	Uttar Pradesh	2500	25	0	2525
12	West Bengal	364	106	106	576
13	Arunachal Pradesh	1100	1125	-	2225
14	Assam	20267	22298	10125	52690
15	Meghalaya	3	-	9	12
16	Mizoram	520	445	-	965
17	Nagaland	1585	330	310	2225
18	Sikkim	8	2	-	10
19	Jammu and Kashmir	-	846	1346	2192
	TOTAL	89791	65975	25693	181459

STATEMENT- II

Details of AICRP Centres on Agroforestry established in the country

S.N o	State	AICRP Agroforestry Centre	S.N o	State	AICRP Agroforestry Centre
1	Assam	HRS, KahiKuchi (AAU, Jorhat)	10	Madhya Pradesh	JNKVV, Jabalpur
2	Bihar	RPCAU, Pusa Samstipur	11	Maharashtra	MPKV, Rahuri
3	Gujarat	SDAU, SK Nagar			CoA, Nagpur
4	Haryana	CCSHAU, Hisar			Dr DBSKKV, Dapoli
5	Himachal Pradesh	CSKHPKV, Palampur	12	Odisha	OUAT, Bhubaneswar
		YSPUHF, Solan	13	Punjab	PAU, Ludhiana
6	Jammu and Kashmir	SKUAST-Kashmir, Srinagar	14	Rajasthan	SKNAU, Jobner
		SKUAST-Jammu Jammu	15	Tamil Nadu	TNAU, Coimbatore
7	Jharkhand	BAU, Ranchi			Kattupakkam, TANUVAS, Chennai
8	Karnataka	UAS, Bengaluru	16	Telangana	PJTAU, Rajendranagar
		UAS, Dharwad	17	Uttar Pradesh	ANDUAT, Ayodhya
		UAHS, Shimoga	18	Uttarakhand	GBPUAT, Pantnagar
9	Kerala	KAU, Thrissur	19	West Bengal	HRS, Jhargram, BCKV, Kalyani

STATEMENT- III

Year-wise and State-wise number of Agroforestry Nurseries Accredited

during FY 2024-25 and 2025-26 as on 31.10.2025

S.No.	State/UT	Number of nurseries accredited by ICAR- CAFRI		
		2024-25	2025-26	Total
1	Karnataka	146	10	156
2	Maharashtra	13	16	29
3	Odisha	25	-	25
4	Madhya Pradesh	03	-	03
5	Chhattisgarh	06	-	06
6	Himachal Pradesh	04	02	06
7	Uttar Pradesh	-	60	60
Grand Total		197	88	285

PRIMARY AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES (PACS)

353. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

- (a) the present status of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) functioning in Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh and their role in promoting dairy and fishery cooperatives;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen PACS through modernization, computerization and diversification into allied activities such as

dairy, fishery and other income generating ventures;

(c) whether any specific schemes or financial assistance have been extended to PACS or cooperative societies in Jhansi to enhance farmers' income and rural employment opportunities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the benefits that have accrued to farmers and members of these societies, including the number of beneficiaries, increase in production, and improvement in credit access or livelihood outcomes as a result of these initiatives?

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

(a) and (b): **As per National Cooperative Database (NCD)**, 67 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are functioning in Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh. PACS are supporting range of rural economic activities, including dairy and fishery development. A series of national-level reforms has been introduced to strengthen PACS, focusing on modernisation, computerisation and functional diversification. The centrally-sponsored **PACS Computerization Project**, with an enhanced financial outlay of ₹2,925.39 crore, is bringing more than 79,000 PACS onto an ERP-based common national software to ensure transparent accounting, improved service delivery, and seamless connectivity with DCCBs, StCBs and NABARD. Model Bye-laws enable PACS undertake **over 25** multipurpose **business activities**, such as dairy collection centres, fishery support services, warehousing, fertilizer and seed distribution, CSC operations, PMKSK functions, LPG distributorships and procurement. The wider initiative to

set up new multipurpose, dairy and fishery cooperatives at the Panchayat level further strengthens opportunities for PACS in Jhansi to participate in the promotion of organized milk procurement, value-addition services and support for fishery-based livelihoods. Under the PACS Computerization Project, **62 PACS are sanctioned in Jhansi**, of which **48 have been onboarded onto the ERP platform**, and all 48 have also achieved the **Go-Live** stage.

(c) and (d): PACS and cooperative societies in Jhansi are covered under the centrally sponsored schemes and financial support mechanisms implemented across Uttar Pradesh. Under the PACS Computerization Project, Uttar Pradesh has received **₹67.10 crore** in financial assistance across FY 2022–23, 2023–24, 2024–25 and 2025–26, a portion of which directly benefits the PACS operating in Jhansi district. These funds support hardware procurement, ERP deployment, training and the establishment of support systems at the society level.

Several schemes and financial interventions are being implemented in Jhansi district to strengthen PACS, enhance farmers' income and create rural employment opportunities. A total of 55 societies have taken membership in Indian Seed Cooperative Ltd., and four PACS have submitted proposals for setting up seed production units, which will improve their financial strength and generate employment.

Five societies have taken membership in the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), and four societies have joined the National Cooperative Organics Ltd. (NCOL), opening avenues for organic agricultural activities and improving financial sustainability. Membership drives conducted in

2023 and 2025 enabled farmers who were not previously associated with PACS to join as members; as a result, 1,74,427 farmers have become PACS members and have received loans amounting to ₹13,830.06 lakh. Additionally, all PACS in the district are providing CSC services, thereby boosting institutional earnings and improving farmers' access to online services.

Eight PACS from Jhansi have applied to establish PM Veterinary Centres, which will provide essential livestock healthcare services and simultaneously enhance the financial condition of the societies while generating employment. Members are also regularly provided high-quality seeds and fertilizers—including urea, DAP and NPK—through PACS, contributing to increased agricultural production. Moreover, PACS facilitate timely Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans, enabling farmers to access affordable credit for crop cultivation, livestock management and other agricultural needs.

Thirteen PACS in the district have signed MoUs with thirteen Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), strengthening cooperative linkages and improving financial outcomes.

Farmers and members of PACS in Jhansi district are receiving significant benefits under the ongoing initiatives. In 2024–25, a total of 18,226 farmers received crop loans amounting to ₹13,819.57 lakh, helping them improve cropping capacity and overall production. Similarly, from April to October 2025, 13,628 farmers received loans amounting to ₹12,482.94 lakh, further strengthening their financial ability to invest in agriculture. Under the PMKSK scheme and fertilizer subsidy programmes, timely supply of fertilizers has led to

increased agricultural productivity: in 2024–25, 94,520 farmers received 17,016.40 MT of urea and 91,850 farmers received 16,074.10 MT of DAP; in 2025–26, 79,545 farmers received 12,530 MT of urea, 1,25,387 farmers received 20,062 MT of DAP, and 1,840 MT of NPK was also distributed. These timely supplies have contributed directly to higher yields and greater income for farmers. Financial inclusion has also been strengthened, with 2,23,212 farmers holding bank accounts in the District Cooperative Bank and benefiting from various banking services, thereby improving their credit access, savings behaviour and overall livelihood outcomes.

FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE IN TAMIL NADU

354. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M S:

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

- (a) the current status of fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure including the number of harbours, landing centres, cold storage facilities and processing units especially in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the funds allocated, released and utilized for the development of fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure in Tamil Nadu during the last five years;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that small-scale and artisanal fishermen in remote and coastal areas of Tamil Nadu have access to modern infrastructure, credit and technical support;
- (d) the measures being implemented by the Government to promote

sustainable fishing practices, increase fish production, and improve market access for fish and aquaculture products in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans to introduce any reforms, expansions or new schemes to further strengthen fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure in Tamil Nadu 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 development and modernisation of infrastructure has been accorded high priority under the schemes implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India. Approvals have been granted for 116 fishing harbours and fish landing centres at a cost of ₹9,558.91 crore. This modernization is linked to the expansion of nationwide logistics and market infrastructure. India's fisheries value chain currently includes 532 pre-processing units, 230 handling centers, 683 processing plants, 6,410 kiosks, 202 retail markets, and 21 wholesale markets. Collectively, these facilities have modernized fish handling and distribution, supported by a cumulative investment of ₹3,254 crore over the past five years.

To enhance production and productivity, over 75,000 modern production units such as biofloc, RAS, raceways, and cage culture systems have been supported, and nearly 34,000 hectares of additional area brought under aquaculture. Under FIDF, 132 proposals worth ₹5,794.09 crore have been approved, including 22 fishing harbours and 24 landing centres. The Fund has

been extended till FY 2025–26 and strengthened through a Credit Guarantee mechanism covering 25% of investment for private entities and cooperatives. To strengthen brood stock and seed availability, a robust network of 31 brood banks and 1,453 hatcheries is being established, while initiatives for genetic improvement of commercially important species, including scampi, trout, pearl spot and shrimp, are underway. The Fisheries Cluster Development Programme is promoting integrated production and processing clusters in areas such as pearls, ornamental fish, tuna and seaweed. Eleven integrated Aqua Parks with an investment of ₹682.6 crore, along with a Multipurpose Seaweed Park in Tamil Nadu with an investment of ₹127.71 crore, are being grounded to support seaweed processing and its farming.

Currently, there are 15 number of Fishing harbours, 148 Fish landing centres, 243 Ice Plants, 38 Cold Storages and 60 processing units have been established as part of fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure in Tamil Nadu.

(b): Towards development of fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure of 62 projects approved in Tamil Nadu during last five years (2020-2025), a sum of fund of Rs.1094.8 crore has been sanctioned, and Rs. 797.23 crore has already been released to the state government of Tamil Nadu.

(c): The Government of India has taken several steps to facilitate access to modern infrastructure, credit, and technical support to the small-scale and artisanal fishermen in remote and coastal areas of Tamil Nadu such as extension of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facility to small-scale and artisanal fishermen to meet their working capital requirements, development of fisheries

infrastructure such as fishing harbours, fish landing centres, aqua parks, fish markets, processing units, cold storages, etc. Besides, skill and capacity development trainings are also provided to the fishermen in addition to technical support extended by the experts and scientists from various RandD institutions.

(d): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has taken several steps to promote sustainable fishing practices, increasing fish production, and improving market access for fish and aquaculture products in Tamil Nadu such as installation of Artificial reefs along Tamil Nadu coast, implementation of mesh-size regulation under state MFR Act, no fishing zone, gear restriction, ban on destruction fishing methods etc., Besides, diversification of trawling into deep-sea fishing using eco-friendly selective fishing gears like gill net, long line and motorisation of country crafts have been promoted in the Marine Fisheries. In addition, advance fingerlings were stocked in major rivers of Tamil Nadu, Stocking of fish seeds in Panchayat tanks and providing fish seeds and fishing implements to fish farmers, establishment of Fish Markets and assistance for Fish Kiosk, insulated and refrigerated vehicle, live fish vending units, two / three wheeler with ice box are supported to facilitate market access and increase in fish production in Tamil Nadu.

(e): The Government of India has supported the State Government of Tamil Nadu through various schemes and programs to strengthen fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure based on the proposals received from the State Government from time to time. Highest numbers of fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure projects have been approved and sanctioned under the FIDF to

the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

**MSP AS PER RECOMMENDATIONS OF M.S. SWAMINATHAN
COMMITTEE**

355. SHRI S VENKATESAN:

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

be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government to fulfil the promise made to farmers four years ago in the background of farmers struggle to implement MSP at C 2 +50 as per the recommendations given by M.S.Swaminathan committee; and

(b) the details of the timeframe by which the Government intends to settle the issue?

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

(a) and (b): Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

National Commission on Farmers (NCF), constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan in 2004, inter alia, recommended that Minimum Support Price (MSPs) should be at least 50 percent more than the weighted average cost of production. To give effect to this recommendation,

Government, in its Union Budget for 2018-19, had made an announcement to keep MSP at a level of minimum one and half times of the cost of production as a pre-determined principle. Accordingly, MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops have been fixed with a margin of at least 50 percent over weighted average cost of production.

While recommending MSP, CACP considers important factors like cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of land, water and other production resources and a minimum of 50 percent as the margin over cost of production.

WELFARE OF SENIOR CITIZENS

356. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the number of Senior Citizens in the country is rising sharply, leading to growing concerns regarding their welfare and healthcare, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Central Government, in coordination with State Governments and other stakeholders, intends to implement effective policies for the welfare of Senior Citizens, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to undertake any detailed study to assess the challenges faced by Senior Citizens, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the

reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the specific measures taken by the Government to provide special Healthcare facilities for Senior Citizens, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): As per the report of Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population, between 2011 and 2036, the proportion of population of the older ages (60 years and above) is projected to increase from 10 crores in 2011 to 23 crores in 2036 - an increase in their share to the total population from 8.4 to 14.9 percent.

(b): Recognizing the growing needs of the elderly population and to mitigate the hardships being faced by them, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing an umbrella scheme, namely Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY) w.e.f. 01.04.2021 for the Welfare of Senior Citizens across the country.

The details of components of the scheme are as follows-

- i. IPSrC(Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens)- Under IPSrC, grant-in-aid is provided to the organisations for maintenance of senior citizen homes (Sr.CH), continuous care homes (CCH), mobile medicare units (MMU) and physiotherapy clinics. The objective of the scheme is to improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens, especially indigent senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and

entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing.

- ii. SAPSrC (State Action Plan for Senior Citizens)- The Government of India perceives a major and critical role of all State/ UT Governments in welfare of senior citizens. Each State/UT is expected to plan taking into account their local considerations and frame their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens. Under SAPSrC, the Ministry releases funds to States/UTs for implementation of their action plans. SAPSrC is being implemented since FY 2019-20.
- iii. RVY (Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana)- The scheme aims for providing Physical Aids and Assisted Living Devices for Senior Citizens below poverty line and with the family income not exceed to Rs. 15,000/-per month. The scheme is being implemented since 2017.
- iv. Elderline- The National Helpline for Sr Citizens (14567) is to generate awareness about the Act; schemes and programmes being executed by different Central and State Governments and to provide platform to redress grievances of Sr Citizens across the country.
- v. Training of Geriatric Care Givers- The main objective 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. Considering the acute shortage of Geriatric Caregivers and the increasing demand in the market, the Department has decided to train 1,00,000

trainees in the field of Geriatric Care givers in order to meet the demand.

- vi. Other Initiatives for Senior Citizens- In order to solve the problems of healthy and productive ageing, several initiatives are taken across the country. The proposed initiatives are aimed at involving the elders in building up knowledge which can be useful for the society as a whole.
- vii. Seniorcare Ageing Growth Engine (SAGE)- The main objective is to promote out-of-the-box and innovative solutions for the commonly faced problems, innovative start-ups would be identified and encouraged for developing products, processes and services for the welfare of the elderly.

The Government has also constituted National Council of Senior Citizens under the Chairpersonship of the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment comprising of various stakeholders, including representatives of States/UTs to oversee implementation of the Policy and advise the Government in the formulation and implementation of policy and programmes for the aged. The mandate of the National Council of Senior Citizens is to advise the Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to the welfare of senior citizens and enhancement of their quality of life.

(c): A committee has been setup by NITI Aayog comprising representatives from the Stakeholders Ministries, States/UTs, academic institutions, senior care organizations and industry to recommend a strategic framework for holistic care and welfare of the senior citizens. Further NITI Aayog has also published a position paper on Senior Care Reforms in India - Reimagining the Senior Care Paradigm in February, 2024.

(d): The Government has extended the health coverage of flagship scheme Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) to all the senior citizens aged 70 years and above irrespective of income. Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare implements National Programme for Healthcare of the Elderly (NPHCE) Scheme to ensure health of the senior citizens. Salient features of this program are: (i) Community based primary Healthcare approach, (ii) Dedicated service at PHC/CHC level, (iii) dedicated facilities at district hospitals with 10 bedded wards, (iv) Strengthening of Regional Geriatric Centres to provide dedicated tertiary level medical facilities for the elderly, (v) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) using mass media, folk media and other communication channels and (vi) Continuous Monitoring and independent evaluation of the Programme and research in Geriatrics and implementation of NPHCE (vii) The Tertiary Component of National Health Mission has been renamed as Rashtriya Varishth Jan Swasthya Yojana in 2016-17 under which 17 Regional Geriatric Centres and 2 National Centres of Ageing have been established.

वस्त्र-संबंधी अवसंरचना का विकास

357. श्री जय प्रकाश:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में वस्त्र-संबंधी अवसंरचना के विकास की गति अत्यंत धीमी रही है;
- (ख) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में वस्त्र पार्को, प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों या सामान्य सुविधा

केंद्रों की स्थापना के लिए स्वीकृत और व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) क्या अपर्याप्त बिजली, परिवहन और निर्यात सुविधाओं के कारण कई छोटे वस्त्र उद्योग बंद हो रहे हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने इन उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष पैकेज दिया है या क्लस्टर विकास योजनाएँ लागू की हैं; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार हिसार को एक क्षेत्रीय वस्त्र केंद्र के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए भविष्य में कोई ठोस कदम उठाने की योजना बना रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिता):

(क) से (ङ): सरकार भारतीय वस्त्र क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने और इसकी प्रतिस्पर्धा बढ़ाने के लिए हिसार लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित पूरे देश में विभिन्न योजनाएं/पहल लागू कर रही है। कुछ प्रमुख पहलों में पीएम मेगा इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल रीजन एंड अपैरल (पीएम मित्र) पार्क स्कीम, एमएमएफ फैब्रिक, एमएमएफ अपैरल और टेक्निकल टेक्सटाइल पर केंद्रित उत्पादन लिंकड इंसेंटिव (पीएलआई) स्कीम शामिल हैं ताकि बड़े पैमाने पर विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और प्रतिस्पर्धा बढ़ाई जा सके, राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन (एनटीटीएम) जो अनुसंधान, नवाचार और विकास, संवर्धन और बाजार विकास पर केंद्रित है, वस्त्र क्षेत्र में क्षमता निर्माण के लिए समर्थ योजना जिसका उद्देश्य मांग संचालित, रोजगार उन्मुख, कौशल कार्यक्रम प्रदान करना है।

वर्तमान में, समर्थ योजना के तहत, 80 सक्रिय प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों के साथ 26 कार्यान्वयन भागीदार हरियाणा राज्य में प्रवेश स्तर के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम और अप/री-स्किलिंग प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में काम कर रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा सरकार ने 7 साइटों पर पीएम मेगा एकीकृत वस्त्र एवं अपैरल (पीएम मित्र) पार्क स्थापित करने को मंजूरी दी है जिसमें तमिलनाडु (विरुद्धनगर), तेलंगाना (वारंगल), गुजरात (नवसारी), कर्नाटक (कलबुर्गी), उत्तर प्रदेश (लखनऊ), मध्य प्रदेश (धार), और महाराष्ट्र (अमरावती) है। हालांकि, हरियाणा सरकार से हिसार लोकसभा क्षेत्र में पीएम मित्र पार्क बनाने का

कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला।

इसके अलावा, हरियाणा सरकार टेक्सटाइल यूनिट्स की मदद के लिए कई स्कीम भी लागू कर रही है। हरियाणा सरकार ने टेक्सटाइल सेक्टर में निवेश लाने, बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार के मौके पैदा करने और पूरी टेक्सटाइल वैल्यू चेन में ज्यादा और टिकाऊ प्रगति सुनिश्चित करने के मकसद से हरियाणा आत्मनिर्भर टेक्सटाइल पॉलिसी 2022-25 को अधिसूचित किया है। राज्य सरकार ने हिसार समेत राज्य में एमएसएमई की उत्पादकता और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ क्षमता निर्माण के लिए क्लस्टर डेवलपमेंट अप्रोच भी अपनाया है। इसने स्टेट मिनी क्लस्टर डेवलपमेंट स्कीम को भी अधिसूचित किया है जो कॉमन फैसिलिटी सेंटर (सीएफसी) बनाने में मदद करती है।

टेक्सटाइल और उससे जुड़े प्रोडक्ट्स क्लस्टर, हिसार को 21.06.2019 को ईपीपी-2015 की स्टेट मिनी क्लस्टर डेवलपमेंट स्कीम के तहत मंजूरी दी गई थी। इस प्रोजेक्ट की कुल लागत 209.20 लाख रुपए थी और कॉमन फैसिलिटी सेंटर (सीएफसी) बनाने के लिए 169.51 लाख रुपए का राज्य अनुदान मिला था। राज्य अनुदान जारी कर दिया गया है और सीएफसी चालू कर दिया गया है।

पीएम-किसान सम्मान निधि में विसंगति

358. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य पर ध्यान दिया है कि प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) योजना के अंतर्गत कई राज्यों में अपात्र व्यक्तियों को लाभ प्रदान किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य-वार ऐसे कितने अपात्र लाभार्थी हैं और कितनी राशि वितरित की गई है;

(ग) उपरोक्त विसंगति की जाँच के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और अपात्र लाभार्थियों से राशि वसूलने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है;

(घ) अब तक वसूल की गई राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) क्या सरकार का भविष्य में इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन में पारदर्शिता और सत्यापन प्रक्रिया को और मजबूत करने का विचार है?

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

(क) और (ख): पीएम-किसान योजना एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है जिसे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा फरवरी 2019 में कृषि योग्य भूमिधारक किसानों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु शुरू किया गया था। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से किसानों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों में तीन समान किस्तों में प्रति वर्ष 6,000 रुपये का वित्तीय लाभ अंतरित किया जाता है। पीएम-किसान योजना के अंतर्गत, योजना का लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए कृषि योग्य भूमिधारण प्राथमिक पात्रता मानदंड है, जो कुछ उच्च आर्थिक स्थिति से संबंधित अपवर्जन मानदंडों के अधीन है।

किसान-केंद्रित डिजिटल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि इस योजना का लाभ देश भर के सभी किसानों तक बिना किसी मध्यस्थ की भागीदारी के पहुँचे। लाभार्थियों के पंजीकरण और सत्यापन में पूर्ण पारदर्शिता बनाए रखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक 21 किस्तों में ₹4.09 लाख करोड़ से अधिक की राशि वितरित की है।

इस योजना में किसानों का पंजीकरण और उनका सत्यापन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। किसान पीएम-किसान पोर्टल, पीएम-किसान ऐप और कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर (सीएससी) के माध्यम से अपना पंजीकरण करा सकते हैं। ऐसे सभी आवेदनों को संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उचित सत्यापन के बाद अनुमोदित किया जाता है। जिन मामलों में आवेदक द्वारा आवश्यक दस्तावेज़/विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जाते हैं, उन मामलों में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा आवेदन अस्वीकार कर दिया जाता है। राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अनुमोदन प्राप्त होने के बाद, विभाग द्वारा तुरंत लाभ की प्रक्रिया शुरू की जाती है और अगली किस्त में यह राशि जारी कर दी जाती है। इसके अलावा, इस योजना के तहत लैंड सीडिंग, आधार-आधारित भुगतान और ई-केवाईसी अनिवार्य कर दिए गए हैं। जिन किसानों ने ये अनिवार्य मानदंड पूरे नहीं किए, उनको मिलने वाले लाभ रोक दिए गए। जब ये किसान

अपनी अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर लेते हैं, तो उन्हें योजना का लाभ मिलने लगता है। (ग) से (ङ): सरकार ने पूरे देश में पीएम-किसान योजना के तहत अपात्र या डुप्लीकेट लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। पीएम-किसान योजना के तहत लाभ, पीएम-किसान पोर्टल पर राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए सत्यापित आंकड़ों के आधार पर, डायरेक्ट बनेफ़िट ट्रांसफ़र (डी.बी.टी.) के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों को ट्रांसफर किया जाता है। कार्यान्वयन में पारदर्शिता एवं दक्षता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, पी.एफ.एम.एस. (PFMS), यू.आई.डी.ए.आई. (UIDAI) और आयकर विभाग के साथ एकीकरण सहित कई तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, केवल पात्र किसानों तक लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए लैंड सीडिंग, आधार-आधारित भुगतान और ई-केवाईसी को अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।

पीएम-किसान डेटाबेस का मिलान पीडीएस राशन कार्ड डेटाबेस, यू.आई.डी.ए.आई. (UIDAI) अभिलेखों (जिसमें मृत्यु के कारण निष्क्रिय किए गए आधार भी शामिल हैं) तथा पी.एफ.एम.एस. (PFMS) और आयकर डेटा के साथ भी किया जाता है, ताकि दोहराव (डुप्लीकेशन) न हो। जिन मामलों में एक ही परिवार के एक से अधिक सदस्य पंजीकृत पाए गए, तथा जिनमें भूमि के मूल स्वामी की मृत्यु के बाद उत्तराधिकार के माध्यम से भूमि हस्तांतरण होने पर पूर्व तथा वर्तमान दोनों भू-स्वामियों को पंजीकृत पाया गया, वहाँ लाभ भी रोके गए।

राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उच्च आय वर्ग जैसे आयकरदाता, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारी, राज्य/केंद्र सरकार, संवैधानिक पद धारक आदि के कारण चिह्नित अपात्र किसानों को अंतरित किसी भी राशि की वसूली करने का अधिकार है। देश भर में अब तक अपात्र लाभार्थियों से 416.75 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वसूल की गई है।

PROMOTING THE ALTERNATIVE INCOME SOURCES FOR FARMERS

359. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) the steps taken by Government to enhance the income of farmers across the country, State-wise;
- (b) the manner in which the implementation of Minimum Support Prices (MSP) has contributed to farmers' income growth during the last five years;
- (c) whether any new initiatives are under consideration to promote alternative income sources such as agri-tourism or allied activities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : Government of India follows the following integrated strategy to support States and UTs in enhancing farmer incomes and comprehensive growth of agriculture sector:-

- (i) Increase crop production/ productivity
- (ii) Reduce cost of production
- (iii) Remunerative returns of farmers' produce to enhance their incomes.
- (iv) Agricultural diversification
- (v) Developing post harvest value addition
- (vi) Adaptation to climate change for sustainable agriculture and mitigate against crop losses

Since Agriculture is a State subject, Government of India supports the States through appropriate policy measures, budgetary allocation and various schemes. The Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation

of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare(DAandFW) from Rs. 21,933.50 crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,27,290.16 crore BE during 2025-26.

Major schemes of DAandFW to increase the income of farmers and for the development of agriculture Sector in India 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 SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
11. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and 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 and Fertility (SHandF)
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 Mission

(b): Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. The 22 mandated crops include 14 Kharif crops viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur (arhar), moong, urad, groundnut, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed, cotton and 6 Rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed and mustard, safflower and two commercial crops viz. jute and copra.

While recommending MSPs, CACP considers important factors like cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international

prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of land, water and other production resources and a minimum of 50 percent as the margin over cost of production. The inclusion of crops under MSP framework is dependent on several factors which include relatively large shelf life, widely grown, item of mass consumption, essential for food security, among others.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production from year 2018-19 onwards. The details of MSPs (marketing Season wise) fixed by Government from 2018-19 onwards is at **Statement**.

(c) and (d): Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare does not have any scheme for Agri Related Tourism Activities. Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, including rural tourism is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)', 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development in the country by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT

Administrations. Rural Circuit has been identified as one of the thematic circuits under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Ministry of Tourism has revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD 2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations, following a destination and tourist-centric approach. Ministry of Tourism has also formulated national strategies for development of rural tourism and promotion of rural homestays in India.

STATEMENT

The details of MSPs (marketing Season wise) fixed by Government from 2018-19 onwards

**Minimum Support Price
(Marketing Season-wise)(₹/quintal)**

(As on 01.10.2025)

Sr. No.	Commodities	KMS 2021-22	KMS 2022-23	KMS 2023-24	KMS 2024-25	KMS 2025-26
	<u>KHARIF CROPS</u>					
1	Paddy (Common)	1940	2040	2183	2300	2369
	Paddy (Grade 'A')	1960	2060	2203	2320	2389
2	Jowar (Hybrid)	2738	2970	3180	3371	3699
	Jowar (Maldandi)	2758	2990	3225	3421	3749
3	Bajra	2250	2350	2500	2625	2775

4	Ragi	3377	3578	3846	4290	4886
5	Maize	1870	1962	2090	2225	2400
6	Arhar	6300	6600	7000	7550	8000
7	Moong	7275	7755	8558	8682	8768
8	Urad	6300	6600	6950	7400	7800
9	Cotton (Medium Staple)	5726	6080	6620	7121	7710
	Cotton (Long Staple)	6025	6380	7020	7521	8110
10	Groundnut	5550	5850	6377	6783	7263
11	Sunflower Seed	6015	6400	6760	7280	7721
12	Soyabean Yellow	3950	4300	4600	4892	5328
13	Sesamum	7307	7830	8635	9267	9846
14	Nigerseed	6930	7287	7734	8717	9537
	<u>RABI CROPS</u>	RMS 2022- 23	RMS 2023-24	RMS 2024-25	RMS 2025-26	RMS 2026-27
15	Wheat	2015	2125	2275	2425	2585
16	Barley	1635	1735	1850	1980	2150
17	Gram	5230	5335	5440	5650	5875
18	Masur	5500	6000	6425	6700	7000
19	Rapeseed and	5050	5450	5650	5950	6200

	mustard					
20	Safflower	5441	5650	5800	5940	6540
	<u>COMMERCIAL</u> <u>CROPS</u>					
		2021- 22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
21	Jute	4500	4750	5050	5335	5650
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
22	Copra (milling)	10335	10590	10860	11160	11582
	Copra (ball)	10600	11000	11750	12000	12100

Note: KMS: Kharif Marketing Season, RMS: Rabi Marketing Season

IRREGULARITIES IN PSUS OF STEEL

360. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the CAG or Vigilance reports have highlighted irregularities in PSUs under the Ministry of Steel, if so, the details of the steps taken to fix accountability and prevent recurrence;

(b) the steps that have been taken to improve transparency in procurement and CSR fund utilization; and

(c) whether the Government is considering reforms in the appointment and functioning of directors in steel PSUs, 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) Identifying irregularities in Steel CPSEs is a routine activity carried out through the established mechanism and action is taken on the findings as per applicable rules to prevent recurrence.
- (b) To enhance transparency in procurement, an end-to-end e-procurement system using the Government's GeM platform, has been adopted wherever applicable. For procurement outside Government e-Marketplace (GeM), all Government procurement guidelines are adhered to including details of non-GeM tenders and contracts are placed on the Central Public Procurement Portal for public information. Procurement processes are regularly audited, and all observations or suggestions are suitably incorporated.

Transparency in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund utilization is ensured through a structured monitoring mechanism. CSR Nodal Officers and cross-functional groups at each Plant and Unit monitor projects from initiation to completion, supported by documented baseline data, well-defined milestones, and milestone-linked payments. Regular field visits and beneficiary feedback are integral to the process. Progress reports are consolidated quarterly and reviewed by the CSR Committee, which recommends corrective actions wherever necessary. Major projects undergo independent impact assessment or social audit. Oversight of CSR implementation is further ensured through regular review by the Board Sub-Committee on CSR.

(c) The appointment of Chairman and Managing Director (CMDs) and Functional Directors in Steel Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is made as per Government guidelines, including open advertisement/circulation of vacancy, selection interview followed by CVC's vigilance clearance and Government's approval of recommended candidate. Post-appointment, the functioning of Director is reviewed as per laid down process.

SELF-HELP GROUPS IN PERAMBALUR

361. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

- (a) the details and total number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Perambalur district and the number of loans availed by these groups during 2024-25;
- (b) whether the Government has identified bottlenecks in loan offtake; and
- (c) if so, the remedial measures proposed to enhance lending to SHGs in the district?

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

(a): As on date, 50,720 Households have been mobilised in 4,473 Self Help Groups (SHGs) in Perambalur district. Out of these, 2,304 eligible SHGs have been credit-linked for an amount of Rs. 173.15 crore for the year 2024–2025.

(b) and (c): There are no issues reported under SHG credit linkage in Perambalur District. All banks are extending full cooperation in the timely

processing of loan applications and in facilitating credit linkage for all eligible SHGs.

**ALLOWANCES FOR FIRE POLICE PERSONNEL SERVING IN
LAKSHADWEEP**

362. SHRI MUHAMMED HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed that the Fire Police personnel serving in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep are not being provided with all the allowances and benefits that are applicable to their counterparts in other Union Territories and States;

(b) if so, the details of allowances presently being provided to the Fire Police personnel in Lakshadweep;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to revise or extend additional risk, hardship, and island allowances to these personnel in view of the nature of their duties and the geographical isolation of the islands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal likely to be implemented?

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

(a) and (b): As informed by Union Territory (UT) of Lakshadweep, the Fire personnel serving in the UT are provided various allowances/benefits, based on the recommendations of Seventh Central Pay Commission (CPC). The details

are at **Statement.**

(c) and (d): No such proposal is under consideration.

STATEMENT

Allowances / Benefits admissible to Fire personnel in UT of Lakshadweep

Sr. No.	Name of Island (s)	Allowances/Benefits (along with rates)
1.	Kavaratti and Agatti	i. Risk Allowance- ₹3375/- per month ii. Dress Allowance- ₹12,500/- annually iii. Island Special Duty Allowance- 10% of Basic Pay per month iv. Tough Location Allowance- ₹5125/- per month
2.	Minicoy	i. Risk Allowance- ₹3375/- per month ii. Dress Allowance- ₹12,500/- annually iii. Island Special Duty Allowance- 20% of Basic Pay per month iv. Hard Area Allowance- 20% of Basic Pay per month v. Tough Location Allowance- ₹5125/- per month Fire personnel have the option to choose from either (iv) or (v) above.
3.	Amini, Kadmath, Chetlat, Kiltan, Bitra, Androth and Kalpeni	i. Risk Allowance- ₹3375/- per month ii. Dress Allowance- ₹12,500/- annually iii. Island Special Duty Allowance- 16% of Basic Pay per month iv. Hard Area Allowance- 12% of Basic Pay per

		month v. Tough Location Allowance- ₹5,125/- per month Fire personnel have the option to choose from either (iv) or (v) above.

DISBURSAL OF NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOR OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

363. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the disbursal of the National Fellowship for Other Backward Classes (NFOBC) has been irregular, if so, the reasons thereof;
- (b) the details of the budget allocated and utilised towards the Fellowship since inception and the number of beneficiaries, State and year wise;
- (c) the details number of beneficiaries whose payments have been delayed since January 2025, State and university-wise;
- (d) whether any scholars who have availed the NFOC have discontinued their research work without completion, if so, the number of such scholars, since inception of the scheme and the reasons thereof State and year-wise; and
- (e) whether it is true that the quarterly disbursal of funds by the Ministry instead of monthly disbursements has led to the delay in fellowship disbursal, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The disbursal of the National Fellowship for Other Backward Classes (NFOBC) is carried out as per budget allocated. The allocation and utilization towards the Fellowship since inception year wise are at **Statement I**. State wise number of beneficiaries and fund disbursed are at **Statement II**.

(c): The fellowships up to September 2025 has already been disbursed to all eligible scholars.

(d): The details of such scholars who have availed the fellowships under the NFOBC scheme but have discontinued their research work without completion, state-wise and year wise is attached at **Statement III**.

(e): The disbursement of fellowships is done on a monthly basis.

STATEMENT-I

Year-wise details of budget allocated and utilization under National Fellowship for OBC

National Fellowship for OBC		
Year-wise details of budget allocated and utilization under the Scheme		
Year	Budget Allocated (amount in Cr.)	Utilization (amount in Cr.)

2015-16	6.2	18.3
2016-17	27	27
2017-18	40	20
2018-19	110	30
2019-20	70	52.5
2020-21	120	33
2021-22	50	55.55
2022-23	53	51.32
2023-24	57	89.7
2024-25	55	148.15
2025-26	190.13	67.53 (as on date)

STATEMENT- II

States/UTs wise no. of scholars and amount disbursement under NFOBC

Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		Total Scho lar s	Total Amou nt Disbu rsed (rs. in cr)	Total Scho lar s	Total Amou nt Disbu rsed (rs. in cr)	Total Scho lar s	Total Amou nt Disbu rsed (rs. in cr)	Total Scho lar s	Total Amou nt Disbu rsed (rs. in cr)	Total Scho lar s	Total Amou nt Disbu rsed (rs. in cr)	Total Scho lar s	Total Amou nt Disbu rsed (rs. in cr)	Total Scho lar s	Total Amou nt Disbu rsed (rs. in cr)	Total Scho lar s	Total Amou nt Disbu rsed (rs. in cr)	Total Scho lar s	Total Amou nt Disbu rsed (rs. in cr)	Total Scho lar s	Total Amou nt Disbu rsed (rs. in cr)	Total Scho lar s	Total Amou nt Disbu rsed (rs. in cr)
1	ANDAM AN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.03		0.11	1	0.01
																				2			
2	ANDHR A PRADESH	11	0.48	22	0.98	31	1.05	25	0.74	53	2.80	54	1.94	52	2.23	45	1.59	48	1.93		1.84	31	1.18
																				36			
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.00	1	0.02	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.06	3	0.10	3	0.12		0.12	1	0.04
																				2			
4	ASSAM	16	0.70	39	1.65	58	1.75	52	1.62	87	4.25	82	2.93	66	2.86	78	2.63	91	2.97	79	4.42	59	2.20
5	BIHAR	4	0.11	14	0.44	20	0.54	17	0.55	52	2.68	64	2.40	78	3.64	97	3.48	136	5.81	134	7.68	111	3.96

6	CHANDI GARH	0	0.00	2	0.07	2	0.05	1	0.05	2	0.11	4	0.23	3	0.03	1	0.03	2	0.11	2	0.13	2	0.10
7	CHHATI SGARH	4	0.19	9	0.23	11	0.36	9	0.28	16	0.68	19	0.65	25	1.21	20	0.61	21	0.90	19	1.01	14	0.43
8	DADAR AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN and DIU	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	1	0.06	1	0.03
9	DELHI	38	1.58	61	2.06	56	1.84	51	1.97	53	2.28	44	1.04	50	2.01	69	2.54	119	5.66	128	7.19	112	4.56
10	GOA	3	0.11	5	0.13	7	0.28	7	0.26	13	0.78	11	0.41	10	0.48	9	0.25	7	0.31	6	0.28	4	0.12
11	GUJARA T	14	0.59	29	1.04	30	0.99	24	0.73	56	2.34	55	2.20	48	1.89	35	1.22	34	1.15	27	1.36	22	0.75
12	HARYA NA	7	0.22	15	0.47	19	0.59	16	0.48	30	1.51	35	1.27	53	2.22	78	2.43	105	5.15	111	6.31	95	3.58
13	HIMACH AL PRADE SH	1	0.05	3	0.08	3	0.05	1	0.03	5	0.26	4	0.17	6	0.29	8	0.23	13	0.47	11	0.63	11	0.36
14	JAMMU AND KASHMI R	3	0.09	5	0.15	6	0.19	8	0.26	14	0.70	18	0.49	18	0.81	20	0.67	26	1.13	27	1.59	18	0.65
15	JHARKH AND	9	0.22	13	0.44	17	0.52	15	0.68	33	1.58	31	0.99	34	1.61	42	1.54	40	1.63	45	2.38	35	1.28
16	KARNAT AKA	23	0.99	33	1.22	42	1.39	33	1.03	57	2.78	42	1.53	44	1.84	36	1.21	42	1.90	47	2.95	38	1.29
17	KERALA	10	0.36	15	0.50	16	0.51	12	0.40	29	1.50	45	1.38	78	3.60	120	4.02	166	7.93	196	12.48	178	6.31
18	LADAKH	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19	LAKSHA DWEEP	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	MADHY A PRADE SH	20	0.83	34	1.28	42	1.22	34	1.04	55	2.11	50	2.25	53	2.17	48	1.67	61	2.61	67	3.78	52	2.01
21	MAHAR ASHTRA	43	1.57	79	2.66	86	2.74	74	2.16	110	5.56	89	2.99	72	2.71	56	1.78	51	2.21	39	2.03	30	1.05
22	MANIPU R	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.20	9	0.30	22	0.87	31	1.06	41	1.84	43	2.27	40	1.54
23	MEGHA LAYA	1	0.03	2	0.08	2	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09	1	0.01
24	MIZORA M	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25	NAGALA ND	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26	ODISHA	5	0.18	13	0.37	17	0.57	19	0.58	30	1.34	47	1.68	58	2.77	70	2.21	71	3.12	72	3.94	55	1.99
27	PUDUC HERRY	9	0.37	14	0.50	14	0.47	15	0.68	17	0.68	8	0.32	7	0.28	10	0.31	11	0.53	14	0.83	11	0.39
28	PUNJAB	13	0.38	18	0.61	17	0.49	15	0.50	22	1.10	22	0.76	23	0.97	25	0.74	29	1.30	31	1.69	27	1.08
29	RAJAST HAN	12	0.45	33	1.26	39	1.11	27	0.72	71	3.57	76	2.63	85	3.54	96	2.99	111	4.83	118	6.64	99	3.52
30	SIKKIM	1	0.06	5	0.21	7	0.25	7	0.26	15	0.55	10	0.33	6	0.29	6	0.22	8	0.23	2	0.08	1	0.06
31	TAMIL NADU	27	1.09	31	0.28	12	0.27	10	0.29	42	1.67	49	1.89	59	2.80	68	2.12	78	3.84	92	5.83	89	3.50
32	TELANG ANA	24	0.91	44	1.43	39	1.20	33	1.11	37	1.74	39	1.55	34	1.88	39	1.07	52	2.34	58	3.31	42	1.49
33	TRIPUR A	1	0.05	0	0.00	3	0.05	2	0.05	5	0.19	5	0.26	5	0.22	7	0.21	7	0.24	3	0.17	3	0.12
34	UTTARA KHAND	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.03	1	0.04	6	0.29	8	0.29	9	0.43	14	0.44	21	0.83	21	1.33	19	0.67
35	UTTAR PRADE SH	60	2.45	147	4.83	150	4.86	133	4.68	202	9.16	223	7.28	243	10.31	325	10.56	454	20.52	597	36.57	613	22.70
36	WEST BENGAL	25	0.95	38	1.25	47	1.47	38	1.20	75	4.19	90	3.08	95	4.19	114	3.50	159	7.75	166	10.10	154	5.79

	Total	384	15.00	724	24.23	795	24.92	679	22.38	1192	56.59	1233	43.23	1338	58.20	1570	51.41	2009	89.42	2197	129.21	1969	72.79

STATEMENT- III**NFOBC**

**State-wise and Year-wise details of scholars who have discontinued their
research work without completion**

State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	No. of Scholar	Reason for discontinuation	No. of Scholar	Reason for discontinuation	No. of Scholar	Reason for discontinuation	No. of Scholar	Reason for discontinuation	No. of Scholar	Reason for discontinuation	No. of Scholar	Reason for discontinuation	No. of Scholar	Reason for discontinuation	No. of Scholar	Reason for discontinuation	No. of Scholar	Reason for discontinuation	No. of Scholar	Reason for discontinuation	No. of Scholar	Reason for discontinuation
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ANDHRA PRADESH	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Joined the job/other fellowship	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ASSAM	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Joined the job/other fellowship	Nil	Nil	3	Joined the job/other fellowship	2	Joined the job/other fellowship	2	Joined the job/other fellowship	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
BIHAR	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Joined the job/other fellowship	4	Joined the job/other fellowship	1	Joined the job/other fellowship	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CHANDIGARH	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CHHATTISGARH	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Joined the job/other fellowship	Nil	Nil	1	Joined the job/other fellowship	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
DADAR AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN and DIU	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
DELHI	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Joined the job/other fellowship	2	Joined the job/other fellowship	2	Joined the job/other fellowship	Nil	Nil	1	Joined the job/other fellowship	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
GOA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
GUJARAT	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Joined the job/other fellowship	4	Joined the job/other fellowship	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
HARYANA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Joined the job/other fellowship	1	Joined the job/other fellowship	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Joined the job/other	Joined the job/other	Joined the job/other	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SH																fellowshi p	fellowshi p	fellowshi p				
JAMMU AND KASHMI R	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
JHARKH AND	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	Nil	Nil	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
KARNAT AKA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	2	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	Nil	Nil	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Joined the job/other fellowship
KERALA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Joined the job/other fellowshi p	Nil	Nil	1	Joined the job/other fellowship
LADAKH LAKSHA DWEEP	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MADHY A PRADE SH	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	Nil	Nil	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MAHAR ASHTRA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	4	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	Nil	Nil	1	Joined the job/other fellowshi p	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MANIPU R	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MEGHA LAYA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MIZORA M	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
NAGALA ND	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ODISHA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	1	Joined the job/other fellowshi p	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
PUDUC HERRY	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
PUNJAB	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	2	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
RAJAST HAN	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	2	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	7	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	6	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	1	Joined the job/other fellowshi p	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SIKKIM	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TAMIL NADU	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TELANG ANA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TRIPUR A	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	1	Join ed the job/o ther fello wshi p	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
UTTARA KHAND	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
UTTAR PRADE	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Join ed the	6	Join ed the	2	Join ed the	3	Join ed the	9	Join ed the	8	Joined the	3	Joined the	1	Joined the	Nil	Nil

SH						Job		job/o ther fello wshi p		job/o ther fello wshi p		job/o ther fello wshi p		job/o ther fello wshi p		job/other fellowshi p		job/other fellowshi p		job/other fellowshi p		
WEST BENGAL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Joine d the job/o ther fello wshi p	2	Joine d the job/o ther fello wshi p	3	Joine d the job/o ther fello wshi p	5	Joine d the job/o ther fello wshi p	5	Joined the job/other fellowshi p	Nil	Nil	1	Joined the job/other fellowshi p	Nil	Nil
Total	0		0		1		21		16		27		47		19		6		2		2	

IMPACT OF ESCALATION IN TARIFFS IMPOSED BY USA

364. SHRI VE VAITHILINGAM

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

- (a) the recent escalation in tariffs imposed by the United States on Indian goods, resulting in a duty increase to 50% on several products including textiles, gems and jewellery, leather, and chemicals, and the overall implication of these tariffs on India's export competitiveness,
- (b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by the government to mitigate the impact of these tariffs on Indian exports;
- (c) the measures taken or to be taken by the Government for affected industries such MSMEs, strategies for market diversification to reduce dependency on any single market, and efforts to maintain and strengthen bilateral trade relations with the United States; and
- (d) the reasons for any challenges or delays encountered in addressing the impact of these tariffs and the Government's approach to ensuring sustained export growth and resilience of Indian exporters in the face of such trade barriers?

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) On July 31, 2025, the U.S. issued an Executive Order (EO) with Reciprocal Tariff (RT) rates for its trading partners. The EO notified country-specific additional ad-valorem duty rates for certain U.S. trading partners including those which have agreed to, or are in the process of concluding trade agreements with the U.S. These tariffs are in the range of 15-41%, with the tariff on India being 25%. The RTs came into effect from 07.08.2025. The US on August 06, 2025 imposed an additional ad valorem tariff of 25% on India citing its purchase of Russian oil. The tariffs took effect from August 27, 2025. These tariffs apply to products in sectors such as textiles, handicrafts, leather, certain agriculture items, marine products and engineering goods.

The Government continues to work to mitigate the impact of the U.S. tariff measures on Indian exports through a comprehensive multi-pronged strategy encompassing intensive engagement with the U.S. Government for a mutually beneficial India-U.S. Bilateral Trade Agreement, immediate relief through Trade relief measures of RBI and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters, enhancement of domestic demand through next generation GST reforms, Export Promotion measures such as the new Export Promotion Mission which provide support and assistance to our exporters, pursuing FTAs with new countries and better utilization of existing FTA. It is expected that these measures will enhance

diversification and resilience in India's trade relationships.

Details of some of the aforementioned measures are as follows:

1. Export Promotion Mission

The Mission will provide a comprehensive, flexible, and digitally driven framework for export promotion, with a total outlay of Rs.25,060 crore for FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31. EPM marks a strategic shift from multiple fragmented schemes to a single, outcome-based, and adaptive mechanism that can respond swiftly to global trade challenges and evolving exporter needs.

The Mission will operate through two integrated sub-schemes:

(i) NIRYAT PROTSAHAN – focuses on improving access to affordable trade finance for MSMEs through a range of instruments such as interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantees, credit cards for e-commerce exporters, and credit enhancement support for diversification into new markets.

(ii) NIRYAT DISHA – focuses on non-financial enablers that enhance market readiness and competitiveness, including export quality and compliance support, assistance for international branding, packaging, and participation in trade fairs, export warehousing and logistics, inland transport reimbursements, and trade intelligence and capacity-building initiatives.

The Mission is designed to directly address structural challenges that constrain Indian exports, including

- limited and expensive trade finance access,
- high cost of compliance with international export standards,

- inadequate export branding and fragmented market access, and
- logistical disadvantages for exporters in interior and low-export-intensity regions.

Under EPM, priority support will be extended to sectors impacted by recent global tariff escalations, such as textiles, leather, gems and jewellery, engineering goods, and marine products. The interventions will help sustain export orders, protect jobs, and support diversification into new geographies.

2. Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters has also been approved to provide 100% credit guarantee coverage by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC) to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for extending additional collateral free credit facilities up to Rs.20,000 crore to eligible exporters, including MSMEs. The Scheme is expected to enhance the global competitiveness of Indian exporters and support diversification into new and emerging markets. Enabling collateral-free credit access will strengthen liquidity, ensure smooth business operations, and reinforce India's progress towards achieving the USD 1 trillion export target.

3. Trade Relief Measures: - The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also initiated trade relief measures for eligible affected exporters including provision for debt repayment moratorium and extension of tenor for export credit.

4. Leveraging Free Trade Agreements: - The Government aims for promotion of Export Diversification and has signed 15 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and 6 Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with its trading partners. Government is working with all stakeholders to enable our exporters to better

utilize the benefits of India's FTAs with major markets such as Japan, Korea, UAE and effectively utilize the opportunities that have been created with the recent concluded FTAs such as with the EFTA countries and the UK. The Government is also engaged in negotiations for early conclusion of mutually beneficial FTAs with the EU, Peru, Chile, New Zealand, Oman etc.

The Government remains engaged with all stakeholders—including exporters, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), industry associations, and state governments to assess the evolving impact of the U.S. tariff measures.

In terms of aggregate statistics, India's export performance in the April-October 2025 period is as given below:

	April-October 2025 (US\$ Billion)	April-October 2024 (US\$ Billion)
Merchandise	254.25	252.66
Services*	237.55	216.45
Total Exports (Merchandise +Services) *	491.80	469.11

Note: The latest data for services sector released by RBI is for September 2025.

The data for October 2025 is an estimation.

ATAL VAYO ABHYUDAY YOJANA

365. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the details and number of senior citizens assisted or rehabilitated under

various components of Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY) since Financial Year 2020-21, State and year-wise;

(b) the details and number of Senior Citizen Homes, Day Care Centers, or Continuous Care Homes have been sanctioned or upgraded under AVYAY during the last five years since 2020, State and year-wise;

(c) the number of senior citizens enrolled under AVYAY's online portal and those who have availed services through the Senior care Aging Growth Engine (SAGE) initiative, State and year-wise;

(d) the details and steps taken by the Government to implement AVYAY across States and Union Territories, and the details of its major sub-schemes or components; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to expand the scope of AVYAY to include mental health services, telemedicine, and home-based care for the elderly, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing an umbrella scheme, namely Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY) for the Welfare of Senior Citizens across the country. The details of components of the scheme are as follows-

- i. **IPSrC (Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens)-** Under IPSrC,

grant-in-aid is provided to the organisations for maintenance of senior citizen homes (Sr.CH), continuous care homes (CCH), mobile medicare units (MMU) and physiotherapy clinics. The objective of the scheme is to improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens, especially indigent senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing. The statewise number of beneficiaries assisted under IPSrC during last five years from FY 2020-21 is enclosed at **Statement-I**. The details of Old Age Homes provided financial assistance during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise is at **Statement-II**.

- ii. **SAPSrC (State Action Plan for Senior Citizens)**- The Government of India perceives a major and critical role of all State/ UT Governments in welfare of senior citizens. Each State/UT is expected to plan taking into account their local considerations and frame their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens. Under SAPSrC, the Ministry releases funds to States/UTs for implementation of their action plans. SAPSrC is being implemented since FY 2019-20.
- iii. **RVY (Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana)**- The scheme aims for providing Physical Aids and Assisted Living Devices for Senior Citizens below poverty line and with the family income not exceed to Rs. 15,000/-per month. The scheme is being implemented since 2017. The statewise information of number of beneficiaries assisted under IPSrC during last five years from FY 2020-21 is enclosed at **Statement-III**.

- iv. **Elderline-** The National Helpline for Sr Citizens (14567) is to generate awareness about the Act, schemes and programmes being executed by different Central and State Governments and to provide platform to redress grievances of Sr Citizens across the country.
 - v. **Training of Geriatric Care Givers-** The main objective 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.
 - vi. **Other Initiatives for Senior Citizens-** In order to solve the problems of healthy and productive ageing, several initiatives are being done across the country. The proposed initiatives are aimed at involving the elders in building up knowledge which can be useful for the society as a whole.
 - vii. **Seniorcare Ageing Growth Engine (SAGE)-** The main objective is to promote out-of-the-box and innovative solutions for the commonly faced problems, innovative start-ups would be identified and encouraged for developing products, processes and services for the welfare of the elderly. Nine companies across Hyderabad, Bangalore, Delhi, and Jaipur - working in areas from geriatric care and dialysis to mobile diagnostics, senior travel, digital wills, exoskeletons, healthcare services, apparel, and brain health - were sanctioned under the SAGE initiative and have served roughly 10,000–15,000 seniors in the past two years
- (e): The Government is conscious of the growing need for structured home-based care for senior citizens and is taking steps to strengthen service delivery

under Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY). AVYAY already include components which aids in the mental well being of the Elderly. Every Senior Citizen Home being assisted under Integrated Program for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) are required to mandatorily engage Social Worker/Counsellor and Yoga therapist. The Counsellor engages with the resident beneficiaries and provides counselling aiding in improving mental health. Yoga Therapist also promotes well being by conducting regular yoga sessions of all the resident beneficiaries. Also, companies supported under the SAGE initiative are addressing seniors' mental health, home-based care, and telemedicine needs such as brain-health platform for early dementia detection, trained home-care and nursing services; and telemedicine support through its IoT-enabled portable diagnostic device.

STATEMENT-I

Number of senior citizens assisted under IPSrC during last 05 years

States/UT	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	16275	21050	25850	22900	23200
Bihar	50	0	0	400	350
Chhattisgarh	150	225	50	225	325
Goa	50	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	1500	250	175	425	275
Haryana	1175	1050	925	1700	1625

Himachal Pradesh	4850	25	25	75	100
Jharkhand	75	100	150	250	300
Karnataka	6370	1420	920	2340	2415
Kerala	100	100	50	200	75
Madhya Pradesh	475	450	375	750	675
Maharashtra	6895	5915	5835	12160	11670
Odisha	12895	12470	7350	14550	19850
Punjab	675	600	600	0	0
Rajasthan	550	750	375	975	600
Tamil Nadu	21320	31895	16795	32940	33715
Telangana	5450	10050	350	15550	10875
Uttar Pradesh	965	1595	1295	2290	2215
Uttarakhand	75	25	50	100	75
West Bengal	15300	15150	10100	20900	5875
Delhi	125	25	125	200	200
Pondicherry	25	125	100	200	100
Arunachal Pradesh	125	50	0	50	0

Assam	29995	25365	15475	25690	20865
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	650	200
Manipur	10750	10450	700	1975	16425
Meghalaya	100	200	0	0	0
Mizoram	25	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	50	50	50	275	325
Tripura	50	0	25	50	100
Grand Total	136440	139385	87745	157820	152430

STATEMENT-II

Number of Projects of Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes assisted during last 05 Years

S.No.	States	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	84	76	75	74	74
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1	1	1

4	Assam	38	34	32	30	30
5	Bihar	1	0	0	9	9
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	3	3	3	3	3
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	3	2	1	2	2
10	Goa	2	0	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	8	6	6	8	10
12	Haryana	17	11	11	12	12
13	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	1	2	2
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	13	13
15	Jharkhand	2	0	2	3	3
16	Karnataka	38	35	38	40	40
17	Kerala	3	1	1	3	3
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya	16	14	16	34	34

	Pradesh					
21	Maharashtra	78	62	52	47	47
22	Manipur	36	24	24	38	38
23	Meghalaya	2	2	2	2	2
24	Mizoram	2	0	0	4	4
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	5	5
26	Odisha	84	99	86	82	82
27	Puducherry	1	2	2	2	2
28	Punjab	3	0	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	21	24	26	26	26
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	75	76	74	72	70
32	Telangana	19	16	16	19	19
33	Tripura	3	3	3	2	2
34	Uttar Pradesh	34	34	37	40	43
35	Uttarakhand	2	2	2	2	2
36	West Bengal	28	25	26	28	28
	Total	607	553	537	603	606

STATEMENT-III**Number of senior citizens assisted under RVY during last 05 years**

Sl. No.	State Name	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	431	431	667	243	1437
3	Arunachal Pradesh	568	568	0	49	389
4	Assam	2318	2318	14610	2626	583
5	Bihar	1305	1305	2634	6290	18406
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	128
7	Chhattisgarh	2329	2329	163	382	1452
8	Delhi	29	29	188	862	2153
9	Goa	0	0	0	86	2069
10	Gujarat	0	0	0	1702	2841
11	Haryana	1136	1136	944	1010	18592
12	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	12	229	1414
13	Jammu And Kashmir	8	8	1141	583	3364
14	Jharkhand	0	0	990	240	3532
15	Karnataka	123	123	2090	2439	7468
16	Kerala	911	911	0	10	1571

17	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	323
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	334
19	Madhya Pradesh	2426	2426	430	3480	4971
20	Maharashtra	6298	6298	63007	5145	13510
21	Manipur	0	0	1421	756	1377
22	Meghalaya	0	0	0	34	303
23	Mizoram	364	364	0	0	1008
24	Nagaland	316	316	680	1784	843
25	Odisha	426	426	671	2630	4227
26	Puducherry	0	0	0	34	490
27	Punjab	752	752	257	707	4547
28	Rajasthan	475	475	883	4479	6543
29	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	289
30	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	5	596
31	Telangana	1126	1126	2757	753	663
32	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	161	161	0	68	1114
33	Tripura	2046	2046	939	1122	1161
34	Uttar Pradesh	17339	17339	2356	21901	44710
35	Uttarakhand	0	0	331	1583	605
36	West Bengal	19	19	103	2099	1161

Total	40906	40906	97274	63331	154174

गहरे समुद्र में सहकारी मत्स्यपालन को बढ़ावा देना

366. श्री चंदन चौहान:

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

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

(क) गहरे समुद्र में सहकारी मत्स्यपालन को बढ़ावा देने की पहल के उद्देश्य क्या हैं और इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए क्या संस्थागत व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं;

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में सहकारी समितियों और मछुआरा उत्पादक संगठनों के माध्यम से सहकारिता मंत्रालय और मत्स्यपालन विभाग की क्या भूमिका है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) और मत्स्यपालन और जलीय कृषि अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एफआईडीएफ) जैसी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत समुद्री अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए क्या सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है; और

(घ) इन प्रयासों से तटीय आजीविका सशक्तिकरण, मत्स्य निर्यात वृद्धि और सतत संसाधन प्रबंधन के संदर्भ में क्या परिणाम अपेक्षित हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार प्रमुख योजना - प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र की समग्र वृद्धि और मछुआरों तथा मत्स्य किसानों के लाभ को बढ़ाना है। PMMSY का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य पारंपरिक और लघु-स्तरीय मछुआरों को डीप-सी फिशिंग के लिए सशक्त बनाना है। PMMSY के अंतर्गत पारंपरिक मछुआरों को डीप-सी फिशिंग वेसेल्स की खरीद तथा निर्यात क्षमता के लिए मौजूदा फिशिंग वेसेल्स को अपग्रेड करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

"होल ऑफ गवर्नमेंट अप्रोच" अपनाते हुए, मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार सहकारिता

मंत्रालय के साथ एक संयुक्त कार्य समूह [जाइंट वर्किंग ग्रुप (JWG)] के माध्यम से डीप-सी फिशिंग, वैल्यू-चैन विकास, प्रसंस्करण और निर्यात में लघु-स्तरीय मछुआरों की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सहयोग कर रहा है। सहकारिता मंत्रालय सहकारी संस्थाओं को मजबूत करके और राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) के माध्यम से सहकारी ऋण तक पहुंच सुगम बनाकर इस पहल को सहायता प्रदान करता है।

(ग) और (घ): प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) को वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से मात्स्यिकी के सर्वांगीण विकास और मछुआरों तथा मत्स्य किसानों के लाभ के लिए अब तक के सर्वाधिक निवेश 20,050 करोड़ रुपए के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार 2018-19 से 7522.48 करोड़ रुपए की कुल निधि के साथ फिशरीस एंड एक्वाकल्चर इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट फंड (FIDF) को भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। भारत सरकार ने, अन्य बातों के अलावा, फिशरीज एंड एक्वाकल्चर डेवलपमेंट फंड (FIDF) के अंतर्गत क्रेडिट गारंटी सुविधा प्रदान करने की स्वीकृति दी है, जिसे 3 वर्षों (वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 तक) की अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया गया है।

प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना के अंतर्गत अन्य बातों के अलावा पारंपरिक मछुआरों को बोट्स और नेट्स प्रदान करने, संचार एवं ट्रेकिंग उपकरणों के लिए सहायता, समुद्री सुरक्षा किट प्रदान करने, मछुआरों को बीमा कवरेज देने, डीप-सी फिशिंग वेसेल्स की खरीद में सहायता, समुद्री शैवाल एवं बाइवाल्व कल्चर जैसी वैकल्पिक/अतिरिक्त आजीविका गतिविधियाँ, प्रशिक्षण एवं कौशल विकास, कोल्ड-चेन और विपणन सुविधाओं आदि के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसके अलावा, योजना में फिशिंग बोट्स/वेसेल्स की सुरक्षित लैंडिंग और बर्थिंग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए फिशिंग हार्बर्स और फिश लैंडिंग सेंटर्स के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है। तटीय लोगों की आजीविका सशक्त करने, मत्स्य निर्यात में वृद्धि करने और संसाधनों के टिकाऊ प्रबंधन हेतु फिशिंग हार्बर्स और फिश लैंडिंग सेंटर्स, डीप सी फिशिंग वेसेल्स, कोल्ड चेन सुविधाओं, फिश मारकेट्स एवं समुद्री कृषि यूनिट्स तथा इसकी सम्बद्ध गतिविधियों सहित पहचान की गई फिशरीस

इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए FIDF के अंतर्गत, अन्य बातों के अलावा राज्य सरकारों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों समेत पात्र संस्थाओं (एलीजीबल एंटीटीस) को विभिन्न फिशरीस तथा एक्वाकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर संबंधी सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए रियायती वित्त प्रदान किया जाता है।

PROMOTION OF AGRO TEXTILES

367. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI NALIN SOREN:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to promote the use of agro-textiles for agricultural productivity and farmer welfare and if so, the details thereof State-wise including Dumka District in Jharkhand and Uttarakhand;
- (b) the number of Smart Agro-Textile Centres established along with their objectives, cost, and the current operational status of these centres, State-wise including Jharkhand and Uttarakhand;
- (c) the total number of farmers trained or benefited through these centres and programmes State-wise including Jharkhand and Uttaranchal; and
- (d) where the Government to expand agro-textile interventions to more regions and integrate them with rural livelihood schemes in the State of Jharkhand and Uttarakhand 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): With a view to boost Technical Textiles sector in the country

including agro-textiles, Ministry of Textiles launched National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) in the year 2020. Under the Mission, 14 Research Projects pertaining to agro-textiles have been approved (Details given in **Statement**). Further, a Climate-Smart Agro-Textile Demonstration Centre has been established at Navsari, Gujarat at a total cost of Rs. 3.73 crore in December 2024 to promote innovative and sustainable agro-textile applications for the agriculture sector through live demonstrations, training for farmers, and awareness programmes to enhance productivity, reduce costs, improve climate resilience, and encourage sustainable practices. The Demo Centre is being operated by the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA). A total of 576 farmers have been trained in the Centre so far.

(d): National Technical Textiles Mission is a Pan-India initiative to promote technical textiles in the country. The Mission has strategic focus on agro-textiles, recognizing its vital role in enhancing agricultural sustainability and productivity. The interventions under NTTM focus on Research and Innovation, Market Development, Export Promotion and Skilling.

STATEMENT

List of Research and Development Projects approved for Agro textiles under NTTM

S. No.	Project Title	Implementing Institute
1	Insecticide incorporated Agronets: Green Technology to minimize the	Defence Research Laboratory (DRL),

	insecticide burden to biosphere	DRDO, Assam
2	Development of long lasting and biodegradable electrospun/ needle punch nonwoven composite mulch using natural fibrous wastes.	IIT Delhi
3	Evaluation of natural fibre based agro-textile products in protected eco-friendly structures for production of high value horticultural crops	IIT Kharagpur
4	Functional textiles for tackling organophosphate insecticides, pesticides and nerve agents' toxicity	IIT-Indore
5	Use of Jute Agro Textiles as prospective mulching material to test the suitability of mango based intercropping systems towards increasing crop productivity and promotion of livelihood security for the backward farming community Red and Lateritic Zones of West Bengal	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, West Bengal
6	Sustainable use of unconventional fibres of Indian Himalayas for Agro textiles	CSK Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Palampur
7	Development of natural herbal extract coated seed protection bag using natural fiber with long lasting mechanical and insecticidal properties	South Indian Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore
8	Development of Crop cover, mulch,	Northern India Textile

	soil protection fabrics and other products using Sun hemp and Banana Fibre	Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad
9	Development of Energy Responsive Agrotextile for low cost opportunities to grow off-season vegetable/fruits	Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai
10	Development of eco-friendly natural fibres based sustainable agro-textiles for packaging of agro products with protection against rodents, microorganisms including bacteria, fungi and viruses and UV repellent properties	Wool Research Association (WRA), Mumbai
11	Development of jute bags for protection and quality preservation of stored seeds	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-Kolkata
12	Natural fibre waste to planting growth media: development characterization and evaluation in soilless crop production system	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-Kolkata
13	Development of Tunable Agro textile with Smart Functionalities For Enhanced Crops Production	Council Of Scientific And Industrial Research–Central Leather Research Institute (CSIR–CLRI), Chennai
14	Development of foam-in-place packaging using agricultural residue	IIT Kanpur

हथकरघा बुनकर

368. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार को हथकरघा बुनकर सहकारी समितियों और अन्य संगठनों से अधिक रियायतें देने हेतु राज्य-वार कितने अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और आज की तिथि के अनुसार, विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;
- (ख) वर्तमान में हथकरघा बुनकरों को दी जा रही रियायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के कितने हथकरघा बुनकरों को अब तक इन रियायतों का लाभ मिला है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) से (ग): वस्त्र मंत्रालय, पूरे देश में हथकरघा बुनकरों की सहकारी समितियों सहित हथकरघा संगठनों/बुनकरों को विभिन्न रियायतें, लाभ और सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है:

1. राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम
2. कच्चा माल आपूर्ति योजना

उपरोक्त योजनाओं के तहत, कच्चे माल, उन्नत करघों और सहायक उपकरणों, सोलर लाइटिंग यूनिट्स, वर्कशेड के निर्माण, उत्पाद और डिजाइन विकास, तकनीकी और सामान्य अवसंरचना, घरेलू/विदेशी बाजारों में हथकरघा उत्पादों के लिए मार्केटिंग सहायता, बुनकर मुद्रा योजना के तहत रियायती ऋण और सामाजिक सुरक्षा आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता/रियायतें प्रदान की जाती हैं।

पिछले 5 वर्षों में, वस्त्र मंत्रालय के विकास आयुक्त (हथकरघा) कार्यालय ने देश भर में हथकरघा बुनकरों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए 356 स्मॉल और 2 मेगा हैंडलूम क्लस्टरों को मंजूरी दी है, 880 मार्केटिंग कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया है, 42,895 मुद्रा ऋण स्वीकृत किए हैं, 5,34,162 बुनकरों

को पीएमजेजेबीवाई/पीएमएसबीवाई के तहत नामांकित किया है, और 163 उत्पादक कंपनियां बनाई हैं।

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान हथकरघा क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के तहत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लाभान्वित हथकरघा बुनकरों सहित राज्य-वार हथकरघा बुनकरों की संख्या से संबंधित ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान हथकरघा क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के तहत लाभान्वित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के हथकरघा बुनकरों सहित राज्य-वार हथकरघा बुनकरों की संख्या।

क्र.सं.	राज्य	लाभान्वित बुनकर
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	85,201
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,356
3.	असम	46,120
4.	बिहार	5,968
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	7,509
6.	दिल्ली	172
7.	गोवा	27
8.	गुजरात	3,192
9.	हरियाणा	3,514
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,319
11.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,551
12.	झारखंड	5,713
13.	कर्नाटक	25,440
14.	केरल	17,140

15.	मध्य प्रदेश	4,657
16.	महाराष्ट्र	4,515
17.	मणिपुर	30,009
18.	मेघालय	494
19.	मिजोरम	2,617
20.	नागालैंड	1,073
21.	ओडिशा	34,538
22.	पुदुचेरी	1,520
23.	पंजाब	567
24.	राजस्थान	1,465
25.	सिक्किम	81
26.	तमिलनाडु	1,25,463
27.	तेलंगाना	44,871
28.	त्रिपुरा	1,749
29.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,20,818
30.	उत्तराखंड	5,302
31.	पश्चिम बंगाल	55,964
32.	अखिल भारतीय (गैर-राज्य विशेष)	1,060
कुल		6,44,985

राष्ट्रीय आपदा न्यूनीकरण कोष

369. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीय आपदा न्यूनीकरण कोष (एनडीएमएफ) के अंतर्गत किये जा सकने वाले आपदा निवारण एवं न्यूनीकरण कार्यों के प्रकार क्या हैं तथा ऐसी परियोजनाओं के चयन के लिए क्या मानदंड हैं;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान एनडीएमएफ के अंतर्गत क्रियान्वित परियोजनाओं और कार्यों का विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उपर्युक्त राज्य के आकांक्षी जिले धाराशिव का विशिष्ट ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान एनडीएमएफ के अन्तर्गत आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा सामुदायिक सक्रियता के संदर्भ में एनडीएमएफ द्वारा वित्तपोषित परियोजनाओं के प्रभाव का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार आपदा कम करने की योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं के लिए अंतर-राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों/वैज्ञानिक संस्थानों/निजी क्षेत्र के हितधारकों के साथ मिलकर काम कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क): पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग (XV-FC) ने राष्ट्रीय और राज्य दोनों स्तरों पर शमन की आवश्यकता का संज्ञान लेते हुए समुदाय आधारित स्थानीय पहलों के लिए, राष्ट्रीय आपदा शमन कोष (एनडीएमएफ) के तहत निधि प्रावधानों की सिफारिश ऐसे दृष्टिकोण के अनुसरण में की जो लचीले उपायों के माध्यम से जोखिमों के साथ समायोजन को बढ़ावा देता है।

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 28.02.2022 को एनडीएमएफ के गठन और प्रशासन के लिए दिशानिर्देश बनाए गए हैं। दिशानिर्देश में एनडीएमएफ के अंतर्गत की जाने वाली शमन परियोजनाओं के लिए मानदंड बताए गए हैं। दिशानिर्देश के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, एनडीएमएफ खास तौर पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा

मोचन कोष की दिनांक 12.01.2022 के दिशानिर्देश में शामिल आपदाओं से जुड़े शमन परियोजनाओं के लिए है। इसके अतिरिक्त, हीटवेव और आकाशीय बिजली से होने वाली क्षति को कम करने के उपाय भी एनडीएमएफ से किए जा सकते हैं। एनडीएमएफ के दिशानिर्देश वेबसाइट www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in पर उपलब्ध हैं।

एनडीएमएफ के अंतर्गत राज्यों की शमन परियोजनाएँ /कार्यक्रम जोखिम प्रवणता (क्षेत्र और जनसंख्या) तथा संकट और संवेदनशीलता जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कारकों के आधार पर विचारार्थ लिए जाते हैं।

इसके अलावा, एनडीएमएफ के तहत कुल 13,693 करोड़ रुपये के आवंटन में से, पन्द्रहवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा चार प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों अर्थात् बारह सबसे अधिक सूखा-प्रवण राज्यों को उत्प्रेरक सहायता; दस पहाड़ी राज्यों में भूकंप और भूस्खलन जोखिम प्रबंधन, सात सबसे अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों में शहरी बाढ़ जोखिम को कम करना और कटाव को रोकने के लिए बचाव के उपाय के लिए 5,950 करोड़ रुपये का निधि आवंटन निर्धारित किया है।

(ख) से (घ): केंद्र सरकार द्वारा भारत में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण प्रणाली को मजबूत करके आपदाओं के दौरान जान-माल की व्यापक हानि को रोकने के लिए देश में प्रभावी शमन उपाय सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कई पहलों की गई हैं। एनडीएमएफ के तहत कार्यान्वयन के लिए विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र के लिए स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं और कार्य तथा इसके लिए आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

राज्य सरकार को SDMF के तहत राज्य के किसी भी भूभाग/क्षेत्र/जिले में शमन गतिविधि करने के लिए फंड दिया गया है। राज्य SDMF से धाराशिव जिले के लिए विशिष्ट परियोजना कर सकता है।

(ङ) से (च): भारत आपदा प्रबंधन पर वैश्विक पहलों में सक्रिय भूमिका निभाता है। भारत आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के लिए सेंडाई फ्रेमवर्क (एसएफडीआरआर) का एक हस्ताक्षरकर्ता है और व्यवस्थित और संस्थागत प्रयासों के माध्यम से प्राथमिकताओं और उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

एनडीएमएफ के गठन और प्रशासन के लिए दिशानिर्देशों में सेंडार्ड फ्रेमवर्क के संकेतकों पर आधारित एक रूपरेखा तंत्र का प्रावधान है, जिसमें मृत्यु दर को कम करना, सामुदायिक पुनर्प्राप्ति और रेजिलिएंस का समर्थन करना और आपदा सहायता में सुधार करना शामिल है। एनडीएमएफ के तहत प्रत्येक परियोजना/कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्य के आधार पर संकेतकों का विशिष्ट सेट निर्धारित किया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) परियोजना प्रस्तावों को तैयार करते समय वैज्ञानिक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों जैसे राष्ट्रीय वर्षा आधारित क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन केंद्र, भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग, भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, आपदा रोधी अवसंरचना संघटन आदि के साथ सहयोग करता है।

विवरण

विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में कार्यान्वयन हेतु स्वीकृत शमन परियोजनाओं का विवरण, साथ ही आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा

कार्यक्रम /परियोजना/ योजना	कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय उच्च स्तरीय समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित	महाराष्ट्र के लिए कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय अनुमोदित	महाराष्ट्र के लिए राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि से स्वीकृत केंद्रीय अंश	महाराष्ट्र के लिए जारी
शहरी बाढ़ जोखिम शमन कार्यक्रम [मुंबई और पुणे के लिए]	3075.65	994.40	750.00	225.00
भूस्खलन जोखिम शमन के लिए कार्यक्रम	1000.00	100.00	90.00	-

[महाराष्ट्र सहित 15 राज्य]				
बारह सर्वाधिक सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों को उत्प्रेरक सहायता कार्यक्रम [महाराष्ट्र सहित 12 राज्य]	2022.16	174.10	100.00	50.00
सर्वाधिक आकाशीय बिजली प्रवण 50 जिलों में आकाशीय बिजली सुरक्षा हेतु शमन परियोजना [महाराष्ट्र सहित 10 राज्य]	186.78	14.28	12.11	-
वन अग्नि जोखिम प्रबंधन के लिए शमन योजना [महाराष्ट्र सहित 19 राज्य]	818.92	53.60	48.73	-

बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना के तहत नुकसान

370. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

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

(क) क्या वर्तमान बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एमआईएस) के तहत नुकसान की गणना खरीद लागत के केवल 25 प्रतिशत तक सीमित है और वस्तुओं की खरीद और बिक्री पर हुए वास्तविक शुद्ध नुकसान पर आधारित नहीं है, जिससे बाजार में उतार-चढ़ाव के दौरान किसानों के संरक्षण संबंधी बुनियादी उद्देश्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार योजना में संशोधन करने का है ताकि नुकसान की गणना वास्तविक शुद्ध हानि के आधार पर की जा सके, न कि केवल खरीद लागत पर और संकट ग्रस्त किसानों को वास्तविक राहत मिले और उन्हें अपनी उपज को औनो-पौने दामों पर बेचने के लिए मजबूर न होना पड़े; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार, शीघ्र खराब होने वाली प्रकृति की तथा न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य व्यवस्था के तहत कवर न होने वाली कृषि और बागवानी वस्तुओं की खरीद के लिए पीएम-आशा के तहत एक घटक 'बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एमआईएस)' को कार्यान्वित करती है। इसका उद्देश्य किसानों को मजबूरन बिक्री से बचाना है, विशेषकर तब जब अधिक उत्पादन (बंपर फसल) के दौरान मंडियों में भारी आवक होती है और कीमते आर्थिक स्तर तथा उत्पादन लागत से नीचे गिरने लगती हैं। पिछले सामान्य वर्ष की तुलना में प्रचलित बाज़ार मूल्यों में कम-से-कम 10% की गिरावट होनी चाहिए। यह योजना राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर कार्यान्वित की जाती है, जो इसके क्रियान्वयन में होने वाले किसी भी नुकसान का 50% (पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के मामले में 25%) वहन करने के लिए तैयार रहती है। किसी विशेष फसल और विशेष सीजन के लिए राज्य के अनुमानित उत्पादन की अधिकतम 25% मात्रा की ही खरीद की अनुमति दी जाती है। कुल नुकसान की राशि केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के बीच 50:50 अनुपात में बाँटी जाती है (पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के मामले में 75:25) जो कुल क्रय मूल्य के 25% तक सीमित होती है और इसमें खरीदी गई वस्तु की लागत और अनुमत अधिभार

व्यय शामिल होते हैं।

सरकार ने इस योजना में दो बार संशोधन किया है। भावांतर भुगतान (पीडीपी) का नया घटक जोड़ा गया है, जिसके अंतर्गत एपीएमसी मंडियों में बेची जाने वाली फसलों के लिए बाज़ार हस्तक्षेप मूल्य (एमआईपी) और विक्रय मूल्य के बीच के अंतर की राशि सीधे किसानों को देने का विकल्प उपलब्ध कराया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, टीओपी फसलों (टमाटर, प्याज़ और आलू) के परिवहन और भंडारण लागत की प्रतिपूर्ति केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों और राज्य द्वारा नामित एजेंसियों को दी जाती है, ताकि इन्हें उत्पादक राज्य से उपभोक्ता राज्य तक पहुँचाया और संगृहीत किया जा सके।

DEVELOPMENT OF FLOOD-HIT AREAS OF AMRITSAR

371. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

- (a) whether in the recent spell of unprecedented floods and heavy rainfall across Punjab, vast rural areas have suffered large-scale devastation, hundreds of houses have been destroyed, streets and internal village roads have been washed away, trees and streetlights uprooted, vital rural infrastructure severely damaged, the people of these affected regions have lost not only shelter but also livelihoods, connectivity and access to basic civic amenities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;
- (c) whether the Ministry has received any request to make plan of destruction caused by recent floods in Amritsar district and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to announce a Special Rural Rehabilitation and Modernisation Package under schemes like Pradhan

Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), to rebuild rural roads, houses, and essential infrastructure with modern and resilient facilities; and

- (e) the specific measures and financial allocations planned to ensure swift restoration and long-term climate-resilient development of these flood-hit rural communities?

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

(a) 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 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 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).

With regard to specific measures under schemes of Ministry of Rural Development, under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), a target of 36,703 houses has been allocated under Special Project for flood-

affected families for the State of Punjab for the Financial Year 2025–26. In the district of Amritsar, 2,997 houses have been marked by the State as flood-affected under the Special Projects. Further, a mother sanction of Rs.134.37 crore through SNA-SPARSH has also been issued to the State of Punjab.

Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), there is a provision for providing 50 days of additional employment in a financial year, over and above the 100 days guaranteed under the scheme, to job card holders in rural areas where drought or natural calamity has been notified under relevant codes/regulations/administrative orders by the State Government. Accordingly, keeping in view the recent flood faced by the State, order has been issued by this Department for grant of 50 days of additional employment for the job card holders of all the rural areas of the State of Punjab for Financial Year 2025-26.

The Government remains committed to swift restoration and long-term resilience of flood-hit rural communities, in close coordination with the State Government.

राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-नाम) 2.0 के अंतर्गत समस्याएँ

372. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क) राजस्थान राज्य में राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-नाम) 2.0 प्लेटफॉर्म कब आरंभ किया गया और इसके मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है;

(ख) क्या ई-नाम 2.0 के आरंभ के दौरान अपर्याप्त योजना, समन्वय और प्रशिक्षण के कारण राज्य की

मंडियों में व्यापारिक गतिविधियाँ बाधित हुईं, जिससे किसानों, व्यापारियों और अभिकर्ताओं को कठिनाई हुई;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा ई-नाम 2.0 के कार्यान्वयन से पहले ई-नाम प्रणाली में सुधार के संबंध में एसएफएसी को भेजे गए सुझावों और फीडबैक को शामिल किया गया था; और

(घ) एनएम 2.0 के आरंभ के बाद से राजस्थान राज्य में कितनी मंडियों में तकनीकी समस्याएँ सामने आई हैं और किस प्रकार व्यापारिक गतिविधियाँ बाधित हुईं?

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाज़ार (ई-नाम) 2.0 का पायलट परीक्षण दिनांक 03.11.2025 को राजस्थान में किया गया। ई-नाम 2.0 का उद्देश्य मौजूदा डिजिटल प्लेटफ़ॉर्म को उन्नत बनाना है।

(ख): पायलट परीक्षण से पूर्व, राजस्थान की 173 कृषि उपज मंडी समितियों (एपीएमसी)/मंडियों के लिए दिनांक 16.09.2025 से 19.09.2025 तक ई-नाम 2.0 की संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया को विस्तार से समझाने के लिए ओरिएंटेशन कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित की गईं। इसके अतिरिक्त, ई-नाम 2.0 से संबंधित प्रश्नों का समाधान करने के लिए राजस्थान की एपीएमसी/मंडियों के साथ वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग बैठकें एवं टेलीफ़ोनिक परामर्श किए गए। मंडी के कर्मचारियों, किसानों, व्यापारियों एवं अन्य स्टैकहोल्डर्स के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए।

(ग): सुझाव और फीडबैक एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। राजस्थान से समय-समय पर प्राप्त सुझावों और फीडबैक की जांच की गई तथा उन्हें राज्य प्राधिकरणों एवं तकनीकी टीम के परामर्श से समाधान किया गया।

(घ): संचालन के दौरान तकनीकी एवं सर्वर संबंधी समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं, जिनका समय-समय पर समाधान किया जाता है। राजस्थान की कृषि उपज मंडी समितियाँ (एपीएमसी)/मंडियाँ ई-नाम 2.0 प्लेटफ़ॉर्म पर लेन-देन कर रही हैं।

FUNDS ALLOCATED UNDER WDC-PMKSY

373. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several States have not utilized the funds allocated under

Watershed Development Component (WDC) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichayee Yojana (PMKSY) and only about 59 per cent of the allocated budget have been utilized so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to monitor and expedite the progress of the said irrigation projects, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend the second phase of WDC-PMKSY and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of measures taken/proposed to be taken to ensure full and timely utilization of allocated funds under the said scheme?

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

(a) and (b): Under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, DoLR has sanctioned 1220 watershed development projects covering an area of 52.93 lakh ha to 28 States and UTs of JandK and Ladakh at a total cost of Rs. 12972.86 crore (Central share: Rs 8487.97 crore). So far, Central share of Rs. 5498.62 crore (64.78 %) has been released to the States/ UTs and Rs.8082.52 Cr. has been utilized (including State share) which amounts to 62.30% of the total project cost. State-wise details of Total Project cost, Central share released and expenditure incurred is

given at **Statement.**

(c) to (e) Department is regularly reviewing implementation of WDC 2.0 projects through Review meetings, Video Conferences and writing D.O letters at Minister, Secretary and Joint Secretary level to Chief Ministers of States, Ministers of the Department implementing the scheme, senior officers in the States / UTs for their interventions and supervision, wherever required for effective, speedy and timely completion of the watershed projects. Further, field visits by senior officers in the project areas and review meetings and regular VCs are also held for close monitoring of the project implementation in States /UTs. Concerted efforts are being made for effective and timely completion of the projects for achieving the intended outcomes of the WDC-PMKSY. The progress of the scheme's implementation was also reviewed during the National Conference held on 10.11.2025, and all States/UTs were requested to expedite the progress by utilizing the allocated funds.

The Department also undertook a mass outreach campaign cum special drive, "Watershed Yatra" in project areas under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 across 26 States and 2 UTs w.e.f. 5th February, 2025 onwards for realizing the Community Driven Watershed Development through "*Janbhagidari*". To continue the momentum of Watershed Yatra, Janbhagidari Cup was also launched to boost people's participation in soil and water conservation works developed in watershed project areas, to inculcate a sense of ownership amongst the local population and to generate healthy competition amongst watershed projects.

Department has also launched a nationwide campaign 'Watershed Mahaotsav'

starting from Guntur on 11th November, 2025 and is to be celebrated in every watershed project. The objective of this campaign inter-alia includes providing boost to the watershed activities /works and expediting effective utilization of the available funds for timely completion of the WDC-PMKSY 2.0 projects.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of projects sanctioned, total project cost, Central share released and expenditure incurred under WDC-PMKSY 2.0

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State/UT	No of projects sanctioned	Total Project cost	Total central share	Central share released		Expenditure against total project cost	
					Amount	%	Amount	(%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	59	555.31	333.19	201.30	60.42	321.77	57.94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	68	422.56	380.31	320.69	84.32	325.98	77.14
3	Assam	38	371.36	334.23	220.55	65.99	236.15	63.59
4	Bihar	35	440.97	264.58	165.64	62.60	264.02	59.87
5	Chhattisgarh	45	613.66	368.20	219.14	59.52	354.29	57.73
6	Goa	5	55.96	33.57	10.54	31.41	13.42	23.98
7	Gujarat	51	687.81	412.68	278.09	67.39	454.11	66.02
8	Haryana	9	80.59	48.36	20.25	41.88	31.02	38.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	35	187.24	168.51	84.48	50.12	103.65	55.36
10	UT of J and K	19	194.58	194.58	98.91	50.83	106.54	54.75
11	Jharkhand	30	393.53	236.12	144.35	61.13	235.85	59.93

12	Karnataka	78	769.67	461.80	403.49	87.37	650.48	84.51
13	Kerala	6	73.26	43.95	32.39	73.69	49.75	67.90
14	Madhya Pradesh	91	1207.35	724.41	519.77	71.75	847.95	70.23
15	Maharashtra	140	1251.14	750.68	476.93	63.53	746.69	59.68
16	Manipur	13	164.33	147.90	38.81	26.24	31.97	19.45
17	Meghalaya	32	175.64	158.08	126.90	80.27	124.98	71.15
18	Mizoram	20	138.88	124.99	118.61	94.89	121.33	87.36
19	Nagaland	14	140.06	126.05	80.64	63.97	82.88	59.18
20	Odisha	60	842.06	505.24	391.60	77.51	648.79	77.05
21	Punjab	7	80.83	48.50	17.63	36.35	27.54	34.08
22	Rajasthan	159	1990.36	1194.22	714.93	59.87	1160.27	58.29
23	Sikkim	9	84.98	76.49	34.30	44.84	37.60	44.24
24	Tamil Nadu	34	368.66	221.20	172.70	78.08	292.03	79.21
25	Telangana	35	368.07	220.84	109.74	49.69	154.11	41.87
26	Tripura	19	89.60	80.64	67.36	83.53	74.49	83.14
27	Uttar Pradesh	56	580.67	348.39	175.04	50.24	253.57	43.67
28	Uttarakhand	15	232.26	209.03	95.46	45.67	104.81	45.13
29	West Bengal	27	350.60	210.36	132.36	62.92	202.02	57.62
30	UT of Ladakh	11	60.86	60.86	26.05	42.80	24.47	40.21
Total		1220	12972.85	8487.98	5498.62	64.78	8082.52	62.30

**Expenditure reported includes State share also*

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

374. DR. M K VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) the details of various social security schemes of the Government for the

poor and marginalized persons;

- (b) the budget allocation and fund released for the various social security schemes during the last five years in Tamil Nadu, State and district-wise; and
- (c) the details of funds pending to be released by the Centre for the Social Security Schemes during the last five years, State-wise including Tamil Nadu ?

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

(a): Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is implementing National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) for providing social security to the poor and marginalized persons. Brief of the schemes are as under:

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a social security programme for the most vulnerable persons of society living Below Poverty Line (BPL), both in rural and urban areas. Presently, NSAP is a 100% funded centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) covering persons belonging to families living below poverty line (BPL). Following schemes are being implemented under NSAP by MoRD:

- i. **National Old Age Pension Scheme-** assistance of ₹ 200/- per month is given to persons in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above.

- ii. **National Widow Pension Scheme-** assistance of ₹300/- per month is given to widows in the age-group of 40-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to widows of 80 years and above.
- iii. **National Disability Pension Scheme-** assistance of ₹300/- per month is given to persons aged 18-79 years with severe or multiple disabilities and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above.
- iv. **National Family Benefit Scheme** -a one-time assistance of ₹ 20,000/- is given on the death of primary breadwinner aged between 18 and 59 years. It is a demand-based scheme.
- v. **Annapurna Scheme** -10 kg of food grains per month free of cost to those senior citizens who, though eligible, are not receiving old age pension.

The Ministry is implementing **Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G)** w.e.f. 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households for the construction of Pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of "Housing For All" in rural areas.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment scheme which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security 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.

Details of major Social security schemes being implemented by other Ministries/Departments is given at **Statement**.

(b) and (c): Release of funds to States/UTs from the budget allocated under the schemes of MoRD is done as per scheme guidelines. Funds released to Tamil Nadu during last five years under following schemes of MoRD is under:

(Rs. In Crore)

Scheme	From 2020-2021 to 2024-25
NSAP	3064.64
Mahatma Gandhi NREGS	48392.01
PMAY-G (including PM JANMAN)	3207.26

Under NSAP and Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, no funds are directly released to districts. District-level financial year wise funds utilised, under PMAY-G can be seen at the website at https://rhreporting.nic.in/netiay/FinancialProgressReport/Report_HighLevel_FinancialProgress.aspx.

STATEMENT

Major Social security schemes being implemented by other Ministries/Departments

(i) **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)** was launched on pan-India basis on 09.05.2015 and provides renewable one-year accidental cover of Rs. 2 lakh (death or permanent total disability) and Rs. 1 lakh (permanent partial disability) to all subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years.

(ii) **Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)** was launched on pan-India basis on 09.05.2015 and provides renewable one-year term life cover of Rs.2 lakh to all subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 50 years, covering death due to any reason.

(iii) **Atal Pension Yojana (APY)** was launched on 09.05.2015, with the objective of creating a universal social security system, especially for the poor, the under-privileged and the workers in the unorganised sector. The subscriber shall receive a government guaranteed minimum pension of Rs.1000 per month to Rs. 5000 per month, after the age of 60 years until death, depending on the contribution chosen. The spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the same pension amount after the death of the subscriber.

(iv) **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojna (PM-KMY)** has been providing social security to all land-holding Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs) across the country. This scheme is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. Under the initiative, eligible small and marginal farmers are given a fixed monthly pension of Rs. 3,000 after attaining the age of 60. To qualify, farmers contribute monthly during their working years, with matching contributions from the central government.

(v) **Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM)** scheme was launched in February, 2019 in order to provide old age protection to the workers of unorganised sector. This is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. Under the scheme, a monthly assured pension of Rs. 3000/- is provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. The workers in the age

group of 18 to 40 years whose monthly income is Rs. 15000/- or less and who are not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Govt. funded) are eligible to join the scheme.

(vi) **Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (ABPMJAY)** provides an annual health cover of Rs. 5 lakh per eligible family for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.

(vii) **Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana** aims to improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, healthcare and human interaction / life of dignity.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME

375. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) the details and the number of projects approved under the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), during the last three years, State wise;
- (b) the details of TIES fund approved by the Government during the last three years, Sector and State-wise; and
- (c) whether the Government has set up any mechanism to oversee and monitor the utilization of TIES fund 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) The details of projects approved under the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) during the last three years, i.e., since FY 2022-23, are at **Statement.**

(c) The Empowered Committee on TIES periodically reviews the progress of the approved projects under the scheme. Also, a Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) with a representative from Department of Commerce is appointed at the project level for timely and proper implementation of the project.

STATEMENT

The details of projects approved under the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) during the last three years, i.e., since FY 2022-23

S.No.	Implementing Agency	Project Name	TIES approved fund (in Rs. Cr.)	Financial Year of Fund Approval	State
1	Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation (KFDC), Govt. of Karnataka	Upgradation of Marine export Unit of Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation at	10.92	2022-23	Karnataka

		Kulai, Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka			
2	Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (HPSIDC) , Govt. of Himachal Pradesh	Pharma Lab at Baddi-Phase-II	13.53	2022-23	Himachal Pradesh
3	Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) , Govt. of Meghalaya	Border Haat at Huroi (East Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya)	4.83	2022-23	Meghalaya
4	Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA)	Integrated Export Pack house for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Bihta, Patna	5.77	2022-23	Bihar
5	Uttar Pradesh Handicrafts	Development of Trade Promotion	5.48	2022-23	Uttar Pradesh

	Development and Marketing Corporation Ltd	Centre at Gomti Nagar, Lucknow			
6	Andhra Pradesh Trade Promotion Corporation Limited (APTPC)	Development of Export Warehousing Facility at AEP, Gajuwaka, Vishakapatnam	2.81	2022-23	Andhra Pradesh
7	Tidel Neo Limited	Development of Mini Tidel Park in Thiruchitrambalam District Villupuram	12.34	2022-23	Tamil Nadu
8	Tidel Neo Limited	Development of Mini Tidel Park in Meelavitan- II Village, Thoothukudi Taluk	12.34	2022-23	Tamil Nadu
9	Tidel Neo Limited	Development of Mini TIDEL Park in Pillayarpatti Village, Thanjavur	12.95	2022-23	Tamil Nadu

10	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board	Plug And Play Infrastructure in Belagavi District, Karnataka	10.62	2022-23	Karnataka
11	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board	Plug And Play Infrastructure In Gulbarga (Kalaburagi), Karnataka	11.02	2022-23	Karnataka
12	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board	Establishment of plug-and-play in Doddaballapur Industrial area, Bengaluru Rural District, Karnataka	8.67	2022-23	Karnataka
13	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board	Plug And Play Infrastructure in Dharwad District, Karnataka	10.62	2022-23	Karnataka
14	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited	Air Cargo Complex at ICD Sanganer, Jaipur, Rajasthan	7.13	2022-23	Rajasthan

	(RAJSICO)				
15	Agricultural and Processed Food products Export Development Authority (APEDA)	Setting up Common Infrastructure facilities - Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Niryat Suvidha Kendra at Chunar Tehsil, Mirzapur - UP	18.63	2023-24	Uttar Pradesh
16	Tidel Neo Limited	Development of Mini Tidel Park in Melmanavur and Abdullapuram Villages, Vellore, Tamil Nadu	6.72	2025-26	Tamil Nadu
17	Centre for Aromatic Plants (CAP), Govt of Uttrakhand	Setting of Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) facility for adulteration assessment.	19.52	2025-26	Uttrakhand

18	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development (IEDUP), Department of MSME and Export Promotion, UP	Setting up of Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) Lukhnow	11.16	2025-26	Uttar Pradesh

दूध उत्पादक किसान

376. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) क्या विगत कुछ वर्षों में दूध की कीमतों में गिरावट और उत्पाद शुल्क में लगातार वृद्धि के कारण दूध का व्यवसाय किसानों के लिए काफी घाटे का सौदा साबित हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या एक लीटर दूध के उत्पादन की लागत 27 रुपये है जबकि दूध उत्पादक किसान को एक लीटर दूध के लिए केवल 18 से 22 रुपये ही मिलते हैं और गायें शुरू में अच्छी मात्रा में दूध देती हैं लेकिन कुछ महीनों बाद उनका दूध उत्पादन कम हो जाता है और 6 या 7 साल बाद वे दूध देना पूरी तरह बंद कर देती हैं;

(ग) क्या ऐसी स्थिति में जब गोहत्या पर प्रतिबंध के कारण, किसान बांझ गायों को बेचने और उनकी देखभाल करने में असमर्थ हैं, उन्हें आर्थिक कठिनाई हो रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने गन्ना और अन्य फसलों के लिए किसानों को प्रदान की जा रही कीमतों की तर्ज पर दूध उत्पादकों को गारंटीकृत मूल्य प्रदान करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं/उठाने का प्रस्ताव है

और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में दूध की औसत कीमत में कोई कमी नहीं आई है और यह लगातार बढ़ रही है। इसके अलावा, तरल दूध को माल और सेवा कर (GST)/उत्पाद शुल्क से छूट मिली हुई है।

औसत दूध खरीद मूल्य* (रु./लीटर)		
वर्ष	भैंस का दूध (वसा-6% और एसएनएफ 9%)	गाय का दूध (वसा- 3.5% और एसएनएफ 8.5%)
2021-22	39.8	29.4
2022-23	44.3	33.6
2023-24	46.5	35.2
2024-25	47.5	35.5
2025-26	49.2	36.7
*स्रोत: दुग्ध संघ/परिसंघ कीमत में राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से दी जाने वाली सब्सिडी शामिल है		

दुग्ध स्रवण काल के दौरान, दुग्ध स्रवण के 4-5 महीने बाद दूध का उत्पादन सामान्यतः कम हो जाता है। यह एक स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया है। इसके अलावा, भारत में औसतन, गाय-भैंसें 10-12 साल की उम्र तक दूध देती हैं।

(ग) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246(3) के अनुसार, संघ और राज्यों के बीच विधायी शक्तियों के वितरण के तहत, पशुओं के संरक्षण के मामले में राज्य विधानमंडल को कानून बनाने की अनन्य शक्ति प्राप्त

है।

(घ) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) देश में दूध की कीमतों का नियमन नहीं करता है। दूध की कीमतें सहकारी समितियों और निजी डेयरियां अपनी उत्पादन लागत और बाजार की शक्तियों के आधार पर तय करती हैं। हालांकि, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) राज्य सरकार के प्रयासों को अनुपूरित और संपूरित करने के लिए देश भर में निम्नलिखित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रहा है:

i. राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (RGM)

ii. राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD)

iii. डेयरी कार्यकलापों में लगी डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (SDCFPO) को सहायता।

iv. पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF)

v. राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM)

vi. पशुधन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDCP)

ये योजनाएं बोवाईनों की दूध की उत्पादकता को बेहतर बनाने, डेयरी सहकारी समितियों का नेटवर्क बढ़ाने, डेयरी अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने, कार्यशील पूंजी की ज़रूरत, आहार और चारे की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने और पशुओं को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं देने में मदद कर रही हैं। ये पहले दूध उत्पादन की लागत कम करने और डेयरी फार्मिंग से दूध उत्पादक की आय को बढ़ाने में भी मदद करती हैं।

सहकारी समितियों की वित्तीय स्थिति

377. श्री छोटेलाल:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में सहकारी समितियों की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार लाने और उनकी दक्षता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता का संज्ञान लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा सहकारी समितियों को सुदृढ़ करने और उनके संचालन में

पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह):

(क) और (ख) देश में लगभग एक लाख प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियां (PACS) पारंपरिक रूप से किसानों को बीज, कीटनाशकों आदि सहित बुनियादी कृषि निविष्टियों/सेवाओं के साथ-साथ अल्पकालिक और मध्यम कालीन ऋण प्रदान करने के कार्य में लगे हुए हैं। सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 2021 को अपनी स्थापना के बाद से सहकारी समितियों की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार, उनकी दक्षता बढ़ाने और उनके कामकाज में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए "सहकार से समृद्धि" की परिकल्पना को साकार करने के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण पहलें की हैं। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य देश भर में प्राथमिक से शीर्ष स्तर तक सहकारी आंदोलन को सशक्त और गहन करना है। इसके अलावा, "सरकार के समग्र" दृष्टिकोण के तहत, भारत सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं को भी PACS स्तर पर अभिसरित किया गया है। डिजिटल रूपांतरण, नीति अभिसरण और संरचित निगरानी ढांचे द्वारा समर्थित इन सुधारों का उद्देश्य सहकारी समितियों को सशक्त करना, सुशासन को बढ़ाना और सहकारी क्षेत्र में पारदर्शिता को सुनिश्चित करना है। ऐसी सभी पहलों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) सहकारिता मंत्रालय के अधीन एक सांविधिक निगम है जिसे सहकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने का अधिदेश है, यह सहकारी समितियों की उत्पादन, प्रसंस्करण, भंडारण और विपणन कार्यकलापों में उनकी क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए समय पर, वहनीय और क्षेत्र-केन्द्रित ऋण सहायता प्रदान करके उनकी वित्तीय क्षमता में सुधार करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। NCDC कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों, निविष्टियों, फसल कटाई के बाद के बुनियादी अवसंरचना और अन्य अधिसूचित कार्यकलापों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष रूप से और राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। NCDC अपनी शुरुआत के बाद से ही विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की अपनी

योजनाओं और केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के तहत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। NCDC ने महिला सहकारी समितियों, युवाओं के नेतृत्व वाली सहकारी समितियों और ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवा सहित समर्पित योजनाओं, नवीन वित्तीय उत्पादों और लक्षित पहलों के माध्यम से लगातार अपने समर्थन का विस्तार किया है, जिससे देश भर में सहकारी संस्थानों की वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता और विकास की संभावनाओं में काफी वृद्धि हुई है।

दिनांक 25.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, NCDC ने देश भर में सहकारी संस्थानों के विकास के लिए 4.67 लाख करोड़ रुपये का संचयी वितरण किया है, जिसमें से 3.15 लाख करोड़ रुपये पिछले पांच वर्षों में संवितरित किए गए हैं।

विवरण

सहकारी समितियों को सुदृढ़ करने और उनके संचालन में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा

क. प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों को आर्थिक रूप से जीवंत और पारदर्शी बनाना

1. प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (पैक्स) को बहुउद्देशीय, बहुआयामी तथा पारदर्शी संस्था बनाने के लिए आदर्श (मॉडल) उपविधियां: सरकार ने राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के परिसंघों, राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs), जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs), आदि सहित सभी हितधारकों के परामर्श से पैक्स के लिए आदर्श उपविधियां तैयार कर सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को परिचालित किया है, जो पैक्स को 25 से अधिक व्यावसायिक कार्यकलाप करने, शासन में सुधार लाने, अपने प्रचालन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही लाने हेतु सक्षम बनाते हैं। महिलाओं और अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व देते हुए पैक्स की सदस्यता को अधिक समावेशी एवं व्यापक बनाने के भी उपबंध किए गए हैं। अब तक 32 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा आदर्श उपविधियां अपनाई गई हैं या उनकी मौजूदा उपविधियां, आदर्श उपविधियों के अनुरूप हैं।

2. **कंप्यूटरीकरण द्वारा पैक्स का सशक्तीकरण:** पैक्स को सशक्त करने के लिए 2925.39 करोड़ रुपए के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय से कार्यशील पैक्स के कंप्यूटरीकरण की परियोजना को भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है जिसमें देश के सभी कार्यशील पैक्स को कॉमन ERP आधारित राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर लाकर राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) और जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) के माध्यम से नाबार्ड के साथ लिंक किया जाना है। इस परियोजना के अधीन 31 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के कुल 79,630 पैक्स अनुमोदित किए गए हैं। कुल 60,424 पैक्स को एंटरप्राइज रिसोर्स प्लानिंग (ERP) पर ऑनबोर्ड कर लिया गया है और 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा हार्डवेयर का प्रापण किया गया है।
3. **सभी पंचायतों को आच्छादित करने के लिए नए बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स/डेयरी/मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना:** भारत सरकार ने आगामी पांच वर्षों में देश की सभी पंचायतों और गांवों को आच्छादित करने के लक्ष्य से नए बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स/डेयरी/मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियां स्थापित करने की योजना को अनुमोदित किया है। यह पहल नाबार्ड, राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (एनडीडीबी), राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड (एनएफडीबी), और राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकारों द्वारा समर्थित है। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस के अनुसार, दिनांक 15.02.2023 को इस योजना के अनुमोदन के बाद से दिनांक 15.11.2025 तक कुल 30,083 नए पैक्स, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों को पंजीकृत किया गया और 15,793 डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों को सशक्त किया गया है।
4. **सभी पंचायतों को आच्छादित करने के लिए नए बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स/डेयरी/मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना हेतु मार्गदर्शिका/मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) का विमोचन:** योजना के प्रभावी और समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने NABARD, NDDB और NFDB के समन्वय से दिनांक 19.09.2024 को एक मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (मार्गदर्शिका) जारी की है जिसमें सभी संबंधित हितधारकों के

लिए लक्ष्य और समय-सीमा दर्शायी गई है।

5. **सहकारी क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी विकेंद्रीकृत अन्न भंडारण योजना:** सरकार ने कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (AIF), कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (AMI), कृषि यांत्रिकीकरण पर उपमिशन (SMAM), प्रधान मंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य उद्योग उन्नयन योजना (PMFME), आदि सहित भारत सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अभिसरण से पैक्स स्तर पर अन्न भंडारण के लिए गोदामों, कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्रों, प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों तथा अन्य कृषि-अवसंरचनाओं के निर्माण हेतु परियोजना अनुमोदित की है। इससे खाद्यान्न की बर्बादी तथा परिवहन लागत में कमी आएगी, किसानों को उनकी उपज की बेहतर कीमत प्राप्त हो सकेगी एवं पैक्स स्तर पर ही विभिन्न कृषि आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो सकेंगी। पायलट परियोजना के अधीन 11 राज्यों के 11 पैक्स में गोदाम का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है। इसके अलावा, पायलट परियोजना का विस्तार करते हुए देशभर में 500 से अधिक PACS को सहकारी क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अन्न भंडारण योजना के अधीन गोदामों के निर्माण हेतु चिह्नित किया गया है।

वर्तमान में राज्य खाद्य एवं नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ मर्यादित (NAFED) तथा भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ मर्यादित (NCCF) ने 220 पैक्स में निर्मित गोदामों का किराया आश्वासन दिया है तथा 134 पैक्स में निर्माण कार्य आरंभ हो गया है, जिसमें से 85 पैक्स में निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है (राजस्थान- 70, महाराष्ट्र- 15)।

6. **सहकारी क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अन्न भंडारण योजना की मार्गदर्शिका/मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) का विमोचन:** इस योजना का सुचारु एवं एकरूप कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक व्यापक मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) – “मार्गदर्शिका” तैयार कर राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के साथ साझा की गई है। इस मार्गदर्शिका में योजना के अधीन विभिन्न समितियों का गठन, अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति (IMC) में लिए गए निर्णय, योजना के अधीन

अभिसरण की गई विभिन्न योजनाओं का परिचय एवं उनके लाभ, आवेदन प्रक्रिया, चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन हेतु परियोजना फ्लो-चार्ट, अनुमानित परिणाम और निर्धारित समय-सीमा, सहकारिता मंत्रालय और अन्य हितधारकों की भूमिकाएं व जिम्मेदारियां, गोदाम निर्माण हेतु भांडागारण विकास और विनियामक प्राधिकरण (WDRA) के दिशानिर्देश, योजना के अधीन PACS चयन के मानदंड शामिल हैं।

7. सहकारी क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अन्न भंडारण योजना के संबंध में AMI योजना

के अधीन किए गए संशोधन: सहकारी क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अन्न भंडारण योजना के द्वितीय IMC बैठक, जो दिनांक 23.10.2024 को आयोजित हुई थी, में लिए गए निर्णयों के आधार पर कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा AMI योजना में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किए गए:

- योजना की वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता बढ़ाने के लिए मार्जिन धनराशि की आवश्यकता को 20% से घटाकर 10% किया गया।
- निर्माण लागत को संशोधित करके मैदानी क्षेत्रों में ₹3000–3500/मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर ₹7000/मीट्रिक टन तथा पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में ₹4000/मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर ₹8000/मीट्रिक टन किया गया।
- सब्सिडी को 25% से बढ़ाकर 33.33% किया गया (मैदानी क्षेत्रों में ₹875/मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर ₹2333/ मीट्रिक टन तथा पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में ₹1333.33/ मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर ₹2666/ मीट्रिक टन किया गया)।
- PACS के लिए आंतरिक सड़क, तौल पुल, चाहरदीवारी, आदि सहायक अवसंरचना पर कुल अनुमत सब्सिडी का 1/3 अतिरिक्त सब्सिडी दिए जाने का प्रावधान किया गया।

8. सहकारी क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अन्न भंडारण योजना के अधीन FCI द्वारा गोदामों की पहचान एवं किराया आश्वासन से संबंधित प्रगति:

दिनांक 02.06.2025 को माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित बैठक में लिए गए निर्णयों के आधार पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम (FCI) को पैक्स की पहचान करने, किराया आश्वासन प्रदान करने तथा इन गोदामों का वार्षिक किराये पर उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है। इसमें हुई प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

- प्रथम चरण में, FCI ने 2500 मीट्रिक टन एवं उससे अधिक (पूर्वोत्तर एवं पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए 1671 मीट्रिक टन एवं उससे अधिक) की क्षमता के गोदामों को किराये पर लेने के लिए 216 संभावित स्थानों की पहचान की है।
- FCI द्वारा 18 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के इन 216 संभावित स्थानों में लगभग 26.03 लाख मीट्रिक टन भंडारण आवश्यकता का आकलन किया गया है।

9. ई-सेवाओं तक बेहतर पहुंच के लिए कॉमन सेवा केंद्र (CSC) के रूप में पैक्स: पैक्स के माध्यम से बैंकिंग, बीमा, आधार नामांकन/अद्यतन, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, पैन कार्ड तथा आईआरसीटीसी/बस/हवाई टिकट, आदि जैसी 300 से भी अधिक ई-सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए उन्हें सक्षम बनाने हेतु सहकारिता मंत्रालय, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, नाबार्ड तथा CSC ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विसेज इंडिया लिमिटेड के बीच एक समझौता ज्ञापन हस्ताक्षरित किया गया है। अब तक 51,183 पैक्स ने ग्रामीण जनता को CSC सेवाएं प्रदान करना शुरू कर दिया है।

10. पैक्स द्वारा नए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPOs) की स्थापना: 10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPOs) की स्थापना और संवर्धन की केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजना के अधीन कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग, कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) को सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम के अधीन किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPOs) की स्थापना और संवर्धन के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों में से एक एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया है। कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा NCDC को 746 FPOs की स्थापना और संवर्धन का लक्ष्य सौंपा गया था

जिसने सहकारी क्षेत्र में 746 FPOs का पंजीकरण करके इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया।

तत्पश्चात, इस योजना के अधीन पैक्स के सशक्तीकरण के माध्यम से सहकारी क्षेत्र में FPOs की स्थापना और संवर्धन के लिए सहकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की पहल पर कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा NCDC को किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPOs) की स्थापना के अतिरिक्त लक्ष्य सौंपे गए और उसे 1117 FPOs का लक्ष्य दिया गया। NCDC ने PACS के सदस्यों के माध्यम से 1117 FPOs को पंजीकृत/ऑनबोर्ड कर इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया। यह किसानों को आवश्यक बाजार लिंकेज प्रदान करने और उनके उत्पादों का उचित एवं लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाने में सहायक होगा।

NCDC ने इस योजना के अधीन FPOs/क्लस्टर आधारित व्यवसाय संगठनों (CBBOs) को ₹190 करोड़ संवितरित किए हैं।

11.खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीज़ल आउटलेट के लिए पैक्स को प्राथमिकता: सरकार ने पैक्स को खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीज़ल आउटलेट के आबंटन के लिए कंबाईंड कैटेगरी 2 (CC-2) में शामिल करने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी है। तेल विपणन कंपनियों (OMCs) द्वारा साझा की गई सूचना के अनुसार, 28 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 394 पैक्स ने खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीज़ल आउटलेट के लिए ऑनलाइन आवेदन किया है।

12.पैक्स को थोक उपभोक्ता पेट्रोल पंप को खुदरा आउटलेट में परिवर्तित करने हेतु अनुमति: मौजूदा थोक उपभोक्ता लाइसेंस प्राप्त पैक्स को तेल विपणन कंपनियों (OMCs) द्वारा खुदरा आउटलेट में परिवर्तित होने के लिए वन-टाइम विकल्प दिया गया है। OMCs द्वारा साझा की गई सूचना के अनुसार 5 राज्यों के 117 थोक उपभोक्ता पेट्रोल पंप लाइसेंस प्राप्त पैक्स ने खुदरा आउटलेट में परिवर्तित होने की सहमति दी है जिसमें से 59 पैक्स को इस संबंध में OMCs द्वारा अनुमति प्रदान की गई है।

13.पैक्स द्वारा अपने कार्यकलापों में विविधता लाने के लिए एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप की पात्रता: सरकार ने अब पैक्स को एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप हेतु आवेदन करने की अनुमति

प्रदान कर दी है। इससे पैक्स को अपने आर्थिक कार्यकलाप को बढ़ाने और अपनी आय प्रवाह के विविधीकरण का एक विकल्प प्राप्त होगा।

14.ग्रामीण स्तर पर जेनेरिक औषधियों तक सुगम पहुंच हेतु प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन

औषधि केंद्र के रूप में पैक्स: सरकार द्वारा पैक्स को प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जनऔषधि केंद्र (PMBJK) के रूप में कार्य करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, जिससे उन्हें आय के अतिरिक्त स्रोत प्राप्त होंगे और ग्रामीण जनता को गुणवत्तापूर्ण जेनेरिक औषधियों तक सुगम पहुँच सुनिश्चित होगी। अब तक 4,183 पैक्स/सहकारी समितियों ने PMBJK के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए ऑनलाइन आवेदन किया है जिसमें से 4,169 पैक्स को फार्मास्यूटिकल्स एंड मेडिकल डिवासेस ब्यूरो ऑफ इंडिया (PMBI) द्वारा प्रारंभिक मंजूरी दी गई है और 799 PACS को PMBI से स्टोर कोड मिल गए हैं जो प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

15.प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र (PMKSK) के रूप में पैक्स:

देश में किसानों को उर्वरक और अन्य संबंधित सेवाएं की सुलभ पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पैक्स को प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र (PMKSK) चलाने के लिए सक्षम किया गया है। उर्वरक विभाग (भारत सरकार) और राज्यों/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा साझा की गई सूचना के अनुसार 38,330 पैक्स PMKSK के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

16.पैक्स द्वारा ग्रामीण नल जलापूर्ति योजनाओं (PWS) का प्रचालन और रखरखाव

(OandM) कार्य: पैक्स को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नल जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के प्रचालन व रख-रखाव (OandM) कार्य करने के लिए पात्र बनाया गया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 11 राज्यों/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा पंचायत/गांव के स्तर पर प्रचालन व रख-रखाव (OandM) सेवाएं प्रदान करने हेतु 763 पैक्स चिह्नित/चयनित किए गए हैं।

17.पैक्स के स्तर पर PM-KUSUM का अभिसरण:

पैक्स से जुड़े किसान सौर कृषि जल पंप अपना सकते हैं और अपने खेतों में फोटोवोल्टेइक मॉड्यूल इंस्टॉल करा सकते हैं।

18.प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर- मुफ्त बिजली योजना (PMSG-MBY) का सहकारी समितियों

के स्तर पर अभिसरण: यह पहल सहकारी समितियों की व्यापक जमीनी पहुंच का लाभ उठाते हुए स्वच्छ रूफटॉप सौर ऊर्जा को अपनाने के उद्देश्य से की गई। इस पहल के केंद्रित कार्यान्वयन के लिए 100 नगरों का चयन किया गया है।

19.डोर-स्टेप वित्तीय सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए बैंक मित्र सहकारी समितियों को माइक्रो-

एटीएम: डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों को जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) और राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) के बैंक मित्र बनाए जा सकते हैं। सुगम व्यवसाय, पारदर्शिता और वित्तीय समावेशिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नाबार्ड के सहयोग से इन बैंक मित्र सहकारी समितियों को 'डोर-स्टेप वित्तीय सेवाएं' प्रदान करने के लिए माइक्रो-एटीएम दिए जा रहे हैं। इस पहल के सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिनांक 19 सितंबर, 2024 को मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) लॉन्च की गई है। अब तक गुजरात राज्य में बैंक मित्र सहकारी सहकारी समितियों को 12,580 माइक्रो एटीएम वितरित किए गए हैं।

20.दुध सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को रुपये किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड:

जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) और राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) की पहुंच का विस्तार करने तथा डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को आवश्यक लिक्विडिटी प्रदान करने और तुलनात्मक रूप से निम्नतर ब्याज दरों पर ऋण प्रदान करने तथा अन्य वित्तीय लेनदेनों में सक्षम बनाने हेतु सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को रुपये किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCCs) का वितरण किया जा रहा है। इस पहल के सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिनांक 19 सितंबर, 2024 को मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) लॉन्च की गई है। अब तक, गुजरात राज्य में 16,44,624 रुपये किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड वितरित किए गए हैं।

21.मत्स्य किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FFPO) की स्थापना:

मछुआरों को बाजार लिंकेज तथा प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने हेतु NCDC ने प्रारंभिक चरण में 70 FFPOs का पंजीकरण किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने 280.65

करोड़ रुपये के अनुमोदित परिव्यय से NCDC को 1000 मौजूदा मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों को FFPOs के रूप में परिवर्तित करने का कार्य सौंपा है। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम ने 1000 प्राथमिक मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों को चिह्नित किया है जिन्हें 280.65 करोड़ रुपये के अनुमोदित परिव्यय से FFPOs के रूप में सशक्त किया जाएगा। चयनित समितियों के लिए CBBOs द्वारा एक व्यवसाय योजना तैयार की जा रही है। NCDC ने योजना के अधीन FPOs/CBBOs को ₹98 करोड़ संवितरित किए हैं।

22.श्वेत क्रांति 2.0: सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने “अगले पांच वर्षों में अनाच्छादित क्षेत्रों में डेयरी किसानों को बाजार पहुंच प्रदान करके और संगठित क्षेत्र में डेयरी सहकारी समितियों की हिस्सेदारी को बढ़ाकर डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के दुग्ध प्रापण को वर्तमान स्तर से 50% तक बढ़ाने” के उद्देश्य से सहकारिता आधारित “श्वेत क्रांति 2.0” नामक एक पहल लॉन्च की है जिसका लक्ष्य सहकारी पहुंच का विस्तार करना, रोजगार सृजन करना और महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाना है। माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री द्वारा माननीय मत्स्य पालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री की उपस्थिति में दिनांक 19.09.2024 को श्वेत क्रांति 2.0 की “मार्गदर्शिका” (SOP) लॉन्च की गई। माननीय गृह और सहकारिता मंत्री ने माननीय मत्स्य पालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री की उपस्थिति में दिनांक 25.12.2024 को 6,600 नवस्थापित सहकारी डेयरी समितियों (DCSs) का उद्घाटन किया। अब तक 31 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में 20,070 सहकारी दुग्ध समितियां (DCSs) पंजीकृत हो गई हैं।

23.आत्मनिर्भरता अभियान: सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने आयात निर्भरता घटाने के लिए दलहन (तुअर, मसूर और उड़द) के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने और एथेनॉल मिश्रण कार्यक्रम (EBP) के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एथेनॉल के उत्पादन के लिए भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ मर्यादित (NCCF) और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ मर्यादित (NAFED) के माध्यम से मक्के के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने की पहल

शुरू की है। दोनों ने सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से किसानों के पंजीकरण के लिए क्रमशः e-samyukti और e-samridhi वेब पोर्टल का विकास किया है। दोनों ने तुअर, उड़द, मसूर और मक्का के पूर्व-पंजीकृत किसानों के 100% उपज को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर खरीद का आश्वासन दिया है। तथापि, बाजार मूल्य का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से अधिक होने पर किसानों को उच्चतर लाभ हेतु अपनी उपज को खुले बाजारों में बेचने की आजादी होगी। कुल 42,03,230 किसान NCCF के क्रमशः e-samyukti पोर्टल पर पहले ही पंजीकरण करा चुके हैं। इसी प्रकार 12,24,149 किसानों ने NAFED के e-samridhi पोर्टल पर अपना पंजीकरण कराया है।

ख. सहकारी बैंकों का सशक्तीकरण

24. शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) को व्यापार विस्तारण हेतु नई शाखाएं खोलने की

अनुमति: शहरी सहकारी बैंक (UCBs) अब आरबीआई की पूर्वानुमति के बिना पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में मौजूदा शाखाओं की संख्या का 10% (अधिकतम 5) तक नई शाखाएं खोलने हेतु पात्र हो गए हैं।

25. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) को अपने ग्राहकों को डोर-

स्टेप सेवाएं प्रदान करने की अनुमति: शहरी सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा अब डोर-स्टेप बैंकिंग सुविधा प्रदान की जा सकती है। इन बैंकों के खाताधारक अब अपने घर पर ही विभिन्न बैंकिंग सुविधाएं जैसे नकद निकासी एवं नकद जमा, केवाईसी, डिमांड ड्राफ्ट और पेंशनभोगियों के लिए जीवन प्रमाण पत्र, आदि का लाभ प्राप्त कर पाने को सक्षम हैं।

26. शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) को शामिल करने हेतु शेड्यूलिंग मानदंडों की

अधिसूचना: शहरी सहकारी बैंक जो 'वित्तीय सुदृढ़ और सुप्रबंधित' (FSWM) मानदंडों को पूरा करते हैं तथा पिछले दो वर्षों से टियर- 3 के रूप में वर्गीकरण हेतु आवश्यक न्यूनतम जमा राशि बरकरार रखे हुए हैं, अब भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 की अनुसूची-II में शामिल होने के लिए पात्र हैं तथा 'अनुसूचित' का दर्जा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

27.शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) के साथ नियमित संवाद हेतु आरबीआई में एक नोडल

अधिकारी नामित: सहकारिता क्षेत्र की गहन समन्वय और केंद्रित संवाद हेतु काफी समय से लंबित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने एक नोडल अधिकारी अधिसूचित किया है।

28.शहरी सहकारी बैंकों के लिए पीएसएल लक्ष्य को 75% से घटाकर 60% करने से

राहत: आर.बी.आई. ने UCBs के लिए प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण (PSL) लक्ष्य को 75% तक कर दिया था, जिससे शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही इन बैंकों को काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा था। अब शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCB) के लक्ष्य को 75% से घटाकर 60% कर दिया गया है जिससे उन्हें काफी राहत मिल पा रही है।

29.शहरी सहकारी बैंकों के लिए आवास ऋण सीमा 10% से बढ़ाकर 25% की गई:

शहरी सहकारी बैंकों के सदस्यों के लिए आवास ऋण सीमा को उनकी कुल परिसंपत्ति का 10% से बढ़ाकर ऋण एवं अग्रिम का 25% (3 करोड़ रुपये तक) कर दिया गया है।

30.महिला ऋण पुनर्भुगतान के लिए 2 लाख रुपये के लक्ष्य को हटाकर 12% (दुर्बल वर्ग)

की उप-सीमा में राहत: दुर्बल वर्गों के लिए 12% की उप-सीमा के तहत महिला उधारकर्ताओं के लिए ₹2 लाख के लक्ष्य को हटाने से अब PSL का अनुपालन सरल हो गया है और यूसीबी को PSL दायित्वों को पूरा करने में अधिक प्रचालन स्वतंत्रता मिल पा रही है।

31.शहरी सहकारी बैंकों को राहत देते हुए 50% ऋण सीमा को ₹1 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर ₹3

करोड़ किया गया: शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (यूसीबी) के लिए ऋण और अग्रिमों के 50% की सीमा को ₹1 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर ₹3 करोड़ किया गया, जिससे उन्हें उधारकर्ताओं की उच्च ऋण मांगों को पूरा करने, व्यापार वृद्धि में मदद करने और खुदरा और SME ऋण क्षेत्रों में अपनी प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में सुधार करने में सक्षमता प्राप्त हुई है।

32.स्वर्ण ऋण हेतु RBI द्वारा मौद्रिक सीमा दोगुनी की गई:

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लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने वाले शहरी सहकारी बैंकों की मौद्रिक सीमा को 2 लाख रुपये से दोगुना कर 4 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है।

33.शहरी सहकारी बैंकों के लिए अंब्रेला संगठन: भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने शहरी सहकारी बैंक क्षेत्र के लिए एक अम्ब्रेला संगठन (UO) की स्थापना हेतु नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ कोऑपरेटिव एंड क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज लि. (NAFCUB) को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है जिसका लक्ष्य लगभग 1,500 शहरी सहकारी बैंकों को आवश्यक आईटी अवसंरचना और प्रचालनात्मक सहयोग प्रदान करना है।

34.RBI ने प्रतिभूति प्राप्ति के लिए ग्लाइड पथ को वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2027-28 तक बढ़ा दिया है: RBI ने दिनांक 24.02.2025 के परिपत्र के माध्यम से शहरी सहकारी बैंकों में पूंजी और तरलता के बेहतर प्रबंधन के लिए गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियों का परिसंपत्ति पुनर्गठन कंपनी के माध्यम से दो वर्ष के अतिरिक्त समय का प्रावधान किया है जिससे ये बैंक संकटग्रस्त परिसंपत्तियों के नुकसान को कम करने को अब सक्षम हैं।

35.सहकारी बैंकों को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की तरह बकाया ऋणों का वन टाइम सेटलमेंट करने की अनुमति: सहकारी बैंक अब बोर्ड-अनुमोदित नीतियों के माध्यम से तकनीकी राइट-ऑफ करने के साथ-साथ उधारकर्ताओं के निपटान प्रक्रिया भी प्रदान कर पा रहे हैं।

36.उच्चतर आवास ऋण सीमाएं- भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों के लिए व्यक्तिगत आवासन ऋण की सीमा को ढाई गुना बढ़ाकर 75 लाख रुपये किया और उन्हें रियल एस्टेट को कुल एक्सपोजर के 5% तक ऋण देने के लिए सक्षम किया है।

37.सहकारी बैंकों में 'आधार सक्षम भुगतान प्रणाली' (AePS) के लिए लाइसेंस शुल्क घटाया गया: सहकारी बैंकों को 'आधार सक्षम भुगतान प्रणाली' (AePS) में ऑनबोर्ड करने के लाइसेंस शुल्क को लेनदेन की संख्या से लिंक करके घटा दिया गया है। सहकारी वित्तीय संस्थानों को भी उत्पादन-पूर्व चरण में यह सुविधा पहले तीन महीनों में निःशुल्क प्राप्त है। इससे अब ऑनबोर्ड बैंकों के सदस्य किसानों को बायोमेट्रिक्स द्वारा घर बैठे ही

बैंकिंग सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकेगी। साथ ही Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) ने भी राज्य सहकारी बैंकों और जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों को ऑनबोर्ड करने के लिए संरचना को सरल किया है।

38. UIDAI ने दिनांक 01.08.2025 को आधार समर्थित भुगतान प्रणाली (AePS) में सहकारी समितियों को ऑनबोर्ड होने के लिए एक नई संरचना की शुरुआत की है। अब केवल राज्य सहकारी बैंकों से प्रामाणिकरण उपयोगकर्ता एजेंसी (AUA)/eKYC उपयोगकर्ता एजेंसी (KUA) के रूप में ऑनबोर्ड होने की अपेक्षा है; जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों को राज्य सहकारी बैंकों के माध्यम से उप- AUA/KUA के रूप में इसे उपयोग करने की अनुमति होगी।

39. ऋण वितरण में सहकारी समितियों की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए गैर-अनुसूचित शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs), राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) और जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) को CGTMSE योजना में सदस्य ऋण संस्थान (MLI) के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया: सहकारी बैंक अब दिए जाने वाले ऋणों पर 85 प्रतिशत तक जोखिम कवरेज का लाभ उठा पाने को सक्षम हैं। इसके साथ ही सहकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को भी अब सहकारी बैंकों से कोलैटरल- मुक्त ऋण मिल सकेगा। क्रेडिट गारंटी योजना (CGS) के अधीन सदस्य ऋण संस्थानों (MLIs) के रूप में सहकारी बैंकों के पंजीकरण के लिए CGTMSE ने 5% सकल NPA या उससे कम को 7% सकल NPA या उससे कम पर युक्तिसंगत किया है।

40. सहकारी बैंकों के निदेशक मंडल का कार्यकाल संविधान के अनुरूप (अधिकतम 10 लगातार वर्ष) करने के लिये बैंकारी विनियमन अधिनियम (Banking regulation Act) में संशोधन किया गया है।

41. प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र दिशानिर्देशों के तहत कृषि सहकारी समितियों (डेयरी) के लिए सीमा ₹5 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर ₹10 करोड़ की गई: आरबीआई ने दिनांक 24.03.2025 के मास्टर

निदेश के द्वारा कृषि सहकारी समितियों (डेयरी) के लिए प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण सीमा को ₹5 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर ₹10 करोड़ किया। इस कदम से बैंक, कृषि सहकारी समितियों (डेयरी) को अधिक ऋण सहायता प्रदान कर सकेंगे जिससे कृषि अवसंरचना मजबूत होने को सक्षम है और ग्रामीण ऋण प्रवाह को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है।

42.सहकार सारथी (साझा सेवा निकाय): ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों को तकनीकी सेवाएं प्रदान करने और उनके सशक्तीकरण के लिए आरबीआई ने सहकार सारथी (साझा सेवा निकाय) की स्थापना हेतु नाबार्ड को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है।

43.मंत्रालय द्वारा नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ अर्बन कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स एंड क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज (NAFCUB) के अंतर्गत 'शहरी सहकारी बैंकों एवं सहकारी ऋण समितियों के रूपांतरण तथा सुधार' पर एक टास्क फोर्स का गठन किया गया है। इस टास्क फोर्स द्वारा दो रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं।

44.मंत्रालय के अनुरोध पर राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (NABARD) ने कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (ARDBs) में सुधार, पुनर्गठन एवं नवाचार से संबंधित एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है।

45.मंत्रालय ने IRMA के माध्यम से नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव एग्रीकल्चर एंड रूरल डेवलपमेंट बैंक्स फेडरेशन लि. (NAFCARD) के लिए एक विस्तृत अध्ययन पूरा किया है जिसका परिणाम एक अनुमोदित कार्ययोजना है जो ऋण विस्तारण, गैर-फार्म सेक्टर कार्यकलापों का प्रोत्साहन और सहकारी शासन के सशक्तीकरण के लिए मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करती है।

46.मंत्रालय ने अमृत काल (2022-2047) में NAFSCOB की भूमिका को बढ़ाने के लिए एक रणनीतिक अध्ययन पूरा किया है। यह सहकारी ऋण, डिजिटल एकीकरण, वित्तीय सेवाओं का विविधीकरण और संस्थागत सशक्तीकरण में सुधारों को दर्शाता है। शासन, राज्य-स्तरीय क्षमता निर्माण और समावेशी पहुंच पर जोर देते हुए यह रोडमैप, NAFSCOB की भूमिका को सहकारी बैंकिंग का नेतृत्व करने और भारत भर में संधारणीय

ग्रामीण विकास को गति प्रदान करने के लिए स्थापित करता है।

- 47. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने दिनांक 07.10.2025 की अपनी अधिसूचना के माध्यम से ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों को अपने एकीकृत ऑम्बड्समैन योजना में शामिल किया है। इससे ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों के कार्यों में अधिक पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही आएगी।**

ग. सहकारी समितियों को आयकर अधिनियम में राहत

- 48. एक करोड़ से 10 करोड़ रुपये तक की आय वाली सहकारी समितियों के आयकर पर अधिभार को 12% से घटाकर 7% कर दिया गया है:** इससे सहकारी समितियों पर आयकर का भार कम होगा और उनके पास अपने सदस्यों के हित के लिए कार्य करने हेतु अधिक पूंजी उपलब्ध होगी।

- 49. सहकारी समितियों के न्यूनतम वैकल्पिक कर (MAT) को 18.5% से घटाकर 15% किया गया:** इस उपबंध से अब सहकारी समितियों और कंपनियों के बीच इस संबंध में समरूपता हो गई है।

- 50. आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 269ST के तहत नकद लेनदेन में राहत:** आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 269ST के अधीन सहकारी समितियों द्वारा नकद लेनदेन में होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने एक स्पष्टीकरण जारी कर यह स्पष्ट किया है कि किसी सहकारी समिति द्वारा अपने वितरक के साथ किसी एक दिन में किए गए 2 लाख रुपये से कम के नकद लेनदेन को पृथक माना जाएगा और उस पर आयकर जुर्माना नहीं लगाया जाएगा।

- 51. नई विनिर्माण सहकारी समितियों के लिए कर में कटौती:** सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि दिनांक 31.03.2024 तक विनिर्माण कार्य शुरू करने वाली नई सहकारी समितियों से अधिभार के साथ 30% तक की पूर्व दर की तुलना में 15% की सपाट निम्न कर-दर लगाई जाएगी। इससे विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में नई सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

52.प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समिति (पैक्स) और प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण

विकास बैंक (PCARDB) की नकद जमा राशि एवं भुगतान की सीमा में वृद्धि: सरकार ने प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समिति (पैक्स) और प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (PCARDB) द्वारा नकद जमा और एवं भुगतान की सीमा को प्रति सदस्य 20,000 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 2,00,000 रुपये कर दिया है। यह उपबंध उनके कार्यकलापों को सुविधाजनक बनाएगा, उनके व्यवसाय को बढ़ाएगा और इन समितियों के सदस्यों को लाभान्वित करेगा।

53.प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समिति (पैक्स) और प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण

विकास बैंक (PCARDB) द्वारा नकद ऋण की सीमा और नकद ऋण चुकौती की सीमा में वृद्धि:

सरकार ने प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (PACS) और प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (PCARDBs) द्वारा नकद में दिए जाने वाले नकद ऋण एवं उसकी चुकौती की सीमा को प्रति सदस्य ₹20,000 से बढ़ाकर ₹2 लाख कर दिया है। यह प्रावधान उनके कार्यकलापों को सुगम बनाएगा, उनके व्यवसाय को बढ़ाएगा और समितियों के सदस्यों को लाभ पहुंचाएगा।

घ. सहकारी चीनी मिलों का पुनरुद्धार

54.सहकारी चीनी मिलों को आयकर से राहत:

सरकार ने एक स्पष्टीकरण जारी कर यह स्पष्ट किया है कि सहकारी चीनी मिलों को अप्रैल, 2016 से गन्ना किसानों को गन्ने के उच्चतर मूल्य का भुगतान करने पर उचित एवं लाभकारी मूल्य या राज्य सलाह मूल्य तक कोई अतिरिक्त कर नहीं देना पड़ेगा।

55.सहकारी चीनी मिलों के आयकर से संबंधित दशकों पुराने लंबित समस्याओं का

समाधान: सरकार ने अपने केंद्रीय बजट 2023-24 में यह प्रावधान किया है कि सहकारी चीनी समितियों को आकलन वर्ष 2016-17 से पूर्व की अवधि में गन्ना किसानों को किए

गए भुगतानों को व्यय के रूप में दावा करने की अनुमति होगी जिससे उन्हें 46,000 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक की राहत मिलेगी।

56.सहकारी चीनी मिलों के सशक्तीकरण के लिए 10,000 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण योजना:

सरकार ने NCDC के माध्यम से एथेनॉल संयंत्र या कोजेनरेशन संयंत्र स्थापित करने या कार्यशील पूंजी के लिए या फिर तीनों प्रयोजनों के लिए एक योजना आरंभ की है। मंत्रालय ने इस योजना के अधीन NCDC को 1000 करोड़ रुपये (वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में 500 करोड़ रुपये और वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 500 करोड़ रुपये) जारी किया और NCDC ने 56 सहकारी चीनी मिलों को 10,005 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण संवितरित किए हैं।

57.एथेनॉल की खरीद में सहकारी चीनी मिलों को प्राथमिकता:

भारत सरकार द्वारा एथेनॉल ब्लेंडिंग कार्यक्रम (EBP) के अधीन एथेनॉल की खरीद में सहकारी चीनी मिलों को निजी कंपनियों के समरूप रखा गया है।

58.शीरा आधारित एथेनॉल संयंत्रों को मल्टी-फीड एथेनॉल संयंत्रों में परिवर्तित करके

सहकारी चीनी मिलों को सशक्त करना: सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना संघ लिमिटेड (NFC SFL) के परामर्श से सहकारी चीनी मिलों (CSMs) के मौजूदा शीरा आधारित एथेनॉल संयंत्रों को मल्टी-फीड एथेनॉल संयंत्रों में परिवर्तित करने की एक पहल शुरू की है। सहकारी चीनी मिलें (CSMs) एथेनॉल उत्पादन संयंत्र स्थापित करके शीरा और शुगर सिरप से एथेनॉल का भी उत्पादन करती हैं। हालाँकि, एथेनॉल के उत्पादन के लिए कच्चे माल अर्थात् शीरा और शुगर सिरप की उपलब्धता कई कारणों से सीमित हैं, जैसे शुगर सिरप के डायवर्जन पर सरकारी नीति, एथेनॉल के उत्पादन के लिए B-heavy शीरा और गन्ना पेराई मौसम एवं वर्षा पर आधारित गन्ने की उपलब्धता, आदि। इन सीमित कारकों के कारण एथेनॉल संयंत्र वाली CSMs पूरे वर्ष अपनी पूर्ण क्षमता से कार्य नहीं कर पाती हैं। भारत सरकार ने एथेनॉल उत्पादन के लिए मक्का को प्राथमिकता दी है, इसलिए यह सहकारी चीनी मिलों के लिए उचित है कि वे अपने मौजूदा एथेनॉल

उत्पादन संयंत्रों को मल्टी-फीड एथेनॉल उत्पादन संयंत्रों में बदलें ताकि वे मक्का को कच्चे माल के रूप में उपयोग करके एथेनॉल का उत्पादन कर सकें। जहां NCDC ने इस उद्देश्य हेतु ऋण प्रदान करने पर सहमति दी है वहीं DFPD ने विशेष रूप से सहकारी चीनी मिलों के लिए एक योजना शुरू की है, जिसके अधीन उनके ऋण पर 6% प्रति वर्ष या वास्तविक ब्याज का 50%, जो भी कम हो, की दर से 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए ब्याज अनुदान प्रदान की जाएगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, तेल विपणन कंपनियां (OMCs) उन सहकारी चीनी मिलों (CSMs) को एथेनॉल खरीद में प्राथमिकता-1 (Priority-1) देंगे जो ब्याज अनुदान योजना से लाभान्वित होंगे और एकल फीडस्टॉक से बहु-फीडस्टॉक की ओर रूपांतरित हो सकेंगे।

59. शीरा पर जीएसटी को 28% से घटाकर 5% किया गया: सरकार ने शीरा पर जीएसटी को 28% से घटाकर 5% करने का निर्णय लिया है जिससे सहकारी चीनी मिलें डिस्टिलरियों को उच्चतर दरों पर शीरा की बिक्री करके अपने सदस्यों के लिए अधिक लाभ अर्जित कर सकेंगे।

60. बंद सहकारी चीनी मिलों का पुनरुद्धार: सहकारिता मंत्रालय के सुझाव पर इंडियन पोटाश लिमिटेड ने बंद सहकारी चीनी मिलों के पुनरुद्धार की पहल की है। दिनांक 08.03.2025 को माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री ने श्री बिलेश्वर खांड उद्योग खेदुत सहकारी मंडली लिमिटेड, कोडिनार और श्री तलाला तालुका सहकारी खांड उद्योग मंडली लिमिटेड, तलाला के पुनरुद्धार एवं आधुनिकीकरण हेतु "भूमि पूजन" समारोह किया। इसके अतिरिक्त, इंडियन पोटाश लिमिटेड श्री वलसाड सहकारी खांड उद्योग मंडली लिमिटेड, वलसाड के पुनरुद्धार के लिए भी कदम उठा रहा है। इन कदमों से उन क्षेत्रों के हजारों किसान लाभान्वित होंगे जहां उपरोक्त सहकारी चीनी मिलें स्थित हैं।

ड. तीन नई राष्ट्र-स्तरीय बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियां

61. प्रमाणित बीजों के लिए नई राष्ट्रीय बहुराज्य सहकारी समिति: सरकार ने बहु-राज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के अधीन एक नई शीर्ष बहु-राज्य सहकारी बीज

समिति, भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (BBSSL) की स्थापना की है। यह संस्था एक अंब्रेला संगठन के रूप में कार्य करेगी जो भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की योजनाओं और नीतियों का लाभ उठाकर प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (PACS) के माध्यम से दोनों पीढ़ियों के बीजों, अर्थात् बुनियादी (Foundation) और प्रमाणित (Certified) बीजों का उत्पादन, परीक्षण, प्रमाणन, खरीद, प्रसंस्करण, भंडारण, ब्रांडिंग, लेबलिंग और पैकेजिंग करेगी। BBSSL ने अपने बीज को 'भारत बीज' ब्रांड के अंतर्गत लॉन्च किया है। अब तक 31,605 पैक्स/सहकारी समितियां BBSSL की सदस्य बन चुकी हैं।

62. जैविक कृषि के लिए नई राष्ट्रीय बहुराज्य ऑर्गेनिक सहकारी समिति: सरकार ने बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के अधीन एक नई शीर्ष बहुराज्य सहकारी ऑर्गेनिक समिति, नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड (NCOL) की स्थापना की है। यह संस्था एक अंब्रेला संगठन के रूप में कार्य करेगी जिसका उद्देश्य जैविक उत्पादों का संकलन, प्रमाणीकरण, परीक्षण, खरीद, भंडारण, प्रसंस्करण, ब्रांडिंग, लेबलिंग, पैकेजिंग, लॉजिस्टिक सुविधाएं, विपणन हेतु संस्थागत सहयोग प्रदान करना है तथा अपने सदस्य सहकारी संस्थाओं (जिनमें PACS/FPOs शामिल हैं) के माध्यम से जैविक किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने में सहायता करना के साथ ही भारत सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं और एजेंसियों की मदद से जैविक उत्पादों से संबंधित प्रोत्साहनात्मक और विकासात्मक कार्यकलापों को भी बढ़ावा देना है। अब तक 10,035 PACS/सहकारी समितियां NCOL की सदस्य बन चुकी हैं। NCOL ने अपने उत्पाद "भारत ऑर्गेनिक्स" ब्रांड नाम के तहत लॉन्च किए हैं। अब तक भारत ऑर्गेनिक्स ब्रांड के तहत 28 जैविक उत्पाद (अरहर दाल, भूरा चना, चना दाल, काबुली चना, मसूर मलका, मसूर टूटा, मसूर साबुत, मूंग धुली, मूंग टूटा, मूंग साबुत, राजमा चित्रा, उड़द दाल, उड़द गोटा, उड़द टूटा, उड़द साबुत, गेहूं का आटा, गुड़ क्यूब, गुड़ पाउडर, ब्राउन शुगर,

खांडसारी शुगर, धनिया पाउडर, हल्दी पाउडर, मेथी, साबुत धनिया, एप्पल साइडर सिरका, गोवा के जैविक काजू, जैविक कश्मीरी बादाम, जैविक कश्मीरी अखरोट) दिल्ली-राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध हैं। भारत ऑर्गेनिक्स के सभी उत्पादों का 100% बैच परीक्षण 245 से अधिक कीटनाशकों के लिए मान्यता प्राप्त प्रयोगशालाओं में किया जाता है।

63. निर्यात को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए नई राष्ट्रीय बहुराज्य सहकारी निर्यात समिति:

सरकार ने बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के अधीन एक नई शीर्ष बहुराज्य सहकारी निर्यात समिति, नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव एक्सपोर्ट लिमिटेड (NCEL) की स्थापना की है। यह संस्था एक अंब्रेला संगठन के रूप में कार्य करेगी, जिसका उद्देश्य भारतीय सहकारी क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध अधिशेष उत्पादों का निर्यात करना है, ताकि देश की भौगोलिक सीमाओं से बाहर व्यापक बाजारों तक पहुंच बनाकर भारतीय सहकारी उत्पादों/सेवाओं की वैश्विक मांग को बढ़ाया जा सके और इन उत्पादों/सेवाओं के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ मूल्य प्राप्त किया जा सके। यह समिति सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा उत्पादित सभी प्रकार के वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं के व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने हेतु खरीद, भंडारण, प्रसंस्करण, विपणन, ब्रांडिंग, लेबलिंग, पैकेजिंग, प्रमाणन, अनुसंधान और विकास, आदि सहित विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के माध्यम से निर्यात को प्रोत्साहित करेगी। अब तक 13,848 पैक्स/सहकारी समितियां NCEL की सदस्य बन चुकी हैं। NCEL ने अब तक लगभग 13.09 लाख मीट्रिक टन (LMT) कृषि जिनसे कि चावल, गेहूं, मक्का, चीनी, प्याज, जीरा, आदि का निर्यात किया है, जिसकी कुल अनुमानित मूल्य ₹5,397 करोड़ है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान NCEL द्वारा अपनी सदस्य सहकारी समितियों को 20% लाभांश प्रदान किया गया है।

64. बीज अनुसंधान केंद्र (BAK) की स्थापना: माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री ने दिनांक

6 अप्रैल 2025 को गुजरात के कलोल में एक अत्याधुनिक बीज अनुसंधान केंद्र की

आधारशिला रखी। यह "बीज अनुसंधान केंद्र" किसानों की आर्थिक समृद्धि को बढ़ाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने के साथ-साथ कृषि क्षेत्र में नवाचार और समावेशी विकास को सक्रिय रूप से प्रोत्साहित करेगा। इंटरनेशनल क्रॉप्स रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर द सेमी-एरिड ट्रॉपिक्स (ICRISAT), इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोऑपरेटिव लिमिटेड (IFFCO), और भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (BBSSL) ने दिनांक 3 जून 2025 को इस केंद्र की स्थापना के लिए एक त्रिपक्षीय सेवा समझौते पर औपचारिक रूप से हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

65.केले के लिए टिशू कल्चर सुविधाएं स्थापित करने की पहल: केले की वर्षभर उपलब्धता, वहनीयता, स्वाद, पोषण मूल्य और औषधीय गुणों के कारण इसकी देश और विदेश, दोनों में अत्यधिक मांग है तथा इसके निर्यात की भी अपार संभावनाएं हैं। भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (BBSSL) ने आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में केले के लिए टिशू कल्चर सुविधा (TCF) स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है। इन सुविधाओं के माध्यम से, BBSSL 'true to the type' मातृ पौधों का अनुरक्षण करेगा, टिशू कल्चर से तैयार केले के पौध/रोपण सामग्री का उत्पादन करेगा, और किसानों को 100% रोगमुक्त पौध/रोपण सामग्री वितरित करेगा। इससे किसानों को उच्च गुणवत्ता की रोपण सामग्री की उपलब्धता और उनकी आय में संधारणीय वृद्धि सुनिश्चित की जा सकेगी।

66.पारंपरिक प्राकृतिक बीजों के संरक्षण और संवर्धन की पहल: रसायन-मुक्त भारतीय पारंपरिक प्राकृतिक खेती के प्रति किसानों की बढ़ती रुचि के चलते पारंपरिक प्राकृतिक बीजों की मांग में संभावित रूप से वृद्धि होगी। अतः, इन बीजों के संरक्षण, पुनरुत्पादन और प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए समन्वित प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। "भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (BBSSL)" ने खाद्यान्न, सब्जियों, फलों, आदि के बीजों तक सीमित न रहते हुए देशी पौधों की किस्मों के प्राकृतिक बीजों की पहचान करने और उनके संरक्षण, संवर्धन, प्रजनन, उत्पादन, वितरण, प्रचार-प्रसार तथा इससे संबंधित सभी कार्यकलापों

के लिए एक प्रणाली विकसित करने की पहल की है। प्राकृतिक देशी बीजों के प्रचार-प्रसार के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत राज्य सरकारों एवं तकनीकी संस्थानों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे BBSSL को इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्य को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आगे बढ़ाने हेतु हर संभव प्रशासनिक, संस्थागत और तकनीकी सहयोग प्रदान करें।

च. सहकारी समितियों में क्षमता निर्माण

67.सहकारी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना: सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा सहकारी क्षेत्र में "त्रिभुवन" सहकारी यूनिवर्सिटी (TSU) नाम से एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर के विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की गई है। यह विश्वविद्यालय इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ रूरल मैनेजमेंट आणंद (IRMA) को परिवर्तित करके स्थापित किया गया है। इसे संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान घोषित किया गया है।

इस संबंध में, "त्रिभुवन" सहकारी यूनिवर्सिटी विधेयक, 2025 को लोकसभा में 26 मार्च 2025 तथा राज्यसभा में 1 अप्रैल 2025 को पारित किया गया। तत्पश्चात, माननीय राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 3 अप्रैल 2025 को विधेयक को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई। इसके बाद, अधिनियम के प्रवृत्त होने और विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हेतु राजपत्र अधिसूचना दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2025 को जारी की गई जिसके अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना 6 अप्रैल, 2025 से प्रभावी मानी गई।

चूंकि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना एक पूर्व-स्थित संस्थान (IRMA) को परिवर्तित करके की गई है, अतः यह तत्काल प्रभाव से कार्यशील हो गया है। इसके साथ ही, विश्वविद्यालय के कार्यवाहक कुलपति, कुलसचिव एवं वित्त अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की जा चुकी है। विश्वविद्यालय के शासी बोर्ड और कार्यकारी परिषद का गठन भी कर दिया गया है और विश्वविद्यालय के परिनियम मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित कर दिए गए हैं। TSU द्वारा इस यूनिवर्सिटी के अध्यादेश भी अधिसूचित कर दिए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, अतिरिक्त अवसंरचना निर्माण के लिए गुजरात सरकार द्वारा 50 वर्षों के पट्टे पर भूमि भी आबंटित कर दी गई है और दिनांक 5 जुलाई, 2025 को विश्वविद्यालय के नए भवन

का शिलान्यास भी कर दिया गया है।

TSU ने चालू शैक्षणिक वर्ष से तीन नए एमबीए कार्यक्रमों (कृषि व्यवसाय प्रबंधन, सहकारी प्रबंधन तथा सहकारी बैंकिंग और वित्त) की शुरुआत की है।

इस विश्वविद्यालय से संबद्धता के संबंध में वैकुण्ठ मेहता राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रबंध संस्थान (वैमनीकॉम), पुणे सहित सात संस्थानों को संबद्ध किया गया है और 22 से अधिक आवेदन विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अभी समीक्षाधीन हैं।

वैमनीकॉम को अनंतिम संस्थागत संबद्धता प्राप्त हुई है और आईसीएम जयपुर, आरआईसीएम चंडीगढ़, आईसीएम इंफाल द्वारा अनंतिम पाठ्यक्रम संबद्धता प्राप्त हुई है। इसके अलावा, आरआईसीएम, गांधीनगर; पटना और मदुरै ने पाठ्यक्रम संबद्धता के लिए आवेदन किया है और TSU के अनुमोदन का इंतजार है। अगले शैक्षणिक वर्ष में शेष संस्थानों द्वारा संबद्धता के आवेदन करने का प्रस्ताव है।

68.सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने AFC इंडिया लि. के माध्यम से नेशनल लेबर कोऑपरेटिव फेडरेशन (NLCF) पर एक व्यापक राष्ट्र-स्तरीय अध्ययन पूरा किया है जिसके द्वारा NLCF को बेहतर अवसंरचना, विविध सेवाओं और मजबूत प्रशिक्षण पहलों के साथ एक व्यवसाय-संचालित इकाई के रूप में स्थापित करने की रणनीतिक सिफारिशें की हैं।

69.मंत्रालय ने अपने द्वारा किए गए उपायों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन पूरा कर लिया है, जिससे LINAC के माध्यम से सहकारी क्षेत्र के लचीलेपन और समावेशिता को और बढ़ाने के लिए कार्रवाई योग्य अंतर्दृष्टि उत्पन्न होगी।

70.सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने अमृत काल (2022-2047) के दौरान भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ (एनसीयूआई) की विकास क्षमता का आकलन करने के लिए एक रणनीतिक अध्ययन शुरू किया है। एग्रीकल्चरल फाइनेंस कॉरपोरेशन (एएफसी) इंडिया लि. द्वारा संचालित इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम की धारा 24 का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करना, सहकारी शिक्षा का आधुनिकीकरण करना, 25 वर्षीय विकास

रोडमैप तैयार करना और एनसीयूआई के शासन, आउटरीच, प्रशिक्षण अवसंरचना और देश भर में सहकारी क्षेत्र के विकास में उसकी भूमिका को मज़बूत करना है।

71.सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने अमृत काल (2022-2047) के दौरान नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ फिशर्स कोऑपरेटिव्स लिमिटेड (FISHCOPFED) के व्यवसाय विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एएफसी इंडिया लि. के माध्यम से एक राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन शुरू किया है। इसका लक्ष्य विविधीकरण, शासन सुधार, डिजिटल पहुंच और सहकारी सुदृढ़ीकरण के माध्यम से 25% वृद्धि हासिल करना है। छह राज्यों और हितधारकों के विभिन्न स्तरों को कवर करते हुए यह अध्ययन मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों के आधुनिकीकरण और देश भर में उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव को बढ़ाने के लिए रणनीतिक योजनाएं तैयार करेगा।

72.भारत में सहकारिता पर विशेष मॉड्यूल: सहकारिता मंत्रालय के मार्गदर्शन में एवं राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् (एनसीईआरटी) के परामर्श से, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद् (एनसीसीटी) ने सहकारिता पर एक विशेष मॉड्यूल तैयार किया है, जिसका लक्ष्य स्कूली छात्रों को सहकारी समितियों की राष्ट्र निर्माण में भूमिका से अवगत कराना है, ताकि वे सहकारिता क्षेत्र को एक करियर विकल्प के रूप में अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित हो सकें। यह विशेष पाठ्यक्रम एनसीईआरटी स्कूलों के माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के लिए शुरू किया जाएगा।

73.विद्यालयों में सहकारिता: सहकारिता मंत्रालय के निर्देश पर एनसीसीटी के प्रयासों से, एनसीईआरटी ने कक्षा 6 के पाठ्यक्रम में सहकारिता पर एक अध्याय शामिल किया है, जिससे छात्रों को सहकारी आंदोलन की मूलभूत जानकारी प्राप्त होगी।

सहकारिता मंत्रालय के निर्देश पर एनसीसीटी ने कक्षा VI से X तक के छात्रों के लिए सहकारिता पर NEP संरेखित, आयु अनुकूल, ग्रेड विशिष्ट विशेष मॉड्यूल तैयार करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया है।

74.वित्तीय सुदृढ़ीकरण: सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा एनसीसीटी हेतु एक नया ऑब्जेक्ट शीर्ष

'सहायता अनुदान जनरल' खोला गया है, जिससे एनसीसीटी सहकारी प्रशिक्षण एवं शिक्षा संबंधी महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को निरंतरतापूर्वक कर सकेगा और सहकारिता को सशक्त करने के अपने मिशन को पूरा कर सकेगा। पूर्व में प्रशिक्षण हेतु आवश्यक धनराशि 'प्रशिक्षण और विकास फंड (TDF) से ली जाती थी, जो मूलतः भवन मरम्मत एवं अवसंरचना विकास के लिए है। चूंकि, यह लंबे समय तक व्यवहार्य नहीं था, अतः नए शीर्ष के खोले जाने से TDF पर दबाव कम होगा और वह अपने मूल उद्देश्य में प्रयुक्त हो सकेगा।

75. एनसीसीटी के प्रत्येक संस्थान के लिए भवन अवसंरचना विकास कार्यों की समयबद्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु भवन उप-समिति का गठन किया गया है।

76. प्रशिक्षण और विकास फंड का उपयोग: विभिन्न संस्थानों को उनके प्रशिक्षण विकास फंड/भवन फंड का उपयोग भवन अवसंरचना की मरम्मत/नवीनीकरण तथा अचल संपत्तियों (कार्यालय उपस्करों, आदि) की खरीद हेतु स्वीकृत किया गया।

77. वैकुंठ मेहता राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रबंध संस्थान (वैमनीकॉम), पुणे के मौजूदा अवसंरचना में एक नया तीन मंजिला अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्रावास भवन शामिल किया गया है, जिसमें प्रतिभागियों के लिए 50 ट्विन-शेयरिंग कमरे एवं 3 वीआईपी सुइट्स हैं। छात्रावास में रसोईघर, भोजन कक्ष, वाचनालय, 50 सीटों की कक्षा, चर्चा कक्ष, व्यायामशाला तथा कार्यालय कक्ष भी हैं। यह भवन सहकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार से प्राप्त ₹30 करोड़ की पूंजी अनुदान से निर्मित किया गया है।

78. नया पाठ्यक्रम: वैमनीकॉम द्वारा शैक्षणिक सत्र 2025 के लिए एआईसीटीई, नई दिल्ली से संबद्ध 'पीजीडीएम- सहकारिता' का एक नया कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ की शुरुआत की है जिसमें 30 विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश दिया जा सकता है। इस कार्यक्रम हेतु समूह चर्चा एवं व्यक्तिगत साक्षात्कार दिनांक 20 जुलाई 2025 को वैमनीकॉम, पुणे में किया जाना निर्धारित है।

79. पायलट परियोजना – पैक्स हेतु समग्र प्रशिक्षण: पैक्स के सदस्यों, निदेशक मंडल, मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी/सचिवों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए चार राज्यों के चार

जिलों, अर्थात् ऊना (हिमाचल प्रदेश), जोधपुर (राजस्थान), संबलपुर (ओडिशा) और थेनी (तमिलनाडु) में एक पायलट परियोजना चलाई गई। इस प्रशिक्षण में सहकारी समितियों की अवधारणाएं एवं लाभ, उपर्युक्त वर्णित सहकारी कार्मिकों की श्रेणियों की भूमिकाएं एवं उत्तरदायित्व, आदर्श उपविधियां के साथ व्यवसाय विविधीकरण के अवसर, इत्यादि जैसे विषय शामिल किए गए। इस परियोजना के अधीन 4 राज्यों में 284 पैक्स से संबंधित कुल 85219 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया। इन प्रशिक्षणों के फोटो और सामग्री को सभी सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर डालकर इसका व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार किया गया।

80.सीएससी पोर्टल पर पैक्स को प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम: एनसीसीटी ने सीएससी ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विसेज इंडिया लिमिटेड की सहभागिता से सीएससी पोर्टल पर ऑनबोर्ड हुए पैक्स के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए। इन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य 30,000 पैक्स के सचिवों/कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटरों को सीएससी पोर्टल की 300 सेवाओं के माध्यम से प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी समितियों की व्यावसायिक कार्यकलापों में विविधता लाने के लिए प्रशिक्षित करना था। इसके तहत कुल 648 कार्यक्रमों का संचालन किया गया और 25 राज्यों के 564 जिलों से आए 30210 पैक्स प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया।

हाल ही में सचिव, सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने एक बैठक ली थी जिसमें यह निर्णय लिया गया कि पहले से ऑनबोर्ड हुए 9007 पैक्स को सक्रिय करने के लिए एनसीसीटी के सहयोग से CSC एक अन्य प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम कराने के साथ-साथ 15,548 पैक्स को CSC पोर्टल पर ऑनबोर्ड कराने के लिए भी प्रशिक्षण कराएगा।

यह पहल CSC के साथ विचार-विमर्श के चरण पर है, पैक्स की पहचान की जा रही है तथा CSC के परामर्श से प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के अन्य तौर-तरीकों पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

81.नवस्थापित बहुदेशीय सहकारी समितियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम: जुलाई 2025 माह में सहकारिता मंत्रालय के निर्देशानुसार एनसीसीटी ने नवस्थापित M-PACS के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ किया है। दिनांक 20.06.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार देशभर में

कुल 22,283 MPSC स्थापित हुए हैं (एनसीडी पोर्टल के अनुसार) और सभी को प्रशिक्षण के अंतर्गत लाया जाएगा।

दिनांक 31.10.2025 के अनुसार कुल 153 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का संचालन किया गया है जिनमें 6817 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

82.PMFBY/RWBCIS के अधीन क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम: राष्ट्रीय

सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीसीटी) तथा कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के फसल बीमा प्रभाग के बीच दिनांक 20.01.2025 को एक समझौता ज्ञापन (MoU) हस्ताक्षरित किया गया है। इस समझौता ज्ञापन का उद्देश्य प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY)/रिस्ट्रक्चर्ड वेदर-बेस्ड क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस स्कीम (RWBCIS) की योजनाओं के अधीन क्षमता निर्माण एवं ज्ञान प्रबंधन संरचना की व्यापक रूपरेखा तैयार करना है। तदनुसार, एनसीसीटी द्वारा 200 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने और पैक्स के 10,000 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित करने का प्रस्ताव कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत किया है जो वर्तमान में उनके पास विचाराधीन है।

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय ने एनसीसीटी के प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदित कर दिया है जिसे चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा।

83.शैक्षणिक जर्नल का प्रकाशन – आरआईसीएम, चंडीगढ़ द्वारा 'सहकारिता अनुसंधान –

एक बहुविषयक सामाज विज्ञान जर्नल' शीर्षक से एक द्वैवार्षिक समकक्ष-समीक्षित जर्नल का प्रकाशन सहकारिता एवं सामाजिक विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और ज्ञान प्रसार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किया गया है।

इस जर्नल का प्रथम संस्करण अप्रैल, 2025 में जारी किया गया। जर्नल का द्वितीय संस्करण दिसंबर, 2025 में जारी होगा।

84.पीजीडीएम-एबीएम कार्यक्रम का पुनःप्रारंभ – आरआईसीएम, चंडीगढ़ द्वारा एआईसीटीई

द्वारा विधिवत अनुमोदित स्नातकोत्तर प्रबंध डिप्लोमा– कृषि व्यवसाय प्रबंधन (PGDM-

ABM) कार्यक्रम को पुनः प्रारंभ करने की पहल की गई है।

PGDM-ABM कार्यक्रम के प्रथम बैच की प्रक्रिया जैसे विज्ञापन, दाखिला, आदि दिसंबर, 2025 में आरंभ होगी।

नई पहलें:

हाल ही में सचिव, सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा एक बैठक की गई थी जिसमें यह निर्णय लिया गया की एनसीसीटी के सहयोग से PMBI; स्टोर कोड वाले पैक्स के माध्यम से 300 नए PMBJKs को प्रचालनरत करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण परियोजना का कार्य करेगा। एनसीसीटी के स्तर पर इस विषय पर आगे की कार्रवाई आरंभ की गई है।

छ. 'सुगम व्यवसाय' के लिए सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग

85.केंद्रीय पंजीयक के कार्यालय का कंप्यूटरीकरण : बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के लिए डिजिटल परितंत्र के निर्माण हेतु केंद्रीय पंजीयक के कार्यालय को कंप्यूटरीकृत किया गया है जो समयबद्ध रीति से आवेदनों और सेवा अनुरोधों के प्रोसेसिंग में सहायक सिद्ध हो रहा है।

86.राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक कार्यालयों के कंप्यूटरीकरण की योजना: राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक के कार्यालयों के कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए एक केंद्रीय सरकार ने 06 अक्टूबर 2023 को एक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजना अनुमोदित किया है। इस परियोजना हेतु वर्ष 2023-24 से तीन वर्षों के लिए ₹94.59 करोड़ का बजटीय प्रावधान किया गया है। यह परियोजना "IT इंटरवेंशंस के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों का सशक्तीकरण" की व्यापक योजना का हिस्सा है जिसे सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य सहकारी समितियों के लिए सुगम व्यवसाय में वृद्धि करना और सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों तथा RCS कार्यालयों के बीच पारदर्शी, कागज़रहित और डिजिटल परितंत्र का सृजन करना है। परियोजना के अधीन राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को हार्डवेयर की

खरीद, सॉफ्टवेयर का विकास, रखरखाव एवं उन्नयन, आदि के लिए सहायता अनुदान प्रदान की जा रही है। इस योजना के अधीन विकसित किया जाने वाला सॉफ्टवेयर संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के सहकारिता अधिनियमों के अनुरूप होगा। वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25 और 2025-26 (15 नवंबर 2025 तक) के दौरान कुल 35 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों ने अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए हैं तथा राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को भारत सरकार के हिस्से के रूप में ₹25.543 करोड़ की राशि जारी की गई है।

87. कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (ARDBs) का कंप्यूटरीकरण: दीर्घकालिक सहकारी ऋण संरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा 13 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में फैले कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (ARDBs) की 1,867 इकाइयों के कंप्यूटरीकरण की परियोजना को अनुमोदित किया गया है। नाबार्ड इस परियोजना की कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी है। अब तक 10 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। इसके अलावा हार्डवेयर की खरीद, डिजिटलीकरण और सपोर्ट सिस्टम स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 और वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 10 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को भारत सरकार के हिस्से के रूप में 7.18 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

छ. राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) द्वारा उठाए गए कदम

88. ऋण संवितरण में वृद्धि: NCDC द्वारा ऋण संवितरण वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 में ₹24,733.20 करोड़ से लगभग चार गुना बढ़कर वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में ₹95,182.84 करोड़ हो गया है। NCDC ने इन चार वर्षों के दौरान संवितरण में 40% से अधिक चक्रवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धि दर (सीएजीआर) हासिल की है।

89. फ्लोटिंग ब्याज दर की शुरुआत: NCDC ने वित्तीय प्रणाली में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाते हुए फ्लोटिंग ब्याज दर की शुरुआत की है। इससे सावधि ऋण की ब्याज दर में लगभग 2% की कमी आई है। फ्लोटिंग ब्याज दर का मतलब है कि यह ब्याज दर बाजार के हालात और अन्य वित्तीय कारकों के आधार पर बदलती रहती है, जिससे उधार लेने

वालों को कम ब्याज दर का लाभ मिलता है।

90.डिफरेंशियल दर अपनाना: NCDC ने डिफरेंशियल दर प्रणाली को अपनाया जिसके तहत विभिन्न ऋण उधारकर्ताओं के लिए अलग-अलग ब्याज दरों का निर्धारण किया जाता है। यह प्रणाली उधारकर्ताओं की वित्तीय स्थिति और उनकी क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऋण की दर को अनुकूलित करता है जिससे उधारकर्ताओं को अपनी स्थिति के अनुसार बेहतर दरों पर वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त होती है।

91.सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड ट्रस्ट (CGTMSE), एफपीओ के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी योजना (CGSFPO) एवं पशुपालन और डेयरी के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड ट्रस्ट (CGFT-AHD) के तहत पंजीकरण: इस कदम से सहकारी समितियों को एनसीडीसी से संपार्श्विक मुक्त (कोलेटरल फ्री) ऋण प्राप्त करने में मदद मिलती है।

92.NDDB और NCDC के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन: NCDC और राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (NDDB) के बीच वित्तपोषण, प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण पर एक समझौता ज्ञापन (MoU) हस्ताक्षरित हुआ है। इस समझौते के तहत दोनों संस्थान मिलकर डेयरी क्षेत्र में छोटे उत्पादकों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करेंगे जिससे किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हो और डेयरी समितियों को मजबूती मिले।

93.NCDC द्वारा अन्य ऋणदाताओं की बड़ी परियोजनाओं का मूल्यांकन: NCDC ने अन्य ऋणदाताओं, जिनके पास अपेक्षित विशेषज्ञता नहीं है, की बड़ी परियोजनाओं का मूल्यांकन शुरू किया है। जैसे कि, NCDC ने गुजरात राज्य सहकारी बैंक के लिए तीन डेयरी परियोजनाओं का मूल्यांकन किया, जिसमें परियोजनाओं की विस्तृत समीक्षा और मूल्यांकन किया गया।

94.भौगोलिक पहुंच का विस्तारण: NCDC ने अपनी भौगोलिक पहुंच का विस्तारण करते हुए विजयवाडा (आंध्र प्रदेश) में एक नया क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोला और जम्मू-कश्मीर, लद्दाख, सिक्किम, मणिपुर, मिजोरम, त्रिपुरा, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय तथा नागालैंड में

नए उप-कार्यालय खोले।

95. युवा पेशेवरों की नियुक्ति: NCDC ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विशेषज्ञता रखने वाले युवा पेशेवरों (यंग प्रोफेशनल्स) को नियुक्त किया। इसमें 11 CA /CMA /इंटर, 30 MBA सहित अन्य युवा पेशेवर शामिल हैं। इस कदम से निगम की कार्यक्षमता में वृद्धि हुई है।

96. सहकार टैक्सी कोऑपरेटिव लिमिटेड (भारत का पहला सहकारिता आधारित मोबिलिटी प्लेटफॉर्म): सहकार टैक्सी कोऑपरेटिव लिमिटेड एक नवोन्मेषी, सहकारिता-आधारित मोबिलिटी समाधान है जिसे चालकों को सशक्त बनाने और जनता को किफायती, विश्वसनीय परिवहन सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है। सहकारिता, पारदर्शिता और साझा स्वामित्व के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित सहकार टैक्सी, पारंपरिक राइड-हेलिंग प्लेटफॉर्म का एक जन-केंद्रित विकल्प है। इस परियोजना को राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (एनसीडीसी) व सात अन्य संगठनों इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोऑपरेटिव लिमिटेड (इफको), भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ मर्यादित (नेफेड), आणंद मिल्क यूनियन लिमिटेड (अमूल), कृषक भारती कोऑपरेटिव लिमिटेड (कृभको), राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (एनडीडीबी), राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निर्यात लिमिटेड (एनसीईएल) और राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) द्वारा प्रवर्तित किया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना को “भारत टैक्सी” नाम दिया गया है। सभी आवश्यक प्रक्रियाओं के पूर्ण होने पर “भारत टैक्सी” को जनवरी 2026 में लॉन्च किया जाएगा।

97. NCDC को सहायता अनुदान: कैबिनेट ने दिनांक 31.07.2025 को आयोजित अपनी बैठक में एनसीडीसी को ₹2000 करोड़ के अनुदान को अनुमोदित किया है। सरकार से 4 वर्षों के दौरान प्राप्त ₹2000 करोड़ के आधार पर NCDC बाजार से ₹20,000 करोड़ जुटाने में सक्षम होगा। इस निधि का उपयोग NCDC द्वारा डेयरी, पोल्ट्री, मत्स्य पालन, चीनी, वस्त्र, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, भंडारण और शीत श्रृंखला, श्रमिक सहकारी समितियों, महिला सहकारी समितियों, आदि जैसे सहकारी क्षेत्रों के लिए दीर्घकालिक और कार्यशील

पूंजी ऋण देने के लिए किया जाएगा। इस योजना के अधीन एनसीडीसी प्रतिस्पर्धी दरों पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

98.सहकारी प्रशिक्षु (कोआपरेटिव इंटर्न): ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों (राज्य सहकारी बैंकों और जिला सहकारी बैंकों) में 385 प्रशिक्षुओं की नियुक्ति की जा रही है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य सहकारी संगठनों की समग्र क्षमता का विकास करना तथा जमीनी स्तर पर डिजिटल और व्यावसायिक कौशल को बढ़ावा देना है। चयनित सहकारी प्रशिक्षु को मासिक ₹25,000 पारिश्रमिक दिया जा रहा है जिसकी प्रतिपूर्ति सहकारी शिक्षा कोष (CEF) से होती है। NCDC योजना के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी कर रहा है। अभी तक, 238 प्रशिक्षु चयनित किए जा चुके हैं।

ज. राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (एनसीडी) का निर्माण

99.प्रामाणिक और अद्यतित डेटा संग्रहण हेतु नया राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस: राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से देश में सहकारी समितियों का एक डेटाबेस विकसित किया गया है, जो देश भर में सहकारी समितियों से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों/ योजनाओं हेतु नीति निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन में हितधारकों के लिए सहायक होगा। इस डेटाबेस में अब तक 30 विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की लगभग 8.4 लाख सहकारी समितियों का डेटा शामिल है, जिसमें लगभग 32 करोड़ सदस्य हैं।

100. सहकारी रैंकिंग फ्रेमवर्क: सरकार ने सहकारी समितियों का राज्य-वार और क्षेत्र-वार मूल्यांकन और रैंकिंग करने के लिए 24 जनवरी 2025 को सहकारी रैंकिंग फ्रेमवर्क लॉन्च किया। रैंकिंग फ्रेमवर्क राज्य के RCS को प्रमुख मापदंडों जैसे ऑडिट अनुपालन, प्रचालन कार्यकलापों, वित्तीय प्रदर्शन, अवसंरचना और बुनियादी पहचान सूचना के आधार पर सहकारी समितियों के प्रदर्शन का आकलन करने में सक्षम बनाता है। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस पोर्टल पर राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के RCS, प्रारंभ में 7 प्रमुख क्षेत्रों अर्थात् पैक्स, डेयरी, मत्स्य पालन, शहरी सहकारी बैंक, आवास, क्रेडिट और थ्रिफ्ट और खादी एवं ग्राम

उद्योग की सहकारी समितियों की रैंकिंग जेनरेट कर सकते हैं। इस रैंकिंग प्रणाली का उद्देश्य सहकारी समितियों के बीच पारदर्शिता, विश्वसनीयता और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को प्रोत्साहित करना है जिससे अंततः उनके विकास को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। इसके अलावा, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता वर्ष के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में शीर्ष प्रदर्शन करने वाली सहकारी समितियों को सहकारिता मंत्रालय और संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के अधिकारियों द्वारा मान्यता और सम्मान दिया जाएगा।

- 101. राज्य के आरसीएस पोर्टल को एपीआई के माध्यम से एनसीडी पोर्टल के साथ एकीकरण में राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को सुविधा प्रदान करना:** सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने राज्य की सहकारी समितियों के संपूर्ण डेटा को एनसीडी पोर्टल से संबंधित आरसीएस पोर्टल पर प्राप्त करने हेतु एक मानक एपीआई का विकास तैयार किया है और मानक एपीआई विनिर्देश दस्तावेज तथा डाटाबेस स्कीम को राज्यों के साथ दिनांक 27.05.2025 को साझा किया है। तदनुसार, मंत्रालय ने आरसीएस के अनुप्रयोगों को एनसीडी पोर्टल पर लाइव, इवेंट ड्रिवन डेटा पुशिंग के लिए पुश APIs (एंड प्वॉइंट APIs) का विकास किया है जिससे रीयल टाइम अद्यतन और नया पंजीकरण डाटा सुनिश्चित हो सके। राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र अनुप्रयोगों का एनसीडी पोर्टल से निर्बाध एकीकरण में सहायता के लिए दिनांक 22.09.2025 को सभी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक (आरसीएस) कार्यालयों के साथ API दस्तावेजों की पूरी सेट साझा की गई। इस प्रक्रिया को स्पष्ट करने हेतु RCS कंप्यूटरकीकरण और एनसीडी पोर्टल के साथ उसके एकीकरण के लिए एक और दूसरा एपीआई एकीकरण को पूर्ण करने के लिए परामर्शिका सहित समग्र चेक-लिस्ट दिनांक 14.11.2025 को सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को जारी की गई। एकीकरण योजना के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वे अपने स्तर पर रिवर्स/पुल एपीआई का विकास सुनिश्चित करें और एनसीडी पोर्टल के साथ सफल एकीकरण के लिए चेकलिस्ट के अनुसार आरसीएस कंप्यूटरकीकरण को पूरा करें।

इस दो-तरफा एकीकरण से विभिन्न प्लेटफॉर्म पर सहकारी डेटा का सिंक्रोनाइजेशन सुनिश्चित होगा।

झ. नीति और आउटरीच

102. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता नीति (NCP) सहकारिता मंत्रालय की “सहकार से समृद्धि” के अधिदेश को पूरा करने के लिए नई राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता नीति तैयार करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। यह सहकारी क्षेत्र के व्यवस्थित और सर्वांगीण विकास का रोडमैप प्रदान करता है। माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री द्वारा दिनांक 24 जुलाई, 2025 को राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता नीति का अनावरण किया गया। इसमें 6 रणनीतिक स्तंभ, 16 उद्देश्य और 83 सिफारिशें हैं।

103. भारत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता वर्ष – 2025: संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा वर्ष 2025 को “अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता वर्ष (IYC 2025)” घोषित किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक समावेशन और संधारणीय विकास में सहकारी संस्थाओं की भूमिका को उजागर करना है। इस अवसर पर सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने सहकारी क्षेत्र के सभी हितधारकों के सहयोग से एक व्यापक कार्य योजना तैयार की है जिसमें पारदर्शिता, नीतिगत सुधारों और PACS के माध्यम से ग्रामीण आर्थिक परिवर्तन पर बल दिया गया है। यह कार्य योजना दिनांक 24 जनवरी 2025 को माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री द्वारा लॉन्च की गई। योजनाबद्ध और समन्वित कार्यान्वयन के लिए मंत्रालय ने IYC-राष्ट्रीय सहकारी समिति, IYC-राष्ट्रीय कार्यान्वयन समिति, और IYC-राज्य स्तरीय शीर्ष समितियों का गठन किया है। इसके अलावा, IYC से संबंधित कार्यकलापों को राज्य एवं जिला सहकारी विकास समितियों (SCDC और DCDC) के संदर्भ की शर्तों में भी शामिल किया गया है।

IYC-2025 के दौरान व्यापक जन-जागरुकता और प्रचार-प्रसार अभियान चलाए गए हैं जिनके माध्यम से भारतीय रेलवे की ई-टिकटों, सहकारी उत्पादों के पैकेजिंग, आधिकारिक वेबसाइटों और सरकारी पत्राचार में IYC के लोगो को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रमुखता से प्रदर्शित किया गया है।

प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय स्तर की पहलों में 30 जून, 2025 को राज्य सहकारिता मंत्रियों के राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का सफल आयोजन और 6 जुलाई, 2025 को गुजरात के आणंद में सहकारिता मंत्रालय के चौथे स्थापना दिवस के अवसर पर एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम का आयोजन शामिल है। "एक पेड़ मां के नाम" अभियान के तहत एक विशेष वृक्षारोपण अभियान शुरू किया गया है जिसमें सभी संबंधित भागीदार सक्रिय रूप से भाग ले रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों, प्रदर्शनियों तथा सहकारी जागरूकता अभियानों का भी आयोजन किया जा रहा है, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि IYC 2025 को सहकारी आंदोलन के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक वर्ष के रूप में स्थापित किया जा सके।

104. मंत्रालय की मीडिया आउटरीच का सशक्तीकरण : विगत चार वर्षों में सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने सहकारी क्षेत्र के बारे में जन सहभागिता और जागरूकता वर्धन के लिए अपनी डिजिटल और मीडिया पहुंच को उल्लेखनीय रूप से सशक्त किया है। पारंपरिक और डिजिटल, दोनों ही माध्यमों का लाभ उठाते हुए मंत्रालय ने पीआईबी की सहभागिता से प्रेस विज्ञप्तियां और प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों में लेखों का लगातार प्रकाशन किया है, और साथ ही सोशल मीडिया पर भी अपनी उपस्थिति का विस्तार किया है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री और माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित सभी राष्ट्रीय स्तर के कार्यक्रमों का मंत्रालय के यूट्यूब चैनल पर सीधा प्रसारण किया जाता है। प्रेस विज्ञप्तियां, समाचार अपडेट और उपलब्धियां नियमित रूप से आधिकारिक वेबसाइट पर साझा की जाती हैं, और व्यापक समावेशन के लिए बहुभाषी पहुंच भी उपलब्ध है।

आज, मंत्रालय के सभी प्लेटफॉर्म—जिनमें ट्विटर, फेसबुक, इंस्टाग्राम, यूट्यूब, लिंकडइन और व्हाट्सएप शामिल हैं—के कुल फॉलोअर्स/सब्सक्राइबर 6 लाख से ज्यादा हैं, और यूट्यूब पर कुल वीडियो व्यूअरशिप 1.4 करोड़ से ज्यादा है। गौरतलब है कि यूट्यूब पर सहकारिता मंत्रालय सभी मंत्रालयों में 5वें स्थान पर और वेबसाइट एंगेजमेंट और ट्रैफिक में 8वें स्थान पर है, जो इसके बढ़ते डिजिटल प्रभाव को दर्शाता है। विशेष अभियानों और ऐतिहासिक

पहलों पर पोस्ट, खासकर प्रमुख आयोजनों और राष्ट्रीय समारोहों के दौरान, लगातार उच्च जुड़ाव प्राप्त करते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय अपनी पहलों के पोस्ट्स और सामग्रियों को राज्य सरकारों, सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयकों (RCSs) और राष्ट्रीय सहकारी परिसंघों के सोशल मीडिया हैंडलों के माध्यम से प्रसारित करने के लिए उन्हें सक्रियतापूर्वक प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है जिससे सहकारी परितंत्र में व्यापक एवं अधिक समन्वित संप्रेषण आउटरीच सुनिश्चित हो सके।

105. मासिक प्रकाशन के माध्यम से सहकारी जागरूकता को प्रोत्साहन: सहकारिता

क्षेत्र में पहुंच, जागरूकता और क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सहकारिता मंत्रालय अप्रैल 2023 से दो मासिक पत्रिकाएं—सहकार उदय (इफको के माध्यम से) और सहकार जागरण (एनसीयूआई के माध्यम से) प्रकाशित कर रहा है। हिंदी, अंग्रेजी और 11 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित ये पत्रिकाएं मंत्रालय और व्यापक सहकारी आंदोलन की प्रमुख नीतियों, योजनाओं, पहलों और सफलता की कहानियों के बारे में जानकारी प्रसारित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण मंच के रूप में कार्य करती हैं। सहकार उदय की मासिक लगभग 3 लाख प्रतियां प्रकाशित हो रही हैं, जबकि सहकार जागरण की मासिक प्रसार संख्या लगभग 2.75 लाख है। ये प्रकाशन समयबद्ध, प्रासंगिक और प्रेरणादायक सामग्री प्रदान करके जमीनी स्तर पर सहकारी सदस्यों को सूचित और सशक्त बनाने में मदद करते हैं।

ट. बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियां

106. बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023: बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में 97वें संविधान संशोधन के उपबंधों को अंतर्विष्ट करने और शासन सशक्त करने, पारदर्शिता व उत्तरदायित्व बढ़ाने, निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया में सुधार करने के लिए बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 में संशोधन किया गया है।

107. सहकारी ऑम्बड्समैन: बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 में संशोधन के पश्चात् सहकारी ऑम्बड्समैन को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 85क द्वारा दिनांक

05.03.2024 के राजपत्र अधिसूचना के माध्यम से नियुक्त किया गया है। ऑम्बड्समैन कार्यालय पूर्णरूपेण कार्यशील है और बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों की जमाराशियों, कार्यरत बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के न्यायोचित लाभ या संबंधित सदस्यों के व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों को प्रभावित करने वाले किन्हीं अन्य मुद्दों से संबंधित शिकायतों या अपीलों पर कार्य करता है।

108. सहकारी निर्वाचन प्राधिकरण (CEA): बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 में संशोधन के पश्चात् सहकारी निर्वाचन प्राधिकरण को शासन सशक्तीकरण और उत्तरदायित्व के लिए स्थापित किया गया है जिसे सभी बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचन कराने हेतु अधिदेश प्राप्त है। अक्टूबर 2025 तक, 197 से अधिक बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों में सफलतापूर्वक निर्वाचन करवाए गए हैं।

109. GeM पोर्टल पर सहकारी समितियों को 'क्रेता' शामिल करना: सरकार ने सहकारी समितियों को GeM पर 'क्रेता' के रूप में पंजीकृत होने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी है जिससे वे किफायती खरीद एवं अधिक पारदर्शिता के साथ लगभग 67 लाख वेंडरों से माल और सेवाओं की खरीद कर सकेंगे। GeM पोर्टल पर 'क्रेता' के रूप में अब तक 658 सहकारी समितियां ऑनबोर्ड हो चुकी हैं।

110. सहारा समूह की समितियों के निवेशकों को रिफंड: सहारा समूह की सहकारी समितियों के वैध जमाकर्ताओं को पारदर्शी रीति से भुगतान करने हेतु एक पोर्टल का शुभारंभ किया गया है। उनकी जमाराशि और दावों के साक्ष्य की प्रस्तुति एवं उचित पहचान के पश्चात् संवितरण का कार्य आरंभ हो चुका है। अब तक 34,17,741 आवेदकों को 6581.84 करोड़ रुपये का संवितरण किया गया है।

ठ. अन्य पहलें

111. स्विगी इंस्टामार्ट के क्विक कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से सहकारी उत्पादों की बाजार पहुंच को बढ़ाना: सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने भारतीय सहकारी क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने

और 'सहकार से समृद्धि' की परिकल्पना को साकार करने के लिए सहकारी उत्पादों के डिजिटल और बाजार एकीकरण को बढ़ाने, नीतिगत चर्चाओं को सुविधाजनक बनाने और उपभोक्ता जुड़ाव को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु दिनांक 25.04.2025 को स्विगी लिमिटेड के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन (MoU) पर हस्ताक्षर किया है। इस समझौता ज्ञापन का उद्देश्य सहकारिता मंत्रालय और स्विगी के बीच एक रणनीतिक साझेदारी स्थापित करना है, ताकि विशेष रूप से डेयरी और ऑर्गेनिक क्षेत्रों में सहकारी उत्पादों के लिए डिजिटल एकीकरण और बाजार पहुंच को बढ़ाया जा सके और साथ ही डिजिटल मार्केटिंग, लॉजिस्टिक्स और उपभोक्ता तकनीक जैसे क्षेत्रों में सहकारी संस्थाओं की क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत प्रमुख बिंदु निम्नलिखित हैं:

- I. सहकारिता मंत्रालय की सहभागिता से स्विगी, भारत में सहकारी आंदोलन/संगठनों/ उत्पादों के लिए जागरूकता अभियान चलाएगा।
- II. सहकारी समितियों के लिए स्विगी की इंस्टामार्ट प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से सहकारी डेयरी उत्पादों को अपने प्लेटफॉर्म पर ऑनबोर्ड करके प्राथमिकता पर एक्सेस प्रदान करेगा।
- III. सहकारिता मंत्रालय की सहभागिता से स्विगी, सहकारी ब्रांडों को मार्केटिंग, प्रचार-प्रसार, उपभोक्ता तकनीक और क्षमता निर्माण के क्षेत्रों में समर्थन प्रदान करेगा।
- IV. स्विगी अपने प्लेटफॉर्म पर एक अलग "सहकारी श्रेणी" बनाएगा, जिसमें सहकारी संगठनों द्वारा प्रोत्साहित उत्पादों जैसे कि ऑर्गेनिक, डेयरी, श्रीअन्न (मिलेट्स), हस्तशिल्प, आदि को शामिल किया जाएगा।
- V. यह पहल डिजिटल पहुंच को बेहतर बनाएगी, सहकारी समितियों के लिए संधारणीय विकास के अवसर सृजित करेगी, डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में सहकारी संस्थाओं का अधिकतम प्रभाव सुनिश्चित करेगी और आपसी सहमति से संचालित परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों की क्षमता निर्माण को भी बढ़ावा देगी।

112. सहकारिता मंत्रालय जन शिकायतों के प्रभावी एवं समयबद्ध निवारण के लिए प्रतिबद्ध

है। 2024-2025 के दौरान सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (CPGRAMS) पोर्टल के माध्यम से प्राप्त 33,821 से अधिक शिकायतों का निस्तारण किया है, जिसकी न्यूनतम औसत निस्तारण अवधि केवल 2 दिन रही है।

113. बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023 के अधिनियमन के पश्चात सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने सहकारी शिक्षा निधि (CEF) खाते को NCUI से सहकारिता मंत्रालय सफलतापूर्वक हस्तांतरित किया है और इसके प्रबंधन और उपयोग के लिए एक समर्पित संरचना स्थापित की है।

114. डेयरी क्षेत्र में संधारणीयता और चक्रीयता: श्वेत क्रांति 2.0 का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य डेयरी क्षेत्र में संधारणीयता और चक्रीयता को बढ़ावा देना है। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए डेयरी मूल्य श्रृंखला में संधारणीयता और चक्रीयता को एकीकृत किया जाएगा जिसके अंतर्गत जलवायु-स्मार्ट तरीकों को अपनाना, संसाधनों के कुशल उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना और नवीकरणीय समाधानों के माध्यम से कम उत्सर्जन वाले, आय सृजन करने वाले परितंत्र का निर्माण करना शामिल है। माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री ने इस विषय पर दिनांक 03.03.2025 को एक कार्यशाला का उद्घाटन किया। डेयरी क्षेत्र में संधारणीयता और चक्रीयता हेतु कार्य "कचरे से कंचन (Gold out of Garbage)" की परिकल्पना से प्रेरित है। इस पहल के तहत, निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए तीन बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों को स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है:

- i. पशु आहार उत्पादन, रोग नियंत्रण और कृत्रिम गर्भाधान के लिए।
- ii. गाय और भैंस के गोबर के प्रबंधन के लिए।
- iii. मृत मवेशियों और भैंसों के खाल, हड्डियां और सींगों के प्रबंधन के लिए।

115. सरदार पटेल कोऑपरेटिव डेयरी फेडरेशन लिमिटेड (SPCDF) की स्थापना: माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री द्वारा दिनांक 06.07.2025 को सरदार पटेल कोऑपरेटिव डेयरी फेडरेशन लिमिटेड (SPCDF) नामक एक नई बहु-राज्य सहकारी संस्था का शुभारंभ

किया गया, जिसकी प्रारंभिक पूंजी ₹200 करोड़ है। SPCDF से 20 राज्यों (जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, उत्तराखंड, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, असम, पश्चिम बंगाल, झारखंड, ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, गोवा, तमिलनाडु, तेलंगाना) के 20,000 से अधिक गांवों के 20 लाख से अधिक डेयरी किसान एक संगठित सहकारी संरचना के प्रत्यक्ष सदस्य बन सकेंगे। SPCDF के माध्यम से किसानों को दुग्ध की सुनिश्चित खरीद, बेहतर पशु चिकित्सा देखभाल, पशुओं के पोषण में वृद्धि, और आधुनिक डेयरी तकनीकों का लाभ प्राप्त होगा। मजबूत शीत श्रृंखला अवसंरचना, शीतालन केंद्रों और कुशल प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं में निवेश से गुणवत्ता मानकों को और अधिक मजबूती मिलेगी और सुरक्षित, स्वच्छ डेयरी उत्पादों की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

CASTE DISCRIMINATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

378. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

- (a) whether it is fact that the SC/ST communities student groups and families consistently allege that structural and subtle caste-based discrimination and alienation on campuses are the underlying causes of the suicide in the Central Government funded higher educational institutions and Central Universities, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Ministry has examined particularly caste based discrimination in these premier institutions, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Ministry reported from IITs and other Central Universities that

data on caste based discrimination is not centrally maintained, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether cases of SC/ST students dying by suicide keep happening despite minimal intervention by the Ministry, if so, the reasons in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a) to (d): Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education has informed that at present, thirty-one National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and an Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST), Shibpur are functioning in the country as Institutions of National Importance governed by the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research ((NITSER) Act, 2007 (29 of 2007). As informed by Institutes, personal reasons/family issues/ Health related issues/ loss of money due to online trading/ failed in an academic subject/ gaming etc. are some of the common causes of such incidents.

All the Institutes take proactive welfare measures to prevent harassment of students and have engaged Counselors / Psychologists/ Doctors for counseling of students from time to time. The Institutes also have SC/ST cells established in the Institution to look into the issues of students. In addition, the Institute's own faculties/ Wardens/ Mentors are also actively involved in helping Students to deal with a wide range of concerns be it academic, personal, emotional. These Institutes conduct regular counseling sessions through sensitization program for the student's community and have put in place provision of online registration of complaints/ suggestion. Besides this,

motivational lectures/ talks, meditation and yoga sessions, sports meet, cultural meet are organized from time to time to inculcate healthy atmosphere among students.

The Council of NITSER has also advised the Institutes to join hands in proactively mitigating the problems of students and taking care of emotional well being during their stay in the campuses and help them to remain joyful, positive and empower them to have better vision.

University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 to give effect to the statutory provisions and policies for prevention of discrimination on the grounds of caste, creed, religion, language, ethnicity, gender, disability.

The UGC has taken various steps for the Prevention of Caste Based Discrimination in HEIs. UGC has issued various directives/instructions and guidelines to HEIs to have a mechanism to address grievances related to discrimination. These include Equal Opportunity Cells, SC/ST Grievance Redressal Committees, and Liaison Officers specifically designated to handle matters concerning SC/ST students and staff.

CRISIS OF FARMERS IN KERALA

379. SHRI N K PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has analysed the crisis of coconut, rubber

spices and other farmers in Kerala due to lack of minimum support price, if so, the details of action taken to resolve the issue;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide adequate support price to crops grown in Kerala like coconut, rubber spices etc., if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide more subsidies to farmers in Kerala;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise the liberal import policy so as to protect the domestic price of agricultural products like rubber, pepper, coconut etc, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has initiated action to give adequate compensation to the farmers for their loss due to floods, droughts and other natural calamities, 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 fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 22 mandated crops including Ball Copra and Milling Copra, on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

However, inclusion of crops under MSP framework is dependent on several factors which include relatively large shelf life, non- perishable, widely grown, item of mass consumption, essential for food security, among others.

(c): From the year 2025–26 onwards, the subsidy under the “Expansion of Area

under Coconut” programme has been enhanced eightfold from ₹6,500/ha to ₹56,000/ha which will significantly support farmers in bringing new areas under coconut cultivation.

(d): The export of coconut products has been increasing over the years and during the previous year there was 25.35% hike in export value at Rs.4349.03 crores. Import of Copra and Coconut Oil is regulated under Advance Authorization. The import of Desiccated Coconut is also permitted with a Minimum Import Price of Rs.150/kg. Thus the import policy for coconut products safeguards the domestic coconut sector.

(e): Coconut Development Board in association with State Government and Agriculture Insurance Company of India, is implementing Insurance scheme for coconut palms viz Coconut palm Insurance Scheme. Main objective of the scheme is to insure coconut palms against natural and other perils with a view to compensate the farmer in case of loss/death of palms.

Further, Coconut palm has been included under Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, MoAFW. This scheme has already commenced in the state of Kerala.

साइबर सुरक्षा अवसंरचना

380. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार की साइबर सुरक्षा अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए क्या पहल है;
- (ख) विशेषकर पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में केंद्रीय और राज्य एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय और सूचना-साझाकरण के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है;
- (ग) फॉरेंसिक और डिजिटल जांच क्षमताओं को विकसित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (घ) साइबर अपराधों से निपटने के लिए साइबर फॉरेंसिक विशेषज्ञता का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा रहा है?

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

(क): सरकार ने साइबर खतरों से निपटने के लिए पूरे देश में एक एकीकृत और समन्वित प्रणाली को संस्थागत रूप दिया है। राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा सचिवालय (एनएससीएस) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा समन्वयक (एनसीएससी) विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय का कार्य सुनिश्चित करता है, जबकि भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र (आई4सी) साइबर अपराधों से समन्वित और प्रभावकारी तरीके से निपटता है।

भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपात प्रतिक्रिया टीम (सर्ट-इन) को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70ख के प्रावधानों के तहत साइबर सुरक्षा की घटनाओं पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया है। सर्ट-इन, सक्रिय खतरा शमन (प्रोएक्टिव थ्रेट मिटिगेशन) के लिए विभिन्न सेक्टरों के संगठनों के साथ विशिष्ट अलर्ट साझा करने के लिए एक ऑटोमेटेड साइबर थ्रेट इंटेलिजेंस एक्सचेंज प्लेटफॉर्म संचालित करता है। सर्ट-इन द्वारा संचालित किया जा रहा राष्ट्रीय साइबर समन्वय केंद्र (एनसीसीसी), साइबर सुरक्षा से संबंधित खतरों का पता लगाने के लिए साइबर स्पेस की जांच करता है। यह कार्रवाई करने के लिए, संबंधित संगठनों, राज्य सरकारों और स्टैकहोल्डर एजेंसियों के साथ जानकारी साझा करता है। सर्ट-इन नवीनतम साइबर खतरों/कमियों के बारे में समय-समय पर अलर्ट और एडवाइजरी जारी करती है।

सरकार ने सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70क के प्रावधानों के तहत देश में महत्वपूर्ण

सूचना अवसंरचना की सुरक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना संरक्षण केंद्र (एनसीआईआईपीसी) भी स्थापित किया है। एनआईसी केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के मंत्रालयों, विभागों और एजेंसियों तथा जिला प्रशासकों को विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस समाधानों के लिए सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) संबंधी सहायता प्रदान करता है और औद्योगिक मानकों और पद्धतियों के अनुरूप सूचना सुरक्षा नीतियों और प्रथाओं का अनुसरण करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य साइबर-हमले को रोकना और डेटा को सुरक्षित रखना है।

गृह मंत्रालय (एमएचए) ने साइबर अपराध, साइबर आतंकवाद, साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और इसी तरह की चिंताओं के खिलाफ उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के दुरुपयोग को प्रभावी ढंग से संबोधित करने के लिए मैक (मल्टी एजेंसी सेंटर) प्लेटफॉर्म के तहत साइमैक (साइबर मल्टी एजेंसी सेंटर) की स्थापना सभी साइबर सुरक्षा एजेंसियां जैसे की IB, CIRA, DCYA, DOT, CERT-IN, I4C, NCIIPC और NIC, के साथ की है। साइमैक प्लेटफॉर्म सभी साइबर सुरक्षा एजेंसियों में साइबर लचीलापन बढ़ाने के लिए एक एकीकृत और रणनीतिक मंच के रूप में काम करता है। वास्तविक समय की निगरानी, खतरे की खुफिया साझाकरण और समन्वित प्रतिक्रिया क्षमताओं को सक्षम करके, यह साइबर सुरक्षा जोखिमों को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबंधित करने के लिए सक्रिय पहचान और विश्लेषण और सहयोगी दृष्टिकोण सुनिश्चित करता है। सभी एजेंसियों को राष्ट्रीय साइबर रक्षा को मजबूत करने और भारतीय सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी) बुनियादी ढांचे की रक्षा के लिए इस प्रणाली के साथ पूरी तरह से एकीकृत करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) से (घ) मुख्यतः सम्पूर्ण पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र और सिक्किम में काम कर रही सभी विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों को साइबर फोरेंसिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने और डिजिटल जांच की क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए असम में एक नई राष्ट्रीय साइबर फोरेंसिक (जांच) प्रयोगशाला स्थापित की गई है। यह प्रयोगशाला 29.08. 2025 से संचालित हो गयी है।

राष्ट्रीय साइबर फोरेंसिक (जांच) प्रयोगशाला {एनसीएफएल (आई)}, एक 'अत्याधुनिक' सुविधा है, जिसे वर्ष 2019 में भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र (आई4सी) के तहत द्वारका, नई दिल्ली में

स्थापित किया गया है, ताकि विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) और अन्य केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को जांच के दौरान फोरेंसिक सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। देश भर के राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा एनसीएफएल की सेवाओं अथवा सुविधाओं का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक, एनसीएफएल ने साइबर अपराध से संबंधित लगभग 12,952 साइबर मामलों में राज्य विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) को अपनी सेवाएं प्रदान की हैं। दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक, 2118 एलईए कार्मिकों ने नवीनतम फोरेंसिक उपकरणों एवं तकनीकों में प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया है।

वर्ष 2018 में शुरू की गई महिलाओं एवं बच्चों के विरुद्ध साइबर अपराध रोकथाम (सीसीपीडब्ल्यूसी) स्कीम के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में साइबर फोरेंसिक प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की गई थीं। इस स्कीम के तहत, गृह मंत्रालय ने साइबर फोरेंसिक परामर्शदाताओं के गठन के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 131.60 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय मदद दी थी। 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में साइबर फोरेंसिक-सह-प्रशिक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं शुरू की गई हैं।

सर्ट-इन साइबर सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में समन्वय और जानकारी साझा करने में मदद करने के लिए पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र समेत सभी राज्यों में अभ्यास (ड्रिल) के साथ कार्यशालाएं आयोजित करती है।

भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र (आई4सी) के अंतर्गत मेवात, जामताड़ा, अहमदाबाद, हैदराबाद, चंडीगढ़, विशाखापत्तनम और गुवाहाटी के लिए सात संयुक्त साइबर समन्वय टीमों (जेसीसीटी) गठित की गई हैं, जो पूरे देश को कवर करती हैं तथा ये टीमों साइबर अपराध हॉटस्पॉट/मल्टी-ज्यूरिस्डिक्शनल मामलों से संबंधित क्षेत्रों में काम करती हैं जिसके लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को इसमें शामिल किया गया है ताकि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय फ्रेमवर्क को बेहतर बनाया जा सके।

समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म को साइबर अपराध संबंधी आंकड़ों को साझा करने और इनके विश्लेषण हेतु प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) प्लेटफॉर्म, आंकड़ों के संग्रहण और विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए शुरू किया गया है। यह विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में साइबर अपराध की शिकायतों में शामिल अपराधों और अपराधियों के

अंतरराज्यीय संपर्कों पर आधारित विश्लेषण प्रदान करता है। 'प्रतिबिंब' मॉड्यूल विभिन्न अधिकार-क्षेत्र के अधिकारियों को दृश्यता प्रदान करने के लिए अपराधियों और अपराध के बुनियादी ढांचे के स्थानों को मानचित्र पर प्रदर्शित करता है। यह मॉड्यूल विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा आई4सी और एसएमई से तकनीकी-कानूनी सहायता मांगने और उसे प्राप्त करने की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप 16,840 अभियुक्तों की गिरफ्तारी हुई है और 1,05,129 साइबर जांच सहायता अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं।

वृहत ओपन ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम (एमओओसी) प्लेटफॉर्म, जिसका नाम 'साइट्रेन' है, की स्थापना साइबर अपराध जांच, फॉरेंसिक और अभियोजन में पुलिस और न्यायिक अधिकारियों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए की गई है। यह प्रमाणन के साथ मानक ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम उपलब्ध कराता है, जिससे सभी एजेंसियों में एक जैसा कौशल विकास सुनिश्चित होता है। 1,44,895 पुलिस अधिकारी/न्यायधीश/अभियोजक/सीपीओ/ सीएपीएफ पंजीकृत हैं और दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से 1,19,628 प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए गए हैं।

NAKSHA PROGRAMME

381. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:

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

- (a) the details and the total number of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in each State and UT currently covered under the National Geospatial Knowledge-based Land Survey of urban Habitations (NAKSHA) programme, and the ones proposed to be added in subsequent phases State and UT-wise;
- (b) the details and the criteria used by the Government to identify and nominate ULB and district-level officers for training under Phase 2 of the NAKSHA

Capacity Building Programme;

(c) the details and the structure and content of the training curriculum under the NAKSHA programme;

(d) the details and the progress rate of digitalization of urban land records, State and ULB-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) whether the Ministry proposes to scale up NAKSHA to cover all ULBs in the country by a specific deadline, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) : Under the ongoing pilot phase of the NAKSHA programme, a total of 157 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) across 29 participating States and Union Territories have been taken up for implementation. State/UT-wise details of the 157 pilot ULBs are provided in **Statement I**.

(b): Under Phase 2 of the NAKSHA Capacity Building Programme, a total of 330 ULB officers from across States/UTs were trained through the five designated Centres of Excellence (CoEs). This cohort forms a critical pool of trained practitioners who are further training field survey teams at ULB level. The Department adopted a structured approach for identifying and nominating officers for Phase 2 of the NAKSHA Capacity Building Programme. Participants were drawn from Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and district administration who are directly involved in urban land survey, spatial planning, land administration, and

on-ground execution of various components of the NAKSHA workflow. States/UTs were advised to nominate two officers, from each ULB, who hold operational responsibility in activities such as survey coordination, property records management, GIS data handling, and field supervision.

(c) : The NAKSHA Phase 2 Training Programme has been designed as an intensive, multi-day, practice-oriented capacity-building curriculum aimed at strengthening the technical proficiency of ULB officers. The curriculum integrates conceptual understanding, hands-on technical exposure, field exercises and State-level-best-practices sessions, ensuring that participants gain end-to-end clarity on the NAKSHA workflow, from aerial data acquisition to parcel preparation, conflict resolution, and quality assurance. The training is structured across six days, following a progressive learning sequence that begins with foundational concepts and moves into advanced tools, GNSS/ETS operations, and real-life case studies. The detailed training structure has been provided in **Statement-II**.

(d) Aerial data acquisition and ground survey are the two critical components and essential precursors to the digitalization of urban land records, since they provide the accurate maps needed for creating digital land parcels. Under the NAKSHA programme, aerial data acquisition has been completed in 114 out of 133 ULBs (aerial data already available in 24 out of 157 ULBs). Ground truthing has commenced in 70 ULBs. The detailed status has been provided in **Statement-III**.

(e) Scaling up NAKSHA programme to cover all ULBs will depend on the

learnings and outcome of the pilot being implemented in 157 ULBs at present.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of the 157 pilot ULBs

S No.	State/ UTs	District	Name ULB/Town/ City
1	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur	Anantapuramu
2		Chittor	Kuppam
3		Eluru	Eluru
4		Guntur	Guntur
5		Guntur	Mangalagiri-Tadepalli
6		Kakinada	Kakinada
7		Kurnool	Kurnool
8		Prakasam	Ongole
9		SPSR Nellore	Nellore
10		Tirupati	Tirupati
11	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	Namsai
12	Assam	Barpeta	Barpeta Road
13		Bongaigaon	Abhayapuri
14		Bongaigaon	Bongaigaon
15		Darrang	Mangaldoi MB

16		Golaghat	Golaghat MB
17		Hojai	Hojai MB
18		Nagaon	Nagaon MB
19		Nalbari	Nalbari MB
20		Sivsagar	Sivsagar MB
21		Sonitpur	Dhekiajuli MB
22	Bihar	Banka	Banka Nagar Parishad
23		Buxar	Buxar Nagar Parishad
24		Munger	Tarapur Nagar Panchayat
25		Nalanda	Rajgir Nagar Parishad
26		Rohtas	Dehri Nagar Parishad
27		Saran	Sonepur Nagar Parishad
28	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Sarangpur, Burail, Kajheri, Palsora, Attawa
29	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Nagar Palik Nigam Dhamtari
30		Jagdalpur (Bastar)	Nagar Palik Nigam Jagdalpur (Bastar)
31		Sarguja	Nagar Nigam Ambikapur
32	Goa	North Goa	Corporation of the City of Panaji
33		South Goa	CuncolimM.Cl
34		South Goa	MargaoM.Cl
35	Gujarat	Kheda	Nadiad

36		Navsari	Navsari
37		Anand	Anand
38		Kachchh	Gandhidham
39		Morbi	Morbi
40	Haryana	Gurugram	Manesar
41		Mahendergarh	Narnaul
42		Panchkula	Panchkula
43	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Nadaun Nagar Panchayat
44		Kangra	Palampur MC
45		Mandi	Mandi MC
46		Solan	Solan MC
47	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	Pattan
48		Jammu	Bishnah
49		Pulwama	Awantipora
50		Reasi	Katra
51	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Lohardaga Nagar
52		Palamu	Bishrampur Nagar Parishad
53		Simdega	Simdega Nagar Parishad
54		Ranchi	Ranchi MC (Ward 20and6)
55	Karnataka	Bagalkote	Bagalkote MC
56		Koppal	Bhagyanagara Town Panchayat (TP)

57		Ballari	Siraguppa MC
58		Belagavi	Boragav TP
59		Belagavi	Gokaka MC
60		Bidar	Basavakalyan MC
61		Chikkamagaluru	Chikkamagaluru MC
62		Kolar	Kolar Municipal Corporation (MC)
63		Mysuru	Bogadi TP
64		Shivamogga	Anavatti TP
65	Kerala	Alappuzha	Harippad
66		Kannur	Thalassery
67		Kasaragod	Kasaragod
68		Kollam	Punalur
69		Kottayam	Vaikom
70		Kozhikode	Vadakara
71		Malappuram	Perinthalmanna
72		Malappuram	Ponnani
73		Thiruvananthapuram	Attingal
74		Thiruvananthapuram	Neyyattinkara
75	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Alirajpur Nagar Palika
76		Indore	Depalpur Nagar Palika
77		Indore	Dhar Kothi
78		Jhabua	Meghnagar

79		Khandwa	Channera (Naya Harsood) Nagar Parishad
80		Narmadapuram	Makhan Nagar (Babai)
81		Raisen	Sanchi
82		Sehore	Shahganj Nagar Parishad
83		Ujjain	Unhel
84		Vidisha	Vidhisha Nagar Palika
85	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Shirdi (Tq. Rahata)
86		Akola	Murtizapur
87		Buldhana	Buldhana
88		Chandrapur	Ghuggus (Tq. Chandrapur)
89		Chh.Sambhajinagar	Kannad
90		Jalgaon	Varanganv (Tq. Bhusaval)
91		Pune	Baramati
92		Solapur	Pandhapur
93		Raighad	Khopoli
94		Thane	Kulgaon Badalapur (Tq. Ambarnath)
95	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Shillong
96	Mizoram	Aizwal South	Aizwal MC 11-19
97	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur
98	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda Municipality

99		Khorda	Khorda Municipality
100		Khorda	Jatni Municipality
101		Mayurbhanj	Baripada Municipality
102	Puducherry	Murungapakkam	Murungapakkam
103	Punjab	Barnala	Barnala
104		Ludhiana	Khanna
105		Patiala	Rajpura
106		SAS Nagar	Banur
107		SAS Nagar	Derabassi
108		SAS Nagar	SAS Nagar
109	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Kishangarh
110		Ajmer	Pushkar
111		Beawar	Beawar
112		Jaipur Rural	Bagru
113		Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
114		Khairthal Tijara	Bhiwadi
115		Kotputali- Behror	Behror
116		Rajsamand	Nathdwara
117		Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur
118		Sikar	Nawalgarh
119	Sikkim	Sikkim (East)	Gangtok Municipal Corporation
120	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	Ariyalur

121		Chengalpattu	Maraimalai Nagar
122		Coimbatore	Coimbatore (7 Wards)
123		Dindigul	Dindigul
124		Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram
125		Sivagangai	Karaikudi
126		Thanjavur	Thanjavur
127		Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai
128		Tuticorin	Kovilpatti
129		Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar
130	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	Manuguru
131		Jagityal	Jagityal
132		Mahabubabad	Mahabubabad
133		Mahabubnagar	Jacherla
134		Nalgonda	Miryalguda
135		Rajanna Siricilla	Vemulawada
136		Siddipet	Husnabad
137		Vikarabad	Kodangal
138		Warangal Rural	Wardhannapet
139		Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	Yadagirigutta
140	Tripura	West	Agartala Municipal Corporation (MC)

141	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	Tanda
142		Barabanki	Nawabganj
143		Bulandshar	Anupshahr
144		Chitrakoot	Chitrakoot Dham
145		Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur
146		Hardoi	Hardoi
147		Jhansi	Jhansi
148		Mirzapur	Chunar
149		Pilibhit	Puranpur
150		Shahjanpur	Tilhar
151	Uttarakhand	Almora	Nagar Palika Almora
152		Haridwar	Nagar Palika Bhagwanpur
153		Tehri Garhwal	Nagar Palika Narendra Nagar
154		Udham Singh Nagar	Nagar Palika Kitcha
155	West Bengal	Hooghly	Chandannagar Municipal Corporation
156		North 24 Parganas	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh Municipality
157		North 24 Parganas	New Town Kolkata Development Authority (NKDA)

STATEMENT-II

The detailed Training structure for the NAKSHA Phase 2 Training Programme designed as an intensive, multi-day, practice-oriented capacity-building curriculum aimed at strengthening the technical proficiency of ULB officers

DAY 1			
Time	Module	Topics Covered	Trainer
09:30 - 09:45	Registration		
09:45 - 10:00	Welcome and introductory address by CoE		
10:00 - 11:15	Introduction and overview of NAKSHA programme	- Context and significance of NAKSHA programme - Various technologies for aerial data acquisition - Stakeholders and their roles and	Senior official from DoLR

		responsibilities • NAKSHA workflow • Key milestones of NAKSHA	
11:30 – 13:00	Basic concepts of surveying	• Describe what is surveying • Describe the types and methods of surveying • Apply the fundamental principles of surveying	Master Trainer
14:00 – 15:15	Methodologies for aerial data acquisition	• Overview and key components of aerial data acquisition • Methodologies adopted for aerial data acquisition in NAKSHA • Workflow for	Master Trainer

		ORI/3D model generation • Processed data set – ORI, 3D reality model, Elevation model (DSM, DEM, DTM)	
15:30 – 17:30	Introduction to GNSS; its specifications, NRTK survey	• Basics of GNSS • Why NRTK is required? • GNSS receiver specifications for NRTK • Challenges in canopy areas in urban environments • Hands on activity on configuring GNSS receiver to receive NRTK corrections	Master Trainer

DAY 2			
09:30	Applications of	• Introduction to	Guest expert
–	geospatial	geospatial	
11:15	technologies in land governance	technologies in land governance	
		• Legal and institutional frameworks enabling geo-referenced land records	
		• Case study: Use of GIS in NAKSHA programme for urban land records	
		• Lessons from SVAMITVA scheme	
		• Best practices from states in geospatial land record modernization	

11:30 – 13:00	Overview of Web GIS tool and its modules	• Overview of Web GIS portal • Modules – web application module, mobile application module and desktop application module • Workflow of the Web GIS tool • Workflow for Urban Property Card (UrPro)	MPSEDC
14:00 – 15:30	Hands on activity on WebGIS tool	• End-to-end demo and hands-on NAKSHA desktop, web and mobile application	MPSEDC
15:45 – 17:30	Prep work for ground surveying using GNSS rover	• Briefing the participants about the ground surveying field	Master Trainer

		work, outcomes expected and related logistics that would be scheduled for Day 3 The batch should be divided into groups and group divisions should be communicated well in advance.	
DAY 3			
08:30 – 13:00	Field work: Ground survey using GNSS rovers with CORS	- CORS registration process - Capturing co-ordinates for land parcels using CORS and NRTK method - CORS data integration	SOI/Master Trainer

		• Exporting RTK file • Precautions during NRTK survey using CORS	
14:00 – 18:30	Field work: Ground survey using GNSS rovers with CORS	• CORS registration process • Capturing co-ordinates for land parcels using CORS and NRTK method • CORS data integration • Exporting RTK file • Precautions during NRTK survey using CORS	SOI/Master Trainer
DAY 4			
09:30 – 11:15	Preparation and finalization of land parcel layer	• The data collected and synced during field survey will be available through	MPSEDC/SOI

		web / desktop application. Land parcel vertices shall be used to create land parcel polygons.	
11:30 – 13:00	Demo on drone, payload and map 1 deliverables	- Showcase of drones and payloads for aerial data acquisition. - Workflow of feature extraction. - Demo on generation of 2D/3D GIS dataset through feature extraction - Demo on generation of topographical layers including property markers.	Third party agencies

14:00 – 15:45	Application of ETS	• Showcasing use-case for ETS in NAKSHA in cases when GNSS signals are weak • Methodology to be adopted to minimize survey errors in no network areas • Demo and hands on activity on ETS	SOI
16:00 – 17:30	Preparation for ground survey using ETS	• Demo and hands on activity on ETS continued • Briefing on the ground survey and logistics that would be done on Day 5	SOI/Master Trainer
DAY 5			
08:30 –	Field work: Ground survey using ETS	• Setting up the ETS instrument	SOI/Master Trainer

13:00		• Creating job in ETS • Setting up job parameters • Adding coordinates of known control points • Orientation of ETS • Measurement of property parcel vertices	
14:00 – 18:30	Field work: Ground survey using ETS	• Setting up the ETS instrument • Creating job in ETS • Setting up job parameters • Adding coordinates of known control points • Orientation of ETS • Measurement of property parcel vertices	SOI/Master Trainer

DAY 6			
09:30	Case Study 1:		
–	Experience sharing		
11:00	on legal and administrative procedures involving objection and conflict resolution	- This session equips trainees with practical knowledge of procedures such as - Notifications by competent authority - Boundary dispute and statutory notices - Handling objections during ground truthing - Substitute service - Appeals	CoEs are recommended to invite experts in-person as per below details: LBSNAA – Expert from AP YASHADA – Expert from Maharashtra CoE Assam – Expert from Assam MGSIPA – Expert from Madhya Pradesh ATI Mysuru – Expert from Karnataka or Kerala

		process ○ Summons and forms in appeals process ○ Disposal and orders of appeals Case studies from states help contextualize these processes and bridge the gap between formal rules and on-ground practice.	
11:15 – 13:00	Case Study 2: Experience sharing on legal and administrative procedures involving objection and conflict resolution	Experience sharing on legal and administrative procedures involving objection and conflict resolution	CoE's are recommended to invite experts.

14:00	Assessment	Field survey exercise test	Master Trainer
–		followed by objective	
16:00		assessment	
16:00	Wrap-up	Course wrap-up,	CoE
–		feedback collection and	
17:00		valedictory	

STATEMENT-III

The status aerial data acquisition has been completed in 114 out of 133 ULBs (aerial data already available in 24 out of 157 ULBs) and Ground truthing

S.No	State	District	ULB/Town	Aerial Flying Status	Ground Truthing Status (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur	Anantapuramu	Existing Aerial Data	86.73
2		Chittor	Kuppam	Existing Aerial Data	88.58

3		Eluru	Eluru	Completed	0.43
4		Guntur	Guntur	Completed	Not Started
5		Guntur	Mangalagiri-Tadepalli	Completed	Not Started
6		Kakinada	Kakinada	Completed	0.33
7		Kurnool	Kurnool	Completed	Not Started
8		Prakasam	Ongole	Existing Aerial Data	78.05
9		SPSR Nellore	Nellore	Completed	0.39
10		Tirupati	Tirupati	Completed	0.07
11	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	Namsai	Completed	Not Started
12	Assam	Barpeta	Barpeta Road	Existing Aerial Data	100.00

13		Bongaigaon	Abhayapuri	Existing Aerial Data	100.00
14		Bongaigaon	Bongaigaon	Existing Aerial Data	100
15		Darrang	Mangaldoi	Existing Aerial Data	100
16		Golaghat	Golaghat	Existing Aerial Data	31.33
17		Hojai	Hojai	Existing Aerial Data	100
18		Nagaon	Nagaon	Existing Aerial Data	58.04
19		Nalbari	Nalbari	Existing Aerial Data	54
20		Sivsagar	Sivsagar	Existing	100

				Aerial Data	
21		Sonitpur	Dhekiajuli	Existing Aerial Data	100
22	Bihar	Banka	Banka	Complete d	Not Started
23		Buxar	Buxar	Complete d	Not Started
24		Munger	Tarapur	Complete d	Not Started
25		Nalanda	Rajgir	Complete d	Not Started
26		Rohtas	Dehri	Complete d	Not Started
27		Sonpur	Sonpur	Complete d	Not Started
28	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Sarangpur, Burail, Kajheri, Palsora, Attawa, Sector 2 to 17	Complete d	Not Started

29	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Dhamtari Nagar Palik Nigam	Completed	Not Started
30		Jagdalpur (Bastar)	Jagdalpur	Completed	Not Started
31		Sarguja	Ambikapur	Completed	Not Started
32	Goa	North Goa	Panaji	Completed	2.01
33		South Goa	Cuncolim	Completed	5
34		South Goa	Margao	Completed	Not Started
35	Gujarat	Kheda	Nadiad	Under Progress	Not Started
36		Navsari	Navsari	Completed	Not Started
37		Anand	Anand	Completed	Not Started
38		Kachchh	Gandhidham	Under Progress	Not Started
39		Morbi	Morbi	Completed	Not Started

40	Haryana	Gurugram	Manesar	Completed	Not Started
41		Narnaul	Narnaul	Completed	Not Started
42		Panchkula	Panchkula	Not Started	0.01
43	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Nadaun	Completed	Not Started
44		Kangra	Palampur	Completed	Not Started
45		Mandi	Mandi	Completed	Not Started
46		Solan	Solan	Completed	Not Started
47	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	Baramulla	Pattan	Not Started	Not Started
48		Jammu	Bishnah	Completed	3.28
49		Pulwama	Awantipora	Not Started	Not Started
50		Reasi	Katra	Not Started	Not Started

51	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Lohardaga	Not Started	Not Started
52		Palamu	Bishrampur	Not Started	Not Started
53		Ranchi	Ranchi (Ward 20and6)	Not Started	Not Started
54		Simdega	Simdega	Not Started	Not Started
55	Karnataka	Bagalkote	Bagalkote	Completed	73.74
56		Ballary	Siraguppa	Existing Aerial Data	100
57		Belagavi	Boragav	Completed	100
58		Belagavi	Gokak	Completed	63.93
59		Bidar	Basavakalyan	Completed	48.27
60		Chikkamagaluru	Chikkamagaluru	Completed	31.49
61		Kolar	Kolar	Existing	71.47

				Aerial Data	
62		Koppal	Bhagyanagara	Existing Aerial Data	100
63		Mysore	Bogadi	Complete d	74.4
64		Shivamogga	Anavatti	Complete d	78.11
65	Kerala	Alappuzha	Harippad	Complete d	100
66		Kannur	Thalassery	Complete d	100
67		Kasaragod	Kasaragod	Complete d	100
68		Kollam	Punalur	Complete d	100
69		Kottayam	Vaikom	Complete d	100
70		Kozhikode	Vadakara	Complete d	100
71		Malappuram	Perinthalmanna	Complete	100

				d	
72		Malappuram	Ponnani	Complete d	100
73		Thiruvananthapuram	Attingal	Complete d	100
74		Thiruvananthapuram	Neyyattinkara	Complete d	100
75	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Alirajpur	Existing Aerial Data	1.07
76		Indore	Depalpur	Existing Aerial Data	1.67
77		Indore	Residency Area	Existing Aerial Data	100
78		Jhabua	Meghnagar	Existing Aerial Data	2
79		Khandwa	Channera	Existing Aerial Data	82.11

80		Narmadapuram	Makhan Nagar	Existing Aerial Data	1.19
81		Raisen	Sanchi	Existing Aerial Data	2.81
82		Sehore	Shahganj	Existing Aerial Data	97.7
83		Ujjain	Unhel	Complete d	Not Started
84		Vidisha	Vidhisha	Complete d	Not Started
85	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Shirdi	Complete d	3.62
86		Akola	Murtizapur	Complete d	0.4
87		Buldhana	Buldhana	Complete d	4.29
88		Chandrapur	Ghuggus	Complete d	2.23
89		Chh.Sambhajinaga	Kannad	Complete	19.63

		r		d	
90		Jalgaon	Varanganv	Complete d	Not Started
91		Pune	Baramati	Complete d	0.81
92		Raigad	Khopoli	Complete d	Not Started
93		Solapur	Pandhapur	Complete d	0.69
94		Thane	Kulgaon Badalapur	Complete d	3.94
95	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Shillong	Complete d	Not Started
96	Mizoram	Aizwal North	Aizwal MC 11- 19	Complete d	Not Started
97	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur	Complete d	0.01
98		Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	Complete d	Not Started
99	Odisha	Khorda	Khorda	Complete d	Not Started
100		Khordha	Jatni	Under	Not

				Progress	Started
101		Mayurbhanj	Baripada	Completed	Not Started
102	Puducherry (UT)	Murungapakkam	Murungapakka m	Completed	10.27
103	Punjab	Barnala	Barnala	Completed	Not Started
104		Ludhiana	Khanna	Completed	Not Started
105		Patiala	Rajpura	Completed	Not Started
106		SAS Nagar	Banur	Under Progress	Not Started
107		SAS Nagar	Derabassi	Not Started	Not Started
108		SAS Nagar	SAS Nagar	Not Started	Not Started
109	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Kishangarh	Completed	Not Started
110		Ajmer	Pushkar	Completed	Not Started
111		Beawar	Beawar	Completed	Not

				d	Started
112		Jaipur Rural	Bagru	Completed	Not Started
113		Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	Not Started	Not Started
114		Khairthal Tijara	Bhiwadi	Completed	Not Started
115		Kotputali- Behror	Behror	Completed	Not Started
116		Rajsamand	Nathdwara	Completed	Not Started
117		Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	Completed	Not Started
118		Sikar	Nawalgarh	Completed	Not Started
119	Sikkim	Sikkim (East)	Gangtok	Completed	Not Started
120		Ariyalur	Ariyalur	Completed	2.87
121	Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	Maraimalai Nagar	Completed	0.06
122		Coimbatore	Coimbatore (7	Completed	6.59

			Wards)	d	
123		Dindigul	Dindigul	Complete d	1.29
124		Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram	Complete d	Not Started
125		Sivagangai	Karaikudi	Complete d	51.27
126		Thanjavur	Thanjavur	Complete d	0.69
127		Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	Complete d	12.98
128		Tuticorin	Kovilpatti	Complete d	3.79
129		Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar	Complete d	1.14
130		Bhadradri Kothagudem	Manuguru	Complete d	Not Started
131	Telangana	Jagityal	Jagityal	Complete d	Not Started
132		Mahabubabad	Mahabubabad	Complete d	Not Started
133		Mahabubnagar	Jacherla	Complete	Not

				d	Started
134		Nalgonda	Miryalguda	Completed	Not Started
135		Rajanna Siricilla	Vemulawada	Completed	Not Started
136		Siddipet	Husnabad	Completed	Not Started
137		Vikarabad	Kodangal	Completed	Not Started
138		Warangal Rural	Wardhannapet	Completed	Not Started
139		Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	Yadagirigutta	Completed	Not Started
140	Tripura	West	Agartala	Not Started	Not Started
141		Ambedkar Nagar	Tanda	Completed	Not Started
142	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Nawabganj	Completed	Not Started
143		Bulandshar	Anupshahr	Completed	0.01
144		Chitrakoot	Chitrakoot	Completed	Not

			Dham	d	Started
145		Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	Completed	Not Started
146		Hardoi	Hardoi	Completed	Not Started
147		Jhansi	Jhansi	Completed	Not Started
148		Mirzapur	Chunar	Completed	Not Started
149		Pilibhit	Puranpur	Completed	Not Started
150		Shahjahanpur	Tilhar	Completed	Not Started
151		Almora	Almora	Completed	Not Started
152	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Bhagwanpur	Completed	0.01
153		Tehri Garhwal	Narendra Nagar	Completed	Not Started
154		Udham Singh Nagar	Kitcha Nagar Palika	Completed	Not Started
155	West	Hooghly	Chandannagar	Not	Not

	Bengal			Started	Started
156		North 24 Parganas	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh Municipality	Not Started	Not Started
157		North 24 Parganas	New Town (NKDA)	Not Started	Not Started

ESTABLISHMENT OF TEXTILE PARKS

382. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala under the PM MITRA (Prime Minister Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel) Scheme for the establishment of a textile park;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposal;
- (c) the total funds allocated, released and utilized so far under each PM MITRA Park established in the country;
- (d) the details of private companies or industry partners involved in the implementation of the PM MITRA Parks; and
- (e) the total amount of funds or investments contributed by such private entities under this scheme?

**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): With a view to attract investment, boost employment generation and position Indian textile sector strongly in the global market, the Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) 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. 4,445 Cr for a period of 2021-22 to 2027-28.

Ministry received 18 proposals from 13 states for setting up Mega Textile Parks and has finalised 7 sites for setting up of PM MITRA Parks. The selected sites are Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Telangana (Warangal), Gujarat (Navsari), Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and Maharashtra (Amravati).

No proposal was received from the Government of Kerala for setting up of PM MITRA Park.

(c): A total of Rs. 160 Cr. has been sanctioned as Development Capital Support (DCS) under the PM MITRA Park Scheme to 4 PM MITRA Parks viz Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra so far.

(d) and (e): Leading national and international textile manufacturers have shown interest in PMMITRA Parks. The details of investment received/grounded/MoUs signed under the PM MITRA Scheme so far are as under:

S. No.	State	Investment (MoUs and EOIs) (in Crores)
1	Madhya Pradesh	₹14,099
2	Gujarat	₹13,084
3	Uttar Pradesh	₹5,270
4	Telangana	₹3,862
5	Maharashtra	₹3,245
6	Karnataka	₹1,700
7	Tamil Nadu	₹1,231
	Total	₹42,491

पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत सड़कों का निर्माण पूरा करना

383. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत सड़क परियोजनाओं में भ्रष्टाचार, घटिया सामग्री के उपयोग और पूर्णता तिथियों की गलत रिपोर्टिंग के संबंध में लोक शिकायत पोर्टलों के माध्यम से या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्राप्त शिकायतों का राजस्थान सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा और कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) जांच की गई, निपटान की गई और लंबित शिकायतों का ब्यौरा और कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) राजस्थान में विशेषकर श्रीगंगानगर-हनुमानगढ़ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अपनी मूल समय-सीमा से अधिक विलंबित सड़क विकास और उन्नयन परियोजनाओं की सूची क्या है; और

(घ) इन परियोजनाओं में लागत वृद्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है और विलंब के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के तहत शिकायतों का समय पर समाधान और उनके निस्तारण को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और सीपीग्राम पोर्टल/पीएमओ/वीआईपी संदर्भ और राज्यों के माध्यम से अलग-अलग श्रेणी में मिली शिकायतों का विभाग समय पर निस्तारण करता है। इसके अलावा, प्रणाली में और अधिक पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए विभाग ने पीएमजीएसवाई के संबंध में शिकायत निस्तारण के लिए "मेरी सड़क" ऐप को बनाया है। अलग-अलग श्रेणी में मिली शिकायतें प्राप्त होती रहती हैं और जैसे ही मिलती हैं, उन्हें समय पर ज़रूरी कार्रवाई करके प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उनका निस्तारण किया जाता है।

इस अवधि के दौरान धौलपुर करौली के माननीय सांसद श्री भजन लाल जाटव द्वारा भरतपुर, धौलपुर और करौली जिले के पीएमजीएसवाई के कार्यों में गुणवत्ता के संबंध में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है। विभाग ने इस पर तत्परता से कार्रवाई की और राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ता (एनक्यूएम) की टीम को तुरंत प्रभाव से माह जून और जुलाई 2025 में निरीक्षण के लिए फील्ड में भेजा। आवश्यक अनुपालन हेतु एनक्यूएम की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार के साथ साझा की गई। राज्य सरकार से कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट मिलते ही, उससे माननीय संसद सदस्य को अवगत कराया जाएगा।

पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत राजस्थान राज्य सहित "सीपीग्राम्स पोर्टल" के माध्यम से पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्राप्त शिकायतें और उनके निस्तारण का विवरण नीचे तालिका-1 में दिया गया है:

क: अखिल भारत

वित्तीय वर्ष	प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या	दिये गए अंतिम उत्तर	लंबित
2022-23	1755	1605	150
2023-24	1623	1576	47
2024-25	1015	972	43
2025-	905	833	72

26 (27.11.2025 तक)			
कुल	5298	4986	312

ख: राजस्थान राज्य

वित्तीय वर्ष	प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या	दिये गए अंतिम उत्तर	लंबित
2022-23	333	299	34
2023-24	292	286	6
2024-25	186	184	2
2025-26 (27.11.2025 तक)	199	185	14
कुल	1,010	954	56

पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत राजस्थान राज्य सहित "मेरी सड़क" मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन के माध्यम से पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्राप्त शिकायतें और उनके निस्तारण की जानकारी नीचे तालिका-2 में दी गई है:

तालिका :2**क: अखिल भारत**

वित्तीय वर्ष	प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या	दिये गए अंतिम उत्तर	लंबित
2022-23	2915	2455	460
2023-24	4905	4820	85
2024-25	8382	8162	220
2025-26	3728	3056	508

(27.11.2025 तक)			
कुल	19,930	18,493	1,273

ख: राजस्थान राज्य

वित्तीय वर्ष	प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या	सभी का निस्तारण हो गया है। कोई शिकायत लंबित नहीं है
2022-23	155	0
2023-24	386	0
2024-25	500	0
2025-26 (27.11.2025 तक)	236	0
कुल	1277	0

(ग) पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर आज तक (26.11.2025) राजस्थान राज्य के लिए पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों/घटकों के तहत कुल 78,267 किलोमीटर सड़क की लंबाई को कवर करने वाली कुल 18,161 सड़कें और 73 पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इनमें से 75,788 कि.मी. की 18,109 सड़कें और 65 पुल राज्य सरकार ने पूरे कर लिए हैं। राजस्थान राज्य के श्री गंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिले में आज तक (27-11-2025) स्वीकृत और पूर्ण हुई परियोजनाओं का खर्च सहित ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

जिले का नाम	स्वीकृत			
	सड़कों की संख्या	सड़क लंबाई (कि.मी.)	पुलों की संख्या	प्रस्ताव निधि (रुपये करोड़ में)
श्रीगंगानगर	178	1,178.165	1	318.51
हनुमानगढ़	165	1,223.400	-	335.42

जिले का नाम	पूरे हो चुके			
	सड़कों की संख्या	सड़क लंबाई (कि.मी.)	पुलों की संख्या	राज्यांश सहित व्यय (रुपये करोड़ में)
श्री गंगानगर	177	1,158.06	1	262.56
हनुमानगढ़	165	1,184.88	-	282.91

टिप्पणी: श्री गंगानगर जिले में पीएमजीएसवाई-III के तहत 0.60 कि.मी. लंबाई की केवल 1 सड़क का कार्य लंबित है। पीएमजीएसवाई-III के पूरा होने की समयसीमा मार्च 2026 है। विस्तृत जिला-वार रिपोर्ट कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट "www.omms.nic.in ->Progress Monitoring ->State MPR Abstract Report" पर देखी जा सकती है।

(घ) परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में देरी की वजह से कोई लागत वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। इसलिए, रिपोर्ट को शून्य माना जा सकता है।

NRLM IN WEST BENGAL

384. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

- the role played by the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in enhancing skill development and employment opportunities for rural youth in the country, particularly in West Bengal;
- whether any partnership has been made with private sector institutions or NGOs in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and
- the status and details of employment of youth under NRLM in West Bengal, district-wise;

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

(a): Under the umbrella scheme of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the following two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) in the field of skill development for rural poor youth for their gainful employment with a view to eradicate poverty in the country including the State of **West Bengal**. A brief on the Schemes is as under:

I. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY): DDU-GKY is a placement-linked skill development program for rural poor youth in the age group of 15-35 years. It empowers the rural poor youth with employable skills and facilitates their participation in regular labour markets, thus providing them with jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages. DDU-GKY guideline provides social inclusion of SC/ST (50%), Women (33%), and PwDs (5%).

II. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs): RSETI is a Bank lead - Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) funded training institutions established by the Sponsoring Banks in their Districts, to provide training for skill and entrepreneurship development. MoRD extends financial support for the construction of RSETI building and also bears the cost of training the 'rural poor' candidates. Any unemployed youth in the age group of 18-50 years having an aptitude to take up self-employment or wage employment can undergo training

at RSETI. Some of the trained candidates may also seek regular salaried jobs / wage employment.

(b): Yes. DDU-GKY scheme operates through partnerships with private sector institutions and NGOs. Under DDU- GKY, projects are implemented in project mode by Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). These PIAs may be any entity, which is:

i) A Government or semi-government organization at the National and State level,

ii) NGO registered with NITI Aayog,

iii) Registered under Indian Trust Acts or any State Society Registration Act or any State Cooperative Societies or Multi-State Cooperative Acts or the Companies Act 2003 or the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008, or SHGs and its federations namely Cluster Level Federation/Block Level Federation,

iv) more than three years old entity except Start-ups, etc.

(c): Details of youth trained and placed / settled under DDU-GKY and RSETI programmes are given in **Statement-I** and **II**, respectively.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise details of candidates trained and placed since inception till 12.11.2025 in the State of West Bengal under DDU-GKY:

S. No.	District	Trained	Placed
1	24 Paraganas North	5280	1986
2	24 Paraganas South	5630	2399

3	Alipurduar	1031	625
4	Bankura	2593	1737
5	Birbhum	2880	1855
6	Cooch Behar	1471	941
7	Dakshin Dinajpur	707	403
8	Darjiling	616	484
9	Hooghly	3805	1431
10	Howrah	1288	439
11	Jalpaiguri	3182	2156
12	Jhargram	1877	971
13	Kalimpong	128	73
14	Maldah	916	587
15	Medinipur East	1949	1133
16	Medinipur West	1499	886
17	Murshidabad	2293	1411
18	Nadia	3054	1359
19	Paschim Bardhaman	1367	835
20	Purba Bardhaman	4507	1859
21	Puruliya	1670	1065
22	Uttar Dinajpur	1438	816

***As downloaded from Kaushal Bharat portal on 12-11-2025. Training and placement are ongoing processes, and figures will increase over time.*

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of candidates trained and settled since inception till

October 2025 in the State of West Bengal under RSETI:

S. No.	District	Trained	Settled
1	BANKURA	11136	7264
2	BIRBHUM	10144	7116
3	BURDWAN	10419	7124
4	COOCH BEHAR	6213	4600
5	DARJEELING	5708	4299
6	HOOGHLY	10569	7523
7	HOWRAH	10044	6794
8	HOWRAH	20074	15986
9	JALPAIGURI	8452	6463
10	MALDA	10071	7106
11	MIDNAPORE (PASCHIM)	9594	7287
12	MIDNAPORE (PURBA)	10406	7895
13	MURSHIDABAD	12929	9062
14	NADIA	8649	6299
15	NORTH DINAJPUR	8588	6219
16	NORTH 24 PARGANAS	10639	8786
17	SOUTH 24 PARGANAS	11824	8205
18	PURULIA	8031	4540
19	SOUTH DINAJPUR	9200	6598

Source: NACER

सूखा नियमावली, 2016

385. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि सूखा नियमावली, 2016 के वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सूखे की अवधि को सामान्य मानसून चक्र से आगे बढ़ाने की अनुमति नहीं है जिससे किसानों को अगले वर्ष के जून और जुलाई जैसे महत्वपूर्ण महीनों के दौरान संस्थागत सहायता से वंचित होना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सूखा नियमावली, 2016 में संशोधन करने का है ताकि सूखे की अवधि को अगले वर्ष के जुलाई के अंत तक या अगले मानसून के आगमन तक, जो भी पहले हो, बढ़ाया जा सके, ताकि किसानों को समय पर मुआवजा, इनपुट राजसहायता और अन्य राहत उपाय मिल सकें; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग को सूखे, ओलावृष्टि, कीटों के हमले और शीत लहर/पारा के मद्देनजर राहत उपायों की निगरानी और समन्वय का दायित्व सौंपा गया है। वर्ष 2009 में सूखे की प्रभावी निगरानी और प्रबंधन के लिए सरकार द्वारा सूखा प्रबंधन नियमावली प्रकाशित किया गया था। यह विभिन्न एजेंसियों की भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों को स्पष्ट रूप से वर्णित करके समन्वय में मार्गदर्शन करता है। नियमावली में संस्थागत संरचना, सूखे की निगरानी के लिए प्रमुख वेरिफेबल, सूखे की घोषणा, सूखे की प्रतिक्रिया, राहत और शमन को शामिल किया गया है।

आधुनिक तकनीक के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिसंबर 2016 में इस नियमावली को संशोधित/अद्यतित किया गया था। संशोधित सूखा नियमावली में सूखे की निगरानी/निर्धारण में आधुनिक तकनीक के उपयोग का प्रावधान किया गया है। सूखे के अधिक सटीक आकलन और निगरानी के लिए नए वैज्ञानिक सूचकांक और पैरामीटर शामिल किए गए थे।

सूखा प्रबंधन नियमावली, 2016 (सूखा नियमावली) के अध्याय 3.4 के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार को खरीफ के लिए 31 अक्टूबर से पहले और रबी के लिए 31 मार्च से पहले अधिसूचना के माध्यम से सूखा घोषित करना आवश्यक है। ऐसी सूखा अधिसूचना की वैधता 6 महीने से अधिक नहीं होती। बुवाई/रोपाई

में देरी होने की स्थिति में, राज्य सूखा घोषणा की तिथि बढ़ाने का अनुरोध कर सकते हैं। यह विस्तार किसी भी स्थिति में 3 सप्ताह से अधिक नहीं हो सकता। राज्यों को विस्तार अनुरोध के साथ दस्तावेज़ी साक्ष्य भी प्रस्तुत करना अपेक्षित है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN

386. SHRI A MANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented the revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) in Tamil Nadu, including in the Dharmapuri constituency, to strengthen the capacity of elected representatives and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);
- (b) if so, the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for capacity building, training and infrastructure development of Panchayats in Dharmapuri district since the inception of the revamped scheme;
- (c) the details and number of Gram Panchayats in Dharmapuri constituency that have been onboarded under the e-Gram Swaraj, audit online, Meri Panchayat and Panchayat NIRNAY platforms for enhancing e-governance, transparency and accountability;
- (d) the details of the measures taken to strengthen Gram Sabha participation, leadership development of elected representatives, and digital empowerment of Panchayat functionaries in rural and tribal areas of Dharmapuri; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to provide additional support or

infrastructure under RGSA to ensure 100 percent adoption of digital governance tools in all Panchayats of Dharmapuri constituency, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing Revamped Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) w.e.f. financial year 2022-23 with main objective for building the capacity of Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) through imparting training to the Elected Representatives (ERs), functionaries and other stakeholders to develop their governance capabilities for leadership roles to enable the Panchayats to function effectively, across all States/UTs including Dharmapuri constituency of Tamil Nadu.

Since FY 2022-23 under the scheme, (as on 25.11.2025) an amount of Rs. 90.42 cr. (Central and State Share) has been released to the State of Tamil Nadu out of which Rs. 127.86 cr. has been utilized against the approved components of RGSA which includes capacity building, infrastructure development for improving governance at the Panchayat level. Utilization of funds includes unspent balance of previous years. Under the scheme funds are released to States/ Union territories not to Districts/Panchayats.

(c) As reported by the State, 285 Gram panchayats in Dharampuri constituency have been onboarded under the e-GramSwaraj, audit online, Meri Panchayat, and Panchayat NIRNAY platforms for enhancing e-governance, transparency,

and accountability.

(d) and (e) Under the scheme capacity building and training of elected representatives, functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayats supported under different categories viz. basic orientation and refresher training, thematic training, specialized training covering e-governance/ digital literacy, panchayat development plan training, etc. Apart from different trainings, scheme also supports for exposure visits, development of training modules and materials, etc. In addition, a major step has also been taken for capacity building and training of elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayats through institutes of excellence under Leadership/Management Development Program (MDP). The Ministry also organizes workshops on various subjects and facilitates the sharing of best practices for cross State learning.

Further, the scheme also provides support for establishment of institutional mechanism for the Capacity Building and Training and to create Panchayat infrastructure like Gram Panchayat Bhawan, Computer and Co-location of Common Service Centres (CSCs) in Gram Panchayat Bhawan to the States/ UTs including Tamil Nadu on limited scale.

अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र (ईईजेड) में सतत मत्स्यपालन

387. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

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

(क) अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र (ईईजेड) में सतत मत्स्यपालन हेतु अधिसूचित ग्रामीण मत्स्यपालन योजना

की मुख्य विशेषताएं और उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा छोटे पैमाने के मछुआरों, सहकारी समितियों और मछुआरा उत्पादक संगठनों को गहरे समुद्र में मत्स्यपालन और निर्यातोन्मुखी गतिविधियों के लिए सशक्त बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा रियलक्राफ्ट डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से पारदर्शिता, सुरक्षा और पता लगाने की क्षमता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और इसे अन्य राष्ट्रीय प्रणालियों के साथ किस प्रकार एकीकृत किया गया है; और

(घ) सतत मत्स्यपालन, जैव विविधता संरक्षण और भारत की नीली अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास के संबंध में इन कदमों से क्या योगदान अपेक्षित है?

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

(क): विदेश मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, ने *अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र में मात्स्यिकी के सतत दोहन नियम, 2025* को अधिसूचित किया है। इसका उद्देश्य पारंपरिक और छोटे पैमाने के मछुआरों, मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों और फिश फार्मर प्रोड्यूसर ऑर्गनाइजेशन (FFPOs) को सशक्त बनाना है ताकि वे डीप सी के अप्रयुक्त संसाधनों का दोहन करने, प्रसंस्करण और निर्यात के साथ नई आय धाराओं तक पहुंचने के लिए अपने कार्यों का विस्तार कर सकें जिससे उनकी आजीविका में वृद्धि और सुदृढ़ता आए।

(ख): मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार एक प्रमुख योजना प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है जिसका उद्देश्य मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र के सर्वांगीण विकास और मछुआरों और मत्स्य किसानों के कल्याण को बढ़ाना है। प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य डीप सी फिशिंग में पारंपरिक और छोटे पैमाने के मछुआरों को सशक्त बनाना है। तदनुसार, PMMSY के तहत पारंपरिक मछुआरों को डीप सी फिशिंग वेसल्स (DSFVs) के अधिग्रहण के साथ-साथ निर्यात क्षमता के लिए मौजूदा फिशिंग वेसल्स को अपग्रेड करने के लिए

सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। ब्लू रेवोल्यूशन, PMMSY और फिशरीज एंड एक्वाकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट फंड (FIDF) की योजनाओं के तहत, पारंपरिक मछुआरों द्वारा 1243 डीप सी फिशिंग वेसल्स (DSFVs) के अधिग्रहण और निर्यात क्षमता के लिए 1330 मौजूदा फिशिंग वेसल्स को अपग्रेड करने की स्वीकृति दी गई है।

“होल ऑफ गर्वमेंट अप्रोच” को अपनाते हुए, मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार एक जाइंट वर्किंग ग्रुप (JWG) के माध्यम से सहकारिता मंत्रालय के सहयोग से छोटे पैमाने के मछुआरों, सहकारी समितियों और मछुआरा समाजों की डीप सी फिशिंग, मूल्य-श्रृंखला विकास, प्रसंस्करण और निर्यात में भागीदारी को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। सहकारिता मंत्रालय सहकारी संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ करके और राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) के माध्यम से सहकारी ऋण तक पहुँच को सुविधाजनक बनाकर इस पहल को सपोर्ट करता है। महाराष्ट्र में, 20.30 करोड़ रुपये की कुल परियोजना लागत पर 14 डीप सी फिशिंग वेसल्स को सहायता प्रदान की गई है, जिसमें NCDC की 11.55 करोड़ की ऋण सहायता, PMMSY की 6.72 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता और सोसायटी का 2.03 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान शामिल है। हाल ही में, मुंबई शहर के दो सोसाइटियों को 27.10.2025 को PMMSY के तहत 02 डीप सी फिशिंग वेसल्स प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ग): फिशिंग क्राफ्ट का रजिस्ट्रेशन और लाइसेंसिंग (ReALCRaft) एक वेब इनेबल्ड ऑनलाइन एप्लीकेशन पोर्टल है, जिसे संबंधित कानूनों या नियमों के तहत फिशिंग वेसल के लिए वेसल रजिस्ट्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट (VRC) और फिशिंग लाइसेंस या एक्सेस पास जारी करने के लिए बनाया गया है। ReALCRaft डिजिटल और डेटा आधारित नागरिक सेवाओं को भी बढ़ावा देता है और पारदर्शिता बनाए रखता है। VRC को तटीय राज्य/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों द्वारा मर्चेन्ट शिपिंग एक्ट, 1958 के तहत जारी किया जाता है। ReALCRaft पोर्टल को नाभमित्रा एप्लीकेशन और तटीय सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है ताकि समुद्र में मछुआरों की सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

(घ): अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र में मात्स्यिकी के सतत दोहन नियम, 2025 अप्रयुक्त मात्स्यिकी संसाधनों

के इष्टतम उपयोग और समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र (मरीन इकोसिस्टम) के स्थायित्व को बढ़ावा देने के लिए तैयार किया गया है। संसाधनों के सतत (सस्टेनेबल) उपयोग के लिए इकोसिस्टम एप्रोच को प्रोत्साहित करने और संरक्षण और प्रबंधन उपायों के कार्यान्वयन पर भी बल दिया गया है, जैसे मानसून या फिश ब्रीडिंग सीज़न में फिशिंग पर यूनिफ़ॉर्म रूप से प्रतिबंध, फिश कैप्चर के लिए न्यूनतम लीगल साइज, बायकैच कम करने के उपाय, फिशिंग वेसल्स पर पोस्ट हारवेस्ट नुकसान को कम करने के सर्वोत्तम प्रथाएँ, मत्स्य स्टॉक का संरक्षण या सी रेंचिंग सहित पुनर्बहाली के उपाय, आर्टिफिशियल रीफ की स्थापना, एसेंशियल फिश हैबिटेट (EFH) की पहचान और संरक्षण, जिसमें स्पॉनिंग, ब्रीडिंग और फीडिंग ग्राउंड आदि शामिल हैं। ये नियम हमारे समुद्रों की समुद्री जैव विविधता (मरीन बायोडाइवर्सिटी) की रक्षा के लिए ईईजेड में विनाशकारी मत्स्यन और जुवेनाइल फिशिंग पर भी रोक लगाते हैं।

इन प्रयासों से ग्लोबल मार्केट्स में वैल्यू एडेड सीफूड प्रोडक्ट्स का शेयर बढ़ने के साथ-साथ भारत के सीफूड निर्यात में समुद्री क्षेत्र के योगदान में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होने की उम्मीद है। सर्टिफिकेशन, ट्रेसिबिलिटी और सस्टेनेबिलिटी के माध्यम से हाई-वैल्यू सीफूड उत्पाद के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है। ये पहल देश से सीफूड निर्यात को बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगी।

MULTIPURPOSE PRIMARY AGRICULTURE CREDIT SOCIETIES

388. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry ensure the long-term financial viability of the Multipurpose Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (MPACS), especially in regions facing economic challenges;
- (b) whether these societies address the challenges faced by small and marginal farmers in obtaining affordable credit and quality input; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF COOPERATION

(SHRI AMIT SHAH):

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Cooperation has undertaken various important initiatives to ensure the long-term financial viability of Multipurpose Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (MPACS) across the country, including economically challenged regions, while simultaneously addressing the challenges faced by small and marginal farmers in obtaining affordable credit and quality inputs. List of such initiatives taken and progress made so far are attached as **Statement** which also include the following:

- i. Plan to 'strengthen cooperative movement in the country and deepen its reach up to the grassroots' through establishment of 2 lakh new multipurpose PACS, Dairy and Fishery cooperative societies through convergence of various existing Government of India schemes, including National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), etc. with the support of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Fishery Development Board (NFDB) and State/ UT Governments;
- ii. Computerization of PACS under the Centrally Sponsored Project with a financial outlay of ₹ 2,925.39 crore for enhancing their operational efficiency, reducing transaction costs, and ensuring faster loan disbursement;

- iii. World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector, to create decentralized storage capacity and other agricultural infrastructure at PACS level, including custom hiring center, processing units, etc., thus enabling farmers to avoid distress sales and secure better prices for their produce;
- iv. PACS as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSK), to provide farmers easy access to fertilizers and other agricultural services at a single shop;
- v. PACS as Common Service Centres (CSCs), to offer over 300 e-services to rural citizens at the Panchayat level itself;
- vi. PACS to operate petrol/ diesel outlets and LPG distributorships, opening additional revenue streams for them and their farmer members;
- vii. Strengthening financial inclusion through provision of RuPay Kisan Credit Cards, Micro-ATMs to Bank Mitra Cooperative Societies and their members for doorstep banking;
- viii. Formation of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by PACS in cooperative sector, to facilitate market linkages and ensure that farmers obtain better prices for their produce;
- ix. Guaranteed procurement from pre-registered farmers of PACS, of tur, masoor, urad and maize at Minimum Support Price (MSP) through platforms like e-samyukti (NCCF) and e-samridhi (NAFED), to promote self-sufficiency in pulses production and provide income stability to farmers.

Collectively, these efforts aim to transform PACS into vibrant, multipurpose institutions, ensuring financial resilience and enhancing the livelihoods of small and marginal farmers associated with them.

STATEMENT

List of initiatives taken the Ministry of Cooperation to ensure the long-term financial viability of Multipurpose Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (MPACS) across the country and progress made therein

A. Making Primary Cooperatives economically vibrant and transparent

1. Model Bye-Laws for Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (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/Scheduled 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:

To strengthen PACS, a project for the Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2925.39 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 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) through StCBs and DCCBs. A total of 79,630 PACS from 31 States/ UTs have been sanctioned under the project. A total of 60,424 PACS have been onboarded on Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Software, and hardware has been procured by 30 States/UTs.

3. Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/ Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives to cover 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, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), and State/UT Governments. As per the National Cooperative Database, a total of 30,083 new PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered; and 15,793 Dairy and Fisheries Cooperative Societies have been strengthened as on 15.11.2025 across the country since the approval of the plan on 15.2.2023.

4. Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/ Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives in covering all the Panchayats:

To ensure effective and timely implementation of the plan, the 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 all stakeholders concerned

5. World's Largest Decentralized Grain Storage Plan in the 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 Government of India (GOI) schemes, including 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. 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. Further, under the Extended Pilot, more than 500 PACS across the country have been identified for the construction of godowns under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector.

Currently, the State Department of Food and Civil Supplies, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), and National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Limited (NCCF) have given hiring assurance for godowns to be constructed in 220 PACS, and construction work has commenced in 134 PACS, out of which construction completed in 85 PACS (Rajasthan- 70, Maharashtra- 15)

6. Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector: A comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure

(SOP) - “Margdarshika” has been developed and shared with the States/ UTs for the smooth and uniform implementation of the Plan. The Margdarshika includes: formation of various committees under the scheme, decisions taken in the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), introduction and benefits of various converged schemes under the plan, application procedure, phase-wise implementation flowchart of the grain storage project, expected outcomes and defined timelines, roles and responsibilities of the Ministry of Cooperation and other stakeholders, Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) guidelines for the construction of godowns, criteria for the selection of PACS under the scheme.

7. Amendments made under AMI Scheme with regard to World’s Largest

Grain Storage Plan: Based on the decisions taken in the 2nd IMC meeting of World’s Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector, held on 23.10.2024, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has made the following amendments under the AMI scheme:

- To enhance the financial viability of the scheme, the margin money requirement has been reduced from 20% to 10%.
- The construction cost has been revised from ₹3000–3500/MT to ₹7000/MT for plain areas and from ₹4000/MT to ₹8000/MT for northeastern states.
- The subsidy has been increased from 25% to 33.33% (from ₹875/MT to ₹2333/MT for plain areas and from ₹1333.33/MT to ₹2666/MT for northeastern states).

- For PACS, a provision has been made to provide an additional subsidy of 1/3 (one third) of the total admissible subsidy for ancillary infrastructure such as internal roads, weighbridges, boundary walls, etc..

8. Developments pertaining to FCI regarding identification and issuance of Hiring Assurance to Godowns under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector:

Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 2.6.2025 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister, Food Corporation of India (FCI) has been entrusted to identify PACS, provide hiring assurance, and ensure the annual hiring of these warehouses. The following progress has been made:

- In Phase I, FCI has identified 216 potential locations for hiring of godowns of 2500 MT and above (1671 MT and above for North Eastern and Hilly areas)
- About 26.03 LMT Storage requirement has been mapped by FCI in these potential 216 locations in 18 States /UTs

9. PACS as Common Service Centers (CSCs) for better access to e-services:

An MoU has been signed between the Ministry of Cooperation, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (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, 51,183 PACS have started providing CSC services to rural citizens.

10. Formation of new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by PACS:

Under the Central Sector Scheme - Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is one of the Implementing Agencies designated by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, towards the formation and promotion of FPOs under the Cooperative Societies Act. The target for the formation and promotion of 746 FPOs was assigned by DAandFW to NCDC, and NCDC registered 746 FPOs in the cooperative sector.

Thereafter, with the initiative of Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, additional target of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) was allocated to NCDC by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, for formation and promotion of FPOs in cooperative sector through strengthening of PACS under the scheme and NCDC got target of 1117 FPOs and registered/onboarded 1117 FPOs through the members of PACS. This will help provide farmers with necessary market linkages and get fair and remunerative process for their produce.

NCDC has disbursed ₹190 crore to FPOs/Cluster-Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) under the scheme.

11. PACS given priority for Retail Petrol/ Diesel outlets: The 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), 394 PACS from 28 States/UTs have applied online for retail petrol/ diesel outlets.

12. PACS permitted 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, 117 wholesale consumer pump licensee PACS from 5 States have given consent for conversion into Retail Outlets, out of which 59 PACS have been commissioned by the OMCs.

13. PACS eligible for LPG Distributorship for diversifying its activities:

The 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.

14. PACS as PM Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra for improving access to

generic medicines at the rural level: PACS have been allowed to operate Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs), which will provide an additional income source to them and ease the access to quality generic medicines for rural citizens. So far, 4,183 PACS/ cooperative societies have applied online for PMBJKs, out of which 4,169 PACS have been given initial approval by the Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI), and 799 PACS have received store codes from PMBI, which are ready to function as PM Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

15. PACS as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSK):_PACS

have been enabled to operate PMKSK for ensuring easy accessibility of fertilizer and related services to farmers in the country. As per the information shared by the Department of Fertilizers (GOI) and States/ UTs, a total of 38,330 PACS are functioning as PMKSK.

16. PACS to carry out OandM of rural piped water supply schemes (PWS):

PACS have been made eligible to carry out the Operations and Maintenance (OandM) of PWS in rural areas. As per information received from States/ UTs, 763 PACS have been identified/ selected by 11 States/ UTs to provide OandM services at the Panchayat/ Village level.

17. Convergence of PM-KUSUM at PACS level: Farmers associated with PACS can adopt solar agricultural water pumps and install photovoltaic modules in their farms.

18. Convergence of PM Surya Ghar – Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG–MBY) at the Cooperative Societies level: The initiative seeks to accelerate the adoption of clean and low-cost rooftop solar energy while leveraging the extensive grassroots presence of cooperative societies. 100 towns have been shortlisted for focused implementation of this initiative.

19. 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, 12,580 Micro-ATMs have been distributed to Bank Mitra cooperative societies in Gujarat.

20. Rupay Kisan Credit Card to Members of Milk Cooperatives: 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, 16,44,624 Rupay KCC have been distributed in the State of Gujarat.

21. Formation of Fish Farmer Producer Organization (FFPO): To provide market linkage and processing facilities to fishermen, NCDC registered 70 FFPOs in the initial phase. In addition, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, allocated the work of converting 1000 existing fisheries cooperative societies into FFPOs to the National Cooperative Development Corporation. National Cooperative Development Corporation has identified 1000 Primary Fisheries Cooperatives Societies to strengthen as FFPOs, with an approved outlay of Rs 280.65 crore. A business plan for the selected societies is being prepared by the CBBOs. NCDC has disbursed ₹98 crore to FPOs/CBBOs under the scheme.

22. 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 19.09.2024 by Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. On 25.12.2024, the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister, in the presence of the Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, inaugurated 6,600 newly set up Dairy Cooperative Societies. So far, 20,070 DCSs have been registered in 31 states/UTs.

- 23. 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 42,03,230 farmers have already registered on the e-samyukti portal of NCCF.

Similarly, 12,24,149 farmers have registered themselves on the e-samridhi portal of NAFED.

B. Strengthening the Cooperative Banks

24. 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 the RBI.

25. UCBs have been allowed by the RBI to offer doorstep services to their customers:

Doorstep 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.

26. 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.

27. A Nodal Officer designated in RBI for regular interaction with UCBs: To meet the long-pending demand of the cooperative sector for closer coordination and focused interaction, RBI has notified a nodal officer.

28. Relief for Urban Cooperative Societies (UCBs) by reducing PSL target

from 75% to 60%: RBI had increased the priority sector lending (PSL) target for UCBs to 75%, due to which UCBs were facing a lot of constraints. Now the target for UCBs has been reduced from 75% to 60%, which gives a lot of relief to these banks.

29. Housing loan limit for Urban Cooperative Banks increased from 10% to

25%: Housing loan limit for members of Urban Cooperative Banks has been increased from 10% of assets to 25% (up to Rs 3 crore) of their total loans and advances.

30. Relief in sub-limit of 12% sub-limit (weaker sections) by withdrawing of

target of ₹ 2 lakh for women loan repayment: Removal of the target of ₹2 lakh for women borrowers under the 12% sub-limit for weaker sections simplifies PSL compliance and provides UCBs greater operational freedom in meeting PSL obligations.

31. Relief to Urban Cooperative Institutions by increasing 50% loan limit

from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 3 crore: The loan and advances exposure limit for Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) at 50% of loans and advances has been increased from ₹1 crore to ₹3 crore, which helps them meet the higher credit demands of individual borrowers, supports business growth and improves their competitiveness in the retail and SME lending segments.

32. Monetary ceiling doubled by RBI for Gold Loan:

RBI has doubled the monetary ceiling from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs.4 lakhs, for those UCBs that meet the PSL targets.

33.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 aims to provide necessary IT infrastructure and operational support to around 1,500 UCBs.

34.RBI extended the glide path for Security Receipts from FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28: RBI, vide circular dated 24.02.2025, has provided an additional two years for provisioning of non-performing assets through Asset Reconstruction Company for better management of capital and liquidity in urban co-operative banks so that these banks can minimize the losses on stressed assets.

35.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.

36.Higher Housing Loan Limits: Reserve Bank of India has increased the individual housing loan limit for rural co-operative banks by two and a half times to Rs. 75 lakh and enabled them to lend to real estate up to 5% of total exposure.

37.License fee reduced for Cooperative Banks for AePS: 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 are now to get the facility free of cost for the

first three months of the pre-production phase. With this, farmer members of onboarded Banks are now able to get the facility of banking at their home through biometrics. Also, the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has simplified the framework to onboard STCBs and DCCBs.

38.UIDAI on 01.08.2025 has introduced a new framework for onboarding of Cooperative Banks on the Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS).

Now, only StCBs are required to onboard as Authentication User Agencies (AUA)/eKYC User Agencies (KUA); DCCBs will be allowed to use it through State Cooperative Bank as sub AUA/KUA.

39.Non-scheduled UCBs, StCBs, and DCCBs notified as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) in the CGTMSE Scheme to increase the share of cooperatives in lending: Cooperative banks are now able to take advantage of risk coverage up to 85 percent on the loans given. Also, cooperative sector enterprises are able to get collateral-free loans from cooperative banks now. CGTMSE rationalized the eligibility criteria from 5% Gross NPA or less to 7% Gross NPA or less for registration of Cooperative Banks as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS)

40.Banking Regulation Act is amended by the Government to make the term of the Board of Directors of Cooperative Banks as per the constitution (maximum 10 consecutive years).

41.Limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) under Priority Sector Guidelines increased from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore: RBI has increased the priority sector lending limit for Agricultural Cooperative

Societies (Dairy) from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore vide Master Direction dated 24.03.2025. This move enables banks to provide more credit support to Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy), thereby strengthening agricultural infrastructure and boosting rural credit flow.

42.Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity): To provide technological services to Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) and for their strengthening, RBI has given approval to NABARD for setting up of Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity).

43.The Ministry has constituted a Task Force under NAFCUB on ‘Transformation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Cooperative Credit Societies’. The task force has submitted three reports.

44.On the request of the Ministry, NABARD has submitted a report on Reforms, Restructuring and innovation in Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs).

45.The Ministry has completed a detailed study through IRMA for National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Ltd. (NAFCARD), resulting in an approved Action Plan that guides lending expansion, promotes non-farm sector activities, and strengthens cooperative governance.

46.The Ministry has completed a strategic study to elevate NAFSCOB’s role in Amrit Kaal (2022–2047). It outlines reforms for cooperative credit, digital integration, financial service diversification, and institutional strengthening. With emphasis on governance, state-level capacity building, and inclusive

outreach, the roadmap positions NAFSCOB to lead cooperative banking and drive sustainable rural development across India.

47. RBI vide its Notification dated 07.10.2025, has included rural cooperative banks in its Integrated Ombudsman Scheme. This will bring more transparency and accountability to the functions of rural cooperative banks.

C. Relief to Cooperative Societies in the Income Tax Act

48. 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.

49. MAT reduced for cooperatives from 18.5% to 15%: With this provision, now there is parity between Cooperative Societies and Companies in this regard.

50. Relief in cash transactions under section 269ST of the Income Tax Act:

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.

51. Tax cut for new manufacturing Cooperative societies: The 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.

52.Increase in limit of Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and

PCARDBs: The Government has enhanced the limit for Cash Deposits and Payments 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.

53.Increase in limit of Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash by PACS and

PCARDBs: The Government has enhanced the limit for Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash 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.

D. Revival of Cooperative Sugar Mills

54.Relief from Income Tax to Sugar Cooperative Mills:

The 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.

55.Resolution of decades-old pending issues related to Income Tax of

Sugar Cooperative Mills: The 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

before the assessment year 2016–17, giving them a relief of more than Rs.46,000 crore.

56.Rs.10,000 crore loan scheme for strengthening of Sugar Cooperative

Mills: The Government launched a scheme through NCDC for setting up ethanol plants or cogeneration plants or for working capital or for all three purposes. The Ministry has released Rs.1000 crore to NCDC (Rs.500 crore in FY 2022-23 and Rs.500 crore in FY 2024-25) under the scheme and NCDC has released Rs.10,005 crore to 56 CSMs.

57.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 the Government of India under the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP).

58.Strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills by converting their molasses-based ethanol plants into multi-feed ethanol plants:

Ministry of Cooperation has taken the initiative in consultation with the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. (NFC SFL) for the 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 throughout the year. The Government of India has prioritized maize for the 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. While NCDC has agreed to provide a loan for this purpose, DFPD has launched a scheme exclusively for cooperative sugar mills to provide interest subvention at the rate of 6% per annum or 50% of the actual interest, whichever is lower, for a period of 5 years on their loan. Further, OMCs shall give Priority-1 to CSMs, who will benefit from the Interest Subvention Scheme, for ethanol procurement, enabling transition from single feedstock to multi-feedstock.

59.Reduction in GST on molasses from 28% to 5%: The 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.

60. Revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills:

Indian Potash Limited, on the suggestions of the Ministry of Cooperation, has taken an initiative for the revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills. On 08.03.2025, Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister performed the "Bhoomi Pujan" ceremony for the revival and modernization of Shri Bileshwar Khand Udyog Khedut Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Kodinar and Shri Talala Taluka Sahakari Khand Udhhyog Mandali Ltd., Talala. In addition to this, IPL is also

taking steps for the revival of Shri Valsad Sahakari Khand Udhog Mandali, Ltd., Valsad. These steps will benefit thousands of farmers of the area where the above cooperative Sugar Mills are located.

E. Three new National Level Multi-State Societies

61.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 to focus on production, testing, certification, procurement, processing, storage, branding, labelling and packaging of all two generations of seeds i.e. foundation and certified, through PACS by leveraging various schemes and policies of different ministries of the Government of India. BBSSL has launched its seed under the brand 'Bharat Beej'. So far, 31,605 PACS/ Cooperative Societies have become members of BBSSL

62.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 provide institutional support for aggregation, certification, testing, procurement, storage, processing, branding, labelling, packaging, logistic facilities, marketing of organic products and facilitate in arranging financial assistance to the organic farmers through its member Cooperatives including PACS/FPOs along with

promotional and developmental activities of organic products with the help of various schemes and agencies of the Government. So far, 10,035 PACS/cooperative societies have become members of NCOL. NCOL has launched its products under the brand name of “Bharat Organics”. So far 28 organic products (Arhar Dal, Brown Chana, Chana Dal, Kabuli Chana, Masoor Malka, Masoor Split, Masoor Whole, Moong Dhuli, Moong Split, Moong Whole, Rajma Chitra, Urad Dal, Urad Gota, Urad Split, Urad Whole, Wheat Atta, Jaggery Cube, Jaggery Powder, Brown Sugar, Khandsari Sugar, Coriander Powder, Turmeric Powder, Fenugreek, Coriander Whole, Apple Cider Vinegar, Organic Goan Cashews, Organic Kashmiri Almonds, Organic Kashmiri Walnuts) under Bharat Organics brand are available in Delhi-NCR. Bharat Organics products are 100% batch tested for 245+ pesticides in accredited laboratories.

63. New National Multi-State Cooperative Export Society for promoting exports:

Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative export society under the Multi State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) as an umbrella organization to focus on exporting the surpluses available in the Indian cooperative sector by accessing wider markets beyond the geographical contours of the country, thereby, increasing the demand of Indian Cooperative products/services across the globe and fetch best possible prices for such products/services. It will promote exports through various

activities, including procurement, storage, processing, marketing, branding, labelling, packaging, certification, research and development, etc, and trading of all types of goods and services produced by cooperative societies. So far, 13,848 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCEL. NCEL has so far exported approximately 13.09 LMT of Agri commodities like Rice, Wheat, Maize, Sugar, Onion, Cumin seed, etc., worth Rs. 5,397 Crore. During the financial year 2023-24, a dividend of 20% was provided by NCEL to its member cooperatives.

64. Establishment of Beej Anusandhan Kendra (BAK):

Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 6th April 2025 laid the foundation stone for the Beej Anusandhan Kendra, a state-of-the-art research center in Kalol, Gujarat. "Beej Anusandhan Kendra" will play a pivotal role in enhancing farmers' economic prosperity while also actively promoting innovation and inclusive growth in the agriculture sector. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), and Bhartiya Beej Sahkari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) have formally entered into a Tripartite Service Agreement on 3rd June 2025 to establish the Beej Anusandhan Kendra.

65. Initiative to set up tissue culture facilities for Bananas: Due to the availability of bananas throughout the year, affordability, taste, nutritional value, and medicinal properties, bananas are in high demand both domestically and internationally, with significant export potential. Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Limited (BBSSL) has decided to set up a Tissue Culture

Facility (TCF) for banana in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Through these facilities, BBSSL will maintain 'true to the type' mother plants, produce tissue-cultured banana saplings/plantlets and distribute 100% disease-free saplings/plantlets to farmers. This will ensure high-quality planting materials are available to farmers and that sustainable growth in their income is ensured.

66. Initiative to conserve and preserve traditional natural seeds: Growing interest of farmers towards chemical-free Indian traditional natural farming methods, in all likelihood, will increase the demand for traditional natural seeds. Therefore, concerted effort is required for the conservation, reproduction, and promotion of these seeds. "Bhartiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL)" has taken the initiative to identify natural seeds of indigenous plant variants, including but not restricted to seeds of food grain, vegetables, fruits, etc., and to develop a system for their preservation, conservation, breeding, production, distribution, promotion, and all other activities needed. State Governments and Technical institutions engaged in the area of promotion of natural indigenous seeds have been requested to provide every possible administrative, institutional, and technical support to BBSSL to advance this important work at the national level.

C. Capacity Building in Cooperatives

67. Establishment of Cooperative University:

The Ministry of Cooperation has established a national-level university in the cooperative sector, namely, "Tribhuvan" Sahkari University (TSU), by

converting the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA). It has been established and declared as an institution of national importance through an Act of Parliament.

In this regard, “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University Bill, 2025 was passed by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 26th March, 2025 and 1st April, 2025 respectively. Thereafter, assent was also obtained from the Hon’ble President on the bill on 3rd April 2025. Further, the Gazette notification for commencement of the Act and for establishment of the university was issued on 4th April, 2025, establishing the university w.e.f. 6th April 2025.

Since the University was established after converting an existing institute, it has become functional immediately. Further, the appointment of the officiating Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and Finance Officer has been made. The Governing Board of the University and the Executive Council have also been constituted, and Statutes of the University have been notified by the Ministry. Ordinances of the University have also been notified by the TSU.

Moreover, the land for the construction of additional infrastructure has also been allotted by the Government of Gujarat on a lease basis for 50 years, and the foundation stone laying has also been done for the new building of the University on 5th July 2025.

TSU has launched three new MBA programs (Agribusiness Management, Cooperative Management and Cooperative Banking and Finance) from the current academic year.

Regarding the affiliation with the University, seven institutes, including

Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VAMNICOM) Pune, have been affiliated, and over 22 applications are currently under review by the University.

VAMNICOM has got provisional Institutional Affiliation and Provisional Course Affiliation has been received by ICM, Jaipur, RICM, Chandigarh and ICM Imphal. Further, RICM, Gandhinagar, Patna and Madurai applied for course affiliation and waiting for the approval from TSU. Remaining Institutes also propose to apply for affiliation in next Academic Year.

68. The Ministry has completed a comprehensive national-level study on the National Labour Cooperative Federation (NLCF) through AFC India Ltd., generating strategic recommendations to reposition NLCF as a business-driven entity with improved infrastructure, diversified services, and robust training initiatives.
69. The Ministry has completed an Impact Assessment Study to evaluate the effectiveness of measures undertaken by the Ministry, generating actionable insights to further enhance cooperative sector resilience and inclusivity through LINAC.
70. The Ministry of Cooperation has commissioned a strategic study to assess NCUI's (National Cooperative Union of India) growth potential during Amrit Kaal (2022–2047). Conducted by Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) India Ltd., the study aims to ensure compliance with Section 24 of the MSCS Act, modernize cooperative education, develop a 25-year growth roadmap, and strengthen NCUI's governance, outreach, training infrastructure, and

role in cooperative sector development nationwide.

71. The Ministry of Cooperation has launched a national study through AFC India Ltd. to boost FISHCOPFED's (National Federation of Fishers Coop. Ltd) business growth during Amrit Kaal (2022–2047). It aims to achieve 25% growth via diversification, governance reforms, digital outreach, and cooperative strengthening. Covering six states and multiple stakeholder levels, the study will generate strategic plans to modernize fisheries cooperatives and enhance their socio-economic impact nationwide.

72. **Special Module on Cooperatives in India:**

Under the guidance of the Ministry of Cooperation, and in consultation with the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) has designed and prepared a Special Module on Cooperation which aims to bring awareness among school students about the role of cooperatives in nation building so that they are encouraged to choose cooperatives as a career. The Special Module will be introduced for the Secondary stage students of NCERT Schools.

73. **Cooperatives in Schools:**

NCERT has included a chapter on cooperatives for Class 6 in its school curriculum, under persuasion by NCCT with the direction of the Ministry of Cooperation, which helps the class students to be aware of the cooperative movement in brief.

On the directions of the MoC, the NCCT has constituted a Committee for

development of NEP aligned, age appropriate, grade specific Special Modules on Cooperation for the students of Class VI to X.

74. **Strengthening of Finance:** A new Object Head “Grants-in-Aid General” for NCCT has been opened by the Ministry of Cooperation, which will enable NCCT to continue crucial work in Cooperative Training and Education to fulfill the mission of strengthening cooperation. Earlier, most of the funds for training purposes were met out of the Training and Development Fund (TDF), which is meant for meeting the liabilities on repair and infrastructure development. Since this was not feasible in the long run, opening of new head will ease the pressure on the TDF Fund and it will be available for the purposes it is meant.
75. Constitution of Building Sub-Committee for each Institute of NCCT to ensure timely Building infrastructure Development.
76. **Utilisation of Training Development Fund/ Building Fund:** Sanction accorded to various Institutes to utilise their Training Development Fund/ Building Fund for the purpose of renovation / Repair of Building infrastructure and purchase of Fixed Assets (office equipment, etc).
77. A new 3-storied International Hostel has been added to the existing infrastructure at Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VAMNICOM) with a capacity of 50 twin-sharing rooms for participants and 3 no. of VIP suites. The hostel also has a Kitchen, a Dining Hall, a Reading room, a classroom of 50 capacity, a discussion room, a gymnasium and an office space. This building has been constructed out of

the Capital Grant of Rs.30 crore received from the Ministry of Cooperation, Govt. of India.

78. New Course:

VAMNICOM has initiated to launch of a new programme, PGDM-Cooperation, for the Academic year 2025, affiliated to AICTE, New Delhi, with an intake capacity of 30 students. The GD (Group Discussion) and PI (Personal Interview) of the programme are scheduled to be held on 20th July 2025 at VAMNICOM, Pune.

79. Pilot Project – comprehensive training for PACS:

Pilot Project was undertaken for the training of Members, Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officers/ Secretaries of PACS in four districts of four states, namely: Una (Himachal Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Sambalpur (Odisha), and Theni (Tamil Nadu). The contents of the training included topics like concept and benefits of cooperatives, roles and responsibilities of the above-mentioned categories of cooperative personnel, Model Bye-Laws with opportunities for business diversification, etc. Under the project, a total of 85,219 participants belonging to 284 PACS were trained in 4 States. Wide publicity was given by posting the photographs and content on all social media platforms.

80. Training Programme for PACS for CSC Portal:

NCCT, in collaboration with CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, conducted Training Programmes for PACS on-boarded into the CSC Portal. The objective of the Training programmes was to train the Secretaries/

Computer operators of 30,000 PACS for diversifying the business activities of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies through 300 Services of the CSC portal. A total of 648 programmes were conducted and trained 30210 PACS participants from 564 districts spread across 25 states.

Recently, a meeting was taken by Secretary, MoC, in which it was decided that the CSC in collaboration with the NCCT may undertake another training project for activation of 9007 PACS already on-boarded on CSC Portal and also training of 15548 PACS for their on-boarding on the CSC Portal.

The initiative is at discussion stage with CSC, identification of PACS is under way and other modalities of training programmes are being worked out in consultation with CSC.

81. Training Programme for Newly Established Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies:

During July 2025, the NCCT started conducting the training programmes for newly established M-PACS at the direction of the Ministry. As of 20.06.2025, a total of 22283 MPCS have been established in the country (As per the NCD Portal), all of which may be covered for training purposes.

As on 31.10.2025, a total of 153 training programmes have been conducted in which 6817 participants have been trained.

82. Capacity Building and Training Programmes under PMFBY/ RWBCIS:

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) and the Crop Insurance Division of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture

and Farmers Welfare (MoAandFW), GoI, New Delhi, on 20.01.2025. The objective of the MoU is to enable a larger ecosystem for creating a capacity-building and knowledge management framework under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) Schemes. Accordingly, NCCT has submitted a proposal to MoAandFW for conducting 200 training programmes and to train 10,000 participants of PACS, which is under their consideration at present.

The MoAandFW has approved the proposal of NCCT to be implemented in phases.

83. Launch of Academic Journal –

RICM, Chandigarh, has launched a biannual peer-reviewed journal titled “Sahkarita Anusandhan – A Multidisciplinary Journal of Social Science” has been launched to promote research and knowledge dissemination in the field of cooperatives and social sciences.

The 1st issue of the Journal has been released on April, 2025. 2nd issue of the journal will be released on December, 2025.

84. Revival of PGDM-ABM Programme:

RICM, Chandigarh, has taken the initiative to revive the Post Graduate Diploma in Management – Agri-Business Management (PGDM-ABM), duly approved by AICTE.

Process for starting 1st Batch of the PGDM-ABM programme, like advertisement, admission etc. will start in December, 2025.

NEW INITIATIVES:

Recently, a meeting was taken by Secretary, MoC, in which it was decided that the PMBI in collaboration with the NCCT may undertake a training project to operationalise 300 new PMBJKs through PACS with Store codes. Further action in the matter has been initiated at the NCCT level.

F. Use of Information Technology for 'Ease of Doing Business'**85. Computerization of the Central Registrar's Office:**

The Central Registrar's office has been computerized to create a digital ecosystem for Multi-State Cooperative Societies, which is assisting in processing applications and service requests in a time-bound manner.

86. Scheme for computerization of the office of Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCSs) in States/ Union Territories:

Centrally sponsored project for computerization of RCS offices in States/Union Territories has been approved by the Central Government on 06.10.2023 with a budgetary outlay of Rs.94.59 crore for three years w.e.f. 2023-24. This is a part of the umbrella project of "Strengthening Cooperatives Through IT Interventions" of the Ministry. The project aims to enhance the ease of doing business for Cooperative Societies and create a digital ecosystem for transparent, paperless interaction of cooperative societies with the RCS offices in all States/Union Territories. Under the project, grants are being provided to the States/ UTs for procurement of hardware, development of software, maintenance and upgradation of software, etc. The software developed under this scheme will be as per the Cooperative Acts of the

respective States/UTs. During the financial years 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 (up to 15th November, 2025), 35 States/UTs have submitted their proposals, and Rs 24.543 crore has been released as the Government of India's share to States/UTs.

87. Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks

(ARDBs): To strengthen the long-term cooperative credit structure, the project of computerization of 1,867 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 7.18 crore has been released to 10 States/UTs in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 for procurement of hardware, digitization and setting up of support system.

H. Steps taken by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)

88. Increase in loan disbursement: Disbursement of financial assistance by NCDC has increased almost 4 times from ₹24,733.20 crore in FY 2020-21 to ₹95,182.84 crore in FY 2024-25. NCDC has achieved more than 40% CAGR in disbursement during these four years.

89. Introduction of Floating Interest Rate: NCDC took a significant step in reforming its financial system by introducing a floating interest rate. This step resulted in a reduction of the term loan interest rate by about 2%. A floating interest rate means that the interest rate changes depending on the market conditions and other financial factors, thereby providing the benefit of a lower

interest rate to the end borrowers.

90. **Adoption of Differential Rate:** NCDC adopted the differential rate mechanism, under which different interest rates are provided to different loan borrowers. This mechanism customizes the loan rate, keeping in view the financial status of the borrowers and their capacity, so that the borrowers get financial assistance at better rates according to their situation.
91. **Registration under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Credit Guarantee Scheme for FPO (CGSFPO) and Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Animal Husbandry and Dairying (CGFT-AHD):** This step enables cooperatives to get collateral-free loans from NCDC.
92. **MoU between NDDB and NCDC:**

NCDC and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on financing, training and capacity building of dairy cooperatives. Under this agreement, both institutions will together provide financial and technical assistance to empower small producers in the dairy sector, thereby increasing the income of farmers and strengthening dairy societies.
93. **Appraisal of large projects of other lenders by NCDC:** NCDC has started the appraisal of large projects of other lenders who do not have the required expertise. For instance, NCDC appraised three dairy projects for Gujarat State Cooperative Bank, wherein a detailed review and evaluation of the projects was done.

94. **Expansion of geographical reach:** NCDC has expanded its geographical reach by opening a new Regional Office at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) and new Sub-offices in Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.
95. **Appointment of Young Professionals:** NCDC has appointed young professionals having expertise in various fields. This includes 11 CA/CMA/Inter, 30 MBA and other young professionals. This move is aimed at increasing the efficiency of the Corporation.
96. **Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (India's first cooperative-led Mobility platform):** Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited is an innovative, cooperative-based mobility solution designed to empower drivers and provide affordable, reliable transportation to the public. Rooted in the principles of cooperation, transparency and shared ownership, Sahakar Taxi stands as a people-centric alternative to traditional ride-hailing platforms. The project is promoted by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) along with seven other leading organisations: Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), Anand Milk Union Limited (AMUL), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). This project has been named "Bharat Taxi". After completion of the requisite formalities, "Bharat Taxi" will be launched in January 2026.

97. **Grant-in-aid to NCDC:** The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 31.07.2025, has approved a grant of ₹2000 crore to NCDC. Based on receipt of ₹2000 crore from the Government over 4 years, NCDC will be able to raise ₹20,000 crore from the market. These funds will be used by NCDC for providing long-term and working capital loans to cooperative sectors such as dairy, poultry, fisheries, sugar, textiles, food processing, storage and cold chain, labour cooperatives, women cooperatives, etc. Under the scheme, NCDC provides financial assistance at competitive interest rates.
98. **Cooperative Intern:** 385 cooperative interns are being recruited, covering all Rural Cooperative Banks (State Cooperative Banks and District Cooperative Banks). The scheme aims to develop the overall capacity of cooperative organisations and promote digital and business skills at the grassroots level. The interns are being given a monthly remuneration of ₹25,000, which is reimbursed from the Cooperative Education Fund (CEF). NCDC is monitoring the implementation of the scheme. So far, 238 trainees have been selected.

I. Creation of National Cooperative Database (NCD)

99. **New National Cooperative Database for an authentic and updated data repository:** A comprehensive database of cooperatives in the country has been developed 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, the database includes data on around 8.4 lakh cooperatives from 30 different sectors, involving approximately 32 crore members.

100.Cooperative Ranking Framework: The Government launched the Cooperative Ranking Framework on 24th January 2025 to assess and rank cooperatives, State-wise and sector-wise. This 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 can generate rankings of Cooperative Societies, initially of 7 major sectors, namely PACS, Dairy, Fishery, Urban Cooperative Banks, Housing, Credit and Thrift, and Khadi and Gram Udyog, through the NCD portal. 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.

101.Facility for States / UTs to integrate State RCS portal with NCD portal through API: The Ministry of Cooperation (MoC) developed a standard API for States to fetch the entire data of cooperative societies of the State from the NCD portal to their respective RCS portals, and shared the Standard API Specification Document and database schema with States on 27.05.2025. Subsequently, the Ministry developed Push APIs (End Point APIs) for live, event-driven data pushing from RCS applications to the NCD Portal, enabling real-time updates and new registration data. The complete set of API documents and SOP was shared with all RCS offices on 22.09.2025 to facilitate seamless integration of State/UT RCS

applications with NCD portal. To further clarify the process, an advisory along with comprehensive check lists, one for completion of RCS computerization and its readiness for API integration with NCD portal and other for completion of API integration, was issued to all States / UTs on 14.11.2025. As per the integration plan, it is essential for States/UTs to ensure development of reverse/pull API at their end and complete RCS computerization in accordance with the checklist for successful integration with NCD portal. This two-way integration will ensure synchronization of cooperative data across platforms.

J. Policy and Outreach

102. National Cooperation Policy (NCP): The formulation of the New National Cooperation Policy (NCP) has been envisaged to fulfil the mandate of the Ministry of Cooperation - "Sahakar se Samriddhi." It provides a roadmap for the systematic and holistic development of the cooperative sector. The National Cooperation Policy was unveiled on 24 July 2025 by the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister. It has 6 strategic pillars, 16 objectives, and 83 recommendations.

103. 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 all the stakeholders of the cooperative sector, emphasizing transparency, policy reforms, and rural economic transformation through PACS. This Action Plan was launched by the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister

on 24.01.2025. For coordinated planning and implementation, the Ministry constituted IYC-National Cooperative Committee, IYC-National Execution Committee, and IYC-State Apex Committees. Further, actions for IYC were also included in the Terms of Reference of the State Cooperative Development Committees and District Cooperative Development Committees.

During IYC-2025, extensive awareness and outreach campaigns have been carried out, ensuring nationwide visibility of the IYC logo through Indian Railways E-tickets, cooperative product packaging, official websites and official communications. Key national-level initiatives included the successful organization of the National Conference of State Cooperation Ministers on 30th June, 2025 and a national event on 06th July, 2025, on the occasion of the 4th Foundation Day of the Ministry of Cooperation at Anand, Gujarat. A dedicated plantation drive under the “Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam” campaign during IYC is being undertaken with active participation of all the stakeholders, along with various capacity-building activities, exhibitions, and cooperative promotion drives, reflecting its commitment to making IYC 2025 a landmark year for the cooperative movement.

104. Strengthening Media Outreach of the Ministry:

Over the past four years, the Ministry of Cooperation has significantly strengthened its digital and media outreach to enhance public engagement and awareness about the cooperative sector. Leveraging both traditional and digital platforms, the Ministry, in collaboration with PIB, has consistently published Press Releases, articles in leading newspapers while

simultaneously expanding its presence across social media. All national-level events chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister are live-streamed on the Ministry's YouTube channel. Press releases, news updates, and achievements are regularly shared on the official website, with multilingual access for wider inclusion.

Today, the Ministry's combined following across platforms, including X (Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn and WhatsApp, stands at over 6 lakh followers/subscribers, with total video viewership crossing 1.4 crore views on YouTube. Notably, the Ministry of Cooperation ranks 5th among all Ministries on YouTube and 8th in website engagement and traffic, reflecting its growing digital impact. Special campaigns and posts on landmark initiatives consistently garner high engagement, especially during major events and national observances.

In addition, the Ministry is actively encouraging State Governments, Registrars of Cooperative Societies (RCSs), and National Cooperative Federations to amplify the Ministry's initiatives by sharing its posts and content through their respective social media handles, thereby ensuring broader and more coordinated communication outreach across the cooperative ecosystem.

105. Promotion of Cooperative Awareness through Monthly Publications:

To enhance outreach, awareness, and capacity-building within the cooperative sector, the Ministry of Cooperation is publishing two monthly magazines—Sahakar Uday (through IFFCO) and Sahakar Jagran (through

NCUI)—since April 2023. Published in Hindi, English, and 11 regional languages, these magazines serve as vital platforms for disseminating information about key policies, schemes, initiatives, and success stories of the Ministry and the wider cooperative movement. Sahakar Uday has been publishing nearly 3 lakh copies monthly, while Sahakar Jagran has a circulation of about 2.75 lakh copies every month. These publications help inform and empower cooperative members at the grassroots level by providing timely, relevant, and inspirational content.

K. Multi-State Cooperative Societies

106. 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 the electoral process and incorporate provisions of the 97th Constitutional Amendment in the Multi-State Cooperative Societies.

107. 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.

108. 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 elections in all MSCSs. Elections in more than 197 MSCS have been conducted successfully up to October 2025.

109. 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, 658 cooperative societies have been onboarded on GeM as buyers.

110. 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 transparently. Disbursements have already started after proper identification and submission of proof of their deposits and claims. So far, Rs. 6581.84 crore have been disbursed to 34,17,741 applicants.

L. Other initiatives

111. Enhancing market access to cooperative products through quick commerce platform of Swiggy Instamart: The Ministry of Cooperation has entered into an MoU with Swiggy Limited on 25.04.2025 to collaborate to enhance the digital and market integration of cooperative products, facilitate policy discussions, and drive consumer engagement with the cooperative sector, with an aim to promote the Indian cooperative sector and realize the vision of 'Sahkar se Samriddhi'. The purpose of this MoU is to establish a

strategic partnership between MoC and Swiggy to enhance digital integration and market access for cooperative products, particularly in the dairy and organic sector, and facilitate capacity building for cooperatives in areas such as digital marketing, logistics, and consumer technology. The Scope of the MoU includes the following:

- I. Swiggy, in collaboration with the Ministry of Cooperation, would engage in an awareness campaign for cooperative movement/ organisations/ products in India.
 - II. Encourage onboarding of cooperative dairy products and support for preferred access through Swiggy's Instamart platform for cooperatives.
 - III. Swiggy, in collaboration with the ministry, will support the cooperative brands in the areas of marketing, promotion, consumer technology and capacity building efforts.
 - IV. Swiggy will create a separate cooperative category on its platform, with a focus on brands promoted by cooperative organisations for products such as Organics, Dairy, Millets, Handicrafts, etc.
 - V. The initiative will enhance digital access, create sustainable growth opportunities, maximize the impact of cooperatives in the digital economy, and build capacity for cooperatives through mutually agreed-upon projects.
- 112.** Ministry of Cooperation is committed to the redressal of grievances in an effective and time-bound manner. During 2024-2025 Ministry of Cooperation has disposed of more than 33,821 grievances received through the Centralised

Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal, with the lowest average closing time of 2 days.

113. The Ministry has successfully transferred the Cooperative Education Fund (CEF) account from NCUI to the Ministry of Cooperation following the enactment of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023, and instituted a dedicated framework for its management and utilization.

114. Sustainability and Circularity in the Dairy Sector: An important objective added to White Revolution 2.0 is the promotion of sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector. The strategy to achieve the objective would be to embed sustainability and circularity across the dairy value chain by promoting climate-smart practices, efficient resource use, and renewable solutions to build a low-emission, income-generating ecosystem. Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister inaugurated a workshop on this issue on 03.03.2025. The action for sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector is guided by the vision of "Gold out of Garbage (कचरे से कंचन)". Under this initiative, it is envisaged to set up three multi-state cooperative societies for the following activities:

- i. For the production of animal feed, disease control, and artificial insemination.
- ii. For the management of cow and buffalo dung.
- iii. For the management of hides, bones, and horns of dead cattle and buffalo.

115. Establishment of Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF): A new Multi-state Cooperative Society by the name Sardar Patel

Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF) has been launched by the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 06.07.2025, with an initial capital of ₹ 200 crore. SPCDF will enable more than 20 lakh dairy farmers from over 20,000 villages in 20 states (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Telangana) to become direct members of an organized cooperative structure. Through SPCDF, farmers will benefit from assured milk procurement, improved veterinary care, enhanced cattle nutrition, and modern dairy practices. Investments in robust cold chain infrastructure, chilling centers, and efficient processing facilities will further strengthen quality standards and support the rising demand for safe, hygienic dairy products.

STATUS OF PROJECTS UNDER NDMA AND NDMF

389. SHRI G LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the disaster risk management or mitigation-related surveys and studies conducted by the NDMA in Andhra Pradesh, especially Anantapur, during the last five years, along with key findings thereof;
- (b) the number of proposals submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) and other NDMA-supported schemes during the last five years;
- (c) the complete details of each proposal submitted by Andhra Pradesh,

including the project name, nodal agency, type of disaster addressed, date of submission, estimated cost, current status, date of approval, if applicable and the reasons for any delays in sanction or implementation;

(d) the total amount of funds sanctioned and disbursed to Andhra Pradesh under NDMA and NDMF during the last five years, year-wise and project-wise; and

(e) whether the Government intends to expedite funding for any pending disaster mitigation projects and the measures being taken in this regard?

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

(a) to (e): The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides requisite logistics and financial support.

To mainstream disaster risk reduction in developmental planning and to adopt an inclusive approach towards risk reduction to ensure sustainability of developmental initiatives and to widen its reach to cover every citizen, NDMA has revised the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) in 2019 providing a framework and directives to the stakeholders for all stages of disaster management cycle.

One of the objectives of NDMP is to promote comprehensive surveys on multi-hazard disaster risks and the development of regional disaster risk assessments and maps, including climate change scenarios. NDMA has not conducted any specific disaster risk management or mitigation-related survey and studies in

Andhra Pradesh, especially Anantapur, during the last five years.

NDMA is facilitating the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh in preparation of their mitigation projects under National Disaster Mitigation Fund and other NDMA supported schemes. The proposals from the State Government are processed in terms of the provisions contained in the relevant guidelines.

The details of proposals submitted by the State of Andhra Pradesh under NDMF is as under: -

Programme /Project/ Scheme Date of approval	Total financial outlay Approved by HLC	Total financial outlay Approved for Andhra Pradesh	Approved Central Share from NDMF for Andhra Pradesh	Released / utilized
Urban Flood Risk Mitigation Programme Phase-II [For Visakhapatnam 30.09.2025]	2444.42	222.22	200.00	-

Programme for Catalytic Assistance to 12 most drought prone States [12 States including Andhra Pradesh] 28.01.2025	2022.16	174.70	100.00	50.00
Mitigation Project for Lightning Safety in the 50 most lightning prone districts [10 States including Andhra Pradesh] 28.01.2025	186.78	11.71	9.94	-
The Mitigation Scheme for Forest Fire Risk Management [19 States including Andhra Pradesh] 28.01.2025	818.92	18.48	16.80	-

In addition, the proposals for enhancing coastal resilience for Kakinada Coast and Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region Development Authority (VMRDA) Region having total financial outlay of Rs. 526 Crore are submitted by the State Government on 21.08.2024 and 07.11.2024.

The State has also submitted a proposal on 10.07.2025 for mitigation measures to alter the river course and mitigate river bank erosion at the Nagavali and Vamsadhara River Mouth in Srikakulam District having total financial outlay of Rs. 98 Crore.

NDMF guidelines dated 28.02.2022 prescribed administrative mechanism for appraisal and approval as well as funding of the mitigation projects / proposal received from the State. The projects / proposals are considered for funding as per the extent provisions of the guidelines. While the first installment of the funds approved for any project/proposal are released expeditiously in consultation with Department of Expenditure, however, any subsequent installment is released to the States on furnishing of Utilization Certificate for 75% of funds released in previous installments.

चक्रवात के कारण फसलों को अत्यधिक नुकसान के बारे में रिपोर्ट

390. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में विशेषकर संभाजीनगर और खंडवा लोक सभा क्षेत्रों में भारी वर्षा, तूफान और चक्रवात के कारण सोयाबीन, मक्का, ज्वार, प्याज, कॉफी और केला

तथा अन्य फसलों को हुए भारी नुकसान के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों से विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस नुकसान का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसका फसल-वार अनुमानित आर्थिक मूल्य कितना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने किसानों को हुए भारी नुकसान को देखते हुए प्रभावित किसानों को तत्काल राहत प्रदान करने के लिए एनडीआरएफ के प्रावधानों के अलावा एक विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज प्रदान करने पर विचार किया है;

(घ) संभाजीनगर में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत इस आपदा से प्रभावित कितनी फसलों के लिए बीमा दावों का निपटान किया जाना है; और

(ङ) बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा दावा आकलन और भुगतान प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ताकि किसानों को यथाशीघ्र मुआवजा मिल सके?

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

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन नीति (एनपीडीएम) के अनुसार, जमीनी स्तर पर राहत सहायता के वितरण सहित आपदा प्रबंधन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। राज्य सरकारें प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की स्थिति में, भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार, पहले से ही उनके पास उपलब्ध राज्य आपदा अनुक्रिया कोष (एसडीआरएफ) से राहत उपाय करती हैं। केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है और आवश्यक रसद एवं वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। 'गंभीर प्रकृति' की आपदा की स्थिति में, निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एनडीआरएफ) से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल (आईएमसीटी) द्वारा दौरा आधारित मूल्यांकन शामिल है। तथापि, प्रभावित फसलों के क्षेत्र के संबंध में गृह मंत्रालय को राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना **विवरण-1** में दी गई है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, छत्रपति संभाजी नगर जिले में भारी बारिश और बाढ़ के कारण कुल 608956 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ है और कुल 689075 किसान प्रभावित हुए हैं। फसल क्षति का अनुमानित आर्थिक मूल्य 1695.01 करोड़ रुपये है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने प्रभावित

क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण कराया है और किसानों को राहत एवं मुआवज़ा प्रदान किया है। प्रभावित किसानों को कुल 56314.42 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, रबी मौसम के लिए बीज और अन्य संबंधित आदानों के लिए अधिकतम 3 हेक्टेयर तक 10,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी।

(घ) और (ड.): जहां तक महाराष्ट्र के संभाजीनगर में अधिसूचित फसलों अर्थात् काला चना, हरा चना, मक्का, प्याज, बाजरा, अरहर, ज्वार और सोयाबीन को हुई क्षति का प्रश्न है, तो यह कहा गया है कि कोई दावा नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि राज्य सरकार द्वारा खरीफ 2025 में स्थानीय आपदा के जोखिम को अधिसूचित नहीं किया गया है। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त उपज आंकड़ों के आधार पर फसल चक्र की समाप्ति पर दावे की गणना की जाती है।

किसानों को बीमा भुगतान की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम **विवरण-II** में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2025-26 (दिनांक 27.11.2025 तक) के दौरान जल-मौसम संबंधी आपदाओं के कारण राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित क्षति का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	प्रभावित फसल क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1.506
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.072
3	असम	0.41
4	बिहार	0
5	छत्तीसगढ़	0.0068
6	गोवा	0
7	गुजरात	0

8	हरियाणा	4.32
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.32
10	झारखंड	0.0017
11	कर्नाटक	14.81
12	केरल	0
13	मध्य प्रदेश	0
14	महाराष्ट्र	75.42
15	मणिपुर	0.039
16	मेघालय	0.065
17	मिजोरम	0
18	नागालैंड	0.0058
19	ओडिशा	0.29
20	पंजाब	1.93
21	राजस्थान	0
22	सिक्किम	8.11
23	तमिलनाडु	0.29
24	तेलंगाना	0
25	त्रिपुरा	0
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	2.22
27	उत्तराखंड	0.0073
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	0
29	अंडमान और निकोबार	0

30	चंडीगढ़	0
31	दादर और नगर हवेली	0
32	दिल्ली	0
33	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0.78
34	पुदुचेरी	0.001
	कुल	116.6046

*गृह मंत्रालय से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार

विवरण-II

दिनांक 28.11.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग के फसल बीमा प्रभाग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार

ओलावृष्टि, भूस्खलन, जलप्लावन, बादल फटने और प्राकृतिक आग के स्थानीय जोखिमों के कारण होने वाली क्षति तथा चक्रवात, चक्रवाती/बेमौसम बारिश और ओलावृष्टि के कारण फसलोपरान्त होने वाली क्षति की गणना व्यक्तिगत बीमित खेत के आधार पर की जाती है। किसानों को संबंधित बीमा कंपनी, राज्य सरकार, वित्तीय संस्थानों/बैंकों, राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (एनसीआईपी) या पीएमएफबीवाई ऐप आदि पर ऑनलाइन नुकसान की सूचना देना अपेक्षित है।

2. फसल बीमा योजनाओं की समीक्षा/संशोधन/युक्तिकरण/सुधार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और स्टैकहोल्डर्स/अध्ययनों के सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन/सिफारिशों पर समय-समय पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं। प्राप्त अनुभव और विभिन्न हितधारकों के विचारों के आधार पर बेहतर पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही, किसानों को दावों का समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने और योजना को और अधिक किसान-हितैषी बनाने के उद्देश्य से, सरकार ने समय-समय पर प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों में व्यापक संशोधन किए हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि योजना के अंतर्गत पात्र किसानों तक लाभ समय पर और पारदर्शी तरीके से पहुँच सके।

3. चूँकि यह योजना राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जाती है, इसलिए बीमित किसानों के दावों

से संबंधित वाद/शिकायत सहित सभी शिकायतों के समाधान हेतु, योजना के संशोधित प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों 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 व्यापक अधिदेश दिए गए हैं जिनका उल्लेख स्पष्ट रूप से किया गया है, ताकि शिकायतों की सुनवाई की जा सके और निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार उनका निपटारा किया जा सके।

4: सरकार ने इस स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन को सुदृढ़ करने, पारदर्शिता लाने और दावों का समय पर निपटान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं:

- सरकार ने सब्सिडी भुगतान, समन्वय, पारदर्शिता, सूचना के 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 एकल डेटा स्रोत के रूप में **राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (एनसीआईपी)** का विकास किया है।
- दावा वितरण प्रक्रिया की कड़ी निगरानी के लिए, खरीफ 2022 से दावों के भुगतान हेतु **'डिजिकलेम मॉड्यूल'** नामक एक समर्पित मॉड्यूल चालू किया गया है। इसमें राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (एनसीआईपी) को लोक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) और बीमा कंपनियों की लेखा प्रणाली के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है ताकि खरीफ 2024 से सभी दावों का समय पर और पारदर्शी तरीके से निपटान किया जा सके। यदि बीमा कंपनी द्वारा समय पर भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है, तो एनसीआईपी के माध्यम से 12% का जुर्माना स्वतः गणना करके लगाया जाता है।
- प्रीमियम सब्सिडी में केन्द्र सरकार के हिस्से को राज्य सरकारों के हिस्से से अलग कर दिया गया है, ताकि किसानों को केन्द्र सरकार के हिस्से से संबंधित आनुपातिक दावे मिल सकें।

- योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने प्रीमियम हिस्से को अग्रिम रूप से जमा करने के लिए एस्क्रो खाता खोलना खरीफ 2025 सीजन से अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।
- इसके अलावा, इस स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन में प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाने के लिए, 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 अनुमति 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।

5. इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत हाल ही में वर्ष 2023-24 से निष्पक्ष फसल क्षति एवं क्षति आकलन और पारदर्शिता के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रौद्योगिकियों को भी कार्यान्वित किया गया है:

क. विंड्स (मौसम सूचना नेटवर्क और डाटा सिस्टम) - विभिन्न सरकारी और अन्य संस्थाओं के लिए हाइपर-लोकल मौसम डाटा का एक मजबूत डाटाबेस बनाने के लिए तालुक/ब्लॉक और ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर क्रमशः ऑटोमेटिक वेदर स्टेशनों और वर्षा मापी का एक नेटवर्क स्थापित करने की देश की एक अग्रणी पहल है, जिसका उपयोग सभी किसान और कृषि परक सेवाओं के लिए किया जा सकता है।

ख. यस-टेक (प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित उपज अनुमान) - एक प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उपज अनुमान तंत्र है जिसे देश के 100 जिलों में 2 वर्ष के कठोर परीक्षण और पायलट परीक्षणों के बाद विकसित किया गया है। अनुमोदित प्रौद्योगिकियों/दृष्टिकोणों का उपयोग करके रिमोट सेंसिंग सूचकांक, मौसम सूचकांक, फसल फेनोलॉजिकल जानकारी, मिट्टी के प्रकार आदि जैसे डाटा इनपुट द्वारा फसल हानि मूल्यांकन और उपज अनुमान में सहायता मिलती है।

FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

391 SHRI MURASOLI S:

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

- (a) Whether the Government is aware that several national trade-promotion and industrial-development initiatives, including the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme, and the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) framework, have not yielded the expected outcomes in terms of export diversification and manufacturing competitiveness, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) The details of the reasons for delays in operational reforms, procedural rationalization, and digital integration under these Union-administered policies and schemes and the details thereof;
- (c) The details of the exports, investments, and employment generated under the SEZ framework and major export-promotion schemes during the last five years, State-wise; and
- (d) The steps taken or proposed by the Government to ensure predictable policy timelines, simplified compliance, efficient central approvals, and transparent monitoring, so that exporters, manufacturing units, and workers are not affected by procedural uncertainties or administrative delays at the national level?

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 is implementing several development initiatives, under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) and Special Economic Zones (SEZ) framework to facilitate export diversification and manufacturing competitiveness including the below:

Advance Authorisation (AA)/Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA) Schemes:

AA is issued to allow duty free import of input, which is physically incorporated in export product (making normal allowance for wastage). In addition, fuel, oil, catalyst which is consumed / utilized in the process of production of export product, may also be allowed. DFIA is a post export Scheme and is issued to allow duty free import entitlement of inputs which have been used in the export products. In addition, import of oil and catalyst which is consumed/ utilised in the process of production of export product, may also be allowed.

Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG): The objective of the EPCG Scheme is to facilitate import of capital goods for producing quality goods and services and enhance India's manufacturing competitiveness. Under this Scheme, duty exemption is provided on capital goods required in the manufacture of the export products/export services at pre-production, production and post-production stages.

Refund of Duties and Taxes on Export Products Scheme (RoDTEP): The Scheme's objective is to refund, currently un-refunded Duties/ taxes / levies, at the Central, State and local level, borne on the exported product, including prior stage cumulative indirect taxes on goods and services used in the production of the exported product.

EXPORT ORIENTED UNITS (EOUs), ELECTRONICS HARDWARE TECHNOLOGY PARKS (EHTPs), SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARKS (STPs) AND BIO-TECHNOLOGY PARKS (BTPs) : Units undertaking to export their entire production of goods and services may be set up under the EOU Scheme, EHTP Scheme, STP Scheme or BTP Scheme for manufacture of goods, including repair, re-making, reconditioning, re-engineering, rendering of services, development of software, agriculture including agro-processing, aquaculture, animal husbandry, bio-technology, floriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, viticulture, poultry and sericulture.

Capacity Building and Outreach Programs: Niryat Bandhu Scheme has been under implementation for mentoring new and potential exporter on the intricacies of foreign trade through counselling, training and outreach programmes.

Export Promotion Mission (EPM): The EPM was approved by Union Cabinet on 12.11.2025 to strengthen India's export competitiveness, particularly for MSMEs, first-time exporters, and labour-intensive sectors with a total outlay of Rs. 25,060 crore for FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31. EPM marks a strategic shift from multiple fragmented schemes to a single, outcome-based, and adaptive mechanism that can respond swiftly to global trade challenges and evolving exporter needs. EPM is anchored in a collaborative framework involving the Department of Commerce, Ministry of MSME, Ministry of Finance, and other key stakeholders including Financial Institutions, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, industry associations, and state governments. The Mission proposes to operate through two integrated sub-schemes: (1) NIRYAT

PROTSAHAN with focus on improving access to affordable trade finance for MSMEs through a range of instruments such as interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantees, credit cards for e-commerce exporters, and credit enhancement support for diversification into new markets. (2) NIRYAT DISHA with focus on non-financial enablers that enhance market readiness and competitiveness, including export quality and compliance support, assistance for international branding, packaging, and participation in trade fairs, export warehousing and logistics, inland transport reimbursements, and trade intelligence and capacity-building initiatives.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) set up under the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006 are primarily private investment driven initiatives. The implementation of SEZ reforms is a continuous process and inherent in the administration of SEZ. Many SEZ reforms have been undertaken at regular intervals on the basis of the feedback received from the industry and other stakeholders. These reforms are focussed to address the operational and procedural bottlenecks and streamline the functioning of SEZs in order to improve their efficiency as a premier engine of exports in India.

(b): The Government has consistently undertaken timely and substantive initiatives aimed at operational reforms, procedural rationalization, and digital integration across Departments and agencies, including Customs, MSME, and Banks in the implementation of developmental initiatives under the FTP and the SEZ Framework. Key initiatives include :

Significant reforms have been undertaken to promote digital-first governance

and simplify compliance for exporters with objective of comprehensive digitization, process re-engineering and automation to facilitate ease of doing business for exporters and improving data integration and data exchange with agencies like Customs, Banks, etc resulting in improved processing speed, enhanced transparency, and reduced transaction time.. An end-to-end digital approval system has been implemented for key export-related authorisations and certificates, including the Importer Exporter Code (IEC), Advance Authorisation/DFIA/EPCG/RoDTEP Schemes, electronic Bank Realisation Certificates (eBRC), and Certificates of Origin (CoO). The introduction of self-certified eBRC has eliminated paperwork, resulting in substantial cost savings for exporters. Real-time API integrations have been established with multiple government bodies such as the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN), Public Financial Management System (PFMS), Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), and banks, simplifying over 50 trade processes and removing redundant rules. Additionally, QR and UDIN-based document verification mechanisms have been introduced to ensure authenticity.

The Trade Connect e-platform now integrates exporters with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Indian Missions and the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) offering a unified system for issuance of Registration Cum Membership Certificate (RCMC) and CoO issuance and a single-window interface for exporters. Mobile applications have been developed to support exporters with policy updates and status tracking, while officers can use mobile tools for

efficient monitoring. Global alignment and future readiness have been prioritized with the issuance of over 40 lakh electronic Certificates of Origin (e-CoO) across 122 agencies, reinforcing India's position in international trade.

In order to enhance ease of doing business, empowering exporters, streamlining processes, and promoting economic growth through innovative solutions, SEZ operations are digitally integrated through ICEGATE and SEZ Online platforms.

(c) The State-wise details of Exports, Investment and Employment generated under the SEZs during the last five years are at **Statement**.

(d) FTP with its Handbook of Procedures (HBP) and SEZ Rules prescribe timelines for each of the processes to ensure predictable policy. Further all measures are granted in EDI mode through simplified processes, EDI exchange of data with all stakeholders. Based on the feedback from trade and industry, Government has been taking several measures aimed at simplifying processes, reducing transaction costs and promoting automation to benefit exporters by amending FTP/HBP from time to time.

STATEMENT

States/UTs-wise details of Exports from SEZs during the last 5 years						
(Rs. in Crore)						
Sl. No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	28111.87	31028.90	40420.34	44984.45	55247.04
2	Chandigarh	2575.13	2605.38	3021.80	3200.03	3084.75
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Gujarat	137228.75	239190.01	335835.73	310283.13	332891.81

5	Haryana	25030.03	25907.14	32739.98	36774.15	43198.79
6	Jharkhand	0	0	363.75	6326.29	6856.28
7	Karnataka	132110.23	167311.30	218772.87	228952.07	248838.73
8	Kerala	19278.99	21972.23	21501.13	25774.17	28799.83
9	Madhya Pradesh	11175.90	12571.26	12859.28	16026.96	14847.01
10	Maharashtra	138788.97	160051.78	186786.75	210756.46	224250.91
11	Odisha	13453.63	26366.94	27165.58	31331.66	29694.50
12	Punjab	1844.67	2127.41	2685.01	3131.50	2361.22
13	Rajasthan	3534.11	4578.34	5507.32	7141.28	13636.43
14	Tamil Nadu	116843.71	136328.71	172580.41	177930.39	203303.56
15	Telangana	84696.34	105523.98	140373.43	178086.41	173701.12
16	Uttar Pradesh	26579.72	33014.90	39835.68	47703.94	51137.58
17	West Bengal	18271.69	22168.80	23129.18	26817.34	31819.85
	TOTAL	759524	990747	1263578	1355220	1463669

States/UTs-wise details of Investment from SEZs during the last 5 years						
(Rs. in Crore)						
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	31174	39470	41738	42363	42742
2	Chandigarh	398	438	552	513	530
3	Chhattisgarh	1635	1635	1635	1635	1635
4	Goa	297	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	208067	219565	223398	209204	265120

6	Haryana	14319	14287	14616	15579	16858
7	Jharkhand	0	0	0	13622	13676
8	Karnataka	104489	105911	106650	107159	108776
9	Kerala	17034	17192	17984	18020	18020
10	Madhya Pradesh	7291	7350	7612	7658	7724
11	Maharashtra	72235	75571	79718	88520	90301
12	Odisha	20434	20444	20444	20444	22829
13	Punjab	940	961	983	1022	662
14	Rajasthan	2315	2505	2611	2899	2978
15	Tamil Nadu	66157	64903	54908	77439	72041
16	Telangana	42658	48100	52610	60540	76587
17	Uttar Pradesh	22105	24408	27759	33760	34191
18	West Bengal	5951	6966	6966	6966	7521
TOTAL		617499	649705	660184	707342	782192

Note: Calculated on cumulative basis.

States/UTs-wise details of Employment from SEZs during the last 5 years						
(In person)						
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra	70121	75907	78866	79831	79523

	Pradesh					
2	Chandigarh	7883	8972	10784	9475	8562
3	Chhattisgarh	6	6	6	6	6
4	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	96689	105922	112899	126658	174545
6	Haryana	135092	150482	178413	182783	198668
7	Jharkhand	0	0	0	79	69
8	Karnataka	374890	398580	401232	424497	424715
9	Kerala	79294	82640	86484	89189	89106
10	Madhya Pradesh	27354	31127	36401	35955	35316
11	Maharashtra	474690	560052	589971	635373	643898
12	Odisha	8261	8222	13538	14513	13133
13	Punjab	8187	9545	12079	11216	11801
14	Rajasthan	22341	23402	24581	35469	48886
15	Tamil Nadu	479674	523807	591517	728493	607812
16	Telangana	362797	469781	500415	538714	527246
17	Uttar Pradesh	137480	161712	184871	196662	223306
18	West Bengal	73377	86023	73555	85191	91301
TOTAL		2358136	2696180	2895612	3194104	3177893

Note: Calculated on cumulative basis.

ANIMAL BIRTH CONTROL CENTRES**392. SHRI K SUDHAKARAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the acute shortage of functional Animal Birth Control (ABC) centres and inadequate veterinary infrastructure in several cities, including Delhi, affecting the humane implementation of Supreme Court directions on stray dog management;

(b) whether the funds allocated to urban local bodies and implementing NGOs for sterilisation and vaccination of stray dogs are grossly inadequate compared to actual operational costs, resulting in delays, poor facilities, and non-compliance with Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enhance budgetary support, standardise cost norms, and ensure timely reimbursement to implementing agencies for effective control of the stray dog population and prevention of rabies; and

(d) if so, the details of infrastructure strengthening measures, additional funds sanctioned or proposed, and mechanisms established to monitor compliance, quality, and humane treatment in ABC programmes across States and Union Territories?

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

(a) to (d) The control of stray animal population is the mandate of the Local Bodies. The Central Government has framed Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023. According to the said Rules, the Local Authorities are mandated for establishment of infrastructure for the Animal Birth Control Centers. The requisite funds are provided by the State and Union Territory Government based on the budget provision. However, as required under the Rule, till date 78 Animal Birth Control Center have been granted ABC project recognition. The Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023 provides for three tier monitoring committees for monitoring and successful implementation of the programme.

बिहार में मखाना बोर्ड की स्थापना

393. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

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

(क) वर्ष 2025-26 के बजट भाषण में क्रम संख्या 18 में घोषित, बिहार में मखाना बोर्ड की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या मखाना बोर्ड के माध्यम से किसानों को कोई सुविधा प्रदान की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) किसानों को प्रदान की जा रही सुविधाओं की सूची का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त सुविधाएं किस प्रकार से प्रदान की जा रही हैं?

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

(क): कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने बजट घोषणा 2025-26 के अनुसार, दिनांक 14 सितंबर 2025 के राजपत्र अधिसूचना संख्या 28/02/2025-बागवानी-तकनीक-I के

तहत बिहार में राष्ट्रीय मखाना बोर्ड का गठन किया है। बोर्ड की स्थापना मखाना के उत्पादन, फसलोपरांत प्रसंस्करण, मूल्य संवर्धन और विपणन में सुधार के उद्देश्य से की गई है, जिसके लिए वर्ष 2025-26 में ₹100 करोड़ का बजट आवंटन किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): किसानों को विभिन्न सुविधाओं जैसे क्षमता निर्माण, उत्पादन, फसलोपरांत प्रसंस्करण, मूल्य संवर्धन, बाजार एवं निर्यात संवर्धन तथा ब्रांड निर्माण हेतु सहायता उपलब्ध है। किसानों के लिए उपलब्ध सहायता का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय मखाना बोर्ड द्वारा कार्यान्वित मखाना विकास हेतु केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न घटकों में किसानों को प्रदत्त सहायता

क्रम सं.	घटक
क	उत्पादन: उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि
1	उन्नत किस्मों के बीज उत्पादन
2	क्षेत्र विस्तार
3	नए तालाब का निर्माण
4	एकीकृत खेती के साथ फ्रंटलाइन डिमोंस्ट्रेशन
5	किसानों का प्रशिक्षण
6	कटाई उपकरण
ख	मखाने का फसलोपरांत प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन
1	ऑन-फार्म हैंडलिंग यूनिट
2	सूक्ष्म स्तर मखाना प्रसंस्करण
3	लघु स्तर मखाना प्रसंस्करण
4	मध्यम स्तर मखाना प्रसंस्करण

5	वृहद स्तर मखाना प्रसंस्करण
ग	मखाना क्षेत्र में तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप के लिए अनुसंधान एवं विकास
घ	मखाना के लिए बाजार एवं निर्यात संवर्धन और ब्रांड विकास
1	क्रेता-विक्रेता, प्रचार बैठकें
2	राष्ट्रीय स्तर के व्यापार मेलों में मखाना पैवेलियन
3	बिक्री केंद्रों की स्थापना के लिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर समर्थन
4	गुणवत्ता प्रमाणन योजना
5	ब्रांड निर्माण हेतु सहायता
6	प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों में मखाना पैवेलियन की स्थापना
7	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनी में भागीदारी के लिए निर्यातकों को सहायता
8	निर्यात उत्कृष्टता पुरस्कार
ड.	किसानों का एक्सपोजर विजिट कार्यक्रम
च	सेमिनार, सम्मेलन, व्यापार सम्मेलन, किसानों के लिए जागरूकता कार्यक्रम
छ	कृषकों हेतु अवशिष्ट विश्लेषण और खाद्य गुणवत्ता प्रयोगशाला परीक्षण की सुविधा
ज	किसानों के प्रशिक्षण और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन के लिए उत्कृष्टता केंद्र

SELF ENUMERATION TRIAL

394. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether Census self-enumeration trial run to begin in selected areas and this will be the first digital Census, and the first to enumerate caste in independent India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Census 2027 will be conducted through digital means. Data to be collected through Mobile Apps along with an online provision for self-enumeration. The entire process is to be monitored through a web portal. The pre-test of the first phase of the Census that is, House listing and Housing Census has been organised as per the Gazette notification dated 16th October, 2025 in the selected sample areas in the States and UTs.

In Census, Caste enumeration will also be done as decided by Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs vide its decision dated 30.04.2025.

HANDLOOM WEAVERS

395. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to support existing handloom weavers who are shutting down their operations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any incentives, training programmes or schemes are being implemented to encourage new-generation weavers to take up handloom weaving as a viable profession;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any relief or compensation to textile industrialists who have incurred losses due to changes in tariff rates and international trade conditions and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures are being taken by the Government to promote Indian textiles and apparel in international markets outside the United States, particularly in emerging economies, and the results achieved so far?

**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): No information of shutting down of operations by weavers has been received by this Ministry. However, Ministry of Textiles is implementing central sector schemes such as (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and (ii) Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) to promote handlooms and for welfare of handloom weavers, including new generation weavers, across the country. Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/weavers for raw materials, procurement of upgraded looms and accessories, solar lighting units, construction of workshed, skilling, product and design development, technical and common infrastructure, marketing, concessional loans under weavers' MUDRA scheme, social security, payment to awardee weavers in indigent circumstances, scholarship to the children of weavers etc.

Need-based skill upgradation training are conducted for handloom workers/weavers in technical areas viz. weaving, dyeing, printing, designing etc. under SAMARTH – (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector) through 29 Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs) and 6 Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHTs) functioning in the country under administrative control of

Ministry of Textiles.

(c) and (d): The Ministry of Textiles is regularly monitoring India's export of Textile, Apparel and Made ups to United States and other countries in the world keeping in view the US tariffs on key textile segment. The Ministry is in regular consultation with stakeholders across the textile and apparel value chain. The following measures are taken by the Government in this regard.

Government is implementing Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme for Apparel/Garments and Made-ups in order to enhance competitiveness, based on the principles of zero-rated exports. Further, textile products not covered under the RoSCTL scheme are covered under Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) along with other non-textile products.

India has signed 15 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and 6 Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with various trading partners to boost India's exports by reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers, while enabling preferential market access for Indian goods, including a wide range of textile products.

Further, the Ministry of Textiles has formulated a comprehensive 40-country market diversification strategy, identifying high-potential global destinations for Indian textile exports.

In addition, the Cabinet has approved the Export Promotion Mission, designed as a collaborative framework anchored by the Ministry of Textiles, to synergize policy support, trade facilitation, market promotion, institutional strengthening, and capacity building to foster sustained export growth from the

Country including textile sector.

READINESS OF HIGHWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS TO SUPPORT ELECTRIC VEHICLES

396. SHRI P C MOHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the readiness of major highways and expressways from Bengaluru, including the Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH-275), Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway, Bengaluru–Hyderabad Highway (NH-44), Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48), and Bengaluru–Hosur corridor, to support electric vehicles such as cars, buses and trucks and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number and location of electric vehicle (EV) charging and battery-swapping stations currently operational or under development on these corridors, along with timelines for achieving full coverage;
- (c) whether the planned infrastructure is adequate to support heavy electric vehicles such as buses and trucks on these routes;
- (d) whether any corridor-wise assessments or gap studies have been conducted, and if so, the key findings thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken to strengthen grid capacity, expand high-power charging networks, and promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) along these Bengaluru corridors to ensure seamless EV travel?

**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 comprehensive assessment has been carried out by the Government so far in this regard.

(b): Corridor-wise data is not available on centralized basis. However, as per information received from MoPNG, the three Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely IOCL, BPCL, and HPCL have installed 236 EV charging stations on these specific corridors, as detailed below:-

Table 1 : Status of No. of EV Charging Stations installed on 4 Corridors

(Nos.)

Corridor	Installed	Commissioned	Total
Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	26	4	30
Bengaluru–Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	41	23	64
Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH-275)	22	11	33
Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	60	49	109
Total for above	149	87	236

The location-wise details are provided at **Statement**.

(c): In addition to the Charging infrastructure installed by public sector, private entities also install charging stations based on existing and anticipated demand.

Setting up of a charging station is an unlicensed activity and private players can install EVCS as per Ministry of Power (MoP) Guidelines of September 17, 2024.

No specific study to determine adequacy on these routes has been conducted.

(d): No such comprehensive study has been carried out. However, as per inputs received from the Office of the Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA) to the Government of India, PSA along with its knowledge partners has undertaken a comprehensive readiness assessment of various dedicated corridors to support the deployment of Zero-Emission Trucks (ZETs) on India highways. Outcome of this exercise has been released as a report on the “India’s Priority Corridors for Zero-Emission Trucking” on May 09, 2025. Based on a structured assessment, the study identified 10 priority corridors for early deployment of electric trucks. Bengaluru-Chennai corridor has also been identified as one of the priority corridors.

(e): India’s national transmission system is adequately developed to ensure reliable power flow across regions. A robust National Grid enables transfer of power from surplus regions to deficit regions and major load centres, and its capacity is being continuously augmented in line with growth in electricity generation and demand, including the emerging load from EV charging infrastructure.

STATEMENT

List of EVPCS installed by OMCS on 04 Bengaluru Highways as details received from MoPNG

S. N.	OMC	Corridor	Name of Retail Outlet	Lat	Long	Status
1	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SIDDESHWARA PETROLEUMS	14.4133	75.9855	Installed
2	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	RAMESHWAR PETROL CENTRE	18.1819	73.9532	Installed
3	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SWATI PETROLEUM	18.3157	73.863	Installed
4	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	UDAY FUEL SERVICES	18.63	73.743	Installed
5	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	GOUDA PETROLEUMS	14.6942	75.5309	Installed
6	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	STAR FUEL JUNCTION	13.4674	77.0403	Installed
7	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BHAGAWAN SRI BALAJI FUELS	13.7034	76.9137	Installed
8	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	NAGA SHREE SERVICE STATION	13.7637	76.8648	Installed
9	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SPOORTHY PETROLEUMS	16.4196	74.3726	Commissioned
10	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	DADA PETROLEUM	16.1802	74.5191	Installed
11	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SAROJINI GUNNAGOL FUELS	16.2921	74.4396	Installed
12	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	VEER PETROLINKS	16.5361	74.3194	Commissioned
13	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SIDDHESHWAR PETROLEUMS	16.0235	74.5233	Commissioned
14	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SWAGAT RO	15.5014	74.9553	Commissioned

		Highway (NH-48)	MUMMIGATTI - SP			
15	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	HALAGERI PETRO PARK	14.5857	75.669	Commissioned
16	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	GOUDA PETROLEUMS	14.6942	75.5309	Installed
17	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	C.M.BASAPPA and SONS	14.2187	76.416	Installed
18	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SAI SHEREDDY AGENCIES	14.1289	76.5049	Installed
19	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	THATHA PARAMESHWARA AGENCIES	14.2521	76.3637	Installed
20	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	TOOBA FUELS and AUTO CARE	13.9155	76.6574	Installed
21	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	NAGA SHREE SERVICE STATION	13.7637	76.8648	Installed
22	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	TIWARI HIGHWAY FUELS	13.2753	77.1937	Installed
23	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	STAR FUEL JUNCTION	13.4674	77.0403	Installed
24	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	AJITH FUELS	13.2631	77.2065	Installed
25	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BHAGAWAN SRI BALAJI FUELS	13.7034	76.9137	Installed
26	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SHETKARI SAHAKARI SANGH LTD (HSD)	16.6286	74.2921	Commissioned
27	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SHAHEED JOTIRAM CHOUGULE PET	16.5594	74.3161	Installed
28	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	TRIMURTI PETROLEUM	17.1175	74.196	Commissioned
29	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SHUBHAM AUTOMOBILES	17.4058	74.102	Commissioned
30	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	GHOSALE PETROLEUM	18.2179	73.9265	Commissioned

		Highway (NH-48)				
31	IOCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	POONAM PETROLEUM CO. IOC DEALER	18.7566	73.5951	Commissioned
32	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH-275)	GURU RAGHAVENDRA FILLING STATION	12.8937	77.4593	Installed
33	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH-275)	K KEMPEGOWDA SERVICE STATION	12.4981	76.8156	Installed
34	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH-275)	K KEMPEGOWDA SERVICE STATION	12.4981	76.8156	Installed
35	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH-275)	SRI MOOKAMBIKA SERVICE STN	12.5569	76.9752	Commissioned
36	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH-275)	NAKSHATRA FUEL STATION	12.473	76.761	Commissioned
37	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH-275)	MANJUNATHA SERVICE STATION	12.5363	76.9154	Commissioned
38	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH-275)	JAI JAWAN ENTERPRISES	12.5276	76.8876	Commissioned
39	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH-275)	BLUE MOON SERVICE STATION.	12.4549	75.9522	Installed
40	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH-275)	SRI MAILARALINGESWARA S/S	12.3087	76.3084	Installed
41	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH-275)	GOWRI SHANKAR FUEL STATION	12.3238	76.3487	Installed

42	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	THE SAN GLOBAL PETROLEUM	12.8453	77.4217	Installed
43	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	M.B. HIGHWAY FUEL STATION	12.572	77.012	Commissioned
44	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	MOULYA FUEL STATION	12.4448	75.9764	Commissioned
45	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	SREE BHAGYALAKSHMI PETROL AGENCY	12.3363	76.0874	Commissioned
46	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	PARVATHAMMA FUEL SERVICE STN	12.3385	76.1011	Commissioned
47	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	TIBETAN PRIM. AGRI. CREDIT CO-OP SO	12.4243	75.9991	Commissioned
48	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	PARVATHI SUPER FUELS	12.7958	77.3837	Installed
49	IOCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	PALLAVI PETROLEUM	12.7145	77.2737	Installed
50	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	SRI AMIRTHA AGENCY (TWO SETS)	13.0305	80.0347	Installed
51	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	VINAYAGA AGENCIES (DOD) LK NO:1080	12.996	79.2485	Installed
52	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	HYDER FUELS	12.6006	78.5362	Installed
53	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	K HAJEE MOHAMED ILIAS(2DOD)	12.798	78.732	Installed
54	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	P R M FUELS LOCK NO.1108	12.9678	79.9531	Installed

55	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	DAMU AGENCIES	12.874	79.6973	Installed
56	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	ANNAMALAIYAN FILLING STATION	12.9015	79.4748	Installed
57	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	LOGANATHAN FUELS	12.904	79.4188	Installed
58	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	NIRAI AGENCY	12.9096	79.8417	Installed
59	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	YOGGESH SERVICE STATION	12.8747	79.7604	Installed
60	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	SRI VENKATESHWARA H/W FUELS	13.0382	80.0525	Installed
61	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	DEEPA SERVICE STATION	13.0985	77.3839	Installed
62	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	DODDAGANAPATHI FUEL ZONE	13.1337	77.3562	Installed
63	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	VEER PITSTOP	13.0871	77.4089	Installed
64	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	RAJARAJESWARI SERVICE STATION	13.1155	77.3731	Installed
65	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	COCO DOBBASPET I	13.245	77.2303	Commissioned
66	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	SRIRAM FUEL STATION	13.168	77.3131	Installed
67	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	SRI KANNAGI AGENCIES LK NO: 1189	12.9341	79.9092	Installed
68	IOCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	SRI PANJALI AMMAL AGENCY	12.9148	79.2914	Installed
69	IOCL	Bengaluru–Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SRI GANESH FUEL STATION	16.9964	78.1927	Installed
70	IOCL	Bengaluru–Hyderabad Highway	GOEL BROS	17.6156	78.4855	Installed

		(NH-44)				
71	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SATYA SAI FILLING STATION	17.6368	78.4856	Installed
72	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SHANTI SERVICE STATION	12.8387	77.6783	Installed
73	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	V N R FUELLING STATION IOC DE	12.7844	77.7521	Installed
74	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	IOC - COCO DOBBASPET II	13.2442	77.2304	Installed
75	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	J.N FUEL PARK	13.288	77.7241	Installed
76	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	GANGOTHRI PETROLEUM	13.7634	77.7842	Installed
77	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SRI BABU RAJU RAM FUEL STATION	13.5012	77.757	Installed
78	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SHREE MSPL ENERGIES	12.7902	77.7335	Installed
79	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SHIVA FILLING STATION	13.8024	77.7558	Installed
80	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SRI BALAJI FUEL POINT	12.8987	77.8368	Installed
81	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway	RANJEET FILLING STATION	17.9835	78.4584	Installed

		(NH-44)				
82	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SRI MAHALAXMI F/ STATION CHEGUNTA	17.9848	78.4584	Installed
83	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SRI JAGANNATHA FILLING STATION	18.053	78.4279	Installed
84	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	GOEL PETRO JUNCTION	18.0061	78.4517	Installed
85	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	ADRUSHTA SAI JYOTHSNA F/S	16.0498	77.916	Installed
86	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	JADCHERLA F/S	16.7641	78.1222	Installed
87	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SRI KANAKA DURGA F/S	15.949	78.0151	Installed
88	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SRI BALAJI PETROLEUMS	16.7206	78.0705	Installed
89	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	NEELKANTH PETRO MART	16.8742	78.1658	Installed
90	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	ROSHINI AGENCIES	15.1643	77.6762	Installed
91	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SRI RAGHAVENDRA F / STN. KALLUR	14.9053	77.5844	Installed
92	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway	SAI SRAVANTHI FILLING STATION	15.8745	78.0158	Commissioned

		(NH-44)				
93	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SRI DHANALAXMI ENERGY POINT	15.6052	77.9514	Commissioned
94	IOCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	K.SUDHAKAR REDDYandCO	15.8752	78.0152	Commissioned
95	HPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	SHRI SAINATH PETROLEUM	17.24487	75.80237	Commissioned
96	HPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	SIDDIVINAYAKA PETROLEUM	15.49736	75.31104	Installed
97	HPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	HUNDEKAR PETROLEUMS	16.85961	75.72758	Commissioned
98	HPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	M/S THAKUR SERVICE STATION, ZALKI	17.22686	75.80478	Installed
99	HPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	M/S VAISHNAVI FUELS,DHULKHED	17.33177	75.83496	Installed
100	HPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	M/S GAYATRI PETROLEUM	15.9828	75.53426	Installed
101	HPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	BALAJI SERVICE STATION	13.78046	77.77573	Installed
102	HPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	ADHOC-SRI BOLIKONDA RANGASWAMY FS	15.73328	74.68301	Commissioned
103	HPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway	BALAJI SERVICE STATION	13.78046	77.77573	Installed

		(NH-44)				
104	HPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	MSHSD RAM FILLING STATION	14.91365	77.58428	Installed
105	HPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	U S FILLING STATION	15.17283	77.68386	Installed
106	HPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	ADHOC RAM	17.22686	75.80478	Installed
107	HPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	FIVESTAR HIGHWAY SERVICE	15.51563	74.93006	Commissioned
108	HPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	HIGHWAY FUEL POINT	15.73328	74.68301	Commissioned
109	HPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SHETKARI PETROLEUM	16.52922	74.32212	Commissioned
110	HPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SRI ANNAPOORNESHWARI SERVICES	13.06091	77.46239	Installed
111	HPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	COCO-NEELAMANGALA- HP AUTO SERVICE CENTRE	13.24659	77.22616	Installed
112	HPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SHRI NARAHARI and CC.	14.97341	75.23378	Commissioned
113	HPCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	SLN SERVICE STATION	13.22741	77.68883	Commissioned
114	HPCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	ADHOC S and S FUEL STATION	15.73328	74.68301	Installed
115	HPCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	JAI LAKSHMI ENERGY	8.762409	77.73691	Installed
116	HPCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	GURU FILLING STATION	9.710635	77.97538	Installed
117	HPCL	Bengaluru–Chennai	SAV TRANSPORTS and	8.291803	77.57195	Installed

		Expressway	EARTH MOVERS			
118	BPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	NATRAJ FUEL POINT	12.33451	76.59362	Installed
119	BPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	SRI VARAPRADHA FUELS	12.34574	76.60157	Installed
120	BPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	CHANDRAKALA REDDY FUEL STATION	12.36641	76.66213	Installed
121	BPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	SHIVASHAKTI SERVICE STATION	12.36763	76.66148	Installed
122	BPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	NARAMADA SERVICE STATION	12.5223	76.86941	Installed
123	BPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	SHREE MAHADESHWARA FUEL STATION	12.60907	77.0538	Installed
124	BPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	NK FUELS	12.77595	77.35903	Installed
125	BPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	OBEROI FREIGHT CARRIERS	12.7908	77.37782	Installed
126	BPCL	Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway (NH- 275)	BHAVANI PETROLEUMS	12.83329	77.41442	Installed
127	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	PEARL VALLEY FILLING CENTRE	12.78674	77.74537	Installed
128	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	BP NTOA CHANDAPURA	12.7963	77.71816	Commissioned

129	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	RK FUEL STATION	12.79794	77.71532	Installed
130	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SAKLASPUR ENTERPRISES	12.81669	77.69146	Installed
131	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	MAITHREYI	13.28216	77.72222	Installed
132	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SREE MARUTHI ENTERPRISES	13.49415	77.7542	Commissioned
133	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	BP-CHIKKABELLAPUR	13.5065	77.75839	Commissioned
134	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SRI KRISHNA ENTERPRISES	13.73085	77.78608	Commissioned
135	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SWARNA GOWRI FILLING STATION	13.75399	77.78663	Commissioned
136	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	RAJA FILLING STATION	14.21003	77.63229	Installed
137	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	BP-ANANTAPUR	14.6899	77.58347	Commissioned
138	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	BP-GOOTY	15.0584	77.63059	Commissioned
139	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SHIVSHANKAR ENT	15.08832	77.65064	Commissioned

140	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	BP-DHONE	15.36871	77.83141	Commissioned
141	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	JAYA SHREE FILLING STATION	15.46447	77.89419	Commissioned
142	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	ALPHA PETRO FUELS	15.75291	78.01528	Commissioned
143	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	BP- MANAVPAD	15.96424	77.99686	Commissioned
144	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	S.S ENTERPRISES	16.16702	77.95018	Installed
145	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SATYA BALA PURE FUELS	16.29972	77.95203	Commissioned
146	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	AMADABAKULA FILLING STATION	16.33624	77.94965	Commissioned
147	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	DKR ALIVELAMMA FILLING STATION	16.58666	77.96735	Installed
148	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SRI ALA SAI FUEL FILLING STATION	16.65315	78.00818	Commissioned
149	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SUPER PURE FUELS	16.6916	78.04274	Installed
150	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	HIGHWAY 79 GAS STATION	16.7891	78.13881	Installed

151	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	VENKAT REDDY AUTO FUEL NEEDS	16.897	78.17399	Commissioned
152	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SRI MANIKANTHA FILLING STATION	16.95	78.18	Installed
153	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	K.VENKATA LAKSHMI SRINIVASA FUELS	16.99626	78.19216	Commissioned
154	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	ARFATH FILLING STATION	17.10188	78.28178	Commissioned
155	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	PRAKASH TRANSPORT	17.13069	78.28119	Installed
156	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	TUBA FILLING STATION,	17.18863	78.309	Commissioned
157	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	M/S SRIGOPAL SER.STN	17.29925	78.41957	Installed
158	BPCL	Bengaluru– Hyderabad Highway (NH-44)	SANDEEP ROAD CARRIERS (HYD)	17.6101	78.4876	Installed
159	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SHRI RAMANJANEYA FUEL JUNCTION	13.06051	77.46181	Installed
160	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SRI LAKSHMI VENKATESHWARA FS PVT LTD	13.06785	77.45089	Installed
161	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	M.L FUEL STATION	13.07774	77.43194	Installed
162	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SUSHMA SERVICE STATION	13.10406	77.38162	Commissioned
163	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune	DELUXE ROADLINES PVT.	13.1048	77.38118	Installed

		Highway (NH-48)	LTD			
164	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	CAPITAL FUELS	13.12837	77.3611	Installed
165	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SRI RANGA FUEL STATION	13.14525	77.34229	Installed
166	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BP-NELAMANGALA	13.1805	77.28926	Commissioned
167	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SRI RADHA KRISHNA FUEL PARK	13.2105	77.25969	Installed
168	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SANNIDHI SERVICE STATION	13.2566	77.21409	Installed
169	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	S R S H FUELS STATION	13.26152	77.20775	Installed
170	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	VINAYAKA FUEL STATION	13.36946	77.11643	Installed
171	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	PADMASHREE FUEL PARK	13.47171	77.03659	Installed
172	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SHREE SURYA SUTHA	13.87422	76.69985	Installed
173	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	TULAJA FUELS	13.93377	76.62655	Installed
174	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	VEERABHADRESHWARA FUELS	13.99765	76.58821	Commissioned
175	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SWAMY PETROLEUM	14.15965	76.48053	Installed
176	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	JAGALUR MAHALINGAPPA PETRO AGENCY	14.19642	76.44047	Installed
177	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	M S NARAYAN SETTY and SONS	14.22989	76.4133	Installed
178	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	CHANDRA KIRAN FUEL STATION	14.2683	76.33392	Commissioned
179	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SREE VIGNESHWARA FUEL STATION	14.38124	76.08629	Commissioned

180	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BASAVASHREE PETROLEUM CENTER	14.39762	76.0289	Commissioned
181	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	MAHADEVI FUELS	14.4903	75.79528	Commissioned
182	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BP-RANEENNUR - I	14.61981	75.62436	Commissioned
183	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BP RANEENNUR II	14.64859	75.59753	Commissioned
184	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	VEERABHADRESWAR PETROLEUM SERVICES	14.77687	75.39785	Installed
185	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	S.G.PATIL and CO	14.99306	75.21485	Installed
186	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SRI SAI FUEL STATION	15.0532	75.16835	Installed
187	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	NAMAKKAL GANESH FUELS	15.16738	75.14075	Commissioned
188	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	H.OBHAN AUTOMOBILES	15.29726	75.14674	Installed
189	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	JAYAM PETROLEUM	15.29753	75.14664	Commissioned
190	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BP-KOTUR-2	15.5285	74.90502	Commissioned
191	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BP-KOTUR-1	15.52988	74.9046	Commissioned
192	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SHRI MAHALINGESHWAR PETROLEUMS	15.80579	74.57534	Commissioned
193	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BALLOLLI PETROLEUMS	15.80707	74.57072	Installed
194	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BARDE ROADLINES	15.92066	74.52551	Commissioned
195	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	RAMESHWAR PETROLEUM	15.97552	74.50962	Commissioned
196	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	RANVEER PETROLEUMS	16.05406	74.51283	Commissioned

		Highway (NH-48)				
197	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BP-BELGAUM	16.09813	74.51832	Commissioned
198	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	JOSHI PETROLEUMS	16.1191	74.5178	Installed
199	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SHRI MAHALAXMI PETROLEUMS	16.15236	74.51803	Installed
200	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BALAJI PETROLEUM	16.17187	74.52188	Installed
201	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	P.M.KARIKAZI	16.22316	74.51299	Installed
202	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	A.B. PARVATRAO PETROLEUM	16.25878	74.46854	Installed
203	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	R.B.KITTURKAR PETROLEUM	16.29724	74.43512	Installed
204	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	GAJANAN PETROL PUMP	16.37631	74.39589	Installed
205	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	AVADHUT PETROLEUM	16.39697	74.3729	Installed
206	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BP-KOGNOLLI	16.54641	74.31851	Commissioned
207	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	KAGAL PETROL STORES	16.58414	74.31019	Commissioned
208	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	ANAND HIGHWAY SERVICES	16.63456	74.2857	Commissioned
209	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	KONDUSKAR AUTO CENTRE	16.65274	74.27131	Commissioned
210	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	MAHADIK BROS	16.73102	74.28281	Commissioned
211	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	OM DATTA SAI PETROLEUM	16.74257	74.28234	Installed
212	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	INDIA AUTOMOBILES	16.75233	74.27911	Commissioned

213	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	KALYANI AUTOLINKS	16.81122	74.28497	Commissioned
214	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	OM SAI HIGHWAY SERVICE	16.82637	74.2858	Commissioned
215	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	KINI HIGHWAY PETROLEUM	16.86095	74.29701	Commissioned
216	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	ADITYA PETROLEUM	17.13154	74.18913	Commissioned
217	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SAMIKHSA PETROLEUM	17.15568	74.18374	Commissioned
218	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	TRIMURTI PETROLEUM	17.18348	74.18328	Installed
219	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SK PETROLEUM	17.38848	74.10685	Installed
220	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	DHRUV PETROLEUM	17.50675	74.07924	Installed
221	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	M.P. AUTOMOBILES	17.61382	74.02475	Installed
222	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	V.B. PAREKH	17.76651	73.9886	Commissioned
223	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SHREEJI PETROLEUM	17.8341	73.9525	Commissioned
224	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	LOBH PETROLEUM	17.86917	73.96029	Commissioned
225	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	HARIOM PETROLEUM	18.11081	73.98961	Installed
226	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SHRAVANI PETROLEUM	18.14515	73.97592	Installed
227	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	ANUP PETROLEUM	18.14583	73.84298	Installed
228	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	SAHYADRI SERVICE STATION	18.22463	73.92051	Commissioned
229	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune	BP - KELEWADE	18.26979	73.88034	Commissioned

		Highway (NH-48)				
230	BPCL	Bengaluru–Pune Highway (NH-48)	BP KHEDSHIVAPUR	18.28851	73.87372	Commissioned
231	BPCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	SRI VARA GANAPATHI FUEL STATION	12.35003	76.63932	Installed
232	BPCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	SLN FUEL STATION	12.44924	75.94223	Installed
233	BPCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	ANNEGOWDA PETROL BUNK	12.62385	77.09761	Installed
234	BPCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	BP-CHANNAPATNA	12.6323	77.11845	Installed
235	BPCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	BP NTOA CHANDAPURA	12.7963	77.71816	Commissioned
236	BPCL	Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway	GPM @ SONS	12.85315	77.66698	Commissioned

CATTLE DEATHS

397. SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY:

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

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Tirupati Goshala in Andhra Pradesh reported an average of ten cattle deaths each month in more than nine months and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any inquiry or fact finding committee has been formed by the Government to know the reasons and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to intervene or advise the State Government to release detailed data on cattle deaths and form a committee to address the issue 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 (c): Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Andhra Pradesh has informed that Tirupati Goshala is an independent organization having their own setup for animal treatment and veterinary services. If necessary they seek guidance from the experts of college of Veterinary Science, Tirupati which is near vicinity of Goshala. Hence, information regarding cattle deaths in Tirupati Goshala is not accessible.

सरकारी सीमेंट कंपनियों का पुनरुद्धार

398. एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर:

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में वर्तमान में चल रही सरकारी सीमेंट कंपनियों/कारखानों का राज्य-वार और स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या विगत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान देश में कई सरकारी सीमेंट कम्पनियां बंद हो गई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो बंद की गई सीमेंट कंपनियों/कारखानों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके बंद होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इसका नामवार और स्थानवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का जनता को वहनीय मूल्य पर सीमेंट उपलब्ध कराने के लिए नई सरकारी सीमेंट कंपनियों की स्थापना करने अथवा बंद पड़ी सरकारी सीमेंट कंपनियों का पुनरुद्धार करने का विचार है; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू

श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क): सीमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीसीआई) सीमेंट के विनिर्माण और विपणन के व्यवसाय में एकमात्र केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक उपक्रम है। वर्तमान में, सीसीआई के पास तीन प्रचालन इकाइयां हैं जिनकी स्थापित क्षमता 14.46 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष है, जैसा कि नीचे विवरण दिया गया है।

सीमेंट प्लांट का स्थान	राज्य	क्षमता (लाख मीट्रिक टन)	कमीशनिंग की तिथि
बोकाजान	असम	1.98	01.04.77
राजबन	हिमाचल	2.48	01.04.80
तंदूर	तेलंगाना	10.00	01.07.87

(ख) और (ग) : सीसीआई की सात गैर-परिचालन इकाइयों को निम्नानुसार बंद कर दिया गया है:

क्र.सं.	इकाइयों का नाम	तब से संचालन नहीं हो रहा है	स्थान	बंद करने के कारण
(i)	नयागांव	1997	मध्य प्रदेश	नवीनतम क्लिंकरीकरण प्रौद्योगिकी स्थापित की गई, लेकिन सीमेंट संयंत्र से सफलतापूर्वक नहीं जोड़ी गई
(ii)	कुरकुंटा	1998	कर्नाटक	पुरानी तकनीक और उच्च उत्पादन लागत
(iii)	चरखी दादरी	1996	हरियाणा	उपयुक्त चूना पत्थर की कमी
(iv)	भटिंडा	-	पंजाब	संयंत्र उपकरण स्थापित नहीं

	ग्राइंडिंग यूनिट			
(v)	मांढर	1996	छत्तीसगढ़	पुरानी तकनीक और उच्च उत्पादन लागत
(vi)	आदिलाबाद	1998	तेलंगाना	पुरानी तकनीक और उच्च उत्पादन लागत
(vii)	अकलतरा	1996	छत्तीसगढ़	पुरानी तकनीक और उच्च उत्पादन लागत

(घ) और (ङ) : सीमेंट क्षेत्र में नये केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक उपक्रम की स्थापना या सीसीआई की बंद इकाई को पुनर्जीवित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

INSURANCE TO FISHERS AND FISH FARMERS

399. SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- whether the Government has provided group accident insurance coverage to fishers and fish farmers in all districts of Andhra Pradesh, especially in Konaseema district, under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY);
- the total number of beneficiaries (female/SC/ST) covered under this insurance scheme during the last three years in the State, year and district-wise;
- the amount of funds allocated, released and utilised towards premium payments under the scheme in the State during the last three years, year and district-wise;

- (d) the details regarding the claims made, settled and pending under each category of insurance coverage including the total amount disbursed in claims during the last three years in the State, year and district-wise;
- (e) the details regarding implementing agencies empanelled for claim settlement under the scheme in the State; and
- (f) whether the Government has set up a grievance redressal or monitoring mechanism to address delays in claim disbursement or denial of coverage 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 (f): 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* provides social security measure to fishers including inland fishermen and fish workers through Group Accidental Insurance Scheme (GAIS) under PMMSY to fishers including both marine and inland fishers and fish farmers wherein the entire insurance premium amount is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 60:40 basis for General States, 90:10 for the Himalayan and North Eastern states while in the case of the Union territories, the entire premium amount is paid by the Centre. The insurance coverage

provided under Group Accidental Insurance Scheme includes (i) Rs.5,00,000/- against death or permanent total disability (ii) Rs.2,50,000/- for permanent partial disability and (iii) hospitalization expenses in the event of accident for a sum of Rs. 25,000/-. Under PMMSY since its inception, Government has released a sum of Rs.149.07 crores towards premium for group accident insurance coverage of 167.30 lakh fishers with an average of 33.46 lakh fishers annually with no contribution from fisher and fish farmers. As regards the implementation of Group Accidental Insurance Scheme in Andhra Pradesh, the State has not given the willingness to participate in Group Accidental Insurance Scheme so far and reported that State Government is providing ex-gratia to the deceased fishermen families who died while in fishing.

RAINFED AREA DEVELOPMENT UNDER PMRKVY

400. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) the details of activities undertaken under the Rainfed Area Development (RAD) component of the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PMRKVY) in Andhra Pradesh, especially Nandyal, during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for RAD in Andhra Pradesh during the said period, year and district-wise;
- (c) the number of farmers and villages covered under RAD in Andhra

Pradesh along with details of integrated farming systems, water conservation projects and soil management activities undertaken;

(d) whether any evaluation has been conducted on the impact of RAD in improving farm productivity, income levels and climate resilience in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) whether any proposals from Andhra Pradesh for expansion or new projects under RAD are currently pending and if so, the details and current status thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Government is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rainfed Area Development (RAD) across the country including Andhra Pradesh since 2014-15. The scheme focuses on promoting Integrated Farming System (IFS) in the country for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. Under the scheme, crops/cropping system is integrated with activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, apiculture etc.

Details of activities undertaken during the last five years, funds allocated, released and expenditure in respect of State of Andhra Pradesh including Nandyal district for implementation of the program are at **Statement**. Nandyal district has not been covered so far during 2025-26.

(d) and (e): Evaluation Study of RAD Program has been carried out by NITI Aayog in 2025. The Study found that RAD interventions, when bundled and implemented in a site-appropriate manner, have proven to be effective in

enhancing livelihood security in vulnerable agro-climatic zones and has resulted in substantially enhancing adaptive capacity in drought-prone regions. 61.27% of the beneficiaries described the impact as very positive, while another 33.89% observed some positive change which point towards the success of RAD in boosting resilience against climatic shocks, either through soil-moisture conservation, diversified cropping systems, or landscape-based development approaches. The study further recommended that scaling these interventions with a focus on convergence and localized tailoring could further deepen mission's transformative impact. During 2025–26, central assistance of Rs.1096.0 Lakh has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh for implementation of their RAD Annual Action Plan for the above amount out of which Rs. 548.0 lakh have been released in first instalment.

STATEMENT

Year wise details of central funds allocated, released and utilized and activities undertaken in Andhra Pradesh

(Amount in Lakhs)

Year	Allocation (Central share)	Released (Central share)	Expenditure (Central share)	No of farmers benefitted	Area covered (in ha)
2021-22	1000.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
2022-23	1000.00	250.00	250.00	14256	8910
2023-24	1399.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
2024-25	1400.00	351.00	0.00	-	-
2025-26	1096.00	548.00	548.00	3541	2975
Total	5895.00	1149.00	798.00	17797	11885

District wise release of funds reported by the State during the year 2022-23 and 2025-26

Name of District	Amount utilised in Lakh Rs. (including State share) 2022-23	Amount utilised in Lakh Rs. (including State share) 2025-26
Nandyal	8.00	-
Tirupathi	9.76	-
Annamaiah	19.28	-
Kadapa	15.76	-
Prakasam	113.48	340.84
Kurnool	58.00	22.75
Anathapuramu	67.33	3.17
Chittoor	42.51	494.40
Sri SatyaSai	57.10	-
Kakinada	-	35.94
Nellore	-	8.87
Vizianagaram	-	2.89
Visakhapatnam	-	4.49
Total	391.22	913.35

पीएमएफबीवाई के परिचालन संबंधी दिशानिर्देश

401. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के परिचालन संबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार पॉलिसी रद्द करने के लिए क्या मानदंड और समय-सीमा है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा बिना किसी वैध कारण के अथवा फसल कटाई के समय पॉलिसी रद्द कर दिए जाने के कारण किसानों को उनके दावों का भुगतान नहीं मिल पा रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो गलत तरीके से रद्द की गई पॉलिसियों को पुनः मंजूरी देने की प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या गलत तरीके से रद्द की गई पॉलिसियों के मामलों में बीमा कंपनियों पर कोई जुर्माना या वित्तीय दायित्व लगाने का कोई प्रावधान है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा किसानों की पॉलिसियों को रद्द किए जाने के संबंध में शिकायतों के लिए कोई मानक समय-सीमा और निगरानी तंत्र निर्धारित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): एनसीआईपी में नामांकित सभी आवेदनों की गुणवत्ता जांच और सत्यापन किया जाता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि PMFBY के परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों जैसेकि बीमित की जा रही फसल का बीमा योग्य होना, भूमि का स्वामित्व या किरायेदार या बटाईदार होने का प्रमाण, बीमित भूमि का क्षेत्र भूमि के वास्तविक क्षेत्र के समतुल्य या उससे कम होना, बीमित फसल और बोई गई फसल समान होना और आधार कार्ड के अनुसार किसान का नाम समान होना आदि प्रावधानों का अनुपालन हो। जो आवेदन इन बुनियादी पूर्व-अपेक्षाओं और परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन नहीं करते हैं या सही विवरण दिए बिना, अधूरे विवरण के या आवश्यक दस्तावेजों के बिना तैयार गए हैं, उन्हें बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा अस्वीकार कर दिया जाता है। इसके लिए परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार प्रदान की गई अधिकतम समय-सीमा योजना में किसानों के

प्रीमियम/नामांकन के लिए कट-ऑफ डेट से 60 दिन है, जो सामान्यतः खरीफ सीजन में 31 जुलाई है और रबी सीजन में 31 दिसंबर है।

(ख) और (ग): बीमा कम्पनियाँ उन आवेदनों जिनमें दस्तावेज पूरे नहीं हैं, को नामांकन चैनल (CSC, बीमा मध्यस्थ/बैंक) को वापस भेज देती हैं ताकि वे पूरे दस्तावेज उपलब्ध करा सकें/अपलोड कर सकें। यदि वांछित दस्तावेज उपलब्ध करा दिए जाते हैं, तो बीमा कम्पनियाँ आवेदनों को स्वीकार कर लेती हैं अन्यथा उन्हें अस्वीकार कर देती हैं। यदि संबंधित किसान को आवेदनों की अस्वीकृति पर कोई आपत्ति है, तो वह कृषि रक्षक पोर्टल और हेल्पलाइन के माध्यम से बीमा कंपनी को इसकी सूचना दे सकता है या वांछित दस्तावेजों के साथ कृषि विभाग के तालुका/तहसील/जिला स्तरीय अधिकारियों या जिला स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण समिति (DGRC) से संपर्क कर सकता है ताकि आवेदनों की समीक्षा की जा सके और बीमा कम्पनियों द्वारा अनुमोदन हेतु उन पर पुनर्विचार किया जा सके।

(घ): परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों में, दावों के निपटान में निर्धारित समय-सीमा से अधिक देरी के कारण विलंबित दावा भुगतान का प्रावधान है, तथापि, आवेदनों की अस्वीकृति पर जुर्माना लगाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है क्योंकि संबंधित जिला और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आवेदनों की अस्वीकृति का समाधान और समीक्षा किया जाना अपेक्षित है। बीमा कंपनियाँ केवल उन्हीं आवेदनों को अस्वीकार कर सकती हैं जिन्हें संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल के माध्यम से अस्वीकृति हेतु अनुमोदित किया गया हो।

(ड.): PMFBY के परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों में योजना के समग्र कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के एक तंत्र के रूप में क्रमशः जिला मजिस्ट्रेट और कृषि विभाग के प्रधान सचिव की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तरीय निगरानी समिति और राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति के गठन का प्रावधान है। बीमित/आवेदक किसानों की शिकायतों के निवारण के लिए, योजना के तहत बीमित किसानों के लिए शिकायत निवारण का पहला स्तर कृषि रक्षक पोर्टल और हेल्पलाइन (KRPH) के माध्यम से प्रदान किया जाता है, जो एकल टोल-फ्री नंबर 14447 पर उपलब्ध है। KRPH देश भर में 10 स्थानों पर स्थित

500 से अधिक केआरपीएच अधिकारियों के माध्यम से वेब-पोर्टल और वॉयस कॉल के माध्यम से वर्ष में सभी दिन 24 x 7 उपलब्ध है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, इस योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न शिकायत निवारण समितियों जैसे जिला शिकायत निवारण समिति (DGRC) और राज्य शिकायत निवारण समिति (SGRC) के माध्यम से शिकायत निवारण तंत्र का अपीलीय स्तर भी उपलब्ध है।

REFUND STATUS OF MONEY DEPOSIT IN SAHARA COOPERATIVES

402 SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that lakhs of investors who deposited their hard earning to Sahara Cooperatives and they are waiting for return of their investments for the last 4-5 years;
- (b) the number of investors who have been repaid the total amount of money invested in the various cooperative societies of the Sahara Group, along with the amount paid to them, State-wise ;
- (c) the details of number of people and amount held up by these societies, State-wise;
- (d) whether a large number of investors have still not been repaid their deposits;
- (e) if so, the details of the number of investors and the total amount to be disbursed;
- (f) whether the Government is contemplating fixing of any timeline to enable refund to all these investors in a fair and transparent manner and if so, the details

thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) whether the Government proposes to disburse refund with interest or compensation to the investors and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (g): In an Interlocutory Application filed by the Ministry of Cooperation in WP (C) No.191/2022 (Pinak Pani Mohanty vs UoI and ors.), the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 29.03.2023 inter alia ordered that:

“(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.”

In compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 29.03.2023, an Online Portal "CRCS-Sahara refund portal" <https://mocrefund.crccs.gov.in> has been launched on 18.07.2023 for submission of claims by the genuine depositors of four Multi-State Cooperative Societies of Sahara Group, namely; Sahara Credit Cooperative Society Ltd., Lucknow, Saharayn Universal Multipurpose Society Ltd., Bhopal, Humara India Credit Cooperative Society Ltd., Kolkata and Stars Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd., Hyderabad for refund of their legitimate deposits. Entire process of disbursement is digital and paperless and is being carried out under the supervision and monitoring of Justice R. Subhash Reddy, Former Judge of Hon'ble Supreme Court with the assistance of Shri Gaurav Agrawal, Amicus Curiae.

Applications received on the Portal are processed in transparent manner, on proper identification and on submitting proof of their identity and deposits. Presently, payment only upto Rs.50,000/- is disbursed to each genuine depositor of the Sahara Group of Cooperative Societies against verified claims through Aadhaar seeded Bank account. Further, in case of any deficiency found in the application of the depositor on the portal, deficiencies are being conveyed to them for re-submission of their application through the "Re-submission portal" already launched on 15.11.2023. The disbursement process is guided by Standard Operating Procedure and amendments made to it from time to time.

The Ministry is taking all possible steps for payment to the genuine depositors of the Sahara Group of Cooperative Societies. The details of the State-wise applications received and payment made as on 25.11.2025 is at **Statement**.

As on 25.11.2025, an amount of Rs. 6,841.86 Crore has been disbursed to 35,24,966 depositors out of 1,41,07,105 depositors of Sahara Group of Cooperative Societies, who have filed application through Sahara Refund and Re-submission Portals. Hon'ble Supreme Court has extended time till 31.12.2026 for disbursement to the genuine depositors of Sahara Group of Cooperative Societies.

JOB CREATION IN TEXTILE SECTOR

403. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the details of specific jobs created in the textile sector during the last five years, sector-wise;
- (b) the initiatives taken by the Government to promote employment generation in the textile industry, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas; and
- (c) the measures in place to support the adoption of technology and upskilling to create high-quality jobs and enhance productivity in the sector?

**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): The textile industry is one of the largest source of employment

generation in the country employing more than 45 million persons. The Government of India is implementing various schemes/initiatives aimed at generating the employment opportunities in the textile sector including rural and semi-urban areas. The major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme which seeks to create a modern, integrated large scale, world class industrial ecosystem, which will help in attracting investments and boosting employment; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on Man Made Fibre and Apparel, and Technical Textiles to boost large scale manufacturing and enhancing competitiveness; National Technical Textiles Mission focusing on Research Innovation and Development, Promotion and Market Development, Skilling and Export Promotion; SAMARTH – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) to incentivize technology upgradation and modernization through capital investment subsidy for eligible investment in benchmarked textile machinery; Silk Samagra-2 for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain and National Handloom Development Programme.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN STEEL SECTOR UNDER PLI SCHEME

404. SHRI K E PRAKASH:

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

(a) the specific mechanisms put in place under the Production Linked Incentive

(PLI) Scheme for the Steel sector to independently verify the projected employment generation of over 30,000 direct jobs; and

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure the sustainability of these jobs in the long term?

**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): Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel was approved by the Union Cabinet in July, 2021 with a budget of ₹6,322 crore which aims to boost specialty steel production through financial incentives. The scheme offers incentives for five years, from Financial Year 2024-25 to Financial Year 2030-31, to companies that meet specified investment and production targets. Steel is a de-regulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of the steel sector. Decisions such as investment, capacity addition, employment, product portfolio etc. are based on techno-commercial analysis of companies.

PLI SCHEME AND SUPPORT TO STEEL MANUFACTURERS

405. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) the status of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for Specialty Steel and the investment attracted;

(b) the Government policy on supporting secondary steel producers (e.g., TMT

bar rolling mills);

(c) the number of steel rolling mills and TMT bar manufacturers in and around the Rajahmundry constituency;

(d) the steps being taken to ensure the availability of raw materials (like scrap or billets) at competitive prices for these units in Rajahmundry; and

(e) the measures taken to support the modernization and adoption of green technology by these local steel units?

**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) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel was approved by the Union Cabinet in July, 2021 with a budget of ₹6,322 crore which aims to boost specialty steel production through financial incentives. Till October, 2025, the participating beneficiary companies have invested ₹23,022 crore.

(b) to (d): Steel is a de-regulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of the steel sector. Decisions such as investment, capacity addition, employment, product portfolio etc. are based on techno-commercial analysis of companies. In the year 2024-25, there were 2 and 9 steel rolling mills in the East Godavari and Visakhapatnam respectively in and around the Rajahmundry constituency. The Steel Scrap Recycling Policy, 2019 provides a coordination framework with various Ministries to facilitate and promote recycling of ferrous scrap generated

from various sources.

(e) Ministry of Steel is implementing pilot project for use of hydrogen in steel sector under National Green Hydrogen Mission launched by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. Under the mission, four pilot projects have been awarded in steel sector so far. Periodic of basic customs duty is made to ensure the availability of raw materials such as scrap at competitive prices for steel sector units in the country including Rajahmundry.

OPEN PRISONS AND SEMI-OPEN PRISONS

406. DR. THOL THIRUMAVALAVAN:

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

- (a) the details and the number of open prisons and semi-open prisons in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has any policy proposal to direct/encourage increase in the open prisons/semi-open prisons; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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 2023. There were 101 Open/Semi-Open prisons in the country as on 31.12.2023.

(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 the direct responsibility of respective State Governments/UT Administrations, who are competent to take decisions for establishing Open/Semi-Open prisons in their respective jurisdictions. **However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) had prepared a Model Prison Manual 2016 and had shared it with all States and UTs in May, 2016. The Model Prison Manual 2016 has a specific chapter on “Open Institutions”, which provides detailed provisions about establishment and administration of Open prisons.** MHA has also prepared a “Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act” in the year 2023 and has shared it with all States and UTs for enabling them to make use of the guidance provided therein relating to prisons and prisoner management. The Model Act also provides for establishment and administration of Open and Semi-Open Correctional Institutions.

ORGANIZED DRUG SYNDICATES

407. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the alarming spread of organized drug syndicates operating in cities like Nashik, as reported recently, with active involvement of women and inter-State rackets;
- (b) if so, whether any special operations, inter-State coordination or Narcotics

Control Bureau (NCB) task forces have been deployed to dismantle these syndicates;

(c) the number of arrests, seizures and convictions made in Maharashtra during the last two years under NDPS Act provisions; and

(d) whether the Government proposes any new policy, public awareness campaigns or rehabilitation support for affected youth and families to address the growing menace effectively?

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

(a) and (b) The Government, in close coordination with various Central and State Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, has taken coordinated measures to combat drug trafficking in the country, some of which are mentioned below: -

(i) Constituted a 4-tier Narco-Coordination Centre (NCORD) mechanism which enables coordination among Central and State agencies.

(ii) Anti-Narcotics Task Force (ANTF) has been established in all States/UTs, which also serves as NCORD secretariats for local enforcement.

(iii) Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) has been set up at the Centre and State level to oversee significant drug seizure investigations.

(iv) Border Guarding Forces and Railway Protection Force are empowered under the NDPS Act for enforcement at borders and rail routes.

(v) In a major breakthrough, ATS Gujarat Police on 03.08.2024 conducted a raid in Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) and seized 10.969 kg of solid Mephedrone and 781.463 kg of liquid Mephedrone. 02 persons were arrested in

connection with the seizure.

(vi) NCB collaborates with other agencies like Navy, Coast Guard, Border Security Force, and State ANTFs to carry out joint anti-drug operations.

(vii) Electronic scanning of consignments at ports are installed to detect drugs.

(viii) For better coordination with State Authorities, sharing of real time intelligence and effective operational efficiency, 01 Regional Office, 01 Zonal Office and 01 Field Office of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) are functional in the State of Maharashtra.

(ix) Several digital initiatives like NCORD portal, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS), National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-Offenders (NIDAAN), National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) etc. are in operation to strengthen drug law enforcement, intelligence sharing, investigation and capacity building.

(c) As per latest data published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) pertaining to the year 2023, Persons Arrested (PAR), drug seizures and Persons Convicted (PCV) in Maharashtra during 2022 and 2023 registered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 is as under: -

Year	PAR	Seizure	PCV
2022	16777	20185.509 Kgs 22672 Nos 5240.308 Ltrs	5509

2023	16646	22044.77 Kgs 32376 Nos 6936.53 Ltrs	6184

Source: Crime in India, NCRB

(d) The Government has taken various measures for public awareness, rehabilitation support for citizens affected by the growing menace of drugs, some of which are as under: -

(i) Madak-Padarth Nished Asoochna Kendra (MANAS)- A 24x7 toll-free helpline (1933) has been established to report drug-related issues via calls, SMS, chatbot, email, or web.

(ii) To reduce demand, NCB has initiated Mission SPANDAN. MoU has been signed with 05 organizations to tackle drug abuse and addiction to psychotropic substance through spiritual awareness and collective action.

(iii) Launched Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) in all districts of the country. It has reached out to more-than 24.9 crore people including 8.7 crore youth and 6 crore women.

(iv) Government is providing financial assistance to 349 Integrated Rehabilitation Centers for Addicts (IRCAs), 45 Community based Peer Led Intervention (CPLI) Centers, 76 Outreach and Drop In Centers (ODICs), 154 Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs), 139 District De-addiction Centres (DDACs) across the country.

(v) A Toll-free Helpline No.14446 for de-addiction is operated for providing primary counselling and immediate assistance to persons seeking help.

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) have been signed with Spiritual organizations to support NMBA and conduct mass awareness activities.
- (vii) Narcotics Control Bureau signed a MoU with Central Board of Secondary Education on 03.09.2025. The objective of the MoU is to strengthen cooperation in the field of awareness program against drug abuse in CBSE affiliated schools.

DECLINE IN NET FDI

408. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the decline in net Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow relative to GDP, which declined from 1.6% in financial year 2020-21 to 0.2% in financial year 2024-25;
- (b) the reasons identified for the declining trend, including the role of outward FDI, taxation and changes in the composition of FDI;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of this decline on gross fixed capital formation and economic growth;
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to attract higher net FDI, particularly in sectors that enhance productive capacity and generate employment; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering reforms in investment climate, taxation policies or sectoral regulations to reverse this trend 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 (e): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is considered as a major source of non-debt financial resource for economic growth. Gross FDI flows into India have grown consistently over the last more than a decade. FDI infuses long term sustainable capital in the economy and contributes towards technology transfer, development of strategic sectors, greater innovation, competition and employment creation amongst other benefits.

Gross FDI inflows have increased from over USD 34 billion in 2012-13 to over USD 80 billion in 2024-25. Total FDI inflow reported during the first half of FY 2025-26 (USD 50.36 billion) has increased by 16% compared to year ago period (USD 43.37 billion). It is the highest ever for 1st half of a Financial Year.

The recent trend in net FDI inflows is associated with increased repatriation/disinvestment and rising Overseas Direct Investment (ODI) outflows. The ODI outflow on account of liberalized ODI rules notified in 2022 is helping Indian entities to enhance their business footprints abroad enabling them to compete in the global market, adding to the strength of Indian economy in long run. The increasing trend of repatriation indicates that India is not only attracting foreign capital but also delivering strong returns, which enhances its reputation as a reliable investment destination.

To attract more FDI, Government has put in place an investor friendly FDI policy, wherein most sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open

for 100% FDI under the automatic route. More than 90% of the FDI inflow is received under the automatic route. Between 2014 and 2019, significant reforms included increased FDI caps in the Defence, Insurance, and Pension sectors, and liberalised policies for Construction, Civil Aviation, and Single Brand Retail Trading. From 2019 to 2024, notable measures included allowing 100% FDI under the automatic route in coal mining, contract manufacturing, and insurance intermediaries.

Government has leveraged the Free Trade Agreements for promotion of Export Diversification and attract investment. India has signed 15 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and 6 Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with its trading partners. Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement between India and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) signed on 10th March 2024, is a modern and forward-looking agreement. For the first time in history of Free Trade Agreements, unilateral binding commitment of \$100 billion investment and 1 million direct jobs over the next 15 years has been secured from Switzerland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland.

Government is working with all stakeholders to enable our exporters to better utilize the benefits of India's FTAs with major market such as Japan, Korea, UAE and effectively utilize the opportunities that have been created with the recent concluded FTAs such as with the EFTA countries and the UK. The Government is in negotiations for early conclusion of mutually beneficial FTAs with the EU, Peru, Chile, New Zealand, Oman etc. The Government is engaged with all stakeholders-including exporters, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), industry

associations, and state governments to assess the evolving impact of the U.S. tariff measures.

The Government always strives to attract FDI by removing regulatory barriers, streamlining processes, developing infrastructure, bettering logistics and improving the business environment by enhancing the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB). To further strengthen a seamless business regulatory framework and healthy competition among States/UTs, Government of India released Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) 2024 rankings and Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2024 report to inter-alia communicate to potential investors examples of positive business ecosystem as well as logistics performance undertaken by various States and UTs. The Regulatory Compliance Burden (RCB) initiative has resulted in over 42,000 compliance reductions, under 670 acts nationwide. Through the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, the Government has decriminalized 183 provisions across 42 Central Acts from 19 Ministries/Departments.

The Government also provides an enabling environment for industrial development through policy interventions and initiatives such as Make in India, Start-up India, PM GatiShakti, National Industrial Corridor Programme, PLI schemes, Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme, National Single Window System (NSWS), India Industrial Land Bank and Project Monitoring Group (PMG). Project Development Cells (PDCs) have been established across Ministries/Departments to fast-track investments. the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved 12 new projects under the

National Industrial Corridor Development Programme last year with an investment of ₹28,602 crore across 10 states along 6 major corridors.

To simplify tax compliance for Startups and foreign investors, the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been amended in 2024 to abolish angel tax and to reduce income tax rate chargeable on income of a foreign company. The GST reforms introduced in September 2025 represent a landmark step in reshaping India's taxation system to better serve the aspirations of its youth. These reforms streamline tax structures, reduce rates, and correct existing anomalies to promote entrepreneurship, job creation, and affordable living. Priority has been given to sectors with high youth participation, including education, automobiles, technology, handicrafts, footwear, healthcare, food processing, and textiles, to strengthen innovation and competitiveness.

Further, a simplified GST structure with reduced rates across key sectors such as leather, footwear, paper, textiles, handicrafts, toys, packaging, and logistics is expected to support existing businesses, encourage startups, and ease compliance for traders. By lowering GST slabs to 5% on several goods and rationalising rates in transport and allied sectors, the reforms aim to reduce costs for consumers, ease compliance for traders and enhance competitiveness for Indian businesses.

SVEP IN UTTAR PRADESH

409. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

- (a) the details and number of enterprises promoted under Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) in Uttar Pradesh since its inception during the last three years, district-wise;
- (b) the details of the sectors in which such enterprises have been supported;
- (c) the number of approved and rejected Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) under SVEP in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;
- (d) the current status of physical and financial progress of the approved DPRs under SVEP in the country, State and district-wise including UP; and
- (e) whether any assessment or review has been conducted regarding the performance and outcomes of SVEP in UP, if so, the key findings thereof?

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

- (a): Out of 19 approved Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) blocks, district wise details of enterprises promoted under SVEP in Uttar Pradesh since 2022-23 is at **Statement-I**.
- (b): The enterprises under SVEP are supported in manufacturing, trading and services sectors.
- (c): No DPR is rejected under SVEP in Uttar Pradesh. 19 DPRs are approved in Uttar Pradesh and the details are given at **Statement -II**
- (d): State/District-wise status of physical progress of the approved DPRs under SVEP in the country is at **Statement-III**. Funds under SVEP Umbrella Projects are released at the States/UTs level. State/UT-wise financial progress

of the approved DPRs in the country is at **Statement-IV**.

(e): In 2024, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) commissioned an evaluation of the Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) including Uttar Pradesh to assess its effectiveness in promoting rural entrepreneurship and livelihood diversification. The study covered 1,159 sample enterprises supported under SVEP across 17 states, 33 districts, and 165 villages, along with 157 Community Resource Persons for Enterprise Promotion (CRPs-EP). Key findings are given below:

- i. 86% of entrepreneurs across the blocks reported being from SC, ST, Minority and OBC categories
- ii. 46% of the entrepreneurs have not completed their schooling (below 8th grade)
- iii. 74% of the entrepreneurs confirmed SVEP enterprises as their primary occupation
- iv. 73% of SVEP entrepreneurs reported that income stream was monthly and not seasonal
- v. Average monthly revenue for an enterprise was around Rs 36,000
- vi. 23% of the enterprises belonged to local traditional art/ pottery/ handicraft; 54% in retail/wholesale trade and 33% were into services
- vii. Around 86% of the entrepreneurs reported an enhancement in savings
- viii. 96% enterprises were operational with mean operational period of 56 months
- ix. 79% entrepreneurs reported that it was first time venture/ new business

STATEMENT-I

**The details of district wise details of enterprises promoted under SVEP in
Uttar Pradesh since 2022-23**

S.No.	State	District	Block	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Tappal	0	0	0
2	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	Akbarpur	184	906	326
3	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Thekma	235	0	0
4	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Mihinpurwa	378	965	0
5	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Naraini	157	0	0
6	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Bankati	237	763	536
7	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Najibabad	434	0	0
8	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Dhanapur	443	478	0
9	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Haswa	117	0	0

10	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Pipraich	457	957	643
11	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	Sumerpur	769	400	0
12	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Kadaura	511	591	0
13	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Nighasan	0	0	0
14	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Chhanvey	0	0	0
15	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Koraon	511	591	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Duddhi	311	864	0
17	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Dhanpatganj	123	987	0
18	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Arajiline	0	0	0
19	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sevapuri	334	1065	338

STATEMENT-II**The details of DPRs approved in Uttar Pradesh**

S.No.	District	No. of DPRs
1	Aligarh	1
2	Ambedkar Nagar	1
3	Azamgarh	1
4	Bahraich	1
5	Banda	1
6	Basti	1
7	Bijnor	1
8	Chandauli	1
9	Fatehpur	1
10	Gorakhpur	1
11	Hamirpur	1
12	Jalaun	1
13	Kheri	1
14	Mirzapur	1
15	Prayagraj	1
16	Sonbhadra	1
17	Sultanpur	1
18	Varanasi	1
19	Varanasi	1

STATEMENT-III

State/District-wise status of physical progress of the approved DPRs under SVEP in the country

S.No	State	District	Block	No. of Enterprises supported till October 2025
1	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Kuppam	3,176
2	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Srikalahasti	11,674
3	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Markapur	2,173
4	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Narasannapeta	2,096
5	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Rajam	1,967
6	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Cheepurupalle	2,413
7	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Srungavarapukota	2,388
8	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Tanuku	1,805
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai and Lohit(2)	Namsai,Chawkham and Tezu(3)	735
10	Assam	Biswanath	Pub Chaiduar	1,369
11	Assam	Charaideo	Sapekhati	1,113
12	Assam	Chirang	Sidli-Chirang	1,572
13	Assam	Darrang	Pubmangaldai	1,379

14	Assam	Jorhat	North West Jorhat	1,347
15	Assam	Kamrup	Hajo	1,691
16	Assam	Nalbari	Paschim Nalbari	1,778
17	Assam	Sivasagar	Demow	1,152
18	Assam	Baksa	Gobardhana	0
19	Assam	Barpeta	Pakabetbari	599
20	Assam	Barpeta	Sarukhetri	482
21	Assam	Bongaigaon	Srijangram	695
22	Assam	Dibrugarh	Joypur	469
23	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat South	681
24	Assam	Jorhat	Titabor	657
25	Assam	Kamrup	Rangia	670
26	Assam	Kamrup	Bezera	573
27	Assam	Kamrup Metro	Dimoria	627
28	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Howraghat	580
29	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	542
30	Assam	Nagaon	Kathiatoli	723
31	Assam	Nagaon	Rupahihut	409
32	Assam	Nalbari	Madhupur	696
33	Assam	Nalbari	Tihu	584
34	Bihar	Begusarai	Barauni	1,244
35	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Jagdishpur	1,140

36	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Kharik	1,554
37	Bihar	Darbhanga	Bahadurpur	955
38	Bihar	Gaya	Barachatti	1,965
39	Bihar	Gaya	Bodh Gaya	2,706
40	Bihar	Gaya	Dobhi	1,961
41	Bihar	Gaya	Mohanpur	850
42	Bihar	Khagaria	Khagaria	903
43	Bihar	Madhubani	Pandaul	1,010
44	Bihar	Madhubani	Rajnagar	1,751
45	Bihar	Munger	Kharagpur	1,002
46	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Bochaha	2,132
47	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Dholi Moraul	2,338
48	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Musahri	2,381
49	Bihar	Nalanda	Biharsharif	1,804
50	Bihar	Nawada	Nawada	1,200
51	Bihar	Patna	Bihta	2,486
52	Bihar	Patna	Dhanarua	2,267
53	Bihar	Purbi Champaran	Chakia-Pipra	1,102
54	Bihar	Vaishali	Jandaha	2,062
55	Bihar	Vaishali	Mahua	1,086
56	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Balrampur	2,019
57	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Bastar	4,027

58	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Kurud	2,662
59	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	Chhurra	2,599
60	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Narharpur	2,926
61	Chhattisgarh	Korea	Baikunthpur	1,783
62	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandagon	Rajnandgaon	2,759
63	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Ambikapur	1,729
64	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Lakhanpur	2,899
65	Goa	North Goa and South Goa(2)	Pernem, Bicholim, Quepem, Canacona and Bardez (5)	2,128
66	Gujarat	Amreli	Khamba	1,494
67	Gujarat	Dohad	Garbada	1,698
68	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	Ghoghamba	2,748
69	Haryana	Bhiwani	Bawani Khera	2,135
70	Haryana	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	1,391
71	Haryana	Jhajjar	Matanhail	1288
72	Haryana	Karnal	Gharaunda	1737
73	Haryana	Nuh Mewat	Tauru	1,984
74	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore	1,319
75	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Mandi Sadar	1,507
76	JammuandKashmir	Anantnag	Qazigund and	1,245

	(UT)		Shahabad (2)	
77	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Baramulla	Singhpora and Wagoora (2)	386
78	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Ganderbal	Lar	709
79	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Kathua	Basholi	1,553
80	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Rajauri	Kalakote and Nowshera (2)	818
81	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Samba	Samba and Purmandal (2)	358
82	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Srinagar and Ganderbal(2)	Srinagar, Kangan and Ganderbal (3)	354
83	JammuandKashmir (UT)	Udhampur	Udhampur and Chenani (2)	603
84	Jharkhand	Giridih	Bengabad	2670
85	Jharkhand	Giridih	Dumri	2278
86	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Daru and Tatijhariya (2)	1015
87	Jharkhand	Koderma	Domchanch	1509
88	Jharkhand	Pakur	Littipara	1865
89	Jharkhand	Pakur	Pakur	1707

			and Maheshpur (2)	
90	Jharkhand	Pakur	Pakuria	1782
91	Jharkhand	Palamu	Chhatarpur	2946
92	Jharkhand	Palamu	Satbarwa	1798
93	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	Gola	1768
94	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Angara	1626
95	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Silli	1410
96	Jharkhand	Simdega	Kolebira	1916
97	Jharkhand	Simdega	Thethaitangar	1993
98	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Khuntpani	1572
99	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Manoharpur	2433
100	Jharkhand	Chatra	Pratappur	407
101	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Chakulia	169
102	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Ghatshila	117
103	Jharkhand	Garhwa	Garhwa	417
104	Jharkhand	Godda	Pathergama	1193
105	Jharkhand	Pakur	Amrapara	517
106	Jharkhand	Pakur	Pakur -Maheshpur	764
107	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Bundu	154
108	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Kanke	455
109	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	Devanhalli	1,174

110	Karnataka	Koppal	Koppal	1,197
111	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tirumakudal Narsipur	582
112	Karnataka	Ramanagara	Ramanagaram	1,218
113	Karnataka	Uttar Kannada	Sirsi	0
114	Karnataka	Mysuru	Hunsur	0
115	Karnataka	Hassan	Chanarayapatna	0
116	Karnataka	Hassan	Alur	0
117	Kerala	Alappuzha	Thaikkattussery	1,776
118	Kerala	Ernakulam	Alangad	724
119	Kerala	Ernakulam	Vadavukod	2,213
120	Kerala	Ernakulam	Vypin	1,525
121	Kerala	Idukki	Idukki	2,043
122	Kerala	Kannur	Kuthuparamba	2,374
123	Kerala	Kannur	Taliparamba	1,261
124	Kerala	Kasargode	Nileshwar	2,042
125	Kerala	Kollam	Pathanapuram	2,403
126	Kerala	Kollam	Vettikkavala	1,246
127	Kerala	Kottayam	Ettumanoor	1,109
128	Kerala	Kottayam	Vaikkom	2,099
129	Kerala	Kozhikkode	Kunnummal	1,433
130	Kerala	Kozhikkode	Perambra	1,633

131	Kerala	Malappuram	Nilambur	2,352
132	Kerala	Malappuram	Perumpadappu	866
133	Kerala	Palakkad	Nenmara	2,028
134	Kerala	Palakkad	Thrithala	1,252
135	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Koyipram	897
136	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Parakkodu	2,368
137	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Nemom	1,235
138	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Vamanapuram	2,510
139	Kerala	Thrissur	Kodakara	1,858
140	Kerala	Thrissur	Pazhayannur	1,181
141	Kerala	Wayanad	Panamaram	1,694
142	Kerala	Kozhikode	Chelannur	431
143	Kerala	Alappuzha	Kanjikuzhi	423
144	Kerala	Malappuram	Perinthalmanna	407
145	Kerala	Idukki	Kattappana	396
146	Kerala	Kannur	Irikkur	508
147	Kerala	Palakkad	Chittur	242
148	Kerala	Kasargod	Kanhangad	436
149	Kerala	Wayanad	Sultan Batheri	406
150	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Sondwa	1129
151	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Lalbarra	2410
152	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Rajpur	2188

153	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	Samnapur	1354
154	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Aron	2116
155	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Thandla	1487
156	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Bijadandi	2293
157	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Khilchipur	2915
158	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Zirapur	2951
159	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Rehli	2778
160	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Sohagpur	1801
161	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	Karahal	2038
162	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Pichhore	2477
163	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Majhauri	1854
164	Maharashtra	Jalna	Bhokardan	1616
165	Maharashtra	Jalna	Jalna 1	1526
166	Maharashtra	Palghar	Palghar	800
167	Maharashtra	Solapur	Barshi	2378
168	Maharashtra	Solapur	Mohol	2,138
169	Maharashtra	Thane	Shahapur	1236
170	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Kalamb	785
171	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Kelapur	666
172	Manipur	Imphal East	Imphal East II Keirao	1,823
173	Manipur	Tengnoupal	Machi and	642

			Tengnoupal (2)	
174	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Mairang	1,189
175	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Rongram	149
176	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	Mawkyrwat	281
177	Mizoram	Kolasib	Bilkhawthlir and Thingdawl (2)	716
178	Mizoram	Mamit	West Phaileng and Zawlnuam (2)	710
179	Mizoram	Serchhip	East Lungdar and Serchhip (2)	592
180	Mizoram	Siaha	Siaha and Tuipang (2)	573
181	Nagaland	Dimapur	Chumukedima	2,413
182	Nagaland	Kohima	Botsa and Chiephobozou (2)	203
183	Nagaland	Kohima	Jakhama	1,612
184	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Kubulong and Ongpangkong N (2)	275
185	Odisha	Angul	Angul	2450
186	Odisha	Baleshwar	Bhograi	1235

187	Odisha	Bolangir	Bangomunda	920
188	Odisha	Cuttack	Badamba	1200
189	Odisha	Ganjam	Rangeilunda	1197
190	Odisha	Jajpur	Danagadi	1732
191	Odisha	Kendrapara	Mahakalapada	1707
192	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Morada	1476
193	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Umerkote	1185
194	Odisha	Nayagarh	Ranapur	2044
195	Odisha	Puri	Sadar	1542
196	Odisha	Sundargarh	Kuarmunda	1753
197	Punjab	Firozepur	Guru Har Sahai	764
198	Punjab	Sangrur	Sunam	2,663
199	Punjab	Taran Taran	Valtoha and Chohla Sahib (2)	828
200	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Kekri	1874
201	Rajasthan	Baran	Antah	1,685
202	Rajasthan	Bundi	Hindoli	1,610
203	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Begun	1,685
204	Rajasthan	Churu	Taranagar	1,681
205	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	1,745
206	Rajasthan	Tonk	Deoli	1,577
207	Rajasthan	Alwar	Rajgarh	41

208	Rajasthan	Bundi	Talera	36
209	Rajasthan	Dausa	Sikandra	56
210	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Bicchiwada	57
211	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	39
212	Sikkim	East District	Rhenok, Pakyong and Parakha (3)	963
213	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	Thiruporur	1,596
214	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Thirumangalam	660
215	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Rasipuram and Vennandur (2)	844
216	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	Ulundurpet	2,216
217	Telangana	Adilabad	Boath	0
218	Telangana	Adilabad	Utnoor	1,846
219	Telangana	Badradri	Chandrugonda	1,897
220	Telangana	Jangaon	Palakurthi	0
221	Telangana	Jogulamba	Alampur	0
222	Telangana	Kamareddy	Yellareddy	0
223	Telangana	Medak	Chilpched	0
224	Telangana	Mulugu	Eturnagaram	1,594
225	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	Bijinapalle	2,226
226	Telangana	Nalgonda	Devarakonda	1,680
227	Telangana	Narayanpet	Makhtal	1,797

228	Telangana	Nizamabad	Bodhan	0
229	Telangana	Rangareddy	Amangal	1,693
230	Telangana	Ranjanna Sircilla	Veernapalli	0
231	Telangana	Sangareddy	Narayankhed	1,979
232	Telangana	Siddipet	Chinnakodur	2,111
233	Telangana	Wanaparthi	Kothakota	0
234	Telangana	Warangal Rural	Wardhannapet	2,136
235	Telangana	Warangal Urban	Kamalapur	0
236	Telangana	Yadadri Bhongir	Mothkur	0
237	Tripura	Dhalai	Ambassa and Salema (2)	1,400
238	Tripura	Gomati	Matabari	502
239	Tripura	South Tripura	Satchand	342
240	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Tappal	2297
241	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	Akbarpur	1764
242	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Thekma	908
243	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Mihinpurwa	1544
244	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Naraini	857
245	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Bankati	1813
246	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Najibabad	2483
247	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Dhanapur	1349
248	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Haswa	1002

249	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Pipraich	1830
250	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	Sumerpur	1193
251	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Kadaura	1402
252	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Nighasan	2039
253	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Chhanvey	1909
254	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Koraon	1313
255	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Duddhi	1268
256	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Dhanpatganj	1299
257	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Arajiline	1952
258	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sevapuri	1940
259	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	Joshimath	864
260	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Sahaspur	1555
261	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Dharchula	1046
262	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	Jaspur	1252
263	West Bengal	24 Parganas South	Pathar Pratima	1,472
264	West Bengal	Alipurduar	Alipurduar One	1,406
265	West Bengal	Bankura	Simlapal	1,955
266	West Bengal	Birbhum	Bolpur-Sriniketan	1,897
267	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Dinhata One	1,585
268	West Bengal	Darjeeling GTA	Mirik, Jorebunglow Sukhia Pokhari (2)	1,114
269	West Bengal	Dinajpur Dakshin	Hili	867

270	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	Islampur	1,546
271	West Bengal	Hooghly	Pursurah	1,219
272	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Dhupguri	2,846
273	West Bengal	Jhargram	Jamboni	1,227
274	West Bengal	Kalimpong	Kalimpong 1 and 2 (2)	1,737
275	West Bengal	Maldah	Manikchak	1,825
276	West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	Nandigram One	2,135
277	West Bengal	Purulia	Para	1,677
278	West Bengal	Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad DMMU	Matigara	1,182
279	West Bengal	Hooghly	Goghat-II	662
280	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Suti-I	335
281	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Nabagram	271
282	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	Ketugram-I	427
283	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Matiali	487
284	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Sitalkuchi	626
285	West Bengal	Birbhum	Mayureswar-II	440
	Total			395,790

STATEMENT IV**State/UT-wise financial progress of the approved DPRs in the country**

No.	State	Central share release for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in lakhs)*
1	Assam	3197.00
2	West Bengal	1257.20
3	Uttar Pradesh	1097.70
4	Kerala	1974.20
5	Jharkhand	918.70
6	Andhra Pradesh	865.60
7	Rajasthan	827.10
8	Telangana	801.20
9	Bihar	674.10
10	Uttarakhand	600.20
11	Tripura	1170.50
12	Odisha	565.70
13	Maharashtra	513.10
14	Tamil Nadu	697.20
15	Karnataka	324.60
16	Chhattisgarh	639.20
17	Jammu and Kashmir	550.00

18	Himachal Pradesh	412.60
19	Manipur	145.75
20	Sikkim	163.00
21	Punjab	495.70
22	Meghalaya	445.50
23	Goa	604.70
24	Madhya Pradesh	1264.20
25	Gujarat	00.00
26	Puducherry	00.00
27	Nagaland	00.00
28	Mizoram	143.25
29	Arunachal Pradesh	76.75
30	Haryana	00.00
31	Ladakh	00.00
32	Andaman and Nicobar	00.00
	TOTAL	20424.75

*Out of the total release of Rs. 20424.75 lakhs, the amount of Rs. 17098.75 lakhs is release under mother sanction.

ग्रामीण उद्यमिता मिशन

410. श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि झारखंड राज्य में हजारीबाग और आस-पास के ब्लॉकों में महिला स्वयं सहायता समूह 'ग्रामीण उद्यमिता मिशन' के तहत आजीविका आधारित उद्यमों जैसे शहद प्रसंस्करण, मशरूम उत्पादन और डेयरी इकाइयों के संचालन में रुचि रखते हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ऐसे समूहों को विशेष वित्तपोषण, प्रशिक्षण और तकनीकी सहायता और बाजार से जुड़ी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए किसी विशिष्ट योजना पर विचार कर रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार गांवों में लघु स्तर की सतत रोजगार सृजित करने के लिए इस दिशा में एक नई प्रायोगिक परियोजना शुरू करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) के तहत, झारखंड राज्य आजीविका मिशन, राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन (एनएचएम) के समन्वय से, हजारीबाग और आस-पास के ब्लॉकों में महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को शहद प्रसंस्करण, मशरूम उत्पादन और डेयरी इकाइयों जैसे आजीविका आधारित उद्यमों के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है। झारखंड राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत इन गतिविधियों के बारे में ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के तहत, मंत्रालय स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) के लिए विशेष वित्तपोषण, क्षमता-निर्माण, तकनीकी सहायता और बाजार लिंकेज कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध कराता है। डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम 28 राज्यों और 6 संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के 745 जिलों में 7156 ब्लॉकों को कवर करता है और 90.90 लाख स्वयं सहायता समूहों में 10.05 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को कवर करता है। बेहतर परिणाम सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, मिशन मांग के आधार पर बेहतर निष्पादन करने वाले राज्यों को अतिरिक्त किश्तें भी प्रदान करता है।

यह मिशन कृषि-पारिस्थितिक पद्धतियों, बेहतर पशुधन प्रबंधन और वैज्ञानिक नॉन-टिंबर वन उपज

(एनटीएफपी) खेती के माध्यम से 4.80 करोड़ महिला किसानों के लिए आजीविका विविधीकरण की सहायता करता है। 3.98 लाख कृषि, पशु, वन, मत्स्य और उद्योग सखियों का एक कैडर अंतिम छोर तक तकनीकी सहायता सुनिश्चित करता है, जबकि कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर (सीएचसी) कृषि मशीनरी तक पहुंच बढ़ाते हैं। बांस, शहद, मत्स्य पालन, मसाले और मोरिंगा जैसी प्रमुख मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं का केंद्रित विकास किया जाता है और प्रशिक्षित कृषि सखियों के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक खेती का विस्तार होता है।

गैर-कृषि आजीविका के लिए, स्टार्ट-अप ग्राम उद्यमिता कार्यक्रम (एसवीईपी) महिलाओं और उनके परिवारों को गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना और उनका विस्तार करने में सक्षम बनाता है। एसवीईपी ब्लॉक स्तर पर काम करता है, 3.95 लाख उद्यमों की सहायता करता है और 31 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 491 ब्लॉकों में काम कर रहा है।

डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) के सदस्यों, सामुदायिक संवर्गों, पंचायती राज संस्थान (पीआरआई) के सदस्यों और राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एसआरएलएम) के कर्मचारियों के लिए संस्था निर्माण, वित्तीय समावेशन, उद्यम विकास और कृषि एवं गैर-कृषि आजीविका के क्षेत्रों में संरचित और आवश्यकता-आधारित प्रशिक्षण पर प्रमुखता से बल देता है। क्षमता-निर्माण के ये प्रयास स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी), ग्राम संगठनों (वीओ), क्लस्टर स्तर के महासंघों (सीएलएफ), उत्पादक समूहों (पीजी) और उत्पादक उद्यमों (पीई) को मजबूत करते हैं, जिससे वे मजबूत और बाजार-संबद्ध संगठनों के रूप में विकसित होने में सक्षम होते हैं।

बाजार तक पहुंच के लिए, डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम सशक्त, बाजार-संबद्ध संगठनों को बढ़ावा देने और ब्रांडिंग पर जोर देने, डिजिटल सक्षमता तथा सरस और आजीविका मेलों जैसे राष्ट्रीय ट्रेडमार्क की पहुंच को बढ़ाकर एसएचजी महिलाओं के लिए अवसरों को सुदृढ़ बनाता है। ज्ञान, अनुभवात्मक और अभिसरण मंडपों एवं डिजिटल मेला ऐप जैसे नवाचारों के साथ 5 राष्ट्रीय स्तर के कार्यक्रमों सहित 50 से अधिक सरस मेलों का आयोजन किया गया है।

राज्यों ने 25 से अधिक विशिष्ट एसएचजी उत्पाद ब्रांडों का विकास किया है और वे क्षेत्रीय और

जिला स्तर की प्रदर्शनियों के साथ-साथ सरस आजीविका गैलरी जैसे रिटेल आउटलेटों का संचालन करते हैं।

ई-सरस और प्रमुख ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से डिजिटल मार्केटिंग बढ़ती है, संस्थागत सुदृढ़ीकरण, पैकेजिंग और लॉजिस्टिक्स पर क्षमता-निर्माण और लक्षित संचार अभियानों के माध्यम बाजार में उत्पादों की दृश्यता में वृद्धि होती है।

विवरण

झारखंड राज्य सरकार द्वारा दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) के तहत, झारखंड राज्य आजीविका मिशन, राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन (एनएचएम) के समन्वय से, हजारीबाग और आस-पास के ब्लॉकों में की गई गतिविधियों के बारे में ब्यौरा

वित्त वर्ष 2024 – 25 में मधुमक्खी लाभार्थी पालक					
क्र. सं.	ब्लॉक	जमा किए गए फॉर्म की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	पूर्ण प्रशिक्षण	प्राप्त बॉक्स की संख्या
1	बरकागांव	10	6	6	20 बॉक्स
2	दारु	16	9	9	20 बॉक्स
3	काटकामडाग	2	2	2	20 बॉक्स
कुल		28	17	17	

वित्त वर्ष 2025 – 26 में मधुमक्खी लाभार्थी पालक					
क्र. सं.	ब्लॉक	जमा किए गए फॉर्म की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	पूर्ण प्रशिक्षण	प्राप्त बॉक्स की संख्या
1	बरही	4	4	4	20 बॉक्स

2	बिष्णुगढ़	6	6	6	20 बॉक्स
3	चौपारण	5	0	0	0
4	दारु	4	4	4	20 बॉक्स
5	इचाक	2	2	2	20 बॉक्स
6	सदर	2	0	0	0
7	कटकमसांडी	16	8	8	20 बॉक्स
कुल		39	24	24	

वित्त वर्ष 2025 – 26 में मशरूम उत्पादक लाभार्थी					
क्र. सं.	ब्लॉक	जमा किए गए फॉर्म की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	पूर्ण प्रशिक्षण	प्राप्त किट की संख्या
1	दाडी	10	10	0	0
2	बरकागांव	240	240	0	0

EXISTENCE OF UNTOUCHABILITY

411. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) whether there is existence of any type of untouchability in any part of any States of the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to issue any guideline to the States to ensure that there is no discrimination on the basis of caste of any person;

(c) whether there is any instance of misuse of SC/ST laws to frame any individual, if so, the details of the legal provisions are there to award any punishment for the misuse to frame any individual; and

(d) the number of cases pending under the provisions to SC/ST Act in various courts at the moment, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a): National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication 'Crime in India'. The published reports are available till the year 2023. As per the report, provided by NCRB, 24 cases of untouchability against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 are reported for the year 2023.

(b): Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolished 'untouchability', forbade its practice and made enforcement of any disability arising out of 'untouchability', a punishable offence in accordance with law. An Act of Parliament namely the 'Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 prescribes punishment for enforcement of any disability arising from the practice of 'untouchability. Another Act of Parliament namely the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, was enacted to prevent atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). The SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 was amended in the year of 2016 and 2018 respectively and the Rules made thereunder were also revised.

At the Central level, a Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Union

Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, with the Union Minister for Tribal Affairs as Co-chairperson, and comprising members from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Justice, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, and three non-official members (two from among the SCs and one from the STs), reviews the implementation status of the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989, in States and Union Territories.

Further, Department also holds regular meetings with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to monitor the implementation of the PCR Act, 1955 and the SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989. State Governments/UT administrations are advised to ensure preventing of discrimination on the basis of cast of any person and implement these Acts in letter and spirit. The Government of India, from time to time, has been issuing Advisories to State Governments/UT Administrations for effective implementation of Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

(c): Misuse have been reported by States who act as per relevant legal provisions.

(d): National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication 'Crime in India'. The published reports are available till the year 2023. As per the report, provided by NCRB, 3,07,355 cases are pending in the court under the SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 and 965 cases are

pending in the court under the PCR Act, 1955.

VENTURE CAPITAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME

412. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) the details of beneficiaries under the Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) Scheme of the small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) since its inception, including the name, address, project details, and amount sanctioned and disbursed to each beneficiary, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the number of cases where repayment is pending or defaulted, along with details of the beneficiaries involved and the amounts outstanding, State-wise;
- (c) the number and total value of cases written off under the VCA Scheme, along with the details of such beneficiaries and projects, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government has formulated any policy or guidelines governing the write-off or waiver of loans or assistance under the VCA Scheme, 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): 3353 cases for Rs.949.85 Crore were sanctioned and released under the Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) Scheme of Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC). There are 516 cases where beneficiaries have defaulted in repayment involving principal amount of Rs.149.83 Crore. Detailed information is

available on SFAC website (<https://sfacindia.com>) under 'Forms and Documents' section.

(c): No VCA cases were written off by SFAC.

(d): VCA Scheme has been discontinued in 2022.

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिला उद्यमियों को सहायता

413. श्री अजय भट्ट:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिला उद्यमियों को अपना व्यवसाय स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई कार्य योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में राज्य-वार, विशेषकर उत्तराखंड में, कितने अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों/महिला उद्यमियों को रोजगार के अवसर दिए गए?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार):

(क): जी, हां। सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय अनुसूचित जाति की महिला उद्यमियों की सहायता करने के लिए कई कदम उठा रहा है-

i. वर्ष 2014-15 में शुरू किया गया अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए वेंचर कैपिटल फंड (वीसीएफ-एससी) अनुसूचित जाति की महिलाओं को 3.75% की ब्याज दर पर रियायती वित्त देता है। मंत्रालय ने अनुसूचित जाति की युवा महिला प्रवर्तकों को 30 लाख रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए अम्बेडकर सोशल इनोवेशन एंड इन्क्यूबेशन मिशन (एएसआईआईएम) भी शुरू किया है।

ii. राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसएफडीसी) अनुसूचित जाति के पात्र व्यक्तियों को रियायती ऋण देता है, जिसमें 3 लाख रुपये तक की वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय वाली महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं। यह ऋण 45 लाख रुपये तक के मियादी ऋण और 1.25 लाख रुपये तक

के सूक्ष्मवित्त ऋण के ज़रिए दिया जाता है। एनएसएफडीसी महिला लाभार्थियों की 40% कवरेज भी सुनिश्चित करता है और सार्वजनिक प्रापण नीति के तहत बाजार संपर्क और अवसरों की सुविधा प्रदान करता है जिसमें महिलाओं के मालिकाना हक वाले एमएसई के लिए 3% प्रापण का निर्धारण किया गया है।

iii. अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने 10 फरवरी, 2025 को अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए वेंचर कैपिटल फंड (वीसीएफ-एसटी) लॉन्च किया है। यह 4% ब्याज पर 10 लाख रुपये से 5 करोड़ रुपये के बीच रियायती वित्त देता है, साथ ही अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त 0.25% रियायत (प्रभावी 3.75%) है। यह योजना 30 लाख रुपये तक इनक्यूबेशन सहायता भी देती है, और यह भी व्यवस्था है कि कम से कम 30% लाभार्थी महिलाएं हों।

iv. इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) उत्तराखंड समेत पूरे देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं के ज़रिए रियायती ऋण देता है। अनुसूचित जनजाति के पात्र व्यक्ति, स्वयं सहायता समूह और सहकारी समितियां 3.00 लाख रुपये की वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय सीमा के अध्यक्षीन सहायता प्राप्त कर सकती हैं।

(ख): विगत तीन वर्षों में वीसीएफ-एससी और अम्बेडकर सोशल इनोवेशन एंड इन्क्यूबेशन मिशन के तहत अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों/महिला उद्यमियों (उत्तराखंड समेत) की राज्य-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

विगत तीन वर्षों में देश में स्वरोजगार के अवसरों के लिए एनएसएफडीसी से वित्तीय सहायता पाने वाले अनुसूचित जाति/महिला उद्यमियों की राज्य-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए वेंचर कैपिटल फंड (वीसीएफ-एसटी) के तहत देश भर में स्वीकृत वित्तीय सहायता वाले अनुसूचित जनजाति उद्यमियों की कुल संख्या 4 है और इनमें से 3 महिला उद्यमी हैं।

विगत तीन वर्षों में एनएसटीएफडीसी से सहायता पाने वाले राज्य-वार (पुरुष-महिला) लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

विगत तीन वर्षों में वीसीएफ-एससी और अम्बेडकर सोशल इनोवेशन एंड इन्क्यूबेशन मिशन के तहत अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों/महिला उद्यमियों (उत्तराखंड समेत) की राज्य-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा

वीसीएफ-एससी के अंतर्गत उद्यमिता			
वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से नवंबर 2025 तक	राज्य	अनुसूचित जाति उद्यमी	महिला उद्यमी
	आंध्र प्रदेश	7	1
	छत्तीसगढ़	2	1
	गुजरात	2	1
	हरियाणा	4	0
	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5	2
	झारखंड	3	1
	कर्नाटक	12	6
	मध्य प्रदेश	2	1
	महाराष्ट्र	50	12
	ओडिशा	3	1
	पंजाब	1	0
	तमिलनाडु	4	0

	तेलंगाना	33	0
	उत्तर प्रदेश	2	0
	उत्तराखंड	2	1
	पश्चिम बंगाल	2	0
	कुल योग	134	27

वर्ष 2021-22 से नवंबर 2025 तक	अम्बेडकर सोशल इनोवेशन एंड इन्क्यूबेशन मिशन के अंतर्गत उद्यमिता		
	राज्य	कुल उद्यमी	महिला उद्यमी
	असम	3	0
	दिल्ली	4	0
	गुजरात	7	2
	कर्नाटक	5	3
	महाराष्ट्र	42	9
	मणिपुर	5	1
	ओडिशा	1	1
	पंजाब	2	0
	तमिलनाडु	8	1
	तेलंगाना	2	
	उत्तराखंड	1	0
	उत्तर प्रदेश	3	3
	कुल	83	20

विवरण-II

विगत तीन वर्षों में देश में स्वरोजगार के अवसरों के लिए एनएसएफडीसी से वित्तीय सहायता पाने वाले अनुसूचित जाति/महिला उद्यमियों की राज्य-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025	
		लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या	महिला लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या	महिला लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या	महिला लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0	0	0	2	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	2997	1454	11571	10462	8229	7053
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	3	0
4	असम	20	5	952	375	164	51
5	बिहार	5018	1996	2652	1063	211	45
6	चंडीगढ़	75	37	11	6	7	1
7	छत्तीसगढ़	325	140	265	105	305	129
8	दादरा नगर हवेली दमन और दीव	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	दिल्ली	334	143	14	3	77	24
10	गोवा	2	1	1	0	3	1
11	गुजरात	347	115	81	33	394	143

12	हरियाणा	1441	759	1486	642	478	216
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	726	349	453	159	1136	876
14	जम्मू-कश्मीर	11	3	321	156	42	8
15	झारखंड	1945	773	111	29	88	17
16	कर्नाटक	2932	1361	2280	975	2828	1365
17	केरल	6119	4306	5486	4192	7632	6792
18	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	61	16	838	250	374	100
21	महाराष्ट्र	6215	3442	752	460	1123	583
22	मणिपुर	42	24	2	1	37	20
23	मेघालय	1	0	1	1	3	3
24	मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	55	29
25	नागालैंड	4	2	0	0	69	36
26	ओडिशा	1209	490	654	356	245	72
27	पुदुचेरी	2397	1324	2993	1808	1877	1196
28	पंजाब	3972	1642	5741	1640	6095	3012
29	राजस्थान	4494	1887	1905	527	785	170
30	सिक्किम	5	2	4	3	24	10
31	तमिलनाडु	3378	1465	14548	8309	5588	3950
32	तेलंगाना	6535	5898	2606	2401	390	151

33	त्रिपुरा	676	198	1578	618	127	22
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	2390	988	7700	2139	2647	619
35	उत्तराखंड	23	8	246	72	267	83
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	30293	30116	20120	20050	445	91
	कुल:	83988	58944	85372	56835	41750	26868

विवरण- III

विगत तीन वर्षों में एनएसटीएफडीसी से सहायता पाने वाले राज्य-वार (पुरुष-महिला)
लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		पुरुष लाभार्थी	महिला लाभार्थी	पुरुष लाभार्थी	महिला लाभार्थी	पुरुष लाभार्थी	महिला लाभार्थी
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1882	11787	2429	24792	643	12256
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	216	1619	7	6	8	9
3	असम			23	20	13	8
4	बिहार	0	0	3	0	0	0
5	छत्तीसगढ़	730	486	210	293	4096	741
6	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	0	6	0	0	0
7	गोवा	0	0	1	0	0	0
8	गुजरात	221	5003	5215	6633	9414	9047
9	लद्दाख					9	4

10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	59	61	1	1	16	17
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	278	257	54	52	371	38
12	झारखंड	644	112	216	1487	71	64
13	कर्नाटक	838	1089	571	432	757	611
14	केरल	148	518	41	217	213	354
15	मध्य प्रदेश	3406	7451	624	204	1203	379
16	महाराष्ट्र	894	310	1193	335	811	194
17	मणिपुर	19	38	79	95	25	40
18	मेघालय	783	444	1166	27	68	44
19	मिजोरम	1648	1936	1827	2746	1202	2327
20	नागालैंड	1	0	93	678	58	224
21	ओडिशा	2200	2137	6049	10976	5533	9512
22	राजस्थान	1384	472	660	225	875	216
23	सिक्किम	0	0	17	10	24	22
24	तेलंगाना	365	11496	3766	7603	442	10335
25	तमिलनाडु	1964	1439	3328	3999	2968	3469
26	त्रिपुरा	10	10	1637	597	524	45
27	उत्तराखंड	154	90	6	2	317	311
28	उत्तर प्रदेश			3	1	2	0
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	687	7706	540	3946	416	8412
	कुल	18531	54461	29765	65377	30079	58679

CENTRAL OBC LIST**414. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that of the 46 castes recommended by the State Government of West Bengal for inclusion in the Central OBC List in 2011, 37 were notified in February 2014, if so, how many among these are currently under scrutiny for possible delisting following the Calcutta High Court's invalidation of OBC certificates issued after 2010;

(b) whether the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has initiated a review of these castes to determine if their certificates have been invalidated;

(c) whether, upon such finding, it will recommend their removal from the Central List, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any timeframe has been set for NCBC to complete its review and the steps are being taken to ensure justice for genuine backward classes and prevent misuse of reservation benefits?

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): State Government of West Bengal had recommended 46 castes for inclusion in the Central List of OBCs for the State of West Bengal. However, National Commission for Backward Classes had tendered its advice for inclusion of 37 (Thirty-Seven) castes in the Central List of OBCs for the State of

West Bengal on 09.11.2011. Based on the advice of National Commission for Backward Classes, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment had issued a Gazette Notification dated 17.02.2014.

(b) to (d): National Commission for Backward Classes has tendered its advice for exclusion of 35 (Thirty-Five) castes from the Central List of OBCs for the State of West Bengal on 03.01.2025.

AGRO-FOOD EXPORTS

415. ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the recent data showing that Maharashtra has achieved a 15% increase in agro-food exports in FY 2024-25, reaching roughly 47,017 crore, thereby strengthening its export profile, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the portion of this growth is attributed to export promotion schemes managed by the Ministry (such as APEDA) and coordination with State agencies;
- (c) whether specific support is planned for constituencies like Nandurbar (which have agro/horticulture strength) to link local production to export value-chains, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the framework the Ministry will adopt to enhance perishable-goods green-lane clearances (e.g., via JNPT) to reduce spoilage and improve competitiveness;

- (e) whether the Ministry intends to support agro-export clusters in remote or tribal districts of Maharashtra with infrastructure, certification and market link-ups and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the timeline by which the Ministry will publish a district-wise roadmap of agro-exports growth in Maharashtra and the expected quantum for 2025-26?

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) India's exports of all Agricultural and food products have grown by 8.81% in 2024-25, valued at Rs. 4,39,575.30 Crores, while exports of Agricultural and food products under Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)'s Schedule have grown by 13.91%, valued at Rs. 2,42,222.66 Crores, in the same period.

The government maintains record of total exports of Agricultural and food products from India. The data for State wise exports of Agricultural and food products including from the State of Maharashtra is not maintained in absence of validation, as these are based on the state-of-origin code reported by the exporters in the shipping bills.

For export promotion of its' Scheduled products, APEDA provides financial assistance to the exporters under its Agriculture and Processed Foods Export Promotion Scheme (FAS 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 scheme is implemented in close coordination with the State Governments and their related agencies, to ensure convergence in effort and support to the stakeholders, for enhanced outcomes. Scheme guidelines are available at <https://apeda.gov.in/FinancialAssistanceSchemes>.

APEDA's Financial Assistance scheme is a demand driven scheme, wherein assistance is provided to the beneficiaries whose submitted applications were found eligible for financial assistance. However, for scheme dissemination and training and capacity building of stakeholders in the export value chain of Agri and Food products, a total of 3 programs have been conducted by APEDA, in Nandurbar district, in the current financial year, till date, covering 289 stakeholders, including FPOs (Farmer Producer Organizations), FPCs (Farmer Producer Companies), startups, women entrepreneurs, farmers etc. An enhanced level of assistance of upto 75% of the eligible project cost, is provided to ST beneficiaries, including those in Maharashtra, under the scheme.

For faster clearance of perishable goods at JNPA (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority), the Port has upgraded its road infrastructure, including an eight-lane main road connecting all terminals and dedicated four to six-lane access roads. These, along with a Centralised Parking Plaza for 2,000 trailers and a 24×7 traffic-management team, effectively serve as "Green Lanes". Further, two major terminals, the BMCTPL (Bharat Mumbai Container Terminals Private Limited) and APM Terminals already operate with these Green Lane facilities, handling about 70% of JNPA's total volume.

The Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) is an initiative of the Government of India, aimed at fostering district-level export growth through the identification of products and services with demonstrable export potential. The initiative seeks to strengthen local value chains by formulating District Export Action Plans (DEAPs) in coordination with State Governments, with a view to addressing critical gaps in infrastructure, logistics, standardization, branding, market access and capacity-building. The DEH framework also places emphasis on enabling artisans, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and first-time exporters to integrate more effectively into domestic and global markets.

STRENGTHENING COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN DAIRY, FISHERIES, HANDLOOM AND RURAL INDUSTRIES

416. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of cooperative societies currently functioning in the sectors of dairy, fisheries, handloom/weaving, and other rural industries in the State of Telangana, including their number, membership and operational status;
- (b) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance, modernisation support, training, or infrastructure development to these cooperatives during the last five years, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total funds sanctioned and released to cooperative societies in Telangana under various Central Government schemes, including support extended through NABARD, NCDC and other agencies;

- (d) whether the Government proposes to establish new multi-purpose cooperatives, dairy/fishery/handloom producer cooperatives or cooperative-based processing units in Telangana and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken to strengthen primary cooperative societies in Telangana to enhance income generation, value addition and market linkages for members engaged in these sectors?

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

(a): As per the National Cooperative Database (NCD), there are a total of 60,860 cooperative societies in Telangana, out of which 48,186 societies are functional having approximately 1 crore members. The sector-wise details of cooperative societies and their membership, as of 15.11.2025, is attached as **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): The Ministry of Cooperation is consistently conducting cooperative training programmes in Telangana through National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), delivered via Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICMs) / Institute of Cooperative Management (ICMs). Details of training provided to Cooperative Societies belonging to different sectors in Telangana during the last five years is as under:

S. No.	Year	No of Participants
1.	2020-21	1174
2.	2021-22	1968
3.	2022-23	2407

4.	2023-24	9448
5.	2024-25	5639

The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has provided financial assistance / grant to cooperative societies for their infrastructure and business development. The activity wise details of financial assistance / grant disbursed by NCDC to Telangana in last 5 years is given in **STATEMENT-II.**

- (d) Yes sir. As per the National Cooperative Database (NCD) as of 15.11.2025, a total of 276 multipurpose Cooperatives, including 174 multipurpose Dairy cooperatives and 102 multipurpose fishery cooperative societies, have been registered in the State of Telangana since 15.02.2023.
- (e) The 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 and deepen the cooperative movement from Primary to Apex level Cooperatives in the country. These initiatives include notification of Model Bye-laws that enable PACS to undertake more than 25 business activities, improve governance, transparency and accountability in their operations. Now, PACS can operate as PM-Kisan Samridhi Kendras (PMKSKs), Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs), Common Service Centres (CSC) etc.

To provide market linkages to the members of cooperative societies, the Government of India, inter alia, allowed formation of new Farmer Producer

Organizations (FPOs) and Fish Farmer Producer Organization (FFPO) by PACS to provide market linkage for fair and remunerative prices for their produce. For the dairy sector, the Ministry has launched "White Revolution 2.0" which aims 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 organized sector.

STATEMENT-I

Sector wise details of societies and membership in Telangana State

S. No	Sector	Total No. of Societies	No. of Functional Societies	No. of Members
1	Agriculture and Allied Cooperative	880	524	23,136
2	Agro Processing / Industrial Cooperative	235	99	3,962
3	Bee Farming Cooperative	0	0	0
4	Consumer Cooperative	405	58	15,429
5	Credit and Thrift Society	24,144	21,507	50,36,611
6	Dairy Cooperative	2,261	1,447	54,156
7	Educational and Training Cooperatives	1	1	15
8	Fishery Cooperative	5,089	4,956	3,37,816
9	Handicraft Cooperative	148	121	1,761

10	Handloom Textile and Weavers Cooperative	419	170	35,560
11	Housing Cooperative Society	2,870	1,036	1,40,883
12	Jute and Coir Cooperative	0	0	0
13	Khadi Gramodyog	2	2	45
14	Labour Cooperative	4,303	1,251	39,699
15	Livestock and Poultry Cooperative	7,973	7,473	6,21,906
16	Marketing Cooperative Society	669	621	27,883
17	Miscellaneous Credit Cooperative Society	352	84	1,387
18	Miscellaneous Non-Credit	6,829	5,301	2,65,218
19	Multipurpose Cooperative	23	7	281
20	Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS/FSS/LAMPS)	909	908	28,93,243
21	Sericulture Cooperative	5	1	20
22	Social Welfare and Cultural Cooperative	1,070	587	1,04,238
23	Sugar Mills Cooperative	2	0	0
24	Tourism Cooperative	1	1	12
25	Transport Cooperative	22	4	78
26	Tribal-SC/ST Cooperative	33	13	94,263

27	Urban Cooperative Bank (UCB)	70	47	1,86,539
28	Women Welfare Cooperative Society	2,145	1,967	1,76,140
	Total	60,860	48,186	1,00,60,281

Source: NCD portal as of 15.11.2025.

STATEMENT - II

Activity wise Disbursement by NCDC in Telangana (FY 2020-21 to 2025-26)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Activity	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (till 31.10.2025)
1	Dairy and Live stock	38.07	489.27	45.18	241.47		
2	FPO		0.11	1.59	1.32	8.83	12.01
3	Fisheries	73.91	106.20	206.43		0.02	0.01
4	Fisheries FPO (FFPO)			0.04	0.17	0.21	0.02
5	Inputs	3.90			0.50		1.00
6	Service						

	cooperatives	200.00	495.00	51.00		2,246.00	102.99
7	Marketing	420.00		9,000.00	11,929.80	18,733.71	17,000.00
8	Storage	1.74	1.62	0.72	0.79	0.50	0.44
9	Agro processing	2.25					
10	Jute				0.05	0.06	
	Total	739.87	1,092.20	9,304.97	12,174.11	20,989.33	17,116.47

Source: NCDC

पीएमएफबीवाई के अंतर्गत फसल नुकसान का आकलन

417. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) क्या बीमा कम्पनियों के सर्वेक्षक, असामयिक वर्षा के कारण व्यक्तिगत फसल नुकसान के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त होने के बाद भी प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के अंतर्गत फसल नुकसान का आकलन करने के लिए समय पर नहीं पहुंचते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन किसानों को मुआवजा किस आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाएगा;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पीएमएफबीवाई के अंतर्गत जिला और राज्य स्तर पर बनाई जाने वाली समितियों में किसान संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक

किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) : प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, स्थानीय आपदा और फसलोपरांत नुकसान का आकलन संबंधित बीमा कंपनी और राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों की एक समिति द्वारा किया जाता है। बीमा कंपनियां समिति में अपने प्रतिनिधि/नुकसान मूल्यांकनकर्ता/सर्वेक्षक नियुक्त करती हैं। समिति की अनुशंसा/अनुमोदन के आधार पर अंतिम दावों की गणना करके भुगतान किया जाता है। राज्य सरकार और बीमा कंपनियों को अपने प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त करने होते हैं, अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी होती है और निर्धारित समयावधि के भीतर दावों का भुगतान करना होता है। यदि कोई पात्र किसान किसी कारणवश सर्वेक्षण से छूट जाता है, तो उसके स्वीकार्य दावों की गणना और भुगतान समीपवर्ती किसान के खेतों में हुई नुकसान/दावों के आधार पर किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, यदि फसल व्यक्तिगत खेत मूल्यांकन के लिए पात्र नहीं है, तो दावों और फसल चक्र समाप्ति पर दावों की गणना राज्य सरकार द्वारा फसलोपरांत उपलब्ध कराए गए उपज आंकड़ों के आधार पर की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ) : प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना द्वारा अपनाए गए स्तरीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र के बारे में किसानों और अन्य स्टैकहोल्डर्स के बीच जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं। परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, जिला स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण समितियों (DGRC) में किसानों का प्रतिनिधित्व है। तदनुसार, कई राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने शिकायत निवारण समितियों के गठन पर अधिसूचनाएँ जारी की हैं, जिनमें शिकायत निवारण समितियों में नियुक्त पदाधिकारियों के प्रकार, भूमिका और दायित्वों का स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख किया गया है और शिकायतों के निपटान की समय-सीमा भी निर्दिष्ट की गई है। किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों को पहले ही DGRC में शामिल किया जा चुका है।

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES UNDER MGNREGS**418. DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR:**

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

- (a) the details and total number of persons with disabilities registered under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State-wise;
- (b) the details and total number of applicants with disabilities who were provided jobs and number of days for which they were engaged, State-wise;
- (c) whether there is any guidelines of MGNREGS to provide relaxation in the nature of work given to persons with disabilities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of differently-abled persons registered under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) during the current financial year 2025-26 (as on 27.11.2025) are given at **Statement-I**.

(b): State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of differently-abled persons availed employment and persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the current financial year 2025-26 (as on 27.11.2025) are given at **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d): Para 9 of Schedule I of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, “adequate

shelf of works shall be maintained by every Gram Panchayat to meet the expected demand for work in such a way that at least one labour intensive public work with at least one work which is suitable for particularly Vulnerable Groups especially the aged and the disabled which shall be kept open at all times to provide work as per demand.”

Further, the provisions for differently abled persons under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) Operational Guidelines are given as under:-

Para 9.3.1: The disabled or differently abled persons defined under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996) as persons with disabilities, the severity of which is 40% and above would be considered as special category of vulnerable persons for the purposes of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The disabled persons as defined in the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999) are also to be considered as disabled for the purpose of inclusion in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

Para 9.3.2: Since this category of people are differently abled, special conditions have to be created to facilitate their inclusion in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

Para 9.3.3: Each State Government will identify specific works, which can be done by the disabled and vulnerable persons. In a village, different categories of persons with disabilities will be organized to come together as a fixed group to accomplish the works proposed for them under the Scheme, in a way that

makes it possible for them to exercise their choice. On no grounds, should the disabled and vulnerable persons be paid lower wages as compared to other persons employed in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works.

STATEMENT-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of differently-abled persons registered under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the current financial years 2025-26 (as on 27.11.2025).		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons Registered
1	Andhra Pradesh	104264
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1332
3	Assam	20644
4	Bihar	55822
5	Chhattisgarh	45199
6	Goa	18
7	Gujarat	79331
8	Haryana	2657
9	Himachal Pradesh	5402
10	Jammu And Kashmir	8653
11	Jharkhand	34367
12	Karnataka	114258
13	Kerala	4176
14	Ladakh	51

15	Madhya Pradesh	127510
16	Maharashtra	146320
17	Manipur	3342
18	Meghalaya	4914
19	Mizoram	302
20	Nagaland	1975
21	Odisha	33487
22	Punjab	9368
23	Rajasthan	71513
24	Sikkim	308
25	Tamil Nadu	148749
26	Telangana	114135
27	Tripura	12505
28	Uttar Pradesh	48631
29	Uttarakhand	3161
30	West Bengal	196769
31	Andaman And Nicobar	90
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	128
33	Lakshadweep	44
34	Puducherry	1450
	Total	14,00,875

(As per NREGASoft)

STATEMENT-II

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of differently-abled persons availed employment and person days generated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the current financial years 2025-26 (as on 27.11.2025).

Sl. No	States/UTs	differently-abled persons availed employment	Persondays Generated
1	Andhra Pradesh	62545	1823134
2	Arunachal Pradesh	834	27822
3	Assam	2728	60201
4	Bihar	7814	246656
5	Chhattisgarh	14788	311962
6	Goa	0	0
7	Gujarat	5064	141320
8	Haryana	378	6268
9	Himachal Pradesh	1033	25117
10	Jammu And Kashmir	1543	43022
11	Jharkhand	6520	238938
12	Karnataka	21982	401853
13	Kerala	1961	83143
14	Ladakh	30	1302
15	Madhya Pradesh	40000	950429
16	Maharashtra	23842	511508

17	Manipur	1778	41479
18	Meghalaya	2436	82942
19	Mizoram	252	13880
20	Nagaland	819	20646
21	Odisha	10430	312702
22	Punjab	2511	58820
23	Rajasthan	18593	522322
24	Sikkim	121	4383
25	Tamil Nadu	93824	3004385
26	Telangana	32524	658427
27	Tripura	7049	203118
28	Uttar Pradesh	17044	573928
29	Uttarakhand	595	12897
30	West Bengal	0	0
31	Andaman And Nicobar	3	26
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	6	18
33	Lakshadweep	0	0
34	Puducherry	745	16711
	Total	3,79,792	103,99,359

(As per NREGASoft)

PM KISAN IN TAMIL NADU**419. SHRI C N ANNADURAI:****SHRI G SELVAM:**Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers from Tiruvannamalai and Kanchipuram district in Tamil Nadu who have availed benefits under PM KISAN since the launch of the scheme along with the total amount disbursed to each farmer since inception, district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has identified eligible but unregistered farmers in Tamil Nadu who are yet to be brought under the ambit of PM KISAN and, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken or proposed by the Central Government to expand coverage, streamline verification and ensure timely payments to all eligible farmers; and
- (d) the measures adopted to enhance awareness, reduce exclusion errors and ensure transparent and efficient delivery of benefits to farmers in Tamil Nadu under the PM KISAN scheme?

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 farmers with cultivable land-holding. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of ₹ 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar

seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, cultivable landholding is primary eligibility criteria to receive benefit of the Scheme subject to certain exclusions relating to higher economic status.

The registration of farmers in the Scheme is an ongoing process and is open to farmers of all States/UTs including Tamil Nadu. The farmers can register themselves through PM-KISAN Portal, PM-KISAN App, and Common Service Centers (CSCs). All such applications are approved by the concerned States/UTs after due verification.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any intermediaries. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over ₹ 4.09 lakh Cr. through 21 installments since inception of the Scheme.

Recently, the 21st instalment of PM-KISAN was released on 19th November, 2025, under which 1,38,955 farmers of Tiruvannamalai District and 21,321 farmers of Kanchipuram District of Tamil Nadu received the benefit of the scheme. The instalment-wise and district-wise details of amount released under PM-Kisan Scheme since inception in State of Tamil Nadu is attached at **Statement.**

(c) and (d) The benefit under the PM-KISAN scheme is transferred to beneficiaries via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), based on verified data provided by States and UTs through the PM-KISAN portal. To ensure transparency and

efficient implementation, several technological measures have been introduced, including integration with PFMS, UIDAI, and the Income Tax Department. Further, Land seeding, Aadhaar-based payments, and e-KYC have been made mandatory to ensure benefits reach only to the eligible farmers.

Further, in order to expand coverage and to ensure that no eligible farmers are left out from the Scheme, the Government of India often undertakes saturation drives in coordination with the State Governments including Tamil Nadu. A major nationwide saturation drive was undertaken from 15th November 2023 under the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra (VBSY), during which, more than 1.0 Cr. farmers were included under PM-KISAN. Further, under the new Government's 100 days initiative, over 25 lakh eligible farmers were added under the PM-KISAN scheme. Additionally, a special drive was conducted in September 2024 to clear the pending self-registration cases, which resulted in the addition of over 30 lakh new farmers.

STATEMENT

The instalment-wise and district-wise amount disbursed to farmers in Tamil Nadu under PM-Kisan Scheme since inception

#	District	1st Instalment (Dec'18 - Mar'19)	2nd Instalment (Apr'19 - Jul'19)	3rd Instalment (Aug'19 - Nov'19)	4th Instalment (Dec'19 - Mar'20)
		Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Ariyalur	16.99	18.51	21.80	18.69

2	Chengalpat tu	7.17	9.59	12.19	11.05
3	Chennai	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
4	Coimbatore	6.32	12.74	14.17	12.24
5	Cuddalore	20.56	34.14	36.39	35.06
6	Dharmapuri	27.32	31.47	35.68	34.29
7	Dindigul	13.80	24.43	25.67	23.62
8	Erode	10.47	17.27	22.73	18.01
9	Kallakurichi	20.98	24.95	28.02	30.36
10	Kancheepu ram	4.58	5.89	7.13	6.37
11	Kanniyaku mari	10.25	22.71	27.19	34.76
12	Karur	9.05	12.38	15.50	14.00
13	Krishnagiri	17.81	27.05	31.36	28.38
14	Madurai	14.76	20.06	23.80	23.72
15	Mayiladuth urai	1.23	3.17	3.31	3.26
16	Nagapattin am	2.30	5.13	7.35	6.66
17	Namakkal	9.77	17.96	18.43	16.30
18	Perambalur	11.03	13.20	15.79	14.06
19	Pudukkottai	15.42	22.06	27.53	23.77
20	Ramanatha puram	9.47	20.39	21.97	22.13
21	Ranipet	8.86	11.16	14.00	13.08
22	Salem	26.24	33.55	38.40	35.78
23	Sivaganga	15.86	18.71	21.52	20.03
24	Tenkasi	4.42	12.53	12.55	11.79
25	Thanjavur	12.97	20.05	23.10	22.94
26	The Nilgiris	6.19	9.38	9.46	8.56
27	Theni	5.24	8.22	9.51	8.33
28	Thiruvallur	9.72	12.23	15.27	13.58

29	Thiruvavarur	5.93	11.00	12.00	10.73
30	Thoothukku di	5.11	13.28	15.50	14.24
31	Tiruchirapp alli	17.69	28.22	29.72	26.56
32	Tirunelveli	1.88	9.91	9.01	8.50
33	Tirupathur	10.23	13.63	14.76	13.63
34	Tiruppur	6.35	16.30	20.15	18.39
35	Tiruvanna malai	28.61	46.44	47.68	48.85
36	Vellore	5.86	8.09	10.13	10.87
37	Viluppuram	25.75	31.88	37.21	39.29
38	Virudhunag ar	6.03	13.26	17.07	15.00
	Total	432.26	660.93	753.06	716.90

#	District	5th Instalment (Apr'20 - Jul'20)	6th Instalment (Aug'20 - Nov'20)	7th Instalment (Dec'20 - Mar'21)	8th Instalment (Apr'21 - Jul'21)
		Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Ariyalur	23.52	21.44	20.83	21.93
2	Chengalpat tu	18.21	17.49	11.40	11.39
3	Chennai	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
4	Coimbatore	14.03	13.16	12.32	12.47
5	Cuddalore	54.48	50.48	36.47	36.73
6	Dharmapuri	44.32	42.91	36.40	36.96

7	Dindigul	28.99	26.59	25.28	25.74
8	Erode	21.80	19.89	19.10	19.09
9	Kallakurichi	47.82	46.47	32.42	32.56
10	Kancheepu ram	12.65	12.37	6.63	6.62
11	Kanniyaku mari	45.81	41.47	41.17	42.93
12	Karur	16.04	15.36	14.42	14.48
13	Krishnagiri	35.99	33.58	30.52	30.88
14	Madurai	29.73	27.49	24.26	25.05
15	Mayiladuth urai	4.39	4.25	3.64	3.71
16	Nagapattin am	8.42	7.54	7.03	7.17
17	Namakkal	19.64	18.32	16.89	16.93
18	Perambalur	16.15	15.10	14.92	15.15
19	Pudukkottai	29.16	27.45	25.56	26.54
20	Ramanatha puram	27.98	24.11	21.88	29.12
21	Ranipet	15.77	16.69	13.67	13.78
22	Salem	44.58	62.47	37.77	38.59
23	Sivaganga	24.24	21.73	21.00	24.50
24	Tenkasi	14.54	12.86	12.44	16.19
25	Thanjavur	26.37	24.63	23.83	24.31
26	The Nilgiris	9.96	9.32	9.23	9.29
27	Theni	10.02	9.09	8.87	8.99
28	Thiruvallur	28.91	29.38	14.32	14.42
29	Thiruvarur	13.00	12.19	11.53	11.68
30	Thoothukku	17.56	15.36	14.59	19.74

	di				
31	Tiruchirappalli	32.41	31.66	29.04	29.49
32	Tirunelveli	9.36	8.45	8.27	11.05
33	Tirupathur	16.47	16.35	14.33	14.46
34	Tiruppur	20.15	18.98	17.67	17.66
35	Tiruvannamalai	64.82	61.65	50.89	50.70
36	Vellore	13.97	15.10	11.59	11.65
37	Viluppuram	53.27	53.99	40.02	40.27
38	Virudhunagar	19.11	17.40	16.56	20.32
	Total	933.64	902.80	756.76	792.54

#	District	9th Instalment (Aug'21 - Nov'21)	10th Instalment (Dec'21 - Mar'22)	11th Instalment (Apr'22 - Jul'22)	12th Instalment (Aug'22 - Nov'22)
		Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Ariyalur	20.89	20.83	18.59	14.02
2	Chengalpattu	11.21	11.31	12.21	6.02
3	Chennai	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
4	Coimbatore	12.10	12.32	11.80	9.31
5	Cuddalore	36.12	36.62	34.25	15.93
6	Dharmapuri	36.01	36.22	34.60	19.95
7	Dindigul	25.03	25.69	23.96	15.69

8	Erode	18.75	18.77	18.86	14.72
9	Kallakurichi	30.42	30.43	28.41	16.32
10	Kancheepur am	6.51	6.57	7.12	4.40
11	Kanniyakum ari	40.76	41.07	32.29	25.06
12	Karur	14.23	14.34	13.05	9.35
13	Krishnagiri	30.19	30.84	29.20	17.38
14	Madurai	24.17	24.13	20.46	12.21
15	Mayiladuthu rai	3.58	3.60	3.56	2.67
16	Nagapattina m	7.03	7.02	6.66	4.75
17	Namakkal	16.64	16.48	15.85	13.30
18	Perambalur	14.77	14.90	14.06	9.75
19	Pudukkottai	25.11	24.65	24.16	16.77
20	Ramanatha puram	21.52	21.56	22.01	13.85
21	Ranipet	13.45	13.59	12.81	8.37
22	Salem	37.34	36.95	37.85	22.95
23	Sivaganga	20.69	20.71	22.11	13.10
24	Tenkasi	12.31	12.52	13.59	7.59
25	Thanjavur	23.47	23.48	21.41	13.12
26	The Nilgiris	9.02	8.98	9.82	2.72
27	Theni	9.01	9.15	7.91	6.03
28	Thiruvallur	13.87	13.92	15.26	8.31
29	Thiruvavarur	11.44	11.59	10.89	7.94
30	Thoothukku di	15.00	14.99	13.76	9.86

31	Tiruchirappalli	28.58	28.72	27.32	19.79
32	Tirunelveli	8.16	8.32	9.15	6.54
33	Tirupathur	13.20	13.62	14.67	8.34
34	Tiruppur	17.39	17.50	16.08	12.42
35	Tiruvannamalai	49.76	43.82	41.96	28.06
36	Vellore	11.25	11.37	11.25	7.37
37	Viluppuram	39.61	39.55	35.02	18.04
38	Virudhunagar	16.25	16.15	15.52	10.93
	Total	744.82	742.29	707.52	452.94

#	District	13th Instalment (Dec'22 - Mar'23)	14th Instalment (Apr'23 - Jul'23)	15th Instalment (Aug'23 - Nov'23)	16th Instalment (Dec'23 - Mar'24)
		Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Ariyalur	13.10	14.02	15.14	15.20
2	Chengalpattu	5.56	5.75	5.81	5.82
3	Chennai	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
4	Coimbatore	8.49	8.98	10.08	10.64
5	Cuddalore	14.98	15.26	17.60	18.69
6	Dharmapuri	18.47	19.23	22.98	22.54
7	Dindigul	14.27	14.82	17.71	17.02

8	Erode	13.80	14.68	15.37	16.41
9	Kallakurichi	15.09	15.82	15.45	15.72
10	Kancheepur am	4.12	4.61	4.68	5.19
11	Kanniyaku mari	21.50	22.83	28.33	31.66
12	Karur	8.67	9.12	11.94	11.77
13	Krishnagiri	16.11	17.05	19.67	19.85
14	Madurai	11.00	11.69	12.00	12.52
15	Mayiladuthu rai	2.49	2.70	2.73	2.81
16	Nagapattina m	4.42	4.57	4.51	5.15
17	Namakkal	12.48	13.31	13.82	14.94
18	Perambalur	9.06	10.25	12.25	11.38
19	Pudukkottai	15.48	16.36	19.02	17.79
20	Ramanatha puram	11.37	12.41	12.05	12.42
21	Ranipet	7.81	8.34	8.85	9.01
22	Salem	21.11	25.18	24.81	26.17
23	Sivaganga	11.73	12.57	13.51	13.16
24	Tenkasi	7.11	7.42	8.32	8.22
25	Thanjavur	11.98	12.44	14.01	15.07
26	The Nilgiris	2.55	2.65	5.28	3.89
27	Theni	5.54	5.72	5.80	6.31
28	Thiruvallur	7.71	8.07	9.56	9.41
29	Thiruvarur	7.24	7.95	8.43	8.93
30	Thoothukku di	9.06	9.63	10.81	11.04

31	Tiruchirappalli	18.15	20.34	22.99	22.27
32	Tirunelveli	5.55	6.20	6.61	6.57
33	Tirupathur	7.77	8.60	8.65	8.59
34	Tiruppur	11.45	11.59	13.53	16.10
35	Tiruvannamalai	26.00	28.19	30.26	30.69
36	Vellore	6.71	7.51	8.57	8.37
37	Viluppuram	17.13	17.60	18.62	20.57
38	Virudhunagar	9.25	10.47	11.62	11.58
	Total	414.31	443.91	491.39	503.46

#	District	17th Instalment (Apr'24 - Jul'24)	18th Instalment (Aug'24 - Nov'24)	19th Instalment (Dec'24 - Mar'25)	20th Instalment (Apr'25 - Jul'25)
		Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Ariyalur	13.93	13.75	15.21	14.26
2	Chengalpattu	5.44	5.47	6.04	5.67
3	Chennai	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
4	Coimbatore	9.47	9.37	9.89	9.58
5	Cuddalore	16.77	16.04	18.04	16.53
6	Dharmapuri	20.33	20.54	22.28	20.86
7	Dindigul	15.66	15.16	16.42	15.37

8	Erode	14.98	14.72	17.80	15.22
9	Kallakurichi	15.34	15.94	17.04	15.81
10	Kancheepur am	4.62	4.51	5.04	4.83
11	Kanniyakum ari	26.41	25.02	26.16	24.33
12	Karur	9.96	9.89	10.74	10.12
13	Krishnagiri	17.28	17.20	19.08	17.88
14	Madurai	12.86	11.79	12.49	11.66
15	Mayiladuthu rai	2.68	2.65	2.91	2.72
16	Nagapattina m	4.73	4.57	5.32	4.83
17	Namakkal	13.65	13.63	14.68	13.60
18	Perambalur	10.73	10.74	13.02	11.49
19	Pudukkottai	17.63	16.69	17.60	16.76
20	Ramanatha puram	11.88	12.22	13.24	12.25
21	Ranipet	8.73	8.61	8.86	8.65
22	Salem	24.47	24.13	25.69	24.45
23	Sivaganga	12.36	12.04	12.79	12.08
24	Tenkasi	7.90	7.87	9.05	8.03
25	Thanjavur	13.19	14.47	15.55	13.52
26	The Nilgiris	3.72	4.42	7.17	5.92
27	Theni	5.88	5.56	6.20	5.55
28	Thiruvallur	8.31	8.47	9.54	8.72
29	Thiruvavarur	7.97	8.16	9.28	8.29
30	Thoothukku di	9.96	9.76	10.33	10.06

31	Tiruchirappalli	21.47	21.19	21.96	20.96
32	Tirunelveli	6.19	6.00	6.92	6.37
33	Tirupathur	8.08	7.92	9.57	8.31
34	Tiruppur	13.07	13.00	13.63	12.92
35	Tiruvannamalai	28.47	28.47	32.38	29.86
36	Vellore	7.38	7.23	8.08	7.65
37	Viluppuram	17.93	18.23	20.80	18.24
38	Virudhunagar	10.61	10.53	11.10	10.62
	Total	460.03	455.94	501.88	463.96

#	District	21st Instalment (Aug'25-Nov'25)
		Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Ariyalur	13.34
2	Chengalpattu	5.17
3	Chennai	0.01
4	Coimbatore	8.95
5	Cuddalore	15.09
6	Dharmapuri	20.03
7	Dindigul	14.56
8	Erode	14.44

9	Kallakurichi	14.69
10	Kancheepuram	4.26
11	Kanniyakumari	23.84
12	Karur	9.66
13	Krishnagiri	17.07
14	Madurai	10.97
15	Mayiladuthurai	2.60
16	Nagapattinam	4.45
17	Namakkal	12.81
18	Perambalur	10.29
19	Pudukkottai	15.88
20	Ramanathapuram	11.22
21	Ranipet	7.96
22	Salem	23.13
23	Sivaganga	11.38
24	Tenkasi	7.54
25	Thanjavur	12.48
26	The Nilgiris	4.08
27	Theni	5.21
28	Thiruvallur	7.97
29	Thiruvavarur	7.68
30	Thoothukkudi	9.29
31	Tiruchirappalli	19.93
32	Tirunelveli	5.82

33	Tirupathur	7.77
34	Tiruppur	12.21
35	Tiruvannamalai	27.79
36	Vellore	7.00
37	Viluppuram	16.40
38	Virudhunagar	9.77
	Total	432.74

TIMELINE FOR DECADAL CENSUS

420. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

- (a) the details and tentative timelines of the key procedural steps to prepare for the decadal Census including the preparation of questions, setting schedules;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal to publish the draft Census questions and seek inputs from the General Public or People's Representatives on these questions; and
- (c) whether the Government is taking into consideration best practices from previous exercises, including the caste surveys conducted in various States and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): The Census 2027 will be conducted in two phases namely Phase I – House Listing and Housing Census from April to September, 2026 in a period of

30 days as per the convenience of the State/UT Governments followed by Phase II – Population Enumeration (PE). Population Enumeration will be done in February 2027 with reference date 00:00 hours of 1st March, 2027 except for the Union territory of Ladakh and snow-bound non-synchronous areas of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, where it will be done in September, 2026 with reference date 00.00 hours of 1st October, 2026.

(b): The Census questionnaire is finalized on the basis of inputs/suggestions from different Ministries, Departments, Organizations, and Census data users, etc. before each Census. The draft Census questionnaires are pre-tested in the field to assess their feasibility before finalization of the same. As per Rule 6 of Census Rules, 1990, the census questionnaires are notified by the Central Government through Official Gazette under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Act.

(c): Census has a history of more than 150 years. Learnings from previous census are taken into consideration for conducting next census. Before each census the inputs are also taken from concerned stakeholders.

PM E-DRIVE SCHEME

421. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

- (a) the details of subsidies disbursed under the PM E-Drive Scheme till date;
- (b) the status of preparation of guidelines for subsidies to E-Ambulances along

with the budget allotted specifically for subsidies to E-Ambulances under the said scheme;

(c) the details of subsidies disbursed specifically for the installation of charging infrastructure in various cities;

(d) whether Public Sector Undertakings have shown interest in availing subsidies for EV charging infrastructure, as envisioned under the scheme;

(e) the manner in which the PM E-Drive scheme is likely to address the shortage of buses in major cities like Mumbai and Delhi;

(f) the details of other cities in Maharashtra getting benefits under the scheme; and

(g) whether any steps are being taken to ensure that the charging infrastructure created under the scheme is properly utilized and remains easily accessible?

**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): Rs.1,634.62 crore subsidy has been disbursed under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme till 23/11/2025.

(b): An allocation of Rs.500 crore has been made under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme towards e-ambulances. The stakeholder consultations have been done to notify guidelines for e-Ambulances. The scheme has been extended till 31.03.2028 for e-Ambulances including other segments but for e-2Ws and e-3Ws terminal date remains 31.03.2026.

(c) and (d): Under the PM E-DRIVE scheme, there is an allocation of Rs.2,000

crore for setting up of electric vehicles' public charging infrastructure (EVPCI). As on 23/11/2025 no grants have been disbursed for installation of EVPCI. Two Oil Marketing Companies have shown interest and submitted proposals for installation of EVPCI under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme.

(e) and (f): Under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme, 1,500 e-buses have been allocated to Mumbai and 2,800 e-buses have been allocated to Delhi. Other than Mumbai, 1,000 e-buses have been allocated to Pune, in Maharashtra.

(g): In order to ensure utilization, accessibility, the guidelines for EV charging infrastructure under the PM E-Drive Scheme have been notified and shared with the State Government and UTs.

SHORTAGE OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION

422. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recurring drought-like conditions in various parts of Ladakh, due to reduced snowfall, glacial retreat, and rising temperatures resulting from global warming, leading to severe shortage of water for irrigation purposes;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to assess the long-term impact of climate change on water availability for agriculture in high altitude cold desert regions of Ladakh;

(c) the details of steps being taken/proposed to be taken to mitigate the shortage

of water for agricultural needs, including implementing any region-specific drought-resilient agricultural practices, traditional water harvesting systems or crop insurance mechanisms suited to Ladakh's agro-climatic conditions; and (d) whether any special assistance or financial package is being considered for Ladakh to mitigate climate-induced water scarcity and sustain local agriculture and horticulture in the region?

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

(a) to (d): Yes, the Government is aware of the challenges posed by climate change on agriculture in the country, including Ladakh. Several steps have been taken to deal with adverse climate situations in the agriculture sector. As reported by UT Government of Ladakh, steps have been taken to mitigate the shortage of water for agricultural needs in Ladakh, and to promote region-specific drought-resilient agricultural practices suited to its unique agro-climatic conditions. The UT of Ladakh is extending financial assistance to address climate-induced water scarcity and to support sustainability of local agriculture and horticulture through various schemes and region-specific interventions as detailed below:

- i. About 283 hectares of area has been brought under micro-irrigation systems under Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme and Special Development Package (SDP).
- ii. An expenditure of ₹12.33 lakh has been incurred for establishment of an Automatic Ice Reservoir (Artificial Glacier) under the District

Capex during the year 2024–25.

- iii. An expenditure of ₹72.50 lakh has been incurred for implementation of mulching technology under Other Special Area Program (OSAP)

33 – Subsidy during the year 2024–25.

Besides, one medium irrigation project in the UT of Ladakh, namely, the Parkachik Khows Canal Project, was included under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana – Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme during 2015–16. An amount of ₹2.98 crore has been provided for the project, and an irrigation potential of 1,500 hectares has been developed under it till date.

नई राष्ट्रीय इस्पात नीति

423. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

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

(क) आज की तिथि के अनुसार देश में इस्पात उत्पादन, खपत और निर्यात की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या भारत हाल ही में विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा इस्पात उत्पादक बन गया है और यदि हां, तो क्या नई "राष्ट्रीय इस्पात नीति 2017" को तदनुसार अद्यतन किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार हरित इस्पात उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हाइड्रोजन आधारित प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाने पर कार्य कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश समेत देश के अलग-अलग राज्यों में इस्पात उद्योग को बढ़ाने, रोजगार उत्पन्न करने और एमएसएमई यूनिट्स को सपोर्ट करने के लिए कोई नए इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोजेक्ट्स को मंजूरी दी गई है; और

(ड.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) वर्ष 2025-26 (अप्रैल-अक्टूबर) के दौरान देश में उत्पादन, खपत और निर्यात से संबंधित डेटा नीचे दिया गया है :

वर्ष	कच्चा इस्पात	तैयार इस्पात		
	उत्पादन (एमटी)	उत्पादन (एमटी)	खपत (एमटी)	निर्यात (एमटी)
अप्रैल 2025-अक्टूबर 2025*	95.65	91.59	92.21	3.45
स्रोत: जेपीसी; एमटी = मिलियन टन*, अनंतिम				

(ख) से (ड): विश्व इस्पात संघ द्वारा जारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार, भारत वर्ष 2018 में कच्चे इस्पात का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक बना और तब से इस स्थान को बनाए रखा है। इस्पात एक नियंत्रण मुक्त क्षेत्र है और सरकार इस्पात क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए अनुकूल नीतिगत वातावरण बनाकर सुविधा प्रदाता की भूमिका निभाती है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के सभी राज्य शामिल हैं। निवेश, क्षमता वृद्धि, रोजगार, इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थापना आदि से संबंधित निर्णय कंपनियों द्वारा प्रौद्यो-वाणिज्यिक विश्लेषण के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं। राष्ट्रीय इस्पात नीति (एनएसपी) 2017 को सरकार और इस्पात क्षेत्र को एक प्रौद्योगिकी रूप से उन्नत और वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी उद्योग के निर्माण की दिशा में मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के लिए बनाया गया था, जो आर्थिक वृद्धि का समर्थन करता हो। हालाँकि, समय के साथ कुछ नई परिस्थितियों के कारण इस नीति में संशोधन की आवश्यकता हुई, जैसे- अकार्बनीकरण का बढ़ता महत्व, उन्नत तकनीकों को अपनाना, और विशेष इस्पात के घरेलू उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने की ज़रूरत। नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू किए गए राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन के तहत, इस्पात मंत्रालय इस्पात क्षेत्र में हाइड्रोजन के उपयोग के लिए एक पायलट परियोजना लागू कर रहा है। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत अब तक इस्पात क्षेत्र में चार पायलट परियोजनाएँ प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं।

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION**424. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note that inadequate financial autonomy of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is hampering effective implementation of local development projects;
- (b) if so, the details of the measures being taken by the Government to enhance the fiscal capacity and revenue-raising powers of Panchayats; and
- (c) 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): “Panchayat”, being a “Local Government”, is a State subject and part of the State List of the 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. As per Article 243H of the Constitution of India, legislature of the State may, by law, authorize a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits and assign to the Panchayats such taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State Government for such purposes and subject to such conditions and limits as may be specified in the law.

However, Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides the basis for the

Central Finance Commissions to assess the status of finances of the Union, States and their respective local bodies and recommend sharing of taxes as well as grants for various purposes to the States and Local Bodies. The Finance Commission grant can be used by Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) for location-specific felt needs under 29 subjects enshrined in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, except for salary or other establishment expenditures. Central Finance Commission grants for Rural Local Bodies in the States have continuously increased from the 13th Finance Commission to the 15th Finance Commission. The allocations under the 13th Finance Commission (FY 2010-15) were Rs. 64,408 Crores, and the allocation under the 15th Finance Commission (FY 2021-26) is Rs. 2,36,805 Crores, which is around 4 times that of the 13th Finance Commission allocation.

(b)And(c) Ministry of Panchayati Raj is actively involved in assisting the Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) towards augmenting their Own Source Revenues (OSR), thereby assisting in their autonomy and self- sufficiency. With this objective, the Ministry has set up a dedicated Panchayat Revenue Enhancement Cell (PREC /OSR Cell) and has launched a project under the RGSA Scheme for identification and transformation of 350 Gram Panchayats as Growth Centre over next four years.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has also undertaken a significant step to digitise the OSR collection of the Panchayats by developing the “SAMARTH Panchayat portal”, a dedicated digital platform that facilitates the generation of tax and non-tax demandsand collection thereof, maintenance of tax registers, and online tracking of revenue. This digital empowerment is

designed to bring transparency, efficiency, and scalability to local financial administration.

The Ministry has commissioned a study on "Preparation of a Viable Financial Model for Generation of Own Sources of Revenue (OSR)", which is being conducted by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP).

Ministry of Panchayati Raj, in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad (IIM-A), has developed specialised modules on the generation of Own Source Revenue (OSR) by the Panchayats. Based on the specialised modules of OSR training of State Level Master Trainers (SLMTs) of 31 States/UTs are being trained by the team of IIMA.

The incentivization of Panchayats is also being carried out under the revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) scheme. Under this scheme, in 2025, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has launched the Atma Nirbhar Panchayat Special Award (ANPSA) on National Panchayati Raj Day (NPRD), and it is for the first time that the Ministry has institutionalised dedicated Special Category Awards to incentivise and acknowledge exemplary efforts of Gram Panchayats in Atmanirbharta (Self-Reliance) through augmentation of Own Sources Revenue (OSR). Atma Nirbhar Panchayat Special Award(ANPSA) is to promote Atmanirbharta through augmentation of Own Source Revenue (OSR) by Panchayats.

INCREASE IN INCOME OF FARMERS

425. SHRI ESWARASAMY K:

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

pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of increase in income of farmers during the last three years, year-wise and State wise;
- (b) the details of schemes being run to double the income of farmers by 2026, scheme-wise; and
- (c) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized, till date along with the achievements made thereunder, State-wise and scheme-wise?

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

(a): The average monthly income of agricultural households in the country is periodically estimated through the “Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households”, conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). As per the latest NSS 77th round of the Survey (January, 2019 – December, 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July, 2018- June, 2019 in the rural areas of the country, the average monthly income per agricultural household from various sources is estimated at Rs. 10, 218/- per month. According to the SAS findings, the average monthly income per agricultural household has increased from Rs. 6,426 in the agricultural year 2012-13 to Rs. 10,218 in 2018-19, reflecting an increase of about 59 percent.

(b): Agriculture being a State Subject, the State Government take appropriate measures for development of agriculture and welfare of farmers in the States. However, Government of India is committed to enhance the welfare of farmers

and making agriculture more remunerative. The Government has implemented various policies, reforms, developmental programs, and schemes from time to time, covering entire spectrum of agriculture, to ensure the welfare and increase the income of farmers in the country by increasing production, remunerative returns and providing income support. 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. The Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare(DAandFW) from Rs. 21933.50 crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,27,290.16 crore BE during 2025-26. Additionally, Government had increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production from 2018-19 onwards. List of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is given in **Statement-I**.

(c): The details of funds allocated, released and utilized under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) from 2022-23 to 2025- 26 (up to 19.11.2025) are given in **Statement II**.

STATEMENT-I**List of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**

Major schemes/programmes meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to the farmers:

1. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
2. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
3. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
4. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
5. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
6. Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)
7. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
8. Agroforestry
9. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
10. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
11. Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
12. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
13. National Bamboo Mission
14. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
15. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
16. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
17. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)

18. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
19. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
20. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
21. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshana Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
22. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
23. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
24. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)
25. Namo Drone Didi
26. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE)
27. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
28. Digital Agriculture Mission

STATEMENT-II

The details of funds allocated, released and utilized under schemes being implemented by the DAandFW from 2022-23

(Rs. in Crores)

Grant No. 1-Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (2022-23)				
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		124000.00	110254.53	101572.54

I- Central Sector Schemes/Projects				
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-NCIP	15500.00	12375.76	10296.03
2	Modified Interest Subvention	19500.00	22000.00	17997.89
3	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	1500.00	1500.00	4007.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.1	Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS)	0.50	0.00	0.00
4.2	Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS)	0.50	0.00	0.00
Total- Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)		1.00	0.00	0.00
5	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	9.00	166.21	166.21
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	68000.00	60000.00	58253.82
8	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	100.00	50.00	12.50
9	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	500.00	955.00	124.19
10	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	500.00	150.00	147.12
11	National Beekeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	100.00	100.00	0.00
Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects		105710.00	97296.97	91004.75
II - Centrally Sponsored Schemes				
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	10433.00	7000.00	5247.44
2	Krishionnati Yojna			

2.1	Food and Nutrition Security	1395.00	900.00	841.70
2.2	Edible Oil- Oilpalm	900.00	700.00	152.58
2.3	Edible Oil- Oilseeds	600.00	500.00	278.45
2.4	Organic Value Chain Development for NES Region	198.00	130.00	144.43
2.5	Integrated Development of Horticulture	1900.00	1100.00	1189.69
2.6	Seeds and Planting Material	305.00	250.00	191.93
2.7	Agriculture Extension	1000.00	800.00	741.06
2.8	Digital Agriculture	60.00	70.00	21.24
2.9	Agriculture Census and Statistics	325.00	300.00	288.10
3.10	Agricultural Marketing	500.00	250.00	866.77
3.11	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation			
Total- Krishonnati Yojna		7183.00	5000.00	4715.96
Total- Centrally Sponsored Schemes		17616.00	12000.00	9963.39
Total- Scheme		123326.00	109296.97	100968.14
Scheme - Grant No. 1		123326.00	109296.97	100968.14
Establishment and Other Central Sector Expenditure				
1	Establishment and Other Central Sector Expr	674.00	957.56	604.41
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		124000.00	110254.53	101572.54

The details of funds allocated, released and utilized under schemes being implemented by the DAandFW from 2023-24 (Rs. in Crores)

Grant No. 1-Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare				
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		115531.79	116788.96	110283.64
I- Central Sector Schemes/Projects				
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-NCIP	13625.00	15000	12948.5
2	Modified Interest Subvention	23000.00	18500	14251.93
3	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	0.01	40	0
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	0.01	2200	2200
5	Distribution of Pulses to	800.00	446.3	446.3

	state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes			
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	60000.00	60000	61440.74
8	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	100.00	138	100
9	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	955.00	450	428.86
10	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	500.00	600	475.23
11	National Beekeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	0.01	50	22.5
Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects		98980.03	97424.30	92314.06
II - Centrally Sponsored Schemes				
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	7150.35	6150.35	5760.93
2	National Mission on Natural Farming	459.00	100	30.19

3	Krishionnati Yojna			
3.1	Food and Nutrition Security	1623.00	1442	1414.58
3.2	Edible Oil- Oilpalm	900.00	525	296.46
3.3	Edible Oil- Oilseeds	600.00	425	416.89
3.4	Organic Value Chain Development for NES Region	200.00	238	230.67
3.5	Integrated Development of Horticulture	1893.47	1508.47	1420.31
3.6	Agriculture Extension	850.00	880	877
3.7	Digital Agriculture	450.00	200	118.58
3.8	Agricultural Marketing	550.00	1160	961.73
Total- Krishonnnati Yojna		7066.47	6378.47	5736.22
Total- Centrally Sponsored Schemes		14675.82	12628.82	11527.34
Additional transfer to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund			5000.00	5000.00
Total- Scheme		113655.85	115053.12	108841.40
Grand Total Scheme - Grant No. 1		113655.85	115053.12	108841.40

Establishment and Other Central Sector Expenditure				
1	Establishment and Other Central Sector Expr	1875.94	1735.84	1442.24
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		115531.79	116788.96	110283.64

The details of funds allocated, released and utilized under schemes being implemented by the DAandFW from 2024-25

(Rs. in Crores)

S.no	Name of Schemes/Description	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure (provisional)
	Total (Grant No. 01)	122528.77	131195.21	124261.06
A	Central Sector Schemes/projects			
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	14600.00	15864.00	14772.68
2	Modified interest Subvention	22600.00	22600.00	17811.72
3	Market Intervention scheme and price Support scheme (MISS-PSS)		75.13	22.59
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (Pm-AASHA)	6437.50	6437.50	5437.99
5	Distribution of Pulses to state/union territories for welfare schemes	300.00	300.00	246.62

6	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	60000.00	63500.00	66138.90
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan yojana	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Formation and promotion of Farmers producers Organization	581.67	584.19	478.98
9	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	600.00	750.00	729.05
10	Namo Drone Didi	500.00	250.00	1.48
11	Blended Capital Support to Finance Startups for Agriculture and rural Enterprise Relevant for Farm Produce Value Chain	62.50	62.50	62.50
12	National Bee Keeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	75.00	75.00	66.50
13	Cotton Technology Mission	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Mission for Pulses	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Mission for Vegetables and Fruits	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	National Mission on Hybrid Seeds	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Support for Makhana Board	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Additional Transfer to agriculture infrastructure Fund and	0.00	6000.00	6000.00

	Development			
	Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects	105856.67	116598.32	111869.01
B	Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	7553.00	6000.00	5611.60
2	National Mission on natural Farming	365.64	100.00	10.35
3	Krishionnati Yojana	7447.00	7106.36	5599.69
	Total-Centrally Sponsored Schemes	15365.64	13206.36	11221.64
	Total-Central Sector Schemes+Centrally Sponsored Schemes	121222.31	129804.68	123090.65
C	Establishment and other central expenditure of the Centre	1306.46	1390.53	1170.41
	Total (Grant No. 01)	122528.77	131195.21	124261.06

The details of funds allocated, released and utilized under schemes being implemented by the DAandFW from 2025-26

(Rs. in Crores)

S.no	Name of Schemes/Description	Budget Estimate	Progressive Exp. Upto (19.11.2025)
2025-26			
	Total (Grant No. 01)	127290.16	72833.01
A	Central Sector Schemes/projects		
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	12242.27	9236.10
2	Modified interest Subvention	22600.00	14915.29
3	Market Intervention scheme and price Support scheme (MISS-PSS)	0.00	0.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (Pm-AASHA)	6941.36	3710.13
5	Distribution of Pulses to state/union territories for welfare schemes	0.00	0.00
6	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM- KISAN)	63500.00	37261.74
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan yojana	120.00	15.66
8	Formation and promotion of Farmers producers Organization	584.00	291.74

9	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	900.00	464.38
10	Namo Drone Didi	676.85	1.04
11	Blended Capital Support to Finance Startups for Agriculture and rural Enterprise Relevant for Farm Produce Value Chain	71.50	7.51
12	National Bee Keeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	75.00	75.00
13	Cotton Technology Mission	500.00	0.00
14	Mission for Pulses	1000.00	0.00
15	Mission for Vegetables and Fruits	500.00	0.00
16	National Mission on Hybrid Seeds	100.00	0.00
17	Support for Makhana Board	100.00	0.00
13	Additional Transfer to agriculture infrastructure Fund and Development	-1000.00	0.00
Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects		108910.98	65978.59
B	Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	8500.00	3128.62
2	National Mission on natural Farming	616.01	347.20
3	Krishionnati Yojana	8000.00	2719.88
Total-Centrally Sponsored Schemes		17116.01	6195.70
Total-Central Sector Schemes+Centrally Sponsored Schemes		126026.99	72174.29

C	Establishment and other central expenditure of the Centre	1263.17	658.72
	Total (Grant No. 01)	127290.16	72833.01

PLI PROJECTS IN BELLARY

426. SHRI E TUKARAM:

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

(a) the total number of PLI (Specialty Steel) projects approved by the Government in the Bellary Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka and the names of approved companies;

(b) the sanctioned incentive amount, committed investment, expected jobs, proposed production capacity and timeline for commissioning for each such project;

(c) whether any approved project has started production in Bellary, if so, the dates and production/capacity details thereof; and

(d) if not, the specific reasons (e.g., land, environment clearances, financial or technical issues) and the steps that the Government is taking to resolve them?

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): Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel was approved by the Union Cabinet in July, 2021 with a budget of ₹6,322 crore which aims to boost specialty steel production through financial incentives. The

scheme offers incentives for five years, from Financial Year 2024-25 to Financial Year 2030-31, to companies that meet specified investment and production targets. The scheme covers five product categories which include coated steel, high-strength steel, specialty rails, alloy steels and steel wires, and electrical steel. Steel is a de-regulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of the steel sector. Decisions such as investment, capacity addition, employment, product portfolio etc. are based on techno-commercial analysis of companies. Two rounds have been concluded so far in which participating beneficiaries are from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Karnataka including Ballary district. In the first and second rounds, 19 companies have committed ₹27,106 crore investment and 25 companies have committed ₹17,000 crore investment, respectively. Till October, 2025, the participating beneficiary companies have invested ₹23,022 crore, produced 2.33 million tonnes of specialty steel, and ₹131.64 crore incentives have been disbursed to the eligible beneficiaries.

CRCFVS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

427. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether it is true that two villages – Sorlangondhi and Gullalamoda in Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh have been identified under Climate Resilient

Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFVs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such villages have been identified under CRCFV;

(c) whether development of CRCFV have been taken as a Central Sector Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details of schemes/projects being undertaken by the Government in such villages and to what extent they have become economically vibrant fishermen villages?

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

(a) and (b): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, recognizing the importance of climate resilient development for the coastal communities, has undertaken a transformative initiative under the Pradhan Mantri Matya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) to develop the existing 100 fishermen villages, situated close to the coastline in various States and Union Territories (UTs), including 15 villages in Andhra Pradesh into Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV). The scheme component aims to provide need-based infrastructure and economic activities in the selected 100 coastal fishermen villages to enhance the climate resilience of these villages. In line with the prescribed guidelines, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, in consultation with the Government of Andhra Pradesh, has identified the fifteen (15) villages in the State, which include

Sorlangondhi and Gullalamoda, situated in Krishna district.

(c) and (d): The development of CRCFVs is implemented under the Central Sector Scheme component of PMMSY, with a unit cost of ₹200 lakh per fishing village. The entire cost is borne by the Government of India. The detailed project reports submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the identified 15 villages, at a total cost of ₹30 crore, have been approved, and ₹7.5 crore has already been released to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for implementation.

The programmes undertaken in these villages comprise need-based infrastructural facilities and economic activities. As per scheme guidelines, 70% of the outlay is earmarked for infrastructural facilities and the remaining 30% for fisheries-related economic activities. The approved infrastructural interventions in these villages include fish drying platforms, solar drying units, Multipurpose Fisheries Centres, Common Fish Markets, high-mast solar lights, and extension of the existing jetty with additional facilities. The economic interventions encompass solar lights, seaweed culture farms, GPS handsets, life-saving appliances (buoys and jackets), ice boxes, and sea cage culture. These interventions, once implemented as envisaged, will significantly enhance the climate resilience and economic vibrancy of the fishermen villages.

PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER MIDH IN ANDHRA PRADESH

428. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

state:

- (a) the details regarding the project proposals received and approved for various subcomponents of the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the number of projects approved under each of these sub-components in Andhra Pradesh, along with the funds sanctioned, released and utilised, year-wise for the past five years;
- (c) the number of farmers benefitted under each sub-component, year, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the area expanded under horticulture cultivation through the above scheme interventions, State-wise?

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

- (a): During 2025-26, a total of 71 project proposals have been received and approved at district level. District-wise details of the project proposals are placed at **Statement I**.
- (b): Details of the projects approved under each of sub-components in Andhra Pradesh, along with the funds sanctioned, released and utilised, for the past five years is placed at **Statement II**.
- (c): Details of the number of farmers benefitted under project-based components and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh during the last five years is placed at **Statement III**.
- (d): State-wise details of area expanded under Horticulture cultivation through

the above scheme interventions during the last five years is as under:

Unit in Ha

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	13914	14092	10799	11919	8281
2	Bihar	6662	3661	4780	2021	3596
3	Chhattisgarh	14767	14430	16704	14739	26918
4	Goa	204	11	152	96	178
5	Gujarat	15551	12278	10454	7526	12500
6	Haryana	15803	9227	3564	5588	2197
7	Jharkhand	6191	0	0	0	3290
8	Karnataka	8725	5887	2070	4931	31263
9	Kerala	5746	3431	3245	4999	6545
10	Madhya Pradesh	250	10523	6246	6590	17392
11	Maharashtra	255	33	759	1789	3094
12	Orissa	6002.83	9573.18	11353	7367.12	6365
13	Punjab	2057	2141	3144	1855	3427
14	Rajasthan	4630	3006	1518	953	3565
15	Tamil Nadu	30492	24068	25220	19844	12072
16	Telangana	1893	2861	3467	1547	5818
17	Uttar Pradesh	9429	8859	12386	3907	1257
18	West Bengal	1508	2414	2108	2459	4278

19	A and Nicobar Islands	161	10	9	56	0
20	Puducherry	258	245	210	221	254
21	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	980	0	3016
22	Assam	2100	5500	3300	2150	4495
23	Sikkim	3109	2438	2128	2462	2297
24	Manipur	4473	2028	2150	1420	3496
25	Meghalaya	1708	1086	0	1349	2102
26	Mizoram	3325	1598	1723	2290	1645
27	Nagaland	2640	2100	770	2373	2247
28	Tripura	4146	4943	4122	4472	2800
29	Jammu and Kashmir	0	142	0	0	336
30	Himachal Pradesh	559	77	277	388	461
31	Uttarakhand	4707	2776	2442	522	4451
32	Ladakh	170	93	83	103	96
	Total	171435	149533	136163	115935	179732

Source: as reported by States on MIDH web portal

STATEMENT I

District-wise details of the project proposals:

S. N o.	District	Small nurse ry	Large nurse ry	Upgradation	Mushroom producti on unit	Minimal Processi ng unit	Ref er van	Collecti on centers	Cold stora ge	Solar PV Syste m for Cold stora ge	Cold roo ms	Integrat ed pack house	Rura l mark et	Retai l mark et	Second ary processi ng unit
1	Srikakulam		1												
2	Vizianagara m			1											
3	Parvathipur am Manyam	1													
4	Visakhapatn am	1													
5	Anakapalli														
6	Alluri Seetarama Raju							2							
7	Kakinada					3		1							
8	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema							5							
9	East Godavari	1			1			2							
10	West Godavari							1			1			1	1
11	Eluru				1										
12	NTR	1	1			1		2							
13	Krishna	1				1									
14	Guntur							1		3					
15	Palnadu									1					
16	Prakasam	1		1				2		5					
17	SPSR Nellore	5		1				2			5				
18	Tirupathi						1					1	1		
19	Chittoor								1	1					
20	Annamayya	1													
21	YSR									1					
22	Ananthapur amu	1				1	1								
23	Nandyal		1					2							
	Total	13	3	3	2	6	2	20	1	11	6	1	1	1	1

STATEMENT II

Details of the projects approved under each of sub-components in Andhra Pradesh, along with the funds sanctioned/released/utilized for the past five years

Rs. in Lakhs

S. No.	Component	Projects approved	Funds sanctioned	Funds Released	Funds Utilised
1	Small Public Sector Nursery	14	210	45	45
2	Small Private Sector Nursery	35	262.5	48.75	48.75
3	Seed Infrastructure	7	700	125	125
4	Pack houses (9mX6m)	3863	7726	2814.47	2814.47
5	Integrated Pack house	34	364.5	17.5	17.5
6	Cold storage	63	9310	2094.5	2094.5
7	Primary / Mobile / Minimal processing units	179	1870	271.85	271.85
8	Ripening chambers	50	1071	64.5	64.5
9	Onion Storage Structures	152	133	1.75	1.75
10	Cold Rooms	437	2304.75	278.045	278.045
11	Technology induction and modernisation of cold-chain (Solar PV System)	71	894.25	234.36	234.36
12	Modernisation of refrigeration and insulation	2	300	0	0
13	Rural Marketing	40	400	10	10
14	Retail Markets / out lets (environment marketing controlled)	23	120.75	5.25	5.25
16	Functional infrastructure for collection, sorting / grading / packing units (Collection Centers)	1253	7518	1219.56	1219.56
	Total	6225	33234.75	7230.55	7230.55

20	Parvathipuram Manyam	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
21	Visakhapatnam	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	NTR	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23	Kakinada	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
24	Vizianagaram	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
25	Guntur	0	0	0	2	6	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	4
26	Krishna	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	10	2	1	1472	16	31	58	26	1	6	1	1	1	220

निर्यात संवर्धन योजना

429. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर ध्यान दिया है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग (आईसी स्कीम) योजना, निर्यातित उत्पादों पर शुल्क और करों में छूट (आरओडीटीईपी) योजना, राज्य और केन्द्रीय करों और लेवी (आरओएससीटीएल) की छूट योजना, बाजार पहुंच पहल (एमएआई), निर्यात हेतु व्यापार अवसंरचना योजना (टीआईईएस) आदि जैसी विभिन्न निर्यात संवर्धन योजनाओं के बावजूद देश के अधिकांश सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम निर्यातक अभी भी वित्तीय सहायता, गुणवत्ता प्रमाणन, संभारतंत्रीय सहायता और विदेशी बाजारों तक पहुंच जैसी मूलभूत समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अधिसूचित 65 निर्यात सुविधा केन्द्रों, 10,642 टैरिफ लाइन कवरेज और विभिन्न डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मा का वास्तव में उपयोग करने वाले सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) निर्यातकों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने सूक्ष्म लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) निर्यातक को स्थायी लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन योजनाओं की जमीनी स्तर पर निगरानी और उनके निष्पादन में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन तंत्र स्थापित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): व्यापार वित्त, निर्यात प्रमाणन, निर्यात लॉजिस्टिक्स और एकीकृत और संरचित तरीके से बाजारों की देखरेख करने तक पहुंच से संबंधित मामलों में एमएसएमई की सहायता करने के लिए सरकार ने समग्र निर्यात पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए एक व्यापक संरचना के रूप में निर्यात संवर्धन मिशन (ईपीएम) को मंजूरी दी है। ईपीएम के तहत, निर्यात प्रोत्साहन के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी, जो एमएसएमई निर्यातकों के लिए व्यापार वित्त सुविधा पर केंद्रित है और निर्यात दिशा, निर्यात-गुणवत्ता और अनुपालन सहायता, बाजार-पहुंच मध्यस्थता, लॉजिस्टिक सुविधा और निर्यात पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र निर्माण उपायों सहित गैर-वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करेगी।

(ख) : सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय ने उत्पादों और सेवाओं के निर्यात के लिए एमएसएमई परामर्श, हैंडहोल्डिंग सहायता और मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के लिए देश भर में 65 निर्यात सुविधा केंद्र (ईएफसी) स्थापित किए हैं। वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक देश में निर्यात सुविधा केंद्रों द्वारा कुल 11,222 एमएसएमई को सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

अलग से, विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी) ने व्यापार समझौतों, देश-विशिष्ट बाजार आवश्यकताओं, प्रमाणन और अनुपालन मानदंडों, क्रेता-विक्रेता कनेक्ट सेवाओं और वैश्विक ई-कॉमर्स मार्गदर्शन पर जानकारी के साथ एमएसएमई सहित निर्यातकों को प्रदान करने के लिए एक डिजिटल इंटरफेस के रूप में ट्रेड कनेक्ट ई-प्लेटफॉर्म (<https://trade.gov.in>) लॉन्च किया है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट सहायता और ज्ञान संसाधनों के लिए वाणिज्य विभाग, विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों, निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों, पण्य बोर्डों और अन्य संबंधित संस्थानों को भी एकीकृत करता है।

(ग) और (घ): यथा अनुमोदित निर्यात संवर्धन मिशन में इसकी निगरानी संरचना के भाग के रूप में तृतीय-पक्ष के मूल्यांकन के प्रावधान शामिल हैं। इस तरह के मूल्यांकन भारत सरकार के मौजूदा मूल्यांकन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किए जाएंगे, जिनमें नीति आयोग, व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी दिशा-

निर्देश और केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम के बाहरी और स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन से संबंधित अन्य लागू रूपरेखा निर्देश शामिल हैं। इन प्रावधानों का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि निगरानी, प्रभाव मूल्यांकन और शासन स्थापित मानकों के अनुरूप रहें।

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MISSION

430. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

be pleased to state:

- (a) the key objectives and components of the National Livestock Mission (NLM) and related programmes such as the NLM, Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP), Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) and Rashtriya Gokul Mission aimed at promoting dairy farming and livestock development;
- (b) the total number of farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers, who have benefited under the NLM during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of beneficiaries engaged specifically in cow-based dairy farming, along with the type of assistance and support provided;
- (d) whether any projects or financial assistance have been extended under this Mission, State-wise including the State of Maharashtra particularly in the Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, including the number of farmers covered, breed improvement initiatives undertaken and measures to enhance milk productivity and income generation at the grassroots level?

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

(a) Yes Sir, the Central Government is implementing the National Livestock Mission (NLM), Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) which are aimed at promoting dairy farming and livestock development, the details of which is as under:

(I) National Livestock Mission (NLM): The re-aligned National Livestock Mission (NLM), launched in the year 2021-22. The scheme focuses on employment generation, entrepreneurship development and enhancing per-animal productivity, thereby targeting increased production of meat, goat milk, eggs, and wool. The scheme was further modified on 21st February 2024, adding the breed-upgradation of camels, horses and donkeys, along with initiatives for fodder production utilizing wasteland, rangeland and degraded forest land.

The scheme has following objective:

- i. Employment generation through entrepreneurship development in small ruminant, poultry, pig, camel, donkey, mule, horse sector and Fodder sector
- ii. Increase per animal productivity through breed improvement
- iii. Increase in production of meat of sheep, goat, pig and poultry, goat, sheep, camel, donkey, milk, wool, egg and fodder.
- iv. Increasing availability of fodder and feed substantially to reduce the demand – through strengthening the fodder, fodder seed processing and

- grading units, seed supply chain and availability of certified fodder seeds
- v. Encouraging establishment of fodder processing Infrastructure and to reduce the demand supply gap
 - vi. Increase area under fodder cultivation
 - vii. Promoting risk management measures including livestock insurance for farmers
 - viii. Promoting applied research in prioritized areas of poultry, sheep, goat, feed and fodder
 - ix. Capacity building of state functionaries and livestock owners through strengthened extension machinery to provide quality extension service to farmers.
 - x. Promoting skill-based training and dissemination of technologies for reducing cost of production, and improving production of livestock sector

There are three sub-missions under the scheme as under:

- (i) Sub-mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry
- (ii) Sub-mission on Feed and Fodder Development
- (iii) Sub-mission on Innovation and Extension

Under the NLM, the Entrepreneurship Programme (NLM-EDP) is a key component under which 50% capital subsidy up to Rs.50.00 lakh is provided to individuals, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), Farmer Cooperative Organizations (FCOs) and Section 8 companies. This subsidy supports the establishment of rural poultry breeding farms, sheep/goat, pig, camel, horse, donkey breeding farms, as well

as fodder value-addition units such as hay, silage, Total Mixed Ration (TMR), fodder blocks and fodder seed processing, grading and storage units.

The entire scheme is fully end to end digitalized. The subsidy ceiling for different components ranges from ₹3 lakh to ₹50 lakh depending on the type of project.

(II) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF): The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) through its Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) scheme has been actively contributing towards changing the landscape of India's livestock and allied processing sector by incentivizing investments by individual entrepreneurs, private companies, Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs), MSMEs, Section 8 companies and cooperatives to establish (i) Dairy processing and value addition infrastructure, (ii) Meat processing and value addition infrastructure (iii) Animal Feed Plant (iv) Breed Improvement technology and Breed Multiplication Farm (v) Setting up of Veterinary Vaccine and Drugs Manufacturing facilities (vi) Animal Waste to Wealth Management (Agri Waste Management) and vii) early wool processing across the country.

AHIDF scheme is transforming livestock sector wherein, the objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- To help increasing of milk and meat processing capacity and product diversification thereby providing greater access for unorganized rural milk and meat producers to organized milk and meat market.
- To make available increased price realization for the producer

- To make available quality milk and meat products for the domestic consumer
- To fulfill the objective of protein enriching quality food requirement of the growing population of the country and prevent malnutrition in one of the highest malnourished children's population in the world
- Develop entrepreneurship and generate employment
- To promote exports and increase the export contribution in the milk and meat sector
- To make available quality concentrated animals feed to the cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig and poultry to provide balanced ration at affordable prices

(III) Rashtriya Gokul Mission is being implemented for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds enhancing milk production and productivity of bovines to meet growing demand of milk and making dairying more remunerative to the rural farmers of the country.

The key objectives of the RGM scheme are: (i) Targeted raising productivity of indigenous bovine breeds through identification and propagation of elite animals of indigenous breeds; (ii) To create National Milch Herd of high genetic merit animals which consists of donors and propagation of elitist of elite animals through use modern reproductive bio techniques; (iii) Mainstreaming use of modern breeding technologies such as sex sorted semen, IVF technology, genomics etc. for enhancing productivity of bovines at farmer's level and (iv) To enhance Artificial insemination coverage through delivery of Artificial

insemination services at farmers' doorstep. The components of RGM are as under:

- (i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP): Under the component Artificial Insemination services is delivered free of cost at farmers' doorstep in the districts with less than 50% AI coverage.
- (ii) Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection is being implemented to produce high genetic merit bulls, including bulls of indigenous breeds.
- (iii) Accelerated breed improvement programme using IVF technology and sex sorted semen is being implemented for rapid genetic upgradation of bovine population.
- (iv) Multi-purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) are trained and equipped to deliver quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep.
- (v) Establishment of Breed Multiplication Farm.

(b) The expected no. of farmers, who have benefited under the NLM during the last three years, State-wise is placed at **Statement I**.

(c) to (e) The details of the assistance made available to dairy farmers, breed improvement initiatives and measures to enhance milk productivity taken under the key components of RGM are as follows:

- (i) At present NAIP is implemented in 33 districts of Maharashtra and as on date, 58.08 lakh animals have been covered, 79.23 lakh artificial inseminations performed, and 37.30 lakh farmers benefitted. In Jalgaon District of Maharashtra, 2.26 lakh animals have been covered, 3.09 lakh artificial

inseminations performed, and 1.43 lakh farmers benefitted under NAIP. State-wise details of NAIP are at **Statement-II**.

(ii) Under Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection, Gaolao breed of cattle and Pandharpuri breed of buffalo of Maharashtra are covered under the programme;

(iii) Under Accelerated breed improvement programme using IVF technology and sex sorted semen 2 IVF labs are functional in Maharashtra and the benefit of the labs are accruing to all the dairy farmers of the state including Jalgaon district of Maharashtra.

(iv) In Maharashtra a total of 1270 MAITRIs are trained and equipped including 30 MAITRIs inducted in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra

(v) Under the component of establishment of Breed Multiplication Farm, Department has approved 33 Breed Multiplication including 1 BMF sanctioned for Jalgaon District.

Under AHIDF as on 27.11.2025, a total of six projects have been approved for cow based dairy farming under the category of Breed improvement and multiplication of cattle only, the details of which is as under:

S.No	State	District	Total Approved Project Cost	Loan Amount	IS Status Released
			(INR In Cr.)	(INR In Cr.)	(INR)
1	Jammu And Kashmir	Kathua	1.01	0.4	10,977
2	Rajasthan	Jaipur	4.15	1	274,065

3	Maharashtra	Solapur	4.15	1.5	299,677
4	Maharashtra	Pune	5.33	2	226,027
5	Maharashtra	Solapur	4.39	1.5	400,016
6	Haryana	Karnal	4.08	1.65	335,844
TOTAL			23.11	8.05	1,546,606

No project has been approved under AHIDF in Jalgaon District. The State-wise and category wise details of approved projects and interest subvention with expected farmers benefitted are placed under **Statement III**.

Under the NLM-EDP in Maharashtra, a total of 366 projects have received approval, amounting to a project cost of Rs.216.80 Cr and an approved subsidy of Rs.101.89 Cr. These projects are expected to benefit 11054 farmers. Although the data is not maintained at Lok Sabha Constituency level, it is available District wise. In the Jalgaon district 5 projects have been approved involving project cost of Rs.3.12 Cr and an approved subsidy of Rs.1.50 Cr which is expected to benefit 330 farmers. The project-wise and state-wise detail is placed at **Statement IV**.

Apart from this, assistance is also given for carrying out vaccination pan India. Vaccination prevents disease which in turn prevents productivity loss. The year-wise and state-wise details of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever vaccination is available at

Bharat Pashudhan Portal (<https://bharatpashudhan.ndlm.co.in>)

STATEMENT-I

State wise expected no. of farmers benefitted during the last three years in NLM is as under:

SI No.	States	Farmer Impacted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47205
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	413
3.	Assam	7148
4.	Bihar	2236
5.	Chhattisgarh	6668
6.	Goa	13
7.	Gujarat	66377
8.	Haryana	116682
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26491
10.	Jammu And Kashmir	35569
11.	Jharkhand	11334
12.	Karnataka	71496
13.	Kerala	17742
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53377
15.	Maharashtra	11844
16.	Manipur	87
17.	Meghalaya	1381

18.	Mizoram	1513
19.	Nagaland	1927
20.	Odisha	79230
21.	Puducherry	2820
22.	Punjab	58113
23.	Rajasthan	3577
24.	Sikkim	1101
25.	Tamil Nadu	181311
26.	Telangana	9408
27.	Tripura	224
28.	Uttar Pradesh	161872
29.	Uttarakhand	111337
30.	West Bengal	1704
Grand Total		1090200

STATEMENT-II

State wise no. of Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP) with Farmers expected to be benefitted due to Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme under Rashtriya Gokul Mission:

State/UT	Total Animals Inseminated	Total AI Done	Total Farmers Benefitted
Andhra Pradesh	7422589	14118298	3418617

Arunachal Pradesh	3856	4416	1788
Assam	1708046	2210006	1448019
Bihar	3970368	5512367	2689084
Chhattisgarh	1928449	2624455	1147940
Goa	28037	46843	9069
Gujarat	5716801	9243132	3407508
Haryana	627406	918621	454025
Himachal Pradesh	1888257	3115646	1364238
Jammu and Kashmir	2420184	4366726	1627387
Jharkhand	2773822	3789426	1860786
Karnataka	8572671	17041768	5285132
Ladakh	7523	9428	6076
Madhya Pradesh	8610290	10823273	5031102
Maharashtra	5808152	7923419	3730670
Manipur	27282	32142	15724
Meghalaya	50643	82033	16286
Mizoram	8404	11578	3899
Nagaland	41526	54600	16902
Odisha	4974212	6749072	3094871
Punjab	1195739	1896192	636970
Rajasthan	6075568	8079833	4199261
Sikkim	44997	56038	34426

Tamil Nadu	5027257	8544839	2335024
Telangana	3462362	4707354	1730192
Tripura	257336	338681	214033
Uttar Pradesh	14130975	22355695	7906103
Uttaranchal	1488069	2397531	1051650
West Bengal	5368974	8594837	3497941
Total	93639795	145648249	56234723

STATEMENT-III

State-wise and category wise details of approved projects and interest subvention with expected farmers benefitted:

S. N o	State Name	Animal Feed Plant		Animal Waste to Wealth Management		Breed improvement Technology and Breed Multiplication farm		Dairy Processing and Value Addition		Meat Processing and Value Addition		Veterinary Vaccine and Drugs		Expected farmer s to be benefitted
		App roved Proj ects	Interest Subventi on Release d	Appr oved Proje cts	Interes t Subve ntion Release d	Appro ved Projec ts	Interest Subven tion Release d	Appro ved Projec ts	Interest Subventi on Released	Appro ved Projec ts	Interest Subvent ion Release d	Appro ved Projec ts	Interest Subvent ion Release d	
		No	Crores	No	Crores	No	Crores	No	Crores	No	Crores	No	Crores	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	4.16	-	-	3	0.14	10	1.96	3	1.41	-	-	1,20,761
2	Assam	3	1.36	-	-	6	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,283
3	Bihar	3	8.89	-	-	1	1.04	1	0.33	1	3.14	-	-	56,678
4	Chhattisgarh	3	3.21	-	-	6	8.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,886
5	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
6	Gujarat	3	1.73	1	2.36	3	0.69	10	28.58	-	-	1	0.94	26,129
7	Haryana	8	1.97	-	-	2	0.05	8	7.44	5	7.77	-	-	97,524
8	Himachal	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.03	1	-	-	-	3,281

	Pradesh													
9	Jammu Kashmir	1	0.11	1	0.01	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	826
10	Jharkhand	2	0.63	-	-	2	0.38	4	6.73	-	-	-	-	34,109
11	Karnataka	11	15.31	-	-	17	7.08	4	5.95	1	1.45	-	-	87,833
12	Kerala	1	0.31	-	-	1	0.02	1	0.06	1	0.35	-	-	16,998
13	Madhya Pradesh	4	8.79	-	-	3	1.00	13	27.10	-	-	2	1.61	3,05,258
14	Maharashtra	23	6.80	-	-	18	6.32	35	56.80	1	2.26	1	0.51	10,09,355
15	Odisha	6	6.30	-	-	6	1.02	3	0.47	-	-	-	-	37,467
16	Puducherry	1	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544
17	Punjab	15	2.19	1	1.95	5	1.51	3	6.80	6	5.77	-	-	93,958
18	Rajasthan	5	6.28	-	-	4	0.47	9	3.47	-	-	-	-	73,213
19	Tamil Nadu	15	10.58	1	1.13	11	7.88	10	42.11	2	1.87	-	-	3,58,745
20	Telangana	8	10.34	-	-	1	0.39	8	32.11	2	6.98	-	-	48,221
21	Uttar Pradesh	11	10.81	-	-	5	2.72	17	14.78	1	0.14	-	-	2,21,092
22	Uttarakhand	2	0.56	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,209
23	West Bengal	14	2.96	-	-	9	2.86	8	7.18	1	0.56	-	-	91,646
Grand Total		143	103.45	4	5.46	105	43.84	147	241.99	25	31.70	4	3.06	27,23,016

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise and category wise detail of project approved under NLM-EDP

SI No.	States	No. of Approved Projects					Project cost (In Cr)	Approved Subsidy	Farmer Impacted
		Feed and fodder	Piggery	Poultry	Sheep and Goat	Grand Total			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	10	18	262	293	251.22	118.14	4671

2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	30	1	15	46	30.73	12.98	273
3.	Assam	0	13	5	22	40	26.25	11.09	7015
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	2	2	0.7	0.28	52
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	1	23	27	16.5	6.19	1647
6.	Gujarat	1	0	0	5	6	2.99	1.4	42
7.	Haryana	1	2	0	18	21	14.68	6.28	210
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	0	15	17	9.13	3.9	152
9.	Jammu And Kashmir	1	0	1	25	27	12.23	4.8	194
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	1	1.16	0.5	50
11.	Karnataka	6	40	39	1048	1133	801.9	379.12	19814
12.	Kerala	0	8	3	4	15	8.55	3.88	3976
13.	Madhya Pradesh	52	4	25	400	481	349.26	164.61	6627
14.	Maharashtra	42	4	41	279	366	216.8	101.89	11054
15.	Manipur	0	6	0	0	6	2.2	0.6	12
16.	Mizoram	0	76	0	2	78	49.98	18.54	1513
17.	Nagaland	0	62	4	11	77	35.26	17.1	1338
18.	Odisha	0	0	0	3	3	3	1.32	121
19.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	1	0.64	0.3	0
20.	Punjab	6	1	0	14	21	16.16	5.84	213
21.	Rajasthan	1	3	2	164	170	89.65	38.73	1559
22.	Sikkim	0	6	0	3	9	5.59	2.42	34
23.	Tamil Nadu	1	6	5	169	181	115.8	51.67	3441
24.	Telangana	5	0	45	442	492	437.2	211.11	7076

25.	Tripura	0	16	5	5	26	19.64	7.28	224
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8	37	3	173	221	112.42	47.54	6928
27.	Uttarakhand	0	9	9	52	70	30.73	12.94	6325
28.	West Bengal	1	1	0	11	13	7.08	3.05	1704
	Grand Total	129	338	207	3169	3843	2667.45	1233.5	86265

वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के साथ साइबर अपराध

431. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश भर में, विशेष रूप से वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के साथ, साइबर धोखाधड़ी और ऑनलाइन स्कैम के मामले तेज़ी से बढ़ रहे हैं, जिन्हें फ़ोन कॉल और ऑनलाइन एप्लीकेशन के ज़रिए ठगा जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ऐसे साइबर फ़्रॉड के कितने मामले रिपोर्ट हुए;

(ग) इस अवधि में, खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश में, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा साइबर अपराध को रोकने और साइबर सुरक्षा तंत्र को मज़बूत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए या उठाए जाने प्रस्तावित हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) : राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) अपराधों से संबंधित सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ों को अपने प्रकाशन 'क्राइम-इन-इंडिया' में संकलित और प्रकाशित करता है। नवीनतम प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2023 की है। राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रकाशित आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2021 से 2023 की अवधि के दौरान साइबर अपराधों संबंधी धोखाधड़ी (माध्यम/लक्ष्य के रूप में संचार उपकरणों समेत) के तहत दर्ज किए गए मामलों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो द्वारा देश में वरिष्ठ नागरिकों द्वारा दर्ज साइबर अपराध शिकायतों के संबंध में विशिष्ट आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते हैं। भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के माध्यम से साइबर अपराध और वयोवृद्ध जनों के प्रति साइबर अपराध समेत अपराधों की रोकथाम करने, उनका पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजन चलाने के लिए प्राथमिक रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के क्षमता संवर्धन के लिए उनके द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों में एडवाइजरी और विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान करती है।

केंद्र सरकार ने वयोवृद्ध जनों के प्रति साइबर अपराधों समेत साइबर अपराधों से व्यापक और समन्वित ढंग से निपटने हेतु तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- i. गृह मंत्रालय ने देश में सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से समन्वित और व्यापक ढंग से निपटने के लिए एक संबद्ध कार्यालय के रूप में 'भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र' (आई4सी) स्थापित किया है।
- ii. महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति साइबर अपराधों पर विशेष बल देते हुए, सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित घटनाओं की सूचना देने में जनता को समर्थ बनाने हेतु आई4सी के भाग के रूप में 'राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल' (एनसीआरपी) (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) शुरू किया गया है। इस पोर्टल पर सूचित की गई साइबर अपराध की घटनाओं, उन्हें एफआईआर में बदलने और उन पर आगे कार्रवाई से जुड़े कार्य राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की संबंधित विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा कानून के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं।
- iii. वित्तीय धोखाधड़ियों की तत्काल सूचना देने और धोखाधड़ी करने वालों के द्वारा निधियों की चोरी को रोकने के लिए वर्ष 2021 में आई4सी के तहत 'नागरिक वित्तीय साइबर धोखाधड़ी

रिपोर्टिंग और प्रबंधन प्रणाली' (सीएफसीएफआरएमएस) शुरू की गई है। आई4सी द्वारा संचालित सीएफसीएफआरएमएस के अनुसार, अब तक 17.82 लाख से अधिक शिकायतों में 5,489 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि को बचाया गया है। साइबर शिकायतों को ऑनलाइन दर्ज करने में सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन नम्बर '1930' शुरू किया गया है।

- iv. आई4सी में एक अत्याधुनिक साइबर धोखाधड़ी शमन केंद्र (सीएफएमसी) स्थापित किया गया है, जहां प्रमुख बैंकों, वित्तीय मध्यस्थों, भुगतान एग्रीगेटर्स, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं, आईटी मध्यस्थों के प्रतिनिधि और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के प्रतिनिधि साइबर अपराध से निपटने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई और निर्बाध सहयोग के लिए साथ मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं।
- v. अभी तक, पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए 11.14 लाख से अधिक सिम कार्ड और 2.96 लाख आईएमईआई को भारत सरकार ने ब्लॉक कर दिया है।
- vi. सर्ट-इन सतत आधार पर कंप्यूटर, मोबाइल फोन, नेटवर्क और डेटा की रक्षा के लिए नवीनतम साइबर खतरों/कमजोरियों और प्रतिउपायों के बारे में अलर्ट और सलाह जारी करता है।
- vii. सर्ट-इन द्वारा कार्यान्वित राष्ट्रीय साइबर समन्वय केंद्र (एनसीसीसी) देश में साइबर स्पेस को स्कैन करने और साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों का पता लगाने के लिए नियंत्रण कक्ष के रूप में कार्य करता है। एनसीसीसी साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों को कम करने के लिए कार्रवाई करने के लिए साइबर स्पेस से मेटाडेटा साझा करके विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।
- viii. सर्ट-इन मेलिसियस प्रोग्रामों का पता लगाने के लिए साइबर स्वच्छता केंद्र (बॉटनेट क्लीनिंग एंड मैलवेयर एनालिसिस सेंटर) को संचालित करता है और इन्हें हटाने के लिए टूल्स निःशुल्क मुहैया कराता है तथा नागरिकों और संगठनों के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा युक्तियां और सर्वोत्तम अभ्यास भी प्रदान करता है।
- ix. केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए विभिन्न पहल की हैं, जिसमें

अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं: -

- 1) माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने दिनांक 27.10.2024 को "मन की बात" के दौरान डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी के बारे में बात की और भारत के नागरिकों को अवगत कराया।
- 2) दिनांक 28.10.2024 को डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी पर आकाशवाणी, नई दिल्ली द्वारा एक विशेष कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया।
- 3) कॉलर ट्यून अभियान: आई4सी ने दूरसंचार विभाग (डीओटी) के साथ मिलकर साइबर अपराध के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने और साइबर अपराध हेल्पलाइन नंबर 1930 तथा एनसीआरपी पोर्टल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिनांक 19.12.2024 से कॉलर ट्यून अभियान शुरू किया है। कॉलर ट्यून को दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा अंग्रेजी, हिंदी और 10 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भी प्रसारित किया गया। कॉलर ट्यून के छह संस्करण बजाए गए, जिनमें विभिन्न कार्यप्रणाली, जैसे डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी, निवेश घोटाला, मैलवेयर, फर्जी लोन ऐप, फर्जी सोशल मीडिया विज्ञापन, आदि शामिल थे।
- 4) केंद्र सरकार ने डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी घोटालों पर एक व्यापक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अखबार में विज्ञापन, दिल्ली मेट्रो में उदघोषणा, विशेष पोस्ट बनाने के लिए सोशल मीडिया प्रभावकारी व्यक्तियों (Influencers) का उपयोग, प्रसार भारती और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के माध्यम से अभियान, आकाशवाणी पर विशेष कार्यक्रम आदि शामिल हैं।
- 5) डीडी न्यूज के साथ साझेदारी में, I4C ने 19 जुलाई 2025 से 52 सप्ताह के लिए साप्ताहिक शो साइबर-अलर्ट के माध्यम से चलने वाला एक साइबर अपराध जागरूकता अभियान चलाया।
- 6) केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध के बारे में और जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एसएमएस, आई4सी सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट जैसे कि एक्स (पूर्व में ट्विटर) (@CyberDost), फेसबुक (CyberDostI4C), इंस्टाग्राम

(CyberDosti4C), टेलीग्राम (cyberdosti4c) के माध्यम से संदेश प्रसारित करना, एसएमएस अभियान, टीवी अभियान, रेडियो अभियान, स्कूल अभियान, सिनेमा हॉल में विज्ञापन, सेलिब्रिटी एंडोर्समेंट, आईपीएल अभियान, कुंभ मेला 2025 और सूरज कुंड मेला 2025 के दौरान अभियान, कई माध्यमों से प्रचार हेतु माईगव का उपयोग करना, राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के सहयोग से साइबर सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन करना, किशोरों/ छात्रों के लिए हैंडबुक का प्रकाशन करना, रेलवे स्टेशनों और हवाई अड्डों पर डिजिटल प्रदर्शन (Displays) आदि शामिल हैं।

विवरण

वर्ष 2021-2023 के दौरान साइबर अपराधों संबंधी धोखाधड़ी के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार दर्ज किए गए मामले

क्र.स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2021	2022	2023
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	952	984	909
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2	0	0
3	असम	82	16	0
4	बिहार	1373	1441	2611
5	छत्तीसगढ़	67	42	29
6	गोवा	1	11	0
7	गुजरात	208	108	112
8	हरियाणा	52	44	11
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6	9	7

10	झारखंड	79	98	43
11	कर्नाटक	6	0	0
12	केरल	16	26	117
13	मध्य प्रदेश	89	180	91
14	महाराष्ट्र	1678	2202	2075
15	मणिपुर	0	0	0
16	मेघालय	0	0	0
17	मिजोरम	0	0	0
18	नागालैंड	0	0	0
19	ओडिशा	1205	957	1362
20	पंजाब	29	61	25
21	राजस्थान	371	292	84
22	सिक्किम	0	0	0
23	तमिलनाडु	107	251	887
24	तेलंगाना	7003	9581	10626
25	त्रिपुरा	0	0	0
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	614	766	287
27	उत्तराखण्ड	0	31	18
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	40	30	7
	कुल राज्य	13980	17130	19301
29	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0
30	चंडीगढ़	0	2	0

31	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	0
32	दिल्ली	19	331	163
33	जम्मू और कश्मीर	8	7	2
34	लद्दाख	0	0	0
35	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0
36	पुडुचेरी	0	0	0
	कुल संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	27	340	165
	कुल (अखिल भारत)	14007	17470	19466

स्रोत: एनसीआरबी द्वारा प्रकाशित क्राइम इन इंडिया।

साइबर अपराध संबंधी मामले

432. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में एनसीआरपी (राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल) पर साइबर अपराध की कितनी शिकायतें दर्ज की गईं और यह आंकड़ा पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत ज्यादा है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में बिहार समेत पूरे देश में साइबर फ्रॉड की वजह से नागरिकों को कुल कितने का नुकसान हुआ और 2023 की तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी हुई;

(ग) एनसीआरपी पर दर्ज कुल शिकायतों में से कितनी शिकायतों का निपटारा हुआ और शेष मामलों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(घ) साइबर फ्रॉड के मामलों में तेजी से हो रही बढ़ोतरी को रोकने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) 2024 और 2025 में आम नागरिकों में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय या राज्य स्तर पर

कौन से कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं ताकि साइबर फ्रॉड की घटनाओं पर रोक लगाई जा सके?

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

(क) से (ड) : भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के माध्यम से साइबर अपराध समेत अपराधों की रोकथाम करने, उनका पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजन चलाने के लिए प्राथमिक रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के क्षमता संवर्धन के लिए उनके द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों में एडवाइजरी और विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान करती है।

गृह मंत्रालय ने देश में सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से समन्वित और व्यापक ढंग से निपटने के लिए एक संबद्ध कार्यालय के रूप में 'भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र' (आई4सी) स्थापित किया है।

महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति साइबर अपराधों पर विशेष बल देते हुए, सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित घटनाओं की सूचना देने में जनता को समर्थ बनाने हेतु आई4सी के भाग के रूप में 'राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल' (एनसीआरपी) (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) शुरू किया गया है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत साइबर अपराध की घटनाओं की कुल संख्या और उनमें हुई वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता निम्नानुसार है:

क्रम संख्या	वर्ष	कुल घटनाएं	पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में घटनाओं में प्रतिशत वृद्धि
1	2022	1029026	127.44%*
2	2023	1596493	55.15%
3	2024	2268346	42.08%

* वर्ष 2021 में कुल 452429 घटनाएं दर्ज की गईं।

वित्तीय धोखाधड़ियों की तत्काल सूचना देने और धोखाधड़ी करने वालों के द्वारा निधियों की चोरी को रोकने के लिए वर्ष 2021 में आई4सी के तहत 'नागरिक वित्तीय साइबर धोखाधड़ी रिपोर्टिंग और प्रबंधन प्रणाली' (सीएफसीएफआरएमएस) शुरू की गई है। आई4सी द्वारा संचालित सीएफसीएफआरएमएस के अनुसार, अब तक 23.02 लाख से अधिक शिकायतों में 7,130 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि को बचाया गया है। साइबर शिकायतों को ऑनलाइन दर्ज करने में सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन नम्बर '1930' शुरू किया गया है। आई4सी द्वारा संचालित एनसीआरपी एवं सीएफसीएफआरएमएस के अनुसार वर्ष 2022 से 2024 में बिहार सहित पूरे देश में साइबर धोखाधड़ी के कारण नागरिकों को हुए नुकसान की कुल राशि इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	रिपोर्ट की गई राशि (रुपये करोड़ में)
2022	2290.24
2023	7465.18
2024	22845.73

राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल पर सूचित की गई साइबर अपराध की घटनाओं, उन्हें एफआईआर में बदलने और उन पर आगे की कार्रवाई यानी आरोप पत्र दाखिल करना, गिरफ्तारी और शिकायतों के समाधान से जुड़े कार्य राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की संबंधित विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा कानून के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं।

केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराधों से व्यापक और समन्वित ढंग से निपटने हेतु तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- i. आई4सी में एक अत्याधुनिक साइबर धोखाधड़ी शमन केंद्र (सीएफएमसी) स्थापित किया गया है, जहां प्रमुख बैंकों, वित्तीय मध्यस्थों, भुगतान एग्रीगेटर्स, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं, आईटी मध्यस्थों के प्रतिनिधि और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के प्रतिनिधि साइबर अपराध से निपटने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई और निर्बाध सहयोग के लिए साथ मिलकर

काम कर रहे हैं।

- ii. अभी तक, पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए 11.14 लाख से अधिक सिम कार्ड और 2.96 लाख आईएमईआई को भारत सरकार ने ब्लॉक कर दिया है।
- iii. गैरकानूनी कार्य करने के लिए उपयोग की जा रही किसी भी जानकारी, डेटा या संचार लिंक को हटाने या अक्षम करने की सुविधा के लिए, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 79 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (ख) के तहत उपयुक्त सरकार या उसकी एजेंसी द्वारा आईटी मध्यस्थों को नोटिस भेजने की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए 'सहयोग' पोर्टल शुरू किया गया है।
- iv. बैंकों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं के सहयोग से आई4सी द्वारा दिनांक 10.09.2024 को साइबर अपराधियों की पहचान की एक संदिग्ध रजिस्ट्री शुरू की गई है। अब तक, बैंकों से प्राप्त 18.43 लाख से अधिक संदिग्ध पहचानकर्ता डेटा और 24.67 लाख लेयर 1 म्युल खातों को संदिग्ध रजिस्ट्री की भाग लेने वाली संस्थाओं के साथ साझा किया गया है और 8031.56 करोड़ रुपये के लेनदेन को रोका गया।
- v. समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म को प्रचालनात्मक बनाया गया है जो साइबर अपराध संबंधी डेटा के आदान-प्रदान और विश्लेषण के लिए विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) हेतु प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) प्लेटफॉर्म, डेटा भंडार और समन्वय प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में कार्य करेगा। यह विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में साइबर अपराध की शिकायतों में शामिल अपराधों और अपराधियों के अंतर्राज्यीय संबंधों पर आधारित विश्लेषण प्रदान करता है। मॉड्यूल 'प्रतिबिंब' अपराधियों और अपराध संबंधी अवसंरचना के स्थानों को मानचित्र पर प्रदर्शित करता है, ताकि क्षेत्राधिकारियों को इसकी जानकारी मिल सके। यह मॉड्यूल विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा आई4सी और अन्य एसएमई (SMEs) से तकनीकी-कानूनी सहायता मांगने तथा प्राप्त करने की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है। इससे 16,840 आरोपियों की गिरफ्तारी और 1,05,129 साइबर जांच सहायता अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं।
- vi. केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए विभिन्न पहल की हैं, जिसमें

अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं: -

- 1) माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने दिनांक 27.10.2024 को "मन की बात" के दौरान डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी के बारे में बात की और भारत के नागरिकों को अवगत कराया।
- 2) दिनांक 28.10.2024 को डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी पर आकाशवाणी, नई दिल्ली द्वारा एक विशेष कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया।
- 3) कॉलर ट्यून अभियान: आई4सी ने दूरसंचार विभाग (डीओटी) के साथ मिलकर साइबर अपराध के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने और साइबर अपराध हेल्पलाइन नंबर 1930 तथा एनसीआरपी पोर्टल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिनांक 19.12.2024 से कॉलर ट्यून अभियान शुरू किया था। कॉलर ट्यून को दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा अंग्रेजी, हिंदी और 10 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भी प्रसारित किया गया। कॉलर ट्यून के छह संस्करण बजाए गए, जिनमें विभिन्न कार्यप्रणाली, जैसे डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी, निवेश घोटाला, मैलवेयर, फर्जी लोन ऐप, फर्जी सोशल मीडिया विज्ञापन, आदि शामिल थे।
- 4) केंद्र सरकार ने डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी घोटालों पर एक व्यापक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अखबार में विज्ञापन, दिल्ली मेट्रो में उदघोषणा, विशेष पोस्ट बनाने के लिए सोशल मीडिया प्रभावकारी व्यक्तियों (Influencers) का उपयोग, प्रसार भारती और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के माध्यम से अभियान, आकाशवाणी पर विशेष कार्यक्रम आदि शामिल हैं।
- 5) डीडी न्यूज के साथ साझेदारी में, आई4सी ने **19 जुलाई 2025 से 52 सप्ताह** के लिए साप्ताहिक शो साइबर-अलर्ट के माध्यम से चलने वाला एक साइबर अपराध जागरूकता अभियान चलाया।
- 6) केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध के बारे में और जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एसएमएस, आई4सी सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट जैसे कि एक्स (पूर्व में ट्विटर) (@CyberDost), फेसबुक (CyberDostI4C), इंस्टाग्राम

(CyberDosti4C), टेलीग्राम (cyberdosti4c) के माध्यम से संदेश प्रसारित करना, एसएमएस अभियान, टीवी अभियान, रेडियो अभियान, स्कूल अभियान, सिनेमा हॉल में विज्ञापन, सेलिब्रिटी एंडोर्समेंट, आईपीएल अभियान, कुंभ मेला 2025 और सूरज कुंड मेला 2025 के दौरान अभियान, कई माध्यमों से प्रचार हेतु माईगव का उपयोग करना, राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के सहयोग से साइबर सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन करना, किशोरों/ छात्रों के लिए हैंडबुक का प्रकाशन करना, रेलवे स्टेशनों और हवाई अड्डों पर डिजिटल प्रदर्शन (Displays) आदि शामिल हैं।

DISTRICT EXPORTS HUB

433. SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) Whether Dakshina Kannada has been designated as a District Export Hub for products such as seafood, cashew, and coconut-based goods, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action taken to support exporters facing disruptions caused by international logistics challenges and volatility in freight charges;

(c) whether the Government plans to upgrade export infrastructure in the district, including enhancement of port capacity and warehousing synergies with New Mangalore Port to address current supply chain gaps, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any policy or fiscal incentives, such as logistics subsidies, have been introduced to retain product value-chains locally and reduce dependency on outside intermediaries, 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) Designation of Dakshina Kannada as a District Export Hub: The Government has designated Dakshina Kannada as a District Export Hub under the Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) initiative, with seafood and cashew added as potential export products. This recognition underscores the district's strong export potential and aligns with ongoing efforts to promote balanced and sustainable economic growth across the country. The identified focus areas under this initiative are expected to further strengthen local industry, enhance value-added activities, and expand market opportunities for enterprises in the region. The designation is aimed at fostering increased participation in global trade and supporting long-term development within the district.

(b) Support for Exporters Facing Logistics Disruptions: Under the DEH initiative, the Government has undertaken multiple measures to enhance logistics efficiency and mitigate vulnerabilities arising from international supply chain disruptions and freight volatility. Key interventions include:

1. **District Export Action Plans (DEAPs):** Identification of logistics gaps such as connectivity issues, warehousing deficits, packaging, and testing infrastructure, with targeted recommendations for district-level improvements.
2. **Operationalisation of SEPCs and DEPCs:** State and District Export Promotion Committees facilitate coordinated action among district

authorities, customs, logistics providers, MSME bodies, and industry associations to resolve logistics issues promptly.

3. **Infrastructure and Logistics Enhancement:** Measures include improving first-mile connectivity, establishing common facility centres, enhancing warehousing and testing facilities, and strengthening linkages to ports and dry ports.
4. **Promotion of E-commerce Exports:** Partnerships with platforms such as Amazon, Shiprocket, and DHL provide MSMEs with cost-effective courier and small-consignment shipping alternatives to buffer against freight rate volatility.
5. **Dak Ghar Niryat Kendras (DNKs):** Expansion of postal export facilities for documentation, packaging, and small-parcel shipments, providing alternative channels during logistics disruptions.
6. **Capacity-Building and Outreach:** DGFT Regional Authorities and district administrations conduct exporter awareness programs on logistics planning, export procedures, packaging norms, and compliance requirements.
7. **Monitoring of Export Performance:** District-wise export data is regularly analysed to identify emerging challenges and enable responsive interventions.

(c) Under the **Districts as Export Hubs (DEH)** initiative, the Government is undertaking a structured process to identify and address district-specific export bottlenecks, including those relating to logistics, connectivity, and warehousing.

For the Dakshina Kannada district, a District Export Action Plan (DEAP) has been formulated, highlighting requirements for improved export infrastructure, including enhanced first-mile linkages to New Mangalore Port, augmentation of warehousing and consolidation facilities, and support infrastructure for identified export products.

Further, a **District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC)** has been constituted to facilitate coordinated action among district authorities, exporters, the port authority, customs, logistics agencies, and relevant State and Central departments. Through this mechanism, infrastructure-related requirements identified in the DEAP—including port-connected warehousing and logistics support—are being taken up with the concerned implementing agencies for appropriate consideration.

The DEH initiative serves as a facilitative and consultative framework to ensure that district-level export requirements are aligned with ongoing and proposed infrastructure development efforts in the region, including those associated with **New Mangalore Port**, thereby strengthening the overall export ecosystem in Dakshina Kannada district.

(d) The Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) initiative serves as a facilitative framework aimed at strengthening district-level export potential and supporting local value-chain development.

The initiative supports retention of value-chains locally through awareness as below:

- **District Export Action Plans (DEAPs):** Identification of value-chain gaps

in processing, packaging, testing, and logistics.

- **Institutional Coordination:** DEPCs/SEPCs facilitate convergence between authorities, exporters, and relevant agencies to address bottlenecks.
- **Infrastructure and Capacity-Building Facilitation:** Warehousing, common facility centres, testing labs, training, and market access support are promoted to reduce dependency on intermediaries.

TEA DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION SCHEME

434. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme in Assam, including funds allocated and utilised in the State during the last five years;
- (b) the number of small tea growers in Assam who have benefitted under the scheme, district and year-wise;
- (c) the key outcomes achieved in Assam as a result of the scheme, particularly in terms of productivity, quality improvement, support to small growers and market development; and
- (d) whether any third-party evaluations, audits or performance assessments have been conducted to measure the scheme's effectiveness and if so, the details thereof along with the key findings of such evaluations?

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): Tea Board is implementing the 'Tea Development and Promotion Scheme (TDPS)' across the country, including in the State of Assam. The scheme inter alia aims to increase the production and productivity of tea, improve quality of tea entering the markets, enhance exports, mobilize small tea growers into forming Self Help Groups and Farmer Producer Organizations (SHGs/FPOs) to enable them to move up the value chain, provide support for setting up of mini tea factories by SHGs/FPOs to make them self-sustainable and undertake capacity building programs. Under the scheme, out of Tea Board's overall budget, ₹ 152.76 Crore was allocated and ₹ 150.20 Crore was utilized by Tea Board for activities specific to the State of Assam during the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 (till 31.10.2025).

(b): The details of number of small growers who have benefited under the scheme, district wise and year wise, are attached as **Statement**.

(c): Under the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme, activities undertaken in the State of Assam during the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 (till 31.10.2025) inter alia include re-plantation of tea in 437.42 Ha area; formation of 318 SHGs, 143 FPOs and 26 FPCs; setting up of 31 mini tea factories; conversion of 30.32 Ha area of tea plantations into organic; setting up of 30 farm field schools and organisation of 1343 capacity building programs. The export of Indian tea, which includes Assam Tea, has also grown from 751.07 million

USD in 2021-22 to 923.89 million USD in 2024-25 with a CAGR of 7.15 %.

(d): Yes. An evaluation study of 'Tea Development and Promotion Scheme (TDPS)' was carried out by the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog and its report with key recommendations submitted in May 2023. The report inter alia mentioned about satisfactory implementation of the Board's plantation schemes as well as its achievements in formation of SHGs/FPOs of small tea growers and helping them to set up tea factories. It also mentioned about the scheme's satisfactory impact in terms of increasing productivity. The key recommendations in the report inter alia included replantation, scaling up of brand promotion efforts, formation of SHGs/FPOs of small tea growers, dissemination of knowledge to farmers on Good Agriculture Practices and capacity building of Small Tea Growers. These recommendations were considered while finalizing the TDPS scheme for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26.

STATEMENT

The details of number of small growers who have benefited under the scheme, district wise and year wise

Sl. No.	District	Numbers of beneficiaries				
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-2024	2024-25	2025-26 (till 31.10.2025)
1	Baksa	5	0	55	10	1
3	Biswanath	331	397	227	140	482

4	Bongaigaon	339	0	550	88	4
5	Cachar	473	171	0	720	78
6	Charaideo	117	67	153	0	263
7	Dhemaji	512	639	162	164	256
8	Dibrugarh	4101	4548	614	3052	1504
9	Goalpara	118	0	223	0	0
10	Golaghat	2863	3245	983	1653	399
11	Jorhat	1835	1645	881	1060	348
12	Karbi Anglong	403	0	75	685	130
13	Kokrajhar	147	259	0	18	0
14	Lakhimpur	920	927	391	415	736
15	Nagaon	1208	1069	250	961	104
16	Sivasagar	309	0	129	753	466
17	Sonitpur	1144	955	716	478	754
18	Tinsukia	5203	2897	1412	5972	1485
19	Udalguri	1175	1202	417	533	459
	TOTAL	21203	18021	7238	16702	7469

EV IMPORT POLICY AND LACK OF INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION

435. SHRI B MANICKAM TAGORE:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) the reasons due to which the Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars (SPMEPC) failed to attract any applicants before the October 21 deadline;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to engage auto manufacturers for participation in the SPMEPC scheme and details of the feedback received from the industry;
- (c) whether the proposed duty concessions (15%) for EV imports in exchange for local manufacturing investment of Rs. 4,150 crore are sufficient to attract manufacturers, and if not, whether any adjustments are being considered;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the ongoing India-EU trade negotiations on auto-makers' interest in this scheme and the manner in which it affects the policy's implementation timeline; and
- (e) whether there are plans to reopen the application window and if so, the details of revised timeline and conditions for participation?

**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): In the recent Stakeholders' meeting with automobile OEMs, the following reasons have been cited by the OEMs for non-submission of application before the October 21 deadline:

- i. The decision to participate in the scheme is contingent upon finalization of

the ongoing India–EU FTA negotiations.

ii. Restrictions on rare earth magnets may affect the achievement of DVA targets.

iii. Threshold investment requirements and timelines may pose a challenge.

(b): MHI has undertaken extensive stakeholder outreach to encourage participation in this scheme including consultations during scheme formulation, circulation of notice inviting applications to relevant embassies (of the countries where headquarters of global automobile OEMs are located), engagement of Invest India, Ministry of External Affairs, Department of Commerce, and State/UT Governments for promotion and creating awareness about the scheme through various platforms and investment facilitation channels. A stakeholder consultation was also held recently with the OEMs to discuss the way forward and address industry queries. The feedback received from the industry is as given in reply to part (a).

(c): No such proposal is presently under consideration.

(d): No such assessment has been made by the Government. However, during recent Stakeholder consultations, OEMs have conveyed that they may take decision regarding participation in the Scheme post finalization of the India-EU FTA.

(e): No such proposal is presently under consideration.

FISH FARMER PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS

436. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to form fish farmer producer organizations to ensure financial support and inclusive growth of genuine fishing communities, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the budgetary allocation made/funds disbursed under the Matsya Shakti Project, State- wise;
- (c) the details of such fish farmer producer organizations formed in the country including in West Bengal; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government for strengthening fisheries-based entrepreneurship in West Bengal?

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

(a): The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) *inter-alia* provides financial assistance for setting up of Fish Farmers Producer Organizations (FFPOs) to economically empower the fishers and fish farmers and enhance their bargaining power. The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying during the last five years (FY2020-21 to FY 2024-25) has approved projects worth of Rs.544.86 crore for formation of 2195 FFPOs in the country including 41 FFPOs in the State of West Bengal. This project is implemented through central agencies namely the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Small Farmers Agri-business

Consortium (SFAC), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). It is reported that so far a total 1990 Fish Farmers Producer Organizations (FFPOs) have been formed in the country including 41 FFPOs in the State of West Bengal.

(b): The Ministry of Minority Affairs has informed that under the flagship scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS), the Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR), Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (ICAR-CMFRI) has been allocated a target for training 690 beneficiaries. The targeted 690 beneficiaries includes training to 270 in non-traditional fisheries-based skills such as 90 in Fish Hatchery Production, 180 in Cage Culture Fish Farming and 420 women are targeted for leadership and entrepreneurship development programmes, aimed at enabling them to establish and manage their own enterprises. It is also reported that with a total project outlay of approximately ₹56 lakh, this initiative stands as a strategic investment in the long-term empowerment, livelihood resilience, and socioeconomic advancement of coastal minority communities.

(c): The State-wise details of the Fish Farmers Producer Organizations (FFPOs) formed in the country including in the State of West Bengal under PMMSY are furnished at **Statement**.

(d): The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana(PMMSY) inter-alia emphasizes for strengthening of fisheries based entrepreneurship and provides financial assistance to fishers, fish farmers and entrepreneurs for taking up

various fisheries, aquaculture and post-harvest related activities. The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has so far accorded approval to the proposals of Government of West Bengal for development of fisheries and aquaculture including post-harvest infrastructure at a total cost of Rs.546.58 crore with a central share of Rs.226.86 crore under PMMSY. The key activities approved under above said projects include establishment of fish hatcheries, construction of biofloc ponds, ornamental fish rearing units, establishment of Re-circulatory Aquaculture Systems, fish feed mills, ice plants/cold storages, refrigerated/insulated vehicles, establishment of wholesale fish markets, modernization/up-gradation of existing fishing harbours in the State.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of the Fish Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs) formed under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) during the last five years (FY2020-21 to FY2024-25)

S.No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of FFPOs formed
1	Madhya Pradesh	107
2	Jharkhand	28
3	Odisha	30
4	Uttar Pradesh	75

5	Maharashtra	196
6	Jammu and Kashmir	2
7	Himachal Pradesh	18
8	Ladakh	1
9	Chhattisgarh	56
10	Gujarat	95
11	Daman and Diu	2
12	Bihar	48
13	Manipur	148
14	Meghalaya	9
15	Assam	176
16	Mizoram	18
17	Tripura	122
18	Telangana	245
19	Andhra Pradesh	176
20	Tamil Nadu	113
21	Uttarakhand	32
22	West Bengal	41
23	Kerala	127
24	Karnataka	64
25	Haryana	2
26	Rajasthan	10

27	Nagaland	43
28	Goa	3
29	Puducherry	1
30	Arunachal Pradesh	2
	Total	1990

विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र की स्थापना

437. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का पेट्रोकेमिकल के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बाड़मेर रिफाइनरी परियोजना से जुड़े एक विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (एसईजेड) के निर्माण का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार की राजस्थान और देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी ऐसे विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र बनाने की योजना है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): एसईजेड अधिनियम, 2005 और एसईजेड नियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत स्थापित विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (एसईजेड) मुख्य रूप से निजी निवेश प्रेरित पहलें हैं, जिन्हें केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों या किसी भी व्यक्ति द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से या अलग से स्थापित किया जा सकता है। एसईजेड अधिनियम, 2005 के अंतर्गत गठित अनुमोदन बोर्ड एसईजेड स्थापित करने के केवल उन्हीं प्रस्तावों पर विचार करता है, जिनकी संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा विधिवत सिफारिश की गई है। वर्तमान में राजस्थान में 06 अधिसूचित एसईजेड है जिनमें से 03 परिचालित है। वर्तमान में, राजस्थान राज्य

में पेट्रोकेमिकल निर्यात के लिए किसी भी एसईजेड सहित ऐसे एसईजेड की स्थापना के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

RISE IN CYBERCRIME CASES

438. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the steep rise in cybercrime cases, especially financial and identity-related frauds, across the country;
- (b) if so, the number of such cases reported since 2014, State/UT and year-wise;
- (c) the amount (in Rs.) lost to cybercrime since 2014 and the amount recovered till date yearwise; and
- (d) the amount (in Rs.) spent by the Government on cybercrime awareness campaigns since the year 2014, year-wise?

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

(a) to (d): 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 2023. As per the data published by the NCRB, Crime Head-wise and State/UT wise details of cases registered under cyber crimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) during the period from 2014 to 2023 are at the **Statement-I** and **II** respectively.

'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 crimes through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken steps for spreading awareness about cyber crimes, issuance of alerts/advisories, capacity building/training of law enforcement personnel/prosecutors/judicial officers, improving cyber forensic facilities, etc. The Government has established the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) as a scheme in the year 2018 and made it an attached office of Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 2024 to deal with all types of cyber crime in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (NCRP)' (<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.

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. 7,130 Crore has been saved in more than 23.02 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

The various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India like Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunication, Reserve Bank of India etc. and State Governments undertake cyber awareness campaigns from time to time. As the effort to tackle financial and other crimes including cyber crimes is a whole government endeavour including different agencies, the data is not maintained centrally.

STATEMENT-I

Crime Heads-wise Cases Registered) under Cyber Crimes during 2014-2023

S L	Crime Heads	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Tampering computer source documents	89	88	78	233	257	173	338	55	65	71
2	Computer Related Offences	554	8	6567	1010	1414	2373	2192	1991	2389	3532
		8	6567	6818	8	1	4	6	5	4	9
3	Cyber Terrorism	5	13	12	13	21	12	26	15	12	11
4	Publication/transmission of obscene / sexually explicit act in electronic form	758	816	957	1768	3076	4203	6308	6598	6896	7893
5	Interception or Monitoring or decryption of	2	0	0	4	6	9	7	2	1	1

	Information										
6	Un-authorized access/attempt to access to protected computer system	0	8	0	2	0	2	2	3	1	1
7	Abetment to Commit Offences				0	1	0	1	7	4	0
8	Attempt to Commit Offences				4	13	14	18	5	18	11
9	Other Sections of IT Act	799	553	748	1503	980	2699	1017	827	1017	920
A	Total Offences under	720			1363	1849	3084	2964	2742	3190	4423
	I.T. Act	1	8045	8613	5	5	6	3	7	8	7
10	Abetment of Suicide (Online)				0	7	7	10	10	24	30
11	Cyber Stalking/Bullying of Women/Children				542	739	771	872	1176	1471	1305
12	Data theft	55	84	86	307	106	282	98	170	97	113
13	Fraud				3466	3353	6229	1039 5	1400 7	1747 0	1946 6
14	Cheating	111 5	2255	2329	1896	2051	3367	4480	6343	1050 9	1694 3
15	Forgery	63	45	81	99	260	511	582	198	224	444
16	Defamation/Morphing				12	18	19	51	31	61	36
17	Fake Profile				86	78	85	149	123	157	225
18	Counterfeiting	10	12	10	1	2	5	9	2	2	0
19	Cyber Blackmailing/Threatening				311	223	362	303	689	696	689
20	Fake News on Social Media				170	97	188	578	179	230	209
21	Other Offences	102 9	1026	1012	1086	1713	1974	2674	2456	2857	2389
B	Total Offences under	227	3422	3518	7976	8647	1380	2020	2538	3379	4184

	IPC	2					0	1	4	8	9
22	Gambling Act (Online Gambling)				45	20	22	63	27	37	87
23	Lotteries Act (Online Lotteries)				11	2	9	26	4	6	0
24	Copy Right Act	118	113	181	89	62	34	49	32	27	23
25	Trade Marks Act	1	0	2	11	0	1	5	1	14	1
26	Other SLL Crimes	30	12	3	29	22	23	48	99	103	223
C	Total Offences under SLL	149	125	186	185	106	89	191	163	187	334
	Total Cyber Crimes	962 2	1159 2	1231 7	2179 6	2724 8	4473 5	5003 5	5297 4	6589 3	8642 0

Source: 'Crime in India' published by NCRB.

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Crimes during 2014-2023

SL	State/UT	201	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Andhra Pradesh	282	536	616	931	1207	1886	1899	1875	2341	2341
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18	6	4	1	7	8	30	47	14	24
3	Assam	379	483	696	1120	2022	2231	3530	4846	1733	909
4	Bihar	114	242	309	433	374	1050	1512	1413	1621	4450
5	Chhattisgarh	123	103	90	171	139	175	297	352	439	473
6	Goa	62	17	31	13	29	15	40	36	90	86
7	Gujarat	227	242	362	458	702	784	1283	1536	1417	1995
8	Haryana	151	224	401	504	418	564	656	622	681	751
9	Himachal Pradesh	38	50	31	56	69	76	98	70	77	127
10	Jharkhand	93	180	259	720	930	1095	1204	953	967	1079
11	Karnataka	102	1447	1101	3174	5839	1202	1074	8136	1255	2188
12	Kerala	450	290	283	320	340	307	426	626	773	3295
13	Madhya Pradesh	289	231	258	490	740	602	699	589	826	685
14	Maharashtra	187	2195	2380	3604	3511	4967	5496	5562	8249	8103
15	Manipur	13	6	11	74	29	4	79	67	18	3
16	Meghalaya	60	56	39	39	74	89	142	107	75	64
17	Mizoram	22	8	1	10	6	8	13	30	1	31
18	Nagaland	0	0	2	0	2	2	8	8	4	2
19	Odisha	124	386	317	824	843	1485	1931	2037	1983	2348
20	Punjab	226	149	102	176	239	243	378	551	697	511
21	Rajasthan	697	949	941	1304	1104	1762	1354	1504	1833	2435
22	Sikkim	4	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	26	12
23	Tamil Nadu	172	142	144	228	295	385	782	1076	2082	4121
24	Telangana	703	687	593	1209	1205	2691	5024	1030	1529	1823
25	Tripura	5	13	8	7	20	20	34	24	30	36
26	Uttar Pradesh	173	2208	2639	4971	6280	1141	1109	8829	1011	1079
27	Uttarakhand	42	48	62	124	171	100	243	718	559	494
28	West Bengal	355	398	478	568	335	524	712	513	401	309
	TOTAL STATE(S)	928	1129	1215	2153	2693	4451	4970	5243	6490	8560

29	AandN Islands	13	6	3	3	7	2	5	8	28	47
30	Chandigarh	55	77	26	32	30	23	17	15	27	23
31	DandN Haveli and	4	1	1	1	0	3	3	5	5	6
32	Delhi	226	177	98	162	189	115	168	356	685	407
33	Jammu and Kashmir	37	34	28	63	73	73	120	154	173	185
34	Ladakh							1	5	3	1
35	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	4	4	3	1	1	1
36	Puducherry	1	0	2	5	14	4	10	0	64	147
	TOTAL UT(S)	337	295	158	266	317	224	327	544	986	817
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	962	1159	1231	2179	2724	4473	5003	5297	6589	8642

Source: 'Crime in India' published by NCRB.

सहारा रिफंड पोर्टल

439. श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने सहारा समूह के निवेशकों के लिए सहारा रिफंड पोर्टल की शुरुआत की है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक प्राप्त आवेदनों और स्वीकृत भुगतान का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सहारा रिफंड पोर्टल में आ रही तकनीकी समस्याओं को ठीक करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ताकि ग्रामीण और सुदूर क्षेत्रों के निवेशकों को रिफंड के लिए आवेदन करने में आसानी हो; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का राज्य या ज़िला स्तर पर सहायता केंद्र स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो 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 और जमाराशि के साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करने के उपरांत पारदर्शी रीति से प्रोसेस 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 50,000/- रुपए तक के भुगतान का संवितरण किया जा रहा है।

इसके अलावा, पोर्टल पर किसी जमाकर्ता के प्राप्त आवेदन में 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। सहारा समूह की सहकारी समितियों के प्रामाणिक जमाकर्ताओं को भुगतान करने के लिए मंत्रालय सभी संभावी कदम उठा रहा है। दिनांक 25.11.2025 तक प्राप्त आवेदनों और भुगतान का राज्य-वार ब्योरा संलग्न है।

वर्तमान में “सहारा रिफंड पोर्टल” में कोई तकनीकी खराबी नहीं है। सहारा रिफंड पोर्टल के कार्यकरण की नियमित आधार पर निगरानी की जा रही है। तकनीकी खराबी, यदि कोई हो, तो उसे तकनीकी टीम द्वारा उसी समय ठीक कर दिया जाता है ताकि ग्रामीण और सुदूर क्षेत्रों के निवेशकों को रिफंड के लिए आवेदन करने में सुविधा सुनिश्चित हो सके।

(घ) जी नहीं, मान्यवर।

NEW INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURING UNITS IN MAHARASHTRA

440. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

- (a) the total number of new industries and manufacturing units that have been established in Maharashtra during the last five years, especially in Chakan, Ranjangaon, and Khed industrial belts;

- (b) the total number of jobs created by these new units and the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that a significant portion of these jobs are offered to the local youth;
- (c) the strategy of the Government to attract further investment in the State and to support Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which have been severely affected by the recent economic downturn; and
- (d) the details of any special packages or incentives offered to industries to promote skill development and employment generation in the Shirur constituency?

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): 'Industry' is a state subject. However, the Government of India, provides support for promotion of industrial activities across the country including in Maharashtra. The Government of India, through Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and other Central government departments provide an enabling eco-system for the overall industrial development of the country through appropriate policy interventions.

In addition to ongoing schemes of various Departments and Ministries for industrial development, the Central Government has taken various other initiatives for promotion and facilitating of setting up of industries across States/UTs such as Make in India campaign, Start Up India , PM Gati Shakti, National Industrial Corridor Programme, Production Linked Incentive Scheme

(PLI), promoting Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) , National Single Window System (NSWS), India Industrial Land Bank (IILB), Project Monitoring Group (PMG), liberalization of FDI Policy, Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (UNNATI-2024) for North East States of India and Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) etc which facilitate setting up of major infrastructure projects across the country including Maharashtra.

The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for promotion and development and strengthening of the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in the manufacture or production of goods or providing or rendering of any service or services. These schemes/ programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, PM Vishwakarma scheme, Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme, Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance, MSME Champions Scheme, etc.

Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres 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 Shirur constituency,

Maharashtra.

The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that a total number of 215 manufacturing units in various categories have been established in Chakan, Ranjangaon, and Khed industrial belts in last five years, details of which are as under:

Chakan Industry Area – 117

Ranjangaon Industrial Area – 66

Khed City Area – 32

The State Government of Maharashtra has also informed that a direct employment of 25,551 has been created in Chakan, Ranjangaon and Khed industrial belts from these Units.

As informed by the Government of Maharashtra, the following events have been undertaken to attract investments:

- (i) IGNITE (Industry - Government Networking for Inclusive Transformation and Empowerment) Maharashtra.
- (ii) Export Conclave
- (iii) District Investment Summit.

The State Government of Maharashtra has declared new sectoral policies namely Bamboo Industry Policy; Global Capability Centres (GCC) Policy; Information Technology/Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES) Policy; Gems and Jewellery Policy; Logistics Policy; Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics and Extended Reality policy etc.

The State Government of Maharashtra has also launched Package Scheme of

Incentives, Cluster development scheme, Chief Minister's Employment Generation Programme (CMEGP) programs, which in turn helps in uplifting and encouraging MSMEs.

The State Government of Maharashtra has also informed that various skill development trainings are arranged by Government approved agencies (MCED and MITCON) in all districts through which candidates are trained as per their requirement in various sectors. These candidates are given handholding support through various government schemes like Package Scheme of Incentives (PSI), PMEGP, CMEGP and District Industries Centre (DIC) Loan Scheme etc.

STARTUP INDIA SCHEME

441. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

- (a) the number of start ups shut down in the country during 2023, 2024 and 2025, till date, State-wise;
- (b) whether during 2025, more than 30% startups have been shut down in the country in comparison to 2024 and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for increased number of shutting down of startups in the country; and
- (d) the details of budget allocation, release and utilization under Startup India scheme during the financial year 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 till date, year and State-wise?

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

(a): 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 October 2025, a total of 1,97,692 entities have been recognised as startups.

As on 31st October 2025, 6,385 recognised startups are categorized as closed (i.e., dissolved/struck-off), as per the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) [basis data shared on 11th November 2025]. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise number of entities which are categorized as closed (i.e., dissolved/struck-off) are placed as **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): The Government has not observed any increase in startup closures. Closures that do occur are generally influenced by factors such as the viability of the business model, alignment with market demands, domestic and global economic conditions, the nature of products and services developed, the ability to attract funding, and other business specific considerations.

(d): Startup India is an initiative of the Government of India. Under Startup India initiative, the Government is implementing three flagship Schemes, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS), and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) to provide funding opportunities and support startups across sectors at various stages of their business cycle.

FFS has been established with a corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore to catalyze venture capital investments and is operationalized by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which provides capital to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)-registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which in turn invest in startups. The amount committed and disbursed to AIFs in calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025 as on 31st October 2025 are placed as **Statement-II.**

SISFS provides financial assistance to seed stage startups through incubators. SISFS is implemented from 1st April 2021 with a corpus of Rs. 945 crore. The amount approved and disbursed to incubators in calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025 as on 31st October 2025 are placed as **Statement-III.**

CGSS is implemented for enabling collateral free loans to startups through eligible financial institutions. CGSS is operationalized by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) Limited and has been operationalized from 1st April 2023. The amount of loans guaranteed to startup borrowers in calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025 as on 31st October 2025 are placed as **Statement-IV.**

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT-wise number of entities which have been recognised as startups by DPIIT categorized as closed (i.e., dissolved/struck-off) as per the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) data as of 11th November 2025

State/UT	Number of entities recognised as startups categorized as closed (i.e., dissolved/struck-off)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
Andhra Pradesh	121
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	59
Bihar	96
Chandigarh	27
Chhattisgarh	64
Delhi	737
Goa	29
Gujarat	348
Haryana	306
Himachal Pradesh	14
Jammu and Kashmir	41
Jharkhand	64
Karnataka	845

Kerala	241
Madhya Pradesh	180
Maharashtra	1,200
Manipur	10
Meghalaya	4
Mizoram	3
Nagaland	4
Odisha	117
Puducherry	7
Punjab	50
Rajasthan	211
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	338
Telangana	368
Tripura	9
Uttar Pradesh	598
Uttarakhand	58
West Bengal	231
Total	6,385

STATEMENT-II

**The amount committed and disbursed/drawdown by AIFs in calendar years
2023, 2024, and 2025 under FFS as on 31st October 2025**

(in Rs. crore)

State/UT	2023		2024		2025 (as on 31 st October 2025)	
	Amount Committe d to AIFs	Amount Disburse d/Drawdo wn by AIFs	Amount Committe d to AIFs	Amount Disburse d/Drawdo wn by AIFs	Amount Committed to AIFs	Amount Disburse d/Drawdo wn by AIFs
Assam	-	2.42	-	1.63	-	-
Delhi	250.00	55.85	78.00	67.76	20.00	34.12
Gujarat	50.00	28.75	-	13.31	-	21.67
Haryana	-	21.33	20.00	1.36	45.00	17.41
Karnataka	495.00	201.49	551.00	227.67	245.00	286.07
Maharashtr a	1,438.75	730.52	515.00	691.07	370.00	497.37
Rajasthan	-	-	20.00	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	50.00	56.45	135.00	53.32	70.00	19.61
Telangana	-	56.24	-	18.82	100.00	3.32
Total	2,283.75	1,153.05	1,319.00	1,074.93	850.00	879.57

STATEMENT-III

The amount approved and disbursed to incubators in calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025 under SISFS as on 31st October 2025

(in Rs. crore)

State/UT	2023		2024		2025 (as on 31 st October 2025)	
	Amount approved to incubators	Amount disbursed to incubators	Amount approved to incubators	Amount disbursed to incubators	Amount approved to incubators	Amount disbursed to incubators
Andhra Pradesh	19.95	9.22	5.25	3.68	0	2.8
Assam	5.25	0	5.25	2.1	0	2.1
Bihar	8.4	3.02	0	1.22	0	2.35
Chhattisgarh	2.1	1.14	0	0	0	0.6
Delhi	30.45	10.4	4.2	6.54	2.1	4.38
Goa	0	1.82	3.15	2.25	0	2.66
Gujarat	5.25	3.98	5.25	5.82	2.63	9.44
Haryana	7.35	4.17	6.3	2.16	0	4.13
Himachal Pradesh	5.25	1.26	0	3.6	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	5.25	2.1	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	4.2	1.68	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	30.45	24.19	16.8	8.4	0	7.4
Kerala	0	0.3	0	1.5	0	3.54
Madhya Pradesh	8.4	5.51	5.25	5.23	0	0.63
Maharashtra	16.8	15.81	5.25	13.25	15.23	18.37
Mizoram	4.2	0.42	0	1.57	0	0

Nagaland	7.35	2.94	0	0.63	0	0
Odisha	16.28	5.41	0	7.24	0	0.07
Puducherry	0	0.91	0	2.51	0	1.58
Punjab	25.2	9.98	0	5.78	5.25	4.57
Rajasthan	12.6	10	5.25	5.58	1.58	5.66
Sikkim	0	0.91	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	42	23.99	5.25	6.67	4.98	7.6
Telangana	15.75	12.49	13.65	7.14	0	8.17
Uttar Pradesh	10.5	8.86	18.9	10.75	5.25	5.25
Uttarakhand	0	1.58	0	1.58	3.15	0.92
West Bengal	0	1.58	0	0	2.1	2.34
Total	282.9	163.6	99.7	105.2	42.3	94.6

STATEMENT-IV

The amount of loans guaranteed to startup borrowers in calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025 under CGSS as on 31st October 2025

(in Rs. crore)

State/UT	Amount of loans guaranteed		
	2023	2024	2025 (as on 31 st October 2025)
Andhra Pradesh	5.30	9.70	2.00
Assam	0.00	2.52	11.45
Bihar	0.00	0.28	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.15	0.00
Delhi	25.65	25.96	2.50

Gujarat	6.50	3.00	30.27
Haryana	25.25	58.17	14.87
Jammu and Kashmir	10.00	4.35	5.00
Karnataka	30.16	37.18	24.88
Kerala	4.50	24.50	3.00
Madhya Pradesh	8.80	1.00	1.00
Maharashtra	59.75	64.99	34.83
Odisha	0.00	0.00	4.50
Rajasthan	11.80	20.50	0.00
Tamil Nadu	8.65	62.00	10.22
Telangana	0.30	5.17	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	18.12	20.86	6.88
Uttarakhand	0.00	10.00	0.00
West Bengal	6	30.75	2
Total	220.78	381.08	153.4

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत सड़कों का निर्माण

442. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसआई) चरण-4 के तहत सड़कों का निर्माण कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है;

(ख) इस योजना के इस चरण के तहत मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी सड़कों की पहचान की गई है;

(ग) सीधी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कितनी नई सड़कों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(घ) इस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कितनी सड़कों को मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है; और

(ङ) इस चरण में सड़कों का निर्माण शुरू करने के लिए प्राथमिकता किस आधार पर तय की गई है?

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

(क): माह सितंबर 2024 में, प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के तहत पीएमजीएसवाई-IV नामक एक नया घटक शुरू किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार मैदानी क्षेत्रों 500+ जनसंख्या और पूर्वोत्तर तथा पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, विशेष श्रेणी वाले क्षेत्रों (जनजातीय अनुसूची-V, आकांक्षी जिले/ब्लॉक, मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्रों) में 250+ जनसंख्या और वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित जिलों में 100+ जनसंख्या वाली संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करना है।

योजना की कार्यान्वयन अवधि वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 तक है। पात्र बसावटों की पहचान करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है, और अब राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है। दिनांक 26.11.2025 तक, पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए कुल 1,781 कि.मी. सड़क स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है।

(ख): पीएमजीएसवाई कार्यक्रम के एमआईएस पर रिपोर्ट किए गए डेटा के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कुल 10,337 बसावटों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, जिनमें से 5,660 बसावटों को पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के कार्यक्रम दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार दिनांक 27.11.25 तक जांच के बाद पात्र पाया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): इस मंत्रालय में निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते; हालांकि, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के अंतर्गत सीधी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कुल 912 बसावटों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अब तक कोई सड़क कार्य स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है।

(ङ): कार्यक्रम के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत कार्यों के चयन का आधार केवल

कोर नेटवर्क ही है। कोर नेटवर्क तैयार हो जाने के बाद राज्यों को पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत सभी प्रस्तावित सड़क लिंक (सड़क कोड, बसावट कोड के साथ जोड़ी जा रही बसावट का नाम, लाभान्वित होने वाली आबादी और लंबाई सहित) के लिए ब्लॉक और जिला स्तर पर एक व्यापक नई कनेक्टिविटी प्राथमिकता सूची (सीएनसीपीएल) तैयार करनी होगी। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के अंतर्गत संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को भारत सरकार की अभिसरण योजनाओं के तहत तथा इसके पश्चात पीएमजीएसवाई-I के दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर चयन/प्राथमिकता के आधार पर शामिल किया जाएगा, उन्हें नई सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के उद्देश्यों के अनुसार, पीएमजीएसवाई-IV में आकांक्षी ब्लॉकों के जनजातीय गांवों और उच्च जनजातीय आबादी और कम विकास वाले क्षेत्रों, अर्थात् 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार कम से कम 500 की जनसंख्या वाले और 50% या अधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति वाले जनजातीय बहुल गांवों को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। इस प्रकार, सीएनसीपीएल को निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकता क्रम में समूहबद्ध किया जाएगा :

प्राथमिकता सं.	जनसंख्या आकार
1(क)	धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के तहत - 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 500 या उससे अधिक जनसंख्या और 50% या उससे अधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी - 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार आकांक्षी जिलों में 250+ जनसंख्या श्रेणी में 50 या अधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति की जनसंख्या
1 (ख)	प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय) के तहत - जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार 500 या अधिक जनसंख्या और 40% या अधिक अनुसूचित जाति की जनसंख्या
II	पीएमजीएसवाई-IV और ग्रामीण सड़क घटक (जैसा कि ग्रामीण विकास विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट किया गया है) सहित केंद्र सरकार की पात्र अभिसरण योजनाओं के तहत जनसंख्या आकार।
III	1000+
IV	500-999
V	250-499
VI	100-249

किसान भवनों का निर्माण

443. श्री विवेक ठाकुर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का किसानों को एकल विंडो सुविधा देने के लिए देश भर की हर पंचायत में किसान भवनों का निर्माण करने या ऐसी कोई दूसरी योजना लागू करने विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का इन किसान भवनों पर खाद, बीज और कीटनाशकों की बिक्री के अलावा किसानों की उपज के वास्तविक समय बाजार मूल्य के बारे में जानकारी देने और इसे ई-एन.ए.एम पोर्टल से भी जोड़ने का विचार है?

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

(क) और (ख) इस विभाग में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। कृषि उत्पादों के दैनिक थोकमूल्य को एगमार्कनेट पोर्टल और ई-नाम पोर्टल तथा मोबाइल ऐप पर रिपोर्ट किए जाते हैं, ताकि किसान इसे आसानी से देख सकें। सब्सिडीयुक्त उर्वरकों का मूल्य सरकार निर्धारित करती है। बीज, कीटनाशक और सब्सिडी रहित उर्वरकों का मूल्य बाजार की मांग और आपूर्ति पर निर्भर होता है। निजी कंपनियों का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नेटवर्क हर क्षेत्र में अलग-अलग होता है।

SCHEMES TO PROMOTE HILL AND TERRACE FARMING

444. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any specific schemes to promote hill and terrace farming in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to improve irrigation and soil conservation measures in these hill districts?

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

(a) and (b): Agriculture is a state subject. The Government of India implements a comprehensive range of Central Sector as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes for welfare of farmers across States and UTs, including Assam. These schemes cover all types of terrains and 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 and digital agriculture. The list of the schemes implemented by the Government to support States in agriculture is enclosed as **Statement**.

(c): The Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation, namely, Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems. Financial assistance is provided to farmers for installation of micro irrigation systems @ 55% and 45% of the unit cost to small and marginal farmers and other farmers respectively under the Scheme. For larger adoption of Micro Irrigation systems by the farmers under PDMC scheme, 25% higher unit cost have been taken into calculation of subsidy for the North Eastern States. From 2015-16 to 2025-26 (till date), an area of 60778 ha has been covered under Micro Irrigation in the State of Assam through PDMC Scheme, which includes

1912 ha and 125 ha of Micro Irrigation area in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts respectively.

STATEMENT

Major schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
5. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
6. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
7. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)
8. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
9. Namo Drone Didi
10. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE)
11. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
12. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Detailed Project Report (RKVY-DPR)
13. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
14. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
15. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
16. Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)

- 17.Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
- 18.Agroforestry
- 19.Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
- 20.Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
- 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 Mission

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE IN DELHI

445. 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 Delhi and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (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 Delhi; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that farmers in Delhi receive the benefits of the MSP and the timeline for the implementation of the scheme?

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

(a) to (c): Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole including Delhi, based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and 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.

TRANSACTIONS UNDER PM-KISAN SCHEME

446. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI ATUL GARG:

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

be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of PM-KISAN Scheme transactions that have taken place during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise details for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total number of PM-KISAN Scheme transactions that have failed during the last five years, highlighting regions where transaction failures have been comparatively high, State and district-wise data for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has identified the reasons behind failed transactions in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh such as incorrect bank account details, Aadhaar mismatches, or technical glitches;

(d) if so, the details of the reasons identified, corrective measures taken, and awareness campaigns conducted to address these issues and if not, the reasons for not having carried out such assessments; and

(e) whether the Government ensures that the failed transaction amounts are credited to the beneficiaries after rectification and if so, the details of process followed, timelines ensured and the number of beneficiaries?

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 farmers with cultivable land-holding. Under the scheme, a financial benefit of ₹ 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, cultivable landholding is primary eligibility criteria to receive benefit of the Scheme subject to some certain exclusions relating to higher income status.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any intermediaries. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 4.09 lakh Cr. through 21 installments since inception of the Scheme. The State-wise details of total transactions and failed transactions during the last 5 financial years is attached at **Statement-I**. The district-wise details of total transactions and failed transactions during last 5 financial years in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are at **Statement-II, III and IV** respectively.

(c) to (e): During the initial phases of the PM-KISAN scheme, benefits were

disbursed through the account-based mode. States/UTs were responsible for uploading beneficiaries' details on the PM-KISAN Portal, including their bank account information. This mode witnessed a high number of transaction failures due to issues such as mismatch between the beneficiary's name and the account holder name, incorrect or incomplete bank account numbers, institutional accounts, incorrect IFSC codes, multiple beneficiaries linked to the same bank account, etc.

To minimise transaction failures arising from errors in bank account details, Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB) mode of payment was made mandatory from the 13th instalment onwards. Further, special drives, in coordination with PFMS, banks, and NPCI, were conducted to address these issues and further reduce transaction failures.

Following this shift, the transaction failures were reduced substantially. A few transaction failures that are sometimes observed relate to reasons such as Aadhaar number being de-seeded from the NPCI mapper, Aadhaar not being mapped to the bank account, closure of the bank account, etc. In all failed transaction cases, the beneficiaries are notified for rectification of the error, whereafter they are reprocessed and the benefits are transferred to the beneficiaries, immediately. As a result of various technological interventions and the efforts of the Government, the latest 21st instalment has seen a remarkable 99.86% transaction success rate as on date.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of total and failed transactions from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 under PM-KISAN

Sr No	State/ UT	Total Transactions	Failed Transactions
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	2,26,501	5,157
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	7,08,79,573	6,50,273
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13,85,497	7,310
4	ASSAM	2,48,56,423	1,72,237
5	BIHAR	11,65,13,498	6,06,803
6	CHANDIGARH	5,091	35
7	CHHATTISGARH	4,16,12,767	4,08,070
8	DELHI	2,00,716	2,369
9	GOA	1,22,128	2,160
10	GUJARAT	8,02,29,384	8,54,438
11	HARYANA	2,72,52,139	3,24,310
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,27,03,032	1,71,738
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,50,33,326	1,52,539
14	JHARKHAND	3,72,69,176	2,21,120
15	KARNATAKA	7,43,56,719	8,72,566
16	KERALA	4,60,58,966	3,22,556

17	LADAKH	2,74,771	2,725
18	LAKSHADWEEP	31,686	185
19	MADHYA PRADESH	12,36,79,488	16,31,960
20	MAHARASHTRA	15,06,27,590	15,38,289
21	MANIPUR	43,49,368	36,894
22	MEGHALAYA	23,83,706	29,411
23	MIZORAM	19,87,277	15,901
24	NAGALAND	29,04,041	14,351
25	ODISHA	5,27,28,106	3,76,998
26	PUDUCHERRY	1,37,380	575
27	PUNJAB	2,23,19,207	2,73,695
28	RAJASTHAN	10,79,03,086	10,67,865
29	SIKKIM	3,09,345	2,481
30	TAMIL NADU	4,60,19,316	2,66,891
31	TELANGANA	5,16,62,491	3,70,555
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	1,88,263	3,976
33	TRIPURA	35,08,804	41,499
34	UTTAR PRADESH	36,07,55,520	45,65,008
35	UTTARAKHAND	1,29,50,538	1,36,395
36	WEST BENGAL	5,70,73,340	3,46,431
	Total	1,55,04,98,279	1,54,95,766

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of total and failed transactions from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 under PM-KISAN in the State of Bihar

Sr No	District	Total Transactions	Failed Transactions
1	Araria	41,94,930	20,776
2	Arwal	4,37,483	2,514
3	Aurangabad	27,13,712	18,878
4	Banka	31,79,054	11,033
5	Begusarai	17,40,824	8,552
6	Bhagalpur	37,82,792	13,886
7	Bhojpur	24,73,201	15,229
8	Buxar	11,73,155	7,141
9	Darbhanga	28,82,966	15,449
10	Gaya	45,68,363	30,247
11	Gopalganj	34,75,079	18,206
12	Jamui	44,82,863	20,157
13	Jehanabad	6,59,800	4,267
14	Kaimur (Bhabua)	18,16,076	13,160
15	Katihar	30,47,708	12,199
16	Khagaria	17,88,872	6,343
17	Kishanganj	17,26,940	8,698

18	Lakhisarai	7,72,481	4,517
19	Madhepura	33,93,748	13,614
20	Madhubani	44,52,746	22,306
21	Munger	9,18,721	5,338
22	Muzaffarpur	56,99,387	28,509
23	Nalanda	27,62,349	16,605
24	Nawada	26,03,846	14,652
25	Pashchim Champaran	42,27,804	19,071
26	Patna	23,46,567	15,417
27	Purbi Champaran	69,07,347	32,721
28	Purnia	29,63,677	15,033
29	Rohtas	29,49,620	18,398
30	Saharsa	35,06,831	17,934
31	Samastipur	33,41,991	15,092
32	Saran	79,14,852	44,664
33	Sheikhpura	6,08,126	3,365
34	Sheohar	5,22,128	2,605
35	Sitamarhi	38,44,244	19,619
36	Siwan	59,06,211	37,950
37	Supaul	38,32,262	19,705
38	Vaishali	28,94,742	12,953
	Total	11,65,13,498	6,06,803

STATEMENT-III

District-wise details of total and failed transactions from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 under PM-KISAN in the State of Madhya Pradesh

Sr No	District	Total Transactions	Failed Transactions
1	Agar-Malwa	14,36,274	21,189
2	Alirajpur	13,85,155	18,555
3	Anuppur	12,36,901	18,524
4	Ashoknagar	19,21,994	23,012
5	Balaghat	46,00,104	59,526
6	Barwani	18,62,134	26,747
7	Betul	34,93,807	45,773
8	Bhind	26,16,016	27,490
9	Bhopal	8,50,077	18,005
10	Burhanpur	7,32,009	11,020
11	Chhatarpur	36,44,823	46,233
12	Chhindwara	30,05,455	50,438
13	Damoh	26,35,279	32,637
14	Datia	20,21,989	27,384
15	Dewas	25,41,904	36,686
16	Dhar	34,43,488	44,780
17	Dindori	19,32,432	22,160

Sr No	District	Total Transactions	Failed Transactions
18	Guna	24,82,323	24,677
19	Gwalior	16,12,830	17,780
20	Harda	9,17,222	13,316
21	Indore	12,39,696	22,192
22	Jabalpur	22,14,207	33,138
23	Jhabua	19,08,564	24,531
24	Katni	22,79,975	34,728
25	Khandwa (East Nimar)	20,52,015	32,248
26	Khargone (West Nimar)	27,66,319	48,824
27	Maihar	10,94,530	1,432
28	Mandla	21,09,325	24,901
29	Mandsaur	30,67,960	36,446
30	MAUGANJ	9,91,942	1,122
31	Morena	32,21,870	36,502
32	Narmadapuram	19,90,761	34,500
33	Narsimhapur	21,09,839	30,661
34	Neemuch	15,34,958	17,459
35	Niwari	9,30,075	7,424
36	Pandhurna	6,54,312	1,441
37	Panna	23,33,520	28,741

Sr No	District	Total Transactions	Failed Transactions
38	Raisen	23,64,188	30,901
39	Rajgarh	35,83,993	56,859
40	Ratlam	25,52,874	36,426
41	Rewa	25,45,175	38,036
42	Sagar	43,82,204	60,169
43	Satna	22,17,979	38,010
44	Sehore	24,76,606	48,982
45	Seoni	36,64,634	53,748
46	Shahdol	16,72,525	18,420
47	Shajapur	20,73,106	24,975
48	Sheopur	13,71,684	20,579
49	Shivpuri	40,24,925	42,997
50	Sidhi	18,60,440	18,431
51	Singrauli	19,45,038	18,174
52	Tikamgarh	23,63,652	24,489
53	Ujjain	32,06,898	42,902
54	Umaria	13,03,942	14,540
55	Vidisha	31,97,541	41,100
Total		12,36,79,488	16,31,960

STATEMENT-IV

District-wise details of total and failed transactions from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 under PM-KISAN in the State of Uttar Pradesh

Sr No	District	Total Transactions	Failed Transactions
1	Agra	46,58,942	57,845
2	Aligarh	51,15,673	77,177
3	Ambedkar Nagar	56,56,810	42,626
4	Amethi	39,51,133	34,199
5	Amroha	31,11,708	23,664
6	Auraiya	32,06,463	96,299
7	Ayodhya	52,20,227	44,946
8	Azamgarh	1,02,93,726	77,651
9	Baghpat	15,65,301	22,596
10	Bahraich	76,73,185	57,990
11	Ballia	60,81,302	1,96,984
12	Balrampur	39,63,459	30,603
13	Banda	36,68,984	43,189
14	Bara Banki	71,04,171	82,812
15	Bareilly	71,68,716	50,748
16	Basti	63,55,670	2,16,927
17	Bhadohi	29,34,739	21,193

Sr No	District	Total Transactions	Failed Transactions
18	Bijnor	51,37,788	63,309
19	Budaun	67,21,597	53,516
20	Bulandshahr	53,35,034	84,221
21	Chandauli	32,44,187	22,137
22	Chitrakoot	20,39,737	20,266
23	Deoria	68,36,139	2,27,954
24	Etah	38,54,933	43,528
25	Etawah	33,54,938	84,658
26	Farrukhabad	31,25,535	32,083
27	Fatehpur	49,85,377	33,209
28	Firozabad	36,36,461	35,267
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	7,69,948	15,868
30	Ghaziabad	7,72,814	10,440
31	Ghazipur	67,84,349	49,460
32	Gonda	71,81,071	52,576
33	Gorakhpur	73,74,359	1,95,916
34	Hamirpur	25,49,652	21,324
35	Hapur	16,49,017	17,603
36	Hardoi	1,02,48,719	86,100
37	Hathras	27,18,057	39,530

Sr No	District	Total Transactions	Failed Transactions
38	Jalaun	30,48,141	26,703
39	Jaunpur	1,05,59,102	77,733
40	Jhansi	33,66,177	32,966
41	Kannauj	37,72,170	34,292
42	Kanpur Dehat	43,84,237	26,648
43	Kanpur Nagar	36,76,940	23,961
44	Kasganj	29,62,874	30,617
45	Kaushambi	29,78,583	18,462
46	Kheri	90,69,361	69,554
47	Kushinagar	81,64,194	2,97,078
48	Lalitpur	31,19,272	23,735
49	Lucknow	30,23,912	34,499
50	Mahoba	19,17,628	19,235
51	Mahrajganj	65,11,401	2,01,494
52	Mainpuri	48,34,827	40,903
53	Mathura	38,39,020	38,504
54	Mau	39,13,191	44,101
55	Meerut	29,09,137	35,557
56	Mirzapur	48,04,919	38,745
57	Moradabad	40,13,112	32,207

Sr No	District	Total Transactions	Failed Transactions
58	Muzaffarnagar	32,35,292	42,069
59	Pilibhit	45,39,564	37,886
60	Pratapgarh	87,18,032	69,316
61	Prayagraj	91,76,161	66,797
62	Rae Bareli	65,24,818	51,822
63	Rampur	38,54,419	29,083
64	Saharanpur	43,14,971	61,574
65	Sambhal	44,12,910	38,558
66	Sant Kabir Nagar	35,74,864	1,47,802
67	Shahjahanpur	65,23,367	42,533
68	Shamli	17,96,717	22,433
69	Shrawasti	25,43,045	21,421
70	Siddharthnagar	51,11,565	1,68,637
71	Sitapur	98,00,047	80,309
72	Sonbhadra	27,96,098	21,052
73	Sultanpur	63,22,747	50,594
74	Unnao	70,30,362	75,663
75	Varanasi	35,62,422	24,051
Total		36,07,55,520	45,65,008

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के दावों के निपटान में विसंगतियां

447. श्रीमती हेमा मालिनी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत दावों के निपटान में विसंगतियों के बारे में किसानों की समस्याओं और शिकायतों के बारे में जानकारी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार किसानों की समस्याओं को कम करने और बीमा संबंधी दावों से जुड़ी उनकी शिकायतों को हल करने के लिए कोई विशेष उपाय कर रही है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा किसानों को प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत दावों का जल्दी एवं एक साथ भुगतान और नुकसान का सही तरीके से आकलन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क): प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFNY) के अंतर्गत, बीमा मॉडल का चयन, पारदर्शी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से बीमा कंपनियों का चयन, किसानों का नामांकन, फसल उपज/फसल नुकसान का आकलन और राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (NCIP) पर थ्रेशोल्ड उपज एवं वास्तविक उपज अपलोड करने जैसे सभी प्रमुख कार्य, संबंधित राज्य सरकार या राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों और संबंधित बीमा कंपनी की संयुक्त समिति द्वारा किए जा रहे हैं जिससे किसानों के खाते में सीधे स्वीकार्य दावों की गणना और भुगतान किया जा सके। योजना के समुचित क्रियान्वयन के लिए प्रत्येक हितधारक की भूमिका और जिम्मेदारियाँ योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों में परिभाषित की गई हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों के अंतर्गत अधिकांश दावों का निपटान निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर किया जाता है। तथापि, पीएमएफबीवाई के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान, दावों के भुगतान के संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं, जो मुख्यतः (क) राज्य सरकार के हिस्से की सब्सिडी प्रदान करने में देरी (ख) बैंकों द्वारा बीमा प्रस्तावों को गलत/विलंब से प्रस्तुत करने के कारण भुगतान न करना/देरी से भुगतान या कम भुगतान (ग) उपज के आंकड़ों में विसंगति

और इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार और बीमा कंपनियों के बीच विवाद आदि के कारण थीं। इन मुद्दों के कारण लंबित दावों का निपटान योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उनके समाधान के बाद किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग): सरकार ने पूरे भारत में इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन को मजबूत करने, पारदर्शिता लाने और दावों का समय पर निपटान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं।

- सरकार ने सब्सिडी भुगतान, समन्वय, पारदर्शिता, सूचना के 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 एकल डेटा स्रोत के रूप में **राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (NCIP)** का विकास किया है।
- दावा वितरण प्रक्रिया की कड़ी निगरानी के लिए, खरीफ 2022 से दावों के भुगतान हेतु 'डिजिक्लेम मॉड्यूल' नामक एक समर्पित मॉड्यूल चालू किया गया है। सभी दावों का समय पर और पारदर्शी तरीके से निपटान सुनिश्चित करने हेतु इसमें NCIP को सार्वजनिक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली (PFMS) और बीमा कंपनियों की लेखा प्रणाली के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है।
- प्रीमियम सब्सिडी में केन्द्र सरकार के हिस्से को राज्य सरकारों के हिस्से से अलग कर दिया गया है, ताकि किसानों को केन्द्र सरकार के हिस्से से संबंधित आनुपातिक दावे मिल सकें।
- पीएमएफबीवाई के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, यदि बीमा कंपनी द्वारा समय पर भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है, तो खरीफ 2024 से राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (एनसीआईपी) के माध्यम से 12% का जुर्माना स्वतः गणना करके लगाया जाएगा।
- इसी प्रकार, यदि राज्य सरकार निर्धारित समयावधि से प्रीमियम सब्सिडी देने में देरी

करती है, तो उन्हें भी 12% का जुर्माना देना होगा।

- इसके अलावा, योजना के कार्यान्वयन में प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाने की दिशा में, CCE-Agri ऐप के माध्यम से उपज डेटा/फसल कटाई प्रयोग (CCE) डेटा को कैप्चर करना और इसे NCIP पर अपलोड करना, बीमा कंपनियों को CCE के संचालन को देखने की अनुमति देना, NCIP 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।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2023-24 से निष्पक्ष फसल क्षति एवं नुकसान आकलन तथा पारदर्शिता के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रौद्योगिकियों को भी लागू किया गया है:

- यस-टेक (तकनीक पर आधारित उपज अनुमान प्रणाली)** से रिमोट-सेंसिंग आधारित उपज अनुमान को धीरे-धीरे अपनाया जाएगा 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 गेहूँ की फसलों के लिए शुरू की गई है, जिसमें उपज अनुमान में **30%** भरांश अनिवार्य रूप से यस-टेक से प्राप्त उपज को दिया जाएगा। सोयाबीन की फसल को खरीफ **2024** सीज़न से जोड़ा गया है।
- विंड्स (मौसम सूचना नेटवर्क और डेटा प्रणाली)** स्वचालित मौसम केंद्रों (AWS) और स्वचालित वर्षामापी यंत्र (ARG) का नेटवर्क स्थापित करेगा जो मौजूदा नेटवर्क से पाँच गुना बड़ा होगा और ग्राम पंचायत एवं ब्लॉक स्तर पर हायपर लोकल वेदर डाटा एकत्र करेगा। इसे भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) के समन्वय से अंतर-संचालनीयता और डेटा साझाकरण के साथ एक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस में डाला जाएगा। विंड्स न केवल यस-टेक के लिए, बल्कि प्रभावी सूखा एवं आपदा प्रबंधन, सटीक मौसम पूर्वानुमान और बेहतर पैरामीट्रिक बीमा उत्पादों की पेशकश के लिए भी डेटा प्रदान करता है।

चूँकि यह योजना राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जाती है, इसलिए बीमित किसानों के दावों से

संबंधित शिकायतों सहित सभी शिकायतों के समाधान हेतु, योजना के संशोधित परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों में **स्तरीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र** अर्थात् जिला स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण समिति (DGRC), राज्य स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण समिति (SGRC) का प्रावधान किया गया है। इन समितियों को प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों 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 (KRPH) विकसित की गई है। एक अखिल भारतीय टोल-फ्री नंबर 14447 शुरू किया गया है और उसे बीमा कंपनियों के डेटाबेस से जोड़ा गया है, जहाँ किसान अपनी शिकायतें/समस्याएँ दर्ज करा सकते हैं। इन शिकायतों/समस्याओं के समाधान की समय-सीमा भी निर्धारित की गई है।

विभाग सभी हितधारकों की साप्ताहिक वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस, व्यक्तिगत बैठक और राष्ट्रीय समीक्षा सम्मेलनों के माध्यम से दावों के समय पर निपटान सहित बीमा कंपनियों के कामकाज की नियमित निगरानी कर रहा है।

फसल बीमा योजनाओं की समीक्षा/संशोधन/युक्तिकरण/सुधार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और हितधारकों के अध्ययनों के सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन/सिफारिशों पर समय-समय पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं। प्राप्त अनुभव और विभिन्न हितधारकों के विचारों के आधार पर, बेहतर पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही, किसानों के दावों का समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने और योजना को और अधिक किसान-हितैषी बनाने के उद्देश्य से, सरकार ने समय-समय पर प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों में व्यापक संशोधन किए हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि योजना के अंतर्गत पात्र लाभ किसानों तक समय पर और पारदर्शी तरीके से पहुँचें।

कृषि योग्य भूमि की मानसून पर निर्भरता

448. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत की लगभग 51 प्रतिशत कृषि योग्य ज़मीन अभी भी मॉनसून पर निर्भर है, जिससे मौसम से जुड़ी अनिश्चितताओं के कारण फसलों को काफ़ी नुकसान होता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में मॉनसून से जुड़ी अनिश्चितताओं जैसे सूखा, बाढ़, या असमान बारिश के कारण अनुमानित फसल नुकसान वर्ष-वार कितना हुआ और कितने किसान प्रभावित हुए;

(ग) किसानों को मॉनसून से होने वाले नुकसानों से बचाने, सिंचाई, अवसंरचना को मज़बूत करने और वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में जल प्रबंधन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या विशेष कदम उठाए हैं, और इन उपायों के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत मौसम पूर्वानुमान, और किसानों की आय पर मॉनसून के कुप्रभावों को कम करने, कर्जदारी से बचने और आत्महत्या करने संबंधी मामलों को रोकने के लिए कौन सी प्रभावी नीतियां लागू की गई हैं?

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

(क): नवीनतम प्रकाशित भू-उपयोग सांख्यिकी-एक झलक, 2023-24 के अनुसार, देश में निवल बोए गए क्षेत्र की तुलना में निवल सिंचित क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत हिस्सा 59.3% है।

(ख): विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सूखे के कारण राज्यवार फसल क्षेत्र की क्षति का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

वर्ष	राज्य	आपदा	फसल क्षेत्र की क्षति (हेक्टेयर में)
2022-23	झारखंड	सूखा (खरीफ)	8,13,593
2023-24	कर्नाटक	सूखा (खरीफ)	45,56,311
	महाराष्ट्र	सूखा (खरीफ)	24,75,992
	आंध्र प्रदेश	सूखा (खरीफ)	6,36,275

		सूखा (रबी)	2,52,576
2024-	झारखंड	सूखा (खरीफ)	1,06,617
25		सूखा (रबी)	1,28,147

(ग) और (घ): किसानों के लिए क्रियान्वित विभिन्न योजनाएं **विवरण** पर दी गई हैं।

विवरण

किसानों के लिए लागू योजनाएँ

प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी):

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीएएंडएफडब्ल्यू) वर्ष 2015-16 से देश में केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। पीडीएमसी का मुख्य उद्देश्य ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई प्रणालियों जैसे सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के माध्यम से खेत स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता को बढ़ाना है।

वर्ष 2015-16 से 2021-22 तक, पीडीएमसी को प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के एक घटक के रूप में क्रियान्वित किया गया था। वर्ष 2022-23 से, पीडीएमसी को प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

- सूक्ष्म सिंचाई से पानी की बचत के साथ-साथ उर्वरकों के उपयोग में कमी, श्रम व्यय, अन्य इनपुट लागतों में कमी और किसानों की समग्र आय में वृद्धि होती है।
- सरकार पीडीएमसी के अंतर्गत ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर प्रणालियाँ स्थापित करने के लिए छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को 55% और अन्य किसानों को 45% की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कुछ राज्य सरकारें अपने राज्य बजट से किसानों को अतिरिक्त सब्सिडी भी प्रदान करती हैं।

- सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियों की स्थापना के लिए सहायता प्रति लाभार्थी 5 हेक्टेयर तक सीमित है।

देश में पीडीएमसी योजना के अंतर्गत निधि जारी करने तथा उपलब्धियों की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	जारी केंद्रीय सहायता (रुपये करोड़ में)	सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत आने वाला क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर में)
2015-16	1556.73	5.73
2016-17	1991.24	8.40
2017-18	2819.39	10.49
2018-19	2918.38	11.59
2019-20	2700.02	11.73
2020-21	2562.19	9.37
2021-22	1796.12	10.15
2022-23	1901.37	11.02
2023-24	2103.50	11.40
2024-25	2793.37	11.19
2025-26 (so far)	1974.34	5.66
कुल	25116.64	106.75

संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस):

सरकार पूरे भारत में विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना

(एमआईएसएस) नामक एक **100%** केंद्र-वित्तपोषित केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजना लागू कर रही है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को उनकी कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं के लिए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) के माध्यम से प्राप्त अल्पकालिक कृषि ऋणों पर रियायती ब्याज दरें प्रदान करना है।

इस योजना के तहत, महिलाओं सहित सभी किसानों को **7%** की रियायती ब्याज दर पर केसीसी ऋण मिलता है। इसे सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए, वित्तीय संस्थानों को **1.5%** की अग्रिम ब्याज अनुदान (आईएस) प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जो किसान अपने ऋणों का समय पर भुगतान करते हैं, उन्हें **3%** शीघ्र पुनर्भुगतान प्रोत्साहन (पीआरआई) मिलता है, जिससे ब्याज दर प्रभावी रूप से घटकर **4%** प्रति वर्ष हो जाती है। आईएस और पीआरआई का लाभ **3** लाख रुपये तक की ऋण सीमा पर उपलब्ध है। तथापि, यदि अल्पकालिक ऋण संबद्ध गतिविधियों (क्रॉप हरबेन्डरी के अलावा) के लिए लिया जाता है, तो ऋण राशि केवल **2** लाख रुपये तक सीमित है।

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की स्थिति में किसानों को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए, पुनर्गठित राशि पर बैंकों को पहले वर्ष के लिए ब्याज सहायता उपलब्ध है और ऐसे पुनर्गठित ऋणों पर, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार, दूसरे वर्ष से सामान्य ब्याज दर लागू होगी। एनडीआरएफ सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल (आईएमसीटी) और राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारी समिति (एससी-एनईसी) की उप-समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, गंभीर प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित किसानों को पुनर्गठित फसल ऋणों पर ब्याज सहायता और शीघ्र पुनर्भुगतान प्रोत्साहन भी अधिकतम **5** वर्षों की अवधि के लिए दिया जाता है।

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई):

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, प्रतिकूल मौसम की घटनाओं से होने वाली फसल हानि/क्षति से पीड़ित किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने और किसानों की आय को स्थिर करने के लिए, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) और मौसम सूचकांक आधारित पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (डब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस) खरीफ 2016 से शुरू की गई है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत केवल बीमित किसानों को ही बुवाई-पूर्व से लेकर फसलोंपरांत तक के नुकसान के लिए व्यापक

जोखिम बीमा प्रदान किया जाता है।

इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत, बीमा कंपनियाँ बीमांकिक/बोली प्रीमियम लेती हैं, लेकिन किसान को खरीफ मौसम के लिए बीमित राशि का अधिकतम 2%, खाद्यान्न एवं तिलहन फसलों के लिए रबी मौसम के लिए बीमित राशि का 1.5% और वाणिज्यिक/बागवानी फसलों के लिए बीमित राशि का 5% प्रीमियम देना होता है। शेष बीमांकिक/बोली प्रीमियम को केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समान रूप से साझा किया जाता है, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को छोड़कर, जहां इसे केन्द्र और राज्य के बीच 90:10 के अनुपात में साझा किया जाता है और सरकार द्वारा फंड रूटिंग एजेंसी अर्थात् भारतीय कृषि बीमा कंपनी लिमिटेड के माध्यम से सीधे बीमा कंपनियों को प्रदान किया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों के अंतर्गत अधिकांश दावों का निपटान निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर किया जाता है। तथापि, पीएमएफबीवाई के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान, दावों के भुगतान के संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं, जो मुख्यतः (क) राज्य सरकार के हिस्से की सब्सिडी प्रदान करने में देरी (ख) बैंकों द्वारा बीमा प्रस्तावों को गलत/विलंब से प्रस्तुत करने के कारण भुगतान न करना/देरी से भुगतान या कम भुगतान (ग) उपज के आंकड़ों में विसंगति और इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार और बीमा कंपनियों के बीच विवाद आदि के कारण थीं। इन मुद्दों के कारण लंबित दावों का निपटान योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उनके समाधान के बाद किया जाता है।

सरकार ने ओडिशा सहित पूरे भारत में इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन को मजबूत करने, पारदर्शिता लाने और दावों का समय पर निपटान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं:

सरकार ने सब्सिडी भुगतान, समन्वय, पारदर्शिता, सूचना के प्रसार और किसानों के प्रत्यक्ष ऑनलाइन नामांकन, बेहतर निगरानी के लिए व्यक्तिगत बीमित किसान का विवरण अपलोड/प्राप्त करने और व्यक्तिगत किसान के बैंक खाते में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से दावा राशि का अंतरण सुनिश्चित करने सहित सेवाओं के वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आंकड़ों के एकल स्रोत के रूप में **राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (एनसीआईपी)** का विकास किया है।

दावा वितरण प्रक्रिया की कड़ी निगरानी के लिए, खरीफ 2022 से दावों के भुगतान के लिए 'डिजिटल मॉड्यूल' नामक एक समर्पित मॉड्यूल प्रारंभ किया गया है। इसमें सार्वजनिक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) और बीमा कंपनियों की लेखा प्रणाली के साथ एनसीआईपी का एकीकरण शामिल है ताकि खरीफ 2024 से सभी दावों का समय पर और पारदर्शी प्रसंस्करण प्रदान किया जा सके, यदि बीमा कंपनी द्वारा समय पर भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है।

प्रीमियम सब्सिडी में केंद्र सरकार के हिस्से को राज्य सरकारों के हिस्से से अलग करने का कार्य लागू किया गया है ताकि किसानों को केंद्र सरकार के हिस्से से संबंधित आनुपातिक दावे मिल सकें।

पीएमएफबीवाई के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, यदि बीमा कंपनी द्वारा समय पर भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है, तो खरीफ 2024 से राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (एनसीआईपी) के माध्यम से 12% का जुर्माना स्वतः गणना करके लगाया जाएगा।

इसी प्रकार, यदि राज्य सरकार निर्धारित समय अवधि से अपनी प्रीमियम सब्सिडी में देरी करती है, तो उन्हें भी 12% का जुर्माना देना होगा।

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 अनुमति 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।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2023-24 से वस्तुपरक फसल क्षति एवं हानि आकलन तथा पारदर्शिता के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रौद्योगिकियों को भी लागू किया गया है:

- i. **यस-टेक (तकनीक पर आधारित उपज अनुमान प्रणाली)** से रिमोट-सेंसिंग आधारित उपज अनुमान को धीरे-धीरे अपनाया जाएगा 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 गेहूँ की फसलों के लिए शुरू की गई है, जिसमें उपज अनुमान में **30%** भारांश अनिवार्य रूप से यस-टेक से प्राप्त उपज को दिया जाएगा। सोयाबीन की फसल को खरीफ **2024** सीज़न से जोड़ा गया है।

ii. स्वचालित मौसम केंद्रों (एडब्ल्यूएस) और स्वचालित वर्षामापी (एआरजी) का नेटवर्क स्थापित करने के लिए **विंड्स (मौसम सूचना नेटवर्क और डेटा सिस्टम)**, जो ग्राम पंचायत और ब्लॉक स्तर पर अति-स्थानीय मौसम संबंधी डेटा एकत्र करने हेतु मौजूदा नेटवर्क का 5 गुना होगा। इसे भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) के समन्वय से अंतर-संचालन और डेटा साझाकरण के साथ एक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस में डाला जाएगा। विंड्स न केवल यस-टेक के लिए, बल्कि प्रभावी सूखा और आपदा प्रबंधन, सटीक मौसम पूर्वानुमान और बेहतर पैरामीट्रिक बीमा उत्पादों की पेशकश के लिए भी डेटा प्रदान करता है।

फसल बीमा योजनाओं की समीक्षा/संशोधन/युक्तिकरण/सुधार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और हितधारकों/अध्ययनों के सुझावों/अभ्यावेदनों/सिफारिशों पर समय-समय पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं। प्राप्त अनुभवों और विभिन्न हितधारकों के विचारों के आधार पर, बेहतर पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही, किसानों को दावों का समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने और योजना को और अधिक किसान-हितैषी बनाने के उद्देश्य से, सरकार ने समय-समय पर प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों में व्यापक संशोधन किया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि योजना के अंतर्गत पात्र लाभ किसानों तक समय पर और पारदर्शी तरीके से पहुँचें।

राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन (एनएमएसए):

कृषि उत्पादकता को बनाए रखना, मिट्टी और जल जैसे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की गुणवत्ता और उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है। उचित स्थान-विशिष्ट उपायों के माध्यम से इन दुर्लभ प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण और सतत उपयोग को बढ़ावा देकर कृषि विकास को बनाए रखा जा सकता है। भारतीय कृषि मुख्यतः वर्षा पर आधारित है, जो देश के शुद्ध बोए गए क्षेत्र का लगभग 60% है और

कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन का 40% है। इस प्रकार, वर्षा आधारित कृषि के विकास के साथ-साथ प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण देश में खाद्यान्न की बढ़ती माँग को पूरा करने की कुंजी है। इस उद्देश्य से, विशेष रूप से वर्षा आधारित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन (एनएमएसए) तैयार किया गया है, जिसमें एकीकृत खेती, जल उपयोग दक्षता, मृदा स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन और संसाधन संरक्षण के समन्वय पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

एनएमएसए को अपना अधिदेश सतत कृषि मिशन से प्राप्त होता है, जो राष्ट्रीय जलवायु परिवर्तन कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) के अंतर्गत उल्लिखित आठ मिशनों में से एक है। मिशन दस्तावेज़ में उल्लिखित कार्यनीतियाँ और कार्यक्रम (पीओए), जिसे दिनांक 23.09.2010 को प्रधानमंत्री की जलवायु परिवर्तन परिषद (पीएमसीसीसी) द्वारा 'सैद्धांतिक' अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया था, का उद्देश्य भारतीय कृषि से जुड़े दस प्रमुख आयामों, जैसे 'उन्नत फसल बीज, पशुधन और मात्स्यिकी पालन', 'जल उपयोग दक्षता', 'कीट प्रबंधन', 'उन्नत कृषि पद्धतियाँ', 'पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन', 'कृषि बीमा', 'ऋण सहायता', 'बाज़ार', 'सूचना तक पहुँच' और 'आजीविका विविधीकरण', पर केंद्रित अनुकूलन उपायों की एक श्रृंखला के माध्यम से सतत कृषि को बढ़ावा देना है। बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, इन उपायों को पुनर्गठन और अभिसरण की प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग (कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग) के चल रहे/प्रस्तावित मिशनों/कार्यक्रमों/योजनाओं में शामिल और मुख्यधारा में लाया जा रहा है। एनएमएसए की संरचना को मृदा एवं जल संरक्षण, जल उपयोग दक्षता, मृदा स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन और वर्षा आधारित क्षेत्र विकास पर विशेष बल देते हुए, सतत कृषि से संबंधित सभी चल रही और साथ ही नई प्रस्तावित गतिविधियों/कार्यक्रमों को अभिसरित, समेकित और समाहित करके तैयार किया गया है। एनएमएसए का उद्देश्य समुदाय आधारित दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक संसाधनों के विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना होगा।

एनएमएसए पर्यावरण अनुकूल प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने, ऊर्जा कुशल उपकरणों को अपनाने, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण, एकीकृत खेती आदि के माध्यम से सतत विकास पथ को

अपनाने के माध्यम से 'जल उपयोग दक्षता', 'पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन' और 'आजीविका विविधीकरण' के प्रमुख आयामों को पूरा करेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनएमएसए का उद्देश्य मृदा स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन, बढ़ी हुई जल उपयोग दक्षता, रसायनों का विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग, फसल विविधीकरण, फसल-पशुधन खेती प्रणालियों को प्रगतिशील रूप से अपनाना और फसल-रेशम पालन, कृषि वानिकी, मात्स्यिकी आदि जैसे एकीकृत दृष्टिकोणों के माध्यम से स्थान-विशिष्ट उन्नत कृषि पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देना है।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई):

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान शुरू की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य खेतों तक पानी की भौतिक पहुंच बढ़ाना और सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के तहत कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, खेत पर जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार करना, सतत जल संरक्षण पद्धतियों को लागू करना आदि है।

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई पीएमकेएसवाई में दो प्रमुख घटक त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी), और हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी) शामिल हैं, जिनका क्रियान्वयन जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है, एचकेकेपी में, चार उप-घटक (i) कमांड क्षेत्र विकास और जल प्रबंधन (सीएडी और डब्ल्यूएम); (ii) सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई) (iii.) जल निकायों की मरम्मत नवीनीकरण और पुनर्स्थापना (iv) भूमि जल संरक्षण शामिल हैं। वर्ष 2016 में, संशोधित एआईबीपी प्रारूप के शुभारंभ के साथ, एचकेकेपी के सीएडी और डब्ल्यूएम उप-घटक को एआईबीपी के साथ समरूप कार्यान्वयन के लिए लिया गया।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन को मंजूरी दे दी गई है। तथापि, पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी के अंतर्गत भूजल घटक की स्वीकृति केवल प्रतिबद्ध देनदारियों के लिए वर्ष 2021-22 तक प्रदान की गई थी। साथ ही, प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल घटक, जो पहले एक घटक था, अब कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत अलग से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और सीएडी एंड डब्ल्यूएम के अंतर्गत क्रमशः 29.24 लाख हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है और 22.21 लाख हेक्टेयर कृषि योग्य कमान क्षेत्र विकसित किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी-एसएमआई और आरआरआर के अंतर्गत 5.95 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता विकसित की गई है।

NATIONAL TRADERS COOPERATIVE NETWORK

449. SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:

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

- (a) Whether the Government proposes to establish a National Traders Cooperative Network to organise unregistered traders, hawkers, craftsmen and small merchants into cooperative clusters;
- (b) Whether Chandni Chowk has been identified as a potential pilot site for cooperative retail modernization; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): It has not been contemplated so far.
- (b) and (c): Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

CROP LOSS IN NASHIK

450. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that continuous and unseasonal rainfall

during this year has caused extensive crop loss in Nashik district of Maharashtra, severely affecting onion, grape and vegetable farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any assessment has been conducted to estimate the extent of crop damage and the number of affected farmers in the said district, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide immediate financial assistance or a special relief package to the farmers of Maharashtra, particularly Nashik district, to compensate for the losses incurred; 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) to (c): 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 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India 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 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 State Government of Maharashtra is allocated an amount of

Rs.4176.80 crore (Rs.3132.80 crore Central share + Rs.1044.00 crore State share) for the financial year 2025-2026 under SDRF, of which the first and second Installments of Rs.1566.40 crore each, as Central share is released to the State.

An IMCT was constituted on 16.10.2025 to visit the affected areas of the State for on-the -spot assessment of damages. The IMCT visited the affected areas from 03.11.2025 to 05.11.2025. Based on the report received from the IMCT, additional financial assistance from NDRF is considered, as per the established procedure.

Ministry of Home Affairs has not received any formal memorandum from the State Government of Maharashtra for assistance under NDRF.

(d): As informed by the State Government, a total of 3,33,739 hectares of area is affected by continuous rain/unseasonal rain/ heavy rain / flood. 4,99,571 farmers were affected by the said calamities.

The Government of Maharashtra has conducted a survey of affected area and provided relief and compensation to the farmers. Total amount of Rs.35840.07 lakh has been sanctioned to the affected farmers in Nashik district.

An assistance of Rs.10,000 per hectare, up to a maximum of 3 hectares, is provided for seeds and other related inputs for the rabi season to the farmers affected by calamities during the June – September 2025.

WOMEN ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE

451. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) the number of women engaged in agriculture and allied sectors, including those working as unpaid family labour or without formal land ownership;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to provide minimum wages, credit, insurance and welfare benefits to women farmers without land titles;
- (c) the number of women registered under the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) and similar Central schemes, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the measures proposed to reduce gender wage gaps, ensure access to technology and extension services, and formally recognize women as independent farmers?

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

(a): The Government is implementing several schemes for farmers, including women farmers, according to existing eligibility rules. The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the eShram portal. As on 25th November, 2025, more than 16.25 crore workers from agriculture and allied sectors are registered on the portal, including over 8.04 crore women workers. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2023–24, **76.9% of women in rural areas** and **12.3% of women in urban areas** and total 64.4% population employed in agriculture sector.

(b): The **Code on Wages, 2019** ensures universal minimum wage coverage for

all workers, including unorganised workers such as women farmers without land titles. It authorizes both Central and State Governments to set and revise minimum wages and includes **gender-neutral provisions** that prohibit wage discrimination for the same or similar work.

(c): Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), a sub-scheme of DAY-NRLM, aims to empower women in agriculture by strengthening women's community institutions and promoting sustainable farming, improved livestock management, and scientific Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) cultivation/collection. Under DAY-NRLM and MKSP, **4.86 crore women farmer households** have been supported in adopting agro-ecological and improved livestock management practices (placed at **Statement**).

(d): Under **DAY-NRLM**, over **3 lakh Community Resource Persons** from SHG members have been trained and deployed to provide support and extension services to women farmer households. Through collaboration between MoRD and MoAandFW, **70,021 Krishi Sakhi** have been trained and certified as Agriculture Para Extension Workers to promote natural farming. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying recognises **Pashu Sakhi** as **AHELP** (Accredited Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production) to provide livestock health and extension services, enhancing women's empowerment and rural development.

The **Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW)** through **Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes (FMTTIs)** providing training to women farmers on **gender-friendly tools and equipments** through customized programs and field demonstrations. Under the Sub Mission on

Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) scheme, women farmers receive **50% subsidy** on agricultural machinery.

Under the ATMA programme, a part of the Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE), agricultural extension activities are carried out for all farmers, including women. The scheme operates in **734 districts across 28 States and 5 UTs**, providing Grants-in-Aid to help States deliver the latest agricultural technologies and best practices. As per ATMA guidelines, **at least 30% of resources are earmarked for women farmers and women extension workers.**

The Government through **Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)** promotes the adoption of new agricultural and allied technologies through **technology assessment, demonstrations, and capacity building** for both extension functionaries and farmers, including women farmers across the States. Indian Council of Agricultural Research – Central Institute for Women in Agriculture (ICAR-CIWA), Bhubaneswar creates awareness and conducts capacity building programmes among farm women for better access to technologies and Information, and promotes Self Help Group-led income generating activities to strengthen economic independence.

STATEMENT

The State-Wise Mahila Kisans covered under Agro-Ecological Practices (AEP) in Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) scheme is given below:

(in Lakh)

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Mahila Kisan under (AEP) upto October' 2025
1.	Andaman And Nicobar	0.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50.34
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.19
4.	Assam	32.39
5.	Bihar	48.26
6.	Chhattisgarh	13.88
7.	Goa	0.09
8.	Gujarat	20.48
9.	Haryana	0.91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.37
11.	Jammu And Kashmir	5.52
12.	Jharkhand	24.24
13.	Karnataka	26.98
14.	Kerala	8.88

15.	Ladakh	0.03
16.	Madhya Pradesh	22.42
17.	Maharashtra	45.41
18.	Manipur	0.24
19.	Meghalaya	2.57
20.	Mizoram	0.69
21.	Nagaland	0.95
22.	Odisha	26.66
23.	Puducherry	0.26
24.	Punjab	2.23
25.	Rajasthan	25.82
26.	Sikkim	0.40
27.	Tamil Nadu	22.39
28.	Telangana	30.86
29.	Tripura	3.33
30.	Uttar Pradesh	36.04
31.	Uttarakhand	4.02
32.	West Bengal	25.46
Total		486.34

ONLINE FRAUD AND CYBERCRIME

452. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

- (a) the number of cases of online fraud, including scam calls, phishing and cybercrimes which have been reported during the last five years, year and State-wise;
- (b) the number of arrests made in connection with such frauds and the conviction rate;
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen cybercrime enforcement and prevent fraudulent activities using ICT technologies;
- (d) whether the Government is considering introducing an insurance cover for citizens to compensate for financial losses due to online fraud, if so, the details of the proposed framework;
- (e) the estimated amount of funds siphoned off due to online fraud and how much of it has been officially reported; and
- (f) the percentage of victims of online fraud and cybercrime who actually report the crime to the authorities?

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

(a) to (f): 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 2023. As per the data published by the NCRB, Crime Head-wise and State/UT wise details of cases registered under cyber crimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) during the period from 2019 to 2023 are at the **Statement-I** and **II** respectively. As per

the data published by the NCRB, State/UT wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases in which trials completed, cases convicted, Conviction rate and persons arrested under fraud for cyber crimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) during the period from 2019 to 2023 are at the **Statement-III**. Specific data related to the percentage of victims of online fraud and cyber crime who actually report the crime to the authorities, is not maintained by NCRB.

‘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). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes 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 cyber crimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- ii. The ‘National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal’ (NCRP) (<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' (CFCFRMS), 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. 7,130 Crore has been saved in more than 23.02 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.
- iv. A State of the Art, 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.
- v. So far, more than 11.14 lakhs SIM cards and 2.96 lakhs IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.
- vi. I4C, MHA is regularly organising 'State Connect', 'Thana Connect' and Peer learning session to share best practices, enhance capacity building, etc.
- vii. The state of the art 'National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation)' has been established, as a part of the I4C, at New Delhi (on 18.02.2019) and at Assam (on 29.08.2025) to provide early stage cyber forensic assistance to Investigating Officers (IOs) of State/UT Police. So far, National Cyber

Forensics Laboratory (Investigation), New Delhi has provided its services to State/UT LEAs in around 12,952 cases pertaining to cyber crimes.

- viii. 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 1,44,895 police officers/judicial officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 1,19,628 Certificates issued through the portal.
- ix. 'Sahyog' Portal has been launched to expedite the process of sending notices to IT intermediaries by the Appropriate Government or its agency under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 79 of the IT Act, 2000 to facilitate the removal or disabling of access to any information, data or communication link being used to commit an unlawful act.
- x. A Suspect Registry of identifiers of cyber criminals has been launched by I4C on 10.09.2024 in collaboration with Banks/Financial Institutions. So far, more than 18.43 lakh suspect identifier data received from Banks and 24.67 lakh Layer 1 mule accounts have been shared with the participating entities of Suspect Registry and declined transactions worth Rs. 8031.56 crores.
- xi. 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 16,840 accused and 1,05,129 Cyber Investigation assistance request.

xii. The Central Government has taken various initiatives to create cyber crime awareness which, inter-alia, include:-

- 1) The Hon'ble Prime Minister spoke about digital arrests during the episode "Mann Ki Baat" on 27.10.2024 and apprised the citizens of India.
- 2) A special programme was organized by Aakashvani, New Delhi on Digital Arrest on 28.10.2024.
- 3) Caller Tune Campaign: I4C in collaboration with the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has launched a caller tune campaign with effect from 19.12.2024 for raising awareness about cybercrime and promoting the Cybercrime Helpline Number 1930 and NCRP portal. The caller tunes were also being broadcast in English, Hindi and 10 regional languages by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs). Six versions of caller tunes were played which cover various modus-operandi, namely, Digital Arrest, Investment Scam, Malware, Fake Loan App, Fake Social Media Advertisements.
- 4) The Central Government has launched a comprehensive awareness programme on digital arrest scams which, inter-alia, include;

newspaper advertisement, announcement in Delhi Metros, use of social media influencers to create special posts, campaign through Prasar Bharti and electronic media, special programme on Aakashvani.

5) In partnership with DD News, I4C conducted a cybercrime awareness campaign running through Weekly Show Cyber-Alert starting from 19th July 2025 for 52 Weeks.

6) To further 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), SMS campaign, TV campaign, Radio campaign, School Campaign, advertisement in cinema halls, celebrity endorsement, IPL campaign, campaign during Kumbh Mela 2025 and Suraj Kund Mela 2025, 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, digital displays on railway stations and airports across, etc.

STATEMENT-I

Crime Heads-wise Cases Registered) under Cyber Crimes during 2019-2023

SL	Crime Heads	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Tampering computer	173	338	55	65	71

	source documents					
2	Computer Related Offences	23734	21926	19915	23894	35329
3	Cyber Terrorism	12	26	15	12	11
4	Publication/transmission of obscene / sexually explicit act in electronic form	4203	6308	6598	6896	7893
5	Interception or Monitoring or decryption of Information	9	7	2	1	1
6	Un-authorized access/attempt to access to protected computer system	2	2	3	1	1
7	Abetment to Commit Offences	0	1	7	4	0
8	Attempt to Commit Offences	14	18	5	18	11
9	Other Sections of IT Act	2699	1017	827	1017	920
A	Total Offences under I.T. Act	30846	29643	27427	31908	44237
10	Abetment of Suicide (Online)	7	10	10	24	30

11	Cyber Stalking/Bullying of Women/Children	771	872	1176	1471	1305
12	Data theft	282	98	170	97	113
13	Fraud	6229	10395	14007	17470	19466
14	Cheating	3367	4480	6343	10509	16943
15	Forgery	511	582	198	224	444
16	Defamation/Morphing	19	51	31	61	36
17	Fake Profile	85	149	123	157	225
18	Counterfeiting	5	9	2	2	0
19	Cyber Blackmailing/Threatening	362	303	689	696	689
20	Fake News on Social Media	188	578	179	230	209
21	Other Offences	1974	2674	2456	2857	2389
B	Total Offences under IPC	13800	20201	25384	33798	41849
22	Gambling Act (Online Gambling)	22	63	27	37	87
23	Lotteries Act (Online Lotteries)	9	26	4	6	0
24	Copy Right Act	34	49	32	27	23
25	Trade Marks Act	1	5	1	14	1
26	Other SLL Crimes	23	48	99	103	223

C	Total Offences under SLL	89	191	163	187	334
	Total Cyber Crimes	44735	50035	52974	65893	86420

Source: 'Crime in India' published by NCRB.

STATEMENT-II**State/UT-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Crimes during 2019-2023**

SL	State/UT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Andhra Pradesh	1886	1899	1875	2341	2341
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8	30	47	14	24
3	Assam	2231	3530	4846	1733	909
4	Bihar	1050	1512	1413	1621	4450
5	Chhattisgarh	175	297	352	439	473
6	Goa	15	40	36	90	86
7	Gujarat	784	1283	1536	1417	1995
8	Haryana	564	656	622	681	751
9	Himachal Pradesh	76	98	70	77	127
10	Jharkhand	1095	1204	953	967	1079
11	Karnataka	12020	10741	8136	12556	21889
12	Kerala	307	426	626	773	3295
13	Madhya Pradesh	602	699	589	826	685
14	Maharashtra	4967	5496	5562	8249	8103
15	Manipur	4	79	67	18	3
16	Meghalaya	89	142	107	75	64
17	Mizoram	8	13	30	1	31
18	Nagaland	2	8	8	4	2
19	Odisha	1485	1931	2037	1983	2348
20	Punjab	243	378	551	697	511
21	Rajasthan	1762	1354	1504	1833	2435
22	Sikkim	2	0	0	26	12
23	Tamil Nadu	385	782	1076	2082	4121
24	Telangana	2691	5024	10303	15297	18236
25	Tripura	20	34	24	30	36
26	Uttar Pradesh	11416	11097	8829	10117	10794
27	Uttarakhand	100	243	718	559	494
28	West Bengal	524	712	513	401	309
	TOTAL STATE(S)	44511	49708	52430	64907	85603
29	AandN Islands	2	5	8	28	47
30	Chandigarh	23	17	15	27	23
31	DandN Haveli and Daman and Diu	3	3	5	5	6
32	Delhi	115	168	356	685	407

33	Jammu and Kashmir	73	120	154	173	185
34	Ladakh		1	5	3	1
35	Lakshadweep	4	3	1	1	1
36	Puducherry	4	10	0	64	147
	TOTAL UT(S)	224	327	544	986	817
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	44735	50035	52974	65893	86420

Source: 'Crime in India' published by NCRB.

STATEMENT-III

State/UT-wise Cases Registered(CR), Cases Chargesheeted(CCS), Cases in which Trials completed (CTC), Cases Convicted(CON), Conviction Rate (CRate) and Persons Arrested(PAR)under Fraud forCyber Crimes during 2019-2023

SL	State/UT	2019						2020						2021					
		CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CRate	PAR	CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CRate	PAR	CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CRat	PAR
1	Andhra Pradesh	703	36	1	0	0.0	68	764	57	5	2	40.0	76	952	82	8	3	37.5	64
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0		0	3	0	0	0		5	2	0	0	0		0
3	Assam	83	32	8	0	0.0	58	58	17	1	0	0.0	18	82	18	2	0	0.0	194
4	Bihar	100	276	49	4	8.2	993	1294	569	0	0		634	1373	402	3	2	66.7	944
5	Chhattisgarh	35	14	0	0		25	71	15	6	0	0.0	35	67	17	0	0		32
6	Goa	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0		0
7	Gujarat	107	53	0	0		242	205	25	0	0		57	208	68	0	0		194
8	Haryana	107	6	0	0		8	36	7	0	0		18	52	26	0	0		102
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0		0	1	1	0	0		3	6	1	0	0		4
10	Jharkhand	18	2	2	2	100.0	2	83	1	1	1	100.0	2	79	4	0	0		6
11	Karnataka	7	1	0	0		1	0	0	0	0		0	6	3	0	0		3
12	Kerala	14	7	4	0	0.0	12	6	1	0	0		5	16	5	4	0	0.0	7
13	Madhya Pradesh	25	6	1	1	100.0	14	69	16	0	0		47	89	40	0	0		103
14	Maharashtra	168	144	9	0	0.0	289	2032	102	10	0	0.0	326	1678	214	14	9	64.3	453
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0		0	10	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
19	Odisha	956	58	0	0		70	1079	60	0	0		74	1205	74	0	0		64
20	Punjab	35	4	0	0		29	16	1	0	0		14	29	5	0	0		15
21	Rajasthan	324	14	2	1	50.0	17	332	21	0	0		29	371	55	0	0		108
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
23	Tamil Nadu	11	0	0	0		19	5	0	0	0		2	107	0	0	0		35
24	Telangana	282	91	5	2	40.0	172	3316	469	208	202	97.1	582	7003	579	12	3	25.0	743
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
26	Uttar Pradesh	813	367	14	8	57.1	503	837	304	16	16	100.0	375	614	216	15	13	86.7	322
27	Uttarakhand	3	0	0	0		1	1	1	0	0		1	0	0	0	0		0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0		0	145	19	0	0		8	40	2	0	0		3

	TOTAL STATE(S)	621	1111	95	18	18.9	2523	1036	1686	247	221	89.5	2311	1398	1811	58	30	51.7	3396
29	AandN Islands	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
30	Chandigarh	0	1	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
31	DandN Haveli and	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
32	Delhi	11	7	0	0		16	31	2	0	0		21	19	4	0	0		106
33	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	8	0	0	0		1
34	Ladakh							0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
	TOTAL UT(S)	17	8	1	0	0.0	16	31	2	0	0		21	27	4	0	0		107
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	622	1119	96	18	18.8	2539	1039	1688	247	221	89.5	2332	1400	1815	58	30	51.7	3503

Source: 'Crime in India' published by NCRB.

State/UT-wise Cases Registered(CR), Cases Chargesheeted(CCS), Cases in which Trials completed (CTC), Cases Convicted(CON), Conviction Rate (CRate) and Persons Arrested(PAR)under Fraud forCyber Crimes during 2019-2023

SL	State/UT	2022						2023					
		CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CRate	PAR	CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CRate	PAR
1	Andhra Pradesh	984	69	10	2	20.0	141	909	77	21	0	0.0	75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0	-	2	0	0	0	0	-	0
3	Assam	16	1	0	0	-	3	0	0	2	0	0.0	0
4	Bihar	1441	829	5	2	40.0	1311	2611	1540	4	2	50.0	1899
5	Chhattisgarh	42	19	0	0	-	37	29	10	1	0	0.0	11
6	Goa	11	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
7	Gujarat	108	43	1	0	0.0	93	112	32	0	0	-	88
8	Haryana	44	28	0	0	-	62	11	6	0	0	-	16
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	0	0	0	-	2	7	5	0	0	-	0
10	Jharkhand	98	53	0	0	-	85	43	21	1	0	0.0	21
11	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
12	Kerala	26	2	0	0	-	9	117	3	1	0	0.0	15
13	Madhya Pradesh	180	36	11	4	36.4	83	91	18	8	6	75.0	52
14	Maharashtra	2202	168	4	0	0.0	425	2075	276	22	0	0.0	565
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
19	Odisha	957	62	0	0	-	87	1362	75	0	0	-	139
20	Punjab	61	6	1	0	0.0	43	25	16	1	1	100.0	27
21	Rajasthan	292	47	15	13	86.7	70	84	9	0	0	-	18
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
23	Tamil Nadu	251	21	1	0	0.0	78	887	14	1	0	0.0	46
24	Telangana	9581	1786	108	34	31.5	1730	10626	1760	410	6	1.5	505
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	766	151	74	74	100.0	227	287	86	2	0	0.0	63
27	Uttarakhand	31	13	0	0	-	14	18	19	0	0	-	19
28	West Bengal	30	1	0	0	-	27	7	3	0	0	-	6
	TOTAL STATE(S)	17130	3337	230	129	56.1	4529	19301	3970	474	15	3.2	3565
29	AandN Islands	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
30	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0

31	DandN Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
32	Delhi	331	51	0	0	-	249	163	31	10	7	70.0	85
33	Jammu and Kashmir	7	3	0	0	-	0	2	0	0	0	-	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	340	54	0	0	-	249	165	31	10	7	70.0	85
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	17470	3391	230	129	56.1	4778	19466	4001	484	22	4.5	3650

Source: 'Crime in India' published by NCRB.

RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN IN NORTH EASTERN REGION**453. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) in North Eastern Region, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any North Eastern States have achieved significant outcomes in enhancing Own Source Revenue (OSR), e-enablement or Panchayat infrastructure development through the scheme; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and key achievements recorded and the follow-up measures taken by the Ministry to support States with better-performing or innovative practices?

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

- (a) The Ministry is implementing Revamped Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) w.e.f. financial year 2022-23 with main objective for building the capacity of Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) through imparting training to the Elected Representatives (ERs), functionaries and other stakeholders to develop their governance capabilities for leadership roles to enable the Panchayats to function effectively, across all States/UTs including North Eastern (NE) States.

The implementation of the scheme including utilisation of funds released

to States/UTs including NE States is closely monitored through review meetings/video-conferences, pre-CEC meeting etc. The Central Empowered Committee of RGSA while approving the Annual Action Plan of States/UTs also review the progress of implementation of the scheme and utilization of funds thereof. States/ UTs are persistently requested for submitting the requisite documents viz. quarterly, annual progress reports, utilization certificate, auditor's report etc. and compliance of MoF instruction for regulating release of funds.

In addition to this, Training Management Portal (TMP), an online application for management of training programs conducted by the States/UTs under RGSA, is in place to monitor real time trainings conducted by States/ UTs. Also, a Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is in place for monitoring the releases and expenditure under RGSA.

(b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj does not maintain the data pertaining to OSR of Panchayats, as Panchayat, being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of the State list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Furthermore, States as well as Panchayats often do not share OSR data related to Panchayats. However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj constituted an "Expert Committee on Own Source Revenue of Rural Local Bodies" in 2022 to review the status of OSR of Panchayats. As per the report of the Expert Committee, around Rs. 25595 Crores OSR have been collected by Panchayati Raj Institutions in the 30 States/UTs, during 2017-18 to 2021-22 and per capita OSR at the national level was around Rs. 59 annually, for the same period. The

details are enclosed as **Statement - I**

Further, to make Panchayats e-enabled, the Ministry is implementing the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), which has significantly enhanced transparency, efficiency, and governance at the grassroots level. The eGramSwaraj application, facilitates digital planning, accounting, monitoring, and online payments at the Panchayat level. The integration of eGramSwaraj with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) enables real-time payments to vendors and service providers, ensuring seamless fund flow and reducing delays.

Additionally, the Ministry has integrated eGramSwaraj with the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) to bring transparency to Panchayat procurement. This integration allows Panchayats to procure goods and services through GeM via the eGramSwaraj platform. An application of 'AuditOnline' has also been developed for online audits of Panchayat accounts and their financial management.

As 'Panchayat' is a State subject, providing basic infrastructural facilities such as GP building, computer etc. are primarily the responsibility of the State. However, Ministry supplements the efforts of the States/UTs and approved for construction of 13342 Gram Panchayat Bhawans and 63436 procurement of computer to States/ UTs under the scheme. Details of Construction of Panchayat Bhawan and procurement of computer approved to NE States is enclosed as **Statement-II**.

(c) Ministry has been incentivizing the best-performing Panchayats by

recognizing their exemplary work under various nationally significant themes through the National Panchayat Awards. This initiative aims to foster a spirit of healthy competition among Panchayats and motivate them to strive for excellence in local governance. To facilitate cross-learning and knowledge exchange, the best practices and innovative initiatives of award-winning Panchayats are systematically documented and disseminated through workshops, conferences, training programmes, and exposure visits. Additionally, compendiums and booklets highlighting these practices are published and shared widely with Panchayati Raj stakeholders across the country. These efforts contribute to the replication of successful models and the overall strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The State-wise details of awarded Panchayats for the year 2024 are annexed at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise OSR of Panchayats (2017-18 to 2021-22)

(Rs in Crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.12	1.6	2.5	2.84	3.02
2	Andhra Pradesh	688.74	739.77	685.08	876.95	969.09
3	Assam	25.98	25.63	15.25	21.22	26.65
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	37.89
5	Chhattisgarh	166.51	144.8	159.69	132.57	141.5

6	Goa	225.49	61.08	220.54	85.62	218.52
7	Gujarat	864.1	778.3	881.46	795.14	0
8	Haryana	50.58	108.56	83.73	71.99	60.06
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.41	0.42	0.53	1.45
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	15.01	0	2.08
11	Jharkhand	0.16	0.42	1.78	23.64	1.86
12	Karnataka	385.94	552.86	671.37	715.41	812.21
13	Kerala	868.62	802.84	792.05	769.94	781.28
14	Ladakh	0.28	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.05
15	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03
16	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	105.22	63.93
17	Manipur	0.61	1.06	0.18	0.2	0.41
18	Mizoram	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.04
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	38.82	44.26	42.13	43.14	0
21	Puducherry	29.46	35.28	45.26	41.08	45.93
22	Punjab	126.45	172.28	170.93	164.17	157.98
23	Rajasthan	40.98	40.9	49.48	66.35	56.73
24	Sikkim	1.58	1.78	2.87	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	731.93	795.24	433.49	209.3	411.55
26	Telangana	397.54	425.66	321.02	278.25	292.98
27	Tripura	3.02	3.94	3.8	0	0

28	Uttar Pradesh	192.89	204.27	0	229.08	246.34
29	Uttarakhand	14.17	15.41	14.4	13.26	16.21
30	West Bengal	522.63	502.88	487.23	198.43	464.66
		5378.74	5459.38	5099.84	4844.47	4812.46

Source: Report of the Expert Committee on OSR of Rural Local Bodies

STATEMENT-II

Status of Construction of Panchayat Bhawan and procurement of computer approved to NE States

Sl. No	NE State	Construction of GP Bhawan approved	Procurement of computers approved
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1339	1200
2	Assam	610	2055
3	Manipur	43	141
4	Meghalaya	36	1677
5	Mizoram	368	591
6	Nagaland	183	739
7	Sikkim	27	235
8	Tripura	131	493
	Total	2737	7131

STATEMENT-III**List of Awardee Panchayats for the year 2024**

Sl.No.	State/UT	Category-wise awardees							Grand
		Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar	Nanaji Deshmukh Sarvottam Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar			Gram Urja Swaraj Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar	Carbon Neutral Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar	Panchayat Kshamta Nirmaan Sarvottam Sansthan Puraskar	Total
		Gram Panchayats	Gram Panchayats	Block Panchayats	District Panchayats	Gram Panchayats	Gram Panchayats	Institutions	
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2	Assam	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	Bihar	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
4	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

5	Gujarat	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
7	Karnataka	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
8	Kerala	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
9	Ladakh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	Maharashtra	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	6
11	Odisha	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	7
12	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
13	Telangana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	Tripura	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	7
15	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Total	27	3	3	3	3	3	3	45

MODERNISATION OF AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ADOPTION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

454. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) the details of measures being undertaken to modernise agricultural infrastructure under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, particularly in enhancing post-harvest management, storage, and value-chain efficiency at the grassroots level;
- (b) the details of the steps which have been taken to ensure that the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme reaches all eligible beneficiaries, and steps taken to address issues of duplication, exclusion, or misidentification of farmers in the beneficiary database; and
- (c) the details of the Government strategy to increase the adoption of digital technologies —such as precision farming, satellite-based crop monitoring, and AI-driven advisory systems — for enhancing productivity and resource efficiency?

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

(a) : The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) was launched in 2020-21 to address gaps in post-harvest management and strengthen agricultural infrastructure. Banks and financial institutions extend loans worth ₹1 lakh crore, with 3% per annum interest subvention from AIF. Credit guarantee coverage under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) and NABSanrakshan for loans up to ₹2 crore is supported by Government of India. AIF provides interest subvention for medium- to long-term financing for creation of post-harvest and farming assets such

as custom hiring centres, warehouses, silos, cold storages, pack-houses, sorting and grading units, assaying facilities, primary processing centres, logistics/supply-chain infrastructure etc. Interest subvention and credit guarantee together encourage investments by farmers, Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), Cooperatives, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Self Help Groups (SHGs), agri-entrepreneurs and start-ups. Projects under AIF have mobilized an investment of ₹1,22,731 crore in the agriculture sector like 39,022 custom hiring centres, 25,721 processing units, 20,917 farm automation units, 17,362 warehouses, 4,032 sorting and grading units, 2,739 cold storages etc.

(b) : To ensure that the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme reaches all eligible beneficiaries, the Government has established multiple enrolment channels including the PM-KISAN web portal, PM-KISAN Mobile App, and Common Service Centres (CSCs). The Government extends administrative funds to States/UTs to facilitate their outreach and promotional activities. The Ministry, in coordination with State Governments, conducts periodic saturation drives to ensure universal coverage. The 21st installment of PM-KISAN was disbursed to 9.34 crore farmers. To address issues of duplication, exclusion, or misidentification, benefits are released only through Aadhaar-seeded Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) based on verified State/UT data uploaded to the PM-KISAN portal. Several technological validations have been introduced, including integration with PFMS for bank-account verification, UIDAI for Aadhaar authentication and removal of deceased beneficiaries, and the Income Tax Department for enforcing exclusion criteria. The PM-KISAN database is additionally cross-checked with PDS ration card

records and subjected to automated deduplication across PFMS, UIDAI, and Income Tax datasets. These measures ensure accuracy, transparency, and that only eligible farmers with cultivable landholdings receive the Scheme's benefits.

(c) : The Government of India is implementing the Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM) to promote precision farming, satellite-based crop monitoring, and AI-driven advisories for improving productivity and resource efficiency. The Mission focuses on building a strong Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for agriculture, including AgriStack, the Krishi Decision Support System, and comprehensive soil profile mapping. AgriStack comprises foundational databases such as Farmers' Registry, Geo-referenced Village Maps, and Crop Sown Registry, enabling timely and reliable crop-related information for farmers. The Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) supports the Mission through satellite-based crop forecasting under the FASAL project, drought monitoring, and technological support to PMFBY through YES-TECH and digital crop-cutting experiments. The Government is also promoting AI and IoT-based solutions for personalized advisories and improved farm management. Key initiatives include the AI-powered Kisan e-Mitra chatbot for farmer queries and the National Pest Surveillance System, which uses AI/ML tools to detect pest infestations and reduce crop losses.

DECENTRALISED PLANNING AND FUND UTILISATION

455. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the functioning of District

Planning Committees and utilisation of funds under various rural development schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the steps taken to ensure timely and effective use of funds and greater public participation in local planning, State-wise; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or proposed to address delays, under-utilisation of funds and gaps in people's participation in the preparation of District Annual Development Plans?

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

(a) to (c) Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India provides for setting up a District Planning Committee, in every State at the district level, to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. The Chairperson of every District Planning Committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such Committee, to the Government of the State. The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to the functions relating to district planning which may be assigned to such Committees.

“Panchayats” and “Municipalities”, being “Local Government”, both are State subject and part of State List of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, it falls under the jurisdiction of the State Government to review the functioning of District Planning Committees, to ensure greater public

participation in local planning and to address gaps in people's participation in the preparation of District Annual Development Plans.

As per clause (3) of Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India, every District Planning Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan, have regard to matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation, and the extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise. Further, every District Planning Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan, also consult such institutions and organisations as the Governor may, by order, specify. As such, in terms of Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India, matters relating to utilization or underutilization of funds under various rural development schemes or to ensure timely and effective use of funds, are not assigned to District Planning Committees.

As far as Ministry of Panchayati Raj is concerned, the Ministry has issued an advisory dated 13.11.2025 to all States/Union Territories with the request to take necessary action to constitute, if not already done, District Planning Committee in every district and ensure their effective operationalization in conformity with the Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India, without any further delay. Further, the States/Union Territories have also been requested to issue clear operational guidelines to ensure that District Planning Committees meet regularly, are supported by qualified technical and planning staff, operate with

transparency and are publicly documented and monitor their decisions and meeting outcomes.

Further, the Ministry has also issued an advisory dated 13.11.2025 to NITI Aayog, Government of India with the request to instruct the State Planning Departments to develop a model framework for participatory district planning including standardized formats, digital tools, and timelines for submission and review.

SEAWEED PARKS

456. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

- (a) the details of seaweed parks established or proposed under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in the country, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the current status and expected timeline for the commencement of work on the proposed Seaweed Park under the PMMSY in Thoothukudi district;
- (c) the details regarding the number of people from Thoothukudi district who have been trained or engaged in pilot-scale seaweed cultivation initiatives;
- (d) whether the Government has formulated any plans to mitigate environmental concerns arising from the cultivation of invasive seaweed species such as *Kappaphycus alvarezii* in ecologically sensitive areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap between current levels of seaweed production and the industrial demand for seaweed based raw materials?

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

(a) and (b): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India is implementing a flagship scheme "*Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)*" with effect from FY 2020-21 with an investment of ₹20,050 crore in all States and Union Territories including Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu state, "Establishment of Multipurpose Seaweed Park" has been sanctioned under the PMMSY at a total project cost of Rs. 127.71 crore, with following components: (i) Seaweed multiplication in Hub - I Centre at Valamavur in Ramanathapuram District, (ii) Seaweed processing and value addition in Hub – II Centre at Manganur in Pudukottai District, (iii) Spoke level infrastructures in seaweed farming villages of Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram, Pudukottai and Thanjavur Districts. Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that the civil works for Hub-I, Hub-II and Spoke level infrastructures have already been commenced and target dates for completion of Hub -I Centre is January 2026, and for Hub - II Centre is July 2026. In Thoothukudi District, Spoke level infrastructure works are being undertaken in the following villages: viz. Periasamipuram, Sippikulam, Pattinamaruthur, Vellapatti, Thoothukudi Harbour, Mullakadu with an aim to complete the works by December, 2025.

(c): Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that 125 fisherwomen have been trained on seaweed value addition in Thoothukudi district under 'Special livelihood programme for Palk-bay and Gulf of Mannar Fishermen'. The ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has informed that 159 training programmes on seaweed cultivation were conducted for over 13,500 coastal communities during last five years including over 300 beneficiaries from Thoothukudi district of Tamil Nadu State. The CSIR- Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI) has trained more than 50 fishers of Thoothukudi district.

(d): ICAR-CMFRI has promoted cultivation of seaweed (red algae) species *viz.*, *Gracilaria edulis* and *Kappaphycus alvarezii* under the PMMSY. As per the studies conducted by RandD Institutions such as National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM); CSMCRI and CMFRI, *Kappaphycus spp.* is not found to be an invasive species and it has been reported that occurrence of this seaweed did not harm the natural coral ecosystem. The Government of Tamil Nadu has also *inter alia* reported that commercial cultivation of *Kappaphycus* was started from 2005, and there was no massive invasiveness seen as apprehended. However, as a precautionary measure, vide G.O. (MS) No.229, Environment and Forests (EC-3) Department, dated 20.12.2005 the *Kappaphycus* was not allowed for cultivation in Gulf of Mannar region.

(e): The Department of Fisheries, along with the other Ministries/Departments in the Union Government and with active support of the coastal States/UTs have

taken several steps to bridge the gap between current production and demand for seaweeds, such as 'Establishment of Multipurpose Seaweed Park' in Tamil Nadu, providing virulent seaweed seeds to farmers, identification of suitable sites for seaweed cultivation along the 11,099 km of coastline, support to RandD institutions and entrepreneurs for pilot projects for feasibility studies, training and capacity development, support to coastal communities/beneficiaries for installation of Rafts and monolines/tubenets for seaweed cultivation, etc. Under the PMMSY, during last 5 years (2020-25) the projects worth ₹195 crore have been approved towards seaweed cultivation and its related activities. The Research Institutions have identified 384 sites covering 24,707 hectares across the coastline of India, as suitable for seaweed cultivation. Furthermore, Lakshadweep has been notified as a Seaweed Cluster, and the Mandapam Regional Centre of the ICAR- CMFRI has been notified as the Centre of Excellence for promoting seaweed farming and research activities. The '*Guidelines for Import of Live Seaweeds into India*' have been issued on 21-10-2024. Besides, NITI Aayog has released a report titled '*Strategy for the development of Seaweed Value Chain*' to promote seaweed cultivation in India. An Institutional mechanism has been established by the DoF, GoI in the form of an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on Seaweed Development for coordinated development of this important sector in the country. As a result of these initiatives, the seaweed production has increased from 18,890 tonnes in 2015 to 74,083 tonnes in 2024.

बीएसपी के स्वामित्व वाली भूमि का छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार को हस्तांतरण

457. श्री विजय बघेल:

क्या इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र (बीएसपी) क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत घनी आबादी वाली श्रमिक बस्तियों, जैसे नेवई बस्ती, मरोदा, तहसील और जिला दुर्ग (छत्तीसगढ़) की तेजी से बढ़ती आबादी के लिए जीवन यापन हेतु बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं का प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं;

(ख) क्या सम्पूर्ण बस्ती क्षेत्र में बीएसपी के स्वामित्व वाली भूमि को राज्य सरकार को हस्तांतरित करना आवश्यक है, ताकि उन्हें माननीय प्रधानमंत्री की महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाओं जैसे पीएम पट्टा वितरण, पीएम आवास योजना आदि का लाभ मिल सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो घनी आबादी वाली मज़दूर बस्तियों जैसे कि पूरा बस्ती क्षेत्र नेवई बस्ती, मरोदा आदि की ज़मीन को रिसाली नगर निगम, छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार को हस्तांतरित करने की मौजूदा स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) से (ग): भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र (बीएसपी) के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया था तथा इसे इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थापना और उनसे संबंधित क्रियाकलापों के लिए केंद्र सरकार को सौंप दिया गया था। स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) ने नेवई बस्ती, मरोदा सहित भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाली श्रमिक बस्तियों के लिए बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किया है। निम्नलिखित भूमि खंडों के संबंध में छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार को भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की भूमि के स्वामित्व हस्तांतरण हेतु सेल (बीएसपी) द्वारा सभी आवश्यक औपचारिकताएँ पूरी कर ली गई हैं:

-290.26 एकड़ भूमि (रुबांधा, मरोदा, जोरातराई, पुरेना, छाओनी तथा खुर्सीपारा ग्राम में स्थित) और

- नेवई ग्राम में 151.46 एकड़ भूमि (मौहारी बागीचा, स्टेशन मरोदा, नेवई (एचएससीएल कॉलोनी), नेवई पुरानी बस्ती और नेवई भाटा)

SUSTAINING AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN TRIBAL AREA

458. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that India achieved a record foodgrain production of about 353.95 million tonnes in 2024-25, registering 4.6% sectoral growth and if so, the specific initiatives that have been taken to sustain this momentum in tribal and hilly regions such as Kandhamal in Odisha;
- (b) the number of farmers covered under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and procurement programmes in Odisha, district-wise;
- (c) whether any steps are being taken to link Odisha's organic and millet clusters to national and international markets and tribal, hilly regions including women's participation particularly in the State of Odisha with specific to Kandhamal Parliamentary constituency if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures planned to promote Agri-value addition, digital farming and natural resource conservation in Aspirational Districts like Kandhamal?

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

(a): India has achieved a record foodgrain production of 357.73 million tonnes as per the Final Estimates 2024-25, which reflects a growth of 7.65% as compared to the foodgrain production during 2023-24.

Agriculture being a State Subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for the development of agriculture. The Government of India supports these efforts through policies, financial assistance, and various schemes and programmes aimed at increasing production, ensuring remunerative returns, and improving farmer incomes. Both Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture are being implemented in Odisha to aid farmer welfare.

(b): During 2024-25 (as on 28.11.2025), 18,21,071 farmers have been benefitted under procurement programme of paddy in the State of Odisha. Further, the number of farmers benefitted under procurement programme of pulses and oilseeds, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Odisha, district-wise are given at **Statement I, II and III** respectively.

(c) and (d): The Government is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs (except North Eastern States), including Odisha to promote organic farming. PKVY stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing. Primary focus of the scheme is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain.

To enhance millet production, consumption, exports, and value-chain development, 2023 was declared the International Year of Millets by the Government of India. The Indian Institute of Millets Research (IIMR), Hyderabad has been

designated as a Global Centre of Excellence to share research, best practices, and technologies. IIMR provides training to farmers, women, homemakers, students, and entrepreneurs in value-added millet products and supports millet-based enterprises. The institute has developed “Ready to Eat” and “Ready to Cook” millet technologies, promoted the “Eatrite” brand, and organized awareness programmes along with agri-business and technology incubation initiatives. One component of the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI) focuses on Millet-Based Products (MBP), with an outlay of Rs. 800 crores. The objectives of the PLI Scheme for Millet-Based Products (PLISMBP) are to increase the use of millets in food products and promote their value addition by incentivizing the manufacturing and sale of selected millet-based products in both domestic and export markets.

The Sub-Mission on National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) – Nutri Cereals is being implemented across all districts of 28 States and 2 Union Territories, including Odisha. Under this mission, farmers receive incentives through States/UTs for activities such as improved crop production and protection technologies, demonstrations, certified seed production and distribution, Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management, farmer training, workshops, seed minikits, and publicity efforts.

Additionally, the Government of India provides flexibility to States under the Pradhan Mantri–Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) to address state-specific priorities. States may promote millets (*Shree Anna*) under PM-RKVY with approval from the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under Ministry of

Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched a flagship network project namely National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) to conduct studies on the impact of climate change on agriculture and develop and promotes climate resilient technologies in agriculture.

The Government has set up a Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in Kandhamal district of Odisha to promote adoption of new technologies of agriculture and allied sectors including Agri-value addition and natural resource conservation technologies through technology assessment, demonstration and capacity development among the extension functionaries of state governments and farmers.

Government is implementing Sub Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials (SMSP) to promote production and multiplication of quality seeds of agricultural crops to ensure availability of required quantities of seed to farmers.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) implements strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. Several schemes under NMSA deal with adverse climate situations in agriculture. Per Drop More Crop scheme increases water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development scheme promotes Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health Card (SHC) / Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme is operational through the State Governments under the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility. SHC provides information to farmers on soil nutrient status of their soil and recommends appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and fertility. Mission for

Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Agroforestry and National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture.

A component called “Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development” has been launched under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR) in 2018-19 to promote innovation and agri-entrepreneurship by providing financial support and nurturing the incubation ecosystem. Under this programme, start-ups are encouraged to use innovative technologies to resolve challenges faced in agriculture and allied sectors.

The Government has taken various initiatives to enhance digital integration, promote innovation, and make advanced technologies like drones more accessible in the agriculture sector. To promote the use of drone technology in agriculture, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare released SOPs in December 2021 for safe pesticide and nutrient application using drones. Under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), extensive financial assistance to purchase drones and their attachments is provided as follows:

- **100% support** (up to ₹10 lakh) for ICAR institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)
- **75% support** for FPOs for field demonstrations.
- **40–50% support** (₹4–5 lakh limit) for Custom Hiring Centers and farmers, with higher assistance for SC/ST, women, and small/marginal farmers.

The Government has approved ‘Namo Drone Didi’ as Central Sector Scheme for providing drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores for the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26. The scheme aims to provide drones

to 15000 selected Women SHGs for providing rental services to farmers for agricultural purpose (application of fertilizers and pesticides).

Further, 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 to assist farmers with 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. This system utilizes AI and Machine Learning to detect crop issues, enabling timely intervention for healthier crops

STATEMENT I

District-wise details of farmers benefitted in Odisha under PM-KISAN in 21st instalment, as on 26.11.2025

Sr.	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Angul	1,24,397
2	Balangir	1,97,340
3	Balasore	2,39,346
4	Bargarh	1,59,929
5	Bhadrak	1,57,786
6	Boudh	48,528
7	Cuttack	1,54,995

8	Deogarh	37,581
9	Dhenkanal	1,03,432
10	Gajapati	41,769
11	Ganjam	1,67,328
12	Jagatsinghapur	1,19,031
13	Jajpur	1,60,353
14	Jharsuguda	33,449
15	Kalahandi	1,47,698
16	Kandhamal	63,507
17	Kendrapara	1,25,699
18	Keonjhar	1,80,409
19	Khordha	72,374
20	Koraput	68,604
21	Malkangiri	48,713
22	Mayurbhanj	2,37,679
23	Nabarangpur	1,04,063
24	Nayagarh	74,100
25	Nuapada	84,131
26	Puri	1,58,319
27	Rayagada	47,648
28	Sambalpur	59,348
29	Sonepur	61,729

30	Sundargarh	1,32,701
	Total	34,11,986

Source: DA&FW

STATEMENT II

District wise details of farmers application enrolled under PMFBY and RWBCIS District in Odisha during 2024-25

Sr.	Districts	Application Enrolled
1	Anugul	4,25,212
2	Balangir	11,94,869
3	Baleshwar	8,26,148
4	Bargarh	16,14,615
5	Bhadrak	6,53,670
6	Boudh	1,15,456
7	Cuttack	4,68,948
8	Deogarh	2,54,100
9	Dhenkanal	2,78,426
10	Gajapati	72,541
11	Ganjam	8,85,106
12	Jagatsinghapur	3,15,804
13	Jajapur	8,43,906
14	Jharsuguda	7,60,502
15	Kalahandi	5,13,375

16	Kandhamal	74,812
17	Kendrapara	7,19,973
18	Kendujhar	4,75,952
19	Khordha	3,22,708
20	Koraput	74,576
21	Malkangiri	66,340
22	Mayurbhanj	4,73,841
23	Nabarangpur	93,960
24	Nayagarh	1,91,453
25	Nuapada	1,93,713
26	Puri	6,56,601
27	Rayagada	75,958
28	Sambalpur	8,34,608
29	Subarnapur	2,30,359
30	Sundargarh	9,73,590
	Total	1,46,81,122

Source: DA&FW

STATEMENT III

District-wise no. of farmers benefitted under procurement programmes in Odisha during 2024-25

Source: DA&FW

Qty. in MT/Value in Rs.

Moong

District	Purchase Quantity MTS	Value in Rs.	Number of farmers benefitted
Angul	0.45	39,069.00	5
Bhadrak	126.60	10,991,412.00	183
Bolangir	34.05	2,956,221.00	87
Cuttack	812.58	70,548,456.93	835
Ganjam	119.35	10,361,967.00	220
Jagatsinghpur	2583.17	224,270,556.34	3035
Jajpur	1286.60	111,702,612.00	1179
Jharsuguda	15.00	1,302,300.00	33
Kalahandi	48.25	4,189,065.00	76
Kendrapada	949.20	82,409,544.00	1964
Khordha	941.20	81,714,984.00	695
Malkangiri	477.85	41,486,937.00	282
Mayurbhanj	210.05	18,236,541.00	164

Nayagarh	185.75	16,126,815.00	320
Nuapada	39.65	3,442,413.00	31
Puri	2475.75	214,944,615.00	2764
Raygada	5.85	507,897.00	8
Sambalpur	1.00	86,820.00	5
Total	10312.35	895,318,225.26	11886

Urad

District	Purchase Quantity MTS	Value in Rs.	Number of farmers benefitted
Ganjam	19.80	1,465,200.00	10
Malkangiri	14.15	1,047,100.00	20
Khordha	105.75	7,825,500.00	50
Puri	116.95	8,654,300.00	107
Kendrapada	33.05	2,445,700.00	39
Jagatsinghpur	7.10	525,400.00	16
Jajpur	2.00	148,000.00	1
Jharsuguda	14.50	1,073,000.00	9
Raygada	3.85	284,900.00	4
Total	317.15	23,469,100.00	256

Groundnut

District	Purchase Quantity MTS	Value in Rs.	Number of farmers benefitted
Angul	55.51	3,765,243.30	79
Balasore	27.20	1,844,636.85	31
Deogarh	236.92	16,069,944.45	270
Ganjam	11.73	795,306.75	8
Khordha	11.45	776,314.35	4
Puri	385.70	26,162,166.66	308
Jajpur	100.63	6,825,393.75	39
Koraput	223.09	15,132,194.70	196
Malkangiri	531.65	36,061,819.50	288
Mayurbhanj	143.12	9,707,490.45	116
Nuapada	118.30	8,024,289.00	153
Sundargarh	196.39	13,320,794.55	188
Total	2041.66	138,485,594.31	1680

Sunflower

District	Purchase Quantity MTS	Value in Rs.	Number of farmers benefitted
Bhadrak	47.40	3,450,720.00	88

Kendrapada	0.70	50,960.00	3
Total	48.10	3,501,680.00	91

DELAY IN WAGE PAYMENTS UNDER MGNREGS

459. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:

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

- (a) the details of the quantum of wage payments towards Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) pending as of the latest available date since 2021-22, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has proposed to revise at least 400 per day as recommended by the Parliamentary Committee (May 2025), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of impact of wage delays on livelihood security and distress migration therefor;
- (d) the timeline and mechanism to ensure time-bound wage disbursement and action taken by the State of West Bengal in this regard; and
- (e) the details of the average delay in wage payments under MGNREGS during the last three years, State-wise?

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. Fund release is a continuous process.

Under the Scheme, the wage payments are directly credited by the Central Government to the account of beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer protocol. Sanctions for wage payments are issued daily by the Ministry through the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) based on fund transfer orders received from the States after due procedures. At the beginning of each financial year, admissible pending liabilities of the previous year, if any, are duly reimbursed by the Government of India. Accordingly, all pending wage liabilities upto FY 2024-25 (except State of West Bengal) have already been cleared.

In the current Financial Year 2025-26 (as on 26.11.2025), an amount of Rs. 68,393.67 crore has been released to the States including 100% of pending wage liabilities of FY 2024-25. As sanction for payment of wages are issued by Ministry on a daily basis through PFMS (Public Finance Management System), after receipt of funds transfer orders from States after following the due procedures, the fund release status keeps updating on a daily basis.

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for wage component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 26.11.2025 are given at **Statement-I.**

(b): With regard to the Committee's recommendations regarding revision of wage rates under the scheme, it is submitted that as per Section 6 (1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, 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 year based on the change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL). The wage rate is made applicable from 1st April of each financial year.

Using the present methodology of wage rate calculation, the Central Government has notified the wage rate and it has increased by around 5% (average) over the last year and around 29% (average) in the previous 5 years. However, State Governments can provide wages over and above the wage rate notified by the Central Government, from its own sources.

(c): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand-driven wage employment Scheme. It provides livelihood security, i.e. fall back options for livelihood for the rural households, when no better employment opportunity is available. As per the provisions of the Act, beneficiaries are entitled to receive wage payments within 15 days of work completion. In cases where wages are not paid within this stipulated period, Schedule-II of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 provides that wage seekers shall be entitled to compensation for the delay at the rate of 0.05% of the unpaid wages per day, starting from the sixteenth day after the closure of the muster roll.

By ensuring assured employment and predictable wage income within the local rural area, the Scheme helps reduce distress migration, as rural workers

are able to access wage employment and livelihood support within their own rural area.

(d): For the resumption of implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the State of West Bengal, and in accordance with the order dated 18.06.2025 passed by the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court, the Department is currently in the process of reworking and refining the necessary modalities and procedures to comply with the Hon'ble High Court's directions.

(e): State/Union Territories wise percentage of Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) generated within T+8 days of muster roll closure under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three financial years is given at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for wage component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 26.11.2025 (Rs. in crores)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pending liabilities for wage component
1	Andhra Pradesh	381.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.70
3	Assam	0.23
4	Bihar	7.04
5	Chhattisgarh	3.78

6	Goa	0.00
7	Gujarat	46.98
8	Haryana	0.38
9	Himachal Pradesh	15.18
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5.48
11	Jharkhand	5.83
12	Karnataka	8.94
13	Kerala	248.42
14	Madhya Pradesh	64.14
15	Maharashtra	14.32
16	Manipur	4.59
17	Meghalaya	4.13
18	Mizoram	91.43
19	Nagaland	0.79
20	Odisha	11.76
21	Punjab	0.12
22	Rajasthan	627.33
23	Sikkim	0.10
24	Tamil Nadu	111.54
25	Telangana	0.98
26	Tripura	2.93
27	Uttar Pradesh	5.98

28	Uttarakhand	0.41
29	West Bengal*	1457.22
30	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00
31	Lakshadweep	0.00
32	Puducherry	16.99
33	Ladakh	0.46
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1.29
	Total	1687.27

*The proposal for upward revision of the Labour Budget for FY 2021-22 for the State of West Bengal was not approved by the Empowered Committee, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), Department of Rural Development due to non-compliance with the directives issued by this Department. Subsequently, the release of funds to the State of West Bengal under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) was also stopped with effect from 09.03.2022 by invoking the provisions of Section 27 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, owing to continued non-compliance with the directives of the Central Government by the State. Therefore, as per NREGASoft, the pending liability pertaining to the State of West Bengal (as on 08.03.2022) for wage component stands at ₹1457.22 crore. The admissibility of this liability is subject to verification by the Central Government.

STATEMENT-II

State/Union Territories –wise percentage of Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) have been generation within T+8 days of muster roll closure under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three financial years.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman And Nicobar	7.82	38.3	4.01
2	Andhra Pradesh	93.25	99.92	99.99
3	Arunachal Pradesh	58.86	63.06	72.5
4	Assam	93.04	94.25	97.45
5	Bihar	89.61	93.79	92.79
6	Chhattisgarh	66.28	99.4	97.62
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	57.04	55.86
8	Goa	53	32.68	37.62
9	Gujarat	89.84	98.03	99.22
10	Haryana	74.63	63.58	81.85
11	Himachal Pradesh	83.25	94.64	97.38
12	Jammu and Kashmir	70.05	77.56	82.29
13	Jharkhand	99.82	99.97	99.91
14	Karnataka	95.13	96.42	96.77
15	Kerala	86.17	97.79	97.45
16	Ladakh	52.28	48.67	63.5
17	Lakshadweep	56.62	49.41	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	96.26	99.05	99.11
19	Maharashtra	77.08	77.03	66.56
20	Manipur	9.26	9.03	14.34
21	Meghalaya	58.15	61.35	71.18
22	Mizoram	85.66	87.06	96.34

23	Nagaland	18.09	41.22	52.9
24	Odisha	99.34	97.31	98.73
25	Puducherry	62.44	38.25	45.69
26	Punjab	69.77	83.34	82.85
27	Rajasthan	79.12	96.44	98.85
28	Sikkim	83.03	87.53	91.62
29	Tamil Nadu	97.88	99.94	99.98
30	Telangana	46.97	96	99.23
31	Tripura	94.09	98.41	97.43
32	Uttar Pradesh	79.72	91.35	95.76
33	Uttarakhand	99.17	99.85	99.96
34	West Bengal	**	**	**
	Total	85.91	95.14	94.65

(As per NREGASoft)

**The release of funds to the State of West Bengal under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) was stopped with effect from 09.03.2022 by invoking the provisions of Section 27 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, owing to continued non-compliance with the directives of the Central Government by the State.

LEGAL GUARANTEE FOR MSP

460. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring a legal guarantee to

ensure that no purchase of agricultural produce is made below MSP; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of at least one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production from year 2018-19 onwards.

To realize the objectives of MSP Policy, after announcement of MSP, Government procures cereals and coarse cereals through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other designated State Agencies to provide price support to the farmers. Procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra is done under Price Support Scheme under Umbrella Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), in consultation with the concerned State Government as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP. Procurement agencies under PM-AASHA Scheme are National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) and National Co-operative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF). Cotton and Jute are also procured

by Government at MSP through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI), respectively.

Government offers to procure agricultural crops through designated procurement agencies and farmers have the option to sell their produce to the government agencies or in the open market whichever is advantageous to them.

Increased MSP has benefited farmers of the country which are evident from data of procurement and MSP amount paid to the farmers. The details of procurement and MSP amount paid to farmers during 2024-25 (Crop Year) are given as under:

Total Procurement (In LMT)	Total MSP Value (In Lakh Crore)
1,223	3.47

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही आज 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

11.17 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock

(Shri P. C. Mohan in the Chair)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, a few notices of Adjournment Motion have been received on different subjects. Hon. Speaker has disallowed all the notices of Adjournment Motion.

... (Interruptions)

12.01 hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Item no. 2 – Shri Jitin Prasada

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): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) (Amendment) Rules, 2025 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.812(E) in Gazette of India dated 3rd November, 2025 under sub-section (3) of Section 87 of the Geographical Indications (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5066/18/25]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 41 of the Boilers Act, 2025: -

- (i) The Central Boilers Board (Nomination of Members) Rules, 2025 published in Notification No. G.S.R.615(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2025.
- (ii) The Boiler Accident Inquiry Rules, 2025 published in Notification No. G.S.R.616(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2025.
- (iii) The Technical Adviser (qualification, experience, salary and allowances) Rules, 2025 published in Notification No. G.S.R.617(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2025.
- (iv) The Chief Inspectors, Deputy Chief Inspectors and Inspectors (qualification and experience) Rules, 2025 published in Notification No. G.S.R.618(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2025.
- (v) The Boiler Operation Engineers' Rules, 2025 published in Notification No. G.S.R.705(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd September, 2025.
- (vi) The Boiler Attendants' Rules, 2025 published in Notification No. G.S.R.721(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th September, 2025.
- (vii) The Boiler (Adjudication and Appeal) Rules, 2025 published in Notification No. G.S.R.767(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2025.

- (viii) The Boiler (Appeal and Revision) Rules, 2025 published in Notification No. G.S.R.768(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5067/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5068/18/25]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5069/18/25]

- (5) 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) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the

working of the National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5070/18/25]

... (Interruptions)

12.02 hrs

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

... (Interruptions)

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-
 - (एक) जम्मू-कश्मीर बागवानी उत्पाद विपणन और प्रसंस्करण निगम लिमिटेड, श्रीनगर के वर्ष 2019-2020 से 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।
 - (दो) जम्मू-कश्मीर बागवानी उत्पाद विपणन और प्रसंस्करण निगम लिमिटेड, श्रीनगर के वर्ष 2019-2020 से 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण बताने वाले तीन विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5071/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) दिल्ली पुलिस हाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

(दो) दिल्ली पुलिस हाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5072/18/25]

- (2) भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस बल अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 156 की उप धारा (3) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस बल, दूरसंचार काडर, सूबेदार मेजर (दूरसंचार), समूह 'ख' पद, भर्ती नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 7 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.537(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

- (दो) भारत -तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस बल, दूरसंचार काडर, (समूह 'ख' और 'ग' पद) भर्ती (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 7 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.538(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5073/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) पशु क्रूरता निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 की धारा 38क की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) भारतीय जीव जन्तु कल्याण बोर्ड (समूह 'ख' पद) भर्ती विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 22 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या वी-11011(18)/14/2023-प्रशा_6/ए. में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) भारतीय जीव जन्तु कल्याण बोर्ड (समूह 'ग' पद) भर्ती विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 22 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या वी-11011(18)/14/2023-प्रशा_6/बी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5074/18/25]

- (2) (एक) राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड, आणंद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड, आणंद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5075/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) (एक) पीएडब्ल्यूएमईएनसीएपी (पेरेंट्स एसोसिएशन फॉर द वेलफेयर ऑफ मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड पर्सन्स), हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) पीएडब्ल्यूएमईएनसीएपी (पेरेंट्स एसोसिएशन फॉर द वेलफेयर ऑफ मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड पर्सन्स), हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5076/18/25]

- (2) (एक) दुर्गाबाई देशमुख व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण एवं पुनर्वास केंद्र (आंध्र महिला सभा), हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) दुर्गाबाई देशमुख व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण एवं पुनर्वास केंद्र (आंध्र महिला सभा), हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5077/18/25]

- (3) (एक) फ्रेंड्स ऑफ हैंडीकैप्ड-इंडिया, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) फ्रेंड्स ऑफ हैंडीकैप्ड-इंडिया, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5078/18/25]

- (4) (एक) पीपल विद हियरिंग इम्पेयर्ड नेटवर्क (पीएचआईएन), हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) पीपल विद हियरिंग इम्पेयर्ड नेटवर्क (पीएचआईएन), हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5079/18/25]

- (5) (एक) संजोस वेलफेयर सेंटर, एट्टमनूर, कोट्टायम, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) संजोस वेलफेयर सेंटर, एट्टमनूर, कोट्टायम, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5080/18/25]

- (6) (एक) मेरठ चिल्ड्रन वेलफेयर ट्रस्ट, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) मेरठ चिल्ड्रन वेलफेयर ट्रस्ट, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5081/18/25]

- (7) (एक) कोंगु अरिवालया ट्रस्ट, इरोड, तमिलनाडु के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) कोंगु अरिवालया ट्रस्ट, इरोड, तमिलनाडु के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5082/18/25]

- (8) (एक) आशानिलयम, पोनकुन्नम, कोट्टायम, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) आशानिलयम, पोनकुन्नम, कोट्टायम, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5083/18/25]

- (9) (एक) विकलांग विकास परिषद, आगरा, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) विकलांग विकास परिषद, आगरा, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5084/18/25]

- (10) (एक) विकलांग समाकलन संस्थान, वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) विकलांग समाकलन संस्थान, वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5085/18/25]

- (11) (एक) उत्तर प्रदेश मूक बधिर विद्यालय, इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) उत्तर प्रदेश मूक बधिर विद्यालय, इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5086/18/25]

- (12) (एक) के.एस.जे. हाई स्कूल, रतनपुर खुर्द, संभल, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) के.एस.जे. हाई स्कूल, रतनपुर खुर्द, संभल, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5087/18/25]

- (13) (एक) स्नेहाराम चैरिटेबल सोसाइटी, त्रिशूर, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) स्नेहाराम चैरिटेबल सोसाइटी, त्रिशूर, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5088/18/25]

- (14) (एक) मरीएन सर्विस सोसाइटी, मुत्तिककुलंगरा, पलक्कड़, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) मरीएन सर्विस सोसाइटी, मुत्तिककुलंगरा, पलक्कड़, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5089/18/25]

- (15) (एक) नीलाचल सेवा प्रतिष्ठान, पुरी, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) नीलाचल सेवा प्रतिष्ठान, पुरी, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5090/18/25]

- (16) (एक) सेवानिकेतन तिरुहृदय निवास, कोट्टायम, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) सेवानिकेतन तिरुहृदय निवास, कोट्टायम, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5091/18/25]

- (17) (एक) सोसाइटी ऑफ ख्रीस्त ज्योति: नव वाणी स्कूल फॉर द हियरिंग इम्पेयर्ड, वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) सोसाइटी ऑफ ख्रीस्त ज्योति: नव वाणी स्कूल फॉर द हियरिंग इम्पेयर्ड, वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5092/18/25]

- (18) (एक) स्वर्ण स्वयंकृषि ऑफ सोसायटी, नेल्लोर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) स्वर्ण स्वयंकृषि ऑफ सोसायटी, नेल्लोर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5093/18/25]

- (19) (एक) एस.के.आर. पुपिल्स वेलफेयर सोसाइटी, प्रकाशम जिले के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) एस.के.आर. पुपिल्स वेलफेयर सोसाइटी, प्रकाशम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5094/18/25]

- (20) (एक) वेलुगु, मदनपल्ले, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) वेलुगु, मदनपल्ले, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5095/18/25]

- (21) (एक) चावरा स्पेशल स्कूल फॉर मेंटली रिटार्डेड, कूनम्मावु, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) चावरा स्पेशल स्कूल फॉर मेंटली रिटार्डेड, कूनम्मावु, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5096/18/25]

(22) (एक) विमला महिला समाजम, मुवत्तुपुझा, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) विमला महिला समाजम, मुवत्तुपुझा, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5097/18/25]

(23) (एक) प्रतीक्षा भवन स्कूल फॉर द मेंटली रिटार्डेड चिल्ड्रन, इडुक्की, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) प्रतीक्षा भवन स्कूल फॉर द मेंटली रिटार्डेड चिल्ड्रन, इडुक्की, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5098/18/25]

(24) (एक) साधना सोसाइटी फॉर द मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) साधना सोसाइटी फॉर द मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5099/18/25]

(25) (एक) शांतिनिकेतन रेजीडेंसियल इंस्टिट्यूशन फॉर मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) शांतिनिकेतन रेजीडेंसियल इंस्टिट्यूशन फॉर मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5100/18/25]

- (26) (एक) डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिसएबल्ड स्कूल, झारसुगुड़ा, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिसएबल्ड स्कूल, झारसुगुड़ा, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5101/18/25]

- (27) (एक) रामकृष्ण मिशन ब्लाइंड बॉयज़ अकादमी, नरेन्द्रपुर, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) रामकृष्ण मिशन ब्लाइंड बॉयज़ अकादमी, नरेन्द्रपुर, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5102/18/25]

- (28) (एक) वॉलंटरी ऑर्गनाइज़ेशन ऑफ़ रूरल डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी, (वीओआरडीएस), कुरनूल, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) वॉलंटरी ऑर्गनाइज़ेशन ऑफ़ रूरल डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी, (वीओआरडीएस), कुरनूल, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा

समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5103/18/25]

(29) (एक) सोसाइटी फॉर एजुकेशन ऑफ द डीएफ एंड ब्लाइंड, विजयनगरम, आंध्र प्रदेश के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सोसाइटी फॉर एजुकेशन ऑफ द डीएफ एंड ब्लाइंड, विजयनगरम, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5104/18/25]

(30) (एक) रक्षा सोसाइटी फॉर द केयर ऑफ चिल्ड्रन विद स्पेशल नीड्स, कोचांगडी, कोच्चि के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रक्षा सोसाइटी फॉर द केयर ऑफ चिल्ड्रन विद स्पेशल नीड्स, कोचांगडी, कोच्चि के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5105/18/25]

(31) (एक) कार्मेल ज्योति चैरिटेबल सोसाइटी, आदिमाली, इडुक्की जिला, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) कार्मेल ज्योति चैरिटेबल सोसाइटी, आदिमाली, इडुक्की जिला, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5106/18/25]

(32) (एक) एम्माउस विला चैरिटेबल सोसाइटी, वायनाड, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) एम्माउस विला चैरिटेबल सोसाइटी, वायनाड, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5107/18/25]

(33) (एक) चाइल्ड गाइडेन्स सेंटर, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) चाइल्ड गाइडेन्स सेंटर, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5108/18/25]

(34) (एक) शांतिवर्धन मिनिस्ट्रीज़, ज़िला-काकीनाडा, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) शांतिवर्धन मिनिस्ट्रीज़, ज़िला-काकीनाडा, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5109/18/25]

(35) (एक) सेंटर फॉर मेंटल हाइजीन, इंफाल, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित

लेखे ।

- (दो) सेंटर फॉर मेंटल हाइजीन, इंफाल, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5110/18/25]

- (36) (एक) इंस्टिट्यूट फॉर द हैंडीकैप्ड एंड बैकवर्ड पीपल, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) इंस्टिट्यूट फॉर द हैंडीकैप्ड एंड बैकवर्ड पीपल, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5111/18/25]

- (37) (एक) फेथ-इंडिया (फाउंडेशन फॉर एबिलिटी इम्प्रूवमेंट एंड टेक्नोलॉजी फॉर द हैंडीकैप्ड-इंडिया), पलक्कड़, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) फेथ-इंडिया (फाउंडेशन फॉर एबिलिटी इम्प्रूवमेंट एंड टेक्नोलॉजी फॉर द हैंडीकैप्ड-इंडिया), पलक्कड़, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5112/18/25]

- (38) (एक) जे एंड जे करुणोदय इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड, एलुरु, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) जे एंड जे करुणोदय इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड, एलुरु, आंध्र प्रदेश के

वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5113/18/25]

(39) (एक) स्नेहा सोसाइटी फॉर रूरल रिकंस्ट्रक्शन, निज़ामाबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) स्नेहा सोसाइटी फॉर रूरल रिकंस्ट्रक्शन, निज़ामाबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5114/18/25]

(40) (एक) सेंट फ्रांसिस स्कूल फॉर द हियरिंग इम्पेयर्ड, ठाकुरगंज, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सेंट फ्रांसिस स्कूल फॉर द हियरिंग इम्पेयर्ड, ठाकुरगंज, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5115/18/25]

(41) (एक) सेंटर फॉर डिसेबल्ड चिल्ड्रन, गुंटूर, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) सेंटर फॉर डिसेबल्ड चिल्ड्रन, गुंटूर, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5116/18/25]

- (42) (एक) हेलेन केलर स्कूल फॉर डीफ एंड मेंटली रिटार्डेड चिल्ड्रन, सिकंदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) हेलेन केलर स्कूल फॉर डीफ एंड मेंटली रिटार्डेड चिल्ड्रन सिकंदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5117/18/25]

- (43) (एक) राष्ट्रीय सेवा समिति, तिरुपति, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) राष्ट्रीय सेवा समिति, तिरुपति, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5118/18/25]

- (44) (एक) नॉर्थ बंगाल हैंडीकैप्ड रिहैबिलिटेशन सोसाइटी, सिलीगुड़ी, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) नॉर्थ बंगाल हैंडीकैप्ड रिहैबिलिटेशन सोसाइटी, सिलीगुड़ी, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5119/18/25]

- (45) (एक) श्री दाक्षिण्य भाव समिति, गुंटूर, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) श्री दाक्षिण्य भाव समिति, गुंटूर, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5120/18/25]

- (46) (एक) सेंट जोसेफ मेंटल हेल्थ केयर होम, त्रिशूर, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) सेंट जोसेफ मेंटल हेल्थ केयर होम, त्रिशूर, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5121/18/25]

- (47) (एक) सेंटर फॉर रिहैबिलिटेशन सर्विसेस एण्ड रिसर्च (सीआरएसआर), भद्रक, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) सेंटर फॉर रिहैबीलिटेशन सर्विसेस एण्ड रिसर्च (सीआरएसआर), भद्रक, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5122/18/25]

- (48) (एक) समाज कल्याण केन्द्र, त्रिशूर, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) समाज कल्याण केन्द्र, त्रिशूर, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5123/18/25]

- (49) (एक) रोटरी इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर चिल्ड्रन इन नीड ऑफ स्पेशल केयर, तिरुवनंतपुरम, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) रोटरी इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर चिल्ड्रन इन नीड ऑफ स्पेशल केयर, तिरुवनंतपुरम, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5124/18/25]

- (50) (एक) आशाकिरण एसोसिएशन फॉर द मेंटली रिटार्डेड पर्सन्स, कोझिकोड, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) आशाकिरण एसोसिएशन फॉर द मेंटली रिटार्डेड पर्सन्स, कोझिकोड, केरल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5125/18/25]

(51) (एक) उमा एजुकेशनल एंड टेक्निकल सोसाइटी, काकीनाडा, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) उमा एजुकेशनल एंड टेक्निकल सोसाइटी, काकीनाडा, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5126/18/25]

(52) (एक) देवनार फाउंडेशन फॉर द ब्लाइंड, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) देवनार फाउंडेशन फॉर द ब्लाइंड, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5127/18/25]

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

(1) इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ करेक्शनल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, चंडीगढ़ के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5128/18/25]

(2) (एक) रेपको बैंक लिमिटेड, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) रेपको बैंक लिमिटेड, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5129/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) (एक) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5130/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) (एक) नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ अर्बन को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स एंड क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ अर्बन को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स एंड क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5131/18/25]

- (2) (एक) नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स लिमिटेड, नवी मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (दो) नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स लिमिटेड, नवी मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5132/18/25]

- (3) (एक) नेशनल को-ऑपरेटिव एग्रीकल्चरल एण्ड रूरल डेवलपमेंट बैंक्स फेडरेशन, नवी मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (दो) नेशनल को-ऑपरेटिव एग्रीकल्चरल एण्ड रूरल डेवलपमेंट बैंक्स फेडरेशन, नवी मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5133/18/25]

.....(व्यवधान)

12.03 hrs

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Fifth Session of Eighteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 22nd July, 2025:-

- I. The Manipur Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2025;
- II. The Manipur Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2025;
- III. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2025; and
- IV. The Income-tax Bill, 2025.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha of the following 11 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:-

- I. The Bills of Lading Bill, 2025;
- II. The Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, 2025;
- III. The Coastal Shipping Bill, 2025;
- IV. The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Tribes in Assembly Constituencies of the State of Goa Bill, 2025;
- V. The Merchant Shipping Bill, 2025;
- VI. The National Sports Governance Bill, 2025;
- VII. The National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2025;
- VIII. The Indian Ports Bill, 2025;
- IX. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2025;
- X. The Indian Institutes of Management (Amendment) Bill, 2025; and
- XI. The Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Bill, 2025.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.04 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

11th Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I rise to present the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.05 hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

21st and 22nd Reports

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'नए युग में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी समझौते का प्रभाव' तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय से संबंधित विषय 'फर्जी खबरों पर अंकुश लगाने वाले तंत्र की समीक्षा' विषयों पर संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) के क्रमशः इक्कीसवें और बाईसवें प्रतिवेदनों * (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

* The Reports were presented to Hon'ble Speaker on 04th October, 2025 under Direction 71 A (1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Report under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.05½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

27th and 28th Reports

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance:

- i. Twenty-Seventh Report on the subject 'Performance review of National Statistical Commission (NSC);
- ii. Twenty-Eighth Report on the subject 'Review of working of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code and Emerging Issues'....
(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Rubber Board

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): Sir, On behalf of Shri Piyush Goyal, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause(e) of sub-section(3) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 of the Rubber Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as

members of the Rubber Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder.”

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause(e) of sub-section(3) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 of the Rubber Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister, Shri Kiren Rijiju Ji.

... (Interruptions)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजू) : सर, हमने पहले दिन से कहा है कि शीतकालीन सत्र में ठंडे दिमाग से चर्चा करनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) हमने बार-बार अनुरोध किया। ... (व्यवधान) आज मैं फिर से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कई मुद्दे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) किसी भी मुद्दे को हम छोटा नहीं मानते हैं। (व्यवधान) लेकिन संसद नियम-तरीकों से चलती है। ... (व्यवधान) एक मुद्दे को ले कर बाकी मुद्दों को आप दबा नहीं सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इस सदन में कई पार्टिज़ हैं। ... (व्यवधान) छोटी-छोटी पार्टियों के सदस्य भी हैं। (व्यवधान) एक पार्टी के एक-एक सदस्य भी यहां मेंबर हैं। ... (व्यवधान) सबकी बात सुननी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) दो-चार पार्टिज़ मिल कर के संसद को ठप्प करेंगी, यह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) चुनाव में हार जीत होती है। ... (व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, यह लोकतंत्र है। ... (व्यवधान) इसमें हार-

जीत होती है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं भी चुनाव में हारा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) अटल जी भी पहला चुनाव हारे थे। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन हारने से बौखला कर आप यहां, पार्लियामेंट में गुस्सा निकालेंगे, यह ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) यहां देश के मुद्दों को ले कर चर्चा करने के लिए हम सब आए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी हरकतें करने की वजह से आप जनता का विश्वास खोते जा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आश्वासन देता हूँ कि चाहे इलेक्शन के रिफॉर्म्स हों या कोई भी मुद्दा हो, हम पीछे नहीं हटेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) देश के किसी भी मुद्दे पर हम चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हमने कुछ अपोजिशन लीडर्स को बुलाया है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) अभी तक जो हंगामा किया गया है, वह ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) आगे और न करें, इसकी मैं अपील करता हूँ और मैंने ओपोजिशन के लीडर्स से बात करने के लिए पेशकश की हुई है और वे आने वाले हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हम बात कर के कोई रास्ता निकाल कर सबकी बात हम सुनेंगे, आपकी भी बात सुनेंगे, लेकिन सरकार की बात भी आपको सुननी है। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन यहां नारेबाजी लगा कर जो आप लोगों ने दृश्य पेश किया है, यह ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) इसीलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप संसद की गरिमा को बनाएं रखें और कृपया, आप लोग चर्चा के लिए तैयार हो जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I request all the hon. Members to go to their respective seats. Please go back to your seats.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 pm.

12.09 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri Dilip Saikia in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today, may personally hand over the approved text of the matter at the Table immediately.

... (Interruptions)

(i) Need to constitute a Committee to assess the use of cough syrup containing dextromethorphan hydrobromide by children and to frame guidelines for all the stakeholders

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL (SURAT): Death of few children in some states due to contaminated cough syrups or inappropriate doses shows grave concern. Children below six years do not require it at all as it provides fleeting comfort only. No scientific proof about its effectiveness upon children. Dextromethorphan Hydrobromide is a very dangerous ingredient for children used in cough syrups and its small overdose could be fatal to children. I suggest a Committee consisting of eminent senior pediatrics and senior Government officers be formed to suggest to Government as to whether cough syrups containing DH should be given or not, if yes then how and in what proportion and also to suggest strict rules for the manufacturer of cough syrups,

* Treated as laid on the Table.

for doctors who prescribe it and chemists who sell it on the counter.

(ii) Need to provide financial assistance for construction of railway over-bridge near Khallikote Railway Station in Aska Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI (ASKA): There is an urgent need for the construction of Railway Over-Bridge near Khallikote railway station to Keshpur, Tentuliapada village. The students of Government under Graduate High School Keshpur under Khallikote block are facing life risk and traffic jam everyday to reach their school. Accidents are common due to traffic jam. This over bridge will definitely provide seamless journey to common people of Kalupadar, Nuasahi, Patna, Keshpur and Tentuliapada villages as well as the students of Keshpur Government UGHS. There is a pressing demand from the public for upgradation and infrastructural development of Khallikote railway station as well as improvement of passengers' amenities like drinking water and toilets at all platforms of the said station. I urge the Ministry of Railways to allocate sufficient fund for the above said railway projects in my Parliamentary Constituency, Aska, in Odisha during the Financial year 2026-2027.

(iii) Need to set up food processing industry in Nurpur in Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh

डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज (कांगड़ा) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अंतर्गत कांगड़ा जिले में नूरपुर क्षेत्र में प्रोसेसिंग उद्योग की स्थापना के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। नूरपुर क्षेत्र बागवान बाहुल क्षेत्र है। जहाँ आम, अमरुद, कीनू तथा लीची की अत्याधिक पैदवार है। नूरपुर क्षेत्र में ऑफ सीजन में भी आम की अच्छी फसल होती है। एक आंकड़े के अनुसार आम, लीची और अमरुद फलों का

सर्वाधिक उत्पादक जिला हिमाचल प्रदेश में कांगड़ा है तथा सर्वाधिक क्षेत्रफल में फसल उगाने वाला जिला भी कांगड़ा ही है। इसमें नूरपुर की बहुत अहम भूमिका है। खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग की स्थापना नूरपुर क्षेत्र में किये जाने से बागवानों के उत्पादन को अधिक मूल्य मिलेगा निश्चित रूप से अगर बागवानों के फसलों को प्रोसेस करने का अवसर मिल जाए तो मुनाफा अधिक होगा। किसानों की तरक्की भी तभी संभव है जब उन्हें उनकी फसलों का सही दाम मिले ऐसे में फूड प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट की नूरपुर क्षेत्र में स्थापना करने से आय का एक बड़ा स्रोत होगा। इसलिए मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि फूड प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट नूरपुर में लगवाने हेतु आदेश देने की कृपा करें।

(iv) Need to provide special financial assistance for reconstruction of roads and bridges connecting rural areas which are damaged due to natural calamities in Mandi Parliamentary Constituency of Himachal Pradesh

सुश्री कंगना रनौत (मंडी) : गत समय में अत्यधिक वर्षा और बादल फटने की प्राकृतिक आपदा की वजह से मंडी लोकसभा का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा व्यापक क्षति का सामना कर रहा है, मनाली के पास पुल, सड़क, सिराज के आंतरिक क्षेत्र, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 03 भूस्खलन क्षेत्र और जलविद्युत प्रभावित गांवों जैसे महत्वपूर्ण संरचनाएं या तो बह गई या फिर असुरक्षित हो गई हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वप्रसिद्ध पर्यटन केन्द्र है जहाँ दुनिया के हर कोने से पर्यटकों का सारे वर्ष आना जाना लगा रहता है लेकिन इस बार आई प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण महत्वपूर्ण संरचनाओं के क्षतिग्रस्त होने के कारण पर्यटकों की आवाजाही में कमी आई है इसलिए इस क्षेत्र की आधारभूत संरचनाओं को हुए नुकसान को शीघ्र अतिशीघ्र दुरुस्त करने की महत्ती आवश्यकता है।

अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि मंडी लोक सभा में प्राकृतिक आपदा से क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों, पुलों और ग्रामीण संपर्क मार्गों के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए विशेष वित्तीय सहायता जारी की जाए।

(v) Need to construct roads under PMGSY connecting villages in Alirajpur area in Ratlam Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh

श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान (रतलाम) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र रतलाम के काफी गांवों में सड़कों की समस्या बनी हुई है, जिसमें कि मुख्यतया अलीराजपुर क्षेत्र में एक गाँव से दूसरे गाँव में जाने के लिए सड़कों के हालात बिल्कुल अच्छे नहीं हैं तथा अभी भी यहाँ पर कच्ची सड़कें हैं। बच्चों को स्कूल जाने तथा ग्रामीणों को एक गाँव से दूसरे गाँव में जाने के लिए काफी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है, तथा खास तौर पर बारिश के समय में तो यहाँ की सड़कें कीचड़ में तब्दील हो जाती हैं और लोगों को गाँव से निकालना काफी कठिन हो जाता है तथा वहीं गांवों में किसी की तबीयत बिगड़ती है तो उसे अस्पताल ले जाना मुश्किल हो जाता है और ऐसे में मरीजों की इलाज में देरी होने के कारण मृत्यु होने के खतरा बना रहता है। यहाँ पर सड़कों का निर्माण किया जाना नितांत आवश्यक है। अतः मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि यहाँ पर ग्रामीण सड़कों का सर्वे कराकर, प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना के तहत फलिया रोड़ का निर्माण कराया जाए जिससे ग्रामीणों को आवागमन की सुविधा हो सके।

(vi) Need to set up a regional office of Spice Board of India in Unjha in Mahesana Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat

श्री हरीभाई पटेल (महेसाणा) : उत्तर गुजरात देश के मसाला उत्पादन में 40 प्रतिशत का योगदान करता है, लेकिन स्पाइस बोर्ड ऑफ इंडिया का मुख्यालय कोच्चि, केरल में होने के बावजूद, उत्तर गुजरात में क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय नहीं है। इससे यहाँ के मसाला उत्पादक किसानों, विक्रेता और निर्यातकों को भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। अतः, मैं माननीय वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री, भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र महेसाणा के उंझा जो कि एशिया की सबसे बड़ी व प्रसिद्ध मसाला व्यापार मंडी के रूप में जाना जाता है, में स्पाइस बोर्ड का एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय स्थापित किया जाए, ताकि उंझा, महेसाणा सहित उत्तर गुजरात के मसाला उत्पादक किसानों, विक्रेताओं और निर्यातकों को आवश्यक सुविधाएँ और सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा सके।

(vii) Need to expedite construction and operation of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Aravalli district of Gujarat

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया (साबरकांठा) : मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूँ। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र साबरकांठा अंतर्गत अरवल्ली जिला, जो कि जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्र है, में केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना हेतु प्रस्ताव को पूर्व में अनुमोदन प्राप्त हो चुका है। जिला प्रशासन द्वारा विद्यालय हेतु निर्धारित भूमि की जानकारी एवं स्थल की स्थिति से संबंधित प्रस्ताव क्षेत्रीय उपायुक्त (KVS), अहमदाबाद को प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है। यह भूमि KVS के निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप है, किंतु स्थल का समतलीकरण आवश्यक है। वर्ष 2023 से संबंधित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के साथ निरंतर पत्राचार के बावजूद विद्यालय का संचालन नहीं हो पाया है। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि अरवल्ली जिले के लिए स्वीकृत केंद्रीय विद्यालय को शीघ्र संचालित किया जाये। विद्यालय स्थल के समतलीकरण हेतु आवश्यक धनराशि आवंटित की जाए, जिससे निर्माण कार्य में विलंब न हो। जब तक स्थायी भवन का निर्माण पूर्ण नहीं होता, तब तक KVS के नियमों के अनुरूप किसी किराए के भवन में विद्यालय का संचालन आरंभ किया जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस प्रकरण के समाधान को सुनिश्चित करने का आग्रह करती हूँ।

(viii) Need to take comprehensive measures to address severe traffic congestion at Dwarka Flyover stretch connecting Palam, Dwarka and IGI Airport in Delhi

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT (WEST DELHI): I rise to draw the urgent attention of the Government to the severe traffic congestion occurring daily at the Dwarka flyover stretch, especially near the Indian Oil signal junction, connecting Palam, Dwarka, and the route towards the Indira Gandhi International Airport. Thousands of commuters, including office goers, students,

and emergency vehicles, face massive jams during peak hours, leading to loss of productive hours, increased fuel wastage, and severe air pollution. The narrow flyover design, lack of alternative routes, bottlenecks near bus stops, and absence of traffic regulation during peak times have worsened the crisis. I urge the Union Ministry of Road Transport & Highways and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, in coordination with the Delhi Government, to immediately conduct a joint technical inspection, propose decongestion measures, consider expansion or redesign of the junction, and ensure smooth and safe vehicular movement in this highly sensitive and strategic area. I request that this matter be taken seriously, and appropriate steps be initiated at the earliest in public interest.

(ix) Need to amend the Right to Education Act, 2009

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA (MAHBUBNAGAR): Hon'ble Supreme Court delivered a Judgment on 1.9.2025 in Civil Appeal No.1385/2025 stating that Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) be made mandatory for all teachers from classes 1 to 8 irrespective of their appointment. This decision creates disarray among 20 lakh teachers across the country, including my State Telangana. It is a known fact that under the Right to Education Act, 2009 and the NCTE notification dated 23.8.2010, teachers appointed before 2010 were legally categorized as qualified and exempted, whereas teachers appointed after 2010 were required to pass TET within prescribed time. It is also important that Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 came into force in different years across different states. TET also came into effect and varies from state to state based on respective State Gazette

Notification. I request the Hon'ble Minister to bring an amendment bill to revise relevant provision of the Right to Education Act, 2009.

**(x) Need to recognize the aborigines of Santhal Pargana as
Scheduled Tribes**

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): I want to place a piece of great historical record – a book titled: “The Little World of an Indian District Officer”, written by R.Carstairs and published by Macmillan & Co., London in 1912. In this book there is a detailed, historical record of the fact that the Santhal Parganas was created and named in 1855, and thus was the youngest of the Bengal districts. The writer provides a wonderful account and description of the Ghatwals (guardians of the passes) and the Khetowrie (Khetauri) and how at the time of the Permanent settlement in 1790, every part of the territory was occupied. This details that at the time of the Permanent Settlement that there was NOT a single Sonthal in the whole of this area. “Bhunyas, Khetowries, Hindoos, Mahomedans, Highlanders – yes, but Sonthals, no”. It is a fact that when these findings were recorded and when the book in question was published, the dispensation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes did not exist in the context of what it means administratively today. Thus the aborigines of the region are the ones who are deprived of their rightful status and claim to be recognized as Scheduled Tribes.

**(xi) Need to include OPD services and post-hospitalisation medication in
Ayushman Bharat-PMJAY Scheme**

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI (RAJAHMUNDRY): I rise to bring before the Government a matter vital to the national goal of achieving universal

healthcare, aligned with the foundational commitment of our Government towards Antyodaya. The dedicated Ayushman Bharat-PMJAY has become the world's largest public health scheme, marking a monumental success by issuing over 42 crore Ayushman cards and enrolling over 86 lakh senior citizens in just seven years. This scheme, offering ₹5 lakhs per family, has made quality healthcare affordable for over 12 crore vulnerable families. While the scheme excels in secondary and tertiary inpatient care, the current exclusion of routine OPD services and limited post-hospitalization medication creates a significant financial burden on beneficiaries, hindering access continuity. This gap actively increases the necessary Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (OOP) for essential follow-up care. I urge the Union Government to implement an accelerated, phased action plan to expand the scope of the Ayushman Bharat scheme toward true universal coverage. The consolidated demand is to immediately integrate essential OPD services (starting with chronic and common ailments) and extend post-hospitalization medication coverage beyond the current 15-day limit, thereby ensuring continuity of care and drastically reducing out-of-pocket expenditure for our most vulnerable families.

(xii) Regarding alleged irregularities in implementation of schemes under Jal Jeevan Mission in Amravati Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra

श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे (अमरावती) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अमरावती लोकसभा क्षेत्र में जल जीवन मिशन एवं संबंधित पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की पिछले 10 वर्षों की प्रगति, व्यय तथा कार्यान्वयन की गंभीर स्थितियों की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। पिछले एक दशक में अनेक

योजनाओं हेतु भारी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई, किंतु अनेक ग्रामों में आज भी पेयजल आपूर्ति सुचारु रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं है। कई परियोजनाएँ अधूरी, विलंबित या तकनीकी रूप से त्रुटिपूर्ण अवस्था में पाई जा रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में मैं सरकार से निम्नलिखित बिंदुओं पर स्पष्टीकरण और विस्तृत जानकारी चाहूँगा:-

- (क) वर्ष 2015-16 से 2024-25 तक अमरावती लोकसभा क्षेत्र में जल जीवन मिशन अंतर्गत स्वीकृत सभी पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं/कार्यों का वर्षवार, ग्रामवार एवं परियोजना-वार विवरण सरकार प्रस्तुत करे।
- (ख) उक्त योजनाओं के योजना निर्माण, प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति, तकनीकी मंजूरी तथा अंतिम अनुमोदन की प्रक्रिया में शामिल सभी अधिकारियों, विभागों व संस्थाओं की विस्तृत सूची उपलब्ध कराई जाए।
- (ग) पिछले 10 वर्षों में केंद्र और राज्य शासन द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई, और वास्तविक रूप से खर्च की गई। इसका योजना निर्माण, कार्यान्वयन, सामग्री क्रय, ठेकेदार भुगतान तथा संचालन एवं रखरखाव (O&M) मदवार वर्षवार विवरण उपलब्ध कराया जाए।
- (घ) लंबित व अधूरी पड़ी परियोजनाओं को पूर्ण करने हेतु सरकार ने कौन-सी समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है?

(xiii) Need for special financial assistance for smooth and successful conduct of Godavari Pushkaralu, 2027 in Telangana

SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM (PEDDAPALLE): I rise to draw the urgent attention of the Government to the need for special central assistance for the upcoming Godavari Pushkaralu 2027, scheduled to begin on 23 July 2027 in Telangana. The State Government is preparing to organise the event on a large and historic scale, comparable to the Kumbh Mela, expecting participation from

lakhs of devotees from across the country. Major pilgrimage centres along the Godavari River, particularly Dharmapuri, Kaleshwaram, and surrounding temple areas, require significant upgrades in terms of riverfront development, sanitation facilities, Pushkar ghats, crowd-management infrastructure, drinking water arrangements, public amenities, and connectivity improvements. Given the cultural, religious, and national importance of the Godavari Pushkaralu, I request the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Culture to extend dedicated financial assistance for the development of key temple towns, construction and strengthening of Pushkar ghats, and creation of essential facilities for devotees. I urge the Government to sanction special funds at the earliest to ensure successful and seamless conduct of Godavari Pushkaralu 2027 in Telangana.

(xiv) Need for re-issuance of 3D notification for 44.7 km Angamaly-Kundannoor stretch of NH-544 and integrate it with NH-66 in Kerala

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN (CHALAKUDY): The 3A notification issued on 29.08.2024 for the 44.7 km Angamaly–Kundannoor stretch of NH-544 has lapsed due to non-issuance of the 3D notification within the mandated one year. This corridor urgently requires fresh notification and an updated traffic survey, as congestion, vehicle growth, and industrial movement toward Kochi have significantly increased.

The proposed 20 km Angamaly–Kodungalloor corridor must be integrated at the starting point of the NH-544 stretch to ensure seamless connectivity between NH-544 and NH-66. This will provide faster access to CIAL, improve connectivity to BPCL Kochi Refinery, Cochin Port, and Vallarpadam ICTT, and

enhance statewide mobility for travellers across central and northern Kerala. It is requested to urgently reissue the 3A notification, integrate the new corridor, update the traffic survey, and expedite all approvals and land acquisition processes.

(xv) Need to set up a Government Medical College and Hospital in Rayagada district of Odisha

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT): Rayagada district of Odisha, located in the tribal-dominated southern region of the state, has grown into an important industrial and commercial centre, with a large workforce employed in industries like Utkal Alumina, JK Paper Mills, IMFA, Hindaico, and other sectors. This has increased the population and healthcare demand in the district, which already serves as a hub for surrounding backward and tribal areas. Despite this, the district lacks a government medical college. The only medical college in the region at Koraput is overburdened and unable to meet the increasing demand for tertiary care and medical education. Rayagada's own health system is severely strained - almost 50% of sanctioned posts for doctors and specialists remain unfilled, leaving hospitals and health centres inadequately staffed and forcing patients to travel long distances for advanced care. Importantly, the district now has suitable government land available, as the land earlier held by the erstwhile JS Co (Jeypore Sugar Company) has been transferred to the Government. This can be readily utilized for establishing a modern medical college and teaching hospital.

I, therefore, urge the Government to approve and establish a Government

medical college and hospital at Rayagada, utilizing the available land fill vacant positions urgently to ensure adequate healthcare services until the new college becomes operational. Plan the college as a tertiary care and teaching institution under centrally sponsored schemes to serve the needs of the district and neighbouring areas. A medical college at Rayagada will not only improve healthcare access and save lives but also generate medical education and employment opportunities for local youth This is a long-pending and justified demand of the people of the region.

(xvi) Need to run a train between Ayodhya and New Delhi

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : अकबरपुर, अम्बेडकरनगर एवं अयोध्या धाम से कोई भी ट्रेन नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए नहीं चलती है जबकि अयोध्या धाम एक महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ स्थान है। साथ ही साथ अकबरपुर जंक्शन, गोशाईगंज, अयोध्या धाम एवं अयोध्या कैण्ट स्टेशनों पर यात्री सुविधाओं का अभाव है। अतः सरकार से मांग है कि अयोध्या धाम अथवा अयोध्या कैण्ट से कम से कम एक ट्रेन नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए चलायी जाय। साथ ही साथ उपरोक्त स्टेशनों पर यात्री सुविधायें भी बढ़ायी जाए।

(xvii) Need to construct an overbridge/underpass at level crossing between Bhamora and Aonla in Aonla Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री नीरज मौर्य (आंवला) : मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र आँवला, जनपद-बरेली के अंतर्गत भमोरा से आँवला मार्ग पर पड़ने वाली रेलवे क्रॉसिंग अक्सर बंद रहती है जिस कारण से अत्यधिक जाम की समस्या रहती है। कृपया उक्त जाम से आम जनता को निजात दिलाने के लिए उक्त रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर ओवरब्रिज/अंडरपास बनवाया जाना जनहित में अति आवश्यक है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इस समस्या का समाधान जनहित में शीघ्र कराया जाए।

(xviii) Need for comprehensive measures to address acute air pollution crisis in Delhi and other cities of country

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the severe and worsening air pollution crisis, which continues to pose a grave public health emergency in Delhi and across India. According to the latest data, 74 of the world's top 100 most polluted cities are in India, with Delhi's annual average PM_{2.5} concentration at 101 µg/m³- over twice the national standard and 20 times the WHO guideline. This pollution causes nearly 2 million premature deaths annually and triggers a surge in respiratory and cardiac illnesses, especially among vulnerable populations. Despite the National Clean Air Programme and increased monitoring, most cities continue to breach air quality standards, highlighting critical gaps in implementation, inter-state coordination, and accountability. Public trust in air quality data is eroding due to incidents of manipulation and wasteful measures like cloud seeding, which yield negligible results. India's global image is tarnished as cities are increasingly seen as hazardous rather than progressive. I urge the Government to treat clean air as a fundamental right, enforce science-based emission cuts, strengthen independent monitoring, and adopt a regional airshed approach. Immediate, enforceable actions are needed to protect public health and restore credibility.

(xix) Need to undertake developmental projects on unutilized forest land in Tiruvannamalai Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI (TIRUVANNAMALAI): I wish to draw the attention of

the Hon'ble Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to an important matter concerning Melchengam in Tiruvannamalai District, where nearly 10,000 acres of forest land have remained under-utilized for the past decade. This vast area holds immense potential for sustainable development, biodiversity conservation, and livelihood generation for local communities. The people of my Parliamentary Constituency have been demanding the establishment of a Herbal-cum-Eco Park, along with Agricultural, Tribal Welfare, and Forest-related Central Government Institutions. Such initiatives would promote eco-tourism, support cultivation and research of medicinal plants, create employment opportunities, strengthen tribal livelihoods, and ensure effective conservation of the region's rich flora and fauna. I urge the Government to consider this long-pending demand and take necessary steps at the earliest.

(xx) Need to revise Model Home Guards Bill, 1965 and the Civil Defence Act/Rules

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY (ONGOLE): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for expediting the review and finalization of the Model Home Guards Bill, 1965 and the Civil Defence Act/Rules, which are currently under revision. A model draft of the revised legislation has reportedly been prepared and circulated among the stakeholders for comments. The Home Guards and Civil Defence organisations play a vital role in disaster response, internal security support, community safety, and emergency management across the country. However, the existing statutory framework is outdated, does not reflect current operational realities, and needs

urgent strengthening to clearly define roles, responsibilities, service conditions, training standards, modernization requirements, and legal protections for personnel. Delay in finalising the revised legislative framework is affecting the preparedness and functioning of these forces in many States. I urge the Government to Expedite the consultation process with all stakeholders; Finalise the revised Model Home Guards Bill and the updated Civil Defence Act/Rules at the earliest and ensure that the new framework enables modernization, uniformity across States, and improved service conditions for the personnel. The matter requires immediate attention.

**(xxi) Need for establishment of an exclusive Agriculture Corridor in
Samastipur Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar**

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI (SAMASTIPUR): The agriculture and allied sectors are the backbone of the Indian economy, employing over 50 per cent of India's workforce and contributing over 18 per cent of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA). The Hon'ble Prime Minister recently announced the expansion of the concept of exclusive corridors previously applied to industrial and economic development to the agricultural sector by creating a Natural Farming Corridor. While this initiative is commendable, the Samastipur Parliamentary Constituency presents a compelling and strategic case for immediate inclusion and establishment of an exclusive Agriculture Corridor. Samastipur is home to the prestigious Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University (Pusa), a major institution central to agricultural research, education, and extension in the Eastern region. I, therefore, urge the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers'

Welfare to seriously consider and immediately announce the establishment of an exclusive Agriculture Corridor encompassing the Samastipur Lok Sabha area, prioritising the inclusion of Pusa University's surrounding region in the larger Ganga Natural Farming Corridor plan. This dedicated corridor would unlock the full potential of Eastern India's agricultural sector and truly honour the spirit of farmer-centric development.

(xxii) Need to regulate Micro-Finance Institutions, ensure employment opportunities for secured livelihood and strong social security network for women in Bihar

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद (आरा) : यह अत्यंत आवश्यक है कि बिहार की महिलाओं से जुड़े मुद्दों का सरकार गंभीरता से समाधान करे। आचार संहिता लागू होने के दौरान महिलाओं के खातों में 10000 जमा करने का एनडीए सरकार का निर्णय मतदाताओं को प्रभावित करने की एक हताश कोशिश था, न कि कोई वास्तविक कल्याणकारी। जीविका मोबिलाइजर्स—जो सरकार से जुड़े सामुदायिक कार्यकर्ता हैं—को चुनाव प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय रूप से शामिल किया, जिससे मतदाताओं पर अनुचित प्रभाव और राज्य समर्थित तंत्र के दुरुपयोग को लेकर गंभीर चिंताएँ उठती हैं। सरकार इस हस्तांतरण को महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण का उपाय बताती है, परन्तु यह बिहार की महिलाओं के सामने मौजूद गहरे संरचनात्मक चुनौतियों का समाधान नहीं करता। गरिमा, आर्थिक सुरक्षा और सतत् सशक्तिकरण सुनिश्चित करने का व्यापक वादा अब भी अधूरा है। स्थिति को माइक्रोफाइनेंस संस्थानों की बढ़ती मनमानी और आक्रामक ऋण-प्रथाओं ने और गंभीर बना दिया है, अनेक परिवार निरंतर आर्थिक संकट में फँस रहे हैं। एकमुश्त और प्रतीकात्मक उपाय व्यापक सुधारों का विकल्प नहीं हो सकते। बिहार की महिलाओं के लिए MFIs के कड़े विनियमन, सुरक्षित आजीविका के अवसरों के विस्तार, मजबूत सामाजिक सुरक्षा तंत्र की तत्काल आवश्यकता है।

(xxiii) Regarding mass displacement of Adivasi people from tiger reserves in the country

श्री राजकुमार रोट (बांसवाड़ा) : अभी देश भर में टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट से 5,50,000 आदिवासियों का विस्थापन हुआ है, जिसमें 2021 के बाद विस्थापन में 96.7 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है । विशेषकर कुंभलगढ़ वन्यजीव अभयारण्य (1 लाख 60 हजार लोग), नौरादेही वन्यजीव अभयारण्य (72,772 लोग), और रानीपुर टाइगर रिजर्व (45,000 लोग) के आंकड़े अधिक हैं । मुख्यतः इनमें कथित रूप से बिना सहमति के जबरन बेदखली, स्थानीय प्रशासन द्वारा धमकी व मनमानी गिरफ्तारियों की भारी रिपोर्ट है । साथ ही, 5670 आदिवासी परिवारों को वहां से जबरन हटाया गया है, जहां बाघ मौजूद ही नहीं है । अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस गंभीर विषय को नियम 377 के तहत सदन में रखने की अनुमति प्रदान करावें ।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) : चेयरमैन सर, हमारी बात सुनी जाए ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) : सर, एसआईआर पर चर्चा कराइए ।... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद : सर, बीएलओ की मौतें हो रही हैं ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया, आप लोग बैठ जाइए । मेरा आप सभी लोगों से निवेदन है कि कृपा करके अपने-अपने आसन पर जाकर बैठिए ।

...(व्यवधान)

14.01 hrs

At this stage Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Shri Anand Bhadauria, Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian, Shri Rajkumar Roat, Sushri Mahua Moitra and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : सदन चर्चा के लिए है । आपके जो भी मुद्दे हैं, उन मुद्दों के ऊपर सदन में चर्चा करायी जाएगी ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा । Please be seated.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया, आप सदन को चलने दीजिए । देश की जनता अपने मुद्दों पर यहां चर्चा कराना चाहती है । देश की जनता सदन को देख रही है । आप सब लोग एक जिम्मेदार विपक्ष हैं ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपा करके आप लोग अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठिए ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका यह तरीका जनता पसंद नहीं करती है। यह सदन देश की जनता के लिए है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया, ऐसा मत कीजिए। आप बार-बार सुनियोजित तरीके से सदन को बाधित कर रहे हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are a responsible Opposition.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी जवाबदेही जनता के प्रति है। आप यहां पर जनता के मुद्दों को उठाइए। आप जनता के मुद्दों को यहां पर उठाइए। आप सुनियोजित तरीके से सदन को बार-बार बाधित कर रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है।

...(व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : सदन आपके इश्यूज पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार है। मेरा आप सभी से फिर से निवेदन है कि कृपा करके आप सदन को चलने दीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप एसआईआर के बारे में बार-बार क्यों बोल रहे हैं? सरकार ने कहा है कि एसआईआर के बारे में चर्चा होगी। बिहार में एसआईआर हुआ, उसका परिणाम आपने देखा है। जनता को बिहार में एसआईआर अच्छा लगा और जनता ने उसका भरपूर स्वागत किया। बिहार की जनता ने एसआईआर का समर्थन किया है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपा करके आप बैठ जाइए। ऐसा नहीं होता है। सदन में विपक्ष की जो भूमिका

है, पिछले सत्र में भी आपने सदन का समय बर्बाद किया है। आप इस बार ऐसा मत कीजिए। कृपा करके आप सब लोग बैठ जाइए। आप सदन चलाने दीजिए। आपके कारण सदन नहीं चल रहा है। देश की जनता आपको देख रही है। देश की जनता सदन को चलाना चाहती है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपा करके आप जनता की बात सुनिए। आप देश की जनता की बात सुनिए। आप अपने विषय को चर्चा में बताइएगा। कृपा करके आप लोग बैठ जाइए। मैं आप सभी से बोल रहा हूँ कि कृपा करके आप लोग अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठ जाइए। आपके कारण सदन नहीं चल रहा है। देश की जनता आपको देख रही है। अगर आप सदन नहीं चलना चाहते हैं तो हमारे पास कोई विकल्प नहीं है। अगर आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं तो हमारे पास कोई विकल्प नहीं है। ऐसा नहीं होता है। बार-बार, हर रोज इस तरह से वेल में आना ठीक नहीं है। आपका यह तरीका बहुत गलत है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, यह तरीका बहुत गलत है। क्या आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: सभा की कार्यवाही बुधवार, दिनांक 3 दिसंबर, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

14.05 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Wednesday, December 3, 2025/ Agrahayana 12, 1947 (Saka).*

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