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Agrahayana 25, 1947 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 16, 2025/ Agrahayana 25, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#Starred Question Nos. 221 to 227

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल - प्रश्न संख्या 221

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद जब बिल इंट्रोड्यूस होगा, तब आप विरोध कर लीजिएगा।

LOGISTICS PARK IN NASHIK

***221. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that there is longstanding demand for Logistics Park in Nashik, which is likely to improve supply chain efficiency under the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for the delay in implementation despite Nashik's strategic location like proximity with Mumbai-Nagpur Samruddhi Mahamarg, and its potential as a key agri-export hub;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any studies on the economic impact of the Logistics Park in creating employment, reducing transportation costs and supporting local industries;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to expedite the Nashik Logistics Park with a clear timeline, budget allocation and support for private investments; and

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.

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be completed?

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

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (e) Multi Modal Logistics Parks (MMLPs) are large, integrated freight hubs, designed to connect road, rail, sea, and air transport, have storage, material handling, and distribution facilities, speed up delivery, and improve supply chain efficiency by offering multi-modality, efficient storage, and value addition.

Government of India, through Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), has decided to develop Multi Modal Logistics Parks (MMLP) at key logistics hubs to boost India's economic competitiveness, reduce logistics costs and congestion.

Key Benefits of MMLPs include Integrated Transport combining multiple transport modes, such as road, rail, air and sea, in one location, advanced material storage and handling, cost reduction by lowering transport and handling costs by enabling efficient modal shifts (e.g., road to rail), value addition, such as sorting/grading, packaging, labelling, assembling, etc. , enhancing logistics efficiency by speeding up delivery, improving inventory management, and increasing cargo handling and tracking.

PM GatiShakti (PMGS) helps in many ways in planning for MMLPs. Benefits of PMGS in MMLP project planning include finding suitable site by visualizing road, rail, air, waterways, and other socio-economic assets in the vicinity of proposed sites, minimized disruption to forest and natural resources, identification of intersections through GIS-based layers of roads, railway lines, underground utilities, and land acquisition for MMLP by visualizing cadastral/khasra-level land data available on the PMGS.

A Multi-Model Logistics Park (MMLP) is proposed to be developed in Nashik, Maharashtra by M/s National Highway Logistics Management Ltd (NHLML), a company under the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways (MoRTH), with an estimated cost of about Rs.850 Crores. Presently, the project is at the appraisal stage and yet to be approved. The project, after approval/sanction, will be implemented in three phases. Expected timeline, after approval/sanction, for completion of the first phase is three years.

This facility is scheduled to enhance logistics efficiency by integrating road and rail transport for the efficient movement of goods, reduce logistics costs, and alleviate congestion in urban areas. This project aims to establish a crucial logistics hub in Nashik, further enhancing Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT)'s role in the shipping and logistics sector and improving cargo throughput. The proposed site enjoys excellent connectivity via major highways and the Mumbai-Nagpur Railway line, approximately 220 KM from JNPT Sea Port.

A study on the economic impact of the MMLPs in creating employment, reducing transport cost and supporting local industries, etc. could be taken up

after completion and start of commercial operations of the MMLP projects at Chennai, Bengaluru, Nagpur and Indore, which are currently under implementation by the NHLML.

SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE : Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that a Multi Model Logistics Park at Nashik, with an estimated cost of Rs. 850 crore, has been proposed to be developed by the National Highway Logistics Management Limited under the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if the first phase of the Nashik MMLP itself is expected to take three years, what is the total timeline for the project to become fully operational?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Speaker, Sir, at the present juncture, a study has been carried out and based on that study, it has been found that we should consider setting up of our logistics parks. Once the final contours of the study are ready, we will have to approve that project in consultation with the State Government. The timeline has not yet been fixed, but I can estimate broadly that once it is approved, in about two or two and half years, we should be able to complete the project.

SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE : Sir, given the rising logistics cost, post-harvest losses and farmers' distress in Nashik district, has the Government any interim logistics or cold chain solutions until the Multi Model Logistics Park becoming operational?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I do not agree with the hon. Member that at the

present juncture, the farmers in the area are suffering distress as he points out. Certainly, the logistics park will help them increase their ability to store goods for longer period, and get a better value for their produce. But I can assure the hon. Member that in the interim, several measures have been taken from time to time to ensure that the farmers get a fair price for their produce and do not suffer any losses.

श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के : माननीय मंत्री जी, सप्लाई चेन को कुशल बनाने के लिए इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर और सेज़ के पास मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स पार्क विकसित करना समय की मांग है, जहां वेयरहाउसिंग, कोल्ड स्टोरेज और कस्टम क्लियरेंस जैसी सुविधाएं एक ही छत के नीचे मिलें।

महोदय, ठाणे की रणनीतिक स्थिति और वहां के बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को देखते हुए क्या सरकार वहां पीपीपी मॉडल के तहत ऐसा लॉजिस्टिक पार्क बनाने की योजना बना रही है, ताकि फ्रेट-विलेज और एग्जिम जोन के साथ मिलकर स्थानीय उद्योगों को बड़े पैमाने पर लाभ मिल सके?

श्री पीयूष गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ठाणे की आज की भौगोलिक स्थिति देखते हुए मैं समझ सकता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव है कि वहां पर भी मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स पार्क बने। अभी की स्टडी के माध्यम से नासिक आइडेंटिफाई हुआ है। आगे चलकर हम ठाणे को भी स्टडी करेंगे। अगर वहां की भी वायबिलिटी निकलती है, तो अवश्य हम उस पर विचार करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का यह सुझाव अच्छा है कि इसे पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप में किया जाए। इससे उसकी एफिशिएंसी भी ज्यादा अच्छी होगी, गति भी ज्यादा अच्छी होगी। अतः इस सुझाव को हम जरूर मद्देनज़र रखेंगे।

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE : Sir, my question is related to Question Number 232. Regarding that, I want to ask a supplementary question to the hon. Minister. Question Number 232 has been listed today. ...(interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप तो तैयारी से आये होंगे न?

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE : The Government lists portals, missions and platforms. Can the hon. Minister tell this House how many MSME exporters have actually received financial support for costly SPS and TBT compliance? How many shipment rejections or port detentions have reduced because of these schemes? If the Ministry has no impact data, is it not true that these initiatives remain announcements without accountability, especially for small exporters struggling to survive?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the fisheries sector is one sector on which both the Department of Fisheries and MPEDA under the Commerce Ministry are extremely focused and are continuously making sure that we can diversify our fish exports to be able to ensure growth.

I am happy to share with the House, through you Sir, and the hon. Member, that despite all the global uncertainties, in the first seven months up to October, the marine exports have shown a nearly 20 per cent growth, which is very creditable considering that there are anti-dumping duties in certain countries, and for a long time, many fish establishments did not get their approvals from other countries.

I am also happy to share with the House, through you Sir, that in the last 12 months, we have been successful in getting 102 marine fish export establishments registered in the 27-nation European Union bloc. We have also got about 25 fish establishments registered and approved by Russia, and many more are under the approval process in both the European regions. This will provide a huge avenue for further growth. Hon. Minister of Fisheries, Mr. Rajiv

Lalan Singh ji and I are continuously monitoring to make sure that this sector progresses well.

As regard the cost for mandatory and occasional voluntary certifications, we have just approved a scheme for Rs. 25,000 crore called the Niryat Disha, which is a part of the Export Promotion Mission. In Niryat Disha, we are working out the specific scheme guidelines, which will be issued very shortly. We intend to cover the costs for mandatory standards and certifications that are required by the importing countries. It will help many more people get into the export of fish, and our effort will be to diversify the market and encourage new fishery farmers and fishing establishments to look at export rather than just look at the domestic market.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 222, श्री अरुण चक्रवर्ती ।

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR PM-KISAN

***222. SHRI ARUP CHAKRABORTY:**

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

(a) the details of budget allocated for the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) during the last two years, and the amount spent for each year, year-wise;

(b) the details of targets set for enrolling farmer beneficiaries during the last two years under PM-KISAN and the number of farmers who have benefitted from the same; and

(c) the details the number of farmers who have been enrolled and have not yet received, or have partially received, monetary benefits under PM-KISAN during the last two years?

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

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

विवरण

(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। चूंकि यह एक पात्रता-आधारित योजना है, जिसमें हर पात्र किसान परिवार को लाभ मिलता है, इसलिए पीएम-किसान के तहत किसानों के नामांकन के लिए कोई राज्य-वार लक्ष्य नहीं है और न ही कोई राज्य-वार बजट आवंटन है। पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान किसानों को लाभान्वित करने और उन्हें जारी की गई राशि का विवरण किस्त-वार, राज्य-वार ब्योरा संलग्न **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

(ग) पीएम-किसान योजना के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को स्कीम के तहत पात्र लाभार्थियों की पहचान और सत्यापन करने तथा पात्र किसानों के भूमि अभिलेखों सहित त्रुटिरहित डेटा अपलोड

करने, और लाभों के सफल अंतरण के लिए उनके बैंक खातों के साथ आधार को लिंक करने तथा ई-केवाईसी के लिए अधिदेशित किया गया है। योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों का पंजीकरण और उनका सत्यापन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। किसान पीएम-किसान पोर्टल, पीएम-किसान ऐप और सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) के माध्यम से अपना पंजीकरण करा सकते हैं। सभी आवेदनों को संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उचित सत्यापन के बाद अनुमोदित किया जाता है। यदि आवेदक द्वारा आवश्यक दस्तावेज/विवरण प्रदान नहीं किए जाते हैं, तो राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार द्वारा आवेदन अस्वीकृत किया जा सकता है। राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अनुमोदित होने के बाद, किस्त जारी करने के लिए विभाग द्वारा तुरंत लाभ संसाधित किया जाता है।

पिछले दो वर्षों में पीएम-किसान योजना के तहत नामांकित और सभी लाभ, आंशिक लाभ और कोई लाभ प्राप्त न करने वाले किसानों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:

पंजीकृत किसानों की संख्या	सभी लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले किसानों की संख्या	आंशिक लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले किसानों की संख्या	कोई लाभ प्राप्त न करने वाले किसानों की संख्या
1,32,60,543	1,16,89,180	2,29,731	13,41,632

विभिन्न कारणों से 13,41,632 किसानों को लाभ प्राप्त नहीं हुए, जिनमें अनिवार्य सत्यापन आवश्यकताओं जैसे कि भूमि सीडिंग या लाभार्थी के बैंक खाते के साथ आधार को लिंक करना या ई-केवाईसी को पूरा न करना शामिल है, गैर-कृषि भूमि का उपयोग, परिवार के किसी सदस्य को पहले से ही योजना का लाभ मिलना, स्वैच्छिक आत्मसमर्पण (कोई भी लाभ प्राप्त करने से पहले), और आयकर दाता पाया जाना।

जिन किसानों को आंशिक लाभ मिला था, उनके लाभ भूमि उपयोग और अन्य अपवर्जन मानदंडों सहित विभिन्न विवरणों को सत्यापित करने के लिए रोक दिए गए थे। यहां यह उल्लेख करना प्रासंगिक है कि योजना के तहत किसानों का पंजीकरण और उनका सत्यापन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। एक बार जब राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों से किसानों का सही और सत्यापित डेटा प्राप्त हो

जाता है, तो विभाग द्वारा लाभ पर तुरंत कार्रवाई की जाती है और इसे अगली किस्त में जारी कर दिया जाता है।

अनुबंध

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 और वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान पीएम-किसान स्कीम के तहत वितरित लाभों का राज्यवार और किस्तवार विवरण (दिनांक 25.11.2025 के अनुसार)

#	राज्य	14वीं किस्त (अप्रैल, 2023 - जुलाई, 2023)		15वीं किस्त (अगस्त, 2023 - नवम्बर, 2023)	
		लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित राशि (करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित राशि (करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	13,098	2.68	3,620	0.93
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	41,36,726	996.70	39,56,941	893.30
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	68,867	16.21	54,805	12.88
4	असम	8,75,775	281.62	12,15,906	487.61
5	बिहार	75,69,400	1,580.74	72,23,753	1,605.95
6	चंडीगढ़	134	0.03	275	0.09
7	छत्तीसगढ़	20,24,754	450.58	21,54,244	576.04
8	दिल्ली	12,931	2.77	8,302	1.97
9	गोवा	5,664	1.21	5,982	1.37
10	गुजरात	45,17,899	961.42	42,35,547	1,044.61
11	हरियाणा	15,39,264	344.22	13,84,970	323.07
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7,39,081	177.60	7,15,976	169.91
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	7,32,057	176.66	7,65,561	180.01
14	झारखंड	13,02,856	318.79	12,59,786	381.94
15	कर्नाटक	49,34,537	1,017.44	43,78,005	966.43
16	केरल	23,41,007	554.17	23,50,849	662.25
17	लद्दाख	14,453	3.49	14,807	3.73
18	लक्षद्वीप	1,436	1.98	1,211	0.40
19	मध्य प्रदेश	76,42,682	1,684.92	75,68,448	1,705.95
20	महाराष्ट्र	85,60,249	1,867.25	84,54,963	1,996.38
21	मणिपुर	3,711	1.72	5,871	2.53
22	मेघालय	33,388	15.80	55,836	32.14
23	मिजोरम	50,744	14.72	55,937	19.55
24	नागालैंड	1,35,346	32.57	1,18,825	29.29
25	ओडिशा	26,93,134	698.86	24,96,882	703.12

26	पुडुचेरी	8,316	1.68	8,054	1.68
27	पंजाब	8,56,739	182.42	4,97,229	152.67
28	राजस्थान	56,88,859	1,283.28	48,65,934	1,179.78
29	सिक्किम	10,617	2.84	13,945	6.73
30	तमिलनाडु	20,95,323	443.91	20,45,367	491.39
31	तेलंगाना	29,51,139	614.59	28,71,816	664.13
32	दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	11,492	2.42	10,346	2.33
33	त्रिपुरा	2,21,260	45.63	1,94,951	44.57
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,86,54,266	4,249.97	1,75,61,389	4,181.87
35	उत्तराखंड	7,59,704	168.86	6,79,685	160.89
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	44,72,183	1,004.21	39,80,679	909.34
	कुल योग	8,56,79,091	19,203.93	8,12,16,697	19,596.81

#	राज्य	16वीं किस्त (दिसम्बर, 2023 - मार्च , 2024)		17वीं किस्त (अप्रैल, 2024 - जुलाई, 2024)		18वीं किस्त (अगस्त, 2024 - नवम्बर, 2024)	
		लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित राशि (करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित राशि (करोड़ में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित राशि (करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	12,289	4.90	12,546	2.80	12,832	2.80
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	40,76,542	924.14	41,40,576	875.56	41,22,500	836.36
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	80,108	18.94	67,613	18.55	90,473	25.60
4	असम	16,43,490	592.21	18,14,353	426.08	18,87,589	403.53
5	बिहार	75,65,177	1,705.67	76,55,855	1,598.95	75,81,033	1,544.52
6	चंडीगढ़	340	0.12	349	0.08	15	0.00
7	छत्तीसगढ़	23,20,690	580.33	24,31,803	577.36	25,07,764	570.00
8	दिल्ली	10,240	3.22	10,808	2.51	10,829	2.26
9	गोवा	6,263	1.76	6,322	1.36	6,333	1.33
10	गुजरात	46,40,953	1,203.54	48,45,936	1,084.42	49,12,382	1,038.73
11	हरियाणा	15,18,315	375.33	15,87,993	362.17	15,99,904	342.29
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7,71,363	185.74	8,06,658	190.49	8,17,551	171.90
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	8,25,744	215.16	8,53,719	192.53	8,58,660	182.65
14	झारखंड	16,18,123	839.80	18,42,854	633.39	19,98,474	546.37
15	कर्नाटक	44,34,143	979.54	43,04,824	958.27	43,48,126	941.85
16	केरल	26,48,061	689.25	27,57,444	637.26	28,15,241	597.95
17	लद्दाख	17,682	4.73	18,192	4.05	18,208	3.77
18	लक्षद्वीप	1,314	0.54	1,972	0.54	2,198	0.45
19	मध्य प्रदेश	79,87,576	1,808.41	80,80,414	1,679.85	81,37,388	1,682.12

20	महाराष्ट्र	89,61,907	2,025.42	91,43,117	1,940.12	91,43,729	1,888.58
21	मणिपुर	1,04,367	70.44	79,198	28.01	85,936	42.79
22	मेघालय	1,01,537	56.83	1,30,649	49.02	1,50,413	33.91
23	मिजोरम	86,253	54.94	99,140	36.82	1,10,998	31.69
24	नागालैंड	1,44,410	36.46	1,62,277	49.02	1,71,922	42.84
25	ओडिशा	28,96,597	792.82	30,58,332	737.89	31,50,684	689.02
26	पुडुचेरी	8,266	1.94	8,182	1.73	8,033	1.64
27	पंजाब	7,17,316	247.64	8,40,274	290.56	9,26,150	272.82
28	राजस्थान	62,60,974	1,641.34	67,25,793	1,525.71	70,32,147	1,545.17
29	सिक्किम	20,607	9.72	24,364	6.40	28,146	6.75
30	तमिलनाडु	21,50,556	503.46	21,83,435	460.03	21,94,666	455.94
31	तेलंगाना	30,65,395	765.47	30,98,123	654.69	30,77,516	627.51
32	दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	11,335	3.22	11,567	2.56	11,587	2.44
33	त्रिपुरा	2,15,284	49.14	2,25,528	55.50	2,29,366	47.67
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	2,03,64,794	5,376.64	2,14,86,203	4,830.47	2,25,79,663	4,982.65
35	उत्तराखंड	7,51,037	183.24	7,86,763	177.97	7,97,001	168.78
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	44,05,646	1,140.25	44,98,404	964.42	45,03,171	931.55
	कुल योग	9,04,44,694	23,092.29	9,38,01,580	21,057.13	9,59,28,628	20,666.20

#	राज्य	19वीं किस्त (दिसम्बर, 2024 - मार्च, 2025)	
		लाभार्थियों की संख्या	वितरित राशि (करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	13,353	3.18
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	41,59,954	888.05
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	94,953	22.63
4	असम	21,23,678	499.03
5	बिहार	76,13,623	1,609.42
6	चंडीगढ़	2	0.00
7	छत्तीसगढ़	26,14,078	622.65
8	दिल्ली	11,171	2.59
9	गोवा	6,387	1.35
10	गुजरात	52,01,076	1,181.19
11	हरियाणा	16,53,741	372.25
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	8,40,337	193.90
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	8,86,357	207.99
14	झारखंड	22,58,127	833.17

15	कर्नाटक	44,11,964	942.17
16	केरल	28,97,701	653.62
17	लद्दाख	18,472	3.93
18	लक्षद्वीप	2,306	0.50
19	मध्य प्रदेश	85,05,361	1,817.28
20	महाराष्ट्र	93,28,286	2,013.51
21	मणिपुर	1,80,263	146.88
22	मेघालय	1,91,642	46.75
23	मिजोरम	1,27,436	48.63
24	नागालैंड	1,87,908	52.22
25	ओडिशा	35,14,607	970.37
26	पुडुचेरी	8,044	1.69
27	पंजाब	10,58,688	373.04
28	राजस्थान	76,19,638	1,804.53
29	सिक्किम	31,612	7.85
30	तमिलनाडु	22,58,779	501.87
31	तेलंगाना	31,13,972	655.89
32	दादर और नगर हवेली दमन और दीव	11,806	2.54
33	त्रिपुरा	2,38,435	52.14
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	2,40,64,673	5,781.62
35	उत्तराखंड	8,27,797	185.06
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	46,09,388	1,001.36
	कुल योग	10,06,85,615	23,500.83

श्री अरुण चक्रवर्ती : सर, पिछले दो साल में पीएम किसान योजना में कितना बजट आवंटित हुआ था, उसमें कितना खर्च हुआ? एक साल में कितना खर्च हुआ उसकी रिपोर्ट भी नहीं है। पिछले दो साल में किसान सम्मान निधि योजना में कितने बेनिफिशियरीज़ हैं, कितने नाम नोटिफाई किये गये हैं, कितनी संख्या नोटिफाई की गयी है? यह हम जानना चाहते हैं। पिछले दो साल में कितने किसानों का नाम नोटिफाई किया गया है, कितने किसानों को सुविधा मिली है, कितने को नहीं मिली है? मेरा दूसरा पूरक है...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : पहले एक का जवाब देने के बाद आप फिर से सप्लीमेंट्री पूछ लेना।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह उनके राज्य से संबंधित है। उन्होंने 7 किशतों तक राज्य को लाभान्वित नहीं किया, भारत सरकार की योजना को लागू नहीं किया, अब वे पूछ रहे हैं कि दो वर्ष में क्या बजट था? हम किसानों के लिए, उनकी मांगों के लिए पूरा बजट देने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन आप अपने राज्य में उसे लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। कृषि विभाग किसानों के हित के बारे में सोचता है और केन्द्र सरकार किसानों के फायदे के लिए योजनाओं को लागू करती है। उन योजनाओं को लागू करने में राज्य सरकार को कोई हर्ज नहीं होना चाहिए था, लेकिन उनको हर्ज क्यों हुआ, वह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही बताएगी।

SHRI ARUP CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer I am getting from the hon. Minister. वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट 1 करोड़ 9 लाख किसानों को पांच-पांच हजार रुपये करके दो बार पैसे देती है। हम लोग विरोध नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन जो बात बोली गई है, वह गलत है।

Secondly, Sir, I am very sorry to inform you that पार्लियामेंट में हम लोग जितने मैम्बर्स हैं, सांसद निधि के रूप में सबको 5 करोड़ रुपये ईयरली दिए जाते हैं। हम गरीब आदमी के छोटे-छोटे काम के लिए जो पैसे देते हैं, उसमें देखा जाता है कि 5 करोड़ रुपये में से 18 परसेंट पैसे जीएसटी के रूप में ले लेते हैं। हमें 5 करोड़ रुपये नहीं मिलते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य यह प्रश्न इससे संबंधित नहीं है।

श्री अरुण चक्रवर्ती : सर, हम किसानों की मदद भी नहीं कर पाते हैं। अगर कोई किसान अपनी 4 बीघे की जमीन में खेती का काम करेगा और हमसे सबमर्सिबल पंप की मदद मांगेगा तो हमारे पास पैसे नहीं हैं। आप हमें 5 करोड़ रुपये नहीं देते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विषय इस प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है। कृषि विभाग ने किसानों के लाभ के लिए जो योजनाएं दी हैं, उनको लागू करना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है। एमपी

फंड का इस प्रश्न से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

***SHRI ESWARASAMY K. :** Hon Speaker Sir, Thank you. Sir I want to say that due to non-availability of uninterrupted internet access and digital capabilities, farmers living in remote areas face so many difficulties to fill forms online and make e-KYC online. Non-availability of digital land records, data errors, frequently changing verification rules are some of the reasons which cause delay in receiving payments. Farmer's name mismatch in Aadhar, farmers not knowing their Bank details are some other reasons that stop payments reaching their Bank accounts. Therefore, fee based Aadhar Payment Bridge System, APBS, data error related problems, payment failures may lead to long delays of disbursement of funds. Moreover, claim applications and settlement of claims take so much time and as a result these processes discourage the farmers. Inconsistent transparency about allowances and bad internet access affect the belief system of farmers. I want to know from the Minister that whether the Government will try to look into these aspects and improve the situation?

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों के दस्तावेज में जो त्रुटियां हैं, उनको दुरुस्त करने का काम राज्य सरकारों का है। यह केन्द्र सरकार का काम नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: इनका कहना है कि केवाईसी और भूमि दस्तावेजों को मिलाने में बहुत दिक्कत आती है। आप राज्य सरकारों को डायरेक्शन दे दीजिएगा कि वे इन दस्तावेजों को ठीक करें।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम निश्चित रूप से डायरेक्शन देंगे।

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पीएम-किसान योजना में करोड़ों लाभार्थी पंजीकृत

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

हैं, जिसके कारण उन सभी पात्र किसानों को बिना किसी त्रुटि के उनके ही खाते में और समय पर लाभ की धनराशि पहुँचाना बेहद महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है।

क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पीएम-किसान योजना में लाभ को किसानों के खाते में बिना किसी त्रुटि के पहुँचाने में सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं? किसी भुगतान के विफल होने पर सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जाते हैं?

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्नकर्ता का प्रश्न बहुत ही सही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि योजना का लाभ लाभार्थियों तक सफलतापूर्वक पहुँचे, पीएम किसान के अंतर्गत तेरहवीं किस्त का लाभ जारी करने के लिए आधार आधारित भुगतान अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। इससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि योजनाओं का लाभ लाभार्थी के आधार से जुड़े खाते में स्थानांतरित हो। इससे खाता आधारित भुगतान की समस्या समाप्त हो गई है, जिसमें डेटा प्रविष्ट त्रुटियों या बैंक विलयन के कारण खाता विवरण में परिवर्तन की संभावना रहती है। परिणामस्वरूप 21वीं किस्त में 99.87 प्रतिशत की ट्रांजेक्शन सफलतापूर्वक देखी गई है।

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा : धन्यवाद माननीय अध्यक्ष जी। मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो मेरा लोक सभा क्षेत्र है, उसमें श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जैसे आंकांशी जिलों में विगत दो वर्षों में पीएम किसान योजना के अंतर्गत नामांकित कितने किसानों को अब तक पूर्ण आंशिक अथवा कोई वित्तीय लाभ नहीं मिल पाया है? इसके क्या कारण हैं? सरकार इसके लिए क्या कोई ठोस कदम उठा रही है? धन्यवाद।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय जी, मैं इसका उत्तर इनको लिखित रूप से भेज दूंगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 223, श्री मनीष जायसवाल।

वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाएं

***223. +श्री मनीष जायसवाल:**

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आबंटित की गई और उपयोग में लाई गई निधियों का विशेषकर राजस्थान और पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्यों में वर्ष-वार, योजना-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों में वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए विशेषकर वृद्धाश्रमों, सहायक उपकरण वितरण शिविरों और वृद्धावस्था स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं के दायरे का विस्तार करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

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

विवरण

(क)

I. सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय देशभर में वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के कल्याण के लिए **अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना (एवीवाईएवाई)** नामक एक व्यापक योजना कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। राजस्थान और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों सहित देश में कार्यान्वित की जा रही अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना के सभी घटकों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

i. **आईपीएसआरसी (एकीकृत वरिष्ठ नागरिक कार्यक्रम)** - वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृहों, सतत देखभाल गृहों, मोबाइल मेडिकेयर इकाइयों और फिजियोथेरेपी क्लीनिकों के रखरखाव के लिए संगठनों को सहायता अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। इस विभाग द्वारा कुल मिलाकर 706 वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृहों को सहयोग एवं समर्थन दिया गया है, जिनमें राजस्थान में 23 और पश्चिम बंगाल में 30 वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृह शामिल हैं।

ii. **एसएपीएसआरसी (वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए राज्य कार्य-योजना)** – मंत्रालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों को उनकी कार्य-योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए निधियां जारी करता है।

- iii. **आरवीवाई (राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना)** - इस योजना का उद्देश्य गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के वरिष्ठ नागरिकों या ऐसे वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए शारीरिक सहायता उपकरण और जीवन सहायक यंत्र उपलब्ध कराना है जिनकी पारिवारिक आय 15,000/- रुपये प्रति माह से अधिक नहीं हो। यह योजना वर्ष 2017 से लागू की जा रही है।
 - iv. **एल्डरलाइन-** राष्ट्रीय वरिष्ठ नागरिक हेल्पलाइन (14567) का उद्देश्य केंद्र और अलग-अलग राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निष्पादित किए जा रहे अधिनियम, योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करना और देशभर में वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की शिकायतों के निवारण के लिए मंच उपलब्ध कराना है। एल्डरलाइन पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में प्रचालन में नहीं है।
 - v. **वृद्धावस्था देखभालकर्ताओं का प्रशिक्षण** – विभाग वृद्धावस्था देखभालकर्ताओं के क्षेत्र में लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करता है। यह योजना घटक वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से परिचालन में है।
 - vi. **वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए अन्य पहल** - पहल का उद्देश्य ऐसी जानकारी (ज्ञान) का संचय करने में वृद्धजनों को शामिल करना है जो समग्र रूप से समाज के लिए उपयोगी हो सकता है। इस घटक के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार निधियां जारी नहीं की जाती हैं।
 - vii. **सीनियर केयर एजिंग ग्रोथ इंजन (सेज)** – इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य आम तौर पर पेश आने वाली समस्याओं के लिए असाधारण और अभिनव समाधानों को बढ़ावा देना है, 09 नवाचारी स्टार्ट-अप की पहचान की गई है और उन्हें वृद्धजनों के कल्याण के लिए उत्पादों, प्रक्रियाओं और सेवाओं के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया है।
- II. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने अक्टूबर 2024 में आयुष्मान भारत – प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी पीएम-जेएवाई) का विस्तार किया ताकि 70 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के सभी वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को प्रति वर्ष 5 लाख रुपये का निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य कवर प्रदान किया जा सके, भले ही उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति कुछ भी हो। इसमें पश्चिम बंगाल शामिल नहीं है क्योंकि वहां एबी पीएम-जेएवाई नहीं लागू की गई है।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने वृद्धजनों की विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं का निराकरण करने के लिए वर्ष 2010-11 में “राष्ट्रीय वृद्धजन हेल्थकेयर कार्यक्रम (एनपीएचसीई)” भी शुरू किया है।

III. ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) का कार्यान्वयन करता है जिसके अंतर्गत पेंशन के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत एक घटक इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना है जिसके अंतर्गत 60-79 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के लोगों को 200/- रुपये प्रति माह की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है और 80 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों को 500/- रुपये प्रति माह की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

उपर्युक्त योजनाओं में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई निधियां और उनके घटकों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध -I** पर दिया गया है।

(ख)

I. योजनाओं के स्कोप का विस्तार करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है और यह प्रक्रिया राज्य सरकार से मिले प्रस्ताव पर निर्भर करती है। सहायक साधनों और जीवन सहायक यन्त्रों के वितरण के लिए देश भर में प्रधानमंत्री दिव्याशा केन्द्र खोले गए हैं जहां पात्र वरिष्ठ नागरिक (गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के या ऐसे वरिष्ठ नागरिक जिनके परिवार की आय 15,000 रुपये प्रति माह से अधिक न हो) जाकर जरूरी सहायक साधन और जीवन सहायक यन्त्र प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

II. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने झारखंड राज्य में आयुष्मान भारत-प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना के तहत 11,54,024 व्यक्तिगत वरिष्ठ नागरिकों (70+ वर्ष की आयु) का अनुमान लगाया है।)

इसके अलावा, एनपीसीएचई के तहत देश भर में सरकारी स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों के माध्यम से वृद्धावस्था स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं।

झारखंड राज्य में विशेषकर हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों में उपर्युक्त योजनाओं और उनके घटकों के क्रियान्वयन का ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध-II** में दिया गया है।

अनुबंध -I

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों सहित जारी की गई निधियां

क. अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना

i. वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए एकीकृत कार्यक्रम (आईपीएसआरसी)

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	कुल	राजस्थान	पश्चिम बंगाल
2022-23	72.31	1.21	3.32
2023-24	118.95	3.55	7.20
2024-25	125.42	1.94	3.95

ii. वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए राज्य कार्य-योजना (एसएपीएसआरसी)

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	कुल	राजस्थान	पश्चिम बंगाल
2022-23	11.74	-	-
2023-24	21.19	-	-
2024-25	16.91	0.26	2.81

iii. राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना (आरवीवाई)

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	कुल	राजस्थान	पश्चिम बंगाल
2022-23	88.84	1.47	0.03
2023-24	59.32	2.71	1.21
2024-25	208.29	5.51	1.04

iv. एल्डरलाइन

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	कुल	राजस्थान
2022-23	33.49	-

2023-24	9.62	0.44
2024-25	9.23	0.39

v. वृद्धावस्था देखभालकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	कुल	राजस्थान	पश्चिम बंगाल
2024-25	45.82	5.77	-

ख. आयुष्मान भारत प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी पीएम-जेएवाई)

31 अक्टूबर 2025 तक, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए आयुष्मान वय वंदना श्रेणी के तहत 89.51 लाख से अधिक कार्ड बनाए गए हैं। जारी की गई निधियां इस प्रकार हैं:

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	जारी की गई निधियां
2024-25	56.62
2025-26	292.92

ग. बुजुर्गों के स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन (एनएचएम) के तहत बुजुर्गों की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम (एनपीएचसीई) के लिए राज्य कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन योजना (एसपीआईपी) अनुमोदन और व्यय निम्नानुसार है:

(लाख रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	राजस्थान		पश्चिम बंगाल	
	एसपीआईपी अनुमोदन	व्यय	एसपीआईपी अनुमोदन	व्यय
2022-23	31.40	16.81	274.36	147.57
2023-24	31.40	20.31	229.05	145.67
2024-25	3380.00	62.73	118.92	180.41

घ. राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) के तहत इंदिरा गांधी वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना (आईजीएनओएपीएस)

इस घटक के तहत जारी की गई निधियां इस प्रकार हैं:

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	कुल	राजस्थान	पश्चिम बंगाल
2022-23	6827.55	443.91	381.44
2023-24	6778.50	211.41	567.02
2024-25	6843.95	399.86	460.52

अनुबंध -II

झारखंड राज्य में विशेष रूप से हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों में योजनाओं और उनके घटकों के कार्यान्वयन का ब्यौरा

क. अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना

i. **आईपीएसआरसी:** वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृहों, लाभार्थियों की संख्या का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(करोड़ रु. में)

विवरण	वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृहों की संख्या	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई निधियां
झारखंड	15	475	2.27
हजारीबाग	1	25	-
रामगढ़	-	-	-

ii. **आरवीवाई:** पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को वितरित सहायक साधनों और जीवन सहायक यंत्रों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(करोड़ रु. में)

विवरण	सेवा प्राप्त वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की संख्या	वितरित उपकरणों की संख्या	प्रयुक्त निधि
झारखंड	4762	23,185	4.7
हजारीबाग	15	78	0.01
रामगढ़	1103	5,351	1.23

iii. **एल्डरलाइन:** झारखंड राज्य में 2021 से एल्डरलाइन पर प्राप्त कॉलों की कुल संख्या 5,871 है, जिसमें 1,343 कॉलें कुल कार्रवाई-योग्य कॉल थीं।

iv. **वृद्धावस्था देखभालकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण:** इस घटक के तहत झारखंड राज्य में कुल 30 प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

v. बुजुर्गों के स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम

झारखंड राज्य के हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों में प्रदान की गई इन सेवाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

एनपीएचसीई संकेतक	2024-25 (अप्रैल'24- मार्च'25)		2025-26 (अप्रैल'25 से नवंबर'25)	
	हजारीबाग	रामगढ़	हजारीबाग	रामगढ़
वृद्धजनों की संख्या (≥ 60 वर्ष की आयु) ने वृद्धावस्था ओपीडी सेवाओं का लाभ उठाया	7291	3857	41059	20376
वृद्धावस्था आईपीडी सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने वाले वृद्धजनों की संख्या (≥ 60 वर्ष की आयु)	476	360	824	506

vi. राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) के तहत इंदिरा गांधी वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना (आईजीएनओएपीएस)

झारखंड राज्य में राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम के इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना घटक के तहत लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या 8,50,503 है।

श्री मनीष जायसवाल: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, बुजुर्ग हमारे राष्ट्र के अनुभव और संस्कार हैं। वर्तमान में देश में 10 करोड़ बुजुर्ग हैं। अनुमान है कि वर्ष 2050 तक इनकी संख्या बढ़कर 30 करोड़ हो जाएगी। वर्तमान में हम एक युवा राष्ट्र हैं, लेकिन यह युवा राष्ट्र कभी न कभी प्रौढ़ और बुजुर्ग राष्ट्र बनेगा। स्वास्थ्य और पारिवारिक देखभाल को सुदृढ़ करने तथा रिश्तों में खटास के कारण

वृद्धाश्रमों में जो छोड़ जाने की प्रवृत्ति है, उसको कम करने पर सरकार क्या पहल कर रही है, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री बी. एल. वर्मा : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि बुजुर्ग हम सबका गौरव हैं और राष्ट्र की धरोहर हैं। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने वर्ष 2014 में प्रधान मंत्री बनते ही कहा कि सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विकास, इस देश के विकास में सभी का सामूहिक प्रयास। जैसा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना में लगभग दो करोड़ 38 लाख बुजुर्ग थे। यह संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है। जहां आज हम युवा देश की बात कर रहे हैं, आने वाले समय में यह संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज छोटे परिवारों की परंपरा चल रही है, न्यूक्लियर परिवारों में बढ़ोतरी और रोजगारों के कारण से परिवारों का दूर शहरों में चले जाना सीनियर सिटिजन्स का अपने परिवार के सदस्यों से अलग होने के कारण बन रहे हैं। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि सरकार ने वरिष्ठ नागरिकों पर केंद्रित अपनी नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के जरिए बार-बार भारतीय पारिवारिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं को जोड़ देने का काम किया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी, आप तो भाषण देने लगे। आप सवाल का जवाब दे दीजिए। यह प्रश्न काल है।

श्री बी. एल. वर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जिस तरह से आज जो हमारी पीढ़ियां हैं, उनके अंतर्गत कैसे हम और ज्यादा मिलन कर सकें, इसके लिए हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय के सहयोग से हमने दादा-दादी को शिक्षक विभाग के बैठक के आयोजन के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने का काम किया है। जिस प्रकार की पेरेंट्स मीटिंग स्कूलों में होती हैं, इसमें ग्रान्ड पेरेंट्स मीटिंग, जिसमें दादा-दादी, नाना-नानी उन स्कूलों में जाने का काम करेंगे। दादा-दादी, नाना-नानी के साथ उन बच्चों में वॉकथॉन के माध्यम से का प्रेम का भाव आए और आने वाले समय में वे हमारे बुजुर्गों का सम्मान करें।

श्री मनीष जायसवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी राष्ट्र की प्रगति इस बात से मापी जाती है कि वह अपने बुजुर्गों को कितना सम्मान और सुरक्षा देता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि एकीकृत वरिष्ठ नागरिक कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, वर्तमान में देश में कितने वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृह

संचालित हैं तथा बिहार और झारखंड में उनकी संख्या कितनी है? उनकी संख्या बढ़ रही है, इसे देखते हुए इनको बढ़ाने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है?

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं मंत्री जी को सलाह दूंगा कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इनका आधिकारिक डाटा बनाया जाना चाहिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल में सलाह नहीं दी जाती है, सलाह चैम्बर में बैठ कर दी जाती है।

श्री मनीष जायसवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप प्रश्न काल में उसी से संबंधित प्रश्न पूछिए जो आप सलाह देना चाहते हैं। सलाह चैम्बर में दी जाती है।

श्री बी. एल. वर्मा : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए एक कल्याण कोष की स्थापना वर्ष 2015-16 में की थी। उसके माध्यम से 'अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना' के अंतर्गत, हम एकीकृत वरिष्ठ नागरिक कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निःशुल्क आश्रय, पोषण, चिकित्सा, देखभाल और मनोरंजन जैसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने वाले वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृह को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का काम करते हैं। इसके अंतर्गत वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को सुरक्षित एवं सुविधा संपन्न आवास प्रदान करने का काम भी होता है। वर्तमान में देश भर में 706 वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृह चल रहे हैं, जिनमें से बिहार में आठ और झारखंड में 15 वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृह हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं कह सकता हूं कि उन वरिष्ठ नागरिक गृहों की आर्थिक सुविधाओं के लिए दिशा-निर्देशों के साथ, हम पुरुष और महिलाओं के लिए अलग-अलग आवासीय कमरे और डॉरमेट्री देते हैं। उन्हें पर्याप्त सुरक्षित पेय जल और अन्य सहायक उपयोग के उपकरण भी दिए जाते हैं। उनके लिए सुविधाओं में बिजली, पंखें, आवश्यकतानुसार हिटिंग उपकरण, रसोई घर, भंडार कक्ष इत्यादि हम जितनी सुविधाएं उन्हें दे सकते हैं, वे दी जाती हैं। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने इसके विस्तार की बात कही है, तो योजना के दायरे का विस्तार एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। राज्यों से जिस तरह से प्रस्ताव आते हैं, उन प्रस्तावों के माध्यम से हमें निर्णय लेने पड़ते हैं और हम प्राथमिकता के आधार निर्णय लेकर इनको बढ़ाते हैं।

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की दूरदर्शिता और संवेदनशीलता ने देश के करोड़ों वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए अनेक कल्याणकारी योजनाएं दी हैं। इसके लिए देश के वरिष्ठ नागरिक प्रधान मंत्री जी को शुभाशीष दे रहे हैं।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि देश को आर्थिक, सामाजिक, भावनात्मक जुड़ावा और आयुष्मान भारत जैसी योजनाएं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के माध्यम से मिली हैं। महत्वपूर्ण योजना स्टेट एक्शन प्लान फॉर सीनियर सिटिजन्स, कल्याणकारी वृद्धाश्रम और स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, सहायक उपकरण और वयो श्री योजना, इन योजनाओं से मेरे प्रदेश राजस्थान और देश भर के वरिष्ठों के लिए क्या-क्या लाभ मिल रहे हैं और कितनी राशि देश और मेरे राज्य राजस्थान को मिले हैं? मेरा आपके माध्यम से यह प्रश्न है।

श्री बी. एल. वर्मा : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बड़ा ही गंभीर और उचित प्रश्न पूछा है। वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए 'अटल वयो अभ्युदय योजना' उसी का एक घटक राज्य कार्य योजना है। इसके तहत वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए राज्यों में विशेष योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधि दी जाती है। इसमें खास तौर से वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए मोतियाबिन्द की सर्जरी, वृद्धा अवस्था में देखभाल करनेवालों के लिए प्रशिक्षण और योजना के बारे में जागरूकता पर फोकस किया जाता है। इसके साथ ही वर्ष 2019-20 से लेकर अब तक राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए 151 करोड़, 18 लाख रुपए केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान का काम किया गया है। जिसमें से राजस्थान के लिए एक करोड़, 76 लाख रुपए दिए गए हैं। हम इसका जिलेवार विवरण नहीं रखते हैं। यह विवरण आपको राज्य देगा।

जहां तक "वयो श्री योजना" की बात है तो एल्मिको के द्वारा, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने 'वयो श्री योजना' एक अप्रैल, 2017 से लागू की है। आज हम लगभग सात लाख से ज्यादा वरिष्ठ नागरिकों का जीवन सरल बने एवं सहज बने, उनको सहायक उपकरण दिए गए हैं। उनका जीवन और कैसे आसान हो, इनके जीवन से जुड़ी हुई चीजें दी गई हैं। ये बड़ी योजना प्रधान मंत्री दिव्याशा केन्द्र और शिविर के माध्यम से दी जाती हैं। लगभग 100 प्रधानमंत्री दिव्याशा केन्द्र हैं, जहां पर वे

उचित जगहों पर जा कर, नजदीकी केन्द्र पर जा कर अपने उपकरण ले सकते हैं।

श्री मनीश तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चंडीगढ़ एक केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश है, 11 मार्च, 2025 को सरकार ने एक अनस्टाई प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया था, इनके उत्तर के अनुसार चंडीगढ़ में बुढ़ापा पेंशन एक हजार रुपये है। पंजाब में पन्द्रह सौ-दो हजार रुपये तक है, हरियाणा में तीन हजार रुपये है। चंडीगढ़ में बुढ़ापा पेंशन 2016 से नहीं बढ़ी है, जब इनसे सवाल पूछते हैं तो ये कहते हैं कि चंडीगढ़ प्रशासन ने कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा है, चंडीगढ़ प्रशासन से बात करते हैं तो कहते हैं वह निरंतर और लगातार प्रस्ताव भेजते रहे हैं।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से सीधा सवाल है कि आप चंडीगढ़ में बुढ़ापा पेंशन एक हजार रुपये से बढ़ाकर तीन हजार रुपये कब करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री बी. एल. वर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि एक हजार रुपये पेंशन बढ़ाने की बात की है। यह प्रश्न सीधा हमारे मंत्रालय से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 60 वर्ष से लेकर 79 साल तक दो सौ रुपये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दिया जाता है और और 80 साल से ऊपर 500 रुपये दिए जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारें होती हैं, उसमें टॉप-अप करने का काम करती हैं। इस विषय को आप राज्य सरकार से पूछिए और यह विषय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय का है।

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि वर्ष 2036 तक वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की संख्या 20 करोड़ होने जा रही है, ऐसे में मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से सवाल है कि वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए देश में खासकर ग्रामीण विशेष रूप से क्या-क्या कार्य करने जा रही है?

श्री बी. एल. वर्मा : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा मंत्रालय लगातार बुजुर्गों के लिए काम कर रहा है। आपने कहा कि बुजुर्ग लोगों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है, अटल पेंशन योजना के तहत जितने भी घटक हैं, उनको बढ़ाने का काम भी कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ जितने भी सीनियर सिटीजन होम्स हैं, उसको बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं, इस प्रकार की संस्थाएं जो सामाजिक संस्थाएं हैं और इसी तरह की दूसरी संस्थाएं हैं, उसके साथ एमओयू करने का काम कर रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि आने वाले समय जिस तरह के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से मिलते हैं, उस पर हमारा मंत्रालय काम करता है और

आगे भी लगातार काम करेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 224, श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे।

पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत गांवों से सड़क संपर्क

***224. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:**

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत अभी तक सड़क मार्ग से नहीं जोड़े गए गांवों का राज्य-वार विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के शिरडी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश के सर्वाधिक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित गांवों को पहुंच सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिए राज्य-वार विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में कोई कार्य योजना तैयार की है अथवा ऐसा करने का विचार है;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (घ) 'ग्रामीण सड़कें' राज्य का विषय है। प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) को वर्ष 2000 में एकबारगी विशेष कार्यक्रम के रूप में शुरू किया गया था, ताकि ग्रामीण आबादी की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में उत्थान करने के लिए कोर नेटवर्क में निर्दिष्ट आबादी वाली सड़कों से न जुड़ी पात्र बसावटों को एकल बारहमासी सड़क के माध्यम से ग्रामीण सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया जा सके। इसके पश्चात, नई ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण करने और सड़कों का उन्नयन करने के लिए पीएमजीएसवाई के कार्यक्षेत्र में नए कार्यकलाप जैसे पीएमजीएसवाई-II, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सड़क संपर्क परियोजना (आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए), पीएमजीएसवाई-III और प्रधानमंत्री

जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम-जनमन) और पीएमजीएसवाई-IV जोड़े गए। पीएमजीएसवाई की इकाई एक बसावट है न कि गांवा।

- पीएमजीएसवाई-I कार्यक्रम (2000-2025) के तहत, 1,62,774 बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया गया है और पीएमजीएसवाई-I की समय सीमा (छत्तीसगढ़ को छोड़कर) 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हो गई है। पीएमजीएसवाई-I के तहत सड़कों से जुड़ी बसावटों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या संलग्न **अनुबंध -I** में दी गई है।
- पीएमजीएसवाई-II को चयनित थ्रू-रूटों और प्रमुख ग्रामीण सड़कों (एमआरएल) का उन्नयन करने के लिए शुरू किया गया था जिसका लक्ष्य विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 50,000 कि.मी. सड़क का उन्नयन करना था। पीएमजीएसवाई-II कार्यक्रम (2013-2025) के तहत 49,082 कि.मी. सड़कों का उन्नयन किया गया है। इस योजना के तहत महाराष्ट्र में 2618.91 कि.मी. सड़क लंबाई और 108 पुल स्वीकृत किए गए थे। इसमें से 108 पुलों सहित 2585.91 कि.मी. सड़क का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है।
- वर्ष 2013 में, वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को बेहतर सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करने के लिए, 100-249 की जनसंख्या श्रेणी में आनेवाली बसावटों को सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करने के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किया गया था। इसके बाद, वर्ष 2016 में, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सड़क संपर्क परियोजना (आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए) को पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत अलग घटक के रूप में शुरू किया गया था। आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए के तहत स्वीकृत 12,092 कि.मी. सड़कों में से 9,763 कि.मी. सड़क का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है। इस योजना के तहत महाराष्ट्र में 619.68 कि.मी. सड़क और 112 पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इसमें से अब तक 107 पुलों सहित 551.27 कि.मी. सड़क का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है।
- पीएमजीएसवाई-III कार्यक्रम (2019-2026) में बसावटों को ग्रामीण कृषि बाजारों (जीआरएएम), उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों और अस्पतालों से जोड़ने वाले मौजूदा

1,25,000 कि.मी. श्रू-रूटों और प्रमुख ग्रामीण सड़कों का उन्नयन करके ग्रामीण सड़क नेटवर्क के सुदृढ़ीकरण की परिकल्पना की गई है। स्वीकृत 1,21,082 कि.मी. सड़क में से उपलब्धि लगभग 1,01,900 कि.मी. है। शेष सड़क कार्यों को वर्ष 2026 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। महाराष्ट्र में इस योजना के तहत स्वीकृत सड़क लंबाई 6,409.03 कि.मी. है और पुलों की संख्या 213 है। इसमें से अब तक 12 पुलों सहित 4,820.95 कि.मी. सड़क लंबाई पूरी हो चुकी है।

- पीएम-जनमन के तहत (2024 के बाद से), 8,000 कि.मी. ग्रामीण सड़कों के कुल लक्ष्य में से, दिनांक 10.12.2025 तक 7,323.75 कि.मी. सड़क लंबाई (महाराष्ट्र में 50.14 कि.मी. लंबाई सहित) स्वीकृत की गई है, ताकि विशेष रूप से कमजोर आदिवासी समूहों (पीवीटीजी) की 2,909 बसावटों को सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया जा सके। स्वीकृत निर्माण कार्य विभिन्न चरणों में जारी है। पीएम-जनमन के कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा मार्च 2028 तक है। पीएम-जनमन के तहत स्वीकृत लंबाई और बसावटों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध-II** में दिया गया है।
- सरकार ने, सड़कों से नहीं जुड़ी 25,000 बसावटों को जो उनकी जनसंख्या में वृद्धि के कारण पात्र हो गई हैं उन्हें 62,500 किलोमीटर का सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करने के लिए दिनांक 11 सितंबर 2024 को पीएमजीएसवाई-IV शुरू किया है। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500+ आबादी वाली; पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, विशेष श्रेणी क्षेत्रों (अनुसूची V आदिवासी क्षेत्र, आकांक्षी जिले/ब्लॉक, मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्र) में 250+ आबादी वाली; और वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों (गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित 9 राज्य) में 100+ आबादी वाली सड़कों से नहीं जुड़ी बसावटों इस कार्यक्रम के जनसंख्या मानदंडों के अनुसार पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत शामिल किए जाने के लिए पात्र हैं। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV को पिछड़े और उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों में समावेशी पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दो लक्षित पहल के साथ समन्वय में लागू किया जा रहा है। जो निम्नानुसार हैं:

(i) धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए-जेजीयूए): पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 500+ आबादी और 50% या इससे अधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी वाली बसावटों, या आकांक्षी जिलों में 250+ श्रेणी में 50+ अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी वाली बसावटों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

(ii) प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय): पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत 500+ की आबादी वाली और 40% या अधिक अनुसूचित जाति की आबादी वाली बसावटों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

- पीएमजीएसवाई-IV कार्यक्रम (2024-2029) के तहत, राज्यों ने ग्राम सड़क सर्वेक्षण एप्लिकेशन का उपयोग करके सर्वेक्षण किया है और सड़कों से नहीं जुड़ी बसावटों के रूप में 40,547 बसावटों का ब्यौरा अपलोड किया है। यह ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध -III** में दिया गया है।
- महाराष्ट्र में, राज्य सरकार ने ग्राम सड़क सर्वेक्षण एप्लिकेशन का उपयोग करके 26 जिलों - अहिल्यानगर, औरंगाबाद, बीड, बुलढाणा, धुले, गढ़चिरोली, हिंगोली, जलगांव, जालना, कोल्हापुर, लातूर, नांदेड़, नांदुरबार, नासिक, उस्मानाबाद, परभणी, पुणे, रायगढ़, रत्नागिरी, सांगली, सतारा, सिंधुदुर्ग, सोलापुर, ठाणे, वाशिम और पालघर में सर्वेक्षण के बाद 196 बसावटों को सड़कों से नहीं जुड़ी बसावटों के रूप में मैप किया है।
- चूंकि, पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत पात्र बसावटों की प्रारंभिक पहचान राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पूरी कर ली गई है, अतः यह मंत्रालय दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार प्रस्तावों को अंतिम रूप देने और मंजूरी देने के लिए महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर काम कर रहा है। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा मार्च 2029 तक है।
- इस मंत्रालय में संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता। शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अहिल्यानगर जिले के भाग शामिल हैं। अहिल्यानगर जिले में पीएमजीएसवाई कार्यक्रम के तहत इस योजना की शुरुआत से 1818 कि.मी. की सड़क लंबाई स्वीकृत की गई थी,

जिसमें से 1642 कि.मी. सड़क का निर्माण पूरा हो गया है और 125 कि.मी. सड़क निर्माणाधीन है। जिले में पीएमजीएसवाई के घटकों के तहत स्वीकृत और पूरे किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध -IV** में दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट दर्शाती है कि, महाराष्ट्र के शिरडी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार सड़कों से नहीं जुड़ी कोई पात्र बसावट नहीं है।

अनुबंध -I

पीएमजीएसवाई-I के अंतर्गत सड़कों से जोड़ी गई बसावटों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	सड़कों से जोड़ी गई कुल पात्र बसावटें (संख्या)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	7
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,422
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	616
4	असम	13,719
5	बिहार	31,280
6	छत्तीसगढ़	10,621
8	गोवा	1
9	गुजरात	3,047
10	हरियाणा	1
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,555
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,132
13	झारखंड	10,953
14	कर्नाटक	295
15	केरल	402
16	मध्य प्रदेश	17,497
17	महाराष्ट्र	1,417
18	मणिपुर	622
19	मेघालय	586

20	मिजोरम	231
21	नागालैंड	107
22	ओडिशा	16,991
23	पंजाब	389
24	राजस्थान	15,970
25	सिक्किम	350
26	तमिलनाडु	1,985
27	त्रिपुरा	1,979
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	11,748
29	उत्तराखंड	1,860
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	13,224
31	तेलंगाना	703
32	लद्दाख	64
कुल		162,774

अनुबंध-II

दिनांक 10.12.25 तक पीएम जनमन के तहत स्वीकृत सड़क की लंबाई और बसावटों का ब्यौरा		
राज्य	स्वीकृत लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	स्वीकृत बसावटें
आंध्र प्रदेश	865.95	438
छत्तीसगढ़	2901.95	918
गुजरात	1.55	2
झारखंड	914.14	304
कर्नाटक	63.76	42
मध्य प्रदेश	1835.00	850
महाराष्ट्र	50.14	29
मणिपुर	35.00	8
ओडिशा	211.14	74

राजस्थान	98.69	38
तमिलनाडु	10.96	6
तेलंगाना	66.98	46
त्रिपुरा	268.49	154
कुल	7323.75	2909

अनुबंध-III

सड़कों से नहीं जुड़ी बसावटों का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के पात्रता मानदंडों के अनुसार जीएसएस एप्लिकेशन में सर्वेक्षण की गई बसावटें
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	413
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	194
3	असम	4670
4	बिहार	103
5	छत्तीसगढ़	2692
6	गुजरात	2443
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1021
8	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2262
9	झारखंड	2787
10	कर्नाटक	76
11	केरल	2335
12	लद्दाख	31
13	मध्य प्रदेश	9246
14	महाराष्ट्र	196
15	मणिपुर	303
16	मेघालय	377
17	मिजोरम	63

18	नागालैंड	224
19	ओडिशा	2679
20	पंजाब	1
21	राजस्थान	1740
22	सिक्किम	283
23	तमिलनाडु	5
24	तेलंगाना	173
25	त्रिपुरा	435
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	2174
27	उत्तराखंड	873
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	2748
	कुल	40547

अनुबंध - IV

अहिल्यानगर जिले में स्वीकृत और पूरे किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा

घटक	स्वीकृत			परियोजना का मूल्य (करोड़ में)	पूरे किए गए			व्यय (राज्य के अंश सहित) (करोड़ में)	शेष		
	सड़कों की संख्या	सड़क की लंबाई (कि.मी.)	पुलों की संख्या		सड़कों की संख्या	सड़क की लंबाई (कि.मी.)	पुलों की संख्या		सड़कों की संख्या	सड़क की लंबाई (कि.मी.)	पुलों की संख्या
पीएमजीएसवाई-I	203	1270	15	376	202	1226	15	1	1	0	381
पीएमजीएसवाई-II	19	134	3	73	19	127	3	74	0	0	0
पीएमजीएसवाई-III	59	414	4	322	29	289	1	238	30	125	3
कुल	281	1818	22	771	250	1642	19	313	31	125	384

श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि मेरे शिर्डी संसदीय क्षेत्र और देश के कई ग्रामीण इलाकों आज भी हरेक गांव सड़क से नहीं जुड़ी है। पीएमजीएसवाई के मौजूदा नियमों के कारण नया सर्वे नहीं हो रहा है और नई

सड़कें स्वीकृत नहीं हो रही है। क्या सरकार मानती है कि यह नियम हकीकत से मेल नहीं खाती है, बाकी गांव और बस्ती को सड़क से जोड़ने के लिए नियमों में बदलाव किया जाएगा?

श्री कमलेश पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने पिछले सत्र में भी अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र के लिए चिंता जाहिर की थी। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए चालू की गई थी। मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि श्रद्धेय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने इस योजना को चालू किया था। उन्होंने सपना देखा था कि पूरे भारत में जो गांव सड़कों से वंचित है, उसमें हम सड़कों का जाल बिछाने का काम करें। मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि फेज-1, फेज-2 और फेज-3 को मिलाकर बात करें तो करीब 7 लाख 86 हजार किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण हमारी सरकार और विभाग ने करने का काम किया है। जिस पर लागत करीब 3 लाख 46 हजार करोड़ रुपये का हुआ है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में चिंता जाहिर की है, मैं उनके क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने करीब 1 हजार 642 किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण हुआ है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यहां पर यह जरूर बताना चाहूंगा

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप केवल यह बता दें कि क्या नियम परिवर्तन करने का आपका कोई इरादा है?

श्री कमलेश पासवान : नहीं सर, ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ठीक है, आप बता दीजिए कि ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य, कृपया अगला प्रश्न पूछें।

श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि पीएमजीएसवाई में बनाई गई ग्रामीण सड़कें कुछ वर्षों में खराब हो रही हैं, जिससे लोगों को भारी परेशानी हो रही है। कागजों में रखरखाव को नियमित दिखाया जा रहा है। क्या सरकार बताएगी कि खराब रखरखाव के लिए किन ठेकेदारों या अधिकारियों पर कार्रवाई हुई तथा सड़कों के सही रखरखाव हेतु क्या कोई ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं? इस योजना के 25 वर्ष पूर्ण होने पर देश में क्या बदलाव हुआ है?

श्री कमलेश पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना केवल एक योजना ही नहीं है। जब हम इसका टेंडर करते हैं, तो ईमानदारी के तौर पर पूरे देश में कोई भी कहीं से टेंडर डाल सकता है। इसमें पारदर्शिता का विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। मेंटेनेंस की जिम्मेदारी राज्य का विषय है, फिर भी हमारे मंत्रालय ने श्री-टियर क्वालिटी मेंटेनेंस मैकेनिज्म को स्वीकृत करने के लिए प्रथम स्तर पर प्रोजेक्ट इम्प्लीमेंटिंग यूनिट, एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर के नेतृत्व में फील्ड लैबोरेट्रीज़ और अनिवार्य मेटिरियल की टेस्टिंग की जाती है। दूसरे स्तर पर हम प्रत्येक चरण में सड़कों का निरीक्षण हम कराते हैं। तीसरे स्तर पर हम नैशनल क्वालिटी मॉनिटर यानी रैंडम इंस्पेक्शन भी कराते हैं। माननीय सदस्य से मेरा आग्रह है कि प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना के तहत यदि कोई सड़क खराब हो गई है, तो वे कृपया लिखकर दें। उसे हम बेहतर बना देंगे तथा जो दोषी होगा, उस पर सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

SHRI HIBI EDEN: Sir, I would like to thank the Government for amending the norms in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. According to the new norms, constituencies like mine, the urban and costal constituencies, are getting benefitted.

There is an island called Korangotta Island in Ernakulam Assembly constituency near Charangul Panchayat. Around 597 people are living there. More than 90 per cent of the population is living on this Island. It is surrounded by water. There are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families. These families are not connected with the mainland. If a bridge can be constructed, they can be connected to the mainland.

The State Government has already sent a proposal for this through the PMGSY project, but, unfortunately, the Central Government has not included this in the eligibility list. Most of the families are of fishermen, farmers, and daily

wagers.

I, therefore, request the Central Government, through you, Sir, to kindly include this project in the eligibility list of PMGSY according to the new guidelines of PMGSY-IV Guidelines, para 6.6. This can connect them with the mainland, and the corporation area. Thank you.

श्री कमलेश पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले भी बताया था प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए लाई गई थी। फेज-1,2,3 जैसे विभिन्न चरणों में हम लोगों ने कार्य किया। माननीय सदस्य ने विशेष तौर पर एक बस्ती का जिक्र किया, जहां पर 500 एससी-एसटी के लोग रहते हैं। इससे पहले भी माननीय सदस्य ने पत्र के माध्यम से हमसे संपर्क करने का प्रयास किया। हमने राज्य सरकार से जानकारी उपलब्ध की, तो पता चला कि वहां पर पहले से ही एक पुल है और मानक के अनुरूप यदि एक पुल है, तो वहां हम दूसरा पुल नहीं बनवा सकते। यदि फिर भी ऐसी कोई बात है, तो माननीय सदस्य पत्राचार कर लें, हम राज्य से सरकार से इस हेतु अनुरोध कर लेंगे कि यदि ऐसा संभव हो पाए, तो वह इसे कर दे। धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इस पर कभी शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन में चर्चा कराएंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 225, श्री जयन्त बसुमतारी।

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR DENOTIFIED NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES

***225. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:**

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

(a) whether the Government plans to implement the recommendations of the National Commission for De-notified Nomadic Tribes, Notified Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes;

(b) if so, the time by which such plans are likely to be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to classify DNT, NT and SNT communities that have not been classified as OBC, SC and ST yet;

(d) whether all States in the North Eastern Region (NER) have set up district level complaint committees for DNTs, NTs and SNTs, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total funds disbursed and beneficiaries under the Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED) since it was launched in 2022, year-wise?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार):

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू जनजाति आयोग की सिफारिश के आधार पर सरकार ने फरवरी, 2019 में विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू समुदायों के लिए विकास और कल्याण बोर्ड का गठन किया है। इसके अलावा, विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू जनजातियों के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण की योजना (सीड) आरंभ की गई है और इसका कार्यान्वयन बोर्ड द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

(ग) भारत के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल और जनगणना आयुक्त को अगले जनगणना में डीएनटी समुदायों को भी शामिल करने के लिए संदर्भित किया गया है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ड) विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू जनजातियों के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण की योजना (सीड) के अंतर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में 15.00 करोड़ रुपये, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 35.16 करोड़ रुपये तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में 15.00 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए, जिसमें आजीविका घटक के अंतर्गत 61,419 लाभार्थी, निःशुल्क कोचिंग घटक के अंतर्गत 3665 लाभार्थी तथा स्वास्थ्य बीमा घटक के अंतर्गत 50,287 लाभार्थी शामिल किए गए हैं।

श्री जयन्त बसुमतारी: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता था कि क्या पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में राज्य स्तर पर डीएनटी, एनटी और एसएनटी कमेटीज़ गठित की गई हैं? इसका उत्तर आया-नहीं। अंतः मैं मंत्री जी से फिर से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में सीड योजना का क्रियान्वयन न होने का क्या कारण है? साथ ही पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के कितने क्षेत्र नैशनल ओवरसीज स्कॉलरशिप से लाभान्वित हुए हैं?

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार: अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में सीड योजना के क्रियान्वयन के बारे में जानकारी मांगी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि विमुक्त घुमंतू, अर्ध-घुमंतू समुदाय के कल्याण हेतु कदम उठाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग आवश्यक है। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके राज्यों, क्षेत्रों में जहां-जहां पर डीनोटिफाइड ट्राइब्स के मरीज बंधु हैं, उनके बीच जाकर उनकी समस्याओं को जानने का प्रयास हम सभी को सामूहिक रूप से करने की आवश्यकता है। जहां तक पूर्वोत्तर की बात माननीय सदस्य द्वारा कही गई है, वहां राज्य सरकारों द्वारा डीएनटी समुदाय को अधिसूचित नहीं किया गया है, जिस कारण इन लोगों को डीएनटी प्रमाण-पत्र जारी नहीं हो रहे हैं व सीड योजना इस समुदाय के लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच पा रही है। इस संबंध में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा 22-06-2022 को, 26-06-2024 को व 30-12-2024 को इन सभी राज्यों को डीएनटी समुदाय के प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने हेतु अनुरोध किया गया। साथ ही राज्यों के साथ हमारी केंद्रीय स्तर की दो मीटिंग्स तथा रीजनल स्तर की एक मीटिंग हुई है। इनमें हमने सभी माननीय मंत्रीगण और वहां के सचिव महोदय से अनुरोध किया है कि वहां पर डीनोटिफाइड ट्राइब्स के जन्म प्रमाण-पत्र, जाति प्रमाणपत्र बनाकर

इन समुदाय के लोगों को शासन की कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का लाभ दिलाने की पहल की जाए।

श्री जयन्त बसुमतारी : सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि सीड योजना डीएनटी समुदाय को सरकारी योजना से जोड़ने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है?

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सीड योजना के माध्यम से इन समुदायों के चाहे आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण की बात हो, आजीविका की बात हो, स्वास्थ्य की बात हो, इस समुदाय के छात्रों हेतु निःशुल्क कोचिंग की बात हो, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना की बात हो, इन सभी योजनाओं के माध्यम से डीएनटी समुदाय को मुख्य धारा से जोड़े जाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। सीड योजना उन डीएनटी परिवारों की पहचान करती है, जो अभी तक किसी भी सरकारी योजना के लाभ से वंचित रहे हैं और उन्हें आवश्यक दस्तावेज जैसे आधार कार्ड, पैन कार्ड, आयुष्मान कार्ड, जाति प्रमाण-पत्र, राशन कार्ड, बैंक खाता प्राप्त करने में सहायता प्रदान करती है और इस योजना के माध्यम से सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप का गठन कर उन्हें एनआरएलएम से जोड़ा जाता है। साथ ही शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, बीमा व आजीविका के अवसरों तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित की जाती है। इस प्रकार लंबे समय से मौजूद खाई को पाटने के लिए डीएनटी परिवारों को कल्याणकारी योजनाओं से प्रभावी रूप से जोड़ा जा रहा है। दस्तावेज बन जाने के कारण अब ये परिवार केंद्र व राज्य सरकार की योजनाओं के लाभ प्राप्त कर पा रहे हैं।

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़: धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, सीड योजना के तहत डीनोटिफाइड ट्राइबल समुदाय की महिलाओं हेतु अलग से सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप बनाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी, जबकि नेशनल रूरल लाइवलीहुड मिशन के तहत पहले से ही सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप की व्यवस्था मौजूद है।

11.39 hrs

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार: सभापति महोदया जी, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न उठाया गया है। मैं प्रश्न के आलोक में बताना चाहूंगा कि डीएनटी महिलाएं आज भी बड़ी संख्या में एनआरएलएम के दायरे से बाहर रह गई थीं, क्योंकि उनकी बस्तियां बिखरी हुई व अलग-अलग स्थानों पर होती हैं। ये या तो जंगलों में रहते हैं या पहाड़ों में रहते हैं। कभी-कभी ये बस्तियों के बाहर रहते हैं या सड़कों

के किनारे छोटी-छोटी झुगियां बनाकर रहते हैं। इस कारण लगातार गतिशील जीवन शैली व मौजूदा सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप से सीमित जुड़ाव के कारण उन्हें इस योजना में शामिल करना कठिन काम था।

एनआरएलएम से डीएनटी की महिलाओं का बाहर रह जाना किसी नीयत का नहीं, बल्कि संरचनात्मक कारणों का परिणाम था। एनआरएलएम मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जो हमारी बहनें हैं, उन बहनों को सामुदायिक संस्थानों के माध्यम से उनको अपनी विशिष्ट शैली के कारण जोड़ते हुए उनके सशक्तीकरण के लिए यह अभियान चलाया जाता है। जो हमारी डीएनटी समुदाय की बहनें हैं, बिखरी हुई बस्तियों में रहने के कारण ये इन योजनाओं के लाभ से वंचित थीं, इसके कारण से इनको एनआरएलएम से जोड़ने के लिए सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप का काम किया जा रहा है। उनके जो दस्तावेज हैं, औपचारिक पहचान और दस्तावेज, इनको बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया जा रहा है कि हमारी इन बहनों के दस्तावेज बनाकर उनको शासन की इस योजना का लाभ दिलाने के लिए पहल की जाए। बहुत सारे स्थानों पर हम देखते हैं कि जब इस तरह से इनकी बसावट होती है तो बाकी समाज के साथ में इनका एकीकरण नहीं हो पाता है। इसके कारण शासन की योजनाओं की जानकारी से भी ये वंचित रहती हैं। मैं एक बार पुनः सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने क्षेत्र में रहने वाले डीनोटिफाइड ट्राइब्स के बंधुओं के साथ जाकर उनको शासन की योजनाओं का लाभ दिलाने के लिए पहल करें ताकि वे भी मुख्यधारा के साथ जुड़कर विकास की दौड़ में आगे बढ़ सकें। देश के प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की जो 'सबका साथ-सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास' की सोच है और देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने में सभी का सामूहिक प्रयास समाज के अंतिम छोर पर रहने वाली हमारी इन बहनों को भी आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त करने के लिए सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप का गठन करके आजीविका मिशन के साथ में उनको जोड़ा जा रहा है।

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Madam, the Idate Commission Report on DNTs in 2017 recorded that it could not complete a nation-wide socio-economic survey because the Ministry repeatedly denied it the required funds. Despite

these communities being described as most backward, why did the Government starve its Commission of resources and why even eight years after the Report no dedicated nation-wide survey has been undertaken for these communities?

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार : महोदया, यह देश के प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के मन की संवेदनशीलता थी कि वर्ष 2015 में आयोग का गठन किया गया, वर्ष 2017 में आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी और इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ही डीएनटी समुदाय के सशक्तीकरण के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं बनायी गईं। लगभग उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश भर में लगभग 15 करोड़ डीएनटी समुदाय के बंधु अलग-अलग स्थानों पर रहते हैं। ऐसे सारे बंधुओं को इस योजना के माध्यम से सशक्त करने का निरन्तरता के साथ अभियान चलाया जा रहा है। इस अभियान में जब तक राज्य सरकारों की सहभागिता नहीं जुड़ेगी, सभी जनप्रतिनिधियों का सहयोग भी उसके साथ नहीं जुड़ेगा तब तक वे इन योजनाओं के लाभ से वंचित रहेंगे। हम तो चाहते हैं कि उनको बीमा का लाभ भी मिलना चाहिए, उनको आजीविका मिशन के साथ में भी जोड़ा जाना चाहिए, उनके बच्चों को निःशुल्क कोचिंग की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए, उनको प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का लाभ भी मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन यह सब तभी होगा जब राज्य सरकारें और हमारे जनप्रतिनिधि आगे आकर इन योजनाओं के साथ जुड़ेंगे।

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 226, श्री सी.एन.अन्नादुरई जी।

KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS IN TAMIL NADU

***226.+SHRI C.N. ANNADURAI:**

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

- (a) the number and details of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) currently operational in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;

- (b) whether the Government proposes to establish any new KVKs in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Thiruvanamalai, Ramnathpuram and Kanchipuram districts, to strengthen agricultural research, training and technology dissemination, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of steps taken for upgradation of infrastructure and capacity building of KVKs in Tamil Nadu;
- (d) whether any evaluation of the performance and outreach of KVKs in Tamil Nadu, including Thiruvanamalai, Ramnathpuram and Kanchipuram has been carried out and if so, the key findings thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance farmer participation, women's involvement and the use of modern technologies in the functioning of KVKs in Thiruvanamalai, Ramnathpuram, Kanchipuram and nearby districts?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

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

विवरण

- (क) वर्तमान में, तमिलनाडु राज्य में कुल मिलाकर 31 कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं। तमिल नाडु में संचालित कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।
- (ख) तमिलनाडु में, पांच नव सृजित जिलों नामतः कांचीपुरम, मयिलादुतुरई, रानीपेट, तिरुनेलवेली तथा तिरुपथुर में कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र नहीं है। नव सृजित जिले में कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र को खोलना निर्धारित कार्यविधि और दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। तिरुवन्नामलई और रामनाथपुरम जिले में पहले से एक-एक कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र हैं।

(ग) कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों का सुदृढीकरण एक प्राथमिकताबद्ध और नियमित प्रक्रिया है। तमिलनाडु में कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों में बुनियादी सुविधा और क्षमता निर्माण का उन्नयन करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाये गए हैं। सरकार, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों की भौतिक बुनियादी सुविधा को अपग्रेड करने की दिशा में लगातार प्रयास करती है। वर्ष 2021-26 योजना अवधि के दौरान, तमिल नाडु के कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों को दो प्रशासनिक भवनों, दो किसान हॉस्टल, बीस प्रदर्शन इकाइयों और तीस फार्म मशीनरी/उपकरणों/वाहनों के साथ मजबूती प्रदान की गई है। इसके अलावा, इसी अवधि के दौरान, नवीनतम कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों पर तमिल नाडु में स्थित कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों के विषयगत विशेषज्ञों की जानकारी और कौशल को अद्यतन करने के लिए कुल 61 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए गए। इन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में शामिल किए गए प्रमुख क्षेत्र थे : डिजिटल कृषि, प्राकृतिक/जैविक खेती, पादप सुरक्षा व नाशीजीव प्रबंधन, बागवानी व प्रेसिजन कृषि, मृदा स्वास्थ्य, जलवायु परिवर्तन एवं अनुकूलता, पशुधन एवं पोल्ट्री से संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकियां, कटाई-उपरांत प्रौद्योगिकी, मूल्य-वर्धन एवं प्रसंस्करण आदि।

(घ) कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों की निगरानी और समीक्षा करने के लिए एक मजबूत मैकेनिज्म है और इसमें तमिलनाडु के कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र भी शामिल हैं ताकि इन्हें जिला स्तर पर प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण का जीवंत और प्रभावी संस्थान बनाया जा सके। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर); कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान संस्थान (अटारी); कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों और प्रत्येक कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र की वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति द्वारा क्रमशः राष्ट्रीय, क्षेत्रीय, विश्वविद्यालय और जिला स्तर पर कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों की नियमित रूप से निगरानी और समीक्षा की जाती है। समय-समय पर पंचवर्षीय समीक्षा दल (QRT) और तृतीय पक्ष मूल्यांकन द्वारा भी कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों के कार्य निष्पादन और कार्य की समीक्षा की जाती है।

तमिलनाडु के कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों जिनमें तिरुवन्नामलई और रामनाथपुरम जिले के कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र भी शामिल हैं, के कार्य निष्पादन की हालिया समीक्षा का मूल्यांकन वर्ष 2020 में पंचवर्षीय समीक्षा दल (QRT) द्वारा किया गया था। मूल्यांकन के प्रमुख परिणामों का सार नीचे प्रस्तुत

किया गया है। तमिलनाडु में प्रत्येक कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र ने अपने संबंधित जिले में प्रौद्योगिकी मूल्यांकन, अग्रिम पंक्ति प्रदर्शनों और क्षमता निर्माण में उल्लेखनीय योगदान दिया है। अधिकांश कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों में लगभग 88 प्रतिशत स्टाफ तैनात हैं और इनमें 16-23 हेक्टेयर अनुदेशात्मक फार्म का रखरखाव किया गया है। इनमें विभिन्न खेत फसलों का 15001.59 क्विंटल गुणवत्ता बीज और बागवानी फसलों की 1.55 करोड़ रोपण सामग्री का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है जिससे विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रसार गतिविधियां चलाने में मदद मिलती है। कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों का मुख्य ध्यान प्रसार के लिए उच्च प्रभाव वाली फसल किस्मों पर रहा है (धान : CO-R-50, CO-51; उड़द : VBN-6, VBN-8; रागी : ML-365 आदि)। साथ ही इसमें एकीकृत फसल और पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन पद्धतियाँ, कृषि यंत्रीकरण और पशुधन-आधारित तकनीकें भी प्रमुख रूप से शामिल रही हैं।

(ड) केन्द्र सरकार, आईसीएआर के माध्यम से तिरुवन्नामलई और रामनाथपुरम में स्थित कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र सहित तमिलनाडु के सभी कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों को 100% वित्तीय सहयोग प्रदान करती है ताकि आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रसार किया जा सके और महिला किसानों सहित सभी किसानों का क्षमता विकास किया जा सके। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) द्वारा वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान तमिलनाडु में कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों को कुल रु. 32640.94 लाख की राशि प्रदान की गई है।

इसके अलावा, पोषण, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य-वर्धन, पशुधन आधारित उद्यम तथा कठिन परिश्रम को कम करने वाली प्रौद्योगिकियों में विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs), ग्रामीण महिला उद्यमियों का सहयोग करते हैं और महिलाओं द्वारा संचालित इकाइयों की स्थापना में मदद करते हैं, जैसे—मशरूम उत्पादन, गृह-बागवानी (होमस्टेड हॉर्टिकल्चर), किचन गार्डन और अहाता पोल्ट्री पालन।

अभी हाल ही में, तमिलनाडु सहित देशभर में दिनांक 29 मई से 12 जून, 2025 के दौरान विकसित कृषि संकल्प अभियान चलाया गया जिसका उद्देश्य आधुनिक कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों के बारे

में जागरूकता का सृजन करना था। इस अभियान को तमिल नाडु के 31 जिलों में चलाया गया जिसमें कुल 7.01 लाख किसानों ने भाग लिया और इनमें 3.20 लाख महिला किसान (45.6%) शामिल थीं।

अनुबंध

तमिलनाडु में कार्यरत कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों का जिलावार ब्यौरा

क्रम संख्या	जिला/केवीके	मेजबान संगठन का स्वरूप	स्थापना का वर्ष
1	अरियालूर	एनजीओ	2009
2	चेंगलपटूर	एसएयू (टीएनयूवीएस)	1985
3	कोयंबटूर	एनजीओ	1979
4	कुड्डालोर	एसएयू (टीएनयू)	1985
5	धर्मपुरी	एसएयू (टीएनयू)	2006
6	डिंडीगुल	डीयू (जीआरआई)	1989
7	इरोड	एनजीओ	1992
8	कल्लाकुरिची	एसएयू (टीएनयूवीएस)	2018
9	कन्याकुमारी	एसएयू (टीएनयू)	2004
10	करूर	एनजीओ	2005
11	कृष्णागिरी	एनजीओ	1978
12	मदुरै	एसएयू (टीएनयू)	2004
13	नागपट्टिनम	एसएयू (टीएनजेएफयू)	2004
14	नमक्कल	एसएयू (टीएनयूवीएस)	2004
15	पेरम्बलूर	एनजीओ	2002
16	पुदुक्कोट्टई	एसएयू (टीएनयू)	2004
17	रामनाथपुरम	एसएयू (टीएनयू)	2004
18	सलेम	एसएयू (टीएनयू)	1994
19	शिवगंगा	एसएयू (टीएनयूवीएस)	1996
20	नीलगिरी	एसएयू (टीएनयू)	2022
21	थेनी	एनजीओ	1994
22	थेंकासी	एनजीओ	1994
23	थुथूकुडी	एनजीओ	1996
24	तिरुचिरापल्ली	एसएयू (टीएनयू)	1977

25	तिरुपुर	एसएयू (टीएनएयू)	2019
26	तिरुवल्लुर	एसएयू (टीएनएयू)	2004
27	तिरुवन्नामलई	एनजीओ	1991
28	तिरुवरुर	एसएयू (टीएनएयू)	2004
29	वेल्लोर	एसएयू (टीएनएयू)	2004
30	विल्लुपुरम	एसएयू (टीएनएयू)	2004
31	विरुधुनगर	एसएयू (टीएनएयू)	2006

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI: Madam, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether all the sanctioned scientific and technical posts in the KVK at Tiruvannamalai are filled, if not, what is the number of vacant posts and, also, what is the timeline fixed for filling those vacant posts.

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी : महोदया, तमिलनाडु के संदर्भ में माननीय सांसद अन्नादुरई जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वर्तमान में तमिलनाडु में कुल मिलाकर 31 केवीके कार्यरत हैं। जिला-वार विवरण उनको दे दिया गया है। तिरुवन्नामलई और रामनाथपुरम जिले में एक-एक केवीके मौजूद है। कांचीपुरम जिले में अभी कोई केवीके नहीं है। नए जिलों में केवीके खोलना निर्धारित कार्यविधि और दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है। यह कार्य उसके तहत किया जा रहा है। जहां तक सांसद जी ने पूछा है, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा आईसीएआर के माध्यम से तमिलनाडु में सभी केवीकेज को आधुनिक तकनीकों के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए 100 प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है और वर्ष 2021-22 से लेकर वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान आईसीएआर द्वारा तमिलनाडु में केवीकेज को कुल 326.4 करोड़ रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध करायी गई है और जहां तक केवीके में स्टॉफ की बात है, तो 80 प्रतिशत केवीके का स्टॉफ तमिलनाडु में है और जहां भी कोई और जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो उसकी व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, पूरक प्रश्न?

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI : In view of Tiruvannamalai being a predominantly

rain-fed district, may the hon. Minister state whether the KVK has effectively promoted climate-resilient crops, micro-irrigation, and digital advisory services, and what measurable outcomes have been achieved so far?

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी : सभापति महोदया, पूरे तमिलनाडु में निरंतर केवीके को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए हमारी केंद्र सरकार ने आधारभूत संरचना के अपग्रेडेशन क्षमता निर्माण के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। सरकार केवीके की सुविधाओं को बेहतर बनाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास कर रही है। वर्ष 2021 से 2026 तक की अवधि के दौरान तमिलनाडु में केवीके के दो प्रशासनिक भवनों को, दो किसान छात्रावास, 20 प्रदर्शनी इकाइयां, 30 कृषि मशीन उपकरण वाहन उपलब्ध करवाए गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसके अलावा तमिलनाडु को सबसे ज्यादा ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, 29 मई से 12 जून तक तमिलनाडु में विकसित कृषि संकल्प अभियान चलाया गया, उसके तहत आधुनिक कृषि तकनीकों की जागरूकता फैलाकर, वह अभियान तमिलनाडु के 31 जिलों में आयोजित किया गया। ... (व्यवधान) जिसमें 7.8 लाख किसानों ने भाग लिया एवं 3.20 लाख महिला किसान उसमें शामिल हुईं। उसमें कुल प्रतिभागियों में से 45.6 प्रतिशत महिलाओं ने भाग लिया। मैं कहना चाह रहा हूं, हमारी कृषि की उपलब्धि के लिए माननीय सांसद जी जो कह रहे हैं, देश में 68 कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं, 113 आईसीएआर के अनुसंधान संस्थान हैं, 731 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र मौजूद हैं, जिससे देश में अनाज के भण्डार भरे हैं।

सभापति महोदया, 60 के दशक में ऐसी स्थिति आ गई थी, अनाज की बहुत बड़ी भारी कमी आ गई थी और तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी ने देश की जनता से यह आह्वान किया था कि एक हफ्ते में एक दिन का उपवास रखें। ... (व्यवधान) हमारी केंद्र सरकार द्वारा, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों और हमारे किसानों के द्वारा आज 80 करोड़ से ज्यादा जनता को फ्री अनाज दिया जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) यह सबसे बड़ी बात है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं कह सकता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने 100 प्रतिशत पैसा तमिलनाडु को दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) मोदी जी का सपना है - 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास'। सबके प्रयासों के आधार पर तमिलनाडु ने सबसे ज्यादा 100

प्रतिशत, कोई एनडीए की सरकार नहीं है, बीजेपी की सरकार नहीं है, फिर भी तमिलनाडु सरकार को सबसे ज्यादा मदद दी है।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, श्री नवासखनी के. जी - उपस्थित नहीं।

माननीय सदस्य, श्रीमती डी. के. अरुणा जी।

श्रीमती डी. के. अरुणा : आदरणीय सभापति महोदया, मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का मौका देने के लिए धन्यवाद। मैं समझती हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश में कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों ने पिछले साल विकसित भारत संकल्प यात्रा के आयोजन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायी है। सम्माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इस संबंध में अधिक जानकारी दें तथा इस वर्ष मंत्रालय की योजनाओं के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करें।

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी : सभापति महोदया, माननीय सांसद जी ने एक बहुत ज्वलंत प्रश्न पूछा है। आंध्र प्रदेश के कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों में केवीके, हैदराबाद द्वारा 'विकसित भारत कृषि संकल्प यात्रा', जो 15 नवम्बर से 25 नवम्बर, 2024 तक आयोजित की गयी, उसका उद्देश्य योजनाओं को संतुष्टि सैचुरेशन कवरेज सुनिश्चित करना और अग्रणी योजनाओं को अंतिम छोर तक पहुंचाना, लास्ट माइल डिलीवरी सुनिश्चित करना, इसके लक्ष्यों को वांछित और कमजोर वर्गों तक पहुंचाना, सरकारी कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी का प्रसार करना और यात्रा के दौरान पहचाने गए संभावित लाभार्थियों को पंजीकृत करना था।

राज्य की सभी 12,525 ग्राम पंचायतों में कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए। इनमें कुल 28.93 लाख प्रतिभागी थे, जिनमें 17.4 लाख महिलाएं थीं, जो इसका 59 प्रतिशत थीं, उन्होंने भाग लिया। प्रमुख आउटरीच गतिविधियों में सुरक्षा बीमा में 3.94 लाख लाभार्थी थे और जीवन ज्योति कैम्प में 2.81 लाख लाभार्थी थे। 6.66 लाख लोगों की स्वास्थ्य जांच की गयी तथा 3.05 लाख लोगों को टीबी रोग की जांच में शामिल किया गया। ये सारे काम हमारे केवीके द्वारा किए गए।

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदया, क्या कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा चलाए गए 'विकसित कृषि संकल्प अभियान' में भीलवाड़ा लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान में की गयी गतिविधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है? सरकार के इस अभियान से देश भर

में अब तक कितने किसान उत्पादक संगठनों को जोड़ा गया है?

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी : सभापति महोदया, माननीय सांसद दामोदर अग्रवाल जी ने प्रश्न पूछा है तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे 'विकसित कृषि संकल्प अभियान' के तहत पूरे देश भर में इस अभियान के अंतर्गत कुल 2,117 टीमों ने 60,970 कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए। इन कार्यक्रमों में 728 जिलों के 140 लाख से भी अधिक गांवों के 1.33 करोड़ से भी अधिक किसानों ने भाग लिया, जिनमें 95.7 लाख पुरुष और 39.7 लाख महिलाएं थीं। इस अभियान में 34 राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के विभिन्न कृषि आर्थिक परिस्थितियों को कवर करते हुए जमीनी स्तर पर जलवायु क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक पहुंच सुनिश्चित की।

महोदया, मैं राजस्थान की बात करूँ तो राजस्थान राज्य में इस अभियान के अंतर्गत किसानों तक नवीकरण कृषि तकनीकों की जानकारी प्रभावी रूप से पहुंचाने हेतु व्यापक स्तर पर गतिविधियां आयोजित की गयीं। राज्य में कुल 103 टीमों द्वारा 3,641 कार्यक्रम संचालित किए गए, जिनका मुख्य उद्देश्य खरीफ मौसम के लिए संतुलित, उन्नत और आधुनिक कृषि तकनीकों के प्रति किसानों को जागरूक करना था। इन कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से 41 जिलों में 7,349 गांवों में 8.9 लाख से भी अधिक किसानों तक प्रत्यक्ष पहुंच स्थापित की गयी, जिनमें 6.19 लाख पुरुष, 1.90 लाख महिला किसानों ने भाग लिया। किसानों की सहभागिता के आधार पर राजस्थान राज्य ने देश में चौथा स्थान प्राप्त किया, जो इस अभियान की व्यापक स्वीकार्यता और प्रभावशीलता को दर्शाता है। इन प्रयासों से किसानों की तकनीकी समझ में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है तथा उन्हें उत्पादन वृद्धि और आय संवर्धन हेतु वैज्ञानिक कृषि पद्धति अपनाने के लिए प्रेरणा मिली है।

इसके साथ ही अगर मैं भीलवाड़ा की बात करूँ तो इस जिले में अभियान के अंतर्गत दो टीमों द्वारा नवाचार कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें 22,883 किसानों ने सक्रिय रूप से भाग लिया। सरकार के इस अभियान से देश भर में अब तक विकसित संकल्प अभियान के तहत प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के लिए तीन हजार से अधिक प्रगतिशील किसान, किसान उत्पादन, एपीओ, नवाचारकर्ता, कृषि उद्यमी तथा स्वयं सहायता समूह को सक्रिय रूप से अभियान की टीमों से जोड़ा

गया।

विशेष रूप से विभिन्न राज्यों में किसान उत्पादन संगठनों को इससे जोड़ कर उनमें तकनीकी जागरूकता, संस्थागत सुदृढ़ीकरण तथा बाजार एवं कृषि को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में भी अनेक काम किये गये हैं।

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 227, श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम।

नए दंड विधान

***227. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या नए दंड विधान लोगों को औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता से मुक्त करते हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) क्या नए दंड विधान में सजा के बजाय न्याय पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) सभी स्टैकहोल्डरों के साथ व्यापक विचार-विमर्श के बाद, भारत सरकार ने औपनिवेशिक युग के आपराधिक कानूनों अर्थात् भारतीय दंड संहिता (आईपीसी), 1860, दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता (सीआरपीसी), 1973 और भारत साक्ष्य अधिनियम (आईईए), 1872 को क्रमशः भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस), 2023, भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (बीएनएसएस), 2023 तथा भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम (बीएसए), 2023 के साथ बदल दिया है। ये नए आपराधिक कानून 1 जुलाई, 2024 से लागू हो गए हैं।

ये नए कानून पुराने औपनिवेशिक युग की कानूनी संरचनाओं में बदलाव लाए हैं और इनमें नागरिक-केंद्रित/पीड़ित उन्मुख प्रावधान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम न्याय प्रणाली शामिल है। नए आपराधिक कानूनों में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुधार जो औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता से बदलाव को दर्शाते हैं, इस प्रकार हैं: -

- i. बीएनएसएस, 2023 ने "पागल व्यक्ति" और "विकृत दिमाग के व्यक्ति" जैसे पुराने और आक्रामक शब्दों को "मानसिक बीमारी वाले व्यक्ति" या "बौद्धिक विकलांगता" जैसे वाक्यांशों से बदल दिया है।
- ii. बीएसए, 2023 में, "यूनाइटेड किंगडम की संसद", "लंदन गजेट", "महारानी की सरकार" तथा अन्य अप्रचलित औपनिवेशिक शब्दों को अप्रासंगिक के रूप से हटा दिया है। इसके अलावा, वर्तमान कानूनी प्रथा के साथ बेहतर ढंग से संरेखित करने के लिए 'वकील', 'प्लीडर' और 'बैरिस्टर' जैसे पुरातन शब्दों को एकीकृत शब्द 'वकील' से बदल दिया गया है।
- iii. राजद्रोह से संबंधित धारा, जो औपनिवेशिक मूल की थी, को हटा दिया गया है और बीएनएस, 2023 की धारा 152 के साथ बदल दिया गया है, जो भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता को खतरे में डालने वाले कृत्यों को दंडनीय अपराध बनाती है।
- iv. नए कानून सुलभता, पारदर्शिता और दक्षता पर मजबूती से ध्यान देने के साथ आपराधिक प्रक्रिया को आधुनिक और सुव्यवस्थित बनाने के उद्देश्य से कई मौलिक सुधार शामिल करते हैं। ये सुधार अधिक नागरिक-केंद्रित, सुलभ और कुशल न्याय प्रणाली की ओर एक महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।
- v. नए कानूनों में पीड़ित केंद्रित प्रावधान हैं और ये महिलाओं तथा बच्चों की सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता देते हैं।
- vi. न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में गति, दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार करने के लिए, आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी तथा फोरेंसिक के उपयोग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, मामलों के त्वरित और निष्पक्ष निपटान के लिए समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है, जिससे कानूनी प्रणाली में विश्वास पैदा हुआ है।

दंड के बजाय न्याय पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने वाले नए आपराधिक कानूनों के प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

अनुबंध

(क) पीड़ित केंद्रित प्रावधान

- i. घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट ऑनलाइन करना: अब कोई भी व्यक्ति इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संचार के माध्यम से घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट कर सकता है और इसके लिए उसे पुलिस स्टेशन जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इससे रिपोर्टिंग आसान और त्वरित हो जाती है, जिससे पुलिस द्वारा त्वरित कार्रवाई हो जाती है।
- ii. किसी भी पुलिस स्टेशन में एफआईआर दर्ज करना: जीरो एफआईआर की शुरुआत के साथ, कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी पुलिस स्टेशन में, चाहे उसका क्षेत्राधिकार कुछ भी हो प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफआईआर) दर्ज कर सकता है। इससे कानूनी कार्यवाही शुरू करने में होने वाली देरी खत्म हो जाती है और अपराध की तुरंत रिपोर्ट करना सुनिश्चित होता है।
- iii. एफआईआर की निःशुल्क प्रति: पीड़ित, एफआईआर की निःशुल्क प्रति प्राप्त करने का हकदार है, जिससे कानूनी प्रक्रिया में उनकी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित होगी।
- iv. गिरफ्तारी के समय सूचना देने का अधिकार: गिरफ्तारी की स्थिति में, व्यक्ति को अपनी पसंद के व्यक्ति को अपनी स्थिति के बारे में सूचित करने का अधिकार है। इससे गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति को तत्काल सहायता और सहयोग सुनिश्चित होगा।
- v. गिरफ्तारी की जानकारी का प्रदर्शन: अब प्रत्येक पुलिस स्टेशन और जिले में आवश्यक रूप से एक नामोदिष्ट पुलिस अधिकारी मौजूद होगा, जिसकी रैंक सहायक पुलिस निरीक्षक से नीचे का नहीं होगी और गिरफ्तार किए गए सभी व्यक्तियों की जानकारी अब प्रत्येक पुलिस स्टेशन में प्रमुखता से प्रदर्शित की जाएगी। यह दोषी व्यक्ति के अधिकार की सुरक्षा करता है और हिरासत में हिंसा की घटनाओं तथा पुलिस द्वारा अवैध नजरबंदी का प्रशमन करता है।

- vi. पीड़ितों को प्रगति संबंधी अपडेट: पीड़ितों को 90 दिनों के भीतर अपने मामले की प्रगति के बारे में अपडेट प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है। यह प्रावधान पीड़ितों को सूचित रखता है और उन्हें कानूनी प्रक्रिया में शामिल करता है, जिससे पारदर्शिता और विश्वास बढ़ता है।
- vii. पुलिस रिपोर्ट और अन्य दस्तावेजों की आपूर्ति: अभियुक्त और पीड़ित दोनों को 14 दिनों के भीतर एफआईआर, पुलिस रिपोर्ट/आरोपपत्र, बयान, स्वीकारोक्ति और अन्य दस्तावेजों की प्रतियां प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है।
- viii. गवाह संरक्षण योजना: नए कानूनों में सभी राज्य सरकारों को गवाहों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने, कानूनी कार्यवाही की विश्वसनीयता और प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए गवाह संरक्षण योजना को कार्यान्वित करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।
- ix. पुलिस स्टेशन जाने से छूट: महिलाओं, 15 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्तियों, 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों तथा दिव्यांग या गंभीर रूप से बीमार व्यक्तियों को पुलिस स्टेशन जाने से छूट दी गई है।
- x. यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि बीएनएसएस की धारा 360 में अभियोजन को वापस लेने से पहले पीड़ित के पक्ष को सुना जाए। पीड़ित के पक्ष को सुने जाने के अधिकार की सांविधिक मान्यता आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली के न्याय केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण का एक महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण है। मामलों को वापस लेने से संबंधित कार्यवाहियों में पीड़ित के पक्ष को अनिवार्य रूप से सुनने से, न्याय प्रणाली अपराध से सीधे तौर पर पीड़ित लोगों की आवश्यकताओं और समस्याओं के प्रति अधिक जवाबदेह बन गई है।

(ख) महिलाओं तथा बच्चों की सुरक्षा संबंधी प्रावधान :

- i. बीएनएस के नये अध्याय-V में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराधों को अन्य सभी अपराधों से अधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है।
- ii. बीएनएस, 2023 में, सामूहिक बलात्कार के अवयस्क पीड़ितों के लिए उम्र संबंधी अंतर को हटा दिया गया है। इससे पूर्व 16 वर्ष और 12 वर्ष से कम आयु की लड़की के सामूहिक

बलात्कार के लिए अलग-अलग सजा का निर्धारण किया गया था। इस प्रावधान में संशोधन कर दिया गया है और अब अठारह वर्ष से कम आयु की किसी महिला के सामूहिक बलात्कार के लिए आजीवन कारावास अथवा मृत्युदंड की सजा का प्रावधान है।

- iii. महिलाओं को परिवार के एक वयस्क सदस्य के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गई है, जो उस व्यक्ति के स्थान पर समन प्राप्त कर सकती है, जिसे समन भेजा गया है। 'किसी वयस्क पुरुष सदस्य' से संबंधित पूर्ववर्ती संदर्भ को बदलकर 'किसी वयस्क सदस्य' कर दिया गया है।
- iv. पीड़ित को अधिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने और बलात्कार के किसी अपराध की जांच में पारदर्शिता बनाए रखने के लिए, पीड़ित के बयान को पुलिस द्वारा ऑडियो-वीडियो साधनों के माध्यम से रिकॉर्ड किया जाएगा।
- v. महिलाओं के प्रति कुछ विशेष अपराधों के मामले में, पीड़ित का बयान, जहां तक संभव हो, महिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा तथा उसके अनुपस्थित होने की स्थिति में एक महिला की उपस्थिति में पुरुष मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा दर्ज किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि संवेदनशीलता और निष्पक्षता सुनिश्चित की जा सके तथा पीड़ितों के लिए सहायक वातावरण बनाया जा सके।
- vi. चिकित्सकों के लिए यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि वे बलात्कार के किसी पीड़ित की मेडिकल रिपोर्ट 7 दिन के भीतर जांच अधिकारी को सौंपेंगे।
- vii. यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि पंद्रह वर्ष से कम या 60 वर्ष (पूर्व में 65 वर्ष) से अधिक आयु के किसी पुरुष व्यक्ति या किसी महिला या मानसिक या शारीरिक रूप से दिव्यांग व्यक्ति या गंभीर बीमारी से ग्रस्त व्यक्ति के लिए उस स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर उपस्थित होने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी जहां ऐसा व्यक्ति अथवा महिला रहती है। उन मामलों में जहां ऐसा व्यक्ति पुलिस स्टेशन में उपस्थित होने के लिए राजी हो, तो उसे ऐसा करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाएगी।
- viii. नए कानून सभी अस्पतालों में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराध के पीड़ितों को निःशुल्क प्राथमिक उपचार या चिकित्सा उपचार प्रदान करते हैं। यह प्रावधान चुनौतीपूर्ण समय के

दौरान पीड़ितों के स्वास्थ्य और रिकवरी को प्राथमिकता देते हुए आवश्यक चिकित्सा देखभाल तक तत्काल पहुँच सुनिश्चित करता है।

- ix. किसी अपराध के लिए बच्चों को मजदूरी देकर रखने, इस्तेमाल करने अथवा उन्हें काम पर लगाने को, भारतीय न्याय संहिता 2023 की धारा 95 के तहत दंडनीय अपराध माना गया है, जिसके लिए न्यूनतम सात वर्ष के कारावास की सजा का प्रावधान है, जिसे दस वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इस प्रावधान का उद्देश्य गिरोहों या समूहों को अपराध करने के लिए बच्चों को इस्तेमाल करने/मजदूरी देकर रखने से रोकना है।

(ग) प्रौद्योगिकी और फोरेंसिक के उपयोग संबंधी प्रावधान :

- i. न्यायिक प्रक्रिया की गति, दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार करने के लिए, ई-सम्मन, ई-साक्षी और न्याय-श्रुति (वीसी) जैसे ऐप्लीकेशन विकसित किए गए हैं। ई-समन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनों के माध्यम से समन की डिलीवरी की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। ई-साक्षी वैध, वैज्ञानिक और छेड़छाड़-रहित संग्रह, संरक्षण और डिजिटल साक्ष्य को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से प्रस्तुत करने में सक्षम बनाता है जिससे प्रामाणिकता सुनिश्चित होती है और कम देरी होती है। न्याय-श्रुति (वीसी) वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से अभियुक्तों, गवाहों, पुलिस अधिकारियों, अभियोजकों, वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञों, कैदियों आदि की आभासी (वर्चुअल) उपस्थिति की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।
- ii. फोरेंसिक साक्ष्य संग्रह और वीडियोग्राफी: मामले को मजबूत करने और जांच के लिए, फोरेंसिक विशेषज्ञों के लिए गंभीर अपराधों के लिए अपराध स्थलों का दौरा करना और ऐसे अपराध, जिनके लिए 7 वर्ष या अधिक की सजा का प्रावधान है, के लिए साक्ष्य एकत्र करना अनिवार्य हो गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, साक्ष्यों से छेड़छाड़ को रोकने के लिए अपराध स्थल पर साक्ष्य संग्रह की प्रक्रिया की अनिवार्य रूप से वीडियोग्राफी की जाएगी। यह दोहरा दृष्टिकोण जांच की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से बढ़ाता है तथा न्याय की निष्पक्ष प्रक्रिया में योगदान देता है।

iii. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक समन: अब समन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से भेजे जा सकते हैं, जिससे कानूनी प्रक्रियाओं में तेजी आएगी, कागजी कार्रवाई कम होगी और सभी संबंधित पक्षों के बीच कुशल संचार सुनिश्चित होगा।

iv. सभी कार्यवाहियां इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मोड में: सभी कानूनी कार्यवाहियां इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से संचालित करके, नए कानून पीड़ितों, गवाहों और अभियुक्तों को सहूलियत प्रदान करते हैं, जिससे पूरी कानूनी प्रक्रिया सुव्यवस्थित और त्वरित हो जाती है।

(घ) समय-सीमा :

- i. त्वरित और निष्पक्ष निपटान: नए कानून मामलों के त्वरित और निष्पक्ष निपटान का भरोसा देते हैं, जिससे विधिक प्रणाली में विश्वास उत्पन्न होता है। प्राथमिक जांच (14 दिन में पूरी की जानी), बाद की जांच (90 दिन में पूरी की जानी), पीड़ित और आरोपी को दस्तावेज उपलब्ध कराना (14 दिन के भीतर), विचारण हेतु किसी मामले की प्रतिबद्धता (90 दिन के भीतर), डिस्चार्ज एप्लीकेशन भरना (60 दिन के भीतर), आरोप तय करना (60 दिन के भीतर), निर्णय देना (45 दिन के भीतर) और दया याचिका दायर करना (राज्यपाल के समक्ष 30 दिन में और राष्ट्रपति के समक्ष 60 दिन में) जैसे जांच और विचारण के महत्वपूर्ण चरणों को सुव्यवस्थित किया गया है और निर्धारित समय अवधि के भीतर पूरा किया जाना है।
- ii. त्वरित जांच: नए कानूनों में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराधों की जांच को प्राथमिकता दी गई है, जिससे सूचना दर्ज होने के दो महीने के भीतर जांच पूरी होना सुनिश्चित हो सके।
- iii. सीमित स्थगन: मामले की सुनवाई में अनावश्यक देरी से बचने के लिए न्यायालय अधिकतम दो स्थगन प्रदान कर सकते हैं, जिससे समय पर न्याय सुनिश्चित हो।

(ङ) सुधारात्मक पहल :

- i. सामुदायिक सेवा: नए कानूनों में छोटे अपराधों के लिए सामुदायिक सेवा की शुरुआत की गई है। अपराधियों को समाज में सकारात्मक योगदान देने, अपनी गलतियों से सीखने और मजबूत सामुदायिक बंधन बनाने का मौका मिलता है।

- ii. संक्षिप्त विचारण के दायरे में विस्तार: अधिक अपराधों को शामिल करने के लिए अब संक्षिप्त विचारण के दायरे में विस्तार किया गया है, जिससे मामलों का शीघ्र निपटान सुनिश्चित हुआ है।

(च) नए अपराध :

- i. आतंकवादी कृत्य, भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता को खतरे में डालना, मॉब लिंगिंग, झपटमारी, संगठित अपराध, तुच्छ संगठित अपराध आदि के नए अपराध जोड़े गए हैं।
- ii. छोटी चोरी के मामले में, पहली बार अपराध करने वालों को केवल सामुदायिक सेवा के साथ दंडित किया जाता है, जहां चोरी की गई संपत्ति का मूल्य 5000 रुपये से कम हो और जहां ऐसा मूल्य वापस कर दिया जाए या ऐसी संपत्ति लौटा दी जाए।

(छ) अनुपस्थिति में विचारण :

उदघोषित अपराधियों के रूप में घोषित व्यक्तियों के लिए अनुपस्थिति में विचारण का एक नया प्रावधान न्यायालय को आरोपी व्यक्ति की अनुपस्थिति में विचारण संबंधी कार्रवाई करने और निर्णय सुनाने की अनुमति प्रदान करता है। यह प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करता है कि न्याय में ना तो देरी हो और ना ही इससे वंचित रखा जाए।

(ज) प्ली बार्गेनिंग:

प्ली बार्गेनिंग की गुंजाइश हेतु, अपराध का आरोपी व्यक्ति अदालत में आरोप तय करने की तारीख से 30 दिनों की अवधि के भीतर प्ली बार्गेनिंग के लिए एक आवेदन दायर कर सकता है। यदि न्यायालय अभियुक्त की याचिका से संतुष्ट है, तो वह लोक अभियोजक, या मामले के शिकायतकर्ता तथा अभियुक्त को मामले के पारस्परिक रूप से संतोषजनक निपटान पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए अधिकतम 60 दिन का समय प्रदान करेगा, जिसमें अभियुक्त को मुआवजा देना शामिल हो सकता है। इस तरह के आवेदन को तय करने के लिए अदालत को 60 दिनों की समय अवधि दी गई है। पहले सीआरपीसी के पास ऐसी प्ली बार्गेनिंग की याचिका के लिए कोई समय-सीमा नहीं थी।

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम : सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या नए आपराधिक कानून में महिलाओं के खिलाफ होने वाले अपराधों पर कड़ी कार्रवाई करने के

लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान किये गये हैं?

श्री बंडि संजय कुमार : सभापति महोदया, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व और आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में सभी हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और व्यापक समीक्षा के बाद एक मजबूत और आधुनिक आपराधिक न्याय व्यवस्था सफल हो सकी है। बी.एन.एस.एस. 2023 में पहली बार महिला और बच्चों के खिलाफ अपराध से संबंधित प्रावधान को प्राथमिकता दी गई है और इसे एक ही अध्याय के तहत रखा गया है। महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों के लिए मृत्युदंड तक सख्त सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है। 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र की महिला के साथ सामूहिक बलात्कार के लिए दोषी को नेचुरल लाइफ से मृत्युदंड अथवा आजीवन करावास की सजा का प्रावधान है।

बी.एन.एस.एस. 2023 में शादी, रोजगार, पदोन्नति का झूठा वादा करके या आइडेंटिटी छुपा कर यौन संबंध आदि को एक नये अपराध के रूप में शामिल किया गया है।

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम : सभापति महोदया जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए नये आपराधिक कानून में क्या प्रावधान किये गये हैं?

श्री बंडि संजय कुमार : महोदया, न्याय व्यवस्था में विश्वास को सुदृढ़ करने के निर्देश से टाइमलाइन्स और टेक्नोलॉजी को समन्वित करते हुए तीन नये कानून लाये गये हैं। इन कानूनों के अंतर्गत कम से कम 145 फर्स्ट समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है। नये कानूनी मामले के तहत हम तेज और निष्पक्ष समाधान का वादा करते हैं। इससे कानूनी प्रणाली में विश्वास पैदा होती है।

11.59 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जांच और परीक्षण के महत्वपूर्ण चरण जैसे प्रारंभिक जांच 14 दिनों में पूरी होनी है। इसके आगे की जांच 90 दिनों में पूरी होनी है। पीड़ित और आरोपी के दस्तावेजों की आपूर्ति 14 दिनों के भीतर, विचारण हेतु किसी मामले की प्रतिबद्धता 90 दिनों के भीतर, मुक्ति आवेदन दाखिल करना 60 दिनों के भीतर, आरोप तय करना 60 दिनों के भीतर, निर्णय की घोषणा 45 दिनों के भीतर और मर्सी पेटिशन दाखिल करना (राज्यपाल जी के समक्ष 30 दिन में और राष्ट्रपति जी के समक्ष 60 दिनों में) सुव्यवस्थित की गई है। इन सभी को निर्धारित समयावधि के भीतर पूरा किया

जाना है।

फास्ट ट्रैक जांच के तहत नये कानून महिलाओं और बच्चों के खिलाफ अपराधों की जांच को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। जानकारी दर्ज करने के दो महीने के भीतर समय पर पूर्ण करना है। ...

(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, जब माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं तो आपस में बातचीत न करें।

श्री बंडि संजय कुमार: अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार द्वारा सभी हाई कोर्ट्स के साथ समन्वय स्थापित किया गया है। अब तक 17 हाई कोर्ट्स के साथ बैठक की जा चुकी है। अब मामले की सुनवाई में अनावश्यक देरी से बचने और समय पर न्याय वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अधिकतम दो स्थगन का प्रावधान है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब प्रश्न काल पूरा होने वाला है। मंत्री जी, अगर कोई विशेष बात है तो आप बता दीजिए।

श्री बंडि संजय कुमार : थैंक्यू सर।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्या आपकी बात पूरी हो गई?

श्री बंडि संजय कुमार : हाँ सर।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 228 to 240

STRENGTHENING REGULATORY OVERSIGHT OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

***228. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:**

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

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

- (a) the key amendments finalized for the Multi-State Co-operative Societies (MSCS) Act to strengthen regulatory oversight and monitoring;
- (b) the manner in which the newly operationalized Tribhuvan Sahkari University (TSU) curriculum is aligned with the current digital and management needs of the cooperative sector;
- (c) the mechanisms that are in place to ensure the mandatory audit of all registered cooperative societies is completed within the stipulated timeline;
- (d) the extent to which the establishment of the National Cooperative Database has streamlined and facilitated the process of identifying and reviving defunct cooperative bodies; and
- (e) the details of the cooperative institutions currently defunct, State-wise?

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

(a) The Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) (Amendment) Act and Rules, 2023 have been notified on 03.08.2023 and 04.08.2023, respectively to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, increase accountability and reform electoral process, etc. in the Multi State Cooperative Societies by supplementing existing legislation and incorporating the provisions of Ninety-seventh Constitutional Amendment.

Many provisions have been introduced via the above amendment to strengthen regulatory oversight and monitoring in the functioning of cooperative societies and prevent financial irregularities therein, inter-alia: -

- i. To ensure timely, regular and transparent conduct of elections in the multi-State cooperative societies, provision of Cooperative Election Authority has been made.
- ii. Appointment of Co-operative Ombudsman by Central Government to provide a mechanism to address grievances of members.
- iii. To improve transparency, appointment of Information Officer by multi-State cooperative societies to provide information to members.
- iv. Audit reports of Apex multi-State co-operative societies to be laid in Parliament to improve transparency.
- v. Accounting and auditing standards for multi-State cooperative societies to be determined by Central Government to ensure uniformity in accounting and auditing.
- vi. To improve governance and transparency, annual report of multi-State cooperative societies to include Board decisions which are not unanimous.
- vii. Central Government to determine prudential norms (liquidity, exposure, etc.) for multi-State co-operative societies in the business of thrift and credit.
- viii. To curb nepotism and favouritism in multi-State co-operative societies, the Director of a multi-State cooperative society shall not be present in

the discussion and vote on matters where he or his relatives are an interested party.

- ix. Additional grounds for disqualification for directors have been made to improve governance.
- x. Provisions for Investment of funds by the multi-State cooperative societies have been redefined to ensure safer investments and remove references to colonial era securities.
- xi. To have more financial discipline and transparency, the board of multi-State co-operative societies to constitute Committee for Audit and Ethics along with other committees.
- xii. For strengthening governance, criteria for appointment of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) stipulated.
- xiii. To enhance democratic decision making in the multi-State cooperative societies, quorum has been prescribed for board meetings.
- xiv. Central Registrar to conduct inquiry if he gets information that business is being conducted in a fraudulent manner or for unlawful purposes.
- xv. If registration obtained by misrepresentation, fraud, etc., provision for winding up of a multi-State cooperative society after giving opportunity of being heard.
- xvi. To discourage members from acting against collective interests of the multi-State co-operative societies, the minimum period of expulsion of an expelled member of a multi-State co-operative society has been increased from 1 year to 3 years.

- xvii. To prevent only a few members benefitting from resources of the society, Institutions with majority equity shares held by the members of multi-State co-operative societies or their relatives, would not be considered as subsidiary institution.

(b) The “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University (TSU) addresses the needs of cooperatives by integrating advanced, simulation, and real-life case-study-based pedagogy for management subjects to understand real-life managerial issues and solutions, thereby preparing participants with real-world strategic decision-making skills. Concurrently, the curriculum also aligns to develop cutting-edge digital competencies for using the latest digital tools and technologies. This dual focus ensures that graduates and trainees are equipped with both the managerial acumen and the digital tools necessary to drive efficiency, innovation, and productivity in their work areas.

(c) The following provisions have specifically been introduced for strengthening the audit process of Multi-State Cooperative Societies:

- i. A provision for Concurrent Audit has been introduced for Multi-State Cooperative Societies with turnover/deposits of more than 500 crore rupees from a panel of auditors approved by Central Registrar. Concurrent audit will ensure early detection of fraud or irregularities, if any, and accordingly prompt course corrections can be made.
- ii. Following two panels of auditors for Multi-State Cooperative Societies have been notified:

- 1) Panel of auditors for multi-State cooperative societies having an annual turnover/ deposit (as the case may be) of up to five hundred crore rupees for carrying out Statutory Audit.
- 2) Panel of auditors for multi-State cooperative societies having an annual turnover/ deposit (as the case may be) of more than five hundred crore rupees for carrying out Statutory and Concurrent Audit.

A provision has also been introduced for determination of accounting and auditing standards for multi-State cooperative societies by Central Government. Further, it has been provided that every multi-State cooperative society shall file its annual returns with the Central Registrar through the online CRCS portal under section 120A of the Act, within six months from the close of the accounting year, containing the following information prescribed under section 120 of the Act:

- (a) annual report of the activities including details of board decisions which were not unanimous;
- (b) audited statements of accounts;
- (c) plan for surplus disposal as approved by the general body;
- (d) list of amendments to the bye-laws of the multi-State co-operative society;
- (e) declaration regarding date of holding of general body meeting and conduct of elections where due;
- (f) disclosure regarding employees who are relatives of Members of board;
- (g) declaration of any related party transactions by the board of directors; and

(h) any other information required by the Central Registrar in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under.

Non-submission of such returns may constitute a ground for disqualification under the provisions of section 43 of the Act.

(d) A comprehensive National Cooperative Database (NCD) has been developed by Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, with the support of States / UTs. The NCD portal was launched on 08th March, 2024. This database provides a single-point access to information on over 8.4 lakh cooperatives across the country. As per NCD portal, as of 15.11.2025, out of total 8.45 lakh Cooperative Societies across the country, 6.56lakh are functional, 1.39 lakh are non-functional and 48,537 are under liquidation.

The Ministry of Cooperation has taken proactive measures to convert Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Dairy, and Fisheries Cooperatives into multi-purpose cooperative societies. This initiative aims to enhance business diversification, strengthen financial sustainability, and prevent closures by enabling cooperatives to engage in a wider range of economic activities. The NCD is used for identification of gaps in the geographical spread of cooperatives, including both covered and uncovered gram panchayats and formation of 2 lakh new multipurpose PACS, Dairy and Fishery cooperative societies. Defunct Societies are to be liquidated to form new MPACS wherever possible.

Additionally, the Ministry of Cooperation has set up Co-operative Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Fund under section 63A of the

Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) (Amendment) Act, 2023 for revival of sick multi-State cooperative societies and providing assistance for meeting infrastructural requirement.

(e) The State-wise details of functional, non-functional and under liquidation societies, is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of cooperative societies

S. No	State Name	Functional Societies	Non-Functional Societies	Under-liquidation Societies
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1,206	884	148
2	Andhra Pradesh	12,628	4,996	269
3	Arunachal Pradesh	956	480	24
4	Assam	7,723	3,415	1,184
5	Bihar	22,344	4,880	162
6	Chandigarh	196	221	59
7	Chhattisgarh	10,211	1,029	573
8	Delhi	1,939	3,989	16
9	Goa	3,106	2,362	110
10	Gujarat	78,215	6,273	1,210
11	Haryana	14,937	3,089	16,378
12	Himachal Pradesh	4,844	541	282
13	Jammu And Kashmir	8,913	1,662	5
14	Jharkhand	7,912	3,897	188
15	Karnataka	40,231	3,446	3,131
16	Kerala	15,142	3,752	770
17	Ladakh	165	110	-
18	Lakshadweep	31	12	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	27,370	18,423	8,852
20	Maharashtra	2,17,759	3,057	3,907
21	Manipur	5,317	6,019	288

22	Meghalaya	2,949	467	20
23	Mizoram	1,290	175	81
24	Nagaland	2,245	5,860	3
25	Odisha	7,560	500	107
26	Puducherry	431	32	1
27	Punjab	11,933	2,709	5,031
28	Rajasthan	25,491	13,419	3,035
29	Sikkim	1,646	1,869	248
30	Tamil Nadu	21,103	1,200	777
31	Telangana	48,186	12,297	377
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	379	157	33
33	Tripura	2,112	1,007	108
34	Uttar Pradesh	22,724	17,180	775
35	Uttarakhand	4,728	1,465	159
36	West Bengal	22,952	8,949	226
	Total	6,56,874	1,39,823	48,537

Source: NCD portal as of 15.11.2025

GLOBAL TEXTILE EXPORTS

*229. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) the details of measures adopted to enhance India's global textile exports, particularly in high-value segments, in the context of shifting global supply chains post-pandemic;
- (b) the details of steps being taken to modernize the domestic textile value chain, including technology upgradation and automation in weaving and processing units; and

(c) the details of measures being implemented to promote indigenous handloom and handicraft sectors, particularly in the wake of declining traditional artisan livelihoods?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) and (b) India's exports of Textiles and Apparel, including handicrafts, shown growth from USD 31.58 billion in 2020–21 to USD 37.75 billion in 2024–25, registering a CAGR of 4.6%, with export growth recorded across more than 100 countries during the same period. Despite post-pandemic global supply-chain shifts, India's export performance has remained resilient, driven by growth in Ready-made Garments, Cotton and Man-made Fibre Textiles, Carpets and Handicrafts. The Government has adopted a multi pronged strategy to enhance global competitiveness, in entire value chain including the high value segment, while modernizing the domestic textile value chain.

The Government has approved 7 PM MITRA Parks with an outlay of ₹4,445 crore to create integrated textile infrastructure, and is implementing the PLI Scheme for Textiles (₹10,683 crore) to promote MMF apparel, fabrics and technical textiles, which has been liberalised in October 2025 to attract wider investment. The National Technical Textiles Mission (₹1,480 crore) supports RandD, innovation and market development, while SAMARTH and Silk Samagra-2 (₹4,679.86 crore) strengthen skilling, technology upgradation and sectoral development. The technological upgradation in textile sector were supported through Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFs) remained valid till 2022.

Export competitiveness is further supported through Advance Authorisation, EPCG, RoSCTL and RoDTEP schemes. Further the government has approved the Export Promotion Mission implemented through NIRYAT PROTSAHAN and NIRYAT DISHA for trade finance, market access, branding and compliance and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters providing 100% credit guarantee particularly benefitting MSMEs.

(c) To sustain livelihoods of traditional artisans, the Ministry is implementing the National Handloom Development Programme and Raw Material Supply Scheme, providing support for raw materials, upgraded looms, solar lighting, worksheds, design innovation, marketing assistance, concessional credit and social security. Under Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, up to 31.10.2025, 32,248 weavers received upgraded looms/accessories and 302 electronic jacquards. Market access is further strengthened through the India Handmade e-commerce portal and on boarding of about 1.50 lakh weavers and artisans on GeM, enabling direct sales to Government buyers.

For handicrafts, NHDP and CHCDS provide end-to-end support through skill development, cluster development, infrastructure, technology and marketing assistance.

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

***230. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the status of women's representation in Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any capacity building and leadership training programmes for elected women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) "Panchayat, being "Local Government", is a State Subject and part of the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. All Panchayat related work, including reviewing the status of women's representation in Panchayati Raj Institutions, comes within the purview of State Government.

Article 243D of the Constitution of India provides not less than one-third reservation for women out of 'total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat' and 'total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level'. However, 21 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal and 2

Union Territories (UTs) namely, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, have gone even further and have made provisions of 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts/Rules encouraging increased participation in grassroots governance.

At present, as per information available with the Ministry, out of 24,24,108 elected representatives as on 25.11.2025, 12,06,013 (49.75%) are women elected representatives. This number as mentioned is beyond the minimum 33% reservation due to some States having upto even 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions and since women elected representatives are also elected from open seats. The number of elected representatives is dynamic in nature which changes with conduct of fresh elections in the Panchayati Raj Institutions from time to time.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) w.e.f. financial year 2022-23 with the major objective of Capacity Building and Training (CBandT) of Elected Representatives, Functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayats across all States/UTs for improving Panchayat Governance. Under the scheme of RGSA, Ministry provides support for CBandT of elected representatives, functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayats in different categories viz. basic orientation and refresher training, thematic training, specialized training, panchayat development plan training etc. A total of

27,32,762 Women Elected Representatives were trained from FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 (as on 25th November 2025) under the scheme.

Further, this year the Ministry has launched a comprehensive specialized training module as a part of “Shashkta Panchayat Netri Abhiyan” for the capacity building of Women Elected Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The focus of the training module is to build the capacity of the Women Elected Representatives on different aspects of rural governance, enhance the knowledge and practical skills for effective delivery of roles and responsibilities as elected representatives and also to develop the leadership, communication, managerial and decision making skills for effective women led governance. A total of 44,143 Women Elected Representatives (as on 25th November 2025) were trained on these modules.

MODERNISATION OF OIL MILLS

***231. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:**

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

- (a) the number of oil mills in the country that continue to rely on low-technology, mechanical crushing methods with sub-optimal oil recovery, including the number of such units presently functional in Churu;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of mechanical screw presses leaving behind 8-14% of the expressible oil in the deoiled cake, making a large quantity of edible oil unavailable for human consumption;

- (c) if so, the measures taken by the Government to support modernisation of extraction technologies;
- (d) the financial or technical support extended to small and medium-scale operators for such upgradation; and
- (e) the expected gains in recovery rates, farmer remuneration and reduction of edible oil imports from technology upgradation?

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

(a) to (e) As per NITI Aayog's 2024 report, the organized edible oil sector comprises "Oil Mills (Crushing Units)" numbering around 15,000 with an annual capacity of approximately 36 million tonnes. (Source: NITI Aayog, Pathways and Strategy for Accelerating Growth in Edible Oil Towards Goal Of Atmanirbharta). As per data of Udhyam registration, 104 oil manufacturing units are registered in Churu District of Rajasthan.

As per information received from Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable Oils, Department of Food and Public Distribution, the efficiency of edible-oil extraction is influenced both by the intrinsic oil content of the crop and the technology used in processing.

Oilseed	Intrinsic Oil Content (%)	Mechanical Expeller Recovery (%)	Solvent Extraction Recovery (%)	Notes
Mustard / Rapeseed	38–42	30–33	38–40	Largest domestic edible-oil source; widely cultivated in North India.

Groundnut	42–50	32–35	45–48	Gujarat and South India produce majority; high oil content.
Soybean	17–20	12–14	18–20	Key for edible oil and protein meal; mostly solvent extracted.
Sunflower	38–45	28–32	40–42	Sensitive to moisture; solvent yields significantly higher.
Sesame (Til)	45–55	35–40	48–52	Premium oil; mostly expeller-processed traditionally.
Cottonseed	15–20	8–10	14–18	Low oil content; almost always solvent extracted.
Castor (Non-edible)	45–50	42–45	48–50	Used for industrial/chemical applications.

While mechanical screw-presses show lower efficiency, modern solvent-extraction improves recovery substantially.

The Union Cabinet approved the National Mission on Edible Oils-Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) on 3rd October, 2024 with an outlay of Rs. ₹10,103.38 crore (with a central share of ₹7,481.67 crore) to boost domestic oilseed production and to strive toward self-sufficiency in edible oils. The mission aims to increase primary oilseed production to 69.7 million tonnes, expand area coverage to 33 million hectares, and improve productivity to 2,112 kg/ha by 2030–31.

The Mission is being implemented in a cluster-based approach with market linkage. Value Chain Clusters are managed by Value Chain Partners such as Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), cooperatives and other agencies. Under these clusters, farmers are provided free high-quality seeds

upto area of 1 hectare each and training on good agricultural practices. In addition, the Mission also supports the establishment and upgradation of post-harvest infrastructure (oil mills) to improve recovery from primary and secondary sources. So far, 203 Oil Mills Sanctioned under NMEO- Oilseeds during 2025-26, state wise detail is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

National Mission on Edible Oils-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) also being implemented since 2021, aims to promote oil palm cultivation and enhance the availability of edible oils in the country by expanding oil palm area, increasing Crude Palm Oil (CPO) production, and reducing the import dependence on edible oils. Under the Mission, financial assistance is provided to farmers for planting materials, inputs for maintenance and intercropping during the gestation period of up to four years, establishment of seed gardens, nurseries, micro-irrigation facilities, borewells, pump-sets, water harvesting structures, vermicompost units, solar pumps, harvesting tools, custom hiring centres/harvester groups and for training of farmers and officers, as well as for replanting of old oil palm gardens. Additionally, assistance is also provided for setting up of oil mills for processing fresh fruit bunches (FFBs) for North Eastern States.

The objective of both missions (NMEO-OS and NMEO-OP) is to double the country's edible oil production by 2030–31 through the widespread dissemination of improved varieties and modern technologies to farmers.

STATEMENT**State wise oil mill sanctioned under NMEO- Oilseeds during 2025-26**

S. No.	State	Oil mill sanctioned in numbers
1	Andhra Pradesh	10
2	Assam	56
3	Chhattisgarh	10
4	Gujarat	9
5	Jharkhand	4
6	Karnataka	9
7	Maharashtra	22
8	Madhya Pradesh	11
9	Meghalaya	2
10	Nagaland	16
11	Odisha	16
12	Rajasthan	13
13	Sikkim	10
14	Telangana	10
15	Uttar Pradesh	3
16	West Bengal	2
Total		203

NON-TARIFF MEASURES TO SUPPORT INDIAN EXPORTERS:***232 SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:****SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated a comprehensive mapping of mandatory and voluntary Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) across global markets to support Indian exporters, if so, the scope and time taken by the Government for this exercise;
- (b) the mechanisms that have been put in place to collect inputs from exporters, commodity boards and industry bodies and the manner in which these will be prioritized to ensure effective export support;
- (c) whether the Government has identified NTMs that act as Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) raising costs or compliance burdens for Indian exporters and the steps taken to address them;
- (d) the manner in which the Government plans to assist exporters in meeting technical standards, certifications and testing requirements abroad to improve product quality and competitiveness; and
- (e) whether any special measures are envisaged for sectors or countries where stringent NTMs have caused shipment delays, if so, the details thereof.

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

- (a) and (b) Monitoring of Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) is a dynamic and continuous process. It is being undertaken particularly for those relating to

Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), to identify and address measures that may act as Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) affecting Indian exports.

Regular consultations are held with line Ministries, Commodity Boards, Export Promotion Councils, and other stakeholders to monitor and address Non-Tariff Measures. Notifications by member countries to the World Trade Organization (WTO) are regularly tracked and shared with stakeholders. India actively participates in WTO SPS and TBT Committee meetings where Specific Trade Concerns (STCs) are reviewed. It also engages through bilateral mechanisms such as Joint Working Groups, technical consultations, and ongoing Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations, reaffirming the Government's commitment to protecting the interests of Indian exporters.

(c) to (e) The Government adopts a multi-pronged strategy to assist exporters in complying with international NTMs and enhance export competitiveness through technical collaborations, institutional capacity building, and various scheme-based support measures.

To address information asymmetry and ensure timely access to updated details on technical and certification requirements in foreign markets, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has launched the **Trade Connect e-Platform (<https://trade.gov.in>)**. The platform serves as a digital interface for exporters, including MSMEs, by providing information on trade agreements, country-specific market access requirements, certification and compliance norms, buyer–seller connect services, and global e-commerce guidance. It also

integrates inputs from the Department of Commerce, Indian Missions abroad, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and other agencies to enable continuous engagement and sector-specific supports.

Government is continuously strengthening its export quality management ecosystem from the ground up, starting at the farm and production levels. The concerned agencies such as Export Inspection Council (EIC), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), other Commodity Boards, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) etc. regularly undertake appropriate measures including capacity building of exporters, pre-export controls, laboratory testing and stakeholder sensitisation to strengthen quality management and ensure compliance with the standards of importing countries.

Further, Export Inspection Council (EIC) is strengthening certification and testing systems and has entered into Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs) with several countries, including the United States, European Union, Russia for various products. These initiatives promote international acceptance of Indian certifications, improve product quality, and facilitate smoother access to global markets.

Apart from the product related interventions, the Government undertakes multiple initiatives to strengthen India's integration into global value chains and reduce trade frictions. BharatTradeNet (BTN), announced in the Union Budget, aims to streamline cross-border trade through digitalisation of trade documents, cross-border data exchange, and hence facilitating improved access to trade

finance for exporting to foreign markets. In addition, schemes such as the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and the Market Access Initiative (MAI) are being implemented to address infrastructural and market access barriers, while Rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes (RoSCTL) Scheme and the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) Scheme enhance export competitiveness by neutralising embedded taxes and levies. A Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has also been introduced to facilitate trade and improve utilisation of Free Trade Agreements. Further, the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan and the National Logistics Policy focus on integrated infrastructure development and logistics efficiency to support exports.

At the grassroots level, the **Districts as Export Hubs (DEH)** initiative is being implemented to promote exports competitiveness from districts by identifying products and services with export potential and strengthening local value chains. District Export Action Plans (DEAPs), prepared in coordination with State Governments, focus on addressing gaps in infrastructure, logistics, standardisation, branding, market access, quality control, testing and capacity building, thereby enabling wider participation of exporters, including MSMEs, in global markets.

Additionally, to strengthen export competitiveness, particularly for MSMEs, the Government has recently approved the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) with an outlay of ₹25,060 crore for the period 2025-26 to 2030-31. The Mission comprises two sub-schemes: Niryat Protsahan, which enhances access

to export finance, and Niryat Disha, which supports key trade enablers such as quality compliance, branding, logistics, warehousing and trade intelligence.

Under Niryat Disha, targeted financial assistance is envisaged through the sub-component on Support for Export Quality and Technical Compliance for sectors facing high compliance costs arising from SPS, TBT and other NTMs. The support is intended to assist exporters, particularly MSMEs, in meeting raising costs related to testing, certification and audits, thereby improving compliance, reducing rejections, and minimising shipment delays at foreign ports.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARKS

***233. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:**

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

- (a) the details of steps taken by the Government for the development of Integrated Textile Parks in the country for the purpose of increasing textile production in the country during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the number of such Parks set up in the State of UP after COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in Mau and Ballia districts of UP;
- (c) the number of people who got employed in these Parks, particularly in these two districts; and
- (d) the details of any other initiatives being considered by the Government to augment production of textile goods and improve the employment scenario in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) to (d) With a view to develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for the entire value-chain of the textile industry, the Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites with a scheme outlay of Rs. 4,445 crore for the period 2021-22 to 2027-28. The Government has finalised 7 sites viz. Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Telangana (Warangal), Gujarat (Navsari), Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), Maharashtra (Amravati) including one in Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) for setting up PM MITRA Parks. Once completed, it is expected that each PM MITRA Park will generate about 3 lakhs (direct / indirect) employment across all elements of textile value chain including spinning, weaving, processing, printing, garment and accessories manufacturing.

In addition, the Ministry is also implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) to provide support for setting up textile parks with world-class, state-of-the-art infrastructure in textile hubs across the country. The scheme was in implementation upto 31.03.2021, however, the Scheme has now been subsumed under the umbrella Scheme of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS) for completing ongoing projects only. Under the said scheme, 32 parks have been completed and 18 projects are under various stages of implementation. As of now, under this scheme, employment of 1.24 lakh people has been generated. State wise list of SITP parks is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Further, Government is also implementing Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme to promote production of MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles to enable textiles industry to achieve size and scale and to become competitive. As on date, a total of 91 companies have been selected under the PLI scheme for Textiles.

In addition to above, Government is also implementing various other schemes/initiatives for the promotion of textile industry and generation of employment including Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM), SAMARTH Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector, ATUFS, Silk Samagra-2, National Handloom Development Program (NHDP) and National Handicraft Development Program (NHDP) etc.

STATEMENT

State-wise list of completed and under implementation parks including number of employment

Sl. No.	Name of the park	State	Project Cost (In Rs. Crore)	Gol share released (In Rs. Crore)	Employment Generated (In numbers)	Current Status
1	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh	134.42	40.00	19,000	Completed
2	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited, Surat	Gujarat	128.75	40.00	10,370	Completed
3	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Limited	Gujarat	103.53	40.00	810	Completed
4	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat	Gujarat	105.63	40.00	1,850	Completed

Sl. No.	Name of the park	State	Project Cost (In Rs. Crore)	Gol share released (In Rs. Crore)	Employment Generated (In numbers)	Current Status
5	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited , Ahmedabad	Gujarat	105.4	40.00	4,350	Completed
6	Sayana Textile Park Ltd.,Surat	Gujarat	90.00	36.00	1,420	Completed
7	Surat Super Yarn Park Limited, Surat	Gujarat	104.76	40.00	0	Completed
8	RJD Integrated Textile Park, Surat	Gujarat	106.5	40.00	7,220	Completed
9	Amitara Green High Tech Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat	103.4	40.00	1,360	Completed
10	Himachal Textile Park	Himachal Pradesh	96.9	34.88	1,456	Completed
11	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Karnataka	80.25	32.01	550	Completed
12	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Maharashtra	100.80	40.00	2,024	Completed
13	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Maharashtra	108.52	40.00	3,000	Completed
14	Deesan Infrastructure, Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra	103.12	40.00	1,700	Completed
15	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra	102.39	40.00	1,645	Completed
16	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	102.61	40.00	0	Completed
17	Asmeeta Infratech Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	277.69	40.00	17,300	Completed
18	Pride India cooperative Textile park Limited	Maharashtra	58.19	20.95	8,525	Completed
19	Purna Global Textiles Park	Maharashtra	107.29	22.03	1,108	Completed
20	Hinganghat Textile Park	Maharashtra	108.38	40.00	1,022	Completed
21	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Punjab	108.52	40.00	1,500	Completed

Sl. No.	Name of the park	State	Project Cost (In Rs. Crore)	Gol share released (In Rs. Crore)	Employment Generated (In numbers)	Current Status
22	Rhythm Textile and Apparel Park Ltd	Punjab	91.40	36.00	1,875	Completed
23	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Punjab	116.19	36.00	2,790	Completed
24	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt Ltd , Pali	Rajasthan	101.40	40.00	4,910	Completed
25	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Weaving Park Ltd	Rajasthan	110.58	36.00	812	Completed
26	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan	60.15	24.06	500	Completed
27	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park, Palladam	Tamil Nadu	55.42	22.17	2,650	Completed
28	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park	Tamil Nadu	31.33	12.54	853	Completed
29	Karur Integrated Textile Park, Karur Park	Tamil Nadu	116.1	40.00	5,000	Completed
30	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Tamil Nadu	87.30	31.43	2,551	Completed
31	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Telangana	34.00	13.60	350	Completed
32	White Gold Textile Park	Telangana	90.24	32.48	675	Completed
33	Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited	Andhra Pradesh	102.27	24.00	500	Under Implementation
34	Tarakeshwara Textile Park	Andhra Pradesh	103.44	20.00	480	Under Implementation
35	Guntur Textile Park, Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	105.12	30.00	721	Under Implementation
36	Prag Jyoti Textile Park, Darrang	Assam	47.25	20.00	0	Under Implementation
37	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park	Gujarat	105.79	36.00	2,837	Under Implementation

Sl. No.	Name of the park	State	Project Cost (In Rs. Crore)	Gol share released (In Rs. Crore)	Employment Generated (In numbers)	Current Status
38	Palsana ITP Park, Surat	Gujarat	103.36	30.00	569	Under Implementation
39	Ichhapore Textile Park, Surat	Gujarat	104.65	20.00	47	Under Implementation
40	Karanj Integrated Textile Park	Gujarat	104.95	20.00	839	Under Implementation
41	Shahlon Textile Park	Gujarat	103.93	10.00	110	Under Implementation
42	JandK Textile Park, Kathua	JandK	44.11	35.73	45	Under Implementation
43	Kallappa Anna Awade Textile Park	Maharashtra	76.31	27.47	2,923	Under Implementation
44	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Maharashtra	104.49	39.00	2,239	Under Implementation
45	Shree Ganesh Textile Park	Maharashtra	104.03	15.00	35	Under Implementation
46	Perarignar Anna Handloom Silk Park	Tamil Nadu	82.56	19.81	812	Under Implementation
47	Pallavada Textile Park	Tamil Nadu	106.58	10.00	905	Under Implementation
48	The Great Indian Linen and Textile	Tamil Nadu	104.29	12.00	170	Under Implementation
49	EIGMEF Apparel Park Ltd.	West Bengal	107.55	31.61	0	Under Implementation
50	West Bengal Hosiery Textile Park, Howrah	West Bengal	70.14	25.25	1,970	Under Implementation
	Total			1,536.02	1,24,378	

CAPACITY BUILDING OF TASAR WEAVERS

***234. DR. RABINDRA NARAYAN BEHERA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal for branding, capacity building of weavers engaged with tasar weaving profession and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to establish a textile park in Gopalpur for sustainability of tasar weaving profession?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) The Government, through the Central Silk Board (CSB) and the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms (DC Handlooms), undertakes various initiatives that support silk weavers, including Tasar weavers, in the areas of branding and capacity building. CSB, through its RandD units, and through SAMARTH scheme provides technical assistance and training in silk reeling, weaving and processing activities and 6,850 persons across Tasar-producing States have been trained in reeling, spinning, weaving, dyeing, and related skills, during period 2021-22 to 2025-26 (up to Nov-2025)

Need-based skill upgradation programmes for weaving, dyeing/printing and designing, are also conducted by DC Handlooms on the basis of field needs and state specific demands.

Indian silks, including Tasar weavers' products, are promoted globally under the Silk Mark label managed by SMOI (Silk Mark Organisation of India) under CSB, and market access is enhanced through nationwide Silk Mark Expos where Silk weavers are encouraged to showcase and sell their products.

The Ministry of Textiles also supports GI (Geographical Indication) registration of handloom products, including Tasar products, across India under NHDP (National Handloom Development Program).

(b) No such proposal is under consideration with the Government.

WORKER PARTICIPATION UNDER MGNREGS

***235. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the decline in worker participation in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in many States including Kerala, State-wise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any review of declining worker participation under MGNREGS, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of worker participation under MGNREGS during the last seven years and the current year, State-wise?

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

(a) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) guarantees up to one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Here it is also stated that it is a fall back option when no better employment opportunity is available. Since

responsibility for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS at ground level lies with the respective State/UT Governments, the Ministry regularly reviews the implementation with State/UT in order to ensure adherence to the provisions of the Act and providing timely employment as per demand. In FY 2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025), 99.70% of rural households demanding work have been offered employment.

Any variations, including increase/decrease in the employment provided across States/UTs, including Kerala, depends on the demand for work made by eligible rural households and employment availed by the workers against the employment offered. While the work demanded closely matches with the work offered, the difference of work availed with the former is on account of lack of utilisation of such offering by workers. This could be on account of better employment opportunities elsewhere, illness or any other relevant factor. Further, owing to better employment opportunities elsewhere or good monsoon season demand for employment keep varying from year to year basis under the scheme.

In order to generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, all States/UTs carry out appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act, expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA does not go unregistered, prepare plans in a participatory mode

and approve them in the Gram Sabha and ensure Organization of 'Rozgar Diwas'.

The Ministry regularly reviews the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, including trends in worker participation through various fora viz., Mid-Term Review, Labour Budget meetings, Labour Budget Revision meetings, Programme Review meetings.

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of workers provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last seven financial years and the current financial year 2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of workers provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last seven financial years and the current financial year 2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025).									
Sl. No.	State/UTs	Workers provided employment							
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	6909542	6500099	7952471	7737145	7599041	7542774	7523192	6437654
2	Arunachal Pradesh	169235	182670	243521	278558	287823	282304	311416	312296
3	Assam	2458226	2770697	3571816	3987152	3429176	3347046	2635656	1741219
4	Bihar	3360577	3832298	5814920	5411860	5775151	5383600	5622579	5003773
5	Chhattisgarh	4568868	4544184	6017874	5506469	4719032	4414138	4483974	2691215
6	Goa	1161	1751	4365	3478	3862	2186	3192	2326
7	Gujarat	1516947	1326194	1931861	1843874	1630751	1511621	1306277	900961
8	Haryana	326861	364019	651129	569854	440703	524003	478818	355310

9	Himachal Pradesh	736077	716133	891622	995654	880712	949218	1026193	635097
10	Jammu and Kashmir	981253	920942	1127905	1085127	989074	993446	1055750	770496
11	Jharkhand	1623143	1762509	3204487	3099049	2497483	2559494	2311373	2299269
12	Karnataka	3934472	4108973	5668569	6361291	5315915	5402381	5172297	3631775
13	Kerala	1708184	1654129	1882654	1898995	1758623	1661622	1540284	1310876
14	Ladakh	0	37035	38058	37457	39176	36516	37175	34838
15	Madhya Pradesh	6672026	6166051	10530733	9568909	7550368	6373186	5772978	5218046
16	Maharashtra	3275525	2745962	3109789	3688009	3706159	4128113	5112002	5133912
17	Manipur	570353	590185	604230	593711	374635	503268	565784	513700
18	Meghalaya	679527	715056	752426	731124	645192	629087	544506	459578
19	Mizoram	199965	208131	222695	213601	218722	211413	211355	216948
20	Nagaland	416321	425990	418825	463815	491446	468211	216384	271253
21	Odisha	3366339	3731602	6214748	5553162	5174500	4991241	3376769	2938674
22	Punjab	824278	908128	1184204	1072149	1018291	1015694	984903	850136
23	Rajasthan	7537391	8051944	11097642	10085964	8807151	8696618	7723342	5206718
24	Sikkim	72178	67515	76985	74550	71020	70327	68677	58880
25	Tamil Nadu	6524708	6488785	7852828	7995928	7579248	7939116	7433984	5739793
26	Telangana	4252199	4074689	5428833	4878034	4544958	4062113	4244192	3045572
27	Tripura	739389	784279	833409	852746	819752	843062	813537	720468
28	Uttar Pradesh	6148180	6450465	11603211	9543735	8367851	8128130	7583469	5528099
29	Uttarakhand	637929	660783	909281	792067	681227	638095	575358	308756
30	West Bengal	7425666	7968168	11826053	11121629	2020079	9415	0	0
31	Andaman and Nicobar	7080	6924	9532	5715	5387	5025	3523	1508
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	2188	10496	6294
33	Lakshadweep	259	124	75	24	101	77	0	0

34	Puducherry	35931	43092	53406	41030	45511	58705	50264	50034
	Total	77679790	78809506	111730157	106091865	87488120	83383433	78799699	62395474

(As per NREGASoft)

WORLD FISHERIES DAY

***236. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBAJIRAO MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently unveiled the 'National Framework on Traceability in Fisheries and Aquaculture 2025' on the occasion of World Fisheries Day;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives of the framework;

(c) whether the Government has introduced any mechanism for implementing digital traceability systems across fishing vessels, aquaculture farms, processing units and supply chains, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has initiated any pilot projects or collaborations with States/UTs for the rollout of the framework and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to support fishermen, aquaculture farmers and related stakeholders in adopting this new system?

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

(a) to (e) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has undertaken different schemes and programmes namely Blue Revolution, Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and Pradhan Mantri Matsya Samridhi Sah Yojana (PM-MKSSY) from 2015-16 for development of fisheries sector in the country with an investment worth ₹38,572 crore.

As a result of the concerted efforts of Government through these schemes and well-thought policies, the annual fish production has increased to 195 lakh tonne (p) (FY 2024-25) from 95.79 lakh tonne (FY 2013-14) registering growth of 103%. The Seafood exports have also doubled from ₹30,213 crore in 2014-15 to ₹62,408 crore in 2024-25 registering growth of 107%, with share of value-added products rising from 2% to 11%.

Under PMMSY, during 2020-21 to 2024-25, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has so far approved fisheries development proposals worth ₹21,274.16 crore with central share of ₹9,189.79 crore. To enhance India's global competitiveness in fisheries sector, the PMMSY supports a basket of interventions/activities along the fisheries value chain including quality fish production, expansion, diversification and intensification of brackish water aquaculture, promotion of export-oriented species, infusion of technology, robust disease management and traceability, training and capacity building, creation of modern post-harvest infrastructure with seamless cold chain, development of modern fishing harbours and fish

landing centres etc. During last five years, the PMMSY has contributed significantly in overall growth of the fisheries and aquaculture especially, (i) increase of annual fish production from 141.64 lakh tonne in 2019-20 to 195 lakh tonne (p) in 2024-25 registering growth of 38%, (ii) increase in fisheries export from ₹46,662.85 crore in 2019-20 to ₹62,408 crore in 2024-25 registering growth of 34%.

To take forward the achievements of PMMSY, on the occasion of World Fisheries Day *i.e.* 21st November, 2025, the National Framework on Traceability in Fisheries and Aquaculture 2025 was released as a sub activity under PM-MKSSY with the aims and objectives to establish a national digital traceability system across the fisheries and aquaculture value chains, ensure regulatory compliance for both domestic standards and international requirements for fish and fishery products, promote food safety and quality assurance, bring transparency, accountability and enhancing consumer confidence, facilitate market access for small-scale fishers and farmers in domestic and international trade ultimately boosting export.

As the framework has been launched recently on 21.11.2025, it does not warrant any review at this stage. Besides, the Department of Fisheries has not undertaken any pilot projects on traceability so far. The framework provides for a National Level Governance Committee (NLGC) as an apex body providing strategic oversight, inter-agency coordination and policy guidance to ensure the effective implementation of the framework. It also provides for an Adoption Committee under the overall guidance of NLGC to recommend mechanism for

adoption of IT based national traceability system in fisheries and aquaculture by different stakeholders including fishermen, aquaculture farmers and related stakeholders. Further, it also provides for adequate support for training and capacity building of the stakeholders particularly small-scale operators for adoption of the digital traceability framework.

**NATIONAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME
FOR SC/ST/DNT STUDENTS**

***237. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that only 44 out of 106 selected students under the National Overseas Scholarship for SC/ST/DNT students have received their award letters for the year 2025-26;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not issuing award letters for the 66 selected students;
- (c) the number of SC/ST/DNT students from Tamil Nadu and other States who have availed scholarships under the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme, State and year-wise during the last eleven years;
- (d) the total funds allocated and disbursed under this scheme and the average scholarship amount availed per student during the last eleven years, State and year-wise in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) the measures taken by the Union Government to ensure that sufficient funds are allocated for this scheme and the measures taken to improve awareness and accessibility of this scheme among the SC/ST/DNT students?

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

(a) and (b) Department of Social Justice and Empowerment implements National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes (SCs), De-notified Nomadic Tribes (DNTs), Semi-Nomadic Tribes (SNTs), Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisans. and Ministry of Tribal Affairs for Scheduled Tribes (STs).

Provisional award letters have been issued to all the 106 candidates who have been selected in the first round of selection Year 2025-26 under the National Overseas Scholarship scheme (NOS) for Scheduled Castes etc. Out of these 106 candidates, final award letters have been issued to 67 candidates and 13 have taken deferral for next intake. Further, 23 candidates have withdrawn themselves from the scholarship and 3 candidates' awards were cancelled on account of exceeding upper limit of annual family income prescribed under the scheme.

(c) The details of SC/DNT/SNT etc. and ST students, State/Union Territory (UT)-wise including from Tamil Nadu who have availed scholarship during last eleven years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II** respectively.

(d) NOS being Central Sector Scheme, funds are not allocated State-wise. However, the total funds allocated, disbursed including the students of domicile

of Tamil Nadu under both the schemes during the last eleven years are given in the enclosed **Statement-III** and **IV** respectively. The scholarship amount available per student during last eleven years in the schemes for SC etc. and ST students is given in the enclosed **Statement-V**. The average expenditure incurred on the students of domicile of Tamil Nadu is Rs. 0.73 Crore. The expenditure incurred per student may differ Country, University and Course-wise.

(e) To ensure availability of sufficient funds under the Scheme, additional funds are allotted in Revised Estimate (R.E.) and funds are re-appropriated from other Schemes/ Sub-Schemes.

To raise awareness about the NOS Scheme among students, advertisements are published in newspapers, and letters are sent to the Principal Secretaries and Secretaries of Social Welfare Departments of State Governments and Union Territories to ensure widespread publicity of the Scheme.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise number of students who availed scholarship under NOS for SCs etc. during last 11 years													
S.No.	STATE/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	1	1	2	0	4	0	0	3	3	17
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	Assam	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
5	Bihar	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	7
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	2	2	3	8	2	5	3	2	4	8	7	46
10	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	4	8	6	12	35
12	Haryana	0	0	1	0	4	1	3	7	2	3	1	22
13	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	2
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
16	Karnataka	0	1	0	2	2	2	4	1	5	1	0	18

17	Kerala	0	0	2	1	0	1	4	4	3	3	4	22
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	4	4	4	5	3	6	1	4	5	37
21	Maharashtra	4	3	17	28	20	20	28	43	56	68	11	298
22	Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	10
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
28	Punjab	0	3	2	4	2	0	1	4	5	1	6	28
29	Rajasthan	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	6
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	1	1	2	1	3	2	5	7	3	4	4	33
32	Telangana	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	4	15
33	Tripura	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
36	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	4	10	0	1	2	9	7	6	9	54
35	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	6
36	West Bengal	3	1	0	2	2	1	5	2	1	0	4	21
	TOTAL	20	20	46	64	45	41	71	98	98	114	79	696

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise number of students who availed scholarship under NOS for STs etc. during last 11 years													
S.No.	STATE/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4
4	Assam	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
5	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Goa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
11	Gujarat	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
12	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	6

16	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
17	Kerala	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Ladakh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
21	Maharashtra	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	5
22	Manipur	0	2	0	3	3	4	5	6	5	3	4	35
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4
24	Mizoram	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	7
25	Nagaland	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	13
26	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
32	Telangana	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	5	1	20
33	Tripura	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
36	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	West Bengal	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
	TOTAL	12	9	9	12	11	11	12	17	18	16	11	138

STATEMENT-III

Total funds disbursed under NOS for SCs etc. during last 11 years including the State of Tamil Nadu				
(Rs. in crore)				
S. No.	Year	Funds allocated	Funds disbursed	Funds disbursed to the students of Tamil Nadu domicile
1	2014-15	6	8.78	1.00
2	2015-16	6.12	13.45	0.32
3	2016-17	15	14.02	1.96
4	2017-18	15	4.59	0.36
5	2018-19	15	5.97	1.72
6	2019-20	20	28.56	0.81
7	2020-21	30	32.92	6.04
8	2021-22	35	49.07	4.96
9	2022-23	50	86.59	1.04
10	2023-24	85	88.56	3.40
11	2024-25	95	74.17	2.37
Total		372.12	406.68	23.98

STATEMENT-IV

Total funds allocated and disbursed under NOS for STs during last 11 years including the State of Tamil Nadu				
(Rs. in crore)				
S. No.	Year	Funds allocated	Funds disbursed	Funds disbursed to the students of Tamil Nadu domicile
1	2014-15	1.00	1.00	0.00
2	2015-16	0.72	0.39	0.00
3	2016-17	0.39	0.39	0.00
4	2017-18	1.00	1.00	0.00
5	2018-19	2.00	2.00	0.00

6	2019-20	2.00	2.00	0.00
7	2020-21	4.76	4.76	0.00
8	2021-22	4.95	4.95	0.00
9	2022-23	4.00	4.00	0.00
10	2023-24	7.00	7.00	Information not available as a consolidated bill/voucher of all students is submitted by M/o External Affairs to the Ministry.
11	2024-25	6.00	6.00	0.00
Total		33.82	33.49	-

STATEMENT- V

Funds available per student under NOS for SCs and STs candidates from 2014-15 to 2024-25					
		SCs		STs	
S.No.	Type of Assistance	United States of America (USA) and other countries except UK	United Kingdom (UK)	United States of America (USA) and other countries except UK	United Kingdom (UK)
1.	Annual Maintenance Allowance	15400 US Dollars	9900 Great Britain Pounds	15400 US Dollars	9900 Great Britain Pounds
2.	Annual Contingency Allowance	1500 US Dollars	1100 Great Britain Pounds	1532 US Dollars	1116 Great Britain Pounds
3.	Tuition Fees	Actual as charged by the Institute		Actual as charged by the Institute	
4.	Visa Fees	Actual as charged (in Indian Rupees)		Actual as charged (in Indian Rupees)	
5.	Medical Insurance Premium	Actual as charged		Actual as charged	
6.	Incidental Journey Allowance and Equipment Allowance	20 US Dollars for each or its equivalent in Indian Rupees		20 US Dollars for each or its equivalent in Indian Rupees	

7.	Air Passage	To and fro journey from the shortest route in economy class	To and fro journey from the shortest route in economy class

पीएम ई-ड्राइव योजना के तहत उपलब्धियां

***238. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:**

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आधार-सत्यापित ई-वाउचरों के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहनों का त्वरित और भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त संवितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत में हाइब्रिड और इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को तेजी से अपनाना और विनिर्माण करना (फेम-II) से 'पीएम इलेक्ट्रिक ड्राइव रिवोल्यूशन इन इनोवेटिव व्हीकल एन्हांसमेंट (पीएम ई-ड्राइव)' में परिवर्तन को दर्शाने वाले प्रमुख निष्पादन संकेतक (केपीआई) कौन-कौन से हैं;

(ख) भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक यात्री कारों के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक यात्री कारों के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने की योजना (एसपीएमईपीसीआई) वैश्विक इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन विनिर्माताओं को किस प्रकार आकर्षित कर रही है;

(ग) विशेषकर राजमार्गों और शहरी क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को अपनाने में वृद्धि करने के लिए 2,000 करोड़ रुपये के पीएम ई-ड्राइव प्रावधान के अंतर्गत चार्जिंग नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने में हासिल की गई प्रमुख उपलब्धियां क्या हैं;

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 10 लाख इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों की बिक्री के आंकड़े को पार करने के बाद सरकार की इन वाहनों की बिक्री में वृद्धि को बनाए रखने के लिए ओईएम, एमएसएमई और चार्जिंग-इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर ऑपरेटरों को सहायता देने सहित क्या रणनीति है;

(ङ) हिमाचल प्रदेश में अनुमोदित स्थलों, प्रचालनात्मक चार्जर, विभागीय समन्वय और पूर्ण रूप से शुरू करने की समय-सीमा सहित पीएम ई-ड्राइव और संबंधित ईवी-चार्जिंग पहलों के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार ने घरेलू इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन विनिर्माण, बैटरी पुनर्चक्रण क्षमता और नागरिकों के लिए वहनीय चार्जिंग पहुंच को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किन्हीं अतिरिक्त उपायों का प्रस्ताव किया है?

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

(क) फेम-II तथा पीएम ई-ड्राइव स्कीम के लिए प्रमुख निष्पादन संकेतक, समर्थित इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों की कुल संख्या है। वर्ष 2019 से 2024 तक क्रियान्वित फेम-II स्कीम के अंतर्गत कुल 16,71,606 ईवी की बिक्री हुई। पीएम ई-ड्राइव स्कीम के तहत 10.12.2025 तक 20,75,771 ईवी समर्थित किए गए हैं। इससे देश में ईवी के अंगीकरण में स्पष्ट वृद्धि परिलक्षित होती है। सभी ई-दुपहिया और ई-तिपहिया की बिक्री आधार ई-केवाईसी प्रमाणीकरण के माध्यम से फेस मोडालिटी का उपयोग करके की जाती है।

(ख) 15 मार्च 2024 को अधिसूचित, एसपीएमईसीआई स्कीम के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत आवेदक कंपनियां उनके द्वारा विनिर्मित ई-चौपहिया के अधिकतम 8,000 पूर्णतः निर्मित इकाइयों (सीबीयू) का प्रतिवर्ष 15% की रियायती सीमा शुल्क दर पर आयात कर सकती हैं, बशर्ते वाहन की न्यूनतम लागत, बीमा और भाड़ा (सीआईएफ) मूल्य 35,000 अमेरिकी डॉलर या उससे अधिक हो। इस शुल्क रियायत का लाभ लेने के लिए आवेदकों को न्यूनतम ₹4,150 करोड़ के निवेश के साथ ई-चौपहिया विनिर्माण सुविधाएं स्थापित करनी होंगी।

(ग) मंत्रालय ने 26.09.2025 को सार्वजनिक ईवी चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की स्थापना हेतु दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, सीपीएसई और केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालय इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत आवेदन करने के पात्र हैं। देशभर में चार्जिंग अवसंरचना के विस्तार को सुगम बनाने के लिए बीएचईएल को परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी (पीआईए) नियुक्त किया गया है।

(घ) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय निम्नलिखित स्कीमों के माध्यम से मूल उपकरण विनिर्माताओं, ईवी बिक्री तथा चार्जिंग अवसंरचना का समर्थन कर रहा है:

1. **पीएम ई-ड्राइव स्कीम** – ₹10,900 करोड़ के परिव्यय के साथ, जो ई-दुपहिया, ई-तिपहिया, ई-ट्रक, ई-बस, ई-एम्बुलेंस, परीक्षण एजेंसियों के स्तरोन्नयन तथा चार्जिंग अवसंरचना सहित इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को समर्थन देती है।
2. **ऑटोमोबिल एवं ऑटो घटक उद्योग हेतु उत्पादन-संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई-ऑटो) स्कीम** – ₹25,938 करोड़ के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ, जो देश में विनिर्मित इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों एवं उन्नत ऑटोमोटिव प्रौद्योगिकी घटकों की बिक्री को प्रोत्साहित करती है।
3. **राष्ट्रीय उन्नत रसायन सेल (एसीसी) बैटरी भंडारण कार्यक्रम के लिए उत्पादन-संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई –एसीसी) स्कीम** – ₹18,100 करोड़ के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ, जिसका उद्देश्य 50 GWh की एसीसी बैटरियों के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धी घरेलू विनिर्माण पारितंत्र स्थापित करना है।
4. **पीएम ई-बस सेवा-भुगतान सुरक्षा तंत्र (पीएसएम) स्कीम** – ₹3,435.33 करोड़ के परिव्यय के साथ, जिसका उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक परिवहन प्राधिकरणों (पीटीए) द्वारा चूक की स्थिति में ई-बस प्रचालकों को भुगतान सुरक्षा प्रदान कर 38,000 से अधिक इलेक्ट्रिक बसों की तैनाती का समर्थन करना है।

(ड) पीएम ई-ड्राइव एक अखिल भारतीय स्कीम है और हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में लागू है। 01.04.2024 से 11.12.2025 तक हिमाचल प्रदेश में (पीएम ई-ड्राइव स्कीम के अंतर्गत बेचे गए वाहनों सहित) कुल 2,313 इलेक्ट्रिक- दुपहिया एवं तिपहिया वाहनों की बिक्री हुई है। भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय ने 26.09.2025 को पीएम ई-ड्राइव के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक ईवी चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की स्थापना हेतु दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत ईवी पीसीएस की स्थापना के लिए स्कीम की अवधि 31 मार्च 2028 तक है।

(च) पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने 24.08.2022 को बैटरी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2022 अधिसूचित किए हैं, ताकि अपशिष्ट बैटरियों का पर्यावरणीय रूप से सुरक्षित

प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। ये नियम लिथियम-आयन बैटरियों सहित सभी प्रकार की बैटरियों को कवर करते हैं।

खान मंत्रालय ने महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के पुनर्चक्रण को बढ़ावा देने हेतु ₹1,500 करोड़ की प्रोत्साहन स्कीम अधिसूचित की है। यह स्कीम **राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मिशन** का एक प्रमुख घटक है और इसका उद्देश्य द्वितीयक स्रोतों से महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के पृथक्करण एवं उत्पादन के लिए देश में पुनर्चक्रण क्षमता विकसित करना है। योग्य फीडस्टॉक स्रोतों में ई-कचरा, प्रयुक्त लिथियम-आयन बैटरियां (एलआईबी) तथा अन्य स्कैप सामग्री शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, विद्युत मंत्रालय ने 17.09.2024 को “इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग अवसंरचना की स्थापना एवं संचालन हेतु दिशा-निर्देश-2024” जारी किए हैं, जो नागरिकों को चार्जिंग सुविधा उपलब्ध कराते हैं।

अधिक उपज देने वाले बीज संबंधी राष्ट्रीय मिशन

*239. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

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

- (क) क्या वर्ष 2025-2026 के बजट भाषण में क्रम संख्या 19 में घोषित उच्च उपज देने वाले बीज संबंधी राष्ट्रीय मिशन के प्रस्ताव में डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद कृषि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, पूसा, बिहार को शामिल किया गया है; और
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा घोषित 100 से अधिक बीज किस्मों में कौन-कौन सी फसलों के बीजों को शामिल किया गया है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) अधिक उपज वाले बीज संबंधी राष्ट्रीय मिशन पर बजट घोषणा 2025-26 में डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पूसा, बिहार सहित अन्य केंद्रों के बारे में उल्लेख नहीं है। इन केंद्रों को हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और व्यय विभाग एवं नीति आयोग सहित केन्द्रीय

मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा मूल्यांकन के आधार पर शामिल किया जाता है। मिशन के अनुसंधान कार्यों में तिलहन, दलहन एवं चयनित अन्य फसलों पर मुख्य रूप से ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

(ख) माननीय प्रधानमंत्री महोदय द्वारा 109 किस्मों को राष्ट्र को समर्पित किया गया जिसमें 34 खेत फसलों की 69 किस्में शामिल हैं यथा [अनाज (23): चावल-9, गेहूं-2, जौ-1, मक्का-6, ज्वार-1, पर्ल मिलेट-1, फिंगर मिलेट-1, प्रोसो मिलेट-1, बार्नयार्ड मिलेट-1; दलहन (11): चना-2, अरहर-2, मसूर-3, मटर-1; फाबाबीन-1, मूंग-2; तिलहन (7): कुसुम-2, सोयाबीन-2, मूंगफली-2, तिल-1; चारा फसलें (7): चारा बाजरा-1, बरसीम-1, जई-2; चारा मक्का-2, चारा ज्वार-1; शर्करा फसलें (4): गन्ना-4; रेशा फसलें (6): कपास -5, जूट -1; संभावित फसलें (11): कुटू -1, चौलाई -4, विंगड बीन -1, अडजुकी बीन -1, पिलिपेसरा -1, कलिंगडा -1, पेरीला -2 तथा 27 बागवानी फसलों की 40 किस्में यथा [फल (8): आम -3, अनार -1; अमरूद -2, बेल -1, पमेलो -1; सब्जी फसलें (8): टमाटर -2, लौकी -1, भिंडी -1, भारतीय बीन्स -2, खरबूजा -1, तरबूज -1; कंद फसलें (3): आलू -3; मसाले (6): जायफल -1, छोटी इलायची -2, सौंफ -1, अजवाइन -1, मैंगो जिंजर-1; रोपण फसलें (6): कोकोआ -2, काजू -2, नारियल -2; फूल (5): गेंदा -1, ट्यूबरोज -1, क्रॉसैंड्रा -1, ग्लेडियोल्स -2; औषधीय पौधे (4): वेलवेट बीन -2, अश्वगंधा -1, मंडुकपर्णी -1]

पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत तकनीकी सहायता

***240. सुश्री कंगना रनौत:**

श्री विजय कुमार दुबे:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार सीधी और दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में आवास निर्माण की गुणवत्ता और टिकाउपन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को कोई तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी तकनीकी सहायता के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए घटकों यथा डिजाइन, निर्माण मार्गदर्शन और सामग्री के उपयोग में सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्थानीय तकनीकी क्षमता विकसित करने हेतु कोई राजगिरी संबंधी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम या कौशल विकास पहल शुरू की गई है;

(घ) प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के प्रारंभ होने के बाद से सरकार द्वारा प्रशिक्षित किए गए ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लाभार्थियों और राजमिस्त्रियों का हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या पीएमएवाई-जी के प्रारंभ से ही लाभार्थियों को वहनीय दरों पर रेत उपलब्ध कराने का कोई प्रावधान है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो सीधी और दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के कुल कितने लाभार्थियों को इससे लाभ हुआ है, यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में ऐसा प्रावधान करने का है?

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

(क) और (ख) जी हां। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) दिशानिर्देशों में प्रावधान हैं कि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चयनित लाभार्थियों को, अधिमानतः ब्लॉक स्तर पर, राज्य सरकार द्वारा आवास के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर निर्धारित यथाशीघ्र तारीख पर जागरूक करेंगे, जिसमें सहायता की मात्रा, उसकी चरणवार किस्तें, उनके क्षेत्र के लिए उपयुक्त उपलब्ध हाउस प्रकार के डिजाइनों के विभिन्न विकल्प, आपदारोधी विशेषताएं, हरित आवास डिजाइन, सामग्री, प्रौद्योगिकियों और तत्व (जैसे वर्षा जल संचयन), खाना पकाने का क्षेत्र, स्वच्छता, जल संचयन, आदि जिन्हें उनके क्षेत्र में आवासों के लिए शामिल करने की आवश्यकता है। लाभार्थियों को प्रारम्भ में कोर आवास के निर्माण की आवश्यकता, प्रत्येक चरण के निर्माण के लिए सामग्री की अनुमानित आवश्यकता, कुशल

राजमिस्त्री/प्रशिक्षित ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री की उपलब्धता और उनके संपर्क विवरण, उचित दर पर सामग्री की खरीद के लिए स्रोत, ब्याज दर के विवरण के साथ संस्थागत ऋण की उपलब्धता के स्रोत, ऋण की वापस भुगतान की अवधि, आसपास के क्षेत्रों की स्वच्छता आदि के बारे में भी जागरूक किया जा सकता है। जागरूकता कार्यक्रम के संबंध में गैर-अनुपालन को कार्यान्वयन के लिए ढांचे (एफएफआई) का उल्लंघन माना जाएगा और जुर्माना लगाया जाएगा।

इसके अलावा, हाउस डिजाइन टाइपोलॉजी के विभिन्न विकल्पों के माध्यम से तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसे मंत्रालय ने 'पहल' नाम के साथ क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट हाउस डिजाइन के एक संग्रह में प्रकाशित किया है, जिसमें देश के 15 राज्यों में 62 आवास क्षेत्रों के लिए 108 हाउस डिजाइन शामिल हैं। मंत्रालय ने 'पहल' को डिजिटाइज़ करने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं।

पीएमएवाई-जी में राज्य-विशिष्ट आवास डिजाइन शामिल हैं और यह स्थानीय सामग्रियों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देता है जो लागत और पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करता है। यह यथासंभव स्थानीय उपयुक्त ग्रीन डिजाइन और प्रौद्योगिकियों, संस्कृति और भू-जलवायु स्थितियों (बहु-खतरों सहित), कार्बन फुट प्रिंट को कम करने के लिए स्थानीय भवन सामग्री के उपयोग को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है और यह आवास आरामदायक होते हैं।

इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से दिनांक 24.06.2024 के पत्र के माध्यम से और समीक्षा बैठकों के दौरान भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) प्रमाणित (आईएसआई चिह्नित) निर्माण सामग्री की खरीद के लिए जहां तक संभव हो लाभार्थियों को प्रोत्साहित करने और उन्मुख करने के लिए संबंधित अधिकारियों को निर्देश जारी करने का अनुरोध किया है। इसके साथ ही, मंत्रालय ने दिसंबर 2024 में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के लिए भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के सहयोग से आवास क्षेत्रों से संबंधित भारतीय मानकों और बीआईएस द्वारा विकसित उपकरणों और प्लेटफार्मों के बारे में जागरूक करने के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया है, जिससे लाभार्थी पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत गुणवत्तापूर्ण आवासों के निर्माण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

जानकारी, सहायता और नवाचार की लिए सपोर्ट एप्लीकेशन (सखी)/ Support Application for Knowledge, Help and Innovation (SAKHI) एक अभिनव मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन है जिसे आवश्यक जानकारी और संसाधनों को एक स्थान पर लाकर पीएमएवाई-जी तक पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए बनाया गया है। आवास सखी आवास निर्माण प्रक्रिया में लाभार्थियों और उनके समुदाय की सक्रिय भागीदारी की दिशा में मार्ग प्रशस्त करती है, ताकि लाभार्थी को चुनने के लिए आवास के डिजाइन टाइपोलॉजी, स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध बीआईएस प्रमाणित सामग्री, ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री और 3डी आवास के डिजाइन उपलब्ध कराए जा सकें।

(ग) और (घ) जी हां। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने पीएमएवाई-जी आवासों के निर्माण के लिए कुशल राजमिस्त्री की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण (आरएमटी) कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। यह पहल ग्रामीण कार्यबल हेतु विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए एक कुशल कार्यबल की उपलब्धता की दिशा में योगदान देती है और ग्रामीण कार्यबल के लिए आजीविका के अवसरों की सुविधा प्रदान करती है। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत आरएमटी कार्यक्रम को पर्याप्त संख्या में राजमिस्त्रियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लक्ष्य के साथ राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) के सहयोग से शुरू किया गया है। आरएमटी कार्यक्रम के तहत 09.12.2025 तक 3,81,986 अभ्यर्थियों को नामांकित किया गया है, जिनमें से 3,08,330 को प्रमाणित किया गया है, और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत निर्माण की बेहतर समयबद्धता और गुणवत्ता की सूचना दी है।

कार्य स्थल पर प्रशिक्षण मॉडल के अलावा, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) के तहत संचालित ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आरएसईटीआई) के माध्यम से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 से समानांतर आरएमटी पहल शुरू की गई है ताकि पहुंच को व्यापक बनाया जा सके और आजीविका के अवसरों को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके। इस पहल के माध्यम से 30.11.2025 तक कुल 8,048 अभ्यर्थियों को प्रमाणित किया गया है।

इसकी शुरुआत के बाद से आरएमटी कार्यक्रम के तहत प्रशिक्षित राजमिस्त्रियों का ब्यौरा और संख्या हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ड) पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, आवास का निर्माण लाभार्थी द्वारा स्वयं या उसकी देखरेख में किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, पीएमएवाई-जी के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लाभार्थियों को उनके निवास के क्षेत्र के लिए उपयुक्त स्थानीय सामग्री और प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करके स्थानीय जलवायु परिस्थितियों के अनुसार आवास के विभिन्न डिजाइन के विकल्प प्रदान करेंगे। इसके अलावा, लाभार्थियों के अनुरोधों के आधार पर, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारें प्रतिस्पर्धी दरों पर निर्माण सामग्री की आपूर्ति की सुविधा प्रदान कर सकती हैं। ग्राम पंचायतें उचित दरों पर निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक सामग्री प्राप्त करने में लाभार्थियों को सुविधा प्रदान कर सकती हैं और प्रशिक्षित राजमिस्त्री की पहचान में सहायता कर सकती हैं। इसके अलावा, स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) पीएमएवाई-जी के लाभार्थियों को उचित दरों पर आपूर्ति करने के लिए गुणवत्ता निर्माण सामग्री का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भी अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाली निर्माण सामग्री की निरंतर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी गई है।

(च) सीधी और दाहोद लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

- i. 10.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कुल 2,57,153 आवासों को स्वीकृति दी गई है और 2,20,466 आवास पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं।
- ii. 10.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, गुजरात के दाहोद लोकसभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कुल 1,34,708 आवासों को स्वीकृति दी गई है और 1,27,571 आवास पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं।

विवरण

**आरएसईटीआई के माध्यम से शुरुआत से आरएसईटीआई और वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 से
ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा**

क्र. सं.	राज्य	नामांकित अभ्यर्थी*	प्रमाणित अभ्यर्थी*	आरएसईटीआई के माध्यम से ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण प्रमाणित अभ्यर्थी (वित्त वर्ष 25-26 से)#
1	असम	12,914	11,819	207
2	बिहार	15,903	14,139	-
3	छत्तीसगढ़	40,918	32,767	3,477
4	गुजरात	8,259	7,363	-
5	हरियाणा	60	55	35
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	434	352	
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,933	2,494	-
8	झारखंड	42,161	34,483	115
9	कर्नाटक	12,013	9,871	-
10	केरल	42	34	-
11	मध्य प्रदेश	49,435	31,206	2044
12	महाराष्ट्र	51,556	44,324	33
13	मणिपुर			89
14	मेघालय	1,146	748	12
15	मिजोरम	46	32	93
16	नागालैंड			26
17	ओडिशा	33,092	26,349	186
18	राजस्थान	20,496	17,500	-
19	त्रिपुरा	220	182	122
20	उत्तर प्रदेश	56,413	47,873	31
21	उत्तराखंड	537	484	-
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	33,408	26,255	-
23	तमिलनाडु	3,81,986	3,08,330	1,558
24	अंडमान और निकोबार			20
	कुल योग	3,81,986	3,08,330	8,048

*09.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, #30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2531 to 2760**DIGITAL VILLAGE PROJECT IN TAMIL NADU****2531. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:**

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

- (a) the details and number of villages in Tamil Nadu and in the country where the Digital Village Project is fully operational with all planned digital facilities;
- (b) the measures taken by the Government to ensure adequate internet bandwidth, electricity, and access to digital devices for all residents;
- (c) whether special initiatives have been taken for women, students, and marginalized groups to ensure equitable access to digital services; and
- (d) the steps proposed to address digital divide and infrastructure gaps in villages facing connectivity or resource constraints?

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

(a) to (d) As informed by the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications, for providing high bandwidth capacity internet/broadband connectivity and mobile services to remote and rural villages and islands in the country that currently lack coverage, a number of steps and projects have been taken up with funding from Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) [erstwhile Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)], Department of Telecommunications (DoT). BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide

broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country. As of Oct-2025; 2,14,843 GPs have been made service ready under BharatNet project in the country including 10,808 GPs in Tamil Nadu. Further, Amended BharatNet Program (ABP), approved by the Government on 04.08.2023, is under implementation for up-gradation of existing network of BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II, creation of network in balance GPs (around 42,673 GPs), connectivity to remaining non-GP villages on demand basis from their respective GPs.

Under 4G Saturation Project and other mobile projects, as of Oct-2025, 22,987 mobile towers have been commissioned in uncovered remote and rural areas of the country under various Government funded mobile projects. Commissioning of submarine optical fibre cable on 10.08.2020 between Chennai and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (2312 Km) for providing high speed internet/data connectivity to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Commissioning of Submarine OFC connectivity between Mainland (Kochi) and Lakshadweep Islands (1869 km) on 03.01.2024. Creation of 225Km OFC network in Lakshadweep Islands for provision of FTTH and other services. These optical fibre cable projects have facilitated faster roll out of fixed line broadband/internet services, mobile services (4G/5G) and other high-speed data services in the Islands.

The Department of Rural Development with the support of the National Informatics Centre, Centre for Development of Advance Computing and Digital India Corporation has designed, developed and implemented various IT driven solutions for implementation of its flagship schemes. In order to mitigate digital

divide and to ensure last mile reach, the digital governance solutions delivering services at Gram Panchayat level are developed with offline capabilities, divyang friendly platforms and simple user interface with multi-lingual facilities. This ensures that access to these solutions are not limited to internet connected areas but also to remote or non-connected areas.

NATIONAL SEEDS BILL ,2025

2532. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) whether the Government had discussions with farmer organization representatives during the preparation of the National Seeds Bill 2025;
- (b) if so, whether the Government will exclude small farmers, FPOs and community seed growers from the legislative aspects of this Bill; and
- (c) whether the Government is aware that foreign multinational companies may capture the Indian Market affecting the sovereignty of the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (c) The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India has drafted the Seeds Bill, 2025 to align with current requirements and after taking into consideration the issues raised by various stakeholders from time to time including farmers'

organizations.

The provisions of the Bill are not applicable to the farmers and farmer's varieties including traditional varieties. The Bill protect the farmer's rights in conformity with the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 to grow, sow, save, exchange and sell farm-saved seeds. In addition, various provisions are available under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right's Act, 2001 to safeguard farmers, community seed growers, traditional and indigenous seed varieties.

The Bill has provisions for compulsory registration of all varieties sold in the market, registration of seed producer, seed processing unit and dealer, registration of plant nurseries, regulation of seed sale prices under emergent situation, compulsory labelling of performance of seeds, mandatory on boarding on SATHI portal etc. to ensure the quality of seeds following nationally determined standards supplied to the farmers.

At present, the draft Seeds Bill, 2025 is at the pre-legislative consultation phase and was put in public domain to further elicit inputs from stakeholders including farmer organizations.

SURGE IN MOBILE EXPORT

2533. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

- (a) Whether the Government is aware that mobile exports have surged by 95 per cent to USD 1.8 billion in September defying the usual seasonal slowdown;
- (b) if so, the reasons attributed to this growth and the sectors or companies contributing most to the export increase;
- (c) The contribution of Maharashtra-based mobile manufacturing and assembly units including those in Mumbai, Pune and Nashik to the overall mobile export figures;
- (d) Whether the Government has provided any incentives such as under the PLI scheme for electronics to promote mobile exports from Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) The measures taken to further enhance production capacity, technology adoption and international market access for mobile manufacturers in Maharashtra; and
- (f) Whether the Government proposes to introduce additional policy support or infrastructure development to sustain and expand mobile exports from Maharashtra in the coming years, 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) In September 2025, smartphone exports (HS Code 85171300) were USD

1681.95 Million, registering an increase of 82% as compared to USD 922.96 Million in September 2024.

- (b) The growth in smartphone exports is primarily attributable to the Government of India's policies aimed at enhancing India's competitiveness and integrating the country into Global Value Chains. Apple and Samsung are the two companies contributing the most towards the increasing exports.
- (c) Smartphone exports during Apr-Sept 2025 were USD 13.38 Billion out of which the contribution of Maharashtra was USD 309.66 Million.
- (d) to (f) The Schemes of Government of India like Production linked Incentive (PLI), Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors, Electronic Manufacturing Clusters, Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme, continuous focus of Government under 'Make in India', Manufacturing Mission announced in Budget FY 2025-26 and Export Promotion Mission are pan-India initiatives, not limited to any particular State. Further, the benefits are granted to the Companies (Selected after due process), who decide the location of its units. 10 companies are approved under PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing including for smartphone manufacturing, none of which are located in Maharashtra.

DEVELOPMENT OF CROP VARIETIES USING RADIATION TECHNIQUE

2534. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the details of crop varieties which have been developed during the last five years using radiation technique;
- (b) the features or characteristics of the newly introduced crop varieties that distinguish them from the earlier varieties;
- (c) whether any assessment or examination has been undertaken regarding the safety of these new varieties for consumption;
- (d) if so, the details of the studies or evaluations conducted in this regard; and
- (e) whether these crop varieties have been released after field trials for cultivation by the farmers and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) During the last 5 years, a total of 23 varieties were released for cultivation by using radiation techniques. These include 7 varieties of rice, 5 of mustard, 3 of black gram (urad), 3 of sorghum (jowar), 2 of groundnut, one of mung bean, one of sesamum(til) and one of banana. Till date 72 improved crop varieties

were developed through radiation and released for cultivation.

(b) The new varieties are released for different agro-climatic conditions of various states and different growing seasons (rainy, post-rainy and summer). These have key desirable traits like increased yield, larger seed size, seed dormancy, early maturity, higher nutrient content, resistance to lodging, improved disease resistance and wider adaptability to abiotic stresses.

(c) to (e) Yes, all varieties are absolutely safe for consumption. Radiation based mutagenesis only accelerates the natural process of mutation induction. Only seeds are exposed to radiation for inducing mutations in their DNA. This process does not make the seeds radioactive, and particularly, radiation-induced mutagenesis has been safely used for the last 8-9 decades worldwide to improve crop varieties. The newly developed mutants developed through use of radiations are thoroughly evaluated in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) / State Agricultural University (SAU) evaluation system to test their superiority and adaptability over the existing local, zonal and national check varieties in station, multi-location and adaptive trials in the field of actual farmers. The highest-performing genotypes are also evaluated for their nutritional-quality parameters such as oil content, carbohydrate content, protein and fat content etc. After this rigorous testing, based on its superiority (over check varieties), the newly developed mutant line is recommended for release by the varietal identification committees of ICAR/SAU. All these crop varieties are officially released for cultivation by farmers following successful field trials and evaluations conducted by ICAR or SAUs at multiple locations. In this regard,

gazette notifications for release of newly developed crop varieties have been issued by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW).

ELECTRIC MOBILITY

2535. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

- (a) the initiatives taken by the Government to establish and facilitate electric mobility in the country to reduce vehicular emission and dependence on fossil fuels in the last five years; and
- (b) the funds allocated by the Government for building infrastructure conducive to electric mobility in the country and the amount spent?

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

- (a) The Government has implemented following schemes with an aim to establish and facilitate electric mobility in the country to reduce vehicular emission and dependence on fossil fuels in the last five years : -

- (i) **Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric (andHybrid) Vehicles in India' (FAME India) Scheme** : The second phase of FAME India scheme was implemented for a period of 5 years i.e. 01.04.2019 till 31.03.2024 with an outlay of Rs.11,500 crore. A total of 16,71,606 lakh EVs have been sold under the scheme and 6,862 e-buses have been sanctioned under the scheme. Besides this 8,932 EV Public Charging

stations (EVPCS) have been installed by 3 Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

- (ii) **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India (PLI-Auto):** The Government approved this scheme on 23.09.2021 for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Technology(AAT) products with a budgetary outlay of Rs.25,938 Crore. The scheme proposes financial incentives to boost domestic manufacturing of AAT products with minimum 50% Domestic Value Addition (DVA) and attract investments in the automotive manufacturing value chain.
- (iii) **Production Linked Incentive Scheme on National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage:** The Government on 12.05.2021 approved PLI Scheme for manufacturing of ACC in the country with a budgetary outlay of Rs.18,100 crore. The scheme aims to establish a competitive domestic manufacturing ecosystem for 50 GWh of ACC batteries.
- (iv) **PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme:** This scheme with an outlay of Rs. 10,900 crore is being implemented from 01.04.2024. This scheme aims to support electric vehicles including e-2W, e-3W, e-Trucks, e-buses and e-Ambulances, and also EV public charging stations and upgradation of testing agencies.
- (v) **PM e-Bus Sewa-Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme:** This

Scheme notified on 28.10.2024, has an outlay of Rs.3,435.33 crore and aims to support deployment of more than 38,000 electric buses. The objective of scheme is to provide payment security to e-bus operators in case of default by Public Transport Authorities (PTAs).

(vi) **Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India (SPMEPCI):** This scheme was notified on 15.03.2024 to promote the manufacturing of electric cars in India.

(b) Details of funds allocated by the Government for building Charging infrastructure conducive to electric mobility in the country and the amount spent is as under: -

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Scheme	Head	Funds Allocated	Amount Spent
FAME-II	EVPCS	912.50	633.44
PM E-DRIVE	EVPCS	2,000	-

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना के अंतर्गत टैंकों का निर्माण

2536. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान में महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा) और अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पेयजल हेतु टैंकों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, जिसके लिए लाभार्थी अपना अंशदान जमा कर रहा है और कार्य ठेकेदारों को सौंपा जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त कार्य लाभार्थी को सौंपा जा सकता है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत आवास निर्माण की तर्ज पर

टैंकों का निर्माण लाभार्थी को ही सौंपा जा सकता है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) जहाँ तक महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना का संबंध है पैरा 5 में निर्दिष्ट परिवारों की भूमि की उत्पादकता में सुधार हेतु भूमि विकास के माध्यम से सिंचाई के लिए उपयुक्त अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से खुदे हुए कुओं, खेत तालाबों तथा अन्य जल-संग्रहण संरचनाओं का निर्माण अनुमेय कार्यकलाप हैं।

लाभार्थियों का चयन महात्मा गांधी नरेगा की अनुसूची-1 के पैरा 5 में दिए गए प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जाना आवश्यक है, जो निम्नानुसार हैं:-

पैरा 5: व्यक्तिगत परिसंपत्तियों का सृजन करने वाले कार्यों को निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के परिवारों की स्वामित्व वाली भूमि या वास भूमि पर प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी:

(क) अनुसूचित जातियाँ

(ख) अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ

(ग) घुमंतू जनजातियाँ

(घ) विमुक्त जनजातियाँ

(ङ) गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के अन्य परिवार

(च) महिला-मुखिया परिवार

(छ) दिव्यांग- मुखिया परिवार

(ज) भूमि सुधार के लाभार्थी

(झ) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के लाभार्थी

(ञ) अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं अन्य परंपरागत वनवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 (2007 का 2) के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी और

उपर्युक्त श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत पात्र लाभार्थियों को समाहित करने के पश्चात, कृषि ऋण माफी एवं ऋण राहत योजना, 2008 में परिभाषित लघु अथवा छोटे किसानों की भूमि पर भी ऐसे कार्य

किए जा सकते हैं, बशर्ते कि ऐसे परिवारों के पास जॉब कार्ड हो तथा परिवार का कम से कम एक सदस्य अपनी भूमि अथवा वास भूमि पर किए जा रहे कार्य में काम करने के लिए इच्छुक हो।

इन प्रावधानों के अनुरूप, राजस्थान राज्य में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत पात्र लाभार्थियों की भूमि पर *टेन्का* नामक जल संरचनाओं का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। ये कार्य व्यक्तियों हेतु खेत तालाब का निर्माण नाम से किए जा रहे हैं।

राजस्थान राज्य में योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक (दिनांक 11 दिसंबर 2025 तक) किए गए खेत तालाब कार्यों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

राजस्थान राज्य में योजना के प्रारंभ से किए गए फार्म पॉन्ड कार्यों का जिला-वार विवरण (11 दिसंबर 2025 तक)			
क्र. सं. .	जिला	पूर्ण	जारी
1	अजमेर	892	3
2	अलवर	777	12
3	बांसवाड़ा	1,735	433
4	बारां	2,481	4
5	बाड़मेर	2,11,417	75,362
6	भरतपुर	214	-
7	भीलवाड़ा	8,241	132
8	बीकानेर	12,703	6,439
9	बूंदी	993	2
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	1,233	3
11	चुरू	21,970	9,466
12	दौसा	780	6
13	धौलपुर	317	62
14	डूंगरपुर	8,367	159
15	हनुमानगढ़	2,252	359
16	जयपुर	1,084	19
17	जैसलमेर	9,225	1,859
18	जालौर	4,266	1,941
19	झालावाड़	2,500	13
20	झुंझुनूं	2,068	265
21	जोधपुर	19,886	15,573
22	करौली	635	6
23	कोटा	672	5

24	नागौर	27,183	4,832
25	पाली	3,222	278
26	प्रतापगढ़	208	55
27	राजसमंद	470	12
28	सवाई माधोपुर	9,843	975
29	सीकर	1,841	461
30	सिरोही	636	10
31	श्रीगंगानगर	1,749	1,496
32	टोंक	706	576
33	उदयपुर	8,433	65
	कुल	3,68,999	1,20,883

TRADE DEFICIT WITH CHINA

2537. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that trade deficit with China widens despite exports surge to China;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that exports to China grew by 25% during the April-October 2025 period;
- (c) whether it is also true that India's trade deficit with China continued to widen touching US \$64 billion in the first seven months of the current financial year;
- (d) whether it is also true that to address this issue the Government has formed an Inter-Ministerial Panel for Import Surge Monitoring; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the composition and the action taken by the panel in this regard so far?

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) India's trade deficit with China has increased from USD 58.09 billion in Apr-Oct, 2024 to USD 63.97 billion in Apr-Oct, 2025, a rise of 10.1%. However, the deficit is mainly due to imports of raw materials, intermediate goods and capital goods, like auto components, electronic parts and assemblies, mobile phone parts, machinery and its parts, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, etc. which are used for making finished products which are also exported out of India. India's export to China has also increased from USD 8.04 billion in Apr-Oct, 2024 to USD 10.02 billion in Apr-Oct, 2025, a rise of 24.7%.

(d) and (e) An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted to consider the trends with respect to imports and exports and recommend corrective action wherever required. The composition of the IMC includes representatives from Department of Commerce, Department of Revenue, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Directorate General of Foreign Trade and Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. The IMC monitors exports and imports regularly and takes corrective measures in consultation with various stakeholders.

LAKHPATI DIDI BENEFICIARIES

2538. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) the details and number of women belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (SC/ST/OBC) and designated as Lakhpati Didis under the target of three crore by 2027 announced in the Budget 2025-26, category-wise;
- (b) whether the Ministry analysed the proportion of SC/ST women beneficiaries in the current 1.25 crore, especially considering their socio-economic status; and
- (c) if so, the details of measures proposed for the States where Dalit and Adivasi women reportedly face exclusion from SHGs and Drone Didi training programmes?

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

- (a) Lakhpati Didi is an initiative of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) with the objective to empower and enable Self-Help Groups (SHG) rural women to earn a minimum income of Rupees one lakh per annum on a sustainable basis, for at least 4 agricultural seasons and/ or business cycles. As of 31.12.2024, 21.45% of total Lakhpati Didis belongs to the SC category, 14.18% belongs to the ST category, and 42.89% belongs to OBC category.
- (b) and (c) Under NRLM, women from Vulnerable communities including SC/STs are mobilised into SHGs in coordination with the States. The target group under DAY-NRLM is determined by a well-defined, transparent and

equitable process of participatory identification of poor (PIP), anchored by the members of the target communities. All households identified as poor through the PIP, processes, including households with at least one deprivation, data presented to the Gram Sabha for vetting and subsequently approved by Gram Panchayat and thus become DAY-NRLM Target Group households and are eligible for all the benefits under the programme.

The State Missions have been advised to prioritize Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts for DAY-NRLM intensive activities. The Social Management Framework (SMF) for DAY-NRLM focuses on social inclusion, social accountability and social safeguards particularly focusing on marginalized and vulnerable social groups including the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Every State has been directed to prepare a social inclusion plan to guide their efforts to mobilize vulnerable groups including the SCs and the STs into SHGs and promote their financial and economic inclusion to ensure better livelihoods.

As per the “Namo Drone Didi” guidelines, the CLFs/State Level Committee identifies one active SHG member to be trained and designated as the drone pilot.

हरियाणा में फेम के अंतर्गत ईवी चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की स्थापना

2539. श्री जय प्रकाश:

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या क्रमशः हिसार और सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में 'फेम' (इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों का तीव्र अंगीकरण और विनिर्माण) स्कीम के अंतर्गत मौजूदा ईवी चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की संख्या और ईवी चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की स्थापना की प्रक्रिया बहुत कम/धीमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र में अब तक कितने सार्वजनिक चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है और उनमें से वास्तव में कितने कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या शहरी और ग्रामीण मार्गों पर चार्जिंग नेटवर्क की कमी के कारण ई-वाहनों के उपयोग में बाधा आ रही है और क्या इस क्षेत्र में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के चार्जिंग नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने के लिए हरियाणा सरकार के समन्वय से कोई रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की स्थापना में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कोई प्रोत्साहन नीति, वित्तीय सहायता या प्रायोगिक परियोजना तैयार की है;

(ङ) क्या हिसार को हरियाणा का क्षेत्रीय इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग केन्द्र बनाने और भविष्य में सोनीपत को इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन हितेषी क्षेत्र बनाने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्य-योजना है; और

(च) क्या नगर परिषद और राजमार्ग क्षेत्रों में भूमि आवंटन और बिजली कनेक्शन की कमी के कारण परियोजनाएं रुकी हुई हैं?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) और (ख) तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसी) ने फेम-II स्कीम के तहत हिसार में 45 ईवीपीसीएस और सोनीपत में 22 ईवीपीसीएस स्थापित किए हैं, जिनमें से हिसार में 36 ईवीपीसीएस और सोनीपत में सभी 15 ईवीपीसीएस चालू हो चुके हैं।

ज़िला	फेम-II के अंतर्गत स्थापित ईवीपीसीएस की संख्या	फेम-II के अंतर्गत प्रचालित ईवीपीसीएस की संख्या
हिसार	45	36
सोनीपत	22	15
कुल	67	51

(ग) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमएचआई) द्वारा अभी तक ऐसा कोई आकलन नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) विद्युत मंत्रालय ने 17.09.2024 को “इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग अवसंरचना की स्थापना और संचालन के लिए दिशानिर्देश-2024” जारी किए हैं। ये दिशानिर्देश इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग बुनियादी ढांचे के विस्तार में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी की भूमिका पर जोर देते हैं। इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशन (ईवीसीएस) स्थापित करना एक गैर-लाइसेंस प्राप्त गतिविधि है और निजी संस्थाएं पूरे भारत में ईवीसीएस स्थापित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

(ङ) फिलहाल एमएचआई की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है। हालांकि, एमएचआई ने पीएम ई-ड्राइव स्कीम के तहत अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर ईवीपीसीएस की स्थापना के लिए 2,000 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन भी किया है।

(च) तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसी) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, फेम-II के तहत हिसार और सोनीपत में ओएमसी द्वारा स्थापित 67 ईवीपीसीएस में से 16 ईवीपीसीएस को अभी तक विद्युत कनेक्शन की अनुपलब्धता के कारण चालू नहीं किया गया है।

NAMO DRONE DIDI SCHEME

2540. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) the details and total number of drones distributed to women Self Help Groups (SHGs) under the Namu Drone Didi scheme, State-wise;
- (b) the measures taken by the Government to create awareness and train women SHGs to handle drones;
- (c) the details of total expenditure incurred by the Government in training and conducting these awareness campaigns;
- (d) whether the Government will prioritise distributing drones to women in the

coastal belt of Kerala, which can enhance their livelihood opportunities;
and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) to (c) Government approved Central Sector Scheme 'NAMO DRONE DIDI' for providing Drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs), during the period of 3 years (2023-24 to 2025-26) with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores.

The major aims and objectives of the scheme is to promote advance technology in agriculture for improved efficiency, enhanced crop yield and reduced cost of operation and to empower Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) as drone service providers for increasing their income and providing livelihood support to them. 1094 drones have been distributed to SHGs by the Lead Fertilizer Companies (LFCs) in 2023-24 utilizing their internal resources. Out of these 1094 drones, 500 drones have been distributed to SHGs under Namu Drone Didi scheme. The State-wise distribution of these drones is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The drones under Namu Drone Didi Scheme are supplied as a package, which also include training for one of the members of the SHGs for fifteen days. The training covers drone flying, understanding provisions of Drone Rules, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for nutrient and pesticide application, drone flying practice for agriculture purpose and minor repair and maintenance

of drones.

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has released Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for drone application with pesticide for crop protection and for spraying soil and crop nutrients in agricultural, forestry, non-cropped areas etc. in December 2021 that provides concise instructions for effective and safe operations of drones. It covers important aspects like statutory provisions, flying permissions, area distance restrictions, weight classification, overcrowded areas restrictions, drone registration, safety, insurance, pilot certifications, operation plan, air flight zones, weather conditions, operating instructions for pre, post and during operation, emergency handling plan etc. SOPs for application of pesticides with drones have also been released in April 2023, which has widened the potential use of Kisan Drones with pesticides in 10 different crops grown under diverse agro-climatic conditions. It includes information for drone operations based on relevant parameters like temperature, humidity, wind speed, terrain conditions and crop conditions/stages etc.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is actively promoting drone use in agriculture through widespread demonstrations on the farmers' fields with financial support of Rs. 52.50 Crores under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM). During the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26, the institutions of ICAR, Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) across the country had carried out 40928 kisan drone demonstrations on farmers' fields on nutrients, fertilizers, chemicals (insect and pest) applications following these SOPs and covering an area of 40918 hectare.

(d) and (e) Under Nammo Drone Didi scheme, 02 numbers of drones have been distributed in the State of Kerala. An allocation of 82 drones under the Nammo Drone Didi Scheme has been conveyed to the State of Kerala.

The Committee at State is responsible for selection of appropriate clusters in particular States for drone usage, selection of the progressive women SHGs under DAY - NRLM in the States in the identified clusters for providing drones, selection of members of the women SHGs for drone pilot and drone assistant training, assessment of district-wise drone usage, identification of existing gap, availability and future requirements of drone usage, providing/ensuring business to selected Women SHGs in coordination with the LFCs and Pesticide companies etc. The State of Kerala has already constituted the committee under the Agriculture Production Commissioner involving members from Department of Agriculture Development and Farmers Welfare, Government of Kerala, Kerala Agriculture University, Local Self Government Department, State Mission Director -DAY-NRLM, Cooperative Societies Department, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and State level Bankers Committee.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of drones distributed under Nammo Drone Didi Scheme

S. No.	State Name	No. of Drones distributed by LFCs
1	Andhra Pradesh	96
2	Assam	9
3	Bihar	5

4	Chhattisgarh	12
5	Gujarat	18
6	Haryana	22
7	Himachal Pradesh	4
8	Jharkhand	1
9	Karnataka	82
10	Kerala	2
11	Madhya Pradesh	12
12	Maharashtra	30
13	Odisha	12
14	Punjab	23
15	Rajasthan	17
16	Tamil Nadu	17
17	Telangana	32
18	Uttar Pradesh	33
19	Uttarakhand	7
20	West Bengal	20
	Total	500

प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति संबंधी अनियमितताएं

2541. श्री लालजी वर्मा:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या विगत कई वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और बिहार सहित कई राज्यों में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए संचालित प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं में भारी अनियमितताओं और भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक जांच की गई शिकायतों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इन शिकायतों पर क्या दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में जनप्रतिनिधियों को निगरानी की भूमिका देने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार के पास इस मामले से संबंधित कोई आंकड़े हैं और उक्त छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं में अनियमितताओं के कारण अब तक केंद्र सरकार को राज्य-वार कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क) से (घ) सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी) के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना और अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी) और अन्य के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं को क्रमशः 2021-22 और 2022-23 से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के माध्यम से प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) मोड में लागू कर रहा है। केंद्रीय हिस्सा सीधे लाभार्थियों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खाते में जारी किया जाता है। उपरोक्त योजनाएं पूरे भारत में सभी मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थानों के पात्र छात्रों के लिए खुली (ओपन-एंडेड) और मांग आधारित हैं। केंद्रीय हिस्सा जारी किया जाना, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपने राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के हिस्से के किए गए भुगतान संबंधी डेटा को केंद्रीय पोर्टल/ राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (एनएसपी) पर भेजे जाने पर निर्भर करता है।

उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में अनियमितताओं के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, जिन्हें सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी होने के नाते राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को तत्काल भेज दिया जाता है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए ऐसी शिकायतों/अभ्यावेदनों पर उपयुक्त प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई करते हैं। फंड की अनियमितताओं और दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार ने प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) की शुरुआत की, जिसके माध्यम से लाभ सीधे लाभार्थियों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों में जारी किए जाते हैं।

अनुसूचित जाति के सबसे गरीब परिवारों पर परिवर्तनकारी प्रभाव लाने के लिए समय पर वितरण, व्यापक जवाबदेही, निरंतर निगरानी और पारदर्शिता के लिए योजनाओं में सुधार किए गए हैं। वेब-आधारित प्रणाली के माध्यम से, केंद्र/राज्य स्तर पर छात्रवृत्ति की निगरानी और संवितरण सीधे डीबीटी के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों में किया जाता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि फंड का दुरुपयोग न हो।

उपर्युक्त योजनाओं की आवधिक समीक्षा राष्ट्रीय, क्षेत्रीय और राज्य स्तरों पर बैठकों के साथ-साथ क्षेत्र दौरों के माध्यम से की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन योजनाओं के प्रदर्शन का आकलन करने के लिए विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन/चिंतन शिविर आयोजित किए जाते हैं, जिनमें केंद्र और राज्यों के मंत्री, केंद्र और राज्यों दोनों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी और अन्य अधिकारी भाग लेते हैं।

इसके अलावा, अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में अनियमितताओं और भ्रष्टाचार की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

START-UP INDIA AND STAND-UP INDIA SCHEMES

2542. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government for the effective implementation of the Start-up India and Stand-up India schemes in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposals to address challenges faced by young entrepreneurs in rural and backward districts in the State;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed framework for policy changes or convergence of schemes; and
- (d) the present status of entrepreneurship promotion in Maharashtra's aspirational districts in the country?

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

- (a) Startup India is an initiative by the Government of India. The Government, with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and

encouraging investments in the startup ecosystem of the country launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016.

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 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. Specifically for the State of Maharashtra, Rs. 6821.95 crore was committed to 80 AIFs under FFS as on 31st October 2025.

SISFS provides financial assistance to seed stage startups through incubators. SISFS is implemented from 1st April 2021. Specifically in the State of Maharashtra, Rs. 120.75 crore was approved to 29 incubators under SISFS as on 31st October 2025.

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. Specifically for the State of Maharashtra, 72 loans amounting to Rs. 159.56 crore have been guaranteed for startup borrowers under CGSS as on 31st October 2025.

As per the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, the Government also launched the Stand-Up India Scheme on 5th April 2016 with the objective to facilitate loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between Rs.10 lakh and Rs.1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise in the manufacturing, services or trading sector and also for activities allied to agriculture. Specifically in the State of Maharashtra, 25,655 loans have been sanctioned since inception of the Scheme.

(b) to (d) The Government has implemented various measures and schemes across the country to support young entrepreneurs in rural, backward, and aspirational districts across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra. Details of such initiatives are given in the enclosed **Statement**. As a result of such efforts, there are a total of 215 DPIIT recognised startups as on 31st October 2025 from the 4 Aspirational Districts in Maharashtra viz. Nandurbar, Washim, Gadchiroli and Osmanabad (Dharashiv).

STATEMENT

Key measures to support young entrepreneurs in rural, backward, and aspirational districts across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra:

1. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been working for promoting entrepreneurship development amongst women, marginalized communities, and individuals from lower socio-economic

backgrounds in the country including Maharashtra through its Autonomous Institutes, namely, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD). MSDE has taken up various initiatives in fostering a supportive entrepreneurship ecosystem comprising of interventions to build entrepreneurial mindset and capabilities and to help and grow enterprises. The Government, through various EDP and ESDP programmes has enhanced the skills of participants through interventions such as Digital Marketing, Financial/Credit and Market Linkages and Industry connect. NIESBUD implemented a project for strengthening the entrepreneurship ecosystem of different marginalized sections of the society and women under the Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Scheme. Further, MSDE, through NIESBUD and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), is implementing the skilling and entrepreneurship component of PM JANMAN – a scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upliftment of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

2. The Aspirational Districts Programme launched on 5th January 2018 by the Government of India and anchored by NITI Aayog, aims to bring transformative changes in the most under-developed districts of India called Aspirational Districts. There are 112 Aspirational Districts, across 26 States and 1 Union Territory including the State of Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, there are total 4 Aspirational Districts viz. Nandurbar, Washim, Gadchiroli and Osmanabad (Dharashiv). The programme monitors the progress of Aspirational Districts on 49 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) across sectors such as Health and

Nutrition, School Education, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development and Basic Infrastructure to bring development by improving such performance indicators which are critical for improving quality of life or economic productivity of citizens. The broad strategy of the Aspirational Districts Programme rests on the 3 Cs – Convergence (between Central and State Schemes), Collaboration (between Centre, State, District Administration, Development Partners and Citizens) and Competition (between Districts).

3. Credit Guarantee Scheme for Stand Up India (CGSSI) was launched on April 25th, 2016 which covered assistance of over Rs.10 lakhs and upto Rs.100 lakhs (inclusive of working capital) to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Women entrepreneurs for setting up green field enterprises without any collateral security and/or third-party guarantees.
4. Under the Government's Skill India Mission (SIM), MSDE provides skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), across the country.
5. Under the Ministry of Rural Development, the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) through Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) supports Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm livelihoods sector.

6. Under Startup India initiative, the flagship funding schemes, (FFS, SISFS, and CGSS), States' Startup Ranking Framework exercise, National Startup Awards, events such as Innovation Week and Startup Mahakumbh, activities to encourage corporates to supporting startups by way of mentorship, access to infrastructure, sharing resources and knowledge, assistance in market linkages and investor connect and district outreach programs are undertaken to encourage grassroots innovation and setting up of startups across the country by entrepreneurs.
7. The Ministry of Education's Innovation Cell (MIC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) promotes innovation and entrepreneurship across educational institutions.
8. 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.
9. The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) implements various skill development schemes namely 'Seekho Aur Kamao', 'Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)', 'Nai Roshni' and 'Nai Manzil' for socio-economic development of youth from minority communities. These schemes and initiatives have now been converged into an integrated Scheme called 'Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan' (PM VIKAS).

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 'पेसा' अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन

2543. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में पंचायत उपबंध (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 के उपबंधों को लागू किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अधिसूचना कब जारी की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा किसी अन्य संवैधानिक/विधिक तंत्र के अंतर्गत उक्त संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में 'पेसा' अधिनियम के उपबंधों के समान शक्तियों को लागू करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) जब तक किसी राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के किसी क्षेत्र को संविधान की पांचवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार "अनुसूचित क्षेत्र" के रूप में अधिसूचित नहीं किया जाता, तब तक उन क्षेत्रों पर पंचायत उपबंध (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 (पेसा) के प्रावधान लागू नहीं होते हैं। चूंकि दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव के किसी भी क्षेत्र को "अनुसूचित क्षेत्र" के रूप में अधिसूचित नहीं किया गया है, इसलिए पेसा अधिनियम के प्रावधान दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों पर लागू नहीं होते हैं।

पंचायत उपबंध (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 (पेसा) के प्रावधान भारत के संविधान की पांचवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत केवल 'अनुसूचित क्षेत्र' के रूप में अधिसूचित क्षेत्रों पर ही लागू होते हैं। भारत के संविधान की पांचवीं अनुसूची के पैरा 6 के अनुसार "अनुसूचित क्षेत्र" पद से ऐसे क्षेत्र अभिप्रेत हैं जिन्हें राष्ट्रपति आदेश द्वारा अनुसूचित क्षेत्र घोषित करे।

(ख) जी नहीं।

GRANTS FOR PANCHAYAT

2544. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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 on 01-12-2025, 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 State Government concerned 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 on 01-12-2025, 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 given in the enclosed **Statement-I, II and 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 operates the eGramSwaraj webportal (<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 incentivising 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 the Release of 15th Finance Commission Grants for FY 2022-23 to RLBs in Maharashtra					
			Rs. In Lakh		
Sr no.	District	Zilla Parishad	Panchayat Samiti	Gram Panchayat	Total
1	Thane	411.09	400.56	6050.03	6861.68
2	Palghar	1138.29	1123.48	8944.94	11206.71
3	Raigad	--	--	10604.93	10604.93
4	Ratnagir	--	--	8197.07	8197.07
5	Sindhudurg	--	--	4296.94	4296.94
6	Nashik	--	--	20397.20	20397.20
7	Dhule	1088.39	1073.72	8373.08	10535.19
8	Nandurbar	1018.79	1005.52	8234.83	10259.14
9	Jalgaon	--	--	16418.76	16418.76

10	Ahmednagar	--	--	20781.39	20781.39
11	Pune	--	--	18981.75	18981.75
12	Satara	--	--	14363.76	14363.76
13	Sangli	--	--	11590.61	11590.61
14	Solapur	--	--	15697.76	15697.76
15	Kolhapur	--	--	16024.02	16024.02
16	Sambhajinagar	--	--	12903.81	12903.81
17	Jalna	--	--	8803.16	8803.16
18	Parbhani	--	--	7299.67	7299.67
19	Hingoli	--	--	5829.93	5829.93
20	Beed	--	--	11678.12	11678.12
21	Nanded	--	--	14028.32	14028.32
22	Dharashiv	--	--	7876.54	7876.54
23	Latur	--	--	10387.28	10387.28
24	Buldana	--	--	11750.61	11750.61
25	Akola	787.15	776.58	6060.87	7624.60
26	Washim	726.31	716.50	5554.28	6997.09
27	Amaravati	--	215.26	10521.67	10736.93
28	Yavatmal	--	--	12046.78	12046.78
29	Wardha	--	--	5456.80	5456.80
30	Nagpur	1224.43	1207.76	9471.45	11903.64
31	Bhandara	713.73	704.40	5410.22	6828.35
32	Gondia	803.82	793.22	6314.40	7911.44
33	Chandrapur	--	--	8245.48	8245.48
34	Gadchiroli	--	--	5145.54	5145.54
	Total	7912.00	8017.00	353742.00	369671.00

N.B.: Grants were released only in respect of the eligible Rural Local Bodies (RLBs), which were duly elected and also fulfilled other mandatory conditions as prescribed in the Operational Guidelines for implementation of recommendation 15th Finance Commission Grants to RLBs.

STATEMENT-II

District and tier-wise breakup of the Release of 15th Finance Commission Grants for FY 2023-24 to RLBs in Maharashtra

			Rs. in Lakh		
Sr no.	District	Zilla Parishad	Panchayat Samiti	Gram Panchayat	Total
1	Thane	--	--	5991.01	5991.01
2	Palghar	1118.07	1118.26	8473.21	10709.54
3	Raigad	--	--	10051.37	10051.37
4	Ratnagir	--	--	8209.92	8209.92
5	Sindhudurg	--	--	4323.24	4323.24
6	Nashik	--	--	20474.53	20474.53
7	Dhule	1068.64	1068.32	8333.42	10470.38
8	Nandurbar	1000.78	1000.89	8219.66	10221.33
9	Jalgaon	--	--	14187.00	14187.00
10	Ahmednagar	--	--	19933.31	19933.31
11	Pune	--	--	18634.93	18634.93
12	Satara	--	--	14120.77	14120.77
13	Sangli	--	--	11387.77	11387.77
14	Solapur	--	--	15597.87	15597.87
15	Kolhapur	--	--	16048.86	16048.86
16	Sambhajinagar	--	--	12932.55	12932.55
17	Jalna	--	--	8863.24	8863.24
18	Parbhani	--	--	7315.59	7315.59
19	Hingoli	--	--	5870.15	5870.15
20	Beed	--	--	11030.29	11030.29
21	Nanded	--	--	14159.90	14159.90
22	Dharashiv	--	--	7869.41	7869.41
23	Latur	--	--	10442.33	10442.33
24	Buldana	--	--	11467.07	11467.07
25	Akola	772.88	772.65	6100.35	7645.88
26	Washim	713.05	712.81	5587.52	7013.38
27	Amaravati	--	214.08	10485.35	10699.43
28	Yavatmal	--	--	12119.43	12119.43

29	Wardha	--	--	5444.82	5444.82
30	Nagpur	1188.55	1188.21	9150.09	11526.85
31	Bhandara	701.14	701.21	5436.26	6838.61
32	Gondia	789.51	789.40	6350.18	7929.09
33	Chandrapur	--	--	8329.36	8329.36
34	Gadchiroli	--	--	5061.60	5061.60
	Total	7352.62	7565.83	348002.36	362920.81
N.B.: Grants were released only in respect of the eligible Rural Local Bodies (RLBs), which were duly elected and also fulfilled other mandatory conditions as prescribed in the Operational Guidelines for implementation of recommendation 15th Finance Commission Grants to RLBs.					

STATEMENT-III

District and tier-wise breakup of the Release of 15th Finance Commission Grants for FY 2024-25 to RLBs in Maharashtra					
Rs. in Lakh					
Sr no.	District	Zilla Parishad	Panchayat Samiti	Gram Panchayat	Total
1	Thane	--	--	5474.48	5474.48
2	Palghar	1976.40	982.55	7456.37	10415.32
3	Raigad	--	--	6661.14	6661.14
4	Ratnagiri	--	--	7930.86	7930.86
5	Sindhudurg	--	--	3940.47	3940.47
6	Nashik	--	--	18421.24	18421.24
7	Dhule	1886.67	935.65	6777.18	9599.50
8	Nandurbar	446.96	900.74	7518.84	8866.54
9	Jalgaon	--	--	15210.85	15210.85
10	Ahmednagar	--	--	17588.03	17588.03
11	Pune	--	--	17287.82	17287.82
12	Satara	--	--	11632.24	11632.24
13	Sangli	--	--	10090.78	10090.78
14	Solapur	--	--	14347.25	14347.25

15	Kolhapur	--	--	15528.68	15528.68
16	Sambhajinagar	--	--	8217.44	8217.44
17	Jalna	--	--	8172.80	8172.80
18	Parbhani	--	--	7081.78	7081.78
19	Hingoli	--	--	5654.09	5654.09
20	Beed	--	--	9218.53	9218.53
21	Nanded	--	--	12555.35	12555.35
22	Dharashiv	--	--	4924.22	4924.22
23	Latur	--	--	9877.40	9877.40
24	Buldana	--	--	9745.21	9745.21
25	Akola	345.04	643.84	5196.70	6185.58
26	Washim	318.33	632.28	4078.90	5029.51
27	Amaravati	--	95.98	8164.26	8260.24
28	Yavatmal	--	--	10772.96	10772.96
29	Wardha	--	--	3652.63	3652.63
30	Nagpur	1994.18	846.19	7505.95	10346.32
31	Bhandara	313.11	586.74	4680.82	5580.67
32	Gondia	892.78	464.39	5676.73	7033.90
33	Chandrapur	--	--	7241.39	7241.39
34	Gadchiroli	--	--	4426.36	442636
	Total	8173.47	6088.36	302709.75	316971.58

N.B: Grants were released only in respect of the eligible Rural Local Bodies (RLBs), which were duly elected and also fulfilled other mandatory conditions as prescribed in the Operational Guidelines for implementation of recommendation 15th Finance Commission Grants to RLBs.

IMPACT OF US TARIFF**2545. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:****SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:****SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey regarding the impact of US tariffs/heavy tariffs on Indian industries, businesses and farmers and local marine product exporters during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the total estimated losses suffered by Indian industries, businesses and farmers due to the US tariffs in the country month-wise and State-wise during the last two years especially from Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details regarding the steps undertaken by the Government to provide support and assistance to affected Indian industries, businesses and farmers and local marine product exporters since the tariffs came into effect; and
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any steps to raise awareness regarding above steps for helping country's businesses impacted by the tariffs to regain losses and grow new potential market, 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 Government of India continues to monitor India's exports and take steps to promote them.

(i) Details of India's export performance in the current fiscal for the period April

to November compared to the same period last fiscal years 2023-24 and 2024-25 is as given below:

(Values in USD Billion)

	April-November 2023	April- November 2024	April- November 2025
Export	278.80	284.60	292.07

Source: DGCIS

(ii) Details of India's export performance in the current fiscal for the period April to November compared to the same period in the fiscal years 2023-24 and 2024-25 for Marine Products is provided below:

(Values in USD Billion)

	April-November 2023	April- November 2024	April- November 2025
Export	5.22	4.95	5.75

Source: DGCIS

(iii) The export performance of the state of Andhra Pradesh for merchandise exports to the world is provided below:

	Andhra Pradesh to World	Andhra Pradesh to World
(Values in USD Million)	2023-24	2024-25
Export from AP	19759.86	20782.81

Source: DGCIS

(c) and (d) The Government remains engaged with all stakeholders to assess the evolving impact of the U.S. tariff measures and raise awareness of the Government's mitigation steps. 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 collectively these measures will enhance diversification and resilience in India's marine exports.

Details of some of the aforementioned measures are as follows:

1. Export Promotion Mission (EPM)

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.

5. Diversification Measures: Through consistent efforts, the number of listed fishery establishments for export to the EU and Russia have increased recently. As per data from the Department of Fisheries, through the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, projects with a total outlay of Rs. 21274.13 crore have been approved for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in the country. This has contributed to India's exports in the sector more than doubling from Rs. 30,213 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 62,408 crore in 2024-25, with the share of value

added products rising from 2% to 11%.

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.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR FISHERMEN IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2546. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

- (a) the details of ongoing and new financial assistance schemes for fishermen in Andhra Pradesh during the financial years 2024–25 and 2025–26, including those implemented under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and the Fishing Ban Relief Programme;
- (b) whether the Government has enhanced the rate of assistance per fisherman during the ban period in view of rising cost of living and fuel;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries covered under each such scheme in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise; and
- (d) whether any new proposals received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for additional relief or insurance support are under consideration of the Union Government?

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

(a) The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAHandD), Government of India under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), has approved the proposals submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of 39 activities (32 beneficiary oriented activities and seven non-beneficiary oriented activities) at a total cost of Rs.2398.72 crore, with a central share of Rs.559.10 crore for development of fisheries and aquaculture in the State and Rs.482.55 crore released during 2020-21 to 2024-25. The approved activities under the PMMSY to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, including livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward, active traditional fishers' families during the fishing ban/lean period, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. These activities are continued to be implemented during 2024–25 and 2025–26.

(b) and (c) The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, has extended financial assistance (Government assistance - Rs.3000.00 and beneficiary contribution – Rs.1500.00) to 1,23,000 fishermen annually during the fishing ban/lean period under PMMSY. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that the fishing ban relief programme in the State was implemented as “*Matsyakarulasevalo*” in 2025–26, dovetailed with the livelihood and nutritional support activities under PMMSY. Vide G.O.Ms. No. 12 dated 25 April 2025; the Government of Andhra Pradesh has enhanced the rate of assistance per fisherman during the ban period in view of rising fuel costs and the overall cost of living. The assistance has been increased to ₹20,000 per family, covering all eligible sea-going fishermen. As reported by the Government of Andhra

Pradesh, the district-wise number of beneficiaries covered under livelihood and nutritional support activities during the fishing ban period is given in the enclosed

Statement- II.

(d) No such proposal received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for additional relief or insurance support.

STATEMENT-I

Approved activities under the PMMSY to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during the fishing ban/lean period

(Rupees in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Activity	Unit	Physical unit	Project Cost	Central Share
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
1	Freshwater Finfish Hatcheries	Number	5.00	125.00	36.00
2	Brackish water Hatcheries	Number	10.00	500.00	150.00
3	Construction of Biofloc ponds for freshwater area	Hectare	47.00	658.00	186.48
4	Construction of Biofloc ponds for Brackish water area	Hectare	50.00	900.00	265.68
5	Stocking of Fingerlings in Reservoirs @1000FL/ha	Hectare	1914.00	5742.00	1641.00
6	Establishment of Open Sea cages	Number	800.00	4000.00	1084.80
7	Seaweed culture rafts including inputs	Number	26000.00	390.00	115.20
8	Establishment of Seaweed culture with Monoline/tube net Method including inputs	Number	41200.00	3296.00	902.40
9	Bivalve cultivation (mussels, clams, pearl etc.)		50.00	10.00	3.00
10	Establishment of large RAS (with 8 tanks of minimum 90 m ³ /tank capacity 40 ton/crop)	Number	34.00	1700.00	480.00

S. No.	Name of the Activity	Unit	Physical unit	Project Cost	Central Share
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
11	Establishment of Medium RAS (with 6 tanks of minimum 30m ³ /tank capacity 10 ton/crop)	Number	10.00	250.00	72.00
12	Establishment of Backyard mini-RAS units	Number	20.00	10.00	3.12
13	Installation of Cages in Reservoirs	Number	300.00	900.00	254.16
14	Construction of Cold Storages/Ice Plants (10 tons/day)	Number	10.00	400.00	115.20
15	Construction of Cold Storages/Ice Plants (20 tons/day)	Number	1.00	80.00	19.20
16	Construction of Cold Storages/Ice Plants (30 tons/day)	Number	1.00	120.00	43.20
17	Construction of Cold Storages/Ice Plants (50 tons/day)	Number	4.00	600.00	162.00
18	Insulated vehicles	Number	200.00	4000.00	1152.00
19	Live fish vending Centres	Number	245.00	4900.00	1408.80
20	Motor cycle with Ice Box	Number	800.00	600.00	172.80
21	Three-wheeler with Ice Box including e-rickshaws for fish vending	Number	400.00	1200.00	345.60
22	Fish Feed Plants (Large)	Number	5.00	1450.00	450.00
23	Fish retail markets including ornamental fish/aquarium markets.	Number	150.00	12000.00	3288.00
24	Fish kiosks including kiosks of aquarium/ornamental fish	Number	4615.00	14263.75	3992.73
25	Fish Value Add Enterprises Units	Number	25.00	1250.00	360.00
26	E-platform for e-trading and e-marketing of fish and fisheries products	Number	1.00	100.00	24.00
27	Support for acquisition of Deep-Sea fishing vessels for traditional fishermen	Number	50.00	6000.00	1526.40
28	Establishment of Bio-toilets in mechanised fishing vessels	Number	1300.00	650.00	159.60
29	Disease diagnostic and quality testing labs	Number	2.00	50.00	15.00
30	Disease diagnostic and quality testing	Number	8.00	280.00	79.80

S. No.	Name of the Activity	Unit	Physical unit	Project Cost	Central Share
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
	Mobile labs/clinics				
31	Communication and /or Tracking Devices for traditional and motorised vessels like VHF/DAT/NAVIC/Transponders etc.	Number	10000.00	3500.00	892.08
32	Providing boats (replacement) and nets for traditional fishermen	Number	2191.00	10955.00	2659.20
33	Livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward, active traditional fishers' families for conservation of fisheries resources during fishing ban/lean period.	Number	123000.00	19922.4	6640.80
34	Establishment of Brood Banks	Number	1.00	500.00	300.00
35	Integrated Aqua Parks	Number	1.00	8808.00	5285.00
36	Development of fishing harbours	Number	3.00	113720.00	12000.00
37	Modern Integrated Fish Landing Centres	Number	6.00	12691.32	7614.79
38	Establishment of artificial reefs along the coast of Karnataka	Number	22.00	770.00	462.00
39	Multipurpose Support Services – SagarMitra	Number	600.00	2581.20	1548.72
	Total			239872.67	55910.76

STATEMENT-II

District-wise number of beneficiaries covered under livelihood and nutritional support activities during the fishing ban period

Sl. No.	District	No of Beneficiaries for the year 2025-26
1	Anakapalli	12048
2	Bapatla	11535
3	Konaseema	10586

4	Kakinada	23598
5	Krishna	12352
6	Prakasam	5118
7	Nellore	11449
8	Srikakulam	14517
9	Tirupathi	3808
10	Visakhapatnam	11162
11	Vizianagaram	3547
12	West Godavari	1713
	Grand Total	121433

GOVERNMENT PRESS IN LAKSHADWEEP

2547. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the urgent need to strengthen and modernise the Government Press in Lakshadweep which currently faces limitations in infrastructure, manpower and production capacity;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce digitalisation measures including modern printing technology, e-governance-compatible systems and upgraded equipment to improve efficiency, accuracy and timely printing of official documents;

(c) if so, the details of the proposed initiatives and the timeline for their implementation; and

(d) whether the Union Territory Administration of Lakshadweep has sought financial or technical assistance from the Centre for the upgradation and digital transformation of the Government Press and if so, the details of action taken

thereon?

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

(a) to (d) The Union Territory (UT) of Lakshadweep Administration has informed that the Government Press in the UT has adequate infrastructure, manpower and production capacity to meet the requirements of the Administration. The Press is already using modern machines and digital technology for the printing of official documents. The initiative has also been taken for implementation of e-Gazette notification.

DAMAGE TO ARECANUT CROP

2548. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the severe and widespread damage caused to the Arecanut (Adike) crop in the Malnad region including Shivamogga District in Karnataka due to recurring disease such as Fruit Rot (Koleroga), Leaf Spot disease and the debilitating Yellow Leaf Disease (YLD);

(b) the specific details of the estimated financial loss (in Rs. crores) and the total affected area (in hectare) in Shivamogga District due to these diseases during the last three years;

(c) the details of the steps the Government proposes to take for immediate central assistance and relief to the affected farmers; and

(d) the details of the financial assistance, if any, provided by the Government so far to Karnataka, specifically for addressing disease-related losses in Arecanut crops including Shivmogga Parliamentary Constituency during the last three years?

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

(a) As per the surveys carried out by the Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, trace incidence has been found for Fruit Rot (Koleroga), Leaf spot disease affecting arecanut in Malnad region of Karnataka during 2022-23 to 2024-25, However, no incidence of Fruit rot and LSD has been reported so far during the current year i.e. 2025-26.

(b) As per report submitted by the State Government of Karnataka, the estimated financial loss and the total affected area in Shivamogga District for last three years is as follows :

Year	Total Arecanut area (in ha)	Leaf Spot Disease		Koleroga (Fruit rot)	
		Total Affected Area (in ha)	Financial Loss (Rs in crore)	Total Affected Area (in ha)	Financial Loss (Rs in crore)
2022-23	1,18,836	5991.3	14.970	6720.10	16.800
2023-24	1,25,456	11950.0	31.368	8800.00	23.100
2024-25	1,37,410	30630.3	136.300	37383.40	166.350

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAandFW) constituted a National Scientific Committee (NSC) on Arecanut in 2022 to address various issues, including Yellow Leaf Disease (YLD) and Leaf Spot Disease (LSD)- affecting arecanut farmers. Based on detailed field studies, consultations and scientific assessments, the NSC submitted its final report recommending integrated management of LSD through appropriate nutrient management and fungicide applications. For YLD, a long-term strategy has been formulated to identify YLD-tolerant palms and to propagate them through tissue culture.

The Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development (DASD) established large scale demonstration on community-based management of leaf spot disease in Arecanut gardens in 10 Taluks in 4 districts (Shivamogga, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada) in Karnataka from 2024-25 in the selected farmers' fields of the affected area. An amount of Rs 6.316 Crore has been sanctioned for this programme for a period of three years.

The Government of India sanctioned Rs 3700 lakhs to State Horticulture Mission, Karnataka in 2024-25 for the management of Leaf Spot Disease in Arecanut. During the year 2025-26, under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) Scheme - "Special Interventions Program", a total grant of Rs.860.65 lakhs has been allocated for the leaf spot disease control in arecanut crop and the program is in progress, out of which Rs. 189.25 lakhs has been allotted to Shivamogga district and so far 146.24 lakhs has been released to 2755 farmers.

During the year 2023-24, under the integrated management of pest and

diseases in horticultural crops, a grant of Rs. 250 lakhs has been provided by Dept of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka, to 8661 farmers for management of Arecanut leaf spot disease.

Under the National Horticulture Mission Scheme, subsidy of Rs.1500/- per hectare is being provided for integrated disease/pest and nutrient management of horticultural crops including arecanut crop.

Further, Arecanut crop has been notified in the districts under the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) for the monsoon and post-monsoon seasons, and insurance compensation is being provided under the said scheme in case of crop loss due to weather conditions.

Sl. No.	Crop Insurance details for the year 2024-2025	For Arecanut growing districts	Shivamogga District
1	Applications received (Nos)	5,28,705	87,002
2	Area (Covered) in hectares	1,73,060.42	40,118.73
3	Sum insured (Amount in Lakhs)	2,21,517.33	51,351.98
4	Claim amount paid (Claim amount in Lakhs)	34,444.94	10,727.30
5	Number of beneficiaries	2,76,742	86,085

In 2025-26, a total of 6,52,440 applications for Arecanut insurance has been received under RWBCIS, out of which 1,18,345 are from Shivmogga District.

INCENTIVES TO FARMERS CULTIVATING COMMERCIAL CROPS

2549. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is providing incentives to farmers cultivating commercial crops such as cotton, sugarcane, jute, rubber, and horticulture crops and if so, the details of support provided through schemes including NFSNM, MSP assistance, cluster-based development and value-chain strengthening, State-wise, particularly Dewas-Shajapur in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the production and productivity of major commercial crops during the last three years, State-wise particularly Pali in Rajasthan, Dewas-Shajapur in Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh;
- (c) the steps taken to promote new technologies such as genome editing, precision agriculture, smart irrigation and high-density planting particularly for cotton and sugarcane and the number of crops currently included under the genome-editing project of ICAR, State-wise particularly Dewas-Shajapur in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) the number of farmers who have been assigned unique digital IDs under the AgriStack ecosystem, and how this digital enablement supports transparency, real-time advisories, and farmer income enhancement; and

(e) the number of farmers engaged in commercial farming in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency and the efforts taken to encourage them?

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

(a) Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing a scheme on commercial crops viz., cotton, jute and allied fibres and sugarcane in 19 states including Madhya Pradesh under National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) [erstwhile National Food Security Mission (NFSM)] from 2014-15. Under this scheme, thrust has been given on transfer of technology through demonstrations and training in order to extend benefits to the farmers.

Rubber Board is implementing the Central Sector Scheme “Sustainable and Inclusive Development of Natural Rubber Sector” for the development of natural rubber sector in the country.

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic and medicinal plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. All States and UTs are covered under MIDH scheme. Further, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched Horticulture Cluster Development Programme (HCDP), a new scheme for selected high value horticulture crops.

This programme is designed to leverage the geographical specialization of horticulture clusters and promote integrated and market led development of pre-production, production, post-harvest, logistics, branding and marketing activities.

Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton and jute and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane.

(b) The production and productivity of major commercial crops viz., cotton, jute and mesta and sugarcane during last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) To promote new technologies such as genome editing, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has initiated genome editing project in 2023. The project on 'Enhancing Climate Resilience and Ensuring Food Security with Genome Editing Tools' is focusing on 24 field crops including cotton and sugarcane in different ICAR research institutions.

A special project on cotton titled 'Targeting technologies to agro-ecological zones- large scale demonstrations of best practices to enhance cotton productivity' is being implemented by ICAR- Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur under NFSNM from 2023-24 wherein High Density Planting System (HDPS) is promoted.

ICAR-Indian Sugarcane Research Institute (ISRI), Lucknow and ICAR-Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore are conducting research in areas such as genome editing, precision agriculture and smart irrigation in sugarcane. ICAR-ISRI has unveiled a model called IKSHU-Cane (Integrated Knowledge System for Sugarcane Harvest Output) to predict sugarcane growth and yield,

assess soil and climatic factors, and simulate sugar yield for diverse varieties in tropical/subtropical zones.

ICAR has initiated a new Sub-scheme on "Enabling climate resilience and ensuring food and nutritional security through genome editing in horticultural crops". Horticultural crops which are currently included under this genome editing project are apple, banana, grapes, papaya, pomegranate, tomato, chilli, cucumber, muskmelon, onion, potato, cassava, ginger, black pepper, cumin, coriander and marigold.

(d) The Government has approved the Digital Agriculture Mission in Fifteenth Finance Commission. 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. The AgriStack DPI consists of three foundational registries or databases associated with 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. 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 10.12.2025, a total of 7,70,65,153 Farmer IDs have been generated.

(e) As reported by the Directorate Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh, in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency, 6418 farmers are actively involved in commercial farming. Farmers are being supported by providing high quality inputs and conducting regular capacity building activities, including training sessions, demonstrations and field visits.

STATEMENT

State-wise Production and Productivity of major Commercial Crops

Sugarcane

(Production in lakh tonnes and Productivity in tonnes/ha)

S.No.	State	Production			Productivity		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	29.56	22.14	19.85	73.89	80.53	90.24
2	Assam	12.64	13.80	12.38	43.59	47.23	42.34
3	Bihar	127.43	120.84	121.49	60.63	59.78	63.09
4	Chhattisgarh	23.88	20.41	18.66	56.89	57.16	55.93
5	Gujarat	134.61	144.80	137.14	74.34	71.62	72.65
6	Haryana	88.60	73.74	58.30	82.23	83.58	81.38
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.22	0.22	0.21	15.44	15.44	15.44
8	Karnataka	593.46	418.11	480.60	90.00	77.00	89.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	64.44	75.90	61.09	70.04	66.00	57.09
10	Maharashtra	1239.68	1120.88	1099.70	91.20	78.00	94.23
11	Odisha	3.94	4.12	6.81	53.78	57.40	51.34
12	Punjab	75.06	75.10	72.79	83.12	83.25	82.05
13	Rajasthan	3.10	3.45	4.65	87.96	82.98	79.98
14	Tamil Nadu	176.58	159.27	133.51	111.08	105.00	102.00
15	Telangana	29.43	24.33	19.16	105.10	90.12	93.06

16	Uttar Pradesh	2242.46	2158.11	2208.01	80.24	81.35	81.17
17	Uttarakhand	37.60	77.76	76.50	80.00	82.65	84.66
18	West Bengal	14.43	11.04	8.79	78.20	66.58	66.58
	All India	4905.33	4531.58	4546.11	83.35	78.95	83.42

Cotton

(Production in lakh bales and Productivity in kg/ha.)

S.No.	State	Production			Productivity		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.41	7.37	11.31	372	297	476
2	Gujarat	87.95	90.57	71.57	602	574	513
3	Haryana	10.00	15.09	11.77	296	444	502
4	Karnataka	25.68	20.59	22.73	460	471	570
5	Madhya Pradesh	14.33	18.01	15.35	410	486	486
6	Maharashtra	83.16	80.45	73.73	338	323	304
7	Odisha	7.05	7.05	8.23	554	554	586
8	Punjab	4.44	6.29	4.14	303	500	439
9	Rajasthan	27.74	26.22	17.86	579	444	484
10	Tamil Nadu	3.19	2.52	2.11	313	330	350
11	Telangana	57.45	50.80	57.89	495	475	543
	All India	336.60	325.22	297.24	443	436	440

Jute and Mesta

(Production in thousand bales and Productivity in kg/ha.)

S.No.	State	Production			Productivity		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Assam	709.47	673.43	729.26	2094	2037	2107
2	Bihar	772.82	985.72	846.35	2309	2661	2581
3	Odisha	51.17	58.55	44.26	1488	1642	1529
4	West Bengal	7747.04	7865.69	7027.64	2701	2883	2932
	All India	9391.60	9692.31	8801.57	2570	2737	2758

INFILTRATION ACROSS BORDER**2550. SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:****DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:**

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

(a) the area of border which is not fenced (in kms and as a percentage of the total border), border-wise details;

(b) the number of infiltration attempts detected since 2014, year-wise;

(c) the number of infiltration attempts detected since January 2025, month-wise;

(d) the number of people arrested for such infiltration attempts since 2014, year-wise; and

(e) the number of people arrested for such infiltration attempts since January 2025, month-wise?

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

(a) The length of International Border along India-Pakistan is 2,289.66 kms, out of which 2,135.136 kms, i.e. 93.25% has been physically fenced and 154.524 kms, i.e. 6.75% is unfenced. The length of International Border along India-Bangladesh is 4,096.70 kms, out of which 3,239.92 kms, i.e. 79.08% has been physically fenced and 856.778 kms, i.e. 20.92% is unfenced. Further, 9.214 kms physical fencing work has also been completed along the Indo-Myanmar border, whose length is 1,643 kms.

(b) The number of infiltration attempts detected since 2014, year-wise are as follows:

	No. of cases along the borders				
Year	India-Bangladesh	India-Pakistan	India-Myanmar	India-Nepal and Bhutan	India-China
2014	855	45	20	00	No infiltration cases reported at India-China border.
2015	874	42	16	03	
2016	654	46	12	04	
2017	456	42	09	03	
2018	420	40	21	04	
2019	500	38	25	38	
2020	486	20	34	11	
2021	703	32	38	18	
2022	857	49	46	15	
2023	746	30	40	38	
2024	977	41	37	23	

(c) The number of infiltration attempts detected since January 2025 upto November, 2025, month-wise are as follows:

	No. of cases along the borders				
2025	India-Bangladesh	India-Pakistan	India-Myanmar	India-Nepal and Bhutan	India-China
January	84	02	15	02	No infiltration cases reported at India-China border.
February	80	00	07	01	
March	110	05	27	05	
April	95	01	10	05	
May	54	05	09	09	
June	89	03	07	04	
July	127	04	02	07	
August	102	02	05	08	
September	127	03	05	06	
October	125	04	02	01	
November	111	03	06	06	

(d) The number of arrested infiltrators since 2014, year-wise are as follows:

	No. of arrested infiltrators along the borders				
Year	India-Bangladesh	India-Pakistan	India-Myanmar	India-Nepal and Bhutan	India-China
2014	2160	57	45	0	No infiltration cases reported at India-China border
2015	2809	55	32	6	
2016	1601	76	20	4	
2017	907	69	15	3	
2018	884	50	39	5	
2019	1109	45	57	62	
2020	955	20	58	19	
2021	1208	38	73	35	
2022	2076	67	173	22	
2023	2617	34	212	51	
2024	2525	45	441	27	

(e) The number of arrested infiltrators since January 2025 to November, 2025, month-wise are as follows:

	No. of arrested infiltrators along the borders				
2025	India-Bangladesh	India-Pakistan	India-Myanmar	India-Nepal and Bhutan	India-China
January	190	2	108	2	No apprehension of infiltrators reported at India-China border.
February	167	0	23	3	
March	243	5	79	6	
April	185	1	44	5	
May	110	5	80	21	
June	194	3	20	4	
July	242	4	3	9	
August	209	16	10	9	
September	330	4	50	12	
October	380	5	5	1	
November	306	4	15	6	

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS WITH
MULTIPLE DISABILITIES**

2551. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the National Institute of Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai has halted admissions for the course “Bachelor in Prosthetics and Orthotics” after conducting the Common Entrance Test for admission this year and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is also aware that the discontinuation of this course would lead to a shortage of qualified Prosthetics and Orthotics professionals in the region and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to restore the admission process 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) National Institute of Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai is an autonomous body under the aegis of the Department. As an administrative measure Institute’s Executive Council (EC) decided not to take admissions from current academic year 2025-26 for the “Bachelor in Prosthetics and Orthotics” Course.
- (b) and (c) There are total 9 Institutions approved by the Rehabilitation Council

of India (RCI) in the region for conducting Bachelor in Prosthetics and Orthotics courses having a total intake of 185 Students. As on date a total number of 241 Prosthetics and Orthotics Professionals are actively serving the Divyangjan Community in the region.

"MERI SADAK" MOBILE APPLICATION

2552. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains data on the number of complaints received through the "Meri Sadak" mobile application since its inception;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and number of complaints received and the number of cases for which final replies have been sent to complainants, State and UT-wise;
- (c) the major categories or types of complaints received through the "Meri Sadak" mobile application;
- (d) the details of all projects approved under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) the details of funds sanctioned, released and disbursed under PMGSY in Andhra Pradesh during the last five financial years; and
- (f) the status of pending or delayed projects in Andhra Pradesh, including the reasons for delay?

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

(a) The Government maintains data on the number of complaints received through the “Meri Sadak” mobile application specially developed to capture PMGSY complaints, and since its inception a total of 77,276 complaints have been received through the “Meri Sadak” mobile application, as on 11 December 2025.

(b) State wise details of the complaints received and the number of cases for which final replies have been issued to complainants are as given in the table below:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Complaints Received	Final Reply Sent	Final Replies Pending
1	Andaman And Nicobar	46	46	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	2537	1660	877
3	Arunachal Pradesh	155	98	57
4	Assam	1586	1424	155
5	Bihar	7270	7259	5
6	Chandigarh	8	8	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1717	1715	2
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	14	0	14
9	Daman And Diu	0	0	0
10	Delhi	220	220	0
11	Goa	36	25	11
12	Gujarat	3003	2927	72
13	Haryana	3518	3508	1
14	Himachal Pradesh	1795	1792	2
15	Jammu And Kashmir	2259	2247	9
16	Jharkhand	1074	1073	1
17	Karnataka	1837	1827	5
18	Kerala	756	756	0
19	Ladakh	6	5	0
20	Lakshadweep	0	0	0

21	Madhya Pradesh	8444	7738	657
22	Maharashtra	5545	5529	15
23	Manipur	119	110	9
24	Meghalaya	55	54	1
25	Mizoram	9	9	0
26	Nagaland	16	14	2
27	Odisha	2563	2525	31
28	Puducherry	7	7	0
29	Punjab	2251	2212	35
30	Rajasthan	6767	6763	0
31	Sikkim	53	53	0
32	Tamil nadu	730	726	2
33	Telangana	656	655	1
34	Tripura	213	145	67
35	Uttar Pradesh	17179	16761	348
36	Uttarakhand	1801	1799	2
37	West Bengal	3031	3030	1
	Total	77276	74720	2382

(c) Major categories/types of complaints received through the “Meri Sadak”

mobile application are mentioned in table below:

Sl. no.	State	Abandoned Work	Bid /tendering related issue	Corruption related issue	Land Disputes	Others	Poor Quality	Road selection or Alignment	Slow Progress	Grand Total
1	Andaman And Nicobar	5	0	0	0	0	12	26	3	46
2	Andhra Pradesh	277	29	420	79	462	583	506	181	2537
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18	1	9	2	14	78	11	22	155
4	Assam	179	13	60	33	182	821	123	175	1586
5	Bihar	1120	127	371	232	514	3407	882	617	7270
6	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	8

7	Chhattisgarh	230	13	70	33	178	964	88	141	1717
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	1	0	6	2	3	14
9	Daman And Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	39	0	0	0	42	99	0	40	220
11	Goa	10	0	1	2	5	12	4	2	36
12	Gujarat	383	21	93	50	397	1303	315	441	3003
13	Haryana	515	22	61	77	512	1743	319	269	3518
14	Himachal Pradesh	394	5	17	26	256	788	45	264	1795
15	Jammu And Kashmir	410	23	60	46	170	1019	183	348	2259
16	Jharkhand	137	17	58	26	50	530	159	97	1074
17	Karnataka	348	18	32	35	323	773	155	153	1837
18	Kerala	162	9	29	16	78	270	26	166	756
19	Ladakh	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	6
20	Madhya Pradesh	1361	72	243	228	996	4026	817	701	8444
21	Maharashtra	778	21	104	179	841	2503	411	708	5545
22	Manipur	21	0	3	0	9	64	0	22	119
23	Meghalaya	14	0	2	1	5	17	3	13	55
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	9
25	Nagaland	1	0	2	0	5	5	1	2	16
26	Odisha	316	7	64	37	332	1404	154	249	2563
27	Puducherry	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	7
28	Punjab	302	17	26	50	300	1141	199	216	2251
29	Rajasthan	943	43	123	133	1212	3002	679	632	6767
30	Sikkim	10	0	0	0	6	27	1	9	53
31	State Not Mentioned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Tamil Nadu	113	5	5	11	117	358	74	47	730
33	Telangana	126	5	14	14	132	230	48	87	656
34	Tripura	29	3	1	6	28	121	10	15	213
35	Uttar Pradesh	2402	118	584	458	2022	7693	2302	1600	17179
36	Uttarakhand	344	16	75	53	189	717	150	257	1801

37	West Bengal	356	17	115	63	332	1742	189	217	3031
	Grand Total	11349	622	2645	1891	9712	35471	7884	7702	77276

(d) Vertical wise road projects under PMGSY with expenditure w.r.t the State of Andhra Pradesh are mentioned in the table below:

Vertical	Sanctioned			Completed			Expenditure (including State Share (Rs. in Crore)
	No of roads	Road length (km)	No of bridges	No of roads	Road length (km)	No of bridges	
PMGSY-I	4,438	13,768	254	4,425	13,281	252	3584.45
PMGSY-II	174	1,331	2	174	1,290	2	586.85
PMGSY-III	412	3,204	77	345	2,677	7	1503.40
RCPLWEA	194	1,558	45	157	1,184	35	904.04
PM-JANMAN	303	866	33	7	15	0	21.83
Total	5,521	20,727	411	5,108	18,447	296	6600.57

(e) The details of funds sanctioned, released and disbursed under PMGSY in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five financial years are mentioned in the table below:

Financial Year	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (including State Share) (Rs. in crore)
2020-21	53.20	396.75
2021-22	50.00	508.86
2022-23	644.13	748.63
2023-24	140.64	368.03
2024-25	507.32	370.60
2025-26 (as on 9.12.2025)	0.24	248.75

(f) The major reason for pending works under the State of Andhra Pradesh are mainly due to delay in tendering, corresponding State share availability and

other administrative reasons. The timeline to complete all pending works of PMGSY-I has lapsed on 31.03.2025 and the balance pending works under PMGSY-I are to be completed by the State government from their own funds. The timelines for completion of all balance works under PMGSY-II, III, RCPLWEA has been extended up to 31.03.2026.

The status of pending projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as mentioned in the table below:

PMGSY Vertical	No of roads	Road length (km)	No of bridges
PMGSY-I	13	64.83	2
PMGSY-II	0	0	0
PMGSY-III	67	425.81	70
RCPLWEA	37	341	10
PM-JANMAN	296	850.61	33
TOTAL	413	1682.25	115

PRODUCTION OF PULSES AND OILSEEDS

2553. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) the total production of pulses and oilseeds in the country during the last five years, along with the procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP) by central agencies;

(b) the total quantity and value of pulses and edible oils imported during the same period, year wise;

(c) the reasons for continued high imports of pulses despite India being the largest producer of pulses; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to promote domestic production of pulses and oilseeds and reduce import dependence?

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

(a) The details of the total production of pulses and oilseeds in the country during the last five years are as under:

Crop	Production in Lakh Tonnes				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Pulses	254.63	273.02	260.58	242.46	256.83
Oil Seeds	359.46	379.63	413.55	396.69	429.89

The procurement details of pulses and oilseeds procured at Minimum Support Price (MSP) under Price Support Scheme (PSS) during last 5 years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The details of quantity and value of pulses and edible oils imported during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d) The production of pulses in the country has been fluctuating over the last 5 years. 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 in pulses over a six-year period from 2025-26 to 2030-31 with a financial outlay of Rs. 11,440 Crore. The objective of the Pulses 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. The Mission also supports for 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 (PMAASHA). The production of pulses targeted under the mission by the end of 2030-31, is 350 lakh tonnes from an area of 310 lakh ha with an average productivity of 1130 kg/ha.

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.

The Union Cabinet approved the National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) on 3rd October, 2024 to boost domestic oilseed production and to strive toward self-sufficiency in edible oils. The mission aims to increase primary oilseed production to 69.7 million tonnes, expand area coverage to 33 million hectares, and improve productivity to 2,112 kg/ha by 2030–31. The

Mission is being implemented in a cluster-based approach with market linkage. Value Chain Clusters are managed by Value Chain Partners such as Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), cooperatives and other agencies. Under these clusters, farmers are provided free high-quality seeds upto area of 1 hectare each and training on good agricultural practices. The Mission also supports the establishment and upgradation of post-harvest infrastructure (oil mills) to improve recovery from primary and secondary sources. The Mission also focuses on improving the productivity of oilseed crops through Frontline Demonstrations (FLDs), Cluster Frontline Demonstrations (CFLDs) and Block-Level Demonstrations (BLDs) to help farmers adopt good agricultural practices and access essential inputs.

The mission strengthens availability of certified seeds through 100% support for breeder seed production using seed rolling plan on the Central Seed Portal (SATHI). The mission supports establishment of new seed hubs and seed storage units in the public sector to enhance production and storage capacity.

STATEMENT-I

Procurement details of pulses and oilseeds under PSS

Year	Quantity Procured in MT	
	Oilseeds	Pulses
2020-21	2,95,212.34	8,17,046.85
2021-22	1,51,634.73	30,30,956.91
2022-23	11,70,656.63	28,31,401.10
2023-24	14,41,356.22	6,93,769.32
2024-25	44,13,059.41	18,39,504.77

Source: DA and FW

STATEMENT- II**Import of Pulses and Edible Oils (Vegetable Oils)****Source: DA and FW**

Year	Pulses		Edible Oils (Vegetable Oils)	
	PC Code- A7		PC Code- B8	
	Qty ('000 MT)	Value (Rs Cr)	Qty ('000 MT)	Value (Rs Cr)
2020-21	2466.16	11937.59	13540.01	82123.26
2021-22	2699.69	16627.58	14278.16	141531.78
2022-23	2496.17	15780.56	15745.14	167269.99
2023-24	4738.90	31071.63	15520.48	123078.72
2024-25	7255.59	46427.60	16409.66	146449.67

WORKERS ENROLLED UNDER MGNREGS**2554. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:**

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

- (a) the details and number of workers enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) so far, State-wise;
- (b) whether a large number of workers were deleted from MGNREGS;
- (c) if so, the details of workers deleted from MGNREGS so far, State-wise;
- (d) whether the National Mobile Monitoring System used for digitally capturing attendance of workers and the Aadhar based payment system used for disbursing wages have already excluded an estimated two crore workers from MGNREGS; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The State-wise details and number of workers enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b) and (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand-driven wage employment scheme and the responsibility of implementation of the scheme is vested with the Government of concerned States/UTs. Updation/deletion of Job Cards is a regular exercise conducted by the States/UTs. Job cards have been deleted mainly for the reasons such as fake/duplicate/incorrect job cards, family shifted from Gram Panchayat permanently, Gram Panchayat classified as Urban and there was only one member name in the job card he/she has expired etc. However, while deleting/ removing workers/Job cards, States/UTs have to ensure compliance with provisions of the Act and the Standard Operating Procedure issued by the Ministry to ensure that no job card of deserving or eligible household is deleted/cancelled. As per NREGASoft, during FY 2024-25, States/UTs deleted 111.60 lakh workers and added 230.38 lakh workers. During FY 2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025), a total of 57.34 lakh workers have been deleted, while 121.62 lakh workers were added by the States/UTs. State/UT wise number of workers deleted from Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) and (e) To ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), the Ministry has decided that States/UTs shall ensure capturing of attendance at the worksite through National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) App with two-time stamped, geo-tagged photographs of the workers in a day for all the works (except Individual Beneficiary Work) through NMMS w.e.f. 1st January, 2023.

Further, in order to ensure timely payment of wages to the beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) and to address the issues arising due to frequent changes in bank account numbers of the beneficiaries and subsequent non-updation, it was decided to implement Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS). This has been made mandatory with effect from 1st January 2024.

Workers/Job cards can not be deleted due to reason of NMMS and non linking of bank accounts with Aadhaar.

STATEMENT-I

Details and number of workers enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS)

S. No.	States/Uts	No. of Registered workers
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	11199500
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	474397
3	ASSAM	11688282
4	BIHAR	27388677
5	CHHATTISGARH	8144322
6	GOA	52349

7	GUJARAT	9868850
8	HARYANA	2637187
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2821793
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2255663
11	JHARKHAND	10661484
12	KARNATAKA	17871532
13	KERALA	5799413
14	LADAKH	49063
15	MADHYA PRADESH	18653186
16	MAHARASHTRA	33228451
17	MANIPUR	936183
18	MEGHALAYA	1263070
19	MIZORAM	237164
20	NAGALAND	632250
21	ODISHA	10823657
22	PUNJAB	3008852
23	RAJASTHAN	23349110
24	SIKKIM	136243
25	TAMIL NADU	11008775
26	TELANGANA	10030457
27	TRIPURA	1218458
28	UTTAR PRADESH	23567799
29	UTTARAKHAND	1569715
30	WEST BENGAL	25640924
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	53398
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	46260
33	LAKSHADWEEP	16455
34	PUDUCHERRY	117030
	Total	276449949

STATEMENT-II

**State-wise number of workers were deleted from Mahatma Gandhi
NREGS for the year 2024-2025 and current Financial Year 2025-2026
(as on 11.12.2025)**

SI No	States/Uts	2024-2025		2025-2026(As on 11.12.2025)	
		No. of workers deleted	No. of workers added	No. of workers deleted	No. of workers added
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	461733	647818	1838628	466136
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	58854	34487	31788	27285
3	ASSAM	1819212	629904	109634	1097275
4	BIHAR	1561159	10134595	113296	1758713
5	CHHATTISGARH	1489327	502830	492178	502120
6	GOA	73	534	12	999
7	GUJARAT	174331	1077181	68031	174782
8	HARYANA	18466	147281	10793	196117
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	29714	108638	65797	35302
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	103808	185737	241590	98971
11	JHARKHAND	363396	640445	54112	380195
12	KARNATAKA	243101	458579	536372	339390
13	KERALA	213578	154436	80517	145488
14	LADAKH	2342	1364	3378	2154
15	MADHYA PRADESH	224539	1006749	69874	641711
16	MAHARASHTRA	156962	1291870	276271	3658135
17	MANIPUR	93300	63004	40784	52734
18	MEGHALAYA	76109	71766	16628	45759
19	MIZORAM	28339	21118	21781	20622
20	NAGALAND	90310	76118	225264	63368
21	ODISHA	1122016	1283764	346144	446436
22	PUNJAB	45142	238015	64448	112911
23	RAJASTHAN	313844	1032942	183202	389222
24	SIKKIM	9200	3843	4828	2977

25	TAMIL NADU	1716015	256050	141364	109197
26	TELANGANA	335382	233119	500698	57841
27	TRIPURA	44239	63607	63131	37576
28	UTTAR PRADESH	154356	2593617	72352	1249392
29	UTTARAKHAND	169132	56553	59524	29983
30	WEST BENGAL	38642	10692	103	11335
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	765	784	1096	897
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	172	7809	186	4600
33	LAKSHADWEEP	137	71	345	89
34	PUDUCHERRY	2267	3075	568	2134
	Total	11159962	23038395	5734717	12161846

प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना

2555.श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

कैप्टन बृजेश चौटा:

श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

श्री अभिमन्यु सेठी:

श्री गोडम नागेश :

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के तहत स्थापित 730 से अधिक शीतागारों, बर्फ संयंत्रों और 6,410 फिश कियोस्क से मछली पकड़ने के बाद होने वाली क्षति में कैसे कमी सुनिश्चित हुई है और मछुआरों के लिए कीमतों में कितना सुधार हुआ है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय समुद्री मत्स्यपालन गणना 2025 और 'व्यास- एनएवी' जैसे अनुप्रयोगों के माध्यम से

डिजिटल डेटा संग्रह से समुद्री संसाधनों के नीति निर्माण और सतत प्रबंधन के किस प्रकार सुदृढ़ होने की संभावना है;

(ग) अब तक 100 तटीय मछुआरा गांवों को जलवायु अनुकूल तटीय मछुआरा गांवों (सीआरसीएफवी) के रूप में विकसित करने की दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(घ) उक्त पहल से तटीय आजीविका का जलवायु प्रभावों से किस प्रकार संरक्षण होता है;

(ङ) 2021 से देश में, विशेषकर दक्षिण कन्नड़ में, पीएमएमएसवाई के तहत स्वीकृत और संचालित शीतगृह इकाइयों, बर्फ संयंत्रों, प्रशीतित परिवहन वाहनों और मछली प्रसंस्करण संयंत्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(च) क्या सरकार ने ओडिशा के भद्रक और बालासोर जिलों में सभी पात्र लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी ढांचे के समर्थन, कल्याणकारी योजनाओं और आजीविका विकास पहलों सहित पीएमएमएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत प्रभावी रूप से कवर करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) क्या सरकार की इन गांवों की संख्या बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो दक्षिण कन्नड़ के शामिल किए जाने वाले गांवों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना (PMMSY) के केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना घटक के तहत राज्य सरकारों, केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के सहयोग से आइस प्लांट, कोल्ड स्टोरेज और फिश कियोस्क जैसे पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर स्थापित किए गए हैं। ऐसे पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केंद्रीय निधि संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को PMMSY के तहत प्रदान की जाती है। PMMSY और पूर्ववर्ती योजनाओं के तहत विकसित पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुविधाएं मत्स्य संरक्षण, मत्स्य की गुणवत्ता बनाए रखने, मछुआरों, मत्स्य किसानों और अन्य संबंधित हितधारकों को उच्च मूल्य की प्राप्ति के लिए मत्स्य और मात्स्यिकी उत्पादों के

शेल्फ लाइफ की वृद्धि में योगदान दे रही हैं। राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद/नेशनल प्रोडक्टिविटी काउंसिल (NPC) के माध्यम से हुए हालिया अध्ययन “अंतर्देशीय और समुद्री मात्स्यिकी में पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट नुकसान का आकलन/असेसमेंट ऑफ पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट लॉसेस इन इनलैंड एंड मरीन फिशरीज़” से पता चला है कि अंतर्देशीय मात्स्यिकी में पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट नुकसान का राष्ट्रीय औसत 18% (वित्त वर्ष 2019-20) से घटकर 8.84% (वित्त वर्ष 2023-24) हो गया है और समुद्री मात्स्यिकी में यह 21% (वित्त वर्ष 2019-20) से घटकर 9.3% (वित्त वर्ष 2023-24) हो गया। इस अध्ययन में 2023-24 के दौरान मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र में औसत राष्ट्रीय पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट नुकसान 9.16% बताया गया है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय समुद्री मात्स्यिकी जनगणना/नेशनल मरीन फिशरीज़ सेंसस के तहत एकत्र किए गए हाई रेजोल्यूशन, जियो-टैग्ड हाउसहोल्ड और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर-लेवल ग्रैनुलर डिजिटल डेटा, योजनाओं के लक्षित वितरण, कमजोर(आर्थिक रूप से वंचित) समूहों की पहचान, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के गैप्स (हार्बर, मार्केट, कोल्ड चेन) का आकलन और क्लाइमेट रेसीलिएंट आजीविका-आधारित हस्तक्षेप और साक्ष्य-आधारित योजना में सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, जियो-रेफरेंसड डिजिटल डेटाबेस से मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र के लिए नीति नियोजन को सुदृढ़ करने, साक्ष्य-आधारित इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के निवेश को सहायता प्रदान करने, प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकताओं की पहचान करके आजीविका पहल को बढ़ावा देने और मछली पकड़ने वाले समुदायों तक योजना की पहुंच में सुधार करने का अनुमान है। इससे सस्टेनेबिलिटी मापदंडों की बेहतर निगरानी की सुविधा भी मिलती है, डिजिटल वर्कफ्लो की ओर शिफ्ट से संचालन में दक्षता, सटीकता और पारदर्शिता में सुधार होता है।

(ग) और (घ) मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय ने तटीय समुदायों के विकास के महत्व को समझते हुए, सभी तटीय राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में समुद्र तट के करीब स्थित मौजूदा 100 तटीय मछुआरा गांवों (CFV) को क्लाइमेट रेसीलिएंट कोस्टल फिशरमैन विलेजस(CRCFV) के रूप में विकसित करने और उन्हें आर्थिक रूप से जीवंत मछुआरा गांव बनाने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के तहत एक परिवर्तनकारी पहल की है। 100% केंद्रीय वित्त पोषण वाले इस कार्यक्रम को राष्ट्रीय मात्स्यिकी विकास बोर्ड के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित

किया जाता है। सूचित किया गया है कि कुल 190 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 95 मौजूदा तटीय गांवों को क्लाइमेट रेजिलिएंट कोस्टल फिशरमेन विलेजस (CRCFVs) के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए विभिन्न तटीय राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को 47.50 करोड़ रुपए की केंद्रीय निधि प्रदान की गई है। क्लाइमेट रेसीलिएंट कोस्टल फिशरमेन विलेज प्रोग्राम अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ तटीय मछुआरों के लिए वैकल्पिक आजीविका सृजित करने और उन्हें बनाए रखने के लिए ओपन सी केज कल्चर, सीवीड और बाइवाल्व कल्टीवेशन जैसी विभिन्न क्लाइमेट रेसीलिएंट आजीविका गतिविधियों के विकास की परिकल्पना करता है।

(ड) PMMSY, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कोल्ड चेन सुविधाओं के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है और इस योजना के तहत, गत पांच वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25) के दौरान, 734 कोल्ड स्टोरेज और आइस प्लांट, मत्स्य परिवहन सुविधाओं की 27,301 यूनिट्स जैसे कि आइस बॉक्स के साथ 10924 मोटरसाइकिल, आइस बॉक्स के साथ 9412 साइकिल, 3915 ऑटो रिक्शा, 1265 लाइव फिश वेंडिंग यूनिट्स, 1406 इंसुलेटेड ट्रक और 379 रेफ्रिजरेटेड ट्रक, 6410 फिश कियोस्क, 202 रिटेल फिश मार्केट, 21 होलसेल फिश मार्केट के विकास के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दी गई है। कर्नाटक सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि कर्नाटक के दक्षिण कन्नड़ जिले में PMMSY के तहत अलग-अलग क्षमता के 20 आइस प्लांट/कोल्ड स्टोरेज निर्माण, एक फिशिंग हार्बर के आधुनिकीकरण और अपग्रेड करने, 4 रेफ्रिजरेटेड वेहीकल्स, 16 इंसुलेटेड वेहीकल्स, आइस बॉक्स के साथ 7 थ्री-व्हीलर और आइस बॉक्स वाली 15 मोटरसाइकिलों की खरीद में सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

(च) मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने अब तक PMMSY के तहत 1298.25 करोड़ रुपए की कुल लागत पर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के साथ-साथ मात्स्यिकी और जलीय कृषि के विकास के लिए ओडिशा सरकार के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दी है। इसमें एक फिशिंग हार्बर का विकास, 38 आइस प्लांट/कोल्ड स्टोरेज, 68000 मछुआरे परिवारों को आजीविका सहायता तथा ओडिशा राज्य में सालाना औसतन

लगभग 1.08 लाख मछुआरों की दर से 53,91,593 मछुआरों का बीमा कवरेज शामिल है। PMMSY योजना के तहत, विभिन्न जिलों में लाभार्थियों की पहचान करके उन्हें प्रभावी ढंग से कवर करने और पात्र लाभार्थियों तक PMMSY का लाभ पहुंचाने का कार्य ओडिशा सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

(छ) मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार अभी प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है और इस चल रही योजना के तहत क्लाइमेट रेसीलिएंट कोस्टल फिशरमैन विलेजस के तौर पर विकास करने के लिए अभी तक केवल 100 तटीय मछुआरा गांवों को चिन्हित किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन

2556. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री दुलू महतो:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

श्री राजकुमार चाहर:

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

(क) देश में खाद्य एवं पोषण सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन

(एनएफएसएनएम) के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किए गए आवंटन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) खाद्य फसलों की खेती के लिए किसानों को प्रदान की जा रही सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने चावल और गेहूं की जैव-फोर्टिफाइड किस्मों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं/उपाय किए हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो विशेषकर दुर्ग संसदीय क्षेत्र के संबंध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) सीधी संसदीय क्षेत्र के लाभार्थी किसानों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च) कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग 28 राज्यों और 2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य क्षेत्र विस्तार और उत्पादकता वृद्धि के माध्यम से चावल, गेहूं, दलहन, मोटे अनाज (मक्का और जौ), वाणिज्यिक फसलें (कपास, पटसन और गन्ना) और पोषक अनाज (श्री अन्न) के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना है। यद्यपि, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 1 अक्टूबर, 2025 को 'दलहन आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन' नामक एक पृथक मिशन का अनुमोदन किया है।

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (केंद्रीय हिस्सा) के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आवंटित निधि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

एनएफएसएनएम के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से किसानों को फसल उत्पादन एवं संरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रदर्शन, प्रमाणित बीजों के वितरण, प्रमाणित बीजों (पोषक अनाज) के उत्पादन, एकीकृत पोषक तत्व एवं कीट प्रबंधन उपायों, फसल प्रणाली आधारित प्रशिक्षणों के माध्यम से किसानों की क्षमता निर्माण आदि के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है; साथ ही, राज्यों में एजेंसियों द्वारा नई विकसित किस्मों/हाइब्रिडों (पोषक अनाज) के बीजों के मिनीकिट भी वितरित किए जा रहे हैं। यह मिशन भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद और राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों/कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों को विषय विशेषज्ञों/वैज्ञानिकों की देखरेख में प्रौद्योगिकी सहायता और किसानों को प्रौद्योगिकी अंतरण के लिए भी सहयोग प्रदान करता है।

छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को मिशन के विभिन्न घटकों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए जिलों की पहचान करने की स्वतंत्रता प्रदान की गई है, बशर्ते कि कम उत्पादकता लेकिन उच्च क्षमता वाले जिलों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

एनएफएसएनएम के तहत, बायो-फोर्टिफाइड सहित नवीनतम किस्मों के प्रोत्साहन के लिए, प्रदर्शन के आयोजन के लिए, बीज उत्पादन के लिए और बीज वितरण के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) के माध्यम से कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके)

द्वारा चावल, गेहूं, मोटे अनाज (जौ और मक्का) और पोषक अनाज (ज्वार, बाजरा और रागी) की बायो-फोर्टिफाइड किस्मों पर क्लस्टर फ्रंटलाइन प्रदर्शन आयोजित करने की एक परियोजना वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान एनएफएसएनएम के तहत कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

आईसीएआर ने वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान एनएफएसएनएम के अंतर्गत दुर्ग के दो गांवों के 25 किसानों को लाभान्वित करते हुए 20.0 एकड़ में गेहूं की बायो-फोर्टिफाइड किस्म (एचआई-8759) के लिए क्लस्टर फ्रंटलाइन प्रदर्शन (सीएफएलडी) का आयोजन किया। वर्ष 2019-20 से 2021-22 के दौरान, आईसीएआर ने फ्रंटलाइन प्रदर्शन के अंतर्गत 39.5 एकड़ में धान की बायो-फोर्टिफाइड किस्मों (जिंक राइस-1, जिंक राइस-2, जिंको राइस, प्रोटोजेन) का प्रदर्शन किया, जिससे 12 गांवों के 40 किसान लाभान्वित हुए। इसके अतिरिक्त, सीधी जिले में, आईसीएआर ने 10 एकड़ में धान की बायो-फोर्टिफाइड किस्म सीआर धान 310 का प्रदर्शन किया, जिससे पांच गांवों के 10 किसान लाभान्वित हुए और 10 एकड़ में गेहूं की बायो-फोर्टिफाइड किस्म डब्ल्यूबी02 का प्रदर्शन किया, जिससे चार गांवों के 10 किसान लाभान्वित हुए।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के किसान कल्याण एवं कृषि विकास निदेशालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, सीधी संसदीय क्षेत्र के लाभार्थी किसानों का विवरण निम्नलिखित है;

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	2023-24	13,399
2	2024-25	21,383
3	2025-26	15,472

विवरण

वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (केंद्रीय भाग) के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आवंटित निधि

रु. करोड़ में				
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	35.45	42.12	52.65

2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5.53	6.12	6.89
3	असम	107.24	124.00	132.47
4	बिहार	34.96	40.20	95.30
5	छत्तीसगढ़	80.82	43.33	74.74
6	गोवा	0.09	0.06	0.09
7	गुजरात	25.60	30.41	37.91
8	हरियाणा	22.56	22.73	23.77
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6.82	9.45	6.85
10	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	5.54	8.39	8.13
11	झारखंड	23.20	33.83	33.83
12	कर्नाटक	147.53	175.33	213.38
13	केरल	0.41	0.66	0.66
14	लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	0.47	0.51	0.51
15	मध्य प्रदेश	183.61	261.06	269.41
16	महाराष्ट्र	141.38	209.36	203.09
17	मणिपुर	7.09	8.72	10.90
18	मेघालय	4.03	4.47	4.47
19	मिजोरम	2.53	2.83	2.83
20	नागालैंड	10.03	15.03	15.03
21	ओडिशा	52.95	57.57	99.93
22	पंजाब	2.11	2.84	3.54
23	राजस्थान	205.19	269.88	277.99
24	सिक्किम	4.27	5.89	5.30
25	तमिलनाडु	64.91	46.76	52.26
26	तेलंगाना	18.10	21.90	21.89
27	त्रिपुरा	5.97	7.03	6.94
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	119.81	125.40	125.40
29	उत्तराखंड	11.95	16.22	14.88
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	59.32	64.26	66.06
	कुल	1389.48	1656.34	1867.09

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMFBY AND RWBCIS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2557. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

state:

(a) the status of implementation of PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether it is true that nearly Rs. 2,600 crores claims are pending under PMFBY and RWBCIS in Andhra Pradesh as of June, 2025, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that 35,000 farmers applications with pending claims of Rs. 101 crore from Nellore district are pending from Rabi 2022-23 crop season onwards; and

(d) if so, the efforts are being made by the Government to clear the pending claims immediately?

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

(a) Andhra Pradesh Government initially implemented the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 season to Kharif 2019 season and thereafter stopped implementation of the PMFBY and introduced its own self-funded Free Crop Insurance Scheme, with enrolment based on digital crop survey (e-crop) data and without the involvement of insurance companies. After the efforts made by the Central Government, State Government re-joined the PMFBY from Kharif 2022 season with free/universal coverage based on e-crop. State Government has transitioned to the voluntary enrollment of farmers from Rabi 2024-25 under

PMFBY.

(b) to (d) A portion of the claims are pending to be paid including farmers of Nellore district due to non-receipt of State Government share of premium subsidy for the period Rabi 2022-23 to Rabi 2024-25. However, under the delinking mechanism adopted by Central Government, share of premium subsidy pertaining to Government of India has been released and claims proportionate to the same have also been released to eligible farmers of State in previous seasons.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL

2558. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether India and Israel have decided to enter into negotiations for Free Trade Agreement (FTA);

(b) if so, whether the Government has signed any terms of reference in this regard; and

(c) 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) India and Israel have decided to enter into negotiations for free trade agreement (FTA). During the visit of Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister to Israel in November 2025, both sides signed the terms of reference (ToR) which

shall guide the negotiations for the FTA between India and Israel. The Terms of Reference of the India-Israel FTA covers various aspects related to the scope of the agreement and modalities of negotiations.

एसडीआरएफ से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवारा पशुओं के लिए सहायता

2559 श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मौजूदा राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) के मानदंडों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवारा पशुओं के लिए सहायता का प्रावधान नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह देखते हुए कि स्थानीय निकायों के पास सीमित संसाधन होने के कारण वर्तमान में ऐसे पशुओं की उचित देखभाल और सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित नहीं की जा सकती है, सरकार द्वारा मौजूदा एसडीआरएफ मानदंडों में किसी भी पशु के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रावधान शामिल करने के लिए प्रस्तावित उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (ग) आवारा पशुओं के लिए राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) स्कीम के अंतर्गत कोई विशिष्ट प्रावधान नहीं है। हालाँकि, दुधारू पशुओं, भारवाही पशुओं अथवा ढुलाई के लिए प्रयुक्त पशु की हानि के लिए छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को निःशुल्क राहत के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके अलावा, मत्स्य पालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रालय के तहत भारतीय पशु कल्याण बोर्ड (एडब्ल्यूबीआई) गोशालाओं सहित पशु कल्याण संगठनों को मान्यता देता है, जो पशु आश्रयों का रखरखाव कर रहे हैं। राज्य सरकारें अपने अधिदेश के अनुसार, आवारा पशुओं को रखने के लिए

आश्रय की स्थापना हेतु सहायता प्रदान कर रही हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय पशु कल्याण बोर्ड (एडब्ल्यूबीआई) पशुओं की देखभाल के लिए आश्रय गृहों के अनुदान, विमाग्रस्त पशुओं के बचाव और उपचार के लिए एम्बुलेंस सेवाओं की खरीद और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के दौरान पशुओं को राहत प्रदान करने हेतु अनुदान प्रदान कर रहा है।

सहकार सारथी

2560. डॉ. भोला सिंह:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों को आधुनिक बैंकिंग सेवाएं प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए 'सहकार सारथी' की स्थापना की गई है;

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

(ग) क्या उक्त पहल से ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों के आधुनिक बैंकिंग सेवाएं प्रदान करने में सक्षम होने की संभावना है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह):

(क) जी हाँ मान्यवर । सहकार सारथी (साझा सेवा इकाई - SSE) की स्थापना ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों (RCBs) को आधुनिक बैंकिंग सेवाएँ प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए की गई है ।

(ख) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के अनुमोदन के बाद, सहकार सारथी की स्थापना की गई और इसे 21 जुलाई 2025 को पंजीकृत किया गया था । इसकी प्राधिकृत पूंजी 1,000 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें नाबार्ड एनसीडीसी और ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों (RCBs) की शेयरधारिता क्रमशः 33.33% निर्धारित की गई है ।

सहकार सारथी ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों (RCBs) को साझा प्रौद्योगिकीय अवसररचना और डिजिटल सेवाएँ प्रदान करता है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- सामान्य और आधुनिक कोर बैंकिंग समाधान (CBS);

- डिजिटल भुगतान प्रणालियाँ जैसे कि आधार सक्षम भुगतान प्रणाली (AePS), यूपीआई (UPI), और संबंधित डिजिटल चैनल;
- साइबर सुरक्षा फ्रेमवर्क, आईटी शासन और डोमेन माइग्रेशन समर्थन (उदाहरण के लिए, bank.in);
- मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रियाएँ (SOPs), प्रशिक्षण, और प्रौद्योगिकी अंगीकरण के लिए क्षमता निर्माण।

(ग) इन पहलों के माध्यम से, 'सहकार सारथी' ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों को आधुनिक और मानकीकृत डिजिटल बैंकिंग सेवाएँ प्रदान करने, ग्राहक पहुँच को बढ़ाने, परिचालन दक्षता को मजबूत करने तथा अन्य विनियमित बैंकिंग संस्थाओं के तुल्य समकालीन वित्तीय प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने में सक्षम बनाता है।

IMPACT OF NLM-EDP ON EMPLOYMENT

2561. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the National Livestock Mission (NLM) – Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) particularly the total amount of funds allocated and the manner in which these funds are distributed among various components of the scheme;
- (b) the details of the subsidies disbursed under the program, and the manner in which these funds are being utilized to support entrepreneurship in the livestock sector;
- (c) the types of jobs and employment opportunities being created through the

implementation of this program, particularly in rural and underserved areas in the country including Jhalawar and Baran districts in Rajasthan; and

(d) the expected impact of NLM-EDP on employment generation, skill development and economic growth in the livestock sector?

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

(a) and (b) National Livestock Mission (NLM), Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) is a credit linked scheme being implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India under which the capital subsidy is 50% up to the maximum ceiling of Rs.50.00 lakh. This subsidy 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 subsidy ceiling for different components ranges from ₹3 lakh to ₹50 lakh depending on the type of project. The subsidy limits for specific projects are as follows:

- Poultry Project: Up to ₹25 lakh
- Sheep and Goat Farming: Up to ₹10 lakh to ₹50 lakh

- Pig Farming: Up to ₹15 lakh to ₹30 lakh
- Fodder Projects/ Fodder seed processing and grading infrastructure
units: Up to ₹50 lakh
- Horse/Camel/Donkey Breeding: Up to Rs 3 lakh to ₹50 lakh

The total amount of funds allocated under EDP programme during last five years is Rs.559.53 Crore and detail category wise subsidy released till date is as under:

Category-wise progress-NLM (EDP)	Number of Projects	Project Cost (INR Cr.)	Approved Subsidy (INR Cr.)	Subsidy released Subsidy (INR Cr.)
Feed and Fodder	129	120.62	52.86	20.17
Small Ruminant (sheep and goat)	3169	2240.20	1050.34	386.04
Piggery Entrepreneur	338	200.13	80.63	41.78
Rural Poultry	207	111.50	49.86	25.41
Total	3843	2672.45	1233.69	473.4

(c) and (d) NLM-EDP is expected to create employment for 18,475 persons, directly and indirectly. Currently, there are no projects approved under the NLM-EDP in Baran District however, in Jhalawar District of Rajasthan, two projects have been approved, which are anticipated to generate employment for 13 individuals.

The initiatives under NLM-EDP generate direct employment opportunities for both the entrepreneurs and the hired workforce. Additionally, the project creates indirect job opportunities through veterinary services, feed suppliers, transporters and market assistance for individuals. The scheme also

bolsters rural livelihoods, as it specifically targets self-reliance among rural youth and women, who frequently come from marginalized communities and landless households, by offering them viable business prospects.

NLM-EDP also contributes to Skill Development, as a key element of the NLM is its emphasis on capacity building and the transfer of modern technology, which improves the skills of livestock owners and functionaries. The mission encompasses initiatives for capacity building and skill-based training aimed at disseminating modern technologies and management practices. Training addresses various components, including breeding, feeding, health management and processing, empowering farmers to implement scientific and profitable rearing techniques.

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION CAPACITY UNDER THE NATIONAL STEEL POLICY

2562. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:
SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

- (a) the current crude steel production capacity, per-capita steel consumption and number of operational and non-operational steel units under the National Steel Policy (NSP) 2017, State-wise and district-wise for Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the details of NSP-linked infrastructure created, component-wise, State-wise and district-wise for Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed raw material availability (iron ore,

coking coal, pellets) for UP-based MSME steel units and its impact on production and employment and if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the progress of technology-upgradation, energy-efficiency and scrap-recycling initiatives in UP steel units under NSP along with funds allocated, sanctioned and released; and

(e) whether any project proposals received from Uttar Pradesh for cluster development, recycling units or RandD support are pending and if so, the reasons therefor and the timeline of approval?

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

(a) to (e) National Steel Policy (NSP), 2017, was introduced to provide policy direction to the steel sector in India including Uttar Pradesh and to create a technologically advanced and globally competitive steel industry that promotes economic growth. The current status of the steel sector vis-a vis projections in National Steel Policy (NSP), 2017, is given below:-

In Million Tonnes			
S. No.	Parameter	Projections for the year (2030-31) under NSP, 2017	Current Status (2024-25)
1	Total crude steel capacity	300	200.33
2	Total crude steel demand/ production	255	152.18
3	Total finished steel demand/ production	230	146.69
4	Per Capita Finished Steel Consumption (in kg)	158	108

Crude steel capacity and crude steel production of Uttar Pradesh are 3.295 million tonnes and 2.227 million tonnes respectively.

Steel is a deregulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of the steel sector. Government has taken several measures for raw material availability, technology-upgradation, energy-efficiency as well as to facilitate and promote scrap recycling in India including Uttar Pradesh which include the following: -

1. Implementation of Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMlandSP) Policy for promoting 'Made in India' steel for Government procurement.
2. Launch of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel to promote the manufacturing of value-added steel within the country and reduce imports by attracting capital investments.
3. Ministry of Steel has released a report titled "Greening the Steel Sector in India: Roadmap and Action Plan" in alignment with the recommendations of the 14 Task Forces constituted by this Ministry for this purpose which provides the future roadmap for green steel and sustainability, towards net-zero target by 2070.
4. 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.
5. The Recycling of Ships Act, 2019 notified with aims to regulate and promote the safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships.
6. In the Union Budget 2024-25, following measures were taken to support domestic manufacturers and boost domestic steel manufacturing:-

- a. Basic Customs Duty (BCD) has been reduced from 2.5% to Nil on Ferro-Nickel and Molybdenum ores and concentrates which are raw materials for steel industry.
- b. BCD exemption on Ferrous Scrap has been continued upto 31.03.2026.
- c. The exemption on specified raw material for manufacture of Cold Rolled Grain Oriented (CRGO) steel has been continued up to 31.3.2026.

CHANDIGARH STARTUP POLICY 2025

2563. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) the reasons for Chandigarh UT Administration took over seven years from the initial drafting in 2018 to formal launch in April 2025- to notify the “Chandigarh Startup Policy 2025” despite the earlier launch of the national Startup India Policy;
- (b) whether the Chandigarh Administration has failed to operationalise the Startup Policy, 2024, even six months after its notification;
- (c) the number of startups registered under the policy till date and the number of Startups that have so far availed any of the financial or non-financial incentives promised;
- (d) the reasons for the delay in operationalising the policy despite the administration having earmarked an annual corpus of 10 crore for five years;
- (e) the concrete timeline by which e-portal will be made functional, guidelines

notified, and first tranche of benefits disbursed; and

- (f) whether the Government has any plans to issue a status-report directive to the UT to ensure timely execution and transparency?

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)As per the Chandigarh Administration (the Administration), the Union Territory (UT) of Chandigarh, as a small UT with a compact institutional ecosystem, initially focused on promoting uptake of the national Startup India initiative rather than issuing a separate UT-specific policy. Over time, with evolving needs of local startups and multiple directives from Central Government encouraging all States/UTs to adopt structured policy frameworks, the Administration undertook extensive inter-departmental consultations, financial structuring, and stakeholder engagements. This process culminated in the formal notification of the Chandigarh Startup Policy on 29 April 2025.

Following the notification, the Administration has been developing implementation guidelines, incentive disbursement rules, institutional mechanisms, and the online application workflow, all of which require mandatory administrative and financial approvals. No direct financial incentives have been disbursed yet by the Administration, as finalisation of operational guidelines, committee structures, and an auditable application system is essential to ensure transparency, accountability, and responsible utilisation of the earmarked annual corpus of Rs. 10 crore.

Over the period, Chandigarh's ecosystem has continued to develop through implementation of various measures for development of startup ecosystem on Pan- India basis under the Startup India initiative. As a result, while Chandigarh had fewer than 10 DPIIT-recognised startups in 2016, the number has grown to over 633 as of 31st October 2025, Also, recognised startups from Chandigarh created less than 300 jobs in 2017, while they have created 6,260 jobs as of 31st October 2025. Chandigarh has also demonstrated notable progress in women's participation in entrepreneurship. There were less than 10 DPIIT recognised startups with at least one-woman director/partner in 2017, which has increased to 297 as of 31st October 2025.

DPIIT recognised startups from Chandigarh have also availed various key benefits under the Startup India initiative. As of 31st October 2025, Alternative Investment Funds supported under the Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) have invested Rs. 21.30 crore in startups from Chandigarh. Under the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS), supported incubators have approved Rs. 2.89 crore to startups from Chandigarh. Additionally, under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS), startup from the UT has been guaranteed loan amounting to Rs. 15 lakh. 15 startups from Chandigarh have also received certificate of eligibility under Section 80-IAC of the Income Tax Act 1961, to claim a deduction of an amount equal to 100% of the profits and gains derived from eligible business for three consecutive assessment years.

PENDENCY IN PATENT OFFICES**2564. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of patent applications pending for approval, including the average time of pendency and stage-wise processing;
- (b) the details of the average time taken to grant patent applications, sector-wise ;
- (c) the number of sanctioned posts, filled in posts and vacancies of patent examiners and controllers; and
- (d) whether any employees have been recruited on a contractual basis, if so, the details thereof the year and post-wise since 2014?

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 number of patent applications being filed annually have nearly doubled over the last 5 years on account of several initiatives by the Government to strengthen the patent ecosystem in the country such as reduction of fee for startups, small entities, and educational institutions, providing expedited Examination of Patent applications, pro bono facilitation to Indian startups for the filing and processing of patent, trademark, and design applications under Start-Ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) scheme. The number of pending applications at different stages of processing as of November 2025 is:

Sl. No.	Action	Stage	Point of Pending Action	No. of Applications
(a)	Application Pending for Examination	Applications awaiting filing of Request for Examination to enable further processing	Applicant	2,50,384
		Applications with request for examination filed but awaiting statutory publication	Statutory requirements including 18 months publication	17,946
		Applications awaiting issuance of the First Examination Report (FER) by the Office	Patent Office	1,58,618
		Subtotal		4,26,948
(b)	Applications Pending for reexamination and/or Disposal	Applications for which applicant's reply to the first examination report (FER) is pending	Applicant	19,147
		Applications pending for re-examination and/or disposal by the Office	Patent Office	29,719
		Subtotal		48,866
(c)	TOTAL (a) +(b)			4,75,814

(ii) Table showing average time taken from the filing of request for examination (pendency time) at different stages of processing in 2025 (till November 2025):

Sl. No.	Stage	Examination Request Type	Average time taken (in months)
1.	First Examination Report	Expedited Examination	5.7
		Normal Examination	24.7
2.	Final Decision	Expedited Examination	14.7
		Normal Examination	38.9

(b) The following table lists the average time taken for the grant of patent applications (from the filing of request for examination), field-wise, for the year 2025 (up to November):

S. No.	Technical Field*	Average time taken (in months)	
		Expedited Examination	Normal Examination
1	BIOCHEMISTRY	13.0	57.3
2	BIOMEDICAL	18.7	38.9
3	BIOTECHNOLOGY	17.2	70.6
4	CHEMISTRY	11.1	33.2
5	CIVIL	32.3	55.5
6	COMMUNICATION	12.3	36.6
7	COMPUTER	16.0	47.7
8	ELECTRICAL	13.8	36.8
9	ELECTRONICS	13.3	41.2
10	FOOD	17.2	75.3
11	MECHANICAL	18.7	46.0
12	METALLURGY	10.1	39.6
13	PHYSICS	14.9	46.0
14	POLYMER	11.0	33.7
15	TEXTILE	20.9	45.7

*The Office does not maintain sector-wise data on patent applications. However, patent applications are classified into 15 technical fields for the purpose of examination. As a significant portion of applications may span multiple technical fields due to their multidisciplinary nature, each application is assigned to only one technical field of examination.

(c) The following Table enlists the details of posts (sanctioned, working and vacant) in Patent Office as of November 2025:

Sl. No	Name of the post	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacant posts
1.	Senior Joint Controller of Patents and Designs	3	2	1

2.	Joint Controller of Patents and Designs	47	40	7
3.	Deputy Controller of Patents and Designs	112	72	40
4.	Assistant Controller of Patents and Designs	498	492	06
5.	Examiner of Patents and Designs	773	677	96
TOTAL		1433	1283	150

(d) No Patent Examiners and Controllers have not been recruited on a contractual basis since 2014.

ईवी को बढ़ावा देना और ईवी चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की स्थापना

2565. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंडः

श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवीः

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देशभर में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों (ईवी) को अपनाने को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के खरीदारों को कोई प्रोत्साहन प्रदान कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर ईवी चार्जिंग से संबंधित बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) अब तक कितने ईवी चार्जिंग स्टेशन स्थापित किए गए हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने राजमार्गों और प्रमुख सड़कों पर ईवी चार्जिंग स्टेशन स्थापित करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार ने चार्जिंग स्टेशनों पर ही बैटरी बदलने की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई नीति

बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) और (ख) सरकार ने देश भर में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों (ईवी) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमें लागू की हैं:-

(i) भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक (और हाइब्रिड) वाहनों के तीव्र अंगीकरण और विनिर्माण (फ्रेम इंडिया)

स्कीम: फ्रेम इंडिया स्कीम का द्वितीय चरण 5 वर्ष की अवधि यानी 01.04.2019 से 31.03.2024 तक 11,500 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ लागू किया गया था।

(ii) भारत में ऑटोमोबिल और ऑटो घटक उद्योग (पीएलआई-ऑटो) के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध

प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम: सरकार ने इस स्कीम को 23.09.2021 को भारत में ऑटोमोबिल और ऑटो घटक उद्योग के लिए 25,938 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ उन्नत ऑटोमोटिव प्रौद्योगिकी (एएटी) उत्पादों के लिए भारत की विनिर्माण क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने हेतु मंजूरी दी थी। यह स्कीम न्यूनतम 50% घरेलू मूल्यवर्धन (डीवीए) के साथ ईवी सहित एएटी उत्पादों के घरेलू विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने और ऑटोमोटिव विनिर्माण मूल्य श्रृंखला में निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है।

(iii) उन्नत रसायन सेल (एसीसी) बैटरी भंडारण पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम संबंधी उत्पादन संबद्ध

प्रोत्साहन स्कीम: सरकार ने 12.05.2021 को 18,100 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ देश में एसीसी के निर्माण के लिए पीएलआई स्कीम को मंजूरी दी थी। इस स्कीम का लक्ष्य 50 गीगावॉटघंटा एसीसी बैटरी के लिए एक प्रतिस्पर्धी घरेलू विनिर्माण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र स्थापित करना है।

(iv) पीएम इलेक्ट्रिक ड्राइव रिवोल्यूशन इन इनोवेटिव व्हीकल एनहांसमेंट (पीएम ई-ड्राइव)

स्कीम: यह स्कीम 10,900 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ 01.04.2024 से 31.03.2028 तक लागू की गई है। इस स्कीम का लक्ष्य ई-दुपहिया, ई-तिपहिया, ई-ट्रक, ई-बस और ई-एम्बुलेंस सहित

इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को समर्थन देना है। इस स्कीम में ईवी सार्वजनिक चार्जिंग स्टेशनों और परीक्षण एजेंसियों के उन्नयन के लिए भी समर्थन शामिल है। इस स्कीम के तहत, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन खरीदते समय खरीदारों (उपभोक्ताओं/अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं) को ई-दुपहिया, ई-तिपहिया (ई-रिक्शा और ई-कार्ट), ई-तिपहिया (एल5), ई-ट्रक और ई-एम्बुलेंस पर कीमत में अग्रिम छूट के रूप में मांग प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है।

(v) **पीएम ई-बस सेवा-भुगतान सुरक्षा तंत्र (पीएसएम) स्कीम:** 28.10.2024 को अधिसूचित इस स्कीम का परिव्यय 3,435.33 करोड़ रूपए है और इसका उद्देश्य 38,000 से अधिक इलेक्ट्रिक बसों की तैनाती का समर्थन करना है। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक परिवहन प्राधिकरण (पीटीए) द्वारा चूक करने की स्थिति में ई-बस संचालकों को भुगतान सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है।

(vi) **भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक यात्री कारों के निर्माण को बढ़ावा देने की स्कीम (एसपीएमईपीसीआई):** यह स्कीम 15.03.2024 को भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक कारों के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अधिसूचित की गई थी।

(ग), (ड) और (च) इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशन स्थापित करना एक गैर-लाइसेंसीकृत गतिविधि है और निजी उद्यमी भी इस गतिविधि में भाग ले सकते हैं। विद्युत मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों सहित ईवी चार्जिंग को मजबूत करने के लिए 17.09.2024 को "इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग अवसंरचना की स्थापना और संचालन के लिए दिशानिर्देश-2024" जारी किए। ये दिशानिर्देश बैटरी-स्वैपिंग स्टेशनों को शामिल करके एक कनेक्टेड और इंटरऑपरेबल चार्जिंग इकोसिस्टम को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

इसके अलावा, पीएम ई-ड्राइव स्कीम के तहत, राष्ट्रीय और राज्य राजमार्गों सहित अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन सार्वजनिक चार्जिंग स्टेशन (ईवी पीसीएस) स्थापित करने के लिए 2,000 करोड़ रूपए का आवंटन किया गया है।

(घ) बीएचईएल से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, अब तक कुल 29,151 ईवी चार्जिंग स्टेशन संस्थापित किए जा चुके हैं।

PM KISAN PORTAL**2566. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:**

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

- (a) the number of farmers receiving Rs. 6,000 PM Kisan instalments and the number of cases where delay was over 45 days in FY 2024–25;
- (b) the average grievance redressal time on the PM Kisan portal; and
- (c) the details of steps taken to integrate Aadhaar authentication to reduce exclusion errors?

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

(a) The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of 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.

Recently, the 21st instalment of PM-KISAN was released on 19th November, 2025, under which the benefits of the Scheme amounting to more than ₹ 18,691 crore were released to more than 9.34 Crore beneficiaries of the country.

Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, States/UTs are mandated to identify and verify the eligible beneficiaries under the scheme and upload the error-free data of eligible farmers including land records, linking of Aadhaar with their bank accounts and e-KYC for successful transfer of the benefits.

(b) To ensure the prompt resolution of issues faced by the farmers under the PM-KISAN scheme, a robust grievance redressal mechanism has been created on the PM-KISAN portal. In the current financial year, the average grievance redressal time for the grievances received on the PM-KISAN portal so far is 6 days.

(c) To ensure that the benefits are provided only to the eligible beneficiaries under the PM-KISAN scheme, Aadhaar demographic authentication, Aadhaar based e-KYC and Aadhaar-linked bank accounts for benefit transfer have been made mandatory.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS

2567. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

(a) the number of electric vehicle charging stations installed in each State and

Union Territory during the last five years;

(b) the details of these stations categorised into fast-charging and slow-charging;

(c) the agencies responsible for installing them (public sector, private sector or State implementing agencies); and

(d) the number of charging stations installed under FAME-I, FAME-II and any other Central Government schemes?

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

(a) and (b) The details of 29,151 electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS) installed all over India in each State and Union Territory during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Out of these, 8,805 EV charging stations are fast charging stations and 20,346 EV charging stations are slow charging stations.

(c) Setting up of a charging station is an unlicensed activity and private players can install Electric Vehicle charging station as per Ministry of Power (MoP) Guidelines of September 17, 2024.

(d) The details of number of charging stations installed under FAME-I and FAME-II is as under:

Scheme	No. of EV charging stations installed
FAME-I	479
FAME-II	9,097

Besides above, an allocation of Rs.2,000 crore has been made under the

PM E-DRIVE Scheme for deployment of EV charging infrastructure on pan-India basis. The operational guidelines for deployment of EVPCS have been issued on 26.09.2025.

STATEMENT

State-wise and Union Territory-wise list of EV charging stations installed during the last 5 years

S. N.	State	Total number of electric vehicle charging stations installed	Fast Chargers	Slow Chargers
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	4	1	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	791	424	367
3	Arunachal Pradesh	45	4	41
4	Assam	345	96	249
5	Bihar	518	172	346
6	Chandigarh	13	11	2
7	Chhattisgarh	347	124	223
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	14	11	3
9	Delhi	1,957	399	1558
10	Goa	156	94	62
11	Gujarat	1,205	578	627
12	Haryana	919	384	535
13	Himachal Pradesh	133	52	81
14	Jammu And Kashmir	180	61	119
15	Jharkhand	353	129	224
16	Karnataka	6,096	751	5345
17	Kerala	1,389	553	836
18	Ladakh	1	0	1
19	Lakshadweep	1	0	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,146	353	793
21	Maharashtra	4,166	1205	2961
22	Manipur	58	9	49
23	Meghalaya	62	21	41

24	Mizoram	13	0	13
25	Nagaland	37	6	31
26	Odisha	606	165	441
27	Puducherry	46	28	18
28	Punjab	698	225	473
29	Rajasthan	1,515	523	992
30	Sikkim	12	3	9
31	Tamil Nadu	1,780	926	854
32	Telangana	1,062	548	514
33	Tripura	55	4	51
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,316	540	1776
35	Uttarakhand	221	84	137
36	West Bengal	891	321	570
	Grand Total	29,151	8805	20346

PENDING WAGES UNDER MGNREGS

2568. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received representations from the Government of Tamil Nadu regarding large pending wage dues under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) including the communication made by the State's Finance Minister in January 2025 flagging unpaid arrears of approximately 1,635 crore from late 2024 onwards;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the delay in releasing these funds and the number of workers affected;
- (c) the total amount of MGNREGS wage and material liabilities currently pending for Tamil Nadu; and

- (d) the timeline by which the Ministry proposes to clear these dues and ensure uninterrupted wage payments for rural workers in the State?

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

(a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand-driven wage employment scheme. Funds release to States/UTs is a continuous process. 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).

Ministry has received representations from the Government of Tamil Nadu regarding pending wage dues under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

During financial year 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 5,984.03 crore has been released to Tamil Nadu for wage component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

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 11.12.2025), an amount of Rs. 6,497.06 crore has been released to Tamil Nadu, which includes Rs. 5,836.20 crore for wage component and an amount of Rs.660.86 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.

(c) and (d) As on 10.12.2025, the total pending liabilities of wage payment in respect of State of Tamil Nadu are Rs. 304.8 crore and an amount of Rs. 622.21 crore is pending liability for material component. Central government is committed to release admissible pending liabilities to the State as per established procedure.

PERFORMANCE OF TEXTILE SECTOR

2569. SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

- (a) the details of export performance of India's textile and apparel sector during the last three financial years, product and year- wise;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of international carbon-border and labour-compliance regulations on Indian textile exports, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons for the same;
- (c) the steps being taken to promote sustainable and circular textile production through recycling, eco-dyeing and water-efficiency technologies;
- (d) whether the Government has introduced any scheme to provide social-security and health-insurance coverage to garment-factory and handloom workers, especially women, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons for the same; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to establish a "National Textile Sustainability Council" comprising industry, labour and environmental representatives to align exports with Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) standards, 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) India's Global textile and Apparel including Handicrafts Export figure during the last 03 years is mentioned below:

India's Global Textile and Apparel including Handicrafts Exports (Values in USD Million)				
Sl No.	Commodity	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025

1	Readymade Garment	16,190.96	14,532.19	15,989.34
2	Cotton Textiles	11,084.81	12,258.13	12,298.90
3	Man-made textiles	5,411.98	5,080.64	5,294.60
4	Wool and Woolen textiles	204.75	192.40	160.26
5	Silk Products	94.56	119.25	162.09
6	Handloom Products	182.52	140.40	141.96
7	Carpets	1,366.11	1,395.15	1,541.11
8	Jute Products	461.71	353.50	399.89
	Total Textile and Apparel exports	34,997.40	34,071.65	35,988.16
9	Handicrafts	1,688.58	1,802.29	1,766.83
	Total TandA including Handicrafts exports	36,685.98	35,873.94	37,754.99

Source: DGCI&S

The exports of the Textiles and Apparel sector, including handicrafts, increased from USD 36.65 billion in 2022–23 to USD 37.75 billion in 2024–25, registering a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of about 1.49 per cent, reflecting the relative resilience of the sector despite global economic headwinds.

(b) The Government is closely monitoring the emerging international regulatory frameworks, including carbon-border measures and labour-compliance standards, and their potential implications for India's textile and apparel exports. As textile products are presently not covered under the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), no direct impact on the sector has been observed. Nevertheless, the Ministry, in consultation with the Department of Commerce and other concerned Ministries, continues to assess possible indirect effects and future developments. Labour-related compliance requirements introduced by major trading partners are also being examined in

consultation with industry stakeholders. The Government remains committed to supporting exporters through capacity-building initiatives and sustained policy engagement to mitigate any potential adverse impact.

(c) The Ministry of Textiles is taking various initiatives to promote sustainability and circularity in the textile sector:

- I. For promotion of upcycling, a tripartite MoU was signed between Textiles Committee, GeM and Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) to promote and mainstream the public procurement of upcycled products.
- II. For promotion of sustainability in textile value chain, various steps such as Circle Back campaign aimed at raising awareness among students about textile recycling, organization of exhibitions such as Vastra Katha at Bharat Tex 2024 and 2025 have been taken.

(d) Workers, including women, who draw wages not exceeding the wage ceiling for ESI coverage working in garment factories and handloom units employing 10 or more employees are already eligible for ESI coverage.

The Code on Social Security 2020 which has come into force on 21.11.2025 also has provisions for voluntary coverage of establishment and also to unorganized workers as per the Scheme framed by the Central Govt.

Ministry of Textiles, Government of India is implementing following schemes for welfare of handloom weavers/workers under National Handloom Development Programme across the country:

- Financial support of Rs.8,000/- per month to Awardee handloom

weavers/workers above 60 years of age, in indigent circumstances having annual income below Rs.1.00 lakh and Scholarship upto Rs.2.00 lakh per annum to handloom weavers/workers' child (upto 2 children) for study in Diploma/Under Graduate/Post Graduate courses of Central/State Govt. recognized/funded Textiles Institutions.

- Universal and affordable social security in case of natural/accidental death and total/partial disability through insurance schemes i.e. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

(e) The Ministry of Textiles has constituted an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Taskforce as a multi-stakeholder platform including but not limited to industry, labour, and environmental representatives. The objective of the Taskforce is to identify key hotspots in the textile value chain and to support the transition of the textile and apparel industry towards a sustainable and resource-efficient production system. No proposal to establish a separate "National Textile Sustainability Council" has been received

SCHEMES TO PROMOTE SKILL DEVELOPMENT AMONG FARMERS

2570 SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) the details of the schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government to promote skill development, capacity building and training

- among farmers in agriculture and allied sectors;
- (b) whether these schemes are being effectively implemented in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
 - (c) the specific initiatives, training modules, exposure visits, farmer field schools and digital agri-skilling programmes conducted in Dharmapuri district during the last five years;
 - (d) the number of farmers in Dharmapuri who have benefitted from these skill-development programmes, year-wise; and
 - (e) whether the Government proposes additional support or new programmes to enhance skill development for farmers in Dharmapuri, particularly in modern farming techniques, FPO development and allied sector diversification and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms” (ATMA) is being implemented in 734 districts of 28 states and 5 UTs for promoting decentralized and farmer-friendly extension system in the country. The objective of the Scheme is to support State Government’s efforts and to make available latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas to farmers through different extension activities viz; Farmers Training, Skill Training of Rural Youth, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools etc.

Skill Training of Rural Youth (STRY) aims at providing short duration skill-based training programs to rural youth including farmers on agri-based vocational areas. STRY is implemented by National Institute of Extension Management (MANAGE) with the support of State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institutes (SAMETIs) and Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA). More than 86,000 rural youth including farmers have been trained so far under the scheme since 2015-16.

In addition to STRY, skill training programmes of min. 200 hours duration has been operationalized in DA&FW as per the guidelines of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship from July, 2015.

The Government is implementing Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) scheme in different States including Tamil Nadu of the Country with mandate of technology assessment and demonstration for its use and capacity development. As part of its activities, the KVKs impart training to the farmers, farm women and rural youth on different aspects of agriculture and allied sectors for their capacity building.

(b) Yes. ATMA Scheme is being implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu State including Dharmapuri District. Similarly, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) Scheme is also under implementation in 31 districts of Tamil Nadu including in Dharmapuri district ; details of which is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

STRY is being implemented in Tamil Nadu successfully with the support of SAMETI. The district-wise and year-wise status of the youth trained under the programs in the state is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) Details of Training Programmes and Exposure Visits conducted under

ATMA and KVKs in Dharmapuri District during last five years (2020-21 to 2024-25) are given here under: -

Sl. No.	Activity	Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)		Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)	
		Number of Programmes	Number of Participants	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
1.	Training Programme	683	34,336	564	18,404
2.	Exposure Visit	291	8,730	92	2,509

(d) A total of 168 rural youth including farmers have availed benefit under the program. The details on number of youth including farmers trained under STRY in Dharmapuri district during last five years are provided below:

Districts	No. of youth trained under STRY (No.)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Dharmapuri	0	56	28	28	56

The number of farmers in Dharmapuri, who have benefitted from skill Development Programmes is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Skill Training Conducted	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	2020-21	1	28
2.	2021-22	2	39
3.	2022-23	2	41
4.	2023-24	2	56
5.	2024-25	2	56
TOTAL		9	220

(e) In FPO, The Tamil Nadu Government has provided a Millet Processing Unit to the Pambar Farmers Producer Organization at Kelavalli, Morappur Block of Dharmapuri District through the Department of Agriculture Marketing and Agri-Business. Using this Processing Unit, Farmers of nearby blocks are also getting benefitted by selling the value added Millet products.

<u>STATEMENT-I</u>			
District wise details of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) functional in Tamil Nadu			
Sl. No	District/KVK	Type of Host Organization	Year of Establishment
1	Ariyalur	NGO	2009
2	Chengalpattu	SAU (TANUVAS)	1985
3	Coimbatore	NGO	1979
4	Cuddalore	SAU (TNAU)	1985
5	Dharmapuri	SAU (TNAU)	2006
6	Dindigul	DU (GRI)	1989
7	Erode	NGO	1992
8	Kallakurichi	SAU (TANUVAS)	2018
9	Kanyakumari	SAU (TNAU)	2004
10	Karur	NGO	2005
11	Krishnagiri	NGO	1978
12	Madurai	SAU (TNAU)	2004
13	Nagapattinam	SAU (TNJFU)	2004
14	Namakkal	SAU (TANUVAS)	2004
15	Perambalur	NGO	2002
16	Pudukkottai	SAU (TNAU)	2004
17	Ramanathapuram	SAU (TNAU)	2004
18	Salem	SAU (TNAU)	1994
19	Sivagangai	SAU (TANUVAS)	1996
20	The Nilgiris	SAU (TNAU)	2022
21	Theni	NGO	1994

22	Thenkasi	NGO	1994
23	Thoothukudi	NGO	1996
24	Tiruchirappalli	SAU (TNAU)	1977
25	Tirupur	SAU (TNAU)	2019
26	Tiruvallur	SAU (TNAU)	2004
27	Tiruvannamalai	NGO	1991
28	Tiruvarur	SAU (TNAU)	2004
29	Vellore	SAU (TNAU)	2004
30	Villupuram	SAU (TNAU)	2004
31	Virudhunagar	SAU (TNAU)	2006

<u>STATEMENT-II</u>						
District-wise and year-wise status of the youth trained under the programs in the state						
Sl. No	Districts	Number of Youth trained under Skill Training of Rural Youth (STRY)				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Ariyalur	15	15	15	30	0
2	Coimbatore	28	28	28	56	28
3	Cuddalore	28	28	28	56	28
4	Dharmapuri	0	56	28	28	56
5	Dindigul	28	28	28	28	28
6	Erode	56	28	28	56	56
7	Kanchipuram	28	28	28	56	28
8	Kanyakumari	28	56	28	56	28
9	Karur	0	56	28	56	56
10	Krishnagiri	28	28	28	56	56
11	Madurai	0	56	28	56	56
12	Nagapattinam	0	56	28	56	84
13	Namakkal	0	56	28	28	0
14	Perambalur	15	43	15	56	28
15	Pudukkottai	0	56	28	84	28
16	Ramanathapuram	0	56	28	56	56
17	Salem	28	28	28	56	28
18	Sivaganga	15	15	15	30	28

19	Thanjavur	15	15	28	56	56
20	Theni	28	112	28	56	28
21	Thoothukudi (Tuticorin)	15	15	15	15	28
22	Tirunelveli	0	56	28	84	28
23	Tiruppur	28	28	28	56	0
24	Tiruvallur	28	28	28	56	28
25	Tiruvannamalai	28	56	28	71	58
26	Tiruvarur	15	28	28	84	56
27	Trichy	28	28	28	84	84
28	Vellore	28	56	28	56	56
29	Viluppuram	28	28	28	56	28
30	Virudhunagar	28	140	56	56	56
31	The Nilgiris	0	15	28	43	28
32	Tenkasi	15	15	15	30	43
33	Ranipet	28	28	0	56	0
34	Thirupattur	0	28	28	56	0
35	Chengalpat	0	28	28	56	56
36	Kallkurichi	28	28	28	56	0
37	Mayiladurai	0	0	28	56	28
Total		637	1449	971	1983	1333

TARGET OF DOUBLING THE FARMERS INCOME

2571. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

- (a) the details of the average income earned by farmers during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has set any target to double the farmers income, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI 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. The State-wise average monthly income per agricultural household for the agricultural years July 2018–June 2019 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Since the last survey on income of agricultural households was conducted in 2019, the extent of average monthly income per agricultural households for the last five years is not available.

(b) and (c) Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to “Doubling of Farmers Income (DFI)” and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its final report to the Government in September, 2018 containing the recommendations for doubling of farmers’ income through various policies, reforms, developmental programs, and schemes 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. To achieve the objective, the Committee has identified the following

Seven sources for enhancing growth of farmers:

- i. Increase in crop productivity
- ii. Increase in livestock productivity
- iii. Resource use efficiency – reduction in cost of production
- iv. Increase in cropping intensity
- v. Diversification to high value agriculture
- vi. Remunerative prices on farmers' produce
- vii. Shift of surplus manpower from farm to non-farm occupations.

To achieve the above seven objectives, 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. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. 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. 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. These initiatives have significantly

increased farmers' income during the last five years. List of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT- I

**State/UT - wise average monthly income of agricultural household
during agricultural year July 2018- June 2019**

SI. No.	State/ Group of NE States/ Group of UTs	Income (Rs.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10,480
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19,225
3	Assam	10,675
4	Bihar	7,542
5	Chhattisgarh	9,677
6	Gujarat	12,631
7	Haryana	22,841
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,153
9	Jammu and Kashmir	18,918
10	Jharkhand	4,895
11	Karnataka	13,441
12	Kerala	17,915
13	Madhya Pradesh	8,339
14	Maharashtra	11,492
15	Manipur	11,227
16	Meghalaya	29,348
17	Mizoram	17,964
18	Nagaland	9,877
19	Odisha	5,112
20	Punjab	26,701
21	Rajasthan	12,520
22	Sikkim	12,447
23	Tamil Nadu	11,924
24	Telangana	9,403
25	Tripura	9,918

26	Uttarakhand	13,552
27	Uttar Pradesh	8,061
28	West Bengal	6,762
	Group of N E States	16,863
	Group of UTs	18,511
	All India	10,218

Source: NSS Report No. 587: Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Land and Livestock Holdings of Households in Rural India, 2019.

STATEMENT-II

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

**EXTANT VARIETY OF COMMON KNOWLEDGE
AND FARMER VARIETIES**

2572. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA:

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

- (a) whether initiatives are being taken by the Government to conserve indigenous paddy varieties in the country particularly in Wayanad Parliamentary Constituency;
- (b) whether the Government extends support to tribal communities and farmer's organisations to take up conservation efforts, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of certificates issued for Extant Variety of Common Knowledge (VCK) and Farmers' Variety categories of cereal crops since 2015 in Kerala, district-wise;
- (d) the details of Extant VCK and Farmers' Varieties for all crop types registered in Wayanad Parliamentary Constituency;
- (e) whether any Extant VCK and Farmers' Varieties have been commercialized out of the total crops registered in Wayanad Parliamentary Constituency, and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether any farmers, communities or institutions in Kerala have received benefit-sharing payments under this programme, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The Government of India through the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (PPVandFR) Authority, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) is taking several initiatives to conserve indigenous plant varieties (including paddy varieties). These initiatives include germplasm collection, characterization, registration of

farmers' varieties, community seed bank support, and promotion of on-farm conservation in biodiversity-rich regions.

The PPVandFR Authority has registered 20 farmers' varieties of paddy from Wayanad District of Kerala.

In addition, ICAR- All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) funded Regional Agricultural Research Station, Pattambi under Kerala Agricultural University is doing collection, conservation, characterization of indigenous paddy varieties of Kerala under Seed Bank Project of State Government plan fund, which was completed in 2023 especially focusing on Wayanad District.

(b) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (PPVandFR) Authority awards, rewards and recognizes farmers who have conserved plant genetic resources. Accordingly, so far, PPVandFR Authority has conferred 41 Plant Genome Saviour Community Awards to Farming Communities, 67 Plant Genome Saviour Farmer Rewards and 84 Plant Genome Saviour Farmer Recognitions.

Furthermore, the PPVandFR (Utilisation of National Gene Fund for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources) Rules, 2025 has been notified for providing support to conservation of Plant Genetic Resource including varieties of tribal farmers/ communities.

Besides, Government provides support to tribal communities and farmer groups involved in conservation of traditional varieties through capacity building programmes on varietal conservation and registration, assistance on

establishing and strengthening community seed banks etc. through various schemes/programmes especially Seeds Component under National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) etc.

During 2019-2024, Regional Agricultural Research Station, Pattambi under Kerala Agricultural University provided support to tribal communities and farmers' organizations to take up conservation efforts through AICRP (Seed Crops) tribal subplan, providing seeds, agricultural inputs, implements, seed mills etc. in Wayanad district.

(c) The district-wise details of cereal crops registered under the categories of Farmers' Variety and Extant Variety of Common Knowledge (VCK) from the State of Kerala since 2015, are as under:

S. No.	Name of District	No. of registered Farmers Varieties	No. of registered Extant VCK
1	Malappuram	-	1
2	Wayanad	20	-

(d) and (e) The details of all crops registered under the categories of Farmers' Variety and Extant Variety of Common Knowledge (VCK) from Wayanad District, are as under:

S. No.	Name of Crop	No. of registered Farmers' Varieties
1	Black Pepper	1
2	Turmeric	1
3	Rice	20

(f) As on date, no claim of benefit sharing has been filed with PPV&FR Authority in the State of Kerala.

STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL CORRIDORS IN UTTAR PRADESH**2573. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:**

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

- (a) the number of industrial projects currently approved under the Delhi–Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor, along with their present status of implementation;
- (b) whether land acquisition, investor mobilisation, and infrastructure development under the Uttar Pradesh Defence Corridor, particularly in the Bundelkhand region, are progressing as per the prescribed timelines, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the key bottlenecks identified, including issues related to land acquisition, environmental clearances, investor commitments, or coordination with State authorities;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to resolve these challenges and accelerate project execution, including fast-tracking approvals, extending administrative support and promoting investor outreach; and
- (e) whether any monitoring mechanism has been established to ensure regular review of progress in the Bundelkhand nodes of the Defence Corridor, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The number of industrial projects approved under the National Industrial

Corridor Development Programme (NICDP), under the Delhi–Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), and the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor, along with their present status, is as follows:

i. Approved Projects under the Delhi–Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC):

S. No.	Name	Current Status
1.	Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR), Gujarat	Allotment/Sale of land with plug n play facilities
2.	ShendraBidkin Industrial Area (SBIA), Maharashtra	
3.	Integrated Industrial Township – Greater Noida (IIT-GN), Uttar Pradesh	
4.	Integrated Industrial Township – Vikram Udyogpuri (IIT-VUL), Madhya Pradesh	
5.	Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub – Nangal Chaudhary, Haryana	Development of trunk infrastructure
6.	Multi Modal Logistics Hub and Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMLH and MMTH), Uttar Pradesh	Process for Selection of concessionaire initiated
7.	Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Cluster, Rajasthan	Process for Selection of EPC contractor initiated
8.	Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra	Process of Selection of EPC contractor initiated

ii. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor (UPDIC) spans over six nodes, viz., Aligarh, Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, and Chitrakoot:

- Total land acquired (in Ha): 2040.1513
- Allotment-62
- Land allotted: 977.54 Ha

- Likely employment: 14256
- Investment (proposed by industries): INR 11997.45 Cr

(b) to (d) The Bundelkhand region has two nodes, Jhansi and Chitrakoot. The land required for the node has been fully procured. 571.09 hectares of land has been allotted to potential investors. ₹506.89 crore funds are approved for development of infrastructure works.

(e) A structured multi-tier monitoring mechanism is established to review the progress of the Bundelkhand nodes. That includes -

- Regular review meetings chaired by senior officials of the State Government and the UPDIC officers.
- Monthly progress tracking covering land, infrastructure and investor milestones, and submission of periodic reports.

छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए कृषि ऋण

2574.श्री सनातन पांडेय:

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

(क) देश के कुल किसानों में लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों का प्रतिशत कितना है;

(ख) क्या कुल कृषि ऋण का 30 प्रतिशत से भी कम हिस्सा छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को दिया जा रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ग्रामीण किसानों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त श्रेणी के किसानों को दिए गए ऋण का वार्षिक प्रतिशत कितना है?

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

(क) कुल किसानों में छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों के प्रतिशत का आंकड़ा केंद्रीय रूप से नहीं रखा जाता है। तथापि, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई नवीनतम कृषि गणना 2015-16 के अनुसार, देश में कुल कृषि जोतों में से छोटे एवं सीमांत कृषि जोत लगभग 86 प्रतिशत हैं।

(ख) से (घ) सरकार पूरे भारत में विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस) नामक एक 100% केंद्र वित्त पोषित केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों द्वारा किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) के माध्यम से प्राप्त अल्पकालिक कृषि ऋणों पर रियायती ब्याज दरें प्रदान करना है, ताकि वे अपनी कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें। केसीसी-एमआईएसएस योजना के कारण किसानों को अपनी प्रचालन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए आसान और किफायती ऋण तक पहुंच में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 2024-25 में सक्रिय केसीसी खातों की संख्या 7.72 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है, जिससे ऋण की राशि वर्ष 2013-14 में 4.26 लाख करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 10.20 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गई है।

वित्त मंत्रालय के वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग के अनुसार, कृषि क्षेत्र को दिए जाने वाले कुल ऋण में लगभग चार गुना वृद्धि हुई है, जो वर्ष 2013-14 में 7.3 लाख करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 28.69 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। इसमें से छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों (एसएमएफ) को वितरित ऋण इस अवधि के दौरान बढ़कर 14.35 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। इससे पता चलता है कि छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को कुल कृषि ऋण का लगभग 50% प्राप्त होता है।

केसीसी-एमआईएसएस के अलावा, कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (एआईएफ) भी किसानों को संस्थागत ऋण प्रदान करता है। प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) अप्रत्याशित घटनाओं के कारण फसल हानि/क्षति से प्रभावित किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है और कृषि क्षेत्र में ऋण प्रवाह सुनिश्चित करती है। ऋण/वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके, ये योजनाएं उधार के प्रभाव को कम करने, समय पर पुनर्भुगतान को प्रोत्साहित करने और बेहतर ऋण अनुशासन (क्रेडिट डिसिप्लिन) को बढ़ावा देने में सहायक होती हैं।

FOREIGN TRADE AGREEMENTS AND RUPEE TRADE**2575. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:****SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:****DR. HEMANG JOSHI:****DR. K. SUDHAKAR:****SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**

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

- (a) the current status and timeline for concluding FTAs with the UK and EU and the manner these agreements will enhance India's services exports;
- (b) the manner the Government is promoting and tracking the Rupee trade settlement mechanism with the RBI and the steps being taken to encourage more partner countries to open SRVAs;
- (c) the strategies being used to grow services exports in sectors like FinTech, Geospatial services, and AVGC and the targets for 2026; and
- (d) the progress made in using the Trade Connect e-Platform to provide exporters with real-time data on tariff concessions and Rules of Origin under various FTAs?

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) India and United Kingdom (UK) have signed the Comprehensive Trade and Economic Agreement (CETA) on 24th July, 2025. After entry into force, the India-UK CETA will provide predictable, open and favourable market access across wide range of services sectors such as IT/ITES, business services, professional

services, education, and healthcare. It also creates a structured framework for the temporary movement of service providers. Business visitors, contractual service suppliers, and independent professionals will be able to access the UK under clear and predictable temporary entry and stay rules. The Double Contribution Convention which will enter into force along with the FTA will provide a mechanism to avoid double payment of social security contributions. Additionally, up to 1,800 Indian chefs, yoga instructors, and classical musicians will be able to work in the UK every year under these provisions. After formal relaunch of India-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations in June 2022, fourteen rounds of negotiations have been concluded by October 2025. In the meetings held at various levels from 3-9 December 2025, both sides took note of the steady progress achieved across various negotiating tracks, including Services and agreed to sustain the momentum.

(b) To promote growth of global trade with emphasis on exports from India and to support the increasing interest of global trading community in Indian Rupees (INR), an additional arrangement for invoicing, payment, and settlement of exports / imports in INR was put in place vide Authorised Persons (Directions / Dealer Information/ Reporting) Series (A.P. (DIR Series)) Circular No. 10 dated July 11, 2022, on International Trade Settlement in Indian Rupees. Additionally, in terms Reserve Bank of India's A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 08 dated August 05, 2025, Authorized Dealer banks are now allowed to open Special Rupee Vostro Accounts (SRVAs) of overseas correspondent banks without referring to the Reserve Bank for approval. Further, in terms of A.P. (DIR Series) Circular

No. 14 dated October 03, 2025, on International Trade Settlement in Indian Rupees (INR), SRVA balances can now also be invested in non-convertible debentures/bonds and commercial papers issued by an Indian company.

(c) Services exports including financial services is a key component in bilateral engagements and FTAs. The National Geospatial Policy (NGP), 2022 envisages the growth of Geospatial services, including their contribution to India's overall digital services exports. The Policy aims to build a globally competitive Geospatial ecosystem through an enabling framework for innovation, improved data availability, private-sector participation, and capacity development. As per the NGP 2022, there are milestones laid out up to 2025 and 2030 for establishing the foundational infrastructure, data frameworks, and institutional mechanisms required for expanding Geospatial services and their export potential. Further, government is taking several steps for growth in Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, and Comics (AVGC) Services exports. The AVGC Promotion Task Force was set up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in April 2022 after the Union Budget announcement. It brought together industry and government to outline how India could scale skills, jobs and investment in animation, VFX, gaming and comics; and position the country as a global hub. The Task Force submitted its report in December 2022, recommending a National AVGC Mission, Centres of Excellence, stronger infrastructure and dedicated support for Indian Intellectual Property and exports. Indian Institute of Creative Technologies (IICT) Mumbai has been established and is being developed as a specialized Centre of Excellence to strengthen high-end training

and research. With a focus on expanding high-quality production capacity, developing talent and improving access to international markets, World Audio Visual and Entertainment Summit (WAVES) 2025 was held in May 2025 as a global platform for the entire Media and Entertainment sector.

(d) Tariff Explorer service on Trade Connect ePlatform provides information on tariff concessions available to eligible Indian exports under various Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs). It also provides details on Rules of Origin to be complied with, in order to access the said tariff concessions. The information is available on a searchable basis with exporters having option of searching by the Harmonised System (HS) code assigned to the product by the destination country or by product description. The exporters may select the nearest matches to their products based on the search and understand the tariff and rules of origin information. Updates to the repository are undertaken as and when new information is received from authorised sources.

राजसहायता आवंटन

2576. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने विगत दो वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों और फसल बीमा के लिए राजसहायता आवंटन में कमी की है;

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

(ग) क्या उक्त कमी से राजस्थान और अन्य सूखा-प्रवण राज्यों के छोटे किसानों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

पड़ा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) यूरिया का अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य (एमआरपी) वर्ष 2018 से स्थिर है। इसी प्रकार, डीएपी का एमआरपी पिछले तीन वर्षों से स्थिर है। मूल्य को स्थिर रखने के लिए, भारत सरकार यूरिया और फॉस्फेटिक एवं पोटैशिक (पी एंड के) उर्वरकों दोनों पर सब्सिडी वहन कर रही है। यूरिया पर वास्तविक व्यय प्राकृतिक गैस और यूरिया उत्पादन में प्रयुक्त अन्य कच्चे माल की कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव और यूरिया के अंतरराष्ट्रीय आयात मूल्यों के साथ बदलता रहता है। फॉस्फेटिक एवं पोटैशिक योजना के तहत, अधिसूचित फॉस्फेटिक एवं पोटैशिक उर्वरकों पर वार्षिक/द्विवार्षिक आधार पर निर्धारित सब्सिडी की एक निश्चित राशि प्रदान की जाती है। उर्वरकों की खपत वर्ष 2023-24 में 646.23 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 705.24 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गई है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान उर्वरक पर सब्सिडी 1,95,421 करोड़ रुपये थी और वर्ष 2024-25 में यह 1,77,129 करोड़ रुपये थी।

भारत सरकार प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के तहत इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करती है। यह योजना मुख्य रूप से क्षेत्र आधारित दृष्टिकोण से कार्यान्वित की जाती है और इसके अंतर्गत किसानों को न्यूनतम प्रीमियम पर फसलों का व्यापक जोखिम कवरेज प्रदान किया जाता है। स्वीकार्य दावों की गणना की जाती है और बीमा कंपनियां राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल पर डिजीक्लेम मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से सीधे बीमित किसान के खाते में भुगतान करती हैं। यह भुगतान संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा बीमा कंपनी को उपलब्ध कराए गए प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र उपज आंकड़ों के आधार पर किया जाता है, बशर्ते केंद्र और राज्य सरकार से प्रीमियम सब्सिडी में आवश्यक हिस्सा प्राप्त हो चुका हो। यह मांग आधारित योजना है और इसके अंतर्गत राज्यवार निधि आवंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2024-25 में इस योजना के अंतर्गत आवंटित धनराशि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में बढ़ गई है। पिछले दो वर्षों अर्थात् वर्ष 2023-24 से वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान बजटीय

प्रावधान और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

वर्ष	बजट अनुमान	संशोधित अनुमान	वास्तविक रिलीज़/व्यय
	(रु. करोड़ में)		
2023-24	13,625.00	15,000.00	12,948.50
2024-25	14,600.00	15,864.00	14,772.86

IMPACT OF EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS ON FARMERS INCOME

2577. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of erratic monsoons, extreme weather events and rising input costs on farmers' income during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the findings of such assessments;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to revise the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) framework to address climate-linked risks more effectively; and
- (d) the steps being taken to strengthen digital crop surveys, market intelligence and farmer price support mechanisms?

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) has been implementing a project- National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) since 2011. The project studies the impact of erratic monsoons,

extreme weather events and climate change on agriculture. 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 are undertaken. Risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to climate change has been carried out 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.

(c) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides comprehensive risk coverage against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for cereals, millets and pulses, oilseeds, and commercial or horticultural crops notified by the concerned State Government. The scheme safeguards against widespread yield loss due to natural risks such as flood, inundation, landslide, drought, dry spells, hailstorm, cyclone, pests/diseases, natural fire/lightning, storm, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, and tornado. It 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, unseasonal rain, and hailstorm.

(d) The Government has been strengthening digital crop surveys by leveraging Artificial Intelligence (AI) and IoT-enabled systems to enhance crop productivity, improve sustainability, and support farmer livelihoods. AI-based analytics using field photographs and satellite imagery are being deployed for crop-weather matching and monitoring of sowing patterns. Market intelligence is

being strengthened through platforms such as the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), Agri-stack, real-time data collection, and digital dashboards for monitoring arrivals, prices, and demand–supply trends. The Department has integrated 1,522 mandis with the e-NAM platform across 23 States and 4 Union Territories. As on 30.06.2025, a total of 1.79 crore farmers and 2.71 lakh traders have registered on the e-NAM portal, and trade of 12.54 crore MT and 49.15 crore numbers (including bamboo, betel leaves, coconut, lemon and sweet corn) valued at approximately ₹4.57 lakh crore has been recorded on the platform. To ensure that farmer gets fair price of his produce, Government has taken various steps including implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) policy, expansion of procurement operations, and risk coverage through PMFBY, ensuring assured returns, reducing market volatility, and stabilising farm income.

मध्य प्रदेश में विशिष्ट इस्पात के लिए पीएलआई योजना

2578. श्री गणेश सिंह:

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

(क) विशिष्ट इस्पात के लिए उत्पादन संबंधी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआई) के अंतर्गत अब तक लाभान्वित इकाइयों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में, विशेषकर सतना जिले में, इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित अथवा संचालित इकाइयों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस योजना के अंतर्गत स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई विशेष प्रावधान करने का विचार है?

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

(क) विशेष इस्पात के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना में अब तक आवेदन के दो चरण पूरे हो चुके हैं। पहले और दूसरे चरण में क्रमशः 19 कंपनियों की 44 परियोजनाएं और 25 कंपनियों की 42 परियोजनाएं आवेदन कर रही हैं।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले में पीएलआई योजना के अंतर्गत कोई इकाई नहीं है।

(ग) इस योजना को देश में पूंजी निवेश आकर्षित करके "विशेष इस्पात" के निर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए रोजगार सृजित करने और इस्पात क्षेत्र में प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया था।

PROMOTION OF MILLETS

2579. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI TAPIR GAO:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to promote the cultivation, processing and consumption of millets in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of quality seed production for Millets, certified seed distribution, research and extension activities undertaken by ICAR and State Agricultural Universities during the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government maintains district-wise data on millet area, productivity and seed availability, including in Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) the programmes being implemented to support farmers adopting climate-resilient millet varieties;
- (e) the steps taken to expand value-addition, FPO support and market linkages for millet growers to enhance farm incomes nationwide; and
- (f) the details of the research and extension activities carried out by the Government for promotion of Millets in the country, State-wise including Rajasthan?

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

(a) to (f) To promote millet cultivation, processing and consumption across the country, and to incentivize food processing units, start-ups, and exporters engaged in millet-based products, the Government of India has undertaken a series of targeted interventions across the value chain.

Following a proposal by India, backed by more than 70 countries, the United Nations General Assembly, at its 75th session in March 2021, declared

2023 as the International Year of Millets. The year-long celebration successfully raised awareness about the nutritional and health benefits of millet consumption, the suitability of millets for cultivation under adverse and changing climatic conditions, and the benefits of creating sustainable market opportunities for producers and consumers.

India organised the two-day Global Millets Conference in March 2023 in New Delhi bringing together participants from more than 102 countries. The global conference, dedicated to the IYM 2023, facilitated discourse on important issues related to millets which included its production and consumption, nutritional benefits, value chain development, market linkages, and research and development.

To increase the cultivation and productivity of millets (Shree Anna), the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing a Sub Mission on Nutri-Cereals under the National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) in the 28 States including Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and 2 Union Territories (UTs).

Under NFSNM, assistance is being provided to the farmers, through the States/UTs, for demonstration on crop production and protection technologies, for distribution of certified seeds, for production of certified seeds (nutri-cereals), for Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management measures, for capacity building of farmers through cropping system-based trainings etc.; and seed minikits of newly released varieties/hybrids (nutri-cereals), are also distributed through the states by agencies. The mission also provides support to Indian Council of

Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for technology back stopping and transfer of technology to the farmer under supervision of Subject Matter Specialists/Scientists.

Latest climate-resilient varieties or hybrids that are resistant to insects, pests, and diseases, as well as short and medium duration that outperform existing prominent varieties are promoted under NFSNM.

Flexibility has been given to States/UTs to identify districts for implementation of different components of the Mission, subject to inter alia conditions that prioritize districts with low productivity but high potential.

The area, production and productivity of nutri-cereals (millets) of the districts of Uttar Pradesh, including in Bulandshahr is given in the enclosed **Statement**. The allocation (central and state share) under NFSNM–Shree Anna for the States of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during 2025-26 is Rs. 11729.80 lakhs and Rs. 5499.50 lakhs, respectively.

In recent years, 110 Millets varieties have been released by Central Variety Release Committee (CVRC) comprising 34 of Sorghum, 24 of Pearl Millet; 10 of Little Millet, 6 of Proso Millet, 5 of Barnyard Millet, 4 of Kodo Millet, 8 of Foxtail Millet, 17 of Finger Millet and 2 of Brown Top Millet for cultivation in different agro-ecologies of country. Besides, a total of 2588 Qtl. of Breeder seeds of various millets have been produced during last 3 year (2022-25) against the indent of 1290 quintals for further seed multiplication. A total of 40 millet varieties comprising 9 of Sorghum, 13 of Pearl Millet, 3 of Little Millet, 5 of

Kodo Millet, 1 of Barnyard Millet, 1 of Foxtail Millet and 8 of Finger Millet have been developed and released during 2014-25 for cultivation on farmers field under drought/moisture stress tolerant/water stress/ low rainfall areas.

The Government of India has recognized the ICAR-Indian Institute of Millets Research (IIMR), Hyderabad as “Global Centre of Excellence on Millets”. To strengthen the research collaboration and public awareness of millets globally, a new initiative viz., “Millets And other Ancient GRains International ReSearch Initiative (MAHARISHI) has been adopted since the G20 Presidency.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has launched the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Millet-Based Products (PLISMBP), for the period from 2022-23 to 2026-27 with a financial outlay of ₹800 crore. The scheme aims to promote the use of millets in food products and encourage value addition by providing incentives for the manufacturing of selected millet based products and supporting their sale in both domestic and export markets.

To facilitate the export of millets and millet-based products, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has undertaken several initiatives, including capacity-building programmes, virtual buyer-seller meets, global marketing campaigns, and the development of a dedicated millet web portal and ecatalogues. It has also established an Export Promotion Forum (EPF) and is actively collaborating with start-ups, research institutions, and international agencies to strengthen the export ecosystem for millets.

In addition, assistance is being extended to start-ups engaged in the

development of value-added millet products, particularly in the Ready-to-Cook (RTC) and Ready-to-Eat (RTE) segments. Start-ups in the food sector are being mobilized to drive innovation and commercialisation in this area. To further facilitate trade and traceability, separate Harmonized System (HS) codes have been introduced for millets and their value-added products. Under the “Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development” 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 based on the recommendation given by the Selection and Investment Committee (SIC). Trainings, Technical and financial assistance is provided to startups to launch their products, services, business platforms, etc. in the market and facilitate them to scale up their products and operations to attain business viability.

Millets have also been integrated in major national nutrition and welfare programmes. Under the Poshan Abhiyan of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, millets are being promoted for their nutritional benefits. Furthermore, the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution has revised its procurement guidelines to ensure greater inclusion of millets under schemes such as the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), and the Mid-Day Meal scheme, thereby increasing millet consumption among vulnerable populations.

STATEMENT**Area, production and productivity of nutri-cereals (millets) of the districts of Uttar Pradesh, including in Bulandshahr**

S.No.	Districts	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (kg/ha)
		2023-24	2023-24	2023-24
1.	Agra	124830.42	322879.98	2587
2.	Aligarh	85439.10	223374.99	2614
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	1380.15	2206.68	1599
4.	Amethi	7679.00	12498.71	1628
5.	Amroha	3624.51	4446.32	1227
6.	Auraiya	36539.42	89315.32	2444
7.	Ayodhya	3231.23	5151.55	1594
8.	Azamgarh	174.91	351.42	2009
9.	Baghpat	658.07	1419.50	2157
10.	Bahraich	81.88	144.16	1761
11.	Ballia	3932.23	7422.31	1888
12.	Balrampur	4.99	7.98	1600
13.	Banda	46463.28	77317.92	1664
14.	Barabanki	3186.58	5423.17	1702
15.	Bareilly	14183.68	26772.57	1888
16.	Basti	26.79	23.74	886
17.	Bhadohi	12368.47	18346.46	1483
18.	Budaun	108235.32	187098.46	1729
19.	Bulandshahr	13737.65	30897.08	2249
20.	Chandauli	8771.16	10709.91	1221
21.	Chitrakoot	46329.86	62168.99	1342
22.	Deoria	298.51	540.14	1809
23.	Etah	49416.96	123106.23	2491
24.	Etawah	42223.55	124988.36	2960
25.	Farrukhabad	10185.60	16846.57	1654
26.	Fatehpur	25651.46	32217.28	1256
27.	Firozabad	80704.19	221200.61	2741
28.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	3170.45	5658.03	1785
29.	Ghaziabad	277.04	600.21	2167

S.No.	Districts	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (kg/ha)
		2023-24	2023-24	2023-24
30.	Ghazipur	20542.98	23314.70	1135
31.	Gorakhpur	70.61	85.54	1211
32.	Hamirpur	11368.97	21303.56	1874
33.	Hapur	3.00	6.50	2167
34.	Hardoi	10457.37	17946.83	1716
35.	Hathras	49513.99	132017.85	2666
36.	Jalaun	42559.75	72031.46	1692
37.	Jaunpur	11526.08	13257.61	1150
38.	Jhansi	2332.12	4406.60	1890
39.	Kannauj	5372.20	10753.37	2002
40.	Kanpur Dehat	42031.58	86752.77	2064
41.	Kanpur Nagar	27122.90	48002.14	1770
42.	Kasganj	43267.01	101530.94	2347
43.	Kaushambi	21984.40	23575.70	1072
44.	Kheri	641.77	1141.76	1779
45.	Kushi Nagar	112.02	243.36	2173
46.	Lucknow	2973.66	4458.00	1499
47.	Mahoba	8960.47	14671.80	1637
48.	Mainpuri	19956.75	53765.36	2694
49.	Mathura	45049.21	111449.57	2474
50.	Mau	1928.23	4177.13	2166
51.	Meerut	29.00	62.84	2167
52.	Mirzapur	21321.63	35834.00	1681
53.	Moradabad	3618.32	4781.23	1321
54.	Pilibhit	1.00	1.72	1725
55.	Pratapgarh	17430.20	12869.20	738
56.	Prayagraj	38996.33	29255.63	750
57.	Rae Bareli	9408.32	17352.85	1844
58.	Rampur	4250.51	6237.89	1468
59.	Saharanpur	2.00	4.35	2173
60.	Sambhal	77818.26	136566.12	1755
61.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	99.90	197.88	1981
62.	Shahjahanpur	5442.83	6958.29	1278
63.	Shravasti	40.01	86.91	2173
64.	Siddharth Nagar	19.96	31.93	1600

S.No.	Districts	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (kg/ha)
		2023-24	2023-24	2023-24
65.	Sitapur	8867.35	13612.76	1535
66.	Sonbhadra	10214.35	12117.15	1186
67.	Sultanpur	10621.85	16998.95	1600
68.	Unnao	5894.83	9267.08	1572
69.	Varanasi	11341.81	20788.03	1833

Source: UPAg

EXPORT PERFORMANCE

2580. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified the key factors driving the highest-ever quarterly export performance recorded in the first and second quarters of FY26, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether specific sectors have played a major role in sustaining export growth during this period, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government anticipates continued strong export performance for the remaining quarters of FY26, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether measures are being undertaken to maintain India's export momentum amid prevailing global economic uncertainties, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether steps are being planned to enhance the long-term competitiveness of Indian exporters, particularly in high-growth global markets,

if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) India achieved a significant milestone in the first half (H1) of FY 2025–26. Total exports comprising both merchandise and services reached US\$ 418.6 billion during April–September 2025 marking a 5.8% growth over the same period last year and setting a new all-time high for H1 exports. Notably, both Q1 (April–June 2025) and Q2 (July–September 2025) recorded their highest-ever export levels for their respective quarters, despite persisting global uncertainties.

India's overall cumulative export performance remains robust. Total exports for April–October 2025 rose by 4.1% year-on-year to US\$488.1 billion. Merchandise exports increased by 0.5%, reaching US\$253.9 billion, while services exports grew by 8.2% to US\$234.2 billion during the same period.

Moreover, several major sectors are delivering strong expansions despite global uncertainties. Electronic goods remained the standout performer, rising sharply by 37.8%. Agriculture-related labour-intensive categories also posted healthy gains – Cashew (28.3%), other cereals (25.5%), meat, dairy and poultry products (24.0%), tea (15.2%), coffee (12.3%), fruits and vegetables (6.2%), rice (5.5%), and Cereal preparations (3.9%). Marine products export grew by 16.2%, mineral exports including mica and other ores, grew by 11.9%, while drugs and pharmaceuticals expanded by 4.7%. Engineering goods, India's largest export segment, registered steady growth of 1.7%. At the same time,

a few key categories such as petroleum, textiles, plastics etc. experienced declines reflecting external market conditions.

(c) and (d) Despite persisting global uncertainties India's export performance remains robust. The Government works through a comprehensive multi-pronged strategy 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.

(e) Several steps have been taken by the Government to boost exports and strengthening domestic manufacturing keeping in view India's increased integration in the global value chain. Some of the measures induces providing export incentives, easing trade processes through digital platforms, and negotiating free trade agreements (FTAs) with various countries and blocs to enhance market access for Indian products. Regular monitoring of export performance with Commercial Missions abroad, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards/ Authorities and Industry Associations is being done and corrective measures are being taken from time to time. Further, New Foreign Trade Policy 2023 lays down a blue print to integrate India with the global market and make it a reliable and trusted trade partner. It is expected further to improve India's trade performance and competitiveness.

The Department of Commerce has been regularly monitoring and sensitizing line Ministries/Departments and other stakeholders from time to time and at various

levels on the issue of imports with an objective to reduce dependence on import on the following broad strategy: (i) Addressing domestic supply rigidities and looking at domestic production opportunities /enhancement of capacity; (ii) Timely use of trade remedy options; (iii) Quality Controls; (iv) Enforcing rules of origin; (v) Tariff measures /inverted duty correction; and vi) Import items monitoring.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

Diversification Measures:- Through consistent efforts, the number of listed fishery establishments for export to the EU and Russia have increased recently. As per data from the Department of Fisheries, through the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, projects with a total outlay of Rs. 21274.13 crore have

been approved for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in the country. This has contributed to India's exports in this sector more than doubling from Rs 30,213 crore in 2013-14 to Rs 62,408 crore in 2024-25, with the share of value added products rising from 2% to 11%.

पीएम केयर्स के अंतर्गत छात्रवृत्ति योजना

2581. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में पीएम केयर्स फॉर चिल्ड्रन योजना के अन्तर्गत छात्रवृत्ति योजना कार्यान्वित की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित मानदंड क्या हैं;
- (घ) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत उच्च शिक्षा के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

- (क) से (ग) जी, हां। सरकार ने उन बच्चों, जिनके माता-पिता, जीवित माता या पिता, कानूनी अभिभावक या दत्तक माता-पिता की कोविड-19 महामारी के कारण मृत्यु हो गई है, की सहायता के लिए देश भर में पीएम केयर्स फॉर चिल्ड्रन योजना लागू की है। सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता

विभाग द्वारा केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के रूप में "पीएम केयर्स चिल्ड्रन के लिए छात्रवृत्ति" नामक एक विशेष छात्रवृत्ति योजना तैयार की गई थी। इस योजना के तहत 20,000/- रुपये प्रति बच्चा प्रति वर्ष छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है। इस राशि में 1,000/- रुपये प्रति माह का मासिक वजीफा तथा स्कूल की फीस, किताबों, ड्रेस, जूते और अन्य शैक्षिक खर्चों के लिए 8,000/- का वार्षिक शैक्षणिक भत्ता शामिल है। यह हितलाभ कक्षा 1 से कक्षा 12 तक के स्कूल जाने वाले पात्र बच्चों के लिए उपलब्ध है। छात्रवृत्ति राशि प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से (आधार से जुड़े) लाभार्थी के बैंक खाते में संवितरित की जाती है। यह योजना दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में समान रूप से लागू की गई है।

(घ) योजना शुरू किए जाने अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के बाद से, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा जिन लाभार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति संवितरित की गई है, उनकी वर्षवार संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

वित्त वर्ष	उन लाभार्थियों की संख्या जिन्हें छात्रवृत्ति अंतरित की गई है
2022-23	3847
2023-24	3676
2024-25	3383
2025-26	2855

(ङ) पीएम केयर्स के अंतर्गत इस छात्रवृत्ति योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा केवल उन लाभार्थियों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है जो कक्षा 1 से 12वीं में पढ़ रहे हैं।

REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF PMFBY**2582. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made so far and also the impact of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);
- (b) if so, the total amount of premium paid by farmers under the scheme since its implementation and the number of farmers received compensation along with the total amount disbursed to them, year/State-wise;
- (c) whether any major improvements emerged in the PMFBY in comparison to the previous crop insurance schemes and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any steps are being taken to address the challenges/failures on the implementation of the scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is regularly monitoring the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) including functioning of insurance companies, timely settlement of claims through weekly video conferences of all stakeholders, one to one meeting as well as National Review Conferences. In addition, various studies including impact studies have also been made from time to time. As a result of various improvements made in the scheme, the enrollment of farmers in the scheme

was at all time high in 2024-25.

State-wise and Year-wise details of number of farmer applications enrolled, farmers share in premium, claims paid and number of farmer applications benefitted from 2016-17 to 2024-25 under the PMFBY are given in the enclosed **Statement-I and II** respectively.

(c) to (e) Details of improvements made in PMFBY over erstwhile schemes are as under :

- (i) To address the demand of farmers, the scheme has been made voluntary for all farmers.
- (ii) Share of farmer in actuarial premium has been rationalized for crops / areas through out the country and reduced to a lower level subject to a maximum ceiling of 2% of sum insured for Kharif foodgrains, pulses and oilseed crops, 1.50% for Rabi foodgrains, pulses and oilseed crops and 5% for Kharif and Rabi annual commercial / annual horticultural crops.
- (iii) The remaining part of the actuarial/bidded premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis except in North Eastern States (from Kharif 2020) and in Himalayan States (from Kharif 2023) where it is 90:10. Earlier, sharing pattern for NER and Himalayan States was for 50 : 50.
- (iv) States have been given the option to choose original PMFBY or alternative risk management models of Cup and Cap model 80 : 110, Cup and Cap Model 60 : 130 and Profit sharing models as per their

risk perception.

- (v) In addition to the Scale of Finance as decided by the District Level Technical Committee (DLTC) primarily based on cost of cultivation of crop in the district/area, one more option i.e. notional value of average yield has been given to the States to decide the sum insured.
- (vi) The unit area of insurance has been reduced to village/village panchayat or any other equivalent unit as notified by State Government for major crops. For other crops it may be a unit of size of village/village panchayat or above as decided by the State Government. Under Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) Reference Unit Area (RUA) is notified by the State Government based on available Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs)/Automatic Rain gauge Stations (ARSs) in the area.
- (vii) The coverage of post-harvest losses has been extended throughout the country and unseasonal rains has been included.
- (viii) Provision of selection of implementing agencies (insurance companies) through a transparent bidding process for a period of 3 year in a go instead of one year/season has been made to increase their commitment and accountability to the farmers in the area/State.
- (ix) For detailed plan for publicity and awareness, provision for earmarked expenditure of 0.5% of Gross premium per company per season has been made.
- (x) Inclusion of Perennial horticultural crops under the ambit of PMFBY.

- (xi) Mandatory capturing of Adhaar number – This would help in de-duplication
- (xii) In view of the demand of many states, option has been given to states to choose additional risk covers besides shortfall in yield-based cover depending upon the local weather challenges and requirements of the farmers.

Further, Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of this scheme all over India to ensure effective implementation, timely compensation and 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.
- Tranche based claims settlement has been initiated from 2025-26.
- 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.
- Opening of Escrow account has been made mandatory under PMFBY for ensuring timely release of state share of subsidy for implementing season, thereby controlling delayed claim settlement to eligible farmers. This enable States to ensure that the premium subsidies payments are not delayed beyond the prescribed timelines as per provisions of Operational Guidelines.

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.

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.

STATEMENT-I

PMFBY and RWBCIS: State Wise details from 2016-17 to 2024-25 (as on 31st October 2025)

State/UT Name	Application Enrolled	Premium collected from farmers	Paid Claims	Farmers Application Benefitted
	(In No.)	(Rs. In Crore)		(In No.)
A and N Islands	2,920	0.05	0.25	624
Andhra Pradesh	4,37,16,203	795.50	5,575.64	59,58,221
Assam	62,88,099	35.49	724.54	10,77,849
Bihar	52,31,142	402.54	811.06	4,70,922
Chhattisgarh	4,35,44,198	1,627.25	7,651.92	1,11,86,002
Goa	3,891	0.19	0.15	728
Gujarat	83,94,495	1,499.42	5,737.24	30,05,111
Haryana	3,88,85,481	2,351.19	9,006.35	81,85,047
Himachal Pradesh	26,69,243	274.50	607.57	11,43,155
Jammu and Kashmir	9,61,259	67.90	156.88	2,65,772
Jharkhand	71,63,259	75.42	857.29	8,66,732
Karnataka	2,23,55,687	2,536.34	17,475.54	1,25,41,433
Kerala	9,63,528	76.17	741.92	5,79,767
Madhya Pradesh	10,19,37,987	6,819.99	31,722.62	3,02,86,712
Maharashtra	13,08,08,719	5,522.25	44,978.38	6,20,50,428
Manipur	38,748	3.75	10.50	27,638
Meghalaya	91,819	0.84	24.49	34,148
Odisha	6,54,84,317	1,154.56	7,179.76	1,13,15,566
Puducherry	1,97,592	1.44	18.79	35,726
Rajasthan	19,42,16,079	6,827.46	31,411.26	4,97,50,339
Sikkim	13,589	0.46	0.18	330
Tamil Nadu	3,81,69,842	1,396.75	15,488.07	1,78,54,870
Telangana	39,04,037	696.38	1,906.38	12,21,538

Tripura	14,00,683	3.78	12.29	1,33,265
Uttar Pradesh	5,29,44,824	3,099.96	5,801.19	91,55,286
Uttarakhand	20,00,126	344.77	1,211.02	10,07,387
West Bengal	1,38,05,173	305.51	1,262.78	19,14,960
Total	78,51,92,940	35,919.87	1,90,374.05	23,00,69,556

STATEMENT-II

PMFBY and RWBCIS: Year Wise details from 2016-17 to 2024-25
(as on 31st October 2025)

Year	Application Enrolled	Premium collected from farmers	Paid Claims	Farmers Application Benefitted
	(In No.)	(Rs. In Crore)		(In No.)
2016-17	5,85,88,795	4,120.78	16,870.75	1,50,38,954
2017-18	5,37,73,010	4,203.51	22,231.34	1,78,42,813
2018-19	5,79,24,389	4,814.17	29,362.02	2,28,70,902
2019-20	6,20,23,243	4,484.95	28,018.74	2,45,67,818
2020-21	6,24,55,870	4,048.87	20,457.76	1,93,44,233
2021-22	8,29,80,129	3,728.64	20,563.65	3,43,65,103
2022-23	11,24,87,613	3,980.71	19,840.78	3,28,08,066
2023-24	14,35,72,488	3,203.46	20,773.33	3,70,64,583
2024-25	15,13,87,403	3,334.79	12,255.67	2,61,67,084
Total	78,51,92,940	35,919.87	1,90,374.05	23,00,69,556

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी सुविधाएं

2583. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति (वर्गों के निवासियों की) बस्तियों में पेयजल, शौचालय, सड़क, बिजली और आवास जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सर्वाधिक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने हेतु व्यापक आकलन किया गया है;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो इन अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति बस्तियों में बुनियादी ढांचे की कमी के आधार पर सर्वाधिक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की सूची तैयार करने की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा यह सूची कब तक जारी होने की संभावना है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने इन बस्तियों के लिए विशिष्ट विकास योजना, लक्षित वित्तीय प्रावधान और समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन तंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए कोई रोडमैप तैयार किया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके मुख्य घटक क्या हैं; और
- (घ) क्या राज्य सरकारों तथा स्थानीय निकायों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के सत्यापन के लिए कोई स्वतंत्र सामाजिक संपरीक्षा या तीसरे पक्ष द्वारा मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया अपनाई जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय अनुसूचित जाति (अ.जा.) एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति (अ.ज.जा.) की उल्लेखनीय आबादी वाली बस्तियों सहित देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के समग्र विकास हेतु, अनेक कल्याणकारी योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जैसे—महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना—ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना—राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) तथा प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना का वाटरशेड विकास घटक (डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई)। मंत्रालय प्रत्येक योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार सभी पात्र ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करता है, जिनमें अ.जा./अ.ज.जा जनसंख्या बहुल क्षेत्र भी सम्मिलित हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना—ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के कार्यान्वयन के ढांचे के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित लक्ष्य का न्यूनतम 60 प्रतिशत हिस्सा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित

जनजाति (अ.जा./अ.ज.जा) परिवारों के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है, जो स्थायी प्रतीक्षा सूची में पात्र परिवारों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह निर्धारण केवल न्यूनतम सीमा को परिभाषित करता है जिसे प्राप्त किया जाना आवश्यक है, और यदि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चाहें तो संतुष्टि सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से इन श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत लक्ष्य में वृद्धि भी कर सकते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान तथा प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-एजेवाई) को भी प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-IV (पीएमजीएसवाई-IV) के अभिसरण में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) के अंतर्गत सड़क संपर्क घटक को प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के तहत एक अलग घटक के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) की बस्तियों को संपर्क प्रदान करने हेतु कुल 8,000 किलोमीटर लंबी सड़क का निर्माण किया जाना प्रस्तावित है।

बेहतर सड़क संपर्क से बाजारों तक पहुंच बढ़ी है, जिससे जनजातीय उत्पादों एवं वन उपज के लिए बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त हो सके हैं; स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुंच बढ़ी है, यात्रा समय में कमी आई है तथा संस्थागत प्रसवों में वृद्धि हुई है; शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विद्यालयों एवं छात्रावासों तक पहुंच बढ़ी है; तथा बैंकिंग, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और ई-शासन सहित सरकारी सेवाओं तक पहुंच बेहतर हुई है

कई निष्पक्ष प्रभाव मूल्यांकनों से यह निष्कर्ष निकला है कि पीएमजीएसवाई के परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण आय एवं रोजगार के अवसरों में सुधार हुआ है, आवागमन में वृद्धि हुई है, जनजातीय समुदायों का मुख्यधारा से एकीकरण सुदृढ़ हुआ है तथा शिक्षा और बाजारों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ी है।

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय अपनी योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं के लक्षित कार्यान्वयन पर विशेष बल देता है। निष्पादन को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का कार्यक्रमवार विश्लेषण किया जाता है तथा उसके अनुरूप विशेष रूप से तैयार की गई कार्रवाइयां की जाती हैं। ऐसे कुछ उपाय निम्नलिखित

हैं:-

- i. कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी केवल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों से ही नहीं, बल्कि सामुदायिक सहभागिता (सामाजिक अंकेक्षण), संसद सदस्यों (दिशा समिति), केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के निगरानीकर्ताओं आदि के माध्यम से भी की जाती है।
- ii. प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, ब्लॉक स्तर के अधिकारियों द्वारा निर्माणाधीन आवासों का यथासंभव 10% तथा जिला स्तर के अधिकारियों द्वारा 2% निरीक्षण किया जाना अपेक्षित है।
- iii. महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत प्रयुक्त एरिया ऑफिसर ऐप का उपयोग पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत भी किया जा रहा है, ताकि जमीनी स्तर पर पीएमएवाई-जी की प्रगति की निगरानी हेतु अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए निरीक्षण दौरों की निगरानी तथा सुगम अभिलेखीकरण एवं विश्लेषण किया जा सके। इस ऐप का उपयोग पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत निर्मित आवासों की गुणवत्ता के निरीक्षण के लिए भी किया जा रहा है।
- iv. शिकायत निवारण की मौजूदा प्रणाली के अतिरिक्त, पीएमएवाई-जी के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत नियुक्त लोकपाल तथा राज्य स्तरीय अपीलीय प्राधिकारी की सेवाओं का भी उपयोग शिकायतें प्राप्त करने, उनकी जांच करने तथा निर्णय पारित करने हेतु किया जा रहा है।
- v. दिशा-निर्देशों में पीएमएवाई-जी के कार्यान्वयन में जन जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को भी अनिवार्य किया गया है। यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें सार्वजनिक सतर्कता एवं सत्यापन सम्मिलित होता है तथा प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में कम से कम वर्ष में एक बार सभी पहलुओं की अनिवार्य समीक्षा सहित इसका आयोजन किया जाना आवश्यक है।

PM-KISAN IN ANDHRA PRADESH**2584. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:****SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:**

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

- (a) the number of farmers benefited under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKISAN) Scheme in Andhra Pradesh since its inception, year-wise and district-wise, especially in Palnadu and Konaseema districts;
- (b) the amount of funds sanctioned, released and disbursed to beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh under the Scheme since inception, year-wise and district-wise, especially in Palnadu and Konaseema districts;
- (c) the details regarding pending or delayed installments, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially in Palnadu and Konaseema districts;
- (d) the number of farmers in Andhra Pradesh found ineligible or whose benefits were withheld due to data discrepancies/Aadhaar seeding issues/other reasons and action taken in this regard district-wise;
- (e) the steps to improve beneficiary verification, grievance redressal and timely disbursement of installments under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (f) the details regarding awareness/outreach programmes that have been undertaken in rural and coastal districts, including Palnadu and Konaseema to ensure complete coverage of eligible farmers under the Scheme?

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

(a) to (e) The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to supplement the financial needs of 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 that the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any intermediaries. While 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. There is no State-wise or District-wise budget allocation under PM-KISAN, however, the District-wise and instalment-wise details of benefits released to the farmers of Andhra Pradesh including Palnadu and Konaseema Districts is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, States/UTs are mandated to identify and verify the eligible beneficiaries under the scheme and upload the error-free data of eligible farmers including land records, linking of Aadhaar with their bank accounts and e-KYC for successful transfer of the benefits. The registration of farmers and their verification under the Scheme is an ongoing process. Once the correct and verified data of farmers is received from the State/UTs, benefit

is processed immediately by the Department and the same is released in the subsequent instalment. Further, Land seeding, Aadhaar-based payments, and e-KYC have been made mandatory under the scheme. The benefits of the farmers, who did not complete these mandatory criteria, were stopped. As and when these farmers complete their mandatory requirements, their benefits under the Scheme resume from the subsequent instalment.

To ensure the prompt resolution of issues faced by the farmers under the PM-KISAN scheme, a robust grievance redressal mechanism has been created. There is a dedicated grievance module on the PM-KISAN Portal for raising grievances by the farmers. These grievances are addressed by the State/District level officials in a time bound manner. Apart from the PM-KISAN grievance module, farmers can also register their grievances through Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) Portal. Further, considering the large beneficiary base of the scheme, to promptly address the general queries and grievances raised by the beneficiaries, a voice-based PM-KISAN AI Chatbot (Kisan e-Mitra) was developed. This Chatbot provides quick, accurate, and clear responses to farmers' queries round the clock in their native languages, making the system more accessible and user-friendly. It is accessible on all platforms such as web, mobile, etc. The Kisan eMitra Chatbot currently operates in 11 languages—English, Hindi, Odia, Tamil, Bengali, Malayalam, Gujarati, Punjabi, Kannada, Telugu, and Marathi.

(f) 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 Andhra Pradesh. 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

District-wise and instalment-wise details of benefits released to the farmers of Andhra Pradesh, as on 11.12.2025

#	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)	
		No. of Beneficia ries	Amount Disburs ed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficia ries	Amount Disburs ed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficia ries	Amount Disburs ed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiar ies	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	47,432	9.49	82,459	17.35	85,674	18.02	96,843	20.94
2	Anakapalli	1,74,096	34.82	1,96,411	41.15	1,97,399	40.33	2,22,866	46.72
3	Ananthapuramu	1,32,972	26.59	2,33,927	47.62	2,38,746	49.02	2,80,058	60.66
4	Annamayya	1,20,624	24.12	1,68,440	34.66	1,69,085	34.31	1,89,193	39.36
5	Bapatla	1,24,895	24.98	1,44,360	29.52	1,45,155	29.61	1,62,778	33.70
6	Chittoor	1,58,121	31.62	1,83,024	37.89	1,83,581	37.30	2,04,146	42.25
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1,45,540	29.11	1,59,854	33.32	1,59,298	32.84	1,73,360	35.47
8	East Godavari	94,777	18.96	1,11,922	23.08	1,12,807	23.18	1,26,528	26.20
9	Eluru	1,48,920	29.78	1,80,666	36.87	1,81,321	36.95	1,98,995	40.98
10	Guntur	93,609	18.72	1,03,044	21.25	1,03,859	21.22	1,15,617	24.01
11	Kakinada	1,26,604	25.32	1,43,900	29.70	1,44,623	29.69	1,61,364	33.34
12	Krishna	1,21,640	24.33	1,36,348	27.82	1,36,737	27.77	1,50,870	30.98

13	Kurnool	1,42,602	28.52	2,13,918	43.81	2,19,073	44.98	2,48,156	53.60
14	Nandyal	1,26,320	25.26	1,77,794	36.34	1,80,205	36.78	2,03,061	43.05
15	Ntr	86,958	17.39	1,04,858	21.41	1,05,273	21.40	1,19,021	24.40
16	Palnadu	1,67,182	33.44	2,00,985	41.21	2,02,635	41.79	2,32,607	48.35
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	74,562	14.91	92,551	19.38	93,261	19.17	1,07,472	22.41
18	Prakasam	1,67,610	33.52	2,30,084	46.68	2,32,389	47.30	2,63,869	55.06
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	1,42,112	28.42	1,83,736	38.21	1,84,686	37.57	2,09,799	43.40
20	Sri Sathya Sai	1,47,393	29.48	2,23,695	46.12	2,27,634	46.56	2,58,625	55.57
21	Srikakulam	2,00,733	40.15	2,31,010	48.40	2,27,721	46.41	2,65,113	54.68
22	Tirupati	1,28,490	25.70	1,51,598	31.36	1,50,744	30.74	1,65,756	33.99
23	Visakhapatnam	20,365	4.07	22,655	4.78	22,767	4.73	24,999	5.29
24	Vizianagaram	1,78,028	35.61	2,00,218	41.67	2,00,886	40.83	2,29,819	48.03
25	West Godavari	1,15,507	23.10	1,25,674	25.71	1,25,505	25.68	1,34,884	27.85
26	Y.S.R. Kadapa	1,29,762	25.95	1,72,956	35.14	1,73,712	35.16	1,95,295	40.40
	Grand Total	33,16,854	663.37	41,76,087	860.46	42,04,776	859.32	47,41,094	990.67

#	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)	
		No. of Beneficia ries	Amount Disburse d (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiari es	Amount Disburs ed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficia ries	Amou nt Disbu rsed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficia ries	Amount Disburse d (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	95,704	20.75	97,123	20.39	93,937	19.02	90,479	21.24
2	Anakapalli	2,25,820	47.25	2,25,177	45.79	2,18,811	44.01	2,13,501	47.82
3	Ananthapuramu	2,76,001	58.46	2,68,333	54.74	2,59,170	52.30	2,59,988	59.20
4	Annamayya	1,87,423	39.07	1,85,390	37.63	1,79,561	36.63	1,81,382	42.55
5	Bapatla	1,61,947	33.46	1,58,910	32.24	1,54,931	31.23	1,49,446	33.48
6	Chittoor	2,02,383	42.23	2,00,092	40.79	1,93,912	39.95	1,92,124	43.74
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1,74,170	36.72	1,70,470	34.60	1,67,383	33.83	1,56,544	36.15
8	East Godavari	1,24,549	25.65	1,21,172	24.54	1,21,392	24.49	1,15,294	27.13
9	Eluru	1,95,909	40.31	1,92,524	38.83	1,85,419	37.37	1,78,876	41.78
10	Guntur	1,15,269	23.88	1,12,455	22.83	1,09,653	22.11	1,06,050	24.28
11	Kakinada	1,61,360	33.56	1,57,950	32.08	1,57,284	31.73	1,49,278	34.90
12	Krishna	1,50,066	30.94	1,45,588	29.34	1,40,070	28.36	1,30,782	28.30

13	Kurnool	2,53,316	53.50	2,48,071	50.57	2,41,994	48.78	2,60,937	66.78
14	Nandyal	2,04,122	42.75	2,01,260	41.02	1,95,723	39.55	2,07,291	52.95
15	Ntr	1,17,982	24.29	1,14,941	23.23	1,11,970	22.76	1,08,799	23.87
16	Palnadu	2,33,555	48.61	2,30,365	46.73	2,23,317	44.96	2,17,420	49.09
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	1,07,839	22.49	1,06,799	21.69	1,02,625	20.65	98,094	21.34
18	Prakasam	2,66,473	55.01	2,65,417	54.09	2,53,210	50.94	2,43,358	53.29
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	2,11,746	44.36	2,10,367	43.08	1,97,601	39.83	1,95,613	49.24
20	Sri Sathya Sai	2,58,791	54.88	2,56,240	52.31	2,48,211	50.03	2,48,402	56.75
21	Srikakulam	2,75,059	58.53	2,72,873	55.09	2,59,752	52.55	2,51,261	57.05
22	Tirupati	1,66,359	35.24	1,64,572	33.50	1,57,215	32.07	1,55,565	36.99
23	Visakhapatnam	25,186	5.32	25,149	5.14	23,869	4.81	22,666	5.22
24	Vizianagaram	2,34,487	48.84	2,33,999	47.36	2,21,057	44.50	2,12,494	47.06
25	West Godavari	1,35,475	28.26	1,32,115	26.62	1,28,213	25.86	1,23,904	29.69
26	Y.S.R. Kadapa	1,96,741	40.88	1,93,225	38.99	1,90,138	38.36	1,93,505	47.45
	Grand Total	47,57,732	995.23	46,90,577	953.22	45,36,418	916.69	44,63,053	1,037.33

#	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)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	10th Instalment (Dec'21 - Mar'22)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	90,264	19.29	91,797	20.28	91,426	19.45	89,417	21.35
2	Anakapalli	2,12,352	43.56	2,16,049	45.87	2,16,930	45.08	2,15,666	54.00
3	Ananthapuramu	2,57,344	52.63	2,61,701	53.72	2,56,720	54.07	2,73,050	80.89
4	Annamayya	1,79,906	37.49	1,81,277	39.14	1,79,331	37.69	1,77,338	45.51
5	Bapatla	1,47,894	30.38	1,49,264	30.94	1,47,054	31.30	1,36,440	36.02
6	Chittoor	1,94,404	40.73	1,99,406	45.32	1,94,931	40.78	1,89,939	50.88
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1,56,418	32.60	1,62,916	39.96	1,57,189	34.46	1,29,234	29.26
8	East Godavari	1,14,925	23.98	1,15,485	25.81	1,10,693	23.57	1,00,288	24.88
9	Eluru	1,75,624	35.89	1,73,939	36.47	1,70,378	35.96	1,34,139	34.64
10	Guntur	1,03,930	21.36	1,03,954	21.64	1,02,030	21.62	93,437	25.25
11	Kakinada	1,49,616	31.18	1,54,690	36.76	1,51,877	33.55	1,20,928	27.58
12	Krishna	1,30,452	26.81	1,32,232	27.25	1,30,842	27.97	1,19,358	33.41
13	Kurnool	2,59,555	55.56	2,51,445	54.77	2,45,355	52.79	2,39,237	52.59

14	Nandyal	2,05,916	42.86	2,00,596	43.39	1,96,849	41.92	1,87,671	40.76
15	Ntr	1,08,279	22.15	1,10,800	22.90	1,10,287	23.41	1,04,085	27.96
16	Palnadu	2,13,920	44.03	2,14,352	44.73	2,13,550	45.46	1,91,307	48.57
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	97,276	19.80	98,637	20.42	1,01,058	21.28	96,499	25.45
18	Prakasam	2,41,769	49.67	2,50,725	52.07	2,47,137	51.65	2,44,727	62.87
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	1,93,915	41.19	1,88,781	40.04	1,87,135	39.76	1,66,563	36.90
20	Sri Sathya Sai	2,46,561	50.45	2,53,127	52.23	2,49,290	52.68	2,54,027	69.31
21	Srikakulam	2,49,387	51.03	2,52,528	52.20	2,50,625	52.24	2,50,237	62.54
22	Tirupati	1,55,630	32.73	1,55,557	34.21	1,53,441	32.58	1,38,531	33.61
23	Visakhapatnam	22,536	4.63	22,570	4.75	22,514	4.73	18,426	4.31
24	Vizianagaram	2,10,886	43.30	2,13,411	44.45	2,13,033	44.97	2,09,746	52.75
25	West Godavari	1,22,087	25.23	1,20,066	25.25	1,17,110	24.55	89,637	23.39
26	Y.S.R. Kadapa	1,87,882	39.03	1,86,100	38.34	1,83,961	39.11	1,81,721	42.80
	Grand Total	44,28,728	917.56	44,61,405	952.92	44,00,746	932.62	41,51,648	1,047.50

#	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)	
		No. of Beneficia ries	Amou nt Disbu rsed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficia ries	Amou nt Disbur sed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiar ies	Amount Disburs ed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiar ies	Amount Disburs ed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	87,576	19.54	90,871	22.40	87,708	20.97	1,36,198	30.39
2	Anakapalli	1,86,458	39.16	1,94,258	49.57	1,81,072	41.55	1,86,993	42.43
3	Ananthapuramu	2,78,810	74.77	2,79,067	58.60	2,74,872	59.40	2,76,113	60.80
4	Annamayya	1,75,698	42.37	1,76,860	42.10	1,70,623	38.88	1,72,603	38.34
5	Bapatla	1,38,126	29.99	1,36,705	36.89	1,35,554	31.47	1,37,982	32.35
6	Chittoor	1,72,427	44.89	1,73,446	37.40	1,72,033	36.76	1,73,259	38.21
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1,29,207	27.99	1,30,048	36.70	1,20,261	27.78	1,22,223	28.99
8	East Godavari	1,03,098	26.06	1,00,504	24.62	96,273	21.36	98,203	22.93
9	Eluru	1,30,113	29.65	1,32,615	34.92	1,26,587	29.43	1,30,057	29.99
10	Guntur	88,314	22.93	88,547	20.33	82,555	18.36	84,427	21.23
11	Kakinada	1,23,852	26.94	1,26,569	34.13	1,21,793	28.32	1,25,115	28.67
12	Krishna	1,17,964	35.04	1,13,121	24.00	1,07,180	24.75	1,08,809	25.32
13	Kurnool	2,28,907	55.14	2,32,764	52.09	2,32,793	52.90	2,33,772	50.73
14	Nandyal	1,84,405	38.35	1,99,629	55.90	1,93,192	44.10	1,95,061	43.76

15	Ntr	98,366	22.25	1,03,257	27.67	1,00,763	23.56	1,02,222	23.48
16	Palnadu	1,83,951	38.96	1,92,016	53.52	1,84,326	42.96	1,89,542	45.10
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	99,537	24.76	1,01,540	23.27	95,838	22.07	1,11,524	24.22
18	Prakasam	2,46,106	63.29	2,49,898	57.06	2,37,621	53.82	2,41,724	58.20
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	1,71,095	43.76	1,72,715	36.32	1,62,422	36.85	1,64,382	37.61
20	Sri Sathya Sai	2,59,167	61.16	2,60,698	58.85	2,50,357	55.95	2,51,259	53.64
21	Srikakulam	2,46,659	65.42	2,47,237	51.82	2,23,100	48.49	2,27,525	50.32
22	Tirupati	1,32,173	27.20	1,36,760	36.29	1,35,045	30.15	1,36,981	31.03
23	Visakhapatnam	16,444	3.54	16,701	4.28	16,175	3.84	16,535	3.90
24	Vizianagaram	2,07,924	56.52	2,03,673	42.16	1,81,082	39.11	1,83,275	39.98
25	West Godavari	92,718	24.42	92,816	22.34	83,791	18.59	85,281	20.63
26	Y.S.R. Kadapa	1,75,136	36.82	1,84,411	53.47	1,83,925	41.88	1,85,477	41.91
	Grand Total	40,74,231	980.89	41,36,726	996.70	39,56,941	893.30	40,76,542	924.14

#	District	17th Instalment (Apr'24 - Jul'24)		18th Instalment (Aug'24 - Nov'24)		19th Instalment (Dec'24 - Mar'25)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	1,47,591	32.35	1,49,677	30.73	1,49,051	30.96
2	Anakapalli	1,89,097	39.57	1,88,065	38.14	1,93,523	42.44
3	Ananthapuram u	2,80,580	59.13	2,78,991	56.22	2,83,343	59.31
4	Annamayya	1,73,768	35.69	1,73,002	34.74	1,73,450	35.91
5	Bapatla	1,40,019	30.05	1,39,104	28.14	1,40,827	29.63
6	Chittoor	1,75,272	36.73	1,74,449	35.63	1,76,248	37.23
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1,23,275	25.98	1,22,562	24.71	1,20,065	25.49
8	East Godavari	98,849	20.39	98,541	20.13	1,00,640	21.81
9	Eluru	1,32,266	28.24	1,32,079	27.23	1,32,269	29.41
10	Guntur	85,271	18.06	84,728	17.25	85,615	18.76
11	Kakinada	1,28,579	28.79	1,28,422	26.55	1,29,366	28.00
12	Krishna	1,10,518	23.92	1,09,837	22.28	1,12,242	24.81
13	Kurnool	2,39,704	52.11	2,39,026	48.96	2,40,657	51.38
14	Nandyal	1,96,919	41.55	1,95,718	39.46	1,93,209	39.94
15	Ntr	1,05,124	23.58	1,04,630	21.27	1,05,339	22.61

16	Palnadu	1,91,945	40.48	1,91,775	39.55	1,97,788	45.97
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	1,13,006	23.11	1,12,943	22.85	1,15,161	24.34
18	Prakasam	2,44,095	51.32	2,42,517	48.89	2,43,852	51.38
19	Sri PotSriramulu Nellore	1,65,949	34.70	1,64,810	33.25	1,66,917	34.97
20	Sri Sathya Sai	2,55,104	53.58	2,53,519	50.95	2,49,187	51.43
21	Srikakulam	2,30,412	48.34	2,28,635	46.03	2,30,635	48.62
22	Tirupati	1,38,443	29.08	1,38,018	28.20	1,39,294	29.57
23	Visakhapatna m	16,747	3.56	16,625	3.39	17,592	4.16
24	Vizianagaram	1,85,306	38.64	1,83,837	37.06	1,88,669	40.82
25	West Godavari	86,399	18.43	85,641	17.36	87,330	19.15
26	Y.S.R. Kadapa	1,86,338	38.16	1,85,349	37.40	1,87,685	39.97
	Grand Total	41,40,576	875.56	41,22,500	836.36	41,59,954	888.05

#	District	20th Instalment (Apr'25 - Jul'25)		21st Instalment (Aug'25 - Nov'25)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	1,47,040	29.57	1,44,564	28.91
2	Anakapalli	1,89,589	39.40	1,84,247	36.85
3	Ananthapuramu	2,58,372	52.17	2,53,092	50.62
4	Annamayya	1,63,651	33.07	1,60,768	32.15
5	Bapatla	1,36,408	27.61	1,33,665	26.73
6	Chittoor	1,70,089	34.68	1,66,507	33.30
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1,17,683	23.92	1,14,906	22.98
8	East Godavari	98,335	20.26	94,437	18.89
9	Eluru	1,29,638	26.34	1,26,727	25.35
10	Guntur	85,008	17.57	82,747	16.55
11	Kakinada	1,25,388	26.07	1,21,823	24.36
12	Krishna	1,08,717	22.21	1,05,945	21.19
13	Kurnool	2,28,077	46.72	2,20,922	44.18
14	Nandyal	1,84,763	37.27	1,80,807	36.16
15	Ntr	1,03,065	21.00	1,00,042	20.01
16	Palnadu	1,95,785	40.14	1,93,220	38.64
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	1,13,135	22.99	1,09,458	21.89
18	Prakasam	2,34,814	47.72	2,27,828	45.57

19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	1,62,784	33.21	1,57,411	31.48
20	Sri Sathya Sai	2,34,554	47.36	2,31,070	46.21
21	Srikakulam	2,26,575	45.98	2,21,169	44.23
22	Tirupati	1,34,545	27.41	1,31,099	26.22
23	Visakhapatnam	17,245	3.55	16,694	3.34
24	Vizianagaram	1,84,451	37.64	1,80,502	36.10
25	West Godavari	86,150	17.90	85,355	17.07
26	Y.S.R. Kadapa	1,73,211	35.02	1,70,728	34.15
	Grand Total	40,09,072	816.80	39,15,733	783.15

SHORTAGE OF HOUSES UNDER PMAY-G

2585. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) the details of two crore rural houses proposed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) as per the Cabinet approval in June 2024;
- (b) the current number of rural housing shortages in the country as per the latest estimates, State-wise; and
- (c) the details and number of houses have been completed under PMAY-G since June 2024 and the projected timeline for completing the remaining target?

**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) 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 construct 4.95 crore houses by providing assistance to eligible rural households for the construction

of pucca houses, with basic amenities, by March 2029. 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 date a cumulative target of 4.14 crore has been allotted to the States/UTs, against which 3.86 crore houses have been sanctioned and 2.92 crore houses have been completed.

Under PMAY-G, the beneficiaries are identified based on the housing deprivation parameters and exclusion criteria prescribed under the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 and finalized Awaas+ 2018 lists subject to due verification by the concerned Gram Sabha and completion of the Appellate Process. The Ministry has achieved saturation of eligible households identified through the existing SECC- 2011 list and the Awaas+ 2018 list in 29 States/UTs.

In accordance with the approval of the Union Cabinet for the continuation of PMAY-G during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29, a new survey is also being conducted for the identification of additional eligible households by the States/ UTs using e-KYC face based authentication through the Awaas+ 2024 mobile app and with modified exclusion parameters.

(c) Under PMAY-G, 30,23,837 houses have been completed in the country since June 2024 and the timeline for completion of the remaining target is March, 2029.

FUND CONVERGENCE OF MGNREGS

2586. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the wages for unskilled labour engaged in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) house construction are being paid through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) convergence, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total amount disbursed as wages for unskilled labour engaged in PMAY-G construction through MGNREGS during the last three years, State and UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of days of employment under MGNREGS in view of the additional labour demand generated by PMAY-G, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has prescribed any lower limit or minimum wage benchmark for unskilled labour employed in PMAY-G construction through MGNREGS convergence, if so, the details thereof along with the wage norms and the mechanism established for their uniform implementation in all States and Union Territories; and

(e) the details of PMAY-G and MGNREGS convergence in the Pali Lok Sabha Constituency including labour utilisation and wage disbursement during the last three years?

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

(a) to (c) 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 construct 4.95 crore houses by providing assistance to eligible rural households for the construction of pucca houses, with basic amenities, by March 2029. 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 date a cumulative target of 4.14 crore has been allotted to the States/UTs, against which 3.86 crore houses have been sanctioned and 2.92 crore houses have been completed. As per Schedule I of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Section 4 (3), Para 4 (1), II. Category: B (Community assets or Individual assets) for vulnerable sections (only for

households in Paragraph 5), (iv) Unskilled wage component in construction of houses sanctioned under PMAY-G or such other State or Central Government Scheme may be provided.

According to guideline, the total number of unskilled person-days required for construction of a house of at least 25 sqm plinth area is 95-person days for North-East, Hilly region and IAP districts, and 90-person days for other areas. This can be paid under MGNREGA, over and above the unit cost fixed for PMAY-G/ other housing scheme. The details of State-wise total expenditure made on PMAY-G and other State houses under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during last 3 years and current year (as on 12th December 2025) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) As per Section 6 (1) of MGNREGA, the Central Government may by notification, specify the wage rate for its beneficiaries. Further, section 6 (2) of the Act, provides that until such time a wage rate is fixed by the Central Government in respect of any area in a State, the minimum wage fixed by the State Government under section 3 of the Minimum wages Act, 1948 for Agricultural Laborers shall be considered as the wage rate applicable to that area. Accordingly, as per provision of Section 6(2) of the Act, from the inception of the scheme till the financial year 2010-11, the wage rate in MGNREGA was determined on the basis of the minimum wage set by the respective State Governments. However, from the financial year 2011-12, the Government of India started determining the wage rates using the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour (CPI-AL).

To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every financial year, based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL). The index is different for different States/UTs as notified by Labour Bureau Shimla. If the calculated wage rate of any State/UT is coming lower than the wage rate of previous year, it is being protected by maintaining the previous year's wage rate.

However, each State/UT can provide wages over and above the wage rate notified by the Central Government.

(e) Details of person-days generated in the Pali district of Rajasthan under MGNREGS during the last three financial years are given below:

Financial Year	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23
Persondays generated [In Lakhs]	92.35	91.16	123.42

(As per NREGASoft)

Under the Scheme, the wage payments are directly credited by the Central Government to the accounts of the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer protocol.

Central funds released in Rajasthan under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for wage component from FY 2022-23 to 2024-25 (Rs. in Crore)		
FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
6211.10	6490.07	6757.26

STATEMENT

State-wise total expenditure made on PMAY-(G) and other State houses under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during last 3 years and current year (as on 12.12.2025)

(in Rs. lakh)

S No.	State	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	5,202.05	25,510.45	44,362.71	44,082.04
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	-	-	10.71	72.42
3	ASSAM	52,021.30	62,505.69	1,23,506.97	95,656.92
4	BIHAR	1,09,328.93	30,539.42	32,958.88	1,71,531.66
5	CHHATTISGARH	98,485.19	88,555.55	22,163.02	698.79
6	GOA	-	-	-	-
7	GUJARAT	24,333.63	23,575.75	26,056.09	13,061.30
8	HARYANA	4,416.40	122.16	522.07	566.88
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,328.70	7,587.67	469.41	484.24
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	857.21	9,105.85	16,054.09	7,154.93
11	JHARKHAND	61,642.40	24,555.10	17,813.55	46,411.64
12	KARNATAKA	15,913.41	22,202.63	21,907.37	15,624.81
13	KERALA	10,314.26	14,311.53	16,244.35	9,201.91
14	LADAKH	0.18	59.46	194.95	-
15	MADHYA PRADESH	1,27,103.28	71,409.46	45,149.11	1,52,262.12
16	MAHARASHTRA	1,72,647.48	77,247.49	44,832.01	44,464.75
17	MANIPUR	223.16	-	0.01	0.01
18	MEGHALAYA	1,232.39	10,687.40	4,636.62	784.60
19	MIZORAM	4.61	74.74	59.46	101.58
20	NAGALAND	-	-	0.04	-
21	ODISHA	29,341.07	63,908.07	1,08,876.24	6,149.60
22	PUNJAB	3,452.71	1,229.04	1,104.10	1,294.96
23	RAJASTHAN	69,479.34	21,387.92	8,268.41	55,567.96
24	SIKKIM	-	5.69	9.64	14.15
25	TAMIL NADU	37,750.56	36,465.48	19,368.46	34,906.91

26	TELANGANA	830.99	0.13	0.53	1.13
27	TRIPURA	630.30	10,494.27	20,920.88	24,262.58
28	UTTAR PRADESH	12,761.41	70,674.23	1,48,080.16	33,092.54
29	UTTARAKHAND	98.27	2,940.25	3,818.44	1,538.91
30	WEST BENGAL	3.88	-	408.33	32,233.82
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	16.89	51.65	9.70	32.22
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	430.24	891.63	101.39	-
33	LAKSHADWEEP	-	-	-	-
	Total	8,44,850.24	6,76,098.71	7,27,907.70	7,91,255.38

RURAL MASON TRAINING UNDER PMAY-G

2587. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

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

- (a) whether there is any component under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana—Gramin (PMAY-G) to enhance the availability of trained masons for accelerating construction work under PMAY-G for rural houses;
- (b) if so, the progress made under this component and the number of rural masons trained to date, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) whether any candidates in Uttar Pradesh have been certified as Rural Masons through the Rural Mason Training (RMT) programme through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), State and UT-wise including Uttar

Pradesh; and

- (d) if so, the details of the rural masons trained and the candidates certified under RMT/RPL, State and district-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

**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 has launched the Rural Mason Training (RMT) programme under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) to enhance the availability of skilled masons for the construction of quality PMAY-G houses. The initiative also contributes towards the availability of a skilled workforce for the construction of rural infrastructure under different schemes and facilitates livelihood opportunities for the rural workforce. The RMT programme under PMAY-G has been rolled out in collaboration with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), with a target to train adequate number of masons. As of 09.12.2025, under RMT programme, **3,81,986** candidates have been enrolled, of which **3,08,330** have been certified, and States/ UTs have reported improved timeliness and quality of construction under PMAY-G as a result.

In addition to the on-site training model, a parallel RMT initiative has been introduced from FY 2025-26 through the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) operating under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development to broaden outreach and strengthen livelihood opportunities. The

RSETI model offers a structured training environment with a standardised curriculum and hands-on practical exposure, thereby reinforcing the mason skilling ecosystem and improving access to local employment for trained candidates. As on 30.11.2025, a total of 8,048 candidates have been certified through this initiative.

(b) The State-wise number of rural masons enrolled and trained as on 09.12.2025, including the State of Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement -I.**

(c) The number of rural masons certified under the RMT programme through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), State and UT-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d) The details of the rural masons trained and the candidates certified under RMT/RPL, district-wise for the State of Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement – III.**

STATEMENT -I

State/UT wise detail of Rural Mason Training since inception and Rural Mason Training from FY 25-26 through RSETIs

S.No	States	No. of Enrolled Candidates	No. of Certified Candidates	Rural Mason Training through RSETIs Certified Candidates (from FY 25-26)
1	Assam	12,914	11,819	207
2	Bihar	15,903	14,139	-
3	Chhattisgarh	40,918	32,767	3477

4	Gujarat	8,259	7,363	-
5	Haryana	60	55	35
6	Himachal Pradesh	434	352	-
7	Jammu And Kashmir	2,933	2,494	-
8	Jharkhand	42,161	34,483	115
9	Karnataka	12,013	9,871	-
10	Kerala	42	34	-
11	Madhya Pradesh	49,435	31,206	2044
12	Maharashtra	51,556	44,324	33
13	Manipur	-	-	89
14	Meghalaya	1,146	748	12
15	Mizoram	46	32	93
16	Nagaland	-	-	26
17	Odisha	33,092	26,349	186
18	Rajasthan	20,496	17,500	-
19	Tripura	220	182	122
20	Uttar Pradesh	56,413	47,873	31
21	Uttarakhand	537	484	-
22	West Bengal	33,408	26,255	-
23	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1558
24	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	20
	Grand Total	3,81,986	3,08,330	8,048

**RMT data as on 09.12.2025, RSETIs as on 30.11.2025*

STATEMENT – II

State/UT wise detail of masons trained through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) of Rural Mason Training programme since inception

S.No	State	No. of Enrolled Candidates	No. of Certified Candidates
1	Assam	11,218	10,335
2	Bihar	15	12
3	Gujarat	3,248	2,916
4	Himachal Pradesh	434	352
5	Jharkhand	16,117	11,873
6	Kerala	22	18
7	Maharashtra	749	608
8	Odisha	16,466	12,756
9	Rajasthan	1,107	799
10	Uttar Pradesh	27,556	22,119
11	Uttarakhand	510	459
12	West Bengal	22,775	17,303
	Grand Total	1,00,217	79,550

As on 09.12.2025

STATEMENT – III

District wise detail of masons trained under Rural Mason Training since inception in the state of Uttar Pradesh

S.No	District Wise	Rural Mason Training		RPL in RMT	
		No. of Enrolled Candidates	No. of Certified Candidates	No. of Enrolled candidates	No. of Certified candidates
1	Jaunpur	875	765	855	747
2	Agra	243	214	121	106

3	Aligarh	53	49	27	25
4	Ambedkar Nagar	1,127	973	727	621
5	Amethi	73	67	36	33
6	Amroha	31	27	15	13
7	Auraiya	174	166	116	110
8	Ayodhya	382	322	222	184
9	Azamgarh	766	680	383	332
10	Baharaich	118	105	118	105
11	Bahraich	1,669	1,456	1,123	945
12	Ballia	1,020	888	500	430
13	Balrampur	580	521	470	418
14	Banda	2,111	1,872	647	595
15	Barabanki	2,123	1,737	1,106	915
16	Basti	510	372	284	190
17	Bijnor	134	124	67	60
18	Budaun	111	87	37	29
19	Chandauli	323	257	182	131
20	Chitrakoot	334	302	167	147
21	Deoria	160	113	70	48
22	Etah	189	173	94	85
23	Etawah	143	131	47	41
24	Farrukhabad	420	379	210	182
25	Fatehpur	1,008	855	639	522
26	Firozabad	179	159	120	108
27	Gazipur	440	399	320	290
28	Ghazipur	1,180	1,048	540	468
29	Gonda	699	648	338	304
30	Gorakhpur	1,572	1,155	930	575
31	Hamirpur	278	250	139	127
32	Hardoi	2,943	2,473	1,055	814
33	Hathras	38	36	19	18
34	Jabalpur	20	18	20	18
35	Jalaun	138	124	69	61
36	Jaunpur	1,507	1,243	730	602
37	Jhansi	361	328	178	158
38	Kannuj	318	283	122	93
39	Kanpur Dehat	946	652	792	512
40	Kanpur Nagar	746	554	546	373
41	Kaushambi	362	335	211	197
42	Kheri	792	531	764	504
43	Kushinagar	1,587	1,395	133	105
44	Lakhimpur	390	357	248	224

45	Lakhimpur Kheri	586	544	222	202
46	Lalitpur	474	441	237	220
47	Lucknow	544	377	468	306
48	Maharajganj	142	128	71	65
49	Mahoba	257	237	129	117
50	Mainpuri	97	91	49	46
51	Mau	320	284	170	145
52	Mirzapur	1,688	1,514	430	393
53	Moradabad	58	49	-	-
54	Pilibhit	629	564	330	289
55	Pratapgarh	3,128	2,606	2,014	1,567
56	Prayagraj	1,990	1,768	967	818
57	Rae Bareli	1,241	955	741	571
58	Raebareli	557	484	279	244
59	Rampur	368	321	184	153
60	Saharanpur	103	92	51	42
61	Sant Kabir Nagar	797	670	411	327
62	Sant Ravidas Nagar	463	422	222	196
63	Shahjahanpur	560	458	258	188
64	Shamli	95	80	47	36
65	Shravasti	35	32	14	12
66	Shrawasti	191	181	99	92
67	Siddharth Nagar	1,821	1,686	82	73
68	Sitapur	4,968	4,107	1,584	1,114
69	Sonbhadra	622	558	302	260
70	Srawasti	269	210	269	210
71	Sultanpur	3,881	3,333	1,371	1,097
72	Unnao	1,156	878	918	686
73	Varanasi	200	180	100	85
	Grand Total	56,413	47,873	27,556	22,119

As on 09.12.2025

COMPLAINTS FROM FARMERS OF KARNATAKA REGARDING CROP INSURANCE

2588. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any complaints from farmers on crop insurance claims in the year 2024-25 and 2025-26 in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and number of such complaints received from Karnataka;
- (c) whether the Government has taken strict action on insurance companies and concern officials in this issue, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the manner in which the Government is undertaking accurate crop damage assessment;
- (e) the details of crop insurance provided to the farmers in Karnataka during the last five years, district-wise; and
- (f) the details of the steps taken by the Government to disburse crop claims timely and quickly to the farmers?

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

(a) to (c) As prescribed in the Operational Guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), 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 because of these issues are settled after their resolution as per provisions of the scheme.

To further improve the grievance redressal mechanism, Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline (KRPH) has been developed. A single Pan-India toll free number 14447 has been deployed and linked to the insurance companies' database, where farmers can raise their grievances/issues. Timelines to resolve these grievances/issues has also been fixed.

(d) The PMFBY is mainly implemented on 'Area Approach' basis and comprehensive risk coverage for crops of farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest stages of the crops at very minimum premium for the farmers is provided under the scheme. Admissible claims/crop loss, in this case, 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.

However, 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. The extent of loss and claims in such case are assessed by a joint committee comprising representatives of State Government and concerned

insurance company within stipulated time frame under the Operational Guidelines of the scheme.

Further, 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.
- (e) District-wise details of coverage and claims paid under PMFBY in Karnataka during last five years i.e. from 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given in the

enclosed **Statement**.

(f) Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of this scheme all over India 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.
- Tranche based claims payment has been initiated from 2025-26.
- 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.
- The Government has actively supported the awareness activities being carried out by the States, implementing Insurance Companies, financial institutions, and Common Service Centres (CSCs) network to disseminate key features of PMFBY amongst farmers and members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- Structured awareness campaign 'Crop Insurance Week/Fasal Bima Saptah' has been initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare since Kharif 2021 season onwards. Along with this, 'Fasal Bima Pathshalas' are also being organized at village/GP level for knowledge building of farmers on various aspects of scheme implementation.
- Government had also organized a nationwide Doorstep Crop Insurance Policy/receipt Distribution mega drive – 'Meri Policy Mere Haath'. Hard

copies of crop insurance policy receipts are distributed to farmers enrolled under PMFBY through special camps at gram Panchayat/village level.

STATEMENT

**PMFBY and RWBCIS: District Wise details of coverage and claims paid in
Karnataka from 2020-21 to 2024-25
(as on 31st October, 2025)**

District	Application Enrolled	Area Insured	Sum Insured	Premium Collected from Farmers	Paid Claims	Farmers Application Benefitted
	(In No.)	(In Lakh Ha.)	(Rs. In Crore)			(In No.)
Bagalkot	2,01,427	2.30	1,382.15	42.54	295.75	97,704
Ballari	75,844	0.72	455.57	11.03	44.67	28,428
Belagavi	3,28,700	2.73	1,716.61	53.55	361.22	1,45,225
Bengaluru Rural	41,526	0.17	96.14	2.81	10.93	16,605
Bengaluru Urban	3,091	0.01	6.78	0.20	1.07	1,287
Bidar	12,94,302	8.38	3,151.56	62.90	232.26	6,08,296
Chamarajnagar	77,990	0.40	155.42	3.34	15.62	27,694
Chikkaballapur	2,10,129	0.98	587.00	15.23	151.21	1,43,757
Chikkamagaluru	2,48,281	1.34	1,220.73	58.99	278.67	1,41,991
Chitradurga	5,81,527	6.94	3,443.35	80.15	559.91	2,48,212
Dakshinakannada	8,57,238	2.22	2,458.46	122.82	880.55	5,17,156
Davangere	2,67,241	2.00	1,414.33	43.70	335.32	1,71,939
Dharwad	8,62,748	9.05	3,990.59	114.10	534.18	4,28,555
Gadag	10,81,988	13.25	5,781.39	144.39	1,119.02	7,25,367
Hasan	5,09,126	2.22	970.31	28.97	186.89	2,55,647
Haveri	14,54,731	11.01	6,186.39	147.99	1,256.37	10,82,578
Kalaburgi	6,76,778	7.95	3,440.31	72.57	730.45	7,99,443
Kodagu	14,545	0.09	55.09	2.57	9.95	7,596
Kolar	93,469	0.45	233.68	8.78	35.66	50,272
Koppal	5,80,117	6.38	2,815.63	61.09	301.81	2,65,259

Mandya	2,95,869	0.82	307.24	5.77	71.53	1,78,456
Mysuru	41,662	0.18	74.67	1.72	7.07	15,356
Raichur	3,36,102	4.00	2,347.83	52.73	153.97	93,764
Ramanagara	60,998	0.31	184.92	7.77	57.90	37,583
Shivamogga	4,37,205	2.24	2,304.14	98.83	496.72	2,99,067
Tumakuru	6,46,346	3.84	2,099.58	63.28	250.80	3,13,788
Udupi	62,774	0.16	181.25	8.86	55.70	33,702
Uttarkannada	7,57,386	2.37	2,006.07	76.08	305.18	4,21,818
Vijayanagara	1,81,837	1.64	909.24	18.77	219.80	1,40,485
Vijayapura	6,54,244	9.37	5,452.65	162.54	1,015.20	3,60,493
Yadgiri	59,865	0.73	403.58	10.15	30.79	29,406
Total	1,29,95,086	104.24	55,832.68	1,584.22	10,006.16	76,86,929

PM-KISAN IN WEST BENGAL

2589. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) whether the West Bengal Government submitting verified lists of eligible farmers under the PM-KISAN scheme, the Union Government has not released funds for several installments;

(b) the current status of PM-KISAN fund disbursement to eligible beneficiaries in West Bengal, including the total number of farmers who have received installments and those whose applications remain pending;

(c) whether the Union Government is aware that due to non-release of PM-KISAN installments, the State Government was compelled to introduce alternative welfare initiatives such as a Rs. 5,000 annual farmer assistance schemes and free crop insurance; and

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the difficulties faced by small and marginal farmers in the State due to delays in receiving timely financial assistance, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The 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.

Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, States/UTs are mandated to identify and verify the eligible beneficiaries under the scheme and upload the error-free data of eligible farmers including land records, linking of Aadhaar with their bank accounts and e-KYC for successful transfer of the benefits. The registration of farmers and their verification under the Scheme is an ongoing process. Once

the correct and verified data of farmers is received from the State/UTs, benefit is processed immediately by the Department and the same is released in the subsequent instalment.

Government of West Bengal started providing data of its farmers since FY 2021-22 and the farmers of West Bengal have since been receiving benefits under the Scheme.

The instalment-wise details of benefits released to the farmers of West Bengal is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Instalment-wise details of benefits released to the farmers of West Bengal (As on 25.11.2025)

Sr. No.	Instalment period	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs. Cr.)
1	Dec., 2018 - March, 2019	-	-
2	April, 2019 - July, 2019	-	-
3	August, 2019 - Nov, 2019	-	-
4	Dec., 2019- March, 2020	-	-
5	April, 2020- July, 2020	-	-
6	August, 2020- Nov, 2020	-	-
7	Dec., 2020- March, 2021	-	-
8	April, 2021- July, 2021	20,29,757	573.53
9	August, 2021- Nov, 2021	35,84,794	980.01
10	Dec., 2021- March, 2022	46,29,279	1,074.79
11	April, 2022 - July, 2022	46,78,486	1,030.14
12	August, 2022 - Nov, 2022	44,44,154	928.73
13	Dec, 2022 - March, 2023	42,91,178	881.52
14	April, 2023 - July, 2023	44,72,183	1,004.21
15	August, 2023 - Nov, 2023	39,80,679	909.34

Sr. No.	Instalment period	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs. Cr.)
16	Dec., 2023 - March, 2024	44,05,646	1,140.25
17	April, 2024 - July, 2024	44,98,404	964.42
18	August, 2024 - Nov, 2024	45,03,171	931.55
19	Dec., 2024 - March, 2025	46,09,388	1,001.36
20	April, 2025 - July, 2025	44,78,537	942.92
21	August, 2025 - Nov, 2025	44,48,643	889.73

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-SUBSIDISED PDS KEROSENE

2590. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the details of the total kerosene distributed in the fisheries sector through non-subsidised Public Distribution System (PDS) during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the criteria for allotting the total kerosene distributed for the fisheries sector through non-subsidised PDS in each State;
- (c) whether the low quantity of kerosene distributed to each State is due to shortage of kerosene in the country;
- (d) if so, whether the Government has identified any solution to address the extreme shortage of kerosene that had already affected the livelihood of the traditional fishermen community in the State of Kerala; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPandNG) being the nodal Ministry in the subject matter has informed that PDS Kerosene allocation to States/UTs including Kerala have been rationalized since 2010-11 considering the polluting nature of the Kerosene. Till date, 21 States/UTs have become PDS Kerosene free.

The MoPandNG has further informed that till FY 2024-25, Government was allocating Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to States/UTs including Kerala on quarterly basis for cooking and lighting purpose. Vide order dated 21st August, 2012, the Government of India had empowered States/UTs to draw allocation of one month's quota of PDS Kerosene at Non-Subsidized rates during each financial year for special needs such as natural calamities, religious functions, fisheries, various yatras etc. Scale, criteria, modalities etc. of distribution to end customers were also determined by respective State/UT. The details of PDS Non Subsidized SKO allocated to States/UTs during last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The MoP&NG has also informed that, Government of India has formulated a new "PDS Kerosene Allocation Policy" for the period 2025-26 to 2027-28 after stakeholder's consultation including the Government of Kerala. As per the Policy, the allocation is made to States/UTs under single category "PDS SKO" on quarterly basis for cooking and lighting and for special needs. Further, the

States have liberty to sub-allocate PDS SKO for cooking and lighting or for special needs (fisheries, mela, exhibitions, pandemic, calamity etc.) based on their specific requirement. Distribution of PDS SKO within State/UT under PDS network is carried out by concerned State/UT. Scale and Criteria of distribution is, accordingly, also decided by respective State/UT.

The MoPandNG has informed that under the new policy, the State of Kerala has been allocated 22704 KL PDS SKO for the year 2025-26 as against the total allocation PDS (Subsidized and Non-Subsidised) SKO of 4368 KL for the year 2024-25 which reflects an increase of 319.78%. The details of quantity of PDS SKO allocated, uplifted and lapsed till 3rd quarter, 2025-26 by the State of Kerala is as under:

Fig. in KL

Quarter, 2025-26	Allocation	Upliftment	lapse
Q1	5676	924	4752
Q2	5676	5580	96
Q3	5676	The State can uplift till 31.12.2025	

STATEMENT

Details of PDS Non Subsidized SKO allocated to States/UTs during last five years

SL. No.	Name of the State/UT	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	156	0	0	0	0	156

2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	528	396	276	240	168	1608
4	Assam	15156	12960	10368	8292	4152	50928
5	Bihar	21912	17724	14184	10632	5316	69768
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	6864	4848	3876	2904	1380	19872
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Goa	60	24	24	12	0	120
11	Gujarat	11568	6996	4644	2088	0	25296
12	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	948	816	564	336	168	2832
14	Jammu and Kashmir	3744	3744	3180	2544	1272	14484
15	Jharkhand	11268	7500	6000	4500	2244	31512
16	Karnataka	8822	10620	9172	2684	732	32030
17	Kerala	15108	21888	7160	3300	1248	48704
18	Ladakh	288	288	288	228	120	1212
19	Lakshadweep	60	60	48	36	24	228
20	Madhya Pradesh	21720	17784	13332	9996	2736	65568
21	Maharashtra	8868	3876	2328	1392	624	17088
22	Manipur	1104	924	828	744	372	3972
23	Meghalaya	1596	1572	1416	1272	888	6744
24	Mizoram	300	264	240	216	108	1128

25	Nagaland	768	708	636	576	408	3096
26	Odisha	17544	16188	12948	9708	4320	60708
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	3324	1176	0	0	0	4500
30	Sikkim	204	180	168	144	72	768
31	Tamil Nadu	12108	10764	7536	4512	2712	37632
32	Telangana	4716	1332	408	120	36	6612
33	Tripura	2196	2088	1884	1692	1188	9048
34	Uttar Pradesh	43152	15132	55	0	0	58339
35	Uttarakhand	660	180	48	12	0	900
36	West Bengal	58668	58668	58668	38556	51276	265836
Total		273410	218700	160279	106736	81564	840689

PROGRESS IN CURBING NAXALISM

2591. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI ATUL GARG:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

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

(a) the progress achieved by the Government in reducing Naxal-related violence and area influence in recent years;

(b) the role and operational contributions of the Border Security Force (BSF) in Naxal-affected regions, particularly in strengthening security dominance and preventing regrouping of extremist elements;

(c) whether the Government has set specific targets or milestones for achieving a Naxalism-free nation by 31st March 2026, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore;

(d) the strategy adopted to enhance coordination among Central Armed Police Forces, State Police and intelligence agencies; and

(e) the measures being taken to expand development, connectivity and welfare interventions in regions historically affected by Left Wing Extremism?

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

(a) to (e)

(i) As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, subjects of Police and Public Order are with the State Governments. However, the Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of States affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). To address the LWE menace holistically, a “National Policy and Action Plan to address LWE” was approved in 2015. It envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, development interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. The resolute implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan 2015 has resulted in consistent decline in violence and constriction of geographical spread. LWE which has been a serious challenge to the internal security of the nation has been significantly curbed in the recent times and has been constricted to only a few pockets. The LWE perpetrated violence incidents have come down from high of 1936 in year 2010 by 89% to 222 in 2025. Resultant deaths of

Civilians and Security Forces have also come down from high of 1005 in year 2010 by 91% to 95 in year 2025. The number of LWE-affected districts reduced from 126 to 90 in April-2018, 70 in July-2021, 38 in April-2024, 18 in April-2025 and only 11 in October-2025 with only 3 districts now categorized as Most LWE Affected. The government's focus on development in tribal and remote areas has addressed the root cause of Naxalism. Improved law and order and security situation, accompanied by investment in infrastructure has created an enabling environment for enhanced economic development including increase in public/private investment.

(ii) To strengthen the security apparatus of the states, Gol provides Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), including Border Security Force (BSF) to the states, as per their operational needs. The CAPFs have the responsibility of holding the counter-insurgency grid together, operating seamlessly in coordination with the state police forces. CAPFs alongside State Police have contributed immensely in the success achieved in eradicating the menace of naxalism to a great extent.

(iii) On security front, Gol also provides helicopter support, strengthening of camp infrastructure, training, funds for modernization of State police forces, equipment and arms, sharing of intelligence, construction of Fortified Police Stations and sanctioning of India Reserve Battalions etc.

- For capacity building of states since 2014-15, Rs.3523.48 crore have been released to LWE affected states on operational expenditure and training needs of Security Forces, rehabilitation of surrendered LWE

cadre, ex-gratia to families of civilians killed in LWE violence/martyred security force personnel etc. under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme. Works of Rs. 1757 crore have been sanctioned to LWE affected states for strengthening of State's Special Forces, State Intelligence Branches (SIBs), District Police and construction of Fortified Police Stations (FPS) under Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS).

- To encourage LWEs to join the mainstream, Gol and State Governments have formulated comprehensive surrender-cum-rehabilitation policies. The Gol also supports the States in the endeavor through 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation' Policy as part of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme. The Gol reimburses the expenditure incurred by the LWE affected States on rehabilitation of surrenderees under the SRE Scheme. The rehabilitation package inter-alia, includes an immediate grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for higher ranked LWE cadres and Rs 2.5 lakhs for other LWE cadres. In addition, incentives for surrender of weapons/ammunition are also provided under the Scheme. In addition, provision also exists for imparting training in trade/vocation of their liking with monthly stipend of Rs. 10,000/- for three years. The affected States have further revised their Surrender cum Rehabilitation policies to make them lucrative and contemporary.
- The efforts of the States for equipping and modernizing their police forces have been supplemented under the scheme of "Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police". Under the scheme, central

assistance is provided to the State Governments for weapons, equipment for Information Technology, Communication, Training, construction of Police stations, mobility and construction of police housing and other police infrastructure etc.

- There has been a special focus on the financial choking of LWEs and unearthing of the nexus between CPI (Maoists) and its financial supporters. For effective action towards choking of funds and other resources to LWE, coordinated actions are being taken by State Police in cooperation with Central agencies by various means.
- The Gol's focus on security infrastructure has been pivotal. In the last decade 656 fortified police stations have been built. In last six years 377 new security camps have been established in core LWE affected areas.

(iv) On development front, apart from the flagship schemes of Government of India (Gol), several LWE affected areas specific initiatives have been taken with special thrust on expansion of road network, improving telecommunication connectivity, education, skill development and financial inclusion. A few of these are enumerated below:

- For expansion of road network, 14,987 km have been constructed under 02 LWE specific schemes namely Road Requirement Plan (RRP) and Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas (RCPLWEA).
- For improving telecom connectivity in LWE affected areas 9,118 towers have been commissioned.

- For Skill Development, 46 Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and 49 Skill Development Centres (SDC) have been opened.
 - For quality education in tribal areas 179 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) have been made functional.
 - For financial inclusion, Department of Posts has opened 6,025 Post Offices with banking services in LWE affected districts. 1804 Bank Branches and 1321 ATMs have been opened in Most LWE affected districts.
 - For further impetus to development, funds are provided for filling critical gaps in public infrastructure in Most LWE affected Districts under Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme. Till now, Rs. 3,912.98 crore have been released since the inception of Scheme in 2017.
- (v) Gol is committed for complete eradication of LWE from our country as well as holistic development of areas getting freed from Left Wing Extremism.

IMPACT OF SUBSTANDARD FERTILIZERS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

2592. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the use of substandard fertilisers has adversely impacted agricultural productivity and the income of farmers across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received representations requesting amendments to the existing Fertiliser Act, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that persons involved in the manufacture or distribution of poor-quality fertilisers are often released by Courts with only minor penalties despite the scale of violation, if so the details thereof;

(d) the details of steps proposes by the Government to take to amend the Fertiliser Act and strengthen penalties to ensure accountability and provide adequate compensation to farmers affected by the use of spurious fertilisers?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry is cognizant of the issue of substandard fertilisers. Instructions are issued to States from time to time to launch campaigns to ensure quality of fertilizers. Advisory has been issued to State Governments for implementation of legal and regulatory provisions under the Essential Commodities Act. The objective is to ensure availability of quality inputs to farmers. Necessary enforcement action is also taken suo moto through Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute under the Ministry by conducting inspections, and drawing and testing of samples. Details of enforcement action taken during the last three years and current year are as follows-

Year	No. of Raids	Show cause notice issued	No. of licenses cancelled/suspended	FIRs registered	Conviction
2022-23	1,66,375	6,781	627	169	0
2023-24	1,81,153	2,603	477	240	10
2024-25	1,80,286	2,876	1,135	350	28

2025-26 (as on 05.12.2025)	3,51,312	3,984	1,447	68	3

The Government is implementing the Fertilizer (Inorganic, Organic or Mixed) (Control) Order, 1985 (FCO) under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Under FCO, State Governments are the enforcement authority empowered to take action against violations. Accordingly, State authorities take necessary actions as per the Essential Commodity Act. Any violation of the provisions of the FCO attracts punitive action such as cancellation and suspension of authorization letter and penal actions under the Essential Commodities Act as imprisonment for a period of three months to seven years. Since, there is adequate provisions under Essential Commodities Act, 1955, no proposal is under consideration for amendment of FCO/ Essential Commodities Act, 1955 at present.

COCONUT PLANTATIONS AFFECTED BY KERALA ROOT WILT DISEASE

2593. SHRI ESWARASAMY K. :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the severe outbreak of Kerala Root Wilt Disease affecting coconut plantations in parts of Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof, including the extent of affected area and estimated losses;

- (b) whether the Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme or any other crop insurance scheme is being implemented, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries covered, claims settled, and total funds disbursed during the last five years under the Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme, State-wise and year-wise;
- (d) whether any proposal has been considered by the Union Government to strengthen disease surveillance, provide financial relief and promote resistant coconut varieties in affected regions; and
- (e) If not, the reason therefor and the timeline by which the Government intends to introduce such interventions to safeguard coconut farmers' livelihood?

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

- (a) Yes, the Government of India is aware about the incidence of Kerala Root Wilt Disease affecting coconut plantations in parts of Tamil Nadu. Root wilt disease of coconut is a non-lethal debilitating malady in Kanyakumari (Rajakkamangalam, Thiruvattar, Kurunthancode blocks), Tenkasi (Tenkasi, Kadayanallur, Kadayam, Shencottah blocks), Theni (Cumbum, Uthamapalayam blocks) and Coimbatore (Pollachi North, Pollachi South, and Anaimalai blocks) districts in Tamil Nadu. About 15%-19% disease incidence was reported from Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu and the disease is known to the region since 1980.
- (b) and (c) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare through Coconut Development Board (CDB) in association with State Government and

Agriculture Insurance Company of India, is implementing crop Insurance scheme for coconut palms - Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme, to insure coconut palms against natural and other perils with a view to compensate the farmer in case of loss/death of palms.

The scheme is being implemented in major coconut growing states through Agriculture Insurance Company and concerned State Governments provisions furnish are as under:

Palms under age group	Sum Assured per palm (Rs)	Premium per palm (Rs)	CDB Share per Palm (Rs)	State Share Per palm (Rs)	Farmer Share per palm (Rs)
4 -15 years	Rs. 900.00	Rs. 9.00	Rs 4.50	Rs. 2.25	Rs. 2.25
16- 60 years	Rs. 1750.00	Rs. 14.00	Rs 7.00	Rs. 3.50	Rs. 3.50

Under the scheme, in Tamil Nadu, in the last five years, 446 farmers have been insured and total claim of Rs. 1,16,678/- has been paid to the 12 farmers.

Further, a weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from kharif 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering from crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, adverse weather incidence and to stabilize the income of farmers etc. It is mentioned that coconut plantation is covered under RWBCIS but State Government of Tamil Nadu is not implementing the scheme (RWBCIS) from last five years.

(d) and (e) Yes, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare through its 47 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) and Locust-cum-CIPMCs (LCIPMCs) across the country, conducts regular survey to assess the

pest situation, promotes Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques to prevent non-judicious use of chemical pesticides. The CIPMC in Trichy, Coconut Research Station-Aliyarnagar (TNAU), a coordinating centre under All India Coordinated Research Project on Plantation Crops, ICAR- CPCRI are systematically monitoring the spread of the root (wilt) disease to ensure early detection and appropriate management in Tamil Nadu.

Further, an expert Committee comprising of members from CDB, ICAR- CPCRI, Dept. of Horticulture and Plantation Crops-Govt. of Tamil Nadu, ICAR- National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources (NBAIR), Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) was formed to address the issues in coconut production sector and to evolve management strategies with special focus on root (wilt) disease in Tamil Nadu. As recommended by the expert Committee, mapping of the root (wilt) affected areas in Tamil Nadu is completed and measures taken for containment and eradication of the disease. CDB implemented the scheme - Replanting and Rejuvenation in an area of 27361.61 ha by utilizing Rs.134.86 crores during the last 10 years.

CDB established one of its farm in Dhali village, Udumelpet in Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu for ensuring production and distribution of quality coconut seedlings to farmers. During the last 10 years, 7.34 lakh seedlings were produced and distributed to farming community in Tamil Nadu. CDB has also assisted for production of 65.81 lakh seedlings by utilizing the existing infrastructure available with the State Government.

During the year 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 38.98 crores has been allocated

for various schemes in Tamil Nadu of which an amount of Rs. 12.91 Crores was allocated for implementing the scheme-Productivity Improvement through Coconut Based Cropping System in 5000 ha and Rs.15.20 crores for implementing Replanting and Rejuvenation scheme in 2000 ha, Rs.6.85 crores for Expansion of Area under Coconut and Rs. 4.02 crores has been allocated for implementing other on-going schemes of the Board.

DECLINE IN FERTILE LAND

2594. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government is aware of the fact that in the recent past, fertile land is being decreasing due to Indiscriminate acquisition of farm land for various purposes/uses for urbanization, industrialization and Infrastructure Development, particularly for expansion of national highways across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof?
- (c) whether the Union Government will take immediate necessary action to curtail the use of fertile land for various infrastructural activities in future so as to protect our agriculture and farmers which is back bone of our economy and to prevent food shortage/famine in future;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) 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 latest report on 'Land Use Statistics-at a Glance 2023-24', the Gross Cropped Area has expanded significantly, rising from 201.3 million hectares in 2013-14 to 217.8 million hectares in 2023-24 and the Net Area Sown has remained relatively stable, standing at 138.99 million hectares in 2023-24. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare does not centrally maintain data on agricultural land acquired for various purposes.

(c) to (e) Land and agriculture are the state subjects, as per Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Both the Central and State Governments undertake land acquisition for industrial projects and infrastructure development. However, the Central Government has enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, which came into force on 01.01.2014. Under this act, land can be acquired for public purposes. Section 10 of the Act explicitly restricts the acquisition of multi-crop irrigated land, unless in exceptional cases where no alternative land is available. In such cases, an equivalent area of culturable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes or an amount equivalent to the value of the land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security. The Act also, strongly discourages such conversions unless absolutely necessary. Wherever agricultural land is acquired, compensatory mechanisms, including monetary compensation, rehabilitation

and resettlement benefits, and in some cases, land for land compensation, are provided to mitigate the impact on farmers.

Department of Land Resources is implementing Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) which primarily focuses on development rainfed/ degraded lands. The activities undertaken in the scheme, inter alia, include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, pasture development, livelihoods for asset-less persons etc. The measures taken under WDC-PMKSY supplements the effort of the Government to increase the area under cultivation. This scheme has been approved by the Government on 15th December, 2021.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed several technological measures to increase the area under cultivation. This includes location specific bio-engineering to check soil erosion due to run-off of rainwater, sand dune stabilization and shelter belt technology to check wind erosion and reclamation technology for problem soils in the country. ICAR has also developed the gypsum technology package, consisting of land levelling, bunding, flushing, removal of excess water, good quality irrigation water, application of amendments, selection of crops and efficient nutrient management. ICAR also recommends several agronomic measures to improve the degraded soils and bringing them under crop cultivation, soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manner, biofertilizers etc.) of plant nutrient and

location specific soil and water conservation measures for preventing deterioration of soil health and fertility.

IMPLEMENTATION OF WELFARE SCHEMES

2595. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:

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

(a) the details of major Backward Classes (BC/OBC) welfare schemes being implemented by the Government including scholarships, skill development programmes, hostels, coaching schemes and economic empowerment initiatives;

(b) the number of such schemes that have been sanctioned, implemented or are currently operational in Telangana along with the details of beneficiaries covered during the last five years;

(c) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for the development of BC welfare hostels, residential schools and educational infrastructure in Telangana;

(d) whether any special assistance has been provided to Nalgonda district for upgrading hostels or educational facilities and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely release of funds and expansion of BC/OBC welfare programmes across Telangana?

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 Government of India implements various schemes for the welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in sectors including scholarship, skill development, hostels, coaching scheme and economic empowerment across the nation including the State of Telangana-

1. PM Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM-YASASVI) for OBC and Others with sub components of (a) Pre-Matric Scholarships (b) Post-Matric Scholarships (c) Top Class Education in Schools (d) Top Class Education in Colleges and (e) Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls.
2. Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS-OBC) with sub components of (a) National Fellowship for OBC Students (NF-OBC) and (b) Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for OBCs and EBCs
3. Pradhan Mantri Dakshata Aur Kushalata Sampanna Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana, a Central Sector Scheme for providing high quality skills through good quality institutions. A total of 3071 beneficiaries have been provided skill training under PM-DAKSH Scheme in the State of Telangana during the last 5 years.
4. Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ko Aarthik Sahayta (VISVAS): Support

Other Backward Classes (OBC) communities by providing a 5% interest subsidy on their availed loans (only income-generating) through Lending Institutions.

5. Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes (VCF-BC): Providing financial assistance to entrepreneurs from Backward Classes.
6. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC): Provides financial assistance for higher education and entrepreneurial programs
7. Free Coaching Scheme for SCs and OBCs: Free coaching for OBC students preparing for competitive exams
8. National means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS): The Scheme is open to students including OBC students and reservation is provided under the Scheme as per the norms.
9. The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme: The objective of the scheme is to increase the household income by promoting self/ wage employment through skill development training. The priority groups are women, SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities in the rural areas and urban low-income areas. The target beneficiaries of the scheme are non-literates, neo-literates and persons having rudimentary level of education, school dropouts up to class 12th in the age group of 15-45 years.
10. National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) aims to promote apprenticeship training throughout the country, including OBC of Telangana. The stipend support is disbursed directly to the apprentices'

bank accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism. A total of 156,065 apprentices are engaged in the State of Telangana, of which 910 apprentices are engaged in Nalgonda district under NAPS during last five years (from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25).

11. Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship imparts hands-on skills and trains skilled manpower under Craft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) through 33 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) (14 General and 19 Women) and 120 Institutes for Training of Trainers (IToTs) (109 State Govts and 11 Private) across the country with an objective to provide comprehensive training. Nationwide, 31,24,756 candidates from the OBC category have been trained from session 2021-22 to 2025-26. Of these, 79,162 candidates are from Telangana, including 4,422 trainees specifically from the Nalgonda district

12. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): PMKVY is implemented across the country contributing to socio-economic development and livelihood opportunities through skill development training.

13. PM Vishwakarma Scheme: PM Vishwakarma Scheme is a comprehensive program designed to promote entrepreneurship among artisans and traditional craftsmen. The scheme provides financial assistance, skill development training on usage of modern tools and market support to beneficiaries, enabling them to enhance their

livelihoods and establish sustainable enterprises.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) The Centrally sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls is implemented all over the nation including the State of Telangana. An amount of Rs. 391.50 lakh was released on 27.03.2020 for 3 Hostels with 300 seats. However, no hostel proposal as per the scheme guidelines has been received for Nalgonda district during the last five years.

(e) Some of the steps undertaken by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment to ensure the effective implementation and to monitor the progress and outreach of welfare schemes for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) including Telangana are

- i. Periodic review by holding meetings at National level, Regional level, State level and Field visits by Senior Officers.
- ii. On boarding of scholarship schemes on National Scholarship Portal.
- iii. Periodic review of the implementation of the schemes through third party evaluation studies.
- iv. Ministry has taken measures for awareness and expansion of the schemes among the targeted beneficiaries through electronic and print media, social media, short animation films, etc. Vernacular Brochure in Telugu also created to increase awareness of VCF-BC amongst the backward society members in Telangana.

Amount and Beneficiaries in Lakh							
S. No.	Schemes	2023-24			2024-25		
		Notional Allocation	Fund released	No. of Beneficiaries	Notional Allocation	Fund released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT Students	846.00	0.00	0	617.00	617.00	0.26
2	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT Students	3269.00	2318.13	1.56	2737.00	0.00	0
3	Construction of Hostels For OBCs Boys and Girls	—	0.00	0	—	0.00	0
4	Top Class Education in School for OBC, EBC and DNT Students	—	8.38	43 (Actual)	—	24.82	84 (Actual)
5	Top Class Education in College for OBC, EBC and DNT Students	—	816.09	367 (Actual)	—	1945.81	954 (Actual)

**Subvention released and the number of beneficiaries in the State of Telangana under the Scheme of Vanchit Ikai
Samooah aur Vargon ko Aarthik Sahayta(VISVAS-BC)**

S.No.	Financial Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2020-21	5.92	594
2	2021-22	9.52	763
3	2022-23	0.35	33

4	2023-24	0.00	0
5	2024-25	58.96	24169

Status of amount sanctioned and disbursed in the State of Telangana under VCF-BC Scheme

S.No.	Financial Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)	Number of beneficiary	Disbursement
1	2020-21	NIL	-	NIL
2	2021-22		-	
3	2022-23		-	
4	2023-24		-	
5	2024-25	2.70	1	

Financial and physical achievement under the Scheme of Free Coaching Schemes of OBC (Pan India)

S. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate (Rs. in Crore)	Revised Estimate (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2020-21	30.00	30.00	11.96	2112
2	2021-22	50.00	30.00	14.98	1761
3	2022-23	47.00	27.00	18.41	558
4	2023-24	47.00	14.82	7.76	223
5	2024-25	35.00	18.00	17.68	2136

Number of Scholarships and fund sanctioned to NMMSS beneficiaries of Telangana State during last five years

S.No.	Financial Year	Number of Scholarships (Fresh + Renewals)				Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakh)
		General/ OBC	SC	ST	Total	
1	2020-21	3451	1140	521	5112	613.44
2	2021-22	2862	1034	419	4315	517.80
3	2022-23	2980	1007	386	4373	524.76
4	2023-24	2636	748	288	3672	440.64
5	2024-25	2599	827	346	3772	452.64

Number of beneficiaries trained under JSS Scheme during last five years in the State of Telanaga

FY	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
No. of beneficiaries	8,497	10,398	15,639	10,300	10,787

Total funds allocated, released and utilised for the development of BC welfare hostels, residential schools and educational infrastructure in Telangana during last 5 years under JSS

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Funds	2.93	2.74	3.20	3.24	2.89

List of courses offered in the state of Telangana under DGT(skill development)

Sl. No.	Institute Name	Trade	Total Seat
1	NSTI (W), Hyderabad	Cosmetology	50
		Fashion Design and Technology	50
		Office Management	25
2	NSTI-R, Hyderabad	Computer Hardware and Networking Maintenance	50
		Computer Software Application	50
		Electronics Mechanic	50
3	NSTI-V Hyderabad	Electrician	100
		Fitter	100
		Information Technology	25
		Machinist and Operator Advanced Machine Tools	25
		Mechanic Motor Vehicle	25
		Welder	50

Number of OBC trainees trained under DGT (CITS) during last 5 years in the state of Telangana

S. No.	Institute Name	OBC Trainees Trained				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	NSTI (W), Hyderabad	209	238	192	237	199
2	NSTI-R, Hyderabad					
3	NSTI-V Hyderabad					

Note: Data for the year 2024-25 is not available with the Department of Skill Development

Training / Orientation of OBC candidates under PMKVY in Telangana and Nalgonda district as per SIDH reports

Financial Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Beneficiaries in Telangana	14,177	7,505	4,978	8,190	13,072
Beneficiaries in Nalgonda	740	382	78	118	151

Certification of OBC candidates under PM Vishwakarma-Basic skilling in Telangana and Nalgonda district as per SIDH reports

Financial Year	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto 31.10.2025)
Beneficiaries in Telangana	997	43,542	3,145
Beneficiaries in Nalgonda	216	6918	315

Details of funds and beneficiaries under NF-OBC (SHREYAS-OBC) i.r.o Telangana during last five years

(Rs. In crore)

Sr. No.	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Funds released	1.54	1.88	1.07	2.34	3.31
No. of Beneficiaries	39	34	39	52	58

Details of subsidy amount and beneficiaries under Dr. Ambedkar CSIS Interest Subsidy scheme (SHREYAS-OBC) i.r.o Telangana and Nalgonda district during last five years

(Rs.in crore)

Sr. No.	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Funds released	2.31	2.48	3.69	3.13	0.68
Beneficiaries in Telangana	426	548	381	280	106
Beneficiaries in Nalgonda	31	28	44	6	3

JOB CARDHOLDERS UNDER MGNREGS IN UTTAR PRADESH**2596. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:**

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

- (a) the total number of active Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) job cardholders who were denied work and marked absent due to technical glitches in the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) app during the financial year 2024-25 in Uttar Pradesh specifically in rural districts like Jaunpur;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh currently has a negative net balance of funds under MGNREGS, leading to wage delays for over three months for SC and ST workers, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh district where internet connectivity issues have been formally logged as a hindrance for uploading real-time attendance; and
- (d) the steps taken to compensate workers who performed manual labor but were denied wages solely due to NMMS app failures?

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

(a), (c) and (d) To ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), the Ministry has decided that States/UTs shall ensure capturing of attendance at the worksite through National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) App with two-time stamped, geo-tagged photographs of the

workers in a day for all the works (except Individual Beneficiary Work) through NMMS w.e.f. 1st January, 2023.

In order to avoid any inconvenience to the workers due to NMMS, provision has been made that in case any worksite is not located in network covered area or attendance could not be uploaded due to any other network issue then attendance can be captured in offline mode and can be uploaded once the device comes into network covered area. In case of exceptional circumstances owing to which attendance could not be uploaded, the provision for exemption at district level by District Program Coordinator also exists, which has since been decentralized to the Block level.

During the financial year 2024-25, 99.08 % attendance has been marked through National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) in Uttar Pradesh under the Scheme. District-wise details is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

In case of Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh, as per NREGASoft, 100% attendance has been marked through National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) under the scheme.

(b) Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, 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 11.12.2025), an amount of Rs. 8408.05 crore has been released to Uttar Pradesh, which includes Rs. 6733.93 crore for Wage component and an amount of Rs.1674.12 crore for Material and Admin components. 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. In the financial year 2025-26 (as on 12.12.2025), 99.26% Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) are generated within 15 days from the closure of muster rolls in Uttar Pradesh under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

STATEMENT

Percentage of works having muster roll filled through NMMS App in Uttar Pradesh during FY 2024-25 under the scheme							
Sl. No.	Districts of Uttar Pradesh	First Fortnight			Second Fortnight		
		Number of eligible works	Number of works having musterroll filled through NMMS App.	Percentage of works having musterroll filled through NMMS App.	Number of eligible works	Number of works having musterroll filled through NMMS App.	Percentage of works having musterroll filled through NMMS App.
1	Agra	5158	5070	98.29	5934	5817	98.03
2	Aligarh	6372	6224	97.68	7103	6874	96.78
3	Ambedkar Nagar	6601	6428	97.38	7257	7084	97.62
4	Amethi	6685	6676	99.87	7453	7432	99.72
5	Amroha	6885	6834	99.26	7470	7416	99.28
6	Auraiya	4685	4588	97.93	5302	5198	98.04
7	Ayodhya	10639	10344	97.23	11467	11148	97.22
8	Azamgarh	14414	14341	99.49	14551	14445	99.27
9	Baghpat	660	659	99.85	653	652	99.85
10	Bahraich	10663	10486	98.34	11680	11453	98.06
11	Ballia	5328	5280	99.10	6124	6054	98.86
12	Balrampur	7606	7502	98.63	8127	8000	98.44
13	Banda	2196	2192	99.82	2772	2757	99.46
14	Barabanki	11787	11785	99.98	12221	12219	99.98
15	Bareilly	9113	8977	98.51	9960	9792	98.31
16	Basti	14518	14434	99.42	15104	14986	99.22
17	Bijnor	9161	9150	99.88	9485	9460	99.74
18	Budaun	7893	7740	98.06	8311	8160	98.18
19	Bulandshahr	2882	2875	99.76	2666	2654	99.55
20	Chandauli	8096	7978	98.54	8575	8420	98.19
21	Chitrakoot	1224	1224	100.00	1328	1328	100.00
22	Deoria	7614	7589	99.67	8070	8026	99.45
23	Etah	6165	6021	97.66	6743	6602	97.91

24	Etawah	3398	3348	98.53	3709	3623	97.68
25	Farrukhabad	4272	4272	100.00	4648	4648	100.00
26	Fatehpur	4494	4407	98.06	4572	4465	97.66
27	Firozabad	7288	7234	99.26	8089	8008	99.00
28	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Ghazipur	7592	7541	99.33	8140	8057	98.98
31	Gonda	7252	7233	99.74	7801	7783	99.77
32	Gorakhpur	10958	10833	98.86	11197	11019	98.41
33	Hamirpur	3719	3719	100.00	4052	4052	100.00
34	Hapur	1044	1043	99.90	1024	1023	99.90
35	Hardoi	12674	12571	99.19	14028	13853	98.75
36	Hathras	3495	3488	99.80	3938	3923	99.62
37	Jalaun	6003	5981	99.63	6385	6327	99.09
38	Jaunpur	11591	11591	100.00	12410	12410	100.00
39	Jhansi	3506	3439	98.09	3967	3724	93.87
40	Kannauj	4421	4338	98.12	4705	4580	97.34
41	Kanpur Dehat	4526	4526	100.00	4800	4800	100.00
42	Kanpur Nagar	3502	3502	100.00	3888	3888	100.00
43	Kashganj	3439	3436	99.91	3507	3503	99.89
44	Kaushambi	2630	2530	96.20	2826	2742	97.03
45	Kheri	12983	12970	99.90	14145	14112	99.77
46	Kushi Nagar	10001	9939	99.38	11431	11283	98.71
47	Lalitpur	5053	5053	100.00	5091	5090	99.98
48	Lucknow	4576	4540	99.21	5536	5479	98.97
49	Maharajganj	8472	8454	99.79	9328	9294	99.64
50	Mahoba	2140	2137	99.86	2274	2266	99.65
51	Mainpuri	7887	7846	99.48	8093	8036	99.30
52	Mathura	4126	4055	98.28	4693	4557	97.10
53	Mau	7133	7133	100.00	7574	7574	100.00
54	Meerut	2961	2886	97.47	3077	2966	96.39
55	Mirzapur	7750	7750	100.00	8397	8397	100.00
56	Moradabad	5622	5600	99.61	6461	6447	99.78
57	Muzaffarnagar	4834	4834	100.00	5146	5146	100.00
58	Pilibhit	5270	5225	99.15	5936	5832	98.25
59	Pratapgarh	10602	10540	99.42	10591	10445	98.62

60	Prayagraj	13012	12939	99.44	13687	13605	99.40
61	Rae Bareli	11431	11396	99.69	12639	12609	99.76
62	Rampur	7030	6954	98.92	7746	7654	98.81
63	Saharanpur	5848	5769	98.65	6493	6406	98.66
64	Sambhal	5960	5736	96.24	6196	5978	96.48
65	Sant Kabeer Nagar	5902	5889	99.78	6157	6127	99.51
66	Sant Ravidas Nagar	3022	3016	99.80	2996	2994	99.93
67	Shahjahanpur	7376	7373	99.96	7979	7974	99.94
68	Shamli	1712	1648	96.26	1917	1820	94.94
69	Shravasti	3770	3769	99.97	3787	3784	99.92
70	Siddharth Nagar	9818	9769	99.50	10059	9971	99.13
71	Sitapur	15371	15286	99.45	17003	16856	99.14
72	Sonbhadra	7005	7005	100.00	7350	7350	100.00
73	Sultanpur	8762	8744	99.79	8131	8099	99.61
74	Unnao	8489	8488	99.99	9218	9217	99.99
75	Varanasi	4202	4173	99.31	4703	4676	99.43
	Total	490269	486345	99.20	525876	520449	98.97

(As per NREGASoft)

DRUG SITUATION IN PUNJAB

2597. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) the number of drug-related arrests and seizures made in Punjab during the last quarter;

(b) the data on major anti-narcotics drives, including results and prosecution status, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government has adopted any new technology or coordination mechanism for combating organized crime;

(d) the steps taken for the rehabilitation of affected youth; and

(e) the plans to strengthen inter-State and international border policing in Punjab?

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

(a) The number of drug-related arrests and seizures made in Punjab as reported by Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs) to Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) so far during 3rd quarter (July 2025-September 2025) is as under:

Drugs/Cases/ Arrest	2025
Total Quantity (in Kg)	9,494
Total Cases	8,507
Total Arrests	11,400

Source- NCB

(b) As informed by Anti-Narcotics Task Force Punjab, a campaign titled “Yudh Nashyain Virudh” has been initiated by Punjab Government with effect from 01st March, 2025.

(i) The outcome of the campaign till date is as under: -

(a) Cases registered	-	26256
(b) No. of Accused	-	38687
(c) Heroin	-	1714 Kgs
(d) Opium	-	562 Kgs
(e) Poppy Husk	-	26698 Kgs
(f) Cocaine	-	4.364 Kgs
(g) Ice	-	21.792 Kgs
(h) Intoxicant Powder	-	38.867 Kgs

- (i) Pills/ capsules (in Nos) - 4267437
 - (j) Drug Money - Rs. 14,83,05,615/-
 - (ii) 176 'Search and Cordon Operation' were conducted from 01.03.2025 till date as Anti-Narcotics drive to curb the drug menace in the State.
 - (iii) The district-wise Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) cases decided and number of cases where conviction made from 01.01.2022 to 30.11.2025 in Punjab is given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (c) Government has taken various measures for better coordination and information technology driven initiatives in the field of Drug Law Enforcement. Some of the initiatives are as under: -
- (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) Narco Coordination (NCORD) Portal accessible at <https://narcoordindia.in/> is a gateway for all drugs and Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) related information for all four tiers of stakeholders starting from district level to state level and Central Ministries including all Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs).

- (iv) To assist all DLEAs/other investigation agencies for investigation and proactive policing, National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-Offenders (NIDAAN) portal is developed. It provides data of narcotics offenders involved in narcotics offences under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.
 - (v) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) is aimed to inter-link all police stations under common application software for the purpose of investigation, data analytics, research, policy making and providing Citizen Services such as reporting and tracking of complaints, request for antecedent verifications, etc.
 - (vi) The Government has launched 1933- MANAS Helpline designed as a unified platform for citizens to report the drug-related issues via multiple communication.
- (d) The Government has taken various measures for rehabilitation support for citizens including youth including Punjab, some of which are as under: -
- (i) 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. In Punjab, it has reached out to more-than 17.59 lakh people including 5.47 lakh youth and 4.10 lakh women with participation of more than 11,231 educational institutions.
 - (ii) 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. Government is supporting 07 IRCAs, 02 ODICs and 01 CPLI in the State of Punjab.

- (iii) A Toll-free Helpline No.14446 for de-addiction is operated for providing primary counseling and immediate assistance to persons seeking help.
 - (iv) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) have been signed with Spiritual organizations to support NMBA and conduct mass awareness activities.
 - (v) The Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA), launched in 2020, marked its fifth glorious year with a grand national celebration on 19 November 2025 at Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. Over 10,000 participants including school and college students, Border Security Force (BSF) personnel, Self-Help Groups, spiritual organisations, youth clubs, and NGOs attended the Amritsar event. More than 6.3 crore people participated nationwide through physical and virtual modes, with events organised at over 2,10,000 locations across all States and Union Territories.
- (e) The Government is taking proactive measures to strengthen Inter-State and International border policing, some of which are as under: -
- (i) The installation of upgraded Surveillance grid using AI based

features, RADARS, Electro Optics Devices, Night Vision Devices, Motion Detectors with Integrated Command and Control Centre.

- (ii) Replacing Old design Fence with New design Fence to strengthen physical barrier along border.
- (iii) Constructions of lateral Road for faster operational and logistic movement of troops in the border area.
- (iv) High Mast Lights to improve lighting and illuminating dark patches in the border area.
- (v) Institutionalizing drone based capabilities for aerial surveillance/ reccee/ search/ domination etc.
- (vi) Anti Drone technology to counter illegal trafficking of drugs/ Arms/ Ammunition through drones from across the border.
- (vii) Use of Water Craft/ Boats and floating BOPs for domination of riverine area of International Border.
- (viii) Strengthening of Intelligence (Int) network and coordination with sister agencies.
- (ix) Border Guarding Forces and Railway Protection Force are empowered under the NDPS Act for enforcement at borders and rail routes.
- (x) The Government of Punjab has taken various measures for inter-State policing such as strengthening check points by establishing permanent and semi-permanent nakas, installation of high resolution CCTV cameras with night vision capabilities, enhanced

intelligence coordination with neighboring States, mobile patrolling, community and village border watch etc.

STATEMENT

District-wise Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) cases decided and number of cases where conviction made from 01.01.2022 to 30.11.2025 in Punjab

Sr.No.	CP/District/Unit	No. of cases decided	No. of cases convicted
1.	CP Amritsar	1144	814
2.	CP. Jalandhar	688	604
3.	CP Ludhiana	1167	1052
4.	Amritsar (R)	1041	864
5.	Batla	635	496
6.	Gurdaspur	566	475
7.	Pathankot	423	377
8.	Tarn Taran	1404	1125
9.	Ferozepur	1226	1001
10.	Fazilka	568	420
11.	Moga	1375	1068
12.	Faridkot	624	441
13.	Bathinda	1169	990
14.	Shri Muktsar Sahib	662	496
15.	Mansa	915	767
16.	Patiala	1373	1204
17.	Sangrur	589	519
18.	Barnala	525	490
19.	Malerkotla	368	331
20.	Rupnagar	536	453
21.	SAS Nagar	288	254
22.	Fatehgarh Sahib	542	516
23.	Ludhiana (R)	880	712
24.	Khanna	480	423
25.	SBS Nagar	1451	1391

26.	Jalandhar (R)	2136	1809
27.	Hoshiarpur	1058	904
28.	Kapurthala	990	848
29.	GRP/PTL	251	137
30.	SSOC/ASR	19	12
31.	SSOC/Fazilka	14	10
32.	SSOC/SAS Ngr.	45	45
33.	PS ANTF	645	577
Total		25797	21625

Source: ANTF Punjab

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND CROP YIELDS

2598. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the manner in which the rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, heatwaves, and other extreme climatic events are affecting agricultural productivity and crop yields in the various agro-climatic zones in the country;
- (b) the details of adaptive measures and climate-resilient agricultural practices the Government is promoting to help farmers mitigate the impact of climate change; and
- (c) the details or steps being taken to promote the use of modern technology, such as drones, AI, and digital platforms, among small and marginal farmers, and to bridge the digital divide?

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

- (a) and (b) Rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, heatwaves, and other extreme

climatic events pose challenges to agricultural productivity . Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing the National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project, to study the impact of climate change on agriculture. The Project undertakes district-level risk and vulnerability assessments, and simulation modelling to estimate future climate change projections and implications for agriculture. Risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to climate change has been carried out 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 supporting 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, etc. have been demonstrated through KVKs in 448 Climate Resilient Villages of 151 climatically vulnerable districts. Capacity building for establishing village level seed banks and community nurseries is being undertaken.

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.

Several schemes are implemented under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to deal with the adverse climate situations in the agriculture

sector. Per Drop More Crop scheme increases water use efficiency at the farm level through micro irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation. Rainfed Area Development scheme focuses on Integrated Farming System for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health and Fertility scheme assists states in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micronutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Agroforestry and National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture. Further, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana along with weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme provide a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of the crop by providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen natural calamities and adverse weather incidence.

(c) The Government is taking several steps to promote the use of modern technology, such as drones, AI, and digital platforms, among small and marginal farmers and to bridge the digital divide. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and IoT-enabled systems are being leveraged to improve crop productivity, sustainability, and farmer livelihoods. The 'Kisan e-Mitra' voice-based AI chatbot, supporting 11 regional languages, assists farmers with queries related to PM-KISAN and other programmes, handling over 20,000 queries daily and having responded to more than 95 lakh queries so far. The National Pest Surveillance System uses AI and Machine Learning for early detection of pest

infestations, helping farmers reduce climate-induced crop losses; it is currently used by over 10,000 extension workers and covers 61 crops and more than 400 pests. AI-based analytics using field photographs and satellite imagery are also being deployed for crop-weather matching and monitoring of sowing patterns.

To promote drone technology, financial assistance is provided under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM), under which small and marginal, SC/ST, women, and North Eastern State farmers receive 50% support (up to ₹5 lakh), while other farmers receive 40% support (up to ₹4 lakh) for individual drone ownership.

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. The Panchayat-level weather forecast information is accessible through multiple digital platforms, including: eGramSwaraj (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in/>), 'Gram Manchitra' Application of Ministry of Panchayat Raj (<https://grammanchitra.gov.in/gm4MVC>), 'Meri Panchayat' Mobile App and Mausamgram web portal of IMD (<https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in/>).

बांसवाड़ा में एपीएमसी बाजारों का कार्यकरण

2599. श्री राजकुमार रोट:

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

(क) देश में विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान ई-राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-एनएएम) से जुड़े एपीएमसी बाजारों की वर्ष-वार, राज्य-वार और जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है और इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर कुल कितना कृषि व्यापार हुआ है;

(ख) वर्तमान में बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में संचालित एपीएमसी बाजारों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने बाजार ई-एनएएम परियोजना के अंतर्गत संचालित किए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) इन बाजारों में गुणवत्ता जांच, वजन मापने की मशीनों, इंटरनेट तक पहुंच और प्रशिक्षण की स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का बांसवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक ब्लॉक स्तर पर एक एपीएमसी बाजार खोलकर सभी कृषि बाजारों में ई-एनएएम को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने और किसानों की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए एक विशिष्ट योजना विकसित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 522 मंडियों को राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-नाम) पोर्टल के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है। कुल मिलाकर, 30 नवंबर 2025 तक 1,522 मंडियों को ई-एनएएम प्लेटफॉर्म पर शामिल किया जा चुका है।

30 नवंबर 2025 तक, विभिन्न कृषि उत्पादों के 12.77 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन (एमटी) के कुल व्यापार और गणना योग्य वस्तुओं (जैसे कि नारियल, पान, स्वीट कॉर्न, नींबू और बांस) की 54.62 करोड़ इकाइयों को ई-नाम पर दर्ज किया गया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 (नवंबर 2025 तक) के दौरान ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म पर किए गए कृषि व्यापार (मूल्य और मात्रा) का राज्यवार, जिलावार और वर्षवार विवरण <https://sfacindia.com> वेबसाइट पर "फॉर्म और दस्तावेज़" से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

खंड के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध है।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, बांसवाड़ा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में वर्तमान में दो कृषि उपज बाजार समितियां (एपीएमसी) - बांसवाड़ा और डूंगरपुर - कार्यरत हैं, और दोनों ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ एकीकृत हैं।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, प्रत्येक एपीएमसी को ई-नाम के अंतर्गत दो गुणवत्ता परीक्षण मशीनें, दो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वजन मशीनें और न्यूनतम 5 एम्बीपीएस की गति वाली इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान की गई है। ई-नाम राज्य समन्वयक द्वारा त्रैमासिक प्रशिक्षण सत्र आयोजित किए जाते हैं। पिछले पांच वर्षों में 40 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं, जिनमें 4,027 हितधारकों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

(घ) कृषि विपणन राज्य का विषय है, और कृषि उपज बाजार समितियों (एपीएमसी) का विनियमन संबंधित राज्य कृषि उपज बाजार समिति अधिनियमों के तहत किया जाता है। ई-नाम एक मांग-आधारित योजना है, और मौजूदा मंडियों का एकीकरण राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर किया जाता है। राजस्थान सरकार से बांसवाड़ा लोकसभा क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक ब्लॉक स्तर पर कृषि उपज बाजार समिति खोलने या ई-नाम से संबंधित किसी विशिष्ट विस्तार के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

NUTRI-SENSITIVE AGRI-RESOURCES AND INNOVATIONS PROGRAMME

2600. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

state:

- (a) the steps undertaken to implement the Nutri-Sensitive Agri-Resources and Innovations (NARI) Programme nationwide along with specific data on its implementation in Maharashtra;
- (b) the key objectives of the NARI Programme and the manner in which it aims to address nutritional deficiencies among rural communities in Maharashtra;
- (c) the details of the programme's rollout in the 75 selected villages including those located in Maharashtra;
- (d) the details of estimated number of individuals in Maharashtra expected to benefit from the NARI Programme and the target population the Government seeks to reach;
- (e) whether the Government has taken concrete steps to promote crop biofortification in the country, particularly in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for limited progress; and
- (f) whether 531 licensed private seed companies and FPOs including those operating in Maharashtra have achieved measurable outcomes in the production and distribution of biofortified seed varieties and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a), (b) and (d) Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are implementing Nutri-Sensitive Agricultural Resources and Innovations (NARI) to strengthen health and nutrition among the rural population.

The activities under NARI promotes diversified diets, nutri-gardens, nutri-Thalis, biofortified crop varieties, and capacity building on nutrition-sensitive agriculture. NARI activities covered 16,281 farm women through demonstrations on nutrition garden and biofortified crops during 2024-25. Besides, capacity building programmes were organized to educate 1.1 lakh farm women.

During the same year, KVKs of Maharashtra conducted 748 demonstrations on nutri-garden and 73 on biofortified crop varieties; and organized 204 trainings and extension activities benefitting 6640 farm women.

The key objective of NARI activities is to promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture through awareness and capacity building programme on nutri-gardens, nutri-thalis, and biofortified crops. The activities in NARI is to create awareness, update knowledge and develop skills of farm women of Maharashtra on different aspects of nutrition leading to address nutritional deficiencies among rural communities. About 8000 farm families are estimated to be benefitted in Maharashtra under NARI.

(c) The ICAR-Central Institute for Women in Agriculture have implemented Nutri-Smart Village programme through its All India Coordinated Research Project on Women in Agriculture in 75 villages across the country including 5 villages in Parbhani district of Maharashtra. A total of 3,821 nutri-gardens were established; 30 quintals of seeds were provided to farm families; and 425 exhibitions were conducted to create awareness and knowledge on nutri-smart practices under the programme. A total of 25 exhibitions and 160 capacity-building programmes were organized in Maharashtra benefitting 29,800 farm

families.

(e) The Government has taken steps to promote crop biofortification across the country including Maharashtra. ICAR has developed 205 biofortified varieties (185 of field crops and 20 of horticultural crops) and is planned to promote them through the KVKs, including in Maharashtra under the CFLD (Cluster Frontline Demonstration) programme (2025-26) on biofortified crops varieties. These varieties are also promoted under the NFSNM (National Food Security and Nutrition Mission) for major crops.

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare also advises the States and Seed producing agencies etc. to place the breeder seeds indents of newly released High Yielding Varieties (including biofortified) varieties of various 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.

Under NFSNM, the financial assistance is available/provided for the different seed related activities viz., for purchase of breeder seeds, distribution of foundation and certified seeds (at 50.0%) including biofortified varieties of various crops so that sufficient seeds of these varieties could be made available to farmers.

(f) As reported by various State Govt., there are more than 1.86 lakh Seed Producers license and 2.07 lakh Seed Dealers licenses have been issued across the country to carryout production and distribution of seeds (including bio-fortified seeds varieties). Of that 1375 Seed Producers license and 44,563

Seed Dealer licenses have been issued in Maharashtra. During the year 2024-25, a total of 15,043.5 qtls of breeder bio-fortified seeds varieties were produced. Similarly, 20,422.9 qtls of foundation, certified and TL seeds of biofortified seeds of field crops were produced in the same duration. In Maharashtra, 16 qtls of bio-fortified breeder seeds and 94.2 qtls of quality seeds were produced and distributed to farmers. The production and distribution of these seeds have been achieved taking help of seed producers in public and private Seed companies including FPOs.

कृषि क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास को बढ़ावा देना

2601. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र में, विशेषकर जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि और सूखा प्रतिरोधी किस्मों के विकास में अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आरएंडडी) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जा रहे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) देशभर के किसानों तक नवीनतम कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों और सूचना का प्रसार करने के लिए कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं को किस प्रकार सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है; और
- (ग) विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के लिए तत्संबंधी शहर-वार सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

- (क) सरकार, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) की अग्रणी नेटवर्क परियोजना "राष्ट्रीय

जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि नवाचार (NICRA)” द्वारा भाकृअनुप संस्थानों, राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अन्य अग्रणी राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों के अंतर्गत देशभर में स्थित अपने 25 केंद्रों के माध्यम से जलवायु-अनुकूल प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास पर अनुसंधान करती है एवं विकास गतिविधियां चलाती है। जलवायु-अनुकूल प्रौद्योगिकियों यथा जलवायु-अनुकूल किस्में, अंतर-फसलचक्र प्रणालियां, संरक्षित कृषि, फसल विविधीकरण, कृषि-वानिकी प्रणालियां, शून्य-जुताई बुवाई, हरी खाद, एकीकृत कृषि प्रणालियां, एकीकृत पोषक तत्व एवं नाशीजीव प्रबंधन, जैविक खेती, स्थान-विशिष्ट पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन, स्व-स्थाने नमी संरक्षण, सुरक्षात्मक/पूरक सिंचाई, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई विधियां तथा संतुलित राशन के लिए पूरक आहार, उन्नत चारा फसलों का उपयोग और पशु आवास एवं नस्ल आदि सहित पशु संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास किया गया है। इन प्रौद्योगिकियों को कुल 27 राज्यों तथा 3 केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए दस्तावेजी रूप दिया गया है।

वर्ष 2014-25 के दौरान भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) द्वारा कुल 3236 खेत फसल किस्में विकसित की गई हैं जिनमें से 2996 किस्में जलवायु-अनुकूल हैं। इन किस्मों में अनाज की 1455, तिलहन की 397, दलहन की 446, चारा फसलों की 168, रेशा फसलों की 392, अन्य फसलों की 27 और गन्ने की 96 किस्में शामिल हैं। इनमें कुल 341 सूखा सहिष्णु किस्में शामिल हैं जैसे कि तिलहन (25); दलहन (43); रेशा फसलें (18); चारा फसलें (16); गन्ना (36); तथा अन्य फसलें (3)।

(ख) और (ग) देशभर में किसानों तक नवीनतम कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों और सूचना का प्रसार करने और इसका सुदृढ़ीकरण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किसानों और प्रसार कार्मिकों के बीच प्रौद्योगिकी मूल्यांकन, प्रदर्शन और क्षमता विकास हेतु देशभर में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र योजना को लागू किया जा रहा है। देश में कुल 731 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र कार्य कर रहे हैं। जिला स्तर पर कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, विभिन्न विभागों की योजनाओं जैसे महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (MGNREGA), कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी प्रबंधन एजेंसी (ATMA), राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन (NFSM), राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (RKVY), प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY), खेत-तालाब

योजना और राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (NABARD) आदि के साथ समन्वय स्थापित कर कार्य करते हैं। जलवायु-अनुकूल तकनीकों के विस्तार और व्यापक प्रसार के लिए ग्राम स्तरीय जलवायु जोखिम प्रबंधन समितियाँ, कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्र, बीज बैंक और चारा बैंक जैसी गतिविधियाँ संचालित की गईं साथ ही, संभावित मौसम परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों द्वारा किसानों को सही और समय पर निर्णय लेने में सहायता के लिए समय-समय पर कृषि परामर्श जारी किया जाता है।

स्थापित कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की राज्य-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण- I** में दी गई है। मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की जिला-वार सूची **विवरण- II** में दी गई है।

विवरण-I

भारत में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की राज्य-वार सूची

राज्य	कुल
अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	03
आंध्र प्रदेश	24
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	17
असम	26
बिहार	44
छत्तीसगढ़	28
दिल्ली	01
गोवा	02
गुजरात	30
हरियाणा	18
हिमाचल प्रदेश	13
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	20
झारखंड	24
कर्नाटक	33
केरल	14
लद्दाख	04

लक्षद्वीप	01
मध्य प्रदेश	54
महाराष्ट्र	50
मणिपुर	09
मेघालय	07
मिजोरम	08
नगालैंड	11
ओडिशा	33
पुदुचेरी	03
पंजाब	22
राजस्थान	47
सिक्किम	04
तमिलनाडु	32
तेलंगाना	16
त्रिपुरा	08
उत्तर प्रदेश	89
उत्तराखंड	13
पश्चिम बंगाल	23
कुल	731

विवरण-II

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की जिला-वार संख्या

जिला	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की संख्या	जिला	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की संख्या
आगरमालवा	1	मांडला	1
अलीराजपुर	1	मन्दसौर	1
अनूपपुर	1	मऊगंज	0
अशोक नगर	1	मुरैना	1
बडवानी	1	नरसिंहपुर	1
बालाघाट	1	नीमच	1
बनखेड़ी	1	निवाड़ी	0

बैतूल	1	पंधुरना	0
भिंड	1	पन्ना	1
भोपाल	1	रायसेन	1
बुरहानपुर	1	राजगढ़	1
छतरपुर	1	रतलाम	1
छिंदवाड़ा	2	रीवा	1
दमोह	1	सागर	2
दतिया	1	सतना	1
देवास	1	सीहोर	1
धार	2	सिवनी	1
डिंडोरी	1	शाहडोल	1
गुना	1	शाजापुर	1
ग्वालियर	1	श्यापुर	1
हरदा	1	शिवपुरी	1
इंदौर	1	सीधी	1
जबलपुर	1	सिंगरौली	1
झाबुआ	1	टीकमगढ़	1
कटनी	1	उज्जैन	1
खंडवा	1	उमरिया	1
खरगौन	1	विदिशा	1
मैहर	0	कुल केवीके	54

महाराष्ट्र में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की जिला-वार संख्या

जिला	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की संख्या	जिला	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की संख्या
अहमदनगर (अहिल्या नगर)	2	नंदुरबार	1
अकोला	1	नासिक	2
अमरावती	2	उस्मानाबाद (धाराशिव)	1
छत्रपति संभाजी नगर	2	पालघर	1
बीड	2	परभनी	1
भंडारा	1	पुणे-I	2

बुलढाणा	2	रायगढ़	1
चंद्रपुर	1	रत्नागिरि	1
धुले	1	सांगली ।	2
गढ़चिरौली	1	सतारा	2
गोंदिया	1	सिंधुदुर्ग	1
हिंगोली	1	सोलापुर	2
जलगांव	2	थाणे	1
जालना	2	वर्धा	1
कोल्हापुर	2	वाशिम	1
लातूर	1	यवतमाल-I	2
नागपुर	2	कुल केवीके	50
नांदेड़	2		

SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER IN KVKs

2602. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

- whether the Government has any plans to timely eliminate shortage of skilled manpower in KVKs, streamline administrative processes in them and equip them with advanced/cutting edge technologies;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether it is a fact that there still remains a large number of districts including Jharkhand without KVKs; and
- if so, the reasons therefor and the timeline, if any, for providing the uncovered districts with KVKs particularly in Jharkhand State?

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

(a) and (b) There exists vacancies of skilled manpower in Krishi Vigyan Kendras. Filling up of vacancies in KVKs is a continuous process. Requisite action is taken to fill these vacancies expeditiously. The plan to streamline the administrative processes is through formulation of EFC document. The KVKs are backed by Research Institutes and are equipped with advanced/cutting-edge technologies such as demonstration of climate resilient varieties and practices, farm machinery and equipment, Kisan Drone, precision agriculture technologies, etc. The scientists of ICAR Institutes and Agricultural Universities regularly train the experts of KVKs on these advanced/cutting-edge technologies.

(c) and (d) Yes, there are 114 newly created districts in the country where there is no KVK. Jharkhand state have 24 districts. All districts have a KVK. Opening of KVK in newly created districts is a continuous process as per the prescribed procedure and guidelines.

**PROMOTION OF MANUFACTURING OF SINTERED RARE EARTH
PERMANENT MAGNETS**

2603. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved a scheme to promote manufacturing of Sintered Rare Earth Permanent Magnets (REPM) with a total outlay of Rs. 7,280 crore;

- (b) if so, the details of the proposed annual integrated manufacturing capacity of REPMs to be established in the country under the scheme;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries proposed to be selected through global competitive bidding and the criteria for such selection;
- (d) the details of the sales-linked incentives and capital subsidy to be provided during the scheme period;
- (e) whether the scheme is expected to reduce India's dependence on imported rare-earth permanent magnets used in sectors such as electric mobility, renewable energy, electronics and defence; and
- (f) if so, the likely impact on domestic value chains, innovation and employment generation?

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

- (a) and (b) The Union Cabinet has approved the scheme to promote manufacturing of Sintered Rare Earth Permanent Magnet (REPM) with financial outlay of Rs. 7,280 Crore on 26th November, 2025, to establish 6,000 metric tonnes per annum (MTPA) of integrated REPM manufacturing capacity in the country.
- (c) Five beneficiaries are envisaged under the scheme through global competitive bidding. A transparent Least Cost System (LCS), comprising a two-envelope process i.e. technical bid and financial bid is envisaged.
- (d) The Sales-Linked Incentive of Rs. 6,450 crore and Capital Subsidy of Rs.

750 crore is allocated for the scheme period.

(e) and (f) The scheme is aimed at promoting domestic manufacturing of REPM in the country, thereby contributing to reduce dependence on imports for critical sectors such as electric mobility, renewable energy, electronics and defence apart from facilitating employment generation and strengthening of domestic value chains.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों का कार्य-निष्पादन

2604. श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):

श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:

श्री आशीष दुबे:

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

(क) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान सेल, एनएमडीसी और एमओआईएल जैसे प्रमुख सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों का वित्त और संचालन कार्य-निष्पादन कैसा रहा, जिसमें वार्षिक उत्पादन, बिक्री और लाभ संबंधी संकेतक शामिल हैं;

(ख) उक्त कंपनियों द्वारा उत्पादकता, प्रभावकारिता और लाभप्रदता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) सेल द्वारा "प्रवर्तनम" और "सेल दर्पण" जैसी कौन सी नई पहलें शुरू की गई हैं और उक्त पहलों से डिजिटल और मानव संसाधनों में किस प्रकार सुधार होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) उक्त उपक्रम द्वारा भारत के न्यून-कार्बन और हरित इस्पात परिवर्तन के अनुरूप हाइड्रोजन आधारित इस्पात निर्माण और कार्बन कैप्चर प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए क्या रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है?

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

(क) वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष की अवधि (अप्रैल-दिसंबर, 2025) के दौरान स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया

लि. (सेल), एनएमडीसी लि. (एनएमडीसी) और मॉयल लि. (मॉयल) के वित्तीय एवं प्रचालन संबंधी कार्य- निष्पादन का विवरण निम्नलिखित हैं:-

वित्तीय कार्य-निष्पादन

क्रम सं.	सीपीएसई का नाम	कुल बिक्री (करोड़ में)	कर पश्चात लाभ (पीएटी) (करोड़ में)
1.	सेल	52,254	1,112
2.	एनएमडीसी	12,895	3,663
3.	मॉयल	696	122

प्रचालन कार्य-निष्पादन

क्रम सं.	सीपीएसई का नाम	सामग्री	उत्पादन (मिलियन टन में)	बिक्री (मिलियन टन में)
1.	सेल	क्रूड स्टील	9.503	9.462
2.	एनएमडीसी	लौह अयस्क	22.2	22.2
3.	मॉयल	मैंगनीज अयस्क	0.94	0.71

(ख) उत्पादकता और लाभप्रदता बढ़ाने हेतु :-

- सेल ने संयंत्रों के आधुनिकीकरण, स्वचालन को अपनाने, ऊर्जा दक्षता में सुधार और अधिप्राप्ति को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की है।
- एनएमडीसी ने कन्वेयर, क्रशर, आरडब्ल्यूएलएस आदि के उन्नयन हेतु परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की है।
- मॉयल ने खदान क्षमता के संवर्धन, नई खनन प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने, विद्युत लागत को कम करने हेतु परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की है।

(ग) सेल ने भविष्य के लिए तैयार, डाटा-आधारित संगठन बनाने हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी प्रणालियों के आधुनिकीकरण करते हुए उत्पादकता, ऊर्जा दक्षता, उत्पाद गुणवत्ता, उत्पादन क्षमता और विश्लेषण आधारित प्रचालनों को बेहतर करते हुए एक एंड-टू-एंड डिजिटल परिवर्तन कार्यक्रम प्रवर्तन शुरू

किया है।

सेल दर्पण संवर्धित उत्तराधिकार नियोजन, निरंतर कार्य-निष्पादन प्रबंधन, बेहतर जनशक्ति नियोजन, शीघ्र भर्ती, क्षमता निर्माण और सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन के माध्यम से मानव संसाधन नीतियों और प्रणालियों के आधुनिकीकरण पर केंद्रित है।

(घ) सेल को राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन के तहत कोयला/कोक की खपत को कम करने के लिए मौजूदा ब्लास्ट फर्नेस में हाइड्रोजन के उपयोग हेतु एक पायलट परियोजना प्रदान की गई है।

REMOVE QUALITY CONTROL ORDER

2605. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the "12.91% decline in textile and apparel exports in October" and the sharp fall in jute, cotton yarn, fabrics and made-ups and if so, the corrective immediate corrective measures are being implemented to stabilise outbound shipments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the extent to which "U.S. tariff pressures and heavy-discount-driven exports" are impacting the profitability and sustainability of Indian exporters, especially MSMEs in the textile sector and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce "targeted financial or policy support" for exporters affected by reduced global demand and tariff-related disruptions, including credit assistance and export-promotion incentives and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the removal of the "Quality Control Order (QCO) on viscose staple fibres" is expected to reduce input costs and improve export competitiveness and the further steps are planned to strengthen the MMF value chain 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) 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 all segments of the textile sector. India's Textiles and Apparel exports, including handicrafts, stood at US\$ 20,401.95 million during April-October 2025, reflecting a marginal decrease of 1.8% compared to the same period in the previous year (US\$ 20,728.05 million), yet indicating overall stability in export performance despite global tariff-related and other external challenges. Exports of readymade garments (RMG) across all textile segments, as well as jute Mfg. including floor coverings, registered positive growth during the period April–October 2025. However, certain other key segments such as cotton and man-made fibre (MMF) products—including yarn, fabrics and made-ups—as well as carpets, witnessed nominal de-growth during the same period vis-à-vis the corresponding period of the previous year. (Source- Quick Estimates, Department of Commerce).

2. During April-October 2025, India's exports recorded positive growth in more than 100 countries compared to the previous year-including key markets such

as the UAE, U.K., Germany, Spain, France, Italy, China, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Japan-reflecting the resilience and diversification efforts of the Indian textile industry. (Source- DGCIS).

3. The Government is implementing various schemes/initiatives to boost the Indian textile and apparel sector and enhance its competitiveness from Country:

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

(v) 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.

(vi) The Government is also administering the two remission schemes of Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) for Apparel/Garments and Made ups and the Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) Scheme for other textiles products.

(vii) 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.

(viii) 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.

(ix) 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 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.

(x) 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.

(d) The removal of Quality Control Orders (QCOs) on critical MMF raw materials is a direct facilitative measure taken by the Government to stabilize domestic prices and ensure an unhindered supply of key raw materials of MMF sector to downstream processors. Further, with the objective to enhance operational efficiency, Goods and Services Tax (GST) structure in the MMF value chain has been rationalized to bring down the GST rate of MMF Fibre and Yarn at 5%, resulting in lower overall cost of MMF products. The recent initiatives in PLI aims to reduce entry barriers and financial thresholds, enabling faster execution.

PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENT OF MILLETS

2606. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) the details of crop area, production and procurement of millets (especially Ragi) and coffee in Koraput and Rayagada during the last three years, block-wise;

(b) the status of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Micro

Irrigation,

watershed works and solar/lift irrigation sanctioned in hilly/tribal GPs with completion timelines; and

(c) the details of FPO/FIG support provided for aggregation, primary processing, market linkages and their targets set for 2025–26?

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

(a) Details of area and production of Ragi in Koraput and Rayagad during the last three years are provided below:

Region	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)
Koraput	29030.00	25105.20	18649.00	18681.60	27238.33	29018.32
Rayagada	9640.00	7860.20	5530.00	4267.3 0	11872.78	9492.4

Source: DAandFW

The Details of area and production of coffee in Koraput and Rayagad during the last three years are as below:

Region	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)
Koraput	3583.68	329	3907.68	349	4186.8	355
Rayagada	655.64	72	677.14	77	747.14	77

Source: Dept. of Commerce

Further, the procurement of 40,000 metric tonnes of Ragi was done from the State of Odisha during 2024-25.

(b) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during

the year 2015-16, with the aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. PMKSY is an umbrella scheme, consisting of two major components being implemented by this Ministry, namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP). Implementation of PMKSY for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by Government of India in December, 2021.

Ninety-Nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects (MMI) (and 7 phases) with balance irrigation potential of 34.64 ha have been included under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) during 2016-17. 13 nos. new irrigation projects with ultimate irrigation potential of 5.94 lakh hectare have been included under PMKSY 2.0 i.e. after March, 2021.

Presently, 70 nos. Major and Medium irrigation projects have been completed under PMKSY-AIBP. Irrigation potential creation/restoration since April, 2016 is 29.22 lakh hectare along with command area development of 22.21 lakh hectare. Further, under Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation Restoration (RRR) sub-components of Har Khet Ko Pani component of PMKSY, irrigation potential of 5.95 lakh hectare has been created/restored since 2016-17.

(c) The ongoing activities to strengthen Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs) and support provided for aggregation, primary processing and market

linkages are as below:

- **Aggregation:**

- FPOs have been formed to undertake aggregation of smaller lots of farmer-members' produce and add value to make them more marketable.
- FPOs have been formed to market aggregated produce with better negotiation strength to the buyers and in the marketing channel offering better and more remunerative prices.

- **Primary Processing:**

- Under the **10,000 FPO Scheme**, FPOs are being facilitated to establish processing infrastructure as may be necessary to develop their business for long-term viability. Many FPOs formed under the scheme aggregate members' produce and process it through the primary processing units set up by the FPO. The output product, after proper packaging and labeling, is sold in the market through both online and offline channels. For setting up primary processing units, FPOs are being extended support through Credit Guarantee up to project loan of ₹2 crore per FPO. FPOs are also being supported through the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and various schemes under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India.

- **Market Linkages:**

- FPOs are being provided with offline and online market linkages for direct sales of FPO products and also the aggregated produce of member farmers.

FPOs are facilitated in promotion and sales of their products through various FPO Melas, Exhibitions, Trade Fairs and Expos etc. FPOs are facilitated for on-boarding on electronic platforms such as e-NAM, ONDC, GeM, etc. Till 30.11.2025, 4660 FPOs have been on boarded on e-NAM and 5545 on ONDC.

NATIONAL GOPAL RATNA AWARD

2607. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing National Gopal Ratna Awards (NGRA), constituted by the Ministry for best dairy farmer rearing indigenous cattle / buffalo breeds; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and encouragement being given target set and results achieved through such encouragement as on date?

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

- (a) Yes .
- (b) Under Rastriya Gokul Mission (RGM), the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is conferring the **National Gopal Ratna Awards (NGRA)** every year since 2021 with the objective of encouraging the dairy farmers who rear Indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes {list of registered breeds (53 cattle and 20 buffaloes) is given in

the enclosed **Statement**}, dairy cooperative societies/Milk Producer Companies/Farmer Producer Organizations and Artificial Insemination Technicians (AITs) in the following categories:

- i. Best Dairy farmer rearing indigenous cattle/buffalo breeds
- ii. Best Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS)/ Milk Producer Company (MPC)/ Dairy Farmer Producer Organization (FPO).
- iii. Best Artificial Insemination Technician (AIT).

A provision of a **Special award for North Eastern Region (NER)** has also been introduced in 2024 so as to encourage and boost the dairy development activities. Further, from 2025 onwards, **Himalayan States** have also been added along with NER category. NGRA is conferred to winners up to 1st, 2nd, 3rd ranks and one Special Award for North Eastern Region (NER)/Himalayan States in each category as mentioned above. NGRA consists of a Certificate of merit, a memento and cash prize of Rs. 5,00,000/-, Rs. 3,00,000/-, Rs. 2,00,000/- for first, second, third rank respectively and Rs. 2,00,000/- for Special Award for North Eastern Region (NER)/Himalayan States in the category of Best Dairy Farmer and Best DCS/FPO/MPCs. In the case of Best Artificial Insemination Technician (AIT) category, National Gopal Ratna Award consists of a Certificate of merit and a memento only.

Nominations for National Gopal Ratna Award are received online through National Award portal i.e. <https://awards.gov.in> . The Awards are conferred on the occasion of National Milk Day i.e. 26th November every year.

Till date, total 21 dairy farmers including special Award for NER/Himalayan

States have been awarded under the category of Best Dairy farmer rearing indigenous cattle/buffalo breeds.

STATEMENT

Registered Breeds of Cattle (For NGRA)

S.N.	Breed	Home Tract
1	Amritmahal	Karnataka
2	Bachaur	Bihar
3	Bargur	Tamilnadu
4	Dangi	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
5	Deoni	Maharashtra and Karnataka
6	Gaolao	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
7	Gir	Gujarat
8	Hallikar	Karnataka
9	Hariana	Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
10	Kangayam	Tamilnadu
11	Kankrej	Gujarat and Rajasthan
12	Kenkatha	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
13	Kherigarh	Uttar Pradesh
14	Khillar	Maharashtra and Karnataka
15	Krishna Valley	Karnataka
16	Malvi	Madhya Pradesh
17	Mewati	Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
18	Nagori	Rajasthan
19	Nimari	Madhya Pradesh
20	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh
21	Ponwar	Uttar Pradesh
22	Punganur	Andhra Pradesh
23	Rathi	Rajasthan
24	Red Kandhari	Maharashtra
25	Red Sindhi	On organized farms only

S.N.	Breed	Home Tract
26	Sahiwal	Punjab and Rajasthan
27	Siri	Sikkim and West Bengal
28	Tharparkar	Rajasthan
29	Umblachery	Tamilnadu
30	Vechur	Kerala
31	Motu	Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh
32	Ghumusari	Orissa
33	Binjharpuri	Orissa
34	Khariar	Orissa
35	Pulikulam	Tamilnadu
36	Kosali	Chhattisgarh
37	Malnad Gidda	Karnataka
38	Belahi	Haryana and Chandigarh
39	Gangatiri	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
40	Badri	Uttarakhand
41	Lakhimi	Assam
42	Ladakhi	Jammu and Kashmir
43	Konkan Kapila	Maharashtra and Goa
44	PodaThurpu	Telangana
45	Nari	Rajasthan and Gujarat
46	Dagri	Gujarat
47	Thutho	Nagaland
48	Shweta Kapila	Goa
49	Himachali Pahari	Himachal Pradesh
50	Purnea	Bihar
51	Kathani	Maharashtra
52	Sanchori	Rajasthan
53	Masilum	Meghalaya

Registered Breeds of Buffalo (For NGRA)

Sr. No	Breed	Home Tract
1	Bhadawari	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
2	Jaffarabadi	Gujrat
3	Marathwadi	Maharashtra
4	Mehsana	Gujarat
5	Murrah	Haryana
6	Nagpuri	Maharashtra
7	Nili Ravi	Punjab
8	Pandharpuri	Maharashtra
9	Surti	Gujarat
10	Toda	Tamilnadu
11	Banni	Gujarat
12	Chilika	Orissa
13	Kalahandi	Odisha
14	Luit (Swamp)	Assam and Manipur
15	Bargur	Tamil Nadu
16	Chhattisgarhi	Chhattisgarh
17	Gojri	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh
18	Dharwadi	Karnataka
19	Manda	Odisha
20	Purnathadi	Maharashtra

FARMERS RECEIVED COMPENSATION UNDER PMFBY

2608. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

- (a) the number of farmers and the amount received as compensation under

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

- (b) whether farmers have been facing any problems in claiming compensation, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the average number of days between claim made and receipt of compensation; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to make the process of insurance claim settlement simple and time-bound?

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

(a) State-wise and Year-wise details of number of farmer applications enrolled, claims paid and number of farmer applications benefitted from 2020-21 to 2024-25 under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I and II** respectively.

(b) and (c) As per provisions contained in the Operational Guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), 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) Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of this scheme all over India 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.
- Tranche based claims payment has been initiated from 2025-26.
- 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.
- The Government has actively supported the awareness activities being carried out by the States, implementing Insurance Companies, financial institutions, and Common Service Centres (CSCs) network to disseminate key features of PMFBY amongst farmers and members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- Structured awareness campaign 'Crop Insurance Week/Fasal Bima Saptah' has been initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare since Kharif 2021 season onwards. Along with this, 'Fasal Bima Pathshalas' are also being organized at village/GP level for knowledge building of farmers on various aspects of scheme implementation.

- Government had also organized a nationwide Doorstep Crop Insurance Policy/receipt Distribution mega drive – ‘Meri Policy Mere Haath’. Hard copies of crop insurance policy receipts are distributed to farmers enrolled under PMFBY through special camps at gram Panchayat/village level.

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.
- 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.

STATEMENT-I

PMFBY and RWBCIS: State Wise Details of Application Enrolled, Paid Claims and Application Benefitted from 2020-21 to 2024-25 (as on 31st October, 2025)

State/UT Name	Application Enrolled	Paid Claims	Farmers Application Benefitted
	(In No.)	(Rs. In Crore)	(In No.)
A and N Islands	1,413	0.02	86
Andhra Pradesh	3,48,75,727	747.08	14,57,780
Assam	50,95,937	605.74	8,47,219
Chhattisgarh	3,49,34,309	3,709.21	82,22,424
Goa	1,371	0.01	70
Haryana	3,30,14,711	5,957.76	66,75,269
Himachal Pradesh	13,55,624	374.95	5,74,975
Jammu and Kashmir	6,36,073	119.91	2,13,993
Jharkhand	27,02,750	-	-
Karnataka	1,29,95,086	10,006.16	74,65,914
Kerala	7,15,122	572.99	4,00,586
Madhya Pradesh	7,17,51,158	13,863.37	2,10,28,519
Maharashtra	7,92,47,032	26,342.00	3,69,07,277
Manipur	16,565	6.73	12,473
Meghalaya	87,127	24.05	33,195
Odisha	5,47,87,922	2,579.54	84,74,312
Puducherry	1,76,266	10.78	30,959
Rajasthan	15,98,80,717	18,851.16	3,89,75,706
Sikkim	11,305	0.03	41
Tamil Nadu	2,87,60,131	5,829.86	1,17,74,309
Tripura	13,38,763	9.67	1,17,331
Uttar Pradesh	2,93,87,768	3,311.67	58,43,071
Uttarakhand	11,10,625	968.50	6,93,560
Total	55,28,83,502	93,891.19	14,97,49,069

STATEMENT-II

PMFBY and RWBCIS: State Wise Details of Application Enrolled, Paid Claims and Application Benefitted from 2020-21 to 2024-25 (as on 31st October, 2025)

Year	Application Enrolled	Paid Claims	Farmers Application Benefitted
	(In No.)	(Rs. In Crore)	(In No.)
2020-21	6,24,55,870	20,457.76	1,93,44,233
2021-22	8,29,80,129	20,563.65	3,43,65,103
2022-23	11,24,87,613	19,840.78	3,28,08,066
2023-24	14,35,72,488	20,773.33	3,70,64,583
2024-25	15,13,87,403	12,255.67	2,61,67,084
Total	55,28,83,503	93,891.19	14,97,49,069

DEEN DAYAL DISABLED REHABILITATION SCHEME**2609. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

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

(a) the details regarding the list of voluntary organizations funded and total amount of funds sanctioned and released under Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme during the last five years;

(b) the details of the list of projects sanctioned under Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme along with the total cost of projects, funds sanctioned, released and utilised during the last five years, year and State-wise;

(c) the details regarding the completion status and physical progress achieved along with the implementing organization of these sanctioned projects; and

(d) the details regarding the number of beneficiaries of the projects sanctioned under Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme during the last five years, State-wise?

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

(a) to (d) Details regarding Voluntary Organizations (VOs), grants-in-aid released, no. of beneficiaries, State wise during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) aims to create an enabling and inclusive environment that ensures equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities.

Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to voluntary organizations to deliver a range of rehabilitation services, including early intervention, development of daily living skills, education, and training.

Grants-in-Aid are released to Implementing Agencies (PIAs) to meet essential expenditures such as honorarium, conveyance, hostel maintenance, stipend and other operational costs. DDRS is an ongoing service delivery system.

STATEMENT

Details regarding Grants-in-aid released, No. of beneficiaries and NGOs under DDRS, State Wise during the last five years

S.No.	Name of the State	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Benef.	NGOs	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Benef.	NGOs	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Benef.	NGOs	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Benef.	NGOs	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Benef.	NGOs
1	Andhra Pradesh	1605.02	5620	49	1723.42	4620	42	2612.45	5605	52	2705.53	4604	50	2620.43783	5085	48
2	Assam	62.02	248	4	139.06	488	5	162.76	753	7	121.83	327	4	163.96646	285	5
3	Bihar	0	0		41.89	55	1	33.54	69	2	68.65	111	3	48.96171	139	3
4	Chhattisgarh	1.63	110	1	47.58	110	1	0	0		0	0		74.14799	93	1
5	Delhi	247.67	685	6	162.74	615	6	185.51	937	6	166.89	688	6	191.70038	714	6
6	Gujarat	23.32	378	5	96.17	447	6	70.93	437	4	74.22	187	4	93.50708	215	6
7	Haryana	140.19	505	9	101.99	292	7	128.93	444	9	174.61	377	9	148.81889	432	8
8	Himachal Pradesh	55.32	212	3	67.15	144	3	48.77	89	2	61.14	119	3	75.84587	154	5
9	Karnataka	81.30	373	3	135.60	389	3	139.92	685	3	73.73	104	1	69.89587	294	3
10	Kerala	628.30	1656	27	725.30	1883	27	762.41	2081	31	455.20	1549	25	1632.24699	3951	31

11	Madhya Pradesh	214.85	822	15	259.59	682	14	316.82	803	13	332.28	764	12	269.35843	832	12
12	Maharashtra	154.33	2049	8	43.95	1677	4	350.27	523	7	194.87	1354	6	0		1
13	Manipur	530.09	1523	16	691.62	1478	14	1001.86	2681	18	854.45	1942	17	1038.91853	1894	22
14	Meghalaya	105.37	322	4	29.64	84	2	101.76	361	5	87.86	352	5	165.54840	482	4
15	Mizoram	11.73	20	1	0	0		29.22	61	2	17.26	60	1	65.08500	86	2
16	Nagaland	26.32	47	1	0	0		30.36	60	1	37.61	48	1	38.2845	53	1
17	Odisha	742.04	5953	28	1436.38	5306	29	899.17	4776	23	1276.43	2067	24	1155.59252	2360	22
18	Punjab	98.92	272	4	131.90	505	5	158.68	682	6	186.56	697	7	246.9041	703	7
19	Rajasthan	144.01	370	8	241.13	528	12	203.46	546	11	285.14	513	10	301.71977	489	11
20	Tamil Nadu	208.25	706	11	137.06	1267	8	184.70	1320	10	312.15	1052	12	260.88746	1036	11
21	Tripura	0	0		0	0		15.57	44	1	0	0				
22	Uttar Pradesh	1161.31	3580	38	1254.21	3604	39	991.44	3249	33	1509.97	3017	35	1886.35566	4095	36
23	Uttarakhand	29.37	144	3	37.44	142	3	84.88	125	2	33.07	62	1	130.39252	304	3
24	West Bengal	311.66	1935	12	553.35	1389	15	800.48	4424	19	748.18	7162	15	610.28561	7766	16
25	Telangana	1141.09	3932	28	1439.72	4397	33	1510.45	4389	39	2096.09	3271	36	1755.00402	3278	33
26	Puducherry	18.48	80	2	35.89	71	2	85.27	205	3	80.65	162	3	82.75383	158	3

SCHEME FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF DNTs**2610.SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:****ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:****SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has reviewed the implementation of Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED) in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details of the review done so far and the outcomes of such reviews;
- (c) the details of the number of distributed Ayushman Bharat Health Insurance Cards, Kamgar Kalyan Smart Cards, established coaching centres for competitive examinations and health insurance done under the SEED scheme for DNTs, particularly for Maharashtra during the last three years;
- (d) the details of the names of districts covered under SEED scheme, for such reviews in Maharashtra;
- (e) the details of the data on left out eligible districts or DNTs/NTs families under SEED in Maharashtra; and
- (f) the details of available mechanism for application registration and grievance redressal, specifically for DNTs/NTs?

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) Yes.

(b) and (c) The department reviews the implementation of the Scheme for

Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED) in Maharashtra. The department carries reviews through regular monitoring of the Self Help Groups (SHGs) formation, livelihood activities, health insurance enrollment, and free coaching initiatives. The key outcomes of the review undertaken in Maharashtra are as follows:

- (i) 776 SHGs have been formed covering 9,312 beneficiaries.
- (ii) 22,952 Ayushman Bharat Health Insurance Cards have been issued.
- (iii) Free coaching support has been provided to 212 students in 2024-25 and 898 students in 2025-26 at the Class 12th level for various competitive examinations across multiple districts. There is no provision under the SEED scheme for issuance of Kamgar Kalyan Smart Cards or for establishing coaching centres. The health component and Coaching component under the Scheme has been taken up from 2024-25.
- (d) The details of districts covered under SEED livelihood and free coaching in Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement**. Under health component of SEED, all the districts are covered in which 22,952 cards have been issued for DNT community beneficiaries.
- (e) The scheme currently covers 16 districts of Maharashtra under livelihood component, 30 districts under educational empowerment through free coaching (details of which is given in the enclosed **Statement**) and 36 districts for issuing Ayushman cards.
- (f) Beneficiaries are mobilized for application registration through partner NGOs for Livelihood intervention through SHG formation and Ayushman card issuance

for availing health insurance benefits. For free coaching through online portal, a grievance redressal mechanism is available through the CP-GRAM.

STATEMENT

SEED implementation in the State of Maharashtra

The SEED scheme (for livelihood component) is implemented in 16 districts of Maharashtra:

Livelihood:

S. No.	District	SHG formed	SHG Beneficiaries Covered
1.	Aurangabad	50	600
2.	Jalna	50	600
3.	Beed	50	600
4.	Ahmednagar	50	600
5.	Osmanabad	50	600
6.	Parabhani	50	600
7.	Latur	50	600
8.	Solapur	50	600
9.	Pune	33	396
10.	Buldhana	33	396
11.	Hingoli	59	708
12.	Nanded	84	1008
13.	Amravati	51	612
14.	Yavatmal	66	792
15.	Washim	26	312
16.	Wardha	24	288
	16	776	9312

The SEED scheme (for Free Coaching component) is implemented in 30 districts of Maharashtra:

Free Coaching:

S. No.	Maharashtra	2024-25	2025-26
1.	Ahmednagar	7	18
2.	Akola	-	1
3.	Amravati	-	3
4.	Aurangabad	4	28
5.	Beed	26	119
6.	Buldhana	2	38
7.	Dhule	1	-
8.	Gadchiroli	2	-
9.	Hingoli	-	20
10.	Jalgaon	-	1
11.	Jalna	-	17
12.	Kolhapur	3	110
13.	Latur	-	45
14.	Mumbai City	4	5
15.	Mumbai Suburban	-	8
16.	Nagpur	1	2
17.	Nanded	2	2
18.	Nandurbar	-	3
19.	Nashik	2	5
20.	Osmanabad	1	18
21.	Parbhani	11	12
22.	Pune	9	3
23.	Raigad	44	47
24.	Ratnagiri	2	-
25.	Sangli	60	72

26.	Satara	17	73
27.	Solapur	9	92
28.	Thane	4	65
29.	Washim	-	52
30.	Yavatmal	1	14
	Total	212	898

तटीय क्षेत्रों में निर्यात अवसंरचना

2611. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश के तटीय क्षेत्रों में निर्यात अवसंरचना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई उपाय किए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या निर्यात वस्तुओं से संबंधित प्रक्रियात्मक पहलू सर्वोत्तम वैश्विक प्रचलनों के अनुरूप हैं और इस संबंध में वैश्विक स्तर पर लगने वाला समय कितना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और
- (ग) निर्यात के प्रक्रियात्मक पहलुओं के संबंध में लगने वाले समय को कम करने की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (ग) भारत सरकार ने तटीय क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे देश में अवसंरचना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं शुरू की हैं। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने निर्यात की प्रक्रियात्मक पहलुओं को सुधारने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कुछ पहल और उपाय नीचे दिए गए हैं:
- (i) यह मंत्रालय 'व्यापार निर्यात अवसंरचना योजना (टीआईईएस)' नामक एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना को वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 से कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य निर्यात वृद्धि के लिए उपयुक्त

अवसंरचना के निर्माण में केंद्र और राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों की सहायता करना है। इस योजना के तहत, निर्यात अवसंरचना की स्थापना या उन्नयन के लिए केंद्र/राज्य सरकार के स्वामित्व वाली एजेंसियों को अनुदान के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना को वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 360 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ बढ़ाया गया है। इस योजना के तहत, तटीय राज्यों में 39 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ii) बंदरगाह, पोत-परिवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्रालय, अपनी प्रमुख सागरमाला योजना के तहत, केंद्र शासित प्रदेश/राज्य सरकारों को बंदरगाह अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं, तटीय बर्थ परियोजनाओं, सड़क एवं रेल परियोजनाओं, मत्स्य पालन बंदरगाहों, कौशल विकास परियोजनाओं, तटीय समुदाय विकास, क्रूज टर्मिनल और रो-पैक्स फेरी सेवाओं जैसी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

(iii) भारतीय बंदरगाहों का विकास, निर्यात अवसंरचना का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा होने के नाते, नए बर्थ और टर्मिनलों के निर्माण, मौजूदा बर्थ का मशीनीकरण/आधुनिकीकरण, सड़क एवं रेल संपर्क के विस्तार, क्षमता और परिचालन दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए बंदरगाह विकास में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी को बढ़ाना शामिल है। इन पहलों के परिणामस्वरूप, भारतीय बंदरगाहों की कुल माल ढुलाई क्षमता वित्त वर्ष 2014-15 में 1561 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 2771 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष हो गई है।

(iv) विश्व बैंक द्वारा प्रकाशित कंटेनर पोर्ट परफॉर्मेंस इंडेक्स (सीपीपीआई), 2024 में दो भारतीय बंदरगाह, जवाहरलाल नेहरू बंदरगाह (23वां स्थान) और मुंद्रा बंदरगाह (25वां स्थान), वैश्विक बंदरगाहों की शीर्ष 30 सूची में शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 5 भारतीय बंदरगाह शीर्ष 100 वैश्विक बंदरगाहों की सूची में शामिल हुए। विश्व बैंक की लॉजिस्टिक्स परफॉर्मेंस इंडेक्स (एलपीआई) रिपोर्ट 2023 के अनुसार, भारतीय बंदरगाहों का टर्नअराउंड टाइम (टीएटी) 0.9 दिन है, जो कई समुद्री देशों से बेहतर है।

(v) भारतीय रेलवे ने तटीय क्षेत्रों में क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए कई कार्य शुरू किए हैं, जैसे नई लाइन

का निर्माण, मौजूदा मार्गों का दोहरीकरण और मल्टी-ट्रैकिंग, फ्लाईओवर और बाईपास लाइनों का निर्माण, माल गोदामों और गति शक्ति कार्गो टर्मिनलों (जीसीटी) का विकास, बंदरगाह कनेक्टिविटी परियोजनाएं, समर्पित माल गलियारे का निर्माण आदि। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, बंदरगाहों से कनेक्टिविटी को मजबूत करना, माल निकालने की क्षमता को बढ़ाना और निर्यात-उन्मुख यातायात की सुगम आवाजाही को सुगम बनाना है।

(vi) भारत में कार्गो सुविधा वाले तटीय हवाई अड्डे मुंबई, चेन्नई, कोलकाता, कोच्चि, तिरुवनंतपुरम, कोझीकोड, भुवनेश्वर, पोर्ट ब्लेयर, सूरत, गोवा, विशाखापत्तनम, कन्नूर, गोवा (मोपा), मंगलुरु, विजयवाड़ा, जामनगर, शिरडी, राजमुंदरी, तूतीकोरिन और भावनगर हैं।

(vii) माल के आयात और निर्यात के लिए अंतर्देशीय कंटेनर डिपो (आईसीडी) और कंटेनर फ्रेट स्टेशन (सीएफएस) परिपत्र संख्या 50/2020-सीमा शुल्क दिनांक 05.11.2020 में निहित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार स्थापित किए गए हैं। माल के आयात और निर्यात से संबंधित सीमा शुल्क प्रक्रियाएं जैसे दस्तावेज दाखिल करना, शुल्क का आकलन और निकासी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम से की जाती हैं। राष्ट्रीय समय-सीमा अध्ययन 2025 के अनुसार, निर्यात माल की निकासी में लगने वाला समय निम्नानुसार है:

क्लीयरेंस का स्थान	सीमा शुल्क द्वारा क्लीयरेंस में लगने वाला समय (घंटों में)	माल निर्यात आदेश लॉजिस्टिक्स सहित क्लीयरेंस में लगने वाला कुल समय (घंटों में)
बंदरगाह	29:36	187:27
इनलैंड कंटेनर डिपो (आईसीडी)	30:39	130:30
एयर कार्गो कॉम्प्लेक्स (एसीसी)	3:58	31:38

(viii) विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी) के नीतिगत दस्तावेज, जिनमें विदेश व्यापार नीति (एफटीपी) 2023 और प्रक्रिया पुस्तिका (एचबीपी) 2023 शामिल हैं, वैश्विक सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों के

अनुरूप तैयार किए गए हैं। व्यापक डिजिटलीकरण के उद्देश्य से, निर्यातकों के लिए अनुपालन को सरल बनाने और डिजिटल-फर्स्ट गवर्नेंस को बढ़ावा देने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सुधार किए गए हैं। आयात-निर्यातक कोड (आईईसी), अग्रिम प्राधिकरण/शुल्क मुक्त आयात प्राधिकरण (डीएफआईए)/निर्यात संवर्धन पूंजीगत वस्तुएं (ईपीसीजी)/निर्यातित उत्पादों पर शुल्क और करों की छूट (आरओडीटीईपी) योजनाएं, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बैंक कार्यान्वित प्राप्ति प्रमाणपत्र और मूल प्रमाणपत्र (सीओओ) सहित प्रमुख निर्यात-संबंधी प्राधिकरणों और प्रमाणपत्रों के लिए एक संपूर्ण डिजिटल अनुमोदन प्रणाली कार्यान्वित की गई है। ट्रेड कनेक्ट ई-प्लेटफॉर्म अब निर्यातकों को निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों, भारतीय दूतावासों और डीजीएफटी से जोड़ता है, जिससे पंजीकरण सह सदस्यता प्रमाणपत्र और सीओओ जारी करने के लिए एक एकीकृत प्रणाली और निर्यातकों के लिए एक एकल-खिड़की इंटरफ़ेस उपलब्ध होता है। एफटीपी (एफटीपी) और एचबीपी (एचबीपी) दोनों मिलकर प्रत्येक प्रक्रिया के लिए समय सीमा निर्धारित करते हैं ताकि पूर्वानुमानित नीति सुनिश्चित की जा सके। व्यापार और उद्योग जगत से प्राप्त प्रतिक्रिया के आधार पर, सरकार समय-समय पर एफटीपी/एचबीपी में संशोधन करके निर्यातकों को लाभ पहुंचाने के उद्देश्य से प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने, लेनदेन लागत को कम करने और स्वचालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई उपाय कर रही है।

ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT IN UTTAR PRADESH

2612. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

- (a) the details of districts in Uttar Pradesh in which One District One Product (ODOP) is being implemented and products that have been identified;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by Government in providing support to the producers in a particular district including monetary, technical and skill

support; and

- (c) the details of the number of entrepreneurs/producers and their products who were successful after this initiative, district-wise in the State of Uttar Pradesh?

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

- (a) One District One Product (ODOP) is an initiative by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) with the aim to select, brand, and promote at least one product from each district of the country for enabling holistic growth across all regions.

ODOP initiative has been implemented in the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 110 Products have been identified. The finalized list was duly communicated to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) by the relevant departments of the State. The list of ODOP products from Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

- (b) and (c) ODOP is an initiative by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) to promote the unique products from each district of the country, without any financial component.

To provide technical and skill support, DPIIT in collaboration with the National Institute of Design (NID), has conducted design sensitization workshops across several districts in Uttar Pradesh to strengthen product innovation, diversification, and contemporary design capabilities. Workshops have been

organized for Black Pottery (Azamgarh), Glassware (Firozabad), Jute Wall Hangings (Ghazipur), Handmade Paper Art (Jalaun), Banana Fibre and Banana Products (Kushinagar), Chikankari and Zari-Zardozi (Lucknow), and Tarkashi Art (Mainpuri).

Further, under the Scheme for Special Assistance for Capital Investment and in line with the Budget Announcement 2023–24, provision has been made for establishing PM Ekta Malls (Unity Malls) in all States to promote ODOP, GI and local handicraft products. Under this framework, an amount of ₹370.247 crore has been sanctioned for the construction and operation of three PM Ekta Malls at Lucknow, Varanasi and Agra in Uttar Pradesh.

As per the information received from Government of Uttar Pradesh, four schemes have been formulated under UP ODOP Programme to provide monetary, market-linked, and skill support to ODOP stakeholders across districts.

Under the **Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme**, ODOP artisans/units are supported in participating in local, national and international fairs by way of reimbursement of lodging, travel and stall charges. Support is also provided for onboarding on e-commerce platforms and establishing showrooms in major urban centres. A total of **7,639 artisans** have participated in exhibitions under this scheme, and subsidies amounting to ₹71.48 crore have been disbursed. ODOP products are being promoted on e-commerce platforms such as ODOP Mart, Amazon, and Flipkart.

Under the **Common Facility Centre (CFC) Scheme**, shared facilities are

created for clusters to address issues related to design, raw material, packaging and other common requirements. Financial assistance of 60%–90% of the project cost is provided by the State Government. A total of 15 CFCs (project cost ₹112.29 crore) have been completed, and 15 additional CFCs (project cost ₹105.82 crore) have received final approval and are under implementation.

Under the **Skill Development and Toolkit Distribution Scheme**, free 10-day bridge courses are conducted to address the current and future workforce requirements in the ODOP value chain, along with free distribution of modern toolkits. **A total of 1,33,472 artisans has been trained, and 1,28,672 artisans** have been provided toolkits under this programme.

Under the ODOP **Margin Money Scheme**, credit taken from banks for setting up manufacturing or business enterprises is subsidized up to 25% (subject to a ceiling of ₹20 lakh), with own contribution of 10% for General category applicants and 5% for Special category applicants. Training after loan sanction is provided through institutions such as RSETI, ITI, Polytechnic and IED. Under this scheme, 19,224 projects amounting to ₹6,393 crore have been sanctioned so far.

STATEMENT

List of ODOP products from Uttar Pradesh

District	Product	Sector
Agra	Leather Products	Handicraft
Agra	Handicrafts- Stone and Marble	Handicraft
Aligarh	Lock and Hardware	Manufacturing
Aligarh	Metal Handicraft	Handicraft

Ambedkar Nagar	Textile Products	Textile
Amethi	Moonj products	Handicraft
Amethi	Food Processing	Food Processing
Amroha	Musical Instruments (Dholak)	Manufacturing
Amroha	Readymade Garments	Textile
Auraiya	Milk Processing (Desi Ghee) and Milk Products	Dairy
Ayodhya (Faizabad)	Jaggery Products	Food Processing
Azamgarh	Black Pottery Artefacts	Handicraft
Azamgarh	Textile Products (Reshmi Sari)	Handloom
Baghpat	Home Decorative Goods	Manufacturing
Bahraich	(Wheat Stalk) Handicrafts	Handicraft
Bahraich	Food Processing	Food Processing
Ballia	Bindi (Tikuli)	Handicraft
Balrampur	Food Processing (Pulses)	Food Processing
Banda	Shazar Stone Craft	Handicraft
Barabanki	Handloom Products and Textile Products	Textile
Bareilly	Zari and Zardozi	Handicraft
Bareilly	Bamboo Products	Handicraft
Bareilly	Goldsmith Industry	Handicraft
Basti	Wooden Crafts	Handicraft
Basti	Vinegar Products	Food Processing
Bhadohi (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	Carpet (Dari)	Handicraft
Bijnor	Wood Craft	Manufacturing
Budaun	Zari and Zardozi	Handicraft
Bulandshahar	Ceramic Products	Manufacturing

Chandauli	Zari-Zardozi	Handicraft
Chandauli	Black Rice	Agriculture
Chitrakoot	Wooden Toys and Wood Art Products	Handicraft
Deoria	Decorative Products	Handicraft
Deoria	Embroidery and Weaving (Knitting) Products	Handloom
Deoria	Readymade Garments	Textile
Etah	Ankle Bells (Ghungroo), Bells and Brass Products	Manufacturing
Etawah	Textile Products, Tailoring and Garment Embroidery	Textile
Farrukhabad	Textile Printing	Textile
Farrukhabad	Zari Zardozi	Handicraft
Fatehpur	Bedsheets	Textile
Fatehpur	Iron Fabrication Work	Manufacturing
Firozabad	Glassware	Manufacturing
Gautam Buddh Nagar	Readymade Garments and Textile Products	Textile
Ghaziabad	Engineering goods	Manufacturing
Ghazipur	Jute Wall hangings	Handicraft
Gonda	Food Processing	Food Processing
Gorakhpur	Terracotta	Handicraft
Gorakhpur	Readymade Garments	Textile
Hamirpur	Shoes	Manufacturing
Hapur	Home Decorative Goods	Manufacturing
Hardoi	Handloom Products and Textile Products	Handloom
Hathras	Hing (Asafoetida) Processing	Agriculture
Hathras	Ready Made Garments	Textile
Jalaun	Handmade Paper Art	Handicraft
Jalaun	Peas Processing	Food

		Processing
Jaunpur	Woollen Carpets (Dari)	Textile
Jhansi	Soft Toys	Manufacturing
Jhansi	Textile Products	Manufacturing
Kannauj	Perfume (Attar), Incense Sticks and Products	Manufacturing
Kanpur Dehat	Zinc Utensils	Manufacturing
Kanpur Dehat	Plastic Products	Manufacturing
Kanpur Nagar	Leather Products	Handicraft
Kanpur Nagar	Hosiery and Textile Products	Textile
Kasganj	Zari Zardozi	Handicraft
Kaushambi	Food Processing (Banana and Guava)	Food Processing
Kushinagar	Banana Fiber Products and Banana Products	Agriculture
Lakhimpur Kheri	Tribal craft	Handicraft
Lakhimpur Kheri	Jaggery Products	Food Processing
Lalitpur	Zari Silk Sarees	Handloom
Lalitpur	Food Processing	Food Processing
Lalitpur	School Dress (Readymade Garments/Hosiery)	Textile
Lucknow	Chikankari and Zari Zardozi	Textile
Maharajganj	Furniture	Manufacturing
Mahoba	Gaura Stone Craft and Metal Crafts	Handicraft
Mainpuri	Tarkashi Art	Handicraft
Mainpuri	Textile Sewing	Manufacturing
Mainpuri	Zari Zardozi	Handicraft
Mathura	Sanitary Fittings	Manufacturing
Mathura	Costume of Thakurji	Handicraft
Mathura	Shrinagar Sculpture and Kanthi	Handicraft

	Mala	
Mau	Powerloom Textile	Textile
Meerut	Sports Goods	Manufacturing
Mirzapur	Carpets	Textile
Mirzapur	Metal Industry (Brass)	Handicraft
Moradabad	Metal Craft	Manufacturing
Muzaffarnagar	Jaggery Products	Food Processing
Pilibhit	Flute and Wooden Products	Manufacturing
Pratapgarh	Food Processing (Amla Products)	Food Processing
Prayagraj	Moonj products	Handicraft
Prayagraj	Food Processing	Food Processing
Raebareli	Wood Work	Handicraft
Rampur	Applique Work along with Patch Work, Zari Patch work, and Mentha	Handicraft
Saharanpur	Wood Carving	Handicraft
Sambhal	Handicraft (Horn-Bone Products)	Handicraft
Sant Kabir Nagar	Brass Utensils	Manufacturing
Sant Kabir Nagar	Hosiery Products	Manufacturing
Shahjahanpur	Zari and Zardozi	Handicraft
Shamli	Rim and Axle and Iron Work	Handicraft
Shravasti	Tribal craft and Furniture	Handicraft
Siddharthnagar	Kala namak Rice	Food Processing
Sitapur	Carpets (Dari)	Textile
Sonbhadra	Carpets	Textile
Sultanpur	Moonj Products	Handicraft
Sultanpur	Iron and Steel Fabrication	Manufacturing
Unnao	Zari Zardozi	Handicraft

Unnao	Leather Products	Manufacturing
Varanasi	Silk Products	Textile
Varanasi	Pink Enamel (Gulaabi Minakari)	Handicraft
Varanasi	Wooden Lacquer Ware	Handicraft
Varanasi	Toys	Handicraft

ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES FOR PURCHASE/FITTING OF AIDS/APPLIANCES

2613. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the details of the total funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the Scheme of Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries covered under the Scheme of Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) during the last five years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the number of beneficiaries under each type of disability supported under the scheme in the last five years, year and State-wise; and
- (d) whether any gaps or delays have been observed in the distribution of aids/appliances and the corrective measures taken by the Government, 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 Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing Scheme of Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme for distribution of aids and appliances to Divyangjan. Being Central Sector Scheme, there is no state-wise allocation of funds. However, the State-wise details of funds utilized and number of beneficiaries covered during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) State-wise, year-wise data of beneficiaries supported under different disabilities has been categorized into five broad groupings and is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) Under the ADIP Scheme, the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), a CPSE under this Department is one of the major implementing agencies that provides quality aids and assistive devices to eligible Divyangjan through various modes. Many corrective measures have been undertaken by the Department to further strengthen service delivery such as -

(i) Camps are organised strictly in coordination with respective district administrations, ensuring adherence to prescribed timelines.

(ii) Pradhan Mantri Divyasha Kendras (PMDKs) and ALIMCO Authorised Sale and Repair Agency (AASRA) Centres have been established at various locations across the country to provide continuous and localized access to aids and appliances for beneficiaries across the country.

(iii) ARJUN Portal has been introduced by the Department where beneficiaries can raise requests for aids and appliances in online mode.

These measures are intended to strengthen last-mile delivery and ensure that assistive devices are provided to eligible beneficiaries in an efficient and timely manner.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of beneficiaries and fund utilized during last five years under ADIP Scheme			
S/NO.	STATE NAME	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES	FUNDS UTILIZED (Rs.)
1	ANDAMAN AND	680	0.38
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	48216	59.55
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	715	0.50
4	ASSAM	55036	43.62
5	BIHAR	55391	54.31
6	CHANDIGARH	1795	2.99
7	CHHATTISGARH	7660	9.43
8	DELHI	16140	18.85
9	GOA	2827	2.33
10	GUJARAT	79126	71.63
11	HARYANA	21483	29.80
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	9315	6.93
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	23181	18.42
14	JHARKHAND	33385	28.03
15	KARNATAKA	39373	33.36
16	KERALA	18726	15.33
17	LADAKH	544	0.44

18	LAKSHADWEEP	272	0.20
19	MADHYA PRADESH	113964	132.20
20	MAHARASHTRA	134261	248.42
21	MANIPUR	2534	2.33
22	MEGHALAYA	3477	2.55
23	MIZORAM	738	0.46
24	NAGALAND	1677	1.10
25	ODISHA	61777	51.81
26	PUDUCHERRY	1385	1.71
27	PUNJAB	46407	62.43
28	RAJASTHAN	63393	57.05
29	SIKKIM	323	0.18
30	TAMIL NADU	56601	43.73
31	TELANGANA	31311	47.17
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR	1108	1.03
33	TRIPURA	7731	5.78
34	UTTAR PRADESH	207635	261.50
35	UTTARAKHAND	21191	10.76
36	WEST BENGAL	66291	48.88
	Grand Total	12,35,669	1375.19

STATEMENT-II

(i) State-wise Number of Beneficiaries (NOB) covered under Locomotor Disability including Acid Attack Victim, Cerebral Palsy, Leprosy Cured, Locomotor Disability, Muscular Dystrophy and Short Stature/Dwarfism

S/ NO	STATE NAME	NOB (2020-21)	NOB (2021-22)	NOB (2022-23)	NOB (2023-24)	NOB (2024-25)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	67	12	12	0	55
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,176	3,601	3,586	9,586	6,534
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	72	77	0	6	34

4	ASSAM	6,437	2,873	7,885	9,784	5,936
5	BIHAR	6,209	5,119	9,211	21,045	4,536
6	CHANDIGARH	154	72	160	103	436
7	CHHATTISGARH	2,151	581	641	82	966
8	DELHI	595	1,710	1,148	1,890	3,019
9	GOA	897	0	0	230	93
10	GUJARAT	9,416	5,370	1,808	7,374	8,936
11	HARYANA	983	2,559	3,585	3,974	2,655
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,238	592	714	696	1,081
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,476	2,623	4,146	2,720	1,536
14	JHARKHAND	1,079	2,983	5,686	3,627	5,381
15	KARNATAKA	1,461	2,742	2,312	7,543	5,699
16	KERALA	365	71	681	2,761	484
17	LADAKH	0	0	6	191	66
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	3	80
19	MADHYA PRADESH	13,597	16,042	9,354	25,126	11,068
20	MAHARASHTRA	10,476	14,920	4,989	32,836	11,979
21	MANIPUR	220	268	191	160	165
22	MEGHALAYA	0	0	720	3	282
23	MIZORAM	0	24	1	21	136
24	NAGALAND	16	126	179	29	238
25	ODISHA	8,351	6,480	4,994	6,823	8,812
26	PUDUCHERRY	36	271	0	131	253
27	PUNJAB	2,873	8,657	4,334	6,610	6,412
28	RAJASTHAN	8,633	6,075	6,157	15,315	11,566
29	SIKKIM	97	0	16	13	13
30	TAMIL NADU	4,397	7,247	5,293	5,920	1,257
31	TELANGANA	1,519	2,829	803	4,710	5,075
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	163	61	109	22	145
33	TRIPURA	331	242	1893	681	339
34	UTTAR PRADESH	26,810	18,269	20,442	37,858	42,161
35	UTTARAKHAND	2,540	1,423	1,625	1,486	1,371
36	WEST BENGAL	7,655	1,969	11,155	6,497	7,459
	Grand Total	1,21,490	1,15,888	1,13,836	2,15,856	1,56,258

(ii) State-wise Number of Beneficiaries (NOB) covered under Visual Disability including Blindness and Low Vision						
SR. NO.	STATE NAME	NOB (2020-21)	NOB (2021-22)	NOB (2022-23)	NOB (2023-24)	NOB (2024-25)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	0	0	4	0	1
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	144	400	97	717	468
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	9	8	0	20	2
4	ASSAM	507	299	900	1,151	774
5	BIHAR	239	117	578	617	217
6	CHANDIGARH	0	0	119	14	167
7	CHHATTISGARH	343	85	160	27	78
8	DELHI	2	55	608	177	1656
9	GOA	115	0	0	26	38
10	GUJARAT	1,533	1,875	751	1,660	1,376
11	HARYANA	52	253	270	182	182
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	11	91	99	62	151
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	154	136	269	370	273
14	JHARKHAND	68	268	604	456	368
15	KARNATAKA	22	87	460	675	1422
16	KERALA	23	5	113	472	56
17	LADAKH	0	0	4	11	3
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	1	6
19	MADHYA PRADESH	1,232	1,330	838	1,549	708
20	MAHARASHTRA	1,530	2,828	1,777	5,166	2,000
21	MANIPUR	205	43	88	11	40
22	MEGHALAYA	0	0	94	1	99
23	MIZORAM	0	1	0	1	41
24	NAGALAND	2	37	24	1	58
25	ODISHA	617	445	729	619	998
26	PUDUCHERRY	0	77	0	44	27
27	PUNJAB	99	546	319	540	237
28	RAJASTHAN	141	70	682	500	1,309
29	SIKKIM	4	0	4	44	0
31	TAMIL NADU	967	978	906	1,103	448

31	TELANGANA	68	32	152	284	355
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	13	3	6	3	63
33	TRIPURA	90	43	421	99	60
34	UTTAR PRADESH	829	2,134	1,723	2,644	1,582
35	UTTARAKHAND	2,684	2,839	1,289	466	386
36	WEST BENGAL	468	115	945	413	429
	Grand Total	12,171	15,200	15,033	20,126	16,078

(iii) State-wise Number of Beneficiaries (NOB) covered under Hearing and Speech Disability including Hearing Impairment and Speech and Language Disability

SR. NO.	STATE NAME	NOB (2020-21)	NOB (2021-22)	NOB (2022-23)	NOB (2023-24)	NOB (2024-25)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	0	45	36	1	78
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	550	954	2037	4579	2619
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	202	196	0	1	31
4	ASSAM	1692	697	1064	3191	3829
5	BIHAR	583	331	1776	1636	215
6	CHANDIGARH	0	49	110	37	124
7	CHHATTISGARH	504	128	444	65	156
8	DELHI	32	379	223	877	497
9	GOA	640	0	0	131	73
10	GUJARAT	1288	1441	883	2768	2317
11	HARYANA	309	850	946	650	570
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	85	386	360	370	382
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	341	1109	1978	1439	801
14	JHARKHAND	166	987	1919	1399	1866
15	KARNATAKA	320	1243	1636	3955	2717
16	KERALA	884	1138	789	2696	555
17	LADAKH	0	0	46	135	13
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	9	94
19	MADHYA PRADESH	1709	2904	2745	4293	1369
20	MAHARASHTRA	5999	7264	2724	12025	2722
21	MANIPUR	208	219	88	47	165
22	MEGHALAYA	121	0	381	0	267

23	MIZORAM	0	39	0	272	164
24	NAGALAND	136	330	146	8	243
25	ODISHA	1829	3122	1937	1789	3211
26	PUDUCHERRY	26	219	0	91	47
27	PUNJAB	1009	2843	934	1453	683
28	RAJASTHAN	229	339	1814	2150	1535
29	SIKKIM	71	4	29	2	2
30	TAMIL NADU	1243	3493	2686	2808	445
31	TELANGANA	495	887	343	2226	1918
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	52	16	44	10	66
33	TRIPURA	264	278	997	346	203
34	UTTAR PRADESH	2766	6527	4687	5651	4134
35	UTTARAKHAND	908	1317	855	332	400
36	WEST BENGAL	2585	2637	8502	2169	4684
	Grand Total	27,246	42,371	43,159	59,611	39,195

(iv) State-wise Number of Beneficiaries (NOB) covered under Intellectual Disability including Autism Spectrum Disorder, Intellectual Disability, Mental Illness and Specific Learning Disability

SR. NO.	STATE NAME	NOB (2020-21)	NOB (2021-22)	NOB (2022-23)	NOB (2023-24)	NOB (2024-25)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	95	88	103	0	65
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	788	5273	2006	2499	399
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6	19	0	12	14
4	ASSAM	729	785	1692	2857	616
5	BIHAR	202	169	1578	430	102
6	CHANDIGARH	133	6	32	3	19
7	CHHATTISGARH	317	95	527	135	138
8	DELHI	11	796	42	245	297
9	GOA	509	24	0	23	14
10	GUJARAT	1411	6565	1547	6546	12093
11	HARYANA	195	239	1115	924	227
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1115	200	709	616	73

13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	379	252	488	2227	141
14	JHARKHAND	52	919	2587	2168	445
15	KARNATAKA	378	709	1187	3421	830
16	KERALA	3893	1187	1296	419	228
17	LADAKH	0	0	3	5	9
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	1	56
19	MADHYA PRADESH	4782	4160	6877	1852	564
20	MAHARASHTRA	1582	5034	1284	3652	2134
21	MANIPUR	27	42	193	14	58
22	MEGHALAYA	30	212	1118	38	108
23	MIZORAM	0	3	1	4	12
24	NAGALAND	9	3	28	10	16
25	ODISHA	1440	1672	2438	1647	1613
26	PUDUCHERRY	8	45	0	23	36
27	PUNJAB	74	2718	2385	2568	724
28	RAJASTHAN	1266	282	1428	1709	765
29	SIKKIM	0	0	14	1	1
30	TAMIL NADU	1750	9830	2423	2342	206
31	TELANGANA	585	1774	946	3762	1570
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	56	6	72	14	169
33	TRIPURA	39	316	891	23	122
34	UTTAR PRADESH	560	6506	8175	1820	5685
35	UTTARAKHAND	9	265	483	143	217
36	WEST BENGAL	1019	438	3577	1160	1380
	Grand Total	23,449	50,632	47,245	43,313	31,146

(v) State-wise Number of Beneficiaries (NOB) covered under Other Disability including Chronic Neurological Conditions, Hemophilia, Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's Disease, Sickle Cell Disease and Thalassemia

SR. NO.	STATE NAME	NOB (2020-21)	NOB (2021-22)	NOB (2022-23)	NOB (2023-24)	NOB (2024-25)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	0	0	2	0	20
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	28	0	132	96

3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	1	8
4	ASSAM	343	246	68	369	363
5	BIHAR	0	215	0	188	105
6	CHANDIGARH	14	1	1	6	36
7	CHHATTISGARH	1	2	0	11	31
8	DELHI	26	1274	99	111	404
9	GOA	0	0	0	9	7
10	GUJARAT	0	1	74	324	1927
11	HARYANA	0	171	21	205	381
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	110	3	53	65	73
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	40	9	0	70	220
14	JHARKHAND	0	40	8	97	227
15	KARNATAKA	0	48	43	166	350
16	KERALA	16	41	36	455	105
17	LADAKH	0	0	0	13	39
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	1	25
19	MADHYA PRADESH	27	617	144	775	439
20	MAHARASHTRA	2	27	63	816	519
21	MANIPUR	0	22	23	27	18
22	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	26
23	MIZORAM	0	0	0	7	22
24	NAGALAND	0	0	3	0	40
25	ODISHA	533	336	109	358	952
26	PUDUCHERRY	8	0	0	13	32
27	PUNJAB	0	51	34	90	223
28	RAJASTHAN	224	727	53	217	259
29	SIKKIM	1	0	4	1	2
30	TAMIL NADU	50	198	118	538	143
31	TELANGANA	0	460	78	434	100
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	1	0	2	0	15
33	TRIPURA	0	9	27	5	65
34	UTTAR PRADESH	1435	261	136	2102	1355
35	UTTARAKHAND	0	10	5	87	87
36	WEST BENGAL	240	0	10	147	730
	Grand Total	3071	4797	1214	7840	9444

FREQUENT USE OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES**2614. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the frequent use of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides on Environment to yield more agriculture produce results in very hazardous effect on human health and destroy human life also;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has ever assessed the effect of frequent use of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides on Environment and human health;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Union Government has find out the alternative ways to rationalize the frequent use of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides on Environment; and
- (f) 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 (d) Chemical fertilizers used judiciously as per recommended doses are not harmful. Government promotes judicious use of fertilizer through Soil Health and Fertility scheme. The scheme provides Soil Health Cards (SHCs) for farm holdings, to promote balanced and integrated nutrient management for improving productivity and soil fertility. Soil samples are processed as per standard procedures and analyzed for parameters such as pH, Electrical

Conductivity, Organic Carbon, available Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Sulphur, and micronutrients (Zinc, Copper, Iron, Manganese and Boron). The diagnostic soil health assessment of farmer fields is taken up periodically so as to issue SHCs at least once in 3 years. Since 2014-15, 25.61 crore Soil Health Cards have been generated till date. Under the scheme, Rs. 1970 Crore has been released since inception. 93, 781 farmers' trainings, 6.80 lakh demonstrations, 7425 farmer's melas/ campaigns on SHC have been organized across the country.

The Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides after considering its efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment. Pesticides used as per the approved label claims and leaflets are unlikely to cause any harm. In addition, technical reviews are carried out from time to time to assess the safety of pesticides for their continued use.

(e) and (f) The Government of India has notified Organic fertilizers, Bio-fertilizers, De-oiled cake, Organic Carbon Enhancer and Nano fertilizer in The Fertilizer Control Order, 1985 to ensure quality sale of these fertilizers. Government is promoting Natural Farming and Organic Farming as alternatives to chemical farming for sustainable agriculture and human wellbeing. Organic farming in the country is implemented through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs other-than North Eastern States, and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) exclusively for North Eastern region. Farmers are provided assistance from production to

marketing under the organic farming schemes. Further, the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) was approved by the Union Cabinet on 25.11.2024 to promote Natural Farming across the country. The Mission has been initiated to strengthen agriculture practices with scientifically backed agro ecological approaches towards sustainability, climate resilience and safe food.

NATIONAL SURVEY CONDUCTED UNDER NAMASTE SCHEME

2615. SHRI BALRAM NAIK PORIKA:

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

- (a) the total number of manual scavengers identified in the country through the National Survey conducted under the NAMASTE scheme till November 2025, State-wise;
- (b) the number of deaths of sewer/septic tank workers reported during cleaning operations since 2019 along with the compensation paid;
- (c) the concrete steps taken to enforce the complete ban on manual entry into sewers/septic tanks and to ensure hundred per cent mechanisation of cleaning operations;
- (d) the number of identified manual scavengers who have been provided rehabilitation assistance, skill training and self-employment loans under the NAMASTE scheme; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to bring further amendments to the Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, for stricter penalties and

time-bound eradication and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a) A Nationwide survey, covering 4800+ Urban Local Bodies, has been conducted for identification of Sewer and Septic Tank workers (SSWs) under NAMASTE scheme and not for identification of Manual Scavengers.

(b) According to the information provided by the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), 471 sanitation workers have lost their lives due to hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks since 2019 (upto 31.10.2025) and full and partial compensation has been paid to the families of 397 and 19 deceased, respectively.

(c) Section 7 of the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” prohibits hazardous cleaning of a Sewer or a Septic Tank.

To tackle hazardous cleaning of Sewer and Septic Tanks, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in convergence with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs launched the “National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)” Scheme in 2023-24 for implementation in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of the country. The objective is to ensure safety and dignity of Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) and to empower them socially and economically. The aim is also to achieve zero fatality in sanitation work and to ensure that no sanitation worker comes in direct contact with human faecal matter.

Steps taken under NAMASTE scheme to avoid manual entry into sewer and septic tanks and to ensure mechanised cleaning of sewer and septic tanks are as under:-

- i. Safety devices to Emergency Response Sanitation Units (ERSUs).
- ii. Upfront Capital Subsidy to sanitation workers and Private Sanitation Service Operators (PSSOs) for procurement of sanitation related machine/equipment.
- iii. Occupational Safety training to the sewer and septic tank workers.
- iv. Workshops on prevention of hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) launched Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 on 1st, October, 2021. It includes a new component i.e. Used Water management (UWM) with one of the objectives of eradication of hazardous entry into sewers and septic tanks and elimination of manual cleaning, through mechanization of sewer and septic tank cleaning operations.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has also issued the following advisory for safe cleaning of sewer and septic tanks:-

- i. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for cleaning of Sewer or Septic tank.
- ii. Advisory for technical and managerial interventions for ensuring safety during sewer and septic tank cleaning through Emergency Response Sanitation Unit (ERSU).
- iii. Ready Reckoner for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for ensuring safety of

sanitation workers.

iv. Organising Safaimitra Suraksha Shivirs nationwide through ULBs to provide health check-ups and linkages to social welfare schemes.

v. Issued protocol for Safai Mitra Surakshit Shehar.

(d) Components of the erstwhile 'Self-Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)' have been subsumed in the NAMASTE scheme in 2023-24 and rehabilitation assistance provided to manual scavengers and their dependents under it is given below:-

Sl. No.	Components	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Onetime Cash Assistance	58098 (Full saturation)
2	Skill Development Training	27928
3	Capital Subsidy for self-employment project	2652

(e) There is no proposal at present to amend the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)".

FDI FOR DATA CENTRE PROJECTS

2616. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

- (a) the total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) committed for data centre projects in India uptill financial year 2029-30;
- (b) the total FDI contribution by major hyperscalers and domestic operators;
- (c) whether any proposals of the Government specifically include Dakshina Kannada districts in Karnataka given its proximity to a major port and availability of reliable power infrastructure, if so, the timeline for its approval, commencement and expected operationalisation of such proposals;
- (d) whether the Government has identified key policy bottlenecks affecting FDI inflow into the data centre sector, if so, the measures being taken by the Government to streamline tax-related clearances, environmental approvals and other sector specific permissions;
- (e) the details regarding the list of major companies who have invested in India to establish data centres in the country during the last five years especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (f) the total FDI contribution by such companies and that of domestic operators?

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) No such data is maintained by DPIIT. FDI inflows depend on a host

of factors such as availability of natural resources, market size, infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macroeconomic stability and investment decisions of foreign investors.

- (c) Karnataka Data Centre (DC) Policy 2022-2027 promotes Data Centre companies to setup Data Centres in the beyond Bengaluru region, which includes Dakshina Kannada districts of geographies like Mangaluru and Mysuru.
- (d) To promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), including FDI inflow in data centre, the Government has put in place an investor friendly policy. Government of India vide Gazette notification number F. No. 13/1/2017-INF dated 11th October 2022 has included data centres in the Harmonization Master List of Infrastructure sub-sectors. Further, to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination, the Government reviews the FDI policy on a continuous basis and makes changes from time to time after holding extensive consultations with stakeholders including apex industry chambers, associations, representatives of industries/groups and other organizations, considering their views/comments.
- (e) and (f) No such state-wise data for data centre is centrally maintained.

WILDLIFE SMUGGLING THROUGH NORTHEAST BORDERS

2617. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of increased wildlife smuggling through India's northeast borders involving exotic species from South-East Asia and Latin America;
- (b) if so, the number of wildlife smuggling cases registered in the northeast States in the past five years, State-wise breakup and the conviction rate in such cases;
- (c) whether the Border Security Force, Assam Rifles and other paramilitary forces deployed in the northeast have been trained and equipped to detect and prevent wildlife trafficking; and
- (d) if so, the details of such training programmes and coordination mechanisms with wildlife protection agencies?

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

- (a) and (b) The Ministry is aware of wildlife smuggling at the borders, however, the Border Guarding Forces are effectively countering this issue by apprehending criminals. There have been cases of wildlife smuggling and its seizures in the States of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura. The details of number of cases registered and conviction rates in such cases, state-wise, are not maintained by the Ministry.
- (c) and (d) The Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) do not possess any specialized training or equipment dedicated to detecting wildlife trafficking. The wildlife trafficking cases are detected whenever their smuggling takes place across the border during regular border surveillance. If any wildlife / exotic

species are recovered/seized during border surveillance, the same are handed over to the Forest Departments/Customs Departments of the concerned States. There are mechanisms in place for coordination with the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB). District-level meetings with the concerned civil authorities are being held regularly in which such types of issues are discussed and coordinated.

FISHERIES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SCHEMES IN KARNATAKA

2618. SHRI M. MALLESH BABU:

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

- (a) the details of Central assistance funds released to the State of Karnataka under the Blue Revolution Scheme, the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and earlier fisheries development schemes since 2004-05, year-wise;
- (b) the total number of beneficiaries, cooperatives and self-help groups supported for inland, marine and brackish-water fisheries development in Karnataka under Central schemes;
- (c) the number and location of veterinary hospitals, dispensaries, mobile veterinary units, artificial insemination centres and breeding farms established or upgraded in Karnataka;
- (d) the total fish production, export value and contribution of Karnataka to country's overall fisheries sector since 2004-05; and

(e) the details of infrastructure created under PMMSY and other related schemes in coastal districts Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Uttara Kannada and Karwar, including fishing harbours, fish landing centres, cold chain facilities and processing units?

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

(a) The details of central assistance funds released to the Government of Karnataka under the Blue Revolution Scheme, the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and earlier fisheries development schemes since 2004-05, year-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, the end level beneficiaries are identified by the respective State Governments. The State Government of Karnataka has informed that a total of 4538 beneficiaries including Cooperatives and Self-Help Groups have been benefitted under inland, marine and brackish-water fisheries development in Karnataka under the PMMSY during 2020-2025.

(c) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), GoI has informed that under the 'Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries-Mobile Veterinary Units' (ESVHD-MVU) of Livestock Health and Disease Control Program (LHDCP) financial support is provided to the States/UTs including Karnataka for operation of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) to provide diagnosis, treatment at farmer's doorstep. It is informed that at present, 697 Veterinary Hospitals/Polyclinics, 2,176 Veterinary Dispensaries,

and 275 Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) are functioning in the State. Besides, as per information received from the State Government, currently there are 7119 Artificial insemination centres and 21 Breeding farms in Karnataka.

(d) Karnataka is one of the potential state in terms of fisheries sector and contributes significantly to the country's fisheries sector. Government of Karnataka has reported that fish production of Government of Karnataka has increased from 2.51 lakh tonnes in 2004-2005 to 9.63 lakh tonnes during 2024-25. In addition, the export value of fish and fisheries products from Karnataka has increased from Rs.76.92 Crore in 2004-05 to Rs.4048 crore in 2023-24. Currently Karnataka contributes to about 5% to country's fish production and about 7% to country's export value.

(e) Under the PMMSY and other related schemes of GoI, projects are approved based on the proposals submitted by the respective State Government. As reported by Government of Karnataka, the details of infrastructure created under PMMSY and other related schemes in coastal districts of Karnataka is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of central assistance funds released to the Government of Karnataka under various schemes

Rs. In lakh

Year	Central funds released
Earlier Schemes	
2004-2009	6663.51
2010-2014	6913.17
Blue Revolution Scheme	

2015	2352.58
2016	2870.54
2017	3324.31
2018	5847.28
2019	2330.61
PMMSY Scheme	
2020	6235.30
2021	9884.43
2022	6608.00
2023	2981.36
2024	3793.06
2025	1421.08

STATEMENT II

**Details of infrastructure created under PMMSY and other related schemes
in coastal districts of Karnataka**

Units in Nos

SL No	Component	Dakshina Kannada	Udupi	Uttara Kannada
1	Modernization and Up-gradation of Fishing Harbour	1	2	0
2	Maintenance Dredging	0	0	3
3	Construction of 50 Ton capacity Ice plant/Cold storage	7	10	1
4	Construction of 30 Ton capacity Ice plant/Cold storage	0	4	2
5	Construction of 20 Ton capacity Ice plant/Cold storage	2	0	2
6	Construction of Modernization of Ice plant/ Cold storage	11	13	5
7	Purchase of Refrigerated Vehicle	4	3	0
8	Insulated vehicle	16	11	14
9	Three wheeler with ice box	7	14	13
10	Motorcycle with ice box	15	1	16

निजी क्षेत्र में नौकरियों में आरक्षण

2619. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने उन निजी कंपनियों में नौकरियों में आरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें सरकार की कोई हिस्सेदारी है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो आज की तिथि के अनुसार तक तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) निजी कंपनियों की नौकरियों में आरक्षण कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और
- (घ) इसमें विलंब के क्या कारण हैं?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

- (क) से (ग) सरकार के पास इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।
- (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

CROP LOSSES DUE TO CLIMATE EXTREMES

2620. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

- (a) the total crop loss during the last ten years including the current year, along with the valuation of such losses, year, State and Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the total compensation provided to farmers for such crop losses during the last ten years including the current year, year-wise, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent crop failures arising out of climate change and irrigation deficits; and

(d) whether the Government has prepared a roadmap with a definite timeline to effectively control and minimise such losses in the future?

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

(a) and (b) Information on crop loss is not maintained centrally. As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursement of relief assistance to the affected, rests with the State Government concerned. State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal as per approved norms. Additional financial assistance is provided from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), in case of disaster of 'severe nature'. Details of the fund allocated and released under SDRF/NDRF to the States are available on website i.e. ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

To provide relief to farmers suffering crop losses, Government also launched Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY) in the country from Kharif 2016 season implemented on 'Area Approach' basis. The Scheme provides comprehensive risk coverage against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for cereals, millets and pulses or oilseeds, and commercial or horticultural crops notified by concerned State Government. The scheme safeguards against widespread yield loss due to natural risks, such as, flood, inundation, landslide, drought, dry spells, hailstorm, cyclone, pests/diseases, natural fire/lightning, storm, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, and tornado, localized

risks (hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloudburst, and natural fire) and post-harvest losses due to cyclone, unseasonal rain, and hailstorm. As of 30.11.2025, ₹1,90,374 crore has been disbursed as claims to approximately 2,301 lakh farmers since inception of the Scheme. Detail of coverage and claims paid to the insured farmers since inception i.e. 2016-17 to 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d) The Government implements National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to deal with the adverse climate situations in the agriculture sector. Under NMSA, Per Drop More Crop(PDMC) scheme is being implemented to increase water use efficiency at the farm level through micro irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development scheme is focuses on Integrated Farming System for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health and Fertility scheme assists states in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micronutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers. Organic farming is promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region and natural farming through National Mission on Natural Farming. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Agroforestry and National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has been implementing a project- National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) since

2011. The project studies the impact of erratic monsoons, extreme weather events and climate change on agriculture. 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 are undertaken. Risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to climate change has been carried out 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. 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.

STATEMENT

2016-17 to 2024-25 - PMFBY and RWBCIS Combined - State Wise Business Statistics as on 31.10.2025

State/UT Name	Farmers Applications Insured (lakh)	Area Insured (lakh ha)	Farmers Share in Premium	Paid Claims
	Total		Rs. Crore	
A and N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Andhra Pradesh	437.2	195.5	795.5	5,575.6
Assam	62.9	37.4	35.5	724.5
Bihar	52.3	48.3	402.5	811.1
Chhattisgarh	435.4	212.1	1,627.2	7,651.9
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Gujarat	83.9	112.3	1,499.4	5,737.2
Haryana	388.9	151.9	2,351.2	9,006.3
Himachal Pradesh	26.7	356.5	274.5	607.6

Jammu and Kashmir	9.6	5.6	67.9	156.9
Jharkhand	71.6	33.0	75.4	857.3
Karnataka	223.6	190.9	2,536.3	17,475.5
Kerala	9.6	5.0	76.2	741.9
Madhya Pradesh	1,019.4	1,004.5	6,820.0	31,722.6
Maharashtra	1,308.1	796.9	5,522.2	44,978.4
Manipur	0.4	0.4	3.8	10.5
Meghalaya	0.9	0.4	0.8	24.5
Odisha	654.8	124.3	1,154.6	7,179.8
Puducherry	2.0	0.8	1.4	18.8
Rajasthan	1,942.2	914.7	6,827.5	31,411.3
Sikkim	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2
Tamil Nadu	381.7	129.6	1,396.7	15,488.1
Telangana	39.0	40.1	696.4	1,906.4
Tripura	14.0	2.6	3.8	12.3
Uttar Pradesh	529.4	337.6	3,100.0	5,801.2
Uttarakhand	20.0	232.5	344.8	1,211.0
West Bengal	138.1	56.4	305.5	1,262.8
GRAND TOTAL	7,851.9	4,989.4	35,919.9	1,90,374.1

SC AND OBC POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS

2621. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to resolve delays and backlogs in the payment of SC and OBC post-matric scholarships in the States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering any revision to scholarship rates in view of rising academic expenses and if so, the details thereof along with the timeframe set in this regard; and

(c) whether the Government has received any representations from States regarding technical glitches in scholarship portals affecting timely approvals and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) implements Centrally sponsored Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students through State Government/UT Administrations on Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode w.e.f 2021-22. Central share is released directly into the Aadhaar seeded bank account of the beneficiaries. The release of central share is contingent upon States/UTs transmitting their State/UT share paid data to the Central portal/National Scholarship Portal (NSP). The aforementioned scheme is open-ended and demand driven for the eligible students of all the recognised institutions across India.

Ministry is also implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric scholarship for the students belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Backward Classes (EBC), and De-Notified Tribes (DNTs).

Steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of the aforementioned schemes are as under:

- Periodic review by holding meetings at National level, Regional level, State level and field visits by Senior Officers.
- On-boarding of Schemes on National Scholarship Portal and online end to end processing.

- Regular hand holding meetings/workshops for National Scholarship Portal (NSP) on-boarded States/UTs having their own scholarship portals.

(b) For Post Matric scholarship scheme for SCs and Post Matric scholarship for OBCs, EBCs and DNTs, as per approval of Expenditure Finance Committee and the Cabinet, current scholarship rate is effective till FY 2025-26. Review and revision of the Schemes which also covers the scholarship rates follow a laid down procedure.

(c) For effective and transparent implementation of the Schemes, Scholarships are released through the designated portal. Further, the technical glitches reported are addressed and resolved promptly through the portal.

CANDIDATES TRAINED UNDER PM DAKSH YOJANA

2622. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) the number of candidates trained under the PM-DAKSH Yojana since 2021, year-wise by social category and State-wise, particularly district-wise for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of beneficiaries trained under each component and those placed or selfemployed, year, social category and State-wise, particularly district-wise for Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the funds including stipends sanctioned, released and utilised since 2021, year and Statewise, particularly for Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the number of empanelled training institutions, quality-assessment mechanisms and measures to ensure industry-aligned courses and wage/self-employment linkages, State and district-wise, particularly for Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the reports of gaps such as training quality issues, weak placement linkages, stipend delays or lack of post-training support and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Dakshata Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi Yojana (PM-DAKSH) Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme, introduced in 2020-21 to provide skill development training to SCs, OBCs, EWSs, DNTs, Safai Karamcharis including Waste Pickers through the empanelled training institutes. Under PM-DAKSH Scheme, National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) implements training for SCs beneficiaries, National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) implements training for OBCs/EWSs/ DNTs beneficiaries and National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) implements training for Safai Karamcharis including Waste Pickers. The number of candidates trained, placed and number of training institutes under the Scheme State-wise in respect of NSFDC, NBCFDC and NSKFDC is given in the enclosed **Statement-I, II and III** respectively. The district wise details for Uttar Pradesh in respect of NSFDC, NBCFDC and NSKFDC is given in the enclosed **Statement-**

IV, V and VI respectively.

(c) As PM-DAKSH is a Central Sector Scheme, funds are not allocated and released State-wise. Under the Scheme, Department releases funds to the implementing agencies. The details of funds utilized State-wise by NSFDC, NBCFDC and NSKFDC is given in the enclosed **Statement-VII, VIII and IX** respectively.

(d) The number of empaneled training institutions State-wise in respect of NSFDC, NBCFDC and NSKFDC is given in the enclosed **Statement-I, II and III** respectively. The district wise number for Uttar Pradesh in respect of NSFDC, NBCFDC and NSKFDC is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV, V and VI** respectively.

Under the Scheme, the NSQF aligned courses were sanctioned, assessment of candidates is done by the third party agency empaneled by National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) to ensure quality training. As per norms, the training institutes are required to provide job/self-employment opportunities to at least 70% of trained candidates under Short Term Training Programme.

(e) Continuous monitoring of ongoing trainings are undertaken through online/physical mode. On identification of any gaps, training institutes are intimated for immediate corrective actions. With respect to placement, 3rd installment of course fee in case of Short Term Training Programme is linked with placement. Further, on non adherence of the target, the said payments are withheld and training institute is intimated accordingly.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details- National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation									
Year	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
State/UT	Trained	Placed	No. of Training Institutes	Trained	Placed	No. of Training Institutes	Trained	Placed	No. of Training Institutes
ANDHRA PRADESH	675	555	5	429	337	3	190	40	2
ASSAM	250	171	4	633	437	5	1198	637	9
BIHAR	1187	897	4	424	204	5	841	57	9
CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	110	78	1	0	0	0
CHHATTISGARH	243	181	4	75	57	3	153	0	2
DELHI	111	60	3	191	148	2	143	42	4
GOA	0	0	0	100	70	1	0	0	0
GUJARAT	514	404	4	170	149	2	266	54	4
HARYANA	545	409	5	315	235	4	669	232	8
HIMACHAL PRADESH	210	142	4	359	235	3	300	166	2
JAMMU & KASHMIR	270	211	2	527	352	3	180	42	4
JHARKHAND	300	161	1	230	169	1	373	30	5
KARNATAKA	843	639	3	350	272	3	925	49	8
KERALA	313	247	3	90	66	2	25	25	1
LADAKH	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	1
MADHYA PRADESH	1247	1009	9	1605	1158	7	6231	2094	29
MAHARASHTRA	753	531	4	417	311	3	3773	1312	21
MANIPUR	109	73	3	143	92	2	0	0	0
ODISHA	555	410	3	90	70	2	385	0	5
PUDUCHERRY	17	13	1	0	0	0	30	0	1
PUNJAB	1124	885	5	1189	907	5	1038	327	8
RAJASTHAN	798	597	5	495	380	4	2989	148	20
TAMIL NADU	505	398	4	235	177	2	1415	469	6
TELANGANA	279	145	2	60	51	1	510	234	3
TRIPURA	90	63	2	80	64	1	202	16	5
UTTAR PRADESH	3749	2655	10	947	667	5	8144	944	40
UTTARAKHAND	309	206	4	187	113	4	570	70	7
WEST BENGAL	1399	1021	5	923	640	3	80	60	2
Grand Total	16,395	12,083		10,374	7,439		30,660	7,048	

STATEMENT-II**State-wise details- National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation**

Name of the State/UTs	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
	Trained	Placed	No. of Training institutes	Trained	Placed	No. of Training institutes	Trained	Placed	No. of Training institutes
Andhra Pradesh	653	422	4	690	85	3	120	22	2
Assam	1332	1013	4	724	490	4	1896	232	9
Bihar	1399	848	5	1400	543	5	882	536	8
Chhatisgarh	390	279	5	324	237	4	440	23	3
Delhi	179	132	2	136	100	2	55	30	2
Goa	0		0	25	16	1	0	0	0
Gujarat	854	618	6	450	297	3	295	58	3
Haryana	419	267	6	427	257	5	740	434	6
Himachal Pradesh	120	93	2	380	241	3	360	268	2
JandK	495	366	5	446	260	6	770	445	7
Jharkhand	515	362	4	531	340	3	415	285	5
Laddakh	50	21	2	0	0	0	30	27	1
Karnataka	508	361	4	260	219	2	959	123	6
Kerala	546	269	3	263	165	3	85	77	1
Madhya Pradesh	1115	854	10	1289	953	10	7815	2547	32
Maharashtra	1117	736	6	364	247	3	5029	3009	22
Manipur	407	309	1	200	122	4	0	0	0
Meghalaya	30	23	4	140	100	1	0	0	0
Odisha	413	262	6	610	507	5	549	150	5
Pondicherry	34	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	471	326	3	480	251	4	839	369	8
Rajasthan	1129	814	10	799	483	6	3456	772	19
Sikkim	155	132	3	25	18	1	25	25	1
Tamil Nadu	632	474	5	347	276	3	615	515	2
Telangana	441	264	4	130	46	3	410	244	3
Tripura	419	310	2	210	157	2	285	22	5
Uttar Pradesh	3109	2325	11	2177	1383	9	10730	2589	39

Uttarakhand	180	132	2	325	198	4	497	172	4
West Bengal	1044	482	4	223	166	2	110	107	2
Total	18,156	12,513		13,375	8,157		37,407	13,081	

STATEMENT-III

State-wise details-National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation									
Name of State/UT	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
	Trained	Placed	No. of training institutes	Trained	Placed	No. of training institutes	Trained	Placed	No. of training institutes
Andhra Pradesh	839		1	850		1	15		1
Assam	488	101	2		0	0	539	114	4
Bihar	446	97	2	216		1	390		3
Chhattisgarh	377	115	1	242		1		0	0
Delhi	47		1		0	0		0	0
Gujarat	415		1	290		1	62	24	2
Haryana		0	0	728		2	479	317	4
Himachal Pradesh	568		1		0	0	225	168	2
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	319		1	90	77	2
Jharkhand	426	297	2	29		1	320	22	4
Karnataka		0	0	180	134	1	210		2
Kerala		0	0		0	0	88	72	1
Madhya Pradesh	898	167	2	1328	155	3	3146	889	22
Maharashtra	93	26	1	480	71	2	1244	125	12
Odisha	49	42	1	604	275	3	298	55	3
Punjab	782	295	2	1215	123	1	245	49	4
Rajasthan		0	0	89	56	1	1489	392	11
Tamil Nadu		0	0	429		1	110	27	2
Telangana		0	0	676	145	2	135		2
Tripura		0	0	180	111	2		0	0
Uttar Pradesh	929	647	4	1043	762	3	2430	236	22

Uttarakhand	190	93	1		0	0	180		4
West Bengal	904	94	3	374	163	2	423	51	4
Total	7,451	1,974	-	9,272	1,995	-	12,118	2,618	-

STATEMENT-IV

District Wise details of UP - National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation									
Year	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
District	Trained	Placed	No. of Training Institutes	Trained	Placed	No. of Training Institutes	Trained	Placed	No. of Training Institutes
Agra	220	114	2	28	0	1	390	0	4
Amethi	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	1
Amroha	90	90	1	0	0	0	150	60	2
Auraiya	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	2
Balrampur	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	1
Baghpat	215	149	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahraich	155	112	1	0	0	0	84	0	2
Bara Banki	30	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bareilly	195	145	1	80	58	1	729	0	7
Bijnor	150	111	2	80	60	1	210	30	2
Budaun	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	1
Bulandsahar	100	72	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandauli	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	46	4
Chitrakoot	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	134	2
Etawah	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	1
Farrukhabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	51	3
Fatehpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	1
Firozabad	65	50	1	0	0	0	60	0	1
Gautam Budh Nagar	213	112	3	0	0	0	326	0	2
Ghazipur	150	118	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Gorakhpur	60	50	1	0	0	0	40	0	1
Hathras	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	1
Jalaun	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	1
Jaunpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	0	3
Jhansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	860	76	5
Kannauj	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	30	22	1	300	0	3
Kanpur Nagar	125	92	2	210	133	2	0	0	0
Kaushambi	100	78	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakhimpur Kheri	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	2
Lalitpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	91	5
Lucknow	436	296	4	65	42	2	224	66	5
Mathura	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	3
Mau	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	1
Meerut	228	157	1	180	159	2	150	143	1
Moradabad	268	196	2	0	0	0	30	0	1
Muzaffarnagar	199	147	1	0	0	0	30	0	1
Pilibhit	155	133	1	0	0	0	450	0	4
Pratapgarh	30	19	1	0	0	0	50	0	2
Prayagraj	0	0	0	250	176	1	450	160	3
Raebareli	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	1
Saharanpur	100	72	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shahjahanpur	150	103	1	0	0	0	180	23	3
Shamli	175	130	1	0	0	0	25	19	1
Shrawasti	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	1
Sitapur	90	62	1	0	0	0	60	0	1
Sonbhadra	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	0	2
Sultanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	26	1
Unnao	30	23	1	0	0	0	20	0	1
Varanasi	0	0	0	24	17	1	75	19	3
Total	3,749	2,655	-	947	667	-	8,144	944	-

STATEMENT-V

District wise details of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation									
	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
Districts	Trained	Placed	Training institute	Trained	Placed	Training institute	Trained	Placed	Training institute
Agra	250	194	2	130	0	1	450	56	2
Aligarh							30	20	1
Amroha	180	126	1				180	106	3
Auraiya							90	40	2
Balrampur							120	0	1
Badohi	30	21	1						
Baghpat	29	15	1	90	79	1	25	16	1
Bahraich	161	119	1				180	64	1
Barabanki	30	19	1	60	37	1	25	19	1
Bareilly				230	138	1	1330	46	7
Bijnor	50	37	1				180	134	1
Budaun							120	1	1
Chandauli	30	24	1	55	32	1	220	106	3
Chitrakoot							374	122	2
Etawah							90	59	2
Farrukhabad							190	51	4
Fatehpur	30	22	1				30	34	1
Firozabad	165	118	1				60	5	1
Gorakhpur				75	48	1			
Gautam Budh Nagar	130	119	2				1103	22	2
Jalaun							210	164	1
Jhansi	120	89	1				1040	90	5
Jaunpur							400	100	4

Kannauj	90	65	2						
Kanpur	120	89	1	187	111	1	485	77	4
Kanpur Nagar				25	20	1			
Lucknow	491	316	6	248	207	3	223	10	3
Lakhimpur Kheri							90	0	1
Lalitpur							750	260	5
Meerut	360	335	1	410	359	2	30	35	1
Mathura							150	47	2
Moradabad							40	21	1
Mirzapur	30	22	1						
Muzaffarnagar	50	36	1				60	1	1
Noida	260	193	1						
Prayagraj				120	88	1	520	314	3
Pilibhit							540	0	3
Pratapgarh							90	59	2
Rai Bareilly	126	101	2				260	0	2
Rampur				100	64	1	30	29	1
Shahjhanpur							270	2	2
Sambhal				25	0	1			
Shamli				90	73	2			
Saharanpur	200	136	2	150	0	1			
Sharavasti	97	68	1				90	90	1
Siddharthnagar	240	239	1						
Sitapur	60	1	1						
Sonbhadra	210	97	2						
Sultanpur	30	5	1						
Unnao	30	24	1	70	50	1			
Varanasi	50	37	1	112	77	1	115	47	2
Total	3,109	2,325		2,177	1,383		10,730	2,589	

STATEMENT-VI

District Wise details of UP - National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation									
District	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
	Trained	Placed	No. of training institutes	Trained	Placed	No. of training institutes	Trained	Placed	No. of training institutes
Amroha	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	-	1
Auriya	150	107	1	0	0	0	50	10	2
Badhoi	0	0	0	95	66	1	0	0	0
Bagpat	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	18	0
Bareilly	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	32	4
Bijnor	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	-	1
Bulandshahar	100	85	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandauli	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	-	1
Etawah	98	77	1	0	0	0	50	24	2
Farrukhabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	38	2
Gorakhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	1
Jalaun	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	-	1
Jaunpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	-	2
Jhansi	0	0	0	350	285	1	480	-	3
Kanpur	235	182	2	120	49	1	30	24	1
Lalitpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	-	4
Loni	61	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Mau	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	-	1
Mathura	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	-	3
Meerut	0	0	0	430	327	1	0	0	0
Moradabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	-	2
Muradnagar, Ghaziabad	35	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarnagar	100	82	1	0	0	0	25	18	1
Partapgarh	50	33	1	0	0	0	30	-	1
Prayagraj	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	-	1
Pilibhit	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	1
Saharanpur	100	81	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sambhal	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	23	1
Shamli	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	19	1
Sonbhadra	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	-	2
Varanasi	0	0	0	48	35	1	60	-	2
Total	929	647	-	1043	762	-	2430	236	-

STATEMENT-VII

National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation			
State/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Lakh)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Lakh)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Lakh)
Andhra Pradesh	102.57	119.92	28.40
Assam	36.05	75.52	163.57
Bihar	155.60	75.76	30.21
Chandigarh	0.00	13.44	0.00
Chhattisgarh	47.37	14.78	0.00
Delhi	18.02	51.62	25.61
Goa	0.00	13.71	0.00
Gujarat	55.83	33.26	24.05
Haryana	67.95	64.64	87.42
Himachal Pradesh	50.53	58.71	23.81
Jammu and Kashmir	31.03	84.04	6.46
Jharkhand	22.22	38.64	26.16
Karnataka	74.47	45.94	48.68
Kerala	85.18	28.65	5.88
Madhya Pradesh	338.68	352.42	851.83
Maharashtra	125.76	90.63	715.90
Manipur	24.40	33.23	0.00
Odisha	87.24	12.54	40.56
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	1.32
Punjab	179.49	306.41	131.37
Rajasthan	96.92	112.85	338.74

Tamil Nadu	73.94	26.38	169.99
Telangana	14.07	10.89	171.26
Tripura	20.26	34.93	6.79
Uttar Pradesh	484.49	205.67	1070.37
Uttarakhand	27.69	29.25	91.68
West Bengal	124.26	78.74	9.16
Total	2344.02	2012.57	4069.22

STATEMENT-VIII

National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation			
Name of the State/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Lakh)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Lakh)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Lakh)
Andman and Nicobar Island			
Andhra Pradesh	56.32	24.44	34.39
Assam	160.64	141.38	86.42
Bihar	140.49	36.49	95.41
Chhatisgarh	47.25	34.59	8.37
Delhi	22.28	20.52	9.76
Gujarat	80.68	74.42	33.04
Haryana	41.01	31.99	118.44
Himachal Pradesh	7.52	47.94	31.11
JandK	76.37	59.69	70.89
Jharkhand	64.99	27.56	41.23
Karnataka	46.99	33.89	53.41
Kerala	34.43	38.56	33.49
Madhya Pradesh	130.39	150.03	1189.17
Maharashtra	118.41	29.51	635.00
Manipur	52.52	33.98	0.00
Meghalaya	5.07	19.49	0.00
Odisha	66.01	68.94	102.99
Pondicherry	1.32	0.48	0.00
Punjab	53.81	23.50	68.85

Rajasthan	153.37	63.38	462.47
Sikkim	22.02	2.71	3.71
Tamil Nadu	105.40	20.02	194.48
Telangana	26.21	4.35	142.75
Tripura	60.12	19.38	12.28
Uttar Pradesh	352.41	155.62	1678.80
Uttarakhand	15.33	25.70	46.01
West Bengal	61.41	24.64	26.87
Total	2002.76	1213.20	5184.47

STATEMENT-IX

National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation			
	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Name of State/Ut	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Lakh)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Lakh)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Lakh)
Andhra Pradesh	24.52	21.35	0.37
Assam	27.35	0.00	34.49
Bihar	18.20	2.70	6.28
Chhattisgarh	24.16	4.65	0.00
Delhi	1.28	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	12.17	5.43	2.52
Haryana	0.00	10.48	75.89
Himachal Pradesh	15.78	0.00	57.34
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	6.04	20.35
Jharkhand	49.50	0.38	4.23
Karnataka	0.00	9.07	10.97
Kerala	0.00	0.00	14.70
Madhya Pradesh	48.91	50.25	223.78
Maharashtra	9.55	15.95	162.96
Odisha	6.90	29.11	23.61
Punjab	89.42	56.13	28.53
Rajasthan	0.00	4.37	63.36
Tamil Nadu	0.00	5.75	6.44
Telangana	0.00	35.95	0.37
Tripura	0.00	18.73	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	113.09	136.53	204.94

Uttarakhand	13.54	0.00	5.43
West Bengal	38.61	18.79	25.62
Admin charges	2.47	0.87	22.39
Total	495.44	432.54	994.57

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SVAMITVA IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

2623. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) the district wise number of villages/hamlets surveyed under the SVAMITVA Scheme, the total area mapped, and the number of property cards issued to date and the Gram Panchayats covered, along with progress of drone surveys, parcel mapping, property card issuance and integration of ownership records with the State land-record system, district-wise in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) whether various State Government departments, such as Revenue, Rural Development, Survey and Settlement, and IT are coordinating effectively with the Centre for seamless implementation of SVAMITVA scheme;
- (c) the measurable benefits in the State such as increased local revenue mobilisation, bank credit facilitated and land-dispute resolution after surveys;
- (d) whether the Government has addressed technical challenges in hilly/forest areas through special guidelines, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the status of convergence with State e-governance platforms and national land-record databases; and
- (f) the capacity-building and grievance-redressal measures undertaken?

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

(a) In Himachal Pradesh, under SVAMITVA Scheme, drone survey has been completed in 13,920 villages with an estimated area of nearly 55 sq km, where 5,419 property cards have been prepared for 364 villages. Nearly 38 lakh property parcels have been digitized. In all, 3,353 Gram Panchayats have been covered with drone survey and property cards have been distributed in 114 Gram Panchayats. All the property cards are digitally linked to State revenue records.

District wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) The Survey of India and various State Government Departments such as Revenue, Panchayati Raj, and the IT department are coordinating for seamless implementation of SVAMITVA Scheme in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) As per information available with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, there has been no reported increase in local revenue mobilization, bank credit or resolution of land disputes in Himachal Pradesh.

(d) There are no special guidelines issued specifically for hilly or forest areas under the SVAMITVA Scheme. The existing scheme framework applies uniformly across all regions, including hilly and forested areas. Wherever required, State Government and Survey of India adopt operational adjustments such as optimizing flight paths, using appropriate ground control points and conducting additional field verification to address local terrain-related challenges.

(e) As per information available with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, SVAMITVA data is not integrated with any State e-governance platforms or national land

records database.

(f) Survey of India undertakes capacity-building activities from time to time for officials including Tehsildars, Patwaris and other field staff, to support ground verification of maps generated under the Scheme. For grievance redressal related to property cards, the Himachal Pradesh Abadi Deh (Record of Right) Act, 2021 provides a 60-day period during which property owners may submit claims or objections regarding the draft property cards before their finalization.

STATEMENT

District wise details of the property cards digitally linked to State revenue records

Districts	Drone Flying completed (No. of villages)	Property cards prepared (No. of villages)	Number of property cards prepared	Area covered (Sqkm)	Parcels digitized	GPs covered with drone survey	GPs covered with Property cards
BILASPUR	825			3.3	282085	175	
CHAMBA	872			3.488	239914	287	
HAMIRPUR	1490	364	5419	5.96	309725	248	114
KANGRA	2913			11.652	1245138	759	
KINNAUR	125			0.5	36646	64	
KULLU	339			1.356	73785	173	
LAHAUL & SPITI	205			0.82	33826	43	
MANDI	2392			9.568	547569	552	
SHIMLA	1828			7.312	331965	405	
SIRMAUR	693			2.772	144358	226	
SOLAN	1769			7.076	401172	237	

UNA	501			2.004	204175	184	
TOTAL	13920	364	5419	55.808	3850358	3353	114

Source: As per information provided by Survey of India and State Revenue Department

DEMAND FOR LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES

2624. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has mapped the current and projected demand for lithium-ion batteries in the country across electric mobility, consumer electronics and grid-storage sectors;
- (b) the status of domestic lithium-ion cell manufacturing capacity, including operational Giga factories and those under construction;
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to secure critical mineral supply chains, particularly lithium, through overseas mineral agreements and domestic exploration;
- (d) the measures in place to ensure safe disposal and recycling of end-of-life lithium-ion batteries and the progress made under the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes any incentives in 2025-26 to promote indigenous cell chemistry innovation and reduce dependence on imports?

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

- (a) As per the NITI Aayog report “Advanced Chemistry Cell Battery Reuse

and Recycling in India” published in May 2022, the projected annual demand for lithium-ion batteries for 2025 is 40 GWh and is expected to reach about 210 GWh by 2030.

(b) The Ministry of Heavy Industries is administering the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme namely “National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage,” approved in May 2021 with a total outlay of ₹18,100 crore to establish 50 GWh of domestic Advanced Chemistry Cell manufacturing capacity.

Under the PLI ACC Scheme, the Government is supporting the establishment of 50 GWh ACC capacity. Besides the PLI ACC scheme applicants, at least 10 manufacturers have announced a cumulative capacity of about 178 GWh in the country over the next five years.

Under the PLI ACC Scheme, the beneficiary-wise details of their projected and current cell manufacturing capacities are as under:

Sl. No.	Beneficiary firms under PLI ACC Scheme	Projected Manufacturing Capacity (in GWh)	Current Manufacturing Capacity (in GWh)
1.	ACC Energy Storage Pvt. Ltd.	5	0
2.	Ola Cell Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	20	1
3.	Reliance New Energy Battery Storage Ltd.	5	0
4.	Reliance New Energy Battery Ltd.	10	0
	TOTAL	40	1

(c) As per the information received from M/o Mines, M/o Mines has taken several steps to secure critical mineral supply chains, including Lithium, through

domestic exploration and overseas mineral agreements, which *inter alia* include:

- i. The Union Cabinet approved the establishment of National Critical Minerals Mission (NCMM) on 29th January 2025, with a financial outlay of ₹16,300 crore from FY 2024–25 to 2030–31. The NCMM aims to secure India's critical mineral supply chain and to strengthen all stages of the value chain, including mineral exploration, mining, beneficiation, processing, and recovery from end-of-life products.
- ii. Geological Survey of India (GSI) intensified exploration of critical and strategic minerals. GSI took up 195 critical mineral exploration projects in 2024–25, and 230 projects in 2025–26 across the country. Additionally, National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT) has sanctioned 62 projects for exploration of critical minerals during 2024-25 and 36 projects during 2025-26.
- iii. M/o Mines has successfully auctioned 34 blocks of critical minerals.
- iv. M/o Mines has successfully auctioned 7 blocks of Exploration License, out of which, three are of critical minerals.
- v. Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL) is a Joint Venture Company under the aegis of the M/o Mines, has acquired five lithium brine blocks in the Catamarca province of Argentina for exploration and development.
- vi. M/o Mines engages in various multilateral and bilateral platforms such as Minerals Security Partnership (MSP), India-US Strategic Mineral Recovery Initiative, Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), and India-UK Technology Security Initiative (TSI), etc. for strengthening the critical

minerals value chain.

(d) As per information provided by M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), the MoEFCC has notified Battery Waste Management Rules (BWMR), 2022, dated 24th August 2022, to ensure environmentally sound management of waste batteries. The rules cover all types of batteries, including Lithium-Ion batteries. Under the rules, the producers, including importers, have been given mandatory Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) targets for collection and recycling or refurbishment of waste batteries.

A Centralized online EPR portal has been developed for registration of producers and recyclers/ refurbishers, to facilitate the exchange of EPR certificates between producers and recyclers/ refurbishers and filing returns by producers and recyclers/ refurbishers. So far, 3,391 producers of lithium-ion batteries and 43 recyclers of lithium-ion batteries have registered on the portal. Around 15,370 tonnes of lithium-ion battery waste has been recycled till date since the notification of the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022.

(e) The PLI ACC scheme is technologically agnostic, which ensures that superior technologies receive higher incentives. The scheme is designed to attract substantial investments, promote research and development, and reduce dependency on imports for ACCs. Further, under the scheme, expenditures incurred by beneficiary firms on Research and Development are permitted to meet investment criteria, allowing them to integrate the latest technology in the implementation of their projects.

प्रशिक्षित राजमिस्त्रियों की उपलब्धता

2625. श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत निर्माण कार्य में तीव्रता लाने के लिए प्रशिक्षित राजमिस्त्रियों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने हेतु कोई प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्रियों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या किसी अभ्यर्थी को पूर्व अधिगम की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण (आरएमटी) के अंतर्गत प्रमाणित किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो राजस्थान सहित राज्य-वार और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) जी हाँ। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने गुणवत्तापूर्ण पीएमएवाई-जी आवासों के निर्माण के लिए कुशल राजमिस्त्री की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के तहत ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण (आरएमटी) कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। यह पहल विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए एक कुशल कार्यबल की उपलब्धता की दिशा में भी योगदान देती है और ग्रामीण कार्यबल के लिए आजीविका के अवसरों की सुविधा प्रदान करती है। पर्याप्त संख्या में राजमिस्त्रियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लक्ष्य के साथ पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत आरएमटी कार्यक्रम को राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) के सहयोग से शुरू किया गया है। दिनांक 09.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, आरएमटी कार्यक्रम के तहत **3,81,986** अभ्यर्थियों को नामांकित किया गया है, जिनमें से **3,08,330** को प्रमाणित किया गया है, और इसके

परिणामस्वरूप राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत निर्माण की बेहतर समयबद्धता और गुणवत्ता की सूचना दी है।

ऑन-साइट प्रशिक्षण मॉडल के अलावा, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) के तहत संचालित ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आरएसईटीआई) के माध्यम से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 से एक समानांतर आरएमटी पहल शुरू की गई है ताकि पहुंच को व्यापक बनाया जा सके और आजीविका के अवसरों को मजबूत किया जा सके। आरएसईटीआई मॉडल मानकीकृत पाठ्यक्रम और व्यावहारिक ज्ञान के साथ एक संरचित प्रशिक्षण वातावरण प्रदान करता है, जिससे राजमिस्त्री कौशल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को मजबूत किया जाता है और प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों के लिए स्थानीय रोजगार तक पहुंच में सुधार होता है। इस पहल के माध्यम से कुल 8,048 अभ्यर्थियों को प्रमाणित किया गया है।

(ख) 9 दिसंबर 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार नामांकित और प्रशिक्षित ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्रियों की राज्य-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) जी हां। पूर्व शिक्षा की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से आरएमटी कार्यक्रम के तहत प्रमाणित ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्रियों की राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

वित्त वर्ष 25-26 से आरएसईटीआई के माध्यम से और योजना की शुरुआत से ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	नामांकित अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या	प्रमाणित अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या*	वित्त वर्ष 25-26 से ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से प्रमाणित आरएसईटीआई अभ्यर्थी #
1	असम	12,914	11,819	207
2	बिहार	15,903	14,139	-
3	छत्तीसगढ़	40,918	32,767	3477
4	गुजरात	8,259	7,363	-
5	हरियाणा	60	55	35

6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	434	352	-
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,933	2,494	-
8	झारखंड	42,161	34,483	115
9	कर्नाटक	11,993	9,856	-
10	केरल	42	34	-
11	मध्य प्रदेश	49,435	31,206	2044
12	महाराष्ट्र	51,556	44,324	33
13	मणिपुर	-	-	89
14	मेघालय	1,146	748	12
15	मिजोरम	46	32	93
16	नागालैंड	-	-	26
17	ओडिशा	33,092	26,349	186
18	राजस्थान	20,496	17,500	-
19	त्रिपुरा	220	182	122
20	उत्तर प्रदेश	56,433	47,888	31
21	उत्तराखंड	537	484	
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	33,408	26,255	
23	तमिलनाडु	-	-	1558
24	अंडमान और निकोबार	-	-	20
	कुल योग	3,81,986	3,08,330	8,048

* दिनांक 09.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार आरएमटी और दिनांक 30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार आरएसईटीआई का डेटा#

विवरण-II

ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण में प्रारंभ से लेकर पूर्व शिक्षा मान्यता (आरपीएल) का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं	राज्य	नामांकित अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या	प्रमाणित अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या
1	असम	11,218	10,335
2	बिहार	15	12
3	गुजरात	3,248	2,916
4	हिमाचल प्रदेश	434	352
5	झारखंड	16,117	11,873

6	केरल	22	18
7	महाराष्ट्र	749	608
8	ओडिशा	16,466	12,756
9	राजस्थान	1,107	799
10	उत्तर प्रदेश	27,576	22,134
11	उत्तराखंड	510	459
12	पश्चिम बंगाल	22,775	17,303
	कुल योग	1,00,237	79,565

09.12.2025 तक की स्थिति

AMENDMENT OF BILL FOR MANUAL SCAVENGERS

2626. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) the reasons for dropping the bill for complete mechanisation of sewer cleaning through the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation (Amendment) Bill, 2020 ;

(b) whether any alternate efforts in place of the proposed Bill have been successful; and

(c) if so, the details of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation (Amendment) Bill, 2020 is aiming at complete mechanization of cleaning sewers and septic tanks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a) The Prohibition of Employment and Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation (Amendment) Bill 2020 envisaged for creation of Sanitation Authority; making State Government responsible for paying compensation in the

event of death due to hazardous cleaning activity and mechanization of hazardous cleaning operations.

Since, the above issues have been taken care of under National Action for Mechanized Sanitation Eco-system (NAMASTE) scheme and Swachhh Bharat Mission 2.0, the amendment Bill was not pursued.

(b) Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in convergence with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs launched the “National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)” Scheme in 2023-24 for its implementation in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of the country. The objective is to ensure safety and dignity of Safai Karmacharis and to empower them socially and economically. The aim is to achieve zero fatality in sanitation work and to ensure that no sanitation worker comes in direct contact with human faecal matter. The interventions under the NAMASTE scheme are as under:-

- (i) Profiling and validation of Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs);
- (ii) PPE kits for SSWs;
- (iii) Occupational Training to SSWs;
- (iv) Ayushman Bharat – PMJAY cards;
- (v) Safety Devices to Emergency Response Sanitation Units;
- (vi) Upfront Capital Subsidy to SSWs and Private Sanitation Service Operators for sanitation related machine /equipment;
- (vii) Workshop on hazardous cleaning operations

Achievements under NAMASTE scheme are as under:-

- 89,104 Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) have been validated.

- 85,743 PPE kits for SSWs and 653 Safety Devices Kit for Emergency Response Sanitation Units have been dispatched to States/UTs.
 - 70,950 beneficiaries have been covered under Ayushman Bharat –PMJAY; State Health Scheme and under NAMASTE scheme.
 - Capital Subsidy of Rs. 23.91 Crore released to 782 sanitation workers and their dependents for sanitation related projects.
 - 1188 workshops have been conducted on Prevention of Hazardous Cleaning of Sewer and Septic Tanks.
- (c) Reply has been made in part (a) of the question.

HANDING OVER OF SALT LAND

2627. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

- (a) whether the Salt Department which comes under Ministry of Commerce and Industry is not complying with order of Supreme Court in SLP (C) 4632 of 2021 dated 13.10.2025 where the court specifically directed to hand over the salt land to the successful bidder/ Intervenor;
- (b) whether any representation have been received by Salt Commissioner, Jaipur and Deputy Salt Commissioner, Chennai to comply the order of Supreme Court in SLP (C) 4632 of 2021 dated 13.10.2025, if so, the details thereof including the details of action taken on the representation;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the fact that not a single salt is manufactured for past twenty years in Salt Circle, Odisha which causing

loss the Government, despite there being valid tender process held in accordance with law; and

(d) 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) A representation dated 24.10.2025 has been received by Salt Commissioner Organization whereby the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 13.10.2025 in SLP (C) 4632 of 2021 has been referred and the Department has been requested for transfer of 946.736 acres of Salt land in Humma Salt circle, Odisha on lease basis. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has granted liberty to the Central Government to decide on the matter as per law. No specific direction has been issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court for compliance by this Department.

(c) and (d) As per available data, around 2,94,765 MT salt has been produced in the last 20 years in Humma Salt Circle, Odisha.

महाराष्ट्र में बाढ़ राहत वितरण

2628. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों और विशेषकर धाराशिव में बाढ़ राहत वितरण के बाद राहत कार्य की पारदर्शिता, प्रभावशीलता और प्रभावित नागरिकों की संतुष्टि का आकलन

करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण या जन सुनवाई आयोजित की गई थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र के प्रभावित जिलों में राहत और पुनर्वास से संबंधित नागरिक शिकायतों को दर्ज करने और उनका समाधान करने के लिए कोई डिजिटल पोर्टल, हेल्पलाइन या स्थानीय समिति स्थापित की गई है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इन शिकायतों और प्राप्त सुझावों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन या एसडीआरएफ की नीतियों में कोई संशोधन या सुधार किया गया है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार भविष्य में आपदा राहत कार्य की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए किसान प्रतिनिधियों और सिविल सोसायटी के सदस्यों के साथ मिलकर नियमित समीक्षा बैठक करने की योजना बना रही है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (च) 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 करोड़ 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 अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल का गठन किया गया है। अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल ने 03.11.2025 से 05.11.2025 तक प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया। अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट और राज्य सरकार के ज्ञापन के आधार पर, स्थापित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, NDRF से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता पर विचार किया जाता है।

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 प्रबंधन 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।

आदर्श कारागार नियमावली

2629. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नई आपराधिक विधियों की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं और उनमें त्वरित तथा वहनीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपबंध किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त विधियों में “अनुपस्थिति में विचारण” के लिए कोई उपबंध किया गया है;

(ग) क्या आदर्श कारागार नियमावली नई आपराधिक विधियों के अनुसार तैयार की गई है;

(घ) नई आपराधिक विधियाँ और आदर्श कारागार नियमावली कारागारों में भीड़भाड़ को कम करने में किस प्रकार सहायक होंगे; और

(ङ) नई आपराधिक विधियों और आदर्श कारागार नियमावली के कार्यान्वयन से हाल के वर्षों में प्राप्त परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) त्वरित तथा वहनीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस), 2023, भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (बीएनएसएस), 2023 और भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम (बीएसए), 2023 के प्रावधानों का ब्योरा निम्ननुसार हैं:

- (i) त्वरित और निष्पक्ष निपटान: नए कानून, मामलों के त्वरित और निष्पक्ष निपटान का भरोसा देते हैं, जिससे विधिक प्रणाली में विश्वास उत्पन्न होता है। प्राथमिक जांच (14 दिन में पूरी की जानी), बाद की जांच (90 दिन में पूरी की जानी), पीड़ित और अभियुक्त को दस्तावेज उपलब्ध कराना (14 दिन के भीतर), विचारण हेतु किसी

मामले की प्रतिबद्धता (90 दिन के भीतर), डिस्चार्ज एप्लीकेशन भरना (60 दिन के भीतर), आरोप तय करना (60 दिन के भीतर), निर्णय देना (45 दिन के भीतर) और दया याचिका दायर करना (राज्यपाल के समक्ष 30 दिन में और राष्ट्रपति के समक्ष 60 दिन में) जैसे जांच और विचारण के महत्वपूर्ण चरणों को सुव्यवस्थित करके निर्धारित समय अवधि के भीतर पूरा किए जाने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

(ii) त्वरित जांच: नए कानूनों में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराधों की जांच को प्राथमिकता दी गई है, जिससे सूचना दर्ज होने के दो महीने के भीतर जांच पूरी होना सुनिश्चित हो सके।

(iii) स्थगन: मामले की सुनवाई में अनावश्यक देरी से बचने एवं समय पर न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अधिकतम दो स्थगन का प्रावधान किया गया है।

(iv) न्यायिक प्रक्रिया की गति, दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार करने के लिए ई-साक्ष्य, ई-समन और न्याय-श्रुति (वीसी) जैसे एप्लीकेशन विकसित किए गए हैं। जहां ई-साक्ष्य डिजिटल साक्ष्यों के वैध, वैज्ञानिक और छेड़छाड़-रहित संग्रह, संरक्षण तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रस्तुति को सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे प्रामाणिकता सुनिश्चित होती है और कम देरी होती है, वहीं ई-समन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों से समन भेजने की सुविधा देता है, जिससे प्रक्रिया तेज, समयबद्ध और आसानी से ट्रैक करने योग्य हो जाती है। न्याय-श्रुति (वीसी) वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से अभियुक्तों, गवाहों, पुलिस अधिकारियों, अभियोजकों, वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञों, कैदियों आदि की आभासी (वर्चुअल) उपस्थिति की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।

(ख) बीएनएसएस, 2023 में एक नई धारा 356 जोड़ी गई है, जिसमें उद्धोषित अपराधियों के रूप में घोषित व्यक्तियों के लिए अनुपस्थिति में विचारण का एक नया प्रावधान न्यायालय को आरोपी व्यक्ति की अनुपस्थिति में विचारण संबंधी कार्रवाई करने और निर्णय सुनाने की अनुमति प्रदान करता है। यह प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करता है कि न्याय में ना तो देरी हो और ना ही इससे वंचित रखा जाए।

(ग) इस मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2016 में आदर्श कारागार नियमावली तैयार की थी, जबकि नए आपराधिक कानून दिनांक 01.07.2024 से लागू हुए हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) जेलों में भीड़-भाड़ कम करने के लिए, भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस), 2023 और भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (बीएनएसएस), 2023 में निम्नलिखित प्रावधान किए गए हैं:

- (i) बीएनएसएस, 2023, की धारा 290 में, प्ली बार्गेनिंग को समयबद्ध किया गया है और प्ली बार्गेनिंग में आवेदन, आरोप तय होने की तारीख से 30 दिन के भीतर किया जा सकता है। प्ली बार्गेनिंग के मामले में, यदि आरोपी ने पहली बार अपराध किया है और उसे पूर्व में किसी अपराध के लिए दोषसिद्ध नहीं किया गया है, तो न्यायालय बीएनएस, 2023, की धारा 293 के तहत मामले का एक पारस्परिक संतुष्टिपूर्ण निपटान करते हुए इस प्रकार के अपराध हेतु ऐसे आरोपी व्यक्ति को निर्धारित दंड के एक-चौथाई/एक-छठवें भाग के दंड की सजा दे सकता है।
- (ii) विचाराधीन कैदी को कैद में रखने की अधिकतम अवधि का निर्धारण बीएनएसएस, 2023, की धारा 479 में किया गया है। इसमें यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति ने पहली बार अपराध किया है (जिसे पूर्व में किसी अपराध के लिए कभी भी दोषसिद्ध नहीं किया गया है) और यदि उसे उक्त कानून के तहत ऐसे अपराध के लिए निर्धारित कैद की अधिकतम अवधि की एक-तिहाई अवधि के लिए कैद में रखा जा चुका है, तो उसे न्यायालय द्वारा बॉन्ड के तहत रिहा कर दिया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, जेल अधीक्षक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह इस संबंध में न्यायालय के समक्ष एक आवेदन प्रस्तुत करे।
- (iii) पहली बार, सामुदायिक सेवा को एक सजा के रूप में शामिल किया गया है।
- (iv) आदर्श कारागार नियमावली 2016 में "कानूनी सहायता" और "विचाराधीन कैदी" पर अध्याय हैं, जो विचाराधीन कैदियों को प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं अर्थात् कानूनी सुरक्षा, वकीलों के साथ साक्षात्कार, सरकारी खर्च पर कानूनी सहायता के लिए अदालतों को आवेदन करने आदि का विवरण प्रदान करते हैं, जो जेलों में भीड़भाड़ को कम करने में

मदद करते हैं।

RECORD KHARIF RICE OUTPUT

2630. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

- (a) the first advance estimate for 2025-26 kharif-rice output and whether the Ministry has calculated the expected procurement requirement, buffer stock levels and expected additional burden on public warehousing and PDS pipeline;
- (b) the manner in which the Ministry plans to ensure fair and timely procurement and MSP payments to small and marginal farmers across all States, especially in regions struggling with storage or transport bottlenecks;
- (c) the measures being taken to prevent post-harvest losses, waste and spoilage given the sharp increase in rice output, including expansion of cold storage, warehousing and modern silos;
- (d) whether there is a crop-diversification plan to address the observed decline in pulses and oilseeds output and to reduce dependence on rice monoculture; and
- (e) the manner in which the Government ensures sustainable water use and climate-resilience practices in rice cultivation given record output, possibly requiring increased irrigation or groundwater extraction?

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

- (a) First advance estimates for 2025-26 Kharif is for 12,45,03,940 MT of rice.

The paddy procurement estimates (in terms of rice) fixed during KMS 2025-26 (Kharif crop) under Central Pool are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) To ensure the benefit of MSP to farmers, central nodal agencies (CNAs) in coordination with State Government and State Level Agencies (SLAs) open adequate procurement centres for convenience of farmers. Wide publicity and awareness are conducted through print, electronic and social media to ensure that all registered farmers may take advantage of MSP procurement. Payment to pre-registered farmers under PSS is made directly into their bank accounts through Aadhaar authenticated Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT)/ Aadhar verified Bank Account mode only.

(c) Government through FCI mainly stores wheat and rice after procurement for PDS operation and to maintain buffer stock. As on 01.11.2025, total Covered Storage Capacity available with FCI is 482.23 LMT (Owned – 147.38 LMT + Hired – 322.43 LMT+ CAP-12.42 LMT) and 347.13 LMT covered capacity available with the State agencies for storage of Central Pool foodgrain stock across the country. Besides, 432.93 LMT storage capacity is with state agencies. Continuous assessment and monitoring of the storage capacity is done and based on the storage gap assessment, the storage capacities are created/hired through following schemes:

1. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
2. Central Sector Scheme (CSS) 2017-25
3. Construction of Silo's under PPP mode
4. Hiring of godown from CWCs/SWCs/State Agencies

5. Hiring of godown through Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS).
6. Creation of godowns under Asset Monetization
7. CAP Hiring Scheme -2025
8. Modified PEG scheme for NE and Hilly states with longer guarantee period of 15 years.

Creation of modern steel silos:

Food Corporation of India (FCI's) operational steel-silo capacity has increased to 29.5 LMT, with projects underway to raise it to nearly 90 LMT in coming 2-3 years, marking a major shift from traditional godown-based storage to modern scientific systems.

Main objective of this reform is to modernize India's food grain storage and supply chain through durable, efficient and technologically advanced steel silos that reduce post-harvest losses, preserve grain quality, enable faster and safer rail-based movement, requires one third of the land in comparison to conventional godown, and lower logistics costs.

Silos ensure better grain quality, reduced wastage and improving. For the sector, silos provide higher operational efficiency, faster bulk handling, reduced spoilage, lower labour needs and optimized supply-chain operations, strengthening the long-term storage capacity and enhancing sustainability and cost-effectiveness.

The total number of Operational cold storages of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) state-wise are as under:-

S.No.	State	Location	Capacity in MT
1.	Maharashtra	CW Vashi	395
2.	Maharashtra	CW Nasik	2300
3.	Gujarat	CW Vadodara	1250

(d) Government of India is implementing the Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) under Pradhan Mantri - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) scheme in the Original Green Revolution States Haryana, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh since 2013-14 to divert the area of water intensive paddy crop to alternative crops, which require less water under CDP, assistance is given for alternative crop demonstrations, farm mechanization and value addition, site specific activities and contingency for awareness and capacity building. Further, Crop Diversification Programme has been extended to major tobacco growing states to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift to alternate crops/cropping system w.e.f. 2015-16.

(e) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project that studies the impact of climate change on agriculture. Under the project, risk and vulnerability assessment to climate change has been carried out for 651 agricultural districts as per Inter-governmental 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 etc. have been demonstrated under the project through KVKs in 151 districts covering 448 Climate Resilient Villages. Drought and flood tolerant climate-resilient varieties of rice, were demonstrated in several NICRA villages. Besides, training programmes are conducted under Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) on various issues of agricultural practices.

Under NICRA, technical assistance for small and marginal farmers is extended to additional vulnerable districts beyond the 151 currently covered districts, to promote adoption of climate-resilient practices. Village level institutions through farmers' participatory approach, such as Village Climate Risk Management Committees, seed and fodder banks have been established for smooth functioning and need based technology penetration. The project is contributing to farmers' capacity building and improved crop yields, thereby leading to the socio-economic development.

Several schemes have been initiated under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), to promote sustainable agriculture practices. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme increases water use efficiency at the farm level through micro irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler. Rainfed Area Development focuses on Integrated Farming System for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health and Fertility scheme promotes integrated nutrient management through judicious use of chemical fertilizers. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Agroforestry and National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in

agriculture. Further, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana along with weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme provide a comprehensive insurance cover against crop failure by providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen natural calamities. ICAR has released 2900 varieties during last 10 years (2014-2024) of which 2661 varieties are tolerant to one or more biotic and/or abiotic stresses.

STATEMENT

Paddy procurement estimates (in terms of rice) fixed during KMS 2025-26 (Kharif crop) under Central Pool

Sl. No.	State/UT	Paddy Procurement Estimates (in terms of rice) (In LMT)
1.	Punjab (including Chandigarh)	116.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	73.00
3.	Odisha	40.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	39.00
5.	Haryana	36.00
6.	Telangana	36.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	29.00
8.	Bihar	25.00
9.	West Bengal	18.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	16.00
11.	Andhra Pradesh	16.00
12.	Maharashtra	7.00
13.	Uttarakhand	5.00
14.	Assam	4.00
15.	Kerala	2.00
16.	Jharkhand	0.71
17.	Gujarat	0.24
18.	JandK	0.20

19.	Himachal Pradesh	0.16
20.	Tripura	0.12
21.	Karnataka	0.05
22.	Puducherry	0.01
	TOTAL	463.49

राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल पशुधन मिशन

2631. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में पशुधन और संबंधित सेवाओं का डिजिटल डेटाबेस बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल पशुधन मिशन (एनडीएलएम) आरम्भ किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मिशन के प्रमुख उद्देश्य क्या हैं और वर्तमान में इसके अंतर्गत कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) क्या उक्त मिशन सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, कासगंज, इटावा, औरैया, मैनपुरी, कन्नौज और आंवला (बरेली) जिलों, में कार्यान्वित किया गया है;

(घ) एनडीएलएम के अंतर्गत अब तक पंजीकृत पशुधन की संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा छोटे डेयरी उत्पादकों और पशुपालकों को शामिल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(च) क्या सरकार का इस मिशन को ई-गोपाला, राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन और राष्ट्रीय पशु रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम जैसी योजनाओं के साथ एकीकृत करने का विचार 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) से (च) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार ने देशभर में पशुधन और उससे संबंधित

सेवाओं का डिजिटल डेटाबेस तैयार करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल पशुधन मिशन (NDLM) की शुरुआत की है। NDLM का मुख्य उद्देश्य उत्पादकता और नस्ल सुधार को बढ़ावा देना, रोगों की निगरानी और नियंत्रण को सुदृढ़ करना, पशुधन स्वामियों को संबंधित जानकारी और पशुधन उत्पादों का पता लगाने (ट्रेसिबिलिटी) में सक्षम बनाने वाली प्रणाली का निर्माण करना है। यह प्रणाली उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, कासगंज, इटावा, औरैया, मैनपुरी, कन्नौज और आंवला (बरेली) जिलों सहित सभी राज्यों में सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित की गई है। सभी पशुधन स्वामी और उनके पशु पहले से ही NDLM प्रणाली का हिस्सा हैं। आज की तारीख तक, NDLM में 35.96 करोड़ पशु आधार जारी और पंजीकृत किए गए हैं। NDLM की कार्य प्रणाली से संबंधित विस्तृत ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल पशुधन मिशन (NDLM) की कार्यप्रणाली से संबंधित विस्तृत ब्यौरा

पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार ने देशभर में पशुधन और उससे संबंधित सेवाओं का डिजिटल डेटाबेस तैयार करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल पशुधन मिशन (NDLM) की शुरुआत की है। भारत में अधिकांश पशुधन छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के पास हैं, जो अलग-अलग गांवों में बिखरे हुए हैं, जिस कारण भारत में बाजार तंत्र और सेवा प्रदायगी तंत्र को लक्षित करना अधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण है। इसलिए, इस क्षेत्र की क्षमता का पूरी तरह से इस्तेमाल करने तथा क्षेत्र के लिए स्कीमों और कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाने में सहायता करने हेतु, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) ने **“भारत पशुधन”** नामक परियोजना के तहत प्रौद्योगिकी समर्थित किसान केंद्रित डिजिटल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र तैयार किया है।

2. **“भारत पशुधन”** नामक मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन और वेब इंटरफेस बनाया गया है। यह एंड्रॉयड आधारित एप्लीकेशन है, जो फील्ड वर्कर द्वारा फील्ड क्रियाकलापों को रिकॉर्ड करने के लिए गूगल प्लेस्टोर पर उपलब्ध है। भारत पशुधन में सभी पशुओं को 12 अंकों के बार कोड वाले ईयर टैग के रूप में एक विशिष्ट आईडी दी जा रही है। इस टैग आईडी को प्राथमिक कुंजी (primary key) के

तौर पर इस्तेमाल करके फील्ड वर्कर प्रत्येक पशु के संबंध में फील्ड से जानकारी रिकॉर्ड कर सकते हैं, जैसे पशु पंजीकरण, कृत्रिम गर्भाधान तथा सभी प्रजनन क्रियाकलाप, स्वामित्व में बदलाव, टीकाकरण, ई-पर्वी, राशन संतुलन, बीमारी की रिपोर्टिंग, दूध की रिकॉर्डिंग आदि। यह प्रणाली उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों सहित सभी राज्यों में सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित की जा चुकी है।

3. आज की तारीख तक भारत पशुधन के मुख्य आंकड़े:

- पंजीकृत पशुधन स्वामी 9.5 करोड़
- पंजीकृत पशु आधार 35.96 करोड़
- फील्ड वर्करों को जारी किए गए यूजर आईडी 4 लाख
- प्रणाली में दर्ज किए गए टीकाकरण रिकॉर्ड 146.6 करोड़
- भारत पशुधन में उपलब्ध सभी तरह के लेन-देन रिकॉर्ड 250 करोड़

4. NDLM के निम्नलिखित प्रमुख उद्देश्य हैं:

(i) **नस्ल सुधार:** एकीकृत प्रणाली से भारत की विभिन्न कृषि जलवायु परिस्थितियों के लिए उचित तथा सर्वश्रेष्ठ गुणवत्ता के जर्मप्लाज्म प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रजनन क्रियाकलाप तैयार/प्रबंधित करना संभव होगा।

(ii) **रोगों की निगरानी और नियंत्रण:** पशु रोगों की स्थिति के निरीक्षण के लिए, एकीकृत रोग निगरानी और नियंत्रण प्रणाली को इस परियोजना का हिस्सा बनाया गया है जो पशुओं को होने वाले प्रमुख रोगों की रोकथाम कर सकती है, उनका अनुमान लगा सकती है, उन पर प्रतिक्रिया दे सकती है तथा उनका उपचार कर सकती है।

(iii) **उत्पाद ट्रेसिबिलिटी:** टैग-आईडी, भौगोलिक स्थान और प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं को एकीकृत करके, NDLM के भाग के रूप में पशुधन उत्पादों के लिए पूर्ण तथा सुरक्षित ट्रेसिबिलिटी सिस्टम बनाया जा रहा है जिसमें सभी हितधारकों को भी शामिल किया गया है। ट्रेसिबिलिटी संबंधी पहलू उत्पादों की ब्रांडिंग करने, नए बाजारों का पता लगाने का अवसर देगा।

(iv) **किसान केंद्रित पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र:** इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य किसानों को सरकारी सुविधाओं, योजनाओं का पूरा इस्तेमाल करने और पशुओं के लिए आवश्यक सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने के लिए सभी प्रकार की जानकारी देकर उन्हें सशक्त बनाना है।

(v) **ओपन सोर्स आर्किटेक्चर और API समर्थित वातावरण:** यह डेटाबेस ओपन सोर्स आर्किटेक्चर पर बनाया गया है ताकि इसे किसी भी प्रणाली के साथ एकीकृत किया जा सके। पूरे क्षेत्र में आसानी से जानकारी का आदान-प्रदान करने के लिए वित्तीय संस्थाओं, बीमा क्षेत्र, निजी पेशेवरों और इस क्षेत्र में कार्यरत अन्य संगठनों जैसे सभी हितधारक समूहों को इस प्रणाली के साथ एकीकृत किया जा सकता है।

5. इसके अलावा, भारत पशुधन पहल का एक उद्देश्य किसानों को उनके पशुओं, योजनाओं और पशुधन क्षेत्र में उनके लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के बारे में जानकारी देकर सशक्त बनाना है। इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए 1962 – पशुधन स्वामी ऐप बनाया गया है। यह ऐप पशुधन स्वामियों को उनके पंजीकृत पशुओं के बारे में जानकारी देने के लिए NDLM डेटाबेस से जोड़ा गया है और पशुधन स्वामियों के लिए उपलब्ध मंत्रालय की योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के बारे में नवीनतम जानकारी देने हेतु यह DAHD की वेबसाइट से भी जुड़ा है।

6. राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (RGM), एनएडीसीपी आदि जैसे कार्यक्रम अभी इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर काम कर रहे हैं और NDLM का ही भाग हैं। NDLM पहल के तहत ई-गोपाला पशुधन स्वामी एप्लीकेशन को 1962 पशुधन स्वामी एप्लीकेशन से बदल दिया गया है।

PROPERTY CARD ISSUANCE UNDER SVAMITVA

2632. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) the manner in which the Ministry is working with banks and financial institutions to track and promote the use of property cards for securing

institutional credit for rural citizens;

(b) the current status of implementation of the SVAMITVA Scheme in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka, including the number of villages surveyed and property cards issued so far;

(c) the timeline set for completion of drone-based property surveys in all revenue villages of the district;

(d) whether the Ministry has identified any logistical or administrative challenges from the Karnataka State government, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the status of integrating SVAMITVA data with Panchayats' Own Source of Revenue systems for transparent property tax collection; and

(f) whether any villages in Dakshina Kannada remain excluded due to legal/technical//tenure issues, if so, the reasons for such exclusions and the corrective measures to cover them?

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

(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has had several meetings and is in constant communication with the Department of Financial Services (DFS), State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as well as Banks to track and promote the use of property cards for securing institutional credit for rural citizens. The State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) usually has an agenda item pertaining to credit against SVAMITVA property cards to facilitate the acceptance of property cards for mortgage purpose.

(b) In the Dakshina Kannada District of Karnataka the drone survey has been completed in 81 villages out of the total 422 villages and 2,605 Property Cards have been distributed in those 81 villages.

(c) The SVAMITVA Scheme will conclude in March 2026.

(d) The Ministry has witnessed slow progress of drone flying, ground verification and distribution of property cards as challenges in the State for the implementation of SVAMITVA Scheme.

(e) The State has not integrated the SVAMITVA data with the Panchayats' Own Source of Revenue system for transparent property tax collection.

(f) The State Government has informed that the remaining villages in Dakshina Kannada district have not been taken up under SVAMITVA Survey due to the reason that this district does not have the Gramathana or compact habitation clusters. The habitations have a highly scattered settlement pattern.

LOSSES TO PERISHABLE CROPS DUE TO INADEQUATE STORAGE

2633. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the data of the quantity and value of perishable crops specifically onions, lemons and

bananas produced by farmers along with the losses of harvested crop due to inadequate storage facilities during the last three years;

(b) the information on the market rates received by farmers for the aforementioned

perishable crops during their respective harvesting months as well as the average market rate throughout the year;

(c) the overview of any schemes or special incentives available for constructing necessary special type storage facilities for these perishable crops such as onions, lemons and bananas, district-wise; and

(d) the details on any studies conducted regarding the potential for extending the shelf life of perishable crops including onions, lemons and bananas produced by farmers, a onetime investment and benefit to farmers at a large?

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

(a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), Government of India, commissioned a “Study to Determine Post-Harvest Losses of Agricultural Produce in India”. The report, submitted in 2022 based on 2020-21 data, estimates that fruits and vegetables production was 255.56 MMT, with post-harvest losses of 19.33 MMT valued at ₹57,004.15 crore. For banana, citrus (including lemon), and onion, production and estimated physical and monetary losses for 2020-21 are as follows:

Produce	Production in MMT	Losses in MMT (2022 report of NABCON)	Losses in Rs. Crores (2022 report of NABCON)	Savings over 2015 report of CIPHET (Rs. in crore)
Banana	33.06	2.50	5777.01	145
Citrus including lemon	14.24	1.10	4347.13	1116.38
Onion	26.64	1.93	5156.32	667.62

Due to implementation of schemes in mission mode, adoption of improved

post-harvest technology, better storage infrastructure and enhanced training and awareness among farmers, post-harvest losses have been reduced significantly compared to earlier estimates.

(b) and (c) In India, harvesting and arrival of banana, lemon and onion continues throughout the year. Month-wise all-India weighted average modal prices, along with average prices received by farmers during the respective harvesting months, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing several schemes under which financial assistance is provided for creation of storage and post-harvest infrastructure for agricultural produce, including perishable crops such as onions, lemons and bananas. These include Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) under ISAM - for establishment of marketing and storage infrastructure in APMCs, cooperatives and the private sector, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) - for construction and modernization of cold storage facilities for horticultural produce and Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) under which concessional credit with interest subvention and credit guarantee is provided for creation of post-harvest facilities such as cold storages, ripening chambers and pack-houses.

In addition, Ministry of Food Processing Industries supports supply-chain and processing infrastructure through their Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKS), Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLIS-FPI) scheme.

These interventions aim to minimize wastage, promote scientific storage and processing, enhance export potential and improve farmers' income.

(d) Scientific storage and control of temperature and humidity extend shelf life of perishable crops including onions, lemons and bananas. AIF and MIDH have supported such initiatives. Additionally, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAR) Start-up Program also supports innovations for better post harvest management.

STATEMENT

Month-wise all-India weighted average modal prices, along with average prices

Month	Price (Rs./Qtl.)		
	Banana	Lemon	Onion
December-2024	3574	3936	2716
January-2025	3893	3802	2086
February-2025	4168	4492	2090
March-2025	3927	7070	1671
April-2025	3640	7063	1115
May-2025	3341	4218	1014
June-2025	3443	2704	1225
July-2025	3112	2156	1235
August-2025	3270	2753	1255
September-2025	2583	2852	1077
October-2025	2349	2391	1059
November-2025	4134	3330	1066
Average yearly Price	3453	3897	1467

Source: Agmarknet

पंचायत विकास योजनाएं

2634. श्री महेश कश्यप:

श्री देवसिंह चौहान:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में जन योजना अभियान (पीपीसी) 2025-26 के कार्यान्वयन में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए तैयार की गई या तैयार की जा रही पंचायत विकास योजनाओं (पीडीपी) की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने पीपीसी 2025-26 के दौरान साक्ष्य-आधारित योजना में सहायता हेतु ई-ग्राम स्वराज, मेरी पंचायत ऐप और पंचायत निर्णय जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों के उपयोग और उनकी प्रभावशीलता का कोई आकलन किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में प्रमुख निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय ने पीपीसी 2025-26 के दौरान पंचायतों के प्रदर्शन के मूल्यांकन के लिए पंचायत विकास सूचकांक (पीएआई) में प्रयुक्त संकेतकों का अद्यतन या विस्तार किया है; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) पंचायत, "स्थानीय स्वशासन" होने के कारण, राज्य का विषय है और भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची का हिस्सा है। मंत्रालय किंतु जमीनी स्तर पर पंचायत विकास योजनाओं (पीडीपी) की तैयारी के लिए वर्ष 2018 से 'सबकी योजना सबका विकास' के रूप में जन योजना अभियान (पीपीसी) को लागू कर रहा है। यह अभियान अगले वित्तीय वर्ष की योजना तैयार करने के लिए संरचित तरीके से प्रत्येक वर्ष 2 अक्टूबर से शुरू होकर वित्तीय वर्ष के अंत तक चलता है। यह ग्राम/ग्राम पंचायतों, ब्लॉक/मध्यवर्ती पंचायतों और जिला पंचायतों सहित पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के विभिन्न स्तरों पर लोगों की भागीदारी के माध्यम से किया जाता है। इस वर्ष यह अभियान 2 अक्टूबर, 2025 से शुरू किया गया है। मंत्रालय ने पीडीपी की तैयारी के लिए सभी राज्यों और संघ

राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं और क्षमता निर्माण सहायता, योजना टेम्पलेट और डिजिटल उपकरण प्रदान किए हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने इस अभियान के लिए गतिविधियां शुरू कर दी हैं। अब तक, 1,48,355 ग्राम सभाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं और 1,39,305 पहले ही आयोजित की जा चुकी हैं।

(ख) और (ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा संशोधित आरजीएसए के समग्र मूल्यांकन के हिस्से के रूप में ग्रामीण प्रबंधन संस्थान आनंद (आईआरएमए) के माध्यम से ई-गवर्नेंस पहलों का भी आकलन किया गया। यह मूल्यांकन पंचायती राज संस्थाओं द्वारा बेहतर वित्तीय प्रबंधन और बेहतर सेवा प्रदायगी को इंगित करता है जिसे नियोजन, लेखांकन और लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाओं के लिए ई-ग्रामस्वराज, मेरी पंचायत ऐप और पंचायत निर्णय जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों को बेहतर ढंग से अपनाने में सक्षम बनाया गया है। अध्ययन में पाया गया कि जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देकर, मानवीय त्रुटियों को कम करके और अधिकारियों तथा नागरिकों दोनों के लिए सूचना की पहुंच में सुधार करके जमीनी स्तर पर सेवा प्रदायगी की कार्यक्षमता को बढ़ावा मिला और डिजिटल कार्यप्रवाह के माध्यम से परिणाम संभव हुए। अध्ययन में उन क्षेत्रों पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया है, जिन्हें और सशक्त बनाने की ज़रूरत है, जिसमें डिजिटल साक्षरता, लास्ट-माइल कनेक्टिविटी और हैंडहोल्डिंग सहायता शामिल हैं, जिन्हें चल रहे क्षमता निर्माण और प्रणाली सुधार उपायों के ज़रिए ठीक किया जा रहा है।

इसके अलावा, नीति आयोग ने परिणामों पर पूरक साक्ष्य प्रदान करने के लिए आरजीएसए का एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन किया है। यह मूल्यांकन पंचायत संचालन, योजना और कार्यान्वयन (जीपीडीपी सहित) डिजिटल शासन, नागरिक सहभागिता और योजना के संरचित, बहुस्तरीय क्षमता निर्माण, कक्षा/विषयगत मॉड्यूल, एक्सपोजर विज़िट और डिजिटल लर्निंग के कारण वित्तीय सहभागिता से बढ़ती पीआरआई क्षमताओं को इंगित करता है।

(घ) और (ङ) जी हाँ, पंचायत विकास सूचकांक (पीएआई) के तहत स्थानीय संकेतकों के युक्तिकरण के लिए समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, मंत्रालय ने सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के स्थानीयकरण के 9 विषयों पर वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए पीएआई 1.0 में संकेतकों को 516 से युक्तिसंगत कर पीएआई

2.0 में 150 कर दिया है। फ्रेमवर्क को बेहतर बनाने के उद्देश्य से पीएआई 1.0 से पीएआई 2.0 में बदलाव किया गया था, जिसमें कार्यप्रवाह को आसान बनाकर उपयोगिता को बेहतर बनाने के स्थानीय संकेतकों और डेटा बिंदुओं का अधिक प्रासंगिक और प्रतिनिधि सेट शामिल था। पीएआई 1.0 और पीएआई 2.0 के संकेतकों की विषयवार तुलना संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

विवरण

पीएआई 1.0 और पीएआई 2.0 की विषय-वार तुलना

विषय	संकेतक संख्या	
	पीएआई 1.0	पीएआई 2.0
विषय 1 - गरीबी मुक्त और बेहतर आजीविका वाली पंचायत	32	14
विषय 2 - स्वस्थ पंचायत	21	15
विषय 3 - बाल अनुकूल पंचायत	82	15
विषय 4 - जल पर्याप्त पंचायत	21	10
विषय 5 - स्वच्छ और हरित पंचायत	33	11
विषय 6 - आत्मनिर्भर बुनियादी ढांचे वाली पंचायत	159	18
विषय 7 - सामाजिक रूप से न्यायसंगत और संरक्षित पंचायत	62	20
विषय 8 - सुशासन वाली पंचायत	62	26
विषय 9 - महिला अनुकूल पंचायत	44	21
कुल	516	150

TRAINING AND AWARENESS PROGRAMMES FOR DAIRY FARMERS

2635. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

(a) the details of the planned training and awareness programmes for dairy

farmers in Punjab;

(b) the amount of funds allocated for these programmes and the amount utilised so far under these programmes; and

(c) the details of the frequency of the training sessions and the key topics covered therein such as balanced feeding, disease management and sustainable dairy farming practices?

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 Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is implementing the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) across the country including Punjab, under which financial assistance is provided for training to Dairy farmers, milk producers, and Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS) staff and members on good hygienic and manufacturing practices, clean milk production, milch animal rearing, adoption of balanced cattle feed, green fodder and mineral mixtures, and other related aspects. Under NPDD, for the state of Punjab, an amount of Rs. 445.63 lakh has been sanctioned/ approved and Rs. 109.75 Lakh has been utilized (upto 11.12.2025).

Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission funds are made available to States including Punjab for organization of fertility camps, milk yield competitions and calf rallies. An amount of Rs 58.97 crore has been released to the State of Punjab since inception of the scheme for activities and components approved under the scheme including funds for organization of fertility camps, milk yield competitions, calf rallies etc and Rs 56.4 crore. has been utilized.

The training programmes are conducted in accordance with the approved training schedule and the participant coverage specified under the concerned scheme.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN JAMUI

2636. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the Central funds allocated for procuring flood and disaster response equipment for the Jamui district under the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF);
- (b) the plan for establishing a permanent State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) unit in the eastern Bihar region to ensure quick response in districts like Jamui;
- (c) the steps taken to train and equip the local Civil Defence Volunteers and Aapda Mitra in the vulnerable blocks of the Jamui constituency;
- (d) the progress made in establishing a fully functional Fire Service Station in Jamui town to improve emergency response capabilities; and
- (e) the measures to enhance public awareness on disaster preparedness through local Panchayats in Jamui?

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

- (a) As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursal 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 the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature', which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by the way of relief and not for compensation for losses as suffered/ claimed. The details of funds allocated and released under SDRF and NDRF to all states including Bihar, is available on the website of the Ministry, <https://ndmindia.mha.gov.in/ndmi/responsefund>.

(b) Establishing a permanent State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) unit in the eastern Bihar region is the subject matter of the state.

(c) Jamui is not a notified Civil Defence (CD) District. Hence, no CD setup exists in the Jamui district.

In order to enhance the disaster preparedness and response capacity at the local level in the country, Upscaling of Aapda Mitra scheme, with an outlay of Rs. 369.40 Crore, had been implemented in the country in October 2021. Under that scheme, Jamui was one of the districts covered with a target of training 300 volunteers.

With the learning and experience of the earlier scheme Upscaling of

Aapda Mitra Scheme (UAMS), the Central Government has initiated another scheme called Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme(YAMS). Under this scheme, Jamui district has been also covered with a target to train 300 National Cadet Corps (NCC),150 National Service Scheme (NSS) ,150 Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and 30 from Bharat Scouts and Guides (BSandG) volunteers.

(d) As per the Constitution of India, Article 243 (W), Schedule XII, Entry No. 7, maintenance of Fire Service is a Municipal function in the States and it is primarily for the State Government to ensure safety of life and property from fire accidents and other emergencies. Directorate General Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards, Ministry of Home Affairs plays an advisory role in the fire safety and service related matters. Further, Government of India has allocated Rs. 255.69 Cr. for the expansion and modernization of Fire Services in the State of Bihar under the 15th Finance Commission Grant-in-aid, out of that Rs. 76.70 has been released on 11th June, 2025 as 1st installment.

(e) Preparedness and public awareness programs for integration of disaster risk reduction into Gram Panchayat Development Plans was undertaken in the month of November, 2025 for the State of Bihar by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). Further, State level capacity building programmes are being conducted regularly by NIDM.

Nation-wide awareness campaigns on disaster preparedness are being undertaken by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). NDMA is in the process of implementing the Mitigation Project on Lightning Safety (MPLS)

across 50 districts in 10 states, including Jamui, District of Bihar. Under the MPLS, four panchayats of Jamui viz. (a) Khaira (nimanvada), (b) Laxmipur (sukhasan), (c) Jamui sadar (harla) and (d) Giddaur (Ratanpur) are covered. NDMA also conducted National Awareness Programmes under MPLS at the panchayat level in Jamui during August–September to enhance community preparedness on lightning hazard and reduce lightning-related risks. The awareness activities included school awareness sessions, community outreach through street plays, quizzes, LED-van campaigns, distribution of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials in each panchayats including the four panchayats of Jamui District. The Students and Community were engaged as safety ambassadors and they were sensitized on do's and don't's, the use of Sachet and Damini apps and essential safety practices before, during and after lightning events

FUNCTIONING OF THE TIA PORTAL

2637. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) whether the Trade Intelligence and Analytics (TIA) Portal provides transparent, accessible, and comprehensive trade data to stakeholders, along with the key features of the platform;
- (b) whether the TIA Portal will particularly benefit MSMEs, startups and small exporters by giving them access to trade insights that were previously available only to large enterprises and the manner this platform will support better

utilisation of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs);

(c) whether the Government has phased out older systems such as the Niryat Portal, Tradestat Portal, and Monitoring Dashboard in favour of the more advanced TIA Portal with automated data collation, API integration, and seamless data extraction capabilities;

(d) Whether the development of the TIA Portal, initiated in March 2024, will support evidence based policymaking, trade diversification, and targeted sectoral interventions;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to ensure that stakeholders' feedback is incorporated to continuously improve the platform?

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 Department of Commerce has launched the Trade Intelligence and Analytics (TIA) Portal as a strategic digital platform to empower India's export ecosystem. By consolidating diverse national and international trade databases into a seamless analytical framework, the portal delivers transparent, accessible, and comprehensive trade intelligence for all the stakeholders. This integration equips exporters, policymakers, and trade promotion bodies with the ability to monitor India's trade performance in real time, assess global flows, and identify new market opportunities. The public interface provides India-level trade insights, while advanced features—covering global data, competitor analysis,

and sectoral trends—are particularly strengthen analytical capabilities of policymakers and stakeholders including Department of Commerce, line ministries, Indian missions abroad, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), and commodity boards.

Key features of TIA portal reinforcing India's export competitiveness include:

- i. Unified Trade Intelligence Hub: A one-stop shop integrating global and bilateral trade data for exporters and policymakers.
- ii. Automated Analytics: Streamlined workflows replacing manual processes, enabling deep insights into India's bilateral trade with 220+ nations.
- iii. Advanced Monitoring Tools: Dashboards such as the Trade Watch Tower provide commodity, market, and regional analytics, supporting diversification and opportunity mapping.
- iv. Enhanced Visualization: Over 270 interactive visualizations across 28 dashboards improve usability, replacing legacy systems with comprehensive capabilities.
- v. Automated Reporting: API-driven collation and extraction simplify access, while monthly trade reports (300+ pages) and surge reports (30+ pages) are fully automated.

The TIA Portal is more than a data platform—it is a strategic enabler of India's export growth, fostering resilience, diversification, and competitiveness in global trade.

(b) The Trade Intelligence and Analytics (TIA) portal would empower MSMEs, startups, and small exporters to gain a comprehensive view of trade patterns

across the nation. The public interface of TIA portal offers seamless data extraction for customized analysis and provides insights into top commodities traded with specific countries, helping users identify market trends and emerging opportunities. TIA portal empowers smaller exporters to independently analyze markets, products, and trade trends without requiring specialized technical expertise.

(c) The existing capabilities of the Trade Monitoring Dashboard and Niryat Portal have been integrated into the TIA Portal, along with enhanced analytical capabilities and additional features.

(d) Each dashboard in TIA portal is designed to promote data-driven, evidence-based decision-making to enable decisions for trade diversification, export opportunities in target countries and regions. With all line ministries, departments, EPCs and all concerned stakeholders, TIA portal will support evidence based policy making.

(e) Key modules like the Trade Watch Tower and Champion Products dashboard help identify market opportunities and priority products, while commodity analytics enables in-depth competitor assessments for strategic planning. Automated workflows generate comprehensive monthly trade reports. The core feature of integrating global and bilateral trade data in the TIA portal facilitates comparative analysis, policy evaluation, and market prioritization, strengthening India's trade intelligence ecosystem.

(f) A dedicated module in TIA public page (<https://trade-analytics.commerce.gov.in/public/contactUs>) enables feedback from the public

in real time basis as well as a dedicated email id ('Trade Analytics' trade.analytics@commerce.gov.in) is being used to track feedback, provide access to government officials among others.

MIS-APPROPRIATION OF RICE PROCUREMENT FROM NASHIK

2638. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the reports regarding mis-appropriation of rice procured from the Nashik district through procurement scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has instituted an enquiry to review into the issue, if so, the details thereof including findings of the investigation and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has initiated any punitive action against those responsible and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government to prevent reoccurrence of such incidents?

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

(a) to (d) As per the information received from Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), the Tribal Development Corporation (a procuring agency in Maharashtra) has communicated that on 2 May 2025 some local newspaper

published that Government procured Paddy is being sold in black market of Gujarat.

The Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation, constituted an inquiry committee on 2 May 2025. In view of certain suspicious matters that have emerged during the course of the inquiry, the Corporation has ordered the seizure and locking of the bank guarantee of the alleged miller.

Also the officials from The Tribal Development Corporation filed a complaint in Surgana Police station on 22 May 2025.

(e) The Government of Maharashtra has instructed agencies to install GPS in paddy carrying vehicle and installation of CCTV camers in rice mills.

NATIONAL MISSION FOR SUSTAINABLE STEEL

2639. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the manner in which the 5,000 crore National Mission for Sustainable Steel is encouraging secondary steel players to adopt low-emission technologies and what reductions in CO₂ intensity have been achieved so far;

(b) the details of the early results which have emerged from the seven and the timeline for scaling hydrogen-based steel production commercially;

(c) the way in which the Ministry of steel is working with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) to ensure reliable and cost-effective Green Hydrogen and green power for steel sector decarbonisation; and

(d) the details of the technological or process innovations by Indian Steel

Manufacturers demonstrate readiness for EU CBAM compliance and enhanced export competitiveness?

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

(a) 'National Mission for Sustainable Steel' has not been launched by Ministry of Steel.

(b) At present, four pilot projects for use of hydrogen in steel sector are operational with timeline of 24-45 months.

(c) Ministry of Steel is working with Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for successful implementation of pilot projects in the following manners:-

(i) MNRE has issued scheme guidelines for implementation of pilot projects for use of Green Hydrogen in iron and steel sector under National Green Hydrogen Mission.

(ii) A Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) has been constituted with the representatives from Ministry of Steel, Mission Director, National Green Hydrogen Mission, academia and steel industry. PAC is empowered for evaluation of projects and monitoring the progress periodically. Recommendation of PAC is submitted to MNRE for approval.

(iii) A Steering Committee under the co-chairmanship of Secretary (Steel) and Secretary (MNRE) is the apex authority for monitoring and implementation of scheme.

(d) Steel is a deregulated sector, and the role of the Government is that of a facilitator. Government regularly monitors the overall steel scenario including

exports, imports, prices etc.

PUCCA HOUSES UNDER PMAY-G

2640. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has fixed any target/timeline to provide pucca houses to poor people under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Bihar and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has withdrawn/modified the allocation of the houses from various States under the PMAY-G;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the total number of Pucca houses made and allotted to the needy people under the said scheme during the last five years in the country, State-wise including Bihar?

**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) 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 with basic amenities to provide pucca houses with a cumulative target of 2.95 crore houses by March

2024. The Union Cabinet has approved the construction of 2 crore additional rural houses in next five years i.e. FY 2024-25 to 2028-29 to meet arising housing needs in rural areas in the country. As on 11.12.2025, a cumulative target of 4.15 crore houses have been allotted to States/UTs out of which 3.86 crore houses have been sanctioned and 2.92 crore houses have been completed. The scheme has been able to achieve its major milestones of allocation of 2.95 crore houses to the beneficiaries and the Ministry is committed to achieving the target of pucca houses by the prescribed deadline of 31st March, 2029.

The State/UT-wise details of targets, including Bihar, allocated by the Ministry, houses sanctioned by the States/UTs to eligible beneficiaries and houses completed as on 11.12.2025 under PMAY-G is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d) The targets under PMAY-G are allotted by the Ministry to the States/UTs on the basis of eligible beneficiaries available in the Permanent Wait List (PWL) based on SECC 2011 and Awaas+, 2018 list after deletion/removal of ineligible beneficiaries by the State/UT by following the due procedure. Therefore, the reallocation of targets is necessitated to achieve the targets within set deadline. The reallocation of targets is a regular process and takes place only upon deletion of ineligible beneficiaries by the State /UT subject to an overall ceiling of target of Scheme. The reallocation of targets is carried out as PMAY-G focuses on providing the right benefits to the right beneficiaries in the right timeline. As of 11.12.2025, no re-allocation of targets has been done under

PMAY-G during FY 2024-25 and 2025-26. The State wise distribution of targets is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e)The total number of Pucca houses made and allotted to the needy people under the scheme during the last five years in the country, State-wise including Bihar is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of targets, including Bihar, allocated by the Ministry, houses sanctioned by the States/UTs to eligible beneficiaries and houses completed as on 11.12.2025 under PMAY-G

(Units in nos.)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Targets allocated by the Ministry	Houses Sanctioned by the States/UTs	Houses Completed
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	35,937	35,591	35,591
2	ASSAM	29,87,868	29,06,445	21,05,794
3	BIHAR	50,12,752	49,08,262	39,36,854
4	CHHATTISGARH	26,42,224	24,37,554	17,16,112
5	GOA	257	254	243
6	GUJARAT	9,02,354	8,28,809	6,52,937
7	HARYANA	1,06,460	75,676	41,176
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,21,502	97,273	56,940
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3,36,498	3,34,707	3,20,326
10	JHARKHAND	22,34,176	19,39,693	15,88,909
11	KERALA	2,32,916	76,851	34,683
12	MADHYA PRADESH	57,74,572	49,45,838	40,91,218
13	MAHARASHTRA	43,70,829	41,36,781	15,70,072
14	MANIPUR	1,08,550	1,02,384	56,722
15	MEGHALAYA	1,88,034	1,84,494	1,55,181

16	MIZORAM	29,967	29,959	25,325
17	NAGALAND	48,830	48,736	36,273
18	ODISHA	28,49,889	28,07,618	24,96,335
19	PUNJAB	1,03,674	76,619	44,794
20	RAJASTHAN	24,97,121	24,33,493	18,10,330
21	SIKKIM	1,399	1,397	1,393
22	TAMIL NADU	9,57,825	7,38,986	6,59,526
23	TRIPURA	3,76,913	3,76,205	3,73,652
24	UTTAR PRADESH	36,85,704	36,56,002	36,41,174
25	UTTARAKHAND	69,194	68,531	68,223
26	WEST BENGAL	45,69,423	45,69,031	34,20,284
27	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	3,424	2,591	1,317
28	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	11,206	11,384	5,218
29	DAMAN AND DIU	158	158	43
30	LAKSHADWEEP	45	53	45
31	PUDUCHERRY*	-	-	-
32	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,47,114	2,46,930	89,857
33	KARNATAKA	9,44,140	5,50,194	1,64,368
34	TELANGANA*	-	-	-
	Total	4,14,53,959	3,86,31,503	2,92,03,919

*Telangana and Puducherry are not implementing PMAY-G.

STATEMENT-II

State wise distribution of targets

(Units in nos.)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Final Target allocated by the Ministry
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	35,937
2	ASSAM	29,87,868
3	BIHAR	50,12,752
4	CHHATTISGARH	26,42,224
5	GOA	257

6	GUJARAT	9,02,354
7	HARYANA	1,06,460
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,21,502
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3,36,498
10	JHARKHAND	22,34,176
11	KERALA	2,32,916
12	MADHYA PRADESH	57,74,572
13	MAHARASHTRA	43,70,829
14	MANIPUR	1,08,550
15	MEGHALAYA	1,88,034
16	MIZORAM	29,967
17	NAGALAND	48,830
18	ODISHA	28,49,889
19	PUNJAB	1,03,674
20	RAJASTHAN	24,97,121
21	SIKKIM	1,399
22	TAMIL NADU	9,57,825
23	TRIPURA	3,76,913
24	UTTAR PRADESH	36,85,704
25	UTTARAKHAND	69,194
26	WEST BENGAL	45,69,423
27	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	3,424
28	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	11,206
29	DAMAN AND DIU	158
30	LAKSHADWEEP	45
31	PUDUCHERRY	-
32	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,47,114
33	KARNATAKA	9,44,140
34	TELANGANA	-
TOTAL		4,14,53,959

*Telangana and Puducherry are not implementing PMAY-G.

STATEMENT-III

State-wise total number of Pucca houses made and allotted to the needy people under the scheme during the last five years in the country, including Bihar

(Units in nos.)

S.No.	State Name	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
		Targets allocated by the MoRD	Houses Sanctioned by the States/UTs	Houses Completed	Targets allocated by the MoRD	Houses Sanctioned by the States/UTs	Houses Completed	Targets allocated by the MoRD	Houses Sanctioned by the States/UTs	Houses Completed
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	11807	11588	11588	5519	5497	5497	0	0	0
2	ASSAM	275962	275900	274041	1083567	1082156	1060561	0	0	0
3	BIHAR	241563	241492	238732	1001828	1001507	991223	0	0	0
4	CHHATTISGARH	157811	157797	136139	0	0	0	78998	78996	68848
5	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GUJARAT	102673	102114	97581	23471	23338	22152	168146	166638	149417
7	HARYANA	701	701	656	7747	7737	7418	0	0	0
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3893	3882	3870	3498	3483	3462	0	0	0
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	48302	48252	46799	62562	62450	60587	0	0	0
10	JHARKHAND	346995	346955	340025	395263	395235	385972	0	0	0
11	KERALA	0	0	0	13096	13071	12482	0	0	0
12	MADHYA PRADESH	624090	623875	605139	1149098	1148268	1088477	0	0	0
13	MAHARASHTRA	267402	263152	244833	366479	356349	320299	0	0	0
14	MANIPUR	15437	15437	13209	11058	11058	5952	0	0	0
15	MEGHALAYA	24197	24059	20363	16555	16392	13426	0	0	0
16	MIZORAM	5432	5432	5343	6976	6975	6589	0	0	0
17	NAGALAND	7894	7889	5668	4899	4874	3102	0	0	0
18	ODISHA	188557	186709	177297	790723	778000	615488	97037	94274	70523
19	PUNJAB	0	0	0	15703	15521	14877	0	0	0
20	RAJASTHAN	195061	194778	191240	393220	392609	386296	0	0	0
21	SIKKIM	253	253	252	68	67	67	0	0	0
22	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	253418	242532	214088	0	0	0
23	TRIPURA	0	0	0	212332	212072	210735	73	72	71
24	UTTAR PRADESH	732517	732278	730775	433251	433058	431767	858498	857052	851346
25	UTTARAKHAND	13197	13156	13107	3007	2997	2992	17882	17819	17739

26	WEST BENGAL	890505	890355	874377	159280	159219	151950	1101723	1101722	0
27	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	400	382	339	0	0	0	257	159	8
28	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	1059	1072	178	0	0	0
29	DAMAN AND DIU	0	0	0	44	44	23	0	0	0
30	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	178910	178906	40938	0	0	0
33	KARNATAKA	0	2	0	79218	78355	34449	0	0	0
34	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LADAKH	451	451	451	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4155100	4146889	4031824	6671849	6632842	6091047	2322614	2316732	1157952

S.No.	State Name	2023-24			2024-25			2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025)		
		Targets allocated by the MoRD	Houses Sanctioned by the States/UTs	Houses Completed	Targets allocated by the MoRD	Houses Sanctioned by the States/UTs	Houses Completed	Targets allocated by the MoRD	Houses Sanctioned by the States/UTs	Houses Completed
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ASSAM	219778	215836	195515	559951	534868	106120	376075	325192	0
3	BIHAR	0	0	0	790648	771760	249413	520742	435916	19819
4	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	1165315	999749	597136	300767	261681	18
5	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GUJARAT	0	0	0	299011	228116	79720	0	0	0
7	HARYANA	0	0	0	77058	46287	12294	0	0	0
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	13690	12830	12275	92364	69071	29349	0	0	0
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	138106	136542	126770	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	419947	347631	21102	222069	0	0
11	KERALA	0	0	0	197759	41745	485	0	0	0
12	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	1189690	1146666	400723	785336	1344	0
13	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	1966767	1903290	278868	1029957	878135	12143
14	MANIPUR	56460	56459	19078	7000	835	0	0	0	0
15	MEGHALAYA	109388	106154	83847	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	MIZORAM	9459	9452	5301	0	0	0	0	0	0

17	NAGALAND	25898	25834	17452	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	ODISHA	0	0	0	124304	102643	61186	0	0	0
19	PUNJAB	0	0	0	63985	37126	6220	0	0	0
20	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	506590	500368	108509	273752	218014	2930
21	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	TAMIL NADU	190	1	0	210623	17154	12730	0	0	0
23	TRIPURA	115835	115415	114340	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	UTTAR PRADESH	144201	143610	142356	70834	44121	42379	0	0	0
25	UTTARAKHAND	22544	21999	21905	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	1835	1129	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	4738	4902	747	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	DAMAN AND DIU	100	100	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	684	505	99	0	0	0
33	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	702731	314683	10333	0	0	0
34	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LADAKH	1125	1125	1125	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	863347	851388	740795	8445261	7106618	2016666	3508698	2120282	34910

HOSTEL FACILITIES TO SC/ST STUDENTS

2641. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) the details of hostel facilities provided to SC/ST students during the last five years, gender and State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and utilised, separately for construction and maintenance of hostels during the said period, State/UT-wise;

- (c) the details of equipment grants provided to SC/ST students residing in those hostels during the said period, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the measures taken to improve the quality and accessibility of hostel facilities to SC/ST students during the said period; and
- (e) whether complaints have been received regarding deficiencies in hostel facilities and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a) and (b) Under the Hostel component of the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY), central assistance is provided for constructing new hostel buildings for Scheduled Caste (SC) students, with separate facilities for boys and girls. During the last five years, 111 hostels—68 for girls and 43 for boys—have been sanctioned, benefiting 13,289 students. State/UT-wise details of hostels created and funds allocated are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

In addition, the erstwhile Scheme of Assistance to NGOs/VOs for the welfare of SCs was revised in 2021–22 and renamed as Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA) which is a Central Sector Scheme implemented in two modes. In Mode-I fees are reimbursed to private residential schools (CBSE/State Board affiliated) for providing quality residential education to meritorious SC students and in Mode-II, Grant-in-Aid is given to NGOs/VOs for running residential/non-residential schools and hostels for SC students, with a ceiling of ₹30,000 per student per annum for hostel projects. State/UT-wise details of SC hostels run by NGOs/VOs

and funds released over the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Further, under the Dharti Aaba Janjati Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), launched on 2 October 2024 by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 621 hostels have been sanctioned for tribal students. State-wise details for 2024–25 and 2025–26 are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(c) Under the Hostel component of PM-AJAY, a one-time grant of Rs.5,000 per student is provided for procuring bed, table, chair, etc. Funds released include Rs.5 lakh to Assam, Rs.1.6 lakh to Odisha, and Rs.2.5 lakh to CIPET, Hyderabad.

Under SHRESHTA, a non-recurring grant of Rs.2,30,000/- for fixed items plus Rs. 900/-per student is admissible once every five years.No specific provision for equipment exists under the DAJGUA scheme.

(d) Under SHRESHTA, a Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) inspects physical and financial progress to ensure compliance with standards of safety, hygiene, and accessibility. Grant-in-Aid to these organisations is released based on PMU recommendations.

The Hostel component of PM-AJAY is implemented by State/UT Governments and Central Universities/Institutes which are responsible for operationalizing and managing the hostels. PM-AJAY guidelines provides to enhance quality, safety and accessibility for round-the-clock presence of lady wardens/guards in girls' hostels; provision of in-house coaching, medical care, health camps, IT education, and sports coaching; as also ensuring barrier-free

access for students with disabilities. States are also encouraged through Regional Conferences, Chintan Shivirs, and VC meetings to improve hostel quality and accessibility for SC students.

DAJGUA guidelines provision for toilet blocks, furniture and major repair works in residential schools to improve hostel facilities for ST students.

(e) No complaints have been received regarding deficiencies in hostel facilities under any of these schemes.

STATEMENT-I

Details of SC hostels sanctioned under Hostel Component of PM-AJAY (erstwhile BJRCY) since FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Hostels Sanctioned		Funds sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
		Girls	Boys		
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	12	2157.50	2930
2	Assam	3	4	1141.095	1000
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
6	Haryana	0	1	168	224
7	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	57.95	500
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	3	8	1597.5	975
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	10	1	3000	2000
13	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
14	Manipur	3	1	700	400
15	Mizoram	3	0	393.75	450
16	Nagaland	8	0	2182.5	1200
17	Odisha	2	3	601.6	500

18	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
19	Punjab	0	0	0	0
20	Rajasthan	1	1	750	500
21	Sikkim	2	1	350	300
22	Tamil Nadu	12	2	1343.75	900
23	Telangana	1	1	750	500
24	Tripura	3	0	612.5	200
25	Uttar Pradesh	2	5	382.5	510
26	Uttarakhand	1	2	325	200
27	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
	Total	68	43	16513.645	13289

STATEMENT-II

Details of Scheduled Caste (SC) hostels being run by NGO/VOs during the last five years and State/UT-wise under the SHRESHTA Scheme

(Rs.in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	State	Fund Released				
			2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1.	Ravicherla Integrated Development And Education Society	Andhra Pradesh	16.83	7.00	1.40	0	0
2.	Harijan Sevak Sangh (2 Projects)	Delhi	11.08	69.59	56.28	49.84	29.91
3.	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Gujarat	14.09	7.67	0	55.16	0
4.	Social Integrated Rural Development Society	Karnataka	9.97	5.46	13.07	24.15	11.40
5.	Shri Satya Sai Seva Sanskrutik Samajik Shaikhsanik Mandal	Maharashtra	1.98	0	0	0	0
6.	Jogaimata Sanskrutik Samajik Shaikshanik Mandal		26.10	17.01	0	0	0
7.	Aai Tulja Bhavani Mahila Shikshan And Prashikshan Sanstha		5.83	14.00	26.70	31.50	12.00

8.	Ujwal Rural Development Society		0	2.78	0	0	0
9.	Chadragiri Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Pardi Saw Tq Aundha Dist Hingoli		2.95	14.49	23.20	37.92	12.00
10.	Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust Nanded		0	14.57	19.32	20.02	12.00
11.	Late Tehlaram Khurana Pratishthan Hingoli		0	9.38	22.72	24.83	12.00
12.	Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Hingoli		5.73	5.04	20.58	9.00	0
13.	Jagatjyoti Gramin Bahhuuddheshiya S V S Sanstha Nalegaon		6.57	5.04	4.83	3.76	30.00
14.	Kai.Manji Naik Education Society		0	3.71	1.12	15.00	10.32
15.	Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Udgir		0	8.42	22.67	7.05	36.00
16.	Harisundar Mahila Bahuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Udgir		0	6.48	25.55	7.35	36.00
17.	Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Gangakhed		0	13.42	26.65	31.50	12.00
18.	Maharashtra Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Parbhani		5.84	14.00	25.30	31.50	12.00
19.	Tirupati Balaji Sevabhavi And Education Sanstha At. Tadlimba (2 project)		6.05	17.85	27.32	32.38	12.00
20.	Sant Gajanan Maharaj Shikshan Prasarak		5.87	10.25	12.93	3.37	0

	Mandal						
21.	Kai nura naik bhauuddeshiy shikshan sanstha sattarmal		0	0.29	0	0	0
22.	Chetana shikshan sanstha		0	13.21	3.32	0	0
23.	Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasark Mandal		5.99	13.72	19.18	5.70	12.00
24.	Indira Mahila Bal Kalyan and Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal		11.35	0	0	0	0
25.	Shri Sadgurumauli Sevabhavi Sanstha		2.19	38.89	28.80	25.50	12.00
26.	Wagdara Bahuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha		3.49	0	0	0	0
27.	Mirabai Shiskshan Prasarak Mandal		0	1.53	11.25	21.27	12.00
28.	Jeevan Jyoti Club For Social Welfare And Rural Development	Odisha	0	19.81	20.90	5.47	33.84
29.	Sadjyotika		1.85	0	0	0	0
30.	Mahila Unnayan Pathagar		0	9.88	24.58	31.43	12.00
31.	Holy Home		52.39	21.00	28.66	7.50	35.28
32.	Servants of India Society		0	15.30	3.76	22.56	12.00
33.	Shakti Social Cultural and Sporting Organisation		15.16	21.00	29.22	30.30	12.00
34.	Voluntary Institute For Rural Development		9.35	0	0	0	0
35.	Lokaseva Kendram	Telangana	5.91	8.00	1.60	0	0
36.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha	West Bengal	10.85	0	24.84	19.10	9.00
37.	Chiranabin		8.53	3.00	17.87	29.62	12.00
38.	Gazole Good News		18.03	10.50	14.30	3.60	17.52

	Welfare Society						
39.	Malopara Simanta Welfare Organisation		12.59	0	0	0	0
40.	Minerva Educational and Welfare Society		4.86	0	0	0	0
41.	Raychak Morning Star Club		2.77	4.44	0	0	0
			284.2	426.73	557.92	586.38	417.27

STATEMENT-III

Details of 621 hostels sanctioned for tribal students across the country during FY 2024-25 and 2025-26 under DAJGUA scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

(as on 11.12.2025)

S. No.	State	Total Unit
1	Andhra Pradesh	31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	50
4	Chhattisgarh	186
5	Gujarat	43
6	Himachal Pradesh	4
7	JandK	1
8	Jharkhand	43
9	Kerala	2
10	Madhya Pradesh	44
11	Maharashtra	63
12	Odisha	92
13	Rajasthan	32
14	Sikkim	7
15	Tamil Nadu	2
16	Tripura	20
	Total	621

State/UT-wise details of funds allocated and released for construction and maintenance of hostels during FY 2024-25 and 2025-26 under DAJGUA scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

State	Interventions	PAC Approved amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Total Fund Released (Rs. in Lakhs)
Assam	Major renovation Works in Elementary Schools	12000	4800
Bihar	Major Repair Works in School	176.15	176.15
JandK	Major Repair Works in School	1101.52	1101.52
Jharkhand	Major Repair Works in School	236.344	200
Karnataka	Major Repair works in school	1800	900
Kerala	Major repairs and maintenance of schools and hostels	779.7	53.08
Maharashtra	Major Repair	140	122.5
Manipur	Major Repair	250	250
Rajasthan	Major Repair Works in School	9107.97	2300
Telangana	Major Repairing Works	2639	1319.5

INCREASE IN FISH PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY UNDER PMMSY

2642. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI GOPAL JEE THAKUR:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

(a) the details of increase in fish production and productivity (also fox nut) recorded since the launch of the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in 2020 along with the present production levels achieved under the

said yojana, year-wise including Darbhanga district in Bihar;

(b) the extent to which aquaculture productivity has improved across the country and the top five States that have registered the highest productivity gains since the implementation of PMMSY along with the position of Bihar;

(c) the present contribution of the fisheries sector to the Agricultural Gross Value Added (GVA) and the increase observed in this contribution since 2018–19;

(d) the manner in which fox nut and singhara cultivation are being promoted under PMMSY;

(e) the current value of fish and fish-product exports and the extent of growth in export earnings recorded since the introduction of PMMSY;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to promote private investment, modern aquaculture infrastructure, technology adoption and entrepreneurship development in the fisheries sector under PMMSY; and

(g) the details of the fish production under PMMSY during the last five years in Palghar districts in Maharashtra and details of modern infrastructure and entrepreneurship development in the fisheries sector under PMMSY in Palghar district?

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

(a) and (b) Since the launch of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in 2020, India has recorded a substantial rise in both fish production and aquaculture productivity and the total fish production of the country has increased from about 141.60 lakh tonnes from the year 2019–20 to ~197.75 lakh

tonnes (provisional) in the year 2024–25 registering an increase of 38%. This growth has been mainly driven by expansion of inland aquaculture, marine fishery development, strengthening value-chain infrastructure and policy interventions under PMMSY scheme. The year-wise details of the growth registered in fish production since the launch of PMMSY from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in the country including Darbhanga district of Bihar are as under:

Fish Production (in Thousand MT)	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
India	147,25.00	162,48.00	175,45.00	183,93.00	197,75.00
Bihar	683.17	761.66	846.29	873.13	959.76
Darbhang District, Bihar	64.22	74.50	82.60	82.75	88.28

Further, India's average aquaculture productivity has increased to approximately 4.7 tonnes per hectare by early 2025, from around 3 tonnes per hectare before the launch of PMMSY and the top-5 states in inland fish production are Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha wherein Bihar stands at 4th position.

(c) The Gross Value Added (GVA) of Fisheries Sector at current price during 2023-24 has been reported to Rs. 3,68,124 Crores in comparison to Rs.2,12,087 crore during 2018-19. The share of fisheries sector in GVA of Agriculture Sector has increased from 7% in 2018-19 to 7.55% in 2023-24.

(d) The cultivation and value-chain development of aquatic crops like fox nut (makhana) and singhara (water chestnut) are not the core mandate of the

Fisheries Department, Government of India. However, the Department of Fisheries has emphasized a cluster/area-based approach under PMMSY to support broad aquaculture and allied activities, focusing on enhancing production, productivity, quality, marketing and value addition in fisheries and related water-based agriculture including cultivation of fox nut (makhana) and singhara (water chestnut) in suitable agro-ecological regions along with fish farming.

(e) India's fish and fishery product exports currently stand at Rs. 62,408.45 crore, reflecting strong sectoral performance. Since the implementation of PMMSY in 2020-21, export earnings have risen by about 33.7%, increasing from Rs. 46,662.85 crore in 2019-20 to Rs. 62,408.45 crore in 2024-25.

(f) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Government of India is focusing on the areas in fisheries technology, aquaculture, and value addition by supporting a basket of interventions/activities along the fisheries value chain including quality fish production, expansion, diversification and intensification of aquaculture, promotion of export oriented species, infusion of technology, robust disease management and traceability, training and capacity building, creation of modern post-harvest infrastructure with seamless cold chain and processing facilities. The technology infusion and adoption has been enhanced through establishment of 52,058 reservoir cages, 22,057 RAS and Biofloc units and raceways and 1,525 sea cages approved under PMMSY with an investment of Rs. 3040.87 crore. The Department of Fisheries has collaborated with several

research institutions under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and private incubators to boost the fisheries startup ecosystem. The Department of Fisheries has supported the establishment of five fisheries business incubation centers namely LINAC-NCDC Fisheries Business Incubation Centre (LIFIC), Guwahati Biotech Park, Assam, National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), Mumbai and ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), Kochi to provide mentorship and training for developing business models by fisheries start-ups, cooperatives, FPOs, and SHGs.

(g) Under the PMMSY, a total project cost worth of Rs. 1462.92 crore have been supported in Maharashtra during last five years. Since implementation of PMMSY, the State has registered an increase of 40.27 % in fish production from 5.24 lakh tonnes in 2020-21 to 7.43 lakh tonnes in 2024-25. As reported by the Government of Maharashtra, the PMMSY has played a vital role in the development of fisheries sector in Palghar district. The fish production in Palghar district has increased from 21.45 tonnes in the year 2020-21 to 138.54 tonnes in 2024-25 registering the record growth of 546%. The development of the modern fisher infrastructure and entrepreneurship development projects in Palghar district includes (i) Construction of fishing harbour at Satpati, Dist. Palghar (ii) Construction of Fish landing Centre at Dhakati, Dahanu (iii) Providing post-harvesting facilities to fishermen at Fish Landing Centre at Lage Bunder, and (iv) Dredging work near fish landing center/navigational channel at Dativare and Vasai creek, etc.

FINANCIAL DISTRESS OF FARMERS

2643. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the severe financial distress being faced by farmers due to rising input costs, unstable crop prices and increasing incidents of natural calamities in various States including Kerala;

(b) whether the allocation for key schemes such as PM-KISAN, PMFBY and agricultural subsidies has been reduced or remains pending for disbursal, thereby affecting farmers' livelihoods;

(c) the reasons for the delay in settling crop insurance claims under PMFBY in several districts, particularly where farmers have suffered major crop losses; and

(d) whether the Government will take urgent steps to increase MSP, enhance compensation for crop losses, ensure timely release of pending scheme funds and provide a special agriculture package for distressed farmers across the country including Kerala?

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

(a) to (d) Agriculture is a State subject. Government of India supports the States including Kerala through appropriate policy measures and budgetary allocation for schemes for multiple aspects like agriculture inputs, price support etc. 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. The schemes/programmes of the Government of India, which together act as an agriculture support package for distressed farmers and aim to mitigate challenges faced by farmers including input costs, climate disasters, crop insurance and provide remunerative returns are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization' (SMAM), financial assistance @ 40% to 50% of the cost of machines depending on the categories of farmers is provided for purchase of agricultural machines. Financial assistance @ 40% of the project cost is also provided to rural entrepreneur, (Rural youth and farmer as an entrepreneur), Cooperative Societies of Farmers, Registered Farmers Societies, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Panchayats for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) and Hi-tech hubs of high value agricultural machines. Financial assistance @ 80% of the project cost for the projects costing up to Rs. 30 lakhs is provided to the Cooperative Societies of farmers, Registered Farmer Societies, FPOs, Self Help Groups and Panchayats for setting up of village level Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs). The CHCs promoted under SMAM cater to the requirements of small and marginal farmers by providing the machines and equipment on rental basis for different agricultural operations as per their requirement. Technologies such as drones, sensors enable farmers to monitor crop health, manage soil conditions and apply inputs more effectively which helps in reducing input costs and improving productivity.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) is a cafeteria scheme

consisting several Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Detailed Project Report (DPR) component, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), Sub- Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM) including Management of Crop Residue (CRM), Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY), Rainfed Area Development (RAD), Agro- Forestry and Crop Diversification Programme (CDP). Under RKVY, Rs. 112.03 crore (as on 25.11.2025) has been released for Kerala during this financial year.

Krishonnati Yojana is an umbrella scheme of 08 schemes viz Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM), Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME), Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing, Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM), National Mission on Edible Oil – Oilseeds (NMEO-OS), National Mission on Edible Oil – Oilpalm (NMEO-OP) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region (MOVCDNER). Under KY, Rs. 49.81 crore (as on 31.10.2025) has been released for Kerala during this financial year.

Under the PM-KISAN scheme, a financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year is transferred in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of eligible farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over Rs 4.09 lakh crore through 21 installments to eligible farmers since inception of the Scheme. Total Rs. 12980.72 crore has been disbursed to the farmers of kerala in 21 installments. The 21st installment of Rs. 18,680.63 crore for August-November (FY 2025-2026) under PM-KISAN has

been released.

Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole, based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of 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. The details of increased MSP in the year 2025-26 as compared to the year 2015-16 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) to protect farmers from price fluctuations by strengthening the MSP system. Its key objectives are to provide price support for pulses, oilseeds, and copra; reduce distress sales by guaranteeing minimum assured income to farmers; promote procurement, price deficiency payments, and private participation in procurement; and ultimately ensure that farmers receive fair returns for their produce. During the calendar year 2022 and 2023, a quantity of 1374.15 MTs Copra have been procured having total MSP of Rs. 14.85 Crore under PSS benefitting 6840 farmers.

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 only 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 as per claim calculation formula envisaged in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme upon receipt of Centre and State Government's requisite share in premium subsidy. This is demand driven scheme and there is no provision for State wise funds allocation under the scheme. This scheme is voluntary for States and farmers as well and Govt. of Kerala have been implementing the scheme since inception of the scheme i.e from Kharif 2016. RWBCIS is generally applicable to commercial horticultural crops provides insurance protection/ compensation to the farmers against adverse weather incidence, such as deficit or excess rainfall, high or low temperature (including heat wave, cold wave, frost), humidity etc. which are deemed to adversely impact the crop. Additional insurance coverage for hailstorm and cloud burst for horticultural crops has been provided as add-on/Index plus under RWBCIS.

The details of PMFBY and RWBCIS for Kerala is as under:

Year	Farmer Applications Insured	Area Insured	Paid Claims
	(lakh)	(lakh ha)	Rs. Crore
2021-2022	0.99	0.51	102.21

2022-2023	1.47	0.69	180.33
2023-2024	1.74	0.73	164.81

Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of this scheme all over India to bring transparency and onboard modern technology to 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.
- 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, introduction of YESTECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology) and WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System) etc. have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.

Ministry of Finance has introduced new process called SNA-SPARSH from July 2023 for disbursement under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for more effective cash management and with the aim of achieving the goal of “Just-in-time”.

STATEMENT-I

MAJOR SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES INITIATED BY DA&FW

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 Sanrakshana 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

STATEMENT-II

Minimum Support Price (Marketing Season-wise) (₹/quintal)

Commodities	KMS 2015-16	KMS 2025-26
<u>KHARIF CROPS</u>		
Paddy (Common)	1410	2369
Paddy (Grade 'A')	1450	2389

Jowar (Hybrid)	1570	3699
Jowar (Maldandi)	1590	3749
Bajra	1275	2775
Ragi	1650	4886
Maize	1325	2400
Arhar	4625	8000
Moong	4850	8768
Urad	4625	7800
Cotton (Medium Staple)	3800	7710
Cotton (Long Staple)	4100	8110
Groundnut	4030	7263
Sunflower Seed	3800	7721
Soyabean Yellow	2600	5328
Sesamum	4700	9846
Nigerseed	3650	9537
<u>RABI CROPS</u>	RMS 2016-17	RMS 2026-27
Wheat	1525	2585
Barley	1225	2150
Gram	3500	5875
Masur	3400	7000
Rapeseed and mustard	3350	6200
Safflower	3300	6540

KMS – Kharif Marketing Season

RMS – Rabi Marketing Season

SCHEME TO PROMOTE MANUFACTURING OF ELECTRIC PASSENGER CARS

2644. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details regarding the total number of applicants for Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India (SPMEPCI), State-wise and especially those from Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details regarding the total amount of funds allocated for the implementation of SPMEPCI, beneficiary- wise, especially for those from Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has set any timelines for implementation of SPMEPCI, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details regarding the steps undertaken by the Government to increase awareness regarding SPMEPCI amongst domestic companies and potential beneficiaries?

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) Application window for SPMEPCI was open till 21.10.2025, however, no applications were received during this period.

(c) and (d) Since no applications were received under the scheme, no timelines were set for its implementation. To increase awareness regarding SPMEPCI, stakeholder consultations were held with potential beneficiaries. Ministries (such as MEA, D/o Commerce) and States/UTs were also requested to promote the SPMEPCI along with other initiatives taken w.r.t ease of doing business.

CYBER FRAUD CASES IN KARNATAKA AND BENGALURU

2645. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

(a) the number of cyber fraud cases reported in the country during the last three

years, along with the figures for Karnataka and Bengaluru separately;

(b) the major types of cyber frauds being reported, such as UPI scams, online shopping frauds and identity theft;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent and track cyber crimes, including the role of the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) and the cyber helpline 1930;

(d) the awareness campaigns and training programmes being carried out to educate citizens in the country and specifically in Karnataka and Bengaluru about online safety; and

(e) the punishments and legal actions prescribed under the Information Technology Act and related laws against those involved in cyber frauds?

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

(a) to (e) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes the statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The latest published report is for the year 2023. As per the data published by the NCRB, details of State/UT-wise (including Karnataka) cases registered under Fraud for Cyber Crimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) and Crime Head-wise cases registered under Cyber Crimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) in Bengaluru during the period from 2021 to 2023 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II** respectively. Crime Head-wise cases registered under Cyber Crimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) during 2023 is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

‘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. Till 31.10.2025, 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. Till 31.10.2025, 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. Seven Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCTs) have been constituted for Mewat, Jamtara, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Vishakhapatnam, and Guwahati under I4C covering the whole country based upon cyber crime hotspots/ areas having multi jurisdictional issues by on boarding States/UTs to enhance the coordination framework among the Law Enforcement Agencies of the States/UTs.
- vii. I4C, MHA is regularly organising 'State Connect', 'Thana Connect' and Peer learning session to share best practices, enhance capacity building, etc.
- viii. 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.

- 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. Till 31.10.2025, 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.

There are 18 sections under the Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") which cover various forms of cyber offences, out of which 6 offences are non-bailable and 12 offences are bailable. Details of all the offences under the IT Act along with their penal consequences are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered under Fraud for Cyber Crimes during 2021-2023

SL	State/UT	2021	2022	2023
1	Andhra Pradesh	952	984	909
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0

3	Assam	82	16	0
4	Bihar	1373	1441	2611
5	Chhattisgarh	67	42	29
6	Goa	1	11	0
7	Gujarat	208	108	112
8	Haryana	52	44	11
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	9	7
10	Jharkhand	79	98	43
11	Karnataka	6	0	0
12	Kerala	16	26	117
13	Madhya Pradesh	89	180	91
14	Maharashtra	1678	2202	2075
15	Manipur	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0
19	Odisha	1205	957	1362
20	Punjab	29	61	25
21	Rajasthan	371	292	84
22	Sikkim	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	107	251	887
24	Telangana	7003	9581	10626
25	Tripura	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	614	766	287
27	Uttarakhand	0	31	18
28	West Bengal	40	30	7
	TOTAL STATE(S)	13980	17130	19301
29	AandN Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	2	0
31	DandN Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0

32	Delhi	19	331	163
33	Jammu and Kashmir	8	7	2
34	Ladakh	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	27	340	165
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	14007	17470	19466

Source: 'Crime in India' published by NCRB.

STATEMENT-II

Crime Head-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Crimes in Bengaluru During 2021-2023

SL	Crime Heads	2021	2022	2023
1	Tampering computer source documents	4	4	4
2	Computer Related Offences	6247	9501	17122
3	Cyber Terrorism	1	1	1
4	Publication/transmission of obscene / sexually explicit act in electronic form	170	422	471
5	Interception or Monitoring or decryption of Information	0	0	0
6	Un-authorized access/attempt to access to protected computer system	0	0	0
7	Abetment to Commit Offences	1	0	0
8	Attempt to Commit Offences	0	3	1
9	Other Sections of IT Act	0	9	32
A	Total Offences under I.T. Act	6423	9940	17631
10	Abetment of Suicide (Online)	0	0	0

11	Cyber Stalking/Bullying of Women/Children	0	0	0
12	Data theft	0	0	0
13	Fraud	0	0	0
14	Cheating	0	0	0
15	Forgery	0	0	0
16	Defamation/Morphing	0	0	0
17	Fake Profile	0	0	0
18	Counterfeiting	0	0	0
19	Cyber Blackmailing/Threatening	0	0	0
20	Fake News on Social Media	0	0	0
21	Other Offences	0	0	0
B	Total Offences under IPC	0	0	0
22	Gambling Act (Online Gambling)	0	0	0
23	Lotteries Act (Online Lotteries)	0	0	0
24	Copy Right Act	0	0	0
25	Trade Marks Act	0	0	0
26	Other SLL Crimes	0	0	0
C	Total Offences under SLL	0	0	0
	Total Cyber Crimes	6423	9940	17631

Source: 'Crime in India' published by NCRB.

STATEMENT-III

Crimeheads-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Crimes (Involving Communication Devices as Medium/Target) during 2023

SL	Crime heads	Cases Registered
1	Tampering computer source documents	71
2	Computer Related Offences	35329
2.1	Computer Related Offences	4154
2.1A	Ransom-ware	795
2.1B	Offences other than Ransom-ware	3359
2.2	Dishonestly receiving stolen computer resource or	395

	communication device	
2.3	Identity Theft	4978
2.4	Cheating by personation by using computer resource	25334
2.5	Violation of Privacy	468
3	Cyber Terrorism	11
4	Publication/transmission of obscene / sexually explicit act in electronic form	7893
4.1	Publishing or transmitting obscene material in Electronic Form	3110
4.2	Publishing or transmitting of material containing Sexually explicit act in electronic form	2168
4.3	Publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in Sexually explicit act in electronic form	1472
4.4	Preservation and retention of information by intermediaries	23
4.5	Other Sections 67 IT Act	1120
5	Interception or Monitoring or decryption of Information	1
6	Un-authorized access/attempt to access to protected computer system	1
7	Abetment to Commit Offences	0
8	Attempt to Commit Offences	11
9	Other Sections of IT Act	920
A	Total Offences under I.T. Act	44237
10	Abetment of Suicide (Online)	30
11	Cyber Stalking/Bullying of Women/Children	1305
12	Data theft	113
13	Fraud	19466
13.1	Credit Card/Debit Card	2098
13.2	ATMs	1783
13.3	Online Banking Fraud	4435
13.4	OTP Frauds	5116
13.5	Others	6034
14	Cheating	16943
15	Forgery	444
16	Defamation/Morphing	36
17	Fake Profile	225
18	Counterfeiting	0
18.1	Currency	0

18.2	Stamps	0
19	Cyber Blackmailing/Threatening	689
20	Fake News on Social Media	209
21	Other Offences	2389
B	Total Offences under IPC	41849
22	Gambling Act (Online Gambling)	87
23	Lotteries Act (Online Lotteries)	0
24	Copy Right Act	23
25	Trade Marks Act	1
26	Other SLL Crimes	223
C	Total Offences under SLL	334
	Total Cyber Crimes (A+B+C)	86420

Source: 'Crime in India' published by NCRB.

STATEMENT-IV

Offences under the IT Act along with their penal actions

S. No.	Section No.	Offence	Punishment	Bailable/Cognizable
1	65	Tampering with computer source documents.	Imprisonment up to 3 years or fine up to 2 lakhs or both	Bailable, Cognizable
2	66	<u>Computer related offences:</u> Punishment for doing dishonestly or fraudulently any act cited in section 43 directly or causing any person to do so, such as unauthorised access to or use of, introducing virus to, damages to, disruption of, denial of access to, assistance to access to, wrongful charges to another person's account by tampering with, destroying,	Imprisonment up to 3 years or fine up to 5 lakh or both.	Bailable, Cognizable

		deletion or alteration of any information in, computer resource or stealing/ concealing/ destroying any computer source code.		
3	66B	Punishment for dishonestly receiving stolen computer resource or communication device	Imprisonment up to 3 years or fine up to 1 lakh or both.	Bailable, Cognizable
4	66C	Punishment for identity theft, i.e., making use of	Imprisonment up to 3 years or fine up to 1 lakh or both.	Bailable, Cognizable
5	66D	Punishment for cheating by personation by using computer resource	Imprisonment up to 3 years and fine up to 1 lakh.	Bailable, Cognizable
6	66E	Punishment for violation of privacy.	Imprisonment up to 3 years or fine up to 2 lakh or both	Bailable, Cognizable
7	66F	Punishment for cyber terrorism	Imprisonment which may extend to life.	Non-Bailable, Cognizable
8	67	Punishment for publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form	1st Conviction – Imprisonment up to 3 years and fine up to 5 lakh. 2nd Conviction – Imprisonment up to 5 years and fine up to 10 lakh	Bailable, Cognizable
9	67A	Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act, etc., in electronic form	1st Conviction – Imprisonment up to 5 years and fine up to 10 lakh. 2nd Conviction –	Non-Bailable, Cognizable

			Imprisonment up to 7 years and fine up to 10 lakh.	
10	67B	Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act, etc., in electronic form	1st Conviction – Imprisonment up to 5 years and fine up to 10 lakh. 2nd Conviction – Imprisonment up to 7 years and fine up to 10 lakh.	Non-Bailable, Cognizable
11	69	Power to issue directions for interception or monitoring or decryption of any information through any computer resource <i>(punishment to intermediary who fails to assist the agency)</i>	Imprisonment up to 7 years and fine	Non-Bailable, Cognizable
12	69A	Power to issue directions for blocking for public access of any information through any computer resource. <i>(punishment to intermediary who fails to comply with such Government direction)</i>	Imprisonment up to 7 years and fine	Non-Bailable, Cognizable
13	69B	Power to authorise to monitor and collect traffic data or information through any computer resource for cyber security. <i>(punishment to intermediary who intentionally or knowingly</i>	Imprisonment up to 1 year or fine up to 1 crore or both	Bailable, Cognizable

		<i>contravenes by not providing technical assistance)</i>		
14	70	<u>Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)/ Protected system:</u> <i>Punishment to any person who secures access or attempts to secure access to any computer resources relating to CII and declared as protected system</i>	Imprisonment up to 10 years and fine	Non-Bailable, Cognizable
15	70B	<u>CERT-In:</u> Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) to serve as national agency for incident response. <i>(punishment to any service provider, intermediaries, datacentres, etc., who fails to provide the information called for or comply with the direction issued by the CERT-In)</i>	Imprisonment up to 1 year or fine up to 1 crore or both	Bailable, Non-Cognizable
16	71	Punishment for misrepresentation to Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) or Certifying Authorities	Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine up to 1 lakh or both	Bailable, Non-Cognizable
17	73	Punishment for publishing electronic signature Certificate false in certain particulars	Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine up to 1 lakh or both	Bailable, Non-Cognizable
18	74	Punishment for publication of electronic signature	Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine	Bailable, Non-Cognizable

		certificate for fraudulent purpose	up to 1 lakh or both	

INTERNATIONAL CYBERCRIME SYNDICATES

2646. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the details regarding the list of international cybercrime syndicates identified by the Government during the last five years in a country-wise manner, especially those in South East Asia;

(b) the details regarding the total valuation of fraud committed by such international cybercrime syndicates against Indian citizens during the last five years and the amounts recovered, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details regarding the total number of foreign citizens arrested/extradited during the last five years for cybercrimes committed against Indian citizens, country-wise;

(d) whether the Government has established any treaties/ agreements with other countries for speedy prosecution of cybercrime syndicates, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government had undertaken any steps to raise awareness of such international cybercrime syndicates, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) As per available information, there are scam compounds in South East Asia. However, specific information is not maintained. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) also in its report titled “Inflection Point: Global Implications of Scam Centres, Underground Banking and Illicit Online Marketplaces in Southeast Asia”, has mentioned that major concentrations of scam compounds in South East Asia have been identified in Cambodia (notably casino- and Special Economic Zone-linked areas in and around Sihanoukville, Poipet, Bavet and Koh Kong), Myanmar (border and special zones in the vicinity of Myawaddy, Shwe Kokko, Kokang and Mong La) and Lao People’s Democratic Republic (the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone in Bokeo Province).

(b) and (c) 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. The specific data is not maintained by NCRB.

(d) India and Myanmar have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons; Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Re-Integration of Victims of Trafficking in February 2020 for strengthening cooperation between Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) to counter trafficking in persons and promoting cross-border and regional cooperation.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 17 January 2025 by I4C, MHA and the Department of Homeland Security, United States of America (USA) to strengthen cooperation and capacity building in cybercrime

investigations. It helps coordinate support during major criminal investigations, enhances technical skills and ensures faster response to cyber enabled threats at national and international levels.

The Ministry of External Affairs holds bilateral cyber dialogue with various countries from time to time.

(e) The Central Government has taken various initiatives to create cyber crime awareness including awareness on International cybercrime syndicates which, inter-alia, include the following:

- 1) Caller Tune Campaign: I4C is 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.
- 2) The Central Government has launched a comprehensive awareness programme on digital arrest scams and cyber slavery which, inter-alia, include; television advertisements, newspaper advertisement, Billboards at airports, railway stations and metro stations, use of social media influencers to create special posts, campaign through Prasar Bharti and electronic media, special programme on Aakashvani.

- 3) 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.
- 4) The Government has established various channels to enable Indian nationals abroad to reach out to the Mission/Post concerned in case they need any assistance through walk-in interview, email, multilingual 24x7 emergency numbers, WhatsApp numbers, grievance redressal portals like MADAD, CPGRAMS, and eMigrate, and social media etc.
- 5) Ministry of External Affairs issues advisories and social media posts about the fake job rackets from time to time. Missions in South-East Asian countries issued various detailed advisories, upon receiving such information on Indian nationals being lured by fake job rackets in South-East countries, to job seekers, and advise them to verify all antecedents of recruiting agents and companies before accepting any kind of employment offer and not be enticed and entrapped in the fraudulent job offers in these countries.
- 6) Ministry of External Affairs in coordination with the Indian Missions/Posts abroad and offices of Protectors of Emigrants in India, takes quick and decisive action whenever instances of exploitation of job seekers by illegal agents come to notice.
- 7) 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, etc.

FRATRICIDES AMONG CAPF

2647. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) the number of suicides and fratricides among Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) personnel during the last three years, and force-wise;
- (b) the number of CAPF personnel who have resigned their jobs since 2014, year and force-wise;
- (c) the average working hours for CAPF personnel, force-wise;
- (d) the average number of leaves availed by CAPF personnel in a year, since 2014, year and force-wise; and
- (e) the number of CAPF personnel who have sought mental health services since 2014, year and force-wise details thereof?

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

- (a) The number of suicides and fratricides by Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Assam Rifles (AR) and National Security Guard (NSG) personnel reported during the last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b) The number of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Assam Rifles (AR) and National Security Guard (NSG) personnel who have resigned from services since 2014 is given in the enclosed **Statement- II**.

(c) Generally, the working hours in Central Armed Police Forces are 8 (eight) hourly shifts. This, however, varies depending on the operational exigencies. There is necessary leave/training reserve build in the structure of Battalion so that the personnel get rest and leave. Measures have been taken to implement a transparent, rational and fair leave policy and for regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and leave.

(d) The Government has made a provision for 75 days leave, which includes 60 days Earned Leave and 15 days Casual Leave, for CAPFs personnel deployed in the field while for other Government Servants, there is a provision for 30 days Earned Leave and 08 days Casual Leave. It is a constant endeavor to facilitate CAPF personnel to avail admissible leave to the extent possible.

(e) Mental health support, wherever required, is being provided to the CAPF personnel through a network of CAPF hospitals, composite hospitals, unit hospitals and specialized psychiatric services. The forces conduct regular awareness programs, stress-management workshops, yoga and meditation to promote mental well-being.

STATEMENT-I

Force-wise details of suicides and fratricides among CAPF personnel for last three years

(i) Suicides

Name of Force	Year			
	2023	2024	2025	Total
Assam Rifles	12	08	08	28
BSF	43	52	25	120
CISF	25	15	20	60
CRPF	57	46	56	159
ITBP	08	12	12	32
NSG	01	03	0	04
SSB	11	12	12	35
TOTAL	157	148	133	438

(ii) Fratricides

Name of Force	Year			
	2023	2024	2025	Total
Assam Rifles	01	01	0	02
BSF	0	0	01	01
CISF	0	0	0	0
CRPF	0	0	02	02
ITBP	0	0	01	01
NSG	0	0	0	0
SSB	01	0	0	01
TOTAL	02	01	04	07

STATEMENT-II**Force-wise and year-wise details of CAPF personnel resigned from services since 2014**

Year	Force							
	Assam Rifles	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
2014	35	516	268	897	174	0	143	2033
2015	25	398	318	972	230	0	127	2070
2016	29	319	269	492	161	0	93	1363
2017	33	414	380	671	153	0	90	1741
2018	23	328	517	583	116	0	129	1696
2019	19	436	378	451	152	0	113	1549
2020	07	211	247	256	156	0	82	959
2021	17	478	212	548	207	0	203	1665
2022	14	408	337	363	180	0	139	1441
2023	16	1025	399	535	242	0	254	2471
2024	54	1804	364	692	120	0	261	3295
2025	99	1156	448	996	76	0	302	3077
TOTAL	371	7493	4137	7456	1967	0	1936	23360

सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंक श्रमिक**2648. श्री भोजराज नाग:**

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

श्रीमती बिजुली कलिता मेधी:

श्री अभिमन्यु सेठी:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (पीएमजेएवाई) के अंतर्गत सत्यापित सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंक

श्रमिकों (एसएसडब्ल्यू) के कवरेज के फलस्वरूप उनकी स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या सेवाओं की सुलभता में किस प्रकार सुधार हुआ है और उनके व्यावसायिक जोखिम किस प्रकार कम हुए हैं और नमस्ते योजना के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार और गुवाहाटी सहित जिला-वार कितनी पीपीई किट और आयुष्मान कार्ड दिए गए हैं;

- (ख) कूड़ा बीनने वालों के औपचारिक एकीकरण के लिए कौन से प्रभावी मॉडल विकसित किए गए हैं और पूंजी अनुदानों द्वारा उनके उद्यमशीलता संबंधी प्रयासों को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है;
- (ग) मशीनों से स्वच्छता को बढ़ावा देने और हाथ से किए जाने वाले स्वच्छता कार्यों को कम करने हेतु स्वच्छता उद्यमियों के लिए पूंजी अनुदान सहायता में वृद्धि का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में दाहोद शहर, देवगढ़ बारिया, लिमखेड़ा, सिंगवाड़ और गरबाड़ा जैसे शहरी/अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में शौचालय और सीवर सफाई कार्यों के पूर्ण मशीनीकरण के लिए कोई विशेष सहायता प्रदान की है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क) राष्ट्रीय मशीनीकृत स्वच्छता इकोसिस्टम कार्ययोजना (नमस्ते) योजना द्वारा सत्यापित सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंक श्रमिकों (एसएसडब्ल्यू) को आयुष्मान भारत-प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएमजेएवाई) के स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के अंतर्गत लाया जाता है ताकि वे पैनल में शामिल अस्पतालों में कैशलेस तरीके से द्वितीयक/तृतीयक केयर का लाभ उठा सकें।

स्वास्थ्य सेवा तक पहुंच में सुधार हुआ है क्योंकि सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू पीएमजेएवाई के पैनल में शामिल अस्पतालों में विभिन्न बीमारियों और चोटों के लिए कैशलेस उपचार प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। लेन-देन प्रबंधन प्रणाली में दर्ज पूर्व-प्राधिकार से भी इस बात की पुष्टि होती है कि एसएसडब्ल्यू चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का लाभ ले रहे हैं।

नमस्ते योजना के तहत व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा उपकरण (पीपीई) किट के वितरण से इस व्यवसाय से जुड़ी सुरक्षा मजबूत हुई है और एसएसडब्ल्यू को श्वसन और त्वचा रोगों से बचाया गया है और

इससे उनका प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कल्याण हुआ है।

पीएमजेएवाई कवरेज ने स्वास्थ्य सेवा को अधिक सुलभ बनाया है, अपनी जेब से होने वाले खर्च को कम किया है और पीपीई के वितरण से सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंक श्रमिकों के लिए कार्यस्थल की सुरक्षा बढ़ी है।

राज्य-जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) नमस्ते योजना के अंतर्गत कचरा बीनने वालों की प्रोफाइलिंग का उद्देश्य संसाधन संगठनों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) की सहायता से शुष्क अपशिष्ट संग्रहण केन्द्रों (डीडब्ल्यूसीसी) की स्थापना और प्रबंधन में उनकी सहायता करके उन्हें ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन मूल्य श्रृंखला से जोड़ना है।

कचरा बीनने वालों के समूह शुष्क अपशिष्ट संग्रह वाहनों की खरीद के लिए प्रति डीडब्ल्यूसीसी 5 लाख रुपये तक की अग्रिम पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं।

(ग) स्वच्छता श्रमिकों के लिए मशीनीकृत सफाई उपकरणों/वाहनों की खरीद के लिए नमस्ते योजना के अंतर्गत अग्रिम पूंजीगत सब्सिडी का प्रावधान है ताकि उन्हें 'सैनीप्रेन्योर' में बदलने में मदद की जा सके।

नमस्ते योजना के तहत मशीनीकृत सफाई उपकरणों/वाहनों की खरीद के लिए 782 स्वच्छता श्रमिकों और उनके आश्रितों को 23.91 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजीगत सब्सिडी जारी की गई है।

अगस्त, 2025 से अग्रिम पूंजीगत सब्सिडी को संशोधित कर इसे बढ़ाया गया है ताकि अधिक से अधिक व्यक्ति इसे प्राप्त कर सकें और इसमें शामिल हो सकें तथा मशीनीकरण को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

(घ) आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 को स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) 2.0 की शुरुआत की थी। इसमें एक नया घटक अर्थात् इस्तेमाल किये हुए पानी का प्रबंधन (यूडब्ल्यूएम) शामिल है, जिसका एक उद्देश्य सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंकों में जोखिमपूर्ण प्रवेश

को समाप्त करना और सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंकों की हाथ से सफाई के बदले मशीन से सफाई किया जाना है।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंकों की सुरक्षित सफाई के लिए निम्नलिखित परामर्श भी जारी किया है:-

- i. सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंक की सफाई के लिए मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी)।
- ii. आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया स्वच्छता इकाई (ईआरएसयू) के ज़रिए सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंक की सफाई के दौरान सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तकनीकी और प्रबंधकीय हस्तक्षेप का परामर्श।
- iii. सफाई कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) के लिए रेडी रेकनर।
- iv. सफाई कर्मचारियों के स्वास्थ्य की जांच करने और उन्हें सामाजिक कल्याण योजनाओं से जोड़ने के लिए यूएलबी के माध्यम से देश भर में सफाई मित्र सुरक्षा शिविरों का आयोजन करना।
- V. सफाई मित्र सुरक्षित शहर के लिए प्रोटोकॉल जारी किया गया।

हालांकि, एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के तहत, राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (एसएलटीसी) द्वारा विधिवत अनुमोदित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से कार्य योजनाओं की प्राप्ति के आधार पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को धन का केंद्रीय हिस्सा जारी किया जाता है, जिसे संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार द्वारा उनकी कार्य योजना के अनुसार यूएलबी को प्रेषित किया जाता है।

एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के यूडब्ल्यूएम घटक के तहत, गुजरात राज्य में 236 यूएलबी के लिए 416 सीवर सफाई उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए अब तक 56.52 करोड़ रुपये के केंद्रीय हिस्से के साथ 113.06 करोड़ रुपये की कुल परियोजना लागत को मंजूरी दी गई है।

विवरण

सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू, पीपीई किट का वितरण और स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज की राज्य और जिलेवार स्थिति

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	दक्षिण अंडमान	60	60	60
आंध्र प्रदेश	अनकापल्ली	56	56	56
	अनंतपुर	158	158	138
	अन्नामय्या	42	42	38
	बापटला	72	72	63
	चित्तूर	100	100	89
	पूर्वी गोदावरी	186	186	179
	एलुरु	175	175	169
	गुंटूर	248	248	228
	कडप्पा	184	184	153
	काकीनाडा	258	258	242
	कोनासीमा	93	93	84
	कृष्ण	147	147	138
	कुरनूल	186	186	162
	मन्यम	14	14	13
	नंदयाल	42	42	37
	नेल्लोर	219	219	193
	एनटीआर	370	370	359
	पलनाडु	132	132	118
	प्रकाशम	85	75	76
	श्री सत्यसाई	111	111	98
	श्रीकाकुलम	99	99	90
	तिरुपति	257	257	216
	विशाखापट्टनम	533	531	499
	विजियानगरम	150	149	117
	पश्चिम गोदावरी	101	101	92
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	चांगलांग	7	7	4
	दिबांग घाटी	14	14	6
	पूर्वी कामेंग	6	6	5

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	लेपा राडा	5	5	5
	लोहित	4	4	4
	लॉन्गडिंग	4	4	4
	लोअर सुबानसारी	5	5	3
	पापुम पारे	10	10	9
	सियांग	2	2	2
	तवांग	2	2	1
	तिरप	5	5	5
	ऊपरी सियांग	3	3	2
	ऊपरी सुबानसिरी	3	3	2
	पश्चिम कामेंग	12	12	9
	पश्चिम सियांग	4	4	2
असम	बक्सा	2	2	2
	बारपेटा	32	32	27
	बिश्वनाथ	2	2	1
	बोंगाईगांव	11	11	11
	कछार	8	8	8
	चराइदेव	4	4	4
	चिरांग	4	4	2
	दरांग	3	3	3
	धेमाजी	5	5	5
	धुबरी	11	11	11
	डिब्रूगढ़	54	54	47
	दीमा हसाओ	34	34	28
	गोलपारा	13	13	11
	गोलाघाट	24	24	22
	हैलाकांडी	1	1	0
	होजाई	16	16	9
	जोरहाट	9	9	5
	कामरूप	33	33	24
	कामरूप मेट्रो	55	55	34
	कार्बी अनलॉग	12	12	11
	करीमगंज	3	3	2

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	कोकराझार	8	8	7
	मोरीगांव	4	4	4
	नागांव	17	17	11
	नलबाड़ी	7	7	7
	उत्तर लखीमपुर	12	12	9
	शिवसागर	24	24	21
	सोनितपुर	7	7	2
	तिनसुकिया	34	34	28
	उदलगुरी	10	10	8
	पश्चिम कार्बी आंगलोंग	3	3	3
बिहार	अररिया	48	48	33
	अरवल	19	19	15
	औरंगाबाद	41	41	36
	बांका	27	27	24
	बेगूसराय	113	113	85
	भागलपुर	133	133	103
	भोजपुर	65	65	44
	बक्सर	44	44	32
	दरभंगा	120	120	98
	गया	193	193	164
	गोपालगंज	40	40	30
	जहानाबाद	57	57	33
	जमुई	37	37	32
	कैमूर (भभुआ)	33	33	25
	कटिहार	131	131	106
	खगड़िया	96	96	76
	किशनगंज	32	32	21
	लखीसराय	20	20	14
	मधेपुरा	55	55	53
	मधुबनी	67	67	57
	मुंगेर	71	71	67
	मुजफ्फरपुर	132	132	115
	नालंदा	178	178	145
	नवादा	44	44	39

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	पश्चिम चंपारण	137	137	131
	पटना	604	604	516
	पूर्निया	66	66	44
	पूर्वी चंपारण	89	89	70
	रोहतास	125	125	100
	सहरसा	74	74	58
	समस्तीपुर	111	111	103
	सारन	112	111	82
	शेखपुरा	36	36	31
	शिवहर	33	33	31
	सीतामढ़ी	52	52	40
	सिवान	58	58	42
	सुपौल	93	93	71
	वैशाली	76	76	65
चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़	253	252	234
छत्तीसगढ़	बालोद	40	40	40
	बलौदा बाजार- भाटापारा	39	39	34
	बलरामपुर	12	12	11
	बस्तर	16	16	11
	बेमेतरा	30	30	26
	बीजापुर	11	11	10
	बिलासपुर	157	157	142
	दंतेवाड़ा	22	22	19
	धमतरी	43	43	38
	दुर्ग	253	253	234
	गरियाबंद	13	13	13
	गौरेला-पेंड्रा- मरवाही	9	9	8
	जांजगीर चांपा	56	56	53
	जशपुर	20	20	19
	उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर	20	20	19
	कबीरधाम	30	30	26
	कोडगांव	14	14	14

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	कोरबा	56	56	48
	कोरिया	6	6	5
	महासमुंद	33	33	24
	मनेंद्रगढ़ चिरमिरी भरतपुर	36	36	33
	मोहला मानपुर अंबागढ़ चौकी	3	3	2
	मुंगेली	20	20	16
	नारायणपुर	4	4	3
	रायगढ़	35	35	31
	रायपुर	323	323	259
	राजनांदगांव	79	79	72
	शक्ति	9	9	9
	सारंगढ़ बिलाईगढ़	14	14	13
	सरगुजा	35	35	35
	सुकमा	11	11	11
	सूरजपुर	16	16	14
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	दादरा और नगर हवेली	65	65	53
	दमन	18	18	15
	दीव	33	33	30
दिल्ली	मध्य	178	178	178
	पूर्व	420	420	422
	नई दिल्ली	1407	1384	1355
	उत्तर	166	166	166
	पूर्वोत्तर	104	104	104
	उत्तर पश्चिम	359	359	359
	शाहदरा	250	250	250
	दक्षिण दिल्ली	101	101	101
	दक्षिण पूर्व	145	145	145
	दक्षिण पश्चिम	171	171	132
	पश्चिम	348	348	346
गोवा	उत्तरी गोवा	142	142	120

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
गुजरात	दक्षिण गोवा	108	108	96
	अहमदाबाद	2248	2153	824
	अमरेली	114	114	65
	आनंद	176	153	70
	अरावल्ली	26	26	17
	बनास कांठा	94	94	54
	भरुच	89	89	50
	भावनगर	318	295	199
	बोटाद	54	54	19
	छोटाउदेपुर	8	8	5
	दाहोद	51	47	22
	देवभूमि द्वारका	55	55	26
	गांधीनगर	107	107	5
	गिर सोमनाथ	93	90	48
	जामनगर	216	210	133
	जूनागढ़	158	156	48
	कच्छ	199	158	52
	खेड़ा	83	83	45
	मेहसाणा	110	91	41
	महिसागर	25	25	14
	मोरबी	88	88	49
	नर्मदा	4	4	2
	नवसारी	92	90	19
	पंच महल	65	65	26
	पाटन	78	78	34
	पोरबंदर	77	76	26
	राजकोट	547	533	388
	सबर कांठा	63	62	29
	सूरत	1514	1478	977
	सुरेंद्रनगर	133	131	58
	तापी	21	21	11
	वडोदरा	653	638	164
	वलसाड	75	73	46
हरियाणा	अंबाला	152	152	140
	भिवानी	78	78	72

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	चरखी दादरी	16	16	16
	फरीदाबाद	333	331	249
	फतेहाबाद	76	76	63
	गुरुग्राम	442	442	345
	हिसार	169	168	145
	झज्जर	69	67	54
	जींद	82	82	69
	कैथल	75	75	73
	करनाल	149	149	123
	कुरुक्षेत्र	81	81	58
	महेन्द्रगढ़	43	42	34
	नूह	26	26	20
	पलवल	41	41	25
	पंचकुला	58	58	43
	पानीपत	58	58	42
	रेवाड़ी	57	57	53
	रोहतक	220	216	194
	सिरसा	126	126	108
	सोनीपत	162	162	102
	यमुनानगर	164	164	156
हिमाचल प्रदेश	बिलासपुर	19	19	17
	चंबा	7	7	6
	हमीरपुर	38	37	14
	कांगड़ा	53	52	45
	कुल्लू	40	40	34
	मंडी	36	36	30
	शिमला	164	164	136
	सिरमौर	7	7	6
	सोलन	60	52	35
	ऊना	4	4	0
जम्मू-कश्मीर	अनंतनाग	23	23	23
	बडगाम	14	14	13
	बांदीपुर	6	6	6
	बारामूला	13	13	13
	डोडा	43	43	39

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	गांदरबल	2	2	2
	जम्मू	178	177	140
	कठुआ	30	30	28
	किश्तवाड़	20	20	19
	कुलगाम	20	17	18
	कुपवाड़ा	6	6	5
	पुलवामा	10	10	8
	पुंछ	16	16	16
	राजौरी	31	30	31
	रामबन	12	12	11
	रियासी	18	16	16
	सांबा	26	26	17
	शोपियां	2	2	2
	श्रीनगर	231	231	142
	उधमपुर	25	25	22
झारखंड	बोकारो	61	61	54
	चतरा	12	12	6
	देवघर	72	72	62
	धनबाद	303	305	206
	दुमका	15	15	7
	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	175	178	115
	गढ़वा	19	19	16
	गिरिडीह	57	58	48
	गोड्डा	15	15	11
	गुमला	20	20	19
	हजारीबाग	14	14	8
	जामताड़ा	17	17	14
	खूंटी	6	6	5
	कोडरमा	31	31	29
	लातेहार	10	10	8
	लोहरदगा	29	29	27
	पाकुड़	12	12	9
	पलामू	50	50	36
	रामगढ़	19	19	18
	रांची	55	55	46

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	साहेबगंज	17	17	13
	सरायकेला - खरसावां	77	77	60
	सिमडेगा	12	12	11
	पश्चिम सिंहभूम	16	16	15
कर्नाटक	बागलकोट	139	139	124
	बेल्लारी	189	189	186
	बेलगावी	418	418	364
	बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण	67	67	61
	बेंगलुरु शहरी	2098	2098	1560
	बीदर	113	113	105
	चामराजनगर	49	49	47
	चिक्काबल्लापुरा	72	72	64
	चिक्कमगलुरु	66	66	53
	चित्रदुर्ग	92	92	90
	दक्षिण कन्नड़	277	269	264
	दावनगेरे	158	158	151
	धारवाड़	220	220	187
	गदग	98	98	87
	हसन	108	108	103
	हावेरी	111	111	105
	कलबुर्गी	219	219	196
	कोडागु	24	24	24
	कोलार	157	157	143
	कोप्पला	86	86	77
	मांड्या	110	110	103
	मैसूरु	332	332	312
	रायचुरु	117	117	105
	रामनगर	85	85	75
	शिमोगा	173	173	169
	तुमकुरु	173	173	151
	उडुपी	69	69	68
	उत्तर कन्नड़	114	114	93
	विजयनगर	99	99	95
	विजयपुरा	195	195	179

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
केरल	यादगीर	80	80	72
	अलप्पुझा	119	119	90
	एर्नाकुलम	473	460	432
	इडुक्की	19	19	16
	कन्नूर	82	81	71
	कासरगोड	18	17	16
	कोल्लम	209	209	199
	कोट्टायम	55	55	50
	कोझीकोड	217	196	179
	मलप्पुरम	121	121	102
	पलक्कड़	162	162	151
	पथनमथिट्टा	21	21	14
	तिरुवनंतपुरम	173	173	165
	त्रिशूर	108	108	95
लद्दाख	वायनाड	20	20	17
	कारगिल	14	14	12
लक्षद्वीप	लेह	7	7	5
	लक्षद्वीप जिला	86	86	81
मध्य प्रदेश	अगर मालवा	26	26	21
	अलीराजपुर	8	8	7
	अनूपुर	32	32	25
	अशोकनगर	22	22	15
	बालाघाट	27	27	20
	बड़वानी	40	40	31
	बैतूल	51	50	43
	भिंड	74	69	30
	भोपाल	342	342	240
	बुरहानपुर	63	64	57
	छतरपुर	64	64	53
	छिंदवाड़ा	79	81	67
	दमोह	31	31	26
	दतिया	28	28	22
	देवास	104	105	88
	धार	71	69	55
	डिंडोरी	4	4	2

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	गुना	29	29	22
	ग्वालियर	247	247	170
	हरदा	19	19	14
	इंदौर	367	375	293
	जबलपुर	250	250	190
	झाबुआ	10	11	9
	खंडवा	44	44	26
	खरगोन	60	61	48
	मंडला	15	15	10
	मंदसौर	43	43	32
	मुरैना	79	81	52
	मुरवारा (कटनी)	50	51	42
	नर्मदापुरम	57	58	35
	नरसिम्हापुर	33	32	23
	नीमच	35	35	22
	निवाड़ी	12	12	9
	पन्ना	19	20	15
	रायसेन	44	44	29
	राजगढ़	46	46	40
	रतलाम	86	86	75
	रीवा	65	66	43
	सागर	112	111	85
	सतना	76	80	30
	सीहोर	50	50	30
	सिवनी	23	23	14
	शहडोल	37	37	34
	शाजापुर	30	30	24
	श्योपुर	10	10	5
	शिवपुरी	54	54	36
	सीधी	15	15	12
	सिंगरौली	48	48	47
	टीकमगढ़	25	25	20
	उज्जैन	154	161	120
	उमरिया	18	18	15
	विदिशा	73	74	43

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
महाराष्ट्र	अहमदनगर	217	217	202
	अकोला	39	38	26
	अमरावती	170	170	58
	औरंगाबाद	182	181	87
	बीड	37	37	23
	भंडारा	32	32	16
	बुलडाना	52	50	38
	चंद्रपुर	77	77	50
	धुले	200	200	19
	गढ़चिरोली	20	18	16
	गोंडिया	10	10	9
	हिंगोली	22	22	21
	जलगाव	331	233	244
	जालना	79	79	59
	कोल्हापूर	249	249	103
	लातूर	28	28	15
	मुंबई	2760	2643	2049
	नागपुर	691	691	584
	नांदेड़	113	113	68
	नंदुरबार	43	43	25
	नासिक	396	238	273
	उस्मानाबाद	36	36	31
	पालघर	57	57	29
	परभणी	23	23	13
	पुणे	864	662	413
	रायगढ़	234	231	168
	रत्नागिरी	23	23	20
	सांगली	117	91	94
	सतारा	155	145	102
	सिंधुदुर्ग	37	35	19
	सोलापुर	330	330	193
	ठाणे	887	887	408
	वर्धा	27	27	20
	वाशिम	16	16	7
	यवतमाल	41	41	29

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
मणिपुर	बिष्णुपुर	35	35	34
	इम्फाल पूर्व	3	3	3
	इम्फाल पश्चिम	86	86	74
	जिरिबाम	4	4	4
	काकचिंग	18	18	16
	थौबल	39	39	39
मेघालय	पूर्वी गारो हिल्स	4	4	3
	पूर्वी खासी	53	53	47
	उत्तरी गारो हिल्स	9	9	8
	रिभोई	6	6	3
	दक्षिण गारो हिल्स	3	3	2
	वेस्ट गारो हिल्स	30	30	29
मिजोरम	पश्चिम जयंतिया	3	3	3
	आइजोल	45	43	30
	चम्फाई	6	6	6
	हनाथियाल	7	7	5
	ख्वाज़ॉल	6	5	2
	कोलासिब	14	14	13
	लॉगटलाई	6	6	5
	लुंगलेई	15	15	2
	मैमिट	14	14	11
	साइहा	15	15	13
	सैथुअल	6	6	4
	सेरछिप	9	9	8
नागालैंड	मोन	5	5	5
	चुमुकेदिमा	5	5	4
	दीमापुर	12	12	12
	किफिरे	5	5	4
	कोहिमा	20	20	16
	लॉन्गलेंग	2	2	0
	मोकोकचुंग	7	7	6
	निउलैंड	2	2	0
	पेरेन	10	10	7

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	फेक	8	8	8
	त्सेमिन्यु	13	13	6
	तुएनसांग	4	4	3
	वोखा	3	3	3
	जुन्हेबोटो	9	9	7
ओडिशा	अंगुल	29	0	29
	बलांगीर	11	0	11
	बालासोर	14	0	14
	बारगढ़	45	0	45
	बौध	2	0	2
	भद्रक	34	0	34
	कटक	100	0	100
	देबगढ़	3	0	3
	ढेंकनाल	16	0	16
	गजपति	4	0	4
	गंजाम	149	0	149
	जगतसिंहपुर	28	0	28
	जाजपुर	2	0	2
	झारसुगुडा	8	0	8
	कालाहांडी	18	0	18
	कंधमाल	6	0	6
	केंद्रपाड़ा	21	0	21
	क्योंझर	29	0	29
	खोरधा	417	0	417
	कोरापुट	58	0	58
	मलकानगिरी	8	0	8
	मयूरभंज	5	0	5
	नबरंगपुर	6	0	6
	नयागढ़	30	0	30
	नुआपाडा	3	0	3
	पुरी	119	0	119
	रायगढ़	9	0	9
	संबलपुर	95	0	95
	सुबर्णपुर	8	0	8
	सुंदरगढ़	17	0	17

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
पुडुचेरी	कराईकल	56	56	53
	पुडुचेरी	187	187	177
पंजाब	अमृतसर	381	377	332
	बरनाला	40	40	37
	बठिंडा	255	210	166
	फरीदकोट	32	32	22
	फाजिल्का	80	80	63
	फिरोजपुर	74	71	56
	गुरदासपुर	81	81	72
	होशियारपुर	64	64	45
	जालंधर	324	320	252
	कपूरथला	88	88	65
	लुधियाना	2140	2140	1945
	मनसा	53	53	44
	मोगा	95	95	77
	मुक्तसर	88	88	69
	पठानकोट	40	40	32
	पटियाला	175	175	156
	रूपनगर	35	35	27
	एस.ए.एस. नगर (मोहाली)	162	162	124
	शहीद भगत सिंह नगर	19	19	6
	संगरूर	93	93	74
	फतेहगढ़ साहिब	101	101	86
	तरन तारन	43	43	31
राजस्थान	अजमेर	265	260	190
	अलवर	227	227	155
	बांसवाड़ा	17	17	12
	बारां	58	58	18
	बाड़मेर	47	47	26
	भरतपुर	149	149	102
	भीलवाड़ा	127	127	82
	बीकानेर	205	205	108
	बूंदी	56	56	29

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	चित्तौड़गढ़	74	74	39
	चुरू	155	152	78
	दौसा	39	39	14
	धौलपुर	62	62	36
	डूंगरपुर	6	6	2
	श्रीगंगानगर	98	98	52
	हनुमानगढ़	63	63	26
	जयपुर	838	835	388
	जैसलमेर	24	24	16
	जालोर	32	32	16
	झालावाड़	49	49	35
	झुंझुनू	134	127	62
	जोधपुर	124	124	35
	करौली	88	85	48
	कोटा	353	353	179
	नागौर	162	162	86
	पाली	120	120	34
	प्रतापगढ़	16	16	10
	राजसमंद	44	44	28
	सवाई माधोपुर	81	81	25
	सीकर	156	155	85
	सिरोही	45	45	21
	टोंक	72	72	39
	उदयपुर	57	57	11
सिक्किम	गंगटोक	86	86	86
	ग्यालशिंग	4	4	4
	मंगन	3	3	3
	नामची	7	7	7
	पाक्योंग	7	7	6
तमिलनाडु	अरियालुर	14	14	14
	चेंगलपट्टूर	100	100	100
	चेन्नई	3002	3002	3002
	कोयम्बटूर	574	574	574
	कुड्डालोर	233	233	233
	धर्मपुरी	17	17	17

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	डिंडीगुल	61	61	61
	एरोड	117	117	117
	कल्लाकुरिची	30	30	30
	कांचीपुरम	17	17	17
	कन्नियाकुमारी	56	56	56
	करूर	57	57	57
	कृष्णागिरी	69	69	69
	मदुरै	395	395	395
	मयिलादुथुराई	70	70	70
	नागापट्टिनम	59	59	59
	नमक्कल	73	73	73
	पेरम्बलूर	10	10	10
	पुडुकोट्टई	178	178	178
	रामनाथपुरम	47	47	47
	रानीपेट	39	39	39
	सलेम	145	145	145
	सिवगंगा	83	83	83
	तेनकासी	114	114	114
	तंजावुर	226	226	226
	नीलगिरी	45	45	45
	थेनी	48	48	48
	तिरुपथुर	18	18	18
	तिरुवल्लूर	136	136	136
	थूथुकुडी	71	71	71
	तिरुनेलवेली	89	89	89
	तिरुप्पुर	110	110	110
	तिरुवन्नामलाई	85	85	85
	तिरुवरूर	161	161	161
	त्रिची	219	219	219
	वेल्लोर	25	25	25
	विलुपुरम	67	67	67
	विरुधुनगर	121	121	121
तेलंगाना	आदिलाबाद	37	36	21
	भद्राद्री कोठागुडेम	49	49	31

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	हनुमार्कोडा	195	194	177
	हैदराबाद	1893	1902	1467
	जगतियाल	52	52	47
	जनगांव	6	6	1
	जयशंकर भूपालपल्ली	12	12	7
	जोगुलम्बा गडवाल	25	25	17
	कामारेड्डी	27	27	22
	करीमनगर	84	84	65
	खम्मम	80	80	76
	कुमुराम भीम आसिफाबाद	4	4	0
	महबूबाबाद	22	22	18
	महबूबनगर	62	62	48
	मंचेरियल	80	80	70
	मेडक	25	25	12
	मेडचल- मलकाजगिरी	220	221	175
	नगरकुरनूल	12	12	9
	नलगोंडा	91	91	67
	नारायणपेट	6	6	6
	निर्मल	25	25	20
	निजामाबाद	118	118	86
	पेड्डापल्ली	54	54	45
	राजन्ना सिरसिल्ला	10	10	10
	रंगा रेड्डी	316	316	271
	संगारेड्डी	99	99	84
	सिद्धीपेट	50	50	36
	सूर्यपेट	61	61	53
	विकाराबाद	25	25	20
	वानापर्थी	18	18	16
	वारंगल	7	8	6
	यादद्री भुवनगिरी	31	33	29

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
त्रिपुरा	धलाई	55	55	50
	गोमती	20	20	20
	खोवाई	15	15	14
	उत्तरी त्रिपुरा	16	16	14
	सिपाहीजाला	13	13	13
	दक्षिण त्रिपुरा	22	22	22
	उनाकोटी	8	8	7
	पश्चिम त्रिपुरा	203	203	183
उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	487	481	393
	अलीगढ़	376	376	367
	अम्बेडकर नगर	95	95	89
	अमेठी	24	24	21
	अमरोहा	128	119	116
	औरैया	60	60	51
	अयोध्या	134	130	120
	आजमगढ़	151	151	135
	बागपत	76	37	66
	बहराइच	62	61	52
	बलिया	94	92	64
	बलरामपुर	49	49	46
	बांदा	78	78	76
	बाराबंकी	45	35	40
	बरेली	388	239	309
	बस्ती	63	60	63
	भदोही	69	69	65
	बिजनौर	242	241	216
	बदायूं	143	142	120
	बुलंदशहर	233	233	194
	चंदौली	40	35	29
	चित्रकूट	41	41	41
	देवरिया	117	116	69
	एटा	75	75	74
	इटवा	105	105	95
	फर्रुखाबाद	76	72	69
	फतेहपुर	135	123	95

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	फिरोजाबाद	225	225	119
	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	266	257	158
	गाजियाबाद	785	545	520
	गाजीपुर	68	68	65
	गोंडा	82	81	74
	गोरखपुर	484	307	240
	हमीरपुर	61	61	36
	हापुड़	84	83	73
	हरदोई	134	134	118
	हाथरस	103	103	71
	जालौन	105	105	97
	जौनपुर	122	122	97
	झांसी	230	197	190
	कन्नौज	84	74	65
	कानपुर	622	620	409
	कानपुर देहात	76	74	73
	कासगंज	72	70	63
	कौशाम्बी	99	98	77
	लखीमपुर खीरी	122	122	121
	कुशीनगर	144	78	124
	ललितपुर	47	46	34
	लखनऊ	935	868	729
	महाराजगंज	99	98	82
	महोबा	29	29	28
	मैनपुरी	92	92	71
	मथुरा	255	235	126
	मऊ	144	142	134
	मेरठ	440	440	347
	मिर्जापुर	90	90	84
	मुरादाबाद	307	307	278
	मुजफ्फरनगर	99	99	87
	पीलीभीत	92	88	68
	प्रतापगढ़	142	140	121
	प्रयागराज	483	443	448
	रायबरेली	88	88	82

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेएवाई + राज्य योजना)
	रामपुर	149	144	136
	सहारनपुर	233	228	213
	संभल	126	126	112
	संत कबीर नगर	69	69	52
	शाहजहाँपुर	169	160	142
	शामली	71	69	69
	सिद्धार्थनगर	38	35	36
	सीतापुर	145	145	140
	सोनभद्र	72	68	42
	श्रावस्ती	18	18	17
	सुल्तानपुर	45	45	41
	उन्नाव	121	94	86
	वाराणसी	266	245	192
उत्तराखंड	अल्मोड़ा	17	17	13
	बागेश्वर	13	13	12
	चमोली गोपेश्वर	18	18	10
	चंपावत	10	10	8
	देहरादून	131	131	91
	हरिद्वार	168	165	149
	नैनीताल	41	41	32
	पौड़ी गढ़वाल	33	33	28
	पिथौरागढ़	40	40	36
	रुद्रप्रयाग	12	12	9
	टिहरी	64	62	51
	उधमसिंह नगर	78	76	63
	उत्तरकाशी	13	11	7
पश्चिम बंगाल	अलीपुरद्वार	100	100	100
	बांकुड़ा	114	114	114
	बर्धमान	401	401	401
	बीरभूम	200	200	200
	दक्षिण दिनाजपुर	67	67	67
	दार्जिलिंग	288	286	288
	हावड़ा	342	342	342
	हुगली	784	784	784
	जलपाईगुड़ी	132	132	132

राज्य	जिला	सत्यापित एसएसडब्ल्यू	पीपीई किट	स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज (नमस्ते + पीएमजेवाई + राज्य योजना)
	झारग्राम	15	15	15
	कलिम्पोंग	11	11	11
	कोच बिहार	190	190	190
	कोलकाता	1007	1007	1007
	मालदा	222	222	222
	मुर्शिदाबाद	230	230	230
	नादिया	364	364	364
	उत्तर 24 परगना	1738	1738	1738
	पश्चिम बर्धमान	419	419	419
	पश्चिम मेदिनीपुर	276	276	276
	पूर्व मिदनापुर	130	130	130
	पुरुलिया	138	138	138
	दक्षिण 24 परगना	310	310	310
	उत्तर दिनाजपुर	152	152	152
कुल जोड़		89114	85743	71268

राष्ट्रीय कृषि-उद्यमिता योजना

2649. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र में कार्यरत युवाओं के लिए "राष्ट्रीय कृषि-उद्यमिता योजना" आरम्भ करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में प्रशिक्षण, ऋण सहायता और बाजार सम्बंधी सहायता हेतु व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना ग्रामीण स्टार्ट-अप को कृषि-प्रसंस्करण से जोड़ने पर केंद्रित है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक कितने युवा लाभान्वित हुए हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ कोई संयुक्त मंच तैयार किया 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) से (ड) भारत सरकार के पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) का पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र में कार्यरत युवाओं के लिए “राष्ट्रीय कृषि-उद्यमिता योजना” शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। हालांकि, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार, राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन-उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (NLM- EDP) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जो एक प्रमुख घटक है और ग्रामीण पोल्ट्री, भेड़, बकरी, सूअर, ऊंट, घोड़े और गधे के फार्मों के लिए 50% पूंजीगत सब्सिडी प्रदान करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह चारा मूल्यवर्धन इकाइयों को भी सहायता प्रदान करता है, जिनमें हे, साइलेज, कुल मिश्रित राशन (TMR), चारा ब्लॉक और चारा बीजों के प्रसंस्करण, वर्गीकरण और भंडारण की इकाइयाँ शामिल हैं। विभिन्न घटकों के लिए अधिकतम सीमा 3 लाख रुपये से 50 लाख रुपये तक है। पात्र संस्थाओं में व्यक्ति, किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPO), स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHG), संयुक्त देयता समूह (JLG), किसान सहकारी संगठन (FCO) और धारा 8 की कंपनियाँ शामिल हैं। यह योजना एंड-टू-एंड डिजिटल है। अब तक 3843 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन मिल चुका है, जिनकी कुल अनुमोदित परियोजना लागत 2672.45 करोड़ रुपये है और अनुमोदित सब्सिडी 1233.69 करोड़ रुपये है। राज्य सरकारें NLM-EDP के तहत उद्यमियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों पर कार्रवाई करने, उनके सत्यापन और आगे जमा करने के लिए राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के रूप में कार्य कर रही हैं। यह योजना स्टार्टअप्स को योजना के दिशानिर्देशों का अनुपालन करने की शर्त पर लाभ उठाने में सक्षम बनाती है। आज की तारीख तक, 3784 व्यक्तिगत लाभार्थियों को सहायता प्रदान की जा चुकी है।

RURAL POVERTY IN ASSAM

2650. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified any districts in Assam with high rural poverty or unemployment rates, district-wise;
- (b) whether special projects have been implemented for livelihood diversification in such districts, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries covered under skill-linked rural employment schemes; and
- (d) the results achieved in terms of income generation and self-employment?

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

(a) and (b) As per information provided by the State of Assam, the Department of Panchayat and Rural Development has not identified any district in Assam with high rural poverty or unemployment rates. However, seven (7) districts have been identified as Aspirational Districts by NITI Aayog, namely Baksa, Barpeta, Darrang, Dhubri, Goalpara, Hailakandi, and Udalguri, based on underperformance in key socio-economic indicators.

The Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission (ASRLM) under the Department of Panchayat and Rural Development is implementing various livelihood diversification measures across the entire State, covering agriculture, livestock, fisheries, organic cultivation, value chain development, formation of producer groups and promotion of women-led enterprises. These interventions

have benefited a large number of women Self Help Group (SHG) members statewide.

Special value chain projects and enterprise development initiatives are also being implemented in selected areas of the State, along with support for producer groups, integrated farming clusters, Farmer Producer Organizations, village-level entrepreneurs and food processing units under convergence with relevant schemes.

(c) and (d) Under the skill-linked rural employment schemes of this Ministry, the Rural Mason Training (RMT) programme has been rolled out in assistance from the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) with a set target to train adequate number of masons. As of 09.12.2025, under the RMT program, 3,81,986 candidates have been enrolled, of which 3,08,330 have been certified. In the State of Assam, 12,914 candidates have been enrolled, out of which 11,819 have been certified.

In addition to the on-site training model, a parallel RMT initiative has been introduced from Financial Year 2025-26 through the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) operating under the DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) to broaden outreach and strengthen livelihood opportunities. As on 30.11.2025, a total of 8,048 candidates have been certified through this initiative at national level and 207 candidates have been certified in the State of Assam.

Further, under DDU-GKY, 86118 rural youth have been trained and 53288 have been placed while under RSETI, 189061 rural youth have been trained and

123587 have been settled since inception till Oct 2025 in the State of Assam.

The SECC 2011 list and the finalised Awaas+ 2018 list have been saturated in the State under PMAY-G, with interventions focused on three core areas, namely provision of PMAY-G houses, mason skill training including training through RSETIs, and employment generation linked to PMAY-G. Further, under PMAY-G, the construction of a house generates direct employment of approximately 201 person-days, which includes 56 skilled, 34 Semi-skilled, and 111 unskilled person-days.

UPGRADATION OF REHABILITATION CENTRES FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

2651. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed challenges faced by persons with disabilities, elderly citizens and other vulnerable groups in accessing welfare schemes, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the measures taken to upgrade rehabilitation centres, scholarship programmes and skill training facilities; and
- (c) whether the Government plans to introduce new initiatives to ensure social inclusion and economic empowerment of disadvantaged communities, 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 (c) The Government regularly reviews implementation of welfare schemes through various mechanisms.

As per the latest Third Party Evaluation report for ADIP Scheme distributing assistive devices by ALIMCO and other Implementing Agencies, beneficiaries reported significant improved mobility, greater access to opportunities for education and livelihood and overall well-being. Pradhan Mantri Divyasha Kendras established under the Scheme have further strengthened the department's integrated and accessible rehabilitation services.

The Umbrella Scheme "Scholarships for Students with Disabilities (Divyangjan)" is regularly monitored through various regular internal reviews and its Third Party Evaluation report states that beneficiaries have seen its delivery has been strengthened through mandatory UDID, One-Time Registration, bio/face authentication and mapping of the National Scholarship Portal with the UDID Portal ensuring authentic disbursements.

For senior citizens, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment implements Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana, and a Third Party Evaluation study has shown that through its Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens, enhancement of grant-in-aid, monitoring by Project Monitoring Unit for surprise inspections and initiation of projects in uncovered States, all has led to a positive outreach. A

dedicated Senior Citizen Portal was also launched in 2025 to further strengthen digital access to schemes and faster grievance redressal.

The Department has approved 30 Composite Regional Centres as outreach arms of National Institutes to provide rehabilitation services, train personnel, support education and skill development, and raise community awareness on rights of persons with disabilities. Skill training is being provided under the National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities to persons aged 15 to 59 years through Government and non-government training partners.

The Government takes steps for further strengthening inclusive welfare measures, ensure regular reviews with stakeholders, expand rehabilitation and skill initiatives, improve digital access to schemes for all vulnerable groups.

कृषि मंडियों में मूल्य सूचना प्रणाली

2652. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

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

(क) क्या सरकार कृषि उपज के मूल्य निर्धारण में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु देश भर की कृषि मंडियों में मूल्य सूचना प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु कोई विशेष कदम उठा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वास्तविक समय मूल्य सूचना प्रदर्शित करने वाली डिजिटल प्रणाली से जुड़ी मंडियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म के विस्तार के लिए कोई समयबद्ध योजना निर्धारित की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का किसानों को निःशुल्क मोबाइल-आधारित मूल्य सूचना सेवाएँ प्रदान करने हेतु

कोई नई पहल शुरू करने का विचार है; और

(ड) सरकार द्वारा मूल्य पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रस्तावित या कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे अन्य उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) सरकार किसानों के लिए मूल्य सूचना के महत्व को समझते हुए, वर्ष 2000 से देश में विपणन अनुसंधान एवं सूचना नेटवर्क (एमआरआईएन) कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत विकसित और संचालित एगमार्कनेट पोर्टल, कृषि उपज बाजार समितियों (एपीएमसी) को एकीकृत करके किसानों को वास्तविक समय में मूल्य सूचना प्रदान करता है। नवंबर 2025 में इस पोर्टल को तकनीकी रूप से उन्नत करके एगमार्कनेट पोर्टल 2.0 बना दिया गया है। पोर्टल के साथ नई मंडियों का एकीकरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। अब तक देश भर में 4367 मंडियों को एगमार्कनेट पोर्टल से जोड़ा जा चुका है ताकि वास्तविक समय में मूल्य सूचना प्रदर्शित की जा सके। खेतों से ही वास्तविक समय में मूल्य और अराइवल की जानकारी प्राप्त करने की सुविधा के लिए, सरकार ने एगमार्कनेट 2.0 मोबाइल ऐप भी लॉन्च किया है। यह ऐप मंडी डेटा को मौके पर ही दर्ज करने में सक्षम है और किसानों को बेहतर विपणन निर्णय लेने के लिए अपने मोबाइल फोन पर मूल्य और अराइवल की जानकारी प्राप्त करने की सुविधा देता है।

(ग) से (ड): ई-राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-नाम) एक मांग-आधारित योजना है। ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म पर नई मंडियों का एकीकरण राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर उनकी मांग और तत्परता को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है। इसके विस्तार के लिए कोई विशिष्ट समयबद्ध लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं है। अब तक 1522 मंडियों को ई-नाम पोर्टल पर जोड़ा जा चुका है।

किसानों के लिए मूल्य पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से ई-नाम पोर्टल और मोबाइल ऐप पर ट्रेड की गई सभी व्यापारिक वस्तुओं के वास्तविक समय के मंडी मूल्य प्रदर्शित करता है। ऑनलाइन बोली उचित मूल्य निर्धारण सुनिश्चित करती है और किसानों को समय पर भुगतान के लिए ई-भुगतान की सुविधा प्रदान करती है।

ई-नाम मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन के माध्यम से 247 अधिसूचित वस्तुओं के लिए निःशुल्क मोबाइल-आधारित मूल्य सूचना सेवा प्रदान की जा रही है। यह ऐप किसानों को आस-पास की ई-नाम मंडियों की पहचान करने, प्रचलित कीमतों और पहुंच का मार्ग देखने में भी सक्षम बनाता है।

SCHOOLS MANAGED BY SAIL-BSP

2653. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

- (a) the list of schools operated by SAIL-Bhilai Steel Plant, located in Bhilai Township and its mines area;
- (b) the details capital expenditure plan is in place to renovate, repair and upgrade the physical infrastructure of the older schools managed by SAIL-BSP to ensure a modern and safe learning environment; and
- (c) whether the SAIL-run schools facing any shortage of experienced teachers for core subjects, and the details of the professional development programs which are in place to ensure educators are up-to-date with modern teaching methodologies?

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

- (a) There are ten schools operated by Steel Authority of Indian Limited(SAIL)-Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) in Bhilai Township and its Mines area.
- (b) The routine repair, maintenance, and upkeep of the physical infrastructure of the schools are managed through contracts of Town services Department.
- (c) The teaching requirements in SAIL-run schools are met through a structured

mechanism for redeployment and engagement of qualified teachers, ensuring continuity in the teaching of all core subjects. As part of continuous professional development, teachers regularly participate in Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)-mandated Capacity Building Programmes aligned with National Education Policy (NEP), 2020. Teachers also have access to lesson plans, teaching resources and digital training modules through the CBSE DIKSHA portal. In addition, in-house programmes conducted by the Learning and Development Department support enhancement of communication, computer literacy and other pedagogical skills.

FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

2654. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether country's fisheries and aquaculture is giving profits who are engaged in its promising course, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is committed to guiding India's Blue Revolution toward a resilient and inclusive future, if so, the results achieved and funds invested by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether fisheries and aquaculture are among country's fastest growing food producing sectors, playing a vital role in livelihoods, nutrition and trade and over the decades;
- (d) whether there is remarkable growth in aquatic food production that is

driven by technological innovation, institutional support and proactive policy measures, yet, the sector faces critical challenges including overfishing, habitat degradation, water pollution and climate change are straining aquatic ecosystems, small-scale fishers and farmers often lack access to finance, technology and markets, while poor traceability and inadequate post-harvest measures limit tapping of the best export and domestic market potential and compromise food security, if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of fund spent by the Government and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for Telangana?

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

(a) to (d) India's fisheries sector has undergone a remarkable transformation over the past seven decades, shifting from a predominantly marine-based activity to an inland and aquaculture-driven powerhouse. Total fish production surged from 7.52 lakh tonnes in 1950–51 to an estimated 197.75 lakh tonnes in 2024–25 (provisional) recording a 26-fold increase. Over the last decade, the Government of India has significantly scaled up investments in the sector, channeling Rs 39,272 crore through major initiatives such as the Blue Revolution Scheme, FIDF, Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, and PM Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PMMKSSY). These interventions have propelled fish production from 95.79 lakh tonnes in 2013–14 to 197.75 lakh tonnes in 2024–25 (provisional), an impressive growth of over 100%. Shrimp production, India's

flagship aquaculture commodity, expanded by 267%, rising from 3.22 lakh tonnes (2013–14) to a record 11.84 lakh tonnes (2023–24). India's seafood exports have more than doubled during the same period, increasing from Rs 30,213 crore in 2013–14 to Rs 62,408 crore in 2024–25, marking a **111.73% rise** despite pandemic disruptions and persistent non-tariff barriers in global markets. The fisheries sector is a vital pillar of India's economy and social fabric, supporting nearly three crore fishers and fish farmers and several lakh workers across the value chain. As an affordable, nutrient-rich source of animal protein, fish significantly contributes to national food and nutritional security. India's rapid growth in fish production and exports has been driven by technological innovation, strong institutional support, and proactive policy measures. Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the Department of Fisheries has modernized infrastructure and introduced advanced technologies through interventions such as genetic improvement of key species; establishment of brood banks, brood stock multiplication centres, hatcheries, and seed-rearing units; construction of diverse grow-out ponds; development of raceways and reservoir cage culture; promotion of RAS and biofloc systems; expansion of sea cages; species diversification; and modernization of the fishing fleet. To further accelerate growth, 34 Production and Processing Clusters have been notified across States and Union Territories to enhance production, productivity, and value addition.

India's marine fisheries have long been anchored in sustainability, guided by the National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017, which promotes an ecosystem-

based approach to fisheries management. Government schemes have consistently advanced sustainable practices, with a strong focus on expanding deep-sea fishing and enabling traditional fishers to access distant areas of the EEZ. Under PMMSY, support has been extended for 480 deep-sea fishing vessels and the upgradation of 1,338 vessels for traditional fishermen. A recent, major milestone in this regard is the notification of the Sustainable Harnessing of Fisheries in the EEZ Rules, 2025, empowering traditional and small-scale fishers, cooperatives, and FFPOs to tap untapped offshore resources, enhance processing and export opportunities, and strengthen national self-reliance in deep-sea fisheries. Science-based measures such as fishing bans during spawning seasons, minimum legal sizes, bycatch reduction, improved onboard handling, sea ranching, artificial reefs development, and protection of Essential Fish Habitats such as spawning and feeding grounds are taken for ensuring sustainability of the marine fisheries. Mariculture is being promoted alongside capture fisheries through the schemes and policies. The Department on 21 November 2025 brought out the Standard Operating Procedure for Mariculture (2025) to foster responsible, inclusive coastal development. To build climate resilience, PMMSY is developing 100 Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages, making coastal villages more resilient and economically vibrant.

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying signed a Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in March 2025 for “Strengthening of Blue Ports in India,” fully funded by FAO with an allocation of USD 100,000. The TCP

supports two pilot Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour projects at Vanakbara (Diu) and Jakhau (Gujarat), aimed at modernizing fishing infrastructure with a strong focus on environmental sustainability, operational efficiency, and safety. By integrating smart technologies, these harbours are expected to streamline operations, enhance safety standards, and promote eco-friendly practices.

In addition, the Department of Fisheries, in collaboration with FAO and the Government of Andhra Pradesh, is implementing a Global Environment Facility (GEF-8) project titled “Transforming Andhra Pradesh Aquaculture to a Sustainable, Reduced Footprint and Climate-Resilient Food System.” The initiative focuses on advancing sustainable aquaculture in the State. The GEF Secretariat has approved the project with a grant of USD 13,155,657 (approximately Rs 18 crore), marking a significant step toward climate-resilient and environmentally responsible aquaculture development.

(e) Under PMMSY, the Department of Fisheries has approved Andhra Pradesh’s proposals for 39 activities at a total cost of Rs 2,398.72 crore, with a central share of Rs 559.10 crore, of which Rs 482.55 crore has been released during 2020–21 to 2024–25. For Telangana, proposals amounting to Rs 347.20 crore have been approved, with a central share of Rs 109.92 crore and Rs 85.54 crore released for fisheries and aquaculture development.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES FOR FARMERS IN DELHI

2655. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

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

state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the farmers in Delhi are not receiving the status of farmers and are being deprived of the benefits of Union Government schemes, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of farmers in Delhi who have been affected by the non-implementation of Central Government schemes in NCT of Delhi and the steps being taken by Government to address the issues;

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure that farmers in Delhi receive the benefits of Minimum Support Price (MSP) and the PM Fasal Bima Yojna and to prevent the sale of crops outside of Delhi; and

(d) the timeline for the implementation of the Union Government schemes in Delhi?

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

(a) to (d) Agriculture is a state subject. Government of India supports State Governments through a range of central sector and centrally sponsored schemes. 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. List of schemes implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Information on the number of farmers in Delhi who have been affected by the non-implementation of the schemes in NCT of Delhi is not centrally maintained.

Under Central Sector Schemes, 21 installments of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM - KISAN) have been disbursed till now. Total ₹53.79 crore have been disbursed to farmers in Delhi. Of this, ₹2.11 crore have been disbursed to 10,547 beneficiaries under 21th Installment of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM - KISAN).

370 farmers from Delhi have been enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM - KMY) since its inception.

Under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), as on 25.11.2025, ₹23 crore has been sanctioned for 16 projects in Delhi. The total project cost for these sanctioned projects is ₹41 crore.

Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes from 2014-15 to 2024-25, ₹96.27 crore were allocated under all components of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Under all components of Krishionnati Yojana (KY), allocation was ₹20.49 crore. In FY 2025-26 action plans of ₹5.77 crore and ₹1.10 crore have been approved by Government of India for implementation of projects under PM-RKVY and KY respectively based on the proposal received from Government of Delhi.

The 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. Procurement

at MSP is yet to be initiated in Delhi. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) provide financial support to farmers at the time of losses due to natural calamities. This scheme is voluntary for State/UTs and farmers as well. The UT of Delhi is not implementing the scheme.

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 Sanrakshana 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. Rashtriya 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

PACS IN LADAKH

2656 SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Ladakh has one of the lowest numbers of functional Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in the country and that only ten PACS have so far been approved for

- computerisation under the national modernisation project;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such low coverage of PACS and their computerisation in this strategically important and remote Union Territory;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of functional and computerised PACS in Ladakh and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps being taken to strengthen the cooperative credit structure and diversify cooperative activities in Ladakh including capacity building and IT support; and
- (e) whether any special package or timeline has been prepared to bridge Ladakh's gap with leading States in PACS computerisation and cooperative development and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) As per the 2011 Census, Ladakh has a total population of 2,74,289, including a rural population of 2,12,280, which are covered by 169 PACS out of which 129 currently functional and are engaged in PACS-related activities. Ladakh has made significant progress in strengthening its cooperative landscape, despite sparsely populated region, every panchayat in Ladakh has an operational PACS. Under the Phase-1 of PACS Computerisation Project, 10 PACS of Ladakh have been approved for computerisation so far, five each from Leh and Kargil. Also, the UT Administration has proposed additional 23 PACS for computerisation in Phase-2 of PACS Computerisation Project.

In line with the national vision of 'Sahakar se Samriddhi', to deepen and

expand the cooperative movement, Ladakh has adopted the Model Bye-Laws for PACS, enabling them to undertake over 25 diversified business activities while enhancing transparency, accountability, and governance. The UT is also participating in major national initiatives such as the establishment of 2 lakh new Multipurpose PACS, Dairy and Fisheries Cooperatives, and convergence schemes like PACS as CSC, PMKSK, and PMBJK to expand services in uncovered areas. So far, 3 M-PACS, 3 Dairy and 1 Fishery have been formed under the plan to establish new multipurpose PACS, Dairy, and Fisheries cooperative societies.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Cooperation has launched various initiatives to strengthen the cooperative credit structure and diversify cooperative activities including capacity building and IT support across the country including Ladakh.

Key initiatives include:

- i. Model Byelaws of PACS, enables 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. At present, 10 PACS have applied to open PM Jan Aushadhi Kendra, and 7 PACS are already providing CSC services, in Ladakh.
- ii. NCCT, through its training institutions, conducts a wide range of capacity building programmes aimed at strengthening the cooperatives across the country. Participants from Ladakh were also

trained in the Higher Diploma in Cooperative Management (HDCM) course under NCCT through RICM, Chandigarh.

- iii. PACS Computerisation Project, was introduced to standardize software, digital accounting, online service delivery and improved transparency.
- iv. Capacity-building and ERP training for PACS by the System Integrator and district cooperative officials.
- v. Distribution of IT hardware to computerised PACS for online services.
- vi. Initiatives taken up with the assistance of Department of Financial Services and Reserve Bank of India to strengthen the structure and functioning of Cooperative Banks and to bring them at par with other commercial banks. (List of activities is given in the enclosed **Statement**).
- vii. The PACS Computerisation Project is being implemented in a phased manner.

STATEMENT

Initiatives taken up with the assistance of Department of Financial Services and Reserve Bank of India to strengthen the structure and functioning of Cooperative Banks

- 1) Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) are now allowed to open new branches to expand their business.
- 2) Cooperative Banks are now able to make one-time settlement of outstanding loans, like Commercial Banks.

- 3) Additional time limit has been given to achieve the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets given to UCBs.
- 4) RBI has permitted UCBs to provide door-step banking services to their customers.
- 5) A Nodal Officer designated in RBI for regular interaction with UCBs
- 6) RBI has more than doubled the individual housing loan limit for RCBs and UCBs.
- 7) RCBs will now be able to lend to commercial real estate - residential housing sector, thereby diversifying their business.
- 8) Co-operative Banks have been included as Member Lending Institutions [MLIs] of CGTMSE.
- 9) License fee for onboarding Co-operative Banks to the modern 'Aadhaar Enabled Payment System' (AePS) has been reduced by linking it to the number of transactions.
- 10) Notification of scheduling norms for urban co-operative banks has been published.
- 11) RBI has doubled monetary ceiling for Gold Loan under Bullet Repayment Scheme from 2 Lakh to 4 Lakh for those UCBs who meet the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets.
- 12) An Umbrella Organization (UO) for the UCB sector named National Urban Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation Limited (NUCFDC), has been formed which will provide necessary IT infrastructure and operation support to UCBs.

- 13) Limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) under Priority Sector Guidelines increased from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore
- 14) To provide technological services to RCBs and for their strengthening, NABARD with the approval of RBI has set up Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity).
- 15) Relief to Urban Cooperative Institutions by increasing 50% loan limit from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 3 crore.
- 16) Amendment in the Banking Regulation Act to fix the tenure of the BoD of cooperative Banks as per the Constitution (maximum 10 consecutive years)
- 17) Rural Cooperative banks are included under Ombudsman Scheme of RBI
- 18) PSL target for UCBs reduced from 75% to 60%
- 19) 12% weaker-section sub-limit eased for UCBS and ₹2 lakh target for women has been removed
- 20) RCBs are now allowed to open (max 10) branches through automatic route
- 21) Relaxation in financial norms to UCBs and RCBs for providing modern banking services
- 22) Relaxation from penalty clause under FSWM norms.

FISH FARMING IN GUJARAT

2657. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced any new schemes to promote sustainable fish farming in coastal areas of Gujarat, addressing environmental concerns;

(b) if so, the funds and training provided to such fishermen for implementing sustainable practices; and

(c) whether there are specific plans of the Government to support dairy cooperatives in Gujarat, including subsidies for infrastructure and technology?

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

(a) The Department of Fisheries, Government of India (DoF, GoI) has been implementing various schemes/programmes for holistic development of fisheries in the country in all States/UTs including Gujarat. The major schemes included Blue Revolution Scheme (2015-16 to 2019-20), extending Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to fisheries (since 2018-19), Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) (2018-19 to 2025-26), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) (2020-21 to 2024-26), and a new Central Sector Sub-scheme viz. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana (PM-MKSSY) (2023-24 to 2026-27). Enhancing fish production, strengthening fisheries infrastructure, strengthening livelihood, ensuring safety of fishers and sustainability of resources have been the core of these initiatives.

(b) The Department of Fisheries, GoI in consultation with National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and concerned fisheries institutes has taken up

several interventions for facilitating training and awareness programmes in various fisheries activities including in promotion of sustainable practices in all States/UTs including Gujarat. The NFDB has informed that under PMMSY during last five years training were provided to 1200 fishers of Gujarat with funds of Rs.10 lakh sanctioned towards it. The areas included installation of artificial reefs towards sustainability, seaweed farming, disease management, Best Management Practices, shrimp farming, mariculture etc.

Additionally, Government of Gujarat has informed that in the year 2025–26, the state government executed various coastal aquaculture welfare schemes with a total budget of ₹160 crore. During this period, multiple training programmes were conducted by the Government of Gujarat in collaboration with Kamdhenu University and ICAR-CIBA to promote sustainable aquaculture practices.

(c) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), GoI is implementing the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) scheme across the country since Feb-2014. The scheme has been restructured in July, 2021 for implementation from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with following two components: (i) the Component "A" of NPDD focuses on creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities, and (ii) the Component 'B' of the NPDD scheme "Dairying through Cooperatives". As informed by DAHD, GoI, under NPDD (Comp A), under NPDD, 9 projects have been approved in Gujarat with the total outlay of Rs.55613.66 lakh (including central share of Rs.33917.66 lakh) for strengthening and creation of

infrastructure of dairy cooperatives in Gujarat. Under the Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF), which is a Central Sector Scheme with an outlay of Rs 11,184 crore, financial assistance (interest subvention of upto 2.5%) was provided to Dairy Co-operative, Multi State Dairy Cooperative, Milk Producer Companies (MPC), NDDBs subsidiaries, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) registered under State Cooperative and Companies Act. On 01.02.2024, DIDF was subsumed with Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) and now the Dairy Cooperatives are eligible to avail assistance through AHIDF as per the Operational Guidelines. Under the scheme Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organization engaged dairy activities (SDCFPO), as on 31.10.2025, Interest Subvention amount of Rs.559.78 crore (Rs 293.95 Cr as regular interest subvention and Rs 265.83 Cr as additional interest subvention amount) were provided against working capital loan amount of Rs 67233.4 Cr for 12 milk unions of Gujarat State.

SUB-COMPONENT OF PMMSY

2658. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

(a) whether specific infrastructure projects have been undertaken by the Government under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in its State-led or agency-led proposal based sub-components during the last three

years;

(b) if so, the number of project proposals received and approved by the Government along with number of projects completed, and details of funds allocated and released for each project, State-wise and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Kakinada, district;

(c) the number of beneficiaries who have benefitted under beneficiaries-led sub-components of PMMSY such as Insurance of Fishing Vessels and Insurance of Fishermen during last three years, State-wise and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Kakinada district; and

(d) whether any specific project proposals have been received and approved under PMMSY for Genetic Improvement Programmes, Nucleus Breeding Centres (NBCs) and boundary wall/fencing infrastructure for biosecurity, from Andhra Pradesh including Kakinada, 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) The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying *inter-alia* focus on creation of fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure facilities. The fisheries infrastructure supported under PMMSY primarily include Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres, Ice Plants, Cold Storages, Fish Markets both Wholesale and Retail Markets, Integrated Aquaparks, Feed Mills, Hatcheries, Brood Banks, Live Fish Vending Centres, Climate Resilient Coastal Fishing Villages (CRCFV), Artificial Reefs etc. The

Department of Fisheries, Government of India has accorded approval to proposals of various State Government and Union Territories amounting to Rs.7501 crore for development of these infrastructure facilities under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY).

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that during last three years, 3 Fishing Harbours and 3 Fish landing Centres, one Integrated Aqua park, 22 units- Artificial reefs and 15-Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV) at a total cost of Rs. 1330.11 crore have been sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY). The Government of Andhra Pradesh further reported the completion of installation of 22 artificial reef units and the remaining projects are at various stages of implementation. The district-wise and year-wise details of the fisheries infrastructure projects approved for development in Andhra Pradesh under PMMSY as reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) The Department of Fisheries, Government of India also accords paramount importance for social security of fishers, fish farmers and fish workers etc. During the last three years, insurance coverage to 1,03,47,716 fishers and fish farmers have been provided with an average 34,49,238 fishers annually. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had not participated in insurance activities of PMMSY during last three years (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25). The state-wise and year-wise details of the insurance cover provided to fishers and fish farmers are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that no specific projects

like (i) Genetic Improvement Programmes, (ii) Nucleus Breeding Centres (NBCs) and (iii) boundary wall/fencing infrastructure for biosecurity have been proposed/taken up under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY).

STATEMENT-I

District-wise and year-wise details of the fisheries infrastructure projects approved for development in Andhra Pradesh under PMMSY

S.No	Year of sanction	Component	District	Funds allocated in Rs Cr.	Funds released in Rs Cr.
1	2022-23	Fishing Harbour at Pudimadaka	Anakapalli	365.81	160.00
2	2022-23	Fishing Harbour at Budagatlapalem	Srikakulam	392.53	
3	2022-23	Fishing Harbour at Kothapatnam	Prakasam	392.45	
4	2022-23	Fish landing centre at Rayadaruvu	Tirupati	23.9	30.05
5	2022-23 2022-23	Fish landing centre at Uppalanka	Kakinada	5.74	
6	2022-23	Fish landing centre at Dondawaka	Anakapalli	23.9	
7	2022-23	Integrated Aqua Park	Bapatla	88.08	7.70
8	2023-24	Artificial Reefs- 22 units	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam	7.70	7.70
9	2024-25	CRCFV- Pedagangallapeta	Srikakulam	2.00	
10		CRCFV- Devunalthada	Srikakulam	2.00	
11		CRCFV- Iddivanipalem	Srikakulam	2.00	
12		CRCFV- P.Barripeta	Vizianagaram	2.00	
13		CRCFV-Pedauppada	Visakhapatnam	2.00	

14		CRCFV-Pentakota	Anakapalli	2.00	6.10
15		CRCFV-Konapapapeta	Kakinada	2.00	
16		CRCFV-Sorlagondhi	Krishna	2.00	
17		CRCFV-Gullalamodha	Krishna	2.00	
18		CRCFV-Adivi	Bapatla	2.00	
19		CRCFV-Gondisamudram	Bapatla	2.00	
20		CRCFV-K.Pallipalem	Prakasam	2.00	
21		CRCFV-Edurupattapupalem	Nellore	2.00	
22		CRCFV-Thatichetlapalem	Nellore	2.00	
23		CRCFV-Thupilipalem	Tirupati	2.00	
			Total	1330.11	211.55

CRCFV : Climate Resilient Coastal Fishing Villages

STATEMENT-II

**State-wise and year-wise details of the insurance cover provided to
fishers and fish farmers**

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Year-wise number of fishers insured under PMMSY			
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	TOTAL
1	Andhra Pradesh	=	=	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	837	1,082	837	2756
3	Assam	155,000	180,378	193,265	528643
4	Bihar	150,000	150,000	150,000	450000
5	Chhattisgarh	220,495	220,495	220,525	661515
6	Goa	4,061	3,461	3,518	11040
7	Gujarat	99,964	130,000	110,000	339964
8	Haryana	1,814	1,214	1,750	4778
9	Himachal Pradesh	11,874	9,530	9,526	30930
10	Jharkhand	164,000	165,000	173,941	502941

11	Karnataka	78,983	80,099	80,099	239181
12	Madhya Pradesh	117,499	128,173	130,810	376482
13	Maharashtra	100,739	76,246	114,174	291159
14	Manipur	3,383		1,268	4651
15	Meghalaya	1,013	1,022	1,022	3057
16	Odisha	1,150,000	1,111,761	1,131,857	3393618
17	Punjab	3,120	3,256	3,116	9492
18	Rajasthan	4,857	4,856	4,862	14575
19	Sikkim	599	491	633	1723
20	Tamil Nadu	543,949	558,966	573,183	1676098
21	Telangana	306,857	373,000	416,000	1095857
22	Tripura	7,085	8,980	50,000	66065
23	Uttar Pradesh	102,850	119,181	150,000	372031
24	Uttarakhand	2,101	3,531	5,147	10779
25	West Bengal	8,499			8499
26	Andaman and Nicobar	14,000	14,330	11,507	39837
27	Delhi	251	386	494	1131
28	Daman and Diu	7,447	7,514	7,824	22785
29	Jammu and Kashmir	23,026	25,737	28,301	77064
30	Lakshadweep	49	93	76	218
31	Ladakh	2,307	2,520	2,863	7690
32	Puducherry	34,200	34,349	34,608	103157
	Grand Total	3,320,859	3,415,651	3,611,206	10,347,716

FUNDS DEVOLUTION IN PANCHAYATS

2659. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) the fund devolution to Warangal panchayats under the 15th Finance Commission, including utilization certificates;

(b) the training for women representatives under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj

Abhiyan;

(c) the digital governance tools, such as e-Gram Swaraj portal adoption; and

(d) the rural infrastructure projects, including roads and water supply completed

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

(a) 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, respectively. Thereafter, the inter-se-distribution among all the tiers of Panchayats shall be 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.

Therefore, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj does not maintain tier-wise allocation to Panchayats in the state.

The details of 15th Finance Commission Grants (both tied and untied) allocated and released to the State of Telangana for the Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) during the 15th Finance Commission are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Untied Grant		Tied Grant		Total grant	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1	2020-21 (Interim Period)	923.50	923.50	923.50	923.50	1847.00	1847.00

2	2021-22	546.00	546.00	819.00	819.00	1365.00	1365.00
3	2022-23	566.00	566.00	849.00	849.00	1415.00	1415.00
4	2023-24	572.00	569.67	858.00	854.51	1430.00	1424.18
5	2024-25*	605.00	-	908.40	-	1514.00	-
6	2025-26*	590.80	-	886.20	-	1477.00	-

* The 15th FC Grants could not be released for the FY 2024-25 and 2025-26 due to non-fulfillment of mandatory conditions such as having duly elected Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) and provisions related to State Finance Commission (SFC) in terms of the operational guidelines dated 14.07.2021 issued by Ministry of Finance.

(b) The Ministry has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) w.e.f. the financial year 2022-23 with the major objective of Capacity Building and Training (CBandT) of Elected Representatives, Functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayats across all States/UTs for improving Panchayat Governance. Under the scheme of RGSA, the Ministry provides support for Capacity Building and Training (CBandT) of elected representatives, functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayats in different categories, viz. basic orientation and refresher training, thematic training, specialised training, panchayat development plan training, etc.

A total of 75,01,926 Women Participants were trained, out of which a total of 27,32,762 Women Elected Representatives (WER) were trained from FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 (as on 25th November 2025) under the Scheme.

Further, this year the Ministry has launched a comprehensive specialized training module as a part of “Shashkta Panchayat Netri Abhiyan” for the capacity building of Women Elected Representatives (WERs) of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The focus of the training module is to build the capacity of the

WERs on different aspects of rural governance; enhance the knowledge and practical skills for effective delivery of roles and responsibilities as elected representatives and also to develop the leadership, communication, managerial and decision making skills for effective women led governance. A total of 44,143 WERs (as on 25th November 2025) were trained on these modules.

(c) The Ministry is implementing the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) under RGSA, which has significantly enhanced transparency, efficiency, and governance at the grassroots level. The eGramSwaraj application, developed as part of the e-Panchayat MMP, has facilitated digital planning, accounting, monitoring, and online payments at the Panchayat level. The integration of eGramSwaraj with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) enables real-time payments to vendors and service providers, ensuring seamless fund flow and reducing delays. In FY 2024-25, a total of 2.55 lakh Gram Panchayats across the country uploaded their Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs), and over ₹61,000 crore was transferred through the eGramSwaraj-PFMS interface.

Further, applications developed by the Ministry, like Meri Panchayat, have endeavoured to bring transparency in Panchayat Governance by making information on planning, activities and progress of works in Panchayat accessible to the public. Similarly, Panchayat NIRNAY is an online application aims at bringing transparency and better management in the conduct of GramSabhas by Panchayats.

Furthermore, an application of 'AuditOnline' has been developed for online audits of Panchayat accounts and their financial management. AuditOnline for transparent auditing of Central Finance Commission funds utilization to strengthen the financial management of Panchayats was launched in April 2020.

(d) Panchayat, being "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.

Further, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj does not maintain data on rural infrastructure projects completed, including those related to roads, water supply, and similar works.

SOCIAL-SECURITY SCHEMES IN BORDER PANCHAYATS

2660. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified gaps in access to social-security schemes for casual labourers and daily-wage workers in border panchayats of Kasaragod, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether enrolment drives under centrally-assisted livelihood and insurance-linked schemes have been undertaken, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of beneficiaries covered and total payments released during the last two financial years?

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

(a) and (c) As informed by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE), Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) scheme was launched by MoLE in February, 2019 in order to provide old age protection to the workers of unorganised sector including casual labourers and daily-wage workers in border panchayats of India. The scheme is being implemented for all workers of unorganized sector across the country including Kasaragod. 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 not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Govt. funded) are eligible to join the scheme. The monthly contribution amount ranges from Rs. 55/- to Rs. 200/-, depending upon the entry age of the beneficiary. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Enrollment in the scheme is done through the Common Service Centres, with its network of about 4 lakh Centres across the country. Eligible unorganised workers can also self-enrol through visiting the portal www.maandhan.in.

Actual Expenditure (AE) and registration in the PM-SYM scheme since 2024-25 is as under:

Sr. No	Year	For PMSYM Amount (Rs. In crores)	Registration under PM-SYM
1	2024-25	232.11	1,27,436
2	2025-26	127.60 (Till 11.12.2025)	61,640 (Till 10.12.2025)
	Total	359.71	1,89,076

(b) The ESIC has launched a scheme for registration of employers and employees (SPREE) to create awareness about the coverage under ESIC and to provide a one-time opportunity to all uncovered employers in all States to register their units under ESIC with the facility to not submit any previous records or to register new employees for already covered units.

Government is implementing various livelihood and insurance schemes for welfare of casual labourers and daily-wage workers – (i) PM Vishwakarma (ii) PMSVANidhi (iii) National Rural Livelihood Mission (iv) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (v) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) (vi) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) (vii) Atal Pension Yojana (APY) among others.

To enhance skills and provide apprenticeship opportunities for unorganised workers, eShram portal has been integrated with the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) Portal under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Unorganised workers registered on the e-Shram portal can now access skill development programs available on the SIDH portal.

Awareness drives are periodically undertaken under various centrally-assisted livelihood and insurance-linked schemes. These activities are carried out by the concerned Ministries and implementing agencies through State

Governments, banks, insurance institutions and field-level functionaries.

A nationwide campaign was launched by the Department of Financial Services to achieve saturation of Financial Inclusion schemes across all Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies recently. The campaign focuses on Re-KYC, opening of PMJDY accounts, enrollments under PMJJBY, PMSBY and APY.

पंचायती राज के संबंध में डॉ. बलवंत राय मेहता समिति की प्रमुख सिफारिशें

2661. श्री सुनील कुमार:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पंचायती राज के संबंध में डॉ. बलवंत राय मेहता समिति की प्रमुख सिफारिशें क्या हैं और उनका कितना कार्यान्वयन किया गया है

(ख) सरकार द्वारा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ करने और उनके क्षमता-निर्माण तथा वित्तीय सशक्तिकरण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं:

(ग) क्या सरकार का सहभागिता वाले शासन और विकेंद्रीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई नई पहल शुरू करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के माध्यम से सतत विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) पंचायती राज पर डॉ. बलवंत राय मेहता समिति, 1957 की मुख्य सिफारिशें संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं। 73वां संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम लागू होने के बाद, भाग-IX (पंचायतों से संबंधित) को भारत के संविधान में जोड़ा गया है, संविधान के भाग-IX के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी राज्यों और

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपने अपने पंचायती राज कानूनों में संशोधन किया है। संविधान के भाग-IX में पंचायती राज पर डॉ. बलवंत राय मेहता समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशों को शामिल किया गया है।

(ख) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची के संदर्भ में पंचायत, 'स्थानीय सरकार' होने के कारण राज्य का विषय है। पंचायतों को, संविधान के प्रावधानों के अधीन, राज्यों के पंचायती राज अधिनियमों, जो राज्य दर राज्य भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकते हैं, के अंतर्गत स्थापित और संचालित किया जाता है। भारत के संविधान का अनुच्छेद 243छ, आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक न्याय के लिए योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए तथा ऐसी स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए, किसी भी राज्य के विधान मंडल को, निर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन, उचित स्तर पर पंचायतों को शक्तियों और उत्तरदायित्वों के हस्तांतरण के लिए, कानून द्वारा, प्रावधानों को बनाने का अधिकार देता है। तदनुसार, पंचायतों से संबंधित सभी मामले संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं।

क्षमता निर्माण और वित्तीय सशक्तिकरण सहित, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को मजबूत करने के लिए, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) को वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू कर रहा है जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और अन्य हितधारकों को नेतृत्व की भूमिकाओं के लिए अपनी शासन क्षमताओं को विकसित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के माध्यम से पंचायती राज संस्थानों को सक्षम बनाना है ताकि ग्राम पंचायतें प्रभावी ढंग से काम कर सकें। इस योजना के तहत, मंत्रालय ग्राम पंचायतों के प्रभावी कामकाज जैसे कि ग्राम पंचायत भवनों का निर्माण, कंप्यूटर और उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए ग्राम पंचायत भवनों के साथ जन सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) का संयोजन के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए सीमित पैमाने पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देता है, जैसा कि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपनी वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं में प्रस्तावित किया और बाद में केंद्रीय अधिकार प्राप्त समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया। मंत्रालय इस योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए वार्षिक कार्य योजना में अनुमोदित राज्यों, जिला और ब्लॉक स्तर पर परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाइयों (पीएमयू) की स्थापना के लिए संशोधित आरजीएसए की योजना के तहत राज्यों/संघ

राज्य क्षेत्रों को भी सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है और पंचायतों की क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण का समर्थन करने के लिए राज्य, जिला और ब्लॉक स्तर के पंचायत संसाधन केंद्रों के रूप में संस्थागत तंत्र की स्थापना भी कर रहा है।

ई-पंचायतों हेतु मिशन मोड परियोजना (एमएमपी-ई-पंचायत) को राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) योजना के एक केंद्रीय घटक के रूप में लागू किया जा रहा है, जो जिसके तहत पीआरआई के कामकाज में दक्षता, जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए और इसके समग्र परिवर्तन के लिए विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं को पंचायतों के डिजिटलीकरण की दिशा में वित्त पोषित किया जाता है।

इस मंत्रालय ने एक उपयोगकर्ता के अनुकूल वेब-आधारित पोर्टल ई-ग्रामस्वराज (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in>) लॉन्च किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य विकेंद्रीकृत योजना, प्रगति रिपोर्टिंग, वित्तीय प्रबंधन, कार्य-आधारित लेखांकन और सृजित संपत्तियों के विवरण में बेहतर पारदर्शिता लाना है। यह पोर्टल सभी पंचायतों को प्रत्येक वर्ष केन्द्रीय वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत अनुदानों के उपयोग के लिए अपनी योजनाएं तैयार करने और अपलोड करने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। पंचायतों द्वारा विधिवत अनुमोदित इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी प्रत्येक चरण में सिस्टम जनित वाउचर, जियो-टैगिंग और पंचायत प्रधान तथा पंचायत सचिव को सौंपी गई जिम्मेदारियों के माध्यम से की जाती है। राज्यों द्वारा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग की धनराशि के ऑनलाइन हस्तांतरण और पंचायतों को विक्रेताओं/सेवा प्रदाताओं को वास्तविक समय पर भुगतान करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए ई-ग्रामस्वराज पोर्टल को सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली के साथ भी एकीकृत किया गया है। पंचायतें अपनी वार्षिक पंचायत विकास योजनाएं तैयार करके ई-ग्रामस्वराज पोर्टल पर अपलोड करती हैं। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने पंचायत खरीद में पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए ई-ग्रामस्वराज को गवर्नमेंट ई-मार्केटप्लेस (GeM) के साथ एकीकृत किया है। यह एकीकरण पंचायतों को "वोकल फॉर लोकल" पहल को बढ़ावा देते हुए ई-ग्रामस्वराज प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से GeM द्वारा वस्तुएं और सेवाएं खरीदने की अनुमति देता है। इसी

प्रकार, पंचायत निर्णय (NIRNAY) एक ऑनलाइन एप्लिकेशन है जिसका उद्देश्य पंचायतों द्वारा ग्राम सभाओं के संचालन में पारदर्शिता और बेहतर प्रबंधन लाना है।

जहां तक वित्तीय सशक्तिकरण का सवाल है, पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग के अनुदान 28 राज्यों के ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों को प्रदान किए जाते हैं, जिनमें राज्य की जनसंख्या (जनगणना-2011) पर भार 90 प्रतिशत और क्षेत्रफल पर भार 10 प्रतिशत होता है।

राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान एक मांग-आधारित योजना है और योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार विभिन्न घटकों के लिए राज्यों को धनराशि आवंटित की गई थी/है। योजना के तहत धनराशि जारी किया जाना विभिन्न कारकों जैसे पंचायत चुनाव का नियमित संचालन, वार्षिक कार्य योजना प्रस्तुत करना, निधि जारी करने का अनुरोध, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के पास उपलब्ध अव्ययित शेष धनराशि, उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र आदि पर निर्भर करता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पंचायत खातों के ऑनलाइन ऑडिट और उनके वित्तीय प्रबंधन के लिए एक ऑनलाइन एप्लिकेशन- 'ऑडिटऑनलाइन' विकसित किया गया है। ऑडिटऑनलाइन पोर्टल, जो अप्रैल 2020 में लॉन्च किया गया, केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग के धन के उपयोग की पारदर्शी ऑडिटिंग की सुविधा प्रदान करता है और पंचायतों के वित्तीय प्रबंधन को मजबूत करता है।

(ग) और (घ) मंत्रालय ने सतत विकास के लिए 2030 एजेंडा के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता के अनुरूप, 17 सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) को 9 विषयों में समेकित करके पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) के माध्यम से सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के स्थानीयकरण (एलएसडीजी) की प्रक्रिया का नेतृत्व किया है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य वर्ष 2030 तक सतत विकास एजेंडा को जमीनी स्तर पर प्राप्त करना है। इस विषयगत दृष्टिकोण से वैश्विक लक्ष्यों को स्थानीय शासन संरचनाओं के साथ संरेखित करना आसान हो जाता है, जिससे वे स्थानीय स्तर पर, अर्थात् पंचायत स्तर पर, कार्यान्वयन के लिए अधिक प्रासंगिक और कार्रवाई करने योग्य बन जाते हैं।

पंचायत उन्नति सूचकांक (पीएआई), जिसे इसी वर्ष शुरू किया गया है, ग्राम पंचायत में एलएसडीजी के पूरे होने की वर्तमान स्थिति/स्तर को इंगित करता है और स्थानीय एसडीजी को प्राप्त करने और

परिणामस्वरूप एसडीजी 2030 को प्राप्त करने में ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा की गई वृद्धिशील प्रगति को भी मापता है। पंचायत उन्नति सूचकांक (पीएआई) एक बहु-क्षेत्रीय सूचकांक है जिसका उपयोग ग्राम पंचायतों के समग्र विकास, कार्य-निष्पादन और प्रगति को मापने के लिए किया जाता है। पीएआई के उद्देश्यों में से एक विषयगत अंकों के माध्यम से ग्राम पंचायतों के एलएसडीजी के 9 विषयों में विकास में हो रहे अंतर की पहचान करना और विषयगत ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना की तैयारी के लिए विषयों में संकल्प को प्राथमिकता देते हुए विकास और कार्रवाई संबंधी बिंदुओं के स्थानीय लक्ष्य निर्धारित करके जमीनी स्तर पर साक्ष्य आधारित योजना बनाने के लिए पंचायत को सक्षम बनाना है। पीएआई वित्त वर्ष 2023-24, अर्थात् पीएआई 2.0, का कार्य हाल ही में मई 2025 में शुरू किया गया है।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों को उनके स्वयं की राजस्व स्रोत में वृद्धि करने में सहायता हेतु सक्रिय रूप से शामिल है, जिससे उनकी स्वायत्तता और आत्मनिर्भरता को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके। इसी उद्देश्य से, मंत्रालय ने एक समर्पित पंचायत राजस्व संवर्द्धन प्रकोष्ठ (PREC/OSR सेल) की स्थापना की है और राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज योजना के तहत एक परियोजना प्रारंभ की है, जिसके अंतर्गत आगामी चार वर्षों में, नवंबर 2025 से शुरू होकर, कुल 350 ग्राम पंचायतों की पहचान कर उन्हें ग्रोथ सेंटर के रूप में विकसित किया जा रहा है। इस पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, अहमदाबाद (आईआईएम-ए) के सहयोग से पंचायतों द्वारा स्वयं के स्रोत से राजस्व (ओएसआर) सृजन (जनरेट करने) पर विशेष मॉड्यूल विकसित किया है। आईआईएम-ए की टीम द्वारा 31 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के राज्य स्तरीय मास्टर ट्रेनर्स (एसएलएमटी) को ओएसआर प्रशिक्षण के विशेषीकृत मॉड्यूल के आधार पर प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने पंचायतों के ओएसआर संग्रह को डिजिटल बनाने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाते हुए "समर्थ पंचायत पोर्टल" विकसित किया है। यह एक समर्पित डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म है जो कर और गैर-कर माँगों को सृजन करने, कर रजिस्ट्रों के रखरखाव और राजस्व की ऑनलाइन ट्रैकिंग की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। यह डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण स्थानीय वित्तीय प्रशासन

में पारदर्शिता, दक्षता और विस्तारशीलता लाने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

विवरण

पंचायती राज के संबंध में डॉ. बलवंत राय मेहता समिति 1957 की प्रमुख सिफारिशें

क्रम सं.	रिपोर्ट के पैरा सं. का संदर्भ लीजिए	सिफारिशें का सारांश
1.	2.8	सरकार को कुछ कामों और ज़िम्मेदारियों से खुद को पूरी तरह अलग कर लेना चाहिए और उन्हें एक ऐसी संस्था को सौंप देना चाहिए जो अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में सभी विकास कार्यों का पूरा ज़िम्मा संभालेगी, और सरकार सिर्फ़ मार्गदर्शन, निगरानी और उच्च स्तरीय प्लानिंग का काम अपने पास रखेगी।
2.	2.12	ब्लॉक स्तर पर, एक चुनी हुई स्व-शासी संस्था बनाई जानी चाहिए जिसका अधिकार क्षेत्र एक डेवलपमेंट ब्लॉक के बराबर हो।
3.	2.15	पंचायत समिति का गठन ग्राम पंचायतों से अप्रत्यक्ष चुनावों द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए।
4.	2.16	एक ब्लॉक के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाली हर नगर पालिका को अपने सदस्यों में से एक व्यक्ति को पंचायत समिति के सदस्य के रूप में चुनना चाहिए। दूसरा, राज्य सरकार मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण नगर पालिकाओं को पंचायतों में बदल सकती है।
5.	2.17 और 2.18	जहां एक ब्लॉक में स्थानीय कोऑपरेटिव संगठनों का दायरा और महत्व हो, वहां चुनी हुई सीटों की संख्या के 10% के बराबर सीटें कोऑपरेटिव के निदेशकों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा या तो को-ऑप्शन या निर्वाचन द्वारा भरी जाएंगी। दूसरा, समिति का कार्यकाल 5 साल का होना चाहिए और यह पांच-वर्षीय योजना अवधि के तीसरे साल में अस्तित्व में आनी चाहिए।
6.	2.19 और 2.20	पंचायत समिति के कामों में कृषि और उसके सभी पहलुओं का विकास, पशुओं में सुधार, स्थानीय उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना, जन स्वास्थ्य, कल्याणकारी कार्य, प्राइमरी स्कूलों का प्रसाशन और आंकड़ों को इकट्ठा करना और उनका रखरखाव शामिल होना चाहिए। इसे राज्य सरकार के एजेंट के तौर पर भी काम करना चाहिए ताकि उसे सौंपी गई खास विकास योजनाओं को लागू किया जा सके। दूसरे काम पंचायत समितियों को तभी सौंपे जाने चाहिए जब वे असरदार लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं के तौर पर काम करना शुरू कर दें।
7.	2.21	पंचायती समिति को आय के निम्नलिखित स्रोत दिए जाएं: i. ब्लॉक के अंदर इकट्ठा किए गए भूमि राजस्व का प्रतिशत

		ii. भूमि राजस्व पर सेस, आदि। iii. व्यवसायों पर टैक्स, आदि। iv. अचल संपत्ति के ट्रांसफर पर ड्यूटी पर सरचार्ज। v. संपत्ति से होने वाला किराया और लाभ, vi. टोल और लीज से होने वाली शुद्ध आय। vii. तीर्थयात्री टैक्स, मनोरंजन पर टैक्स, प्राथमिक शिक्षा सेस, मेलों और बाजारों से होने वाली आय। viii. मोटर वाहन टैक्स का हिस्सा। ix. स्वैच्छिक सार्वजनिक योगदान। x. सरकार द्वारा दिए गए अनुदान।
8.	2.21	राज्य सरकार को इन समितियों को आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े इलाकों का ध्यान रखते हुए, शर्त के साथ या बिना शर्त या मैचिंग आधार पर पर्याप्त अनुदान राशि देना चाहिए।
9.	2.22	किसी ब्लॉक एरिया में खर्च होने वाले सभी केंद्रीय और राज्य फंड अनिवार्य रूप से पंचायत समिति को दिए जाने चाहिए ताकि वह उन्हें सीधे या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से खर्च कर सके, सिवाय तब जब समिति किसी संस्था को सीधी सहायता देने की सिफारिश करे।
10.	2.25	समिति के तकनीकी अधिकारी संबंधित जिला स्तर के अधिकारियों के तकनीकी नियंत्रण में होने चाहिए, लेकिन उनका प्रशासनिक और ऑपरेशनल कंट्रोल उसके मुख्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के पास होना चाहिए।
11.	2.25	समिति का वार्षिक बजट जिला परिषद द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाना चाहिए।
12.	2.26	सरकार के पास कुछ हद तक कंट्रोल ज़रूर रहना चाहिए, जैसे कि जनहित में किसी पंचायत समिति को भंग करने की शक्ति।
13.	2.28	पंचायत का गठन पूरी तरह से चुनाव के आधार पर होना चाहिए, जिसमें दो महिला सदस्यों और अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति से एक-एक सदस्य को को-ऑप्ट करने का प्रावधान हो। किसी अन्य विशेष समूह को विशेष प्रतिनिधित्व देने की ज़रूरत नहीं है।
14.	2.29	पंचायत की आय के मुख्य स्रोत प्रॉपर्टी या हाउस टैक्स, बाजारों और वाहनों पर टैक्स, चुंगी या टर्मिनल टैक्स, सफ़ाई टैक्स, पानी और बिजली का रेट, पशु तालाबों से होने वाली आय, पंचायत समिति से मिलने वाला अनुदान और बेचे गए जानवरों के रजिस्ट्रेशन से ली जाने वाली फीस वगैरह होंगे।
15.	2.30	ग्राम पंचायतों को भूमि राजस्व इकट्ठा करने वाली एजेंसी के तौर पर इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए और उन्हें कमीशन दिया जाना चाहिए। इस मकसद के लिए पंचायतों को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव और डेवलपमेंट के क्षेत्र में उनके परफॉर्मंस के आधार पर ग्रेड दिया जा सकता है, और सिर्फ़ उन्हीं पंचायतों को यह अधिकार दिया जाए जो एक खास मूलभूत न्यूनतम दक्षता को पूरा करती हैं।
16.	2.30	ग्राम पंचायतों को पंचायत समिति से, वैधानिक रूप से निर्धारित हिस्सा, पंचायत समिति को दिए गए शुद्ध भूमि राजस्व का तीन-चौथाई तक, पाने का

		अधिकार होना चाहिए।
17.	2.31	ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा जुटाए गए स्थानीय संसाधनों को, जो अभी चौकीदारों के रखरखाव पर खर्च किए जाते हैं, भविष्य में विकास कार्यों के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए।
18.	2.32	कानून में यह प्रावधान होना चाहिए कि जो व्यक्ति पिछले साल अपना टैक्स नहीं चुका पाया है, उसे अगले पंचायत चुनाव में वोट देने से रोक दिया जाए और अगर किसी पंचायत सदस्य का टैक्स छह महीने से ज्यादा समय से बकाया है, तो उसकी सदस्यता अपने आप खत्म हो जानी चाहिए।
19.	2.33	ग्राम पंचायत का बजट पंचायत समिति की जांच और मंजूरी के अधीन होगा, जिसके मुख्य अधिकारी को ग्राम पंचायत के संबंध में वही अधिकार होंगे जो कलेक्टर को पंचायत समिति के संबंध में होते हैं। हालांकि, किसी भी ग्राम पंचायत को राज्य सरकार के अलावा कोई और भंग नहीं कर सकता, और राज्य सरकार भी ऐसा केवल जिला परिषद की सिफारिश पर ही करेगी।
20.	2.34	ग्राम पंचायतों के अनिवार्य कार्यों में जल आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता, रोशनी, सड़कों का रखरखाव, भूमि प्रबंधन, रिकॉर्ड और दूसरे आँकड़ों को इकट्ठा करना और उनका रखरखाव और पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण शामिल होना चाहिए। यह पंचायत समिति के एजेंट के तौर पर भी काम करेगी और उसे सौंपी गई किसी भी योजना को लागू करेगी।
21.	2.28	न्यायिक पंचायत का अधिकार क्षेत्र ग्राम सेवक के सर्कल से भी बहुत बड़ा हो सकता है, और गाँव पंचायतों द्वारा सुझाए गए पैनल में से सब-डिविजनल या जिला मजिस्ट्रेट न्यायिक पंचायत बनाने के लिए लोगों को चुन सकते हैं।
22.	2.38	पंचायत समितियों के बीच ज़रूरी तालमेल सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, एक जिला परिषद बनाई जानी चाहिए जिसमें इन समितियों के अध्यक्ष, उस क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले विधान सभा सदस्य और संसद सदस्य तथा जिला स्तर के अधिकारी शामिल हों। कलेक्टर इसका अध्यक्ष होगा और उसका एक अधिकारी सचिव के तौर पर काम करेगा।
23.	2.46	अगर लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के इस प्रयोग से ज्यादा से ज्यादा नतीजे चाहिए, तो यह ज़रूरी है कि इस योजना के तीनों स्तर, यानी ग्राम पंचायत, पंचायत समिति और जिला परिषद एक ही समय पर शुरू किए जाएं और पूरे जिले में एक साथ चलाए जाएं।
24.	2.47	स्थानीय निकायों के लिए चुने गए या चुने जाने की इच्छा रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्रशासनिक मामलों में कुछ प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि उन्हें इस मशीनरी के बारे में कम से कम ज़रूरी जानकारी मिल सके, जो लगातार और ज्यादा जटिल होती जा रही है।
25.	2.48	कुछ राज्य जिला स्तर पर स्थानीय निकाय को अधिकार देना सही समझते हैं। जबकि ब्लॉक इस काम के लिए सबसे अच्छी इकाई है, इसकी जगह जिला निकाय को भी इसी तरह का अधिकार दिया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि

		(क) ऐसी ज़िला निकाय को पंचायत समिति की तरह ही, लेकिन बड़े पैमाने पर, कानून द्वारा पूरी तरह से अधिकार दिए गए हों; (ख) पंचायत समिति की तरह ही, ज़रूरी फंड, टैक्स लगाने का अधिकार, ज़रूरी फील्ड स्टाफ, और ज़िला हेडक्वार्टर में सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ उपलब्ध कराया जाए; (ग) डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए चुने गए ब्लॉकों में, पंचायत समितियाँ बनाई जाएँ ताकि वे ज़िला निकाय के एजेंट के तौर पर उस इलाके के लिए ज़िला निकाय द्वारा प्रस्तावित सभी डेवलपमेंट एक्टिविटीज़ को पूरा कर सकें, और ब्लॉक में खर्च होने वाला सारा फंड पंचायत समितियों को ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाए; (घ) ज़िला निकाय सीधे तौर पर सिर्फ़ उन इलाकों में काम करे जहाँ पंचायत समिति नहीं है या फिर इंटर-ब्लॉक और ज़िला स्तर की गतिविधियों तथा संस्थानों के मामलों में काम करे; और (ङ) ज़िला निकाय का गठन पूरी तरह से चुने हुए सदस्यों के आधार पर इस तरह से किया जाए कि वह ग्रामीण विकास के लिए एक प्रभावी साधन के तौर पर बहुत बड़ी न हो जाए। (च) अगर मुमकिन हो, तो इसके बदले में ज़िले के सब-डिवीजन वाले इलाके के लिए एक निकाय को अधिकार हस्तांतरित करने का इंतज़ाम भी किया जा सकता है।

तकनीकी पहलों के माध्यम से कृषि क्षेत्र में सुधार

2662. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) ड्रोन और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) जैसी प्रौद्योगिकीय पहलों के माध्यम से कृषि क्षेत्र में सुधार लाने के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रौद्योगिकीय पहलों के बारे में किसानों में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए कोई

अभियान चलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) किसानों के बीच ड्रोन और एआई जैसी इन प्रौद्योगिकीय पहलों को लेकर क्या प्रतिक्रिया और स्वीकार्यता है?

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

(क) से (ग) कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में कई योजनाओं और पहलों के माध्यम से कृषि में नई तकनीकों जैसे सटीक खेती, ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी, जलवायु-अनुकूल कृषि और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) को अपनाने को सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दे रहा है। आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) और ड्रोन का उपयोग फसल उत्पादकता, स्थिरता और किसानों की आजीविका में सुधार लाने तथा कृषि क्षेत्र की विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए किया गया है। कुछ पहलों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

(i) “किसान ई-मित्र” एक ध्वनि-आधारित एआई-संचालित चैटबॉट है, जिसे प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना और किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड से संबंधित किसानों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने में सहायता के लिए विकसित किया गया है। यह समाधान 11 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का समर्थन करता है और प्रतिदिन 8000 से अधिक किसानों के प्रश्नों का समाधान करता है। अब तक 93 लाख से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए जा चुके हैं।

(ii) जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण फसल के नुकसान से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कीट निगरानी प्रणाली, फसलों में कीटों के प्रकोप का पता लगाने के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और मशीन लर्निंग का उपयोग करती है, जिससे स्वस्थ फसलों के लिए समय पर हस्तक्षेप संभव हो पाता है। वर्तमान में 10,000 से अधिक विस्तार कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा उपयोग किया जा रहा यह टूल किसानों को कीटों की तस्वीरें लेने की सुविधा देता है, जिससे उन्हें कीटों के हमलों को कम करने और फसल के नुकसान को घटाने में मदद मिलती है। वर्तमान में, यह 66 फसलों और 432 से अधिक कीटों को कवर करता है।

(iii) खरीफ 2025 के लिए भारत के 13 राज्यों के कुछ हिस्सों में कृषि से संबंधित स्थानीय मानसून

की शुरुआत के पूर्वानुमानों पर भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) और डेवलपमेंट इनोवेशन लैब इंडिया के सहयोग से एआई-आधारित पायलट प्रोजेक्ट का संचालन किया गया। स्थानीय मानसून के आगमन की जानकारी एम-किसान पोर्टल के माध्यम से एसएमएस द्वारा 13 राज्यों के 3,88,45,214 किसानों को पांच क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भेजी गई। पूर्वानुमान भेजे जाने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार में किसान कॉल सेंटरों के माध्यम से किसानों के साथ टेलीफोन पर प्रतिक्रिया सर्वेक्षण किए गए। इस सर्वेक्षण से यह पता चला कि 31-52% किसानों ने मुख्य रूप से भूमि की तैयारी और बुआई के समय में बदलाव करके अपने बुआई संबंधी निर्णयों को समायोजित किया, जिसमें फसल और इनपुट का चयन भी शामिल था।

(iv) कृषि यंत्रीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएएम) के अंतर्गत, व्यक्तिगत छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों तथा महिला किसानों को ड्रोन खरीदने के लिए 50% सब्सिडी (5 लाख रुपये तक) प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर (सीएचसी) स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है, जो उन किसानों को कृषि मशीनरी, जिनमें ड्रोन और अन्य नई तकनीक के कृषि उपकरण शामिल हैं, किराए पर उपलब्ध कराते हैं जो व्यक्तिगत स्वामित्व वहन करने में असमर्थ हैं। एसएमएएम के अंतर्गत, वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के दौरान (30 नवंबर, 2025 तक), व्यक्तिगत किसानों और सीएचसी को वितरण के लिए 2122 ड्रोन स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

(v) सरकार ने महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को स्थायी व्यवसाय और आजीविका सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से ड्रोन उपलब्ध कराने हेतु केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना 'नमो ड्रोन दीदी' को मंजूरी दी। प्रमुख उर्वरक कंपनियों ने वर्ष 2023-24 में अपने आंतरिक संसाधनों का उपयोग करते हुए एसएचजी को 1094 ड्रोन वितरित किए हैं। इन 1094 ड्रोन में से 500 ड्रोन नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना के तहत एसएचजी को वितरित किए गए हैं। बंगलुरु स्थित कृषि विकास एवं ग्रामीण रूपांतरण केंद्र (एडीआरटीसी) द्वारा इन 500 ड्रोन पर किए गए अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) पहले मुख्य रूप से कृषि और संबंधित गतिविधियों से जुड़े थे, लेकिन ड्रोन उपलब्ध कराए जाने से ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से उनका दायरा आधुनिक कृषि पद्धतियों तक बढ़ गया है, जिससे

उनकी दक्षता और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हुई है। कुल मिलाकर, ड्रोनों को अपनाने से स्वयं सहायता समूहों की गतिविधियों में विविधता आई है, कृषि पद्धतियों में सुधार हुआ है और ग्रामीण समुदायों में महिलाओं के लिए आय के अवसर बढ़े हैं।

(vi) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) के संस्थान ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रसार में सक्रिय रूप से शामिल हैं। वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के दौरान (30 नवंबर, 2025 तक), आईसीएआर ने विभिन्न आईसीएआर संस्थानों, राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों (एसएयू) और कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) के माध्यम से 41010 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में किसानों के खेतों पर ड्रोन प्रदर्शन आयोजित किए हैं, जिससे 452291 किसानों को लाभ हुआ है।

PROCUREMENT OF FORTIFIED FOODGRAINS BY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

2663. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) whether the Government is procuring fortified rice, pulses, lintel and peas through Cooperative societies/Federations for public distribution to different types of ration cardholders in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the quantity and rate in INR per kg of fortified rice, pulses, lintels and peas purchased through National level Cooperative societies/Federations during the last five years, State/UT wise;
- (c) the total funds allocated, disbursed and spent for the same during the last five years by National Cooperative societies/Federations; and
- (d) whether the Government has received any plea regarding the issues and problems faced by multi State cooperative societies and federations,

particularly from Tamil Nadu and the action taken by the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Fortified foodgrains including rice, pulses, lentils and peas are not procured through Cooperative Societies/Federations viz. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) and National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd (NCCF). However, paddy and raw pulses are procured through them.

Government of India launched a centrally sponsored scheme for fortification of rice with Iron, Folic acid and Vitamin B12. The objective of this scheme is to address the prevalence of micronutrient deficiency in vulnerable section of society by distributing fortified rice under various welfare schemes i.e. Public Distribution System, ICDS, PM-POSHAN, PMGKAY etc. Government of India has approved continuation of the universal supply of Fortified Rice under all schemes of the Government including Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) and Other Welfare Schemes etc. from July 2024 and upto December 2028.

(b) and (c) Not applicable, as no fortified foodgrains including rice, pulses, lentils and peas are procured through NAFED and NCCF.

(d) A memorandum was received from Government of Tamil Nadu with requests pertaining to primary cooperative societies, cooperative banks and PACS. One request which is common to all cooperative societies including multistate cooperative societies and federations is GST exemption for cooperative products

and services. The action taken by the Government on the same is as follows:-

Under the recent GST reforms, the rate on milk and paneer has been reduced to nil, while the GST on butter, ghee, cheese, milk cans etc. has been reduced from 12% to 5%. The GST on a broad category of food items including jams, jellies, fruit pulp, fruit juice-based beverages, chocolates, cornflakes, ice creams, pastries, cakes and biscuits has been reduced from 12%/18% to 5%. In the agriculture sector, the GST on key fertiliser inputs such as ammonia, sulphuric acid and nitric acid, as well as on various bio-pesticides and micronutrients has been reduced to 5%. Further, the GST on tractors below 1800 cc and essential tractor components including tyres, tubes and hydraulic pumps has been reduced to 5%, thereby lowering overall input costs for farmers and cooperatives.

The above reduced GST rates are expected to make the products of cooperatives competitive and increase their revenue.

तीर्थयात्रियों और पर्यटकों को निशाना बनाकर साइबर धोखाधड़ी

2664. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हाल के वर्षों में विशेषकर होटल बुकिंग, यात्रा पैकेज या दान संग्रह के नाम पर तीर्थयात्रियों और पर्यटकों को निशाना बनाकर साइबर धोखाधड़ी की घटनाओं में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 2022 से वर्ष 2025 तक राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार दर्ज मामलों, गिरफ्तारियों और जाँच की स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या धार्मिक और पर्यटन स्थलों के नाम पर गूगल सर्च, सोशल मीडिया और अन्य खुले प्लेटफार्मों

पर अनेक फर्जी वेबसाइटों और मोबाइल नंबरों का प्रचार किया जा रहा है, जिनके माध्यम से धोखेबाज यूपीआई या पेटीएम के माध्यम से यात्रियों से पैसे वसूलते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का ऐसे ऑनलाइन बुकिंग प्लेटफार्मों और ट्रैवल एजेंसियों के सत्यापन और पंजीकरण के लिए एक अनिवार्य प्रणाली लागू करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (घ) राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) अपराधों से संबंधित सांख्यिकीय आँकड़ों को अपने प्रकाशन "क्राइम इन इंडिया" में प्रकाशित करता है। नवीनतम प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2023 के लिए है। एनसीआरबी द्वारा प्रकाशित आँकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022 से 2023 की अवधि के दौरान पंजीकृत मामलों, आरोप-पत्रित मामलों, दोषी ठहराए गए मामलों, गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों, आरोप-पत्रित व्यक्तियों और साइबर अपराधों के लिए धोखाधड़ी के तहत दोषी ठहराए गए व्यक्तियों (माध्यम / लक्ष्य के रूप में संचार उपकरणों को शामिल करते हुए) का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। तीर्थयात्रियों और पर्यटकों को निशाना बनाकर साइबर धोखाधड़ी करने से संबंधित विशिष्ट जानकारी एनसीआरबी द्वारा नहीं रखी जाती है।

तीर्थयात्रियों और पर्यटकों को निशाना बनाकर साइबर धोखाधड़ी सहित साइबर अपराधों से निपटने के तंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए, केंद्र सरकार ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- i. पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपने केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस) पोर्टल के माध्यम से सेवा प्रदायगी, धोखाधड़ी आदि से संबंधित शिकायतें प्राप्त करता है। सीपीजीआरएएमएस पोर्टल नागरिकों को ऑनलाइन यात्रा एजेंटों सहित पर्यटन और आतिथ्य सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं से संबंधित अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करने के लिए 24x7 उपलब्ध है।
- ii. पर्यटकों के लिए मानकीकृत सेवाएं सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, पर्यटन मंत्रालय यात्रा और

आतिथ्य उद्योग में ऑनलाइन ट्रैवल एजेंटों सहित सेवा प्रदाताओं की विभिन्न श्रेणियों को 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रत्येक श्रेणी में मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार मान्यता देता है। यदि पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित यात्रा और पर्यटन स्टेकहोल्डर अपेक्षित सेवा मानकों को पूरा करने के तरीके से काम करते नहीं पाए जाते अथवा उनके खिलाफ सेवाओं में कमी, अनियमितताओं आदि से संबंधित गंभीर प्रकृति की शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, या यह पाया गया है कि एजेंसी को झूठे या मनगढ़ंत दस्तावेजों आदि के आधार पर मान्यता मिली है, तो पर्यटन मंत्रालय, दी गई मान्यता को वापस लेने/समाप्त करने/रद्द करने पर विचार कर सकता है।

- iii. 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 भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र (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।
- iv. 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। दिनांक 31.10.2025 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।
- v. 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। आईटी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 79 (3) (ख) के तहत चार धाम यात्रा, परमार्थ निकेतन, सोमनाथ आदि के लिए होटल बुकिंग प्रतिरूपण से संबंधित 18 फिशिंग वेबसाइटों को अक्षम कर दिया गया है। श्री सोमनाथ ट्रस्ट और आई4सी ने ट्रस्ट का प्रतिरूपण करने वाली 75 से अधिक फर्जी वेबसाइटों और विज्ञापनों की पहचान की है और उन्हें अक्षम किया है।

- vi. आई4सी, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो (पीआईबी) के माध्यम से दिनांक 19.04.2025 को देश भर में विशेष रूप से धार्मिक तीर्थयात्रियों और पर्यटकों को लक्षित करने वाली ऑनलाइन बुकिंग धोखाधड़ी के बारे में जनता को सचेत करने के लिए एक अड्वाइज़री प्रकाशित की गई थी।

19	ओडिशा	957	62	0	87	106	0	1362	75	0	139	160	0
20	पंजाब	61	6	0	43	13	0	25	16	1	27	18	2
21	राजस्थान	292	47	13	70	71	13	84	9	0	18	17	0
22	सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	तमिलनाडु	251	21	0	78	31	0	887	14	0	46	26	0
24	तेलंगाना	9581	1786	34	1730	2974	46	10626	1760	6	505	3757	6
25	त्रिपुरा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	766	151	74	227	202	87	287	86	0	63	123	0
27	उत्तराखण्ड	31	13	0	14	15	0	18	19	0	19	24	0
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	30	1	0	27	2	0	7	3	0	6	3	0
	कुल राज्य	17130	3337	129	4529	5089	160	19301	3970	15	3565	6719	24
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	चंडीगढ़	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	दिल्ली	331	51	0	249	119	0	163	31	7	85	61	11
33	जम्मू और कश्मीर	7	3	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
34	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	पुडुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	कुल संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	340	54	0	249	124	0	165	31	7	85	61	11
	कुल (अखिल भारत)	17470	3391	129	4778	5213	160	19466	4001	22	3650	6780	35

स्रोत: एनसीआरबी द्वारा प्रकाशित 'क्राइम इन इंडिया'।

प्राकृतिक कृषि मिशन

2665. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

(क) क्या "प्राकृतिक कृषि मिशन" एक सरकारी वित्तपोषित परियोजना है;

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

(ग) प्राकृतिक कृषि मिशन के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने दिनांक 25.11.2024 को राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक कृषि मिशन (एनएमएनएफ) को मंजूरी दी। 15वें वित्त आयोग की अवधि (मार्च, 2026) तक कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय 2481 करोड़ रुपए है (केंद्र सरकार का हिस्सा 1584 करोड़ रुपए और राज्यों का हिस्सा 897 करोड़ रुपए है)।

(ग) एनएमएनएफ के प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, मिशन के उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित हैं: -

- I. खेती की प्रकृति आधारित सतत प्रणालियों को बढ़ावा देना, बाह्य रूप से खरीदे गए इनपुट पर निर्भरता कम करने और इनपुट लागत में कमी लाने के लिए खेत में निर्मित प्राकृतिक कृषि जैव-इनपुट के उपयोग को बढ़ाना। साथ ही, सॉयल हेल्थ में सुधार और सतत कृषि पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देना।
- II. पशुपालन (विशेष रूप से गाय की स्थानीय नस्ल) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एकीकृत कृषि-पशुपालन मॉडल का उपयोग करना।
- III. आईसीएआर संस्थानों, कृषि विकास केंद्रों, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों आदि की कृषि पारिस्थितिक अनुसंधान और जानकारी आधारित विस्तार क्षमताओं को मजबूत करना।
- IV. प्राकृतिक कृषि पद्धतियों के व्यापक प्रसार के लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर प्राकृतिक कृषि के पैकेज को विकसित और बेहतर बनाने हेतु, कृषि करने वाले किसानों के व्यावहारिक अनुभव और वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञता का संवर्धन करना।

- V. प्राकृतिक रूप से उगाए गए रसायन-मुक्त उत्पादों के लिए वैज्ञानिक रूप से समर्थित सामान्य मानक और किसानों के अनुकूल आसान प्रमाणन प्रक्रियाएं स्थापित करना।
- VI. प्राकृतिक रूप से उगाए गए और रसायन मुक्त उत्पादों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय ब्रांड बनाना और उसका प्रचार करना।

PROGRESS OF THE TEA DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION SCHEME

2666. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- (a) the present status of the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme, including its major components and the progress achieved in Assam;
- (b) the number of small tea growers in Assam who have benefited under each component of the scheme during the last five years, along with details of the support provided; and
- (c) the key outcomes observed in Assam's tea sector following the implementation of the scheme, including any changes in productivity, quality or market access?

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) 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. The TDPS scheme inter alia includes the following components:

- i) Plantation Development and Quality Upgradation
- ii) Tea Promotion and Market support
- iii) Technological Intervention
- iv) Research and Development
- v) Welfare and Capacity Building Measures

Under the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme, the key 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 organization of 1343 capacity building programs. The export of Indian tea, which includes Assam Tea, has also grown from 716.86 million USD in 2020-21 to 923.89 million USD in 2024-25 with a CAGR of 6.55 %.

The details of the numbers of small tea growers who have been benefited under the scheme in last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of number of Small Tea Growers in Assam who have benefitted from the scheme and support provided during 2021-22 to 2023-24

Components (under which support was provided to Small Tea Growers)	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Rs. in Lakh	No. of Benefi- ciaries	Rs. In Lakh	No. of Benefi- ciaries	Rs. in Lakh	No. of Benefi- ciaries
Plantation Development for Small Tea Growers	433.93	20103	915.06	16717	1074.75	4991
Sector specific action plan for Niti Forum for North East	12.06	1081	110.68	68	348.86	168
Welfare of workers	1.57	19	111.48	1236	196.59	2079
Total	447.56	21203	1137.22	18021	1620.20	7238

Source: Tea Board

Details of number of Small Tea Growers in Assam who have benefitted from the scheme and support provided during 2024-25 to 2025-26

Components (under which support is provided to Small Tea Growers)*	2024-25		2025-26 (till 31-10-25)	
	Rs. in Lakh	No of Beneficiaries	Rs. In Lakh	No of Beneficiaries
Plantation Development and Quality Upgradation	973.87	6778	1069.44	4534
Welfare and Capacity Building Measures	262.18	9924	205.18	2935
Total	1236.05	16702	1274.62	7469

Source: Tea Board

NDRF AND SDRF FUNDS FOR WEST BENGAL**2667. SHRI RAJU BISTA:**

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

- (a) the total funds allocated, released and utilized under the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in West Bengal since 2019, district-wise;
- (b) the details of funds specifically allocated and utilized for disaster response and preparedness in the districts of North Bengal during the same period;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposal for establishment of a permanent NDRF base or regional response centre in Darjeeling or Siliguri;
- (d) if so, the details and the current status of such proposal, along with the estimated cost and timeline for implementation;
- (e) whether there has been any delay or shortfall in release or utilization of funds under NDRF or SDRF for North Bengal and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of disaster response infrastructure in the region?

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

- (a) to (f) As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments concerned. For supplementing the efforts of the State Government, financial assistance is provided from the existing scheme of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in accordance with

the established procedure.

No district/ region-wise funds allocation is made under SDRF. However, it is for the State Government concerned to provide necessary relief assistance to affected people from SDRF already placed at its disposal in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms, in the event of a natural disaster through their established channel of district administrative machineries in accordance with the magnitude of the ground situation. The entire exercise requires adhering to the established procedure envisaged in the NDRF/ SDRF guidelines, which is accessible on the Ministry's website: www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in. The Central share of SDRF is released in two equal instalments, first in June and the second in December subject to fulfillment of conditions of the guidelines including information relating to crediting of earlier released funds and statement of expenditure. Financial assistance in the event of natural disasters is by way of relief and not for compensation of loss claimed. In order to supplement the efforts of State, the Central Government had released the following funds from SDRF/ NDRF to the State Government of West Bengal for management of relief necessitated by notified natural disasters during 2019-20 to 2025-26 are given as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Allocation under SDRF	Centre's share of SDRF released	Released from NDRF
2019-20	628.00	650.40	958.33
2020-21	1078.40	808.80	2250.28
2021-22	1078.40	808.80	350.13
2022-23	1132.80	849.60	0.00
2023-24	1189.60	892.00	0.00
2024-25 #	1248.00	936.00	0.00

2025-26 (as on 09.12.2025)	1311.20	491.60	0.00

In addition, an amount of Rs. 84.77 crore released from NDRF for expansion and modernization of fire services in the State.

As per the scheme of SDRF/ NDRF, the State Government is responsible to ensure that money drawn from the SDRF (including central assistance from NDRF) is actually utilized for the purposes for which it was released, only on specified items of expenditure and as per norms approved by the Government of India. State Accountant General is required to monitor the expenditure as per the items and norms of assistance. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India causes audit of SDRF every year in terms of the scheme of the SDRF.

With regard to establishment of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) base, it is informed that NDRF has established a permanent Regional Response Centre (RRC) at Siliguri where adequate teams are placed permanently for rapid deployment in North Bengal including Darjeeling, as per operational needs.

TRADE WITH PAKISTAN

2668. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) the details of top five items imports and exports with Pakistan during the last six months; and
- (b) the details of the trade value at import and export in said periods in terms at Indian currency?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):**(a) Top five Item Exported to Pakistan during Last Six Months**

S. No.	Commodity	May-Oct 25 (INR crore)
1	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	673.84
2	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	148.52
3	RESIDUAL CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	93.07
4	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	47.99
5	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	46.94

Source: DGCIS

Top five Item Imported from Pakistan during Last Six Months

S.No.	Commodity	May-Oct 25 (INR crore)
1	RESIDUAL CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	0.30
2	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	0.16
3	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	0.11
4	-	-
5	-	-

Source: DGCIS

(b) Trade Value (for all the items) in Last Six Months

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance
May-Oct 25 (INR Crore)	1037.78	0.57	1038.35	1037.21

Source: DGCIS

हाल ही में आई बाढ़ के कारण फसलों की क्षति

2669. श्री रमाशंकर बिद्यार्थी राजभर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि हाल ही में हुई भारी बारिश, जलभराव और बाढ़ के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में लगभग 90 प्रतिशत फसलें नष्ट हो गई हैं, जिससे किसानों की आय पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) क्या कृषि विभाग द्वारा कई जिलों में किए गए सर्वेक्षण में बड़ी संख्या में किसानों की फसलें पूरी तरह से नष्ट हुई पाई गई हैं, लेकिन अभी तक अधिकांश प्रभावित किसानों को बीमा दावा, प्रतिकर या राहत राशि प्राप्त नहीं हुई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विशेषकर देवरिया, बलिया और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रभावित किसानों के लिए फसल हानि संबंधी अतिरिक्त सहायता दिए जाने, तत्काल राहत राशि दिए जाने, फसल बीमा दावों का शीघ्र निपटान किए जाने का विचार है और भविष्य में ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए स्थायी समाधान लागू करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन नीति (एनपीडीएम) के अनुसार, अधिसूचित आपदाओं की स्थिति में जमीनी स्तर पर आवश्यक राहत उपाय प्रदान करने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। राज्य सरकारें भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एसडीआरएफ) के रूप में उपलब्ध निधियों से प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की स्थिति में राहत उपाय करती हैं। एसडीआरएफ के अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एनडीआरएफ) से 'गंभीर प्रकृति' की प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता पर विचार किया जाता है और राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त ज्ञापन के आधार पर, स्थापित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार इसे अनुमोदित किया जाता है। एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के तहत प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता मुआवजे के रूप में न होकर राहत के रूप में होती है।

गृह मंत्रालय से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में जल-मौसम संबंधी आपदाओं से प्रभावित फसल क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

राज्यों को एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ के तहत आवंटित और जारी की गई धनराशि का विवरण गृह मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन वेबसाइट ndmindia.mha.gov.in पर उपलब्ध है।

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) मुख्य रूप से 'क्षेत्रीय दृष्टिकोण' पर आधारित है और इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत किसानों की फसलों को बुआई से पूर्व से लेकर फसलोपरांत तक सभी अप्रतिरोध्य प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के संबंध में न्यूनतम प्रीमियम पर व्यापक जोखिम कवरेज प्रदान किया जाता है। स्वीकार्य दावों की गणना और बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (एनसीआईपी) के डिजीक्लेम मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से भुगतान सीधे ही बीमित किसान के खाते में किया जाता है। यह भुगतान केंद्र और राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रीमियम सब्सिडी में आवश्यक हिस्सा प्राप्त होने पर संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा बीमा कंपनी को उपलब्ध कराए गए प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र उपज आंकड़ों के आधार पर किया जाता है, जो योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों में निर्धारित दावा गणना सूत्र के अनुसार होता है। किसानों को इन दावों के संबंध में फसल हानि की सूचना देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह योजना राज्यों और किसानों दोनों के लिए स्वैच्छिक है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार खरीफ 2016 अर्थात् इसके आरंभ से ही इस योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस आम तौर पर व्यावसायिक बागवानी फसलों पर कार्यान्वित होता है और किसानों को प्रतिकूल मौसम की घटनाओं, जैसे कि कम या अधिक वर्षा, उच्च या निम्न तापमान (जिसमें लू, शीत लहर, पाला शामिल है), आर्द्रता आदि जो फसल को प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित करती हैं, से होने वाले नुकसान से बीमा सुरक्षा/मुआवजा प्रदान करता है, बागवानी फसलों के लिए ओलावृष्टि और बादल फटने से होने वाले नुकसान के लिए अतिरिक्त बीमा कवरेज आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस के तहत ऐड-ऑन/इंडेक्स प्लस के रूप में प्रदान किया गया है।

ओलावृष्टि, भूस्खलन, बाढ़, बादल फटने और प्राकृतिक आग जैसे स्थानीय जोखिमों के कारण फसल के नुकसान और चक्रवात, चक्रवाती/बेमौसम बारिश और ओलावृष्टि के कारण फसलोपरांत नुकसान की गणना अलग-अलग बीमित खेत के आधार पर की जाती है। किसानों को नुकसान की सूचना संबंधित बीमा कंपनी, राज्य सरकार, वित्तीय संस्थानों/बैंकों को, राष्ट्रीय फसल

बीमा पोर्टल या पीएमएफबीवाई ऐप आदि के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन देनी होती है।

हाल के सीजन के दौरान पीएमएफबीवाई और आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस के तहत भुगतान किए गए दावों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

पीएमएफबीवाई एवं आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस: 31-10-2025 तक की रिपोर्ट				
राज्य	सीज़न	बीमाकृत आवेदन	बीमा क्षेत्र	भुगतान किए गए दावें
		(संख्या में)		(रुपये करोड़ में)
उत्तर प्रदेश	खरीफ़ 2024	50,81,617	11,25,542.55	287.51
	रबी 2024-25	56,94,149	10,91,876.93	136.43
	खरीफ़ 2025	61,55,264	10,19,489.39	98.23

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के देवरिया और बलिया जिलों में वर्ष 2024-25 में पीएमएफबीवाई और आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस के तहत भुगतान किए गए दावों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

पीएमएफबीवाई एवं आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस: 31-10-2025 तक की रिपोर्ट		
जिले	बीमाकृत आवेदन	भुगतान किए गए दावें
	(संख्या में)	(रुपये करोड़ में)
देवरिया	119509	0.56
बालिया	80545	0.74

विवरण

वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान जल-मौसम संबंधी आपदाओं के कारण राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए नुकसान का विवरण (दिनांक 27.11.2025 तक)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	फसल क्षेत्र प्रभावित (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	पुडुचेरी	0.001
	कुल	116.6046

*गृह मंत्रालय से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार।

हापुड़ में भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण कार्यालय की स्थापना

2670. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या वरिष्ठ नागरिकों और घरेलू सहायकों सहित वंचित वर्गों के लोगों को आधार के लिए अपने फिंगरप्रिंट दर्ज कराने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और पंद्रह करोड़ में से लगभग दस करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को ऐसी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या यूआईडीएआई ने आधार संबंधी कार्य हेतु हापुड़ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कार्यालय खोले हैं और यदि नहीं, तो हापुड़ जिले में यूआईडीएआई कार्यालय खोलने का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) हापुड़ जिले में उक्त कार्यालय कब तक चालू होने की संभावना है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

- (क) दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार (आरजीआई) के अनुमानों के अनुसार मौतों की अनुमानित संख्या के समायोजन के बाद, आरजीआई डेटा के अनुसार कुल अनुमानित आबादी यानी 141.22 करोड़ में से पूरे भारत में जीवित आधार कार्डधारकों की अनुमानित संख्या 134.26 करोड़ है। इसमें से, लगभग 99% वयस्कों के पास आधार है। इस प्रकार, अनुमान है कि अपवादों को छोड़कर लगभग सभी वरिष्ठ नागरिक पहले ही आधार के लिए नामांकन कर चुके हैं।

अपवादों की अनुमति देने के लिए, आधार (नामांकन और अद्यतन) विनियम, 2016 के विनियम 6 में प्रावधान है कि जो निवासी उंगलियों के निशान प्रदान करने में असमर्थ हैं, उनकी केवल आंखों का स्कैन किया जाएगा। इसमें यह भी प्रावधान है कि जो निवासी इस विनियम द्वारा निर्धारित कोई भी बायोमेट्रिक जानकारी प्रदान करने में असमर्थ हैं, तो उनके लिए यूआईडीएआई नामांकन में

ऐसे अपवादों को हैंडल करने और सॉफ्टवेयर अपडेट करने का प्रावधान करेगा, और इस तरह का नामांकन इस उद्देश्य के लिए उसके द्वारा निर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया के अनुसार किया जाएगा। यूआईडीएआई द्वारा दिनांक 01-8-2014 को जारी किए गए बायोमेट्रिक अपवाद नामांकन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, उन निवासियों के नामांकन के लिए प्रावधान मौजूद है जिनमें कुछ आवश्यक बायोमेट्रिक्स की कमी हो सकती है।

उपरोक्त के अलावा, बायोमेट्रिक्स प्रदान करने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करने वाले व्यक्तियों के आधार नामांकन के लिए, व्हाइटलिस्टिंग नामांकन का प्रावधान है, जिसमें आधार का नामांकन एक नामित यूआईडीएआई अधिकारी की उपस्थिति में किया जाता है। इस प्रकार, वंचित वर्गों, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों और घरेलू सहायकों सहित पात्र व्यक्ति आधार नामांकन की प्रक्रिया पूरी करके आधार प्राप्त करते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) आधार से संबंधित सेवाएं आधार नामांकन और अद्यतन केंद्रों के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाती हैं जो देश के सभी जिलों में उपलब्ध हैं। हापुड़ जिले में, 78 सक्रिय आधार नामांकन और अद्यतन केंद्र हैं।

DATA ON TRAINED WOMEN UNDER SAMARTH SCHEME

2671. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

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

(a) the data on the number of youth including women trained under SAMARTH Scheme since 2021 onwards, broken-down by sectors identified under the scheme, State and year-wise;

(b) the data on the number of Dalit, Adivasi and Women trained under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) the data on the number of trainees under the scheme working in the organised sector and unorganised sector, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that the training provided under the scheme aligns with current industry requirements 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) Samarth (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector) of Ministry of Textiles provides demand driven, placement-oriented skilling programmes to supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sectors, covering the entire value chain of textiles, excluding Spinning and Weaving in organized sector, on pan India basis. Under the Scheme, a total of 5.26 lakh beneficiaries which include 4,67,596 women, 1,44,708 SCs and 68,621 STs beneficiaries have been trained (pass) since (FY 2021-22) till 11.12.2025. State/UTs-wise, Sector-wise and Year-wise number of beneficiaries passed which include women, SCs, STs as on 11.12.2025 under Samarth Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) State/UTs-wise number of beneficiaries placed under Samarth scheme (which include both organized and traditional sector)(as on 11.12.2025) is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) The Ministry of Textiles has taken several steps to ensure that the training under Samarth scheme is aligned with the current requirements of the textile sector.

- i. All training courses are aligned with National Skill Qualifications Framework (NSQF) and these courses are periodically reviewed and updated every 3 years in consultation with industry stakeholders.
- ii. Periodic reviews and feedback are obtained from industry partners and stakeholders on the content and effectiveness of training modules, ensuring their relevance and continuous improvement.

STATEMENT-I

State/UTs-wise and Year-wise details of beneficiaries passed (as on 11.12.2025) under Samarth Scheme

Sr No.	State/UT	Sector	No of beneficiaries Trained (pass)				
			2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	Handicrafts and Carpet	21	20	47	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	Garment	1,123	1,212	2,377	2,171	2,913
		Handicrafts and Carpet	308	241	55	60	29
		Silk	0	0	57	99	299
		Textiles and Handloom	733	182	346	156	73
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Handicrafts and Carpet	0	57	30	0	0
		Silk	0	0	0	0	25
4	ASSAM	Garment	20	0	159	0	20
		Handicrafts and Carpet	82	0	58	0	0
		Silk	63	27	493	520	1,532
		Textiles and Handloom	1,279	2,615	2,441	2,522	1,973
5	BIHAR	Garment	276	1,002	3,805	1,211	6,826
		Handicrafts	190	336	584	2,036	1,401

		and Carpet					
		Silk	0	55	381	0	0
		Textiles and Handloom	203	159	473	93	76
6	CHANDIGARH	Handicrafts and Carpet	58	29	0	0	0
7	CHHATTISGARH	Garment	324	351	395	337	363
		Handicrafts and Carpet	53	100	23	0	23
		Silk	72	49	215	111	68
		Textiles and Handloom	363	72	295	194	458
8	DELHI	Garment	758	1,042	2,110	1,827	2,309
		Handicrafts and Carpet	146	282	27	0	0
		Textiles and Handloom	107	166	0	0	0
9	GOA	Handicrafts and Carpet	29	0	54	23	0
10	GUJARAT	Garment	2,002	1,600	2,337	2,227	2,795
		Handicrafts and Carpet	209	258	108	29	0
		Jute	0	27	0	0	0
		Processing	299	146	150	23	16
		Silk	0	291	105	125	59
		Textiles and Handloom	496	93	262	210	88
11	HARYANA	Garment	3,250	3,937	5,446	6,395	7,591
		Handicrafts and Carpet	55	55	59	0	0
		Textiles and Handloom	68	0	117	95	50
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Garment	0	0	177	339	120
		Handicrafts and Carpet	0	175	29	0	31
		Processing		60	81	28	0
		Silk	0	0	0	0	160
		Textiles and	0	0	204	117	65

		Handloom					
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Garment	0	12	24	0	0
		Handicrafts and Carpet	296	689	135	0	18
		Silk	0	20	0	0	0
		Textiles and Handloom	460	124	190	252	157
14	JHARKHAND	Garment	226	284	491	745	229
		Handicrafts and Carpet	153	180	57	20	42
		Silk	0	0	102	81	140
		Textiles and Handloom	155	93	426	131	64
15	KARNATAKA	Garment	8,037	18,907	35,439	18,850	28,830
		Handicrafts and Carpet	564	620	822	728	829
		Processing	0	47	25	0	0
		Silk	0	309	1,124	168	179
		Textiles and Handloom	617	84	291	181	225
16	KERALA	Garment	0	19	67	14	14
		Handicrafts and Carpet	201	168	55	50	40
		Textiles and Handloom	557	447	467	155	132
17	LADAKH	Handicrafts and Carpet	0	0	26	0	0
18	MADHYA PRADESH	Garment	564	948	3,008	5,856	6,085
		Handicrafts and Carpet	283	311	76	0	89
		Processing	0	82	18	50	230
		Textiles and Handloom	502	199	390	209	181
19	MAHARASHTRA	Garment	1,912	2,101	2,697	2,989	2,732
		Handicrafts and Carpet	492	484	103	75	22
		Silk	0	0	0	0	137
		Technical	0	0	0	0	74

		Textiles					
		Textiles and Handloom	615	250	525	391	362
20	MANIPUR	Garment	0	0	0	0	140
		Handicrafts and Carpet	57	50	27	0	0
		Textiles and Handloom	620	188	198	208	110
21	MEGHALAYA	Handicrafts and Carpet	86	24	29	49	26
		Silk	0	0	0	0	47
22	MIZORAM	Handicrafts and Carpet	59	30	39	0	0
		Textiles and Handloom	194	28	260	227	178
23	NAGALAND	Garment	0	0	0	0	0
		Handicrafts and Carpet	0	26	29	0	0
		Silk	19	83	39	0	0
		Textiles and Handloom	125	446	239	159	176
24	ODISHA	Garment	464	2,275	2,442	508	297
		Handicrafts and Carpet	83	81	79	29	48
		Silk	0	30	226	279	214
		Textiles and Handloom	293	372	349	455	163
25	PUDUCHERRY	Garment	0	48	57	24	138
		Handicrafts and Carpet	145	56	30	0	0
26	PUNJAB	Garment	232	154	77	188	206
		Handicrafts and Carpet	28	29	27	0	0
		Textiles and Handloom	69	55	40	16	42
27	RAJASTHAN	Garment	278	2,495	7,139	8,195	8,730
		Handicrafts and Carpet	202	481	81	16	426

		Knitting	134	135	192	102	266
		Processing	726	502	672	548	450
		Textiles and Handloom	147	183	165	144	138
28	SIKKIM	Handicrafts and Carpet	44	22	0	0	0
29	TAMIL NADU	Garment	11,010	16,767	23,921	11,987	20,892
		Handicrafts and Carpet	501	1,348	2,113	1,088	1,423
		Knitting	0	8	0	21	25
		Processing	30	77	62	53	5
		Silk	0	19	312	936	286
		Textiles and Handloom	866	359	856	498	513
30	TELANGANA	Garment	1,163	1,964	1,833	1,181	2,763
		Handicrafts and Carpet	98	97	398	116	0
		Silk	0	22	260	51	136
		Textiles and Handloom	916	196	584	179	129
31	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	Garment	608	499	620	305	178
32	TRIPURA	Garment	0	15	114	43	26
		Handicrafts and Carpet	77	187	152	40	56
		Textiles and Handloom	339	232	165	128	117
33	UTTAR PRADESH	Garment	3,536	6,833	10,475	12,461	22,069
		Handicrafts and Carpet	1,906	3,702	6,433	11,093	18,625
		Jute	0	43	0	0	0
		Silk	0	40	744	234	608
		Textiles and Handloom	2,039	382	895	308	178
34	UTTARAKHAND	Garment	0	0	0	0	80
		Handicrafts	135	103	56	29	65

		and Carpet					
		Silk	0	0	45	18	54
		Textiles and Handloom	142	25	140	126	41
35	WEST BENGAL	Garment	0	110	189	10	27
		Handicrafts and Carpet	165	147	84	0	29
		Jute	252	192	51	20	1
		Silk	0	19	43	0	0
		Textiles and Handloom	378	66	364	210	142

STATEMENT-II

**State/UTs-wise details of beneficiaries placed under Samarth scheme
in organized sector and unorganized sector**

Sr. No.	State/UT	No. of beneficiaries placed
1	Andaman and Nicobar	67
2	Andhra Pradesh	10,338
3	Arunachal Pradesh	30
4	Assam	8,593
5	Bihar	13,216
6	Chandigarh	72
7	Chhattisgarh	3,528
8	Delhi	6,159
9	Goa	83
10	Gujarat	10,990
11	Haryana	20,729
12	Himachal Pradesh	1,111
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1,537
14	Jharkhand	2,681
15	Karnataka	96,000

16	Kerala	2,208
17	Ladakh	26
18	Madhya Pradesh	16,307
19	Maharashtra	12,480
20	Manipur	1,235
21	Meghalaya	186
22	Mizoram	500
23	Nagaland	1,157
24	Odisha	7,534
25	Puducherry	389
26	Punjab	854
27	Rajasthan	24,960
28	Tamil Nadu	83,467
29	Telangana	10,011
30	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2,179
31	Tripura	1,281
32	Uttar Pradesh	76,588
33	Uttarakhand	926
34	West Bengal	1,370

AMENDMENTS TO COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT

2672. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified specific legal and regulatory gaps across States/UTs that necessitate amendments to their respective Cooperative Societies Acts for achieving the objectives outlined under the National

Cooperation Policy, 2025;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any timeline has been set for achieving real-time integration of State-level cooperative databases with the National Cooperative Database (NCD) and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to promote inclusivity in the cooperative sector, particularly regarding the participation of women, youth, SC/ST members and weaker sections?

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

(a) No.

(b) Nil, in view of the (a) above.

(c) As and when the States/UTs are ready for integration of the State-level Cooperative Database with National Cooperative Database (NCD), the necessary technical supports are being provided to them.

The Ministry of Cooperation developed a standard API for States to fetch cooperative societies data from the NCD portal and shared the Standard API Specification Document and database schema on 27.05.2025. Push APIs were subsequently developed for live, event-driven data pushing from RCS applications to the NCD Portal, and all related documents and SOPs were shared with State on 22.09.2025. An advisory with comprehensive check lists for completion of RCS computerization and API integration was also issued on 14.11.2025. Rajasthan has already completed API integration with NCD portal.

As per the integration plan, States/UTs must ensure development of reverse/pull API and complete RCS computerization for successful two-way integration and synchronization of cooperative data.

(d) The Following steps have been taken to ensure greater participation of women, youth, Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and vulnerable sections in the Cooperative sector-

- i. The Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) (Amendment) Act and Rules, 2023 have been notified on 03.08.2023 and 04.08.2023, respectively to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, increase accountability and reform electoral process, etc.in the Multi State Cooperative Societies by supplementing existing legislation and incorporating the provisions of Ninety-seventh Constitutional Amendment. To increase the representation of Women and Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the boards of Multi-State Co-operative societies, provision for reservation of two seats for women and one seat for SC or ST in the Board of multi-State cooperative societies have been made.
- ii. Provisions have also been made to make the membership of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (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.
- iii. National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is taking multiple steps to enhance the participation of women, youth, Scheduled

Castes/Tribes and other vulnerable sections in the cooperative sector, which are detailed as under:

a) NCDC operates dedicated schemes such as Nandini Sahakar, Swayam Shakti Sahakar, Ayushman Sahakar and Yuva Sahakar, which provide concessional finance, interest subvention and start-up support to women-led, youth-led, SC/ST and innovative cooperatives.

The details are as under

- b) During 2024-25, assistance of ₹1,355.61 crore was disbursed to women cooperatives benefiting over 41 lakh women members. Cumulatively as on 31.03.2025, NCDC has disbursed financial assistance of ₹7,781.97 crore for the development of cooperative societies exclusively promoted by women.
- c) Schemes for SC/ST cooperatives provide support for marketing, working capital and infrastructure creation, during FY 2024-25, an amount of ₹0.18 crore was disbursed to SC cooperatives and ₹29.63 crore to ST cooperatives. As on 31.03.2025, cumulative disbursements of ₹323.52 crore for SC cooperatives and ₹5308.02 crore for ST cooperatives.

Further, NCDC supports weaker section cooperatives in fisheries, livestock, handloom, sericulture and labour sectors, benefiting lakhs of members which includes SC, ST, Women members. NCDC has introduced sector-specific schemes and focused products to align with the evolving needs of the cooperative sector, with special emphasis on women empowerment, digitization

of cooperatives, and rural healthcare.

डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत स्वयं सहायता समूह

2673. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

श्रीमती डी. के. अरुणा:

श्रीमती बिजुली कलिता मेधी:

श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

श्री आशीष दुबे:

श्री सुनील कुमार:

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) के प्रारंभ से लेकर अब तक इसके अंतर्गत महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को गुवाहाटी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित संवितरित और बकाया ऋणों की कुल राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा ऋण तक पहुंच को सुगम बनाने और बैंकों के साथ स्वयं सहायता समूहों का समय पर संबद्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या पहल की गई है;

(ग) ऋण प्रवाह और ई-भुगतान की निगरानी के लिए विकसित किए गए एनआरएलएम एसएचजी-बैंक लिंकेज पोर्टल की प्रमुख विशेषताएं और उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(घ) गैर-निष्पादनकारी आस्तियों (एनपीए) में कमी सुनिश्चित करने और ग्रामीण महिलाओं के वित्तीय समावेशन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ङ) जबलपुर में पंजीकृत और कार्यशील स्वयं सहायता समूहों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(च) बिहार के पश्चिम चम्पारण जिले में डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी 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 प्रारंभ से लेकर अब तक महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को संवितरित और बकाया ऋणों की कुल राशि, जिसमें गुवाहाटी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, इस प्रकार है: -

करोड़ रु में			
क्र.सं.	विवरण(प्रारंभ से लेकर अब तक)	संवितरित ऋण की राशि	बकाया ऋणों की कुल राशि
1.	देश में	11,86,517.65	3,13,392.53
2.	एसआरएलएम के तहत एसएचजी को संवितरित ऋण की राशि (गुवाहाटी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित)	22,192	9,155
3.	गुवाहाटी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	1781.50	655.75

(ख) ऋण तक पहुंच को सुविधाजनक बनाने और बैंकों के साथ एसएचजी का समय पर जुड़ाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई पहल इस प्रकार हैं: -

- i. एनआरएलएम हर वर्ष एसएचजी-बैंक लिंकेज पर मास्टर परिपत्र जारी करने में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के साथ मिलकर निकटता से काम करता है, जो एसएचजी सदस्यों के वित्तीय समावेशन को सुविधाजनक बनाता है, विनियमित करता है और बढ़ावा देता है।
- ii. एसएचजी को ऋण देने के मानदंडों को सुव्यवस्थित करने, प्रक्रियाओं को मानकीकृत करने और दस्तावेजीकरण को सरल बनाने के लिए भारतीय बैंक संघ (आईबीए) के साथ निरंतर मिलकर कार्य करना ताकि एसएचजी क्रेडिट लिंकेज में देरी कम हो सके।
- iii. ब्याज दर को किफायती बनाने के लिए पात्र एसएचजी को ऋण पर ब्याज अनुदान प्रदान करता है।
- iv. एसएचजी सदस्यों के लिए विभिन्न बैंक उत्पादों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने, ऋण के लिए आवेदन करने की प्रक्रिया और इसके उपयोग के लिए नियमित वित्तीय साक्षरता प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करता है।
- v. बैंक और समुदाय के बीच अंतिम मील के अंतर को पाटने और प्रक्रिया को सुचारु बनाने के लिए स्थानीय प्रशिक्षित एसएचजी सदस्यों की तैनाती।

- vi. समुदाय-आधारित पुनर्भुगतान तंत्र (सीबीआरएम) के माध्यम से ऋण पुनर्भुगतान की निगरानी।
 - vii. ऋण के सुचारु प्रसंस्करण के लिए बैंक प्रबंधकों का नियमित अभिविन्यास।
- (ग) ऋण प्रवाह और ई-भुगतान की निगरानी के लिए विकसित एनआरएलएम एसएचजी-बैंक लिंकेज पोर्टल की प्रमुख विशेषताएं और उद्देश्य हैं:
- i. सभी राज्यों और बैंकों में एसएचजी क्रेडिट लिंकेज पर नज़र रखना।
 - ii. डेटा बैंकों द्वारा पोर्टल में अपलोड किया जाता है, जो सीधे कोर बैंकिंग सिस्टम (सीबीएस) से प्राप्त होता है।
 - iii. बैंक-वार और राज्य-वार प्रगति और प्रदर्शन की निगरानी के लिए हितधारकों को डैशबोर्ड और विश्लेषण प्रदान किए जाते हैं।
 - iv. सटीकता सुनिश्चित करने और दोहराव को रोकने के लिए डेटा सत्यापन जांच करना।
 - v. राज्यवार और बैंकवार एनपीए स्थिति का पता लगाकर बेहतर ऋण अदायगी अनुशासन को बढ़ावा देना।
 - vi. बैंक-वार और राज्य-वार प्रदर्शन।
 - vii. पारदर्शिता में सुधार और विभिन्न स्तरों पर एसएचजी को ऋण प्रवाह की निगरानी को मजबूत करना।
 - viii. उच्च गुणवत्ता, प्रामाणिक डेटा और प्रवृत्ति विश्लेषण के माध्यम से निर्णय लेने में सहायता करना।
 - ix. यह सुनिश्चित करके वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ाना कि सभी पात्र एसएचजी औपचारिक बैंकिंग से जुड़े हुए हैं।
- (घ) गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (एनपीए) में कमी को सुनिश्चित करने और ग्रामीण महिलाओं के वित्तीय समावेशन को मजबूत करने के लिए किए जा रहे उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं: -
- i. सभी शाखाओं में समुदाय-आधारित पुनर्भुगतान तंत्र बनाना, जिसमें ग्राम संगठन (वीओ) और

क्लस्टर-स्तरीय संघ (सीएलएफ) शामिल होंगे ताकि ऋण के उपयोग की निगरानी की जा सके और पुनर्भुगतान अनुशासन लागू किया जा सके।

- ii. पुनर्भुगतान स्थिति का समाधान करने के लिए एसएचजी बैंक लिंकेज पोर्टल के माध्यम से राज्य-वार और बैंक-वार गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (एनपीए) की नियमित निगरानी करना।
- iii. नियमित और समय पर ऋण पुनर्भुगतान का ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड रखने वाले एसएचजी के लिए ब्याज अनुदान का प्रावधान करना।
- iv. उचित ऋण उपयोग और पुनर्भुगतान का पता लगाने पर एसएचजी का मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए बैंक सखियों द्वारा निरंतर सहायता करना।
- v. विभिन्न बैंकिंग उत्पादों और भारत सरकार की योजनाओं के बारे में एसएचजी सदस्य अवगत हैं यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डिजिटल और वित्तीय साक्षरता पर बड़े पैमाने पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम नियमित रूप से आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

(ड) डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम कार्यक्रम के तहत, जबलपुर में, कुल 10,917 एसएचजी का गठन किया गया है जो 1,32,336 ग्रामीण परिवारों (एचएचएस) को शामिल करते हुए कार्य कर रहे हैं। एसएचजी अनौपचारिक निकाय हैं इसलिए उनके लिए किसी पंजीकरण की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(च) बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले में डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम कार्यक्रम के तहत, 40,243 एसएचजी में कुल 3,93,167 ग्रामीण परिवारों को संगठित किया गया है।

IMPACT OF THE US TARIFF ON SHRIMP EXPORTS

2674. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the USA has imposed 17.7% of effective customs duty on shrimp export;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has evaluated the impact of these duties

on the fisheries sector in India and its contribution to the GDP and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Government has started diplomatic negotiations with the USA for the reduction of this tariff, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the measures the Government is taking to counteract the impact of customs duties on India's shrimp exports;
- (e) whether the government is aware that the USA is India's largest export market for shrimp, if so, whether the Government has considered diversification of export markets to reduce reliance on the USA, 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 Government of India continues to monitor India's exports of Shrimps and other marine products and take steps to promote them. Data for India's exports of Shrimps to the world for the period April to October for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 is as follows:

Exports to World (US\$ Million)	
Apr-Oct 2024	Apr-Oct 2025
2,640.32	3,102.24

Source: DGCIS

(c) to (e) 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 (EPM) which provide support and assistance to our exporters, pursuing FTAs with new countries and better utilization of existing FTA.

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.

5. Government through consistent efforts, the number of listed fishery establishments for export to the EU and Russia have increased recently.

As per data from the Department of Fisheries, through the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, projects with a total outlay of Rs. 21274.13 crore have been approved for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in the country. This has contributed to India's exports in this sector more than doubling from Rs 30,213 crore in 2013-14 to Rs 62,408 crore in 2024-25, with the share of value-added products rising from 2% to 11%.

The Government remains engaged with all stakeholders—including exporters, Export Promotion Council, industry associations, and state governments—to assess the evolving impact of the U.S. tariff measures. It is expected that collectively these measures will enhance diversification and

resilience in India's marine exports.

STATUS OF ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS IN THE COOPERATIVE SECTOR IN KERALA

2675. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) the present status of ongoing investigations in the cooperative sector of Kerala, particularly in cooperative banks and credit societies;
- (b) the names of institutions under investigation, amounts involved, nature of irregularities and the agencies conducting the inquiries;
- (c) the number of officials identified, suspended or charge-sheeted and the current status of legal or disciplinary actions against them;
- (d) whether central agencies such as the Enforcement Directorate (ED), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Income Tax Department or Registrar of Cooperative Societies are involved in these investigations and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of financial losses suffered by depositors or account holders and the measures taken for their refund or recovery; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen regulation, transparency and accountability in cooperative institutions in Kerala to prevent such irregularities?

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

- (a) to (e) Cooperative societies registered under the provisions of the Multi-State

Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 function as autonomous cooperative organisations and accountable to their members. The multi-State cooperative societies are required to function as per the provisions of Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 and rules framed thereunder read with approved bye-laws of the Society which includes the roles and powers of the members, Board, General Body of the society and Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies (CRCS).

In case of irregularities in the functioning of multi-State cooperative societies, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of the State concerned and other agencies are requested to conduct inspection/inquiry of such societies under sections 108 and 78 of the MSCS Act, 2002. In Kerala State, 4 multi-State cooperative societies are under investigation. The information regarding investigation in the cooperative institutions, which are registered under the State Cooperative societies Act is not maintained by the Central Government.

(f) To strengthen regulation, transparency and accountability in multi-State cooperative societies, the MSCS Act and Rules were comprehensively amended and notified on 03.08.2023 and 04.08.2023 respectively by supplementing existing legislation and incorporating the provisions of Ninety-seventh Constitutional Amendment.

Many provisions have been introduced via the above amendment to bring transparency in the functioning of multi state cooperative societies and prevent financial irregularities therein, inter-alia: -

- i. To ensure timely, regular and transparent conduct of elections in the multi-

State cooperative societies, provision of Cooperative Election Authority has been made.

- ii. Appointment of Co-operative Ombudsman by Central Government to provide a mechanism to address grievances of members.
- iii. To improve transparency, appointment of Information Officer by multi-State cooperative societies to provide information to members.
- iv. Concurrent Audit has been introduced for Multi-State Cooperative Societies with turnover/deposits of more than 500 crore rupees from a panel of auditors approved by Central Registrar. Concurrent audit will ensure early detection of fraud or irregularities, if any, and accordingly prompt course corrections can be made.
- v. Audit reports of National co-operative societies to be laid in Parliament to improve transparency.
- vi. Accounting and auditing standards for multi-State cooperative societies to be determined by Central Government to ensure uniformity in accounting and auditing.
- vii. To improve governance and transparency, annual report of multi-State cooperative societies to include Board decisions which are not unanimous.
- viii. Central Government to determine prudential norms (liquidity, exposure, etc.) for multi-State co-operative societies in the business of thrift and credit.
- ix. To curb nepotism and favouritism in multi-State co-operative societies, the Director of a multi-State cooperative society shall not be present in the discussion and vote on matters where he or his relatives are an interested

party.

- x. Additional grounds for disqualification for directors have been made to improve governance.
- xi. Provisions for Investment of funds by the multi-State cooperative societies have been redefined to ensure safer investments and remove references to colonial era securities.
- xii. To have more financial discipline and transparency, the board of multi-State co-operative societies to constitute Committee for Audit and Ethics alongwith other committees.
- xiii. For strengthening governance, criteria for appointment of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) stipulated.
- xiv. To enhance democratic decision making in the multi-State cooperative societies, quorum has been prescribed for board meetings.
- xv. Central Registrar to conduct inquiry if he gets information that business is being conducted in a fraudulent manner or for unlawful purposes.
- xvi. If registration obtained by misrepresentation, fraud, etc., provision for winding up of a multi-State cooperative society after giving opportunity of being heard.
- xvii. To discourage members from acting against collective interests of the multi-State co-operative societies, the minimum period of expulsion of an expelled member of a multi-State co-operative society has been increased from 1 year to 3 years.

COACHING TO SC AND OBC STUDENTS**2676. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Ambedkar Foundation (DAF) is providing coaching to SCs and OBCs through the Dr. Ambedkar Centre of Excellence and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that not even a single one of the three Central Universities in Andhra Pradesh (Tribal University, Sanskrit University and Central University) has signed an MoU with DAF and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the said three universities are expected to sign the MoU and provide free coaching for SC and OBC students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a) to (c) The Free Coaching Scheme for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and beneficiaries of PM CARES Children is implemented by Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. From the year 2023-24 the Scheme is being run by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation (DAF) through Dr. Ambedkar Centre of Excellence (DACE) established in the Central Universities. For this, the Central University has to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the DAF. Presently, 19 Central Universities have signed MoU with DAF to run the Scheme. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, there are three (3) Central Universities viz. Central Tribal University of Andhra

Pradesh, Central University of Andhra Pradesh and National Sanskrit University, Tirupati. As on date, out of these three (3) Central Universities, only the Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh has signed the MoU with DAF but is yet to start the course. The other two Central Universities have not signed the MoU in spite of requests from the Department.

DISCREPANCIES IN THE PAYMENT OF CROP INSURANCE CLAIMS

2677. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received reports of discrepancies and delays in the payment of crop insurance claim amounts under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and other crop insurance schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the number of affected farmers and total pending claims, within Tamil Nadu during the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government has identified the causes for such discrepancies, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the farmers continue to face delayed or reduced claim settlements, while insurance companies report rising profits; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken any action against insurance companies or implementing agencies, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) As prescribed in the Operational Guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), 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.

Details of claims calculated, Claims paid and pending during last three years i.e. from 2022-23 to 2024-25 in Tamil Nadu under PMFBY are given below:

Year	Application Enrolled	Claims Calculated	Paid Claims	Pending Claims
	(In No.)	(Rs. In Crore)		
2022-23	61,37,961	920.65	917.61	3.04
2023-24	54,56,594	763.83	761.57	2.26
2024-25	53,66,966	732.96	680.11	52.85
Total	1,69,61,521	2,417.43	2,359.28	58.14

Crop insurance is a major risk mitigation tool for the benefit of farmers in the event of non-preventable natural calamities. It may be noted that insurance is not an investment. Insurance is all about spreading the risk spatially and

temporally. Insurers save premium in good seasons/years and pay high claims, if any, in bad years from the savings made in the good years. There are many incidences during implementation of the scheme when insurance companies have paid claims in excess of 100% of premium received in case of natural calamities during different seasons.

Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of this scheme all over India 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.
- Tranche based claims settlement has been initiated from 2025-26.
- 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.

Since the scheme is implemented by the State Government, therefore, in order to resolve the grievances/complaints including those related to claims of insured farmers, provision of Stratified Grievance Redressal Mechanism viz. District Level Grievance Redressal Committee (DGRC), State Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC) has been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines of the Scheme. These committees have been given the detailed mandate as outlined in the Operational Guidelines for hearing the complaints/grievances and to dispose them as per the stipulated procedure.

To further improve the grievance redressal mechanism, Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline (KRPH) has been developed. A single Pan-India toll free number 14447 has been deployed and linked to the insurance companies database, where farmers can raise their grievances/issues. Timelines to resolve these grievances/issues has also been fixed.

Department is regularly monitoring the functioning of insurance companies, including timely settlement of claims through weekly video conferences of all stakeholders, one to one meeting as well as National Review Conferences.

STRENGTHENING DISASTER MANAGEMENT

2678. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has strengthened the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and SDRFs with advanced rescue equipment, communication tools and specialised disaster response training, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether early warning systems, emergency communication networks and community alert systems have been modernised to handle floods, earthquakes and urban disasters, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether State and district administrations are being trained in disaster preparedness, mock drills and hazard mapping, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has integrated drone surveillance, real-time flood monitoring and GIS-based disaster modelling into NDMA operations, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether these initiatives have improved India's resilience and response capacity during natural and man-made disasters, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is procuring/using the equipments in disaster situation as per authorization and holding of equipment as well as operational requirement of Force. Further, based on the operational scenario and in light of recent operations conducted at the national and international level, the equipments are being upgraded in accordance with the operational debriefs and the suggestions provided by the rescuers involved in the operations. NDRF has also established an Research and Development (RandD) Cell for the assessment of equipment and for updating it from time to time as per operational requirements. New equipment authorization is also received periodically based on operational needs.

Procurement of equipments in the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) falls in the domain of the concerned State/UTs.

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has been conducting training programs on regular basis on allied subjects such as Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) Disaster Risk Reduction and Response (DRRandR) and Psychosocial Care in Disaster Management for NDRF and SDRF. Five such specialized and thematic courses have been conducted for the officials from NDRF and SDRF. Additionally the officials from NDRF and SDRF are also nominated to attend the training programs and comprehensive courses conducted by NIDM. NIDM has trained approximately 200 officials from NDRF and SDRF since 2022-23 till 11.12.2025.

(b) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has implemented “Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)” based Integrated Alert System on Pan India basis for dissemination of alerts pertaining to various disasters. The Alerts are being disseminated in geo-targeted manner and also, in regional vernacular. The project integrates five Forecast and Warning Agencies namely India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Defence Geoinformatics Research Establishment (DGRE) and Forest Survey of India (FSI) with State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA’s) of all States/UTs. The Alerts are currently being disseminated through SMS, Mobile App, Sachet Public Portal, GAGAN and NaVIC Satellite terminals and RSS feed. Further, As a non-structural measure of flood management, CWC issues short-range flood forecasts with a lead time up to 24 hrs to concerned State Governments at identified locations. CWC also issues inflow forecasts to identified reservoirs for proper reservoir regulation. Presently, flood forecasts are issued by CWC at 350 stations (150 Inflow Forecast Stations + 200 Level Forecast Stations) as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). The network has been established in consultation with State Govt/Project authorities. CWC is providing Seven-day advisory flood forecast on its web portal <https://aff.india-water.gov.in/> through pan India rainfall-based mathematical modelling for major river basins of the country.

(c) State and District administrations are regularly being trained in Disaster preparedness through Mock exercises by NDRF. NDRF has conducted total

6505 Mock exercises from 2011 to 2025. Further, in addition to it various initiatives undertaken in this regard by NDMA for disaster preparedness and response mechanism during natural disaster are enumerated below:-

- (i) NDMA has been actively facilitating the conduct of State and Multi State Level Mock Exercises on various hazards as per their vulnerability profile like Floods, Landslides, Earthquakes, Cyclones and Chemical (Industrial) disasters etc. in close co-ordination with States and Union Territories.
- (ii) NDMA is also conducting Multi State level Mock Exercises based on Geo-Climatic conditions for ensuring greater coordination amongst neighbouring States during disasters.
- (iii) Integrated Mock Exercises provide an optimal, cost-effective means for generating awareness about the Incident Response System- Incident Response Team construct, and for building capacity of States/UTs to respond effectively to any disaster situation.
- (iv) NDMA shares feedback with concerned State / UT after successful conduct of each Mock Exercise, highlighting best practices and gaps identified to improve their preparedness and build their capacities in order to achieve the goal of making India a disaster resilient country. Apart from it NDMA takes following steps to improve preparedness and response:

- Pre-Monsoon/Pre-Season Meetings
- Alert Dissemination.

- Regular Weather and Hazard Warnings.
- Inter-Agency Coordination.

Further, NIDM has been conducting training programmes in collaboration with stakeholders from states from Administrative Training Institute (ATIs), State Institute of Rural Developments (SIRDs), District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) and State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs). NIDM follows a well-defined and systematic procedure for inviting nominations in its training programmes, ensuring inclusiveness and balanced participation from states. As part of this process, NIDM formally calls for nominations of senior and middle level officials from these states-level agencies. This broad outreach enables the institute to engage a wide spectrum of professionals from states in the field of disaster management. Since the year 2022-2023 till 11.12.2025, NIDM has conducted 392 Face-to-Face training programs with 33 states and UTs in which 21376 participants were trained and 242994 participants through 1075 webinars.

(d) Central Water Commission (CWC) maintains 1543 flood monitoring stations and has installed sensor based data acquisition and satellite based transmission system (Telemetry stations) at 1121 locations across major river basins, including Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Godavari etc, for hourly monitoring of river water levels during flood monitoring period to support flood forecasting and disaster mitigation. These stations utilize advanced technologies, such as INSAT satellite-based communication and GSM/GPRS

systems, to ensure near-real-time data transmission under diverse weather conditions, enabling timely and informed decision-making. To enhance system reliability, CWC is taking help of Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT) to conduct a detailed study of the telemetry system and provide recommendations for a more resilient and efficient framework. Over the next five years, CWC plans to upgrade its network based on recommendations of C-DOT. During flood season 2025 (till 30th November 2025), a total of 11687 forecasts (6541 level forecasts and 5146 inflow forecasts) were issued throughout the country out of which 11203 forecasts were within limit with an accuracy of 95.86%.

(e) The proactive measures taken by the community, public representatives, functionaries of the line departments, administration and the disaster management authorities in a coordinated manner as a team achieved “Zero Casualty Goal” during the cyclone Biparjoy.

COMPUTERISATION OF PANCHAYATS

2679. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) the current status of computerisation of Panchayats in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of Panchayats that have been fully computerised; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated and utilised for the said purpose during the last three years?

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

(a) and (b) Panchayat, being “Local Government”, is a State subject and part of the State list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Thus the primary responsibility of providing computers to the Gram Panchayats lies with States/UTs. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), the Ministry supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Computers and peripherals, at a limited scale, with particular focus on the North Eastern States.

The state-wise status of computers in Gram Panchayat is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The Ministry, with its limited resources under RGSA, attempted saturation approach for supporting computerization of Gram Panchayats. So far, the State/ UTs of Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu and Ladakh have reported 100% computer saturation.

(c) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) is a demand driven scheme and funds released to the States/UTs against total amount of Annual Action Plans (AAP) approved by Central Empowered Committee. Funds under the scheme are released against the total approved amount of the Annual Action Plan (AAP). The expenditure of the funds is undertaken by the State in accordance with their priorities including Computers for digital enablement, within approved component of AAP of the RGSA. Further, States can also utilize funds from

various sources, viz. Central Finance Commission, State Finance Commission (SFC), Own Source Revenue (OSR), and any other resources available with the Gram Panchayats, to support their infrastructure needs. Further, the Ministry encourages States and Panchayats to leverage these funds by converging them with various infrastructure schemes of the Central and State Governments. The State/UT wise status of fund allocated/ released and utilized under RGSA during last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Status of Computers in Gram Panchayat Bhawan

Sl. No	Name of the States/UTs	Number of GPs/ Traditional Local Bodies	GPs with Computers	GPs without Computers
1	Andhra Pradesh	13371	9991	3380
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2108	1372	736
3	Assam	2192	1324	868
4	Bihar	8053	2000	6053
5	Chhattisgarh	11693	6309	5384
6	Goa	191	191	0
7	Gujarat	14648	14181	467
8	Haryana	6227	631	5596
9	Himachal Pradesh	3615	3615	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	4291	4291	0
11	Jharkhand	4345	2248	2097
12	Karnataka	5948	5948	0

13	Kerala	941	941	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	23011	22565	446
15	Maharashtra	27943	27943	0
16	Manipur	161	161	0
17	Meghalaya	6431	4754	1677
18	Mizoram	834	305	529
19	Nagaland	1315	724	591
20	Odisha	6794	5576	1218
21	Punjab	13236	300	12936
22	Rajasthan	11193	11193	0
23	Sikkim	199	149	50
24	Tamil Nadu	12525	10941	1584
25	Telangana	12848	5045	7803
26	Tripura	606	588	18
27	Uttar Pradesh	57691	57691	0
28	Uttarakhand	7817	2863	4954
29	West Bengal	3339	3339	0
Union Territories				
30	Andaman & Nicobar	70	70	0
31	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	42	42	0
32	Ladakh	193	193	0
Total		2,63,871	2,07,484	56,387

STATEMENT-II

Status of fund Allocated/ Released and Utilized under RGSA during last three years

S. N.	State Name	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Funds allocated / Release	Funds Utilized^	Funds allocated / Release	Funds Utilized^	Funds allocated / Release	Funds Utilized^
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.35	2.52	59.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	108.69	132.45	72.09	89.97	70.00	77.94
3.	Assam	55.29	95.15	77.70	91.41	60.00	72.60
4.	Bihar	33.37	70.07	25.00	51.81	0.00	78.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	29.52	17.57	22.25	16.50	34.13
6.	Goa	0.00	1.12	0.89	1.00	1.35	1.29
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.28	0.00	15.48
8.	Haryana	0.00	3.06	0.00	8.84	5.00	8.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.65	37.49	19.31	69.30	27.21	43.13
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	40.00	57.75	65.00	98.61	65.00	57.89
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	18.44	31.00	25.95	0.00	26.56
12.	Karnataka	36.00	25.67	20.00	39.01	16.25	49.52
13.	Kerala	30.40	23.13	10.00	37.04	10.00	32.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28.00	145.17	32.17	74.16	40.00	96.92
15.	Maharashtra	37.84	129.03	116.12	194.26	80.00	134.81
16.	Manipur	8.63	3.31	9.56	8.34	0.00	3.91
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	6.41	6.00	6.26	8.00	7.60
18.	Mizoram	14.27	25.48	10.00	15.64	12.00	22.69
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.46	10.00	18.28

20.	Odisha	11.40	24.83	27.33	44.22	20.00	60.15
21.	Punjab	34.25	42.91	10.00	23.06	5.00	23.89
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	32.41	21.72	40.12	15.00	30.88
23.	Sikkim	6.01	4.98	6.00	7.90	7.00	7.35
24.	Tamil Nadu	25.42	8.53	0.00	25.98	45.00	63.79
25.	Telangana	0.00	3.19	20.00	20.47	0.00	9.05
26.	Tripura	9.80	3.76	7.43	10.96	10.00	20.29
27.	Uttar Pradesh	85.05	96.33	84.13	158.95	38.77	180.84
28.	Uttarakhand	42.48	57.15	64.67	66.29	50.00	63.72
29	West Bengal	4.28	50.89	33.69	57.32	52.68	82.68
	Union Territories						
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0.00	1.03	0.79	1.28	2.12	1.18
31.	Dadra & Nagar Heveli and Daman & Diu	1.14	4.50	1.00	0.38	1.00	0.00
32.	Ladakh	0.00	1.52	1.00	0.80	0.00	0.58
	Sub- Total	672.97	1135.29	800.17	1319.67	670.4	1385.75
	Others Implementing agencies	10.01	10.01	14.69	16.69	23.77	23.77
	Total	682.98	1145.3	814.86	1336.36	694.17	1409.52

^ Funds utilized by States/UTs includes unspent balance of previous years and State Share.

BENEFICIARIES OF FARMER WELFARE SCHEMES IN MAHARASHTRA

2680. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

state:

(a) whether the all districts of Maharashtra have beneficiaries under key schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana (PMKMY) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and the scheme for promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any there any district or area is left where benefits of such farmer welfare schemes have not yet reached;

(c) if so, the reasons for uneven coverage across districts and the steps being taken to ensure equitable access and participation of farmers from all districts; and

(d) the number of farmers enrolled and currently receiving pensions under the PM-Kisan Maandhan Yojana in the State of Maharashtra, district-wise?

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

(a) to (c) **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)** - Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY), a central sector scheme, is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry age group of 18 to 40 years with a provision of minimum monthly assured pension of ₹3000/- on attaining the age of 60 years, subject to exclusion criteria. The Scheme aims to create a social security net for the small and marginal farmers during their old age. The amount of the monthly contribution ranges between ₹55 to ₹200 per month depending upon the entry age of the farmers into the Scheme. Govt. of India also provides matching contribution in the pension account of the farmers.

The Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India is the fund manager for the Scheme.

As per the guidelines of the Scheme, the Common Service Centers (CSCs) are utilized for the enrollments of the farmers under the Scheme and a dedicated portal for PM-KMY Scheme has been created by the CSC to ensure smooth operations under the Scheme. The Government conducts drives to enroll farmers under the Scheme from time to time. In addition, the adequate publicity is given to the Scheme to increase awareness and encourage greater participation among small and marginal farmers, including in Maharashtra.

The enrollment under the Scheme is bound by the facts that the PM-KMY Scheme is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme and applicable only for small and marginal farmers for the entry age group of 18 to 40 years, which are less in numbers. Also, there is a similar scheme Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) which is being implemented before the launch of PM-KMY.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) - Organic farming is being promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs including Maharashtra except North Eastern States since 2015-16. The scheme stresses on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing. Primary focus of the schemes is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain. The scheme is implemented through States /UT Governments. Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha is

provided over 3 years for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off –farm organic inputs.

District wise data of PKVY is not maintained centrally. However, the achievements of PKVY Scheme in Maharashtra since its inception are as follows (as on 31.10.2025):

- (i) Total 66,756 ha area has been covered and 87,350 farmers have been benefitted in Maharashtra under PKVY Scheme.
- (ii) Rs. 157.04 cr has been released to Maharashtra under PKVY scheme since its inception till 31.10.2025. Out of that, Rs 17.64 cr has been released to Maharashtra during Financial Year 2025-26 till 31.10.2025 under PKVY Scheme.

Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) - As per the Scheme guidelines, more than 50% members of the FPOs are small and marginal Farmers. Total 589 FPOs have been formed under central Sector Scheme of 10,000 FPO Scheme of Government of India in Maharashtra. Total 3,39,280 farmers are beneficiaries under these FPOs which includes 1,33,449 (39%) women Farmers and 2,71,540 (80%) are small and marginal Farmers in Maharashtra.

- (d) The pension under the PMKMY Scheme starts when the enrolled farmer attains the age of 60. However, the District-wise details of farmers enrolled under the Scheme in Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT**District-wise details of enrolment under PMKMY in the State of
Maharashtra (As on 11.12.2025)**

S No.	District	Farmers enrolled under PMKMY
1	Ahmednagar	2,577
2	Akola	2,996
3	Amravati	4,121
4	Aurangabad	2,604
5	Beed	2,614
6	Bhandara	4,362
7	Buldhana	3,144
8	Chandrapur	3,400
9	Dhule	1,339
10	Gadchiroli	3,393
11	Gondia	2,329
12	Hingoli	860
13	Jalgaon	2,267
14	Jalna	2,419
15	Kolhapur	1,110
16	Latur	1,866
17	Mumbai City	-
18	Mumbai Suburban	30
19	Nagpur	2,785
20	Nanded	1,768
21	Nandurbar	1,460
22	Nashik	4,661
23	Osmanabad	1,967
24	Palghar	1,415
25	Parbhani	1,630
26	Pune	2,134
27	Raigad	1,147

28	Ratnagiri	765
29	Sangli	725
30	Satara	1,577
31	Sindhudurg	1,458
32	Solapur	2,460
33	Thane	1,772
34	Wardha	4,430
35	Washim	2,036
36	Yavatmal	5,117

CISF SECURITY AT SEAPORTS

2681. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has designated the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) as the security regulator for over 250 seaports in the country;
- (b) whether presently there is no uniform security template for seaports and at many places the security arrangements are being handled by private security agencies and local police;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Government has issued guidelines to handle seaport security;
- (d) whether the CISF has requested the Government to sanction 10, 000 additional personnel for deployment to 80 seaports; and
- (e) if so, the details and steps taken in this regard?

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

(a) The Directorate General of Shipping, Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways is the designated authority for regulations of security of ship and port facilities as per notification issued by the Central Government under Section 7 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. Further, CISF has been designated as Recognized Security Organization (RSO) for Ports as envisaged under the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code 2021.

(b) and (c) The Directorate General of Shipping, Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways oversees the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) code compliance in the ports and conduct security assessments considering the threat perception. Based on the security assessment and port facility security plans, security arrangements are made in the ports. Further, uniform security templates are widely followed across seaports, as observed by a joint Committee of CISF and Directorate General of Shipping, Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways.

(d) and (e) Requirement of additional manpower of CISF at ports is decided on the basis of joint survey as conducted by Directorate General of Shipping, Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, CISF and Port Management concerned.

वामपंथी उग्रवाद में कमी और वामपंथी उग्रवाद विरोधी उपायों के प्रभाव

2682. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

श्री हरीभाई पटेल:

श्री महेश कश्यप:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत दशक के दौरान वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) से प्रभावित और “अत्यधिक प्रभावित” जिलों की संख्या में कितनी कमी दर्ज की गई है और सरकार द्वारा इस कमी के लिए किन-किन कारकों की पहचान की गई है;

(ख) वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किए गए फॉरवर्ड ऑपरेटिंग बेसों अथवा सुरक्षा शिविरों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा और संख्या क्या है और उग्रवादी गतिविधियों को रोकने में उनकी भूमिका का सरकार द्वारा क्या आकलन किया गया है;

(ग) मारे गये, गिरफ्तार किये गये और आत्मसमर्पण करने वाले वामपंथी उग्रवादियों की वर्तमान संख्या कितनी है और विगत वर्षों के तुलनात्मक आकड़ों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने वामपंथी उग्रवाद से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना के अंतर्गत विकासात्मक उपायों और कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के प्रभाव का मुल्यांकन किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (ङ):

(i) भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' के विषय राज्य सरकारों के अधीन हैं। हालाँकि, भारत सरकार वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) से प्रभावित राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग दे रही है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद की समस्या से समग्र रूप से निपटने के लिए, 2015 में “वामपंथी उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु राष्ट्रीय नीति एवं कार्य योजना” का अनुमोदन किया गया। इसमें सुरक्षा संबंधी उपायों, विकास संबंधी पहलों, स्थानीय समुदायों के अधिकारों और हकदारियों को सुनिश्चित करने आदि से जुड़ी एक बहुआयामी रणनीति की परिकल्पना की गई है। नक्सलवाद के समाधान हेतु सरकार ने उसके मुख्य कारण के निदान के लिए आदिवासी और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में विकास पर विशेष ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। बेहतर कानून व्यवस्था और सुरक्षा स्थिति तथा बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश से निजी निवेश में वृद्धि सहित उन्नत आर्थिक विकास के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण बना

है।

(ii) सुरक्षा उपायों में, भारत सरकार वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित राज्य सरकारों को केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल बटालियन प्रदान करके और भारतीय रिजर्व बटालियनों की स्वीकृति देकर, हेलीकॉप्टर सहायता, शिविरों के बुनियादी ढाँचे को मजबूत करके, प्रशिक्षण, राज्य पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए धन, उपकरण और हथियार, खुफिया जानकारी साझा करने, फोर्टिफाइड पुलिस स्टेशनों का निर्माण आदि करके सहायता प्रदान करती है।

- 2014-15 से, राज्यों की क्षमता निर्माण हेतु, सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय (एसआरई) योजना के अंतर्गत, वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित राज्यों को बलों के परिचालन व्यय एवं राज्य पुलिस बलों के प्रशिक्षण पर किए गए व्यय, आत्मसमर्पण करने वाले वामपंथी उग्रवादियों के पुनर्वास, वामपंथी उग्रवाद हिंसा में मारे गए नागरिकों/ शहीद सुरक्षा बल कर्मियों के परिवारों को अनुग्रह राशि आदि के लिए 3523.48 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं। वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों को राज्य के विशेष बलों, राज्य खुफिया शाखाओं (एसआईबी), जिला पुलिस को सुदृढ़ बनाने और विशेष अवसंरचना योजना (एसआईएस) के अंतर्गत फोर्टिफाइड पुलिस स्टेशनों (एफपीएस) के निर्माण हेतु 1757 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
- वामपंथी उग्रवादियों को मुख्यधारा में शामिल होने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, राज्यों की अपनी आत्मसमर्पण-सह-पुनर्वास नीतियाँ हैं। 'आत्मसमर्पण-सह-पुनर्वास' नीति के माध्यम से, भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग प्रदान किया जाता है और आत्मसमर्पण करने वाले कैडरों के पुनर्वास पर वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों द्वारा किए गए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है। पुनर्वास पैकेज में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उच्च रैंक वाले वामपंथी उग्रवादी कैडरों के लिए 5 लाख रुपये और अन्य वामपंथी उग्रवादी कैडरों के लिए 2.5 लाख रुपये का तत्काल अनुदान शामिल है। इसके अलावा, इस योजना के तहत हथियारों/गोला-बारूद के समर्पण के लिए प्रोत्साहन भी प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, तीन वर्ष के लिए 10,000/- रुपये के मासिक

वजीफे के साथ उनकी पसंद के व्यापार/व्यवसाय में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। प्रभावित राज्यों ने अपनी आत्मसमर्पण सह पुनर्वास नीतियों को आकर्षक और समकालीन बनाने के लिए और संशोधित किया है।

- राज्यों द्वारा अपने पुलिस बलों को सुसज्जित और आधुनिक बनाने के प्रयासों को “पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को सहायता” योजना के तहत संपूरित किया गया है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों को हथियार, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के उपकरण, संचार, प्रशिक्षण, पुलिस स्टेशनों का निर्माण, गतिशीलता, पुलिस आवास और अन्य पुलिस बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण आदि के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।
 - वामपंथी उग्रवाद के वित्तीय प्रवाह को रोकने और सीपीआई (माओवादी) तथा इसके वित्तीय समर्थकों के बीच सांठगांठ का खुलासा करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद के लिए निधियों और अन्य संसाधनों के प्रवाह को रोकने की दिशा में प्रभावी कार्रवाई के लिए, राज्य पुलिस द्वारा विभिन्न तरीकों से केंद्रीय एजेंसियों के सहयोग से समन्वित कार्रवाई की जा रही है।
 - सुरक्षा संबंधी अवसंचरना पर भारत सरकार का अत्यधिक ध्यान रहा है। पिछले दशक में 656 फोर्टिफाइड पुलिस स्टेशन बनाए गए हैं। पिछले छह वर्षों में वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में 377 नए सुरक्षा शिविर स्थापित किए गए हैं। वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में स्थापित सुरक्षा शिविरों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण- I** में दिया गया है।
- (iii) विकास उपायों में, भारत सरकार की प्रमुख योजनाओं के अलावा, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट पहल की गई हैं, जिनमें सड़क नेटवर्क के विस्तार, दूरसंचार संपर्क में सुधार, शिक्षा, कौशल विकास और वित्तीय समावेशन पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है।

इनमें से कुछ का उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है:

- सड़क नेटवर्क के विस्तार के लिए, वामपंथी उग्रवाद से संबंधित दो विशिष्ट योजनाओं, अर्थात् सड़क आवश्यकता योजना (आरआरपी) और वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सड़क संपर्क परियोजना (आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए) के अंतर्गत 14,987 किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण किया गया है।
 - वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार संपर्क में सुधार के लिए 9,118 टावर स्थापित किए गए हैं।
 - कौशल विकास के लिए, 46 औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई) और 49 कौशल विकास केन्द्र (एसडीसी) खोले गए हैं।
 - जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के लिए 179 एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) संचालित किए गए हैं।
 - वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए, डाक विभाग ने वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में बैंकिंग सेवाओं के साथ 6,025 डाकघर खोले हैं। सर्वाधिक वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में 1,804 बैंक शाखाएं और 1,321 एटीएम खोले गए हैं।
 - विकास को और गति देने के लिए, स्पेशल सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस (एससीए) योजना के तहत सर्वाधिक वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में सार्वजनिक बुनियादी ढाँचे में क्रिटिकल गैप्स को भरने के लिए धनराशि प्रदान की जाती है। 2017 में योजना की शुरुआत के बाद से अब तक 3,912.98 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए जा चुके हैं।
- (iv) “राष्ट्रीय नीति और कार्य योजना 2015” के दृढ़ कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप हिंसा में लगातार कमी आई है और भौगोलिक विस्तार सीमित हुआ है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद, जो राष्ट्र की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती रहा है, हाल के दिनों में काफी हद तक नियंत्रित हुआ है

और अब केवल कुछ ही क्षेत्रों तक सीमित रह गया है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद से संबंधित हिंसा की घटनाएं वर्ष 2010 के उच्च स्तर से वर्ष 2025 में 89% (2010:1936, 2025:222) कम हो गई हैं। नागरिकों और सुरक्षा बलों की परिणामी मृत्यु भी वर्ष 2010 के उच्च स्तर से वर्ष 2025 में 91% (2010:1005, 2025:95) हो गई है। वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या अप्रैल 2018 में 126 से घटकर 90, जुलाई 2021 में 70, अप्रैल 2024 में 38, अप्रैल 2025 में 18 तथा अक्टूबर 2025 में घटकर 11 हो गई है, जिसमें अब केवल 3 जिले ही सर्वाधिक वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित हैं। हालांकि, हाल ही में वामपंथी उग्रवाद के प्रभाव से मुक्त किए गए क्षेत्रों में सीपीआई (माओवादी) को पुनः स्थापित होने से रोकने के लिए, 27 जिलों को एसआरई के दायरे में 'लेगसी एंड थ्रस्ट डिस्ट्रिक्ट' के रूप में रखा गया है।

(v) 01.01.2014 से 01.12.2025 तक, मारे गए, गिरफ्तार एवं आत्मसमर्पित वामपंथी उग्रवादियों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण- II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण- I

वर्ष 2019 से वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में स्थापित सुरक्षा शिविरों का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	सुरक्षा शिविरों की संख्या
2019	24
2020	40
2021	51
2022	66
2023	51
2024	71
2025	74
कुल	377

विवरण- II

वामपंथी उग्रवाद विरोधी ऑपरेशनों में उपलब्धियां

वर्ष	मारे गए वामपंथी उग्रवादी	गिरफ्तार किए गए वामपंथी उग्रवादी	आत्मसमर्पण करने वाले वामपंथी उग्रवादी
2014	63	1696	676
2015	89	1668	570
2016	222	1840	1442
2017	136	1888	685
2018	225	1933	644
2019	145	1276	440
2020	103	1110	475
2021	126	1153	736
2022	57	816	496
2023	50	924	376
2024	290	1090	881
2025 (01.12.2025 तक)	335	942	2167
कुल	1841	16336	9588

STATUS AND PERFORMANCE OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES**2683. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:****DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

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

- (a) the total number of SEZs in the country, including the number of formally approved, notified, operational and non-operational SEZs, State-wise;
- (b) the details of land allocated versus land utilised, approved versus actual investments, approved versus actual employment and export targets versus

actual exports from SEZs over the past five years, State-wise;

(c) the number of SEZs that have remained non-operational or under-utilised (less than 50% capacity utilisation) for more than five years and whether the Government has conducted any formal review or assessment of the reasons for such under performance;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revamp, repurpose or denotify underperforming SEZs to align with emerging sectors such as electronics, renewable energy, semiconductors and green manufacturing and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the timeline for implementation of such policy reforms, including the proposed amendments to the SEZ Act, 2005 or other enabling legislation?

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

(a) The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of the number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) formally approved, notified, operational and non-operational are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of land area notified, land area utilised, investment, employment and exports from SEZs during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) The Zone-wise number of SEZs that have remained non-operational or under-utilized for more than five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

The time taken in operationalizing the SEZs could be due to several

reasons including time taken for getting approvals from the Statutory/State Government bodies, adverse business climate due to shifts in global economic scenario, changes in fiscal incentives, etc. Under the overall supervision of the Department of Commerce, the office of the respective Development Commissioners review the status of all SEZs under their jurisdictions and engage with the concerned State Governments and Developers on a regular basis to provide necessary facilitation, as and when required.

(d) and (e) With a view to ensure the effectiveness of the SEZs and their alignment with emerging sectors, the Government undertakes various measures from time to time to remove operational challenges in SEZs in consultation with different stakeholders. Such measures or reforms including policy initiatives are a continuous process and inherent in the administration of SEZs. So far as de-notification is concerned, it is undertaken as per the extant provisions under the SEZ Act and Rules.

STATEMENT-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of the number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) formally approved, notified, operational and non-operational

States/UTs	Formally Approved	Total Notified SEZs	Total Operational SEZs	Non-Operational SEZs
Andhra Pradesh	35	30	25	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1
Bihar	2	2	0	2
Chandigarh	2	2	2	0
Chhattisgarh	3	2	1	1
Delhi	2	0	0	0

Goa	7	3	0	3
Gujarat	31	27	22	5
Haryana	25	22	8	14
Jharkhand	2	2	1	1
Karnataka	61	50	38	12
Kerala	24	20	19	1
Madhya Pradesh	13	8	6	2
Maharashtra	47	41	36	5
Manipur	1	1	0	1
Nagaland	2	2	0	2
Odisha	7	5	5	0
Puducherry	1	0	0	0
Punjab	5	3	3	0
Rajasthan	7	6	3	3
Sikkim	1	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	60	58	49	9
Telangana	58	53	37	16
Tripura	1	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	26	23	14	9
West Bengal	10	8	7	1
Grand Total	434	370	276	94

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise details of land area notified and utilized during last five years (in Hectare)		
States/UTs	Total Notified Area	Total operational SEZ Area
Andhra Pradesh	167.12	0.00
Bihar	101.782	0.000
Haryana	59.94	0.00
Karnataka	8.02	4.99
Maharashtra	53.41	2.10
Tamil Nadu	282.32	42.04
Telangana	89.41	28.92

Total	762.00	78.04

Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of Exports made from SEZs during the last 5 years						
(₹ in Crore)						
S. No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	28112	31029	40420	44984	55247
2	Chandigarh	2575	2605	3022	3200	3085
3	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
4	Gujarat	137229	39190	335836	310283	332892
5	Haryana	25030	25907	32740	36774	43199
6	Jharkhand	0	0	364	6326	6856
7	Karnataka	132110	67311	218773	228952	248839
8	Kerala	19279	21972	21501	25774	28800
9	Madhya Pradesh	11176	12571	12859	16027	14847
10	Maharashtra	138789	60052	186787	210756	224251
11	Odisha	13454	26367	27166	31332	29695
12	Punjab	1845	2127	2685	3132	2361
13	Rajasthan	3534	4578	5507	7141	13636
14	Tamil Nadu	116844	36329	172580	177930	203304
15	Telangana	84696	105524	140373	178086	173701
16	Uttar Pradesh	26580	33015	39836	47704	51138
17	West Bengal	18272	22169	23129	26817	31820
	Total	759524	90747	1263578	1355220	1463669

Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of Investment in SEZs during the last 5 years						
(₹ in Crore)						
S. 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.

Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of Employment in SEZs during the last 5 years						
(In No. of person)						
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	70121	75907	78866	79831	79523
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.

STATEMENT-III**Zone-wise number of SEZs that have remained non-operational or under-utilized**

S. No.	Name of the Zonal SEZs	Number of non-operational or under-utilised* SEZs for more than 5 years
1.	Cochin SEZ (CSEZ)	15
2.	Falta SEZ (FSEZ)	3
3.	Kandla SEZ (KASEZ)	9
4.	Madras Export Processing Zone SEZ (MEPZ SEZ)	21
5.	Noida SEZ (NSEZ)	31
6.	Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone SEZ (SEEPZ SEZ)	9
7.	Visakhapatnam SEZ (VSEZ)	34
Total		122

* Less than 50% of land utilisation in the SEZ.

SAHKAR DIGIPAY AND DIGILOAN**2684. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:**

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

- (a) the time by the Government plans to release the operational guidelines for the Sahkar DigiPay and Sahkar DigiLoan platforms, particularly in compliance with the RBI-mandated standards;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that several Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) have recently faced frauds and collapses, notably the New India Cooperative Bank incident yet the Government continues to push rapid

expansion and if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the safety of depositors' money?

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

(a) National Urban Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation (NUCFDC) established as an Umbrella Organization (UO) of Urban Cooperative Banks, has launched the platforms - Sahakar DigiPay (UPI-based digital payments platform for Urban Co-operative Banks) and Sahakar DigiLoan (digital lending enablement platform); during the CoopKumbh held during 10th November, 2025. Platforms have been launched to provide RBI mandated technical, cyber-security, onboarding, and consumer protection standards. It aims at enabling Urban Co-operative Banks (UCB), irrespective of size, to adopt modern, compliant digital payment and lending systems on a cost-effective shared centralized infrastructure. Details of the platform are as under:

- "Sahakar DigiPay- UPI switch" aims to connect UCBs to the UPI network. This system is equipped with advanced fraud prevention and risk control mechanisms. This is to accelerate digital payments and increase competition in service pricing.
- "Sahakar DigiLoan" service, aims to make the loan process for UCBs simpler, more transparent, and faster, enabling banks to achieve greater efficiency in loan disbursement and risk management.

(b) and (c) To protect the interest of the depositors from financial frauds in

cooperative banks, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has put following measures in place:

- Master Direction on Fraud Management for the Regulated Entities viz. Cooperative Bank have been issued in 2024 and contain comprehensive guidelines related to reporting of fraud following of principles of natural justice, governance mechanism, implementation of early warning mechanism, staff accountability, fixation of responsibility of third parties and role external and internal auditors, among others;
- The Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) Framework requires the identified UCBs to initiate and implement remedial measures in a timely manner, to restore their financial health and protect the interests of the depositors;
- RBI has implemented a financial safety net for the account holders of banks (including cooperative banks) in the form of Deposit Insurance through Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC). The DICGC ensures all types of deposits (inclusive of principal and interest) up to 5,00,000 per depositor in insured banks, including cooperative banks;
- RBI through "RBI Kehta Hai" has issued awareness material/useful information on aspects such as different types of frauds and their modus-operandi;

Through NUCFDC, several initiatives—such as shared digital payment systems, digital lending platforms, cyber security support, and a centralized

cloud infrastructure—are being put in place so that even the smallest UCB can meet modern regulatory and customer requirements without excessive cost. Alongside this, capacity-building programmes are being rolled out across the sector.

Further in order to strengthen the structure and functioning of Cooperative Banks and to bring them at par with other commercial banks, several initiatives have been taken up with the assistance of Department of Financial Services and Reserve Bank of India. Details of the same are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Initiatives taken up with the assistance of Department of Financial Services and Reserve Bank of India to strengthen the structure and functioning of Cooperative Banks and to bring them at par with other commercial banks:

- (1) Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) are now allowed to open new branches to expand their business.
- (2) Cooperative Banks are now able to make one-time settlement of outstanding loans, like Commercial Banks.
- (3) Additional time limit has been given to achieve the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets given to UCBs.
- (4) RBI has permitted UCBs to provide door-step banking services to their customers.
- (5) A Nodal Officer designated in RBI for regular interaction with UCBs
- (6) RBI has more than doubled the individual housing loan limit for RCBs and

UCBs.

- (7) RCBs will now be able to lend to commercial real estate - residential housing sector, thereby diversifying their business.
- (8) Co-operative Banks have been included as Member Lending Institutions [MLIs] of CGTMSE.
- (9) License fee for onboarding Co-operative Banks to the modern 'Aadhaar Enabled Payment System' (AePS) has been reduced by linking it to the number of transactions.
- (10) Notification of scheduling norms for urban co-operative banks has been published.
- (11) RBI has doubled monetary ceiling for Gold Loan under Bullet Repayment Scheme from 2 Lakh to 4 Lakh for those UCBs who meet the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets.
- (12) An Umbrella Organization (UO) for the UCB sector named National Urban Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation Limited (NUCFDC), has been formed which will provide necessary IT infrastructure and operation support to UCBs.
- (13) Limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) under Priority Sector Lending Guidelines increased from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore
- (14) To provide technological services to RCBs and for their strengthening, NABARD with the approval of RBI has set up Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity).
- (15) Relief to Urban Cooperative Institutions by increasing 50% loan limit from

₹ 1 crore to ₹ 3 crore.

- (16) Amendment in the Banking Regulation Act to fix the tenure of the BoD of cooperative Banks as per the Constitution (maximum 10 consecutive years)
- (17) Rural Cooperative banks are included under Ombudsman Scheme of RBI
- (18) PSL target for UCBs reduced from 75% to 60%
- (19) 12% weaker-section sub-limit eased for UCBS and ₹2 lakh target for women has been removed
- (20) RCBs are now allowed to open (max 10) branches through automatic route
- (21) Relaxation in financial norms to UCBs and RCBs for providing modern banking services
- (22) Relaxation from penalty clause under FSWM norms.

IMPROVING PISCICULTURE FACILITIES IN THE COUNTRY

2685. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

- (a) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to improve pisciculture infrastructure in the country, during the last five years, especially in West Bengal;
- (b) Whether the Government has calculated average income of fishermen;
- (c) whether the income of fishermen has increased during the last five years, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has issued any advisories against usage of harmful

preservatives for fishes and the loss of fish for the same, 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 during the last five years (FY 2020-21 to 2024-25) has taken up several initiatives including implementing various schemes for holistic development of fisheries and aquaculture including improvement of pisciculture infrastructure in the country. The fisheries development schemes implemented include (i) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), (ii) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) and (iii) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana (PM-MKSSY). In addition, Kisan Credit Card(KCC) facility is also provided to fishers and fish farmers to meet their working capital requirements. The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, during the last five years (FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25) has accorded approvals to fisheries development proposals worth of Rs.25464.35 crore of various States Governments, Union Territories and other End Implementing Agencies. This includes projects worth of Rs.21,274.16 crore approved under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and Rs.4190.19 crore under Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF). The activities approved inter-alia includes expansion of an area of 31551.33 hectares

for pisciculture under PMMSY. Additionally, Kisan Credit Card facility to 4,94,405 fishers and fish farmers with loan amount of Rs.3692.73 crore have been issued so far to meet their working capital. These initiatives contributed towards enhancement of fish production, productivity, quality thereby enhancing the income of fishers and fish farmers.

The Department of Fisheries, Government of India during the last three years (2022-23 to 2024-25) has accorded approvals to projects of Government of West Bengal amounting to Rs.545.16 crore under PMMSY, as the Government of West Bengal has not participated in implementation of PMMSY in the initial two years (FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22). In addition, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has also accorded approval to 18 project proposals at a cost of Rs.66.81 crore for West Bengal under FIDF. While no specific calculation has been made to assess average income of fishers during the last five years, the initiatives taken by the Government of India including diversification of fisheries have been contributing towards augmentation of fish production, productivity, quality to meet the consumer demands and preference and export thereby attributing to enhancement of income of fishers and fish farmers. During the last five years (2020-21 to 2024-25), fish production increased from 141.64 lakh tonne in 2019-20 to 197.75 lakh tonne in 2024-25. Similarly, fisheries export has also increased from Rs.46,666 crore (2019-20) to Rs.62,408 crore (2024-25).

(d) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has advised the State Governments and Union Territories to take

necessary safety measures and regulatory actions to prevent use of chemical formalin in preservation of fish and fisheries products. Further, in order to tackle harmful use of formalin in fish and fishery products intended for human consumption, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has also advised the State Governments/UTs and Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for setting up a task force including members from the concerned States Departments/agencies for joint inspection and testing of chemical substances like formalin content in fish. To ensure the availability of safe and wholesome food to the consumers, regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products including fish and fishery products are being carried out by the Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to ensure compliance of the standards laid down under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the Rules and Regulations made there under.

PRE-MATRIC AND POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMMES FOR SC AND OBC STUDENTS

2686. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the pre-Matric and post-Matric scholarship programmes are being implemented by the Government for students of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts being made by the Government to ensure that not a single eligible student is missed under these programmes so as to achieve hundred per cent coverage for eligible students; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) implements the Centrally sponsored schemes of Pre and Post Matric Scholarship for SC students through State Government/UT Administrations on Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode w.e.f 2022-23 and 2021-22 respectively. Central share is released directly into the Aadhaar seeded bank account of the beneficiaries. The aforementioned schemes are open-ended and demand driven for the eligible students of all the recognised institutions across India. The released central share is contingent upon States/UTs transmitting their State/UT share paid to the Central portal/National Scholarship Portal (NSP).

Further, Ministry also implements Centrally sponsored schemes of Pre-Matric Scholarship and Post-Matric Scholarships to Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Backward Classes (EBC), and De-Notified Tribes (DNTs) which are of 'Fund Limited' nature and the funds are released to the States and UTs on notional allocation basis after receiving their proposals.

Following steps are taken by the Government for effective monitoring as well as to ensure that eligible students are covered under these schemes:

- Regular capacity building and handholding/cluster/regional meetings

and/or workshops for all States/UTs are conducted to review the progress of the States/UTs.

- Periodic review, by holding meetings at National level, Regional level, state level and field visits by Senior Officers.
- On-boarding of Schemes on National Scholarship Portal and online end to end processing.
- Advertisement to promote outreach and increase awareness:
 - Snippets are are uploaded on social media platforms.
 - Advertisements are published in National and regional newspapers in Hindi, English and regional languages.

राजस्थान में सेम की समस्या पर वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन

2687. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान में सेम की समस्या के स्रोत और उसकी सीमा का पता लगाने के लिए कोई वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन या सर्वेक्षण किया है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में सेम की समस्या लगातार बढ़ रही है, जिससे हजारों हेक्टेयर उपजाऊ भूमि दलदली और बंजर हो रही है और किसानों की आजीविका प्रभावित हो रही है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) इस समस्या का समाधान करने और कृषि भूमि के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं;

(ड.) सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) जी, हाँ। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) – केन्द्रीय मृदा लवणता अनुसंधान संस्थान (CSSRI) ने राज्य में मृदा लवणीकरण का एक वृहत् मूल्यांकन किया है। अध्ययन से ज्ञात हुआ है कि राजस्थान में लगभग 1,95,571 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र मृदा लवणता (Sem समस्या) से प्रभावित है। प्रमुख परिणाम यह दर्शाते हैं कि Sem समस्या का घटित होना मुख्यतः जल निकास में बाधा आने, अत्यधिक सिंचाई करने और परिणामस्वरूप भू जल स्तर में वृद्धि होने से होता है, जिससे लवण मृदा में ऊपर की ओर बढ़ने लगते हैं तथा मृदा सतह पर इनका संचयन हो जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां। सरकार को जानकारी है कि राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में Sem की समस्या है। इसके कारण उत्पादक कृषि भूमि में पानी भर जाता है और मृदा का डिग्रेडेशन हो जाता है और इस प्रकार इन जिलों में किसानों की जीविका प्रभावित हो रही है। ICAR द्वारा किए गए मूल्यांकन से पता चला है कि श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में लगभग 5,397 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र Sem से प्रभावित है।

(घ) और (ड) इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए और कृषि भूमि को संरक्षित करने के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) अल्प कालिक और दीर्घ कालिक उपाय सुझाता है।

अल्पकालिक उपायों में शामिल हैं- जलाक्रांतता और लवण प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने के लिए मृदा की दशा का मूल्यांकन, अधिक जल को बाहर करने के लिए निकास में सुधार, लवणता जमाव को कम करने के लिए सिंचाई का प्रभावी प्रबंधन, फसल दबाव (स्ट्रेस) को सीमित करने के लिए मिश्रित जल संसाधनों का उपयोग, और कृषि उत्पादकता तथा किसानों की जीविका को बनाये रखने के लिए लवण सहिष्णु फसल किस्मों को बढ़ावा देना।

सुझायी गयी दीर्घकालिक प्रौद्योगिकियों में शामिल हैं- दीर्घकालिक सुधार के लिए उप सतही जल निकास प्रणालियों का संस्थापन, भूजल स्तर को प्राकृतिक रूप से कम करने के लिए गहरी जड़ वाले और अधिक वाष्पोत्सर्जन वाली वृक्ष प्रजातियों के माध्यम से जैव-जलनिकास का उपयोग, और

मृदा को पूर्व अवस्था में लाने, पारिस्थितिकी सेवाओं को बेहतर बनाने, तथा आय में विविधता लाने के लिए लवण सहिष्णु वृक्ष प्रजातियों वाले कृषि वानिकी मॉडल को अपनाना।

भाकृअनुप (ICAR) इन उपायों/प्रौद्योगिकियों को प्रशिक्षण, प्रदर्शन, अभियानों आदि के माध्यम से बढ़ावा देता है। Sem प्रभावित क्षेत्रों सहित उत्पादकता और मृदा उर्वरता में सुधार के लिए सभी खेतिहर जोतों हेतु मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड (SHC_s) प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 2014-15 से मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता स्कीम क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।

DIRECT WAGE PAYMENT UNDER MGNREGS

2688. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that currently there is no green channel for direct wage payments under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), resulting delays and dependency on State Government processes;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to create a dedicated mechanism or green channel for timely payment of wages directly to the labourers by the Central Government, excluding the material component, to ensure financial independence and transparency;
- (c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Ministry to streamline wage payments directly to beneficiaries without routing through the State Government machinery;
- (d) whether the Government will consider delinking labour component payment from State processes to ensure that poor rural workers do not

suffer due to administrative delays at the State level; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) The Government has instituted a dedicated mechanism for the timely disbursement of wages under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS through the National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS). This system enables the Central Government to transfer the labour wage component directly into the bank or post office accounts of workers. By eliminating intermediate layers in the fund flow, NeFMS ensures prompt, transparent, and efficient wage payments, thereby strengthening financial independence and accountability within the programme.

The wage payment to workers are done through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) protocol under which payments are credited by Central Government directly to the accounts of beneficiary based on Fund Transfer Orders generated by respected States/UTs. In order to further streamline the wage payment Aadhar Payment Bridge System (APBS) has been introduced. APBS helps in better targeting, increasing the efficiency of the system and reducing the delays in payments, ensuring greater inclusion by curbing leakages and thereby, controlling expenditure and promoting greater accountability and transparency.

APBS also help in minimizing rejection of transactions due to the frequent changing of accounts. As on 11.12.2025, out of total 12.16 crores active workers Aadhar seeding of 99.67% of active workers (i.e. 12.12 crores) has been

completed and more than 99% wage seekers are receiving their wages directly into their bank accounts.

With regard to delinking of labour payment component from State processes it is stated that the Government has already operationalised the National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS), which effectively addresses concerns related to delays arising from State-level administrative processes. NeFMS streamlines the fund flow mechanism by eliminating intermediate layers of approval and preventing the parking of funds at various levels. With improved monitoring of fund utilization and payment status through this centralized platform, NeFMS ensures timely and efficient wage disbursement to rural workers

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों का विकास

2689. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में लघु और मध्यम स्तर के उद्योगों, कृषि आधारित उद्योगों और स्थानीय व्यापार केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए कोई पहल की है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में उद्यमियों और व्यापारियों को नए उद्योगों की स्थापना और निर्यातोन्मुखी इकाइयों के विस्तार के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जा रहा है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) उद्योगों की स्थापना मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। हालांकि, भारत सरकार, उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग द्वारा उपयुक्त नीतिगत उपायों के माध्यम से देश के समग्र औद्योगिक विकास हेतु सक्षम ईकोसिस्टम उपलब्ध कराती है।

विभिन्न विभागों और मंत्रालयों की चल रही स्कीमों के अलावा, भारत में घरेलू और विदेशी निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने और सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए, मेक इन इंडिया, स्टार्ट अप इंडिया, पीएम गति शक्ति, राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना पाइपलाइन (एनआईपी), राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर कार्यक्रम, उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन स्कीम (पीएलआई), ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस (ईओडीबी) को बढ़ावा देना और अनुपालन बोझ कम करना, राष्ट्रीय सिंगल विंडो सिस्टम (एनएसडब्ल्यूएस), भारतीय औद्योगिक भूमि बैंक (आईआईएलबी), प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) में सुधार इत्यादि जैसे विभिन्न उपाय अपनाए हैं। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार, वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके और इन्क्यूबेशन ईकोसिस्टम को मजबूत करते हुए देश में नवप्रयोग और कृषि-उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से, वर्ष 2018-19 से लगातार, राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के तहत "नवप्रयोग और कृषि-उद्यमिता विकास" कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

देश के प्रत्येक जिले के उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु, उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) की एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) पहल के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले से निम्नलिखित उत्पादों को पहचान की गई है:

राज्य	जिला	उत्पाद	वर्ग	क्षेत्र
उत्तर प्रदेश	अमरोहा	वाद्य यंत्र (ढोलक)	प्राथमिक	विनिर्माण
उत्तर प्रदेश	अमरोहा	रेडीमेड गारमेंट्स	द्वितीय	वस्त्र

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी), अमरोहा जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वरोजगार और बेरोजगार युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसरों के सृजन के लिए गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नए सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना हेतु प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। पीएमईजीपी के तहत कृषि आधारित सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि लघु और मध्यम उद्योगों, कृषि आधारित उद्योगों और स्थानीय व्यापार केन्द्रों के संवर्धन के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित स्कीमें चलाई जा रही हैं -

1. सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम नीति-2022 (नई औद्योगिक इकाई की स्थापना और विस्तार के लिए पूंजीगत सब्सिडी, ब्याज सब्सिडी, स्टाम्प प्रोत्साहन)।
2. एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) वित्तपोषण स्कीम।
3. मुख्यमंत्री युवा स्वरोजगार स्कीम।
4. मुख्यमंत्री युवा उद्यमी विकास अभियान स्कीम।
5. सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्योग प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन स्कीम।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि अमरोहा जिले में नए उद्योगों की स्थापना और निर्यात संवर्धन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार निम्नलिखित स्कीमें कार्यान्वित कर रही है:

1. सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम नीति-2022 (नई औद्योगिक इकाइयों की स्थापना और विस्तार के लिए-पूंजीगत सब्सिडी, ब्याज सब्सिडी, प्रोत्साहन)।
2. उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगिक निवेश एवं रोजगार प्रोत्साहन नीति-2022।
3. एक जिला एक उत्पाद सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र।
4. प्रतिज्ञा पार्क स्कीम।
5. यूपी निर्यात विनिर्माण विकास स्कीम-2016।
6. उत्तर प्रदेश निर्यात नीति-2025।

7. एयर फ्रेट रैशनलाइजेशन स्कीम।
8. गेटवे पोर्ट को निर्यात के लिए भेजी गई वस्तुओं हेतु फ्रेट सब्सिडी स्कीम।
9. निर्यात संवर्धन (विनिर्माण और सेवा) हेतु विपणन विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता।
10. डाकघर निर्यात केंद्र सहायता स्कीम के तहत वित्तीय सहायता।
11. निर्यात ऋण बीमा सहायता स्कीम।
12. निर्यात प्रदर्शनी आधारित प्रोत्साहन स्कीम।

आईसीएआर द्वारा जीनोम-एडिटिंग पर अनुसंधान

2690. श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

श्री रोडमल नागर:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

श्री राजकुमार चाहर:

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

- (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) और अन्य अनुसंधान संस्थानों द्वारा जीनोम एडिटिंग के क्षेत्र में किए जा रहे नवीनतम अनुसंधान की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और अनुसंधान के अंतर्गत फसलों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या जीनोम-एडिटेड फसल किस्मों के जिम्मेदारीपूर्ण और सुरक्षित उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हाल ही में कोई विनियामक सुधार, बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार (आईपीआर) से संबंधित दिशानिर्देश या जैव सुरक्षा मूल्यांकन किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो उक्त सुधारों/मूल्यांकनों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) देश में विभिन्न फसलों में जीनोम-एडिटिंग के अनुप्रयोग के माध्यम से उत्पाद विकास की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (घ) क्या हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित खेती, जीनोम-एडिटेड फसल

परीक्षण या कृषि नवाचार केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए किन्हीं विशिष्ट योजनाओं, प्रायोगिक परियोजनाओं या सहयोग कार्यक्रमों पर विचार किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) निजी नवप्रवर्तकों और स्टार्ट-अप के साथ भागीदारी सहित जीनोम-एडिटेड प्रौद्योगिकियों को अनुसंधान संस्थानों से क्षेत्र स्तर पर अपनाने के लिए समय पर हस्तांतरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या पहल की गई है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) में जीनोम-एडिटिंग अनुसंधान को कुल 24 खेत फसलों और 17 बागवानी फसलों में प्रारंभ किया गया है। इसके अलावा, जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (DBT), वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (CSIR) द्वारा भी कुल 10 फसलों में जीनोम-एडिटिंग पर अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है।

(ख) पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (MoEFandCC), भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2022 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन एफ सं. C-12013/3/2020-CS-III के माध्यम से साइट-डायरेक्टेड न्यूक्लीज-1 (SDN1) और साइट-डायरेक्टेड न्यूक्लीज-2 (SDN2) जीनोम एडिटेड फसल को बाहरी समाविष्ट DNA से मुक्त होने के कारण जीएम नियामक नियम (नियमावली 1989 के नियम 7-11) से छूट दी है। इसके अलावा, जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (DBT), विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 17.05.2022 को जारी कार्यालय ज्ञापन फाइल संख्या पीआईडी-15011/1/2022-पीपीबी-डीबीटी की "जीनोम एडिटिड पौधों के सुरक्षा आकलन हेतु दिशानिर्देश-2022" तथा दिनांक 04.10.2022 को जारी कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या फाइल संख्या पीआईडी-15011/1/2022-पीपीबी-डीबीटी की "एसडीएन-1 एवं एसडीएन-2 श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत जीनोम एडिटिड पौधों की नियामक समीक्षा के लिए मानक ऑपरेटिंग कार्यविधि" का अनुपालन करते हुए जैव संरक्षा मुद्दों का समाधान किया गया है।

खोजकर्ताओं ने अनुसंधान प्रयोजन हेतु जीनोम एडिटिंग प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करने के

लिए फ्रीडम टू ऑपरेट (एफटीओ) प्रावधान प्रदान किए हैं।

(ग) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान (ICAR) ने चावल की 2 जीनोम-एडिटिड किस्में विकसित की हैं। जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान एवं नवाचार परिषद-राष्ट्रीय पादप जीनोम अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में सरसों में कम ग्लूकोसिनोलेट मात्रा वाला जीनोम-एडिटिड वंशक्रम विकसित किया गया है जिसका मूल्यांकन भाकृअनुप-अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना परीक्षणों के अंतर्गत किया जा रहा है।

(घ) भाकृअनुप-भारतीय कृषि जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (ICAR-IIAB), रांची में भाकृअनुप वित्तपोषित परियोजना के अंतर्गत 23.89 करोड़ रुपये के कुल बजट के साथ जीनोम-एडिटिंग के लिए एक केंद्र स्थापित किया गया है। इस संस्थान में सोयाबीन, मूंगफली, सूरजमुखी, उड़द तथा कपास पर जीनोम-एडिटिंग अनुसंधान प्रारंभ किया गया है। भाकृअनुप संस्थानों द्वारा विकसित की गई किस्मों को विभिन्न कृषि जलवायु क्षेत्रों जिनमें हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिले भी शामिल हैं, में खेती के लिए उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

(ङ) बीज अधिनियम, 1966 की धारा 5 के अनुसार, जारी और अधिसूचित किए जाने के बाद, जीनोम-एडिटिंग तकनीकों से विकसित धान की किस्मों (जैसे DRR धान 100 और पूसा DST राइस-1) को अनुसंधान संस्थानों से खेत स्तर पर अपनाने हेतु एक सुव्यवस्थित प्रणाली मौजूद है। निजी इनोवेटर्स और स्टार्ट-अप्स के माध्यम से ऐसी किस्मों का पौधा किस्म संरक्षण एवं कृषक अधिकार संरक्षण प्राधिकरण (PPV and FRA) में पंजीकरण के बाद व्यावसायीकरण किया जाता है।

उन्नत कृषि तकनीक

2691. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार चंदौली जिले जैसे कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्रों में उन्नत कृषि तकनीक, जैविक खेती, ड्रिप

सिंचाई और मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड जैसी योजनाओं को प्रभावी ढंग से क्रियान्वित कर रही है;

(ख) क्या वहां के किसानों को आधुनिक मशीनरी, बीज, खाद और फसल बीमा समय पर मिल रहा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार की चंदौली के खास उत्पाद, जैसे "ब्लैक राइस" को राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार से जोड़ने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) कृषि राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाओं के साथ-साथ केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान करती है। इन योजनाओं में कृषि के सभी क्षेत्र जैसे उन्नत कृषि तकनीकें, जैविक खेती, ड्रिप सिंचाई, सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड, बीमा, आय सहायता, बागवानी सहित फसलें, बीज और मशीनीकरण शामिल हैं। ऐसी योजनाओं की सूची संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

इस विवरण में दी गई योजनाएं चंदौली जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों में कार्यान्वित हैं। इन योजनाओं का लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले किसानों का जिले-वार डेटा केंद्र स्तर पर उपलब्ध नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने चंदौली के ब्लैक राइस को एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) पहल में शामिल किया है। एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) पहल का उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण और विपणन के माध्यम से चयनित उत्पादों को सहायता प्रदान करना है।

विवरण

कृषि क्षेत्र में राज्यों की सहायता के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित योजनाओं की सूची

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)
2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई)
3. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई)/पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस)

4. संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस)
5. एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ)
6. 10,000 नए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) का गठन और संवर्धन
7. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)
8. नमो ड्रोन दीदी
9. राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एनएमएनएफ)
10. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)
11. स्टार्ट-अप एवं ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए कृषि फंड (एग्रीश्योर)
12. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी)
13. कृषि मशीनीकरण उप मिशन (एसएमएम)
14. परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई)
15. सॉइल हेल्थ एंड फर्टिलिटी (एसएच एंड एफ)
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. एकीकृत कृषि विपणन योजना (आईएसएम)
23. समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच)
24. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)- ऑयल पाम
25. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)- तिलहन
26. डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन

27. राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES**2692. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M.S.:**

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

- (a) the total number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) sanctioned, operational and under construction in the country, State-wise particularly for Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the investment attracted, employment generated and export performance of SEZs in Tamil Nadu since their establishment;
- (c) whether any SEZ proposals from Tamil Nadu are pending approval with the Government and if so, the details thereof along with the status of such proposals;
- (d) the policy measures taken to ensure equitable development, local employment and environmental compliance in SEZs, particularly in Tamil Nadu; and
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any review or evaluation of the impact of SEZs on local industries, MSMEs and farmers in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof along with the key findings thereof?

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

- (a) The States/ Union Territories-wise detail of number of Special Economic

Zones (SEZs) notified, operational and non-operational (including under-construction) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) As on 31.03.2025, the cumulative investment in SEZs in Tamil Nadu is ₹72,041 crore and cumulative employment generated is 6,07,812 persons. The exports performance of SEZs in Tamil Nadu during the last five years is as under:

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Export from SEZs in Tamil Nadu (in ₹ crore)	1,16,844	1,36,329	1,72,580	1,77,930	2,03,304

(c) SEZs are primarily private investment driven initiatives which may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person. The Board of Approval constituted under SEZ Act, 2005 considers such proposals which have been duly recommended by respective State Governments. At present, no proposal for setting up of such SEZs in the State of Tamil Nadu is pending with the Central Government.

(d) and (e) The generation of economic activity, development of infrastructure facilities and creation of employment opportunity are the guiding principles laid down under the SEZ Act, 2005 for all SEZs, including those in Tamil Nadu. The SEZ Act, 2005 and the SEZ Rules, 2006 also include provisions and guidelines for environmental compliances required to be adhered by all SEZs Developers and Units.

In addition to this, the performance and impact of all SEZs, including in

Tamil Nadu, is assessed regularly in accordance with the provisions of SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006. Additionally, Government of India evaluates the overall performance of all SEZs based on monthly performance reports submitted by the Development Commissioner of the SEZs.

STATEMENT

States/ Union Territories-wise detail of number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) notified, operational and non-operational (including under-construction)

States/UTs	Total Notified SEZs	Total Operational SEZs	Non-Operational (incl. under construction) SEZs
Andhra Pradesh	30	25	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1
Bihar	2	0	2
Chandigarh	2	2	0
Chhattisgarh	2	1	1
Delhi	0	0	0
Goa	3	0	3
Gujarat	27	22	5
Haryana	22	8	14
Jharkhand	2	1	1
Karnataka	50	38	12
Kerala	20	19	1
Madhya Pradesh	8	6	2
Maharashtra	41	36	5
Manipur	1	0	1
Nagaland	2	0	2
Odisha	5	5	0
Puducherry	0	0	0
Punjab	3	3	0
Rajasthan	6	3	3

Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	58	49	9
Telangana	53	37	16
Tripura	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	23	14	9
West Bengal	8	7	1
Total	370	276	94

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES SECTOR

2693. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) is a flagship scheme launched by the Government to develop the fisheries sector through sustainable and responsible development and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of fishermen and fisheries cooperatives in Palghar district of Maharashtra who have benefited under PMMSY so far;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised for Maharashtra under this scheme; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance for modern fishing harbours in Satpati, Dahanu and Arnala districts in Maharashtra 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 Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) is a flagship scheme implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India (DoF, GoI) towards harnessing of fisheries potential in a sustainable, responsible, inclusive and equitable manner. The scheme aims to address the critical gaps across the fisheries value chain and significantly enhance fish production, productivity, quality, and profitability for stakeholders, while ensuring long-term ecological sustainability. The scheme is under implementation from FY 2020-21 to 2025-26 in all States/UTs including Maharashtra.

(b)and(c) During last five years, under PMMSY, the Department has approved fisheries development proposals of Government of Maharashtra amounting to Rs. 1462.92 crore with central share of Rs. 555.05 crore, and Rs.336.78 crore of central funds has already been released. The approvals includes various fisheries activities towards enhancing fish production, productivity, strengthening infrastructure facilities, development of cold chain and marketing facilities, sustainability of resources and activities towards fishermen safety and welfare. Under the PMMSY, the beneficiaries are identified by the respective State Governments. Government of Maharashtra has informed that 44 individual beneficiaries and 01 fisheries cooperative from Palghar District have been benefitted under the PMMSY. The DoF, GoI, under the PMMSY has notified 'Fisheries Cooperatives Cluster' in Raigad as leading district and Ratnagiri as partnering district in Maharashtra.

(d) The DoF, GoI, under the PMMSY and Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) has approved 5 Fishing Harbors and 9

Fish Landing Centres including one fishing harbour at Satpati, Palghar district with a total project cost of Rs.267.12 crore. Government of Maharashtra has also informed that a Fish Landing Centre has been also approved at Dhakati, Dahanu at the State level under the NABARD scheme. The fisheries projects under PMMSY and other schemes are approved based on the proposals submitted by the respective State Governments/UTs. There is no proposal pending at DoF, GoI for development of fishing harbour at Arnala, Maharashtra.

PROTECTION OF FARMERS FROM PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

2694. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOHLE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

- (a) the specific measures being taken by the Government to ensure that farmers in Maharashtra, particularly those engaged in floriculture and vegetable cultivation, receive a fair Minimum Support Price (MSP) for their produce;
- (b) the details of the market intervention schemes implemented in the last three years to protect farmers from price fluctuations and post-harvest losses;
- (c) the financial assistance and subsidies provided to farmers for the establishment of cold storage facilities, pack houses, and agri-processing units in the Shirur, Pune Parliamentary constituencies; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering a new policy framework to promote direct market linkages between farmers and consumers and to reduce the role of intermediaries?

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

(a) To provide remunerative price to the farmers, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), a component under PM-AASHA, across the country for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Minimum Support Price regime. The objective is to protect the farmers from distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival, when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and the cost of production. There should be at least a 10% decrease in the ruling market prices over the previous normal year. The scheme is implemented at the request of a State/UT government, which is ready to bear 50 % of the loss (25% in case of North-Eastern States), if any, incurred on its implementation. The maximum quantity of procurement is allowed upto 25% of estimated production of the state for particular crop and for particular season. Total amount of loss is shared on a 50:50 basis between the Central Government and the State Government (75:25 for North East States) restricted upto 25 % of the total procurement value, including cost of the commodity procured and permitted overhead expenses.

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 has been added. 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.

(b) During the years 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26, 1,00,126 MT of C grade apple, grapes and ginger has been procured and implemented under MIS. During 2024-25, transportation of Tomatoes under MIS has been implemented in Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh and Odisha. During 2025-26, MIS for price deficiency payment has been implemented for 2,50,000 MT of Mango in Karnataka.

(c) 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. Under AIF as on 25th November, 2025, 338 no. of projects have been sanctioned to farmers with the sanctioned amount of ₹ 233 crore in Pune (including Shirur) district.

(d) Agriculture marketing is a state subject. To promote direct market linkages between farmers and consumers, Government is implementing digital platform like e-NAM for wholesale trade and promoting Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) to sell directly to retail consumer via e commerce like Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC), GeM etc.

FAKE SC/ST CERTIFICATES

2695. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

state:

- (a) the total number of complaints regarding Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) fake caste certificates received in the concerned organization/Ministry during the last ten years;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any action regarding fake caste certificates during the last ten years;
- (c) the total number of persons who availed Government jobs by producing fake caste certificates of the SC and ST;
- (d) the total number of persons removed from jobs who obtained employment on the basis of fake caste certificates during the last ten years; and
- (e) the mechanism in place for preventing the utilisation of fake caste certificates across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a) to (e) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs are the nodal agencies for notification of a caste/ tribe as Scheduled Caste (SC)/ Scheduled Tribe (ST) under the provisions of Articles 341 and 342 respectively of the Constitution of India. However, the responsibility of issuance and verification of SC/ ST certificate rests with the concerned State Government/ UT Administration. Complaints received about fake SC/ ST certificates are referred to the concerned State Government/ UT Administration for appropriate action. The information on such cases is not centrally maintained. Further, the Government has issued instructions to State Governments/ UT Administrations

from time to time to take proper care before issuing SC/ ST certificates and timely verification thereof and to take appropriate action in case of false caste certificates.

ROAD PROJECTS UNDER PMGSY

2696. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) the steps taken to ensure speedy construction of roads under Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA) vertical of PM Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) whether the Government proposes to set up a coordination committee in order to ensure better coordination between Centre and the States and seamless allocation of funds;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to undertake a comprehensive audit of roads built under PMGSY;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new vertical under PMGSY so as to include settlements according to the 2011 census; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected areas (RCPLWEA) was launched in the year 2016 with an aim to improve the road connectivity in 44 worst-affected LWE districts and some adjoining districts in 9

States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme has twin objectives of enabling smooth and seamless anti-LWE operations by the security forces and also ensuring socio-economic development of the area.

A total of 1344 roads and 701 Long Span Bridges (LSBs) of length 12,212 Km have been sanctioned to the 9 implementing States (as mentioned in the paragraph above), out of which 1017 roads of length 9,764 Km and 528 LSBs have already been completed with the total cost of Rs. 9339.74 crore. The timeline for completion of RCPLWEA-sanctioned works is up to March 2026. Details of State-wise progress of works under RCPLWEA is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Rural road is a state subject and implementation of RCPLWEA projects is the responsibility of the implementing State Governments. However, the Ministry continuously reviews and monitors the progress of road projects sanctioned and the various steps taken to expedite the completion of road works sanctioned under RCPLWEA are mentioned below:

- i. Timely release of funds and continuous monitoring of its expenditure.
- ii. Encouraging the usage of the latest and green technologies and local materials for faster, cost-effective construction.
- iii. Regular support from the technical wing of the Ministry, viz. the National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA), provides regular handholding to implementing States.
- iv. The Ministry has also conducted a number of Contractor's Outreach

Programmes in the States to attract the contractors in the implementation of PMGSY projects. RCPLWEA is an important component for rural connectivity, being implemented by the department. States have been requested to augment execution capacity and contracting capacity, and their compliance in this regard is regularly reviewed.

v. The State Governments are also regularly advised to convene meetings with the concerned authorities to expedite matters relating to land issues, forest clearances etc., to expedite completion of works.

vi. Training is imparted to field engineers and contractors, as well as their staff, for capacity building.

vii. Quarterly review meetings by the senior-level officers, are held, along with the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs and representatives of various other departments concerned.

viii. Programme is regularly monitored by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings and Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States.

(b) and (c) RCPLWEA implementation is jointly coordinated between the Ministry and State. A complete guideline is in place since its inception and all execution and implementation is processed through the guidelines laid specifically for RCPLWEA, which may be accessed through the program website "<https://pmgsy.nic.in>". All road works are examined through comprehensive checks of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by technical wing viz. NRIDA and later get sanctioned by Empowered Committee chaired by Secretary of the

Department. Further, under RCPLWEA, DPRs also get checked and scrutinized by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). Further, the Ministry regularly engages with States through inter-governmental coordination mechanisms within PMGSY planning and review processes (including regular review meetings and Annual Action Plan) to ensure better coordination and timely fund allocation.

(d) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) undertakes periodic compliance audits of PMGSY road works as part of the statutory audit process, covering aspects such as quality of construction, adherence to guidelines, and expenditure patterns. Apart from this, under PMGSY programme the quality of roads is being ensured with a robust three-tier Quality Assurance Mechanism through inspections by National and State-level Quality Monitors to ensure compliance with technical standards during and after construction.

(e) and (f) The Government of India has launched Phase -IV of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana on 11, September 2024 to provide new connectivity to eligible 25,000 unconnected habitations with 62,500 Kms road with the total outlay of Rs. 70,125 crore during the period of 2024-25 to 2028-29 to the population size 500+ in plains, 250+ in Hill States/UTs and North-Eastern Region (NER), Special Category Areas (Tribal Schedule-V Areas, Desert Areas, Aspiration Blocks/Districts) and 100+ in LWE affected Districts (areas notified by MHA) in 9 States as per Census 2011.

A fresh Survey has been carried out by all the States/UTs using a dedicated "Gram Sadak Survey" App for identifying eligible habitations under PMGSY-IV. Technical scrutiny is being done by technical wing of the

Department viz. NRIDA. Sanctioning process has also started based on proposals received from States. Till date a total of 5,436 km length has been sanctioned to the States of Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Jammu and Kashmir under PMGSY-IV. Other States' proposals are under process and they will be sanctioned after completing all the selection criteria, as laid down in the programme guidelines.

STATEMENT

Details of State-wise progress of works under RCPLWEA

Sl. No.	State Name	Sanctioned			Completed			Expenditure incl. State Share (in Rs. Cr.)
		No of Roads	Road Length	No of Bridges	No of Roads	Road Length	No of Bridges	
1	Andhra Pradesh	194	1,557.985	45	157	1,183.772	36	955.10
2	Bihar	150	1,964.985	78	131	1,823.956	72	2150.74
3	Chhattisgarh	391	3,221.275	88	316	2,403.748	47	1559.30
4	Jharkhand	303	2,407.957	207	246	2,173.424	173	2128.91
5	Madhya Pradesh	37	346.145	46	20	165.457	32	358.88
6	Maharashtra	46	619.676	112	40	551.266	107	728.86
7	Odisha	52	528.853	2	48	486.422	0	418.12
8	Telangana	146	1,023.696	112	39	478.908	50	681.15
9	Uttar Pradesh	25	541.300	11	20	496.825	11	358.68
Total		1,344	12,211.872	701	1,017	9,763.778	528	9339.74

टेक्सटाइल क्लस्टरों को वित्तीय सहायता

2697. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या अनेक लघु एवं मध्यम कार्यरत वस्त्र इकाइयों में सामान्य प्रसंस्करण केन्द्र, डिजाइन प्रयोगशाला और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान जैसी बुनियादी वस्त्र अवसंरचना का अभाव है और यदि हां, तो सोनीपत संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राज्य-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में टेक्सटाइल पार्क अथवा एकीकृत टेक्सटाइल हब स्थापित करने की कोई योजना बनाई है;
- (ग) क्या उद्योगों को बिजली, सड़क और कच्चे माल की आपूर्ति के संबंध में लगातार कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने स्थानीय उद्यमियों की समस्याओं की समीक्षा के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार के पास सोनीपत को निकट भविष्य में उत्तर भारत का एक प्रमुख टेक्सटाइल क्लस्टर बनाने के लिए विशेष वित्तीय सहायता या परियोजना की घोषणा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) वस्त्र उद्योग विशेष रूप से लघु और मध्यम इकाइयों के साथ-साथ विकेंद्रीकृत पावरलूम क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए, वस्त्र मंत्रालय वस्त्र आयुक्त के कार्यालय के माध्यम से देश भर के प्रमुख पावरलूम समूहों में 44 एकीकृत वस्त्र और परिधान विकास केंद्रों (आईटीएडीसी) के माध्यम से परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला, प्रशिक्षण, जागरूकता, डिजाइन विकास, परेशानी, पावरलूम नमूना सर्वेक्षण जैसी सेवाओं के प्रावधान की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। 44 आईटीएडीसी में से एक, अर्थात् आईटीएडीसी (उत्तरी भारत वस्त्र अनुसंधान संघ (एनआईटीआरए) द्वारा संचालित) पानीपत, हरियाणा में स्थित है।

(ख) से (घ) वस्त्र उद्योग की संपूर्ण मूल्य श्रृंखला के लिए एकीकृत बड़े पैमाने पर और आधुनिक औद्योगिक अवसंरचना सुविधा विकसित करने की दृष्टि से, सरकार ने 7 स्थलों पर पीएम मेगा

एकीकृत वस्त्र क्षेत्र और परिधान (पीएम मित्र) पार्कों की स्थापना को अंतिम रूप दिया है। ये स्थल तमिलनाडु (विरूद्धनगर), तेलंगाना (वारंगल), गुजरात (नवसारी), कर्नाटक (कलबुर्गी), उत्तर प्रदेश (लखनऊ), मध्य प्रदेश (धार), और महाराष्ट्र (अमरावती) में हैं जो कि 4,445 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से वर्ष 2027-28 तक सात वर्ष की अवधि में पूरे किए जाने हैं। प्रधानमंत्री मित्र पार्क कताई, बुनाई, प्रसंस्करण और मुद्रण से लेकर परिधान विनिर्माण तथा सहायक उपकरण निर्माताओं तक एक ही स्थान पर सुविधा प्रदान कर लॉजिस्टिक्स और लेनदेन लागत को कम करते हुए एक एकीकृत वस्त्र मूल्य श्रृंखला बनाने का अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। इसके अलावा, पीएम मित्र पार्क किफायती लागत और आकर्षक पानी और बिजली शुल्क पर विश्व स्तरीय बुनियादी ढांचा प्रदान करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, एकीकृत टेक्सटाइल पार्क (एसआईटीपी) योजना के तहत, जो 31.03.2021 तक कार्यान्वयन के अधीन था, और अब केवल चल रही परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए टेक्सटाइल क्लस्टर डेवलपमेंट स्कीम (टीसीडीएस) की व्यापक योजना के तहत शामिल किया गया है, 32 टेक्सटाइल इंटीग्रेटेड पार्क पूरे किए गए हैं और 18 पार्क कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

(ड) सरकार भारतीय वस्त्र क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने और इसकी प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ाने के लिए सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित पूरे देश में विभिन्न योजनाओं/पहलों को लागू कर रही है। इनमें एमएमएफ फैब्रिक, एमएमएफ परिधान और तकनीकी वस्त्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने वाली उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना, अनुसंधान नवाचार और विकास, तकनीकी वस्त्रों के संवर्धन और बाजार विकास पर केंद्रित राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन (एनटीटीएम), समर्थ - वस्त्र क्षेत्र में क्षमता निर्माण योजना आदि जैसी योजनाएं/पहल शामिल हैं।

वर्तमान में, **समर्थ** योजना के तहत, 80 चल रहे प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों के साथ 26 कार्यान्वयन भागीदार हैं जो हरियाणा राज्य में प्रवेश स्तर के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों और कौशल बढ़ाने या पुनः कौशल प्रदान करने के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में काम कर रहे हैं।

सरकार ने वस्त्र उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए संशोधित प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन निधि योजना (एटीयूएफएस) को भी लागू किया है तथा योजना के तहत सोनीपत जिले में 39 वस्त्र इकाइयों को 18.85 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

इसके अलावा, हरियाणा सरकार ने हरियाणा आत्मनिर्भर वस्त्र नीति, 2022-25 को अधिसूचित किया है। इस नीति के उद्देश्यों में वस्त्र क्षेत्र में निवेश आकर्षित करना, बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करना और संपूर्ण वस्त्र मूल्य श्रृंखला में उच्च और सतत विकास सुनिश्चित करना शामिल है।

CENTRAL SUPPORT FOR STRENGTHENING RURAL LOCAL BODIES

2698. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) the details of initiatives taken by the Union Government to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions through Centrally supported programmes, including reforms promoted under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA);
- (b) the total Funds released, utilised and audited under RGSA and other Union-supported capacity-building initiatives, during the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the proposals received for training, e-governance systems, digital record-keeping and institutional strengthening under RGSA, along with their status from States/UTs; and
- (d) the measures adopted by the Union Government to enhance planning, online monitoring, transparency and capacity-building frameworks at the national level?

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

(a) Panchayat is a State subject and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) supplements and complements the efforts of State Governments, including fund support under the schemes towards functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) on a continuous basis. The details of ongoing schemes and recent major initiatives/reforms of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to strengthen PRIs through Centrally supported programmes, including reforms promoted under the revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj implements the only Centrally Sponsored Scheme of RGSA for capacity building of the elected representatives and functionaries of the PRIs. Also, assistance in limited scale is provided for infrastructure needs such as construction of Gram Panchayat Bhawan and computerisation. The State/UT-wise release of Central Share of funds and utilisation under the RGSA scheme during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. The release/expenditure have been audited up to the year 2023-24.

(c) The proposals submitted by the States/UTs in their respective Annual Action Plans (AAPs) are examined within the framework of RGSA scheme. The AAPs of 2025-26 received from 32 States/UTs, which was considered and approved by Central Empowered Committee, consisting of different components viz.

Capacity Building and Training (CBandT), institutional support for CBandT and basic infrastructure like Gram Panchayat Bhawan and computer on limited scale. Under the scheme of RGSA, 1.37 crore participants have been provided training under different categories. The State / UT- wise detail is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**. Under the scheme, construction of 13,342 Gram Panchayat Bhawans and procurement of 55,587 computers have been approved for effective functioning of Gram Panchayats. The State-wise detail of Gram Panchayat Bhawan and computers approved under the scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**. Further, to strengthen institutional support for CB&T, recurring cost for 25 State Panchayat Resource Centres and 490 District Panchayat Resource Centres have been approved under the scheme during 2025-26.

(d) To empower local communities and to promote participatory governance, MoPR conducts People's Plan Campaign (PPC) every year commencing from 2nd October (Gandhi Jayanti) to facilitate the preparation of Panchayat Development Plans (PDP) at District, Block and Gram Panchayat levels focusing on inclusive development. Under PPC, structured meetings at Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) levels are held to prepare development plans. These deliberative forums bring together local communities, elected members, Self-help Groups (SHGs), and line department officials to discuss local needs, review progress of earlier works, and prioritise future actions. Preparation of PDPs ensures participatory planning at all three levels, i.e. Zilla Parishad at District level, Panchayat Samiti at Block level and Gram Panchayat at village level.

Under the Digital India initiative, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been promoting financial as well as governance transparency, efficiency, and accountability at the grassroots level by developing and popularising various digital platforms and applications. The eGramSwaraj application has been designed to facilitate digital planning, accounting, monitoring, and online payments at the Panchayat level. The integration of eGramSwaraj with the PFMS enables real-time payments to vendors and service providers, ensuring seamless fund flow and reducing delays. The eGramSwaraj application has been integrated 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, promoting the “Vocal for Local” initiative. The digital applications developed by the Ministry like Meri Panchayat have endeavored to bring transparency in Panchayat Governance by making information on planning, activities and progress of works in Panchayat accessible to public. The Online Panchayat NIRNAY application aims to bring transparency and better management in conduct of Gram Sabhas by Panchayats. Further, the ‘AuditOnline’ application developed under the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) facilitates online audits of Panchayat accounts and supports improved financial management.

Under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), training is provided to the elected representatives and functionaries of the PRIs at all levels for building their governance capabilities on various subjects/themes including preparation of effective PDPs and e-Governance tools. In addition to the

arrangement of training in State Institute of Rural Developments and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPR), District Panchayat Resources Centers at the State and District levels, at National level, the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) conducts various capacity building training programmes. Besides, the Leadership/ Management Development Programme (MDP) are being conducted in collaboration with the Institute of Excellence such as Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), etc. with the major objective of honing the essential leadership skills, including but not limited to communication, decision-making, and conflict resolution, thereby nurturing effective leadership qualities of the Panchayats.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Schemes and Major Initiatives/Reforms of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for Strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions

Sl. No.	Schemes/Initiatives	Objectives
1	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya revamped Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	To strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) through capacity building and training of the Elected Representatives (ERs) and their functionaries, and providing infrastructural support like construction of Gram Panchayat Bhawan and computerization.
2	Incentivization of Panchayats (IoP) , a central component of the RGSA scheme	To promote healthy competition among PRIs by recognising and rewarding best-performing Panchayats for their achievements in service delivery, public welfare, and recently—their progress toward Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
3	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats (MMP-	To fund various e-governance projects to develop digital solutions to promote digitalization of Panchayats,

	ePanchayat), a central component of the RGSA scheme,	bringing efficiency, accountability, and transparency to the functioning of PRIs and contributing to their overall transformation. The digital platform such as eGramSwaraj and AuditOnline have been developed for overall transformation in rural local governance and ensuring transparency.
Recent Major Initiatives/Reforms		
4	Enablement of Panchayats to Mobilize Own Sources of Revenue	The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is actively working in collaboration with the States to augment OSR generation in PRIs by facilitating the formulation of relevant rules. The Ministry has developed the Samarth digital application for tax demand generation and collection at the PRI level and is collaborating with Institutions like IIM on capacity-building modules.
5	Leadership/ Management Development Programme (MDP) for Panchayati Raj Intuitions (PRIs)	The Leadership/ Management Development Programme (MDP) for Elected Representativeness and officials of Panchayats with the institute of Excellence such as Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), etc. has been started with the major objective of honing the essential leadership skills, including but not limited to communication, decision-making, and conflict resolution, thereby nurturing effective leadership qualities of the Panchayats.
6	Long-Term Domestic Training Programmes for Higher Learning of Panchayat Officials	Ministry of Panchayat Raj has taken initiative for the “Funding for Long-Term Domestic Training Programmes” for upto one year of duration for officials of PRIs and Panchayati Raj Department in the States/UTs under the State component of RGSA. The move aims at ensuring that the officials receive advanced, sector-specific training from Institutes of Excellence which will upgrade their skill set for better service delivery at the grassroots.
7	Residential Foundation Training Programme up to 45 days under RGSA for the Newly Recruited Functionaries of PRIs:	Ministry is supporting Residential Foundation Training Programme at State/UT level for up to 45 days for the newly recruited functionaries of PRIs, including Block Development Officers, Panchayat Development Officers, Panchayat Secretaries, Village Extension Officers, Accountants, Tax Collectors, Rozgar Sahayaks,

		Panchayat Engineering Cadre officials, Gram Sevaks/Sevikas and other officials recruited specifically for serving in the PRIs.
8	Shashkta Panchayat Netri Abhiyan	The Ministry has launched a comprehensive specialized training module for the capacity building of Women Elected Representatives (WERs) of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The focus of the training module are to build the capacity of the WERs on different aspects of rural governance; enhance the knowledge and practical skills for effective delivery of roles and responsibilities as elected representatives and also to develop the leadership, communication, managerial and decision-making skills for effective women led governance.
9	Centre of Excellence on PESA (For PESA States such as Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana)	Towards strengthening the local self-governance in tribal areas and effective implementation of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA-1996), Centre of Excellence on PESA has been established in the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarakantak, Madhya Pradesh under the aegis of Ministry of Panchayati Raj for capacity building of tribal leaders, preservation and promotion of customary law and practices and strengthening institutional support and research.
10	Model Youth Gram Sabha	To foster awareness and participation among the youth in grassroots democracy and the Panchayati Raj system by simulating the functioning of Gram Sabhas within educational institutions, the initiative has been launched encouraging the school students to participate and learn the functioning of the rural local governance and instil democratic values of inclusivity and equity, and build leadership and critical thinking skills. It also seeks to enhance awareness about local governance and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), thereby empowering students to contribute meaningfully to national development.
11	Meri Panchayat Application	Meri Panchayat App is a Mobile Governance (m-Governance) App developed to make information, aggregated from different portals of this Ministry

		pertaining to functioning of Gram Panchayats, easily accessible to public.
12	Gram Panchayat Level Weather Forecasting	The Gram Panchayat level weather forecasting initiative, developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) and the India Meteorological Department (IMD), Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), provides Gram Panchayats with weather forecast on temperature, rainfall, wind speed, cloud cover, humidity with a five-day weather forecast and hourly updates.
13	eGramSwaraj-BHASHINI integration	This integration allows eGramSwaraj to provide services in 22 scheduled languages of India through Bhashini's AI-powered translation, making local-language accessibility a reality for users across India.
14	SabhaSaar	To make Gram Sabha documentation faster, easier, and in a structured format, an AI-enabled application-"SabhaSaar" has been developed and launched on 14.08.2025 to automatically generate Minutes of Meetings (MoM) from audio and video recordings of Gram Sabha meetings.
15	Citizen Charter and Service Delivery by PRIs	Citizen Charter, has since been extended to the Gram Panchayat with the prime emphasis on ease of living. In 2021, the Model Citizen Charter was launched to standardize service delivery across Panchayats by setting clear service standards, time limits, grievance redress mechanisms, and citizen scrutiny.

STATEMENT-II**State/UT-wise Funds Released and Utilized under the Scheme Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
from 2020-21 to 2024-25****(Rs. in Crores)**

		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Sl. No	State Name	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	22.34	65.20	38.54	7.45	0.00	5.62	0.00	21.35	2.52	59.64
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.00	8.53	30.07	35.42	108.69	132.45	72.09	89.97	70.00	77.94
3	ASSAM	26.12	62.48	44.04	30.79	55.29	95.15	77.70	91.41	60.00	71.87
4	BIHAR	0.00	38.63	63.76	59.31	33.37	70.07	25.00	51.81	0.00	75.08
5	CHHATTISGARH	4.04	11.24	7.93	6.04	0.00	29.52	17.57	22.25	16.50	34.12
6	GOA	0.00	0.98	0.59	0.39	0.00	1.12	0.89	1.00	1.35	1.29
7	GUJARAT	0.00	11.54	0.00	5.16	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.28	0.00	15.48
8	HARYANA	9.89	3.39	0.00	7.90	0.00	3.06	0.00	8.84	5.00	8.22
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	22.10	12.40	32.42	74..74	60.65	37.49	19.31	69.30	27.21	42.94
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	25.00	9.56	40.00	66.15	40.00	57.75	65.00	98.61	65.00	57.89
11	JHARKHAND	2.34	0.92	7.74	1.78	0.00	18.44	31.00	25.95	0.00	26.47

		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Sl. No	State Name	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^
12	KARNATAKA	0.44	49.32	29.15	32.34	36.00	25.67	20.00	39.02	16.25	49.53
13	KERALA	8.13	11.40	12.00	12.15	30.40	23.13	10.00	37.04	10.00	32.65
14	MADHYA PRADESH	71.42	110.91	47.11	84.40	28.00	145.17	32.17	74.16	40.00	96.82
15	MAHARASHTRA	66.76	73.71	73.34	102.26	37.84	129.03	116.12	194.26	80.00	134.79
16	MANIPUR	3.41	4.18	2.98	0.00	8.63	3.31	9.56	8.34	0.00	3.91
17	MEGHALAYA	3.97	0.60	0.00	2.64	0.00	6.41	6.00	6.26	8.00	7.60
18	MIZORAM	21.19	4.72	5.56	0.52	14.27	25.48	10.00	15.64	12.00	19.63
19	NAGALAND	3.72	9.15	4.58	10.38	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.46	10.00	15.32
20	ODISHA	2.94	4.24	1.33	23.62	11.40	24.83	27.33	44.22	20.00	60.15
21	PUNJAB	13.45	22.42	10.78	2.88	34.25	42.91	10.00	23.06	5.00	23.89
22	RAJASTHAN	12.98	34.65	17.27	4.54	0.00	32.53	21.72	40.12	15.00	30.88
23	SIKKIM	4.75	5.77	1.19	6.01	6.01	4.98	6.00	7.90	7.00	7.19
24	TAMIL NADU	56.88	103.01	39.89	71.12	25.42	8.53	0.00	25.98	45.00	63.69
25	TELANGANA	12.00	1.69	0.00	2.42	0.00	3.19	20.00	20.47	0.00	8.99
26	TRIPURA	2.53	5.42	4.67	4.98	9.80	3.76	7.43	10.96	10.00	20.24
27	UTTAR PRADESH	32.54	245.33	83.08	109.25	85.05	96.33	84.13	158.95	38.77	180.84
28	UTTARAKHAND	26.75	28.67	0.00	15.33	42.48	57.15	64.67	66.29	50.00	63.72
29	WEST BENGAL	33.52	56.50	15.14	35.28	4.28	50.89	33.69	57.32	52.68	82.56

		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Sl. No	State Name	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^	Funds Released	Funds Utilized ^
		489.21	996.56	613.17	740.51	671.83	1133.98	797.38	1317.22	667.28	1373.34
UTs											
30	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.83	0.00	1.09	0.00	1.03	0.79	1.28	2.12	1.18
31	DNHandDD	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.18	1.14	4.5	1.00	0.38	1.00	0.24
32	Ladakh	2.15	0.00	1.08	1.56	0.00	1.52	1.00	0.80	0.00	0.58
Sub-Total		491.36		614.25		672.97		800.17		670.40	
Agencies		8.59		3.75		10.01		14.69		23.77	
Total		499.95	997.74	618.00	743.34	682.98	1141.03	814.86	1319.68	694.17	1375.34

Note: Fund utilized includes matching State Share and interest earned in Single Nodal Account (SNA). Data source for 2022-23 onwards is PFMS-SNA-01 report and prior to that UCs received from State.

^ Includes unspent balance of previous year and State share.

STATEMENT-III**Year-wise and State/UT- wise details of participants provided training
under RGSA scheme**

Sl. No	States	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (As on 25.11.2025)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1874	2865	5221	1143
2	Andhra Pradesh	649156	165001	325643	201930
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3,711	6138	12344	8794
4	Assam	227733	348183	144936	49383
5	Bihar	404406	163809	435896	124860
6	Chhattisgarh	121099	163292	90559	42922
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	575	1000	1073	680
8	Goa	1777	3548	4519	1694
9	Gujarat	250	1938	90368	22112
10	Haryana	4859	12431	11909	89417
11	Himachal Pradesh	9531	92458	120455	10722
12	Jammu and Kashmir	284138	350026	82534	9091
13	Jharkhand	8302	54056	135817	88437
14	Karnataka	213467	363317	321380	196658
15	Kerala	179478	149153	129632	44072
16	Ladakh	0	0	26	31
17	Madhya Pradesh	281610	86884	242279	130586
18	Maharashtra	1041165	984321	363111	29978
19	Manipur	894	5591	195	2871
20	Meghalaya	11,588	74410	78537	6401
21	Mizoram	2659	9800	9841	5496
22	Nagaland	1832	3435	4725	2389
23	Odisha	79116	160774	279505	145435
24	Punjab	36378	13359	122848	58785
25	Rajasthan	2481	96389	71795	263011
26	Sikkim	13,552	11249	6709	3805
27	Tamil Nadu	106560	101513	78490	37384
28	Telangana	14506	2441	1701	13175

29	Tripura	7743	63715	54228	33849
30	Uttarakhand	48241	144374	22342	3171
31	Uttar Pradesh	263409	82712	76302	192955
32	West Bengal	174974	272762	228081	154769
33	NIRDPR and Others	5229	1438	1941	1709
	Total	42,02,293	39,92,382	35,54,942	19,77,715

STATEMENT-IV

State / UT wise Status of GP Bhawan/Computers Approved RGSA Scheme since 2022-23

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of GP Bhawan approved	Number of Computers Approved
1	AandN Islands (UT)	2	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	617	1922
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1339	1936
4	Assam	610	2055
5	Bihar	500	4267
6	Chhattisgarh	334	6496
7	DNHDD (UT)	17	4
8	Goa	1	25
9	Gujarat	412	43
10	Haryana	892	1363
11	Himachal Pradesh	343	334
12	JandK (UT)	1000	1318
13	Jharkhand	0	2306
14	Karnataka	258	0
15	Kerala	7	200
16	Ladakh (UT)	3	127
17	Lakshadweep (UT)	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	50	289
19	Maharashtra	1376	1625
20	Manipur	43	141
21	Meghalaya	36	1677
22	Mizoram	368	591
23	Nagaland	183	739

24	Odisha	500	350
25	Puducherry (UT)	0	0
26	Punjab	759	8334
27	Rajasthan	43	1554
28	Sikkim	27	235
29	Tamil Nadu	146	1594
30	Telangana	856	3452
31	Tripura	131	493
32	Uttar Pradesh	1273	3145
33	Uttarakhand	1012	7260
34	West Bengal	204	1712
Total		13,342	55,587

GENERATIVE AI AND COPYRIGHT ACT

2699. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is reviewing the adequacy of the Copyright Act, 1957 to address new legal challenges arising from the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the creation and use of copyrighted content in India, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the current mandate and scope of the expert panel constituted for reviewing these challenges, especially concerning authorship, ownership, licensing and liability in cases of AI-generated works; and
- (c) whether the law department has engaged or plans to engage with major stakeholders including news organizations, publishers and technology sector representatives to ensure that legal reforms balance innovation

with effective copyright and data protection, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (c) Yes. An eight member committee has been constituted by DPIIT on April 28, 2025 to study and analyse the emerging issues related to generative AI and its implications on Copyright law. The committee has finalized part 1 of the Working Paper on the issue of use of copyrighted content in AI training. It has been published for stakeholders' feedback. The issues on authorship and copyrightability of AI generated works which would be covered in part 2 of the paper are under review.
- (b) The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Committee was:
- i. To identify and analyse the legal and policy issues arising from the use of Artificial Intelligence in the context of copyright.
 - ii. To examine the adequacy of existing provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957 in addressing these issues.
 - iii. To make recommendations, if any, basis the above
 - iv. To prepare and finalize a working paper based on the above analysis, which will be published by the Department.

**CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS
UNDER PMDDKY**

2700. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:
SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

- (a) whether it is fact that the Government has approved the Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhanya Krishi Yojana with an annual outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore for six years from 2025-26 to be implemented in 100 selected agri-districts;
- (b) if so, the details of the scheme and the districts selected for its implementation;
- (c) the criteria adopted for selection of the 100 Aspirational Agriculture Districts, including parameters relating to low productivity, poor crop intensity and below-average access to agricultural inputs;
- (d) whether the Nodal Officers and inter-ministerial monitoring teams have been appointed to review district-level implementation and if so, the mechanisms used to measure outcome progress;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to include measures such as post-harvest storage enhancement, farm mechanisation and short-term credit support under PMDDKY; and
- (f) whether any proposals have been received from the State of Karnataka for additional districts to be considered under this scheme and if so, the details and the present status of such proposals?

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

- (a) and (b) The Prime Minister Dhan Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY)

approved by the Union cabinet on 16th July, 2025 for implementation in 100 selected agri-districts. The scheme is to be implemented through convergence of 36 existing schemes of Govt. of India, state schemes and private partnerships. The scheme aims to enhance agricultural productivity, increase adoption of crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices, augment post-harvest storage at the panchayat and block levels, improve irrigation facilities and facilitate availability of long-term and short-term credit. The names of the districts selected for its implementation are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) The 100 districts have been identified on the basis of three key indicators of lower productivity, lower cropping intensity, and less credit disbursement.

(d) Committees have been formed at District, State and National level for effective planning, implementation and monitoring of the Scheme. District Action Plan is envisioned for planning by the District Dhan Dhaanya Samiti headed by the district collector in consultation with stakeholders, including farmers and panchayat functionaries. The District Plans are to be comprehensively supported and monitored by the State DDKY Samiti headed by the Chief Secretary of the State.

Progress of the scheme in each Dhan-Dhaanya district will be monitored on Key Performance Indicators through a dashboard on monthly basis. Central Nodal Officers (CNO) have been assigned to each DDKY district to undertake field visits, review and monitor the performance of districts on a regular basis.

(e) The relevant schemes have been converged under PMDDKY for measures

such as post-harvest storage enhancement, farm mechanisation and short-term credit support.

(f) No proposal is under consideration to add more districts under PMDDKY.

STATEMENT

List of 100 Districts to be covered under PMDDKY

Sl. No.	State	District
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai
2	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur
3	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju
4	Andhra Pradesh	Annamayya
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw
6	Assam	Karimganj
7	Assam	Charaideo
8	Assam	Dima Hasao
9	Bihar	Madhubani
10	Bihar	Darbhanga
11	Bihar	Banka
12	Bihar	Gaya
13	Bihar	Nawada
14	Bihar	Siwan
15	Bihar	Kishanganj
16	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
17	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur
18	Chhattisgarh	Korba
19	Goa	South Goa
20	Gujarat	Kachchh
21	Gujarat	Dohad/ Dahod
22	Gujarat	Chhotaudepur
23	Gujarat	PanchMahals

Sl. No.	State	District
24	Haryana	Nuh
25	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur
26	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar
27	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla
28	Jharkhand	Simdega
29	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum
30	Karnataka	Tumakuru
31	Karnataka	Chitradurga
32	Karnataka	Koppal
33	Karnataka	Gadag
34	Karnataka	Haveri
35	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura
36	Kerala	Kozhikode
37	Kerala	Kasaragod
38	Kerala	Kannur
39	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur
40	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori
41	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur
42	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol
43	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria
44	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi
45	Madhya Pradesh	Niwari
46	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh
47	Maharashtra	Palghar
48	Maharashtra	Yavatmal
49	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
50	Maharashtra	Dhule
51	Maharashtra	Raigad
52	Maharashtra	Chandrapur
53	Maharashtra	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar (Aurangabad)

Sl. No.	State	District
54	Maharashtra	Nanded
55	Maharashtra	Beed
56	Manipur	Tamenglong
57	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills
58	Mizoram	Mamit
59	Nagaland	Tuensang
60	Odisha	Kandhamal
61	Odisha	Malkangiri
62	Odisha	Sundargarh
63	Odisha	Nuapada
64	Punjab	Fazilka
65	Rajasthan	Barmer
66	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
67	Rajasthan	Pali
68	Rajasthan	Nagaur
69	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
70	Rajasthan	Bikaner
71	Rajasthan	Churu
72	Rajasthan	Jalore
73	Sikkim	Geyzing (formerly West District)
74	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
75	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi (Tuticorin)
76	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga
77	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
78	Telangana	Narayanpet
79	Telangana	JogulambaGadwal
80	Telangana	Jangoan
81	Telangana	Nagarkurnool
82	Tripura	North Tripura
83	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba
84	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra

Sl. No.	State	District
85	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur
86	Uttar Pradesh	Banda
87	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun
88	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
89	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao
90	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj
91	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
92	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh
93	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti
94	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
95	Uttarakhand	Almora
96	Uttarakhand	Chamoli
97	West Bengal	Purulia
98	West Bengal	Darjeeling
99	West Bengal	Alipurduar
100	West Bengal	Jhargram

ELECTRIFICATION OF THE INTERCITY E-BUS FLEET

2701. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated or is considering a national strategy for the electrification of intercity bus fleets in the country;
- (b) the current share and total number of electric buses operating on intercity routes, alongwith progress over the last five years, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has evaluated the environmental and economic benefits associated with scaling up intercity electric buses and if so, the details

thereof;

(d) the status of initiatives undertaken under relevant schemes to facilitate procurement or deployment of intercity e-buses;

(e) whether the Government has proposed or implemented measures to address infrastructure challenges including charging availability on national and State highways;

(f) whether additional corridors such as the Mumbai–Goa Highway and the Samruddhi Mahamarg Expressway are being considered for inclusion; and

(g) whether the Government is considering alternative procurement and financing models such as Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to reduce upfront project costs for intercity e-bus deployment?

**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 such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI).

(b) Such data is not centrally maintained in MHI.

(c) No such assessment has been done by MHI.

(d) Under Phase-II of FAME India Scheme, MHI had sanctioned 450 e-Buses for intercity operations as per details below:

Sr. No.	State Transport Undertaking (STU)	Number of e-Buses allotted
1	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC)	50
2	Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation (GSRTC)	50

3	Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC)	50
4	Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC)	150
5	Kadamba Transport Corporation Limited (KTCL)	150

Further, the PM E-DRIVE Scheme notified by the Ministry of Heavy Industries on 29.09.2024 has an allocation of Rs. 4,391 crore for deployment of 14,028 e-buses. Initially, the scheme aims to target nine cities with a population of more than 40 lakh namely Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Surat and Pune. Roll out of inter-city/inter-state e buses shall also be considered in consultation with state governments and other stakeholders.

(e) An allocation of Rs.2,000 crore has been made under the PM E-DRIVE scheme for setting up Electric Vehicle Public Charging Stations (EVPCS) on pan-India basis including highways.

(f) and (g) No such proposal is under consideration in MHI.

IMPACT OF US TARIFF ON LABOUR INTENSIVE EXPORT

2702. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted or commissioned any study to assess the impact of the recent 50 per cent tariff hike by the United States on India's labour-intensive export sectors such as textiles, leather and gems and jewellery;

- (b) if so, the details and findings thereof and if not, the reasons for not conducting any assessment despite the scale of disruption caused;
- (c) the estimated loss in export value and employment resulting from the tariff hike; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to protect domestic industries from the impact of retaliatory tariffs?

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), (b) and (c) The Government continues to monitor India's exports and take steps to promote them.

(i) Details of India's export performance for merchandise exports to the world in the current fiscal for the period April to October compared to the same period last fiscal is as given below:

(Values in USD Billion)

	April-October 2024	April-October 2025
Export	252.66	254.25

Source: DGCIS

(ii) Sectoral performance of India's global merchandise exports may be seen at the following link:

https://tradestat.commerce.gov.in/ftspcc/export_commodity_wise

(d) 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 (EPM)

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—regarding the evolving impact of the U.S. tariff measures.

मादक पदार्थों की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तस्करी

2703. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) युवाओं में मादक पदार्थों की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तस्करी के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और उपरोक्त कदमों के कार्यान्वयन में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मादक पदार्थों के अवैध अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में संलिप्त व्यक्तियों या समूहों की पहचान करने और उनके प्रत्यर्पण के लिए कोई उपाय किए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) सरकार ने युवाओं सहित नागरिकों में मादक पदार्थों के खतरे के बारे में लोक जागरूकता फैलाने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें से कुछ निम्नानुसार हैं:-

- (i) मादक-पदार्थ निषेध आसूचना केंद्र (मानस) - कॉल, एसएमएस, चैटबॉट, ईमेल या वेब के माध्यम से मादक पदार्थों से संबंधित मामलों की सूचना देने के लिए एक 24x7 टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन (1933) स्थापित की गई है।
- (ii) नशा मुक्ति के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन नंबर 14446 संचालित किया गया है, ताकि मदद मांगने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक परामर्श और तत्काल सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।
- (iii) मादक पदार्थों की मांग को कम करने के लिए, स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) ने मिशन 'स्पंदन' शुरू किया है। आध्यात्मिक जागरूकता और सामूहिक कार्रवाई के माध्यम से मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग और स्वापक पदार्थों की लत का मुकाबला करने के लिए 05 संगठनों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। आध्यात्मिक संगठनों के साथ सहयोग के बाद, कुल 25,647 जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं और इन कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से देश भर में 3,47,18,980 प्रतिभागियों को जागरूक बनाया गया है।
- (iv) हर साल, 26 जून को मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग और अवैध तस्करी के खिलाफ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है तथा दिनांक 12-26 जून के दौरान मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के दुष्प्रभावों के संबंध में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए, नशा मुक्त भारत पखवाड़ा आयोजित किया जाता है। आयोजनों में रैलियां, सेमिनार, कार्यशालाएं, प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों द्वारा वीडियो संदेश और दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) के माध्यम से एसएमएस अलर्ट शामिल हैं। वर्ष 2025 के पखवाड़े के दौरान, 630 जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए जिनमें 32,90,256 प्रतिभागियों को जागरूक बनाया गया है।
- (v) देश के सभी जिलों में नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) शुरू किया गया है। इसने 8.7 करोड़ युवाओं और 6 करोड़ महिलाओं सहित 24.9 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों तक पहुंच बनाई

है।

- (vi) स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) ने, केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) से संबद्ध स्कूलों में मादक पदार्थों के सेवन के विरुद्ध जागरूकता कार्यक्रम चलाए जाने के क्षेत्र में सहयोग को मजबूत करने के लिए दिनांक 03.09.2025 को, केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए। सीबीएसई ने देश भर में लगभग 140 सीबीएसई संबद्ध स्कूलों की एक सूची साझा की है और नवंबर 2025 तक, 55 स्कूलों में जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं।
- (vii) मादक पदार्थों के दुष्प्रभावों के खिलाफ जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए, राज्यों तथा अन्य स्टैकहोल्डर्स के साथ समन्वय से एनसीबी ने "जीवन के लिए हां, ड्रग्स के लिए ना" शीर्षक के साथ एक ई-प्रतिज्ञा बनाई, जिसे <https://pledge.mygov.in> वेबसाइट पर अपलोड किया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य मादक पदार्थों से दूर रहने का संदेश फैलाना है। अब तक 61 लाख नागरिकों ने ई-शपथ ली है।
- (viii) एनसीबी ने राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (एनसीपीसीआर) के साथ पारस्परिक समन्वय से बच्चों को मादक पदार्थों के सेवन से दूर करने और स्कूलों, कॉलेजों एवं बाल देखभाल संस्थानों के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में मादक पदार्थों की बिक्री को रोकने के लिए एक रूपरेखा तैयार करने के लिए "मादक पदार्थों और मादक पदार्थों के सेवन और अवैध तस्करी की रोकथाम" पर एक संयुक्त कार्य योजना (जेएपी) शुरू की है। इसके अलावा, मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के प्रभावों और अन्य रोकथाम उपायों के संबंध में जानकारी फैलाने के लिए, स्कूलों/कॉलेजों में 8,65,510 प्रहरी क्लब भी स्थापित किए गए हैं।
- (ix) युवाओं पर विशेष ध्यान देने के साथ जनता के बीच जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में रैली, पेंटिंग, पर्चे का वितरण, पोस्टर, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, नुक्कड़ नाटक, रेडियो कार्यक्रम और कॉलेज तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में जागरूकता अभियान जैसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रम नियमित रूप से आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार ने मादक पदार्थों की अंतरराष्ट्रीय तस्करी से जुड़े व्यक्तियों और समूहों की पहचान और प्रत्यर्पण के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें से कुछ निम्नानुसार हैं:-

- (i) भारत ने 48 देशों के साथ प्रत्यर्पण संधियां की हैं और 12 अन्य देशों के साथ प्रत्यर्पण व्यवस्था स्थापित की है। सरकार विदेशी अधिकार क्षेत्रों से मादक पदार्थों की अंतरराष्ट्रीय तस्करी में शामिल लोगों सहित अपराधियों के आत्मसमर्पण की सुविधा के लिए इन संधियों और व्यवस्थाओं के प्रावधान का उपयोग करती है।
- (ii) सरकार नियमित रूप से भागीदार देशों के साथ काउंटर-नारकोटिक्स पर संयुक्त कार्य समूहों में प्रत्यर्पण के मामले उठाती है।
- (iii) मादक पदार्थ विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (डीएलईए) द्वारा दर्ज मामलों में वांछित तथा इस समय विदेशों में रह रहे शीर्ष नारकोटिक्स अपराधियों की पहचान करने, उनका पता लगाने तथा उनके निर्वासन या प्रत्यर्पण की सुविधा के लिए डार्कनेट क्रिप्टो-मुद्राओं और कूरियर (डीसीसी) पर एक टास्क फोर्स का गठन किया गया है।
- (iv) सरकार मादक पदार्थों के अपराधियों पर खुफिया जानकारी के आदान-प्रदान और उनके प्रत्यर्पण या निर्वासन के लिए इंटरपोल तथा द्विपक्षीय चैनलों का इस्तेमाल करती है।
- (v) भारतपोल के प्रभावी उपयोग ने इंटरपोल नोटिस जारी करने में काफी वृद्धि की है। अकेले वर्ष 2025 में ही 22 ब्लू नोटिस और 14 रेड नोटिस प्रकाशित किए गए हैं।

WORLD'S LARGEST COOPERATIVE FOODGRAIN STORAGE SCHEME

2704. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

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

- (a) the manner in which the world's largest cooperative foodgrain storage scheme would strengthen India's GDP and generate rural employment;
- (b) whether the Government is taking steps to improve the financial viability of

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) through this storage scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures being adopted to integrate more PACS and State-level marketing federations into a complete cooperative supply chain; and

(e) the manner in which this storage scheme would help achieve the goals of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' and 'Sahkar Se Samriddhi'?

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

(a) In order to address the shortage of storage capacity for food grains in the country, the Government, on 31st May, 2023, has approved the Plan for the "World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector", which has been rolled out as a Pilot Project. It is being implemented through convergence of various existing schemes of the Government of India (GoI).

The Plan entails creation of various agri infrastructure at Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) level, including godowns, custom hiring centers, processing units, Fair Price Shops, etc. and therefore enhancing the operational capacity and income of PACS and transforming them into multi-service centres facilitating local procurement, processing, warehousing, financial and credit services among others. These services are also expected to boost rural employment, both directly and indirectly by generating employment during the construction phase of godowns and by creating long-term jobs for operations, warehousing, logistics and other services related to the Plan.

This enhanced role of PACS aims to empower rural economy, reduce

post-harvest losses, improve supply chain efficiency, and contribute positively to agriculture-driven growth, where agriculture and allied sector has a significant impact on India's GDP.

(b) and (c) The Plan is being implemented through convergence of various existing schemes of the Government of India (GoI), such as, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Scheme (AMI), Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME), etc. Various measures have been taken to make suitable amendments in these schemes to improve financial viability of PACS. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has extended the loan repayment period under AIF Scheme from 2+5 to 2+8 years for PACS and also made the following amendments under the AMI scheme:

- 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 for PACS 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., for PACS.

The Plan utilizes NABARD's special refinance scheme to significantly reduce the financial burden on participating cooperatives. When combined with the 3% interest subvention available under the AIF, the effective loan interest rate for PACS is reduced to 1% under World's Largest Grain Storage Plan.

Further, some States such as Rajasthan and Gujarat are providing financial support for godown construction under the project through their own State level schemes.

FCI plays a critical role in mapping storage gaps for construction of godowns at PACS level and issuing hiring assurances, especially in non-DCP States. Further, FCI has also agreed to extend a uniform 9-year hiring assurance to all PACS godowns of 2,500 MT capacity and above under the Plan. Further, agencies such as NAFED and NCCF are also providing hiring assurance to PACS godowns in their procurement zones. Additionally, SWCs, in coordination with the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Cooperation Departments, are tasked with facilitating timely hiring commitments.

(d) Institutions like FCI, NAFED, NCCF, State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) and State Marketing Federations (SMFs) have been roped in for identification of PACS, constructions of godowns, providing hiring assurance, and extending operational support under the plan. NAFED and NCCF, being national-level procurement and marketing cooperatives, are responsible for identifying PACS in their procurement zones, issuing hiring assurances, guiding proposal development, and ensuring full operational utilization of constructed

godowns.

Further, in order to broaden implementation capacity and scale, the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector has been expanded beyond PACS to include willing Cooperative Societies, Cooperative Federations, and Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS).

This Plan minimizes long-distance transportation costs and losses by enabling local storage of grains at the PACS level. Additionally, by integrating PACS with food supply management chain including agri-marketing and procurement systems, direct access to storage facilities is ensured for farmers, reducing their dependence on intermediaries. Hence, the Plan aims to ensure better price realization for farmers, reduce transportation costs, and strengthen the rural economy as a whole.

(e) The World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector is directly aligned with the national vision of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' and 'Sahkar se Samridhi' by empowering grassroots-level cooperative institutions with storage, processing, and marketing infrastructure across the country.

घटिया बीज, खाद और कीटनाशकों का प्रभाव

2705. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान तथा अन्य राज्यों में बेचे जाने वाले नकली एवं घटिया बीजों, उर्वरकों एवं कीटनाशकों के कृषि उत्पादन पर पड़ने वाले नकारात्मक प्रभाव का पता लगाने के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद अथवा किसी अन्य संगठन के माध्यम से कोई

वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन कराया है;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किये गये ऐसे वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों के निष्कर्ष का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने नकली एवं घटिया उर्वरक एवं बीज उत्पादित करने वाली कंपनियों अथवा संगठनों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई की है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा ऐसे विक्रेताओं के विरुद्ध वर्ष-वार क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और
- (ङ) किसानों को उनकी मांग पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीज उपलब्ध कराने हेतु सरकार की ठोस कार्य योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) वैसे तो, भाकृअनुप (आईसीएआर) ने राजस्थान और अन्य राज्यों में बेचे जाने वाले कृषि उत्पादों पर नकली और निम्न गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों, उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों के नकारात्मक प्रभाव का निर्धारण करने के लिए कोई वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन नहीं किया है।

तथापि, सरकार ने बीज उत्पादन ट्रेकिंग, लाइसेंसिंग, इन्वेंट्री प्रबंधन, गुणवत्ता आश्वासन और बीज प्रमाणीकरण जैसी स्वचालित प्रक्रियाओं के द्वारा उत्पादन और प्रमाणीकरण से लेकर वितरण तक बीजों के प्रारंभ से अंत तक ट्रेसिबिलिटी का पता लगाने के लिए एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में SATHI (बीज ट्रेसिबिलिटी, प्रमाणीकरण और समग्र इन्वेंट्री) पोर्टल शुरू किया है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से बीज अधिनियम, उर्वरक नियंत्रण संबंधी आदेश एवं कीटनाशक अधिनियम जैसे विभिन्न कानूनों के तहत नकली या निम्न गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों, उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों को बनाने वाली कंपनियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई करती है। गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण निरीक्षक नमूने एकत्र करते हैं, उनकी जांच करते हैं और यदि वे नकली पाए जाते हैं, तो वे स्टॉक जब्त कर सकते हैं, बिक्री पर रोक लगा सकते हैं, लाइसेंस रद्द कर सकते हैं और अदालती मामले दर्ज कर सकते हैं। नकली इनपुट के कारण फसल खराब होने की स्थिति में किसान

भी शिकायत दर्ज करा सकते हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को मौजूदा कानूनों का कड़ाई से कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने और नकली बीज, उर्वरक और कीटनाशकों की बिक्री पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए विनिर्माण इकाइयों, भंडारण स्थलों और खुदरा दुकानों पर निगरानी मजबूत करने के लिए नियमित रूप से एडवाइजरी (सलाह) जारी की जाती है।

पिछले चार वर्षों में कुल 8,09,033 बीज के नमूने एकत्र किए गए, जिनमें से 3,33,532 को निम्न गुणवत्ता का पाया गया। इस अवधि के दौरान 15,661 चेतावनियाँ जारी की गईं, 17,551 बिक्री निषेध आदेश लागू किए गए और 286 मामलों में ज़बती की कार्रवाई की गई।

कीटनाशक अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 21 के तहत, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के 12316 अधिकारियों और केंद्र सरकार के 195 अधिकारियों को कीटनाशक निरीक्षक के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है। इन्हें परिसरों की तलाशी लेने, दस्तावेज़ ज़ब्त करने और नकली कीटनाशकों के वितरण या बिक्री को रोकने का अधिकार दिया गया है। ये निरीक्षक पूरे देश में अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में स्थित विनिर्माण फर्मों और डीलरों/खुदरा विक्रेताओं का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण करते हैं ताकि किसी भी प्रकार के गलत लेबल वाले/नकली/प्रतिबंधित कीटनाशकों की बिक्री को रोका जा सके।

पिछले 3 वर्षों (2022-23 से 2024-25) में कुल 242095 नमूनों का विश्लेषण किया गया, जिनमें से 6540 नमूने (2.70%) गलत ब्रांडेड पाए गए और घटिया/कम गुणवत्ता वाले कीटनाशकों के निर्माण, बिक्री और अवैध आयात में शामिल पाई गई कंपनियों के खिलाफ 1937 अभियोग शुरू किए गए हैं तथा 247 मामलों में माननीय न्यायालय द्वारा आरोपियों को दोषी ठहराया गया है।

(ड) घटिया गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों की बिक्री पर रोक लगाने के लिए, सरकार बीज अधिनियम और संबंधित आदेशों के तहत कड़े नियम लागू करती है। बीज निरीक्षक नियमित रूप से नमूने लेकर उनकी जांच करते हैं और घटिया या समाप्ति तिथि (एक्सपायरी डेट) वाले बीजों के खिलाफ दंडात्मक कार्रवाई करते हैं। गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार ने 178 बीज परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं और 25 राज्य बीज प्रमाणन एजेंसियां स्थापित की हैं। इसके अलावा, SATHI (बीज ट्रेसिबिलिटी, प्रमाणीकरण और समग्र इन्वेंटरी) पोर्टल जो कि एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म है, बीज आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की

गुणवत्ता और पारदर्शिता में सुधार लाने में भी सहायक है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) के अंतर्गत राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है, जैसे कि नई परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना, मौजूदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला का उन्नयन, बीज स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशाला, डीएनए फिंगरप्रिंटिंग प्रयोगशाला आदि।

PM GATI SHAKTI SCHEME IN WEST BENGAL

2706. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan in West Bengal including the nature, location and completion status of each project;
- (b) the specific infrastructure sectors such as ports, railways, roads, and logistics parks—that these projects encompass and the manner in which they contribute to enhancing multi-modal connectivity in the State;
- (c) whether there are additional projects in the pipeline under the PM Gati Shakti framework for West Bengal and if so, the details thereof along with their scope, estimated investment and expected timelines; and
- (d) the mechanisms established to monitor the progress and ensure timely completion of these projects, including coordination between Central and State agencies?

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) PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (PMGS NMP) was launched in October 2021. PMGS NMP adopts a "Whole of Government" approach, fostering convergence, collaboration and integration among various Central Ministries and State/UT governments to achieve comprehensive and integrated infrastructure planning and development. As on date, 58 Ministries/Departments and 36 States/UTs, including West Bengal, have been onboarded onto the PMGS NMP.

Under the PM Gati Shakti framework, a Network Planning Group (NPG) mechanism has been institutionalized both at the Centre and State level, under which infrastructure projects are being evaluated for integrated planning, multimodality, inter-modality, last-mile connectivity in and around the project catchment area to improve logistics efficiency. So far 324 Infrastructure projects worth an estimated cost of Rs.14.73 Lakh Crore have been evaluated through NPG mechanism at the Centre. Out of these, 19 projects are falling fully/partially in the State of West Bengal, details of these projects are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Further, one project of Ministry of Railways with estimated cost of Rs.3056 Crore and one project of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways with estimated cost of Rs.2025 Crore, passing through the State of West Bengal, are in the process of evaluation by Network Planning Group (NPG) under PM

GatiShakti framework.

(d) An institutional mechanism of Project Monitoring Group (PMG) has been established for fast tracking the implementation of large-scale infrastructure projects and resolving regulatory bottlenecks / issues in implementation of such projects, if any, in coordination with concerned Central and State agencies. This is in addition to the internal monitoring and review mechanisms of the respective project implementing departments/agencies.

STATEMENT

Details of Central Government Projects of different sectors evaluated by Network Planning Group (NPG) till date, which are falling fully or partially in the State of West Bengal

S. No.	Project Name	Proponent Ministry	States in which project is falling	Estimated Cost of the project (in Crore of Rupees)
1	Doubling of Katihar – Kumedpur section and Katihar – Mukuria section on North East Frontier Railway (64.14 km)	Ministry of Railways	Bihar, West Bengal	₹ 942.64
2	Gorakhpur-Siliguri Corridor	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal	₹ 27,545.00
3	Indo Nepal Border – Haldia Corridor	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal	₹ 30,233.00

4	Provision of Automatic Signaling with CTC in New Jalpaiguri – Guwahati (via Rangiya) and Katihar – Mukuria sections under HDN route of NF Railway	Ministry of Railways	Bihar, West Bengal and Assam	₹ 542.43
5	Sonnagar - Andal 3rd and 4th Railway line	Ministry of Railways	Bihar, West Bengal	₹ 12,333.57
6	New BG line between Buramara to Chakulia(59.96)	Ministry of Railways	Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha	₹ 1,467.54
7	Kharagpur-Burdwan-Moregram (NH-116A)	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	West Bengal	₹ 10,247.00
8	Balance works of Rehabilitation and Up-gradation to Four Laning of NH-31D from Km. 113+200 Km.154+854 (Package-IIA) of Ghoshpukur-Dhupguri-Salsalabari Section in the State of West Bengal on EPC Mode and Rehabilitation and Up-gradation to Four Laning of NH-31D from Km./Ch. 83+340 to Km./Ch.113+200 (Package-II B) of Ghoshpukur-Salsalabari Section in the State of West Bengal on EPC Mode	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	West Bengal	₹ 2,642.43
9	Construction of 6-lane Greenfield Highway from JH/WB Border to Bagnan along with Spur from Bagnan to Bishnupur and 4 laning of existing NH-12 (old NH-117) from Joka to Shirakole Bazar including Amtala bypass	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	West Bengal	₹ 20,085.00

10	3rd BG Railway Line for Chandil-Anara-Burnpur (Damodar) Section (121.260 km)	Ministry of Railways	Jharkhand, West Bengal	₹ 1,932.01
11	Automatic Block signalling in 522 KM of freight dense High Utilised Network (HUN) route in South Eastern Railway.	Ministry of Railways	West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha	₹ 773.47
12	Bagdogra Airport	Ministry of Civil Aviation	West Bengal	₹ 1,549.00
13	Chandanpur – Shaktigarh 4th Line	Ministry of Railways	West Bengal	₹ 700.00
14	Aluabari - New Jalpaiguri Quadrupling	Ministry of Railways	West Bengal and Bihar	₹ 1,633.22
15	Murarai – Barharwa 3rd Line (Approx. 48.9 Km)	Ministry of Railways	West Bengal/ Jharkhand	₹ 935.19
16	Rampurhat - Bhagalpur Doubling	Ministry of Railways	West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar	₹ 2,999.57
17	4th Line Sanitha Pakur	Ministry of Railways	West Bengal and Jharkhand	₹ 1,435.58
18	Barbenda -Damrughutu doubling and Damrughutu - Bokaro 3rd and 4th line	Ministry of Railways	West Bengal and Jharkhand	₹ 767.56
19	4th Line between Santragachi - Panskura- Kharagpur	Ministry of Railways	West Bengal	₹ 2,616.57

DIVERSIFICATION ACTIVITIES AND REVIVAL OF ELECTRIC BUS MANUFACTURING AT BHEL TRICHY

2707. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that with the existing machinery and infrastructure, BHEL Trichy is capable of diversifying into alternative production

streams in addition to conventional boiler and power sector components;

(b) if so, the details of alternative production works and projects currently being undertaken at BHEL Trichy to ensure optimal utilisation of available infrastructure and workforce;

(c) whether the Government had initiated or supported the production of electric buses and related components at BHEL Trichy in coordination with BHEL's other units;

(d) if so, the present status of electric bus production and the reasons why such manufacturing activities have not been continued or scaled up, despite the increasing national focus on electric mobility and green transport; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to revive or expand electric vehicle and battery manufacturing activities in BHEL Trichy as part of the Make in India and Electric Mobility Mission and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) In order to optimally utilize the facilities and workforce available, BHEL Trichy has diversified its business into other areas such as Oil and Gas, Defence etc. In addition to manufacturing boilers, BHEL Trichy manufactures strategic equipment, including thermo-pressed plates for battle tanks and other defence-related components, and oil-field equipment for ONGC.

(c) and (d) No. However, BHEL Trichy under its own initiative took up project to manufacture 12 Metre E - Buses in the year 2018. The same was discontinued

as BHEL's business model is primarily focused on product manufacturing/Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM)/Project Execution which did not synergize with the service – oriented model of e-mobility.

(e) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of Ministry of Heavy Industries.

BEST PERFORMING STATES UNDER WDC

2708. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

- (a) the criteria used to identify the ten best-performing States for the fifty-six additional watershed development projects;
- (b) the details of measures taken to ensure the sustainability of these projects;
- (c) whether the Ministry is planning to scale up or replicate similar models in other parts of the country including in the State of Tripura; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Selection of the States for sanction of additional projects was done based on their performance in implementing the already sanctioned watershed development projects under Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana 2.0(WDC-PMKSY 2.0), like percentage of expenditure incurred against total project cost;

proportion of expenditure incurred on Natural Resource Management (NRM) component; percentage of degraded land/wasteland/ rainfed areas; hilly states having potential for springshed activities.

- (b) The program guidelines provide for creation of the Watershed Development Fund (WDF), which is utilized for ensuring sustainability of the assets created under the watershed projects.

One of the mandatory conditions for selection of villages for watershed projects is people's willingness and contribution towards the Watershed Development Fund. The Fund should be used to take up repair, maintenance and upgradation of common assets created for the benefit of primary stakeholders, which may also be supplemented through schemes like MGNREGS, etc.

Concerted efforts are being made for achieving the intended outcomes of the WDC-PMKSY. The Department also undertook a mass outreach campaign, "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 the 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.

The Department has recently launched a nationwide campaign

‘Watershed Mahaotsav’ starting from Guntur on 11th November, 2025 and is being celebrated in every watershed projects. 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.

(c) and (d) Under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, the Department has already, sanctioned 1220 projects to States/UTs covering an area of 52.93 lakh ha at a total cost of Rs. 12972.86 crore (Central share: Rs. 8487.97 crore) to 28 States (including Tripura) and 2 UTs (JandK and Ladakh), till date, for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. Since inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 5558.79 crore has been released to the States/UTs as Central share (as on 11.12.2025). The State-wise details of projects sanctioned under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise details of projects sanctioned under WDC-PMKSY 2.0

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects sanctioned
1	Andhra Pradesh	59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	68
3	Assam	38
4	Bihar	35
5	Chhattisgarh	45
6	Goa	5
7	Gujarat	51
8	Haryana	9
9	Himachal Pradesh	35

10	Jharkhand	30
11	Karnataka	78
12	Kerala	6
13	Madhya Pradesh	91
14	Maharashtra	140
15	Manipur	13
16	Meghalaya	32
17	Mizoram	20
18	Nagaland	14
19	Odisha	60
20	Punjab	7
21	Rajasthan	159
22	Sikkim	9
23	Tamil Nadu	34
24	Telangana	35
25	Tripura	19
26	Uttarakhand	15
27	Uttar Pradesh	56
28	West Bengal	27
29	UT of JandK	19
30	UT of Laddakh	11
	Total	1220

DAIRY SAHAKAR YOJANA

2709. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY;

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

- (a) the salient features of the Dairy Sahakar Yojana;
- (b) the number of dairy cooperatives supported under the scheme, State-wise;
- and

(c) the amount of financial assistance provided to dairy cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh under the said scheme?

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

(a) Dairy Sahakar scheme launched in financial year 2021-22 is the umbrella framework of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), a statutory organization under Ministry of Cooperation for encouraging dairy cooperatives across the country through financial assistance for creation of infrastructure as well as business needs of dairy cooperatives. Any entity registered under State/ Multi State Cooperative Societies Act in the country, with suitable provision in its bye-laws to undertake activities related to dairy, shall be eligible for financial assistance under Dairy Sahakar subject to fulfilment of guidelines of NCDC and applicable dovetailed scheme(s). NCDC assistance is provided either directly or through respective State Government to beneficiary dairy cooperatives after due examination of application received.

(b) NCDC has disbursed total financial assistance of Rs.186.48 crore (31.10.2021 to 08.12.2025) to 19,938 dairy cooperatives under Dairy Sahakar as per State-wise details as under:

S. No	State	No. of beneficiary societies	Amount disbursed (Rs. in crore)
1	Gujarat	9472	49.81
2	Uttarakhand	2766	23.49
3	Bihar	1409	9.72
4	Maharashtra	1491	1.80
5	Odisha	943	0.81
6	Tamil Nadu	175	37.33

7	Telangana	3018	51.93
8	Rajasthan	663	6.19
9	kerala	1	5.40
Total		19938	186.48

(c) NCDC sanctions financial assistance based on the receipt and merit of proposals. Since no proposal has been received from the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Dairy Sahakar Yojana, no financial assistance has been provided to dairy cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh under the scheme.

UTILISATION OF FUNDS IN ODISHA

2710. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised in Odisha under the Ministry of Rural Development during the last three financial years, scheme and year-wise;
- (b) the details of beneficiaries and physical progress achieved under these schemes during the said period, State and district-wise including the districts of Bargarh and Jharsuguda;
- (c) whether any schemes in these districts are facing low utilisation of funds; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken by the Government to improve utilisation and ensure timely benefits to the targeted rural population?

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

(a)Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is implementing a number of welfare schemes/programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes(RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) for overall development of rural areas of the country including in the districts of Bargarh and Jharsuguda of Odisha.

The details of funds allocated/released and utilised in the state of Odisha during the last three financial years under various rural development schemes/programmes, wherever maintained, are as under:

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

(Rs. In Crore)

Financial Year	Fund Release
2022-23	4707.52
2023-24	4906.78
2024-25	3763.80

2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAYG)

(Rs. In Crore)

Financial Year	Central Release
2022-23	1723.275
2023-24	4310.708

2024-25	825.0475

3. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

(Rs. In Crore)

Financial Year	Fund Release	Fund Utilised
2022-23	1235.88	2088.94
2023-24	1262.55	1589.76
2024-25	712.39	734.96

4. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

(Rs. In Crore)

Financial Year	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure
2022-23*	493.59	616.99	811.42
2023-24*	493.59	678.69	1006.44
2024-25	603.31	576.12	888.67

* There is a provision of giving additional installment to better performing States/UTs

5. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)

(Rs. In Crore)

Financial Year	Fund Release	Fund Utilised
2022-23	1.76	71.57
2023-24	36.30*	39.99
2024-25	0.00	32.73

*Including Admin cost

6. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

(Rs. In Crore)

Financial Year	Fund Release	Fund Utilized
2022-23	11.34	11.34
2023-24	12.51	12.51

2024-25	14.64	12.70

Note: under RSETI, funds are released in reimbursement mode.

7. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

(Rs. In Crore)

Financial Year	Fund Release
2022-23	680.58
2023-24	685.48
2024-25	549.54

8. Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY 2.0)

(Rs. In Crore)

Financial Year	Central share released	Funds utilized*
2022-23	45.39	156.65
2023-24	146.00	275.96
2024-25	49.73	163.04

*Funds utilized includes both Central share and State share released.

(b) The details of beneficiaries and physical progress achieved under these schemes during the said period, State and district-wise including the districts of Bargarh and Jharsuguda, wherever maintained, is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d) Allocations of funds to the States/UTs under these schemes/programmes is a continuous process. Funds are allocated taking into account the balance of funds available with them, submission of requisite documents / utilization certificate as per schematic requirements, ensuring proper utilization of funds already allocated under the schemes and ensuring

strict adherence of the guidelines of each scheme/programme and assessing the actual requirement at the ground level.

All the above schemes/programmes are implemented with active cooperation with the States/Union Territories (UTs). States/UTs are expected to set up dedicated Programme Management Units (PMUs) to undertake tasks of implementation, monitoring and supervision at the State/District/Block and Panchayat levels. Further, detailed Guidelines have been provided under each scheme/programme regarding selection of beneficiaries/projects and disbursement of funds. Non-adherence of any of such provisions affects timely release of funds.

STATEMENT

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

District-wise details of persondays generated in the State of Odisha under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three financial years, i.e. 2022-23 and 2024-25				
Sl. No.	District of Odisha	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Angul	54.09	48.87	24.41
2	Baleshwar	35.56	35.25	26.09
3	Bargarh	55.18	46.56	30.08
4	Bhadrak	30.43	37.37	14.88
5	Bolangir	113.90	115.04	83.58
6	Boudh	23.10	26.37	19.22
7	Cuttack	23.55	26.84	7.78
8	Deogarh	16.94	15.79	15.96
9	Dhenkanal	53.28	63.59	29.65

10	Gajapati	36.21	40.68	32.23
11	Ganjam	276.70	192.87	65.65
12	Jagatsinghapur	17.44	22.42	10.16
13	Jajpur	33.06	45.64	13.17
14	Jharsuguda	17.10	19.52	11.43
15	Kalahandi	99.47	111.93	91.51
16	Kandhamal	108.62	109.24	93.68
17	Kendrapara	28.91	22.48	9.83
18	Kendujhar	107.01	92.89	65.92
19	Khordha	17.73	18.58	8.96
20	Koraput	114.41	114.26	73.14
21	Malkangiri	42.50	48.57	36.65
22	Mayurbhanj	142.93	156.54	103.55
23	Nabarangapur	78.74	77.5	52.69
24	Nayagarh	29.63	34.65	17.73
25	Nuapada	50.01	55.16	58.54
26	Puri	18.55	25.32	16.33
27	Rayagada	62.89	60.24	42.77
28	Sambalpur	30.06	29.03	23.49
29	Sonepur	22.70	25	17.89
30	Sundargarh	110.15	110.07	96.03
	Total	1850.87	1828.26	1193.00

2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

(Unit in numbers)

District-wise physical progress in Odisha										
S. No.	District Name	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Target fixed by States	Sanctions	Completed	Target fixed by States	Sanctions	Completed	Target fixed by States	Sanctions	Completed

1	Angul	2313	2313	1943	0	0	0	310	310	249
2	Baleshwar	10577	10577	7771	0	0	0	8051	8051	5180
3	Bargarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1060	1017	647
4	Bhadrak	7435	7429	4989	0	0	0	11448	11381	6437
5	Bolangir	0	0	0	0	0	0	4225	4220	3155
6	Boudh	0	0	0	0	0	0	4676	4676	3101
7	Cuttack	3223	3222	2705	0	0	0	1696	1655	1266
8	Deogarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
9	Dhenkanal	5301	5301	4671	0	0	0	1259	1259	1106
10	Gajapati	0	0	0	0	0	0	7284	7281	3856
11	Ganjam	8677	8632	7609	0	0	0	2566	2520	2079
12	Jagatsinghapur	1197	1197	1030	0	0	0	238	238	207
13	Jajpur	3048	3047	2499	0	0	0	922	921	699
14	Jharsuguda	0	0	0	0	0	0	518	496	389
15	Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	4536	4536	2830
16	Kandhamal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2118	2116	867
17	Kendrapara	6365	6343	4348	0	0	0	2265	2261	1278
18	Kendujhar	9438	9436	7160	0	0	0	1619	1615	1100
19	Khordha	888	888	701	0	0	0	757	756	571
20	Koraput	0	0	0	0	0	0	6252	6186	2605
21	Malkangiri	0	0	0	0	0	0	602	602	192
22	Mayurbhanj	27597	27597	18369	0	0	0	2033	2032	1108
23	Nabarangapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	10407	10405	4445
24	Nayagarh	3902	3895	3161	0	0	0	3676	3656	2719
25	Nuapada	0	0	0	0	0	0	12959	12958	7489
26	Puri	4397	4397	3567	0	0	0	1569	1549	1225
27	Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0	0	4318	4318	2454
28	Sambalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1009	993	735
29	Sonepur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2061	1976	1230

30	Sundargarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2651	2651	1959
	Total	94358	94274	70523	0	0	0	103093	102643	61186

3. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Details of roads sanctioned and completed in the State of Odisha during the last three year		
Financial Year	Road Length Sanctioned	Road Length completed
2022-23	0	2668
2023-24	148	2589
2024-25	63	881

The district wise details of roads sanctioned and completed in Odisha including Bargarh and Jharsuguda during the last three years under PMGSY may be accessed at the program website omms.nic.in=>progress monitoring=>Monthly Progress Report =>Financial Yearwise Achievement.

4. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

Details of SHG promoted and Households Mobilised under DAY-NRLM in the state of Odisha during the last three year		
Financial Year	SHG Promoted	Household Mobilised
2022-23	29611	204003
2023-24	19396	309396
2024-25	2324	17928

The district wise details may be seen at Monitoring information system

(MIS) website of DAY-NRLM: <https://lokos.in/#/dashboard> including the districts of **Bargarh** and **Jharsuguda**.

5. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)

Candidates trained and placed under DDU-GKY in the State of Odisha during the last 3 years							
S.No.	District	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	Anugul	500	347	39	127	3	2
2	Balangir	379	207	163	194	0	5
3	Baleshwar	1155	853	81	342	11	5
4	Bargarh	524	483	31	131	0	1
5	Baudh	165	86	31	53	10	2
6	Bhadrak	635	494	103	201	12	16
7	Cuttack	643	432	125	241	13	16
8	Deogarh	157	154	15	57	66	47
9	Dhenkanal	537	462	60	185	10	0
10	Gajapati	200	287	139	105	56	70
11	Ganjam	1612	1076	511	656	254	201
12	Jagatsinghapur	503	434	70	138	6	11
13	Jajapur	690	530	107	216	17	46
14	Jharsuguda	212	155	1	38	0	0
15	Kalahandi	508	417	242	86	38	198
16	Kandhamal	449	399	234	225	69	54
17	Kendrapara	724	660	181	267	7	17
18	Kendujhar	573	453	429	331	12	28
19	Khordha	382	307	96	137	9	14
20	Koraput	1067	993	154	154	83	107
21	Malkangiri	376	361	40	49	54	24
22	Mayurbhanj	1494	1158	473	568	130	131
23	Nabarangapur	469	412	161	152	52	94
24	Nayagarh	265	213	42	109	6	3

25	Nuapada	167	215	84	51	33	46
26	Puri	537	352	119	156	3	15
27	Rayagada	311	254	123	95	68	36
28	Sambalpur	266	289	12	44	1	3
29	Subarnapur	300	188	62	94	9	5
30	Sundargarh	956	844	65	179	7	8
31	Others	22	18	4	1	1	1

Source: State Govt of Odisha.

6. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

Candidates trained and settled under RSETI in the State of Odisha during the last 3 years							
S.No.	District	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	Bargarh	634	574	697	643	979	894
2	Jharsuguda	835	897	830	770	1126	915
3	Angul	758	641	755	557	1051	859
4	Balasore	874	626	902	959	1251	1027
5	Bhadrak	805	706	882	978	1165	900
6	Bolangir	613	591	667	605	923	842
7	Boudh	628	471	664	546	935	706
8	Cuttak	692	479	714	497	980	708
9	Dhenkanal	705	550	728	643	1002	895
10	Gajapati	755	652	732	682	1003	856
11	Ganjam	701	497	702	606	1005	809
12	Jagatsinghpur	413	317	754	529	1081	1045
13	Jaipur	656	615	718	647	988	819
14	Kendrapara	767	733	773	714	1058	837
15	Keonjhar	758	552	795	584	1063	768
16	Koraput	590	497	620	659	880	670
17	Malkangiri	602	530	606	632	867	695
18	Mayurbhanj	814	722	907	842	1161	1164

19	Nabarangpur	647	737	696	503	971	860
20	Nuapada	576	434	644	580	918	830
21	Nayagarh	649	530	716	652	992	843
22	Kandhmal	675	567	710	647	995	908
23	Puri	762	687	825	724	1123	798
24	Rayagada	719	758	745	685	1022	844
25	Sonepur	639	505	703	602	985	809
26	Sundergarh	636	486	692	655	975	812
27	Deogarh	601	265	545	474	315	301
28	Khurda	884	824	868	708	1206	944
29	Sambalppur	689	531	766	660	1026	838
30	Kalahandi	689	512	700	561	1000	802

Source: NACER

बॉर्डर होम गार्ड्स के लिए प्रतिपूर्ति

2711. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वर्ष 2011-12 से 2014-15 तथा 2019-20 से 2023-24 के दौरान बॉर्डर होम गार्ड्स पर किये गये व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति हेतु राजस्थान सरकार से केंद्र सरकार को 130.81 करोड़ रुपये के बकाया दावों से संबंधित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्धारित लागत-भागीदारी पद्धति के अनुसार उक्त राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसके अंतर्गत व्यय का 75 प्रतिशत केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (ग) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2011-12 से 2020-21 की अवधि के दौरान बॉर्डर होम

गार्ड्स पर हुए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति हेतु प्रस्तुत दावे पहले ही पूरे किए जा चुके हैं और राज्य को इन दावों के एवज में कुल ₹113.50 करोड़ की राशि जारी कर दी गई है। वर्ष 2021-22 से 2023-24 के प्रतिपूर्ति दावों का निपटारा इस कारण नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा गृह रक्षकों पर प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता को वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 के अंत तक चरणबद्ध तरीके से बंद करने का निर्णय लिया गया था।

राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण शिविरों में बढ़ोतरी

2712. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या कच्चे घरों में रहने वाले जनजातीय लोगों को पक्के घर देने के लिए दाहोद लोक सभा क्षेत्र में राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण शिविरों की संख्या बढ़ाई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) क्या भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, गांधीनगर और बी.एन. कॉलेज, दाहोद से कोई तकनीकी सहायता ली गई 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) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने गुणवत्तापूर्ण पीएमएवाई-जी मकानों के निर्माण के लिए कुशल राजमिस्त्रियों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के तहत ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण (आरएमटी) कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। यह पहल विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत ग्रामीण बुनियादी अवसंरचना के निर्माण के लिए एक कुशल कार्यबल की उपलब्धता की दिशा में भी योगदान देती है और ग्रामीण कार्यबल के लिए आजीविका के अवसरों की सुविधा भी प्रदान करती है। पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत आरएमटी कार्यक्रम को पर्याप्त संख्या में राजमिस्त्रियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लक्ष्य के साथ राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) के सहयोग से शुरू किया गया है। दिनांक 11.12.2025 तक, पीएमएवाई-जी के ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के

तहत 3,81,986 उम्मीदवारों को नामांकित किया गया है, जिनमें से 3,08,330 को प्रमाणित किया गया है, और इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत निर्माण की बेहतर समयबद्धता और गुणवत्ता की सूचना दी है।

दिनांक 11.12.2025 तक, गुजरात राज्य में आरएमटी के तहत 7,363 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। आरंभ से गुजरात में आरएमटी का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

जैसा कि गुजरात सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, पीएमएवाई-जी के दिशानिर्देशों में निहित प्रावधानों के अनुसार राज्य में आरएमटी कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया जा रहा है। आरएमटी के लिए लक्ष्य, मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य को आवंटित किए जाते हैं, और उसके बाद राज्य सरकार द्वारा जिलेवार लक्ष्य सौंपे जाते हैं। इन आवंटित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार, कच्चे मकानों में रहने वाले आदिवासी लाभार्थियों को पक्के मकान देने के लिए दाहोद जिले में आरएमटी कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

विवरण

गुजरात राज्य में पीएमएवाई-जी की शुरुआत के बाद से ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण का जिलेवार विवरण

क्र.सं.	जिला	नामांकित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
1	अहमदाबाद	72	60
2	अमरेली	120	110
3	आनंद	240	217
4	अरवल्ली	320	291
5	बनासकांठा	485	382
6	भरुच	100	86
7	भावनगर	50	47
8	बोटाद	49	45
9	छोटाउदेपुर	210	197

10	दाहोद	1,450	1,330
11	गांधीनगर	180	165
12	गिर-सोमनाथ	50	45
13	जामनगर	138	105
14	जूनागढ़	110	91
15	खेड़ा	420	380
16	कच्छ	74	59
17	महिसागर	90	84
18	मेहसाणा	120	108
19	नर्मदा	135	119
20	नवसारी	399	340
21	नवसारी	31	30
22	पंचमहल	1,800	1,646
23	पंचमहल गोधरा	55	53
24	पाटन	270	249
25	राजकोट	30	25
26	राजकोट-मोरबी	75	64
27	साबर कांठा	740	657
28	सूरत	90	80
29	सुरेंद्रनगर	135	118
30	तापी	30	19
31	वडोदरा	91	77
32	वलसाड	100	84
	कुल योग	8,259	7,363

कृषि भूमि का वाणिज्यिक भूमि में परिवर्तन

2713. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

(क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में अवसंरचना तथा औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण कृषि भूमि को हुए नुकसान का राज्य-वार और विशेष कर दादरा और नगर हवेली में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) कृषि भूमि के नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए किसानों को मुआवज़ा देने के लिए निर्धारित मानदंड क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार देश में कृषि भूमि को वाणिज्यिक भूमि में परिवर्तित किए जाने के खाद्य सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव से अवगत है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की द्वितीय सूची (राज्य सूची) की प्रविष्टि संख्या 18 के अनुसार, भूमि और कृषि राज्य के विषय हैं। औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर विकास के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकारें भूमि अधिग्रहण करती हैं। 'भू सांख्यिकी - एक नज़र 2023-24' की नवीनतम रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, निवल फसल क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है, जो वर्ष 2013-14 में 201.3 मिलियन हेक्टेयर से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 217.8 मिलियन हेक्टेयर हो गया है। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए अधिग्रहित कृषि भूमि से संबंधित आंकड़ें केंद्रीय रूप से नहीं रखता है।

केंद्र सरकार ने भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार (आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर) अधिनियम, 2013 अधिनियमित किया जो दिनांक 01.01.2014 से कार्यान्वित हुआ। इस अधिनियम के तहत सार्वजनिक उद्देश्यों के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जा सकता है। अधिनियम की धारा 10 में ऐसे असाधारण मामलों को छोड़कर जब कोई वैकल्पिक भूमि उपलब्ध न हो, बहुफसली सिंचित भूमि के अधिग्रहण पर स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है, ऐसे मामलों में, कृषि योग्य बंजर भूमि के समतुल्य क्षेत्र को कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए विकसित किया जाएगा या अधिग्रहित भूमि के मूल्य के समतुल्य धनराशि खाद्य सुरक्षा

बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि में निवेश हेतु उपयुक्त सरकार के पास जमा की जाएगी। भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013, इस प्रकार के भूमि परिवर्तनों को तब तक हतोत्साहित करता है जब तक कि वे अत्यंत आवश्यक न हों। कृषि भूमि अधिग्रहण के मामलों में, किसानों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति तंत्र उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं, जिनमें मौद्रिक मुआवजा, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन लाभ और कुछ मामलों में भूमि के बजाए भूमि का मुआवजा शामिल है।

(ग) और (घ) चूंकि भूमि राज्य का विषय है, अतः खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाने और कृषि भूमि को गैर-कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए डाइवर्सन से रोकथाम करने के लिए उचित उपाय करना राज्य सरकारों का प्राथमिक उत्तरदायित्व होता है। आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम, 2013 में देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा के संरक्षण के लिए विशेष प्रावधान हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ बहुफसली सिंचित भूमि अधिग्रहण को कम करने और किसी जिले या राज्य में सभी परियोजनाओं के लिए कृषि भूमि के अधिग्रहण की सीमा को परिभाषित करने का प्रावधान है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार नीतिगत पहलों और बजटीय सहायता के माध्यम से राज्यों का समर्थन करती है। देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग क्षेत्र विस्तार और उत्पादकता वृद्धि के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयोजनार्थ कई योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। सरकार की इन पहलों और तकनीकी प्रगति ने फसल गहनता भी निरंतर वृद्धि में योगदान दिया है। फसल गहनता वर्ष 2013-14 में 142.5% से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 156.8% हो गई, जो बहु-फसली खेती की पद्धतियों की ओर सकारात्मक बदलाव को दर्शाती है और किसानों की एक ही भूमि पर वर्ष भर एक से अधिक बार खेती करने की बढ़ी हुई क्षमता को उजागर करती है। खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है, जो वर्ष 2013-14 में 265.05 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 357.73 मिलियन टन हो गया है। बागवानी उत्पादन में भी वर्ष 2013-14 में 277.35 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 369.05 मिलियन टन (तीसरा अग्रिम अनुमान) हो गया है।

बड़ौदा में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना और प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण का कार्यकरण

2714. श्री आदित्य यादव:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि बड़ौदा ज़िले में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के तहत आवास का निर्माण, स्वच्छता सुविधाओं का संचालन तथा महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा) के अंतर्गत मज़दूरी का भुगतान आदि कार्य सुचारू रूप से नहीं चल रहे हैं, जिसके कारण ग्रामीण आजीविकाओं पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यों में तेज़ी लाने, स्वच्छता सुविधाओं को शुरू करने और समय पर मज़दूरी के भुगतान के लिए किए जा रहे प्रस्तावित प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय गुजरात के बड़ौदा जिले सहित देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के समग्र विकास के लिए कई कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम जैसे महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा योजना), प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई एनआरएलएम), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) और प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई) का वाटरशेड विकास घटक (डब्ल्यूडीसी) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

उपरोक्त सभी योजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सक्रिय सहयोग से कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकारों के समन्वय से विभिन्न ग्रामीण विकास

योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों की प्रगति की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा करता है और कार्यों के समय पर पूरा होने और मज़दूरी भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जहाँ कहीं भी देरी या अनियमितताएँ पाई जाती हैं वहाँ सुधारात्मक उपाय किए जाते हैं।

अनुसूचित जाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग को निःशुल्क ऑनलाइन कोचिंग

2715. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

डॉ. रबीन्द्र नारायण बेहेरा:

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) जयपुर लोक सभा क्षेत्र सहित देश में अनुसूचित जाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग तथा पीएम केयर्स फॉर चिल्ड्रन योजना के लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क ऑनलाइन कोचिंग प्रदान करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) इस पहल के अंतर्गत कितने छात्र कवर किये जाएंगे तथा इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की कितनी श्रेणियां शामिल की गई हैं;
- (ग) पात्र अभ्यर्थियों के चयन की प्रक्रिया क्या है तथा उन्हें किस तरह सहायता प्रदान की जाती है; और
- (घ) सभी के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा एवं समान अवसर की उपलब्धता को प्रोत्साहित करने में इस पहल के उद्देश्य तथा अपेक्षित परिणाम क्या हैं?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

- (क) और (ख) सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग ने जयपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित सम्पूर्ण भारत के अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी), अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) और पीएम केयर्स चिल्ड्रेन के लाभार्थियों के 5000 उम्मीदवारों को प्रति वर्ष निःशुल्क ऑनलाइन कोचिंग प्रदान करने के लिए फिजिक्स वाला (पीडब्ल्यू) फाउंडेशन के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर

किए हैं ताकि वे सिविल सेवा की परीक्षा, कर्मचारी चयन आयोग (एसएससी) की परीक्षा और बैंकिंग परीक्षा में बैठ सकें।

(ग) इस पहल के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों का चयन एक समर्पित ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के माध्यम से योग्यता आधारित है, जिसमें लाइव/रिकार्डेड कक्षाएं, टेस्ट सीरीज, पिछले वर्ष के प्रश्नपत्र, अध्ययन सामग्री, परामर्श, शंका समाधान सहायता और काउंसलिंग सहित सुव्यवस्थित ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रमों की निःशुल्क उपलब्धता शामिल है।

(घ) इस पहल से लाभार्थियों को ऑनलाइन कोचिंग उपलब्ध होगी जिससे उन्हें रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में बैठने में मदद मिलेगी।

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी पर नियंत्रण

2716. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने मादक पदार्थों के सेवन संबंधी समस्या से निपटने के लिए कोई रणनीति तैयार की है;

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

(ग) युवाओं में सिंथेटिक मादक पदार्थों के बढ़ते सेवन पर रोक लगाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी पर नियंत्रण हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) और (ख) वित्त मंत्रालय के राजस्व विभाग ने वर्ष 2012 में स्वापक औषधियों और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थों के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय नीति तैयार की थी, जिसमें स्वापक औषधियों और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थों के चिकित्सीय एवं वैज्ञानिक उपयोग को विनियमित करने के लिए एक एकीकृत ढांचा (फ्रेमवर्क) प्रदान

किया गया है, साथ ही इनके कहीं और इस्तेमाल, तस्करी और दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए कड़े नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित किए गए हैं। यह नीति सरकारी अस्पतालों और सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा समर्थित गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से जागरूकता फैलाने, उपचार करने, पुनर्वास एवं सामाजिक पुनर्एकीकरण को समाहित करने वाले संतुलित दृष्टिकोण पर बल देती है। यह नीति मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के रुझानों की निगरानी करने और साक्ष्य-आधारित पहलों (इंटर्वेंशन) की स्थिति में मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए नियमित राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षणों को संस्थागत करने को भी अनिवार्य बनाती है।

(ग) सरकार ने सिंथेटिक मादक पदार्थों के उत्पादन और तस्करी को रोकने तथा मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग से निपटने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं: -

- (i) सिंथेटिक मादक पदार्थों के निर्माण में इस्तेमाल होने वाले 18 नए प्रीकर्सर रसायनों को दिनांक 23.01.2025 को नियंत्रित पदार्थों का विनियमन (आरसीएस) आदेश की अनुसूची 'ख' और 'ग' में अधिसूचित किया गया है, जिससे नियंत्रित पदार्थों की संख्या 45 हो गई है।
- (ii) स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) द्वारा जिन कंपनियों को प्रीकर्सर रसायनों के लिए विशिष्ट पंजीकरण संख्या (यूआरएन) जारी की गई है, उनकी सूची सभी राज्यों, राजस्व आसूचना निदेशालय (डीआरआई) और आसूचना ब्यूरो के साथ साझा की गई है तथा प्रीकर्सर रसायनों के कहीं और इस्तेमाल (डायवर्जन) पर कड़ी नजर रखने का अनुरोध किया गया है।
- (iii) तटीय क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से सिंथेटिक मादक पदार्थों सहित मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी को रोकने के लिए समुद्री निगरानी प्रणालियों को मजबूत किया गया है।
- (iv) भारत सिंथेटिक मादक पदार्थों के खतरों से निपटने के लिए वैश्विक गठबंधनों में सक्रिय रूप से भाग ले रहा है। इसमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मादक पदार्थ तस्करी नेटवर्क को ट्रैक करने और उसे रोकने के लिए और ज्यादा सूचना को साझा करना, संयुक्त ऑपरेशन तथा सहयोगात्मक प्रयास शामिल हैं।
- (v) सिंथेटिक मादक पदार्थों और प्रीकर्सरों से संबंधित डेटा को साझा करने और इसे प्राप्त करने

तथा आगे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करने के लिए आईएनसीबी के इंटरनेशनल ऑपरेशन ऑन एनपीएस इंसिडेंट कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम (आईओएनआईसीएस) और प्रीकर्सर इंसिडेंट कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम (पीआईसीएस) पोर्टलों का बेहतर उपयोग किया गया है।

- (vi) मेथमफेटामाइन और एमडीएमए जैसी सिंथेटिक मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी को रोकने के लिए राजस्व आसूचना निदेशालय (डीआरआई) और सीमा शुल्क की क्षेत्रीय इकाइयां निरंतर सतर्क रहती हैं और ऑपरेशनल कार्रवाई करती हैं।
 - (vii) देश के सभी जिलों में नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) शुरू किया गया है। इस अभियान ने 8.7 करोड़ युवाओं और 6 करोड़ महिलाओं सहित 24.9 करोड़ व्यक्तियों तक पहुंच बनाई है।
 - (viii) सरकार देश भर में 349 'नशे के आदी लोगों के लिए एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्रों (आईआरसीए)' 45 'समुदाय आधारित पीयर लेड इंटरवेंशन (सीपीएलआई) केंद्रों', 76 'आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन केन्द्रों (ओडीआईसी)' 154 'व्यसन उपचार सुविधाओं (एटीएफ)' और 139 'जिला नशा मुक्ति केंद्रों (डीडीएसी)' को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही है।
 - (ix) सरकार ने, नागरिकों के लिए एक एकीकृत मंच के रूप में, 1933-'मादक-पदार्थ निषेध आसूचना केंद्र (मानस)' हेल्पलाइन शुरू की है, जिसे अनेक संचार माध्यमों से नशीली मादक पदार्थों से संबंधित मामलों की रिपोर्ट करने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है।
 - (x) नशामुक्ति के लिए, जरूरतमंद व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक परामर्श और तत्काल सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन, 14446 चलाई जा रही है।
 - (xi) एनएमबीए को सहयोग देने और जन जागरूकता गतिविधियों का संचालन करने के लिए आध्यात्मिक संगठनों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।
- (घ) सरकार मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी को नियंत्रित करने के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विभिन्न प्रयास कर रही है, जिनमें से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं: -
- (i) मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी संबंधी विभिन्न मामलों, जिनका अंतराष्ट्रीय प्रभाव पड़ता है, का

समाधान करने के लिए म्यांमार, ईरान, बांग्लादेश, इंडोनेशिया, सिंगापुर, अफगानिस्तान, श्रीलंका आदि जैसे पड़ोसी देशों और अन्य देशों के साथ महानिदेशक स्तरीय वार्ताओं/द्विपक्षीय वार्ताओं का आयोजन किया जाता है।

- (ii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के एक भाग के रूप में, भारत ने स्वापक औषधियों और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थों (एनडीपीएस) तथा रासायनिक उत्प्रेरकों की अवैध तस्करी के साथ-साथ संबंधित अपराधों से निपटने के लिए, 27 देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय समझौतों और 19 देशों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।
- (iii) मादक पदार्थों की ट्रांसनेशनल तस्करी से निपटने के लिए सूचना और आसूचना के आदान-प्रदान हेतु स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) विभिन्न अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों जैसे कि दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संगठन-ड्रग ओफेंसिज मॉनीटरिंग डेस्क (सार्क-एसडीओएमडी), ब्राजील, रूस, भारत, चीन और दक्षिण अफ्रीका (ब्रिक्स), कोलम्बो प्लान, दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशियाई राष्ट्र संगठन (आसियान), आसियान सीनियर ऑफिशियल ऑन ड्रग मैटर्स (एसएसओडी), बहु-क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए बंगाल की खाड़ी पहल (बिमस्टेक), शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (एससीओ), यूनाइटेड नेशन्स ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एण्ड क्राइम (यूएनओडीसी), अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वापक नियंत्रण बोर्ड (आईएनसीबी) आदि के साथ समन्वय भी करता है।
- (iv) ऑपरेशनल और आसूचना संबंधी जानकारी के लिए एनसीबी अन्य देशों के विभिन्न मादक पदार्थ संपर्क (लाइजन) अधिकारियों जैसे कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की मादक पदार्थ विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसी (डीईए), यूनाइटेड किंगडम की नेशनल क्राइम एजेंसी, कनाडा की रॉयल कैनेडियन माउंटेड पुलिस (आरसीएमपी), ऑस्ट्रेलिया की ऑस्ट्रेलियन फेडरल पुलिस (एएफपी), फ्रांस की ऑफिस एंटी-स्ट्रुपेफिएंट (ओएफएसटी) आदि के साथ रियल टाइम सूचना का आदान-प्रदान करता है।

ओबीसी के लिए कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम

2717. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में ओबीसी समुदाय हेतु चल रहे कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों की प्रगति का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र में ओबीसी/ईबीसी समुदायों के लिए नए कौशल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव के कब तक स्वीकृत होने की संभावना है; और
- (घ) 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) पीएम-दक्ष (प्रधान मंत्री दक्षता और कुशलता संपन्न हितग्राही योजना) स्कीम एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है, जिसे सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा 2020-21 में महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित पूरे भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों, अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों, आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों, विमुक्त घुमंतू अर्ध-घुमंतू जनजातियों, सफाई कर्मचारियों और कचरा बीनने वालों को पैनल में शामिल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के जरिए कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए शुरू किया गया था। इस योजना के तहत एनबीसीएफडीसी (राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त एवं विकास निगम) ओबीसी/ईबीसी/डीएनटी लाभार्थियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यान्वित करता है। वर्ष 2024-25 और उसके बाद के लिए, पीएम-दक्ष योजना को कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) की प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) स्कीम के साथ विलय करने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

पीएम-दक्ष योजना के तहत एनबीसीएफडीसी द्वारा जिन लाभार्थियों को कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया था उनका 2020-21 से 2023-24 तक महाराष्ट्र राज्य में जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख), (ग) और (घ) पीएम-दक्ष योजना के तहत कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण केंद्र खोलने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पीएम-दक्ष योजना के तहत कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले लाभार्थियों का जिलावार ब्यौरा

जिला /वर्ष	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
अमरावती				270
औरंगाबाद	80	122	139	283
भंडारा				90
बीड				30
बुलढाणा				120
चंद्रपुर	40	35		150
धुले		60		958
गढ़चिरोली				25
गोंदिया	50			90
जलगांव	139	240	100	
कोल्हापुर	60			60
लातूर	197	85		
मुंबई	256	135		
नागपुर	50	260	35	1259
नंदुरबार			30	420
नासिक		80		330
नांदेड़		100		
उस्मानाबाद			60	
पुणे	95			510
रायगढ़				30
सांगली				120
साओनेर				60
सोलापुर				180
ठाणे				25

वाशिम्				19
कुल	1047	1117	364	5029

IMPACT OF EV ON TAX REVENUE

2718. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the cost of EV is more compared to equivalent ICE vehicles;
- (b) the projected annual saving on crude oil imports and foreign exchange reserves at different stages of EV penetration i.e. 10%, 30% and 50% EV sales share; and
- (c) the manner in which the Government plans to compensate for the anticipated loss in tax revenue from reduced fossil fuel sales i.e. excise duty and State VAT on petrol/diesel?

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

- (a) The total cost of ownership (i.e. Upfront cost as well as Operational cost) is relevant while comparing equivalent cost of EV and ICE vehicles. The upfront cost of electric vehicles is currently higher than equivalent ICE vehicles.
- (b) and (c) No such study/assessment has been carried out by Ministry of Heavy Industries.

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी नीति, 2025

2719. श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

क्या सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी नीति, 2025 में सहकारी संस्थाओं में लोकतंत्र और विश्वास बनाए रखने के लिए सुझाए गए विशिष्ट तंत्र क्या हैं;
- (ख) नई नीति के तहत सरकार किस तरह सहकारी शिक्षा के लिए पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षण पद्धति को मानकीकृत करने का कार्य करेगी;
- (ग) नई नीति के तहत सरकार किस तरह सहकारी शिक्षा के लिए पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षण पद्धति को मानकीकृत करने का कार्य करेगी;
- (घ) पश्चिम बंगाल को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में पीएसीएस के लिए मॉडल उप-नियम अपनाने के परिणाम संबंधी मूल्यांकन का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह):

- (क) सहकारी समितियों में लोकतंत्र और विश्वास बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता नीति (NCP), 2025 में प्रस्तावित विशिष्ट तंत्र का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है, जैसा कि NCP की निम्नलिखित उप-धाराओं में दिया गया है-

3.1.1 “स्वायत्तता, सुगम व्यवसाय में वृद्धि और सुशासन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को अपने संबंधित सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियमों और नियमों में यथोचित संशोधन के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना जिससे :

3.1.1.1 सदस्यों द्वारा स्वायत्त कार्यप्रणाली और लोकतांत्रिक नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित हो सके ,

3.1.1.3 निदेशक मंडल और पदाधिकारियों का स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचन सुनिश्चित हो सके

3.1.1.4 पारदर्शी भर्ती प्रक्रियाएं सुनिश्चित हो सके,

3.1.4. राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को राज्य पंजीयक के कार्यालयों (उनके संबंधित अधिनियमों में

यथा उपबंधित) को कागज-रहित बनाने के लिए उनकी सभी प्रक्रियाओं को पूरी तरह से डिजिटल बनाने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करना:

3.1.4.1. सहकारी समितियों द्वारा पंजीयक कार्यालयों के साथ किए जाने वाले सभी प्रकार के संवाद और इंटरएक्शन को वेब पोर्टल, ई-मेल मेसेजिंग, मोबाईल फोन आधारित मेसेज, इत्यादि जैसे ऑनलाइन डिजिटल माध्यम द्वारा किया जाना,

6.1.4. सदस्यों को सशक्त बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए विभिन्न स्तरों और सेक्टरों की सहकारी समितियों को मॉडल उपविधियां तैयार करने तथा उन्हें अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना:

6.1.4.1. सदस्यों की सक्रिय प्रतिभागिता सुनिश्चित करना,

6.1.4.2. सदस्य केंद्रित फीडबैक एकत्रित करने के लिए एक प्रावधान का निर्माण करना और निष्क्रिय सदस्यों को सक्रिय बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना,

6.1.4.3. महिलाओं और समुदाय के कमजोर वर्गों की सदस्यता सुनिश्चित करना

6.1.4.4. निर्णय लेने में सदस्य केंद्रीयता सुनिश्चित करना,

6.1.4.5. पारदर्शी और भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त संगठनात्मक शासन सुनिश्चित करना,

6.1.4.6. विभिन्न पदों पर युवाओं और सुयोग्य श्रमबल की नियुक्ति को प्रोत्साहन देना.

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय सहकारी शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के लिए शीर्ष संस्थान के रूप में कार्य करेगा। यह अपने संबद्ध संस्थानों, उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों और देश भर के दूरवर्ती परिसरों में मानकीकृत पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षण पद्धतियों को लागू करने का प्रयास करेगा।

(ग) त्रिभुवन सहकारी यूनिवर्सिटी (TSU) के पहले कुलपति (VC) के लिए नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया जुलाई 2025 के पहले सप्ताह में ही शुरू कर दी गई थी। शिक्षा मंत्रालय के ई-समर्थ पोर्टल के माध्यम से दिनांक 12 जुलाई 2025 से 11 अगस्त 2025 तक राष्ट्रीय दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में कुलपति पद के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित करने के लिए विज्ञापन जारी किया गया था।

विश्वविद्यालय की परिनियमों के अनुसार खोज-सह-चयन समिति का गठन किया गया है।

(घ) PM-KISAN, PMKSK, और PMBJK जैसी केंद्रीय योजनाओं के साथ PACSs को लिंक करने के उद्देश्य से, 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, PACS के लिए आदर्श उपविधियाँ तैयार की हैं और सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को परिचालित की हैं, जो PACS को 25 से अधिक व्यावसायिक कार्यकलापों को प्रचालित करने, शासन में सुधार करने, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने में सक्षम बनाती हैं। सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (PACS) को PM-KISAN और PMKSK तथा PMBJK जैसी अन्य केंद्रीय योजनाओं के साथ एकीकृत करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, ताकि स्थानीय स्तर पर PACS किसानों के लिए सेवा वितरण केंद्र बन सकें। इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

1. किसान डेटाबेस के साथ ERP-सक्षम अभिसरण: केंद्र प्रायोजित PACS के कंप्यूटरीकरण की परियोजना, PM-KISAN, प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र (PMKSK), ब्याज अनुदान, उर्वरक और बीज वितरण, PDS आउटलेट, एलपीजी/पेट्रोल/डीजल डीलरशिप, कस्टम हायरिंग, प्रधानमंत्री जन औषधि केंद्र, कॉमन सेवा केंद्र, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) आदि जैसे राष्ट्रीय पोर्टलों को एकीकृत करके एक समान ERP -आधारित प्लेटफॉर्म प्रदान करती है।

2. बहु-क्षेत्रीय योजना लिंकेज: PACS को कई केंद्रीय योजनाओं में भाग लेने में भी सक्षम बनाया गया है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- i. किसान समृद्धि केंद्रों (PMKSK) के रूप में PACS किसानों को एक ही स्थान पर उर्वरक, कीटनाशक और अन्य विभिन्न कृषि निविष्टियाँ उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं। अब तक 38,330 PACS को PMKSKs में अपग्रेड किया जा चुका है।
- ii. ग्रामीण नागरिकों को बैंकिंग, बीमा, बिजली बिल भुगतान, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, कानूनी सेवाएं आदि जैसी 300 से अधिक ई-सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कॉमन सेवा केंद्रों (CSCs) के रूप में PACS; अब तक, 51,183 PACS ने CSC के रूप में कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है।

- iii. ग्रामीण नागरिकों को किफायती दामों पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण जेनेरिक दवाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए PACS प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जनऔषधि केंद्रों (PMBJK) के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं। अब तक, 799 PACS को PMBI से स्टोर कोड प्राप्त हो चुके हैं और वे PMBJK के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए तैयार हैं।
- iv. खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीजल आउटलेट के लिए PACS को पात्र बनाया गया: सरकार ने खुदरा पेट्रोल/डीजल आउटलेट के आबंटन के लिए PACS को कंबाईंड कैटेगिरी 2 (CC2) में शामिल करने की अनुमति दी है।
- v. PACS को थोक उपभोक्ता पेट्रोल पंपों को खुदरा दुकानों में बदलने की अनुमति दी गई: मौजूदा थोक उपभोक्ता लाइसेंसधारी PACS को तेल विपणन कंपनियों द्वारा खुदरा दुकानों में बदलने का वन टाइम विकल्प दिया गया है। OMCs द्वारा साझा की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 5 राज्यों के 117 थोक उपभोक्ता पंप लाइसेंसधारी PACS ने खुदरा बिक्री केंद्रों में परिवर्तन के लिए सहमति दी है, जिनमें से 59 PACS को OMCs द्वारा कमीशन किया गया है।
- vi. अपने कार्यकलापों में विविधता लाने के लिए PACS को LPG डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप के लिए पात्र बनाया गया: सरकार ने अब PACS को LPG डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप के लिए आवेदन करने की अनुमति दे दी है। इससे PACS को अपने आर्थिक कार्यकलापों को बढ़ाने और अपनी आय के स्ट्रीम में विविधता लाने का विकल्प मिलेगा।
- vii. PACS को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाइप जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के प्रचालन और रखरखाव (OandM) करने के लिए पात्र बनाया गया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, पंचायत/ग्राम स्तर पर प्रचालन एवं रखरखाव सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए 11 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 763 PACS को चिह्नित/ का चयन किया गया है।

स्टार्टअप और एमएसएमई के समक्ष नकदी संकट

2720. श्री तारिक अनवर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में स्टार्टअप और लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों के समक्ष उत्पन्न नकदी संकट की स्थिति का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान एमएसएमई क्षेत्र में निवेश में उल्लेखनीय गिरावट आई है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया और की गई-कार्रवाई क्या है;
- (ग) स्टार्टअप ईकोसिस्टम में वित्तपोषण संकट और "पूंजी प्रवाह में कमी" (फंडिंग विंटर) से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए ठोस कदम क्या हैं; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार की इन उद्यमों के लिए ऋण सुविधा को सुकर बनाने और निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई नई योजना शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है और 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) से (घ) भारत में, वैकल्पिक निवेश निधि (एआईएफ), जो निजी रूप से पूल किए गए निवेश माध्यम हैं, का उपयोग विभिन्न निवेशकों द्वारा उद्यम पूंजी और निजी इक्विटी को स्टार्टअप में निवेश करने के लिए किया जाता है। भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (सेबी) की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2023-24 के अनुसार, भारत में एआईएफ बाजार काफी बड़ा हो गया है। भारत के संपन्न स्टार्टअप ईकोसिस्टम, सहायक विनियामक फ्रेमवर्क, घरेलू निवेशकों के लगातार बढ़ते पूल और संभावित उच्च रिटर्न के साथ अद्वितीय निवेश अवसरों सहित कई कारकों ने एआईएफ के विकास को बढ़ावा दिया है। विशेष रूप से, एआईएफ द्वारा निभाई गई प्रतिबद्धताओं में तीन गुना तक वृद्धि देखी गई है, जो वर्ष 2019-20 के अंत के 3.7 लाख करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 के अंत तक 11.3 लाख करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गई है।

सरकार ने उद्यम पूंजी निवेश की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने हेतु स्टार्टअप के लिए फंड ऑफ फंड्स (एफएफएस) की स्थापना की है। यह भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (सिडबी) द्वारा संचालित है, जो सेबी पंजीकृत वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष (एआईएफ) को पूंजी प्रदान करता है जो इस पूंजी को स्टार्टअप में निवेश करते हैं। एफएफएस के तहत सहायता प्राप्त एआईएफ द्वारा स्टार्टअप्स में एफएफएस के तहत प्रतिबद्धता जताई गई राशि का कम से कम दो गुना निवेश किया जाना अपेक्षित है। 10,000 करोड़ रुपए का पूरा कॉर्पस एआईएफ को देने की प्रतिबद्धता जताई गई है जिसने 31 अक्तूबर, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार इस स्कीम के तहत 1,334 स्टार्टअप्स में 24,919.5 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश उत्प्रेरित किया है।

सरकार ने, भारत सरकार के 10,000 करोड़ रुपए और निजी इक्विटी/वेंचर पूंजीगत कोष के माध्यम से 40,000 करोड़ रुपए की राशि से ऐसे सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) जिनमें विस्तार करने की क्षमता और व्यवहार्यता हो, को 50,000 करोड़ रुपए की इक्विटी प्रदान करने के लिए आत्मनिर्भर भारत (एसआरआई) कोष की भी स्थापना की है। वर्ष 2021 में अपनी स्थापना के बाद से 31 अक्तूबर, 2025 तक, 671 एमएसएमई को 14,927 करोड़ रुपए इक्विटी प्रदान करके सहायता दी गई है।

सरकार ने स्टार्टअप्स और सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) को सहायता प्रदान करने और वित्त तक पहुंच में सुधार करने, ऋण सुविधा को सुगम बनाने तथा इन उद्यमों में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कई अन्य पहलें और उपाय किए हैं। इन उपायों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

स्टार्टअप ईकोसिस्टम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा शुरू किए गए प्रमुख उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:

1. स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के तहत, प्रमुख स्कीमों में नामतः, स्टार्टअप्स के लिए फंड ऑफ फंड्स (एफएफएस), स्टार्टअप इंडिया सीड फंड स्कीम (एसआईएसएफएस) और स्टार्टअप्स के लिए

- क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम (सीजीएसएस), स्टार्टअप्स को उनके व्यावसायिक चक्र के विभिन्न चरणों में सहायता प्रदान करती हैं।
2. एसआईएसएफएस इन्क्यूबेटर्स के माध्यम से स्टार्टअप्स को उनके प्रारंभिक चरण में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। एसआईएसएफ को 01 अप्रैल, 2021 से लागू किया गया है। 31 अक्टूबर, 2025 तक एसआईएसएफएस के तहत 945 करोड़ रुपए का पूरा कॉर्पस 219 इन्क्यूबेटर्स को स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है।
 3. सीजीएसएस को, पात्र वित्तीय संस्थानों के माध्यम से स्टार्टअप्स को बंधक मुक्त ऋण प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाने हेतु लागू किया गया है। सीजीएसएस का संचालन नेशनल क्रेडिट गारंटी ट्रस्टी कंपनी (एनसीजीटीसी) लिमिटेड द्वारा किया जाता है और इसे 01 अप्रैल, 2023 से संचालित किया गया है। सीजीएसएस के अंतर्गत, 31 अक्टूबर 2025 तक स्टार्टअप उधारकर्ताओं के लिए 755.25 करोड़ रुपए की राशि के 311 ऋणों की गारंटी दी गई है।
 4. एमएसएमई मंत्रालय, सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड ट्रस्ट (सीजीटीएमएसई) के माध्यम से एमएसई के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी योजना (सीजीएस) लागू करता है ताकि बंधक सुरक्षा जमा और तीसरे पक्ष की गारंटी के बिना नए और मौजूदा एमएसई को ऋण के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी प्रदान की जा सके (दिनांक 01.04.2025 से इसे संशोधित करके 10 करोड़ रुपए तक के ऋण के लिए लागू कर दिया गया है)।
 5. प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम में, विनिर्माण क्षेत्र हेतु 50 लाख रुपए और तथा सेवा संबंधी उद्यमों के लिए 20 लाख रुपए की परियोजना लागत से गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नए सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना के लिए, 35% तक मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी का प्रावधान किया गया है।
 6. प्रधानमंत्री विश्वकर्मा स्कीम दिनांक 17.09.2023 को शुरू की गई थी ताकि 18 पारंपरिक व्यवसायों के ऐसे कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों को व्यवसाय शुरू से आखिर तक की समग्र सहायता प्रदान की जा सके, जो अपने हाथों और उपकरणों से काम करते हैं। इस स्कीम में अधिकतम 3 लाख रुपए तक के ऋण और अधिकतम 8% तक की ब्याज सहायता का प्रावधान है।

7. सरकार राज्यों की स्टार्टअप रैंकिंग, राष्ट्रीय स्टार्टअप पुरस्कार और नवप्रयोग सप्ताह सहित आवधिक क्रियाकलापों और कार्यक्रमों को भी लागू करती है, जो स्टार्टअप ईकोसिस्टम के समग्र विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। सरकार स्टार्टअप महाकुंभ जैसी ईकोसिस्टम-आधारित पहलों को भी प्रोत्साहित करती है और उनकी सहायता करती है जो हितधारकों को नेटवर्क बनाने और सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए एक जीवंत प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में कार्य करती हैं। बाजार पहुंच में सुधार और सार्वजनिक खरीद को सक्षम करने की पहलें स्टार्टअप्स को अपने व्यवसायों में वृद्धि करने और स्केलिंग-अप करने में सहायता प्रदान करती हैं। इन उपायों को बल प्रदान करने के लिए विनियामक सुधार और ईकोसिस्टम विकास के अन्य आयोजन और कार्यक्रम किए जाते हैं।
8. नीति आयोग का अटल इनोवेशन मिशन (एआईएम) भारतीय युवाओं के बीच अटल टिकरिंग लैब (एटीएल) और अटल इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्र (एआईसी), इन्क्यूबेशन सुविधाएं और अटल सामुदायिक नवाचार केंद्र (एसीआईसी) और सामुदायिक इनोवेटर फेलोशिप (सीआईएफ) जैसे प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से नवप्रयोग और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देता है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय द्विपक्षीय कार्यक्रम, भाषा समावेशी नवाचार कार्यक्रम (एलआईपीआई - स्थानीय नवाचार केंद्र), डीपटेक रिएक्टर, एआईएम-डब्ल्यूआईपीओ संयुक्त कार्यक्रम और एआईएम 2.0 अधिदेश के तहत मानव पूंजी विकास जैसे अन्य कार्यक्रम सभी संबंधित हितधारकों को शामिल करते हुए संचालित किए जा रहे हैं।
9. रक्षा मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत रक्षा उत्कृष्टता नवप्रयोग स्कीम (आईडेक्स) और आईडेक्स के साथ अभिनव प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास में तेजी (अदिति) जैसे कार्यक्रम रक्षा और एयरोस्पेस क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप्स को शामिल करते हुए नवप्रयोग और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।
10. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अंतर्गत, अनुसंधान और विकास (आरएंडडी) में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अनुसंधान, विकास और नवप्रयोग (आरडीआई) स्कीम को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है। इसके अलावा, डीएसटी युवाओं में नवप्रयोग और

उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 'नवप्रयोगों के विकास और उनका लाभ उठाने हेतु राष्ट्रीय पहल (निधि)' को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस पहल में निधि-प्रयास (प्रोटोटाइप अनुदान सहायता), निधि-ईआईआर (एंटरप्रेन्योर-इन-रेजिडेंस फेलोशिप), निधि-आईटीबीआई (टियर-II और टियर-III क्षेत्रों में समावेशी टीबीआई) कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

11. अनुसंधान नैशनल रिसर्च फाउण्डेशन (एनआरएफ) ने मिशन-मोड में प्राथमिकता-आधारित, समाधान-केंद्रित अनुसंधान के लिए 'मिशन फॉर एडवांसमेंट इन हाई-इंपैक्ट एरिया' (एमएचए) कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है।
12. जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीबीटी) ने जैव प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग अनुसंधान सहायता परिषद् (बाईरैक) के तहत अन्य कार्यक्रमों के साथ-साथ बायोनेस्ट (बायोइन्क्यूबेटर्स नर्चरिंग एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप फॉर स्केलिंग टेक्नोलॉजीज) और ई-युवा (युवाओं को अभिनव अनुसंधान क्रियाकलापों के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना) स्कीमों के तहत राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी इन्क्यूबेशन और इन्क्यूबेशन-पूर्व केंद्र स्थापित किए हैं।
13. इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) द्वारा स्टार्टअप ईकोसिस्टम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जेनेसिस (जेन-नेक्स्ट सपोर्ट फॉर इनोवेटिव स्टार्टअप्स) स्कीम, टाइड 2.0 (टेक्नोलॉजी इन्क्यूबेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ एंटरप्रेन्योर्स) स्कीम और इंडिया एआई मिशन जैसी पहलें की जा रही हैं।
14. कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने अपने स्वायत्त संगठनों, नामतः राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता और लघु व्यवसाय विकास संस्थान (एनआईएसबीयूडी) और भारतीय उद्यमिता संस्थान (आईआईई) के माध्यम से समाज के सभी वर्गों में उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेक पहलें शुरू की हैं। इन पहलों में स्वावलंबिनी कार्यक्रम, उद्यमिता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम (ईएपी), उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी), प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम-जनमन), उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र की शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में उद्यमिता विकास केंद्र (ईडीसी), धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (दाजगुआ), प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर मुफ्त

बिजली योजना स्कीम (पीएम एसजीएमबीवाई स्कीम) और उचित दर वाली दुकान के स्वामियों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

ROLE OF ONDC

2721. SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has examined the role of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in integrating small urban merchants and service providers, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of vendors onboarded from metropolitan business districts; and
- (c) the expected impact on competition, price transparency and consumer choice?

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) Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC), unlike traditional e-commerce platforms that operate in silos, creates an open ecosystem where sellers can reach customers across multiple platforms without being restricted by platform-specific terms and conditions. ONDC plays a big part in ensuring that small businesses, local traders and MSMEs are not digitally excluded in the emerging e-commerce environments by providing a fair, transparent, and non- discriminatory discovery within

emerging e-commerce environments through open protocols that make all sellers equally visible across network regardless of size, scale or digital sophistication. Seller-side apps make their full catalogues discoverable to all buyer-side apps, while buyer-side apps disclose key parameters used for sorting or listing search results, enabling sellers to understand and improve their ranking. Common open specifications adopted by all network participants further enhance transparency and prevent opaque or biased listing practices.

Further, Ministry of MSME's Trade Enablement and Marketing (TEAM) scheme promote adoption of digital commerce by SMEs, small sellers including Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs), artisans, rural entrepreneurs and local retailers through the ONDC. Under this scheme, these small sellers are provided support in digital literacy, awareness, cataloguing, and onboarding, with a focus on inclusivity by targeting 50% of beneficiaries as women-led SMEs.

- (b) As of 9 December 2025, there are a total of 1.16 lakh+ retail sellers live on the ONDC from over 630+ cities and towns across India. Metropolitan business district-wise classifications of sellers is however not maintained.
- (c) The ONDC network lowers entry barriers for small and micro businesses by enabling interoperability across multiple buyer and seller-side applications, thereby increasing competition in digital commerce. The presence of multiple platforms offering the same products and services promotes greater price transparency for consumers. Additionally, as

sellers of different sizes and from diverse geographies become accessible on the network, consumers benefit from a wider selection of products and services, enabling more informed and competitive choices.

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना बारहमासी सड़कें

2722. श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल:

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत बांदा, चित्रकूट, मणिकपुर और आस-पास के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की कई ग्राम पंचायतें अभी तक बारहमासी सड़कों (ऑल वेदर रोड्स) से जुड़ी नहीं हैं;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन जिलों में पिछले पांच वर्षों में उक्त योजना के तहत स्वीकृत सड़कों की संख्या, निर्माणाधीन सड़कों की स्थिति और पूर्ण हुई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या यह भी सही है कि कई ग्रामीण सड़कों की गुणवत्ता खराब है और निर्माण के तुरंत बाद ही उनमें गड्ढे, टूट-फूट या जल-जमाव जैसी समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो दोषी निर्माण एजेंसियों/ठेकेदारों के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई और इसकी गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या दिशा-निर्देश जारी किये गए?

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

(क) और (ख) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के माध्यम से बांदा, चित्रकूट जिलों और उत्तर प्रदेश के आसपास के क्षेत्रों सहित देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी पात्र बसावटों के लिए सार्वभौमिक बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्राप्त करने पर निरंतर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

जबकि पीएमजीएसवाई-I ने 2001 की जनगणना के जनसंख्या मानदंडों के अनुसार अधिकांश पात्र बसावटों को सफलतापूर्वक जोड़ा है, सरकार ने मौजूदा ग्रामीण सड़क नेटवर्क को मजबूत करने के लिए पीएमजीएसवाई-III को निष्पादित किया है। इसमें थ्रू रूट्स और प्रमुख ग्रामीण

लिंक के माध्यम से महत्वपूर्ण उन्नयन शामिल था जो बसावटों को ग्रामीण कृषि बाजारों (ग्राम), उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूलों और अस्पतालों जैसे प्रमुख सामाजिक-आर्थिक केंद्रों से जोड़ते हैं, इस प्रकार, आबादी के लिए बारहमासी पहुंच को और बढ़ाते हैं।

चालू प्रक्रिया को गति देने के लिए, सरकार ने पीएमजीएसवाई-IV का शुभारंभ किया है, जिसे विशेष रूप से जनगणना 2011 के जनसंख्या मानदंडों के अनुसार शेष संपर्कवहीन पात्र बसावटों को नई संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। यह दूरदेशी चरण सुनिश्चित करता है कि पीएमजीएसवाई के जनसंख्या मानदंडों के अनुसार ग्रामीण सड़क संपर्कता की पूर्ण संतृप्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ शेष पात्र नई पात्र बसावटों को सड़क संपर्क मिल सके।

विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान बांदा और चित्रकूट जिलों में स्वीकृत और पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है: -

जिला	स्वीकृत		पूर्ण		शेष		लाभान्वित बसावटें
	सड़कों की संख्या	लम्बाई (किमी में)	सड़कों की संख्या	लम्बाई (किमी में)	सड़कों की संख्या	लम्बाई (किमी में)	
बांदा	21	163.37	21	162.38	0	0	124
चित्रकूट	13	93.99	9	66.73	*4	27.26	66
कुल	34	257.36	30	229.11	4	27.26	

* 04 सड़कों की स्थिति का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) जबकि सरकार सभी निष्पादित कार्यों में अच्छी गुणवत्ता के लिए प्रयास करती है, हालांकि, ऐसे उदाहरण सामने आए हैं कि कुछ सड़क अवसंरचना, कभी-कभी भारी, अप्रत्याशित यातायात भार या खराब मौसम भिन्नता जैसे कारकों के कारण गड्ढे या सतह के घिसाव जैसे रखरखाव के मुद्दों का सामना करती हैं। ऐसी किसी भी घटना को सक्रिय रूप से संबोधित करने और ग्रामीण संपर्कता में किए गए महत्वपूर्ण निवेश की रक्षा करने के लिए, सरकार ने निर्माण के दौरान गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण और पूरा होने के बाद की जवाबदेही दोनों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए एक मजबूत,

संस्थागत ढांचा स्थापित किया है।

ग्रामीण सड़कों की दीर्घायुता और गुणवत्ता की गारंटी देने के लिए, सरकार ने सख्त प्रवर्तन उपायों के साथ-साथ पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत एक कठोर त्रिस्तरीय गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन तंत्र को संस्थागत बनाया है।

(i) सभी पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कें निर्माण एजेंसी/ठेकेदार के साथ अनिवार्य पांच साल के रखरखाव विवरण द्वारा कवर की जाती हैं। ठेकेदार संविदात्मक रूप से किसी भी दोष (जैसे गड्ढे या टूटने) जो इस रखरखाव अवधि के दौरान उत्पन्न होते हैं, को अपनी लागत पर सुधारने के लिए बाध्य है।

(ii) भुगतान पूर्ण रूप से गुणवत्ता के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। यदि किसी सड़क कार्य को स्वतंत्र गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ता द्वारा 'असंतोषजनक' के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, तो सुरक्षा जमा सहित भुगतान, तब तक रोक दिए जाते हैं जब तक कि सभी दोषों को पूरी तरह से ठीक नहीं किया जाता है और गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ता द्वारा प्रमाणित नहीं किया जाता है।

(iii) राज्य सरकारें को दोषी ठेकेदारों/निर्माण एजेंसियों के खिलाफ मजबूत दंडात्मक कार्रवाई शुरू करने के लिए अधिदेशित है। इसमें सुरक्षा जमाराशियों को जब्त करना, परिसमाप्त हर्जाना (एलडी) लगाना और भविष्य के कार्यों में भाग लेने से एजेंसी को वंचित करना शामिल है, जिससे आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में उच्च स्तर की जवाबदेही स्थापित होती है।

(iv) मंत्रालय ने निर्माण गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उन्नत दिशानिर्देशों और प्रणालियों को भी लागू किया है:

(क) त्रि-स्तरीय गुणवत्ता तंत्र: यह मजबूत तंत्र हर स्तर पर स्वतंत्र जांच सुनिश्चित करता है:

- टीयर I: समर्पित क्षेत्र प्रयोगशालाओं के माध्यम से ठेकेदार और परियोजना कार्यान्वयन इकाई (पीआईयू) द्वारा अनिवार्य प्रक्रिया नियंत्रण और परीक्षण। पीआईयू प्रमुख अनिवार्य साइट निरीक्षण के लिए जिम्मेदार है।
- टीयर II: राज्य गुणवत्ता मॉनिटर (एसक्यूएम) निर्माण के प्रारंभिक, मध्य और अंतिम चरणों में कार्यों का व्यवस्थित और आवधिक स्वतंत्र निरीक्षण करते हैं।

- टीयर III: राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी (एनआरआईडीए) द्वारा तैनात राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता मॉनिटर (एनक्यूएम) देश भर में कार्यों के स्वतंत्र यादृच्छिक निरीक्षण के माध्यम से एक महत्वपूर्ण निरीक्षण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

(ख) प्रौद्योगिकी एकीकरण: भू-टैग की गई तस्वीरों और वास्तविक समय की निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट को कैप्चर करने के लिए ऑनलाइन प्रबंधन, निगरानी और लेखा प्रणाली (ओएमएमएस) और गुणवत्ता निगरानी प्रणाली (क्यूएमएस) ऐप का उपयोग किया जाता है। यह पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करता है और मंत्रालय को सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई के लिए शीघ्र निर्देश जारी करने में सक्षम बनाता है।

(ग) नागरिकों से जुड़ाव: 'मेरी सड़क' मोबाइल ऐप नागरिकों को प्रतिक्रिया देने और गुणवत्ता से जुड़ी चिंताएं दर्ज करने के लिए एक असरदार माध्यम प्रदान करता है, जिसे बाद में समयबद्ध समाधान के लिए संबंधित अधिकारियों तक पहुंचाया जाता है।

यह व्यापक दृष्टिकोण सुनिश्चित करता है कि पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कें लंबे समय तक चलें और ग्रामीण भारत के पूरे विकास के लिए भरोसेमंद एवं टिकाऊ संपर्कता मिले।

विवरण

04 सड़कों की स्थिति का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	ब्लॉक नाम	पैकेज सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	सड़क / पुल के नाम	संपर्कता (नई/उन्नत)	स्वीकृत लागत	राज्य लागत	सड़क लंबाई (किमी)	आज की तारीख तक व्यय	प्रगति का स्तर
1	मानिकपुर	यूपी1995	2021 - 2022	एमआरएल08-खोह मानिकपुर रोड से रामपुरिया लिंक रोड	उन्नत	703.68	284.83	7.200	0.00	प्रगति
2	मऊ	यूपी1984	2021 - 2022	एमआरएल14-बरगढ़ मढ़ा रोड से दुबी लिंक रोड	उन्नत	932.19	377.73	8.238	0.00	प्रगति

3	पहाड़ी	यूपी1986	2021 - 2022	एमआरएल15-राजापुर कमासिन रोड से भगत पुरवा लिंक रोड	उन्नत	681.42	276.10	6.375	363.82	प्रगति
4	पहाड़ी	यूपी1987	2021 - 2022	एमआरएल12-अर्छा बरेठी-कमसिन रोड से डोबिन पुरवा लिंक रोड	उन्नत	639.58	259.07	5.400	236.99	प्रगति
कुल						2,956.87	1,197.73	27.213	600.81	

NATIONAL MISSION ON EDIBLE OILS-OIL PALM

2723. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

(a) the details of the value and quantity of India's imports and exports of palm oil and its derivatives since 2021-22, including countries for import and export, year-wise;

(b) the details of palm oil production in the country since 2021-22 till November 2025, year-wise;

(c) the details of the potential area for oil palm cultivation in the country identified by the ICAR–Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research (IIOPR), and the current area under cultivation in each of the seven North-Eastern States, State-wise;

- (d) the details of new area brought under oil palm cultivation in the seven North-Eastern States and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands since 2021-22 under the National Mission on Edible Oils-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP), year and State-wise; and
- (e) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the NMEO-OP since 2021-22, year and State-wise?

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

(a) The details of the value (in Rupees crore) and quantity (in thousand metric Tonnes) of India's imports and exports of Palm oil and its derivatives from 2021-22 to September, 2025-26 including major countries for imports and exports is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) Palm oil production in India is derived from Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) harvested from mature oil palm plantations. The total domestic production of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) from 2021-22 to 2025-26 (upto November, 2025) is as below:

Sl. No.	Year	CPO Production (Tonnes)
1.	2021-22	3,47,219.05
2.	2022-23	3,90,746.19
3.	2023-24	3,95,269.71
4.	2024-25	3,80,078.79
5.	2025-26*	3,92,600.76

*upto Nov, 2025

(c) ICAR-Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research (IIOPR), Andhra Pradesh has identified nearly **28 lakh hectares** as potential area for oil palm cultivation in the

country including **9.62 lakh hectares** in the North Eastern States. State-wise potential area and **current area under oil palm cultivation** in each of the **North-Eastern States** is as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Potential Area (ha)	Total Area under Oil Palm Cultivation (upto Nov, 2025) (ha)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,33,811	24,744
2	Assam	3,75,428	16,232
3	Manipur	66,652	729
4	Mizoram	66,792	30,212
5	Nagaland	51,297	12,443
6	Tripura	1,46,364	6,668
7	Meghalaya*	1,22,637	-

*Currently not implementing NMEO-OP

(d) Year-wise and State-wise details of new area brought under oil palm since 2021-22 in these regions is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e) Year-wise and State-wise details of allocation, release, and utilisation under NMEO-OP from 2021-22 onwards is given in the enclosed **Statement-**

III.

STATEMENT-I

(Source: DGCIS)											
Export of Crude Palm Oil (Quantity in Thousand MT, Values in INR Crore)											
S. No.	Countries	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (Upto Sept '25)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	MALAYSIA	1.18	12.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	16.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	U K	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.23
Others		0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1.18	12.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	16.47	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.23

Import of Crude Palm Oil (Quantity in Thousand MT, Values in INR Crore)											
S. No.	Countries	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (Upto Sept '25)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	INDONESIA	2153.71	19212.40	3179.13	28334.11	3122.71	23553.01	2369.36	21017.87	1709.14	16066.06
2	MALAYSIA	3020.20	28014.19	2475.76	24956.83	2341.99	17850.30	2254.22	20202.19	1131.48	10655.03
3	THAILAND	555.61	5222.50	1075.58	11195.36	546.33	4281.23	675.57	5670.01	710.90	6645.49
4	SINGAPORE	256.67	2421.92	378.68	3500.36	450.46	3504.89	487.34	4294.71	294.23	2781.64
5	PAPUA N GNA	242.03	2240.11	315.39	3195.35	240.98	1845.77	213.23	1933.56	207.29	1957.61
Others		75.71	647.12	39.85	430.54	79.98	606.25	101.28	842.52	54.49	519.89
Total		6303.92	57758.24	7464.39	71612.54	6782.45	51641.46	6101.00	53960.87	4107.53	38625.72

Export of Refined Palm Oil (Quantity in Thousand MT, Values in INR Crore)											
S. No.	Countries	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (Upto Sept '25)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	NEPAL	0.00	0.00	0.84	9.61	0.46	4.14	0.47	4.39	0.03	0.40
2	BHUTAN	0.06	0.76	0.18	2.09	0.08	0.94	0.15	1.87	0.12	1.58
3	MALDIVES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00
4	BANGLADESH PR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.06
5	TURKEY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Others		0.10	0.98	0.02	1.23	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Total		0.17	1.73	1.04	12.98	0.54	5.15	0.62	6.44	0.16	2.05
Import of Refined Palm Oil (Quantity in Thousand MT, Values in INR Crore)											
S. No.	Countries	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (Upto Sept '25)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	INDONESIA	165.18	1776.19	126.11	1422.60	11.54	85.47	10.00	93.24	3.40	31.97
2	NEPAL	0.52	6.87	0.23	3.02	0.00	0.00	1.20	15.18	0.89	11.25
3	MALAYSIA	12.43	185.18	10.91	144.15	5.29	41.27	1.13	11.82	1.39	17.49
Others		0.00	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00
Total		178.13	1968.27	137.25	1569.82	16.83	126.79	12.34	120.29	5.69	60.72

Export of Refined Palmolein (Quantity in Thousand MT, Values in INR Crore)											
S. No.	Countries	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (Upto Sept '25)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	NEPAL	0.08	1.04	0.09	1.22	0.10	0.91	0.86	8.25	0.00	0.00
2	BHUTAN	0.05	0.66	0.15	2.02	0.22	2.24	0.27	3.32	0.12	1.68
3	PAKISTAN IR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.43	0.00	0.00
4	LEBANON	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.29	0.00	0.00
5	MALDIVES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00
Others		13.03	126.22	0.03	0.61	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.18	0.03	0.57
Total		13.16	127.92	0.28	3.85	0.32	3.20	1.22	12.66	0.15	2.26

Import of Refined Palmolein (Quantity in Thousand MT, Values in INR Crore)											
S. No.	Countries	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (Upto Sept '25)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	INDONESIA	943.97	8955.39	1729.11	15561.20	1791.43	13221.08	1460.13	13011.24	251.21	2233.35
2	MALAYSIA	351.91	3498.84	221.55	2092.64	159.19	1221.51	165.10	1395.57	30.87	294.36
3	SINGAPORE	86.56	829.74	40.33	325.13	101.30	770.11	65.70	593.73	0.00	0.00
4	NEPAL	164.83	2080.76	96.47	1216.22	54.73	557.51	13.73	156.06	10.82	135.71
5	BANGLADESH PR	5.35	65.60	1.85	19.06	4.75	49.62	0.61	6.71	2.72	34.70
Others		6.56	56.01	12.45	101.39	4.15	30.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1559.19	15486.33	2101.76	19315.64	2115.55	15850.78	1705.28	15163.30	295.63	2698.12

Export of Other Refined Palm Oil (Quantity in Thousand MT, Values in INR Crore)											
S. No.	Countries	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (Upto Sept '25)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	RUSSIA	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.61	0.02	0.30	0.09	2.30	0.38	11.18
2	BANGLADESH PR	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.31	0.03	0.54	0.02	0.53	0.01	0.22
3	AUSTRALIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.00
4	U S A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
5	ANGOLA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
Others		0.03	0.65	0.05	0.92	0.16	1.56	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.29
Total		0.04	0.78	0.10	1.88	0.21	2.41	0.13	3.59	0.40	11.70

Import of Other Refined Palm Oil (Quantity in Thousand MT, Values in INR Crore)											
S. No.	Countries	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (Upto Sept '25)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	MALAYSIA	7.02	67.86	2.52	35.19	3.38	35.84	3.20	47.93	1.11	17.48
2	INDONESIA	0.00	0.00	0.54	5.47	0.23	2.92	0.95	23.48	30.11	313.08
3	SINGAPORE	0.20	3.42	0.30	6.34	0.20	4.37	0.68	11.33	0.00	0.00
4	U ARAB EMTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	6.16	0.90	10.30
Others		2.27	28.23	0.05	0.52	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Total		9.49	99.51	3.41	47.52	3.82	43.14	5.32	88.91	32.12	340.90

Export of Palm Oil and its Derivatives (Quantity in Thousand MT, Values in INR Crore)										
Description	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (upto Sept '25)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total Crude Palm Oil	1.18	12.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	16.47	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.23
Refined Palm Oil	0.17	1.73	1.04	12.98	0.54	5.15	0.62	6.44	0.16	2.05
Refined Palmolein	13.16	127.92	0.28	3.85	0.32	3.20	1.22	12.66	0.15	2.26
Other Refined Palm Oil	0.04	0.78	0.10	1.88	0.21	2.41	0.13	3.59	0.40	11.70
Total Refined Palm Oil	13.37	130.43	1.42	18.71	1.07	10.77	1.97	22.69	0.71	16.01
Total Export of Palm Oil	14.55	142.43	1.42	18.71	3.07	27.24	1.97	22.69	0.73	16.24

Import of Palm Oil and its Derivatives (Quantity in Thousand MT, Values in INR Crore)										
Description	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (upto Sept '25)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total Crude Palm Oil	6303.92	57758.24	7464.39	71612.54	6782.45	51641.46	6101.00	53960.87	4107.53	38625.72
Refined Palm Oil	178.13	1968.27	137.25	1569.82	16.83	126.79	12.34	120.29	5.69	60.72
Refined Palmolein	1559.19	15486.33	2101.76	19315.64	2115.55	15850.78	1705.28	15163.30	295.63	2698.12
Other Refined Palm Oil	9.49	99.51	3.41	47.52	3.82	43.14	5.32	88.91	32.12	340.90
Total Refined Palm Oil	1746.81	17554.12	2242.42	20932.98	2136.20	16020.71	1722.94	15372.50	333.44	3099.73
Total Import of Palm Oil	8050.73	75312.36	9706.82	92545.53	8918.64	67662.17	7823.94	69333.38	4440.97	41725.45

STATEMENT-II**State-wise Area Target and Achieved under NMEO-OP from 2021-22 to 2025-26****(in Hectare)**

Sl. No.	States	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26*	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	Arunachal Pradesh	600	320	800	457	7000	3500	18761	9640	30543	6581
2	Assam	1500	0	4000	6	12000	436	20000	4572	25000	8722
3	Manipur	150	0	500	27	1200	0	1500	2	10000	564
4	Mizoram	100	51	50	35	500	234	2500	1690	5000	1522
5	Nagaland	0	800	1500	703	5556	2778	3257	1805	15000	1185
6	Tripura	0	0	530	0	2000	130	2200	1879	7000	4129
Total		2350	1171	7380	1228	28256	7078	48218	19588	92543	22703

*upto Nov, 2025

STATEMENT-III**Year-wise Financial Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NMEO-OP from 2021-22 to 2024-25****(Rs. in crores)**

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Alloc.	Release	Exp.	Alloc.	Release	Exp.	Alloc.	Release	Exp.	Alloc.	Release	Exp.
1	Arunachal Pradesh	16.85	6.49	6.49	18.95	9.47	10.53	75.24	37.62	37.62	165.79	82.84	82.84
2	Assam	70.27	17.51	1.02	84.06	0.00	1.03	319.32	79.83	0.00	135.19	20.73	9.29
3	Manipur	7.55	1.82	0.00	8.82	2.20	0.34	28.58	7.15	0.00	26.24	19.68	1.06
4	Mizoram	10.16	6.00	4.77	8.81	4.16	0.00	22.50	5.63	6.63	30.97	19.36	11.19
5	Nagaland	5.00	2.50	2.50	19.75	9.87	9.87	80.01	40.01	40.01	50.75	38.07	38.07
6	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.35	4.63	0.43	30.00	15.00	10.63	28.18	17.61	13.98
	Total	109.84	34.32	14.78	149.75	30.34	22.20	555.65	185.23	94.89	437.11	198.29	156.43

राजस्थान में स्व-सहायता समूह के लाभार्थी

2724. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 2023 से 2025 की अवधि में, राजस्थान में स्व-सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) कौशल विकास, सूक्ष्म ऋण (माइक्रोक्रेडिट) और आजीविका योजनाओं से लाभान्वित हुई महिलाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर में स्व-सहायता समूहों के गठन, ऋण वितरण और उद्यम विकास से संबंधित ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) ऐसी योजनाओं के जिले-स्तरीय प्रभाव की निगरानी और मूल्यांकन हेतु स्थापित तंत्र क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या इन जिलों की हस्तशिल्प और कृषि आधारित महिला उद्यमियों को बाज़ार से जुड़ाव (मार्केट लिंकेज), इन्क्यूबेशन या निर्यात संबंधी सहायता प्राप्त होती है?

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

(क) राजस्थान में, अप्रैल 2023 से 2025 की अवधि के दौरान, आजीविका को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कुल 38.04 लाख ग्रामीण महिला परिवारों को 3.22 लाख स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) में संगठित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, 68,663 ग्रामीण महिलाओं के परिवारों को ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) टोंक जिले में 4,109 स्वयं सहायता समूहों को कुल 9964 लाख रुपये का ऋण संवितरण किया गया है, और सवाई माधोपुर जिले में 4040 स्वयं सहायता समूहों को 6889 लाख रुपये का ऋण संवितरण किया गया है। टोंक और सवाई माधोपुर में उद्यम विकास में शामिल स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) के सदस्यों से संबंधित विवरण इस प्रकार हैं:

- i) टोंक जिले में कुल 948 उद्यमों का गठन किया गया है।
- ii) सवाई माधोपुर जिले में 635 उद्यमों का गठन किया गया है।

(ग) एक जिला स्तरीय निगरानी और मूल्यांकन प्रणाली मासिक रिपोर्ट, क्षेत्र निरीक्षण और डिजिटल ट्रेकिंग के माध्यम से सभी योजनाओं की प्रभावी निगरानी सुनिश्चित करती है। जिला टीम नियमित रूप से प्रगति का आकलन करती हैं और राज्य को जांच परिणाम प्रस्तुत करती हैं, जो कि आवश्यक सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई के लिए सहायक होती हैं। जिला स्तरीय समीक्षा समिति (डीएलआरसी) और ब्लॉक स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (बीएलबीसी) की बैठकों के माध्यम से संरचित निगरानी और मूल्यांकन तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है। ये प्लेटफॉर्म जिला और ब्लॉक दोनों स्तरों पर क्रेडिट लिंकेज, लंबित ऋण और क्षेत्र-स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन प्रगति की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा और निगरानी करते हैं।

(घ) इन जिलों से हस्तशिल्प और कृषि आधारित उद्यमों से जुड़ी महिला उद्यमियों को राष्ट्रीय सरस मेलों, राज्य और जिला स्तर के मेलों के साथ-साथ अन्य अनुमोदित प्रदर्शनियों में उनकी भागीदारी को सुविधाजनक बनाकर विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य बाजार तक पहुंच और उनके उत्पादों की दृश्यता को बढ़ाना है। इसके अलावा, उन्हें सरकारी विभागों और एजेंसियों से खरीद आदेश भी प्राप्त होते हैं, जिससे उनके बाजार संबंधों को मजबूत किया जाता है और निरंतर आय सृजन को सक्षम किया जाता है।

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी

2725. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में मादक पदार्थों के उपयोग में वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों में मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी और बड़े खेपों की जब्ती की घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं;

(ग) क्या मादक पदार्थों के उपयोग के कारण सामाजिक अलगाव और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य जैसी समस्याएँ बढ़ रही हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इन समस्याओं को गंभीरता से ले रही है, यदि हाँ, तो इसके समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) देश में मादक पदार्थों के सेवन की समस्या की व्यापकता का आकलन करने और इसका पता लगाने के लिए, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय (एमओएसजेई) द्वारा राष्ट्रीय औषधि निर्भरता उपचार केंद्र (एनडीडीटीसी), एम्स, नई दिल्ली के माध्यम से 'भारत में मादक पदार्थों के सेवन की व्यापकता' विषय पर एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय स्तर का सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था, जिसे वर्ष 2019 में प्रकाशित किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, विभिन्न मनःप्रभावी पदार्थों का इस्तेमाल करने वाले वयस्कों और बच्चों की व्यापकता (% में) और अनुमानित संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

मादक पदार्थ	बच्चे और किशोर (10-17 वर्ष)		वयस्क (18-75 वर्ष)	
	व्यापकता (% में)	इस्तेमाल करने वालों की अनुमानित संख्या	व्यापकता (% में)	इस्तेमाल करने वालों की अनुमानित संख्या
गांजा	0.90	20,00,000	3.30	2,90,00,000
ओपिओइड	1.80	40,00,000	2.10	1,90,00,000
सेडेटिव	0.58	20,00,000	1.21	1,10,00,000
कोकीन	0.06	2,00,000	0.11	10,00,000
एटीएस	0.18	4,00,000	0.18	20,00,000
मतिभ्रमकारी दवाएं	0.07	2,00,000	0.13	20,00,000

स्रोत: सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय

(ख) राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) द्वारा प्रकाशित वर्ष 2023 से संबंधित नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2019 से 2023 के दौरान, जब्त किए गए मादक पदार्थों की कुल मात्रा निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	जब्त किए गए मादक पदार्थों की मात्रा		
	किग्रा.	संख्या	लीटर
2019	1111646.073	20849422	11735699.605
2020	1316767.239	59255051	1104231.997
2021	1137145.702	48412687	895626.337
2022	2080575.536	17490971	4640749.099
2023	1035540.089	20905286	1969579.414

स्रोत: क्राइम इन इंडिया, एनसीआरबी

(ग)और(घ) सरकार मादक पदार्थों के इस्तेमाल के मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय कर रही है, जिनमें से कुछ निम्नानुसार हैं:-

- (i) राष्ट्रीय नार्कोटिक्स हेल्पलाइन नंबर 1933 "मादक-पदार्थ निषेध आसूचना केंद्र" (मानस) को 24x7 टोल-फ्री राष्ट्रीय नार्कोटिक्स कॉल सेंटर के रूप में विकसित किया गया है। तदनुसार 'मानस' की परिकल्पना एक एकीकृत प्रणाली के रूप में की गई है, जो नागरिकों को कॉल, एसएमएस, चैट-बॉट, ई-मेल और वेब-लिंक जैसे संचार के विभिन्न तरीकों के माध्यम से मादक पदार्थों से संबंधित शिकायतों/समस्याओं को लॉग, रजिस्टर, ट्रैक और हल करने के लिए एक एकल मंच प्रदान करती है।
- (ii) नशामुक्ति के लिए जरूरतमंद व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक परामर्श और तत्काल सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन नंबर 14446 चलाई जा रही है। अब तक, नशामुक्ति के लिए टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन पर 4.30 लाख से अधिक कॉल प्राप्त हुई हैं।
- (iii) देश के सभी जिलों में नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) शुरू किया गया। इसने 8.7 करोड़ युवाओं और 6 करोड़ महिलाओं सहित 24.9 करोड़ से अधिक व्यक्तियों तक पहुंच बनाई है।
- (iv) सरकार देश भर में 349 'नशे के आदी लोगों के लिए एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्रों (आईआरसीए)' 45 'समुदाय आधारित पीयर लेड इंटरवेंशन (सीपीएलआई) केंद्रों', 76 'आउटरीच और ड्रॉप इन केन्द्रों (ओडीआईसी)' 154 'व्यसन उपचार सुविधाओं (एटीएफ)' और 139 'जिला नशा

मुक्ति केंद्रों (डीडीएसी)' को सहायता प्रदान करती है।

- (v) सरकार अपने स्वायत्त निकाय 'राष्ट्रीय समाजिक रक्षा संस्थान (एनआईएसडी)' और अन्य सहयोगी एजेंसियों जैसे कि 'राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एससीईआरटी)', 'केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केवीएस)' आदि के माध्यम से छात्रों, शिक्षकों, अभिभावकों सहित सभी स्टेकहोल्डरों के लिए नियमित रूप से जागरूकता सृजन और जानकारी सत्रों की व्यवस्था करती है।
- (vi) सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय (एमओएसजेई) द्वारा छात्रों (6वीं-11वीं कक्षा), शिक्षकों और अभिभावकों को मादक पदार्थों पर निर्भरता से निपटने से संबंधित रणनीतियों एवं जीवन कौशल के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए नवचेतना मॉड्यूल, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल विकसित किए गए हैं।

SEASONAL MIGRATION

2726. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken measures to collect real-time data on seasonal migration and its effect on rural households, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the absence of such tracking despite repeated demands; and
- (b) the details and the measures taken by the Ministry to address rise in rural poverty levels as indicated by various independent studies?

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

- (a) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Labour and

Employment, Migration of workers from one State to another State is a continuous process and dynamic in nature. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also launched e-Shram portal, a National Database of the Unorganised Workers on 26th August, 2021. The main objective of the e-Shram portal is to create a national database of unorganised workers including migrant workers seeded with Aadhaar. As on 10th December 2025, over 31.41 crore of unorganised workers including migrant workers have registered on e-Shram portal.

In order to safeguard the interest of the Migrant workers, Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 provides for registration of certain establishments employing Inter-State Migrant Workers and licensing of contractors. Workers employed with such establishment are to be provided payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc.

(b) To address rural poverty, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is implementing a number of welfare schemes/programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAYG), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes(RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) for overall development of rural areas of the country. These schemes/programmes aim to alleviate poverty and to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas of the country by strengthening livelihood opportunities, providing minimum guaranteed employment, promoting self-employment, skilling of youths in various useful trades and entrepreneurship qualities, infrastructure development and provision of social assistance.

ARTISANS TRAINED UNDER SAMARTH SCHEME

2727. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

- (a) the number of artisans trained under the Samarth Scheme since 2021, focusing on the Handloom and Silk in Chhattisgarh, specifically detailing the number of training centres established or utilized in the Kosa Silk production belt of Janjgir-Champa and Raigarh regions State and district wise;
- (b) the specific data on Chhattisgarh, the number of Dalit, Adivasi and Women trainees in Kosa producing areas, detailing how many received skilling in job roles directly related to the GI-tagged Kosa Silk value chain, such as Tasar rearing, Gheecha preparation and traditional Kosa weaving; and
- (c) whether the Chhattisgarh-specific data on trainees' current employment in the organised and unorganised sectors and the specific nature of post-training support provided for stable employment and entrepreneurship, including efforts to protect and market the Kosa products?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA
MARGHERITA):**

(a) Samarth (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector) of Ministry of Textiles provides demand driven, placement-oriented skilling programmes to supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sectors, covering the entire value chain of textiles, excluding Spinning and Weaving. Under the Scheme, a total of 2,061 Artisans (Handloom and Silk) have been trained (passed) in the State Chhattisgarh till 11.12.2025 and a total of 26 training centres have been established in the State of Chhattisgarh including districts Janjgir-Champa and Raigarh. District-wise number of Artisans (Handloom and Silk) trained (pass) under Samarth in the State of Chhattisgarh is given below:

Sr. No.	District	No. of Artisans Trained (pass)
1	Bastar	56
2	Bilaspur	499
3	Janjgir-Champa	27
4	Jashpur	18
5	Raigarh	1,371
6	Raipur	64
7	Surajpur	26

(b) and (c) Under Samarth scheme, a total of 3,866 beneficiaries include 3,355 women, 957 SCs and 491 STs have been trained in the State of Chhattisgarh

which also include Kosa areas since the FY 2021-22. Under this scheme, it is mandatory to provide 70% placement to trained (passed) beneficiaries for entry level courses.

INCOMPLETE HOUSES UNDER PMAY-G

2728. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

- (a) the details and total number of incomplete Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) houses in Kerala;
- (b) whether fund release delays from the Centre have affected completion, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to revise unit costs to reflect rising material prices, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) 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 4.95 crore eligible rural households, with basic amenities, by March 2029. As of 11.12.2025, a cumulative target of 2,32,916 houses has been allotted to the State of Kerala, out of which the State has sanctioned 76,851 houses and completed 34,683 houses.

(b) The Government is committed to provide funds for achieving the targets

as per the guidelines of the Scheme. The Central share release is contingent on the balance targets, pending liability, utilization of funds including the release of State share, submission of utilization certificate and compliance with the Scheme and Ministry of Finance Guidelines. Since inception of the scheme in 2016, a total of ₹775.87 crore has been released by Ministry of Rural Development to the State of Kerala. The State has been allocated ₹1021.7 Cr during Financial Year 2025-26 under PMAY-G. Further, mother sanction of ₹510.85 Cr under SNA-SPARSH mechanism of fund release has been issued. The State is yet to onboard SNA-SPARSH for PMAY-G to start utilizing the available funds.

(c) The Union Cabinet has approved the continuation of PMAY-G till March, 2029 as per the existing unit assistance for construction of 2 crore more houses. The unit assistance provided to beneficiaries under PMAY-G is as per the approval of the Union Cabinet and at present, there is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry for increasing the unit financial assistance. However, the following steps are being taken to provide construction materials to the beneficiaries under PMAY-G:-

- i) States have advised to orient beneficiaries to procure the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)-certified (ISI marked) construction material.
- ii) States/ UTs have also been requested to take necessary steps to ensure the sustained availability of good quality construction materials.
- iii) The States/UTs may tap into CSR funding / assistance and funding from bilateral/multilateral agencies to promote environment friendly green

construction designs, technologies and materials.

iv) The Gram Panchayats may facilitate beneficiaries in accessing materials required for construction at reasonable rates and help in identification of trained masons.

v) Further, Self-Help Groups (SHG) can undertake production of quality building materials for supplying the same to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G at reasonable rates.

vi) PMAY-G converges with other government schemes to provide additional support for house construction, including assistance for toilet construction and employment opportunities, etc.

vii) The beneficiaries are being assisted in house construction by States/UTs with a bouquet of house design typologies inclusive of disaster resilient features that are suitable to their local geo-climatic conditions, cultural preferences and availability of construction material.

CYBERCRIME INCIDENTS

2729. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) the number of cyber financial crime incidents reported in 2025 and the amount defrauded through such crimes across the country;

(b) the details of cybercrime cases reported in Karnataka, particularly those involving financial fraud and digital payment related offences, district-wise;

(c) the steps taken to enhance coordination among State police forces, I4C,

CERT-In, and Central agencies to dismantle inter-state and international cybercriminal networks; and

(d) the measures proposed to strengthen cybercrime prevention, victim compensation and capacity-building in districts such as Mysuru that are increasingly vulnerable to digital fraud and emerging cyber threats?

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.

‘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 applicable across India including Karnataka 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. Till 31.10.2025, 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. Till 31.10.2025, 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. Seven Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCTs) have been constituted for Mewat, Jamtara, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Vishakhapatnam, and Guwahati under I4C covering the whole country based upon cyber crime hotspots/ areas having multi jurisdictional issues by onboarding States/UTs to enhance the coordination framework among the Law Enforcement Agencies of the States/UTs.
- viii. 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. Till 31.10.2025, National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (Investigation), New Delhi has provided its services to State/UT LEAs in around 12,952 cases pertaining to cyber crimes.
- ix. The Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform, namely 'CyTrain' portal has been developed under I4C, for capacity building of police officers/judicial officers through online course on critical aspects of cyber crime investigation, forensics, prosecution etc. More than 1,44,895 police officers/judicial officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 1,19,628 Certificates issued through the portal.
- x. '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.

- xi. A Suspect Registry of identifiers of cyber criminals has been launched by I4C on 10.09.2024 in collaboration with Banks/Financial Institutions. Till 31.10.2025, 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.
- xii. 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.
- xiii. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 17 January 2025 by I4C, MHA and the Department of Homeland Security, USA to strengthen cooperation and capacity building in cybercrime investigations.

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, Caller tune 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.

IMPACT OF MGNREGS

2730. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

- (a) the total expenditure incurred on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) since its inception in 2005 along with the total number of beneficiary families under the schemes, State-wise; and
- (b) whether any study has been made to find out the impact of the Scheme on the rural economy, 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 funds released under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi

NREGS) from 2006-07 to 2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025) are given in the enclosed

Statement-I.

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from 2006-07 to 2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025) are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(b) Government of India has made assessment of implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS through third party study in terms of increase in household income, poverty alleviation etc. by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office of NITI Aayog. Study Report has acknowledged the role of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in providing livelihood security for the rural poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity.

STATEMENT-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds released under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) from 2006-07 to 2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025) (Rs. in crore)									
S. No	States/UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Andhra Pradesh	1025.41	1371.05	3219.10	3781.60	7418.07	1477.58	3216.74	4750.49
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.51	12.65	29.49	33.86	35.28	60.79	68.34	138.53
3	Assam	265.51	521.75	958.72	778.89	609.29	426.86	534.46	573.50
4	Bihar	548.31	467.08	1388.19	1032.78	2103.65	1300.73	1227.81	1580.71
5	Chhattisgarh	718.51	1144.16	1664.49	827.10	1685.05	1638.56	2031.36	1446.02
6	Goa	0.00	1.14	6.18	0.21	5.08	2.60	2.41	2.06
7	Gujarat	74.34	59.16	164.19	777.30	894.86	324.29	474.41	335.30
8	Haryana	35.89	48.41	136.57	124.00	131.00	275.12	349.36	376.88

9	Himachal Pradesh	46.68	127.54	409.75	395.43	636.25	311.38	361.30	477.97
10	Jammu and Kashmir	41.36	70.71	104.73	175.69	313.60	781.31	762.76	603.16
11	Jharkhand	558.55	650.69	1805.80	812.16	962.87	1237.33	809.17	621.43
12	Karnataka	248.51	258.70	398.51	2769.98	1573.05	662.57	1231.94	1596.07
13	Kerala	37.40	69.01	198.87	467.71	704.23	951.05	1311.18	1277.11
14	Madhya Pradesh	1909.44	2602.80	4061.12	3519.24	2565.77	2968.51	1610.15	1839.82
15	Maharashtra	218.16	29.24	187.56	249.65	204.71	1040.44	1573.24	1152.92
16	Manipur	16.93	61.84	365.41	436.81	342.99	624.97	590.23	231.00
17	Meghalaya	32.25	59.19	78.03	211.37	209.81	284.98	226.11	271.06
18	Mizoram	20.24	33.43	151.94	276.97	216.03	329.57	252.29	244.74
19	Nagaland	9.10	44.00	268.06	562.92	511.57	673.47	460.12	292.15
20	Odisha	783.80	536.96	878.44	445.81	1561.86	978.22	847.98	757.53
21	Punjab	34.46	29.72	67.75	143.18	128.79	114.29	114.21	226.15
22	Rajasthan	780.41	1056.00	6521.57	5942.64	2788.82	1619.70	2585.34	2059.43
23	Sikkim	6.92	6.30	40.97	88.57	44.49	100.80	74.07	106.84
24	Tamil Nadu	184.09	516.09	1401.27	1371.19	2024.90	2815.52	3546.05	4690.21
25	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Tripura	27.55	170.16	460.37	886.36	382.61	959.33	768.90	943.66
27	Uttar Pradesh	569.15	1665.90	3933.90	5318.87	5266.59	4240.48	1292.02	2896.39
28	Uttarakhand	44.71	110.04	101.16	279.60	289.81	373.51	268.27	330.01
29	West Bengal	388.69	882.63	922.75	1787.29	2117.61	2597.03	3395.48	2894.38
30	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	1.35	7.03	2.41	7.69	16.44	13.81	19.18
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.45	2.62	2.00	2.34	0.35	1.18	0.17
32	Puducherry	0.00	0.45	4.19	4.60	29.82	1.00	8.86	8.80
33	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.39	0.48	1.00	0.40	0.00
	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.90	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total	8640.86	12609.94	29939.40	33506.61	35768.95	29189.77	30009.96	32743.68

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds released under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) from 2006-07 to 2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025) (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Andhra Pradesh	2903.14	3073.80	3940.21	5127.63	6571.11	7204.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	27.04	43.95	156.76	206.80	198.01	210.20
3	Assam	500.23	878.30	1254.60	1123.67	1030.97	1687.52
4	Bihar	959.68	1024.12	1667.41	2468.88	2819.36	3250.94
5	Chhattisgarh	1505.70	1063.41	2231.94	2898.85	2894.76	2640.32
6	Goa	1.38	2.47	4.26	0.56	0.49	2.17
7	Gujarat	354.43	305.99	643.24	825.05	1024.50	747.58
8	Haryana	167.15	124.71	287.71	301.41	348.29	338.13
9	Himachal Pradesh	355.43	396.10	388.61	586.84	750.91	597.48
10	Jammu and Kashmir	521.71	558.02	804.09	1254.18	793.34	1183.70
11	Jharkhand	724.33	978.80	1679.14	1352.65	1499.90	1272.93
12	Karnataka	1716.87	991.55	2258.65	2956.33	2978.13	5462.71
13	Kerala	1587.58	1526.34	1582.49	1854.06	2340.49	3520.17
14	Madhya Pradesh	2451.63	2367.32	3448.92	3768.90	4529.10	4718.94
15	Maharashtra	799.52	1238.35	1657.09	1858.29	1948.92	1670.66
16	Manipur	219.97	255.32	343.70	157.79	286.99	610.75
17	Meghalaya	277.86	221.83	860.69	870.60	789.03	1024.44
18	Mizoram	111.41	285.17	144.51	200.81	397.84	525.08
19	Nagaland	113.05	266.66	501.53	1104.93	193.23	330.45
20	Odisha	1035.30	1479.41	1895.27	2198.35	2163.28	2432.78
21	Punjab	189.48	245.33	490.73	618.96	578.26	748.86
22	Rajasthan	2976.10	2695.83	4818.17	4728.28	5244.71	7267.48

23	Sikkim	73.86	86.23	132.63	105.71	95.86	82.69
24	Tamil Nadu	3781.80	5470.37	4552.78	5831.66	4882.86	5559.69
25	Telangana	1919.96	1824.85	1806.85	2539.20	2958.17	2221.32
26	Tripura	636.62	1358.94	1016.29	404.40	435.43	731.14
27	Uttar Pradesh	2513.41	2695.69	3915.85	3691.78	5304.95	6017.02
28	Uttarakhand	286.36	450.77	514.35	716.85	590.05	455.80
29	West Bengal	3744.95	4711.74	5377.23	5927.03	7185.26	8507.61
30	Andaman and Nicobar	13.02	10.36	8.01	9.66	7.62	5.84
31	Lakshadweep	0.45	0.12	0.00	0.27	0.16	0.24
32	Puducherry	7.40	12.93	3.47	15.69	14.61	16.92
33	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.84	0.00
	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	32476.87	36644.80	48387.16	55706.07	60861.43	71046.29

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds released under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) from 2006-07 to 2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025) (Rs. in crore)							
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	10305.10	7182.67	7989.09	7332.63	7707.21	6297.37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	340.28	453.74	577.58	426.10	560.70	553.29
3	Assam	2602.33	2220.26	2052.35	2221.38	1929.70	1542.34
4	Bihar	7284.24	5407.37	6395.29	6200.03	6715.83	7318.34
5	Chhattisgarh	3943.48	3894.34	3383.55	2888.56	3354.85	2326.62
6	Goa	3.57	0.04	5.12	0.88	3.70	2.64
7	Gujarat	1478.12	1615.24	1692.07	1801.62	1540.54	801.54
8	Haryana	763.56	722.68	373.99	476.71	590.19	436.02

9	Himachal Pradesh	948.33	975.75	1157.48	997.13	1203.28	833.65
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1152.32	950.14	1050.61	920.44	1151.20	1076.95
11	Jharkhand	3424.08	3063.83	2708.64	2916.76	2705.64	2640.75
12	Karnataka	5500.99	6028.08	6225.28	5415.74	5709.90	3074.56
13	Kerala	4286.78	3551.93	3818.43	3513.48	3136.44	2817.42
14	Madhya Pradesh	9086.73	8479.09	5702.13	5871.14	6252.03	4575.02
15	Maharashtra	1600.26	2056.46	2549.73	3034.44	4420.32	5988.62
16	Manipur	1306.74	563.11	1086.63	0.00	581.99	950.30
17	Meghalaya	1284.17	1121.66	1116.92	912.33	1155.09	917.57
18	Mizoram	590.45	548.92	538.72	506.06	611.65	494.71
19	Nagaland	483.82	569.46	897.45	637.96	287.85	316.20
20	Odisha	5215.29	5680.15	4638.36	4891.89	3763.80	3116.13
21	Punjab	1239.14	1257.59	1182.13	1166.55	1331.61	909.67
22	Rajasthan	8920.76	9867.75	9662.99	8671.62	7581.87	5586.27
23	Sikkim	110.17	112.42	92.55	111.95	97.57	99.76
24	Tamil Nadu	8788.82	9638.13	9706.62	12603.36	7585.49	6497.06
25	Telangana	4111.21	4105.20	2988.68	3508.59	3825.31	2318.22
26	Tripura	1194.99	988.88	922.03	1043.59	1041.70	672.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	12014.10	8509.57	10629.01	9808.55	9721.48	8408.06
28	Uttarakhand	886.27	642.03	792.84	551.66	626.43	368.59
29	West Bengal	11454.05	7507.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Andaman and Nicobar	4.86	7.63	9.60	0.00	4.44	1.47
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00
32	Puducherry	26.84	13.07	24.95	58.77	40.56	39.69
33	Ladakh	22.49	59.04	68.93	62.64	85.98	60.11
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	1.62	2.21	9.02	3.10
	Daman and Diu	0.00					
	Total	110374.31	97794.33	90041.39	88554.76	85333.70	71044.40

STATEMENT-II

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from 2006-07 to 2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025)									
SI No	States/UTs	Persondays generated (in lakh)							
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	678.77	2010.28	2735.45	4044.30	3351.61	2939.34	3273.35	2994.70
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4.53	2.79	34.98	16.98	31.12	0.73	43.50	36.56
3	ASSAM	572.92	487.61	751.07	732.95	470.52	352.63	314.04	298.47
4	BIHAR	596.87	843.03	991.75	1136.88	1602.62	682.16	941.85	862.35
5	CHHATTISGARH	700.21	1316.11	1243.18	1041.57	1110.35	1206.76	1194.34	1298.94
6	GOA			0.00	1.85	3.70	3.11	0.69	1.15
7	GUJARAT	100.48	90.06	213.07	585.09	491.84	313.00	281.90	230.30
8	HARYANA	24.12	35.76	69.11	59.04	84.20	109.36	128.87	117.88
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	29.90	97.53	205.28	284.94	219.46	270.13	262.10	282.50
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	32.30	36.80	78.80	128.71	210.68	209.10	365.56	338.12
11	JHARKHAND	520.48	747.54	749.97	842.47	830.90	609.71	566.58	436.22
12	KARNATAKA	222.01	197.78	287.64	2003.43	1097.85	701.03	617.81	718.86
13	KERALA	20.48	60.75	153.75	339.71	480.34	633.10	837.74	866.03
14	LADAKH						0.00		0.00
15	MADHYA PRADESH	1971.77	2753.01	2946.97	2624.00	2198.18	1688.98	1399.47	1229.48
16	MAHARASHTRA	159.28	184.86	419.85	274.35	200.00	772.02	872.39	517.36
17	MANIPUR	18.57	48.32	285.62	306.18	295.61	224.07	285.11	113.23
18	MEGHALAYA	24.22	41.33	86.31	148.48	199.81	167.75	174.31	215.88
19	MIZORAM	7.85	31.53	125.82	170.33	165.98	130.60	153.56	133.65
20	NAGALAND	13.08	24.31	202.70	284.27	334.34	296.61	245.31	183.80
21	ODISHA	799.34	405.23	432.58	554.09	976.57	453.75	546.01	711.82

22	PUNJAB	15.57	19.15	39.89	77.17	75.40	64.52	65.50	134.68
23	RAJASTHAN	998.87	1678.38	4829.55	4498.10	3026.22	2120.55	2203.38	1838.56
24	SIKKIM	2.43	8.60	26.34	43.27	48.14	32.88	36.31	44.03
25	TAMIL NADU	182.79	645.25	1203.59	2390.75	2685.93	3015.75	4081.44	3677.23
26	TELANGANA						0.00		0.00
27	TRIPURA	50.13	181.05	351.12	460.22	374.51	489.74	518.51	521.61
28	UTTAR PRADESH	822.90	1363.05	2272.21	3559.23	3348.97	2673.36	1411.85	1753.60
29	UTTARAKHAND	40.60	80.34	104.33	182.41	230.20	198.98	192.00	165.62
30	WEST BENGAL	440.08	968.77	786.61	1551.68	1553.08	1495.94	2018.42	2296.34
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR			1.00	5.83	4.03	8.30	6.61	8.03
32	LAKSHADWEEP			1.82	1.41	1.34	1.65	0.49	0.14
33	PUDUCHERRY			1.64	9.07	11.27	10.79	8.67	8.45
34	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU			0.48	0.70	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	9050.55	14359.22	21632.48	28359.46	25715.24	21876.36	23047.67	22035.58

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from 2006-07 to 2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025).

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Persondays generated (in lakh)					
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Andhra Pradesh	1561.26	1991.02	2054.41	2119.67	2465.08	2001.73
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19.38	50.46	85.27	42.78	68.65	85.97
3	Assam	210.17	486.07	463.77	480.56	532.31	622.88
4	Bihar	318.63	668.22	848.3	811.99	1226.03	1406.81
5	Chhattisgarh	555.87	1013.94	885.92	1199.29	1386.02	1361.75
6	Goa	1.73	1.07	1.26	0.99	0.15	0.34

7	Gujarat	181.49	225.39	271.18	353.09	419.6	353.69
8	Haryana	61.65	48.48	84.92	90.37	77.9	91.19
9	Himachal Pradesh	190.8	177.73	236.6	220.06	285.2	259.19
10	Jammu And Kashmir	117.6	307.48	302.31	370.9	368.15	313.41
11	Jharkhand	453.28	585.65	707.41	592.74	536.48	641.82
12	Karnataka	432.97	598.26	913.69	857	1044.92	1118.63
13	Kerala	588.73	741.74	684.62	619.59	975.26	802.3
14	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	19.03
15	Madhya Pradesh	1174.86	1237.26	1130.08	1622.23	2028.83	1929.02
16	Maharashtra	613.82	763.29	708.55	825.02	845.81	629.57
17	Manipur	101.17	75.33	119.03	61.25	117.39	234.07
18	Meghalaya	167.32	199.71	282.51	291.88	342.15	370.22
19	Mizoram	42.7	131.26	165.79	142.66	178.65	192.08
20	Nagaland	89.98	212.07	290.32	199.81	132.69	138.48
21	Odisha	534.34	892.78	773.47	922.11	829.88	1113.89
22	Punjab	64.53	144.34	157.73	223.11	204.47	235.25
23	Rajasthan	1686.18	2341.21	2596.68	2397.74	2942.46	3286.42
24	Sikkim	24.13	43.84	46.12	34.61	33.55	29.47
25	Tamil Nadu	2679.65	3686.75	3999.42	2388.81	2576.97	2485.1
26	Telangana	1035.03	1421.22	1081.65	1147.73	1177.29	1071.14
27	Tripura	508.52	538.24	460.61	176.04	253.09	344.02
28	Uttar Pradesh	1304.67	1817.95	1568.83	1814.34	2120.49	2443.23
29	Uttarakhand	146.92	223.95	236.52	222.79	221.45	206.1
30	West Bengal	1686.6	2861.47	2351.22	3124.81	3375.73	2722.81
31	Andaman and Nicobar	5.79	2.68	4.12	1.9	1.94	2.21
32	Dn Haveli And Dd	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.03	0	0.06	0.1	0.04
34	Puducherry	3.78	5.62	5.37	7.26	6.65	7.65
	Total	16563.66	23494.49	23517.67	23363.2	26775.34	26519.51

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from 2006-07 to 2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025).							
Sl. No.	States/Uts	Persondays generated (in lakh)					
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (as on 11.12.2025)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2585.84	2414.79	2395.36	2554.92	2422.82	1599.01
2	Arunachal Pradesh	127.97	158.69	151.07	160.35	204.37	120.47
3	Assam	911.26	915.72	786.21	873.89	710.78	385.81
4	Bihar	2261.26	1802.75	2364.33	2205.06	2502.19	1675.01
5	Chhattisgarh	1840.9	1692.27	1324.97	1276.61	1323.56	589.08
6	Goa	1.1	0.95	0.94	0.43	0.76	0.48
7	Gujarat	482.29	568.01	465.99	492.75	431.32	239.09
8	Haryana	179.62	146.39	96.46	123.12	117.92	62.44
9	Himachal Pradesh	336.19	370.94	307.89	344.31	395.31	161.68
10	Jammu And Kashmir	407.01	406.18	308.68	374.73	409.38	256.67
11	Jharkhand	1175.9	1132.19	914.86	1097.13	1009.47	843.24
12	Karnataka	1480.27	1632.1	1257.76	1384.54	1312.38	650.34
13	Kerala	1023	1059.66	965.78	994.59	907.54	547.1
14	Ladakh	21.3	19.27	19.56	20.24	22.19	16.79
15	Madhya Pradesh	3417.88	2998.5	2258.98	1995.58	1897.24	1435.27
16	Maharashtra	679.35	825.3	787.84	1159.94	1621.58	1036.63
17	Manipur	330.52	303.31	73.87	146.06	244.68	153.02
18	Meghalaya	383.7	393.63	289.22	324.9	320.99	175.22
19	Mizoram	198.65	200.77	202.33	203.6	197.75	146.81
20	Nagaland	180.12	192.58	196.81	178.72	93.81	88.34
21	Odisha	2080.75	1977.63	1850.87	1828.26	1193.1	857.46
22	Punjab	376.75	331.43	321.14	350.8	314.01	194.18
23	Rajasthan	4605.35	4242.67	3571.33	3751.6	3166.15	1487.73

24	Sikkim	37.34	34.34	32.47	34.32	33.85	21.46
25	Tamil Nadu	3339.46	3457.26	3346.55	4087.02	3061.11	1213.5
26	Telangana	1579.53	1457.93	1218.66	1208.58	1222.87	556.92
27	Tripura	437.22	426.18	334.55	370.49	353.37	205.89
28	Uttar Pradesh	3930.18	3254.88	3111.98	3452.13	3364.88	1805.15
29	Uttarakhand	303.6	243.18	206.4	196.87	189.99	65.37
30	West Bengal	4140.17	3642.27	378.75	1.65	0	0
31	Andaman and Nicobar	2.61	1.14	1.29	1.24	0.88	0.29
32	Dn Haveli And Dd	0	0	0	0.41	2.99	1.24
33	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.04	0	0
34	Puducherry	10.57	6.15	8.3	21.89	10.78	11.47
	Total	38867.64	36309.03	29551.21	31216.74	29060.02	16603.14

पंचायतों का कार्यकरण

2731. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पंचायतों के पास अपने कार्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए पर्याप्त और स्वतंत्र वित्तीय संसाधन हैं या वे मुख्यतः सरकारी अनुदानों पर निर्भर हैं;

(ख) क्या सभी राज्य सरकारों ने संविधान की 11वीं अनुसूची में सूचीबद्ध सभी विषयों को पूर्ण रूप से पंचायतों को हस्तांतरित कर दिया है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) पंचायतों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी, कार्यालय भवन और इंटरनेट जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या पंचायती राज के अधिकारों और महत्व को लेकर स्थानीय स्तर पर लोगों में जागरूकता बढ़ाने हेतु कोई विशेष अभियान चलाया जा रहा है?

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

(क) पंचायत", "स्थानीय सरकार" होने के नाते, राज्य का विषय है और भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची का हिस्सा है। पंचायतों की स्थापना और संचालन संबंधित राज्य पंचायती राज अधिनियमों के माध्यम से किया जाता है, जो संविधान के प्रावधानों के अधीन, राज्य दर राज्य भिन्न हो सकते हैं। भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243H के अनुसार, किसी राज्य का विधान-मंडल, विधि द्वारा, ऐसे कर, शुल्क, पथकर और फीसें उद्गृहीत, संगृहीत और विनियोजित करने के लिए किसी पंचायत को, ऐसी प्रक्रिया के अनुसार और ऐसे निर्बंधनों के अधीन रहते हुए, प्राधिकृत कर सकता है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा उद्गृहीत और संगृहीत ऐसे कर, शुल्क, पथकर और फीसें किसी पंचायत को, ऐसे प्रयोजनों के लिए, तथा ऐसी शर्तों और निर्बंधनों के अधीन रहते हुए, जैसा कि विधि द्वारा निर्दिष्ट है, समनुदिष्ट कर सकता है।

इस सक्षम ढाँचे के बावजूद, कई राज्यों में पंचायते प्रतिबंधात्मक राज्य-स्तरीय अनुमतियों, पुरानी कर मूल्यांकन प्रणालियाँ, सीमित प्रशासनिक क्षमता और करदाताओं के कम अनुपालन के कारण पर्याप्त और स्वतंत्र वित्तीय संसाधन जुटाने में महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही हैं। परिणामस्वरूप, पंचायते राज्य और केंद्र सरकार के अनुदानों पर अत्यधिक निर्भर रहती हैं, जिनमें भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243I और 280 के तहत वित्त आयोगों द्वारा अनुशंसित अनुदान भी शामिल हैं। कई अध्ययन और समिति रिपोर्टें, जैसे कि ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों के स्वयं के राजस्व स्रोत पर विशेषज्ञ समिति (2022) और स्वयं के राजस्व के सृजन के लिए एक व्यवहार्य वित्तीय मॉडल तैयारी करने पर राष्ट्रीय लोक वित्त और नीति संस्थान (NIPFP) की रिपोर्ट (2025) में भी यह रेखांकित किया गया है।

(ख) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243G में राज्य की विधानमंडल को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह उपयुक्त स्तर पर पंचायतों को शक्ति और जिम्मेदारियों के प्रत्यायोजन के लिए, विधि द्वारा, ऐसे प्रावधान कर सके, जो निर्दिष्ट की जा सकने वाली शर्तों के अधीन हों, आर्थिक विकास और

सामाजिक न्याय के लिए योजनाओं की तैयारी और योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के संबंध में, जो उन्हें सौंपे जा सकते हैं, जिसमें संविधान की ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित विषयों से संबंधित मामले भी शामिल हैं। राज्य विधानसभाओं को शक्ति और जिम्मेदारियों के पंचायतों पर प्रत्यायोजन हेतु ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट 29 विषयों पर विचार करना होता है। तदनुसार, स्थानीय सरकारों का कार्य-निर्वहन और स्वायत्तता उन शक्तियों और संसाधनों की सीमा पर निर्भर करती है जो संबंधित राज्यों द्वारा उन्हें प्रत्यायोजित किए जाते हैं, और यह राज्यों के बीच भिन्न-भिन्न होती है।

(ग) पंचायतों को पंचायत भवन, कंप्यूटर तथा इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों की है। हालांकि, मंत्रालय 'राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (RGSA)' नामक एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को लागू कर रहा है, जिसका प्रमुख उद्देश्य सभी राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में पंचायतों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, कार्यकर्ताओं और अन्य हितधारकों की क्षमता निर्माण एवं प्रशिक्षण (CBandT) के माध्यम से पंचायत शासन में सुधार करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस योजना के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय सीमित स्तर पर पंचायत अवसंरचना के निर्माण, जैसे पंचायत भवनों का निर्माण तथा कंप्यूटर एवं उससे संबंधित उपकरणों की खरीद, विशेष रूप से पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए, राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों के प्रयासों को भी पूरक रूप में समर्थन प्रदान करता है।

इंटरनेट संपर्क को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार के दूरसंचार विभाग द्वारा **भारतनेट परियोजना** को चरणबद्ध रूप से लागू किया जा रहा है, ताकि देश के सभी ग्राम पंचायतों और पारंपरिक स्थानीय निकायों को उच्च गति इंटरनेट सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने **4 अगस्त 2023** को **संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम** को अनुमोदित किया। इस संशोधित कार्यक्रम में भारतनेट के चरण-I और चरण-II के अंतर्गत स्थापित मौजूदा नेटवर्क का उन्नयन करना तथा शेष बची हुई ग्राम पंचायतों तक कनेक्टिविटी का विस्तार करना शामिल है। इस पहल के लिए **भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड (बीएसएनएल)** को परियोजना प्रबंधन एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया है।

(घ) मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2018 से 'सबकी योजना सबका विकास' के रूप में 'जन योजना अभियान' (पीपीसी) को लागू किया जा रहा है, ताकि जमीनी स्तर पर ग्राम/गांव पंचायतों, ब्लॉक/मध्यवर्ती पंचायतों और जिला पंचायतों सहित प्रमाण-आधारित, समग्र और समावेशी विकास योजनाओं को एक संरचित तरीके से तैयार किया जा सके। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य सरपंचों, पंचायत सदस्यों और स्थानीय निवासियों की सक्रिय भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना है, ताकि स्थानीय विकास संबंधी मुद्दों, आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं की पहचान को सुगम बनाया जा सके। इन्हीं के आधार पर व्यापक ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना के निर्माण हेतु विषय-आधारित 'संकल्प' लिया जाता है, जिसका उद्देश्य किसी विशेष विषय में निहित सभी क्षेत्रों में सेवाओं और अवसंरचना का संतृप्तिकरण सुनिश्चित करना है।

प्रमुख फसलों का उत्पादन

2732. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

(क) देश में प्रमुख फसलों की वर्तमान उत्पादन स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में उत्पादकता बढ़ाने और खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गए हैं;

(ग) किसानों को सब्सिडी, सिंचाई सुविधाएँ और तकनीक तक पहुँच आदि प्रदान की जाने वाली सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) कृषि उत्पादन को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों, जैसे जलवायु परिवर्तन, कीट के हमले और

बाजार में उतार-चढ़ाव आदि से निपटने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है; और

(ड) सतत और जैविक खेती प्रथाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) देश में प्रमुख कृषि फसलों के उत्पादन का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) उत्पादकता बढ़ाने और खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, सरकार 28 राज्यों और 2 केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इसका लक्ष्य क्षेत्र में विस्तार और उत्पादकता वृद्धि के माध्यम से चावल, गेहूं, मोटे अनाज (मक्का और जौ), वाणिज्यिक फसलें (कपास, जूट और गन्ना) और पोषक अनाज (श्री अन्न) का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। एनएफएसएनएम -पोषक अनाज मिशन के तहत, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के माध्यम से किसानों को फसल उत्पादन एवं संरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रदर्शन, प्रमाणित बीजों के वितरण, प्रमाणित बीजों के उत्पादन, एकीकृत पोषक तत्व एवं कीट प्रबंधन उपायों, फसल प्रणाली आधारित प्रशिक्षणों के माध्यम से किसानों की क्षमता निर्माण आदि में सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। राज्यों के माध्यम से एजेंसियों द्वारा नई विकसित किस्मों/हाइब्रिड बीज मिनीकिट भी वितरित किए जा रहे हैं। राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को मिशन के विभिन्न घटकों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए जिलों की पहचान करने की छूट दी गई है, बशर्ते कि कम उत्पादकता लेकिन उच्च क्षमता वाले जिलों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

(ग) सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए, सरकार वर्ष 2015-16 से देश में प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) कार्यान्वित कर रही 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, यह योजना प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई से जल की बचत होती है, साथ ही उर्वरकों का उपयोग कम होता है, श्रम व्यय और अन्य इनपुट लागतों में बचत होती है और किसानों की समग्र आय में वृद्धि होती है। सरकार पीडीएमसी के अंतर्गत ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर

प्रणाली लगाने के लिए छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को 55% और अन्य किसानों को 45% की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणाली लगाने के लिए सहायता प्रति लाभार्थी 5 हेक्टेयर तक की सहायता सीमित है।

भारत सरकार कृषि क्षेत्र में आधुनिक और स्मार्ट कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहयोग और सहायता प्रदान करती है। कृषि यंत्रीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएम) को देश भर में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों और उन क्षेत्रों तक कृषि यंत्रीकरण की पहुंच बढ़ाना है जहां कृषि शक्ति की उपलब्धता कम है। यह योजना कृषि मशीनों के छोटे भू-जोत और व्यक्तिगत स्वामित्व की उच्च लागत के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली प्रतिकूल पैमाने की अर्थव्यवस्थाओं की भरपाई के लिए 'कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर' को बढ़ावा देती है। इस योजना के तहत, किसानों की श्रेणियों के आधार पर, कृषि मशीनों की खरीद के लिए मशीनों की लागत के 40% से 50% तक की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

भारत सरकार उत्पादकता और संसाधन दक्षता में सुधार लाने के लिए सटीक खेती, उपग्रह आधारित फसल निगरानी और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस संचालित परामर्श को बढ़ावा देने हेतु डिजिटल कृषि मिशन (डीएम) का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। यह मिशन कृषि हेतु एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल सार्वजनिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (डीपीआई) के निर्माण पर केंद्रित है, जिसमें एग्रीस्टैक, कृषि निर्णय सहायता प्रणाली और व्यापक मृदा प्रोफाइल मैपिंग शामिल हैं। एग्रीस्टैक में किसान पंजीकरण, भू-संदर्भित ग्राम मैप और बोर्ड गई फसल का पंजीकरण जैसे मूलभूत डेटाबेस शामिल हैं, जो किसानों को समय पर और विश्वसनीय फसल संबंधी जानकारी उपलब्ध कराते हैं। परियोजना के तहत महालनोबिस राष्ट्रीय फसल पूर्वानुमान केंद्र (एमएनसीएफसी) फसल उपग्रह आधारित फसल पूर्वानुमान, सूखा निगरानी और यस-टेक तथा डिजिटल फसल कटाई प्रयोगों के माध्यम से पीएमएफबीवाई को तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर इस मिशन को सहायता उपलब्ध कराता है। सरकार व्यक्तिगत और अर्ध-व्यक्तिगत सलाह तथा बेहतर कृषि प्रबंधन के लिए एआई और आईटी आधारित समाधानों को भी बढ़ावा दे रही है। प्रमुख पहलों में किसानों के प्रश्नों का समाधान करने के लिए एआई-संचालित

किसान ई-मित्र चैटबॉट और राष्ट्रीय कीट निगरानी प्रणाली शामिल हैं, जो कीटों के प्रकोप का पता लगाने और फसल की हानि को कम करने के लिए एआई/एमएल उपकरणों का उपयोग करती है।

(घ) कृषि उत्पादन को प्रभावित करने वाले जलवायु परिवर्तन की चुनौती से निपटने के लिए, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) उच्च उपज वाली, जलवायु-प्रतिरोधी और पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर फसल किस्मों के विकास के साथ-साथ स्थान-विशिष्ट उत्पादन और संरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकियों पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रही है। विकसित उन्नत किस्मों, उत्पादन और संरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकियों का किसानों के बीच व्यापक प्रसार किया जा रहा है ताकि फसल के मौसम के दौरान प्रशिक्षण/जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, खेत में परीक्षण और प्रदर्शन, नैदानिक क्षेत्र भ्रमण और खेत पर परीक्षण कार्यक्रम जैसे प्रचार-प्रसार कार्यक्रमों के साथ-साथ सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से इन्हें बड़े पैमाने पर अपनाया जा सके।

देश भर में कीटों और रोगों की निगरानी और प्रबंधन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए 15 अगस्त, 2024 को राष्ट्रीय कीट निगरानी प्रणाली (एनपीएसएस) का शुभारंभ किया गया। यह प्रणाली कीटों और रोगों की पहचान करने और सभी राज्यों के किसानों को वास्तविक समय में फसल सुरक्षा संबंधी सलाह प्रदान करने के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और मशीन लर्निंग (एआई और एमएल) जैसी नवीनतम डिजिटल तकनीकों का उपयोग करती है।

बाजार मूल्य में होने वाले उतार-चढ़ाव को नियंत्रित करने के लिए, सरकार कृषि लागत एवं मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के विचारों पर विचार करने के बाद, 22 अधिदेशित कृषि फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) निर्धारित करती है। इन 22 अधिदेशित फसलों में 14 खरीफ फसलें शामिल हैं। वर्ष 2018-19 के केंद्रीय बजट में एमएसपी को उत्पादन लागत का डेढ़ गुने स्तर पर रखने के पूर्व निर्धारित सिद्धांत घोषित किया गया। तदनुसार, सरकार ने वर्ष 2018-19 से अखिल भारतीय भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत पर न्यूनतम 50 प्रतिशत प्रतिफल वाली सभी अनिवार्य खरीफ, रबी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के लिए एमएसपी में वृद्धि की। सब्जियों और फलों सहित खराब होने वाली

कृषि और बागवानी वस्तुएं, जो एमएसपी के अंतर्गत नहीं आती हैं, सरकार संबंधित राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एमआईएस) कार्यान्वित करती है। इस हस्तक्षेप का उद्देश्य इन वस्तुओं के उत्पादकों को उस संकटग्रस्त स्थिति में बिक्री से बचाना है जब बंपर फसल होने पर आवक के चरम समय के दौरान कीमतें आर्थिक स्तर और उत्पादन लागत से नीचे गिर जाती हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-नाम) कार्यान्वित कर रही है, जो विभिन्न राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की भौतिक थोक मंडियों/बाजारों को एकीकृत करने वाला एक वर्चुअल प्लेटफॉर्म है। इसका उद्देश्य पारदर्शी मूल्य निर्धारण पद्धति के माध्यम से कृषि उत्पादों के ऑनलाइन व्यापार को सुगम बनाना है, ताकि किसानों को उनके उत्पादों के लिए बेहतर लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त हो सकें।

(ड.) सतत कृषि पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) के एक भाग के रूप में, सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसका लक्ष्य भारतीय कृषि को जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति अधिक अनुकूल बनाने के लिए कार्यनीतियों को विकसित और कार्यान्वित करना है।

पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के अतिरिक्त सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर) के माध्यम से वर्ष 2015-16 से जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। दोनों योजनाएं जैविक खेती में लगे किसानों को उत्पादन से लेकर प्रोसेसिंग, प्रमाणन और मार्केटिंग तक संपूर्ण सहायता प्रदान करने पर बल देती हैं। योजनाओं का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य आपूर्ति श्रृंखला बनाने के लिए छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए जैविक क्लस्टर स्थापित करना है। दोनों योजनाएं राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। 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, ऑन फार्म और ऑफ फार्म जैविक इनपुट के लिए किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ

अंतरण के माध्यम से प्रति हेक्टेयर 15,000 रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। एमओवीसीडीएनईआर के तहत, किसान उत्पादक संगठन के गठन, जैविक इनपुट के लिए किसानों को सहायता आदि हेतु 3 वर्षों में 46,500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की राशि प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें से, योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों को ऑन फार्म और ऑफ फार्म जैविक इनपुट के लिए 32,500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के रूप में 15,000 रुपये शामिल हैं।

विवरण

वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान देश में प्रमुख कृषि फसलों का उत्पादन

स्रोत: कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग

फसल	उत्पादन लाख टन में
चावल	1501.84
गेहूँ	1179.45
मक्का	434.09
श्री अन्न / पौष्टिक अनाज	185.92
तूर	36.24
चना	111.14
उड़द	22.42
मूंग	42.44
कुल दलहन	256.83
कुल खाद्यान्न	3577.32
मूंगफली	119.42
सोयाबीन	152.68
रेपसीड और सरसों	126.67
कुल तिलहन	429.89
गन्ना	4546.11
कपास	297.24

कपास उत्पादन लाख गांठों में, 1 गांठ = 170 किलोग्राम

FLOOD RELIEF TO KARNATAKA**2733. SHRI E. TUKARAM:**

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

(a) the action taken by the Government on the flood-related proposals submitted by Karnataka seeking assistance under the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), including those pertaining to rescue operations, immediate relief and long-term reconstruction and the details thereof;

(b) whether any financial assistance has been approved or released by the Government against these proposals and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the timeline by which the Government intends to complete the examination and take a final decision on the pending proposals?

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

(a) to (c) As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural disasters including flood from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India's approved items and norms. In order to supplement the efforts of the State, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), in case of disaster of 'severe nature', in accordance with the established procedure. The entire exercise requires adhering to the

established procedure envisaged in the NDRF/ SDRF guidelines, which is accessible on the Ministry's website: www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

As per laid down procedure, a three tier system is followed for calculation of the additional financial assistance from NDRF. Firstly, an on-the-spot assessment is made by an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT), comprising of representatives of sectoral Ministries/ Departments, along with the officials of the State concerned. The report of IMCT is then considered by the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) chaired by Union Home Secretary and consisting of representatives of various Ministries concerned. Subsequently, the recommendations of SC-NEC are considered and approved by the High Level Committee (HLC) chaired by Hon'ble Union Home Minister and consisting of Union Finance Minister, Union Agriculture Minister and Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog as Members. Quantum of funds is released from NDRF after approval of HLC.

In order to support the affected people of the State, an amount of Rs. 1024.80 crore (Rs. 768.80 crore Central Share + 256.00 crore State share) has been allocated to the State Government of Karnataka for the financial year 2025-26 under SDRF. Both the installments of Rs. 384.40 crore each of Central share had released to the State Government on 18.06.2025 and 22.10.2025 respectively. In addition, the State Government has reported an opening balance of Rs 445.87 crore in its SDRF account as on 1st April, 2025.

In the instant cases, even before the receipt of a memorandum from State Government of Karnataka, an IMCT was constituted on 24.11.2025 by the

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). Upon receipt of report from the IMCT, further financial assistance under NDRF is considered as per laid down procedure.

ELECTION IN ZILA PANCHAYATS

2734. DR. C. N. MANJUNATH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that recent amendments to the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 have diluted the powers and functional autonomy of the State Election Commission, particularly regarding delimitation and reservation of constituencies, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that elections of Taluk and Zilla Panchayats are due since 2021 and have been repeatedly postponed, affecting democratic decentralisation and rural development, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether these delays have disrupted rural developmental activities and impacted the release of funds by the Government meant for Panchayat-level schemes, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to recommend or facilitate restoration of the State Election Commission's constitutional mandate over delimitation and reservation, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps proposed to ensure that elections to all Panchayat Raj Institutions are held within the constitutionally mandated time frame and conducting Gram Panchayat elections by early 2026?

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

(a) The Government of Karnataka has informed that Article 243-K of the Constitution of India has empowered the State Election Commission for the superintendence, direction and control the preparation of electoral rolls. But there is no mention of delimitation of the constituencies and reservation of the constituencies, in this Article.

Recent amendments to 'The Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act, 1993' have not diluted the constitutional powers and functional autonomy of the State Election Commission. But the State Government has incorporated new sections 308-E to 308-M to the Karnataka Grama Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 for the constitution of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Delimitation Commission for examining the existing Delimitation of the constituencies, Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats and to submit report to the Government for issuing the notification with regard to the delimitation of the constituencies of Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats.

(b) and(c) The Government of Karnataka has informed that the elections to Taluk Panchayats and Zilla panchayats have not been held since 2020-21 for some unavoidable circumstances like covid, legislative elections, parliamentary elections. The State Government however has appointed the Administrator to the Taluk Panchayats and Zilla panchayats as per section-239 of 'The Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act, 1993'. The Administrators are empowered to discharge the duties and responsibilities of the Elected body of the Taluk

Panchayats and Zilla panchayats As such, there is no hurdle for the implementation of the development programmes.

Details of the grants released under the Fifteenth Finance Commission to the State of Karnataka for Rural Local Bodies as on 11.12.2025 are as under:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Released (Rs. in crore)
2020-21 (interim period)	3217.00	3217.00
2021-22	2377.00	2375.50
2022-23	2463.00	2093.55
2023-24	2490.00	2086.59
2024-25	2637.00	2133.25
Total	13184.00	11905.89

As per the Ministry of Finance Operational Guidelines dated 14.07.2021 for implementation of the 15th Finance Commission grants for Rural Local Bodies, timely conduct of elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions is one of the stipulated criteria for release of funds to the different tiers of Panchayats. However, owing to non-conduct of elections since 2020-21 by the State Government of Karnataka for Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats, the funds pertaining to these tiers have been proportionately withheld.

(d) and (e) "Panchayat", being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts which may vary from State to State, subject to the provisions of the Constitution. As per Article 243K of the Constitution, superintendence, direction and control of all

elections to the Panchayats is vested in a State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Puducherry have their own State Election Commission.

The UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Island, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Ladakh have a common State Election Commission.

The Ministry issues advisories to the States/UTs from time to time, where Panchayat elections are delayed, with the request to take all possible steps to hold the delayed Panchayat elections in conformity with the Constitutional provisions.

बाढ़ प्रभावित किसानों को राहत

2735. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

(क) बाढ़ प्रभावित किसानों को राहत सहायता प्रदान करने के वर्तमान पात्रता मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि कई किसान संगठन शिकायत कर रहे हैं कि बड़े

भूस्वामित्व वाले किसानों को भारी फसल अथवा पशुधन हानि के बावजूद राहत से वंचित किया जा रहा है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा किसानों, विशेषकर कृषि-पशुपालन पर निर्भर किसानों जैसे डेयरी उत्पादन करने वालों, जिनका पशुधन बाढ़ में नष्ट हो गया, को राहत सुनिश्चित करने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी आपदाओं के समाधान हेतु कोई संशोधित मानदंड निर्धारित किए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का इन संशोधित मानदंडों को राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण, राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि और राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि के मौजूदा ढांचे में सम्मिलित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(च) क्या राहत से वंचित किसानों हेतु त्वरित शिकायत निवारण और समान वितरण की निगरानी के लिए कोई तंत्र उपलब्ध है?

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

(क) से (ङ.) राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन नीति (एनपीडीएम) के अनुसार, अधिसूचित आपदाओं के मद्देनजर जमीनी स्तर पर आवश्यक राहत उपाय प्रदान करने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। राज्य सरकारें भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एसडीआरएफ) के रूप में उपलब्ध निधियों से प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के मद्देनजर राहत उपाय करती हैं। एसडीआरएफ के अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एनडीआरएफ) से 'गंभीर प्रकृति' की प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता पर विचार किया जाता है और राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त ज्ञापन के आधार पर स्थापित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार इसे अनुमोदित किया जाता है। एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के तहत प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता राहत के रूप में होती है, न कि मुआवजे के रूप में।

राज्य सरकार से ज्ञापन प्राप्त होने पर, एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय टीम (आईएमसीटी) का गठन किया जाता है और उसे मौजूदा मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार नुकसान का मौके पर आकलन

करने और राहत कार्यों के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि का आकलन करने के लिए भेजा जाता है। आईएमसीटी की रिपोर्ट पर सचिव (गृह मंत्रालय)/सचिव (कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग) की अध्यक्षता में राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारी समिति की उप-समिति (एससी-एनईसी) द्वारा विचार किया जाता है। इसके बाद, गृह मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में वित्त मंत्री, कृषि मंत्री और नीति आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष सहित उच्च स्तरीय समिति (एचएलसी) एससी-एनईसी की सिफारिशों के आधार पर राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर विचार करती है। एचएलसी एनडीआरएफ से अतिरिक्त सहायता की राशि को मंजूरी देती है, जो राज्य को उपलब्ध कराई जाती है और यह राज्य के एसडीआरएफ में उपलब्ध शेष राशि के समायोजन के अधीन होती है।

गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी पत्र संख्या 33-03/2020-एनडीएम-I दिनांक 11.07.2023 के अनुसार, एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ से सहायता के संशोधित मर्दान और मानदंडों के अनुसार, एसडीआरएफ/एनडीआरएफ के तहत अधिसूचित आपदा के कारण प्रभावित किसानों को प्रदान की गई राहत सहायता का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

भूमि और अन्य हानि के लिए सहायता (2 हेक्टेयर तक की भूमि वाले लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों को सहायता):

- (i) कृषि भूमि की डी-सिल्टिंग/पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कृषि भूमि से मलबा हटाना/मछली पालन की डी-सिल्टिंग / पुनर्स्थापन/मरम्मत करना - 18,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर (जो प्रति किसान कम से कम 2,200 रुपये की न्यूनतम सहायता के अधीन है)।
- (ii) भूस्खलन, हिमस्खलन, नदियों के मार्ग परिवर्तन के कारण भूमि के बड़े हिस्से का नुकसान - 47,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर (जो प्रति किसान कम से कम 5,000 रुपये की न्यूनतम सहायता के अधीन है)।

कृषि फसलों, वार्षिक बागानी फसलों और बागवानी फसलों (2 हेक्टेयर तक) के लिए इनपुट सब्सिडी (जहां फसल का नुकसान 33% या उससे अधिक हो):

- (i) वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में 8500/- रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर (जो प्रति किसान कम से कम 1000/- रुपये की

न्यूनतम सहायता के अधीन है और केवल बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है।

(ii) सुनिश्चित सिंचित क्षेत्रों में 17000/- रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर (जो प्रति किसान कम से कम 2000/- रुपये की न्यूनतम सहायता के अधीन है और केवल बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है)।

(iii) कृषि-वानिकी (स्वयं की कृषि भूमि में वृक्षारोपण) सहित सभी प्रकार की बारहमासी फसलों/ वृक्षों के लिए 22500/- रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर और यह केवल बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है।

लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों और भूमिहीन पशुपालकों को पशुपालन संबंधी सहायता:

(i) दुधारू पशुओं, भार ढोने वाले पशुओं या माल ढुलाई के लिए प्रयुक्त पशुओं की मृत्यु पर सहायता:

क. दुधारू पशु:-

i. ₹37,500/- भैंस/गाय/ऊंट/याक/मिथुन आदि।

ii. ₹4,000/- भेड़/बकरी/सूअरा

ख. भार ढोने वाले पशु:-

i. ₹32,000/- ऊंट/घोड़ा/बैल आदि।

ii. ₹20,000/- बछड़ा/गधा/टट्टू/खच्चर/बछिया।

ग. कुक्कुट पालन: ₹100/- प्रति पक्षी, जो प्रति लाभार्थी परिवार को अधिकतम

₹10,000/- की सीमा के अधीन है। मुर्गी पालन पक्षियों की मृत्यु प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण होनी चाहिए।

(ii) पशु शिविरों में चारा/ सांद्रित आहार, जल आपूर्ति और औषधियों की व्यवस्था:

क. बड़े पशु - 80/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।

ख. छोटे पशु - 45/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।

(च) राज्य राहत आयुक्त, जिला प्रशासन की कुशल सहायता से, विभिन्न आपदाओं के लिए राहत कार्यों की आवधिक निगरानी के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं।

केंद्रीकृत सार्वजनिक शिकायत निवारण एवं निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीग्राम्स) सरकार द्वारा

विकसित और संचालित एक 24x7 ऑनलाइन मंच है, जो किसानों सहित नागरिकों को केंद्र सरकार के किसी भी मंत्रालय/विभाग, उसके संबद्ध या अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, स्वायत्त निकायों, साथ ही राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए शिकायतें दर्ज करने में सक्षम बनाता है। सीपीग्राम्स एक एकल, एकीकृत पोर्टल के रूप में कार्य करता है जो मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों (उत्तर प्रदेश सहित) तक भूमिका-आधारित पहुंच प्रदान करता है। यह वेब, एक स्वतंत्र मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन और उमंग प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ एकीकरण के माध्यम से सुलभ है, इस प्रकार राष्ट्र के नागरिकों के लिए उपयोग में आसानी और व्यापक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करता है।

सीपीग्राम बाहरी शिकायत निवारण मॉड्यूल के साथ एपीआई-आधारित एकीकरण का समर्थन करता है, जिससे मंत्रालय और विभाग अपनी योजना-विशिष्ट या सेवा-विशिष्ट शिकायत निवारण प्रणालियों को राष्ट्रीय मंच पर आसानी से एकीकृत कर सकते हैं। यह एकीकरण सरकारी संस्थाओं में वास्तविक समय में शिकायतों के प्रवाह, केंद्रीकृत निगरानी और मानकीकृत विश्लेषण को सुगम बनाता है। यह प्रणाली प्रत्येक नागरिक को ट्रैकिंग के लिए एक यूनिक शिकायत आईडी, समाधान से असंतुष्टि की स्थिति में अपील की सुविधा और समाधान के बाद प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करने की सुविधा भी प्रदान करती है।

समीक्षा मॉड्यूल और सचिव-स्तरीय निगरानी: लंबित मामलों, निपटान समय-सीमा और शिकायत की गुणवत्ता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ मासिक समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं। सीपीग्राम में एक समर्पित समीक्षा डैशबोर्ड शामिल है जो संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों के सचिवों को व्यक्तिगत अधिकारियों के प्रदर्शन की निगरानी करने और समय पर और प्रभावी निवारण सुनिश्चित करने में सक्षम बनाता है।

अपील तंत्र: यदि नागरिक प्रारंभिक प्रतिक्रिया से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, तो सीपीग्राम में अपील की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। दूसरे स्तर की जांच बेहतर जवाबदेही और समाधान सुनिश्चित करती है।

STRATEGY TO PROMOTE CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE**2736.DR. LATA WANKHEDE:****SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:****SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:****SHRI ATUL GARG:****SHRI RAJESH VERMA:**

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

(a) Whether the Government has undertaken a comprehensive strategy to promote climate resilient agriculture in view of increasing climate variability and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has evaluated the impact of climate-smart farming practices and whether these techniques have been disseminated through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, agri-startups and digital advisory platforms and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has strengthened the Soil Health Card scheme by improving soil testing capacity, expanding nutrient advisory services, increasing access to bio-fertilisers and promoting balanced use of chemical inputs to maintain long-term soil productivity and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is leveraging satellite imaging, drone-based crop surveys, automated weather stations, mobile-based advisories and AI-enabled yield prediction systems to help farmers make informed decisions and reduce climate-related losses and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) Whether the Government has assessed the manner in which these combined

interventions would help stabilise farm incomes and reduce climate vulnerability 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) 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. Under the project, risk and vulnerability assessment 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 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, etc have been demonstrated through KVKs in 448 Climate Resilient Villages. Capacity building for establishing village level seed banks and community nurseries is being undertaken under NICRA. 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. 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.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) promote adoption of new technologies in agriculture and allied sectors. KVKs act as frontline extension centres, bridging the gap between research and practice through hands-on training, tailored to local agro-climatic conditions. 151 KVKs in climatically most vulnerable districts are implementing Technology Demonstration Component of NICRA.

(c) Government has strengthened the Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme by enhancing soil testing capacity, improving nutrient advisory services, and promoting balanced use of chemical fertilizers along with increased access to bio-fertilisers. Soil samples are processed using standard procedures and analyzed for parameters such as pH, Electrical Conductivity, Organic Carbon, available Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Sulphur and micronutrients including Zinc, Copper, Iron, Manganese, and Boron. Diagnostic assessments are carried out periodically to issue SHCs at least once in three years. Since 2014-15, 25.61 crore Soil Health Cards have been generated and distributed. To strengthen soil testing infrastructure, 8,302 Soil Testing Laboratories, including static, mobile, mini, and village-level labs, have been established. In addition, 1,020 school mini soil labs have been established under the School Soil Health Programme. ₹1,970 crore has been released under the scheme since inception. Further, to promote awareness and adoption of SHC-based recommendations, 93,781 farmers' trainings, 6.80 lakh demonstrations, and 7,425 farmers' melas and campaigns have been organized.

(d) and (e) Government has been leveraging Artificial Intelligence (AI) and IoT-

enabled systems to enhance crop productivity, sustainability, and farmer livelihoods. The 'Kisan e-Mitra' voice-based AI chatbot, supporting 11 regional languages, assists farmers with queries on PM-KISAN and other programmes, handling over 20,000 queries daily and having responded to more than 95 lakh queries to date. The National Pest Surveillance System uses AI and Machine Learning to detect pest infestations early, helping farmers reduce climate-induced crop losses; the system is currently used by over 10,000 extension workers and supports 61 crops and more than 400 pests. AI-based analytics using field photographs and satellite imagery are also being deployed for crop-weather matching and monitoring of sowing patterns.

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. 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/>).

The Government has assessed that these combined interventions, ranging from climate-resilient agriculture under NICRA, large-scale

dissemination of stress-tolerant varieties, strengthened soil health management, technology adoption through KVKs, AI- and IoT-based decision-support systems, weather-based advisories,—collectively help stabilize farm incomes and reduce climate vulnerability by enhancing productivity, adaptive capacity, and risk preparedness of farmers.

RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION AND KAMDHENU YOJANA

2737. SHRI SAGAR ESHWAR KHANDRE:

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

- (a) the details of the progress made under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) and Kamdhenu Yojana in Karnataka, specifically the physical and financial achievements in Bidar district;
- (b) the details of breed improvement, AI coverage and establishment of Gokul Grams;
- (c) the efforts taken by the Government to increase livestock productivity in drought-prone and economically backward regions like Bidar district where livestock forms a critical source of rural income;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to launch or expand livestock-based livelihood programmes in Bidar district such as dairy clusters, fodder development, women-led dairy Self Help Groups (SHGs) and value-addition units; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not prioritising Bidar district

despite its high dependence on livestock and persistent rural distress?

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

(a) to (e) The details of physical and financial progress made under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) in Karnataka including Bidar district in terms AI coverage, breed development and establishment of Gokul grams is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

In order to supplement the efforts made by the States to increase livestock productivity, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India is implementing following schemes across the country including drought-prone and economically backward regions like Bidar district where livestock forms a critical source of rural income:

1. Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM): RGM is implemented for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines. The major efforts made under the scheme are as under:

- (i) **Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme:** The programme aims at enhancing AI coverage and to deliver quality Artificial Insemination Services (AI) at farmer's doorstep with semen of high genetic merit bulls including indigenous breeds. The progress of the programme is uploaded on real time on Bharat Pashudhan/NDLM (National Digital Livestock Mission), ensuring transparency in artificial insemination services and in tracking the farmers benefitting from the programme.

As on date 9.36 crore animals have been covered, 14.56 crores Artificial Insemination have been performed and 5.62 crores farmers benefitted under the programme. Income of the participating farmers is expected to increase with the enhancement in productivity.

- (ii) **Sex Sorted Semen:** Sex-sorted semen technology has been introduced in the country to ensure production of female calves with up to 90% accuracy. This technology is a game-changer, as it not only enhances milk production but also helps in reducing the stray cattle population. For the first time in India, facilities established under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission have successfully produced sex-sorted semen of indigenous cattle breeds. These facilities are located at five government semen stations in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh. In addition, three private semen stations are also engaged in the production of sex-sorted semen doses. So far 128 lakh sex sorted semen doses have been produced in the country including semen doses produced from private semen stations. Indigenously developed sex sorted semen production technology has been launched by Hon'ble PM on 5.10.2024 with this technology cost of sex sorted semen has been reduced from Rs 800 to Rs 250/ dose. So far 40 lakh doses sex sorted semen production facility using indigenous technology has been created in the country.
- Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using sex sorted semen:**
- Sex sorted semen of indigenous breeds is promoted under the

programme. Under the component incentive upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen on assured pregnancy is made available to farmers.

- (iii) Multi-Purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRI's): MAITRIs are trained and equipped to deliver quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep. As on date, 39810 MAITRIs have been trained and equipped.
- (iv) Implementation of in-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) Technology: For the first time in the country, bovine IVF technology has been promoted for the development and conservation of indigenous breeds. The Department has established 24 IVF laboratories across India for this purpose. The Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme, leveraging IVF technology, has been launched to take advanced breeding methods to farmers' doorsteps, with an incentive of Rs. 5,000 provided for every assured pregnancy. The programme, aimed at promoting the development of indigenous breeds. One IVF lab at Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSPandTI) Hessarghata Bengaluru has been operationalised in the State of Karnataka.
- (v) Progeny testing and Pedigree selection programme: This programme aims to produce high genetic merit bulls, including bulls of indigenous breeds. Progeny testing is implemented for Gir, Sahiwal breeds of cattle, and Murrah, Mehsana breeds of buffaloes. Under the Pedigree selection programme Rathi, Tharparkar, Hariana, Kankrej breeds of cattle and Jaffarabadi, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri and Banni breeds of

buffalo are covered. Disease free high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds produced under the programme are made available to semen stations across the country. So far, 4288 high genetic merit bulls have been produced and made available to all semen stations for semen production including semen stations located in Karnataka.

- (vi) Strengthening of semen stations to achieve qualitative and quantitative improvement in semen production including semen of indigenous breeds. So far, strengthening of 47 semen stations have been sanctioned including 6 semen stations in the State of Karnataka.
- (vii) Creation awareness among farmers: Under the scheme, fertility camps, milk yield competitions, calf rallies, seminars, workshops, and conclaves have been organized to create awareness among farmers about the importance of indigenous bovine breeds.

2. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD): NPDD is implemented with following 2 components:

- (i) Component "A" of NPDD focuses on creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities for State Cooperative Dairy Federations/ District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Milk Producer Companies/ Farmer Producer Organizations.
- (ii) Component "B" of the NPDD scheme "Dairying through Cooperatives" aims to increase sale of milk and dairy products by increasing farmer's access to organized market, upgrading dairy

processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of producer owned institutions.

Under NPDD scheme, 22 projects have been approved in Karnataka with the total project cost of Rs. 45521.03 lakh with a central share of Rs.30783.03 lakh and out of this an amount of Rs.23660.11 lakh has been released. The projects are implemented by Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producer's Federation Limited.

The details of the major dairy projects sanctioned for implementation in Bidar district is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

3. Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO): To assist the State Dairy Cooperative Federations by providing interest subvention (regular 2% and additional 2% on prompt repayment) with respect to soft working capital loan to tide over the crisis on account severely adverse market conditions or natural calamities.
4. Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF): AHIDF provides interest subvention at the rate 3% per annum for creation/strengthening of livestock product processing and diversification infrastructure thereby providing greater access for unorganized producer members to organized market.
5. National Livestock Mission (NLM): To bring sharp focus on entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in poultry, sheep, goat, piggery and fodder by providing the incentivization to the individual,

FPOs, SHGs, Section 8 companies for entrepreneurship development and also to the State Government for breed improvement infrastructure. Under NLM, the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) is a key component under which 50% capital subsidy with a ceiling for various components that ranges from ₹3 lakh to ₹50 lakh, for the establishment of rural poultry breeding farms, as well as breeding farms for sheep, goats, pigs, camels, horses, and donkeys. Additionally, it supports fodder value-addition units, including hay, silage, Total Mixed Ration (TMR), fodder blocks, and units for processing, grading, and storing fodder seeds. This subsidy is available to individuals, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), Farmer Cooperative Organizations (FCOs), and Section 8 companies. The project proposal approved under NLM-EDP in Bidar district and Karnataka State as a whole is given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

The State Government is primarily responsible for meeting the 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 Mission was realign in July 2021 and modified

in March 2024. The Sub-Mission on feed and fodder 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, Government of India has requested all the States and Union Territories to establish State fodder task force 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 and Union Territories.

Besides, ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute Jhansi has prepared Fodder Resource Development Plans for Karnataka which has been circulated to them for its implementation.

6. Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP): to provide for prophylactic vaccination against animal diseases, capacity building of veterinary services, disease surveillance, and strengthening veterinary infrastructure. Also, a new component of Pashu Aushadhi is added under the scheme to ensure availability of affordable generic veterinary

medicine across the country through Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PM-KSK) and Cooperative Societies. This will create an ecosystem for Generic Medicine which will be affordable and of good quality. Under LHDCP during 2025-26 a total of Rs. 5126.65 lakhs have been released to Karnataka State. A total of 275 Mobile Veterinary Units (MVU) are operational in Karnataka including Bidar District and a total of 1,11,106 farmers benefited and 1,96,620 animals treated in Karnataka. During the FY 2025-26, 1.78 crore animals vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in the state of Karnataka and 34.73 lakh Farmers benefited including 3.54 lakh animals vaccinated and 75,986 farmers benefited in Bidar District.

STATEMENT-I

Progress made under different components of Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) in Karnataka

SI No	Particulars	Progress during 2020-25			
		Karnataka State		Bidar District	
		Physical	Financial (Rs Lakhs)	Physical	Financial (Rs Lakhs)
1	Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme	1.71 crore AI performed	4894.78	2.10 lakh AI performed	86.59
2	Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using sex sorted semen (ABIP-SS)	53665 AI performed	516.37	188 AI performed	2.29 (including incentives paid to AI technicians)
3	Multipurpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs)	1450	1523.45	129	41.94

4	Establishment of Gokul Gram at Lingadahalli, Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka for development and conservation of Amrit Mahal breed of cattle	1	250	-	-
5.	Strengthening of semen station	5	3211.82	-	-

STATEMENT-II

Details of Major Dairy Projects approved for Bidar district under National Programme for Dairy Development

Project No	Activities	Total Amount (Rs. in Lakh)
NPDD_KA_01B	Capital Investment for 76 Dairy Cooperative Societies	177.84
NPDD_KA_04F (QMP)	Installation of FTIR Technology based Milk Analyzer at Plant level	85.00
NPDD_KA_21L (DCS)	Organization of 36 new Dairy Cooperative Societies	66.96
NPDD_KA_22L	Strengthening of Milk Chilling and Milk Testing Laboratory facilities	57.00

STATEMENT-III

The details of projects approved under NLM-EDP in Karnataka

No. of approved Projects	Project Cost (Cr)	Approved Subsidy (Cr)	No. of 1st Installment Released	Amount of 1st Installment released (Cr)	No. of 2nd Installment Released	Amount of 2nd Installment released (Cr)
Karnataka						
1133	801.012	379.12	494	92.6	200	35.26
Bidar District						
52	49.7	21.32	33	7.08	10	1.56

REGISTRATION OF STARTUPS

2738. KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

- (a) the number of registered startups that have ceased operations since within a year and State-wise since 2015;
- (b) the main reasons cited for their closure; and
- (c) the number of jobs lost due to closure of these Startups, sector and State wise since 2015?

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

(a) to (c) The Government with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016. As per eligibility conditions prescribed under G.S.R. notification 127 (E) dated 19th February 2019, entities are recognized as 'startups' under the Startup India initiative by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). As 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 given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The startup closures that 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. The data pertaining to job losses due to closure of startups is not centrally maintained by the Government.

STATEMENT

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 on 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

SKILL TRAINING PROGRAMMES

2739. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry is implementing specialised skilling programmes including Mason Training under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-G), Rural Mason Training (RMT) and other livelihood-linked training initiatives for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) workers to enhance rural employability and ensure quality housing infrastructure, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the status of enrollment, certification and placement outcomes achieved during the last three years, particularly in Odisha and especially Kandhamal district;
- (c) whether additional training targets have been proposed, if else demand increases, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the budget allocation and expenditure incurred during the last three financial years for skill linked rural development initiatives, including DAY-NRLM, PMGSY, PM-Vishwakarma, and RSETI training programmes; and
- (e) the manner in which the Ministry is utilising the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, digital monitoring systems and convergence with banks and industries to ensure sustainable livelihoods and stronger rural infrastructure in a government-favourable, outcome-based framework?

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

(a) Yes, the Ministry is implementing two Centrally Sponsored skill development programmes namely Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) under the umbrella of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) for rural poor youth for their gainful employment with a view to eradicate poverty in the country including the State of Odisha. 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 guidelines provide for earmarking 50% of the funds for SCs and STs. Under DDU-GKY, coverage of 15% minorities, 5% of PwDs and 33% of women is mandatory. DDU-GKY provides training in courses approved by National Skills Qualification Council (NSQC), NCVET and made available on National qualification Register or portal of Ministry of skill Development and Entrepreneurship

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. The trainings are fully funded by Government of India, largely residential, and provide trainings in 70 National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) aligned courses as of now. The list of course is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

To enhance rural employability and ensure quality housing infrastructure, RSETIs are being strategically leveraged through convergence with other

flagship schemes to provide the following:

- i. Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G), Rural Mason Training (RMT) is being imparted through RSETIs to beneficiaries, with the objective of equipping them with practical masonry skills required for the construction of safe, durable and quality rural houses. RSETIs have introduced RMT from FY 2025–26, under which 8,048 candidates have been trained against a total target of 91,650 candidates.
- ii. Skill training under DDU-GKY and RSETI-approved courses is being provided to beneficiaries under MGNREGS to enhance employability, enable engagement in income-generating activities, and ensure a sustained availability of skilled manpower for rural infrastructure development. In this regard, Project UNNATI has been launched for MGNREGS workers to improve the livelihoods of the neediest households by imparting skills for self-employment or wage employment, covering up to two eligible members per household who have completed a minimum of 60 days of work under MGNREGA in any financial year since FY 2018–19.

Target and Tenure of Project UNNATI: Project Unnati is being implemented in convergence with the MoRD schemes- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The project is scheduled to run until 31st March 2026, with a target of skilling 1.50 lakh MGNREGA beneficiaries by the end of the project period. The achievements under the programme over the last three

years is as under:

FY	Scheme	No. of candidates trained
2022-23	DDU-GKY/RSETI/KVK	16003
2023-24	DDU-GKY/RSETI/KVK	26938
2024-25	DDU-GKY/RSETI/KVK	26766

(b) The details of candidates enrolled, certified and placed/ settled in the State of Odisha and especially Kandhamal district under DDU-GKY and RSETI during the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-II and III** respectively.

(c) Under DDU-GKY, based on demand additional target of 9,519 has been allocated during FY 2025-26, taking the total target to 2.42 lakh candidates, including additional targets allocated in the current year.

Under RSETI, a target of 91,650 candidates has been allocated for Rural Mason Training (RMT) in FY 2025–26, taking the overall RSETI target to 6.78 lakh candidates, including the RMT targets of the current year.

(d) The details of budget allocation and expenditure incurred during the last three financial years for skill-linked rural development initiatives, including DAY-NRLM, PMGSY, PM-Vishwakarma, and RSETI training programmes are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(e) Under DDU-GKY and RSETIs, the schemes are monitored through an Integrated Portal providing an end-to-end solution, including Aadhaar-enabled biometric attendance, geotagging of centres, online inspections, and CCTV monitoring. Performance is regularly reviewed through meetings and on-site

inspections to identify challenges and strengthen overall delivery.

In addition, RSETIs pursue convergence with banks and industries to promote sustainable livelihoods and quality rural infrastructure. Skill training is linked with real sector demand, supported by timely credit for viable micro-enterprises, and aligned with industry curriculum and market access. Banks provide credit counselling and handholding, while industries contribute technology and quality standards, creating a coordinated ecosystem where training, finance, and market linkages together generate measurable outcomes such as enterprise creation, income enhancement, quality rural assets, and long-term livelihood sustainability.

STATEMENT-I

List of RSETI Training Courses Aligned with NSQF

S.N.	Type of EDP	Qualification Name	Qualification Code	Category (I/II/III)	Duration (Hours)	Duration (Days)
1	Agricultural EDPs	Resham Kosh Utpadak Udyami	NARQ30005	II	80	10
2		Dairy Farming and Vermi Compost Making	NARQ30006	I	80	10
3		Commercial Horticulture	NARQ30017	I	104	13
4		Krishi Udyami	NARQ30021	II	104	13
5		Sheep Rearing	NARQ30024	II	80	10
6		Poultry	NARQ30027	I	80	10
7		Goat Rearing	NARQ30029	II	80	10
8		Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	NARQ30030	II	80	10
9		Rubber Tapping and Processing	NARQ30031	II	80	10
10		Piggery	NARQ30039	II	80	10

11		Commercial Floriculture	NARQ30041	II	80	10
12		Vegetable Nursery Management and Cultivation	NARQ30043	II	80	10
13		Bee Keeping	NARQ30044	II	80	10
14		Mushroom cultivation	NARQ30047	II	80	10
15		Gardening and Landscaping	NARQ30049	II	80	10
16		Poly Houses and Shade Net Farming	NARQ30051	II	80	10
17		Pisciculture	NARQ30059	II	80	10
18		Matsya Mitra	NARQ50001	I	480	60
19		Pashu Mitra	NARQ50002	I	480	60
20	General EDPs	Business Correspondent and Business Facilitator	NARQ30037	III	80	10
21		Debt Recovery Agents	NARQ30038	III	104	13
22		Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for Micro Entrepreneurs	NARQ40001	III	104	13
23		Grocery and Kirana Shop	NARQ30058	III	48	6
24		EDP to Persons with Disabilities	NARQ40060	III	80	10
25		Bank Mitra	NARQ40061	III	48	6
26		General EDP	NARQ40062	III	48	6
27		Training Programme on Financial Literacy for FLCRP	NARQ40063	III	48	6
28		Community Resource Person for Enterprise Promotion	NARQ50003	III	250	32
29	Process EDPs	Fast Food Stall Udyami	NARQ30032	II	80	10
30		Travel and Tourist Guide	NARQ30046	III	80	10
31		House Aaya	NARQ30050	II	104	13
32		Photo Farming,	NARQ30054	I	80	10

		Lamination and Screen Printing				
33		Masonry and Concrete Work	NARQ30055	I	240	30
34		Installation and Servicing of CCTV Camera, Security Alarm and Smoke Detector	NARQ30056	I	104	13
35		Photography and Videography	NARQ40002	I	240	30
36		Cell phone Repairs and Service	NARQ40003	I	240	30
37		Beauty Parlor Management	NARQ40007	I	240	30
38		Welding and Fabrication	NARQ40009	I	240	30
39		Electric Motor Rewinding and Repair Services	NARQ40012	I	240	30
40		Two-Wheeler Mechanic	NARQ40014	I	240	30
41		LMV Owner Driver	NARQ40015	I	240	30
42		Gharelu Vidyut Upkaran Seva Udyami	NARQ40016	I	240	30
43		House Wiring	NARQ40018	I	240	30
44		Men's Parlor and Salon Udyami	NARQ40019	I	240	30
45		TV Technician	NARQ40020	I	240	30
46		Computerized Accounting	NARQ40025	I	240	30
47		Desktop Publishing	NARQ40034	I	360	45
48		Computer Hardware and Networking	NARQ40035	I	360	45
49		Plumbing and Sanitary Works	NARQ40040	I	240	30
50		Refrigeration and Air-conditioning	NARQ40042	I	240	30
51		Aluminum Fabrication	NARQ40052	I	240	30

52		UPS and Battery Making and Servicing	NARQ40053	I	240	30
53		Carpentry	NARQ40057	I	240	30
54	Product EDPs	Homemade Agarbatti Maker	NARQ30004	II	80	10
55		Paper Cover, Envelope and File Making	NARQ30008	II	80	10
56		Soft Toys Maker and Seller	NARQ30023	I	104	13
57		Jute Products Udyami	NARQ30026	I	104	13
58		Papad, Pickle and Masala Powder	NARQ30028	II	80	10
59		Bamboo and Cane Craft Making	NARQ30048	I	104	13
60		Men's Tailor	NARQ40010	I	240	30
61		Vastra Chitra Kala Udyami (Embroidery and Fabric Painting)	NARQ40011	I	240	30
62		Costume Jewelry Udyami	NARQ40013	I	104	13
63		Women's Tailor	NARQ40033	I	240	30
64		Candle Making	NARQ40036	II	80	10
65	Food processing	Cake and Pastry, Bakery Products/Baking Technician	FIC/Q5005B	III	300	37
66	Food processing	Milk Products and Ice Cream Making	Dairy/P/	IV	300	37
67	Renewable Energy Resources	Renewable Energy Resources/Bio gas Plant/ Bio Slurry technician	SGJ/Q4008	III	450	56
68	Automotive	Electric Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	ASDC	II	300	37.5
69	Health care and wellness	Elderly Care Specialization	HSS/Q6001	IV	720	90
70	Food processing	Value addition for Coconut Product,	FICSI	III	240	30

		coconut oil Extraction, coir product etc.				

STATEMENT-II

Candidates enrolled, certified and placed in the State of Odisha and Kandhamal District during the last 3 years and the current year (till 11.12.2025) under DDU-GKY

State/ District	Financial Year	Enrolled	Certified	Placed
Odisha	2022-23	12266	15186	13533
	2023-24	2803	3244	5382
	2024-25	2336	661	1206
	2025-26	3731	2441	546
Kandhamal	2022-23	352	503	399
	2023-24	178	199	225
	2024-25	166	64	54
	2025-26	134	173	41

Source: State of Odisha.

STATEMENT-III

Candidates enrolled, certified and placed in the State of Odisha and Kandhamal District during the last 3 years and the current year (till Oct. 2025) under RSETI

State/ District	Financial Year	Enrolled	Certified	Placed
Odisha	2022-23	20766	16627	17486
	2023-24	22056	17493	19544
	2024-25	30046	23223	24998

	2025-26	14903	10819	12646
Kandhamal	2022-23	675	638	567
	2023-24	710	547	647
	2024-25	995	785	908
	2025-26	634	443	526

Source: NACER

STATEMENT-IV**Funds allocated and expenditure incurred under skill-linked rural development initiatives**

(₹ in lakhs)

Scheme	DDU-GKY		RSETI	
FY	Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Funds Allocated	Funds Released
2022-23	9405.05	9283.83	25000.00	20415.00
2023-24	38370.58	23387.41	23215.50	21050.00
2024-25	50000.00	37498.80	25000.00	24840.62
2025-26 (till Nov 2025)	75000.00	20222.03	30000.00	8515.92

Under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme of MSME, Year-wise Budget allocation and Expenditure, since inception of the Scheme on 17.09.2023, is as under:

FY	Total Budget allocation under the Scheme (Rs. In Crore)	Total Expenditure under the Scheme (Rs. In Crore)	Expenditure under Skill upgradation component (Rs. In Crore)
2023-24	753.1168	745.9197	2,42.31
2024-25	3,993.78	3,993.10	1,384.44
2025-26 (upto 12.12.2025)	5,100	2,250.3869	923

Source: MSME

साइबर धोखाधड़ी के लिए उन्नत निगरानी तंत्र

2740. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार डिजिटलीकरण के विस्तार के पश्चात देश में साइबर धोखाधड़ी के मामलों में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि को रोकने हेतु उन्नत निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव रखती है;

(ख) क्या प्रौद्योगिकीय प्रगति के कारण इन दिनों साइबर धोखाधड़ी अत्यंत चतुर/परिष्कृत ढंग से की जा रही है जिससे लोग इसके शिकार हो रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) 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।

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. 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. 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। दिनांक 31.10.2025 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।

- iii. 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।
- iv. 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 हुई है और 1,05,129 साइबर जांच सहायता अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं।

साइबर अपराधी आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई), डीपफेक टेक्नोलॉजी आदि जैसी नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के माध्यम से धोखाधड़ी कर रहे हैं। केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध संबंधी 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, 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।

मनरेगा के दायरे को बढ़ाना

2741. श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा:

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार की महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस) को कृषि से जोड़ने की प्रतिबद्धता के अंतर्गत बिहार के औरंगाबाद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के छह विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में किये गए कृषि कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे कार्यों से लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इन छह विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत अब तक पूर्ण किए गए पक्के आवासों की संख्या कितनी है और वर्ष 2025 में बाढ़ पुनर्वास में अभी भी लंबित आवासों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) बिहार बजट 2025-26 के 3.17 लाख करोड़ रुपये में से उपरोक्त विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों को ग्रामीण अवसंरचना हेतु कितनी निधि जारी की गई है और इस धनराशि का विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) एक मांग आधारित मजदूरी रोजगार योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्रत्येक परिवार को मांग के

अनुसार प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में कम से कम एक सौ दिन का गारंटीकृत अकुशल शारीरिक श्रम रोजगार के रूप में प्रदान करना है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप निर्धारित गुणवत्ता और स्थायित्व की उत्पादक परिसंपत्तियों का सृजन होता है।

औरंगाबाद लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत गया और औरंगाबाद जिले का कुछ भाग आता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान गया और औरंगाबाद जिलों में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के तहत कृषि और संबद्ध कार्यकलापों के तहत किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के तहत कृषि और संबद्ध कार्यों का ब्यौरा			
जिले का नाम	पूर्ण कार्यों की संख्या	वर्ष 2025-26 में कुल व्यय (लाख में)	चल रहे कार्यों की संख्या
औरंगाबाद	2,108	7,667.78	12,322
गया	4,813	15,814.39	29,549

गया और औरंगाबाद जिले में किए गए व्यक्तिगत लाभार्थी कार्यों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के तहत किए गए व्यक्तिगत लाभार्थी कार्यों का ब्यौरा			
जिले का नाम	पूर्ण कार्यों की संख्या	वर्ष 2025-26 में कुल व्यय (लाख में)	चल रहे कार्यों की संख्या
औरंगाबाद	295	464.56	2,994
गया	1,049	646.75	4251

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में “सभी के लिए आवास” के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय दिनांक 1 अप्रैल 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना- ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है ताकि मार्च 2029 तक बुनियादी सुविधा प्रदान करके 4.95 करोड़ पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। दिनांक 11.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कुल 4.14 करोड़ (बिहार के लिए 50,12,752) आवासों का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया है, जिनमें

से 3.86 करोड़ (बिहार के लिए 49,08,262) आवासों को मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और 2.92 करोड़ (बिहार के लिए 39,36,854) आवासों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है।

औरंगाबाद लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के छह विधानसभा क्षेत्रों में निर्मित किए गए पक्के आवासों की संख्या तालिका 1 में दी गई है। वर्ष 2025 में बिहार राज्य को बाढ़ पुनर्वास के तहत पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत कोई आवंटन नहीं किया गया था।

तालिका-1

क्र. सं.	विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का नाम	स्वीकृत आवास	निर्मित आवास
1	औरंगाबाद	19862	17127
2	गुरुआ	25105	21306
3	इमामगंज	36893	33253
4	कुटुम्ब	13786	12082
5	रफीगंज	28891	23997
6	टिकारी	24225	19592
	कुल	1,48,762	1,27,357

(ग) यह मामला बिहार सरकार से संबंधित है। ये आँकड़े केंद्र सरकार स्तर पर नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

CASHEW INDUSTRY CRISIS

2742. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

- whether the Government proposes to protect the cashew industry from crisis, if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;
- whether the Government initiate action to give directions to the bank for implementing the revival package declared by Government of Kerala after discussion with banks and stake holders of cashew industry, if so, the details

thereof along with the action taken thereon;

- (c) whether the State Bank of India is exempted from implementing the decisions for revival of cashew industries, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government initiate action against the SBI for its violation in implementing the decisions taken in high level meeting for the revival of cashew industries, if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to give strict direction to SBI to implement the package declared for the revival of cashew industries, 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) The Department of Commerce through the Agricultural and Processed Foods Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides financial assistance for export promotion of its Scheduled products 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>. APEDA invited proposals from the cashew processing units for development of export infrastructure and received a total of 12 applications, out of which 9 applicants were granted In-Principle Approvals (IPAs) for financial assistance of Rs. 5.33 crores.

Further, the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) Kerala has proactively collaborated with the Kerala State Government to support and protect the cashew sector. The SLBC Kerala, in coordination with the Cashew Revival Committee, agreed to a special One-Time Settlement (OTS) scheme for the sector, which was formalized by the Government. The scheme offers substantial relief, stipulating that units with exposure up to ₹2 crores may be settled at 50% of the base amount, and units with exposure above ₹2 crores may be settled at 60% of the base amount. The scheme's timeline has been repeatedly extended through Government orders, with ongoing support.

No provision of exempting any member bank from considering and acting upon the revival decisions has been submitted to the SLBC. However, the final adoption of the special State-proposed OTS scheme, like all credit-related policies, is subject to the approval of an individual bank's Board, as banks maintain their own Board-approved policies and pan-India operational frameworks.

Any violation by State Bank of India (SBI) or any other bank is viewed in the context of their operational mandate. The approval and implementation of the State-level revival package are fundamentally credit policy related matters, and as such, the final implementation authority rests with the respective banks, within the overall regulatory framework of RBI.

As informed by RBI, in a deregulated credit environment, banks have been advised to take credit related decisions, including restructuring related decisions as per their assessment of the viability prospects of the borrower, in terms of the

Board approved policy of the bank, subject to the prudential norms issued by Reserve Bank of India contained in the Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets. This is a principle-based, steady state framework, which provides adequate flexibility to banks to design and implement resolution plans, tailor made to suit the unique requirements of each borrower, including those from the cashew industries.

COFFEE PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT BILL

2743. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

- (a) the current status of the Coffee (Promotion and Development) Bill introduced for the promotion and regulation of the coffee sector in India;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted consultations with stakeholders, including coffee growers, industry representatives and experts, before drafting the Bill;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including such consultations and the key recommendations incorporated into the Bill;
- (d) the expected timeline for the passage and implementation of the Bill; and
- (e) the key provisions of the Bill aimed at benefiting small and marginal coffee growers in the country?

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

(a) to (e) The Government has carried out wide consultations on the draft Coffee (Promotion and Development) Bill inter alia including putting the draft Bill in public domain and consultations with various growers associations, exporters associations, industry stakeholders and related Ministries/Departments of Government of India. The Bill has not yet been finalized for introduction in the Parliament.

MSP

2744. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

- (a) whether the demands regarding Minimum Support Price (MSP) raised by farmers would be met in a timely and efficient manner to benefit farmers as the delay has caused considerable distress, with several farmers continuing to protest;
- (b) the reasons behind the delay in implementing this law along with the likely time for its implementation;
- (c) the steps are being taken to address the concerns raised by farmers and their leaders regarding the implementation process; and
- (d) whether the Government's planning to work in consultation with farmers to find a resolution to the ongoing crisis, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (d) Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22

mandated agricultural crops 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.

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.

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.

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

Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support and various schemes/programmes. The important initiatives of the Government of India meant for the Welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers are given below.

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 SanraksHan 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. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE)
26. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
27. Digital Agriculture Mission

NATIONAL MISSION ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

2745. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) the status of the implementation of the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture across the country;

- (b) the steps taken to promote climate-resilient and water-efficient cropping patterns among farmers;
- (c) the details of the subsidies provided for micro-irrigation systems during the last five years;
- (d) the impact of these measures on the reduction of water usage for irrigation; and
- (e) the steps taken to create awareness about soil health cards and the use of bio-fertilizers?

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

(a) and (b) The Government is implementing National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to promote climate resilience and water efficient cropping pattern. Under NMSA, Per Drop More Crop(PDMC) scheme is to increase water use efficiency at the farm level through micro irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development scheme focuses on Integrated Farming System for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health and Fertility scheme assists states in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management through judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers. Organic farming is promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and natural farming through National Mission on Natural Farming. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Agroforestry and

National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana along with weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme provide a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of the crop by providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen natural calamities and adverse weather incidence.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has been implementing a project- National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) since 2011. The project studies the impact of erratic monsoons, extreme weather events and climate change on agriculture. 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 are undertaken. Risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to climate change has been carried out 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. 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.

(c) Under PDMC financial assistance @ 55% for Small and Marginal farmers and @ 45% for Other farmers is provided for installation of Micro Irrigation. Central assistance for subsidies provided to the States/UTs under PDMC

scheme during the past five years are as under :

Year	Central Assistance released (Rs. in crore)
2021-22	1796.12
2022-23	1901.37
2023-24	2103.50
2024-25	2793.37
2025-26 (so far)	1974.34
Total	10568.7

(d) The impact evaluation study on PDMC revealed that the scheme is relevant in achieving national priorities such as improving on-farm water use efficiency, enhancing crop productivity, generating employment opportunities and overall income enhancement of farmers. Micro irrigation adoption helped to improve water use efficiency in the range of 30%- 70% and saving of water in the range of 30% -50%.

(e) Government promotes judicious and balanced use of fertilizers through the Soil Health and Fertility Scheme, under which Soil Health Cards (SHCs) are issued to all farm holdings to encourage integrated nutrient management. Based on the recommendations on Soil Health Card, trainings, demonstrations, and campaigns are conducted to create awareness among the farmers for adopting recommendations on judicious use of fertilizers. So far, 93,781 farmer trainings, 6.80 lakh demonstrations, and 7,425 melas/campaigns on SHC recommendations have been conducted.

**PROJECTS UNDER NATIONAL BEE BOARD AND
NATIONAL BAMBOO MISSION**

2746. SHRI KALI CHARAN MUNDA:

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

- (a) the current status of grants provided under approved different projects under National Bee Board and National Bamboo Mission in Jharkhand including Khunti Lok Sabha constituency;
- (b) the number of farmers in Jharkhand including Khunti got benefited under aforesaid National Bee Board and National Bamboo Mission; and
- (c) the details of ongoing and in process programmes in Jharkhand being undertaken by National Bee Board?

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

(a) to (c) National Bee Board is implementing Central Sector Scheme of National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) to promote holistic growth of beekeeping industry for income and employment generation in the country, including Jharkhand. Under this scheme demand driven project-based assistance is provided to the implementing agencies. 12 projects were sanctioned for Rs. 896.84 lakh in the State of Jharkhand including Khunti Lok Sabha Constituency. Out of the 12 projects, 4 projects (for Rs. 228.50 lakh) including 2 projects (for Rs. 50.90 lakh) at Khunti Lok Sabha Constituency have been completed and 8 projects (for Rs. 668.34 lakh) including 6 projects at Khunti Lok Sabha Constituency (for Rs. 443.93 lakh) are under implementation.

National Bamboo Mission (NBM) a component under the Centrally Sponsored Krishonnati Yojana, is implemented in 24 states/UTs including Jharkhand to focus on the development of complete value chain of bamboo sector to link growers (farmers), primary processors, artisans with industry starting from planting material, plantation, creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, micro, small and medium enterprises, skill development and brand building initiative. The scheme is implemented in non-forest Government land and private farmers fields, in the States where it has social, commercial and economical advantage of bamboo. All the districts in Jharkhand including Khunti Lok Sabha Constituency are covered under NBM. Allocation of Rs. 2064.00 lakh (Central Share) sanctioned to the State of Jharkhand for implementing NBM from 2018-19 to 2025-26.

हमीरपुर में किसानों की मुश्किलें

2747. श्री अजेन्द्र सिंह लोधी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस अत्यंत चिंताजनक तथ्य की जानकारी है कि हमीरपुर जिले में किसान बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत गलत सर्वेक्षण, झूठे दावे, भुगतान में हेराफेरी और बिचौलियों की मनमानी कार्रवाइयों से किसानों के अधिकार गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या उर्वरक वितरण में कुप्रबंधन एवं मिलीभगत के कारण देश के अन्नदाता किसान घंटों लंबी कतारों में प्रतीक्षा करने के बाद मात्र एक बोरी उर्वरक लेकर घर लौटने को बाध्य हो रहे हैं और यह स्थिति खुली एवं स्पष्ट भ्रष्टाचार का उदाहरण है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार स्वीकार करती है कि यह स्थिति एकल त्रुटि का परिणाम नहीं अपितु संगठित एवं

व्यवस्थागत समस्या का संकेत है जिसमें स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों, एजेंटों और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की भूमिका संदिग्ध है?

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) हमीरपुर जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। खरीफ 2025 सीजन के दौरान, कुल 1,71,238 किसान आवेदनों में से 20,782 आवेदन गैर ऋणी थे। योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों में निहित प्रावधानों के अनुसार, जिला प्रशासन द्वारा इन किसानों का सत्यापन करने के पश्चात 391 आवेदन अपूर्ण पाए गए। राज्य सरकार द्वारा संबंधित बीमा कंपनी को इन आवेदनों को रद्द करने की सलाह दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग) चालू रबी 2025-26 सीजन के दौरान, देश में यूरिया, डीएपी, एमओपी और एनपीकेएस जैसे उर्वरकों की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता रही है। रबी 2025-26 सीजन के दौरान देश में इन उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता, उपलब्धता, बिक्री और क्लोजिंग स्टॉक से संबंधित जानकारी निम्न प्रकार है:

(आँकड़े एल.एम.टी. में)

क्र. सं.	उत्पाद समूह	दिनांक 11.12.2025 तक आनुपातिक आवश्यकता	दिनांक 11.12.2025 तक उपलब्धता	दिनांक 11.12.2025 तक डीबीटी की बिक्री	दिनांक 11.12.2025 को क्लोजिंग स्टॉक की स्थिति
1	यूरिया	98.76	127.85	82.46	45.39
2	डीएपी	38.89	50.38	33.92	16.46
3	एमओपी	7.69	11.71	5.42	6.29
4	एनपीकेएस	45.11	68.68	33.65	35.03

इसके अतिरिक्त, देश में उर्वरकों की समय पर तथा पर्याप्त उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक सीजन में निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जाते हैं:

- प्रत्येक फसल सीजन के प्रारंभ से पूर्व कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा सभी राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से राज्य-वार और माह-वार उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता का आकलन किया जाता है।
- कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा आकलन की गई आवश्यकता के आधार पर, उर्वरक

विभाग, मासिक आपूर्ति योजना जारी कर राज्यों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में उर्वरकों की आपूर्ति करता है तथा उपलब्धता की निरंतर निगरानी करता है।

(iii) एकीकृत उर्वरक प्रबंधन प्रणाली (iFMS) नामक ऑनलाइन वेब-आधारित निगरानी प्रणाली द्वारा पूरे देश में सभी प्रमुख सब्सिडी प्राप्त उर्वरकों की आवाजाही की निगरानी की जाती है।

(iv) राज्य सरकारों को नियमित रूप से निर्माताओं और आयातकों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करने तथा समय पर ऑर्डर जारी कर आपूर्ति को सुव्यवस्थित करने की सलाह दी जाती है।

(v) संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा राज्य के भीतर जिला स्तर पर उर्वरकों का आकलन तथा वितरण किया जाता है।

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में संविदा के माध्यम से कार्यरत आरक्षित वर्ग के कर्मचारी

2748. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों से संबंधित बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारी विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में संविदा/आउटसोर्सिंग के माध्यम से कार्यरत हैं और उन्हें नियमित कर्मचारियों के समान भर्ती या सेवा शर्तों में आरक्षण का लाभ या संरक्षण प्राप्त नहीं होता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या यह स्थिति इन वर्गों के विरुद्ध भेदभाव को जन्म दे रही है और सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्य में बाधा उत्पन्न कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मुद्दे का संज्ञान लिया है और क्या वह संविदा या आउटसोर्सिंग नियुक्तियों में अनिवार्य आरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने और उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक हितों की रक्षा के लिए कोई व्यापक नीति, कानून या दिशानिर्देश तैयार करने की योजना बना रही है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके कब तक लागू किए जाने की संभावना है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार का प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग, सामान्य वित्तीय नियमावली (जीएफआर) 2017 के नियम 177 से 206 के अनुसार, लघु अवधि की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए आउटसोर्सिंग एजेंसियों की कुछ सेवाएं लेने में सक्षम है। चूंकि ये सेवाएं सीधे मंत्रालयों/विभागों/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा ली जाती हैं, इसलिए इसका केंद्रीयकृत डेटा नहीं रखा जाता है।

सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित किया जाना अपेक्षित होता है कि सभी अस्थायी नियुक्तियों, जो 45 दिन या उससे अधिक समय के लिए होंगी, में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए आरक्षण दिया जाए।

गैर-भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों की संपत्ति को जब्त करना

2749. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने गैर-भारतीय मूल के लोगों, विशेषकर कनाडा, ब्रिटेन और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में रहने वाले तथा भारतीय विरोधी गतिविधियों में शामिल लोगों की संपत्ति के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त लोगों के बैंक खाते बंद कर दिए गए हैं या उनके पासपोर्ट रद्द कर दिए गए हैं या उनके द्वारा भारत की यात्रा पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है; और

(ग) 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 (ग) भारत विरोधी गतिविधियों में गैर-भारतीयों की भागीदारी और समर्थन के उदाहरण सामने आए हैं। भारत सरकार ने अपने राजनयिक मिशनों और पोस्टों के माध्यम से मेजबान सरकारों से संपर्क किया है और उनसे न केवल अपने संबंधित घरेलू कानूनों के तहत इन तत्वों के खिलाफ

कार्रवाई करने का आग्रह किया है, बल्कि प्रासंगिक अंतरराष्ट्रीय परम्पराओं के अनुसार हमारी राजनयिक संपत्तियों और कर्मियों की पर्याप्त सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने का भी आग्रह किया है। इसके अलावा, समय-समय पर जारी वीजा मैनुअल, नियमों और दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार ऐसे गैर-भारतीयों की भारत में यात्रा निषिद्ध है जो इन गतिविधियों में शामिल है।

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS FRAMEWORK

2750. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to develop a district-level Ease of Doing Business framework to assess local business conditions, entrepreneurship requirements and administrative responsiveness, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if so, the parameters being considered for evaluating district performance, including single-window systems, clearances, investor facilitation and MSME onboarding;
- (c) whether any pilot studies have been undertaken to map district-specific business bottlenecks and enablers;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen district entrepreneurship cells in coordination with State authorities to ensure faster service delivery and support for new enterprises; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Since 2015, the Government of India has been implementing the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) to promote transparency, simplify regulatory

procedures, and enhance service delivery across all the States and UTs. Recognizing that businesses often interact with district-level institutions, the need to extend EoDB reforms to the grassroots level was emphasized during the National Conference of Chief Secretaries held in December 2024.

In response, DPIIT has launched the District Business Reform Action Plan (DBRAP)—a State-led initiative aimed at localizing BRAP at the district level. DBRAP is designed to strengthen last-mile delivery, improve service quality, and accelerate regional development by equipping districts with robust institutional and digital infrastructure. These reforms will be implemented across District Collectorates, Development Authorities, and Urban Local Bodies, which play a critical role in regulatory approvals, inspections, and business facilitation

In this regard, DPIIT has issued a comprehensive D-BRAP 2025 Implementation Guidebook, which lays down a structured district-level framework to improve Ease of Doing Business and enhance administrative responsiveness. The Guidebook covers six key reform areas:

1. District-level approvals and service delivery
2. Digitisation and mutation of property records
3. Time-bound and risk-based inspection systems
4. District-level investment facilitation mechanisms
5. Measures for fostering start-ups in Tier-II and Tier-III cities and
6. Strengthening of industrial parks and local infrastructure.

A total of 154 reforms have been identified, each with a clearly defined objective and assessment checklist to ensure uniform implementation

and monitoring across districts. The reforms are drafted in a manner that improves predictability for businesses and builds competitive district-level ecosystems that support MSMEs, start-ups, and new investments.

- (b) Under the District Business Reforms Action Plan (D-BRAP) 2025, each reform is accompanied by a detailed assessment checklist for evaluating district performance. The parameters have been organised into the following thematic categories:

1. Service Delivery and Single Window Systems

- Online provision of approvals, licenses, and services across the business lifecycle through the Single Window System or departmental portals.
- Availability of online credit facilitation tools for MSMEs and enterprises.

2. Land and Property Governance

- Digitisation of property and land records, including cadastral maps.
- Availability of land/property-related court case information on digital platforms.

3. Inspection and Compliance Systems

- Time-bound, transparent inspection processes supported by online dashboards with district-level inspection data.

4. Investor Facilitation

DBRAP aims to empower investors with clear, district-level information on industrial potential by strengthening District Industry Centres (DICs) as the primary facilitation points. The State must ensure DICs are accessible, well-equipped, and IT-enabled; deploy trained staff; provide regular capacity-building on policies and the Single Window System; maintain updated information resources; map key economic areas; support large investment proposals; and set up systems for expert access, feedback, and monitoring.

Districts are responsible for ensuring effective on-ground performance of DICs by tracking investor footfall, resolution timelines, and service quality. They must update investment data regularly, engage with local industry and academia, submit performance and Training Needs Assessment reports, maintain training trackers, document best practices, collect user feedback, and identify local experts for the State's panels.

5. MSME and Start-up Support

MoUs between District Industries Centres (DICs) and CSIR Innovation Complexes. Number of MSMEs utilising CSIR facilities or services through district-level linkages. As part of the evaluation, States and UTs assess their districts against these parameters through evidence-based assessment, including document checks,

system screenshots, and nominate a specified number of districts for further review.

(c) Consultations on District BRAP were held with leading industry associations as well as the State Governments and their suggestions were incorporated into the final document.

(d) and (e) D-BRAP 2025 includes a dedicated reform area named Fostering Start-up Growth in Tier-II and Tier-III Cities, which is aimed at strengthening of entrepreneurship development at the District level, through units such as Startup Cells within District Industries Centres (DICs). These Cells are envisaged to function as a single point of contact for new and existing startups at the district level. Their key role includes-

- Handholding and facilitation for entrepreneurs across application processes, approvals, and grievance redressal.
- Supporting onboarding of startups onto the BHASKAR portal to enhance visibility and access to schemes.
- Coordinating with banks and financial institutions to improve credit access for eligible startups under central and state schemes.
- Promoting the establishment of incubation centres, co-working spaces, and plug- and-play facilities, particularly in smaller towns with limited infrastructure.
- Creating structured mentoring networks connecting startups with sector experts, experienced entrepreneurs, and academic institutions

to support business development and skill enhancement.

DELETION OF WORKERS FROM MGNREGS

2751. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

- (a) whether twenty seven lakh workers have been deleted from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) database from 10th October to 14th November, 2025, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the reasons for such huge deletion from MGNREGS database in a single month period;
- (c) the details and number of workers deleted from MGNREGS database during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;
- (d) the details and number of new workers added in MGNREGS database during the last three years, year and State-wise;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the Centre has mandated e-KYC and any discrepancy in workers name, photo, Aadhaar card, job card, bank account etc. is enough to deny work and wages to workers under MGNREGS; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to help workers who are not accustomed to all these digital frameworks ?

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

(a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand-driven wage employment scheme and the responsibility of implementation of the scheme is vested with the Government of the concerned States/UTs. Updation/deletion of Job Cards is a regular exercise conducted by the States/UTs. Job cards have been deleted mainly for the reasons such as fake/duplicate/incorrect job cards, family shifted from Gram Panchayat permanently, Gram Panchayat classified as Urban and there was only one member name in the job card he/she has expired etc. However, while deleting/ removing workers/Job cards, States/UTs have to ensure compliance with provisions of the Act and the Standard Operating Procedure issued by the Ministry to ensure that no job card of deserving or eligible household is deleted/cancelled. State/Union Territory(UT)-wise number of workers deleted from job cards under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the period of 10-10-2025 to 14-11-2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**

(c) and (d) The details and number of workers deleted from Mahatma Gandhi NREGS database during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise; and the details and number of new workers added in Mahatma Gandhi NREGS database during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e) and (f) Job card verification is a continuous process, as job card renewal is required to be done once in 5 years under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. To simplify and support these statutory processes, States/UTs have been requested to

utilize the e-KYC feature already available in the NMMS app (National Mobile Monitoring System) for job card verification and subsequent renewal after following extant processes. This is intended to assist States/UTs in carrying out job card verification in a timely, transparent, and efficient manner. As 99.67% active workers' Aadhaar have already been seeded, e-KYC feature could be used as a simple, reliable, accurate and efficient way of verification of job cards. States have been advised to take necessary measures to make the process as smooth as possible by resolving issues like network connectivity etc. e-KYC can be done anywhere as decided by the State such as- at worksite, special camps organised by the Gram Panchayat etc. This is a progressive step aimed at strengthening transparency, efficiency, and ease of service delivery under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. The ground level functionaries have been adequately oriented, sensitized and trained through various fora to make the verification process as smooth as possible. Verification of job cards using e-KYC started from 01.09.2025 and it is still going on. So far e-KYC of 65.05% of Active workers have been completed as on 11.12.2025. It is stated that no one can be denied work or wages due to non verification through e-KYC.

STATEMENT-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise number of workers deleted from Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the period of 10-10-2025 to 14-11-2025.		
Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of workers deleted
1	Andaman And Nicobar	130
2	Andhra Pradesh	1107339

3	Arunachal Pradesh	896
4	Assam	6920
5	Bihar	9610
6	Chhattisgarh	65619
7	Goa	2
8	Gujarat	5433
9	Haryana	309
10	Himachal Pradesh	9877
11	Jammu And Kashmir	79070
12	Jharkhand	2724
13	Karnataka	27004
14	Kerala	20124
15	Ladakh	604
16	Lakshadweep	18
17	Madhya Pradesh	5327
18	Maharashtra	15061
19	Manipur	1111
20	Meghalaya	532
21	Mizoram	1480
22	Nagaland	1254
23	Odisha	80896
24	Puducherry	3
25	Punjab	16898
26	Rajasthan	13701
27	Sikkim	1543
28	Tamil Nadu	33090
29	Telangana	95084
30	Tripura	6341
31	Uttar Pradesh	17236
32	Uttarakhand	6526
Grand Total		1631762

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise and State-wise details and number of workers deleted and new workers added in Mahatma Gandhi NREGS database

Sl. No.	States/Uts	2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026	
		No. of workers deleted	No. of workers added	No. of workers deleted	No. of workers added	No. of workers deleted	No. of workers added	No. of workers deleted	No. of workers added
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	7517856	420892	1096736	545193	461733	647818	1838628	466136
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	34433	31492	58257	32907	58854	34487	31788	27285
3	ASSAM	608253	1117601	792138	442061	1819212	629904	109634	1097275
4	BIHAR	8900402	1360719	3178680	1185465	1561159	10134595	113296	1758713
5	CHHATTISGARH	1186037	302701	1395412	300728	1489327	502830	492178	502120
6	GOA	24	789	34	462	73	534	12	999
7	GUJARAT	559478	320480	975994	301571	174331	1077181	68031	174782
8	HARYANA	17997	73693	18939	125142	18466	147281	10793	196117
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	78439	84467	77015	93968	29714	108638	65797	35302
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	107120	105093	212281	74125	103808	185737	241590	98971
11	JHARKHAND	2030163	555847	654727	996998	363396	640445	54112	380195
12	KARNATAKA	855967	860226	547661	577386	243101	458579	536372	339390
13	KERALA	348598	180684	540033	149608	213578	154436	80517	145488
14	LADAKH	7130	2713	3209	1544	2342	1364	3378	2154
15	MADHYA PRADESH	1471373	1099487	2698235	887779	224539	1006749	69874	641711
16	MAHARASHTRA	428628	869634	227851	1357519	156962	1291870	276271	3658135
17	MANIPUR	90027	29996	127349	52178	93300	63004	40784	52734
18	MEGHALAYA	20466	47838	118486	59420	76109	71766	16628	45759
19	MIZORAM	10269	9959	15010	12102	28339	21118	21781	20622
20	NAGALAND	15155	29402	21754	26295	90310	76118	225264	63368
21	ODISHA	7686413	627397	1499868	601525	1122016	1283764	346144	446436
22	PUNJAB	598046	145722	127741	131897	45142	238015	64448	112911
23	RAJASTHAN	3046893	587522	2151059	651639	313844	1032942	183202	389222
24	SIKKIM	4528	4630	8792	4491	9200	3843	4828	2977
25	TAMIL NADU	782200	361637	1690416	438711	1716015	256050	141364	109197
26	TELANGANA	1723810	157046	302478	263883	335382	233119	500698	57841
27	TRIPURA	37486	56381	103710	47169	44239	63607	63131	37576

28	UTTAR PRADESH	8024982	1132879	5600653	842136	154356	2593617	72352	1249392
29	UTTARAKHAND	355786	53883	124556	54818	169132	56553	59524	29983
30	WEST BENGAL	8340066	405325	603689	14072	38642	10692	103	11335
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	320	912	190	1146	765	784	1096	897
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0	265	145	1224	172	7809	186	4600
33	LAKSHADWEEP	63	193	86	394	137	71	345	89
34	PUDUCHERRY	49528	2131	2068	7752	2267	3075	568	2134
	Total	54937936	11039636	24975252	10283308	11159962	23038395	5734717	12161846

INSURANCE ACCESSIBILITY BY FARMERS OF REMOTE AREAS

2752. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

(a) the number of farmers in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana;

(b) whether the Government has identified any issues in coverage or claim settlement in these remote regions; and

(c) the steps taken to improve insurance accessibility for small and marginal farmers in these districts?

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

(a) Total 30,950 and 72,011 farmer applications have been enrolled during last 5 years i.e. 2020-21 to 2024-25 in Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam respectively under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

(b) The PMFBY, introduced in the country from Kharif 2016 season is voluntary

for the States as well as farmers. All the major work like selection of crops and area/district, 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.

(c) Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of this scheme all over India including Assam State to bring transparency and ensure smooth coverage farmers and timely settlement of claims in States/UTs :

- 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.
- Tranche based claims payment has been initiated from 2025-26.
- 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, introduction of technologies like YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology) and WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System) for objective crop damage and loss assessment etc. have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.
- The Government has actively supported the awareness activities being

carried out by the States concerned including Assam, implementing Insurance Companies, financial institutions, and Common Service Centres (CSCs) network to disseminate key features of PMFBY amongst farmers and members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

- Structured awareness campaign 'Crop Insurance Week/Fasal Bima Saptah' has been initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare since Kharif 2021 season onwards. Along with this, 'Fasal Bima Pathshalas' are also being organized at village/GP level for knowledge building of farmers on various aspects of scheme implementation.
- Government had also organized a nationwide Doorstep Crop Insurance Policy/receipt Distribution mega drive – 'Meri Policy Mere Haath'. Hard copies of crop insurance policy receipts are distributed to farmers enrolled under PMFBY through special camps at gram Panchayat/village level.

SUPPORT TO FARMERS AFFECTED BY CLIMATE-RELATED EVENTS

2753. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) the details of the relief and support which have been extended to farmers affected by climate-related events in 2025; and

(b) the details of the progress made with respect to the Pradhan Mantri Fasal

Bima Yojana (PMFBY) (crop insurance) and the Minimum Support Price (MSP) policies?

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

(a) As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursement of relief assistance to the affected, rests with the State Government concerned. State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal as per approved norms. Additional financial assistance is provided from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), in case of disaster of 'severe nature'. Details of the fund allocated and released under SDRF/NDRF to the States are available on website i.e. ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

(b) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides comprehensive risk coverage against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for cereals, millets and pulses or oilseeds, and commercial or horticultural crops notified by concerned State Government. The scheme safeguards against widespread yield loss due to natural risks such as flood, inundation, landslide, drought, dry spells, hailstorm, cyclone, pests/diseases, natural fire/lightning, storm, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, and tornado. It 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, unseasonal rain, and hailstorm. As of 30.11.2025, ₹1, 90,374 crore has been disbursed as claims to

approximately 2,301 lakh farmers since inception of the Scheme in Kharif 2016.

Government declares Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated crops, 14 Kharif, 6 Rabi, and 2 commercial crops (jute and copra), based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and in consultation with State Governments and Central Ministries. While fixing MSP, factors such as cost of production, demand–supply trends, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, and terms of trade are taken into account. MSP ensures a minimum margin of 50% over the cost of production to the farmers. The increase in MSP has significantly benefited farmers, as reflected in the steady rise in procurement levels and MSP payments made. From 2014–15 to 2025–26 (up to October 2025), 117.32 crore metric tonnes of crops have been procured, with MSP payments of ₹24.49 lakh crore. The details of MSPs fixed by Government for the year 2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Minimum Support Price (Marketing Season-wise) (₹/quintal)

Sr. No.	Commodities	KMS 2025-26
	<u>KHARIF CROPS</u>	
1	Paddy (Common)	2369
	Paddy (Grade 'A')	2389
2	Jowar (Hybrid)	3699
	Jowar (Maldandi)	3749
3	Bajra	2775
4	Ragi	4886
5	Maize	2400

6	Arhar	8000
7	Moong	8768
8	Urad	7800
9	Cotton (Medium Staple)	7710
	Cotton (Long Staple)	8110
10	Groundnut	7263
11	Sunflower Seed	7721
12	Soyabean Yellow	5328
13	Sesamum	9846
14	Nigerseed	9537
	<u>RABI CROPS</u>	RMS 2026-27
15	Wheat	2585
16	Barley	2150
17	Gram	5875
18	Masur	7000
19	Rapeseed and mustard	6200
20	Safflower	6540
	<u>COMMERCIAL CROPS</u>	
		2025-26
21	Jute	5650
		2025
22	Copra (milling)	11582
	Copra (ball)	12100

मखाना को बढ़ावा देना

2754. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

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

(क) क्या दरभंगा जिला देश में मखाना उत्पादन का प्रमुख केंद्र है जिसमें खेती, अनुसंधान, प्रसंस्करण एवं निर्यात हेतु अपार संभावनाएँ हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का दरभंगा जिले में राष्ट्रीय मखाना बोर्ड स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन संभावनाओं को ध्यान में रखकर मखाना बोर्ड स्थापित करने हेतु डीपीआर/व्यवहार्यता प्रतिवेदन, बजट अनुमान या स्थल चयन की कोई प्रक्रिया आरंभ की है;

(घ) वहाँ बोर्ड स्थापित होने से स्थानीय किसानों, निर्यात, प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों एवं रोजगार सृजन को क्या प्रत्यक्ष लाभ होंगे; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार मखाना आधारित उत्पादों हेतु भौगोलिक संकेतक ब्रांडिंग, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारण और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार विस्तार हेतु कोई विशेष नीति जारी करने का प्रस्ताव रखती है?

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

(क) और (ख) भारत मखाना का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है, जो वैश्विक उत्पादन के 80% मखाने का उत्पादन करता है, जिसमें बिहार राज्य, मखाना के राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में 85% का योगदान देता है। बिहार में दरभंगा जिला मखाना उत्पादन के प्रमुख केंद्रों में से व्यापक रूप से विख्यात है; तथा इस जिले को मखाने के उत्पादन और प्रसंस्करण की अपार क्षमता के लिए भी जाना जाता है। दरभंगा में मखाना के उत्पादन हेतु आईसीएआर-राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान केंद्र भी स्थित है। दरभंगा को विशेष रूप से मखाना के लिए 'एक जिला एक उत्पाद' (ओडीओपी) पहल के तहत मान्यता प्रदान की गई है।

(ग) से (ङ) मखाना सेक्टर में ताजे और मूल्यवर्धित उत्पादन दोनों रूपों में अपार क्षमता है, जो संभावित राज्यों में बड़ी संख्या में किसानों और मछुआरों की आर्थिक स्थिति को बेहतर बनाने में सहायक हो सकता है। इस क्षमता का लाभ उठाने हेतु, सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 14.09.2025 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय मखाना बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई है, जिसका प्रमुख उद्देश्य उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, मूल्यवर्धन, विपणन और निर्यात प्रोत्साहन में सुधार करना है। बोर्ड का मुख्य उद्देश्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, उन्नत कृषि तकनीकों, बेहतर उत्पादन और प्रोसेसिंग प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से मखाना के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाना है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा पूरे देश में छह वर्षों (अर्थात् 2025-26 से 2030-31 तक) के लिए

476.03 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय वाली मखाना के विकास के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना को भी मंजूरी दी गई है। इस योजना के प्रमुख घटकों में मखाना क्षेत्र में आवश्यकता-आधारित अनुसंधान और नवाचार, गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीजों का उत्पादन और वितरण, किसानों और हितधारकों की क्षमता निर्माण और कौशल विकास, बेहतर कटाई पद्धतियां और फसल-उपरांत प्रबंधन, मूल्यवर्धन, ब्रांडिंग और विपणन सहायता, वैश्विक मखाना व्यापार में भारत की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए निर्यात प्रोत्साहन और घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों में प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण उपाय शामिल हैं।

मखाना के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक अलग से एचएसएन कोड भी निर्मित किया गया है तथा घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों में ब्रांड प्रचार के लिए मिथिला मखाना को जीआई टैग भी प्राप्त हुआ है।

चंद्रपुर किसानों को फसल बीमा के वितरण में देरी

2755. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

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

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर जिले में भारी वर्षा/अधिक वर्षा के कारण खरीफ फसलों जैसे कपास, सोयाबीन एवं धान को भारी हानि होने के बावजूद फसल बीमा (पीएमएफबीवाई) और सरकारी सब्सिडी के वितरण में गंभीर विलंब हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चंद्रपुर जिले के मूल तहसील जैसे क्षेत्रों में 2023 खरीफ मौसम के लिए पात्र घोषित किसानों की संख्या कितनी है और अभी भी बीमा मुआवजा प्राप्त करने का इंतजार कर रहे किसानों की संख्या कितनी है और विलंब के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का चंद्रपुर के विरुद्ध वित्तीय सहायता वितरण और मुआवजा निर्धारण में पुराने नियमों के उपयोग के मामले में चंद्रपुर के साथ पड़ोसी जिलों की तुलना में कथित भेदभाव की जाँच करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) सरकार का सभी पात्र किसानों को लंबित बीमा राशि और सहायता तत्काल वितरित करने हेतु समयबद्ध कार्य योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) जी नहीं, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, लगभग सभी दावों का निपटारा निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर अर्थात् बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा संबंधित राज्य सरकार से अपेक्षित उपज डेटा प्राप्त होने के 21 दिनों के भीतर किया जाता है। तथापि, PMFBY के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान, दावों के भुगतान के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं, जिनका कारण मुख्य रूप से (क) राज्य सरकार का सब्सिडी का हिस्सा प्रदान करने में देरी (ख) बैंकों द्वारा बीमा प्रस्तावों को गलत/विलंब से प्रस्तुत करने के कारण भुगतान न करना/विलंब से भुगतान या दावों का कम भुगतान करना (ग) उपज डेटा में विसंगति तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार और बीमा कंपनियों के बीच विवाद आदि हैं। योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार इन मुद्दों के कारण लंबित दावों का निपटारा उनके समाधान के पश्चात् किया जाता है।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर जिले में PMFBY के तहत नामांकित किसान आवेदनों की संख्या, भुगतान किए गए और लंबित दावों की संख्या और लाभान्वित किसान आवेदनों की संख्या का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

वर्ष	सीजन	नामांकित आवेदन	भुगतान किए गए दावे	लंबित दावे	लाभान्वित किसान आवेदन
		(संख्या में)	(रुपए करोड़ में)		(संख्या में)
2023	खरीफ	3,41,283	211.10	0.43	1,06,083
	रबी	9,362	2.07	0.01	1,489
2024	खरीफ	3,38,464	45.64	0.17	56,184
	रबी	19,445	1.17	0.01	973
योग		7,08,554	259.98	0.62	1,64,729

(ग) PMFBY मुख्य रूप से 'क्षेत्र दृष्टिकोण' के आधार पर कार्यान्वित की जाती है तथा इस योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों को बहुत कम प्रीमियम पर फसलों की बुआई पूर्व से लेकर फसल-उपरांत के

चरणों तक सभी गैर-निवार्य प्राकृतिक जोखिमों की समस्या से निपटने के लिए व्यापक जोखिम कवरेज प्रदान किया जाता है। इस मामले में, स्वीकार्य दावों की गणना की जाती है और बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (NCIP) पर डिजीकलेम मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से सीधे बीमित किसान के खाते में भुगतान किया जाता है, जो संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा बीमा कंपनी को उपलब्ध कराए गए प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र की उपज के आंकड़ों और योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों में परिकल्पित दावा गणना सूत्र पर आधारित होता है।

तथापि, ओलावृष्टि, भूस्खलन, जलप्लावन, बादल फटने और प्राकृतिक आग के स्थानीय जोखिमों से होने वाले नुकसान तथा चक्रवात, चक्रवाती/बेमौसम बारिश और ओलावृष्टि के कारण फसल कटाई के बाद के होने वाले नुकसान की गणना व्यक्तिगत बीमित खेत आधार पर की जाती है। ऐसे मामले में नुकसान की सीमा और दावों का आकलन राज्य सरकार और संबंधित बीमा कंपनी के प्रतिनिधियों वाली एक संयुक्त समिति द्वारा योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों के तहत निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर की जाती है।

अतः, PMFBY के तहत दावों की गणना और भुगतान योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किसी भी राज्य या जिले के साथ बिना किसी भेदभाव के किया जाता है।

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन, समय पर मुआवजे, पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने तथा दावों के समय पर निपटान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पूरे भारत में इसके कार्यान्वयन को सुदृढ़ करने की दिशा में विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं:

- सरकार द्वारा सब्सिडी भुगतान, समन्वय, पारदर्शिता, सूचना का प्रसार और किसानों के प्रत्यक्ष ऑनलाइन नामांकन सहित सेवाएं देना, बेहतर निगरानी के लिए व्यक्तिगत बीमित किसानों के विवरण अपलोड/प्राप्त करने और व्यक्तिगत किसान के बैंक खाते में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से दावा राशि का अंतरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आंकड़ों के एकल स्रोत के रूप में **राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (NCIP)** का विकास किया है।
- दावा वितरण प्रक्रिया की कड़ी निगरानी के लिए, खरीफ 2022 से दावों के भुगतान हेतु

'डिजिटल मॉड्यूल' नामक एक समर्पित मॉड्यूल कार्यान्वित किया गया है। इसमें सभी दावों का समय पर तथा पारदर्शी तरीके से निपटान सुनिश्चित करने हेतु NCIP को सार्वजनिक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली (PFMS) और बीमा कंपनियों की लेखा प्रणाली के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है।

- प्रीमियम सब्सिडी में केंद्र सरकार के हिस्से को राज्य सरकारों के हिस्से से अलग किया गया है ताकि किसानों को केंद्र सरकार के हिस्से के समानुपातिक दावे प्राप्त हो सकें।
- PMFBY के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, यदि बीमा कंपनी द्वारा दावों का समय पर भुगतान नहीं किया जाता तब ऐसी स्थिति में खरीफ 2024 से राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (NCIP) द्वारा 12% का स्वतः आकलित जुर्माना लगाया जाता है।
- इसी प्रकार, यदि राज्य सरकार निर्धारित समयावधि से अपनी प्रीमियम सब्सिडी में देरी करती है, तो उन्हें भी 12% का जुर्माना देय होगा।
- वर्ष 2025-26 से ट्रांच बेस्ड दावा भुगतान शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- इसके अतिरिक्त, योजना के कार्यान्वयन में प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाने की दिशा में, किसानों के दावों के समय पर निपटान में सुधार लाने के लिए सीसीई-एग्री ऐप के माध्यम से उपज डेटा/फसल कटाई प्रयोग (CCE) डेटा एकत्र करना और उसे NCIP पर अपलोड करना, बीमा कंपनियों को CCE के संचालन की निगरानी करने की अनुमति देना, NCIP के साथ राज्य भूमि अभिलेखों का एकीकरण आदि जैसे विभिन्न कदम पहले ही उठाए जा चुके हैं।
- कार्यान्वयन सत्र के लिए राज्य के सब्सिडी हिस्से की समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने तथा पात्र किसानों के दावों के विलंबित निपटान को नियंत्रित करने के लिए PMFBY के तहत एस्करो खाता खोलना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। इससे राज्यों को यह सुनिश्चित करने में मदद मिलेगी कि प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार प्रीमियम सब्सिडी भुगतान में निर्धारित समय सीमा से अधिक विलंब न हो।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2023-24 से निष्पक्ष फसल क्षति एवं नुकसान आकलन तथा पारदर्शिता के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रौद्योगिकियों को भी कार्यान्वित किया गया है:

- i. **येस-टेक (प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उपज अनुमान प्रणाली)** : यह प्रणाली उपज का आकलन करने के साथ-साथ निष्पक्ष और सटीक फसल उपज अनुमान लगाने में सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु रिमोट-सेंसिंग आधारित उपज अनुमान की ओर बढ़ने के लिए है। यह पहल खरीफ 2023 से धान और गेहूं की फसलों के लिए शुरू की गई है, जिसमें उपज अनुमान का 30% वेटेज येस-टेक से प्राप्त उपज को दिया जाएगा। सोयाबीन की फसल को इसमें खरीफ 2024 सीज़न से शामिल किया गया है।
- ii. **विंड्स (मौसम सूचना नेटवर्क और डेटा सिस्टम)** : स्वचालित मौसम केंद्रों (AWS) और स्वचालित वर्षामापी यंत्र (ARG) का नेटवर्क स्थापित करने हेतु विंड्स का निर्माण किया गया है, जो ग्राम पंचायत तथा ब्लॉक स्तर पर हाइपर-लोकल मौसम संबंधी डेटा एकत्र करने हेतु मौजूदा नेटवर्क से 5 गुना बड़ा दे। इसे भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) के समन्वय से अंतर-संचालन और डेटा साझाकरण के साथ राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस में दर्ज किया जाएगा। विंड्स न केवल येस-टेक के लिए डेटा प्रदान करता है, बल्कि प्रभावी सूखा और आपदा प्रबंधन, सटीक मौसम पूर्वानुमान और बेहतर पैरामीट्रिक बीमा उत्पादों की पेशकश भी करता है।

DOMESTIC TEA PRODUCERS

2756. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) whether the Government provides incentives and subsidies to the domestic tea producers of the country, if so, the details thereof along with the categories and criteria for providing such incentives;

(b) whether the Government plans to establish a minimum sustainable price per KG of produced tea and/or green leaves, if so, the details thereof along with the rate of minimum sustainable price for tea and the rationale behind its determination, if not, the reasons therefor including regarding the reasoning behind not expanding minimum sustainable price to tea;

(c) whether the Government plans to shift tea from the ambit of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' welfare, if so, the details thereof including the reasoning behind not expanding minimum sustainable price to tea; and

(d) whether the Government plans to provide subsidies for setting up mini-factories exclusively for the small tea growers, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Tea Board is implementing the 'Tea Development and Promotion Scheme (TDPS)' across the country. Under the scheme, the Tea Board provides support to tea growers for various activities, which inter alia include replantation of old and senile tea bushes, raising of tea nurseries, support for organic certification and conversion, mobilization of small growers into Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs) and conducting trainings and capacity-building workshops for improving production, productivity, and quality of tea produced in the country. The modalities and guidelines of the TDPS scheme are

available on Tea Board's website at https://teaboard.gov.in/pdf/Letter_to_stakeholders_03_10_2024_combined_pdf8764.pdf.

(b) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration. However, in order to ensure fair price realization to the tea growers especially the small growers, Tea Board had introduced Price Sharing Formula (PSF) for fair sharing of sale proceeds between the grower and the manufacturer in a certain ratio based on the cost of production of green leaf and made tea. Further, in order to ensure proper implementation of PSF, prices for green leaf are fixed based on average auction price and notified for each tea district and payment of green leaf price to the growers is monitored by the District Green Leaf Price Monitoring Committees headed by the District Magistrates.

(c) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration of this department.

(d) Under Tea Development and Promotion Scheme, Tea Board provides financial assistance for setting up of mini tea factories by SHGs/FPOs. Financial assistance is provided at the rate of 40% of the actual cost incurred on machinery and civil works, subject to a ceiling limit of Rs 33.00 lakhs per factory (excluding land cost). In case of SC/ ST applicants, financial assistance is provided at the rate of 50% of the actual cost incurred on machinery and civil works, subject to ceiling limit of Rs 50.00 lakhs per factory (excluding land cost).

IMPLEMENTATION OF MGNREGS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2757. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of funds allocated, released and disbursed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last five years for Andhra Pradesh, year and district-wise;
- (b) the details and the total number of days of employment provided during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh, year and district-wise;
- (c) the work demand under MGNREGS during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh, district and year-wise; and
- (d) the details of the total pending liabilities (wage and material) and number of people impacted during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh, year and district-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. There is no State/UT-wise allocation of funds under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

Details of funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the last five financial years from FY 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given below:

Financial Years	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Central fund released to the State of Andhra Pradesh (Rs. in crore)	7,707.21	7,353.67	8,008.81	7,195.81	10,306.30

While wage payments are directly credited by Central Government to the account of beneficiaries through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) protocol, for material component, funds are released to the State Government, which in turn releases the funds to Districts through SNA SPARSH module.

(b) District-wise details of persondays generated in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) District-wise details of households demanded work in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(d) As on 10.12.2025, the total pending liabilities of Wage payment in respect of State of Andhra Pradesh are Rs. 413.72 crore and an amount of Rs. 573.62 crore is pending liability for Material component.

District-wise details of the number of workers who availed the employment in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise details of persondays generated in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five financial years (in crore)						
Sl No	Districts	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	-	-	1.18	1.48	1.61
2	ANAKAPALLI	-	-	1.10	1.23	1.25
3	ANANTAPUR	2.80	2.55	1.08	1.09	1.09
4	ANNAMAYYA	-	-	0.83	0.92	0.88

5	BAPATLA	-	-	0.73	0.74	0.67
6	CHITTOOR	1.95	1.70	0.78	0.82	0.86
7	EAST GODAVARI	2.14	1.96	0.58	0.50	0.52
8	ELURU	-	-	1.42	1.38	1.24
9	GUNTUR	1.07	1.42	0.30	0.32	0.26
10	KAKINADA	-	-	0.66	0.70	0.75
11	KONASEEMA	-	-	0.54	0.56	0.57
12	KRISHNA	1.25	1.57	0.70	0.76	0.76
13	KURNOOL	1.48	1.52	0.92	0.99	0.88
14	NANDYAL	-	-	0.70	0.77	0.75
15	NELLORE	1.07	1.29	1.13	1.20	1.00
16	NTR	-	-	0.72	0.81	0.74
17	PALNADU	-	-	0.78	0.85	0.74
18	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	-	-	1.07	1.25	1.29
19	PRAKASAM	2.68	2.22	1.66	1.55	1.30
20	SRI SATHYA SAI	-	-	0.80	0.78	0.93
21	SRIKAKULAM	2.69	2.18	2.01	2.18	2.06
22	TIRUPATI	-	-	1.01	1.12	0.99
23	VISAKHAPATANAM	2.62	2.08	0.16	0.17	0.16
24	VIZIANAGARAM	3.07	2.55	1.95	2.19	1.80
25	WEST GODAVARI	1.55	1.71	0.40	0.40	0.38
26	Y.S.R	1.49	1.39	0.73	0.80	0.76
	Total	25.87	24.15	23.95	25.55	24.23

(As per NREGASoft)

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of households demanded work in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five financial years (in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Districts	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	-	-	2.14	2.16	2.25
2	ANAKAPALLI	-	-	2.33	2.19	2.22
3	ANANTAPUR	4.93	5.05	2.42	2.22	2.33
4	ANNAMAYYA	-	-	1.81	1.74	1.67

5	BAPATLA	-	-	1.97	1.83	1.89
6	CHITTOOR	3.73	3.92	1.67	1.64	1.70
7	EAST GODAVARI	4.19	4.64	1.16	1.09	1.08
8	ELURU	-	-	3.10	2.84	2.75
9	GUNTUR	3.99	4.32	0.92	0.84	0.80
10	KAKINADA	-	-	1.81	1.69	1.79
11	KONASEEMA	-	-	1.40	1.32	1.31
12	KRISHNA	3.52	3.88	1.74	1.63	1.57
13	KURNOOL	4.61	4.79	2.27	2.19	2.31
14	NANDYAL	-	-	1.97	1.83	1.93
15	NELLORE	3.28	3.49	2.56	2.50	2.53
16	NTR	-	-	1.59	1.57	1.57
17	PALNADU	-	-	2.55	2.36	2.38
18	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	-	-	1.89	1.82	1.84
19	PRAKASAM	5.41	5.67	3.76	3.44	3.43
20	SRI SATHYA SAI	-	-	1.94	1.83	2.18
21	SRIKAKULAM	4.69	4.75	3.67	3.53	3.51
22	TIRUPATI	-	-	2.13	1.94	1.93
23	VISAKHAPATANAM	2.69	3.31	0.31	0.30	0.29
24	VIZIANAGARAM	3.46	4.10	3.41	3.32	3.23
25	WEST GODAVARI	3.58	3.93	1.25	1.13	1.10
26	Y.S.R	2.91	3.02	1.76	1.68	1.62
	Total	50.99	54.89	53.51	50.60	51.22

(As per NREGASoft)

STATEMENT-III

District-wise details of number of workers who availed the employment in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five financial years (In lakhs)

SI No	Districts	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025
1	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	-	-	3.62	3.72	3.87
2	ANAKAPALLI	-	-	3.01	3.06	3.08

3	ANANTAPUR	7.65	7.26	3.63	3.42	3.66
4	ANNAMAYYA	-	-	2.32	2.44	2.31
5	BAPATLA	-	-	2.95	2.95	2.98
6	CHITTOOR	5.28	5.03	2.41	2.35	2.42
7	EAST GODAVARI	6.35	6.12	1.46	1.37	1.34
8	ELURU	-	-	4.63	4.43	4.23
9	GUNTUR	5.79	5.95	1.20	1.19	1.09
10	KAKINADA	-	-	2.31	2.25	2.36
11	KONASEEMA	-	-	1.80	1.78	1.74
12	KRISHNA	5.09	5.57	2.61	2.62	2.56
13	KURNOOL	6.55	6.06	3.50	3.54	3.73
14	NANDYAL	-	-	2.85	2.84	2.94
15	NELLORE	4.12	4.19	3.21	3.34	3.29
16	NTR	-	-	2.46	2.56	2.51
17	PALNADU	-	-	3.36	3.40	3.39
18	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	-	-	3.05	3.07	3.10
19	PRAKASAM	8.33	7.94	5.73	5.42	5.07
20	SRI SATHYA SAI	-	-	2.68	2.52	3.00
21	SRIKAKULAM	7.07	6.70	4.98	5.06	4.95
22	TIRUPATI	-	-	2.82	2.75	2.62
23	VISAKHAPATANAM	6.50	6.04	0.40	0.40	0.39
24	VIZIANAGARAM	7.16	7.05	4.99	5.04	4.74
25	WEST GODAVARI	5.49	5.49	1.64	1.54	1.48
26	Y.S.R	4.14	3.96	2.36	2.37	2.39
	Total	79.52	77.37	75.99	75.43	75.23

बढ़ता व्यापार घाटा

2758. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

(क) क्या भारत का व्यापार घाटा हाल ही में बढ़ा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और विशेष रूप से निर्यात सेवाओं में सितंबर 2025 के

दौरान 5.5 प्रतिशत की कमी दर्ज होने तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों एवं चालू वर्ष के दौरान चीन के साथ आयात एवं निर्यात की मात्रा के ब्यौरे सहित वर्ष-वार एवं प्रतिशत तुलना संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) वैश्विक अनिश्चितता, भू-राजनीतिक अस्थिरता और प्रमुख बाजारों में असमान मांग के बावजूद भारत का निर्यात कार्य-निष्पादन निरंतर मजबूती को दर्शाता है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं, कृषि संबंधी श्रेणियां जैसे अन्य अनाज, मांस, डेयरी और मुर्गी उत्पाद, चाय, समुद्री उत्पाद, कॉफी, चावल और फल एवं सब्जियां कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जिनमें मजबूत विस्तार देखने को मिल रहा है। सोने और चांदी की उच्च आवक शिपमेंट से पण्यवस्तु आयात में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। सोने के आयात में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण इसकी इकाई कीमत में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि है। चांदी के आयात में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि का कारण इसकी अंतरराष्ट्रीय कीमत में वृद्धि और सौर पैनल, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन और फार्मा जैसे क्षेत्रों में बढ़ी हुई औद्योगिक मांग है। इन सभी कारणों से व्यापार घाटे में वृद्धि हुई है।

भारत के विशाल विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार को देखते हुए, देश का व्यापार घाटा आसानी से प्रबंधनीय स्थिति में है। इसके अलावा, भारत वर्तमान में प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में सबसे तेजी से विकास करने वाला देश है और यह विकास पैटर्न स्वाभाविक रूप से इसके व्यापारिक गतिशीलता को प्रभावित करता है। भारत की तीव्र आर्थिक वृद्धि आयात की मांग को बढ़ा रही है, क्योंकि तेजी से विकास मशीनरी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, औद्योगिक इनपुट और ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता को बढ़ाता है। परिणामस्वरूप, मजबूत घरेलू मांग, निवेश-आधारित विस्तार और ऊर्जा पर अत्यधिक निर्भरता के कारण उच्च विकास को उच्च आयात में परिवर्तित कर देते हैं, जो विनिर्माण विस्तार को बनाए रखने और भारत को वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं में एकीकृत करने के लिए आवश्यक है।

(ख) आरबीआई द्वारा उपलब्ध नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, सितंबर 2025 के दौरान सेवाओं के निर्यात में सितंबर 2024 की तुलना में 12.5% की सकारात्मक वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है, न कि

गिरावट, जैसा कि बताया गया है। यह भी ध्यान देने योग्य है कि आरबीआई द्वारा जारी किए गए तिमाही भुगतान संतुलन (बीओपी) के आंकड़े लगभग तीन महीने के अंतराल के साथ आते हैं और तिमाही आंकड़े जारी होने के बाद उनमें संशोधन किया जा सकता है।

(ग) यह ध्यान देने योग्य है कि चीन के साथ मात्रा-आधारित एकत्रित व्यापार डेटा उपलब्ध नहीं है। डीजीसीआईएंडएस विभिन्न इकाइयों के साथ उपलब्ध होने पर एचएस/पीसी स्तरों पर मूल्य-आधारित एकत्रित डेटा और मात्रा प्रदान करता है। चूंकि वस्तुओं को विभिन्न इकाइयों में मापा जाता है, इसलिए एकत्रित मात्रा डेटा प्रदान नहीं किया जा सकता है। अतः आयात और निर्यात की " मात्रा " के संदर्भ में मांगी गई जानकारी अनुरोधित रूप में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मूल्य के संदर्भ में, चीन के साथ भारत का व्यापार निम्नवत है:

पिछले 5 वर्षों में चीन के साथ भारत का व्यापार (बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर) मूल्य के संदर्भ में:

वर्ष	पण्यवस्तु निर्यात	वृद्धि%	पण्यवस्तु आयात	वृद्धि %
2020-21	21.19	27.53	65.21	-0.07
2021-22	21.26	0.36	94.57	45.02
2022-23	15.33	-27.90	98.51	4.16
2023-24	16.67	8.70	101.74	3.28
2024-25	14.25	-14.49	113.45	11.51
अप्रैल-अक्टूबर 2025	10.02	24.58	73.99	11.89

स्रोत: डीजीसीआईएंडएस

पंचायत सहायता योजना

2759. श्री जितेंद्र कुमार दोहरे:

क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्यान्वित पंचायत सहायक योजना के अंतर्गत विवरण आधार पर कार्यरत पंचायत सहायकों के वर्तमान 6,000 रुपये प्रति माह मानदेय में वृद्धि करने पर विचार कर रही

है;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यरत महिला पंचायत सहायकों को प्रसूति अवकाश प्रदान करने हेतु कोई नीति तैयार की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार पंचायत सहायक पद पर वर्तमान ग्राम प्रधान प्रणाली के स्थान पर अपनी स्वयं की निर्धारित, पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया से नियुक्ति करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) "पंचायत", "स्थानीय सरकार" होने के कारण, राज्य का विषय है और भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची का हिस्सा है। पंचायतें, संविधान के प्रावधानों के अधीन, संबंधित राज्य पंचायती राज अधिनियमों, जो राज्य दर राज्य भिन्न हो सकते हैं, के माध्यम से स्थापित और संचालित की जाती हैं। तदनुसार, पंचायत सहायकों के मानदेय में वृद्धि, महिला पंचायत सहायकों को प्रसूति अवकाश प्रदान करने और पंचायत सहायकों के पद पर नियुक्तियों सहित पंचायतों से संबंधित सभी मामले संबंधित राज्य सरकार के दायरे में आते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचायत सहायक योजना के तहत वर्तमान में विवरण के आधार पर 6,000 रुपये के निश्चित मासिक मानदेय पर कार्यरत पंचायत सहायकों के मानदेय को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। मानदेयके अतिरिक्त, पंचायत सहायकों को जन सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाने वाली विभिन्न गतिविधियों के लिए सेवा आधारित प्रोत्साहन भी मिलता है। इसके अलावा, ग्राम पंचायतों को प्रसूति अवकाश देने पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है। चूंकि ग्राम पंचायत एक स्वायत्त संविधानिक निकाय है, इसलिए इनको महिला पंचायत सहायकों को ऐसी छुट्टी या अन्य आवश्यक राहत, जैसा उचित समझा जाए, प्रदान करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बताया है कि पंचायत सहायकों की नियुक्ति के लिए एक पारदर्शी,

उद्देश्यपरक, योग्यता-आधारित चयन प्रक्रिया पहले से ही लागू है। मौजूदा प्रक्रिया के तहत, केवल संबंधित ग्राम पंचायत का एक स्थानीय निवासी ही पात्र है, और चयन पूरी तरह से कक्षा 10 और कक्षा 12 में प्राप्त उच्चतम औसत अंकों के आधार पर किया जाता है, जिससे प्रक्रिया में निष्पक्षता और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित होती है।

(घ) भाग (ग) को ध्यान में रखकर उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

AUTOMOTIVE MISSION PLAN 2047

2760. SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

- (a) the current status of the formulation of the Automotive Mission Plan (AMP) 2047, including the progress made by the seven sub-committees tasked with developing milestones for 2030, 2037 and 2047;
- (b) whether the Government has identified the key thematic areas or priority domains that will guide the AMP 2047 roadmap;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any preliminary assessments have been undertaken regarding the challenges facing the automotive sector; and
- (e) if so, the manner in which these challenges are proposed to be addressed under AMP2047?

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) Automotive Mission Plan 2047 is an industry-led initiative aimed at making the Indian automotive industry globally competitive. It seeks to integrate

the collective vision of stakeholders, including OEMs, auto component manufacturers, policymakers, academia, and end users, to address challenges like technological advancements and charging infrastructure. The meetings of seven Sub-Committees are convening periodically and priority domains, assessments and challenges will be addressed in Automotive Mission Plan.

12.00 hrs

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे निम्नलिखित माननीय सदस्यों के कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं - श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला, श्री नीरज मौर्य, श्री सचिदानन्दम आर., श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर, श्री विजयकुमार उर्फ विजय वसंत, श्री के. राधाकृष्णन, श्री बैन्नी बेहनन, श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा, प्रो. सौगत राय, श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल, श्री लालजी वर्मा, श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा, श्री देवेश शाक्य, श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज, कुमारी सुधा आर., श्री डी. एम. कथीर आनंद, डॉ. अंगोमचा बिमोल अकोइजम, श्री टी. आर. बालू और श्री आनंद भदौरिया ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज बैठिए । माननीय सदस्यगण, स्थगन प्रस्ताव तत्काल एवं गंभीर समस्याओं के लिए लाए जाते हैं । मैं कई माननीय सदस्यों को देख रहा हूँ कि वो रोजाना स्थगन प्रस्ताव इसलिए लाते हैं, क्योंकि मैं उनका नाम पढ़ रहा हूँ । अगर वह रोज स्थगन प्रस्ताव लगाएंगे, तो मैं उनका नाम पढ़ना बंद कर दूंगा ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सब सीनियर व्यक्ति हैं । स्थगन प्रस्ताव की एक व्यवस्था है । तत्कालीन घटना, गंभीर घटना, जिसमें सदन रोककर चर्चा की जाए, वे स्थगन प्रस्ताव हैं । मैंने सबके लिए नहीं कहा है, कृपया आप बैठिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 2, श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी।

... (व्यवधान)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री जितिन प्रसाद जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) (एक) प्लास्टिक निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद (पलेक्सकॉनसिल), मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) प्लास्टिक निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद (पलेक्सकॉनसिल), मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5667/18/25]

- (2) (एक) भारतीय गुणवत्ता परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) भारतीय गुणवत्ता परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5668/18/25]

- (3) (एक) भारतीय निर्यात संगठन परिसंघ, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक

प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) भारतीय निर्यात संगठन परिसंघ, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5669/18/25]

- (4) (एक) बुनियादी रसायन, सौंदर्य प्रसाधन और रंग निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद (केमेक्सिल), मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) बुनियादी रसायन, सौंदर्य प्रसाधन और रंग निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद (केमेक्सिल), मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5670/18/25]

- (5) भारतीय रबड़ सामग्री अनुसंधान संस्थान, ठाणे के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5671/18/25]

- (6) (एक) भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5672/18/25]

- (7) (एक) समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (एमपीईडीए), कोच्चि के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा

लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (एमपीईडीए), कोच्चि के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5673/18/25]

- (8) (एक) ईओयू और एसईजेड की निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) ईओयू और एसईजेड की निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5674/18/25]

- (9) (एक) कॉफी बोर्ड, बंगलुरु के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

- (दो) कॉफी बोर्ड, बंगलुरु के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

- (तीन) कॉफी बोर्ड, बंगलुरु के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5675/18/25]

- (10) (एक) रबड़ बोर्ड, कोट्टायम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

- (दो) रबड़ बोर्ड, कोट्टायम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

- (तीन) रबड़ बोर्ड, कोट्टायम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5676/18/25]

- (11) (एक) स्पाइसेस बोर्ड भारत, कोचीन के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (दो) स्पाइसेस बोर्ड भारत, कोचीन के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।
- (तीन) स्पाइसेस बोर्ड भारत, कोचीन के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5677/18/25]

- (12) (एक) भारतीय पैकेजिंग संस्थान, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) भारतीय पैकेजिंग संस्थान, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5678/18/25]

- (13) (एक) चर्म निर्यात परिषद, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) चर्म निर्यात परिषद, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5679/18/25]

- (14) (एक) ईईपीसी इंडिया (पूर्व में भारतीय इंजीनियरिंग निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद), कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) ईईपीसी इंडिया (पूर्व में भारतीय इंजीनियरिंग निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद), कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5680/18/25]

- (15) (एक) स्पोर्ट्स गुड्स एण्ड टॉयज एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) स्पोर्ट्स गुड्स एण्ड टॉयज एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5681/18/25]

- (16) विस्फोटक अधिनियम, 1884 की धारा 18 की उपधारा 8 के अंतर्गत गैस सिलेंडर (चौथा संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 13 नवंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 839 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5682/18/25]

- (17) विस्फोटक अधिनियम, 1884 की धारा 6 के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.4524 जो दिनांक 3 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा पूरे देश में इलेक्ट्रिक डेटोनेटर (क्लास 6 डिवीज़न 3 या यूएन क्लास 1 डिवीज़न 1 का विस्फोटक) के विनिर्माण, कब्जे, बिक्री और आयात के प्रतिबंध को 1 जुलाई, 2025 से अधिसूचित किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5683/18/25]

- (18) भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 16 के अंतर्गत जारी हस्त उपकरण (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2025 जो 4 दिसंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 5596(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5684/18/25]

- (19) व्यापार चिन्ह अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा 157 की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत व्यापार चिन्ह (जांच तथा अपील धारण करना), नियम 2024 जो दिनांक 16 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.505(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (20) उपर्युक्त (19) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5685/18/25]

- (21) माल का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण और संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा 87 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत माल का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जांच और अपील करना) नियम 2024 जो दिनांक 16 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 504(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (22) उपर्युक्त (21) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5686/18/25]

- (23) पेटेंट अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 160 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण): -
- (एक) पेटेंट (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 25 नवंबर, 2025 के भारत के

राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 865 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (दो) पेटेंट (संशोधन) नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 15 मार्च, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 211(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5687/18/25]

- (24) उपर्युक्त (23) की मद संख्या (दो) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5688/18/25]

- (25) (एक) सेवा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) सेवा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5689/18/25]

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) (एक) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।
- (तीन) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5690/18/25]

- (2) (एक) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (दो) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उनपर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5691/18/25]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): Respected Speaker, Sir, I

lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) under Section 21(4) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, for the year 2023.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5692/18/25]

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) (एक) राष्ट्रीय बागवानी बोर्ड, गुरुग्राम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय बागवानी बोर्ड, गुरुग्राम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5693/18/25]

- (2) राष्ट्रीय किसान कल्याण कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन सोसाइटी, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5694/18/25]

- (3) (एक) राष्ट्रीय वनस्पति स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन संस्थान, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय वनस्पति स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन संस्थान, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।
- (तीन) राष्ट्रीय वनस्पति स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन संस्थान, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5695/18/25]

- (4) (एक) लघु कृषक कृषि व्यापार संघ, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) लघु कृषक कृषि व्यापार संघ, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5696/18/25]

- (5) (एक) राष्ट्रीय कृषि विस्तार प्रबंधन संस्थान, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय कृषि विस्तार प्रबंधन संस्थान, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा

प्रतिवेदन।

- (तीन) राष्ट्रीय कृषि विस्तार प्रबंधन संस्थान, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5697/18/25]

- (6) (एक) पौधा किस्म और कृषक अधिकार संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) पौधा किस्म और कृषक अधिकार संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।
- (तीन) पौधा किस्म और कृषक अधिकार संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5698/18/25]

- (7) (एक) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5699/18/25]

- (8) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5700/18/25]

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) मानव अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1993 की धारा 40 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग (अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारीवृन्द के वेतन, भत्ते और सेवा शर्तें) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 27 नवंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 873(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5701/18/25]

- (2) सशस्त्र सीमा बल अधिनियम, 2007 की धारा 155 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत गृह मंत्रालय, सशस्त्र सीमा बल, डिप्टी कमांडेंट (प्रधान निजी सचिव), समूह 'क' पद, भर्ती नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 27 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के साप्ताहिक राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 155(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5702/18/25]

- (3) भारतीय भूमि पत्तन प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2010 की धारा 36 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

- (एक) भारतीय भूमि पत्तन प्राधिकरण, अधिकारी और अन्य कर्मचारी, भर्ती विनियम,

2025 जो दिनांक 9 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं.ई-14011/3 /2024/एलपीएआई.(I) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (दो) भारतीय भूमि पत्तन प्राधिकरण (अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तें) संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 9 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं.ई-14011/3/2024/एलपीएआई(II) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिसका शुद्धिपत्र (केवल अंग्रेजी संस्करण) दिनांक 13 अक्टूबर, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. ई-14011/3/2024/एलपीएआई(II) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।
- (तीन) भारतीय भूमि पत्तन प्राधिकरण (अधिकारी एवं अन्य कर्मचारी) भर्ती संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 9 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. ई-14011/3/2024/एलपीएआई(III) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) भारतीय भूमि पत्तन प्राधिकरण (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो 1 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.731(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5703/18/25]

- (4) (एक) भारतीय भूमि पत्तन प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) भारतीय भूमि पत्तन प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5704/18/25]

- (5) (एक) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा विश्वविद्यालय, गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा विश्वविद्यालय, गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रमण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5705/18/25]

- (6) (एक) राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग, भारत, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग, भारत, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के लेखा परीक्षित लेखाओं की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण । (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5706/18/25]

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (2) भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रमण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5707/18/25]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) (एक) होप सोसाइटी फॉर हैंडीकैप्ड ओरिएंटेशन प्रोग्राम एंड एजुकेशन, दुर्गापुर के वर्ष

2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) होप सोसाइटी फॉर हैंडीकैप्ड ओरिएंटेशन प्रोग्राम एंड एजुकेशन, दुर्गापुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5708/18/25]

- (2) (एक) टाइप राइटिंग इंस्टिट्यूशन और रूरल डेवलपमेंट सर्विस, थौबल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) टाइप राइटिंग इंस्टिट्यूशन और रूरल डेवलपमेंट सर्विस, थौबल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5709/18/25]

- (3) (एक) होली क्रॉस सोशल सर्विस सोसाइटी, अनंतपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) होली क्रॉस सोशल सर्विस सोसाइटी, अनंतपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5710/18/25]

- (4) (एक) अलकेंद्र बोध निकेतन रेजिडेंशियल, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) अलकेंदु बोध निकेतन रेजिडेंशियल, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5711/18/25]

- (5) (एक) मनोचेतना, सिद्धिपेट के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) मनोचेतना, सिद्धिपेट के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5712/18/25]

- (6) (एक) समर्पण संस्था, गाज़ीपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) समर्पण संस्था, गाज़ीपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5713/18/25]

- (7) (एक) मानसिक विकास केंद्रम, आंध्र प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) मानसिक विकास केंद्रम, 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 5714/18/25]

- (8) (एक) विकलांग मंद बुद्धि कल्याण समिति, नैनीताल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) विकलांग मंद बुद्धि कल्याण समिति, नैनीताल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के

कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5715/18/25]

(9) (एक) प्रतीक्षा चैरिटेबल सोसाइटी, इरिंजालकुडा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) प्रतीक्षा चैरिटेबल सोसाइटी, इरिंजालकुडा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5716/18/25]

(10) (एक) रूरल इंडिया मेडिकल एंड रिलीफ सोसाइटी, चित्तौड़ के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रूरल इंडिया मेडिकल एंड रिलीफ सोसाइटी, चित्तौड़ के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5717/18/25]

(11) (एक) पहल विकलांग पुनर्वास केंद्र समिति, कानपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) पहल विकलांग पुनर्वास केंद्र समिति, कानपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5718/18/25]

(12) (एक) राष्ट्रीय न्यास, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक

प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) राष्ट्रीय न्यास, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5719/18/25]

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वर्ष 2024-2025 के महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5720/18/25]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU
SRINIVASA VARMA):** Respected Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
 - (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5721/18/25]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working

of the Instrumentation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5722/18/25]

- (c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5723/18/25]

- (d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Engineering Projects (India) 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 5724/18/25]

- (e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the HMT Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) Annual Report of the HMT Limited, Bengaluru, for the year

2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5725/18/25]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5726/18/25]

- (g) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5727/18/25]

- (h) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals 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 5728/18/25]

- (i) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5729/18/25]

- (j) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the NEPA Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) Annual Report of the NEPA Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5730/18/25]

- (k) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5731/18/25]

- (l) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working

of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5732/18/25]

- (m) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5733/18/25]

- (n) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited, Prayagraj, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited, Prayagraj, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5734/18/25]

- (o) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India 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 5735/18/25]
- (p)
 - (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5736/18/25]
- (q)
 - (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5737/18/25]
- (r)
 - (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 5738/18/25]
- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited and the Ministry of Heavy Industries for the year 2025-2026.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 5739/18/25]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Fluid Control Research Institute, Palakkad, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Fluid Control Research Institute, Palakkad, for the year 2024-2025.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 5740/18/25]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 2024-2025.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 5741/18/25]
- (5) (i) A copy each of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the National Automotive Board, New Delhi, for the years 2021-2022, 2022-2023 and 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Automotive Board, New Delhi, for the years 2021-2022, 2022-2023 and 2023-2024.
- (6) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5742/18/25]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Automotive Board, 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 Automotive Board, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5743/18/25]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bengaluru, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Manufacturing

Technology Institute, Bengaluru, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5744/18/25]

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (2) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।
- (3) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5745/18/25]

- (4) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि), नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5746/18/25]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI GEORGE KURIAN):** Sir, with your
permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Chennai, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith

Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Chennai, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5747/18/25]

12.04 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

Statement

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विद्युत मंत्रालय की 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)' के बारे में ऊर्जा संबंधी स्थायी समिति के चौथे प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति के आठवें प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा अंतिम की-गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

12.05 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

(i) 6th Report

DR. C. M. RAMESH (ANAKAPALLE): Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways (2025-26) on the subject 'Increasing freight related earnings of Indian Railways and development of Dedicated Freight Corridors'.

(ii) Statements

DR. C. M. RAMESH (ANAKAPALLE): Speaker Sir, I wish to lay the Statements (Hindi and English versions) on Final Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Standing Committee on Railways (18th Lok Sabha):-

- (1) 2nd Action Taken Report on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 1st Report on Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Railways.
 - (2) 5th Action Taken Report on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 3rd Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Railways.
-

12.06 hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
PANCHAYATI RAJ**

22nd and 23rd Reports

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT): Respected Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj:-

- (1) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Functioning of National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati

Raj (NIRD&PR) (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Rural Development.

- (2) Twenty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Clean and Green Village: Role of Panchayats (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य मणिकम टैगोर जी, यह कन्वेसिंग करने की जगह नहीं है। वह जगह अलग होती है।

12.07 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 191st Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26) (Demand No.10)' pertaining to Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry*.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Speaker Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Jitin Prasada, I beg to lay a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 191st

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5664/18/25.

Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26) (Demand No.10)' pertaining to Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 192nd Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 190th Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26) (Demand No.11)' pertaining to Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry* .

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Speaker Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Jitin Prasada, I beg to lay a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 192nd Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 190th Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26) (Demand No.11)' pertaining to Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5665/18/25.

12.07½ hrs

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA): Speaker Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles.

12.08 hrs

MOTION RE: REFERENCE OF VIKSIT BHARAT SHIKSHA ADHISHTHAN BILL, 2025 TO JOINT COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Speaker Sir, with your kind permission, I beg to move:

“that the Bill to enable and empower the Universities and other higher educational institutions to achieve excellence in teaching, learning, research and innovation, through co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5666/18/25.

research and scientific and technical institutions, and for that purpose to constitute a Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan, to facilitate the Universities and other higher educational institutions to become independent self-governing institutions and to promote excellence through a robust and transparent system of accreditation and autonomy, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 21 Members of this House to be nominated by the Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha and 10 Members of Rajya Sabha to be nominated by Hon'ble Chairman;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be, as near as may be, one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first part of the Budget Session 2026;

that in other respect, the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House names of the Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि उच्चतर शिक्षा या अनुसंधान और वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी संस्थाओं में मानकों के समन्वय और अवधारण के माध्यम से अनुसंधान और नवाचार में श्रेष्ठता के उच्चतर स्तरों को प्राप्त करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को समर्थ बनाने और सशक्त करने, और उस प्रयोजन के लिए विकसित भारत शिक्षा अधिष्ठान का गठन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के स्वतंत्र स्वशासी संस्था बनने को सुकर करने के लिए और प्रत्यायन तथा स्वायत्तता की एक मजबूत और पारदर्शी प्रणाली के माध्यम से श्रेष्ठता की अभिवृद्धि करने के लिए, और उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को माननीय लोक सभा अध्यक्ष द्वारा नामनिर्देशित किए जाने वाले इस सभा के 21 सदस्यों और माननीय सभापति द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट किए जाने वाले राज्य सभा के 10 सदस्यों वाली दोनों सभाओं की संयुक्त समिति को सौंपा जाए;

कि संयुक्त समिति की बैठक आयोजित करने के लिए गणपूर्ति संयुक्त समिति के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या का, यथासंभव एक-तिहाई के निकट होगी,

कि समिति बजट सत्र 2026 के पहले भाग के अंतिम दिन तक इस सभा को प्रतिवेदन देगी;

कि अन्य मामलों में, संसदीय समिति से संबंधित इस सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य-संचालन नियम, ऐसे परिवर्तनों और उपांतरणों के साथ लागू होंगे, जो अध्यक्ष तय करेंगे; और

कि यह सभा राज्य सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सभा उक्त संयुक्त समिति में सम्मिलित हो और राज्य सभा द्वारा संयुक्त समिति में नियुक्त किए जाने वाले सदस्यों के नाम इस सभा को सूचित करे।”

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप इसे जेपीसी में नहीं भेजना चाहते हैं? क्या आप चर्चा करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बोलिए, अगर आप चर्चा करना चाहते हैं तो चर्चा करवा लेते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि उच्चतर शिक्षा या अनुसंधान और वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी संस्थाओं में मानकों के समन्वय और अवधारण के माध्यम से अनुसंधान और नवाचार में श्रेष्ठता के उच्चतर स्तरों को प्राप्त करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को समर्थ बनाने और सशक्त करने, और उस प्रयोजन के लिए विकसित भारत शिक्षा अधिष्ठान का गठन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के स्वतंत्र स्वशासी संस्था बनने को सुकर करने के लिए और प्रत्यायन तथा स्वायत्तता की एक मजबूत और पारदर्शी प्रणाली के माध्यम से श्रेष्ठता की अभिवृद्धि करने के लिए, और उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को माननीय लोक सभा अध्यक्ष द्वारा नामनिर्देशित किए जाने वाले इस सभा के 21 सदस्यों और माननीय सभापति द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट किए जाने वाले राज्य सभा के 10 सदस्यों वाली दोनों सभाओं की संयुक्त समिति को सौंपा जाए;

कि संयुक्त समिति की बैठक आयोजित करने के लिए गणपूर्ति संयुक्त समिति के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या का, यथासंभव एक-तिहाई के निकट होगी,

कि समिति बजट सत्र 2026 के पहले भाग के अंतिम दिन तक इस सभा को प्रतिवेदन देगी;

कि अन्य मामलों में, संसदीय समिति से संबंधित इस सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा

कार्य-संचालन नियम, ऐसे परिवर्तनों और उपांतरणों के साथ लागू होंगे, जो अध्यक्ष तय करेंगे; और

कि यह सभा राज्य सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सभा उक्त संयुक्त समिति में सम्मिलित हो और राज्य सभा द्वारा संयुक्त समिति में नियुक्त किए जाने वाले सदस्यों के नाम इस सभा को सूचित करे।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कई माननीय सदस्य यहीं पर ही ध्यान लगा लेते हैं। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि यह ध्यान लगाने का स्थान नहीं है। आप ध्यान घर ही लगाकर आएँ तो ठीक रहेगा। क्या मैं नाम लेकर बताऊँ कि ध्यान कौन लगा रहा है?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नम्बर - 21, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण।

SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Sir, what about Item No. 20? ...

(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वह भी आयेगा।

12.11 hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS- INTRODUCED

(i) SABKA BIMA SABKI RAKSHA

(AMENDMENT OF INSURANCE LAWS) BILL, 2025*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 16.12.2025.

a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

“कि बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 , जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 और बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1999 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

SHRI N.K.PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Bill, the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill, 2025.

The first objection is regarding the title of the Bill, namely, the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill, 2025. Previously, so many amendments of the insurance laws have come to this House, and this is an Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill. There is a specific provision in the legislative process. Kaul & Shakhder is very specific that the title of the Bill should convey the message regarding the intent and content of the Bill which has to be explicitly given to the public or given to the people at large. So, the title should be clear enough while being drafted. But it is quite unfortunate.

I would like to quote Kaul & Shakhder Page No. 587:

“Every Bill has a title succinctly describing the nature of the proposed measure. Care is taken to see that the title is sufficiently wide to cover all the provisions of the Bill, and that it is not vague, for, otherwise it may invite amendments outside the scope of the proposed measure”.

So, this is very clear. Now, coming to this Insurance Laws Bill, what is the relation of the 'Insurance Laws' with the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha? So, the title of the Bill has nothing to do with the contents of the Bill.

Now, I come to the contents of the Bill. Is 100 per cent FDI in the Life Insurance Corporation as well as in any insurance sector helping the poor people and the marginalized section of the society? So, 100 per cent FDI in the insurance sector is adversely affecting national interest. I have not got much time because merits are not to be discussed.

Another provision is regarding the commission of the Life Insurance Corporation agents and other insurance agents which will be determined by the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India according to the new provision. In the original Bill, it was to be decided by the Parliament and as per the rules and regulations made by the Parliament. But it is quite unfortunate to note that the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India is given the authority to describe and determine the commission of the LIC agents.

Even now, it is very well known to all, as several times I have also raised the issue of the LIC agents in the House, their commission has drastically reduced and thereby the number of LIC agents have come down like anything. The LIC agents are the backbone of the Life Insurance Corporation. But unfortunately, they have not been taken care of. In such a situation, the new Bill is not for insurance of the common people. It is not for the *suraksha* of the common people and the ordinary people. Therefore, I strongly object to it.

Another objection of mine is also there. I would like to seek a ruling. I

would like to raise a point of order also in this regard. My point of order is in respect of Article 348 of the Constitution of India. I would like to have a ruling on this. I raise a point of order under Article 348 of the Constitution of India and the relevant provisions of the India's Official Languages Act of 1963. I seek your kind ruling on this important Constitutional aspect relating to the language in which the Bills are being drafted and introduced in Parliament. ... (*Interruptions*) I want a ruling. A specific ruling is required. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, this point of order is not political in nature please. It goes to the constitutional validity, legislative discipline and legal certainty of parliamentary legislation.

Article 348 of the Constitution clearly provides that the authoritative text of the Bills to be introduced in either House of the Parliament and all of Acts passed by the Parliament shall be in English language, unless Parliament by law otherwise provides. This Constitutional mandate remains unchanged and binding on this House.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप इतने विद्वान् सदस्य है । आपको नियम 72 पढ़ना चाहिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Sir, this position is further reinforced by the India's Official Languages Act of 1963. ... (*Interruptions*) Whatever ruling is given by the hon. Speaker, we are ready to abide by it. But we would like to have a ruling on this.

Sir the position is further reinforced by the India's Official Languages Act of 1963, while the Act encourages the use of Hindi for Union official purposes, it

expressly continues the use of English for Parliamentary business, including Bills and Acts. The Act permits Hindi translations to be supplied to Members of Parliament and to the public for convenience. But it does not authorize the mixing of languages or the insertion of Hindi words within the authoritative English text of the Bill. This is the clear provision in Article 348 as well as India's Official Languages Act of 1963.

In these circumstances, I strongly oppose the introduction of the Bill as well as I seek a ruling from the hon. Speaker regarding this constitutional position. This is not the interpretation of the Constitution. It is a constitutional mandate to be abided by this House. So, I want a specific ruling on this

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. टी. सुमति । क्या मैं इसका जवाब पहले दे दूँ? क्या आपका भी नियम 348 से संबंधित इश्यू है?

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): I have two different issues.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या पहले नियम 348 पर जवाब दे दें ।

प्रो. सौगत राय (दम दम) : सर, मेरा भी नोटिस है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जिन लोगों के नोटिस हैं, वे नियम 72 पढ़ लीजिए । नियम 72 में अपनी बात संक्षिप्त में कह दें । मुझे लगता है कि सभी ने रूल पढ़ रखा है ।

डॉ. टी. सुमति ।

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN: Sir, I rise to object to the introduction of the Bill on three grounds in pursuance of Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Amendment of Section 2C of the Bill to provide foreign Insurance

companies an ultimate say in insurance business in India is against the sovereignty, unity and integrity of nation, and is a violation of constitutional provisions.

Amendment of section 2CA of the Bill, the insertion of clause (a) and (b) is against the interest of the national insurance companies as, it shall not apply to an insurer or insurance intermediary in any Special Economic Zone including International Financial Services Centres, set up under the provisions of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005. It shall apply to the insurer or insurance intermediary in any Special Economic Zone including International Financial Services Centres, set up under the provisions of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, with such exceptions, modifications and adaptations as may be specified in the notification to facilitate 100 per cent foreign players in the insurance sector.

This is my objection. This is untenable and unjustifiable as it is against the Indian insurance sector.

In view of the above objections, I respectfully submit that the Bill is liable to be rejected at the very threshold, being beyond the jurisdiction of Parliament and violative of the Constitution of India.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, under Rule 72(1) of the Rules of Procedure, I oppose the introduction of the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill, 2025. This is another example of Hindi-isation of legislation in this country. You give the name of the Bill in such a manner that Hindi becomes the 'introduction', and then Government slogans are incorporated into

the Bill. यह जो 'सबकी बीमा, सबकी सुरक्षा' है, यह सब गवर्नमेंट का स्लोगन है। यह बिल का लैंग्वेज नहीं होना चाहिए।

Lastly, I want to say that in the insurance sector, we are actually working backwards. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru nationalised the life insurance sector in 1956. Shrimati Indira Gandhi nationalised the general insurance sector in 1972. Now, we are moving in the reverse direction. Slowly, IRDA was set up in 1999, and now hundred per cent FDI in the insurance sector is being allowed. This is going to favour the corporates and not the common people and common insurers.

The rural population is still outside the ambit of insurance. I think this is a superfluous Bill. This is a backward-looking Bill, and, that is why, I oppose its introduction.

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI (SALEM): Sir, this is the problem. This is exactly the core of the problem, where you name all your schemes, Acts and statutory measures in Hindi. This is the difficulty which we are facing now.

Sir, we oppose even the very name of the Bill – Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill, 2025. This Bill amends the Insurance Act, the LIC Act and the IRDA Act. I do not want to repeat what our learned friends Shri Premachandran, Dr. T. Sumathy and Prof. Sougata Ray have already stated.

Fundamentally, ours is a welfare State, where the Constitution, through its Directive Principles, directs the State to provide social security and healthcare to its citizens. Article 41 clearly says:

“The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement....”

This particular Bill completely dismantles this welfare aspect of our Constitution. Take, for example, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. It is a statutory welfare legislation that mandates the Government to provide medical care to insured persons and their families, cash benefits during sickness, maternity and employment injury, as well as funeral and dependent benefits.

I would like to impress upon this Government that it should be rolling out more such welfare-oriented Bills, because State-backed social security for workers such as Accredited Social Health Activists, Anganwadi workers, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee scheme, which is now going to be renamed RAM, auto-rickshaw drivers, taxi drivers, tailors, the under-privileged and the poor will be directly hit because of hundred per cent foreign investment. Therefore, we strongly object to the introduction of this Bill. It should be withdrawn.

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 72 के अंतर्गत इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति दिए जाने के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ। यह विधेयक अपने प्रारूप एवं विषय-वस्तु में संविधान के प्रावधान के प्रतिकूल है तथा प्रथम दृष्टया संवैधानिक रूप से दोषपूर्ण है, इसलिए इसे प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें विधायी क्षमता का अभाव है। बीमा सामान्यतः यूनियन लिस्ट की एंटी - 47 में है, लेकिन निम्न परिस्थितियों में विधायी क्षमता का प्रश्न उठाता है। राज्य पर अनिवार्य

वित्तीय दायित्व डालता है, राज्य स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं और राज्य बीमा ढांचे को बिना सहमति के बाध्य करता है, राज्य सूची, समवर्ती सूची के विषयों में प्रत्यक्ष हस्तक्षेप करता है तथा यह संघीय ढांचे का उल्लंघन बनाता है, जो संविधान की मूल संरचना का हिस्सा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अनुच्छेद -14 में दी गई समानता का उल्लंघन है। इसे यूनिवर्सल इंश्योरेंस कहा गया है, परन्तु न्यूनतम बीमा राशि तय नहीं है। लाभ असमान, अनिश्चित या विवेकाधीन है, ये इसे मनमाना कानून बनाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी, अनुच्छेद 21 जीवन और स्वास्थ्य का अधिकार, स्वास्थ्य बीमा और अधिकार की तरह प्रस्तुत किया गया है, परन्तु कानूनी रूप से कोई परिवर्तनीय अधिकार नहीं है, कोई गारंटी लाभ नहीं है, तभी आर्टिकल 21 के सबस्टैंटिव प्रोटेक्शन को कमजोर करता है।

अध्यक्ष जी, यह संघवाद का उल्लंघन है, लागत साझेदारी अस्पष्ट है, राज्यों में परामर्श का अभाव है, वित्तीय दायित्व का थोपा जाना, यह संवैधानिक संघीय ढांचे का उल्लंघन है। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इसकी विस्तृत चर्चा बाद में करेंगे। अभी सिर्फ नियम 72 में विरोध किया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन ने आर्टिकल 348 का हवाला देते हुए यह विषय उठाया है कि संसद में पुरःस्थापित किए जाने वाले सभी विधेयकों का प्राधिकृत पाठ अंग्रेजी भाषा में होना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में मैं सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 'सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा' बीमा विधि संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 का प्राधिकृत पाठ अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही है। इस विधेयक के नाम में हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं के शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया है। इस संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी सरकारी विधेयक के नाम का चयन करना मंत्रालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आप इस विषय पर कुछ बोलना चाहती हैं।

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : सर, सभी विषयों पर बोलना है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप संक्षिप्त में इनका जवाब दे दीजिए।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, with due respect, I will address each

of the points. Many of the issues raised are legitimately the issues that have to be part of the debate itself. To object to the introduction of the Bill is not necessary because you have given time for the discussion. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर (विरुधुनगर) : सर, यह आपका अधिकार है।

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : सर, अधिकार के बारे में ही बात करते हुए, since hon. Speaker has asked me to say a few words on it, I am saying. Everything is subject to the direction given by the Chair. I am also subject to the direction given by the hon. Speaker. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, since you have given me permission, I am going to answer. ... (*Interruptions*)

There is no need to shout me down. It is on the call of the hon. Speaker that I have got up to give some comments on this. ... (*Interruptions*)

सर, मैं आपकी अनुमति से बोलने के लिए खड़े होकर अपने पॉइंट ऑफ व्यू पर बोल रही हूँ। आज इस हाउस में ऐसे हालात नहीं होने चाहिए। मैं आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहती हूँ। मंत्री हों या मेंबर्स हों आपके संरक्षण के अनुसार ही हम चलते हैं। आपके प्रोटेक्शन के कारण ही हम आगे बढ़ते हैं, क्योंकि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसलिए I have to say a few things. Many of the points are very much a part of what the discussion could be on. At the introduction stage itself, there are questions about legislative competence and I do not think there is a question on the legislative competence of the Government to bring this into this House.

Secondly, there are points which the hon. Members have raised which can be part of the discussion. For example, hon. Member Shir N.K. Premachandran talked about commissions for LIC agents. It is very much a part of what we are going to discuss. Let me even give one point on that. Fixing

commission for LIC agents is already a part of the regulator in the sense that it fixes the upper cap and below which is what the agents are given to collect. They are not to go beyond the upper cap. Is it not already with the IRDAI? Everything is subject to discussion. Everything under your guidance will go either into the records or not. Everything under your direction will be either acceptable or not.

Hon. Member Shri Selvaganpathi talked about welfare measures, insurance etc. Let me say this, and I am sure this is also going to have a lot of voices of protest, that if anyone thought of common citizens' insurance at a mass scale, it was the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. Where did the Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana come from? Where did the Atal Pension Yojana come from? These are common people's insurance coverage schemes being given at a very nominal premium. ... (*Interruptions*)

That has been given by the hon. Prime Minister. That is his scheme. All these are included as a scheme by the hon. Prime Minister. Today, they want to talk about the welfare measures and insurance. They are very welcome to talk. I would say more about what the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Modi did because of financial inclusion. ... (*Interruptions*) That is the reason why in this country, during COVID also, we could give insurance coverage to people. So, there are every one of them which are subject to the discussion of this Bill, rather than questioning the introduction itself.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : शाम को चार बजे जब इस पर चर्चा करेंगे, तब डिटेल में चर्चा होगी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आज ही करेंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि बीमा अधिनियम, 1938, जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 और बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1999 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I introduce ^{**} the Bill.

12.32 hrs

**(ii) VIKSIT BHARAT – GUARANTEE FOR ROZGAR AND
AJEEVIKA MISSION (GRAMIN): VB – G RAM G
(VIKSIT BHARAT- G RAM G) BILL, 2025***

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर 20 - श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान।

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि प्रत्येक ग्रामीण गृहस्थों को, जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक कार्य करने के लिए स्वेच्छा से आगे आते हैं, प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में एक सौ पच्चीस दिन की कानूनी गारन्टी मजदूरी नियोजन उपलब्ध कराकर, विकसित भारत @2047 के राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण के साथ संरेखित ग्रामीण विकास कार्य ढांचे को स्थापित करने के लिए; समृद्ध और समनुत्थानशील ग्रामीण भारत के लिए सशक्तिकरण, विकास अभिसरण तथा संतृप्तिकरण का संवर्धन करने के लिए; तथा उससे संसक्त या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की

^{**} Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 16.12.2025.

अनुमति दी जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ :

“कि प्रत्येक ग्रामीण गृहस्थों को, जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक कार्य करने के लिए स्वेच्छा से आगे आते हैं, प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में एक सौ पच्चीस दिन की कानूनी गारन्टी मजदूरी नियोजन उपलब्ध कराकर, विकसित भारत @2047 के राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण के साथ संरेखित ग्रामीण विकास कार्य ढांचे को स्थापित करने के लिए; समृद्ध और समनुत्थानशील ग्रामीण भारत के लिए सशक्तिकरण, विकास अभिसरण तथा संतृप्तिकरण का संवर्धन करने के लिए; तथा उससे संसक्त या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Sir, at the introduction stage itself, I oppose the Bill. Mahatma Gandhi once said 'India lives in villages'. He also dreamed that the economic freedom should be given to the poorest of the poor. Keeping this in his mind, Dr. Manmohan Singh, during UPA's period, had brought a novel scheme under MGNREGA and because of this Scheme, crores and crores of poor people have benefited in the country. They have not only received the remuneration, but have also enjoyed the benefit of this scheme for the work of upto 100 days.

Now, in the name of Mahatma Gandhi ji, this Government, because of hatredness, is going to bring a new Bill.... (*Interruptions*) This is very bad.... (*Interruptions*) The father of the nation is being ridiculed by this Government. (*Interruptions*) I oppose this Bill. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा (वायनाड) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय जी, मैं नियम 72 (1) के तहत इस विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने पर अपनी सख्त आपत्ति दर्ज करना चाहती हूँ। महात्मा गांधी ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी कानून पिछले बीस सालों से ग्रामीण भारत को रोजगार देने में और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने में सक्षम रहा है। यह इतना क्रांतिकारी कानून है कि जब इसको बनाया गया, तो सदन के सभी राजनीतिक दलों ने इसे पूरी सहमति दी। इसके द्वारा 100 दिन का रोजगार इस देश के हमारे गरीब से गरीब भाई-बहनों को मिलता है।

हम सब जनप्रतिनिधि हैं। जब हम अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं, आप भी जानते हैं कि दूर-दूर से हमें दिख जाता है कि मनरेगा का मजदूर कौन है। वह सबसे गरीब होता है, उसके चेहरे पर झुर्रियां होती हैं, हाथ मिलाएं तो हाथ पत्थरों की तरह होते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं वहां तक पहुंच रही हूँ, मुझे पहुंचने दीजिए। एक मिनट लूंगी, मुझे पहुंचने दीजिए। उनके हाथ पत्थरों की तरह कठोर होते हैं, क्योंकि वे इतनी मजदूरी करते हैं। मेरा इस बिल पर ऑब्जेक्शन है। यह जो कानून है, इसके तहत हमारे गरीब भाई-बहनों को जो रोजगार की कानूनी गारंटी मिलती है, जो अधिकार मिलता है, वह इस योजना में मांग के आधार पर संचालित होता है। इसका मतलब है कि जहां रोजगार की मांग है, वहां इस योजना द्वारा 100 दिनों का रोजगार देना अनिवार्य है। इसके साथ-साथ केंद्र से इसके लिए जो पूंजी दी जाती है, वह भी मांग पर आधारित होती है यानी इस योजना के लिए जितने पैसे जहां भेजने होते हैं, वहां जमीनी परिस्थितियों और मांग के आधार पर निर्धारित होता है।

महोदय, इस विधेयक की अनुसूची-1 में उपनियम 4(1) और 4(2) द्वारा केंद्र को इजाजत दी गई है कि वह पहले से ही निर्धारित कर ले कि कितनी पूंजी कहां भेजी जाएगी। इससे संविधान के 73वें संविधान संशोधन को नज़रअंदाज किया जा रहा है। इसके जरिए ग्राम सभाओं को इस योजना की मांग को जमीनी परिस्थितियों के आधार पर तय करने का पूरा अधिकार दिया गया था लेकिन आज वह अधिकार कमजोर किया जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: जब इस पर चर्चा होगी तब आप पूरी डिटेल में अपनी बात बोलना।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : महोदय, संविधान की मूल भावना है कि हर व्यक्ति के हाथ में शक्ति होनी चाहिए, वही मूल भावना पंचायती राज में है। यह विधेयक इसी मूल भावना का विरोध है।

महोदय, इस विधेयक के प्रबंधनों में रोजगार का कानूनी अधिकार कमजोर हो रहा है और यह संविधान के विपरीत है। हमारे इसी सदन ने यह कानून बनाया था और इसी सदन ने यह अधिकार जनता को दिया था। महात्मा गांधी मनरेगा योजना में 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान केंद्र से आता था और इस विधेयक द्वारा ज्यादातर प्रदेशों में 60 प्रतिशत आएगा, अब इसे घटाया गया है। इससे प्रदेशों की अर्थव्यवस्था पर बहुत भार पड़ेगा, खास तौर से वे राज्य जिनकी अर्थव्यवस्था केंद्र की ओर से जीएसटी बकाये के इंतजार में है।

महोदय, इस विधेयक द्वारा केंद्र का नियंत्रण बढ़ाया जा रहा है और जिम्मेदारी घटायी जा रही है। 100 दिन रोजगार को 125 दिन करने की बात कही है, लेकिन इसमें वेतन और मजदूरी की बढ़ोतरी की कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। यह सही बात है कि अभी तक जो बकाया है, वही पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

महोदय, मैं आखिरी बात कहना चाहती हूं कि हर योजना का नाम बदलने की सनक समझ में नहीं आती है। जब भी यह किया गया है तब सरकार को पैसे खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप नियम 72 में विरोध प्रकट करें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : महोदय, मेरा आखिरी प्वाइंट है कि बिना चर्चा के और बिना सदन की सलाह लिए इस तरह से जल्दी-जल्दी में विधेयक पास नहीं होना चाहिए। यह विधेयक वापस लिया जाना चाहिए और इसके बदले में सरकार को नया विधेयक पेश करना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) महात्मा गांधी जी मेरे परिवार के नहीं थे, लेकिन मेरे परिवार जैसे ही हैं और पूरे देश की यही भावना है। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, आखिरी बात यह है कि गहन जांच-पड़ताल और व्यापक चर्चा के लिए इसे स्थायी समिति के पास भेजा जाना चाहिए और कोई विधेयक किसी की निजी महत्वाकांक्षा, सनक और

पूर्वाग्रहों के आधार पर न तो पेश होना चाहिए और न ही पास होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को बीच में नहीं रोकना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन सदन नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं से चलता है। अन्यथा, माननीय सदस्य सदन के बाहर कहेंगे कि हमें माननीय अध्यक्ष ने बोलने नहीं दिया। सदन नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं से चलता है और नियम 72 सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने पढ़ा है।

मैं सभी को मौका दूँगा, इसलिए मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करूँगा कि नियम 72 के अंतर्गत विषयों पर ही अपनी बात को फोकस रखें। जब इस पर डिटेल् में चर्चा होगी, तो आप उस विषय पर अपनी विस्तृत चर्चा कर सकते हैं।

प्रो. सौगत राय जी।

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, under Rule 72(1), I oppose the introduction of the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB – G RAM G Bill.

Sir, I oppose the idea of replacing the father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi's name with G RAM G. Ram ji is respected by people in the country but to me, Mahatma Gandhi is much more relevant. This distortion of the name of MGNREGA is something we object to.

We have other points of objections like, instead of being a demand-driven scheme, it has become a supply-driven scheme and the States are having to cough up 40 per cent of the total allotment, which will pose a great pressure on the States' finances. That is why, I think, instead of discussing it here, we should refer it to a Select Committee, which can go into the merits of the Bill.

That is why, I, again, strongly oppose it. This is the first Bill of Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan. ... (*Interruptions*) I think he should go back and send the Bill to

a Select Committee. I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री ई. टी. मोहम्मद बशीर – उपस्थित नहीं ।

श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, कृपया आप अपनी बात संक्षेप में रखें । जो विषय एक माननीय सदस्य ने बोल दिया है, कृपया उसे रिपीट न करें ।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I will fully confine to Rule 72.

Sir, I would like to first speak regarding the name of the Bill. Kindly go through Article 51A, that is, the Fundamental Duties of a Citizen. It says that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag, and the National Anthem. Clause (b) of Article 51A says, 'To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom'.

Sir, who led the national struggle for freedom? That was none other than the late Mahatma Gandhi. The name of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, is being removed from the Act as well as from the Scheme. ... *(Interruptions)* I feel that this is an insult to the Father of the Nation.

Sir, my point is this. Hon. Minister, Chouhan ji, kindly explain it. We have no objection in putting the name 'Ram'. You can put it in any other place. But my simple and logical question to the hon. Minister is this. Please logically explain to the House as to why you are removing the name of the father of the nation from the Act and the Scheme.

Sir, I have a second point to make which is purely within Rule 72. ... *(Interruptions)* As per the Act of 2005, this is a statutory right to work. But now, as per Clause 3 of the Bill, it is very specific that it is none other than a Centrally-

sponsored Scheme. Previously, it was a demand-driven Scheme. Now, it is purely a Centrally-sponsored Scheme and the amount and the annual budget will be described by the Central Government and that would be provided. ...

(Interruptions)

Sir, my third point is this. This is a technical objection. I am talking about Schedules. Kindly go through the Schedule. Hon. Speaker, Sir, may kindly see the legislative drafting. Kindly go through the First Schedule. If you go through Schedule I, it is just like an Act. Actually, what is the purpose of a Schedule? A Schedule is meant to make some programmes or some actions to be taken and for related matters. But if you go through the Schedule of the Bill, it is just like a Bill; it has clauses, and the aims and objects of the Bill are being well explained in the Schedule. Is this the proper way of legislative drafting of a Bill, by appending such content to the original Bill as Schedule I and thereby making a mockery of legislative drafting? Is it permissible? Kindly go through Schedule I of the Bill. There is a specific purpose for a Schedule. Unfortunately, that has not been complied with.

The last point is that the State Government will be burdened with a huge financial liability. As a result, the significance of the scheme will be lost because, in Kerala, I know that about Rs. 2,500 crore, according to this calculation, the State has to find out, but from where? That means, finally, the work will be affected and loss of employment will occur.

Therefore, kindly withdraw the Bill. I once again oppose the Bill and request the Government to withdraw the Bill. Thank you.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी क्यों करते हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन में हर विषय पर व्यापक चर्चा हो। नियम 72 के बाद भी, मैं आप लोगों को बोलने का मौका दे रहा हूँ। सदन के अन्दर डिटेल में चर्चा करने के लिए मैं हमेशा प्रयास करता हूँ। आप लोग नियम-प्रक्रियाओं के तहत अपनी-अपनी बात कहें।

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to oppose the introduction of the proposed Bill, The Viksit Bharat – G Ram G Bill, which represents a deeply regrettable and retrograde step for our nation and our nation's commitment to the welfare of its most vulnerable citizens.

My first objection, Mr. Speaker, as with others, is the ill-advised decision to remove the name of the father of the nation, for the reasons already given, which I will not repeat. This is not just an administrative tweak; it is an assault on the very spirit and philosophical foundation of this crucial programme.

Mahatma Gandhi's vision of *Ram Rajya* was never a purely political programme. It was a socio-economic blueprint rooted in the empowerment of villages, and his unwavering faith in *Gram Swaraj* was part of his vision of *Ram Rajya*. So, the original Act, by bearing his name, acknowledged his profound conviction that true employment guarantee and upliftment must flow from the grassroots, embodying his principle of "the last man first".

To remove the name of Mahatma Gandhi is to strip the Bill of its moral compass and its historical legitimacy, and then to have two languages in the title, merely to make the acronym "G RAM G", is not just a violation of Article 348, as pointed out in the previous discussion, but it also reminds me of a song, of a lyric

from my childhood.

हम लोग बचपन में गाते थे-

देखो ऐ दीवानों तुम ये काम न करो,

राम का नाम बदनाम न करो ।

We must also seriously question the legislative intent behind the financial restructuring proposed in the Bill. The proposal to impose 40 per cent of the financial burden directly on the State Governments is not just fiscally irresponsible, but it is a measure that threatens to make the entire programme unviable.

This sudden and massive shift in liability will inevitably make it impossible for poorer States. It will lead to delays in wage payments, reduced days of work, and ultimately the destruction of the Scheme itself. It is a violation of fiscal federalism, which is why I do not think we have the legislative competence to do that.

Finally, it also makes the scheme contingent upon executive notification, allowing the Union to decide when and where the scheme will operate. This fundamentally alters the ratio of the programme.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजू) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका दिल बड़ा है । आपने बिल के इंट्रोडक्शन के समय में इतने लोगों को बोलने का मौका दिया । मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, आप सबको हमेशा बोलने का मौका देते हैं ।

हम टाइमबाउंड हैं । सरकार के पास बहुत-से बिज़नेसेज हैं ।... (व्यवधान) ये भाग जाएंगे ।... (व्यवधान) ये चर्चा की मांग करते हैं, उसके बाद भाग जाते हैं ।... (व्यवधान) ऐसा नहीं होता है ।... (व्यवधान)

देशहित में जो बिल्स पारित करने हैं, उनको तो हम पारित करके ही रहेंगे ।... (व्यवधान)
लेकिन आप लोग बहस में हिस्सा लीजिए ।... (व्यवधान) हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान)
हम लोग सुनने के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहते हैं ।... (व्यवधान) मेरा प्वाइंट सिर्फ लिमिटेड है । जब आप
नियम 72 के तहत बिल के पुरःस्थापन का विरोध करते हैं, तो अध्यक्ष महोदय ने स्पेसिफिकली बार-
बार याद दिलाया है । We have to oppose the introduction of the Bill only on the
ground of the competence of legislation making of this House. आप इस सदन को
लेजिस्लेटिव कंपिटेंस तक ही सीमित रखेंगे, तो ठीक रहेगा । ... (व्यवधान)

प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, आप अनुच्छेद 343 की बात कर रहे हैं । आप ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज एक्ट के
बारे में जानते हैं । हम सब जानते हैं कि भारत संघ का कामकाज दो भाषाओं में होता है, जो कि हिन्दी
और अंग्रेजी है । हम दोनों भाषाओं का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं । यह प्रथा पहले से चली आ रही है ।
आप इसको अनावश्यक रूप से नियम 72 के तहत क्वोट कर रहे हैं । मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, आप
ऐसा बोल सकते हैं । मैं सिर्फ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सिर्फ इतना निवेदन करिए कि वे आपकी बात सुन लें ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरन रिजिजू : महोदय, अगर ये लोग अनलिमिटेड बोलते जाएंगे, तो सरकार को रिसपॉन्ड
करना पड़ेगा । चूंकि नियम 72 का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है, यह ठीक बात नहीं है । सबको समय
की कीमत समझनी चाहिए । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरन रिजिजू : महोदय, ये बार-बार क्यों खड़े हो रहे हैं?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इनको बार-बार खड़े होने की आदत है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मेरा मानना है कि सभी दल के सदस्य एक-एक मिनट में अपने विचार रख दें ।

जब वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक पुरःस्थापित हो रहा था, तब भी हमने यह कोशिश की थी।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आज तो संक्षिप्त में बोलेंगे। जब बिल पर विचार होगा, तब विस्तार से बोलेंगे, लेकिन वे आज भी इस विषय पर बोलेंगे।

श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, thank you very much. Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill under Rule 72. Basically, this is also a fundamental attack on the Constitution. Basically, MNREGA is the right to employment for the common people of this country. That guarantee is therefore the employment. That guarantee now exists only on paper because of this Bill.

Sir, already many Members have mentioned that this is a demand driven programme. This destroys the universal coverage. The hollow promises of 125 days is not going to happen at all because of the shift of the financial burden to the States. Forty percent of the fund has to be borne by the States. My point is this. The father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi led the freedom struggle. Hon. Minister Shivraj Chouhan Ji, your name will be remembered as the Minister who removed the father of the nation's name. Your name will be remembered. ...

(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपका विरोध क्या है?

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, every day, our hon. Prime Minister is talking about Mahatma Gandhi Ji in a big way. Now, you are bringing a legislation to remove his name. ... *(Interruptions)*

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) : अध्यक्ष जी, 'महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम' के स्थान पर जो संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है, मैं माननीय अखिलेश यादव

जी और समाजवादी पार्टी की ओर से इसका पुरजोर विरोध करता हूँ। इस विरोध के कई कारण हैं। हमारे देश में लगातार बहुत सारी बातें की जाती हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार आर्थिक तौर पर इतनी मजबूत हो गई है, वह इतना सहयोग कर रही है। बिल दर बिल, अधिनियम दर अधिनियम, बजट दर बजट से लगातार प्रदेशों पर आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ाया जा रहा है। केन्द्र सरकार अपना आर्थिक बोझ हल्का करती जा रही है व अपनी जिम्मेदारी घटाती जा रही है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आदरणीय राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष और समाजवादी पार्टी की ओर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश का कोई भी व्यक्ति महात्मा गांधी जी का अपमान बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा। मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम भगवान श्रीराम का सम्मान पूरा देश करता है। गांधी जी ने अपने आखिरी शब्द 'हे राम' कहे थे। कम से कम महात्मा गांधी जी का अपमान मत करिए, यह हमारी प्रार्थना है। जब हम पूरी दुनिया में कहीं भी जाते हैं, तो वहां गांधी जी की प्रतिमाओं पर माला चढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन देश के अंदर बापू का अपमान हो रहा है। इस अपमान को हम समाजवादी लोग कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आप इस तरह के बिल को वापस लीजिए, नहीं तो इतिहास में आपका नाम काले अक्षरों से लिखा जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सुप्रिया सुले जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सुप्रिया सुले जी, क्या आप बोलना चाहती हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती सुप्रिया सुले (बारामती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बड़ी विनम्रता से सरकार से विनती है। मैं समझ सकती हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) जैसे साल दर साल आगे बढ़ते हैं और अभी एआई आया है, उस हिसाब से पॉलिसी में बदलाव लाना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) हम पॉलिसी में बदलाव के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। समय-समय पर हर बिल को देखा जाना चाहिए और उसके लिए सोचना चाहिए। मेरी सरकार से सिर्फ यही विनती है कि आप इसे स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भेजिए। उस पर संक्षेप में सारी चर्चा हो। नाम बदलने से कुछ नहीं होता है, काम का महत्व होता है। "कुछ तो लोग कहेंगे, लोगों का काम है

कहना ।”

इसलिए सरकार से मेरी विनती है । उससे पहले ऑब्जेक्शन है और हम विरोध करते हैं कि आप इससे महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम नहीं निकालेंगे । हम पूरी ताकत से इसका विरोध करेंगे । मेरी इनसे बड़ी विनम्रता से विनती है कि आप प्लीज़ इस पर चर्चा कराइए और इस पॉलिसी डिज़ीज़न में आप जो भी बदलाव ला रहे हैं, उसे आप स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भेजिए । सरकार इसे फोर्स मत करे । धन्यवाद ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सबके विचार आ गए हैं ।

माननीय मंत्री जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, महात्मा गांधी जी हमारे दिलों में बसते हैं । ... (व्यवधान) महात्मा गांधी जी और पंडित दीनदयाल जी का यह संकल्प था कि जो सबसे पीछे हैं और जो सबसे नीचे हैं, उनका कल्याण सबसे पहले किया जाए । ... (व्यवधान) हम केवल महात्मा गांधी जी को मानते ही नहीं हैं, हम महात्मा गांधी जी की बात भी मानते हैं । ... (व्यवधान) उन्हीं के विचारों पर आधारित तथा पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी के विचारों पर आधारित गरीब कल्याण की कई योजनाएं यह सरकार मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में चला रही है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक मनरेगा का सवाल है, कांग्रेस तो केवल मनरेगा लेकर आई थी और यूपीए की सरकार ने 2 लाख 13 हजार 220 करोड़ रुपए मनरेगा पर खर्च किए थे, लेकिन हमने 8 लाख 53 हजार 810 करोड़ रुपए गरीबों के कल्याण के लिए खर्च किए हैं और इस योजना को और मजबूत करने की कोशिश की है । ... (व्यवधान)

12.58 hrs

At this stage, Sushri S. Jothimani, Shri T. M. Selvaganapathi, Sushri Mahua Moitra, Shri Mohibbullah and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज तकलीक क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) हम 100 दिनों के काम की गारंटी के बजाय 125 दिनों के काम की गारंटी देने का कार्य रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) यह केवल कोरी गारंटी नहीं है, उसके लिए 1 लाख 51 हजार 282 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) इसके पहले रोजगार की कई योजनाएं आईं। एक योजना का नाम था - 'जवाहर रोजगार योजना'। बाद में कांग्रेस ने ही 'जवाहर रोजगार योजना' का नाम बदल दिया, तो क्या पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी का अपमान हो गया?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा संकल्प है - गरीब का कल्याण। इसमें हमने उसी संकल्प को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न किया है। ... (व्यवधान) न केवल गरीब का कल्याण, बल्कि उसके साथ गांव का संपूर्ण विकास, जो महात्मा गांधी जी कहते थे। एक सम्पूर्ण गांव, एक स्वावलंबी गांव और एक विकसित गांव के निर्माण का प्रावधान इसमें किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) केवल प्रावधान ही नहीं, हमारी केन्द्र सरकार इस पर 95,000 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा की राशि खर्च करने का काम करेगी। गरीबों के कल्याण के लिए हमने यह भी तय किया है। ... (व्यवधान) कई बार बजट का असामान्य वितरण होता है, समान वितरण नहीं होता है। कई पंचायतें विकास में पीछे रह जाती हैं और इसलिए इसमें पंचायत का ग्रेडेशन करके, जो अविकसित पंचायतें हैं और कम विकसित पंचायतें हैं, उन्हें ज्यादा काम देने का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूं कि हम यह जो नया बिल लेकर आ रहे हैं, वह नया बिल गांव का संपूर्ण विकास करेगा। ... (व्यवधान) जब शरद पवार जी केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने ही यह कहा था कि कृषि कार्यों के लिए, मनरेगा के काम के लिए मजदूर नहीं मिलते हैं।

13.00 hrs

हमने तो श्री शरद पवार जी की उस चिंता का भी समाधान करने का प्रयास किया है । ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए, मैं विस्तार से, जब इस बिल पर चर्चा होगी, तब अपनी बात कहूंगा । ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, मैं फिर दोहरा रहा हूँ कि बापू हमारे दिलों में बसते हैं और हम उनका पूरा सम्मान करते हैं । ... (व्यवधान) बापू ही कहते थे - 'राम राज्य' । ... (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, राम हमारे रोम-रोम में रमे हैं, राम हमारी हर सांस में बसे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) बिना राम के यह देश नहीं जाना जाता है । ... (व्यवधान) पता नहीं क्यों 'जी राम जी' नाम आ गया, तो ये भड़क गए । ... (व्यवधान) महात्मा गांधी जी स्वयं राम राज्य की स्थापना की बात करते थे और उनके अंतिम शब्द भी 'हे राम' थे । ... (व्यवधान) बापू जी का पूरा सम्मान करते हुए राम राज्य की स्थापना, मतलब 'दैहिक दैविक भौतिक तापा, राम राज काहू नहीं व्यापा' - हर गरीब को भरपूर रोजगार मिले, उसकी गरिमा का सम्मान हो, दिव्यांग, बुजुर्ग और महिला, अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति को और प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाए, इसके लिए हम यह बिल लेकर आए हैं । ... (व्यवधान) 125 दिनों की गारंटी है । ... (व्यवधान) यह कहीं पर कमजोर नहीं हुई । ... (व्यवधान) उस गारंटी को हम पूरा करेंगे । ... (व्यवधान) गांवों का संपूर्ण विकास भी करेंगे और कृषि और मजदूरी, दोनों में संतुलन स्थापित करने का काम करेंगे । ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए, यह पूरा बिल महात्मा गांधी जी की भावनाओं के अनुरूप है और राम राज्य की स्थापना के लिए है । ... (व्यवधान) आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि प्रत्येक ग्रामीण गृहस्थों को, जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक कार्य करने के लिए स्वेच्छा से आगे आते हैं, प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में एक सौ पच्चीस दिन की कानूनी गारन्टी मजदूरी नियोजन उपलब्ध कराकर, विकसित भारत @2047 के राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण के साथ संरेखित ग्रामीण विकास कार्य ढांचे को स्थापित करने के लिए; समृद्ध और समनुत्थानशील ग्रामीण भारत के लिए सशक्तिकरण, विकास

अभिसरण तथा संतुष्टिकरण का संवर्धन करने के लिए; तथा उससे ससंक्त या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित* करता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही आज दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

13.02 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 Krishna Prasad Tenneti in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, जिन माननीय सदस्यों को आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामले को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गयी है, वे व्यक्तिगत रूप से तत्काल मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को सभा पटल पर रख दें।

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) Need to ban unauthorised App/websites used for resizing the documents keeping in view personal data breach

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल (रायपुर) : भारत में लगभग सभी सरकारी पोर्टल्स पर फाइल्स जैसे कि आधार कार्ड, फोटो इत्यादि अपलोड करने में फाइल साइज की एक लिमिट रहती है जिसका अनुपालन किये बिना फाइल उक्त पोर्टल पर अपलोड नहीं होती। उदाहरण के तौर पर जीएसटी पोर्टल पर रेंट / लीज एग्रीमेंट फाइल की साइज लिमिट सिर्फ एक 1 एमबी है। उसके बिना जीएसटी पोर्टल उक्त कागज़ को रिजेक्ट कर देता है। यूजर को फाइल का साइज कम करने के लिए अनधिकृत वेबसाइट्स का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। यहाँ तक की संसद के दर्शन पोर्टल में भी ऐसी ही फाइल साइज अपलोड करने पर ऐसी ही सीमाएँ हैं। ये वेबसाइट्स एवं ऐप्स अनधिकृत हैं जिससे सेंसिटिव डॉक्यूमेंट डेटा ब्रीच और प्राइवैसी वायलेशन के खतरों का रिस्क बढ़ता है। एलएलएम और एआई के दौर में हमारे इस गोपनीय डाटा का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस मामले में तुरंत संज्ञान लेते हुए सभी डिपार्टमेंट्स, राज्य सरकारों एवं विदेशी मिशनस में उपयोग हो रहे ऐसे पोर्टल्स में ऐसी फाइल साइज लिमिट की पहचान करते हुए इन्हे हटाया जाए या यूजर को इंटीग्रेटेड कंप्रेस सोल्यूशन्स उक्त पोर्टल पर ही दिए जाएँ।

(ii) Need to include algorithmic accountability and platform liability under proposed Digital India Act

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL (SURAT): AI is next generation technology of the world. India is also rapidly advancing in AI positioning itself as a new player globally. World's largest tech giants are looking towards India to invest billions of dollars into AI & cloud infrastructure in India. India's "India AI Mission" has Rs 10371.92 cr. funding to boost AI ecosystem. India plans to have contribution of \$1 trillion in its economy by 2035. AI adoption is surging in defence, telecommunication, electronics, healthcare, agriculture,

education & fintech. Since AI is relatively a newer concept in India, it is yet framing AI policies, rules and regulations on data protection, safety, ethics & mitigating deepfakes. Of all these deepfakes are biggest concern & threats to the country, particularly for youth, women, & political leaders & reputed citizens of the country. These AI-generated fake videos/audio can mislead people, damage reputation, & spread distress, disgust & distrust in the country. India's Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) at present tracks deepfake cases. India's IT rules 2021 mandate platforms to remove deepfake cases in India. Yet, I suggest that to safeguard people against misuse of AI, the Government needs to draft still stricter laws under Digital India Act & create awareness among people about AI. I suggest that the Digital India Act may include AI-specific clauses addressing algorithmic accountability & platform liability.

(iii) Need to check empanelment eligibility of private hospitals under Ayushman Bharat Scheme and lift Inter-State restriction under Ayushman Bharat Scheme

श्री बंटी विवेक साहू (छिन्दवाड़ा) : प्रधानमंत्री माननीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी द्वारा गरीब व्यक्तियों को चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिये आयुष्मान योजना लागू की गई है जिसमें पात्र व्यक्तियों को निजी चिकित्सालयों में पाँच लाख रुपये तक का इलाज उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। योजना में निजी चिकित्सालयों को शामिल किया गया है किन्तु नागपुर महाराष्ट्र के अधिकांश चिकित्सालय इस योजना में या तो शामिल नहीं हो रहे हैं अथवा वे कहते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ मध्यप्रदेश का आयुष्मान कार्ड नहीं चलता है। मेरा छिंदवाड़ा संसदीय क्षेत्र (मध्य प्रदेश) नागपुर से लगा है एवं नागपुर में चिकित्सा सुविधा पूर्व से विकसित होने की वजह से गंभीर बीमारी से पीड़ित मरीज नागपुर जाकर इलाज कराने को मजबूर होते हैं। आयुष्मान कार्ड होने पर भी उनका योजना में इलाज नहीं होता है।

ऐसे में जमापूँजी, संपत्ति बेचकर इलाज कराना पड़ता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस योजना में यह प्रावधान किया जाए कि चिकित्सालय संचालन की अनुमति देते समय एक निर्धारित सीमा 10 बिस्तरों से अधिक वाले चिकित्सालयों एवं विशेष गंभीर बीमारियों के इलाज की सुविधा वाले चिकित्सालयों को आयुष्मान कार्ड धारक मरीजों के इलाज के लिये पंजीयन कराना अनिवार्य होगा। इस भ्रम को भी दूर किया जाना चाहिए कि मध्यप्रदेश के मरीजों का महाराष्ट्र में आयुष्मान योजना में इलाज नहीं होगा।

(iv) Need to transfer major Railway Stations presently under the Banaras division to Sonapur division and restoration of sections currently under Muzaffarpur division to Sonapur division

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN): At present several key sections of my Saran Parliamentary Constituency such as Chhapra, Masrakh, and Kaptaganj fall under the Banaras Division of the North Eastern Railway (NER), causing significant operational and administrative inconvenience. Simultaneously, the Sonapur Railway Division of the East Central Railway (ECR) is facing a continuous erosion of its jurisdiction and revenue base. Important stations and sections have been repeatedly transferred, and the recent exclusion of the Muzaffarpur–Karpurigram section from Sonapur to the Samastipur Division has further weakened Sonpur's operational control and financial stability. This fragmentation has disrupted planning, infrastructure development, and passenger services. I therefore propose that major stations presently under the Banaras Division (NER) transferred to the Sonapur Division of the ECR, and that sections shifted to Muzaffarpur Division be restored to Sonapur division. This realignment will enhance administrative convenience, improve operational efficiency, and ensure a fair and balanced distribution of revenue.

(v) Need for permanent riverbank embankment in Palamu and Garhwa districts of Jharkhand

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) : पलामू संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत गढ़वा एवं पलामू जिलों में कोयल, सोन एवं अमानत नदियों द्वारा हो रहे तीव्र कटाव की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। गढ़वा जिला के काण्डी प्रखण्ड में ग्राम मोखापी से सुण्डीपुर, जयनगरा, खरौँधा, गाड़ा, गाड़ा खुर्द, कसनद तक कोयल नदी एवं सुण्डीपुर से श्रीनगर तक ग्राम नारायणपुर, बाराडीह, बनकट, गाड़ाखुर्द, सोनपुरवा, नरवाडीह, कालागाढ़ा, बलियारी, बुनियाद विगहा, सड़की, शिवरी, डुमरसोता एवं श्रीनगर तक सोन नदी के तेज बहाव के कारण निरंतर और तेज कटाव हो रहा है। पलामू जिला के मेदिनीनगर के ग्राम बड़कागांव से खनवां, जोड एवं सिंगरा तक अमानत एवं कोयल नदी द्वारा लगातार कटाव जारी है। इस कटाव के कारण लगभग 6-7 किलोमीटर तक फैली सिंचित एवं उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि नष्ट हो रही है, और अब कई स्थानों पर आवासीय क्षेत्र भी कटाव की चपेट में आने लगे हैं, जिससे ग्रामीण परिवार पलायन को मजबूर हो रहे हैं। विदित है कि उक्त मामले को मैं पूर्व में भी सदन के माध्यम से उठाता रहा हूँ। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि झारखंड सरकार के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करते हुए उपरोक्त प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में तटबंध निर्माण एवं कटाव-रोधी स्थायी उपायों को अविलंब सुनिश्चित कराने की कृपा की जाये।

(vi) Regarding development of tourism, industrial growth and employment opportunities in Kushinagar District, Uttar Pradesh

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे (कुशीनगर) : आज मैं सरकार का ध्यान कुशीनगर जनपद की एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। कुशीनगर एक ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक, बौद्ध सर्किट एवं पर्यटन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र हैं। पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में रोजगार की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। यहाँ बौद्ध देशों से अनगिनत पर्यटक प्रतिवर्ष आते हैं। कुशीनगर में औद्योगिक विकास की भी बहुत संभावनाएं हैं, परन्तु उद्योग नहीं होने के कारण स्थानीय युवाओं को रोजगार के पर्याप्त अवसर प्राप्त नहीं हो पाते, और उन्हें रोजगार की तलाश में महानगरों का रुख करना पड़ता है। कुशीनगर में कृषि

आधारित उद्योग, फूड-प्रोसेसिंग इकाइयाँ, एमएसएमई सेक्टर, पर्यटन-सेवा उद्योग तथा स्किल-डेवलपमेंट सेंटर स्थापित किए जाने की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। यदि इन क्षेत्रों में केंद्र सरकार विशेष योजना, औद्योगिक प्रोत्साहन, निवेश सहयोग तथा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करे, तो यहाँ बड़ी संख्या में युवाओं को रोजगार मिल सकेगा और आर्थिक प्रगति को नई दिशा मिलेगी। अतः, विनम्र अनुरोध है कि कुशीनगर में पर्यटन विकास, औद्योगिक एवं रोजगार आधारित विकास योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देने हेतु संबंधित मंत्रालय आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करे।

(vii) Need to provide 50 percent disability certification to monocular persons

श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी (दमोह) : सरकार की वर्तमान गाईडलाइन के अनुसार यदि कोई व्यक्ति एक आँख से पूर्ण रूप से दृष्टिहीन है और वह दिव्यांगता प्रमाण पत्र बनवाने जाता है तो चिकित्सक द्वारा मात्र 30 प्रतिशत दिव्यांगता का प्रमाण पत्र ही बनाया जाता है, जो दिव्यांगता की श्रेणी में नहीं आता है। दूसरी तरफ सरकार द्वारा गाईडलाइन यह भी जारी की गई है कि सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ लेने के लिए व्यक्ति के पास 40 प्रतिशत या उससे अधिक दिव्यांगता का प्रमाण पत्र होना चाहिए। ऐसी स्थिति में एक आँख से दृष्टिहीन दिव्यांगजनों को न तो किसी सरकारी योजना का लाभ मिलता है (खास तौर पर अध्ययनरत छात्र-छात्राओं को छात्रवृत्ति व शुल्क में छूट भी नहीं मिल पाती है) और न आरक्षण का लाभ मिल पाता है। आग्रह है एक आँख से दृष्टिहीन दिव्यांगजनों को कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत दिव्यांगता का प्रमाण पत्र जारी किये जाने की नवीन गाईडलाइन जारी की जाए जिससे उन्हें सरकारी योजनाओं व सभी प्रकार के आरक्षणों का लाभ मिल सके क्योंकि एक हाथ व एक पैर से दिव्यांगजनों को सभी प्रकार के लाभ प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। शारीरिक रूप से दिव्यांगजनों को रोजगारमुखी बनाने हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा एक विशेष अभियान प्रारंभ किया जाये।

(viii) Regarding construction of 'Sardar Circuit' in Gujarat

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा (बारडोली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान गुजरात के एक अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आज हम सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल जी की 150वीं जन्म

जयंती के अवसर पर उनके योगदान को याद करते हुए, उनके आदर्शों से प्रेरित होकर एक ऐसे सरदार सर्किट के निर्माण की आवश्यकता को महसूस कर रहे हैं, जो बारडोली, स्टैच्यू ऑफ यूनिटी, और नाडियाड तीन महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों को जोड़ता हो। बारडोली स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का प्रतीक है। यहीं पर सरदार पटेल जी ने बारडोली सत्याग्रह का 1928 में नेतृत्व किया था। बारडोली की जनता ने अत्यधिक करों के खिलाफ जो साहस और संघर्ष दिखाया, उसने पूरे देश को प्रेरित किया। एकता नगर में सरदार साहब के व्यक्तित्व के अनुरूप प्रधानमंत्री जी के द्वारा 182 मीटर ऊंचाई वाली दुनिया की सबसे ऊंची मूर्ति स्टैच्यू ऑफ यूनिटी स्थापित हो चुकी है जो पूरे देश और दुनिया को एकता की प्रेरणा और संदेश देती है। सरदार सर्किट के विकास होने से यह हमारे क्षेत्र की सामाजिक और आर्थिक संरचना को भी बदल सकता है और साथ-साथ यह एकता, आत्मनिर्भरता और हमारे राष्ट्र की सामूहिक शक्ति को प्रकट करेगा। अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरदार सर्किट के विकास को प्राथमिकता दी जाए। सरदार साहब की जन्म-स्थली नडियाड की पावन भूमि को जोड़ते हुए सरदार टूरिज्म सर्किट को शुरू करने का आग्रह करता हूँ।

(ix) Need to accord permission for proposed widening of Kolagarh-Bajawala road crossing through FRI (Forest-Research Institute) campus in Dehradun

श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाह (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र देहरादून के कौलागढ़ क्षेत्र में वन अनुसंधान संस्थान (एफ आर आई) के हस्तक्षेप के कारण हो रही परेशानियों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। कौलागढ़ बाजावाला मार्ग जो कि वन अनुसंधान संस्थान देहरादून की सीमा से लगता हुआ जो आगे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग देहरादून पोंटा से जुड़ता है, बहुत ही संकरा है और इसके चौड़ीकरण की मांग कई वर्षों से चली आ रही है। इस मार्ग का प्रयोग कौलागढ़ बाजावाला के अलावा आगे के कई गांव के लोग देहरादून शहर आने जाने के लिए करते हैं। इसके चौड़ीकरण समाधान हेतु प्रांतीय खंड, लोक निर्माण विभाग देहरादून द्वारा प्रस्ताव तैयार किया गया जो कि कौलागढ़ चरखी गेट वन अनुसंधान संस्थान की सुरक्षा दीवार के अंदर से होते हुए (लगभग 1500 मीटर) बाजावाला तक 30 फीट चौड़ा होना प्रस्तावित है लेकिन वन अनुसंधान संस्थान के

हस्तक्षेप के कारण अभी तक स्थलीय निरीक्षण नहीं हो पाया। मैं केंद्रीय वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री से मांग करती हूँ कि उक्त मार्ग का चौड़ीकरण कराने हेतु संबंधित को निर्देशित करने का कष्ट करें ताकि कौलागढ़ में रोजाना लगने वाले जाम से क्षेत्रवासियों को निजात मिल सके।

(x) Need to expedite approval of the Patmada-Bodam Mega Lift Irrigation Project in Jamshedpur Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) : मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र जमशेदपुर अंतर्गत पूर्वी सिंहभूम जिले की एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण समस्या, पटमदा-बोड़ाम मेगा लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजना की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस परियोजना का पीएफआर केंद्रीय जल आयोग को भेजा जा चुका है और सभी आवश्यक जानकारी समय पर उपलब्ध करा दी गई है, फिर भी पिछले पाँच महीनों से अप्रैजल लंबित है, जिससे परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन में अनावश्यक विलंब हो रहा है। यह परियोजना लगभग 16,800 हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि को सिंचाई सुविधा प्रदान करेगी। यह पूरा क्षेत्र आदिवासी बहुल है, जहाँ कृषि ही आजीविका का मुख्य आधार है। सिंचाई उपलब्धता से न केवल उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ेगी, बल्कि किसानों की आय और कृषि आधारित आजीविका को स्थायी मजबूती मिलेगी। पटमदा और बोड़ाम क्षेत्र की सब्जियाँ झारखंड के अलावा ओडिशा और पश्चिम बंगाल तक भेजी जाती हैं, इसलिए बेहतर सिंचाई इन किसानों के लिए अत्यंत लाभकारी होगी। साथ ही, वर्ष 2011-12 के बाद झारखंड में कोई नई केंद्रीय सिंचाई परियोजना प्रारंभ न होना भी चिंता का विषय है। अतः मैं सरकार से विनम्र आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस परियोजना के पीएफआर का अप्रैजल शीघ्र पूरा कर इसे प्राथमिकता सूची में शामिल किया जाए, ताकि मेरे क्षेत्र के लाखों किसानों को वर्षभर सिंचाई उपलब्ध हो सके।

(xi) Need for development of railway platform at Gyanpur Road Railway Station in Bhadohi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद (भदोही) : मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र भदोही, (उत्तर प्रदेश) में स्थित ज्ञानपुर रोड रेलवे स्टेशन सबसे अहम स्टेशनों में एक है। यह स्टेशन काशी - प्रयाग को जोड़ता है। साथ ही दिल्ली, मुंबई के अलावा अन्य क्षेत्रों हेतु आवागमन के लिए रोजाना बड़ी संख्या में रेल यात्री इस स्टेशन पर

पहुंचते हैं। रेलवे स्टेशन पर कई अहम विकास कार्यों की जरूरत है जिसमें प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 और 2 पर यात्रियों हेतु तीन शेड का निर्माण सबसे अहम है जिससे बारिश व गर्मी में यात्रियों को राहत मिलेगी। इसके अलावा प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 का विस्तारीकरण आवश्यक है। प्लेटफार्म छोटा है, जिससे रेल यात्रियों को चढ़ने व उतरने में दिक्कत होती है।

(xii) Need to grant fast-track project status to the Purna-Akola doubling of rail line project in Maharashtra

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE (AKOLA): I would like to request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to address the need for doubling the Purna–Akola railway line, a long-pending section crucial for ensuring seamless movement from the South to the North-West. This pre-Independence railway corridor historically connected the princely state of Rajasthan (including Jaipur) to the Deccan region and continues to hold strategic and economic significance. The doubling of this route is essential to decongest traffic, enhance operational efficiency, and support the increasing passenger and freight movement in the region. Therefore, I urge the Hon'ble Minister to grant fast-track project status to the Purna–Akola track-doubling work at the earliest.

(xiii) Need to set up a modern Meteorological Station at Rajsamand district of Rajasthan

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ (राजसमन्द) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान राजसमन्द, राजस्थान में आधुनिक मौसम केंद्र के अभाव की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ। उदयपुर से अलग होकर राजसमन्द को 34 वर्ष हो चुके हैं लेकिन आज भी जिले में आधुनिक और पर्याप्त मौसम उपकरणों का अभाव बना हुआ है। वर्षों से जिले में मौसम सम्बन्धी सूचना के लिए पुराने पारंपरिक तरीकों का ही उपयोग होता आ रहा है। मौसम सम्बन्धी सटीक अनुमान के अभाव के कारण इसका सबसे ज्यादा असर

किसानों पर पड़ रहा है। मौसम के सटीक पूर्वानुमान का असर बुवाई से कटाई तथा फसल सुरक्षा और बेहतर फसल उत्पादन पर पड़ता है। यदि आधुनिक उपकरणों से युक्त मौसम केंद्र का निर्माण राजसमन्द जिले में हो जाता है तो इसका सकारात्मक असर खेती के साथ अन्य उद्योगों पर पड़ेगा। अतः मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि राजसमन्द जिले में अत्याधुनिक उपकरणों से युक्त मौसम केंद्र की स्थापना शीघ्रातिशीघ्र की जाये।

(xiv) Regarding maintenance, operation and payment of electricity bills of tubewell under Jal Jeevan Mission in Dausa Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

श्री मुरारी लाल मीना (दौसा) : देश सहित राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलों, विशेषकर दौसा संसदीय क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण इलाकों में पेयजल आपूर्ति जल जीवन मिशन के माध्यम से संचालित की जा रही है। इस योजना में 10 प्रतिशत भागीदारी ग्रामीण जनता की तथा 90 प्रतिशत भागीदारी राज्य एवं केंद्र सरकार की निर्धारित है। तथापि, इस योजना के अंतर्गत 10 प्रतिशत भागीदारी के बावजूद ग्रामीण जनता अथवा ग्राम पंचायतों के पास कोई पृथक वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध नहीं होते, जबकि ट्यूबवेलों के रख-रखाव एवं संचालन से संबंधित व्यय ग्राम पंचायतों को ही वहन करना पड़ता है, जो उनके लिए अत्यंत कठिन है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत संचालित ट्यूबवेलों के विद्युत बिलों का समय पर भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है, जिसके कारण योजना के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है। परिणामस्वरूप, पूरे देश सहित राजस्थान में, विशेषकर दौसा जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, ग्राम पंचायतों पर कई-कई लाख रुपये के विद्युत बिलों का भारी बकाया हो गया था। विद्युत विभाग द्वारा कनेक्शन काटने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है, जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गंभीर पेयजल संकट उत्पन्न होने का खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है।

अतः सरकार से विनम्र निवेदन है कि यदि इस योजना को सफल एवं प्रभावी बनाना है, तो ग्राम पंचायतों को ट्यूबवेलों के रख-रखाव, संचालन एवं विद्युत व्यय समय पर जमा करने एवं नियमित वित्तीय सहायता (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा करें।

(xv) Need for a special comprehensive legal framework for Nagar Panchayats and Nagar Parishads in PESA areas especially in states like Maharashtra to protect the rights of tribal people

एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी (नन्दुरबार) : यह अत्यंत आवश्यक है कि केंद्र सरकार पेसा (पीईएसए) क्षेत्रों में स्थित नगर पंचायतों और नगर परिषदों के लिए एक अलग तथा स्वतंत्र कानूनी ढांचा तैयार करे, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र जैसे राज्यों में, जहाँ जनसंख्या वृद्धि तथा प्रशासनिक पुनर्संरचना के कारण अनेक ग्रामीण आदिवासी गाँवों को शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में परिवर्तित किया गया है। वर्तमान स्थिति में ये शहरी निकाय ऐसे किसी विशेष वैधानिक संरक्षण के अंतर्गत नहीं आते जो पेसा के सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप आदिवासी समुदायों की स्वायत्तता और सांस्कृतिक अधिकारों को सुरक्षित रख सके। परिणामस्वरूप, पेसा क्षेत्रों में गठित नगर पंचायतें और नगर परिषदें एक स्पष्ट कानूनी ढांचे के अभाव में कार्य कर रही हैं, जिससे अधिकारों का क्षरण, अधिकार क्षेत्र का टकराव, प्रशासनिक अस्पष्टता और आदिवासी निवासियों के लिए गंभीर व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। कई राज्यों में निर्वाचन आयोगों ने इन निकायों के चुनाव भी प्रारम्भ कर दिए हैं, जबकि इनके विशिष्ट आदिवासी संदर्भ को मान्यता देने वाला कोई समर्पित कानून उपलब्ध नहीं है। इन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि पेसा निर्धारित अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के शहरी निकायों के लिए एक विशेष, व्यापक और संरक्षणात्मक कानून बनाया जाए, जिससे आदिवासी समुदायों के अधिकार, सांस्कृतिक पहचान और संवैधानिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित रह सके।

(xvi) Need to provide financial assistance to flood affected areas in Tonk and Sawai Madhopur districts in Rajasthan

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना (टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के टोंक और सवाई माधोपुर जिले में हाल ही में आई विनाशकारी बाढ़ से हुए गंभीर नुकसान की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले मानसून के दौरान हुई भारी वर्षा ने पूरे क्षेत्र में तबाही मचा दी। इन क्षेत्रों में हजारों घर टूट गए, किसानों की फसलें बह गईं, पुल-पुलियायें क्षतिग्रस्त हुईं और बिजली-पेयजल जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएँ ठप्प हो गईं। मैं स्वयं प्रभावित गांवों का दौरा कर पीड़ा और नुकसान की

गंभीरता को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से देख चुका हूँ। लोग अब भी पुनर्वास, राशन, दवाइयों और आजीविका के संकट से जूझ रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि टोंक और सवाई माधोपुर जिलों को विशेष रूप से आपदा प्रभावित क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाए और तत्काल विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज जारी किया जाए। यह पैकेज केवल राहत वितरण तक सीमित न रहकर कृषि क्षेत्र की पुनर्बहाली, क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों, स्कूल भवनों, अस्पतालों के पुनर्निर्माण तथा ग्रामीण परिवारों की जीविका पुनर्स्थापना के लिए पर्याप्त सहायता सुनिश्चित करे। अतः मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि मेरे क्षेत्र की बाढ़ पीड़ित जनता को शीघ्र मदद पहुँचाने हेतु तत्काल विशेष वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर इन जिलों की पुनर्बहाली में निर्णायक कदम उठाए जाएं।

**(xvii) Need for establishment of medical and nursing colleges
in Meghalaya**

SHRI SALENG A. SANGMA (TURA): I would like to bring it to the notice of Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare regarding shortage of specialist doctors, nurses and other technical staff in the state of Meghalaya. Therefore, if Government could take steps to establish two medical colleges and two more nursing colleges alongwith technical institution relating to health in the State, the health related problems being faced by the people could be addressed.

**(xviii) Need to declare Mahatma Basaveshwara Jayanti as a National
event and include his ideals in school curriculum in the country**

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR (ZAHIRABAD): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for national recognition of Mahatma Basaveshwara, a visionary 12th-century philosopher and social reformer. His revolutionary ideals of social justice and gender equality, challenging caste discrimination centuries ago, are foundational to the spirit of our Constitution.

Mahatma Basaveshwara established the Anubhava Mantapa, often referred to as the world's first spiritual Parliament—a truly democratic platform open to all sections of society, predating institutions like Magna Carta. His principles of "Kayakaive Kailasa" (Work is Worship) and "Dasoha" (Service and Equal Distribution) remain relevant guiding principles for building a fair society today. While Mahatma Basaveshwara Jayanti is celebrated in several states, his universal message warrants national recognition. I humbly request the Central Government to officially declare Mahatma Basaveshwara Jayanti as a formal National Event across the country. Furthermore, I urge the Ministry of Education to include Mahatma Basavanna's inspiring biography, his message of equality, social harmony, and democratic values in national school textbooks (NCERT/CBSE) to educate our youth and reaffirm India's proud civilizational truth that "India is the Mother of Democracy."

(xix) Regarding land acquisition for 84 Kosi Parikrama Road in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अवधेश प्रसाद (फैजाबाद) : 84 कोसी परिक्रमा की सड़क के नाम पर मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम प्रभु श्रीराम की नगरी अयोध्या, (उत्तर प्रदेश) में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर किसानों की भूमि बिना उचित मुआवजा दिए सरकार की तरफ से ली जा रही है। इनके घरों पर बुलडोजर चलाकर ध्वस्त किया जा रहा है। कहीं भी सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। हजारों किसान परेशान हैं। मैं केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि 84 कोसी परिक्रमा के नाम पर उजाड़े गए लोगों के घरों के मामलों की जाँच की जाए एवं इस भूमि अधिग्रहण पर तुरंत प्रभाव से रोक लगाई जाए। मिल्कीपुर तहसील एवं बीकापुर के किसान विशेष रूप से प्रभावित हैं।

(xx) Regarding agriculture land acquisition by builders for commercial purposes in Muzaffarpur district, Uttar Pradesh

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक (मुजफ्फरनगर) : पूरे देश में किसानों की जमीन कौड़ियों के दाम पर अधिगृहित कर सरकार और उनके सत्तासीन लोगों द्वारा ऊँचे दामों पर बेची जाती हैं। सत्ता में बैठे लोगों को सरकारी योजना की जानकारी लीक कर दी जाती है जिससे ये लोग किसान से कौड़ियों के भाव पर जमीन खरीद कर उसका आवासीय प्लॉट बनाकर व्यावसायिक तौर पर बेचते हैं। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मुजफ्फरनगर के ग्राम शेरनगर, विलासपुर आदि गांवों की उपजाऊ जमीन आवासीय कॉलोनी के नाम पर अधिगृहित कर बाद में उसे सत्तासीनों द्वारा महंगे दामों पर बेचा जाएगा। इससे किसानों में भारी रोष है। किसान की यदि जमीन चली जाती है तो उसका सब कुछ चला जाता है, कुछ भी शेष नहीं बचता है। इससे पूर्व भी वहीं बराबर के गाँव के किसानों को आवास विकास का भय दिखाकर उनकी जमीन औने-पौने दाम पर खरीद ली गयी और बिल्डर द्वारा उसे 1 लाख रुपये गज की ऊँची कीमत पर बेचा गया। प्रस्तावित गंगा एक्सप्रेसवे का लेआउट प्लान सत्तासीनों द्वारा लीक कराकर वहाँ जमीन खरीदी और अब उसे महंगे दामों पर बेचा जा रहा है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसकी जांच करा कर तुरंत कार्यवाही की जाए और किसानों की जमीन न खरीदी जाए।

(xxi) Need for direct flight connectivity between Kolkata and European countries

SHRI YUSUF PATHAN (BAHARAMPUR): West Bengal is one of the most favoured tourist destinations in the country with the state witnessing the 2nd highest foreign tourist footfall in India in 2025. Despite this huge foreign interest in the state, there are no direct flights connecting Kolkata to Europe. This deprives Bengal of both revenue and economic opportunities. Similarly, with over 2.5 lakh passengers travelling from Kolkata to Europe each year, the lack of direct flights imposes heavy costs in terms of time, money and convenience on students, businesspeople and tourists. Multiple MPs have, in the past,

petitioned the Ministry of Civil Aviation for improving the connectivity between Kolkata and Europe. In December 2024, the West Bengal State Assembly passed a unanimous resolution seeking the Union Government's intervention to ensure direct flights between Kolkata and Europe. West Bengal's strategic location will also ensure that direct flight connectivity from Kolkata to Europe will cater not just to the whole Eastern and Northeastern India but also to neighbouring countries like Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh. Hence, I urge the government to take speedy action to ensure that direct flight connectivity between Kolkata and Europe is established at the earliest.

(xxii) Need to provide financial assistance to set up a dedicated Cancer Hospital or District Cancer Centre in Ranipet district of Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN (ARAKKONAM): I would like to draw the urgent attention of the Government to the alarming increase in cancer cases in Ranipet district of my Parliamentary Constituency of Arakkonam, Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Government conducted the screening camps in Ranipet which examined more than 9,500 people, and hundreds of cancer cases—including detection of early-stage breast cancer. These numbers reflect a serious and growing public health challenge. However, Ranipet district does not have a dedicated cancer hospital or district cancer centre. Patients—many of them daily-wage earners—are forced to travel long distances to Chennai or Vellore for diagnosis, chemotherapy and radiotherapy. This delays treatment, increases out-of-pocket expenses, and causes immense hardship for families already struggling with the emotional and financial burden of cancer. I, therefore, request

the Honourable Minister of Health and Family Welfare to sanction a dedicated Cancer Hospital or District Cancer Centre in Ranipet under central assistance, and to link it with the National Oncology Grid for technical support. This will bring timely, life-saving care within the reach of thousands of people. I urge the Ministry to take this matter on priority and order an immediate assessment of feasibility.

(xxiii) Need to set up an additional Kendriya Vidyalaya in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU (KURNOOL): At present, 37 Kendriya Vidyalaya's (KVs) are functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Kurnool district has only one KV. During the academic year 2024–25, enrolment in the lone KV increased by nearly 12%, reaching 809 students, indicating growing demand and pressure on existing infrastructure. Kendriya Vidyalayas play a crucial role in providing quality education, particularly to the children of Central Government employees. With a district population of 22.71 lakh, the current number of KVs in Kurnool is clearly inadequate to meet educational needs. Further, although the Central Government has approved 85 new KVs nationwide, including 8 in Andhra Pradesh, none has been sanctioned for Kurnool district. In view of the rising enrolment, population size, and the strategic importance of equitable access to Central Government schools, I request the Government to sanction additional Kendriya Vidyalaya's for Kurnool district at the earliest.

**(xxiv) Need to make Kaivalyadhama Health and Yoga Research Centre
as a National Centre of Excellence**

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मावल में स्थित कैवल्यधाम आधुनिक विज्ञान के साथ प्राचीन योग कला और परम्परा का समन्वय करने के लिए एक विशिष्ट उद्देश्य के साथ स्थापित एक आध्यात्मिक, चिकित्सीय और अनुसंधान केन्द्र है। कैवल्यधाम, लोनावला की वैज्ञानिक योगीय परंपरा एवं इसके राष्ट्रीय योगदान हेतु सदैव समर्पित रहा है और इस कैवल्यधाम की स्थापना वर्ष 1924 में योगाचार्य स्वामी कुवलयानंद जी द्वारा हुई थी। यह संस्था भारत में योग को वैज्ञानिक रूप से प्रस्तुत करने वाली प्रथम संस्था है जिसने 'योग मीमांसा' जैसे शोध-पत्र के माध्यम से योग विज्ञान को गंभीर अनुसंधान का विषय बनाया। 1951 में इस संस्थान ने देश का पहला योग कॉलेज एवं 1961 में योगिक चिकित्सालय आरंभ किया। इसके ऐतिहासिक योगदान को संविधान सभा की बहसों में भी वर्ष 1948 में मान्यता मिली थी। आज जब भारत योग को वैश्विक पहचान दिलाने में अग्रसर है, ऐसे संस्थान को केंद्र सरकार द्वारा विशेष सहयोग दिया जाना आवश्यक है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि कैवल्यधाम जैसे संस्थानों को योग में उत्कृष्टता के राष्ट्रीय केंद्र के रूप में सशक्त किया जाए, जिससे भारत की सांस्कृतिक एवं वैज्ञानिक धरोहर को वैश्विक मंच पर सम्मान मिले।

**(xxv) Need to sanction a special package for flood control measures in
Khagaria Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

श्री राजेश वर्मा (खगड़िया) : खगड़िया लोकसभा क्षेत्र, बिहार एक बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र है, जहाँ प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ के कारण लाखों एकड़ उपजाऊ फसलें नष्ट हो जाती हैं। इसके अलावा, गंगा नदी का लगातार कटाव भी हजारों एकड़ भूमि को विलीन कर रहा है, जिससे हजारों लोगों का जीवन खतरे में है। इस गंभीर त्रासदी से निपटने के लिए खगड़िया लोक सभा में तत्काल व्यापक और एकीकृत समाधानों की आवश्यकता है जिसमें परबत्ता विधानसभा के अंतर्गत गोगरी आश्रम से मुरादपुर तक रिंग बाँध का निर्माण; खगड़िया विधानसभा के रहीमपुर दक्षिणी स्थित मथार में गंगा नदी के कटाव को रोकने के लिए बण्डाल का निर्माण और बेलदौर विधानसभा के इतमादि, बारुण, कपसिया से होते हुए

आलमनगर और विजय घाट तक रिंग बाँध का निर्माण अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इन परियोजनाओं से लाखों निवासियों को सुरक्षा मिलेगी और हजारों एकड़ कृषि भूमि का बचाव होगा। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि खगड़िया लोकसभा क्षेत्र में लाखों निवासियों और उपजाऊ भूमि को बचाने के लिए रिंग बाँधों के निर्माण और गंगा कटाव रोधी बण्डालों के निर्माण हेतु एक विशेष एवं एकीकृत बाढ़ नियंत्रण पैकेज की तत्काल स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए, ताकि इस क्षेत्र को हर वर्ष बाढ़ की त्रासदी से स्थायी मुक्ति मिल सके।

(xxvi) Need to declare SH-69 in Bihar as a National Highway and to accord approval for expansion of NH-139 into a four-lane Highway

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय का ध्यान बिहार के दो अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मार्गों—SH-69 को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने तथा NH-139 के चार लेन विस्तार—की अत्यावश्यक जरूरत की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पहला, 225 किमी लंबा SH-69 पटना-जहानाबाद-गया-औरंगाबाद होते हुए झारखंड के हरिहरगंज के पास राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग से जुड़ता है। यह मार्ग दक्षिण बिहार की आबादी, कृषि, व्यापार और पर्यटन की जीवनरेखा है। वर्तमान में सड़क अत्यधिक संकरी और जर्जर है, जिससे आवागमन, व्यापार और गया अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटन पर बड़ा संकट उत्पन्न होता है। इसे NH बनाए जाने से पटना से दक्षिण बिहार तक तेज, सुरक्षित और उच्च गुणवत्ता का कनेक्शन सुनिश्चित होगा। दूसरा, NH-139 का चार लेन विस्तार—झारखंड सीमा तक यह मार्ग पहले से चौड़ा है, पर पटना-विक्रम-अरवल-दाउदनगर-औरंगाबाद खंड अब भी संकरा है। गया में इसके लिए ₹5,500 करोड़ की घोषणा की गई थी, पर डीपीआर और निर्माण कार्य अब तक लंबित हैं। इससे प्रतिदिन लाखों यात्रियों की सुरक्षा जोखिम में है। अतः मेरा विनम्र आग्रह है कि SH-69 को तत्काल NH घोषित किया जाए तथा NH-139 के चार लेन विस्तार को शीघ्र अनुमोदन एवं क्रियान्वयन का निर्देश दिया जाए, ताकि दक्षिण बिहार के विकास को गति मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

(xxvii) Need to release pending funds for construction of Rangaraya Medical College in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS (KAKINADA): I would like to seek the urgent intervention of the Union Government for the timely completion of critical infrastructure works at Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada. During my recent inspection of the college, I reviewed the ongoing construction of the PG and UG hostels. I found that only 35% of the PG Ladies Hostel (G+4) and 15% of the PG Male Hostel (G+3) have been completed. The primary reason for this delay is the slow disbursement of sanctioned funds. As per the Detailed Project Report, the Central share is ₹33.12 crore, yet only ₹8.28 crore has been released so far, leaving essential works stalled and directly affecting postgraduate training and student facilities. India is expanding health infrastructure nationwide. In Andhra Pradesh, the NDA Government advances with holistic development. I urge the Centre to release pending funds for RMC to strengthen medical education in the Godavari region.

(xxviii) Need for early screening and preventive care programmes to address the threat posed by Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) in the country

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE (RAIGAD): Chronic kidney disease (CKD) occurs when the kidneys have become damaged over time. Globally, it is the ninth leading cause of death. CKD also increases the risk of other health problems like heart disease and stroke. Over the past 20 years, Chronic Kidney Disease has become a significant cause of concern for Indians. It has become among the top 10 risk factors in both men and women and also among the top

10 causes contributing to total years of life lost, even more than diabetes. By some estimates, over 13 crore Indians are affected by the condition. Many cases likely go unreported, particularly in tribal areas. This disease is also known to contribute to a range of cardiovascular problems. In Maharashtra, the number of CKD cases over the past three years has been comparable to the number of cases of stroke. This disease is very preventable and manageable. Through proper preventive care and early detection, the burden can be brought down. The Government is implementing early screening and preventive care programs for various diseases. I request that a similar approach be adopted for Chronic Kidney Disease under the Prime Minister's vision for a healthy and viksit Bharat.

**(xxix) Need to set up a bench of Allahabad High Court in western
Uttar Pradesh**

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता उच्च न्यायालय की अत्यधिक दूरी और न्यायिक असुविधाओं से लंबे समय से जूझ रही है। प्रयागराज की दूरी 600–700 किमी तक होने के कारण न्याय तक पहुंच कठिन हो जाती है। पिछले 45 वर्षों से हाईकोर्ट बेंच की मांग निरंतर उठ रही है तथा मुझे लगातार पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जनपदों सहारनपुर, मुजफ्फरनगर, शामली, बिजनौर, मेरठ, गाजियाबाद, बुलंदशहर, बागपत, बरेली, रामपुर, मथुरा, हापुड़, अमरोहा, सम्भल, मुरादाबाद, अलीगढ़, कासगंज, हाथरस, आगरा आदि-आदि जिलों से अधिवक्तागण व जनता के लगातार अनुरोध पत्र प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। अतः आपसे विनम्र अनुरोध है कि पश्चिमी यूपी में हाईकोर्ट बेंच की स्थापना हेतु तत्काल प्रभाव से प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ कराई जाए।

14.01 hrs

REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL, 2025

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments, be taken into consideration.”

सभापति महोदय, आपकी अनुमति हो तो मैं इस पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। सर, भारतीय लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में संविधान के तहत गवर्नेंस के तीन महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ विधायिका, न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका हैं। सुशासन व विकास के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समय-समय पर कानून बनाने का महत्वपूर्ण दायित्व विधायिका का रहता है। प्रत्येक लेजिस्लेचर से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह समाजहित में ही कानून बनाएं, लेकिन एक समय आता है जब लगता है कि अब इस कानून की उपयोगिता नहीं है या यह कानून अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है, तो ऐसे कानूनों को निरस्त भी किया जाना चाहिए। श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के कालखंड में लीगल सिस्टम में सुधार कर कॉमन मैन के लिए अधिक सुलभ बनाने के संकल्प के अंतर्गत केन्द्र सरकार से ऑब्सोलीट, रिडंडेंट तथा अननेसेसरी इनैक्टमेंट्स की समीक्षा प्रारंभ की। पुराने एवं अप्रसांगिक लॉ के प्रभावों को समझने में जनरल पब्लिक को होने वाली कठिनाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऑब्सोलीट तथा रिडंडेंट लॉ को हटाने के उद्देश्य से लॉज की व्यापक समीक्षा हेतु एक विस्तृत एक्सरसाइज की गयी और उसके तहत वर्ष 2014 के बाद भारत के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में रिफॉर्म, परफॉर्म, ट्रांसफॉर्म के मंत्र पर चलते हुए हमने विकसित भारत की ओर बढ़ने का एक सुनहरा प्रयास किया है। सुधारों की इसी प्रक्रिया में मई, 2014 से लेकर अब तक 1577 अनावश्यक और अप्रचलित कानूनों को निरस्त किया गया है। इन 1577 निरस्त कानूनों में से 1562 कानूनों को पूरी तरह रिपील किया और 15 कानूनों को री-इनैक्ट किया। इसी क्रम में मैं आज का बिल लेकर आया हूँ। जब चर्चा होगी

तो उस समय जवाब दिया जाएगा। प्रस्तावित इस बिल में 71 ऐसे अधिनियम हैं, जिनमें 6 प्रिंसिपल एक्ट्स हैं और 65 अमेंडमेंट एक्ट्स शामिल हैं। यह सुधार गुलामी की मानसिकता से मुक्ति की ओर बढ़ता हुए एक कदम है। ऐसे कानून, जिन पर औपनिवेशिक व कॉलोनिअल छाया थी, फिर भी हम समाप्त नहीं कर पाए, अब मोदी जी के कालखंड में उनको समाप्त किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि उनकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसमें एक ऐसा कानून है जिसको मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ, बाकी तो जब चर्चा होगी तब मैं बताऊंगा।

सर, एक कानून था, जिसका नाम Indian Succession Act, 1925 था। जिसका उद्देश्य था कि अगर कोई हिंदू, बुद्धिष्ट, सिक्ख, जैन व पारसी कोई विल करेगा तो उसको, आप असमानता का भाव देखिए, प्रोबेट करानी पड़ेगी। हमारी तीन ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं, जहां पर इसे प्रोबेट कराना पड़ता था। लेकिन बाकी जगह कुछ नहीं, अब ऐसे कैसे हो सकता है? इस तरह का जो कानून है, कोलकाता, मद्रास और मुंबई में यदि कोई भी हिन्दू विल करेगा तो उसे प्रोबेट कराना पड़ेगा। अगर कोई और करेगा तो उसे नहीं कराना पड़ेगा। यह असमानता का भाव है। अगर असमानता पर आधारित कानून भी हैं तो उनको भी समाप्त नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ही कर रहे हैं। क्योंकि समानता का सिद्धांत हमारे बाबा साहेब बी.आर. अम्बेडकर साहब ने दिया है। इस अवसर पर मैंने बिल के बारे में रिमार्क्स दिए हैं और उसके बाद जब चर्चा होगी तो आपकी अनुमति से मैं जवाब देने का पूरा प्रयास करूंगा।

सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और आभार।

माननीय सभापति : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

“कि कतिपय अधिनियमितियों का निरसन करने और कतिपय अन्य अधिनियमितियों का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

माननीय सदस्यगण, यह सदन सबका बीमा सबकी रक्षा (बीमा विधि संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 पर आज चर्चा करेगा। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने यह निर्देश दिया है कि जो सदस्य इस विधेयक पर संशोधन प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं, वे अपने संशोधनों को 3.30 बजे तक संसदीय सूचना कार्यालय, नोटिस ऑफिस में दे दें।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, how is it possible? The Bill has been introduced today itself. How can it be discussed today?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): This is a special authority with the Chair, and the waiver can be provided by the hon. Speaker. We had earlier listed the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Bill, 2025 but then there was a request from the Opposition Parties that the Bill may be taken up tomorrow as they needed some time to study it. I had agreed to that. We will take up the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Bill, 2025 tomorrow.

Today, we can take up the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill, 2025, which is innocuous, good for everybody, and will not adversely affect anyone. I hope, Shri Premachandran will also agree with the House that we should take it up in the interest of the needy people and pass it as soon as possible. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य एडवोकेट डीन कुरियाकोस जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): Respected Sir, I stand here today to participate in what has become an annual ritual of this Government – the great legislative illusion, known as the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2025.... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the Government is painting a picture that it is reforming and cleaning up the Statute Book. They speak of 'Minimum Government, Maximum

Governance'. They tell the nation that by passing this Bill, they are liberating us from the burden of history. But let us be honest about what is happening here today. This House, the highest forum of our democracy, is being made to spend its precious time – the time that belongs to the suffering farmers of our nation, the time that belongs to the unemployed youth of our nation, the time that belongs to the victims of climate disasters, etc. – on deleting laws that the same Government passed barely 24 months ago.

Sir, look at the First Schedule in this Bill. They are repealing the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2023 and also the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 2023. What kind of governance is this? In 2023, they celebrated these laws as 'historic reforms'. In 2025, they are repealing them to clean up the books. What kind of drama is this? Is this Parliament a content creation factory for their PR team? Do we pass laws so that they can repeal them later and boast, 'Look, we removed 100 laws today'? This is not reform. It is a shameful thing. This is inflation of data. The Government must listen to it. You are padding your report card because you have no real achievements to show on the subjects that matter – jobs, economy, and social harmony. The confusion does not end there. You have thrown the entire criminal justice system into chaos by replacing the IPC and the Indian Evidence Act with the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam respectively. Yet today, you have brought amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. I would urge the Government to make up its mind. Are we in the 'Amrit Kaal' of new laws or are we still patching up laws passed during the colonial era? This Bill is a symbol of a Government that loves

paperwork but hates accountability.

While you are busy fixing spelling mistakes in the Statute Book, the people of the country are facing many serious issues. The people of my constituency are facing many issues like human-animal conflict, natural calamities, etc. You have time to fix registered posts *versus* speed posts. But you have no time to fix the broken disaster compensation system. I refuse to appreciate this housekeeping exercise while the house itself is on fire. However, since we are forced to debate this Bill, let me expose the dangerous changes hidden inside this so-called routine legislation.

I would also like to express my strong concerns, reservations, and opposition to the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2025, introduced by the hon. Minister. While the Government claims that this is a routine housekeeping exercise to remove obsolete laws, a closer look at the Second Schedule reveals amendments that are not merely formal but have serious substantive implications for the common man and for our disaster resilience. How can we casually and lightly pass these amendments without any detailed discussion? That is a major question.

Let me raise some concerns, limited only due to lack of time. The first concern relates to the dilution of clause 4, Second Schedule of the Disaster Management Act. I represent Idukki, a constituency highly vulnerable to natural calamities. The Disaster Management Act is very important for my constituency. I am deeply concerned about the amendment proposed to the Disaster Management Act. The Bill seeks to amend Section 30, sub-Section 2, clause 6,

replacing the word 'prevention' with 'preparation'. Both prevention and preparation are important for disaster management. Prevention is aimed at stopping a natural calamity whereas preparation is about getting ready for rescue works. Therefore, both are very important. But in this case, the word 'prevention' is being replaced with 'preparation'. I do not know what the relevance of this change is.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons claims that this rectifies an inadvertent error but we know that words matter in law. Prevention is a priority duty to stop disasters before they occur. Preparation means merely getting ready for the inevitable. By changing disaster management plans from prevention to preparation, are we signalling that the State is giving up on preventing ecological disasters? It is a serious question. In the context of climate change, we need stronger preventive measures and binding preventive mandates, not a semantic delusion that lowers the bar for district authorities. We cannot reduce our guard from prevention to mere preparation. The disaster management authorities of our country are doing both. However, the Government is diluting prevention and taking up preparation only. There is a serious lacuna.

Secondly, I oppose the amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. First of all, the Government has to clarify whether it is amending the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam. What is the sanctity of this process, when you do these activities again and again with no prior homework. The Bill seeks to replace the time-tested 'registered post,

acknowledgement due' with 'speed post with registration and proof of delivery' in multiple sections, including Order 5 and Order 21.

Sir, 'acknowledgement due' requires a physical signature, a tangible proof that the specific individual has received the summons. 'Proof of delivery' in the Speed Post system is often just an online status update or a digital entry by a delivery agent. In rural India, where internet connectivity is still limited and digital literacy is evolving, relying solely on a system where a delivery agent marks an article as 'delivered' without a physical 'acknowledgement due' card is dangerous.

How will a poor litigant prove that he never received the summons, if the online system shows it as 'delivered'? This amendment removes the bracketed protection of 'registered post acknowledgement due' in Order 5, Rule 9, Clause 4, potentially weakening the verification process for defendants residing outside jurisdiction.

Sir, we are prioritizing speed over justice. This change is premature for rural India and the falsehood of repealing recent Acts (First Schedule). Finally, look at the First Schedule. The Government is repealing Acts as recent as 2023, such as the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2023 and the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 2023. While I understand the concept of spent laws, this annual ritual of passing Bills just to repeal amendments made last year is a waste of Parliament's time. It creates an illusion of reform boasting about repealing hundreds of laws, when you are simply deleting the Amendment Acts passed months ago.

Sir, I am concluding. I cannot support a Bill that simply dilutes our disaster management framework and jeopardizes the legal rights of rural litigants under the guise of modernisation.

I urge the Minister to withdraw the amendments to the Disaster Management Act and the Code of Civil Procedure very immediately because the Government is not at all taking it serious - while introducing this Bill - and is passing these kind of amendments without a detailed discussion. It is a dangerous thing also. I am opposing this Bill. Thank you very much.

श्री मनोज तिवारी (उत्तर-पूर्व दिल्ली) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज मुझे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका मिला है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 का पूर्ण समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इसके लिए माननीय विधि एवं न्याय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति जी, हम लोग आम तौर पर चर्चा करते हैं कि इस देश में दो-तीन बातें बहुत प्रचलित हैं, कि अरे! न्याय में बड़ी देरी हो रही है, आमजन पिस रहे हैं, हमारे केसेज आठ-दस सालों से चल रहे हैं। इतना कुछ देखने-सुनने के बाद भी अगर लोग मौन रहें, सरकार मौन रहे तो यह मोदी सरकार में नहीं हो सकता है। इस नाते मैं बहुत प्रसन्नता व्यक्त करते हुए आज इस बिल, इस संशोधन का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं कई बार कविताएं भी लिखता हूँ। आज इस विषय पर मैं सोच रहा था कि

“कानून जाल में फंसे देश, ऐसी भी क्या मजबूरी है

जब-जब भ्रम जाल बड़ा होगा, उद्बोधन बहुत जरूरी है।”

लोगों को मोदी सरकार से बहुत आशा है। यह पूरा देश बहुत आशा से उनको तीसरी बार चुना है।

“मोदी सरकार से आशा है, अब जन विश्वास पूर्ण होगा

जब जब भ्रम जाल बड़ा होगा, तो संशोधन बहुत जरूरी है।”

मैं इसके बारे में पढ़ रहा था तो मुझे ऐसे 71 कानून दिखे, जिनको आज संशोधित या बदला जा रहा है। हमारे माननीय साथी कुरियाकोस जी ने कहा है कि यह सदन के समय की बर्बादी है और क्या-क्या है, यह शर्मनाक है। मैं अपने उस साथी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो संशोधन आया है, इसमें हम लोग वर्ष 1886 से वर्ष 1988 तक कुछ कानूनों को संशोधित या समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह काम आजादी के 20-25 सालों के बाद ही हो जाना चाहिए था। यह काम वह करेगा, जिसको पिसती हुई जनता के सरोकार दिखेंगे। इसे वही करेगा जिसको पता होगा कि कानून के जाल में आम आदमी पिस रहा है। 71 कानूनों में से मैक्सिमम वे कानून हैं जो अमेंडमेंट्स के बाद कानून के मुख्य अनुच्छेदों में शामिल हो चुके हैं। जब अमेंडमेंट्स किसी मुख्य अनुच्छेद में शामिल हो गया है तो फिर उसको बनाए रखने का क्या औचित्य है? जो लोग संविधान को पॉकेट में लेकर घूमते हैं, उनको कम से कम यह सोचना चाहिए कि विधि की पुस्तिका संक्षिप्त होनी चाहिए। इसमें 71 कानून को संशोधित या समाप्त कर रहे हैं, उनमें 4 कानूनों को अमेंड कर रहे हैं। अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी ने बताया, हो सकता है कि यहां सदन में बैठे हुए कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के कान में उस समय माइक न लगा हो, कुछ लोगों को पता न चला हो।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में न्यायालयों में डिले टैक्टिस चलती है, ये सभी को पता है। क्या करना है, देरी कर दो, क्या करना है, उलझा दो। अब हम यह भी सुनते हैं कि Justice delayed is justice denied. अगर इसकी चिंता मोदी सरकार कर रही है, हमारे विधि न्याय मंत्री जी कर रहे हैं तो मैं इसको बहुत बड़ा संशोधन मान रहा हूँ और इसके लिए उनका बार-बार धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

देश में आज ऐसे अनेक कानून हैं जो विधि पुस्तकों में दर्ज हैं, लेकिन पहले से अप्रासंगिक हो गए हैं। अब उनका व्यवहार में कोई उपयोग नहीं रह गया है। जिन्हें पहले ही नये कानूनों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जा चुका है, फिर भी हमारे साथी लोग बोलते हैं, इनको विरोध ही करना है।

सभापति जी, मैं कला जगत से आया हूं और हमारी शिक्षा कहती है कि अच्छी बात कहीं की भी हो, उसे अपनाना चाहिए। विपक्ष का यह अर्थ हमेशा रहा है कि चाहे अच्छा भी हो रहा हो तो उसका विरोध करना है। जब से मोदी जी प्रधानमंत्री बने हैं, किसी को बुरा न लगे, पहले वाले प्रधानमंत्री भी अच्छे ही थे, लेकिन जब से मोदी जी प्रधानमंत्री बने हैं, एक-एक व्यक्ति की डिबेट मिलियन-मिलियन लोग देख रहे हैं। ऐसे समय में जब इस डिस्कशन को इतने लोग सुन रहे हैं, तो संशोधन की गरिमा को भी समझने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसे कानून न केवल भ्रम पैदा करते हैं, बल्कि न्यायिक एवं प्रशासनिक प्रक्रिया को भी अनावश्यक रूप से जटिल बना देते हैं। इन 71 कानूनों को, वैसे तो बहुत सारे कानून हैं और जिन साथियों को पढ़ना होगा, वे पढ़ेंगे। वर्ष 2016 और 2018 में भी हम लोगों ने कई अमेंडमेंट्स किए, जो मुख्य अनुच्छेद में शामिल हो गए हैं, इसलिए उनका वहां बने रहने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है और वे केवल भ्रम ही पैदा करेंगे और यह बात हमारे विधि न्याय मंत्री जी ने समझी। कई ऐसे कानून हैं, जिनको वर्ष 2019 में हमने अमेंड किया और अब वे मुख्य कानून की मुख्य धारा में आ गए हैं। वर्ष 2020 में भी और वर्ष 2021 में भी कानून अमेंड किए। वर्ष 2022 और वर्ष 2023 में भी कानून अमेंड किए लेकिन अमेंडमेंट करने के बाद उन्हें मुख्य कानून में शामिल किया और जब मुख्य कानून में शामिल कर लिया तो उनका वहीं बने रहने का कोई औचित्य ही नहीं है।

महोदय, हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी की एक लाइन गली-गली में और हर आफिस में चलती है और लाइन है - मिनिमम गवर्नमेंट और मैक्सिमम गवर्नेंस, न्यूनतम सरकार और अधिकतम सुशासन। जब किसी से आशा हो जाती है और वह सही मायने में यदि देश की जनता के दर्द को समझता है तो इन चीजों पर बहुत फोकस रहता है। मैं जब देश के लोगों से बात करके पूछता हूं कि आज कल आपको अपने परिचय के लिए कोई फार्म वगैरह किसी गेजेटेड अधिकारी से अटेस्ट तो नहीं करना पड़ता है, तो वे कहते हैं कि हाँ, अब हमें किसी अधिकारी से अटेस्ट कराने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। आप देखिए कि इस काम के पीछे कितनी बड़ी सोच होगी और यह काम ऐसे ही संशोधन से हुआ था और देश में सेल्फ अटेस्टेशन आया था। यह कितनी बड़ी बात है कि देश की जनता सेल्फ अटेस्टेड करके जो लिखेगी, उसे देश की सरकार मान लेगी क्योंकि वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री और वर्तमान

सरकार को देश के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति पर विश्वास है और यह विश्वास मोदी जी ने दिया है।

महोदय, मैं दिल्ली से सांसद हूँ और अपने क्षेत्र की पुलिस कमेटी के हैड होते हैं। पहले डीसीपी, एसीपी आदि बड़े अधिकारी डरते थे कि यदि हम केस करके इस जगह से दूसरी जगह जाएंगे तो गवाही देने के लिए आना पड़ेगा। मैं गृह मंत्री अमित शाह जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने एक कानून बदल कर यह प्रावधान किया कि जो वर्तमान में उस क्षेत्र का अधिकारी है, वही उस केस को देखेगा, मतलब कि पद उस केस को देखेगा। ऐसा प्रावधान करके गृह मंत्री जी ने देश के करोड़ों लोगों का काम आसान कर दिया। जब यह रिपील बिल आया है, मैं आपको चार कानून, जिन्हें हम संशोधित कर रहे हैं और बाकी कानूनों को तो हम खत्म कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस विषय पर मैं थोड़ा ध्यान देना चाहता हूँ। हमारी जनरल क्लॉजेज एक्ट, 1897, जब हम कहते हैं कि सर्व, सेंड, गिव नोटिस, तब इन शब्दों का अर्थ क्या होगा, यह हमें ही परिभाषित करना होता है। देश के हजारों केंद्रीय कानून इसी पर निर्भर हैं। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ कि धारा-27 के अनुसार पहले कानून की स्थिति यह थी कि यदि कोई दस्तावेज रजिस्टर्ड पोस्ट से भेजा गया तो माना जाएगा कि वह समय पर पहुंच गया। कोर्ट में बहस हो रही है और अब रजिस्टर्ड पोस्ट सेवा समाप्त हो गई है। जब रजिस्टर्ड पोस्ट ही समाप्त हो चुका है और उसकी जगह स्पीड पोस्ट रजिस्ट्रेशन करना, कानून को सेवा प्रणाली के अनुरूप अपडेट करना बहुत बड़ा कार्य है। जैसा हमारे विधि मंत्री जी ने बताया, मैं सुनकर हैरान हूँ कि हमारे देश में अभी भी बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी की भावनाओं को ऐसे चोट पहुंचाई जाती थी, अगर ये संशोधन नहीं आता। आप सोचिए कोलकाता में, चैन्नई में और मुंबई में कुछ समुदायों को, धारा 213 कहती है कि हिंदू, सिख, जैन, बौद्धिस्ट, पारसी में भले ही इनकी वसीयत हो गई हो, लेकिन जब तक वह न्यायालय से प्रोबेट नहीं होगी, उत्तराधिकारियों को अधिकारिता नहीं मिलेगी और विल को विल नहीं माना जाएगा जबकि मुस्लिम और ईसाई कम्युनिटी के लोगों की विल ही मान ली जाएगी। बाबा साहब के सपनों को ऐसी चोट और उसके बाद भी हमारे साथी कह रहे हैं कि समय की बर्बादी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि विल का असली अर्थ यहां भी लागू होगा और साथ-साथ विधि न्याय मंत्री जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देना

चाहता हूँ। हम डिले टैक्टिक्स पर बात कर रहे थे। नोटिस कैसे भेजा जाना चाहिए, इस बारे में भी संशोधन की बात की है। जब हम डिजास्टर से निपटने के लिए पूर्व में तैयारी करेंगे, तभी हम समस्या का सही ढंग से निवारण कर सकते हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सदन से आग्रह करता हूँ कि निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 को सर्वसम्मति से पारित करके देश को एक सरल, प्रभावी और नागरिक हितैशी कानूनी ढांचा प्रदान किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर): माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। है, पहले जब लोक सभा में विधेयक आते थे, तो वे पहले संसदीय समितियों या प्रवर समितियों में जाते थे और वहां विचार-विमर्श होने के बाद व्यवस्थित होकर वे विधेयक सदन में आते थे, जिन पर चर्चा होती थी, उसके बाद वे पास किए जाते थे। भाजपा जब से सत्ता में आई है, तब से जिस तरह से बुलेट ट्रेन पर बैठने की प्रवृत्ति बनी है, निश्चित रूप से वह देश के लिए बहुत सम्मानजनक नहीं है। यह प्रवृत्ति इस विधायिका की गरिमा को गिराने का काम करती है। उदाहरण के लिए आज ही बीमा और संशोधन विधेयक आया, आज ही इंद्रोड्यूस हुआ, आज ही चर्चा होगी और आज ही पास होगा। इतना बड़ा विधेयक, जो इस देश के लिए महत्वपूर्ण अस्तित्व रखता है, उसे एक दिन में इंद्रोड्यूस करके पास करना इस सदन की गरिमा को खंडित करने जैसा कार्य है।

मान्यवर, उसी तरह से आज जो यह निरसन विधेयक लाया गया है, इसमें लगभग 70 विधेयक ऐसे हैं, जिनको निरसित किया जा रहा है। इनमें से 6 केवल ऐसे हैं जो वर्ष 1988 तक के हैं, बाकी सभी के सभी वर्ष 2016 के बाद के हैं। जब मोदी जी की सरकार आई, उसके बाद के शेष विधेयक हैं, जिनको आज महसूस किया जा रहा है कि उनकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, यानी उनको भी जल्दबाजी में लाने का काम किया गया, जिसके कारण आज हमें इस तरह का विधेयक लाने की आवश्यकता महसूस हो रही है।

मान्यवर, मेरा यह मानना है कि जल्दबाजी में सदन पहली तारीख से चल रहा है। तमाम बार

बीएसी की बैठक हुई, उसमें कोई भी ऐसा प्रस्ताव नहीं था कि ये सारे विधेयक आएं। कल की बैठक में एक साथ 7 विधेयक लाने का निर्णय लिया गया कि उन पर चर्चा होगी और वे पास होंगे। यह इस बात का परिचायक है कि इस सरकार की नीति सुनिश्चित नहीं है। विचार-विमर्श करके कोई विधेयक नहीं आता। जिस तरह से मनरेगा जैसा विधेयक, जिसने इस देश के तमाम मजदूरों को अपना एक अस्तित्व देने का काम किया, उनको रोजी-रोटी देने का काम किया व महात्मा गांधी जी, जिन्होंने इस देश में आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ी, उनके नाम को हटाकर एक ऐसा विधेयक लाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, जो संविधानसम्मत नहीं है। उसी तरह से जल्दबाजी में लाए गए ये सारे विधेयक हैं, जिस कारण आज इसमें परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता महसूस हो रही है।

मान्यवर, आपके माध्यम से मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वह आज इस पर फिर से विचार करने का काम करें कि वह यदि जल्दबाजी में आज इसका निरसन करने का प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, तो कल फिर इसे स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किसी न किसी रूप में लाने का काम करेंगे। निश्चित रूप से हमारे सदन की गरिमा में इजाफा नहीं होगा, बल्कि इसकी गरिमा प्रभावित होगी।

अतः मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि इस पर फिर से विचार करें, इसको वापस लें और संसदीय समिति में ये सारे प्रस्ताव ले जाएं। वहां संसदीय कमेटी विचार-विमर्श करेगी। उसके बाद ठोस निर्णय के साथ जब प्रस्ताव आए, तब इसे सदन में लाने की आवश्यकता होनी चाहिए। इस तरह से बुलेट ट्रेन पर बैठाकर हम सैर कराने का काम करें, जो कभी अस्तित्व में ही नहीं था, उसी तरह से एक लॉलीपॉप दिखाने का काम इस देश के साथ किया जा रहा है। इस देश के लोगों को धोखा देने का काम किया जा रहा है, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। अंतः मैं चाहता हूं कि इसे वापस लेकर, कमेटी में ले जाने का काम करें और विचार करें कि इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है? माननीय मंत्री जी भी जिन विधेयकों को निरसित कर रहे हैं, उनके बारे में विस्तार से बताएं कि आज ये अप्रासंगिक क्यों हो गए हैं? ये वर्ष 2016 से 2023 तक में लाए गए विधेयक हैं। आखिर इतनी जल्दबाजी में ये क्यों लाए गए और आज ऐसी क्या आवश्यकता है कि उनको निरसन करने का काम किया जा रहा है? यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Kalyan Banerjee – not present.

Hon. Member, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy ji

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY (CHENNAI NORTH): Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2025.

We feel that the passing of this Bill is not at all necessary. You feel that you have a majority, and you are bringing in Bills, and you are either abrogating them or amending them according to your choices just because you have a majority.

I would like to speak about the great Mavalankar. He had spoken about how the minority should be treated. He said, “Just because you have a majority in the Parliament, by raising of hands, if you are going to vote on the sentiments of the people, this is not a country which is democratic.” This is what he had mentioned. This Government is proving his words exactly right.

If you look at the Bills which have been brought, passed, and enacted as law, you will find that in the last 10 years, there have been several Bills which have been enacted and made as laws. The former Supreme Court Chief Justice, Mr. Ramana had mentioned, “We are not passing Bills with adequate debate, discussions, deliberations, or referring them to Standing Committees, and because of that, they are having problems in interpreting the law and passing judgments.” Also we find that when you pass certain laws, within a year or two, you bring it back and again amend it. So, if you can amend one particular law, it should stand the test of time, where at least for a decade or two, it should be

alive. But you are bringing in amendments, which are again re-amended and re-amended within a couple of years, showing that this Government does not have a clue about the direction in which they are travelling.

Sir, to talk about the laws which have been brought in, they are against the people, anti-democracy and anti-people. The farm laws are a one standing example. When you brought in the farm laws, Opposition Members, having discussed with the farmers, had brought out the farmers' sentiments, talking about not needing this particular Bill where it will destroy the farming community. But just because you had a majority, you spearheaded yourself, and you made sure that it will be brought in by brute force. And there were thousands, if not lakhs of farmers, who had to protest, not for one day or two days, but for almost one and a half years, where 700 farmers had to die before you could realise their requirements and their requests, and then you had to repeal that.

Even when demonetisation was brought in, the hon. Prime Minister said that he will eradicate terrorism, he will eradicate counterfeit money and black money. He had mentioned all these things. He said that tie me to a post and whip me if this is not done within 90 days. Now, it has been several years, and what was the effect of demonetisation? About 99.3 per cent of the notes have come back. So, where is the black money? You were talking about black money being hoarded all over the country, but we find that only the BJP people were having the Rs. 2000 notes. When it came out, the BJP people were the ones who had access to that and it was caught by the Income Tax Department, whereas the common man was standing in a queue and hundreds of people

died standing in the queue.

These are the things that the Government has been doing. You had brought in abrogation of Article 370. When the abrogation of Article 370 was brought in, we were speaking against that because we felt that J&K needs do have a special place. It is a jewel of our country, bordering Pakistan. They had to have their own security. You said that you have removed it, and now, there will be no terrorist activities happening over there. But sadly, Pahalgam was a total failure of the intelligence of the Union Government's policing mechanism and their military activities. It is a blatant failure of this Government where five terrorists were able to come, not one or two kilometres, but hundreds of kilometres deep into the heart of India from Pakistan and kill about 27 tourists. In response to that, when we wanted to have a negotiation, unilaterally you decided to go for a war. We did not know what was the objective of that war. We did not know what was the ultimate aim of that war. The only question we asked was, 27 people were murdered by terrorists, what happened to those five terrorists. None of them spoke about that.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please speak on the Bill.

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY: After the abrogation of Article 370, this is what has happened. So, I am talking about bringing in repeals, amendments and all these things. Anyway, you are doing it on your own, just because you have a brute majority.

I request the Union Government to at least listen to the Opposition and have discussions and deliberations. Even now, you are bringing in some laws

whose names we cannot understand. Today, we are even changing the name of a Bill whose name I was not even able to pronounce. I am not even able to understand these words.

So, I request the Government to ensure that when they are bringing in a Bill, they make it in English, so that the whole country can understand it, and that you do not try to push Hindi down our throats by saying that these are the names of Bills and we have to say those names.

With these words, I oppose this Bill and hope that the Union Government will take cognisance of these words. Thank you.

SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI (VISAKHAPATNAM): Thank you, Sir. I rise to stand in support of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2025, which addresses a subject that lies at the very heart of effective governance and is also very close to my heart. This is not optional; this is essential for a modern and dynamic democracy.

Some of my colleagues in the Opposition who have spoken here have raised certain points, which I will address later in my speech. But one thing on which I believe we can all agree, is that change is the only constant. Our Constitution-makers recognised this timeless truth. They understood that governance must evolve with society and, therefore, built Article 368 as the constitutional engine for reform. They did not give us a static document; they gave us a living Constitution – a framework that entrusts future generations with the responsibility to amend, repeal, and refine laws as India progresses.

Over the decades, however, our legislative system has developed serious

structural imbalances. I have personally experienced this in many aspects of my life, where governments are very good at adding laws, adding rules, and adding conditions, but are very poor at removing or updating outdated ones. This unnecessary burden is faced by everyone – from the common man to the poorest of the poor, and even by the highly wealthy.

Every new policy brings with it fresh compliance requirements, new penalties, and additional layers of regulation. Rarely do we pause to ask whether old provisions have outlived their relevance or whether they now contradict newer laws. The result is regulatory congestion, which burdens citizens, businesses, and Government officers alike, creating confusion and discretionary enforcement. We have seen how some bad actors misuse this discretion to harm the interests of citizens and even the nation. I am happy to note that the current NDA Government has taken concrete steps over the last decade to relieve citizens and businesses of this burden.

More than 40,000 unnecessary compliances have been abolished, easing procedural hurdles and reducing red tape. Over 1,500 outdated and redundant laws have been repealed, clearing the statute book of colonial-era provisions and laws that no longer serve India's development.

I would like to point out a few things here. Some Members of the Opposition have said that we are changing laws within three years or four years. We must recognise that we are living in the era of artificial intelligence and quantum computing, where the world is changing rapidly, and we have to keep adapting.

One must also reflect on the approach we adopt: whether we wait endlessly for perfection or ensure that we are good enough to move forward, while continuing to amend and improve as we go along. If I had to choose between perfection and being good enough to move forward, I would always choose being good enough because we should not be trapped in policy paralysis.

This is important to highlight because during the UPA regime between 2004 and 2014, only a single repeal Bill was introduced, which repealed just two outdated laws. This starkly contrasts the approach of the current NDA Government with that of the earlier UPA regime, which largely neglected the task of revising and repealing obsolete laws.

Sir, I am an active Member of the Select Committee on the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2025 and I have been participating actively in rationalising penal provisions and simplifying compliance, with the objective of improving ease of living and ease of doing business. I hope that the same principle keeps continuing. I am happy to hear that our hon. Minister Shri Piyush Goyal has mentioned that Jan Vishwas 3.0 is already under way. I think this is the sign of a healthy democracy where we keep evolving and keep looking at our past.

While these reforms at the Centre have eased compliance and built trust, we need to do so at the State also where we have a lot of interaction with citizens. In our State, some regrettably damaging laws like the Land Titling Act or the Three Capitals Act that the earlier Government tried to push through, have

caused a lot of pain and confusion in citizens' minds, damaging trust. As soon as the NDA Government came to power in Andhra Pradesh, we provided clarity and have repealed these laws which have gone against the interests of citizens. While these were in particular nefarious things, the overarching principle that repealing or revising the problematic laws that are creating conflict or laws that are outdated, is essential for bringing back transparency, trust, and predictability in governance. I look forward to aiding our State Government in continuing to do so.

The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2025 is not merely an exercise in removing obsolete statutes; it reaffirms our fundamental principle of good governance that laws which have outlived their purpose must be repealed with the same resolve with which progressive laws are enacted. This House bears the responsibility not only to legislate for the present, but to free future generations from needless regulatory bodies.

Hon. Chairperson, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important Bill and I wish that the Government continues to do this to ensure that there is maximum governance, minimum government, empowering our citizens for a trust-based and efficient society.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, this is the Repealing and Amending Bil, 2025. Every year, we bring these types of Bills. There is not much confusion about the Repealing and Amending Bill. There are some good parts which are corrected. One of them is regarding Speed Post. Instead of Registered with AD, it will now be Speed Post with AD. It is good. It

will be speedier. But I request one thing to hon. Law Minister. ... (*Interruptions*) Hon. Law Minister, kindly see. So far as the caveat is concerned, the part which you have amended is that it has to be served upon the defendants or whatever the party. But a caveat is filed through the lawyer. Therefore, if you can put "the party and also the lawyer of the defendant", that will help; otherwise, it will be useless. If you want speedy justice, then my suggestion is that you add 'the lawyer of the defendant' or whatever the party where it is made through the lawyer only. There is no problem on that.

Sir, the problem is somewhere else. Now, we are amending the Act, we are bringing more and more Acts; but is speedy justice being delivered? Where are we stuck? I just give you one small example. When in the Supreme Court, filing of new cases was 40,000, the strength of the Supreme Court judges was increased to 34. In 2024, filing was more than 60,000. In 2025, till two days ago, filing was 70,000, but the strength of judges has not been increased. Computers and all that will not decide the fate of a case. A real judicial reform by increasing the strength of the judges is required. Unless it is done, nothing will be done in this country. So far as justice part is concerned, I am saying about it. We need more judges. If you go to the Registry of the Supreme Court, you will see that after registration of a case, it takes at least eight to ten days to remove the defects, etc. People are also not there. A similar situation is in the High Courts and district courts also. These computers etc. are all additional. We need original men to decide and they are the judges. The strength of the judges needs to be increased. Virtual courts etc. means we are just side-tracking the problem itself.

Unless the judges are there, who will decide? Although it may not relieve much, I now understand, but as the hon. Law Minister is here, to whom can I make a request. He can reject my request also. There is no problem.

He is smiling and he will reject my request. But this is not the request from myself. I am almost at the end of my life. Please do it for the future of this country.

Sir, one thing is very clear which I have understood in my own way. हम फिर से बंगाल ले लेंगे। आप इसकी चिंता मत कीजिए। वहां हम आपको ऐसे फेकेंगे कि आप बिहार छोड़ कर यूपी चले जाएंगे। आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान)

This is the thing; I am telling you. I am saying that I am not against any Government. I am not saying any red Government, white Government or saffron Government, but this is the position of this country. People are having last faith in the Judiciary. People get the justice. We are talking about the women empowerment; we are talking about women torture; and we are talking about POCSO. Where are the judges? It is not my State; it is not your State; it is not your State, Rajasthan. It is the whole of India. Kindly think over it.

आप हर बार आते हैं और कुछ न कुछ बोलते हैं। आप अपने विषय को ठीक कर लीजिए। मैं अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ। यह आपको अच्छा नहीं लगेगा। हम जो कुछ भी बोल रहे हैं, वह ठीक है। हम आपको कभी भी ईल एडवाइज नहीं देंगे। थैंक यू सर।

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक 2025 पर हो रही चर्चा में भाग लेने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा 120 पुराने और अप्रसांगिक कानूनों को समाप्त कर कानूनी ढांचे को साफ और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ और समर्थन भी करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, यह निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। आज समय के अनुसार कानूनों में बदलाव और संशोधन हो रहा है। इसी प्रावधान के तहत माननीय मंत्री जी पुराने और अप्रचलित हो चुके कानूनों को खत्म करने और उनमें वे संशोधन करने की बात कह रहे हैं। इससे कानूनों को सरल, स्पष्ट, पारदर्शी, सुव्यवस्थित और आधुनिक बनाया जा सकेगा। प्रशासन को बेहतर बनाया जाएगा उसमें पारदर्शिता होगी। इससे कानूनों के प्रावधानों की व्याख्या स्पष्ट एवं सरल होगा। इससे आम जनता को भी लाभ मिलेगा। पुराने कानूनों से जो भ्रम पैदा होता है, उसे भी दूर किया जा सकेगा।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार पुरानी कानूनी व्यवस्था को दुरुस्त करने का काम कर रही है। उन्हें आधुनिक बनाने और प्रशासन को कुशल एवं गतिशील बनाने का काम सरकार कर रही है। इसके साथ ही संवैधानिक पदों पर नैतिकता बनाए रखने के लिए भी आवश्यक कदम उठाने में सरकार को मदद मिलेगी। यह कदम स्वागत योग्य है।

सभापति महोदय, पहले शेड्यूल में 71 कानूनों को निरस्त करना है, जिसकी अब जरूरत ही नहीं है। फिर दूसरे शेड्यूल में पोस्टल सर्विसेस में सुधार करने की बात हो रही है। आपदा कानून में हो रही परेशानियों को दूर करने की भी बात है।

सभापति महोदय, कानूनों में ये सब सुधार आवश्यक हैं और यह आम नागरिकों के हित में है। देश का संविधान आम नागरिकों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करता है। सरकार ने आम नागरिकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए सार्थक कदम उठाया है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं पुनः इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल (बाड़मेर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आज इस सदन में निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 पर अपनी बात रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सिद्धांततः कोई भी सभ्य लोकतंत्र अपने कानूनों को समय-समय पर परिष्कृत करता है, अप्रासंगिक कानूनों को हटाता है और विधिक अस्पष्टताओं को दूर करता है। कांग्रेस पार्टी इस प्रक्रिया का विरोध नहीं करती, बल्कि ऐतिहासिक रूप से हमने ही भारत के विधायी सुधारों की नींव रखी है। किंतु माननीय महोदय, मेरा

प्रश्न इस बिल की मंशा नहीं, बल्कि उसकी सीमा, प्राथमिकता और ईमानदारी को लेकर है। क्या यह बिल वास्तव में कानूनी सुधार की दिशा में एक गंभीर प्रयास है या फिर यह सरकार द्वारा अपनी विधायी निष्क्रियता को छुपाने का एक औपचारिक अभ्यास मात्र है? आज देश महँगाई, बेरोजगारी, किसान संकट, संघीय ढाँचे के क्षरण और संवैधानिक संस्थाओं की स्वायत्तता जैसे गंभीर मुद्दों से जूझ रहा है और सरकार ऐसे समय में केवल तकनीकी सुधारों का ढोल पीट रही है। कानूनों को निरस्त करना तब सार्थक होता है, जब साथ ही नागरिकों के अधिकारों को मजबूत करने वाले नए कानून भी लाए जाएँ। दुर्भाग्यवश, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हमने देखा है कि सरकार सुधार के नाम पर ऐसे कानून लाई, जिनसे असहमति को दबाया गया और राज्यों के अधिकारों पर अतिक्रमण किया गया। इसलिए, इस बिल पर चर्चा करते समय हमें यह नहीं देखना चाहिए कि कौन-सा कानून हटाया जा रहा है, बल्कि यह देखना चाहिए कि कौन-से अन्यायपूर्ण कानून आज भी जीवित हैं, जिन्हें हटाने का साहस सरकार नहीं दिखा रही है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह सदन जानना चाहता है कि निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 की परंपरा नई नहीं है। पूर्ववर्ती कांग्रेस सरकार के कार्यकाल में भी ऐसे अनेक विधेयक लाए गए, जिनका उद्देश्य कानूनों की स्वच्छता और प्रशासनिक स्पष्टता था, किंतु उस समय यह प्रक्रिया एक व्यापक विधायी सुधार एजेंडे का हिस्सा हुआ करती थी। आज स्थिति यह है कि सरकार केवल उन कानूनों को हटाने में रुचि दिखा रही है, जो पहले ही निष्प्रभावी हो चुके हैं, जबकि वे कानून जो नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं पर प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रहार करते हैं, उन्हें बनाए रखा गया है। उदाहरण के तौर पर, देश में औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता से प्रेरित कई दमनकारी प्रावधान आज भी लागू हैं, जिनका उपयोग पत्रकारों, छात्रों और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं के खिलाफ किया जाता है। जैसे राजस्थान राज्य, जहाँ लोकतांत्रिक चेतना और सामाजिक न्याय की लंबी परंपरा रही है, वहाँ के लोग यह पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या कानून केवल शासन की सुविधा के लिए हैं या जनता के संरक्षण के लिए भी है? इस बिल में जिन कानूनों को निरस्त किया जा रहा है, उनमें से अधिकांश पहले ही अप्रासंगिक हो चुके हैं। ऐसे में सरकार को यह बताना चाहिए कि उसने अब तक कितने ऐसे कानूनों की समीक्षा

की है, जो आज की संवैधानिक आत्मा के अनुरूप नहीं हैं। क्या सरकार संघवाद को मजबूत करने वाले कानून लाएगी? क्या वह राज्यों को उनके अधिकार लौटाने के लिए तैयार है? इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर इस बिल के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं और जब तक इन पर स्पष्टता नहीं आती है, तब तक इस विधेयक को केवल एक औपचारिक अभ्यास माना जाएगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान की धरती से आने वाले जनप्रतिनिधि के रूप में मैं यह विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूँगा कि कानून का प्रभाव केवल दिल्ली के दफ्तरों तक सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिए, बल्कि यह गाँव, ढाणी और गरीब कस्बों तक जाना चाहिए। जब कोई कानून अस्पष्ट होता है, तो उसका सबसे अधिक दुष्प्रभाव ग्रामीण गरीब, मजदूर और आदिवासी समुदायों पर पड़ता है।

15.00 hrs

सरकार यह दावा करती है कि यह बिल 'ईज ऑफ गवर्नेंस' को बढ़ावा देगा, किन्तु हमें पूछना चाहिए कि क्या इससे 'ईज ऑफ लिविंग' भी बढ़ेगी? क्या ऐसे में किसानों को समय पर न्याय मिलेगा? क्या इससे युवाओं को रोजगार मिलेगा? राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती इलाकों में रहने वाले लोग आज भी भूमि, पानी और आजीविका से जुड़े कानूनी विवादों में वर्षों तक अदालतों के चक्कर लगाते रहते हैं, लेकिन उनको तारीख पर तारीख, तारीख पर तारीख मिलती रहती है और न्याय का इंतजार करते-करते उनकी जिंदगी निकल जाती है।

ऐसे में सरकार को नए और सरल कानून बनाने चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को समय पर न्याय मिले और अदालतों में लंबित मुकदमों का निस्तारण सही समय पर हो। उनको समय रहते न्याय मिलना चाहिए। नए जजों की भी भर्ती की जानी चाहिए और प्रत्येक न्यायाधीश के ऊपर मुकदमों की संख्या तय होनी चाहिए। ऐसे कानून लाए जाएं, जिनसे न्याय मिलने की समय सीमा तय हो कि जिला न्यायालय में इतने समय में न्याय मिल जाएगा, उच्च न्यायालय में इतने समय में और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में इतने समय में न्याय मिल जाएगा। अगर ऐसे कानून इस सदन से पास होते हैं तो वास्तव में गांव के गरीब लोगों को न्याय मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इसके बारे में जरूर सोचेगी। मैं इस सदन

का ध्यान एक तथ्य की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कानून बनाने की प्रक्रिया में संसदीय समितियों की भूमिका को लगातार कमजोर किया गया है। कई महत्वपूर्ण विधेयकों को बिना पर्याप्त चर्चा के सीमित समीक्षा से पारित किया गया है।

माननीय सभापति : आप प्लीज कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल : सभापति महोदय, मैं कनक्लूड कर रहा हूँ। इसके विपरीत सरकार वास्तव में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही में विश्वास रखती है तो हर कानून, चाहे वह तकनीकी हो, नीतिगत हो या व्यापक विचार-विमर्श को प्रोत्साहित करता हो, वह चर्चा से ही पास होना चाहिए। चूँकि राजस्थान की जनता ने हमें यहां पर इसलिए भेजा है, क्योंकि हम केवल सरकारी बात पर मोहर न लगाएं, बल्कि सवाल पूछें, सुझाव दें और लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों की रक्षा करें। कांग्रेस पार्टी यह मांग करती है कि भविष्य में ऐसे विधेयकों के साथ विस्तृत श्वेत पत्र प्रस्तुत किए जाएं, जिससे यह स्पष्ट हो सके कि कौन से कानून क्यों हटाए जा रहे हैं और उनका दुष्परिणाम क्या है? उनका आर्थिक व सामाजिक प्रभाव क्या रहेगा? बिना पारदर्शिता के विधायी सुधार केवल कागजी सुधार बनकर रह जाएंगे।

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल (भीलवाड़ा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे माननीय कानून और न्याय मंत्री श्रीमान अर्जुन राम मेघवाल साहब द्वारा प्रस्तुत विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

15.03 hrs

(Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar *in the Chair*)

यहां सदन में एक बात बार-बार कही जा रही है कि बिना प्रक्रिया-नियम के विधेयक पारित कराए जा रहे हैं। मैं मेरे सामने वाले प्रतिपक्षी माननीय सांसदों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि एक बार आप इंदिरा जी का कार्यकाल याद कर लें कि किस प्रकार से सन् 1975 से 1976 के बीच में केवल कानून नहीं, बल्कि संविधान तक में मौलिक परिवर्तन करके कानून की धज्जियां उड़ाई गई थीं। हमारी सरकार कानून में विश्वास करने वाली सरकार है। हमारी सरकार रूल ऑफ लॉ में विश्वास करती

है। मैं सदन में प्रस्तुत 'दी रिपीलिंग एंड अमेंडिंग बिल, 2025' का समर्थन करता हूँ।

भारत में माननीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की लोकप्रिय व गरीब हितैषी सरकार ने धारा 370, 35ए, तीन तलाक, राम मंदिर जैसे ऐतिहासिक निर्णय किए हैं। इसी के साथ-साथ जीएसटी रिफॉर्म्स, यानी नेक्स्ट जनरेशन जीएसटी एवं इनकम टैक्स में उल्लेखनीय राहत प्रदान की है। एनएफएसए के तहत 81 करोड़ भारतीयों को मुफ्त राशन, पांच लाख रुपये तक का स्वास्थ्य बीमा, 12 करोड़ के लगभग इज्जत घर, प्रधान मंत्री आवास एवं उज्ज्वला योजना जैसी लोक कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के बाद भी विश्व की चौथी बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने का गौरव इस सरकार ने हमें प्रदान किया है।

सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक, एयर स्ट्राइक व ऑपरेशन सिंदूर ने भारतीयों का आत्मगौरव बढ़ाया है और विश्व का भारत के प्रति दृष्टिकोण भी बदला है। चन्द्रमा के साउथ पोल पर सॉफ्ट लैंडिंग ने भारत की स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी की स्वर्णिम अभिव्यक्ति की है। लगातार तीसरी बार जन विश्वास हासिल कर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पूरे देश में 'विकास भी, विरासत भी' की भावना से कार्य किया है।

अभी लोक सभा चुनाव, 2024 के उपरांत दिल्ली और बिहार में प्रचण्ड विजय के साथ अब केरल के तिरुवनन्तपुरम में भी कमल खिल रहा है। भारतीय दंड संहिता के स्थान पर भारतीय नागरिक संहिता वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा भारत के जिम्मेदार नागरिक पर भरोसा करने की प्रक्रिया है। इसी के अंतर्गत किसी भी विभाग की पत्रावली के साथ लगने वाले डॉक्यूमेंट्स को सेल्फ अटेस्टेड करने का प्रावधान कर आम जीवनी को राहत प्रदान की गयी है। समय एवं परिस्थिति और बदलते हुए सामाजिक संरचना के कारण अनेक कानूनों का कालबाह्य, ऑब्सलीट हो जाना स्वाभाविक है। प्रस्तावित 71 प्रावधानों, कानूनों और धाराओं का निरसन यानी 'रिपीलिंग' का मैं पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। इसी के साथ-साथ अधिनियमितियों में प्रस्तावित संशोधन का भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

सरकार द्वारा इस विधेयक का लाने का उद्देश्य पुराने समय के किसी कंपनी, परियोजना से संबंधित उन अधिनियमों को निरस्त करना, पुराने ट्राम्बे और रेलवे कानून, जो अब आधुनिक कानूनों में बदल दिये गए हैं और व्यवहार में नहीं हैं, उनको निरस्त करना वर्तमान सरकार की मांग है। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से मोदी सरकार द्वारा भारत के विधायी ढांचे को आधुनिक बनाने के लिए चले

प्रयासों को मजबूती मिलेगी।

यह विधेयक भारतीय उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम, धारा 213 एवं धारा 370 में मौजूदा भेद-भावपूर्ण प्रावधानों के निरसन का भी प्रस्ताव करता है। धारा 213 केवल हिन्दू, बौद्ध, सिख, जैन एवं पारसी समुदायों के लिए 'प्रोबेट' यानी कि न्यायालय की पुष्टि की अनिवार्यता बनाती है, जबकि अन्य समुदायों को इससे छूट देती है।

धारा 370 औपनिवेशिक काल की देन है तथा अब अप्रचलित और अनावश्यक हो चुकी है। हमारी सरकार ने वर्ष 2015, 2016, 2019 और वर्ष 2023 के निरसन और संशोधन अधिनियमों के माध्यम से 1562 अप्रचलित कानूनों को निरस्त किया है। समय के साथ-साथ अनेक कारणों से कानूनी दांव-पेच एवं शांतिर अपराधियों द्वारा कानून का दुरुपयोग भी शुरू हो जाता है, जैसे नेगोशिएवल इंस्ट्रूमेंट एक्ट का आज उपयोग से ज्यादा दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। सूदखोरों द्वारा गरीबों को मजबूरी में दिए गए लोन के एवज में किश्तों के खाली चेकों एवं अन्य संपत्ति के दस्तावेज लेकर धारा 138 की आड़ में इतना शोषण किया जा रहा है कि सूदखोर माफिया के दबाव व आतंक के कारण गरीब आत्महत्या के लिए मजबूर हो रहा है।

अतः समय-काल-परिस्थिति के अनुसार कानूनों में आवश्यक संशोधन एक नियमित और वांछनीय प्रक्रिया है। 'न्यूनतम सरकार, अधिकतम शासन' की भावना से प्रस्तावित इस निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और सदन से भी निवेदन करता हूं कि ईज ऑफ लिविंग और ईज ऑफ डूइंग की पवित्र भावना से अभिप्रेत इस बिल को सर्वसम्मति से पारित कर हिन्दुस्तान के आम मतदाताओं के प्रति हम संवेदनशील और जबाबदेह जनप्रतिनिधि हैं, इसका उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करें।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का विकसित भारत का संकल्प आज करोड़ों-करोड़ भारतीयों का संकल्प बन रहा है। हम सभी बाधाओं को पार कर आम जन का जीवन उत्कृष्ट बने, इस संकल्प के साथ एकमुखी होकर, इस उम्मीद के साथ प्रस्तुत इस विधेयक संख्या 193/2025 का समर्थन करता हूं। भारत माता की जय। वंदे मातरम्। आपका पुनः धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा जी ।

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदया, आपने हमें निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 पर बात रखने का अवसर प्रदान किया ।

महोदया, सरकार यह कह रही है कि जिन कानूनों को इस विधेयक से हटाया जा रहा है, वे पुराने, अप्रसांगिक और निष्प्रभावी हो चुके हैं ।

महोदया, सरकार को सदन के माध्यम से देश को बताना चाहिए कि किस आधार पर आपने तय किया कि कौन सा कानून अप्रसांगिक और निष्प्रभावी है? क्या आपने विधेयक लाने से पहले राज्यों, न्यायपालिका और नागरिक और सामाजिक संगठनों से कोई सार्थक या औपचारिक परामर्श किया? मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को यह बताना चाहिए ।

महोदया, देश ने पहले भी ऐसे अनुभव देखे हैं, जहां सरलीकरण या कानूनी सफाई के नाम पर कानून हटाए गए, लेकिन उनकी जगह कोई वैकल्पिक सुरक्षा व्यवस्था नहीं दी गयी । ऐसे मामलों में सबसे अधिक नुकसान आम नागरिकों, कर्मचारियों, किसानों और कमजोर वर्ग को उठाना पड़ता है ।

महोदया, इन संशोधनों से वास्तव में क्या पारदर्शिता बढ़ेगी? क्या आम नागरिकों के लिए न्याय सस्ता, सरल और सुलभ होगा या फिर उसे और जटिल प्रक्रियाओं से, लंबी प्रतीक्षाओं से और महंगी मुकदमेबाजी का सामना करना पड़ेगा?

महोदया, लोकतंत्र का अर्थ केवल कानून पारित करना ही नहीं, कानून को समझना, जनता को समझाकर पारित करना और यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि किसी भी कदम से नागरिकों के अधिकार कमजोर न पड़ें । मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि यह बिल जल्दबाजी में लाया गया है । यह अध्ययन से अपर्याप्त है । इसको अध्ययन के लिए किसी कमेटी में भेजकर पुनः सरकार इसको लाए । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही अच्छा कदम होगा । आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद ।

***SHRI S. VENKATESAN (MADURAI):** Hon. Chairperson Madam, this Bill is aimed to repeal or amend more than 70 amendments. There is no second opinion on the fact that such obsolete acts are to be changed as per the changing times. These amendments are to be brought from making good as better and better as best. They should not rather bring amendments to make bad to worse and worse to worst. Our Hon Member Kalyan Banerjee talked about whatever is related to law department. Once a case is filed in the Judiciary, it may take at least one month for the case to come for hearing. After so many hearings, the judgment in that case may be pronounced after several years. This was clearly stated by Hon Member Shri Kalyan Banerjee. But our experience is totally opposite. Recently a case was filed in the Madurai Bench of Hon Madras High Court on 7th November 2025. This case was registered on 10 November 2025 and the judgement was pronounced on 1 December 2025. Within 20 days from the date of filing of a case, Judgement was pronounced. This issue is an old issue which was discussed by the Courts for centuries and Judgements were pronounced several times in the past as well. It is a curse that the mind-set of the Hon Judge is reflected through his Judgement. If the particular Judge has an opinion on this particular case, he should have transferred this case to a different Judge and kept himself out of controversy. I want to register in this august House that this much civilised nature was not visible in the Judiciary. Similarly, our Hon MP Shri Kalanidhi Veerasamy quoted something stated by a

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

former Judge of Hon Supreme Court. The Judge said that this law-making Body, the Parliament is unable to take time and discuss in detail before enacting a particular law. And as a result of this, the Judiciary and Courts face difficulties while making interpretations. Within 3 minutes, 4 labour codes were passed in this House without any discussion. We have passed a legislation affecting the lives of several Crores of labourers who are part of our 140 Crore population. Earlier we got the feeling that the Judgements were pronounced as per the substantial arguments made in regard to the case. Now the Judgements are pronounced keeping in view the favours that they would be getting after retirement from the Post which they are holding. In such a fashion, Judgements are being pronounced as an entrance exam to the Post that would be occupied after the person's retirement. Friends I want to register here as a matter of concern.

I have been serving as Member of Parliament for the last 7 years. In all these 7 years I have seen that not even a single suggestion made by a MP from the Opposition has been included by the Government in the law. Not even a single suggestion or an amendment has been accepted by the ruling party. Your objective is to bring a legislation and you do not have any slight inclination to uphold the democratic nature of this House which legislates laws controlling 140 Crore people of this country. Therefore, I strongly oppose this amendment Bill.

Thank you for this opportunity. Vanakkam.

***SHRI BALYA MAMA SURESH GOPINATH MHATRE (BHIWANDI):**

Honourable Chairperson Madam, I express my gratitude for giving me the opportunity to speak here today. Today, we are discussing the Repeal and Amendment Act, 2025. This act aims to repeal 71 outdated laws which includes 65 amended laws and 6 obsolete laws. Four laws are being amended: the General Clauses Act, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Indian Succession Act, and the Disaster Management Act. Since 2014, the Modi government has repealed or amended many old laws.

I will give you some examples where changes in the law are necessary but are not happening. There is the issue of renaming our new Navi Mumbai airport; the Maharashtra state government, through a unanimous resolution in the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, proposed that it should be named after the late D.Y. Patil; but this proposal is pending for 3 years. Therefore, there should be a law that ensures no oversight on such pending matters.

In our area, some private companies supply electricity, and due to privatization, many difficulties are arising. Therefore, there should be some law regarding this matter. Local people should be given priority in jobs and businesses in the state they reside in, and it is necessary to enact laws for this purpose. This should include the railway department, the revenue department, and other departments. There are many issues where it is necessary to give

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

confidence to the people.

We form governments for the welfare of the people, but when making laws, we do not take them into confidence. Therefore, the government should pay attention to the needs of the local people through legal means.

On the Mumbai-Thane road, begging women and children are seen at traffic signals. Whether it is summer, monsoon, or winter, these children are seen naked. Police vehicles and government vehicles pass by, but no one pays attention. The issue of child abduction is serious across the country, and the government should pay attention to it.

Honourable Chairperson Madam, I support any appropriate changes that need to be made according to the time and changing circumstances. Thank you, for giving me the opportunity to speak.

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, आपने निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक पर, मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से मुझे बात रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिये मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

महोदया, यह विधेयक वास्तव में 'न्यूनतम सरकार, अधिकतम शासन' के हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के दृष्टिकोण को साकार करने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। मैं कानून मंत्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी का भी आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि कई सारे ऐसे कानून थे, जिन्हें हटाकर वह अच्छे कानून लाए।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, भारत की कानून व्यवस्था का आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है। यह अच्छी और स्वागतयोग्य बात है। यह विधेयक 71 अप्रचलित कानूनों को निरस्त करने का उद्देश्य रखता है। ये वे कानून हैं, जो अब भारत की शासन व्यवस्था में प्रशासनिक या आर्थिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हैं। विधायी विभाग ने इन कानूनों को अनावश्यक और उद्देश्यहीन पाया

है, क्योंकि वे पहले ही संबंधित मुख्य अधिनियमों में समाहित किए जा चुके हैं।

सभापति महोदया, अप्रचलित कानूनों को हटाना, विधि पुस्तिकाओं को सरल और सुव्यवस्थित करना एक आवश्यक विधायी प्रक्रिया है। एनडीए की सरकार ने वर्ष 2014 के बाद से लगातार सुधार किये हैं। वर्ष 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019 और 2023 के निरसन और संशोधन अधिनियमों के माध्यम से 1562 से अधिक अप्रचलित कानूनों को निरस्त किया जा चुका है।

सभापति महोदया, यह विधेयक राष्ट्र प्रथम की उस भावना को दर्शाता है, जिसके लिए हमारे हिंदू हृदय सम्राट बालासाहेब ठाकरे जी ने हमें हमेशा प्रेरित किया है। कानूनी व्यवस्था को सरल और मजबूत बनाना और अप्रचलित बोझ को हटाना यही सच्चा राष्ट्रहित है। वंदनीय बालासाहेब ठाकरे जी ने शिवसेना को मजबूत प्रशासनिक इच्छाशक्ति के साथ खड़ा किया है और हमारी पार्टी हमेशा ऐसी नीतियों की समर्थक रही है, जो सरकारी कामकाज को पारदर्शी और प्रभावी बनाती हैं। यह विधेयक उन पुराने कानूनों को हटाकर इसी दिशा में आगे बढ़ाने का काम कर रहा है, ऐसा मेरा मानना है।

महोदया, यह विधेयक सिर्फ निरसन तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि कुछ महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन भी प्रस्तावित करता है। यह विधेयक धारा 213 को हटाने का प्रस्ताव करता है, जो भेदभावपूर्ण है। यह केवल हिंदू, बौद्ध, सिख, जैन और पारसी समुदायों की वसीयतों के लिए प्रोबेट (न्यायालय की पुष्टि) को अनिवार्य बनाता है, जिससे अनावश्यक प्रक्रिया संबंधी बोझ पैदा होता है। औपनिवेशिक काल की देन धारा 370 को भी हटाया जा रहा है। अधिनियम की भाषा को व्यावहारिक सोच के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए रोकथाम शब्द के स्थान पर तैयारी शब्द रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

सभापति महोदया, डाक सेवाओं के अनुरूप कानून अपडेट करना भी इस विधेयक की प्रमुख बात है। न्यायिक बोझ को कम करने के लिए डाक विभाग के बदलावों के अनुसार सामान्य उपबंध अधिनियम, 1897 की धारा 27 और सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता में रजिस्टर्ड पोस्ट की जगह पंजीकरण सहित स्पीड पोस्ट शब्द जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है। इससे कानून का तालमेल वर्तमान डाक व्यवस्था के साथ बनेगा और अनावश्यक न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप कम होगा।

महोदया, यह रिकार्ड में भी स्पष्ट है। यदि हम इतिहास देखें तो 1950 के दशक के बाद से दशकों तक चली पिछली सरकारों के दौरान केवल दस निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक अधिनियमित किए गए, जिनके माध्यम से मुश्किल से 1,291 अधिनियम निरस्त किए गए। इतने लंबे समय में यह बहुत धीमी प्रगति थी। वर्ष 2014 के बाद हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व वाली एनडीए सरकार ने एक स्पष्ट मिशन के तहत व्यापक समीक्षा के बाद 1,562 से अधिक अप्रचलित कानूनों को निरस्त कर दिया। यह तुलनात्मक आंकड़ा दिखाता है कि प्रशासनिक सुधार और कानूनी बोझ को कम करने की हमारी प्रतिबद्धता कितनी मजबूत और निर्णायक है, जो देश को एक सुव्यवस्थित कानूनी ढांचे की ओर ले जा रही है।

महोदया, यह विधेयक भारत की कानूनी व्यवस्था को आधुनिक बनाने के एनडीए सरकार की निरंतर मिशन की एक कड़ी है। यह न केवल अनावश्यक कानूनी बोझ को कम करता है, बल्कि न्यायिक प्रक्रिया को सरल और स्पष्ट बनाने में मदद करता है।

मैं सदन से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस दूरदर्शी और अत्यन्त आवश्यक विधेयक को सर्वसम्मति से पारित किया जाए।

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद (आरा) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

महोदया, मैं निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि 120 कानूनों में बदलाव करके लोगों के अधिकारों को सीमित किया जाएगा। त्वरित न्याय के नाम पर ये परिवर्तन किए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इसके जरिए पूरे देश को पुलिसराज में तब्दील करने का एक षडयन्त्र चल रहा है। कानून ही गलत है, यह उक्ति सही नहीं है। दरअसल इन कानूनों के जरिए ये अपनी शक्तियों को मजबूत कर रहे हैं। जो सामाजिक, राजनीतिक कानूनी अधिकार हैं, उन्हें ये अपने हाथों तक सीमित करना चाहते हैं, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसा कोई विधेयक लाए जिससे देश में भयानक ढंग से जो महंगाई और बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, उस पर रोक लगे। लोगों को

दोनों टाइम भरपेट खाना मिले। हर किसी के घर में चूल्हा जले। इसके लिए कोई विधेयक लाया जाना चाहिए। ऐसा कोई विधेयक इनके पास नहीं है। ये ऐसे ही विधेयक के पक्ष में हैं, जिससे आम जनता का हक, अधिकार कमजोर हो और नौकरशाही हर क्षेत्र में बढ़े।

मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इसे जल्दबाजी में पास न कराएँ, बल्कि इस पर राय-मशविरा भी करें। सिर्फ यहीं नहीं, बल्कि बाहर भी तमाम पार्टिज़ की इस पर बैठक में चर्चा हो। इसे करने के बजाय आनन-फानन में, बहुमत के घमंड में ये हर चीज को अपने हाथों में केन्द्रित करना चाहते हैं, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

***SHRI SELVARAJ V. (NAGAPATTINAM):** Hon Chairperson Madam, Vanakkam. Thank you for this opportunity. The laws that are proposed in this Repealing and Amending Bill 2025 consists of mainly the laws relating to the labour welfare, finance and banking, Universities and educational institutions. It therefore becomes inappropriate to discuss about all laws in one particular amendment Bill. I urge that there is a need for these laws even today. Therefore, there should be separate discussion on each of these laws. Recently the Union Government has changed the names of all the Criminal Laws that were in force as BNS, BNSS and BSA. These have names in Hindi and Sanskrit.

There are agitations held against this act of the Government. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (Indian Justice Code); Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (Indian Citizen Safety Code) and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (Indian Evidence Act) are the three Criminal Acts passed in Parliament recently and assented to by Hon President of India. Ten Trade Unions have announced in

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

one voice that nation-wide agitations are being held against the Four Labour Codes which were formed by abolishing 44 labour related Acts of the country. In order to make changes to the Labour laws of the country, during the year 2020, Four Labour Codes were enacted. The trade Unions have strongly opposed these Codes. And nation-wide strikes and agitations were held in this regard.

Particularly, in section 148A, in sub-section 2, words “Registered post, acknowledgement due” shall be substituted by “Speed post with registration and proof of delivery”. In the Disaster Management Act of 2005, in Section 30 and Sub-section 2 and in Clause 6, ‘Prevention’ shall be substituted by the word ‘Preparation’. I urge that these amendments are not to be made in a hurry. Rather they should be discussed in detail before going for amendments.

Thank you for this opportunity. Vanakkam.

ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI (NANDURBAR): Thank you, hon. Chairperson Madam, for giving me this opportunity. I rise today to participate in the discussion on the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2025. On the face of it, the Bill appears technical, procedural and even harmless, but the Parliament is not a clerical office, and legislation is not a routine housekeeping exercise. Every repeal, every amendment, and every omission carries constitutional consequences, historical baggage and social impact. The House must therefore ask – and I do ask – why these laws are being repealed now, who benefits from these repeals, and whose rights may be invisibly diluted. The Bill is repealing certain central Acts, and amending the core procedural laws like the General Clauses Act, 1987; the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; the Indian Succession

Act, 1925; and the Disaster Management Act, 2005. But history teaches us that the procedural changes often affect substantive rights, especially of the poor, tribals, women and the litigants who have limited access to justice.

Madam, there are important Supreme Court judgments that I want to narrate over here. The Supreme Court, in the case of Mohar Singh, held that the effect of repeal on accrued rights must be examined carefully; repeal does not automatically erase past rights unless explicitly stated. Similarly, in Kolhapur Canesugar Works Limited, the hon. Court had warned that savings clause cannot be mechanical and must be interpreted in favour of vested rights.

Madam, the Bill seeks to amend the CPC. It replaces 'registered post' with 'speed post with registration and proof of delivery'. The Supreme Court, in the case of Salem Advocate Bar Association had held that procedural law must serve justice, not obstruct it. The speed post infrastructure is uneven, especially in my tribal constituency Nandurbar, which is an aspirational district. Also, proof of delivery failures will result in *ex-parte* decrees, especially against the poor. Not just that, it may lead to improper delivery of summons or notices that may cause harm.

There is an omission of Section 213 of the Indian Succession Act. The Supreme Court in Clarence Pais *versus* Union of India upheld the differential probate requirement, but observed that the legislature may revisit the colonial distinction if social conditions so demand. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether they are saying that the probate is not compulsory. I think this amounts to an appeasement politics on the basis of religion, which is being removed, and it is

going to affect the family and the personal laws of all religions. I would urge the hon. Minister to kindly clarify this matter.

With respect to the Disaster Management Act, replacing 'prevention' with 'preparation' in Section 30 of the Disaster Management Act is not merely a cosmetic change. The Supreme Court in COVID-19 related judgement stressed that the State's duty is proactive prevention, not reactive preparation. Is the Government diluting its responsibility by shifting from preventive governance to post-disaster management?

I just want to ask one final question to the hon. Minister. For example, if you are bringing in the Repealing and Amending Bill, what about the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Act, जिसमें ग्राम सभा का अधिकार था, वह छीन लिया गया? You are taking away the powers and duties of a constitutional body and reducing it to a ceremonial body. जो फॉरेस्ट राइट अमेंडमेंट एक्ट था, जो ग्राम सभा को अधिकार देता था, अगर आपने वह छीन लिया, तो आप उसका अमेंडमेंट कब लाएँगे? उससे आदिवासी लोगों को सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हो रहा है।

This Government repeatedly claims minimum Government, ease of doing business, legal simplification. But in reality, we witness maximum executive control, reduced parliamentary scrutiny and delegated legislation replacing debate. I urge the Government to refer this Bill to the Standing Committee on Law and Justice, table a rights impact statement for repealed laws, ensure explicit protection of pending cases, conduct district level feasibility studies on CPC amendments, clarify the safeguards following the omission of section 213 of the Indian Succession Act and reaffirm preventive responsibility under

disaster management law.

Finally, I want to say that repealing a law is very easy, correcting historical injustice is hard, and protecting constitutional values is the hardest. Therefore, simplification must not become silent dilution, and efficiency must not replace equity. Governance must never override justice. That is all I want to say. Long live the Constitution.

श्री रमेश अवस्थी (कानपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं रिपीलिंग एंड अमेंडिंग बिल, 2025 का दृढ़ता से समर्थन करता हूँ। यह विधेयक स्वच्छ शासन, विधिक स्पष्टता और प्रशासनिक क्षमता के प्रति सरकार की गहरी प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है। इस विधेयक का मूल उद्देश्य हमारे विधिक ग्रंथों में समय की माँग के अनुसार संशोधन करना है। दशकों के दौरान अनेक ऐसे कानून हो गए हैं, जो या तो अप्रासंगिक हो चुके हैं या अपना उद्देश्य पूरा कर चुके हैं या अब अनावश्यक हो गए हैं। ऐसे कानूनों को बनाए रखना, केवल भ्रम, कानूनी अव्यवस्था और अनावश्यक मुकदमेबाजी को जन्म देना है। यह विधेयक ऐसे ही कानूनों को क्रमबद्ध रूप से निरस्त करता है और कुछ अन्य कानूनों में आवश्यक लेकिन सीमित संशोधन करता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, अनावश्यक और पुराने कानून नागरिकों, व्यवसायों और सरकारी विभागों पर अनुपालन का बोझ बढ़ाते हैं। इन अप्रासंगिक कानूनों को हटाकर यह विधेयक कानूनी ढाँचे को सरल बनाता है और विधिक निजता को बढ़ाता है। इससे आम नागरिकों के लिए सुगम जीवन और उद्यमियों व निवेशकों के लिए सुगम व्यापार को सीधा लाभ मिलता है। भारत को पाँच ट्रिलियन डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था बनाने के लक्ष्य की दिशा में एक सरल और स्पष्ट कानूनी व्यवस्था अत्यंत आवश्यक है और यह विधेयक उस दिशा में एक निर्णायक कदम है। इस विधेयक की प्रथम अनुसूची में औपनिवेशिक काल तथा स्वतंत्रता के प्रारंभिक दशकों से जुड़े अनेक अधिनियमों को निरस्त किया गया है, जिनकी आज कोई व्यावहारिक उपयोगिता नहीं रह गई है।

फिर भी ये कानून बीते दशकों से बने हुए थे। इन्हें विधायी प्रबलता और वर्तमान अवस्थाओं के अनुरूप शासन संरचनाओं की आधुनिकीकरण की सरकार की इच्छा-शक्ति को दर्शाता है। इस विधेयक की अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता इसका व्यापक सेविंग क्लॉज है। यह स्पष्ट रूप से सुनिश्चित करता है कि इन कानूनों के निरसन से पहले से अर्जित किसी भी अधिकार, दायित्व, उत्तरदायित्व, दंड या लंबित कार्रवाइयों पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। इससे विधिक निर्भरता सुरक्षित रहती है और नागरिकों को किसी भी अनपेक्षित परिणाम से संरक्षण मिलता है। यह सरकार के संतुलित दृष्टिकोण, बिना व्यवधान के सुधार और बिना कानूनी अनिश्चितता के आधुनिकीकरण को दर्शाता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, यह विधेयक जनरल क्लॉज एक्ट और कोड ऑफ सिविल प्रोसीजर में भी संशोधन करता है ताकि डाक सेवाओं में हुए तकनीकी और प्राशासनिक परिवर्तनों को कानून में समाहित किया जा सके। पंजीकृत डाक को इस फीस पोस्ट विद रजिस्ट्रेशन और प्रूफ ऑफ डिलीवरी में समाहित किए जाने के बाद कानून का भी उसी अनुरूप होना आवश्यक है। यह संशोधन नोटिसों और अदालती प्रक्रियाओं को अधिक प्रभावी विश्वसनीय और विधिक रूप से सुदृढ़ बनाते हैं, जिससे विलंब कम होता है और न्याय तक पहुंच सुदृढ़ होती है। इस विधेयक का एक अत्यंत प्रगतिशील पहलू इंडियन सक्सेशन एक्ट, 1925 में किया गया संशोधन है। धारा 213 को हटाने से एक ऐसे प्रावधान को समाप्त किया गया है जो औपनिवेशिक सोच पर आधारित था और कुछ संविधानों पर असमान प्रोबेट अवस्थाओं को थोपता था। यह सुधार कानून के सक्षम समानता, एकरूपता और उत्तराधिकार के मामलों में न्याय को बढ़ावा देता है तथा सामाजिक न्याय और संवैधानिक मूल्यों के प्रति भाजपा सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता को प्रतिबंधित करता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट एक्ट, 2005 में 'प्रिवेंशन' के स्थान पर 'प्रिपेरेशन' शब्द का उपयोग एक छोटा, लेकिन अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन है। आपदा प्रबंधन का वास्तविक उद्देश्य तैयारी लचीलापन और त्वरित प्रक्रिया से होता है। यह संशोधन अस्पष्टता को दूर करता है और कानून को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्वीकृत आपदा प्रबंधन सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप बनाता

है। इससे जिला और स्थानीय स्तर पर आपदा तैयारी की प्रभावशीलता और संस्थागत स्पष्टता दोनों सुदृढ़ होती है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, समय-समय पर रिपीलिंग एंड अमेंडिंग बिल लाना एक अनुशासित और जिम्मेदार विधायिका का प्रतीक है। यह सरकार निरंतर ऐसे प्रयास कर रही है ताकि भारत की कानूनी प्रणाली अतीत के बोझ से मुक्त हो सके। विधिक पुस्तकों में समय की मांग के अनुसार संशोधन पारदर्शिता को बढ़ाता है। इससे दुरुपयोग की संभावना कम होती है और कानूनी नागरिकों, अधिवक्ताओं प्रशासकों और न्यायालयों के लिए अधिक सुलभ बनते हैं। यह विधेयक डिजिटल शासन और प्राशासनिक आधुनिकीकरण की सरकार की व्यापक पहल के साथ पूरी तरह मेल खाता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, यह विधेयक सुनिश्चित करता है कि हमारे कानून आज की वास्तविक प्राशासनिक कार्यप्रणाली को प्रतिबंधित करें। ये व्यावहारिक और सुधार-प्रधान दृष्टिकोण भाजपा के शासन मॉडल के विशिष्ट पहचान हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिपीलिंग एंड अमेंडिंग बिल, 2025 केवल एक तकनीकी अभ्यास नहीं है, बल्कि यह स्पष्टता, दक्षता, समानता और सुशासन के प्रति सरकार की मंशा का सशक्त वक्तव्य है। मैं इस विधेयक का पूरे मन से समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वे राजनीतिक मतभेदों से ऊपर उठकर राष्ट्र-हित में इस आवश्यक विधेयी-स्वीकार का समर्थन करें। यह विधेयक हमारी कानूनी प्रणाली को और सुदृढ़ करता है तथा हमें एक आधुनिक कुशल और नागरिक अनुकूल भारत के और निकट ले आता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): Thank you, Madam, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2025, which

seeks to repeal outdated enactments and correct formal defects in existing laws.

If I quote a few positives in this Bill, they are as follows.

Clause 2 read with the First Schedule repeals obsolete enactments, ranging from the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 to several Amendment Acts passed between 2016 and 2023 that have already served their purpose. This exercise reduces legal clutter and improves statutory readability for citizens, businesses, and courts. Clause 4, the Savings Clause, is a critical safeguard. It protects accrued rights, liabilities, past actions, and pending proceedings, thereby ensuring legal continuity and constitutional certainty under Articles 21 and 300A. Under the Second Schedule – General Clauses Act, 1897, Section 27, replacing “registered post” with “speed post with registration” aligns statutory language with modern postal systems and reduces procedural delays. Similarly, amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, modernising service of summons through proof-of-delivery mechanisms, will improve dispute resolution timelines – an essential factor for ease of doing business, trade certainty, and cross-border commerce.

While the intent of the Bill is positive, certain concerns merit attention. First, Clause 2 provides for a blanket repeal of multiple Amendment Acts without a consolidated restatement, which may create interpretational challenges for courts, lawyers, and administrators. Second, under the Second Schedule, procedural amendments are introduced without clear transition guidelines or capacity-building measures for subordinate courts and district administrations. Without such support, the benefits of these reforms may not fully reach the

ground.

I would like to seek some clarifications from the Government. First, Clause 2 read with the First Schedule: How will ambiguity be avoided in on-going litigation that relies on provisions contained in repealed Amendment Acts? Second, Clause 3 read with the Second Schedule (Code of Civil Procedure, 1908): What steps will be taken to ensure uniform adoption of “proof of delivery” standards across all States? Third, Second Schedule – Indian Succession Act, 1925: Will uniform probate rules be notified to prevent divergent practices among High Courts?

Madam, I support this Bill. Thank you.

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आज सदन में इस विधयेक पर हो रही चर्चा में अपने विचार साझा करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं कई पुराने और अनावश्यक कानूनों को निरस्त करने का प्रस्ताव करता हूँ। इस विधयेक में सन् 1886 के भारतीय ट्रामवे एक्ट से लेकर वर्ष 2023 के विभिन्न संशोधन अधिनियम शामिल हैं। मैं इस विधयेक का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिंदुओं पर अपनी राय रखना चाहता हूँ, ताकि हमारा कानूनी ढांचा अधिक मजबूत तथा प्रासंगिक बने।

महोदया, बदलाव प्रकृति का सामान्य स्वभाव है, इसलिए हमें भी आवश्यक बदलाव के लिए सदैव तैयार रहना चाहिए। यदि हम इस स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया से तालमेल नहीं बैठा पाते हैं, तो पिछड़ने का खतरा बना रहता है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे संविधान रचयिताओं ने बहुत सोच-समझकर व हर पहलू पर विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद एक-एक कानून बनाया था, जो उस समय की मांग के अनुसार अत्यंत प्रासंगिक और योग्य थे, किंतु दशकों बाद और आज के समय के मांग के अनुसार सुधार की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, जो करना अत्यंत जरूरी भी है।

यह सराहनीय है कि सरकार पुराने कानूनों को साफ करने का प्रयास कर रही है। उदाहरण

के लिए सन् 1886 का जो भारतीय ट्रामवे एक्ट था, अब वह आप्रासंगिक हो चुका है। सन् 1976 का लेवी शुगर प्राइस इक्वालाइजेशन फंड एक्ट था, जो चीनी उद्योग के पुराने संदर्भों से जुड़ा है। ऐसे कानून को निरस्त करने से हमारी विधि पुस्तक सरल होगी और न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में अनावश्यक जटिलताएं कम होंगी।

इसी प्रकार से वर्ष 2023 का माइन्स एंड मिनरल्स (डेवलेपमेंट एंड रेगुलेशन) अमेंडमेंट एक्ट या ऑफशोर एरियाज़ मिनरल (डेवलेपमेंट एंड रेगुलेशन) अमेंडमेंट एक्ट जैसे संशोधनों को निरस्त करना है। यदि वे अब मुख्य अधिनियम में शामिल हो चुके हैं, तो एक अच्छा कदम है। इससे कानूनी स्पष्टता बढ़ेगी।

महोदया, हमें सतर्क रहना चाहिए कि कोई महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान गलती से निरस्त न हो जाए। जैसे कि वर्ष 2021 का मेडिकल टर्मिनेशन ऑफ प्रेग्नेंसी अमेंडमेंट एक्ट है, जो महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य और अधिकारों से जुड़ा हुआ है या वर्ष 2022 का एनर्जी कंजर्वेशन अमेंडमेंट एक्ट है, जो पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए आवश्यक है। दमन और द्वीप जैसे तटीय क्षेत्रों में जहां जलवायु परिवर्तन और समुद्री संसाधनों का मुद्दा महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्ष 2023 के 'दि कोस्टल एक्वाकल्चर अथॉरिटी (अमेंडमेंट) एक्ट' या 'ऑफशोर मिनरल एक्ट' जैसे कानूनों का निरस्त होना स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव डालता है। ... (व्यवधान) मछुआरों और पर्यटन उद्योग की आजीविका इससे जुड़ी हुई है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि खासकर संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में ऐसे निरस्तीकरण से पहले स्थानीय हितधारकों से परामर्श किया जाए। इसके अलावा कई संविधान संशोधन जैसे, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स ऑर्डर्स के अमेंडमेंट को निरस्त करना मेरे लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। यदि अब ये मुख्य संविधान में विलय हो चुके हैं, तो ठीक है, लेकिन हमें सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि आदिवासी समुदायों के अधिकार प्रभावित न हों। हमारा प्रदेश दादरा और नागर हवेली और दमन-दीव आदिवासी बहुल है, जिनकी आवाज को मजबूत करना अत्यंत जरूरी है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूं कि सरकार द्वारा यह निर्धारित करने के लिए अपनाए गए रिडंडेंसी टेस्ट का विस्तृत विवरण प्रस्तुत किया जाए। इसके आधार पर प्रथम अनुसूची में

उल्लिखित अधिनियमों को अप्रचलित माना जा रहा है। आयोग को यह भी सुनिश्चित करना है कि निरसन का प्रभाव सबऑर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन पर प्रतिकूल रूप से न पड़े, ताकि नियमों, अधिसूचनाओं और प्रासंगिक कार्यवाहियों का अनजाने में निरस्तीकरण न हो। चूंकि इन अनेक कानूनों को निरस्त करने का जो प्रस्ताव है, वह राज्यों से संबंधित है। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार को सबऑर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन के संदर्भ में एक विस्तृत और स्पष्ट स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक है।

महोदया, अंततः यह विधेयक कानूनी सुधार की दिशा में एक सकारात्मक कदम है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन यह सुझाव भी देता हूं कि भविष्य में ऐसे विधेयकों में प्रत्येक निरस्त कानून के प्रभाव का विस्तृत विश्लेषण शामिल किया जाए, जिससे पारदर्शिता बढ़ेगी और जनता का विश्वास मजबूत होगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख (बारामूला) : सभापति महोदया, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। सरकार ने सोच-समझकर ही इन कानूनों को डिलीट करने का फैसला किया होगा। मैं 140 करोड़ देशवासियों के नाम चंद लाइनें अर्ज करना चाहूंगा :

“140 करोड़ इंसानों, जिंदगी से बेगानों
सिर्फ चंद लोगों ने हक तुम्हारा छीना है,
बोलने पर पाबंदी, सोचने पर ताज़ीरें
पांवों में गुलामी की आज ये हैं जंजीरें,
आज हरफ़-ए-आखिर है, बात चंद लोगों की
दिन है चंद लोगों का, रात चंद लोगों की,
उठकर दर्दमंदों के, सुबह-ओ-शाम बदलो भी
जिसमें तुम नहीं शामिल, वह निज़ाम बदलो भी।”

मैं आपसे यह गुज़ारिश करना चाहूंगा कि आर्टिकल 21 जहां सबको फ्रीडम देता है, वहां यह बात भी जरूरी है कि देश की सिक्योरिटी के साथ कोई कंप्रोमाइज़ न किया जाए। मैं यूएपीए की

तरफ तवज्जो दिलाना चाहूंगा, उसमें अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत है। खासतौर से, जो यहां पर रोज ईडी, सीबीआई के खिलाफ धरने देते हैं, यूएपीए आप लोग लाये हैं, लेकिन आज आप खामोश हैं। मुसलमानों के ठेकेदार तो बने हैं, लेकिन यूएपीए में सबसे ज्यादा माइनॉरिटी के लोग पीसे जा रहे हैं। मेरी सरकार से इतनी गुजारिश है कि खासतौर से जो सेक्शन 43डी है, 'Every innocent has to prove that he is not guilty'. How can he himself prove that he is not guilty, जब ट्रायल या कुछ भी नहीं होगा? इसलिए यह बिल्कुल जरूरी है कि आप देश की सिक्योरिटी का खयाल रखें, लेकिन एक टेररिस्ट और एक आम शहरी के बीच में फर्क करना बहुत ही जरूरी है। जज साहिबान भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि उनके हाथ बंधे हैं। सैकड़ों, बल्कि हजारों लोग यूएपीए की वजह से जेलों में बंद हैं। मेरी इस हाउस से यह गुजारिश है, क्योंकि सैकड़ों लोग जेलों में सड़ रहे हैं। कहा जाता है कि 'मोदी है, तो मुमकिन है', आज यह करके दिखाइए। हम कहेंगे कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास'। कम से कम सेक्शन 43डी हटाकर आप इंसानियत का सबूत दे दीजिए। इसी तरह आप कहते हैं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक एक संविधान है और एक कानून है, तो फिर वहां पीएसए क्यों है? वहां से पीएसए की तलवार खत्म कीजिए। That is absolutely extra-constitutional.

मैं आखिर में आपसे फिर यही गुजारिश करूंगा कि मेहरबानी करके जहां ईडी, सीबीआई की बात है और यूएपीए पर हर हाल में एनडीए सरकार से, चाहे नीतीश कुमार जी हों, चंद्रबाबू नायडू जी हों, उनसे मेरी हाथ जोड़कर गुजारिश है कि आप भी बीजेपी के दोस्तों से यह कह दें। एक तरह हम यूनाइटेड नेशंस में परमानेंट सीट की बात करते हैं, वह अच्छी बात है। ... (व्यवधान) उसके लिए जरूरी है कि जो हमारे कवानीन हों, खासतौर से जो इंसानी हुकूक के मुतलिफ हों, वहां वे बैनल अकवामी मैयार पर पूरे उतरें। मैं उम्मीद रखूंगा कि सरकार यूएपीए में बहुत जल्द बदलाव लाएगी, ताकि वे सैकड़ो लोग जो बेगुनाह जेलों में बंद हैं, कम से कम वे भी अपने घरों का दीदार कर सकें। उनकी सीताएं भी अपने रामों का इंतजार कर रही हैं। राम जी तो वनवास के बाद घर आ गए, लेकिन उनकी सीताओं का क्या जिनके परिजन 10-10 या 15-15 सालों से सिर्फ यूएपीए की नंगी तलवार

की वजह से जेलों में सड़ रहे हैं। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : सभापति महोदया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

सभापति महोदया, मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ मुद्दों पर कानून या नाम बदलने से देश और आम आदमी के अधिकार के लिए कुछ भी नहीं होगा। मैं अपनी बात इंडिगो से शुरू करता हूँ। इतनी बड़ी त्रासदी हुई कि पूरा देश गुलामी की ओर चला गया। सारी फ्लाइट्स बंद हो गईं, हम सब लोग कैद हो गए और कल भी कोई फ्लाइट नहीं उड़ी। लगातार साजिश हो रही है। जो पूंजीपति देश से भाग जाते हैं, देश से पैसा लूटकर चले जाते हैं तथा जो पूंजीपति देश में रह रहे हैं और जो इस देश के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं, चाहे वह इंडिगो का मालिक हो, उन पर जुर्माने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई होती है? उनके लिए कोई कानून नहीं है।

जैसे मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया मेडिकल एजुकेशन और प्रैक्टिस को रेगुलेट करता है। हमारे यहां 'वन नेशन, वन हैल्थ' और 'वन नेशन, वन एजुकेशन' है। आप जर्मनी जाइए या अन्य किसी भी देश में जाइए, कहीं पर आपको प्राइवेट एजुकेशन, प्राइवेट हैल्थ सर्विसेज़ नहीं मिलेंगी, सरकार के द्वारा सब कुछ प्रायोजित है। लेकिन, भारत में पूरा का पूरा प्राइवेटाइज़ेशन अर्थात् निजीकरण किया जा रहा है। जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में 60,500 स्कूल्स बंद हो गए, लगभग सारे सरकारी स्कूल्स बंद हो रहे हैं। टीचर्स सही क्वालिटीज़ के साथ भर्ती नहीं हो रहे हैं। आईआईएम खत्म कर रहे हैं, आईआईटी खत्म कर रहे हैं, निजीकरण करके प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ में दे रहे हैं। क्या इसके लिए कोई रेगुलेट्री बॉडी बनेगी? क्या इस देश में किसी की अकाउंटेबिलिटी तय होगी? कोई कानून अच्छा था या खराब था, यह तय कौन कर रहा है? यहां बैठे हुए वे अच्छे लोग कौन हैं, जो मिलकर यह सब तय कर रहे हैं कि कौन सा कानून खराब था और कौन सा कानून अच्छा होगा?

यह जो पूरा का पूरा संशोधन है, वह इनके फायदे के लिए है। पूंजीपति, बड़े-बड़े कॉर्पोरेट्स, बड़ी-बड़ी निजी कंपनियों के लिए कानून बनते हैं। अतः मेरा पॉइंट हैल्थ के बारे में है। डॉक्टर्स जिस तरीके से पूरा का पूरा चिट्ठा लिखते हैं और जब लोग जांच कराने जाते हैं, जब लोग अस्पताल में भर्ती होते हैं, तो मरे हुए लोगों को भी आईसीयू में भर्ती करके पैसा वसूला जाता है और मनमानी

फीस लेते हैं। इसके लिए कोई जांच की प्रक्रिया नहीं है। इसकी जांच के लिए कोई कानून नहीं है। प्राइवेट में जांच करने वाला जितना पैसा चाहे ले सकता है। क्या इनके लिए भी कोई कानून आप 71 कानूनों में व्यवस्थित करके बना रहे हैं, ताकि डॉक्टर्स मनमानी न करें? डॉक्टर्स के लिए रेग्युलेट्री बॉडी बने, कोई उनको देखने वाला हो। क्या एमपी, विधायक या चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों की भी इसमें कोई भागीदारी होगी? क्या आप पूरी की पूरी व्यवस्था सरकारी लोगों को ही दे देंगे? पूरी की पूरी व्यवस्था नौकरशाहों के हाथों में दे देंगे? ये नौकरशाह इस देश को गुलाम बना देंगे। नौकरशाह देश को चलाते हैं, हमारे नेता नहीं चलाते हैं, इसीलिए, उनकी अकाउंटेबिलिटी तय होनी चाहिए।

भू-हदबंदी कानून लागू हुआ, लेकिन, न किसी गरीब को जमीन मिलती है और न ही लागत मिलती है। उद्योगपतियों के लिए एक रुपए में हजार बीघा जमीन मिल जाती है, लेकिन, यदि गरीब को पांच डिस्मिल जमीन देने की बात होगी, तो उसको जमीन नहीं मिलती है। क्या इसके लिए कोई कठोर कानून लाया जाएगा? मैं यह बात भी कहना चाहूंगा कि देश में न्यायालयों में जज नहीं हैं। आप उठाकर देख लीजिए कि केस पर केस लंबित हैं। चार्जशीट कौन देता है? जो लोग चार्जशीट लिखते हैं, डायरी लिखते हैं, वे सरकार से प्रभावित होते हैं। क्या उनकी भी कोई अकाउंटेबिलिटी तय होगी? गरीब आदमी जेल में रहता है और पैसे वाले सारे बड़े-बड़े लोग बाहर रहते हैं। उनके लिए कोई कानून नहीं है।

जजों की भी कोई अकाउंटेबिलिटी तय होगी या नहीं कि जज क्या करेंगे, जज किससे मिलेंगे, जज कैसे प्रभावित होंगे? कोर्ट में जज पार्टी बनकर बात करते हैं। जैसे हाई कोर्ट में कुछ जज हैं, जो पार्टी बनकर ओपन बात करते हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी बात करते हैं। ऐसा क्यों है? क्या उनके लिए कोई कानून नहीं होगा? मेरी अगली बात हाई कोर्ट्स के बारे में है। बिहार में एक हाई कोर्ट है। क्या पूर्णिया में कोई हाई कोर्ट बनेगा? क्या हमारे राज्य में कोई और हाई कोर्ट बनने की संभावना है, ताकि अधिक से अधिक कानूनों का निष्पादन हो? जो लोअर कोर्ट्स, डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स हैं, उनके पास बहुत कम पावर है। वे केसेज़ में डरे हुए रहते हैं और डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स चीजों को बाहर कर देते हैं और लोगों से कहते हैं कि हाई कोर्ट जाइए, मैं नहीं देखूंगा। अतः ऐसी चीजों के लिए क्या आप कोई

कानून लाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

16.00 hrs

तीसरी चीज, हमारे यहां शराब के मामले में गलत तरीके से, कोई कानून नहीं है लाखों लोगों को बंद कर दिया गया है। उस गरीब का क्या मतलब है? जो शराब बेचता है वह जेल में नहीं है। जो पदाधिकारी पैसा लेता है, वह जेल में नहीं है। इनके लिए क्या कानून है? अंत में, मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं, एक है कि जब आम आदमी को म्यूटेशन करवाना होता है तो वह सीओ, एडीएम, डीएसएलआर के पास जाता है।

मैडम, म्यूटेशन, जमाबंदी में लाखों करोड़ों रुपये लिए जाते हैं। पूर्णिया का एक सीओ जमाबंदी के लिए दो लाख, पांच लाख रूपया लेता है। मीडिल क्लास का एक गरीब आदमी अपनी जमाबंदी, म्यूटेशन नहीं करवा पाता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि बिहार में लगातार बुलडोजर चल रहा है। आपने गरीब आदमी को कुछ दिया नहीं है। न ही पांच डिसमिल जमीन दी है। आपने शहर में किसी भी दुकानदार को दुकान नहीं दी, उन्हें व्यवस्थित नहीं किये और उसके बावजूद सौंदर्यीकरण के नाम पर पूरे बाजार को तौड़ा जा रहा है। वाह रे वाह। सरकारी जमीन पर लगातार...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजेश रंजन : सरकारी जमीन माफिया लोग अपने नाम लिखवा रहे हैं, म्यूटेशन करवा रहे हैं। पूरा कब्जा कर लिया गया है, लेकिन आम आदमी को कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। इसके लिए क्या कानून है? अंत में आपसे मेरा आग्रह है कि आप अधिक से अधिक जज को एक्सेसिबिलिटी में लाइए, अधिक से अधिक हाई कोर्ट बेंच का निर्माण कीजिए। यह मेरा आपसे आग्रह है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले (भन्डारा-गोंदिया) : सभापति महोदया, सरकार Repealing and Amending Bill, 2025 को एक छोटा और तकनीकी विधेयक बताकर पेश कर रही है, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि यह विधेयक केवल कानून हटाने का नहीं, बल्कि जवाबदेही हटाने का एक प्रयास चल रहा है। आज झटके में सिर्फ पुराना कहकर दर्जनों कानून खत्म कर दिए हैं। सवाल यह है कि क्या मजदूरों के अधिकार पुराने हो गए? क्या महिलाओं की सुरक्षा पुराने जमाने की बात हो गई?

क्या कर्मचारियों का संरक्षण अब सरकार पर बोझ लगने लगा है?

सभापति महोदय, भंडारा-गोंदिया और पूरे विदर्भ में किसान, मजदूर और छोटे कर्मचारी पहले से ही परेशान हैं। न नौकरी की सुरक्षा है, न समय पर न्याय है और अब धीरे-धीरे कानूनों का सहारा भी छीना जा रहा है।

16.02 hrs

(Shri N. K. Premachandran *in the Chair*)

सभापति महोदय, हमारे यहां के किसानों को सपना दिखाया गया और उनसे जमीन ले ली गयी। भेल का प्रोजेक्ट, जहां पर सोलर प्लेट के लिए उद्योग आएंगे, 14 साल से हमारे किसान भाई वहां पर राह देख रहे हैं, लेकिन उनको नौकरियां नहीं मिली। रोहना गांव का एक किसान भाई है, जिसने थर्मल प्लांट के लिए नौकरी की राह देखते-देखते बीस साल गुजर गए, लेकिन अभी तक नौकरी नहीं मिली। किसान भाइयों के साथ अत्याचार, हर दिन की इस सरकार की कहानी हो गयी है। सिर्फ सपने बड़े-बड़े दिखाते हैं, लेकिन उनको पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं। आज किसानों की जमीन गयी, उसके लिए कानून बनना चाहिए, लेकिन यह सरकार क्या कर रही है? यह किसान विरोधी सरकार है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, सरकार इंडियन सक्सेशन एक्ट की धारा 213 हटाने की बात कर रही है। यह एक अच्छा कदम है, क्योंकि यह कानून भेदभावपूर्ण था, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतने साल तक इस अन्याय को जिंदा किसने रखा था? क्या सरकार बाकी औपनिवेशिक और जनविरोधी कानूनों को हटाने की भी हिम्मत दिखाएगी? अब न्याय व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं। रजिस्टर्ड पोस्ट की जगह स्पीड पोस्ट लायी जा रही है। कागजों में यह सुधार है लेकिन भंडारा, गोंदिया, साकोली जैसे इलाकों में आज भी डाक देरी से पहुंचती है। सबूत गायब हो जाते हैं और गरीब आदमी कोर्ट के चक्कर काटता रहता है, तो सवाल है कि क्या यह बदलाव न्याय को आसन बनाएगा या और दूर लेकर जाएगा?

माननीय सभापति महोदय, सबसे बड़ा मजाक तो डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट एक्ट में किया गया है। प्रिवेंशनशिप को हटाकर प्रिपरेशन जोड़ दिया है। विदर्भ में हर साल सूखा पड़ता है, फसल बर्बाद

होती है, किसान टूट जाता है। सरकार बताये कि यह कैसी तैयारी है? आज सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी यह बोला है कि निरसन कानूनों के साथ छेड़खानी नहीं करनी चाहिए। स्टेट ऑफ पंजाब बनाम मोहर सिंह के केस में कहा गया कि निरसन का प्रभाव अर्जित अधिकारों पर अत्यंत सावधानी से परखा जाना चाहिए; जब तक स्पष्ट रूप से न कहा जाए, निरसन में पूर्ववर्ती अधिकार स्वतः समाप्त नहीं होते।

इसी प्रकार कोल्हापुर केनशुगर वर्क्स लिमिटेड बनाम भारत संघ, 2000 में न्यायालय में कहा गया कि बचाव उपबंध यांत्रिक नहीं हो सकते और उनकी व्याख्या अर्जित अधिकारों के पक्ष में की जानी चाहिए। यह विधेयक श्रम, बैंकिंग, मध्यस्थता, अल्पसंख्यक संरक्षण तथा संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियमों से संबंधित कानूनों को भी निरस्त करता है। संसद को यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि कोई भी लंबित अधिकार, अपील या उपाय मौन रूप से समाप्त न हो जाए।... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं बस कनक्लूड कर रहा हूँ।

“कागजों में राहत की तस्वीर सुंदर लगती है,

पर खेत में खड़ा किसान आज भी खाली हाथ दिखता है।”

महोदय, कानूनों की सफाई जरूरी है, लेकिन जनता के अधिकारों में कटौती मंजूर नहीं। यह सदन कानून मिटाने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि गरीब, किसान, मजदूर की आवाज बनने के लिए हो।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात कनक्लूड कीजिए।

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले: मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को विधि एवं न्याय संबंधी स्थायी समिति को भेजा जाए। निरस्त कानूनों पर अधिकार प्रभाव विवरण प्रस्तुत किया जाए। लंबित मामलों की स्पष्ट सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाए। किसी भी संशोधन पर... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री राजू बिष्ट जी।

श्री राजू बिष्ट (दार्जिलिंग) : सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं अपने समय पर अपनी बात रखकर बैठ जाऊंगा, आप घंटी मत बजाइयेगा, क्योंकि मेरा दिल थोड़ा कमजोर है।

सर, मैं द रिपीलिंग एंड अमेंडिंग बिल, 2025 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश के लॉ को साफ करना, सरल करना, आधुनिक बनाना और सिटिजन फ्रेंडली बनाना है। यह बिल कोई नया लॉ बनाने के लिए नहीं है। इसका उद्देश्य पहले से मौजूद जो कानून हैं, उसको क्लीन, क्लियर, क्रेडिबल और व्यवस्थित करना है। जो कानून अब चलन में नहीं हैं या जिनका उद्देश्य पूरा हो चुका है, ऐसे कानूनों को समाप्त करना है। ऐसे लॉ को बनाए रखने से कंप्यूजन तथा अननेसेसरी लिटिगेशन बढ़ता है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बर्डन बढ़ जाता है। पिछले 11 वर्षों में मोदी सरकार ने निरंतर प्रयास किया, इससे पहले करीब 1562 और आज करीब 71 कानूनों को रिपील किया जा रहा है। इसके बाद कुल मिलाकर 1633 पुराने कानून इतिहास के पन्नों से सम्मानपूर्वक विदा ले रहे हैं।

सर, अब मैं कुछ विषय दार्जिलिंग से रिलेटेड रखूंगा। Absorbed Areas Act 1954 – यह कानून कांग्रेस के समय बना था। इस कानून को भी रिपील कर दिया गया। स्वतंत्रता से पहले दार्जिलिंग हिल्स, तराई और डुअर्स विभिन्न कानूनों तथा प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओं के अंतर्गत शासित होता था, जैसे कि नॉन रेगुलेटेड एरिया 1861, सेमी-रेगुलेटेड एरिया 1861 एंड 1870, नॉन-रेगुलेटेड एरिया 1870 व 1874, शेड्यूल्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट 1874 और 1919, बैकवर्ड ट्रेक्ट 1919 एंड 1935 और पार्शियली एक्सक्लूटेड एरिया 1935-1947 तक। भारत स्वतंत्र के बाद दार्जिलिंग को पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य का हिस्सा बनाया गया, क्योंकि दार्जिलिंग, तराई और डुअर्स, उस समय दार्जिलिंग जिला बड़ा था, यह एक पार्शियली एक्सक्लूटेड क्षेत्र था, इसलिए पश्चिम बंगाल के कानून हमारे क्षेत्र में लागू नहीं होते थे। उस समय कांग्रेस सरकार ने एब्जॉर्ड एरिया एक्ट, 1954 लागू करके इसके माध्यम से पश्चिम बंगाल के कानून दार्जिलिंग और हमारे क्षेत्र में लागू करने की अनुमति दी। इस प्रकार हमारा क्षेत्र पश्चिम बंगाल, जितनी भी लेजिस्टेटिव व्यवस्थाएं थीं, उनका हिस्सा बना। एब्जॉर्ड एरिया एक्ट, 1954 के बाद जो आज दार्जिलिंग के साथ हो रहा है, वह भी मैं आपके समक्ष रखना चाह रहा हूँ। भारत का संविधान हर नागरिक को समान अधिकार, सम्मान और न्याय देता है। यह संविधान हमारे लोकतंत्र की नींव है और शासन का मार्गदर्शन भी है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में न्याय

का यह वादा पूरे देश के हर कोने तक पहुंचा है, चाहे वह उत्तर पूर्व हो या जम्मू कश्मीर। जो क्षेत्र पहले उपेक्षित थे, आज उनकी बात सुनी जा रही है, उनका सम्मान हो रहा है। यह सबका साथ, सबका विकास की भावना का सच्चा उदाहरण है।

महोदय, मैं दार्जिलिंग तराई-डुअर्स के लोगों की आवाज बनकर आपके समक्ष विषय रख रहा हूँ। हमारा क्षेत्र लंबे समय से न्याय की प्रतिक्षा में है और ऐसे कानून और समाधान चाहता है, जो हमारी आईडेंटिटी का सम्मान करें और हमारी एस्पिरेशन को पूरा करें। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार इस मुद्दे को सुलझाने के लिए गंभीर है। इसके लिए हमारे क्षेत्र में एक इंटरलोक्यूटर की नियुक्ति की गई है। यह सरकार की संवाद से समाधान की प्रतिबद्धता को दिखाता है। क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या और डेमोग्राफी तेजी से बदल रही है। हमारी जमीन, नदियों और संसाधनों का शोषण हो रहा है। इन समस्याओं का हल डीजीएचसी या जीटीए जैसी सेमी-ऑटोनोमस बॉडी से नहीं हो सका। हमें एक स्थायी समाधान की आवश्यकता है। ऐसा समाधान, जो भारत के संविधान के अंतर्गत हो, शांतिपूर्ण और लोकतांत्रिक हो।

माननीय सभापति : आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजू बिष्ट : सर, मैं आपकी बात दो मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : एक मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजू बिष्ट : जनता के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में मैं सरकार से शीघ्र समाधान के लिए आग्रह करता हूँ। अंत में, यहां टीएमसी के लोग भी बोले, कांग्रेस की तरफ से संघवाद का विषय भी आया। कानून रिपील हो रहे हैं, यह अच्छी बात है। वीडिंग-आउट होना चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार को यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि जो कानून इस पार्लियामेंट में बनते हैं, कई प्रदेशों में उन कानूनों को लागू नहीं किया जाता। जैसे मैं बताता हूँ कि एफआरए, 2006 दार्जिलिंग तराई-डुअर्स में अब तक लागू नहीं हुआ। लेबर कोड, 2020 पारित हुआ, लेकिन आज भी बंगाल के अंदर रूल्स नहीं बने, जिसके कारण चाय, बागान के श्रमिक अपनी अधिकारों से वंचित हैं। सीएए से लेकर तमाम कानूनों का पश्चिम बंगाल में विरोध होता है। इस भारत के संविधान एक कानून ऐसा भी है, जिसका नाम अनुच्छेद 356 है। मैं

इस सदन की ओर से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि अनुच्छेद 356 लगाकर पश्चिम बंगाल को न्याय दे, पश्चिम बंगाल के चिकन नेक क्षेत्र को सुरक्षित करे, पश्चिम बंगाल को सुरक्षित करे और भारत को और सशक्त और मजबूत करे। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री गुरमीत सिंह मीत हायेर (संगरूर) : धन्यवाद सभापति जी। सभापति जी, तकरीबन 71 ऐसे एक्ट्स हैं, जिनमें अमेंडमेंट की जा रही है। अगर मैं पंजाब के पाइंट ऑफ व्यू से बात करूँ, तो वहाँ 2023 में भी बाढ़ आई और 2025 में भी बाढ़ आई। जो सबसे जरूरी है, वह डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट एक्ट, 2005 ही है और उसमें केवल जो अमेंडमेंट की गई है, वह यह है कि 'प्रिवेंशन' की जगह 'प्रिप्रेशन' यूज करेंगे, लेकिन जरूरत इससे अलग थी। जैसे एक जीएसटी काउंसिल है, उसमें हम हर स्टेट से प्रतिनिधि लेते हैं और फिर वह काउंसिल फैसला करती है। मुझे इसमें भी यही लगता है, क्योंकि जब 2023 में बाढ़ आई, तो बिहार को तकरीबन 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये का स्पेशल पैकेज मिल गया। पंजाब में भी बाढ़ आई, लेकिन पंजाब को कुछ भी नहीं मिला। जब बाढ़ आती है, तो वह देखकर नहीं आती कि यहां बीजेपी की सरकार है, सत्ता पक्ष की सरकार है और यहां विपक्ष की है। बाढ़ कहीं भी आ सकती है। मुझे लगता है कि फंड्स की एलोकेशन तभी सही तरीके से हो सकती है, अगर हम सारे स्टेट्स से प्रतिनिधि लें और किस स्टेट का कितना नुकसान हुआ है, उस हिसाब से एलोकेशन करें। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें इसी अमेंडमेंट की सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है।

सभापति महोदय, तकरीबन 11-12 सालों से कोई कानून, एक्ट का जब इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होता है, तो उसे सरकार अपने हिसाब से करती है। एंटी डिफेक्शन लॉ इनके लिए और है और विपक्ष के लिए और है। ऐसे कितने स्टेट्स हैं, ये उसे मिसयूज करके कितनी सरकारें सत्ता पक्ष ने बनाई है। अगर इसके अलावा मैं पंजाब की बात करूँ तो पंजाब रिऑर्गनाइजेशन एक्ट, 1966 है, उसमें पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी का स्टेटस इंटर स्टेट बॉडी कॉरपोरेट है। अगर उसमें कोई अमेंडमेंट करना है, तो पंजाब से कंसल्ट किए बिना आप उसका स्टेटस चेंज नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन पिछले दिनों बिना पंजाब से कंसल्ट किए उसकी भी स्टेटस चेंज करने की कोशिश की गई, वहाँ की सीनेट को तोड़ने की कोशिश की गई। जब लोगों ने हल्ला किया, प्रोटेस्ट किया तब केन्द्र ने अपना फैसला वापस लिया।

मुझे यही लगता है कि हम एक्ट्स का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन कैसे करते हैं, यह ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं लास्ट में यही कहूंगा कि हमारे पंजाब का जो नुकसान हुआ है, वह सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। क्योंकि तकरीबन 16 सौ करोड़ रुपये एनाउंस किया गया है। मैंने कल भी यह मुद्दा सभा में उठाया था और आज मैं कहूंगा कि एक कमेटी का गठन हो जिसमें सभी स्टेट्स से प्रतिनिधि लिए जाएं और वे फंड्स का एलोकेशन करें कि किस स्टेट का कितना नुकसान हुआ है?

माननीय सभापति : ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : सभापति महोदय, Repealing and Amending Bill, 2025 की चर्चा में 23 लोगों ने भाग लिया है। सभी ने अपने विचार यहां रखे।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister, could you stop for one minute? Mr. Hanuman Beniwal wants to speak.

... (interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: That is why, I am seeking the permission of the Minister.

आप दो मिनट में जल्दी बोलिए।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 पर बोलने का समय दिया है इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। सभापति महोदय, प्रस्तावित कानून में कहा गया है, यह बिल समय-समय पर किए जाने वाले उपायों में से एक है, जिसके जरिए ऐसे कानून जो लागू नहीं रहे हैं या पुराने हो गए हैं या जिन्हें अलग कानून के तौर पर रखना जरूरी नहीं है, उन्हें रद्द किया जाता है और कानूनों में पाए गए कुछ बदलावों और औपचारिक कमियों को ठीक किया जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, आज सदन में मंत्री जी इस बिल पर चर्चा करवाने से पहले अपने संबोधन में कुछ बातों का जिक्र कर रहे थे। उन्होंने समानता के अधिकार का जिक्र करते हुए संविधान निर्माता बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का भी जिक्र किया है। ऐसे में मैं सदन के माध्यम से मंत्री जी को

पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आजादी के दशकों बाद, जब आप पूर्ण बहुमत के साथ लगातार तीसरी बार सत्ता में हैं, इस देश के दलितों, वंचितों और पिछड़ों को न्याय देने के लिए आपने ऐसा क्या नया किया है जिससे उन्हें राहत मिली हो? क्योंकि आज भी कई स्थानों पर दलितों को घोड़ी पर बैठने से रोका जाता है। दलित आज भी समानता का हक पाने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। ये घटनाएं राजस्थान में आपके संसदीय क्षेत्र और मारवाड़ के अंदर अक्सर देखने को मिलती हैं। आप इस पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें।

सभापति महोदय, सत्ता में आने के बाद आपकी सरकार ने कई बार कहा है कि हम गैर जरूरी कानूनों को हटायेंगे, आवश्यक कानूनों को लायेंगे मगर हर रोज आप कोई न कोई बिल लेकर आते हैं तो उससे आपकी उस मंशा पर सवाल खड़े होते हैं जो आपने सत्ता में आने के बाद देश की न्यायिक व्यवस्था में जटिलता खत्म करने के संदर्भ में किया था। सभापति महोदय, मुझसे पहले कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है और मैं भी मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप एक के बाद एक विधेयक लाने की जल्दबाजी कर रहे हैं, यह लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के लिए उचित नहीं है। यह मेरा आग्रह है। क्रिमिनल कोड में सरकार के बड़े कानूनी सुधार के बाद आप कह रहे हैं कि इन सुधारों का मकसद पुराने जमाने के निशानों को हटाना, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव काम करने की क्षमता बढ़ाना और क्रिमिनल कोर्ट का असर बढ़ाना था। दूसरी तरफ मैं एक रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था, उसमें लिखा था कि सरकार के नेशनल ज्युडिशियल डाटा ग्रिड के अनुसार भारत की निचली अदालतों में लगभग 6 मिलियन सिविल केस पेन्डिंग है, जबकि क्रिमिनल केस पेन्डिंग की संख्या 29 मिलियन है। विरासत से जुड़े मामले सिविल केस का हिस्सा है। इस वर्ष फरवरी में लोक सभा में मेरे सवाल के जवाब में मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 30 दिसम्बर, 2024 तक के रिकार्ड के अनुसार राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय में 1 लाख 19 हजार 906 मामले ऐसे हैं, जो दस वर्षों से लंबित हैं, वहीं भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय में ऐसे मामलों की संख्या 60 हजार 178 है। विभिन्न श्रेणी के लंबित मामलों का जल्दी निपटारा कैसे हो, कैसे त्वरित न्याय मिले, उस पर भी सदन को सोचना चाहिए। समय पर न्याय न मिलना भी अन्याय है।

सभापति महोदय, जनहित याचिकाओं के क्रियान्वयन को लेकर सरकार निगरानी तंत्र बनाए। इसी सदन में बजट सत्र में सरकार ने कहा, जनहित से जुड़े मामलों में अवमानना से जुड़े प्रकरणों का विवरण रखा ही नहीं जाता। किसी भी पीड़ित को त्वरित न्याय मिले, इसके लिए सरकारों को व्यापक प्रयास करने चाहिए। वहीं जनहित याचिका जनता से जुड़ी होती है, जनहित याचिकाओं के निर्णय की मोनिटरिंग नहीं करने व अवमानना की रिपोर्ट को संधारित नहीं करने से जनहित याचिकाएं प्रभावी रूप से लागू नहीं हो पाती। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार को इस पर गंभीरता से सोचने की जरूरत है। जनहित याचिकाओं के निर्णयों की मोनिटरिंग के लिए निगरानी तंत्र बनाना चाहिए।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे रिपीलिंग एंड अमेंडिंग बिल, 2025 पर चर्चा की अनुमति दी है, आपका धन्यवाद। अब तक इस बिल पर 24 माननीय सदस्य बोले, चर्चा की शुरुआत कांग्रेस पार्टी के डीन कुरियाकोस जी ने की। चर्चा की समाप्ति आरएलपी के श्री हनुमान बेनिवाल जी ने की। हनुमान बेनिवाल जी से पहले 23 लोग बोल चुके थे। आपने अनुमति देकर 24 लोगों को बोलने की अनुमति दी और यह संदेश दिया कि मोदी सरकार 24 घंटे काम करती है, 24x7 काम करती है। भारत को विकसित भारत बनाना है और अगर किसी बिल पर 24 लोग बोले तो अच्छा रहता है, एक अच्छा संदेश दिया। इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद।

एक विषय आया कि इन कानूनों को समाप्त क्यों कर रहे हैं, उसे जल्दी में लेकर आ गए क्या? वर्ष 2014 में देश की जनता की कृपा से जब मोदी जी प्रधानमंत्री बने, तब से लगातार कानून बनाना, अगर कोई ऐसा कानून है, जिसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है तो उसको रद्द करना, समाप्त करना या कोई संशोधन करना है तो संशोधन करना, यह सरकार लगातार करती आ रही है।

कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथी बोले, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि यूपीए-1 और यूपीए-2 में, कांग्रेस पार्टी के शासन में भी रिपीलिंग और अमेंडिंग होता रहा है। लेकिन यूपीए-1 और यूपीए-2 के शासन में वर्ष 2004 से 2014 के बीच में या तो यह काम करना भूल गए या कोई और काम में लग गए, जिससे एक भी कानून रिपील और अमेंड नहीं हुआ। उससे पहले होते रहे क्योंकि लेजिस्लेटिव वर्क का यह भी एक काम है।

भारत के यशस्वी, तपस्वी और कर्मयोगी प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में रिफार्म, परफार्म और ट्रांसफार्म के मंत्र पर चलते हुए हम विकसित भारत की ओर अग्रसर हैं। सुधारों की इसी प्रक्रिया में मई 2014 से लेकर अब तक 1577 ऑब्सेलीट और रिडंडेंट कानून हो गए थे, उनको निरस्त करने का काम अब तक किया है, जिसमें 1562 कानून पूरी तरह से रिपील हुए और 15 कानूनों को रि-इनएक्ट किया।

सभापति जी, यह जो रिपीलिंग एंड अमेंडिंग बिल है, इसमें 71 ऐसे कानून हैं, जिनमें 6 प्रिंसीपल एक्ट्स हैं और 65 अमेंडमेंट्स एक्ट्स हैं, जो हम इस महान सदन के समक्ष लेकर आए हैं। पिछले 11 सालों में 40 हजार से अधिक कम्प्लायंस बर्डन को कम किया है और ईज आफ डूइंग बिजनेस के साथ-साथ ईज आफ लीविंग को भी सुनिश्चित किया है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का मंत्र है कि हमें ईज आफ लीविंग की ओर भी तेजी से बढ़ना है। सिटीजन सेंट्रिक अप्रोच हमें अपने काम में रखनी है। मिनिमम गवर्नमेंट और मैक्सिमम गवर्नेंस हमें देना है और पंथ प्रण की बात प्रधानमंत्री जी ने लाल किले के प्राचीर से की थी, यह उसका एक भाग है। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने लाल किले के प्राचीर से कहा कि हमें विकसित भारत बनाना है, यह हमारा प्रण होना चाहिए। हमें गुलामी के अंशों से मुक्ति पानी होगी, यह भी हमारा एक प्रण होना चाहिए। हमें हमारी विरासत पर गर्व करना चाहिए, यह भी हमारा एक प्रण होना चाहिए। हमें एकजुट रहना चाहिए, यह भी हमारा एक प्रण होना चाहिए और हमें अपने कर्तव्य भाव को बढ़ाना चाहिए, यह भी हमारा प्रण होना चाहिए। जब लाल किले की प्राचीर से प्रधानमंत्री जी बोले और उसके क्रम में यह रिपीलिंग एंड अमेंडिंग बिल आया है, तो जल्दी से ऐसा नहीं किया गया, बल्कि सोच-विचार करके लाया गया यह बिल है और विकसित भारत बनाने की दिशा में बढ़ता हुआ कदम है।

महोदय, एक विषय आया कि आपने डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट एक्ट को ध्यान में नहीं रखा। इसमें एक शब्द प्रिवेंशन आ गया। प्रिवेंशन की जगह हम प्रिपरेशन शब्द जोड़ रहे हैं। प्रिवेंशन आलरेडी उस एक्ट के सैक्शन-32 में है। यह सिम्पल अमेंडमेंट है। डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट एक्ट 2005 आपके समय में आया, मैं मानता हूँ लेकिन उक्त अधिनियम में प्रस्तावित संशोधन अनजाने में त्रुटि ठीक

करने के लिए यह संशोधन लाया गया है। इसमें प्रिवेंशन शब्द की जगह प्रिपरेशन शब्द रेक्टिफाई कर रहे हैं और इसका आपको समर्थन करना चाहिए। एक विषय यह आया कि जनरल क्लार्क एक्ट, 1897 में संशोधन क्यों कर रहे हैं? डाक विभाग द्वारा डाक उत्पादों और सेवाओं को रेशनलाइजेशन तथा रजिस्टर्ड पोस्ट सर्विस या स्पीड पोस्ट सर्विस का मर्जर कर दिया, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप हम यह संशोधन लेकर आए हैं। रजिस्टर्ड पोस्ट एक्सप्रेस को स्पीड पोस्ट विद रजिस्ट्रेशन से सब्सिट्यूट किया जाएगा। इसमें आपत्ति का कोई विषय नहीं है। हम एक विषय दि इंडियन सक्सेशन एक्ट, 1925 लेकर आए। आप कांस्टीट्यूशन के बहुत ज्ञानी हैं। आप देखें कि एक सैक्शन 213 था। यह एक्ट भी 1925 का है। इसमें लिख दिया गया कि कोलकाता, मद्रास और मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय के मूल सिविल क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत कोई वसीयत होगी, तो हिंदू, बौद्ध, सिख, पारसी, जैन यदि विल करेंगे तो उसे प्रोबेट कराना पड़ेगा, जिसे वे लेटर आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कहते हैं और यदि मुस्लिम करेगा तो प्रोबेट नहीं कराना पड़ेगा। यह भेदभाव पूर्ण एक प्रावधान था, जिसे हम हटा रहे हैं। हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन का आर्टिकल 15-ए कहता है कि हम जाति, लिंग, धर्म के आधार पर कोई भेदभाव नहीं करेंगे। यह एक्ट दि इंडियन सक्सेशन वर्ष 1925 में बना और यह भेदभाव करता था इसलिए यदि एक्ट में भेदभाव का प्रावधान है, तो वह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के शासन में किताबों में नहीं रह सकता है इसलिए हम इसे हटाने के लिए आए हैं।

16.29 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

अध्यक्ष जी, आप आसन पर आ गए हैं। प्रस्तावित बिल में छह प्रिंसीपल एक्ट्स हैं और 65 अमेंडमेंट्स से संबंधित एक्ट है। मैं एक विषय आपके समक्ष ला रहा हूँ कि हमारे कालखंड में हमें ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस के लिए भी नागरिकों को प्रमोट करना है, हमें यह लगेगा कि नागरिकों को समान अधिकार देना है, हमें लगेगा कि नागरिकों को हमें सुविधा देनी है तो निश्चित रूप से नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ेगी और इसी से संबंधित यह बिल है। बिल के अलावा कई विषय आए हैं और आपने कहा है कि बिल के अलावा यदि कोई विषय आए तो उनका जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है। अतः आपके निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए, जो बिल से संबंधित हैं, उनके जवाब ही मैंने दिए

हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह आपसे संबंधित नहीं है।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : सर, आपने कहा था बिल के अलावा कोई विषय आता है, तो। यहां तो कई विषय आ गए। हनुमान जी एट्रोसिटी पर बोल गए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय हनुमान जी हर विषय के एक्सपर्ट हैं।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : सर, इनके अलावा कई और भी लोग थे, जो कई विषयों पर चले गए। कुछ फार्मर लॉ पर चले गये, कुछ किसी और विषय पर चले गए। कल्याण बनर्जी साहब तो बहुत विद्वान आदमी हैं। ये जजों के विषय पर चले गए, जो इस बिल से संबंधित नहीं है। कोई इंडिगो में यात्रा कर रहा है। अतः आपके निर्देशों के अनुसार जो विषय आए, उनका जवाब मैंने दे दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इसे सर्वसम्मति से पास किया जाए, क्योंकि यह एक प्रोग्रेसिव लॉ है। धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि कतिपय अधिनियमितियों का निरसन करने और कतिपय अन्य अधिनियमितियों का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 2 से 4 विधेयक के अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 से 4 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि पहली अनुसूची विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

पहली अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी गई।

दूसरी अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी गई।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

16.34 hrs

**SABKA BIMA SABKI RAKSHA (AMENDMENT
OF INSURANCE LAWS) BILL, 2025**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move* :

“That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999, be taken into consideration.”

In the opening remarks, I would like to just highlight what the current ecosystem is. After all, the policy has moved towards reaching 100 per cent FDI

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

now. Earlier, we had amended it to reach 49 per cent. With that and many other changes, an ecosystem has developed in this country with greater access for people to insurance. The Insurance Ombudsman Rules were framed in 2017, and IRDAI was also established. They have established an elaborate framework for the protection of policyholders. The Government came up with several flagship programmes, like Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. All these aimed at the poorest sections who can afford insurance but by keeping the premium less, we made access to insurance and as I said in the morning, that kind of access which came of help even during the big pandemic like Covid. Other than that, the Government also has been making sure that the public sector insurance companies can meet the insurance requirements of the people of India. So, by listing of LIC, for instance, we have made it transparent for people to know what is happening there and those who want to participate in the retail stock market, they can also come in. The GIC Re-insurance and New India Assurance are all in this direction.

Sir, with these kinds of steps taken, as I said, we moved from 26 per cent to 49 per cent in 2014-15, and then from 49 per cent to 74 per cent in 2021. These have actually brought in greater push for the insurance sector. I will explain, how, by taking up some of the parameters. In 2014-15, the number of insurers were 53. Now, they are 74. Insurance penetration earlier was only 3.3 per cent. Today, it is closer to 3.75 or 3.8 per cent. Insurance density, that is, average insurance premium paid per person in a year is referred to when I say

insurance density, it was 55 US dollars in 2014-15. Now, it is 97 US dollars. Total insurance premium in lakh crore rupees was Rs. 4.15 lakh crore in 2014-15. Now, it is Rs. 11.93 lakh crore. Asset under management was Rs. 24.20 lakh crore in 2014-15. Now, it has gone up to Rs. 74.43 lakh crore.

FDI limit in insurance companies, as I said was raised from 49 per cent in 2014-15 to 74 per cent in 2024-25 whereas for insurance intermediaries, that 49 per cent which was the case in 2014-15 was made 100 per cent even in 2024-25. So, with all these, now is the time when we are looking at greater penetration and we want to have the regulator also to be more robust and that is why, we have taken this in the amendment that we are bringing about. I am not getting into the details of each one of those but there will be a better regulatory oversight. There will be ease of compliance. Insurance intermediaries will provide uninterrupted services and we are also treating both intermediaries and insurance companies with a lot more standardized approach so that whenever they do anything, they will have to have a stakeholder consultation before they bring in any policy and so on. So, Sir, broadly, I will leave it here that it aims at bringing in transparency. There is a good need for insurance money and so an increase in FDI. Many compliance related issues are being eased out. There is, for instance, a legal requirement to seek prior approval. Even to seek approval of the IRDAI or the regulator for transfer of share capital, that is, even for one per cent, they will have to come and seek approval. But now, we are saying, no, you come only when it is five per cent so that there will be greater flexibility and so on. So, there are very many such measures. Once the discussion is over, I

will take your permission and give the elaborate clarification and reply to all the Members.

So, with this, I look forward to having the debate.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ :

“कि बीमा अधिनियम, 1938, जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 और बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1999 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

श्री मणिकम तैगोर जी। मणिकम जी, आज आपकी ओपनिंग है। अच्छा माननीय संसद सदस्य वही होता है, जो बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी करने की बजाय जब ओपनिंग हो तब अच्छा खेले। आप अच्छा बोलिए। इस देश के अंदर सदन से ही देश के बड़े नेता बने हैं। हम भी चाहते हैं कि सब बड़े नेता बनें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हर बात पर बोलने से नहीं बनते हैं।

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR): Thank you, Speaker, Sir. This Bill was introduced at 12:30 pm today, and at 4:30 pm we are having a discussion on it. The main question is, why is the Government rushing too far for this law to be made? This House has debated many Bills, some technical, some transactional, and some routine Bills. But, today's Bill is none of those. This Bill asks for fundamental questions about our Republic. Is insurance a public promise or merely a private product? Is protection a right of citizenship or a privilege of purchasing power? Insurance is not just about policies and premiums; it is about who bears risk in our society.

Speaker, Sir, when risk is pushed away from the State and on to citizens,

democracy itself becomes fragile. Let us remember where we came from. In 1956, India had nationalized life insurance, not because markets failed, but because markets excluded. Indira Gandhi said: "The purpose of nationalization is not profit but protection." LIC was born not as a corporation but as a constitutional instrument of social security. It insured farmers with uncertain incomes, workers without formal contracts, and families whose only asset was hope. For decades, LIC did what private capital could not. It went to villages, took long-term risk, and invested in national development. That is the Congress's idea of insurance. We believe in inclusion, not extraction, and we believe in solidarity, not speculation. What does this Bill really do? This bill is wrapped in comforting words, *sabka beema*, *sabki raksha*. But, let us read the fine print. Section 3(a)(a) allows 100 per cent FDI in insurance. It is not 74 per cent; it is not shared control; but complete foreign ownership. That means, pricing decisions made outside India, investment priorities set by global boards, profits repatriated abroad, and all in a sector that controls household savings, long-term capital, and social risk pooling.

This is not reform, Sir. This is the withdrawal of the State. The Government claims that this is the necessity for capital. But, Sir, facts matter. Many private insurers have not even used the existing 74 per cent FDI limit. If capital was the real problem, why was the 74 per cent not enough? The truth is uncomfortable. This decision is not driven by necessity, but, it is driven by ideology. An ideology that believes that the State must retreat, the market will magically include, and citizens must feed for themselves. The Congress Party rejects this ideology,

clearly and unapologetically.

What happens when insurance is fully privatized, Sir? We do not need theory. We have experience. Look at the Prime Minister's Fasal Bima Yojana. Farmers pay rising premiums; the claims are delayed or disputed; and the insurers remain protected. Look at Ayushman Bharat. Private hospitals deny high-cost procedures; cashless care becomes conditional; and States report unpaid bills running into lakhs of crores. When profit enters without accountability, risk quietly exits the insurer's balance sheet and enters the citizen's life. That is what happens when insurance forgets its social role.

Speaker, Sir, this Bill does not just open the door to foreign capital, it tilts the playing field itself. Private and foreign insurers will cherry-pick low-risk urban customers, exit rural and informal segments, and re-insure profits abroad. But, who will remain? It is LIC, and public insurers as insurers of last resort. This is not competition, but a systematic weakening. You privatise profits, and socialise losses. Congress will not accept this silent dismantling of India's largest and strongest public institution. Insurance is not a shop, but it is a financial backbone. Premiums are not spare change, but they are the long-term national savings. With 100 per cent FDI, dividends will flow out, re-insurance payments will flow out, and decision-making will also flow out. At a time when India needs domestic capital for infrastructure, climate resilience and social protection, this Bill allows an outflow of patient capital. Sir, that is not nation-building. This is financial dependency.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, we are not standing here to defend stagnation.

Congress believes in reforms. But, it should be reforms with responsibility. Our alternative is clear. Strengthen LIC and public insurers, expand coverage through public-private balance, not surrender, use regulation to enforce inclusion and treat insurance as a social infrastructure. We believe growth must be shared, not siphoned.

Sir, let me end where I began. The Bill asks a question. Will India say protection is a right or protection is a product? Will we say the State stands with citizens in uncertainty or citizens must negotiate risk alone? Speaker, Sir, Congress chooses the Republic over the market, citizens over corporations and protection over profit. That is why we oppose this Bill, not in anger but in conviction.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (CHEVELLA): Sir, thank you for this opportunity to speak on this very, very important Bill.

Sir, if a misfortune strikes an individual and the entire society comes forward to help and support this, then it is indeed a truly great society. Insurance is this business, where if an individual faces misfortune, an accident, or death, then the society comes forward and helps. It is indeed a great business and a noble scheme. But, it is unfortunate that despite it being needed by every country, especially the poor in our country, the insurance penetration has been dismal.

16.47 hrs

(Shri N. K. Premachandran *in the Chair*)

Sir, the opposition leaders blindly talked a little earlier today that during Nehru's time, they nationalised insurance companies and they did well. During

Indira Gandhi's time, they nationalised insurance companies and they did well. But, they forgot to mention something. The penetration of some of the insurance companies was as low as one per cent when they nationalised it. Today, health insurance is almost 50 per cent and it is not just for the rich. They will say that it is only for the rich. No, Sir. Almost 40 per cent of that goes to the poor with the Government schemes like Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana and Ayushman Bharat. The coverage is almost 40 per cent and it goes down to the bottom most. Is that good? Absolutely. They talk about nationalisation as being good, but that is when the penetration was the lowest.

Sir, strangely, they forget to talk about Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao ji. Why do they forget to talk about Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao ji who actually privatised and turned the country around? That paved the way for privatisation. The privatisation kept increasing each year from 24 per cent to 49 per cent and from 49 per cent to 74 percent. Now, it is going to go up to 100 per cent. The penetration kept increasing. The benefits of insurance are reaching the poor.

Sir, around 33 crore people are covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana. With just Rs. 20 premium, there is insurance of Rs. 2,00,000 if someone dies in an accident. The premium under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana is just about Rs. 36 a month. It is a life insurance and they get about Rs. 2,00,000 at the end. This is going to the lowest of the pyramid.

Sir, the insurance penetration in India is still a long, long way to go. That is why the foreign investment is required. Foreign investor can be anybody and anywhere; it does not prevent the local. The local players are actually being

encouraged by reducing the paid-up capital amount. So, the insurance penetration will increase; it will create more jobs. When it went up from 49 per cent to 74 per cent, Rs. 55,000 crore of FDI income came into the country. Now, it is expected that when it goes to 100 per cent, close to Rs. 1 lakh FDI investment will come into the country. It will create direct jobs, but more importantly, indirect jobs as well.

Sir, the number of agents will increase and they will also be more profitable. Premachandran ji was very concerned about the agents like life insurance agents and LIC agents, but this is a bonanza for the agents. Before this Bill, the agents were tied up with one insurance company. They were locked up. Those agents are unshackled. If I were an LIC agent, I could not sell some other product. If I am a Bajaj Insurance agent, I could not sell some other product. I was locked up and chained up. Now, I am unshackled. I can sell any insurance product, I can work for any other agency, I can sell health insurance, and I can sell general insurance also. Their profitability will increase and their numbers will increase. Today, there are approximately 70 to 75 lakh insurance agents. I am very confident that the number will almost double in the coming years with this.

However, it is not only deeper penetration, or the investment that it will bring in. There is one more important thing. Insurance promotes responsible behaviour and it penalises irresponsible behaviour. I am not just talking about cigarette smoking or rash driving but also unhealthy lifestyle in many other ways. For example, nowadays, builders construct buildings in unsafe areas like around

lakes and those areas get flooded. They build gated communities that get flooded or sometimes even washed away with torrential rains. In the developed countries, even if a builder is getting the permission illegally and he constructs the building, the insurance company will not give the insurance. If the insurance company does not give the insurance, the bankers will not give the loans. And if the bankers do not give the loans, the product is unsaleable. In a way, it checks corruption. So, it promotes responsible and good behaviour and penalises wrong behaviour.

There is a BPO in my constituency. IRDA is also there in my constituency. That BPO just checks in the United States whether any building is in a 100-year flood zone, a 50-year flood zone, or a 25-year flood zone, and accordingly, the insurance company pays. So, insurance promotes responsible behaviour in our society. It is indeed noble and the penetration should increase. I do not think anyone should oppose the penetration of insurance.

Beside the number of agents, there are also 29 lakh points-of-sale persons who will also get the benefit. More importantly, anyone can become an agent. They have to write an exam. This exam is going to become tougher because, earlier, it was a separate exam for, say, life insurance and health and general insurance. Now, it is a composite exam. They can sell any product. The exam may be difficult, but I am sure all these agents will pass because India has brilliant people. But I request that for rural penetration, this exam should be conducted in every regional language; it should be in Telugu in the villages of my constituency because the insurance penetration is very low there. So, just

for example, the GDP contribution in urban India is very high around 55 per cent to 45 per cent, but the population split is low. If you look at the insurance offices, it is less than two per cent in rural India. So, I think we really need to look into it.

The other good thing is composite insurance. LIC could sell only life insurance. Now, it can sell multiple other insurances products. So, they are not restricted. This is a very good thing. An insurance company could not do any other operation except selling insurance. But now they can merge the financial services with the insurance services. So, it is good, but there is a risk also because the foreign players can have an unfair advantage. They can have an unfair advantage because they have deep pockets and unlimited funds, whereas our players may not have that deep pockets. So, the IRDAI should be very careful. If they merge a financial company with an insurance company, they will have even deeper pockets. Then, there will be caps, restrictions, and ratios that the IRDAI puts in place. They have to be scrutinized even more. Otherwise, the bigger players will have a greater advantage, and smaller players will not have that benefit. So, a composite license is good, and merging insurance and non-insurance businesses is beneficial, provided that the IRDAI truly acts like a watchdog.

Sir, before I conclude, I have two points regarding healthcare. Healthcare is very, very important. When it comes to healthcare, there is much to be discussed. However, if we examine the healthcare system in our country, which contain hospitals, in reality, it functions more like a sick care industry. They are compensated by the sick, not by the healthy. So, on one side, we have a

healthcare industry that gets compensated by the sick, and on the other side, we have an insurance business that gets compensated by wellness. This creates two conflicting interests. Now, if hospitals and the healthcare industry are encouraged to enter the insurance business, the healthcare sector will truly shift from an illness-based model to a wellness-based model. They will promote yoga, gyms, and preventive health check-ups, which most hospitals do not focus on but instead depend just on sickness. So, I believe that is very, very important.

Sir, the most expensive insurance is the farmer insurance. If we analyse the premium in relation to the claims, the farmer insurance is the most expensive, while general insurance is the cheapest. So, health insurance and farmer insurance are the most expensive.

Sir, if we compare any product or service in our country to the same in a developed country, the costs are similar. For instance, if you purchase a car in India or in a developed country, the prices are same. Similarly, a ton of steel, or a three-star or five-star hotel stay, here and abroad, costs about the same, or perhaps is even more expensive in India. Even for a ton of steel, aluminium, or wheat, prices in India are comparable to those in developed countries. However, there is only one product or service that is cheaper in India by five or ten times, that is, healthcare. Yet, it remains unaffordable. Therefore, it is very, very important that penetration in this sector should increase.

An hon. Member just mentioned about socialising the losses and privatising the gains. It is now reaching the bottom-most. The benefits are socialized. I was a Member in the 16th Lok Sabha also. The Agriculture Insurance

Corporation was continuously incurring losses operating with a very primitive methodology of crop-cutting with low penetration. It was actually not insuring the farmers; it was insuring the banks that provided loans to the farmers which was compulsory. If I take a bank loan, I have to get the insurance whether I want it or not; the banks would deduct the premium from my pocket. However, today, 40 to 50 per cent of farmers are voluntarily taking loans. It is not socialized. They put a cap on it.

Sir, it is not just about the funds, because insurance is a trust and knowledge business. Trust is built over time or through advertisements, but knowledge is also important. It is not enough if I have a lot of funds; one must also possess adequate knowledge. Today, with advancements in artificial intelligence and actuarial sciences, foreign companies may have a much more deeper understanding of India than our Indian companies. So, it is very, very important to establish a highly advanced actuarial science and research centre, and this knowledge should be made available in the public domain so that all insurance companies are on the same level, preventing foreign companies from gaining an advantage in their understanding of our business. With this, the Pradhan Mantri's vision of insurance for all, that is, '*Sabka Bima, Sabki Raksha*' may become a reality even before 2047. Thank you. Jai Hind.

17.00 hrs

श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर (खीरी) : सभापति महोदय, 'सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा (बीमा विधि संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025' एक धोखा, एक साजिश और एक कॉरपोरेट समर्पण है। मैं समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से 'सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा (बीमा विधि संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025' का कड़े शब्दों में विरोध

करता हूँ। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ और पूरे विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक उत्तर प्रदेश के 20 करोड़ लोगों के साथ विश्वासघात है।

सरकार ने नाम रखा है – सबका बीमा, लेकिन इसकी आत्मा और दिशा साफ बताती है कि यह अंबानी-अडाणी और विदेशी कंपनियों का बीमा है। यह विधेयक डॉक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया की समाजवादी विचारधारा पर सीधा हमला है।

सभापति महोदय, अगर सच में यह विधेयक सबके लिए होता तो किसानों की फसल सुरक्षित होती, मजदूर की मजदूरी सुरक्षित होती और गरीब की जिंदगी सुरक्षित होती, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि प्रीमियम आम आदमी देता है और मुनाफा कुछ चुनिंदा कंपनियां ले जाती हैं। 100 परसेंट एफडीआई भारत की बीमा व्यवस्था की नीलामी है। इस विधेयक का सबसे खतरनाक प्रावधान बीमा क्षेत्र में एफडीआई को 74 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर 100 परसेंट करना है। इसका सीधा अर्थ यह है कि अब अमेरिकी और यूरोपीय कंपनियां बिना किसी भारतीय साझेदार के भारत की बीमा व्यवस्था पर कब्जा करेंगी। एलआईसी, जिसने सन् 1956 से गरीब, किसान, मजदूर और मध्यम वर्ग की सेवा की है, जिसका पैसा देश के नागरिकों के पसीने की कमाई से बना है, उसे अब विदेशी कॉरपोरेट के दिग्गजों से लड़ने के लिए मजबूर किया जाएगा। यह वही नीति है, जिसे अपनी माँ को छोड़कर सौतेली माँ को गले लगाना है।

डॉक्टर लोहिया ने कहा था कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था देश के हाथों में रहनी चाहिए, लेकिन यह सरकार भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को विदेशी हाथों में सौंपने पर आमादा है। उत्तर प्रदेश की भयावह सच्चाई यह है कि वहां 95.8 परसेंट लोग बीमा से बाहर हैं। अगर आप उत्तर प्रदेश की हकीकत देखेंगे तो वहां केवल 4.2 परसेंट लोगों के पास ही स्वास्थ्य बीमा है। राष्ट्रीय औसत 55 परसेंट है, यानी यूपी के 95.8 परसेंट नागरिक असुरक्षित हैं। ग्रामीण यूपी की स्थिति और भी ज्यादा बदतर है। वहां सिर्फ 3 परसेंट का कवरेज है। बुंदेलखंड, पूर्वांचल और अवध के गांवों में बीमारी आने पर लोग गाय-भैंस बेचते हैं, जमीन गिरवी रखते हैं और साहूकारों से कर्ज लेते हैं।

सरकार कहती है कि वर्ष 2047 तक सबका बीमा हो जाएगा, लेकिन पिछले 10 वर्षों में यूपी

में क्या बीमा कवरेज बढ़ा है? सच यह है कि एक प्रतिशत भी कोई ठोस सुधार नहीं हुआ है। विदेशी बीमा कंपनियों का मॉडल स्पष्ट है और वह यह है कि शहरी इलाकों में काम, महंगे प्रीमियम तथा मुनाफे वाले ग्राहक, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के 75 जिलों में, चाहे लखीमपुर खीरी हो, सीतापुर हो या बलिया, बहराइच, झांसी आदि जिले हों, वहां के मजदूरों का बीमा कौन देगा?

एलआईसी का सामाजिक दायित्व ग्रामीणों और कमजोर वर्ग तक बीमा पहुंचाने का था, लेकिन 100 परसेंट एफडीआई के बाद विदेशी कंपनियों को न ग्रामीण यूपी से मतलब होगा और न ही सामाजिक न्याय से मतलब होगा। जब एलआईसी को केवल मुनाफे की दौड़ में धकेला जाएगा तो वह भी गांव से पीछे हटेगी। नतीजा यूपी की 18 करोड़ ग्रामीण आबादी फिर से बीमा से बाहर हो जाएगी। उससे प्रीमियम बढ़ेगा और दावा मिलना मुश्किल होगा।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार कहती है कि कॉम्पिटिशन से रेट्स कम होंगे, लेकिन सच्चाई बिल्कुल अलग है। पहले मार्केट कैप्चर करने के लिए थोड़ी छूट दी जाएगी, फिर मोनोपोली की जाएगी और फिर प्रीमियम में बेतहाशा बढ़ोतरी होगी। मध्यम वर्ग जो आज 5 हजार से 10 हजार रुपये के करीब प्रीमियम देता है, उसे कल 20 से 30 हजार रुपये के करीब प्रीमियम देना पड़ेगा। क्लेम सेटलमेंट का क्या होगा? विदेशी कॉल सेंटर, अंग्रेजी फॉर्म, तकनीकी झंझट, ग्रामीण और हिन्दीभाषी नागरिकों के लिए यह एक डरावना सपना होगा। पीडीए के खिलाफ यह सीधा हमला है।

माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री अखिलेश यादव जी ने पीडीए, पिछड़े-दलित-अल्पसंख्यक की राजनीत नहीं, सामाजिक न्याय का संकल्प दिया। यूपी में आज बीमा 20 परसेंट अमीर लोगों के पास है और जो 40 परसेंट गरीब लोग हैं, उनके पास बीमा लगभग शून्य है। ओबीसी, एससी, एसटी और मुस्लिम समाज में बीमा पेनिट्रेशन 2 परसेंट से भी कम है। क्या विदेशी कंपनियां दलित बस्तियों में जाएंगी, अल्पसंख्यक मुहल्लों में कार्यालय खोलेंगी? छोटे किसानों को सस्ते प्लान देंगी? बिल्कुल नहीं। यह विधेयक पीडीए के खिलाफ सीधा हमला है। एलआईसी के साथ छलावा है। सरकार कहती है कि एलआईसी को ऑपरेशनल फ्रीडम दे रहे हैं, लेकिन हकीकत देखिए एलआईसी एक्ट, 1956 में बदलाव, ऑटोनॉमी कम, गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल ज्यादा और फॉरेन

कॉम्पिटेशन का दवाब । एलआईसी को जानबूझ कर कमजोर कर विदेशी कंपनियों के लिए रास्ता साफ किया जा रहा है ।

मैं योगी सरकार का भी एक असफल विकास बताना चाहता हूँ । यूपी में एक करोड़ नौकरियों का वादा किया गया था, लेकिन बीमा क्षेत्र का क्या हुआ? आयुष्मान भारत की कवरेज यूपी में सिर्फ 40 परसेंट है, जबकि राष्ट्रीय औसत 55 परसेंट है । जब मौजूदा योजनाएं ठीक से लागू नहीं हो पा रही हैं, तो विदेशी कंपनियों के भरोसे गरीबों की सुरक्षा कैसे होगी? यह विधेयक समाजवाद की हत्या है ।

माननीय सभापति जी, डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कहा था कि 'सबसे पिछड़े व्यक्ति की सेवा ही सच्ची सेवा है ।' यह विधेयक उस विचारधारा की हत्या है । चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के किसान-मजदूर प्रेम का अपमान है । यह कांशी राम जी के सामाजिक न्याय आंदोलन को कमजोर करने की साजिश है । हमारी स्पष्ट मांग है कि 100 प्रतिशत एफडीआई को वापस किया जाए और अधिकतम 49 परसेंट रखा जाए । एलआईसी को मजबूत किया जाए, कमजोर नहीं । यूपी के लिए विशेष बीमा पैकेज घोषित की जाए ।

माननीय सभापति : अब समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 50 परसेंट बीमा अनिवार्य किया जाए और प्रीमियम पर सख्त नियंत्रण हो ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक 'सबका बीमा नहीं, सबका धोखा है' यह 'सुरक्षा नहीं, समर्पण है' हम समाजवादी हैं, हम पीडीए के सिपाही हैं, हम आर्थिक न्याय के प्रहरी हैं । हम इस गरीब विरोधी, यूपी विरोधी, कॉरपोरेटपरस्त विधेयक का पुरजोर विरोध करते हैं । धन्यवाद । जय हिन्द, जय भारत ।

श्रीमती शताब्दी राय बनर्जी (बीरभूम) : सर, इस बिल का नाम है 'सबका बीमा, सबका सुरक्षा' जैसा कि आप लोगों का नारा है - 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' मुझे जानना है कि ये 'सब' होते कौन हैं? कौन-से धर्म के, कौन-से जात के, इनका फाइनेंशियल स्टेटस क्या है? किन लोगों को आप 'सब'

के ब्रैकेट में डालते हैं? यह जानना बहुत जरूरी है। Trinamool Congress's stand has always been clear when it comes to FDI in insurance. We strongly oppose it. In March 2015, when the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill was being discussed, we had said that allowing of FDI in the insurance sector is something that is against the interest of the country. This whole logic of the Government in pressing ahead with FDI in insurance sector is fraught with dangerous consequences. Now, this Bill seeks to allow 100 per cent FDI in insurance. 74 परसेंट इंश्योरेंस के टाइम भी देश में ऐसा कुछ नहीं कर पाये, सिर्फ चार कंपनियों को आपने 74 परसेंट एफडीआई दिया था। अभी उसको 100 परसेंट करेंगे, इसका मतलब क्या है? आप 100 परसेंट देकर क्या साबित करना चाहते हैं? देशभक्त! या देशप्रेमी! India has an overall insurance penetration rate of 3.7 per cent, which is below the global average of seven per cent. The requirement of net owned funds - includes equity capital, free reserves, balance in share premium account, and capital reserves representing surplus - for foreign reinsurers is proposed to be reduced from Rs.5000 crore to Rs.1000 crore. मतलब, इसमें भी देशभक्त का देशप्रेम ही प्रकट हो रहा है, क्योंकि आप 5000 करोड़ रुपए से 1000 करोड़ रुपए में उतर कर आ गये सिर्फ उनको लाने के लिए। But you have not accepted the proposal to lower minimum capital requirements for new insurers. Currently, the law mandates a minimum paid-up capital of Rs.100 crore for insurers and Rs.200 crore for re-insurers. Therefore, that has long been criticized as being too high and prohibitive. आप देश के लिए दो सौ से एक सौ नहीं कर रहे हैं और फॉरेन के लिए पांच हजार से एक हजार कर रहे हैं। यह देश प्रेम का उदाहरण है।

One of the most notable omissions in the Bill is the provisions for composite licences, a reform that many insurers had strongly asked for. Under

the existing Insurance Act, 1938, insurers are confined to rigid silos. Life insurers can only offer life policies, and general insurers cannot enter life insurance segment. You are introducing foreign investment in insurance. Remember, insurance giant American International Group (AIG) was considered too big to fail. But during the 2008 financial crisis, they had to be bailed out by the Government by giving an amount of over USD 180 billion. It was taxpayers' money. So, you must be beware. Just bringing in foreign companies is not a miracle cure which will grow the sector.

While on the topic of health insurance, let us compare Swasthya Sathi with Ayushman Bharat. Ayushman Bharat started two years after Swasthya Sathi. You copied the idea. It is very good. Swasthya Sathi is in the name of the woman head of family. It shows woman empowerment, just like we have 38 per cent of woman MPs in Parliament. Parents of both spouses are included under Swasthya Sathi. For Ayushman Bharat, you need to make a card. Swasthya Sathi is completely paperless and cashless. Swasthya Sathi covers 2.4 crore families, more than 2,800 hospitals are empanelled, and over one crore hospitalizations have been reported till now with 99 per cent claims settled. There was a scam in Ayushman Bharat. A C&AG report found that 7.5 lakh beneficiaries were linked to a single mobile number. A recent survey conducted in over 300 districts revealed that over the last three years, 43 per cent of people surveyed faced problems while claiming their medical insurance. मेडिकल इंश्योरेंस करते समय वे लोग कहते हैं कि पढ़कर लीजिए, लेकिन उनकी टेक्निकल टर्म्स को बहुत सारे लोग समझ नहीं पाते हैं और साइन कर देते हैं। जिस प्रकार से दुकानदार से जब आप सामान खरीदने

जाते हैं तो वह आपका अच्छे से स्वागत करता है, लेकिन जब आप एक्सचेंज या वापस करने जाते हैं तो दुकानदार पहचानता भी नहीं है। इसी प्रकार से इंश्योरेंस के टाइम पर इतना रूल्स दिखाते हैं, लेकिन लोग जब क्लेम करते हैं, they face problems with clearance from insurance companies after the hospital is ready to discharge the patient. जब पेशेंट डिस्चार्ज हो जाता है और वह आठ-दस दिन बाद घर जाने के लिए तरस रहा होता है तब इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियां क्लीयरेंस नहीं देती हैं। लोगों को इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी के दफ्तर जाना पड़ता है और कई बार एक-दो दिन लग जाते हैं और उस एक्स्ट्रा दिन का पैसा आपको अपनी जेब से देना पड़ता है। हमारे देश में गरीब जब होस्पिटलाइज़ होता है तो उसका बहुत पैसा खर्च होता है और वह जिंदा बचकर तो आ जाता है, लेकिन फाइनेंशियली मर जाता है। इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियां ऐसा करती हैं कि इस रूम के लिए पैसा नहीं देंगे, इस ट्रीटमेंट के लिए पैसा नहीं देंगे, इस टेस्ट के लिए पैसा नहीं देंगे, इस तरह से बहुत सारे पैसा वह काट देते हैं। इससे लोगों को जो क्लेम के समय में एक्चुअली मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता है। It is happening despite the hospital's TPA or accounts desk collecting a pre-approval from the insurance company, before admitting the patient. The so-called cashless treatment has turned into senseless waiting for numerous patients.

Another major issue is inadequate disclosure by the insurance companies of policy specific details. Technical and complex words are used to mislead policyholders. There are lots of rejections based on pre-existing diseases. The Health Ministry should direct IRDAI to make it mandatory for insurance companies to disclose on their websites each month the number of claims received and rejected. कितना रिजेक्ट करते हैं, यह जानना भी लोगों के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। उससे दूसरे लोगों को पता चलेगा कि हम इंश्योरेंस करने के लिए पैसा दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि इंश्योरेंस करना भी बहुत जरूरी है, लेकिन क्लेम मिलने के समय क्या मिल रहा है, कितना मिल रहा है,

किसको मिल रहा है, किसको नहीं मिल रहा है, कितने लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है, इसकी जानकारी वेबसाइट पर डालना बहुत जरूरी है।

महोदय, सरकार बोल रही है कि हम विदेशी कंपनी की एडवांस टेक्नोलॉजी लाएंगे। अभी बीजेपी के एमपी यही बोल रहे थे। बहुत सारे ऐसे सेक्टर्स हैं, जिनकी टेक्नोलॉजी हमारे देश से ज्यादा विदेश में एडवांस्ड है। क्या आप वे सारी टेक्नोलॉजीज लेकर आएंगे? देश में जितनी कंपनीज हैं, आप उनको डेवलप कीजिए, उनका े चांस दीजिए। आप पब्लिक के लिए जो पॉलिसी बनाते हैं, आप उनके सपोर्ट में खड़े नहीं होते हैं, बल्कि आप कंपनीज के सपोर्ट के लिए खड़े होते हैं। सरकार देश के लोगों के लिए और देश की कंपनीज के लिए होती है। जो गरीब है, वह आपको वोट देकर आपको जीताकर लाता है। आप कंपनीज के लिए जितना काम करते हैं, अगर उतना काम लोगों के लिए करेंगे तो मुझे लगता है कि हमारा देश आगे जाएगा।

सर, आज रिजिजू जी ने टेबल थप-थपाकर बोला है कि हम लोग बिल तो पास करते रहेंगे। यह उन्होंने बहुत एरोगेंसी के साथ बोला। उन्होंने कहा कि आप लोग डिस्कस कीजिए, लेकिन हम तो बिल पारित करके रहेंगे। यह भी एक देशभक्त का साइन है। आप जो भी करना चाहें, वह करेंगे। ऑपोजिशन जो भी बोले, जो भी अपोज करे, आप डेमोक्रेसी खत्म करेंगे, फिर भी आप देशभक्त हैं। आप महात्मा गांधी का नाम हटा देंगे, फिर भी आप देशभक्त हैं। अगर हम लोग अपोज करेंगे, तो हम लोग देशभक्त नहीं हैं। हम लोग देशद्रोही हो जाते हैं। आप देशभक्त, देश प्रेम और देश के लिए सोचिए। देश की इंश्योरेंस कंपनीज को डेवलप करने के लिए उनको चांस दीजिए। आप इंश्योरेंस एजेंट से बात कीजिए कि वे लोग क्या चाहते हैं। वे लोग इसका अपोज कर रहे हैं और हम लोग भी इसका अपोज कर रहे हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI (AMALAPURAM): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me the opportunity to speak on the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha Bill, 2025. This Bill is a timely and necessary step to modernise India's insurance framework. Allowing up to 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment will help expand the sector

and improve consumer choice, while the strengthened role of the IRDAI will enhance regulatory oversight and protect the policyholders. The creation of Policyholders's Education and Protection Fund reinforces these reforms by recognising that insurance can expand meaningfully only when awareness and trust are built among the consumers.

Sir, one provision that particularly deserves appreciation is the removal of the mandatory minimum paid-up capital requirement for the insurance cooperative societies. This will encourage community-based and region-specific insurance models, which are crucial for expanding coverage in under-served areas. However, I would like to highlight certain concerns where the intent of the Bill can be further strengthened.

Firstly, insurance penetration in India's rural areas remains deeply inadequate. India's insurance penetration is only about 3.7 per cent, well below the global average of seven per cent. While easing capital norms for cooperative insurers is a step in the right direction, the reality is that India currently has only very few cooperative insurers.

Therefore, micro-insurance assumes critical importance for low-income households, which provides protection against health emergencies, crop loss, natural disasters and loss of earning members. To scale micro-insurance meaningfully, it is essential to encourage smaller and niche players who understand local risks and regional needs. Therefore, rather than a rigid capital threshold, empowering IRDAI to prescribe proportionate and risk-based capital norms would allow flexibility while maintaining prudential safeguards.

Secondly, though opening the sector to 100 per cent FDI will increase competition and consumer choice, it is equally important to ensure that there is a level-playing field between the public sector and the private insurers. At present, a TDS of two per cent applies only to public sector insurance companies while the private insurers are exempt. This regulatory asymmetry places public sector insurers at a competitive disadvantage. Therefore, to realise the objective of the Bill, such unequal tax treatment must be addressed.

As more insurers enter the market, the absence of composite licensing remains a structural limitation. At present, insurers are required to operate separate entities for life insurance and general and health insurance, which increases compliance costs and prevents the offering of integrated products. Allowing composite licensing would, therefore, enable insurers to offer bundled solutions covering life and health insurance and savings under one roof, improving efficiency and delivering greater value to consumers.

The gaps in the insurance coverage becomes most visible when disaster strikes and livelihoods are wiped out overnight. India faces severe and recurring disaster risks due to its geography and demography. In my home State of Andhra Pradesh, particularly in coastal districts such as Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema, communities face floods and cyclones almost every year. Despite this repeated exposure, disaster insurance coverage in India remains weak, particularly for economically vulnerable households and infrastructure in high-risk areas with more than 90 per cent natural disasters being uninsured against.

The Finance Committee recommended parametric insurance as a

solution offering faster payouts and clear triggers. I am happy to note that the NDMA has constituted a working group to develop single-peril parametric insurance products for India. Additionally, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister using provisions in the legislation to speed up implementation of parametric insurance and also opening up use of government technology such as Weather Information Network and Data System (WINDS) for the same.

Similar gaps, in insurance protection exists for migrant workers working abroad. The Indian Government offers the Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana as a mandatory insurance scheme for all Indian workers holding ECR-category passports and going to ECR countries. However, the Committee on External Affairs has noted that since the inception of the scheme, only about 2,197 claims have been settled out of 80 lakh policies, and only 156 of 418 claims were settled. This low settlement ratio indicates deeply concerning systemic shortcomings. Coming from a State with a high number of migrant workers to other countries, especially the Gulf region, I would like to recommend that the Ministry of Finance work with the Indian Missions in claim facilitation, stricter oversight of insurers, and timely reimbursement to protect vulnerable migrant workers.

As I conclude, I would like to take a moment to commend the Delhi Police for cracking an insurance scam caller earlier today involving a fake call centre that preyed on individuals whose policies were nearing maturity. While we celebrate their work, we must be equally vigilant of dangers posed by scamsters and fraudsters in the insurance sector. We must ensure that all steps have been

taken to provide the government with adequate support for modern technology so that they may protect our people from such frauds. With this, I conclude my speech and on behalf of my Party I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE (NASHIK): Sir, I stand here to speak on the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill, 2025. While the Government claims that this Bill will accelerate growth, improve policyholder protection and enhance ease of doing business, a careful reading reveals serious concerns relating to foreign control, excessive regulatory powers and the privacy of our citizens.

The most troubling provision is the proposal to allow 100 per cent foreign investment in Indian insurance companies. Insurance is not just another business. It is a long-term financial backbone that supports infrastructure, social security and household stability. By permitting complete foreign control, we risk prioritising overseas shareholders' interests over the long-term financial security of Indian policyholders. I ask the Government: how does handing over full ownership of our insurance sector to foreign entities ensure *raksha* for our citizens?

My second concern relates to data privacy. The Bill mandates extensive collection and centralisation of sensitive personal data, including Aadhaar and PAN details of policyholders, and requires insurers to submit this data in real time to the regulator or its authorised entities. In an era of rising cyber threats, creating such large, centralised databases, especially when insurers may be 100 per cent foreign-owned, pose a serious risk to the privacy and security of millions

of Indians. The assurances of confidentiality in the Bill are weak and insufficient.

In conclusion, this Bill risks replacing legislative scrutiny with regulatory convenience and national control with complete foreign ownership. Reforms are necessary, but they must be balanced, transparent and protective of citizens' rights.

I strongly urge the Government to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, so that the implications of 100 per cent FDI, excessive delegation of powers and data privacy risks can be thoroughly examined. Only then can we ensure that Sabka Bima truly provides Sabki Raksha. Thank you.

***SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE (DINDORI):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, today we are discussing a very important issue. Through this bill, the government has set the ambitious goal of providing insurance to all by 2047. My party's stance has always been pro-people, environment friendly, and reformist. Therefore, we do not oppose 100% foreign investment and the introduction of technology in the insurance sector.

However, hon. Chairperson Sir, the question is not about investment, but about how much and what kind of protection the common people will receive from it, and how positively it will impact their lives. I would like to draw the House's attention to three serious issues and the relevant statistics.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, the government says that farmers will benefit when private and foreign companies enter the market. But there is a huge discrepancy

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

between the amount collected as premium by insurance companies under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and the amount disbursed as claims. The government can verify the figures it has; these companies have made thousands of crores in profit from the suffering of farmers. You cannot deny the reality that currently, it takes at least 6 months time for farmers' claims to be approved and settled. The BID model was successful in Maharashtra, where there was a limit on the companies' profits. If the losses were less, the remaining amount was returned to the farmers and the government. While rolling out the red carpet for foreign companies in this new bill, will the government show the courage to implement the BID model across the entire country and limit their profits? On the other hand, a country like America is moving towards something like Obamacare. The world is moving in that direction, so why aren't we? This question arises.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, it is easy to say "insurance for all," but according to the NITI Aayog report, almost 48% to 50% of India's total healthcare expenditure is borne by people out of their own pockets. This percentage is very high globally. The world average is 18%, and I think this figure is very high in India. What is the reality of the Ayushman Bharat scheme? Many private hospitals do not offer treatment because the package rates are unaffordable. In Maharashtra, due to outstanding bills worth crores of rupees under the Mahatma Phule Jan Arogya Yojana, hospitals are not providing health services. These hospitals are affiliated only with wealthy hospitals in large cities, so will patients in rural areas receive proper treatment? It is essential that this assurance is included in the

bill. Most importantly, health insurance acts as a shield for hospitals. Therefore, the cost of bills is increased by imposing unnecessary services on patients.

Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to how such practices can be controlled. On one hand, the government says, "Buy insurance and be safe," and on the other hand, an 18% GST is levied on that same insurance. This means that if you want to buy insurance and be safe, you will first have to pay 18% GST. According to the Finance Minister's figures, in the last 3 years, the government has earned Rs. 24,000 crore or more from GST on health insurance alone. Tell me, are health and life a luxury that is taxed at 18%? What kind of welfare state collects taxes from people in distress?

Therefore, hon. Chairperson Sir, the government must first remove the GST on insurance while making insurance available to all. This GST should be brought down to at least 5% so that people get some relief. The new 100% foreign companies should be mandated to have profit limits and a rural quota as per the BID model. The government should ensure that the LIC company, which preserves Indian identity in the competition with foreign companies, is not undermined. The government should consider this bill keeping in mind that insurance is not a business for making profits, but a social necessity and responsibility. I am presenting my position before you without any hesitation. Please consider it. Thank you.

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सदन में सबका बीमा सबकी रक्षा (बीमा विधि संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 पर बोलते हुए अपने आपको भाग्यशाली मानता हूँ। यह बिल किसी एक वर्ग के लिए नहीं है बल्कि हर भारतीय के लिए है जो मेहनत करता है, पसीना

बहाता है और दिन-रात अपने परिवार के भविष्य की चिंता करता है।

सभापति जी, हम सब जानते हैं कि बीमारी, दुर्घटना या संकट कभी बताकर नहीं आते लेकिन जब कभी कठिन समय आता है तो एक मजबूत इंश्योरेंस पॉलिसी परिवार को टूटने और बिखरने से बचाती है। दुर्भाग्य से देश में लंबे समय से इंश्योरेंस को बहुत ही पेचीदा और अमीरों की चीज बना दिया गया था। आम आदमी सोचता था कि यह उसके बस की बात नहीं है लेकिन आज यह सरकार इस सोच को जड़ से बदल रही है।

महोदय, पंत प्रधान नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने स्पष्ट विज़न रखा है - सुरक्षा भी और सम्मान भी। जब जनधन योजना आई तो बैंक खाता हर गरीब के हाथ में आया। जब आयुष्मान योजना आई तब बीमारी के इलाज की चिंता कम हुई और आज 'सबका बीमा सबकी रक्षा' बिल के जरिए इंश्योरेंस को आम आदमी के करीब लाया जा रहा है। यह बिल इंश्योरेंस स्कीम्स पर पारदर्शिता का भरोसा दिलाता है। पहले लोग डरते थे कि क्लेम मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा, लेकिन अब पॉलिसी होल्डर की जानकारी सुरक्षित रहेगी और इंश्योरेंस कंपनियों की जवाबदेही बढ़ेगी। अगर किसी एजेंट ने गलत तरीके से या असत्य बोलकर पॉलिसी बेची होगी तो उस पर सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई होगी। इसका मतलब है कि अब इंश्योरेंस सिर्फ कागज का टुकड़ा नहीं बल्कि एक विश्वसनीय सुरक्षा कवच बनेगा।

महोदय, मैं मुम्बई से आता हूँ, जहाँ हर दिन करोड़ों लोग काम पर निकलते हैं इसलिए यहाँ जीवन का जोखिम बहुत ज्यादा है। चाहे टैक्सी चालक हो, दुकानदार हो या ऑफिस में काम करने वाला कर्मचारी हो, हर किसी को भरोसा चाहिए कि अगर उसे कल कुछ हो जाए तो क्या उसके पीछे परिवार के साथ कोई खड़ा है या नहीं? यह बिल यही भरोसा दिलाता है। यह समझना जरूरी है कि मजबूत इंश्योरेंस सैक्टर देश की इकोनॉमी को कैसे मजबूत बनाता है। जब लोग सुरक्षित महसूस करते हैं तो आगे बढ़ते हैं यानी इन्वेस्ट करते हैं और देश की तरक्की में भागीदार बनते हैं। इस बिल के जरिए सरकार इंश्योरेंस सैक्टर को आने वाले कल के लिए फ्यूचर-रेड्डी बना रही है।

महोदय, अब मैं सदन का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इस बिल की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी, क्यों यह बिल लाना पड़ा और हमारे देश में बीमा की स्थिति क्या है?

आँकड़े बताते हैं कि हम सही रास्ते पर हैं, लेकिन मंजिल अभी दूर है। आज पूरी दुनिया में भारत बीमा के मामले में दसवें स्थान पर है, जो कि गर्व की बात है, मगर अभी और आगे जाने की जरूरत है। बीमा घनत्व, यानी एक आम आदमी औसतन कितना बीमा करवाता है, उसमें सुधार हुआ है। वर्ष 2001 में भारतीय बीमा पर औसतन सिर्फ 11 डॉलर खर्च करते थे। अब वह बढ़कर 92 डॉलर हो गया है, जिसका मतलब यह है कि अब भारत का आम नागरिक यह समझने लगा है कि बीमा फालतू खर्च नहीं, बल्कि जरूरत है।

सभापति महोदय, असली चुनौती यह है कि अभी भी देश की बहुत बड़ी आबादी बीमा से अछूती है। इसी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए, हर घर तक सुरक्षा पहुँचाने के लिए हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ऐतिहासिक बिल लेकर आई हैं। मैं बहुत ही सरल शब्दों में बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में देश की जनता को क्या मिलेगा। एक तो यह है कि ज्यादा निवेश यानी सस्ती पॉलिसी यानी हंड्रेड पर्सेंट एफडीआई का फायदा होगा। इस बिल का सबसे बड़ा कदम यह है कि अब बीमा कंपनियों में विदेशी निवेश यानी एफडीआई की सीमा को 74 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर सौ प्रतिशत तक कर दिया गया है। विपक्ष के कुछ साथी इसका विरोध कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उसका फायदा समझना चाहिए, यह मेरी आपसे दरख्वास्त है। जब बाहर से पैसा आएगा, बड़ी-बड़ी विदेशी कंपनियाँ भारत में आएँगी, तो बाजार में प्रतियोगिता बढ़ेगी। आप जानते हैं कि जब बाजार में प्रतियोगिता बढ़ती है, तो ग्राहक का फायदा ही होता है। नई तकनीक आएगी, सर्विस बेहतर होगी और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि बीमा की किस्त यानी प्रीमियम सस्ती हो जाएगी। यह सीधा फायदा आम आदमी की जेब को होगा, लेकिन सरकार ने यहाँ भी देश हित को सर्वोपरि रखा है। हंड्रेड पर्सेंट निवेश के बावजूद कानून में यह शर्त रखी गई है कि कंपनी का बड़ा अधिकारी जैसे एमडी या सीईओ कोई भारतीय ही होगा और वह भारतीय ही होना चाहिए, यह इस बिल में है।

महोदय, दूसरी बात बड़ी आपदाओं में सुरक्षा, पुनर्वास और सुधार के बारे में है। कई बार हमने देखा है, जैसे केदारनाथ में बाढ़ आई, गुजरात में भूकंप आया, तो छोटी बीमा कंपनियाँ लोगों का क्लेम देने में असमर्थ होती हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता है। इस बिल के री-

इंश्योरंस के नियम आसान किए गए हैं, यानी बीमा कंपनी का बीमा निकाला जा रहा है। अब विदेशी पुनर्बीमा कंपनियाँ आसानी से भारत में आ सकेंगी। उसका फायदा यह होगा कि यदि कोई बड़ी आपदा आती है, तो हमारे किसानों और दुकानदारों का क्लेम नहीं अटकेगा, क्योंकि पीछे बड़ी कंपनियाँ भी होंगी, जो बीमा का पैसा सरलता से दे सकेंगी।

महोदय, तीसरी बात सख्त नियमों और धोखाधड़ी पर लगाम लगाने यानी आईआरडीए को ताकत देने के बारे में है। अक्सर मेरे पास लोग आते हैं और कहते हैं कि साहब एजेंट ने असत्य बोलकर पॉलिसी बेच दी, अब पैसे वापस नहीं मिल रहे हैं। यह बिल इस दर्द की दवा है। इस कानून के जरिए भारतीय बीमा नियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण यानी आईआरडीएआई को और ज्यादा ताकतवर बनाया जा रहा है। अब अगर कोई कंपनी या एजेंट गलत तरीके से पैसा कमाता है, तो नियामक संस्था न केवल उन पर जुर्माना लगाएगी, बल्कि वह पैसा वसूल करने और पीड़ितों को वापस दिलाने की शक्ति भी रखती है। यह कदम मन में डर पैदा करेगा और ग्राहकों का भरोसा जीतेगा। एलआईसी हमारे देश का गौरव है। हर भारतीय का भरोसा है। यह बिल एलआईसी को और ज्यादा आजादी देगा। अब एलआईसी को अपनी नई ब्रांच खोलने या नए काम करने के लिए बार-बार सरकार के पास फाइल्स नहीं भेजनी पड़ेंगी। इससे एलआईसी तेजी से अपने फैसले ले सकेगी और प्राइवेट कंपनियों से डटकर मुकाबला कर सकेगी।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर : महोदय, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया एक मिनट में कन्क्लूड कीजिए। आप सात मिनट ले चुके हैं।

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर : महोदय, मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि भविष्य में हमें कंपनियों को कंपोजिट लाइसेंस देना चाहिए, क्योंकि आज अगर एक आदमी को जीवन बीमा करना है, तो उसे एक कंपनी के पास जाना पड़ता है, हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस के लिए दूसरी कंपनी के पास और गाड़ी के बीमा के लिए तीसरी कंपनी के पास जाना पड़ता है। यह आम आदमी के लिए परेशानी का सबब है।

इसलिए, मेरा सुझाव यह है कि भविष्य में हमें कंपनियों को कंपोजिट लाइसेंस देना चाहिए।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि छोटी कंपनियों को मौका देना चाहिए। बीमा कंपनी खोलने के लिए बड़ी पूँजी यानी सौ करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत होती है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस सीमा को कम किया जाए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अपना लास्ट सेंटेंस बोलकर कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर : महोदय, मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि बीमा पॉलिसी के कागज़ इतनी कठिन अंग्रेजी और बारीक अक्षरों में होते हैं कि उसे वकील भी न समझ सके, इसलिए भाषा स्थानीय और सरल होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) डब्बे वाले डिलीवरी बॉयज़, ओला, उबर और काली-पीली टैक्सी चलाने वाले एवं घरों में काम करने वाली माताओं एवं बहनों की मुम्बई की भीड़ में अगर एक्सीडेंट हो जाए, तो उनके परिवार सड़क पर आ जाते हैं।

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस बिल के तहत शहरी श्रमिक सुरक्षा कवच बनाया जाए, जिसमें बहुत कम प्रीमियम यानी शम्भर रुपये जैसी प्रीमियम रखेंगे, तो कामगारों को एक्सीडेंट और हेल्थ इश्योरेंस मिल सकेगा। उनके लाइसेंस को रजिस्ट्रेशन के साथ लिंक कर दिया जाए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात पूरी हो गई, अब आप कृपया बैठ जाइए।

***SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK (RAICHUR):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill, 2025. The motto of LIC is "Yogakshemam Vahamyaham". This is the 22nd shloka of the 9th Adhyaya of the Bhagavad Gita referring to the merciful protection of the Lord.

अनन्याश्चिन्तयन्तोमांयेजनाःपर्युपासते
तेषानित्याभियुक्तानांयोगक्षेमंवहाम्यहम् ।।

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

The central reason why LIC is in a position to say that it will take care of the well-being of the people is because it is under the control of the Government. The Government is elected by the people, and LIC is its subsidiary. And that is the reason why it provides such extensive protection.

We are witnessing that the privatisation of our economic sectors is taking place gradually. Roads, railways, banks-all have been privatised. Naturally, there is a fear amongst the general public about losing control over their economic decisions.

The major concern is that this critical financial power will slip out of the hands of the stakeholders. We are witnessing a situation where all major decisions will be taken by foreign stakeholders. Foreign stakeholders do not take care of the hard-earned money of our people, who have contributed a great deal to build LIC and other institutions. Now, for the sake of foreign capital, they are going to shrink and lose their say. There is a significant likelihood that the profits generated by the insurance sector will be repatriated abroad, leaving our country with little to no benefit from its growth in the coming years

Sir, the Government argues that this sector needs more capital for growth. As per existing norms, 74 per cent FDI is already allowed in our country; however, this has not been fully utilised so far. Considering the fact that even the existing available capital has not been utilised, this argument loses its validity. I would say that the proposed Bill leads to a total deviation from social responsibility and focuses merely on earning maximum profit.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, private companies will never show any interest in

providing security to rural people, the poor, daily wagers, labourers, petty shopkeepers, and small traders. I am not raising false alarms. I firmly believe that society will face a situation where there will be no insurance coverage in several sectors, as insurance companies withdraw from sectors which they consider unprofitable.

Under such a scenario, where there is no insurance coverage, what will be the fate of people during financial distress, accidents or health crises? No one can predict the horrible situations that may arise as outcomes of this Bill. There will be situations where people are forced to sell their houses and properties to save themselves from hard times. There is no doubt about this.

We must look at the experiences of people and their derived benefits in Government schemes. Ayushman Bharat might have helped the middle class to a certain extent. However, large sections of the poor are still facing great hardship. One must understand how private hospitals behave towards the poor. It is a known fact that they are not cooperative. They deny admission to patients, deny cashless treatment, offer only those procedures which are profitable, and try to exit many Government health schemes pointing to the chronic backlog of pending bills. As of today, pending payments under government health schemes amount to Rs. 1.21 lakh crore. Several major private hospitals have exited the Government health schemes citing this issue.

Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that a similar situation is being faced by our farmers under the Fasal Bima Yojana as well. The premium amount paid by farmers keeps rising, however, compensation for crop failures

is decreasing every year.

Moreover, one must also consider examples from low and middle-income countries globally. In societies that are already suffering from inequality, the implementation of privatisation further exacerbates the level of inequality.

To this, the Union Government says that insurance regulators will take care of all such issues. Sir, who are these regulators? They are officers appointed by Government authorities. They are not elected by the people. They do not fear losing office, and there are possibilities that they may be well be easily influenced or pressurised.

Therefore, I would like to ask whether the Government can ensure the ability, performance and credibility of the regulators?

Sir, we have already been witnessing the recent condition of the civil aviation sector. The DGCA serves as the regulator expected to control the sector. However, we are all aware of the IndiGo episode and the manner in which it hindered the country's progress by stifling competition. Hundreds of flights were cancelled across the country. Based on all these experiences, we cannot place blind faith in regulators.

Sir, the Bill, in principle, contradicts the ideology of the Congress Party. In many ways, it is an anti-people legislation. Therefore, I oppose the Bill and conclude my speech.

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत (पश्चिम दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, आज आपने मुझे भारत के भविष्य को मजबूत करने वाले बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसलिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ। भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है। यह 140 करोड़ लोगों का देश है। बड़ी आबादी और

असंगठित क्षेत्र है, जिसमें न स्थायी आय है और न ही सामाजिक सुरक्षा के कोई प्रावधान थे। वर्ष 2014 में आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी जब देश के प्रधानमंत्री बने थे, तब उन्होंने सबसे पहले इसी सेक्टर की चिंता की थी।

आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2015 में 'प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना' लागू की थी। इसमें गरीब और कमजोर वर्ग के लिए कम प्रीमियम पर जीवन बीमा सुरक्षा योजना लागू की थी। मात्र 20 रुपये में 2,00,000 रुपये की बीमा राशि का प्रावधान किया गया था। दुर्घटना से मृत्यु या अपंगता होने पर आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 'प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना' लागू की थी, जिसमें मात्र 20 रुपये से 2,00,000 रुपये की बीमा राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है।

आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने 'आदरणीय जन आरोग्य योजना आयुष्मान भारत' लागू की थी, जो विश्व की सबसे बड़ी हेल्थ मॉडल बनी है। वह ऐसी योजना लेकर आए हैं, जिसमें प्रति व्यक्ति 5,00,000 रुपये तक किसी भी अस्पताल में जाकर अपना इलाज करा सकता है। उसमें 30,000 से अधिक अस्पताल रजिस्टर्ड हैं।

आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने किसानों का भी ध्यान रखा है। वर्ष 2016 में 'प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' लागू की थी, जिसमें फसल नुकसान के लिए आर्थिक सुरक्षा का प्रावधान किया गया है। अब तक इसमें हमारे देश के 22 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को लाभ मिल चुका है। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जब दिल्ली में आकर सत्ता संभाली थी, तो उस समय स्थिति बहुत अच्छी नहीं थी।

“कश्ती चलाने वालों ने जब हारकर दी पतवार हमें,
लहर-लहर तूफान मिले और मौज मझधार हमें,
फिर भी दिखलाया है हमने और ये दिखा देंगे सबको,
इन हालातों में भी आता है दरिया करना पार हमें।”

आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा आज प्रस्तुत 'सबका बीमा सबकी रक्षा (बीमा विधि संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025' केवल एक आर्थिक सुधार नहीं है, बल्कि सामाजिक सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह एक

दूरदर्शी पहल है। बीमा किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ होता है। भारत में आज भी बीमा कवरेज ग्लोबल एवरेज से बहुत है। आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने ये सभी आंकड़े हमारे सामने पेश किए हैं। यह विधेयक किसानों, श्रमिकों, महिलाओं और निम्न वर्ग के लोगों तक बीमा की पहुंच को बढ़ाएगा और वित्तीय समावेशन को वास्तविक अर्थ देगा। भारत प्राकृतिक आपदाओं और स्वास्थ्य संगठनों के प्रति संवेदनशील देश है। बीमा व्यवस्था इस नुकसान के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति का एक साधन भी है, जिससे परिवारों पर वित्तीय बोझ कम होगा और परिवारों की बचत भी सुरक्षित रहेगी।

मोदी सरकार ने समय-समय पर इंश्योरेंस सेक्टर में एफडीआई की सीमा बढ़ाई है, क्योंकि यह पूंजीगत क्षमता यानी कैपिटल इंटेसिव सेक्टर है। इस निर्णय से इस सेक्टर में पूंजी की कमी दूर होगी। इस बिल से ग्रामीण और कमजोर वर्गों को बीमा कवरेज में लाभ मिलेगा, ज्यादा कंपनियां आने से बीमा पॉलिसी कंपिटिटिव रेट और सस्ती दर पर बीमा पॉलिसीज़ ऑफर करेंगी और क्लेम सेटलमेंट फास्ट होगा। एक्सपर्ट और स्किल बढ़ने से इंडिया ग्लोबल हब बनेगा, जिससे भारत में रोजगार की दृष्टि से भी गति बढ़ेगी। इंश्योरेंस सेक्टर लॉन्ग टर्म कैपिटल को इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में इन्वेस्ट करेगा, जिससे भारत में हेल्थ, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, रोड और स्वच्छ ऊर्जा आदि में विकास होगा।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने बिल के ड्राफ्ट में स्पष्ट किया है कि प्रबंधन और नियंत्रण भारत में ही रहेगा, प्रीमियम का निवेश भारत में ही होगा, आईआरडीएआई के सख्त नियम लागू होंगे और पॉलिसी होल्डर्स के हितों को सर्वोपरि रखा जाएगा। मुझे नहीं लगता कि इतने स्पष्ट बिल में इन प्रोविजन्स के बाद भी विपक्ष के कोई सवाल हैं। बिल में बिल्कुल स्पष्ट किया गया है कि बिल में पॉलिसी होल्डर्स की एजुकेशन और प्रोटेक्शन फंड का भी प्रोविजन किया जाएगा, जिससे कि सेफ्टी मैकेनिज्म के लिए पॉलिसी होल्डर्स को उनके अधिकार के प्रति शिक्षित किया जाएगा।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट किया है कि एलआईसी अब नए जोनल ऑफिसों को खोलेगी, जो इंडिपेंडेंट डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स लेने के लिए स्वतंत्र होंगे। हालांकि, सरकार की रणनीतिक निगरानी उनके ऊपर हमेशा बनी रहेगी। सबसे बड़ा डर डेटा का है। आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह भी स्पष्ट किया है कि डेटा प्रोटेक्शन एंड पॉलिसी होल्डर्स के इंटरैक्ट के सेफगार्ड का भी इस बिल में पूरी तरह से

ध्यान रखा गया है। इस नए बीमा विधेयक से भारत एक सुरक्षित, आत्मनिर्भर और सशक्त राष्ट्र बनने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ेगा।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, विपक्ष के लोग बार-बार सवाल उठा रहे हैं कि सरकार जल्दी में क्यों है? आपने मानसूत्र में देखा कि पूरे एक महीने सत्र को चलने नहीं दिया गया और जिन विषयों पर इनके पास यहां पर जवाब देने के लिए कोई उत्तर नहीं था, इनको उठकर भागना पड़ा। मैं आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के बारे में बताना चाहती हूं कि प्रधानमंत्री जी हर समय देश के लिए सोचते हैं और सरकार रात-दिन विकसित भारत के लिए काम कर रही है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Now please conclude.

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत : जी, महोदय। मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी के विषय में कहना चाहती हूं कि

“पाना चाहते हैं जो कुछ कल

उनकी जिंदगी में करने के लिए बस आज होता है,

लगा देते हैं जी-जान वो, लक्ष्य को पाने के लिए

उनकी इसी अदा में उनकी सफलता का राज होता है।”

अंत में, मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहती हूं कि यह बिल न केवल ‘Insurance for All by 2047’ का सपना साकार करेगा अपितु यह बिल भारत को आधुनिक समावेशी और सुरक्षित बीमा सेक्टर बनाने की दिशा में ऐतिहासिक कदम है। आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा विकसित भारत की तरफ बढ़ने के लिए जो बिल आज पेश किया गया है, उस विकसित भारत की तरफ बढ़ने का आज सही समय है, यही समय है। इसलिए मैं विपक्ष के साथियों से यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि

“किसी मोड़ पर घबराकर न थम जाइए आप

जो बात नई है अपनाइए आप,

डरते क्यों हैं नई राह पर चलने से

हम आगे-आगे चलते हैं साथ आइए आप।”

इसके साथ ही मैं आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूं।

आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

Shri D. M. Kathir Anand.

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND (VELLORE): *Vanakkam*, Chairperson. Today, I am not merely opposing a Bill; I am opposing the sale of social security through legislation. The Bill may look technical but consequences are deeply ideological, deeply political, and deeply dangerous.

Sir, insurance deals with life, health, death, and dignity. That is why, our Constitution places social security within the framework of socialistic justice. Yet this Bill treats insurance as just another investment sector. Let me draw the attention of the House to Clause 7, which inserts Section 3(AA) into the Insurance Act. This single clause allows 100 per cent foreign ownership in Indian insurance companies. Let us be honest about what it means. It means foreign companies boards will decide Indian premiums. Foreign shareholders will decide Indian exclusions. Foreign capital's exit will decide Indian insecurity. When profits fall, capital will exit, but people cannot exit sickness, death or old age. Our Periyar warned us some time back – “when capital rules society, humanity becomes collateral”.

Clause 7 makes Indian lives also collateral. This Bill names itself as Sabka Bima. If this Bill is truly Sabka Bima, why does Clause 27 rewrite Section 27 to prioritise investment flexibility over social obligations? Why does Clause 20 give IRDAI the power to direct investments without Parliament's approval? This Bill does not guarantee coverage. This Bill guarantees capital freedom. This is not

Sabka Bima; this is “*Sab Kuch Corporate Hai*”.

LIC is not just another insurer. It is a people's institution built with people's savings, but look at Chapter 3, especially Clauses 77 to 82 amending the LIC Act. These clauses say - strip LIC of its unique statutory character, force it to operate like a market-driven company, push it to unequal competition with multinational insurers. LIC insured farmers, women, rural families, when private insurers refused, and this Bill punishes LIC for being compassionate.

Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi once said, “public institution exists to correct market injustice, not to surrender to it”. This Bill does exactly opposite of it.

Now, Hon. Chairperson Sir, through Clause 30 amending Section 34 and Clause 31 amending Section 34A, IRDAI is given sweeping powers to issue binding directions, order, disgorgement, control management and operations, but where is the check? Most of these powers are accessible through regulations, not Acts. Parliament is sidelined, democracy is bypassed, and power is concentrated in unelected hands.

Clause 17 is very important. Let us look at Clause 17. Inserting new Sections 14A, 14B and 14C, these provisions allow centralised processing of KYC documents, sharing of sensitive health and financial data, large-scale data pooling by insurers and intermediaries. At a time when India still struggles with data breaches, this Bill creates data power without data accountability. This is not a digital governance; it is a data colonisation.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, under Clauses 59, 61 and 63, penalties can go up to Rs.1 lakh per day, and Rs.10 crore maximum without clear statutory

safeguards. This becomes regulations by fear, not regulations by fairness. Justice must be proportionate; power must be accountable.

Through Clause 69, inserting Sections 114B and 114C, the authority is empowered to issue subsidiary instructions. Let the House understand this very clearly. These instructions have binding force, are not debated here, can override intent through interpretation. This backdoor lawmaking, delegated legislation, is replacing democratic debates.

Insurance affects State health schemes.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now it is almost six. So, if the House agrees, we will extend the House till the Bill is passed.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Okay, the House is extended till the Bill is passed.

18.00 hrs

SHRI D.M. KATHIR ANAND: We know very clearly insurance affects State health schemes, cooperative insurance societies, employment and welfare delivery. But not one clause mandates State consultations, federal consent, cooperative protection. This is missing in the Act.

This follows the same pattern we saw in GST, NEET and in Finance Commission. Sir, Tamil Nadu is administered but not consulted under this Act. Who bears the risk? The poor pay premium. The corporates collect the dividend. Private insurers cherry-pick the profits. LIC carries responsibility. This Bill rewards profit and penalizes compassion. Profit is protected and people are exposed in this.

Chairman Sir, Perarignar Anna once said that Government exists to protect the weak and not strengthen the strong. Kalaighar said, markets without morality destroy democracy. Clause by clause, this Bill strengthens the strong and abandons the weak.

Chairman Sir, this Bill tells the poor that your security depends on profitability. It tells States that your consent is unnecessary. It tells the Parliament that your role is ceremonial. And it tells corporations that India's social security is open for business. We reject this message.

As a representative of Tamil Nadu, as a believer in Dravidian social justice, as a defender of constitutional socialism, I strongly oppose this Bill. I demand its withdrawal or at the very least, it must be referred to the concerned Standing Committee of Parliament for consideration. Social security is not for sale. People's savings are not foreign capital. India will not become a corporate insurance colony. Thank you, Chairman Sir.

श्रीमती शांभवी (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। आपने मुझे इतने महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा पर बोलने का मौका दिया। आज हम अपनी पार्टी लोक जनशक्ति पार्टी (रामविलास) और अपनी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री चिराग पासवान जी की तरफ से इस विधेयक के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए उपस्थित हुए हैं। विशेष रूप से हमारे प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और हमारी वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी का आभार व्यक्त करूंगी, जिन्होंने एक ऐसे कानून का निर्माण किया है जो आम आदमी की आय के अधिकार के हित में है। आम आदमी के लिए एक सुरक्षा कवच की तरह यहां पर आया है। आम आदमी के जीवन का क्या मोल होता है, यह एनडीए की सरकार बहुत ही मजबूती से जानती है और उसको पुनः स्थापित करने का प्रयास करती है।

सभापति महोदय, आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जब-जब इस सदन में रक्षा और सुरक्षा की बात होती है, तो विपक्ष को एलर्जी होती है। जीएसटी, जिसमें आम आदमी की आय की रक्षा होती है, जब इसकी बात होती है, तब विपक्ष को एलर्जी होती है। अगर बिहार में महिलाओं की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत करने की बात होती है, उनकी आय की रक्षा की बात होती है, तब विपक्ष को एलर्जी होती है। अगर हम ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की बात करें, जिससे हम अपनी सीमा को सुरक्षित रखते हैं, जब सीमाओं की रक्षा की बात होती है, तब उनको एलर्जी होती है और अगर हम एसआइआर की बात करें, जो लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार को मजबूत करता है, उसकी बात होती है, तब भी विपक्ष को एलर्जी है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि इनको रक्षा से एलर्जी है, लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार से एलर्जी है या सुरक्षा से एलर्जी है? इनको सरकार से दिक्कत है, इनको आम आदमी से दिक्कत है या इनको किसी गरीब से दिक्कत है? जब भी गरीबों के हित की बात होती है, दलित, वंचित, शोषित वर्ग के हित की बात होती है, तब हमेशा ये कुछ न कुछ करके उसका विरोध करते हैं। सर, यह विधेयक पुनः स्थापित करता है कि सरकार जितनी गंभीर विकसित भारत, 2047 के लिए है, उतनी ही गंभीर सुरक्षा बीमा वर्ष 2047 तक हर एक इंसान तक पहुंचे उसके लिए भी है। जो हमारी सरकार की आधारशिला है, जो विचारधारा है, वह रिफॉर्म, परफॉर्म और ट्रांसफॉर्म है। इसके तहत बीमा के क्षेत्र में पिछले दस साल से जो भी सुधार हुए हैं उसको यह विधेयक और भी मजबूत करता है। इसके लिए मेरे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना के तहत मार्च, 2025 तक 23 करोड़ लोग इसमें शामिल हो चुके हैं और 9 लाख से अधिक परिवारों को लगभग 18,102 करोड़ रुपये का क्लेम दिया गया है। अगर हम प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना की बात करें, तो इसमें लगभग 50 करोड़ नामांकन हुए हैं, जिसमें साढ़े तेईस करोड़ महिलाएं हैं। अगर हम अटल पेंशन योजना की बात करें तो इसमें लगभग 46 हजार करोड़ रुपये का फंड जमा हुआ है। इसमें जो 48 प्रतिशत महिलाएं हैं, उनको लाभ मिला है। यह पुनर्स्थापित करता है कि केन्द्र सरकार बीमा के माध्यम से सब की आय को सुरक्षित महसूस कराना चाहती है, सब के जीवन को सुरक्षित रखना चाहती है।

महोदय, यह बिल सिर्फ एक घोषणा नहीं है, बल्कि इम्प्लेमेंटेशन का एक रास्ता है। इस बिल

के कुछ प्रावधान हैं, जिनको मैं एक बार फिर से दोहराना चाहूंगी। इसमें एफडीआई को 74 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 100 परसेंट करने का प्रावधान है। जब एफडीआई को 74 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 100 प्रतिशत किया जाएगा तो इसमें हमेशा कंपीटिशन बढ़ेगा। कंपीटिशन के तहत जो कीमतें हैं, वह गिरती हैं और कीमत गिरने पर सस्ते प्रीमियम पर बीमा का लाभ आम आदमी को मिल सकेगा। आम आदमी के हित में ही इस प्रावधान को रखा गया है।

अगर हम विदेशी रि-इंश्योरेंस की बात करें तो आपदा के समय, जैसे बिहार में विदेशी रि-इंश्योरेंस की पूंजी को 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये से घटाकर 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है। आपदा के समय, जैसे बिहार में बाढ़ आती है, ऐसे में जो छोटी-छोटी बीमा कंपनियां हैं, वह डूबने लगती हैं। जब विदेशी कंपनियां आएंगी तो इसमें रिस्क बंट जाएगा। आपदा के समय किसान और आम आदमी का क्लेम नहीं घटेगा। एलआईसी को आजादी मिलेगी और इसमें आम आदमी को एलआईसी से बेहतर लाभ मिल पाएगा। क्लॉज 50 के बारे में मैं हाइलाइट करना चाहूंगी। क्लॉज 50 के तहत इस कानून की जो भाषा है, उसे जेंडर न्यूट्रल भी किया जा रहा है। स्त्री और पुरुष का जो भेद है, उसको कम किया जाएगा। सामाजिक न्याय को पुनर्स्थापित किया जाएगा।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती शांभवी : सर, मेरे बस दो सुझाव हैं। हम एक महिला सांसद हैं और बिहार की महिला सांसद हैं। मेरा बस यही सुझाव है कि बिहार में 'जीविका दीदी' का एक बहुत बड़ा समूह चलता है। अटल पेंशन योजना के तहत 48 प्रतिशत महिलाओं को बीमा का लाभ मिलता है। बिहार में 'जीविका दीदी' समूह का जो नेटवर्क है, उसका इस्तेमाल किया जाए। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जो महिलाएं हैं, उनको भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ मिले। यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए।... (व्यवधान) सर, जो क्लॉज 93 है, हमारा जो इंश्योरेंस पेनिट्रेशन है, वह ग्लोबल एवरेज से कम है। इंश्योरेंस पेनिट्रेशन 3.7 परसेंट है और ग्लोबल एवरेज 7 परसेंट है। इसको बढ़ाने के लिए क्लॉज 93 के तहत जागरूकता का जो प्लान है, स्थानीय भाषाएं जैसे मैथिली, भोजपुरी, अंगिका में जागरूक अभियान एजुकेशन फंड के तहत चलाया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिंद, जय बिहार।

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : महोदय, आपने मुझे सबका बीमा सबकी रक्षा विधेयक, 2025 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) आप ध्यान से सुनिये। मैं आप ही की बात कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और जब एफडीआई को 100 परसेंट करने की बात हो रही है तो सचमुच मुझे वर्ष 2014 के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री जी की बातें बहुत याद आती हैं। मुझे लग रहा है कि आपको भी जरूर याद होगा। एफडीआई के बारे में वे क्या बोला करते थे? उसकी जानकारी आपको भी होगी। आज एफडीआई को 26 परसेंट, 49 परसेंट, 75 परसेंट और 100 परसेंट कर दिया गया है। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी की बातें मुझे बहुत जगह याद आती हैं। पेट्रोलियम के दाम, रुपये, देश की सुरक्षा और पर-कैपिटल इनकम पर उनकी बातें याद आती हैं। हमारे वैचारिक मतभेद तो हो सकते हैं, लेकिन मुख्य मंत्री जी की बातें बहुत याद आती हैं। अब पता नहीं क्यों नहीं कर पाए, जाने कौन सी मजबूरी है, कोई यूँ ही बेवफा तो नहीं होता, कुछ तो मजबूरियाँ रही होंगी। उनकी कोई मजबूरी होगी। इसमें 100 परसेंट एफडीआई की बात हो रही है और उसमें एक प्रावधान लगा दिया गया है कि उसका हैड एक इंडियन व्यक्ति होगा। यह खुश करने के लिए इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है। मुझे ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी भी याद आती है। जब ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी आई थी तो वह कब्जा करती थी और एक राजा को बोलती थी कि तुम ही यहां के मुखिया हो। ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी एक कानून से सरकार बन गई। यह विधेयक किसानों के खिलाफ है, गरीबों के खिलाफ है और छात्रों के खिलाफ है।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या कभी आपने सर्वे किया है कि जो कृषि बीमा हुआ है, उसके प्रीमियम देने में किसानों को क्या-क्या भुगतना पड़ता है। नेता जी जब मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने एक कानून बनाया था कि यदि सांप के काटने से किसी गरीब किसान की मौत हो जाएगी, तो उसको भी पांच लाख रुपये मिलेंगे। आज हम जिस इलाके से आते हैं, कभी गर्मी के दिनों में बिजली के तार जलने से खेतों में आग लग जाती है, बाढ़ से छोटे-छोटे किसानों का नुकसान हो जाता है। एक किसान वे होते हैं, जिनके पास अपनी जमीन नहीं होती है। क्या आपके बीमा नीति में है कि

उसकी अपनी जमीन होना चाहिए? इधर हमारे मित्र बैठे हैं, जिनका नाम लेना उचित नहीं होगा, उनका नाम सबको पता है। हमारे यहां बोलते हैं कि पोत पर खेत दिया गया है, यानी गरीब आता है, एक साल का पैसा दे देता है और उसकी खेती करवाता है। उसके नाम से जमीन नहीं होती है। अगर उसको कुछ हो जाता है, तो उसको तो कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। क्या आपको पता है कि वे कौन मजदूर होते हैं, जो ठेके पर मजदूरी करते हैं? वे ज्यादातर पीडीए समाज के होते हैं। इसीलिए पीडीए के खिलाफ यह एक सोची समझी साजिश है।

यदि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ध्यान दें, तो मैं एक और चीज की तरफ उनका संज्ञान लाना चाहूंगा। गरीब छात्र होते हैं, पढ़ाई शुरू होती है, कोई आपदा आती है, कोई मुसीबत आती है, घर के मुखिया का देहांत हो जाता है, तो उस गरीब छात्र की पढ़ाई खत्म हो जाती है। उसके पास फीस जमा करने के लिए पैसा नहीं होता है। यदि आपको इंश्योरेंस करना है, तो उस सेक्टर में कीजिए कि जहां कोई गरीब है। गरीब मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि वह पीडीए है। इसलिए मैं बार-बार कह रहा हूं कि यह पीडीए समाज के खिलाफ आपकी सोची-समझी साजिश है। आप उनके लिए कुछ नहीं करते हैं।

चिकित्सा सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय होता है। आपने आयुष्मान कार्ड का पहले डंका बजाया। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी सरकार थी, तब यदि किसी गरीब को किडनी या हार्ट ट्रांसप्लांट के लिए 40 लाख रुपए की भी जरूरत होती थी, तो वह रकम उसको दी जाती थी। आज आयुष्मान कार्ड से पांच लाख रुपये से ऊपर का इलाज नहीं करा सकते। आज की महंगाई को देखिए कि पांच लाख रुपये में कौन-सा इलाज होता है? आयुष्मान कार्ड लिमिटेड होता है। यदि कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो किसी पद पर भी नहीं होता था, वह मुख्य मंत्री को लिख देता था, भाजपा के साथी सबसे ज्यादा लिखते थे, क्योंकि उनको कोई सुनता नहीं था। जितने पैसों के लिए लिखा जाता था, उतना पैसा आ जाता था। आज मुख्य मंत्री जी के यहां अगर पांच लाख रुपये के लिए लिखो, तो 50 हजार रुपया आता है। इसके उदाहरण मैं दे दूंगा।... (व्यवधान) आपको भी झेलना पड़ रहा है। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो कहते थे कि मैं प्रदेश का मुखिया हूं। मुझे पता है कि केंद्र सरकार किस तरह प्रदेशों

को परेशान करती है। वह आज भी हो रहा है। अब चूंकि इनकी मजबूरी है, ये लोग कह नहीं पाएंगे, क्योंकि अधिकतर राज्यों में उनकी सरकार है। यह उसी तरह की मजबूरी है।

माननीय सभापति : आप इधर एड्रेस कीजिए।

श्री राजीव राय : सर, मैं आपको ही एड्रेस कर रहा हूं।

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Do not give reply.

SHRI RAJEEV RAI : You are right, Sir. जैसे एफडीआई लिमिट को इसको 26 प्रतिशत से 49 प्रतिशत और 74 प्रतिशत किया गया, अब इसको 100 प्रतिशत किया जा रहा है। इसमें देश के स्वामित्व का कहीं बाहर या एलआईसी का पैसा मित्रों की कंपनियों में इन्वेस्ट कराएं, बाहर का पैसा लेकर यहां करवाएं। देश के लोगों का जो स्वास्थ्य से जुड़ा डेटा है, गरीबी से जुड़ा डेटा है, उसको विदेशी कंपनियों के हाथ में दे देना, this is also noteworthy that when FDI limit was raised from 49 per cent to 74 per cent in 2021 ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Rajeev Rai ji, please try to conclude.

श्री राजीव राय : सर, दो-तीन मिनट दे दीजिए। हम तो साथ में ही रहते हैं। सर, सच सुना नहीं जाता है, पर आप सुन लीजिए।

माननीय सभापति : आप एक मिनट में कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री राजीव राय : सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है, यह गरीबों के खिलाफ है। इसमें सामाजिक सुरक्षा की कोई बात नहीं की गई है। जिस विधेयक में सामाजिक सुरक्षा की बात न हो, खासतौर से किसानों के लिए, तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इसमें कुछ प्रावधान हों। पूर्वांचल के किसान पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और पंजाब की तरह किसान नहीं होते हैं। वे छोटे-छोटे किसान होते हैं। अगर सालभर में तीन बार उनकी खेती को नुकसान होता है, तो उन लोगों को भी, जो कॉन्ट्रैक्चुअल आते हैं, कॉन्ट्रैक्चुअल खेती करते हैं, उनको भी फायदा हो, गरीब किसानों की सुरक्षा हो, गरीब छात्रों की पढ़ाई न रुके, उसके लिए व्यवस्था हो। चिकित्सा के लिए चाहे जितना भी पैसा लगे, उस पैसे को देने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार ले। 100 प्रतिशत एफडीआई जहां होगा,

समाजवादी पार्टी उसका विरोध करेगी। देश का पैसा देश के लिए होना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय कि बीमा विधि संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 पर आपने हमें भाग लेने का अवसर दिया। सभापति महोदय, सरकार इस विधेयक को सुधार, सरलीकरण और विस्तार के नाम पर प्रस्तुत कर रही है, लेकिन यदि हम इसके प्रावधानों को ध्यान से पढ़ें, तो यह स्पष्ट है कि यह विधेयक बीमा सुरक्षा का नहीं, बल्कि बीमा बाजारीकरण का दस्तावेज है।

सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक का सबसे गंभीर और दूरगामी प्रावधान चैप्टर - II, सेक्शन 7, जिसके माध्यम से नई धारा 3AA जोड़ी गई है। अब विदेशी निवेशक कंपनी किसी भारतीय बीमा कंपनी की चुकता इक्विटी पूंजी का सौ प्रतिशत तक हिस्सा रख सकते हैं, अर्थात् अब भारत के बीमा क्षेत्र में 100 प्रतिशत तक विदेशी स्वामित्व होगा।

महोदय, हम सरकार से जानना चाहते हैं, माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय जी से जानना चाहते हैं कि जब स्वामित्व पूरी तरह विदेशी होगा, जब बोर्ड, पूंजी और निर्णय प्रक्रिया विदेशी हाथों में होगी तो भारतीय नीति-धारकों के हितों की गारंटी कहाँ होगी? इस धारा में न भारतीय बहुमत बोर्ड की बाध्यता है, न निर्णयों में सार्वजनिक हित की कोई वैधानिक शर्त है, न ही संसद की कोई पूर्व स्वीकृति है। सरकार ने बीमा जैसे संवेदनशील क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण का विचार ही त्याग दिया है। यह विधेयक रूल ऑफ लॉ से नोटिफिकेशन द्वारा शासन की ओर ले जाता है।

महोदय, सेक्शन 21 के माध्यम से इस विधेयक ने सेक्शन्स 27A, 27B, 27C और 27D को पूरी तरह समाप्त कर दिया है। ये धाराएं निवेश, अनुशासन, नियंत्रित फंड्स, सुरक्षा सीमाओं से संबंधित थीं। इन धाराओं को हटाकर सरकार ने बीमा सुरक्षा की दीवारों को तोड़ दिया है।

महोदय, सेक्शन्स 14, 14A, 14B और 14C के तहत बीमा कंपनियों को आधार, पैन, स्वास्थ्य विवरण और वित्तीय जानकारी को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप में संग्रहित करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। लेकिन इस कानून में न डेटा लोकलाइजेशन की बाध्यता है, न डेटा उल्लंघन पर स्पष्ट दंड की जिम्मेदारी, न विदेशी स्वामित्व की स्थिति में डेटा साझा करने पर रोक है।

महोदय, एल.आई.सी. से संबंधित संशोधन किए गए हैं। एल.आई.सी. बिना सरकारी अनुमति के कार्यालय खोल सकती है। विदेशी शाखाओं के धन को भारत से बाहर रख सकती है। उसका संचालन निजी कंपनियों जैसा बनाया गया है।

महोदय, सामाजिक दायित्व, ग्रामीण बीमा, गरीब वर्ग की प्राथमिकता को सुरक्षित नहीं किया गया है। एल.आई.सी. को निजीकरण की दिशा में ले जाने वाला यह कदम है। यह विधेयक बीमा सुरक्षा से अधिक निवेश सुविधा का कानून है और सार्वजनिक बीमा से अधिक कॉर्पोरेट बीमा को बढ़ावा देता है। इन्होंने इस विधेयक का नाम 'सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा' नाम दिया है लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि यह नाम कुछ कॉर्पोरेट की रक्षा और सरकार की रक्षा विधेयक है।

महोदय, मैं सरकार और माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदया जी से मांग करता हूँ कि 100 प्रतिशत एफ.डी.आई. प्रावधान वापस लिया जाए, नीति-धारक सुरक्षा को कानून में मजबूत किया जाए, एल.आई.सी. के सार्वजनिक दायित्वों को वैधानिक संरक्षण दिया जाए और इस विधेयक को संसदीय समिति में भेजा जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET): Sir, on behalf of Telugu Desam Party, I stand in support of the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill.

India's insurance penetration is around 3.7 per cent of GDP whereas, globally, it is close to seven per cent. Before bringing this Bill, there are a few other changes that have been made by the hon. Finance Minister. In the last Budget, the hon. Finance Minister also announced the reduction of GST from 18 per cent to zero per cent on individual health insurance. This measure has been taken so that the majority of the population can access insurance schemes. Moreover, allowing 100 per cent FDI into the insurance sector is a step in the right direction, as it will expand access to these insurance schemes for more

people.

However, I want to make two quick suggestions. First, the IRDAI, which governs and regulates the insurance companies, has been a little bit stringent. In a large country like India, with a large population, there are only about 70 to 72 insurance companies. About 16 per cent of the population have access to these companies, while the remaining 84 per cent of the population have access to approximately 15,000 companies worldwide. This means that the availability of insurance options in India is very low. Yes, the reduction in GST is a good thing, and bringing FDI will actually democratise the insurance policies. However, we should consider having more insurance companies in the country. Take the example of RBI. About 20 to 25 years ago, there were only a limited number of banks and insufficient penetration of credit. However, the RBI came forward and granted many licenses not only to banks but also to NBFCs so that more penetration of loans can happen, and we have seen the benefits of this approach. In that same direction, I request the Finance Ministry to consider issuing more licenses for insurance companies so that more people can access these services. Having only 70 companies for a population of almost 1.6 billion is too low. Even a small country like Sri Lanka has 50 insurance companies. So, I think, this regulation needs to be looked at so that more number of companies can come in.

Sir, my last suggestion is this. We have been seeing the PM Fasal Bima Yojana and also the health insurance schemes. While they are beneficial to a major extent, they are very broad in nature and need to be brought down to the

farmgate level. Since private companies are already doing this, the Government should also focus in the same direction. With these few suggestions, I support this Bill. Thank you very much.

श्री मलविंदर सिंह कंग (आनंदपुर साहिब) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं सबसे पहले आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जहां तक सबका बीमा सबकी रक्षा का सवाल है, हमारे देश का लोगों सबसे ज्यादा भरोसा एलआईसी पर है। किसी भी क्लास का आदमी हो, चाहे वह गरीब है, लोअर मिडल क्लास का है या मिडल क्लास है, हरेक इंसान एलआईसी पर भरोसा करता है। जिस तरीके से इस बिल के माध्यम से 100 परसेंट एफडीआई को लाया जा रहा है, 74 परसेंट एफडीआई ऑलरेडी थी। लेकिन अगर आप वर्ष 2014 से लेकर 2023 तक इन्श्योरेंस में पेनिट्रेशन देखेंगे तो बहुत ही मामूली वृद्धि हुई है, वर्ष 2014 में 3.3 थी जो तो अभी 3.7 हुई है। लेकिन आज भी सबसे ज्यादा लोगों का डर है, पेनिट्रेशन क्यों नहीं हो रही है, उसकी वजह प्रिमियम है, अगर प्राइवेट कंपनियों को इस तरीके से खुली छूट दे दी जाएगी। यहां राजीव राय जी ने सबसे गरीब आदमी की बात की है, वे तो प्राइवेट बैंक में भी जाने के लिए 100 बार सोचता है। पार्लियामेंट की सैलरी भी एलआईसी में जा रही है, इस तरीके से प्राइवेट कंपनियां इन्श्योरेंस सेक्टर में आएंगी तो मुझे नहीं लगता आम साधारण गरीब आदमी का कोई भला होगा, भला होगा तो निश्चित रूप से प्राइवेट कंपनियों का भला होगा, विदेशी कंपनियों का भला होगा।

महोदय, मैं भारत सरकार को दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करूंगा कि इसमें दो-तीन चीजों का बड़ा वैक्यूम दिख रहा है। इसमें नो कम्पोजिट लाइसेंस, लाइसेंस को एक जगह नहीं रखा, उसे अलग-अलग रखा है। इससे लाइसेंस राज हो जाएगा। हैल्थ इन्श्योरेंस के लिए अलग लाइसेंस, कार के लिए अलग, किसी अन्य चीज के लिए अलग लाइसेंस लेने की जरूरत होगी। लाइसेंस कम्पोजिट होना चाहिए। The Bill was expected to execute a composite licence, a long-pending demand. यह पुरानी मांग थी, जिसे इसमें कंसिडर नहीं किया गया। There is no reduction in capital norms for the new entrants. Similarly,

they dropped proposals from the earlier draft. Then, there is no provision for capital insurance companies. The Bill is silent on allowing large corporates to set it up. बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां चाहती हैं कि वह अपने आपको इंश्योर्ड भी अपने आप करें। उनके लिए क्या प्रोसेस रहेगा, वह भी मिसिंग है। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि जिस एलआईसी पर हमें हमेशा से भरोसा रहा है, उसका कैसे सरलीकरण कैसे किया जाए, उसकी पैनीट्रेशन ज्यादा से ज्यादा सोसाइटी में हो और हमारा संविधान जिस सोशल जस्टिस की बात कहता है, तभी हम जस्टिस कर पाएंगे। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (LAKSHADWEEP): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill. At the outset, I would like to thank my party, the Indian National Congress, for allowing me to speak on insurance.

This Bill would have great ramifications for the general public at large. Our insurance sector is regulated as per the Insurance Act of 1938. Post-Independence, the insurance sector was nationalised to protect the public interest, to enlarge the coverage and also to mobilise household savings. The enactment of the Insurance Act, 1938, was with the objective of monopolising the insurance sector, and major public companies were merged under the General Insurance Corporation of India. The sole purpose was to protect the insurance sector from private and foreign participation, ensuring that the State has a central role in providing insurance to the public at large.

Post-liberalisation reforms in 1991 marked a significant turning point, leading to a substantial increase in FDI inflows. Then, after the Malhotra Committee's recommendation, the Insurance Regulatory and Development

Authority of India Act, 1999, led to the opening of the insurance sector to private and foreign players in the year 2000 through joint ventures. So, in 2000, the cap for the insurance sector was 26 per cent, and in 2015, this cap was increased to 49 per cent. Again, in 2021, there was a significant increase in the private sector's share of premium, and it was enhanced to 74 per cent by removing the Indian ownership and control requirement. Now, there is a move to increase FDI to 100 per cent in the insurance sector.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that there are many demerits of 100 per cent FDI in the insurance sector. Let me highlight a few of them. The loss of public control over a strategic financial sector, increasing FDI to 100 per cent, would allow complete foreign ownership and control over insurance operations in India, including decision-making for investment, pricing and risk selection. Then, there will be an increased risk of foreign dominance and capital outflows. It will lead to the dominance of foreign companies and hegemony over the market. Domestic investors may not have the financial strength, and this could also lead to a large share of premium income flowing out of the country through dividends and payments within multinational groups.

Sir, this is certainly going to adversely impact the domestic business. This would erode the insurance sector. Sections 6 and 6A, which provide a major safeguard, have been compromised. These sections lay down a statutory ceiling on shareholders, transfer of shares, ownership thresholds and voting rights. One hundred per cent FDI in the insurance sector would explicitly compromise on this aspect. Therefore, I oppose this Bill, which does not protect and promote

the local businesses and entrepreneurs involved in the insurance sector.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that up till 2014, in Lakshadweep, we had 100 per cent blanket cover of health insurance for our general population at large. But that has been withdrawn. I want to understand from the Government where do we fit in the Sabka Bima and Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill. Therefore, I would urge the Government to re-examine this amendment and keep this Bill in abeyance. I would also request the Government not to give complete control of our insurance sector to foreign investors in order to protect our local market. Thank you, Sir.

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत (उदयपुर) : सभापति जी, आपने मुझे सबका बीमा और सबकी रक्षा विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं एलआईसी आफ इंडिया का ग्राहक हूँ। वर्ष 2001 में मैंने बीमा कराया था। आज मुझे 18 लाख रुपये की राशि उस बीमा के माध्यम से मिल रही है। यह अपने आप में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सेक्टर है। इसमें सुरक्षा भी है, गारंटी भी है और कांटेक्ट भी है तथा इससे ज्यादा भरोसा इसमें है। जनता का भरोसा होना अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी बात है। जब देश में सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका प्रयास और सबका विश्वास की बात नरेन्द्र मोदी जी कहते हैं तो बीमा भी सबका होना चाहिए। जब अन्य देशों से तुलना करते हैं तो हमारे देश में बीमा का पेनेट्रेशन 4 परसेंट है, जो बहुत कम है। यह चिंता का विषय है लेकिन जब हम संविधान की प्रस्तावना के अनुसार सोशल, इकोनॉमिकल और पोलिटिकल जस्टिस की बात करते हैं तो मुझे लगता है कि यह सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय का बड़ा पक्ष होगा क्योंकि इसमें जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, वे सभी महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

महोदय, प्रस्तुत बिल बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 और आईआरडीए का एक्ट, 1999, एलआईसी का एक्ट, 1956 और साधारण बीमा (राष्ट्रीयकरण) एक्ट, 1972 को अमेंड करके जोड़ता है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान है, जो आधुनिक आवश्यकता के अनुसार है। प्रोटेक्शन कैसे बढ़े

और कैसे बीमा सेक्टर मजबूत हो, इसका वैश्विक स्तर पर ले जाने का प्रावधान यह बिल करता है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं सभी से आग्रह करूंगा कि सर्वसम्मति से इसे पारित करें।

महोदय, इसके उद्देश्य बहुत स्पष्ट हैं। इसका संचित निधि पर कोई प्रभार नहीं आएगा। यह अपने आप में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है लेकिन इसका जो उद्देश्य है वह बीमा सेक्टर में वृद्धि करना, विकास करना है। जब देश आगे बढ़ रहा है तो बीमा सेक्टर भी आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। बीमा धारकों का बेहतर संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करना इसका उद्देश्य है। बीमा सेक्टर में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण ग्राहक का हित है। बीमा कम्पनियां और एजेंट्स के हितों की रक्षा करने का इसमें प्रावधान है। बीमा को सुगम बनाने का भी इसमें प्रावधान है। पूरा सेक्टर ट्रांसपेरेंट हो और बहुत अच्छे से रेगुलेट हो। जब हम देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि जीवन बीमा में पूरी दुनिया में हम 10वें नम्बर पर हैं और गैर-जीवन बीमा में 15वें नम्बर पर हैं। जब हम विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र हैं तो हमारी अपनी पोजिशन भी बहुत तेजी से इस क्षेत्र में बढ़नी चाहिए, जो हमारे हित में है। नए जमाने के हिसाब से डिजिटल डेटा संरक्षण की भी इसमें बात है। प्रतिस्पर्धा बढ़ाने की बात भी इसमें है। सरकार ने इस सेक्टर को आगे बढ़ाने की काफी पहल की है। किसानों के लिए इसमें पहल की गई है। जीएसटी में छूट देकर नौकरी करने वाले और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को राहत दी है लेकिन स्वास्थ्य बीमा जैसे प्रधान मंत्री आयुष्मान आरोग्य योजना के तहत काफी काम करने की आवश्यकता है। इसमें आईआरडीए को ताकतवर बनाने की बात कही गई है कि यदि एफडीआई के माध्यम से विदेशी कम्पनियां काम करती हैं तो जो प्रीमियम कलेक्ट किया है उसकी इनवेस्टमेंट भारत में ही करने का प्रावधान है। यदि इसमें कोई इर्रेगुलैरिटी होती है तो पूरे पैटर्न को जांचने की ताकत आईआरडीए को दी जा रही है। एलआईसी के लिए यह खुशखबरी जैसा है कि यदि उसे जोनल आफिस खोलना है तो सरकार से परमिशन लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसमें ग्लोबल स्टैंडर्ड आ रहा है।

महोदय, सबका साथ, सबका विकास का जो दौर चल रहा है उसमें सबका बीमा भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इससे सबकी रक्षा होगी। विपक्ष इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं क्योंकि जब सबका बीमा होगा तो बिहार जैसा परिणाम आएगा, वेस्ट बंगाल में आएगा, तमिलनाडु में आएगा। विपक्ष राजनीतिक

कारणों से इस बिल पर टीका-टिप्पणी कर रहे हैं, नहीं तो सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं इसका अभिनंदन करता हूँ और आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस बिल को पारित किया जाए। आपका बहुत-बहुत अभिनंदन, नमस्कार और जय हिंद।

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY (KADAPA): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill, 2025.

I hope the letter and spirit of this Bill not only confines to life insurance but also to health insurance and the agriculture crop insurance as well. I would like to mention some of the advantages of this Bill. This Bill opens a pathway for up to 100 per cent FDI in Indian insurance companies to be governed by conditions notified subsequently by the Finance Ministry. In a capital-intensive, scale-driven sector, this initiative can propel growth. India's insurance coverage remains low by global standards, with life insurance penetration at around three per cent and general insurance close to only one per cent. This highlights deep gaps in access, awareness, and affordability, especially in rural and informal sectors. This Bill will definitely increase the coverage across the country.

One of the main challenges of this Bill is it does not address the claim-settlement ratio data being used as a misleading tactic by insurance companies. The insurance companies in our country boost their high claim-settlement ratio by approving small claims while often rejecting larger, genuine claims on technicalities, making the actual claim to settlement amount ratio much lower, which is where the real financial impact lies for consumers. Even the much-quoted 96.82 per cent claim-settlement ratio is misleading because a claim is

counted as settled even when it is only partially approved. Families often receive just 60 per cent or 65 per cent of the insured amount after heavy deductions, yet such cases are proudly added to the settled column. This inflates the numbers without reflecting the real value paid to the policyholders.

Sir, on behalf of the YSR Congress Party, we support this Bill provided the Bill does not negatively impact insurance employees and has safeguards for jobs, rights, and service conditions of existing insurance employees. The Government of India must move towards universal basic health insurance by expanding Ayushman Bharat scheme to cover all citizens of the country. IRDAI must be strengthened into a proactive SEBI-like regulator to effectively oversee foreign and domestic insurance companies.

Finally, insurance-related adjudication and dispute resolution mechanisms must be comprehensively reformed to ensure timely and fair justice. Thank you.

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR): Sir, I rise to strongly oppose the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill, 2025. *Sir, I am happy that you are in the Chair while there is a discussion on this Bill. I express my sincere gratitude for the same.*

18.39 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

While the title suggests universal protection, the matter of the Bill moves in the opposite direction. This Bill is away from social security and towards

..... English translation of this part of Speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

corporate-driven insurance expansion. This Bill proposes sweeping amendments to existing insurance laws under the pretext of improving penetration and efficiency. In reality, it facilitates greater privatisation, consolidation, foreign and private sector dominance in the insurance sector, and weakening the public character of insurance that has been built over decades in this country. Public sector insurers like LIC and General Insurance Companies have played a crucial role in social security, rural outreach, and nation-building. This Bill risks reducing them to mere market players competing on unequal terms. The Bill also dilutes regulatory oversight and parliamentary accountability, granting excessive powers to the Executive and regulators without adequate safeguards. There is no clarity on how mis-selling, claim rejections or exclusionary practices will be prevented, particularly when private players dominate.

Sir, most importantly, the slogan, “Sabka Bima, Sabki Raksha” rings hollow when there is no legally enforceable right to insurance or guaranteed coverage for all citizens. Without strengthening public insurers and ensuring State responsibility, this Bill reduces social protection to a market transaction. Therefore, I urge the Government to withdraw this Bill. I submit a simple request to the hon. Finance Minister to withdraw the Bill. Then, we can discuss the matter further. I strongly oppose this Bill once again. This Bill may be withdrawn.

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Sir, before making my observation on this Bill, I would like to make an appeal, that is, save LIC. If you throw this LIC to have a fight with the multinationals, it is very clear that it will go

to doldrums. I hope that the Government will show that kindness to this prestigious institution. Otherwise, LIC is facing a lot of illness such as portfolio losses, stock performance, corporate exposure, operational and strategic challenges and external campaign and perception.

We all know that LIC is navigating a mix of market volatility and internal difficulties like staff shortage. They are suffering with this kind of thing. If you are not coming forward for the rescue of LIC, we will be showing it in a bad light. Similarly, when we are talking about this, I would like to say that we must have precaution and preparedness. What is the position now? Public sector is weakening.

On the other side, private parties, not only on a small scale, but also on a big scale, on an international level, are coming to capture the entire market. In India, it is a problematic kind of thing.

There is a strong regulatory framework. The hon. Minister in her opening remarks today was also talking about the necessity of a regulatory mechanism. I hope that we must establish a robust independent regulator like IRDAI to oversee licensing, operations, pricing, and solvency of insurance companies. We have to ensure that. We have to verify it that way.

The second thing is financial soundness requirement. The new parties come with new offers, impose minimum capital, solvency margins, and reserve requirements to ensure that insurers can meet future claims. That is a safety thing.

Then, there are consumer protection measures. It mandates transparency

in policy terms, fair pricing, grievance redressal mechanisms, and protection against mis-selling. Similarly, there should be risk management standards that require insurers to adopt sound underwriting practices, reinsurance arrangements, and risk-based supervision. This is also a necessity.

There should be phased and controlled entry by allowing gradual entry of private and foreign players to prevent market instability and excessive competition. It is a very important issue. When we ask the Indian companies to fight with multinationals, we have to analyse the situation as to whether they can fight with them. How will they survive if they cannot fight? So, if you are not coming to the rescue of these institutions, we will be in a dangerous situation.

As regards universal service obligations, impose social and rural sector obligations so that insurance reaches the vulnerable and under-served population. This aspect is also to be considered properly.

Monitoring and accountability are also very important. It is easy to open the doors for everybody, but we will be in danger until and unless we ensure this.

As regards crisis preparedness, we have to be prepared to meet this kind of crisis.

Lastly, I would like to say that if this kind of kindness is not prevailing in you, then it will be dangerous. Public sector is after all public sector, and it is having its own greatness. But instead of fighting with others, you have to support them. The Government should support the public sector.

With these few expectations, I hope that wisdom may prevail upon the Government to take appropriate action in this regard. I thank you very much, Sir.

***SHRI SELVARAJ V. (NAGAPATTINAM):** Hon Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. Thank you for this Opportunity. I extend Vanakkam to Hon Finance Minister. I urge that this “Sabka Bima; Sabka Suraksha” Amendment Bill should be withdrawn. Foreign Direct Investment in Insurance Sector is against the economy and sovereignty of our country besides the consumers. Insurance is not an ordinary business. This is a social security. Insurance is a Sector which collects savings of the people for long. These savings are being utilized in infrastructure, social welfare schemes and nation development. By allowing 100 per cent FDI in Insurance Sector, we are allowing the savings of our Indian people to go in the control of foreign capitalists. Profit is taken away from the country. Government’s control on the strategic financial sector will be weakened. This is not development. This is an action leading to exploitation of national resources. This is a law to help the foreign companies to earn huge profits. Foreign Insurance companies will be accountable to the International Investors and not the people of India. They are not aimed at social security rather they are aimed at highest profit. This is not inclusive as this amendment Bill targets the low risk customers of the urban higher income Group. Moreover, this Amendment is aimed for profit making through the world financial capital. As the consequences will be against the interests of the customers, premium amount will definitely increase as it is controlled 100 per cent by the foreign companies. Rejection of demand will increase. Old aged persons, rural poor and unorganised labourers,

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

will be ignored. Consumers will be converted into profitable raw material rather than protected citizens. This measure will definitely weaken out Public Sector Insurance companies. PSUs like LIC, GIC do serve the high risky rural and social sectors. They invest in national development programmes. 100 per cent FDI will create unfair competition. Public sector will be totally ignored in a planned manner. Indirectly it will lead to privatisation. This is not a reform. This is a planned collapse of the Public Insurance sector. It is a threat to the job and rights of labour force. The more dominating foreign Insurance Sector will lead to increase in outsourcing. Target based pressure will increase, There will be job losses. The rights of the Trade Unions will be affected. Permanent jobs will be converted as contract assignments.

China has experience of controlling this Sector and kept this as a national priority. China has restored Governmental control in its Insurance Sector. Even if FDI is allowed in China, there are strict controls on them. National institutional dominance, social targets, fixed security are some of the aspects followed in China. Insurance is used as a tool for development by China. It does see Insurance as a profit earning market. Our experience of Latin America shows that privatisation is a failure in this Insurance sector. Insurance and Pension sectors have been completely privatised in some Latin American countries. This has resulted in high premium, low Insurance cover and big financial crisis. The Government has to look into it in order to restore that. Dominance by the private players, will destroy the social security aspect. This prior experience of India is itself showing us a warning. FDI has been made 100 per cent in Insurance

Sector with an aim to provide every citizen Insurance cover before the year 2047.

Sir, by weakening the Public Sector companies, why should you encourage the private sector companies in this Insurance Sector? From the year 1991 to till now, as many as Rs 82,000 Crore was collected as Foreign Investment in Insurance Sector. LIC is having assets worth Rs 57 lakh Crore. Such an institution should be strengthened rather being weakened. Only then Insurance coverage could be provided to all the citizens of our country. Last year, an amount of Rs 7, 324 Core has been given as dividend to the Union Government. What is the contribution made by the foreign Insurance Companies for the development of India? Those foreign Insurance companies who came into Insurance Sector after the year 2000, many of them have left this Business during the last 25 years. American International Group, Alliance New York Life, ING, etc. are such companies.

Government pleads for long term investments. After saying the lines of a Tamil poem of Mahakavi Bharathi “Thaayin Manikkodi Paareer” on the floor of Parliament, after celebrating the 150th anniversary with a clarion call of saluting our soil, you have brought a Bill seeking foreign investments in Insurance sector once again. Thank you. Vanakkam.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman Sir. I rise to strongly oppose the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill, 2025.

Today morning, at the time of introduction of the Bill, I have raised so many objections. Those objections may be treated as part of my speech in

opposing the Bill also.

I would like to remember the days of the global meltdown, that is the global economic crisis during the year 2008. We all know that the architect of the new liberalized economic reforms is none other than Dr. Manmohan Singh. He was the Prime Minister at that time. He, along with the Finance Minister, were returning from the global summit to address the issue of global meltdown. When they reached Delhi, they had a press meeting and in the press meeting press people asked a very pertinent question to them. The question was, how the global economic crisis or the global meltdown will affect the Indian economy. That was the pertinent question asked. The then hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji replied to the press people that this global economic crisis was not adversely affecting the Indian economy. Again, a question was raised: "Why?" Then he answered that it was because we were having strong public sector undertakings in the insurance sector as well as in the banking sector. So, this is the way by which the Indian economy was saved during the global economic crisis in the year 2008. That is the strength of the public sector undertakings in the country.

Unfortunately, this Bill allows 100 per cent equity or 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in the insurance sector. Indirectly it is an attempt to privatise the whole insurance sector. We know it very well. I would like to cite an example regarding the Life Insurance Corporation of India. It is an organisation formed by a statute of the Parliament in the year 1956. Only Rs. 5 crore was the paid up capital of that company or the corporation. What is the wealth, asset and the

capital of the Life Insurance Corporation? When we are all talking of the insurance penetration, it is very less compared to the global average of seven per cent. In India, it is just three per cent.

When we have to discuss about the growth of Life Insurance Corporation from 1956 to 2020 and the role of the Life Insurance Corporation in the development of the country in terms of so many welfare schemes and the infrastructure development, the contribution was too much. My question to the hon. Minister is this. Suppose with 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment being allowed, the multinational corporations which are doing business in the field of the insurance, are they concerned about the national development of the country? They will grab the profit and they will be benefited. But as far as the public sector undertakings like Life Insurance Corporation and the General Insurance Corporations are concerned, the benefit and the profit will be utilised for the welfare of the nation and for the development of the nation. That is their history which we have seen during all these 75 years.

Sir, coming to one of the points, the main issue regarding the growth and development of the Life Insurance Corporation is its market share. If you look at the market share, even after foreign investment was allowed in both the general insurance sector and the life insurance sector, they could not compete with the life insurance sector. Why? It is because of the strength of LIC agents across the country. There are 14 lakh LIC agents, and that is the real strength of the Indian insurance corporation.

However, as far as the General Insurance Corporation is concerned, they

do not have such a strength. That is the reason why the market share of private companies and foreign companies in general insurance is more than 70 per cent. But as far as LIC or the life insurance sector is concerned, even after all this privatisation and globalisation, the Life Insurance Corporation is still maintaining a market share of more than 60 per cent. In this situation, we are inviting foreign direct investment up to hundred per cent and giving benefits to them. Definitely, this will adversely affect the Life Insurance Corporation, and it will also affect the livelihood of LIC agents who are working for the benefit of the country and for the benefit of the Corporation.

Sir, coming to the Clauses, I have given notices of seven amendments, out of which I would like to speak on three Clauses. I am not speaking on Clause 7; I have already spoken on that. Regarding Clause 71, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister because it is ambiguous and vague. I will just read Clause 71. It states that in Section 116 of the original Act:

“The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt any insurer constituted, incorporated or domiciled in any country or State outside India from any of the provisions of this Act which may be specified in the notification either absolutely or subject to such conditions or modification as may be specified in the notification.”

It means that power is being given to the Central Government to exempt foreign multinational corporations from the requirements of the provisions of this Bill. Is this not an undue benefit being provided to multinational corporations over

domestic companies?

There is one more provision regarding the agents, and I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister on Clause 36. It is related to Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, which will be determining certain matters. Once again, I would like to urge the hon. Minister to please protect the public sector undertakings in the country, in particular, the Life Insurance Corporation as well as the general insurance companies, so as to ensure the development of the nation and the welfare of the people.

With these words, once again, I strongly oppose this Bill, which provides for hundred per cent foreign direct investment in the private sector. Thank you very much.

***SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM (PUDUCHERRY):** Hon Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. Our Hon Finance Minister has introduced this “Sabka Bima; Sabka Suraksha” Bill. At the same time, through this Bill it is said that the Foreign Direct Investments in Insurance Sector will be increased from the present 74 percent to 100 per cent. Our worry is that the premium amount should not be allowed to increase at any cost. This is our demand. Particularly, if these foreign companies come to India, there is a possibility of increasing the premium amount. This should however be stopped.

19.00 hrs

I urge that the required action should be taken. Similarly guidelines for

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

getting back the insured amount, or the assured sum should be implemented. Simple and poor people cannot compete with big companies by filing a case as there is a possibility of not getting the sum assured. Therefore I urge upon you that the regulatory mechanism should be in an organised manner. Not only that, when you say medical insurance, those big hospitals accept the Insurance policies. But small hospitals do not accept these Insurance policies and their coverage since the Insurance Companies do not release funds once it is claimed. Particularly, in smaller Cities, these Insurance cards are not being accepted. Due to this, the poor and downtrodden people are affected a lot.

I urge that something should be done in this regard. Similarly, when you talk about farm insurance, sample survey becomes an Insurance cover of that particular area. Personally, this should be an Insurance for the farmers. If you take paddy, it is prone to diseases. In such a situation, when the farmers are affected and remain in deep distress, there should be arrangements for Insurance cover at this age. Similarly the cane farmers are very much affected. Particularly, due to crop diseases, cane growers pertaining to Cuddalore, Viluppuram and Puducherry are very much affected. At the same time, you are aware of the special harvest from Coconut cultivation in Pollachi area. Due to several coconut-tree borne diseases impacting cane growers of Tamil Nadu. Such cane farmers should be protected. Why because, Insurance money is being provided only after doing complete survey. If a particular Group of farmers are largely affected, they do not get due compensation amount. That too not in time. I urge that as it takes two or three years to fulfil the demands. I

urge that the Union Government should rectify this. Similarly you are well aware of the fact that Puducherry is prone to natural disasters every now and then. There is a possibility of vehicles getting immersed in water. Traders find it difficult to engage in vehicle sales. They are reluctant to avail insurance cover. Because more than expected lines, those areas get affected. I therefore urge that necessary guideline should be framed.

Sir, three more points. We look at private banks. These banks do not extend loans under Mudra Scheme or any other Scheme as a priority sector lending. Because they do not have compulsion as a priority sector. I urge that Insurance sector should be accorded a status of priority sector. I request you that you should put this as a mandatory clause so that they will be bound to do that without fail. You are well aware of Puducherry that due to the efforts of our Hon Lieutenant Governor of Puducherry fake drug producers are identified and their drug manufacturing units have been closed. Those involved in such illegal drugs manufacturing are also arrested. Some children also died due to this spurious drugs. Compensation under the Insurance covers should be provided to them

I therefore urge that you should provide Insurance cover to those who used that fake or spurious drugs. Loss faced due to wrong medication by doctors, or wrong treatment by hospitals, and compensation thereupon should be included. Not only that, we have lost the income of our country due to the manufacturing of such spurious drugs. There should be stringent action against the.. Thank you.

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE (KOTTAYAM): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to speak on this Bill with much apprehension and lot of doubts as far as the intent of the Government is concerned. This Sabka Bima, Sabki Raksha Bill, 2025 proposes sweeping changes in the existing Act. We are reaching 100 per cent FDI, starting from 26 per cent to 49 per cent to 74 per cent to 100 per cent, through this enactment. The objective, as publicly stated by the hon. Finance Minister is to reach insurance for all by 2047 and 100 per cent FDI will be available to companies which invest the entire premium in India. The Finance Minister says that the removal of the FDI cap will attract stable and sustained FDI and increase competition, facilitate technology transfer, improve insurance penetration in the country. Insurance penetration is less than three per cent if you take the global average and the insurance density is only 10 per cent of the global average.

So, Sir, there is a lot of scope for our existing companies to improve their business in our country. What is this technology transfer in insurance business, I do not understand? This is not a high technology area. I can understand that if it is chip making or something like that, you have to import the technology from outside. But this is just a book keeping and management of finance, for which I do not know what high technology is being going to be brought from abroad.

Sir, there is no need for removal of this FDI cap and bringing in foreign companies into our market where we had seven public sector companies, and now, gradually their number has risen to 73 insurance companies. The global average is around 10000. If all those companies are going to come in and invest in this country, of course, foreign capital will come. But ultimately, what will be

the outcome for our companies? That is the main point to be thought of.

What technology is going to be transferred and what kind of strengthening will be there? Of course, there will be competition and whether there will be any level-playing field in that competition. That is the main thing.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how it is going to benefit our country. Of course, if the competition benefits the larger public, that is good. We are not against it. But, if our companies are going to be left out of the market by that competition, is this what we want and is that strengthening our companies?

Sir, where will this relaxing of norms take our country, our companies, and interest of our people? That is the main thing. The main thing is that the capital investment is not the only factor holding back growth of insurance in this country.

The regulatory structure should focus on reforms to favour the customers. Lengthy and reluctant claim settlement does not impair customers' confidence; mis-selling of insurance products, chasing quick profitability, and chasing profitability, these are all things which impair the customers' trust.

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, आज मैं आपकी अनुमति से 'सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा' (बीमा विधि संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 पर अपना मत रखना चाहता हूँ। आज यह सदन केवल विधेयक पर चर्चा नहीं कर रहा है, आज यह सदन भारत के हर नागरिक की सुरक्षा, गरिमा और भविष्य पर निर्णय ले रहा है। इसलिए भारत की सामाजिक और आर्थिक यात्रा में यह एक निर्णायक मोड़ है। वेद वाणी है - "योग क्षेमं वहाम्यहम्" आपकी सुरक्षा और कल्याण की जिम्मेदारी हमारी।

सभापति महोदय, आजादी के 75 वर्षों बाद भी भारत का एक बड़ा वर्ग ऐसा है, जो बीमारी से डरता है, दुर्घटना से टूट जाता है, मृत्यु के बाद परिवार को असहाय छोड़ जाता है। यह सिर्फ इसलिए, क्योंकि उसके पास बीमा नहीं है। यह विधेयक उसी असमानता को समाप्त करने का संकल्प है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यह 'सबका बीमा' केवल नारा नहीं नीति है। अब तक बीमा शहरों सीमित रहा, कागजों में उलझा रहा, आम आदमी से दूर रहा, लेकिन हमारी सरकार मानती है कि बीमा कोई लक्जरी नहीं, यह हर आदमी का अधिकार है। इसलिए हमने कहा 'सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा'।

सभापति महोदय, आज लगभग 60-65 प्रतिशत आबादी पूरी तरह से अनइंश्योर्ड है और गंभीर रूप से अंडर-इंश्योर्ड भी है। ग्रामीण भारत, असंगठित क्षेत्र, गिग वर्कर्स, छोटे दुकानदार, दिहाड़ी मजदूर, ये सब बीमा व्यवस्था से लगभग बाहर हैं। एक मेडिकल इमरजेंसी आज भी लाखों परिवारों को गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे धकेल देती है। वर्ष 1938 और वर्ष 1956 के कानून आज के डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म आधारित और जोखिम बहुल समाज के लिए अपर्याप्त हो चुके हैं। इसलिए यह विधेयक आवश्यक और समयोचित भी है।

इस विधेयक की सबसे बड़ी शक्ति इसका दृष्टिकोण है। यह बीमा को केवल टैक्स सेविंग प्रोडक्ट नहीं मानता, केवल शहरी मिडिल क्लास का साधन नहीं मानता, बल्कि बीमा सामाजिक सुरक्षा का आधार है। इसलिए वर्ष 1938 का बीमा अधिनियम, वर्ष 1956 का एलआईसी का अधिनियम, वर्ष 1999 का आईआरडीएआई का अधिनियम, इन तीनों में एक साथ संशोधन किया जा रहा है। इसलिए इस विधेयक का सीधा उद्देश्य है - Insurance Penetration को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ बीमा का दायरा बढ़ाना और IRDAI को अधिक सक्षम नियामक बनाना। नए risk models और नए distribution channels को विकसित करना। नए products तेज़ी से उभर रहे हैं उनको सुरक्षा देना। Policyholder Protection पर ज़ोर देना है।

महोदय, सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की बात आती है और लगातार इस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि मेरे क्षेत्र में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए चार लेन की

रोड बनायी जाए। हरदा से लेकर टिमरनी, नामदापुरा को हौशंगाबाद और जबलपुर तक जाना चाहिए। जिससे दुर्घटनाओं से राहत मिल सके। यह विधेयक भारत को संकट-रोधी बनाता है। डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर के सामाजिक न्याय प्रतिपूर्ति करता है।

महोदय, मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक किसी एक वर्ग के लिए नहीं, किसी एक कंपनी के लिए नहीं, किसी एक चुनाव के लिए नहीं, बल्कि यह विधेयक पूरे भारतवर्ष के लिए है। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से 25 जीवन बीमा कंपनियां और गैर जीवन बीमा कंपनियां, वर्ष 2015 में 26 परसेंट से 49 परसेंट एफडीआई किया गया और वर्ष 2021 में 49 परसेंट से 74 परसेंट किया गया। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि बीमा क्षेत्र में सौ परसेंट एफडीआई लाने का काम उन्होंने किया है। ईज़ ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस के साथ-साथ हमारी सरकार ईज़ ऑफ लिविंग की भी व्यवस्था कर रही है। सावधानी हटी, दुर्घटना घटी। जिंदगी के साथ भी और जिंदगी के बाद भी।

अंत में, सभापति महोदय मैं इस विधेयक का मूल भावना के साथ समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं अटल जी की कविता की पंक्ति के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ -

एक हाथ में सृजन दूसरे में हम प्रलय लिए चलते हैं
सभी कीर्ति ज्वाला में जलते, हम अंधियारे में जलते हैं।
आंखों में वैभव के सपने पग में तूफानों की गति हो
राष्ट्रभक्ति का ज्वार न रुकता, आये जिस जिसकी हिम्मत हो।

श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे (रामटेक) : सभापति महोदय, 1 सितम्बर, 1956 को भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, एलआईसी, की स्थापना की गयी थी। उस समय देश के 245 निजी जीवन बीमा कंपनियों का विलय करके एलआईसी बनायी गयी ताकि बीमा को मुनाफे का नहीं अपितु सामाजिक सुरक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जा सके। किंतु आज बीमा क्षेत्र में सौ परसेंट एफडीआई लाने का जो नियोजन किया गया है। वर्ष 2011 में जब मनमोहन सिंह जी की यूपीए की सरकार द्वारा 51 परसेंट एफडीआई लाने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया तो भाजपा ने पूरे देश में हाहाकार मचा दिया कि इस एफडीआई

से हमारा देश बर्बाद हो जाएगा, रोजगार छिन जाएगा, पूरे देश में आफत आ जाएगी। लेकिन आज हर जगह सौ परसेंट एफडीआई करने का काम एनडीए सरकार कर रही है। केवल नाम बदलने से काम बदलने वाला नहीं है। आपको काम करना पड़ेगा। यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इसमें यह कहीं नहीं बताया गया है कि देश की गरीब जनता को इससे क्या लाभ होने वाला है? बीमा क्षेत्र में क्या सुधार होने वाला है? आज देश में कृषि बीमा योजना चल रही है, लेकिन ऐसे कितने किसान हैं, जिनको कृषि का बीमा मिलता है? उसके लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

महोदय, मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि बीमा कंपनियों के प्रावधान इस तरह के होते हैं कि जब किसान फसल बीमा क्लेम करने जाते हैं तो उनको पचास-सौ रुपये का क्लेम दिया जाता है। उसके लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई उपाय नहीं किया जा है, लेकिन बीमा में सौ परसेंट एफडीआई लाने का काम यह सरकार कर रही है।

महोदय, अभी तक देश के पूंजीपति देश को लूट रहे थे। लेकिन, अब इस सरकार ने विदेशी पूंजीपतियों को भी खुली छूट दे दी है। एलआईसी जैसी सार्वजनिक संस्था का पैसा अदानी समूह की कंपनी में लगभग 3.9 अरब डॉलर निवेश के रूप में लगाया है। इससे यह सवाल खड़ा होता है कि क्या गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग की बचत कुछ चुनिंदा कॉर्पोरेट घरानों के लिए जोखिम में डाला जा रहा है? दूसरी ओर, रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत में लगभग 70 प्रतिशत लोग स्वास्थ्य बीमा से बाहर हैं। उनको किस तरीके से इस योजना के अंदर लाया जाएगा? उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए क्या किया जाएगा? ताकि, सारे गरीब इसमें सम्मिलित हो सकें। ऐसी स्थिति में 'सबका बीमा, सबकी सुरक्षा' की हकीकत 'किसान फसल बीमा' योजना जैसी होने की आशंका है। जहां बीमा कंपनियां प्रीमियम तो वसूलती हैं, लेकिन जरूरत पड़ने पर जनता को उसका लाभ नहीं मिलता है।

सभापति महोदय, कोरोना महामारी के दौरान आपने देखा होगा, पूरे देश ने देखा है कि इलाज के अभाव में लोग मरते रहे, लेकिन बीमा कंपनियां उस समय कहीं पर भी लोगों के साथ खड़ी नहीं दिखी। इसके बाद भी अगर ऐसा होता है तो बीमा किस तरीके से लोगों के साथ खड़ा रहने का काम करेगी? सरकार ने 'आयुष्मान भारत योजना' को यह कहकर लागू किया था कि हर परिवार को पांच

लाख रुपये तक स्वास्थ्य बीमा का लाभ मिलेगा, लेकिन इस योजना में भी घोटाले सामने आ रहे हैं। लखनऊ में 'आयुष्मान भारत योजना' के तहत लगभग 9 करोड़ 94 लाख रुपये का घोटाला सामने आया है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरीके से ये एफडीआई 100 परसेंट कर रहे हैं, यूपीए और हमारा इंडिया अलायंस इसका विरोध कर रहा है। पहले इन्होंने एफडीआई का विरोध किया था, लेकिन आज ये उसी एफडीआई का फायदा दिखा रहे हैं। ये किस तरीके से इसका समाधान करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Finance Minister, would you like to speak now?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, are you calling me for the reply?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, Madam. You have to make an announcement.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I would just like to inform the hon. Members that dinner has been arranged for Members in the MP's Dining Room, First Floor of the Parliament House.

Members may kindly avail dinner after 8 p.m. as per their convenience.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, Madam.

माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सभी से एक अनुरोध है। आप सबने तो अपना बीमा कराया होगा, लेकिन आप अपनी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी के लोगों का भी बीमा कराइए। जितनी जनता है, जनता ने आपको वोट दिया है, आप उनमें भी इसके बारे में अवेयरनेस और बीमा पेनेट्रेशन कराने की कृपा करें।

अभी कुछ और माननीय सदस्य बोलेंगे। आप सभी को सिर्फ दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करनी है।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल जी।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने हमें 'सबका बीमा सबकी रक्षा (बीमा विधि संशोधन) विधेयक 2025 पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से सबसे पहले मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हम बीमा विस्तार, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और नागरिकों की वित्तीय सुरक्षा के विरोध में नहीं हैं। वास्तव में, बीमा का दायरा बढ़ना आज के समय की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन देश की जनता का प्रश्न यह है कि यह विधेयक किसके हित में है? आम नागरिक के हित में है या बड़ी बीमा कंपनियों के हित में है? इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में जरूर क्लियर करें। सरकार इस विधेयक को 'सबका बीमा' कह रही है, लेकिन ज़मीनी हकीकत यह है कि आज भी देश की बड़ी आबादी, खासकर किसान, असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिक, छोटे दुकानदार और ग्रामीण महिलाएं या तो बीमा से बाहर हैं या फिर ऐसे बीमा में फंसी हैं, जिनका दावा मिलना लगभग असंभव है।

सभापति महोदय, जो कुल एफडीआई है, वह पूंजी का मात्र लगभग 32 प्रतिशत ही है। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार द्वारा एफडीआई सीमा को 100 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाना और विदेशी पूंजी को भारत में पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता देना पूरी तरह से तर्कहीन है। इस निर्णय का न केवल भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर, बल्कि भारतीय बीमा कंपनियों पर भी गंभीर दुष्परिणाम होंगे।

सभापति महोदय, बीमा नहीं, दावा मिलना ज़रूरी है। बीमा पॉलिसी देना आसान है, लेकिन जब दुर्घटना होती है, बीमारी आती है या फसल नष्ट होती है, तब कंपनियों शर्तों का जाल बिछा देती हैं। इस विधेयक में यह स्पष्ट उल्लेखित नहीं है। इसलिए, मेरी मंत्री जी मांग है की आप जब जवाब दें तो बताएं की इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद दावों के निपटारे की समय-सीमा क्या होगी? गलत तरीके से दावा खारिज करने पर कंपनियों पर क्या सज़ा होगी?

सभापति महोदय, अगर 'सबकी रक्षा' सच में सरकार का उद्देश्य है, तो सबसे पहले क्लेम सेटलमेंट को अधिकार बनाना होगा। इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी बताएं।

सभापति महोदय, निजीकरण और विदेशी पूंजी - यह विधेयक बीमा क्षेत्र में निजी और विदेशी निवेश को और आसान बनाता है। सवाल यह है कि क्या इससे प्रीमियम सस्ता होगा या फिर मुनाफे के लिए गरीबों को बाहर कर दिया जाएगा? यह बात मैं इसलिए भी कह रहा हूँ कि बीमा कोई साधारण व्यापार नहीं है, यह सार्वजनिक भरोसे का क्षेत्र है। अगर केवल मुनाफा ही लक्ष्य होगा, तो 'सबका

बीमा' एक नारा बनकर रह जाएगा ।

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील (सांगली): आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद । वित्त मंत्री जी के इंट्रोडक्शन के भाषण में उन्होंने कुछ आंकड़े पेश किए । She spoke about penetration going from 3.3 to 3.7 per cent. With a low base, I think that is dismal, and clearly, we have done more. She also spoke about companies having grown substantially. "Yes", companies need to grow further if you want to bring in penetration. The world penetration is about 7.7 per cent. She spoke of \$55, and the world is at about \$889. Has the IRDAI been responsible for the increase in companies? Here in the Bill, you have given extra powers to the IRDAI.

महोदय, इंश्योरेंस सिर्फ एक फाइनेंशियल प्रोडक्ट नहीं है । It is a social safety mechanism. जब बीमा कराया जाता है, तब कोई मुनाफा नहीं सोचता है, परिवार अपनी सुरक्षा सोचता है । बीमारी में, हादसे में पीड़ित परिवार के साथ ये खड़े रहते हैं । So, the test of an insurance reform is simple. क्या यह आम आदमी के लिए सुरक्षा बढ़ाता है या इंवेस्टर्स के लिए बढ़ाता है, तो यह इंवेस्टर्स के लिए बढ़ाता है, यह दुख की बात है । Insurance penetration stays low. Large sections of society remain outside the safety net - informal workers, self-employed persons, rural households, migrant labourers, gig workers, women, and elderly dependents. यह अच्छा समय था कि सरकार उनकी कुछ सुनता, लेकिन सरकार ने उनकी नहीं सुनी । So, the most serious change in this Bill is 100 per cent FDI insurance. जब एफडीआई 74 पर्सेंट किया गया था, तो सदन को आश्वासित किया गया था कि इंडिया का कंट्रोल रहेगा । This was about capital, not privatisation. बीमा धारकों के इंटरेस्ट प्रोटेक्ट किए जाएंगे, लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ । The Government has moved greatly to 100 per cent. I am concluding, I am not saying too much. My simple

questions are क्या इंश्योरेंस ज्यादा किफायतमंद हुआ है? नहीं। Has rural and informal coverage increased? No. क्या कोई कंपोजिट लाइसेंस की बात की गयी है? नहीं। So, the biggest failure of the insurance sector is the claim settlement. Does the Bill have any provisions to improve bill settlements?

सर, 'पीएम फसल बीमा' योजना के सेटलमेंट आने में 14-14 महीने लगते हैं। यह आईआईएम की एक स्टडी कहती है।

Sir, the Bill needs to change that somehow. There is so much to say, but I will pause here because I have very short time. Thank you.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख (बारामूला) : माननीय सभापति, अगर बाहर की कंपनियां आएंग, तो यह अच्छी बात है, क्योंकि कंपटीशन बढ़ेगा, लेकिन मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप एक तरफ वोकल फॉर लोकल की बात करते हैं, तो क्या यह उस नीति के खिलाफ नहीं होगा?

माननीय सभापति, दूसरा, जो पैसा बाहर की कंपनियां लेंगी, यदि कल ये लोग पैसा लेकर भाग गए, तो आम आदमी का क्या होगा? अभी तो आप विजय माल्या, मेहुल चौकसी और नीरव मोदी को वापस नहीं ला पाए हैं।

मेरी आपसे एक गुजारिश है कि जो स्किल्ड लेबरर्स हैं। जैसे ड्राइवर्स हैं, मेशंस हैं, कारपेंटर्स हैं, कम से कम उनके इंश्योरेंस के लिए एक मैन्डेटरी बनाया जाए, चाहे वह किसी कंपनी में काम करें या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम करें, उनका इंश्योरेंस मैन्डेटरी होना चाहिए। एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि जो बाढ़ इलाके में हमारे पोर्ट्स हैं, उनका हर हाल में इंश्योरेंस होना चाहिए। अगर फौज ही बीमा कर दे, तो बेहतर होगा।

जहां तक मुझे पता है कि वर्ष 2019 तक मेरे जेल जाने से पहले उनका इंश्योरेंस नहीं हुआ करता था या जो हमारे पोनीज वहां पर हैं, तो उन पर भी तवज्जो दी जाए। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि अवेयरनेस की जरूरत है। आम आदमी को इस बात की जानकारी ही नहीं है कि जब उसे कुछ हो जाता है, तो क्लेम कैसे मिलती है? फिर लोग थक जाते हैं और घर में बैठते हैं, उन्हें कुछ मिलता

नहीं है, तो उसके लिए हर चीज को टाइम बाउंड करने की जरूरत है। हम उम्मीदें रखेंगे कि टाइम बाउंड डिस्पोजल क्लेम्स का होगा, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और लोगों में अवेयरनेस की जाएगी। अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने जो कहा कि कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में सब लोग अवेयरनेस करें। मैं कैसे करूं आप ही बताएं? मेरे पास कोई रास्ता ही नहीं है।

श्री राजकुमार रोट (बांसवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, आपने 'सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा' विधेयक, 2025 पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। सरकार 'सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा' कह रही है, लेकिन देश की सच्चाई यह है कि भारत की कुल बीमा ट्रांसफर फीस आज भी केवल 3.7 प्रतिशत है, जबकि वैश्विक स्तर पर यह औसत 7 प्रतिशत है, यानी भारत दुनिया से आधा पीछे है। इससे भी गम्भीर बात यह है कि वर्ष 2022 में यह दर 4.2 प्रतिशत थी और वर्ष 2024 में यह दर और गिर चुकी है। यह नीति स्पष्ट बताती है कि कहीं न कहीं हमारी कमजोरी है। सरकार की बीमा नीति गरीब और कमजोर वर्ग तक पहुंच नहीं पाती है। गरीब और आदिवासी भारत बीमा स्वास्थ्य से बाहर हैं। शहरों में जहां 73 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास जीवन बीमा है, वहां ग्रामीण और आदिवासी इलाके में यह आंकड़ा मात्र 20 से 22 प्रतिशत रह गया है। जमीनी सच्चाई यह है कि केवल 10 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण गरीबों के पास जीवन बीमा है और आदिवासियों में यह और भी दयनीय स्थिति में है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में आय नियत नहीं होती है, बैंक और बीमा कार्यालय दूर होते हैं, एजेंट वहां तक नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं, जिसके लिए सरकार विशेष अभियान चलाए। स्वास्थ्य बीमा के मामले में गरीब और आदिवासी सबसे असुरक्षित हैं। आज भी देश में 40 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास कोई भी स्वास्थ्य बीमा नहीं है और सरकार ने जो आयुष्मान योजना चलायी है। हमारा संसदीय क्षेत्र गुजरात के नजदीक है, तो राजस्थान का व्यक्ति जब गुजरात में जाता है, तो पिछले एक साल तक वहां इस कार्ड को एलाउ नहीं किया, लेकिन अब सरकार जगी और राजस्थान सरकार ने भी अब कुछ प्रावधान किए हैं और बजट दिया है, तो अब यह चालू हुआ है। मैं विशेषकर चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान का व्यक्ति जो गुजरात में जा रहा है, तो आयुष्मान कार्ड का उसको लाभ मिलना चाहिए। यह पिछले एक साल से नहीं मिल पाया था। अभी सरकार जगी है और कुछ कर रही है। सरकारी बीमा योजनाएं गरीब

को सुरक्षा नहीं पहुंचाती हैं। ... (व्यवधान) सर, उदयपुर वालों को पता नहीं क्या है, जब कहो तब खड़े हो जाते हैं। थोड़ा ध्यान रखा जाए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बिल पर बोलिए।

श्री राजकुमार रोट : सर, फसल बीमा योजना में लाखों दावे खारिज हो रहे हैं। हजारों करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान आज भी लम्बित है। प्रधान मंत्री जीवन बीमा योजना में हर साल लगभग 16 प्रतिशत पॉलिसीज़ लैप्स हो रही हैं, क्योंकि गरीब के खाते में 330 रुपये प्रीमियम नहीं रह पाता है, इसलिए वह लैप्स हो जाती है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री उमेश बाबूभाई पटेल, अब आप बोलना शुरू बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा (बीमा कानून संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 पर सरकार की सराहना करता हूं। यह विधेयक बीमा क्षेत्र को आधुनिक और वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने की दिशा में एक साहसिक कदम है। एफडीआई को सौ प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाना, विदेशी पुनर्बीमा कंपनियों के लिए पूंजी आवश्यकता कम करना, आईआरडीएआई को मजबूत अधिकार देना और एलआईसी को अधिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करना जैसे प्रावधान सराहनीय हैं। इससे वर्ष 2047 तक सभी के लिए बीमा का लक्ष्य साकार होगा, नवाचार बढ़ेगा और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित होगी।

महोदय, इस विधेयक में कुछ कमियां हैं, जिन्हें अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता है। पहली कमी यह है कि इसमें कंपोजिट लाइसेंस का प्रावधान नहीं है, यानी कि एक ही कंपनी को जीवन और गैर-जीवन बीमा दोनों संचालित करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है। इससे घरेलू कंपनीज़ को विविधीकरण का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा और बाजार में नए प्रवेशकों की संख्या सीमित रहेगी।

दूसरा, नई बीमा कंपनियों के लिए पूंजी आवश्यकता को कम करने के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। जो छोटे, मध्यम उद्योगों और स्टार्टअप को इस क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने से रोक सकता है, जिससे वित्तीय समावेश प्रभावित होगा।

तीसरा, यदि नियमन कमजोर रहा तो पूर्ण विदेशी नियंत्रण की अनुमति से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों का मुनाफा विदेश भेजे जाने का खतरा है, जो राष्ट्रीय हितों को प्रभावित कर सकता है।

चौथा, विधेयक में उपभोक्ता संरक्षण और डेटा गोपनीयता जैसे मुद्दों पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, जबकि डिजिटल बीमा के युग में यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि कंपनीज़ विधेयक को और अधिक समावेशी और संतुलित बना सकती हैं।

महोदय, मेरी सलाह है कि सरकार को इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए संशोधन पर विचार करे। सबसे पहले कंपोजिट लाइसेंस को शामिल किया जाए, ताकि कंपनीज़ अधिक कुशलता से काम कर सकें और लागत कम हों। नए प्रवेशों के लिए पूँजी आवश्यकता को कम किया जाए, खासकर उन कमियों के लिए जो ग्रामीण और विशेष जोखिम वाले क्षेत्रों पर फोकस करें। विदेशी निवेश पर सख्त शर्तें लगाई जाएं, जैसे कि न्यूनतम निवेश अवधि, स्थानीय रोजगार सृजन की बाध्यता। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिमा) : सर, एलआईसी पूरी तरह से दिवालिया हो गई है। स्थिति यह है कि एलआईसी के पास अपना कोई धन नहीं बचा है। वह सीधा का सीधा ट्रांसफर किसी बड़े उद्योगपति और पूँजीपतियों के बीच हो गया है। एलआईसी जो आम आदमी के लिए थी, जो आम आदमी, मिडिल क्लास के लोगों के जीवन से जुड़ी हुई थी। इसमें हाई कोर्ट का आदेश है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री राजेश रंजन : सर, गुजरात हाई कोर्ट का आदेश है कि एलआईसी पॉलिसी लगभग 83 अरब 64 हजार में, 31,217 प्री-पेड, 7 करोड़ 42 लाख, इस तरह के आदेश हैं कि किस तरीके से आम आदमी के जीवन पर इसका असर पड़ेगा। स्पष्ट लिखा गया है कि बीमा नियामक, आईआरडीएआई, भारतीय जीवन बीमा, एलआईसी, 19 बीमा कंपनियों पर जनहित याचिका दायर की गई और उस पर स्पष्टीकरण माँगा गया। आप नई बीमा योजना लाए हैं। आप एक तरफ कहते हैं कि 'सबका बीमा' नाम के बावजूद बिल कंपोजिट लाइसेंस जैसे सुधार इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं, जिनसे एक कंपनी एक ही पहचान से लाइफ, हेल्थ और सामान बीमा सभी का लाभ दे सके। इसका मतलब है कि इस बिल

का नाम तो बड़ा रखा है, सबका बीमा, लेकिन सरल, सस्ते और सर्वसमावेशी उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक ढांचा नहीं दे रहा है। यह बिल्कुल विरोधी तर्क और वास्तविक उत्पाद विविधता से बहुत केंद्रित होगा। बीमा कंपनी जब विदेशी पूंजी के अधीन होगी, तो वह अपने निवेश को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शेयर बाजारों से जोड़ देगी। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में उतार-चढ़ाव का सीधा असर भारतीय बीमा फंड और ग्राहकों की पॉलिसी की वैल्यू पर पड़ेगा। अनिश्चित वित्तीय ... (व्यवधान) अमेरिका जो यहां के बारे में कह रहा है, ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: श्री चन्द्रशेखर जी।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : माननीय सभापति जी, पहले विपक्ष बोलता था, सरकार सुनती थी, अब सरकार बोलती है, माननीय मंत्री जी बोलते हैं और विपक्ष बैठकर सुनता है, अब हाउस में माहौल बदल गया है।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठी हैं, उनका दिल बहुत बड़ा है, वह दस मिनट और देर से बोल लेंगी। आप हाउस चला सकते हैं। आपके पास पावर है, आप थोड़ी देर तक हाउस चला लें।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मैं सवाल नहीं करूंगा, सुझाव दूंगा क्योंकि सवाल तो विपक्ष में सबने पूछे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपके पास दो मिनट का समय है, आप इसी समय में अपना विषय रखें।

... (व्यवधान)

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : महोदय, हालांकि नाम बदलने से हालात नहीं बदलते हैं। अगर नाम ही बदलना है तो सतगुरु रविदास जी के नाम पर रख दो, संत कबीर जी के नाम पर रख दो, अखंड ज्योति समनदास जी के नाम पर रख दो, मान्यवर कांशी राम जी के नाम पर रख दो। यहां माननीय मंत्री जी बैठी हैं। चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के नाम पर रख दो। ... (व्यवधान) कोतवाल धन सिंह गुर्जर जी के नाम पर रख दो, महर्षि वाल्मिकी जी के नाम पर रख दो। ... (व्यवधान) रोजगार गारंटी बिना मौसमी शर्तों के लागू होनी चाहिए। केंद्र रोजगार दिनों की सीमा राज्यों को बढ़ाने का अधिकार

न्यूनतम 300 दिन तय करे लेकिन राज्य चाहे तो इसे 365 दिन बढ़ा सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप बिल के विषय पर आइए।

... (व्यवधान)

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : आपने हालात ऐसे बना दिए हैं। क्या कर सकते हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: श्री सुदामा प्रसाद जी।

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद (आरा) : महोदय, सबका बीमा सबकी सुरक्षा (बीमा विधि संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 की धारा 3ए में सौ प्रतिशत तक विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति देता है लेकिन इससे कल्याणकारी राज्य के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। विदेशी कंपनियां खूब लाभ कमाती हैं जबकि मुफ्त या रियायती बीमा के लिए आमतौर पर मजबूत सार्वजनिक नियंत्रण की जरूरत होती है और इससे यह विधेयक विफल होता है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा राज्य का संवैधानिक दायित्व है लेकिन विधेयक में इस बात के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि सरकार मुफ्त बीमा को वित्त पोषित या सुरक्षा प्रदान करेगी।

महोदय, यह विधेयक एलआईसी अधिनियम, 1956 में किए गए संशोधन एलआईसी की उस अद्वितीय वैधानिक स्थिति को कमजोर करता है जो इसे सामाजिक और ग्रामीण बीमा को क्रॉस सब्सिडी देने की अनुमति देता है। इससे निजी खिलाड़ियों को अनुमति देने से सामूहिक मुफ्त या कम लागत वाले बीमा देने में एकमात्र सक्षम संस्था कमजोर होती है। विधेयक व्यापक निवेश की अनुमति देता है। विधेयक का शीर्षक 'सबका बीमा, सबकी सुरक्षा' का उल्लेख करता है लेकिन यह मुफ्त कवरेज और सार्वभौमिक योजनाओं की रक्षा करने में विफल है और यह केवल निजी पूंजीवादी लाभ कमाने वाली कंपनी बनकर रह जाता है।

विधेयक में कहा गया है कि पंजीकरण के लिए आवश्यक है कि आम जनता की सेवा की जाए लेकिन इसमें गरीबों के लिए प्रीमियम बेंचमार्क, समाज के वंचित वर्गों और तबकों के लिए मुफ्त कवरेज, दायित्व और कंपनियों के लिए न्यूनतम सामाजिक बीमा लक्ष्यों के संबंध में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं इसलिए इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN (KASARAGOD): Thank you very much, Chairman, Sir. The name of this Bill promises protection for all but in reality it is a blueprint for surrendering India's insurance sector to foreign corporate interests. The Bill exposes the deep hypocrisy of the Government's Aatmanirbhar Bharat slogan. On the one hand the Government lectures the nation on self-reliance, and on the other hand it allows 100 per cent foreign ownership in a sector that safeguards the life savings of crores of Indians.

If this is Aatmanirbhar Bharat, why does the Government believe that foreign capital must fully own and control the Indian insurance companies? Why is Indian capital suddenly inadequate? Why is Indian management not trusted to protect Indian policyholders? Insurance is not a mobile phone or a luxury product. It is a pillar of economic sovereignty. Yet, this Government is saying: "Take 100 per cent of Indian savings abroad. We have no objection". This is not self-reliance. This is self-surrender.

Let us consider LIC's unmatched contribution. For 68 years, LIC's tied agency model has demonstrated unparalleled effectiveness and reliability, helping LIC maintain its position as the market leader. Even before liberalisation in 2000, LIC agents worked tirelessly to deliver exceptional results, contributing to India's financial growth and infrastructural development. LIC's philosophy "people's money for people's welfare" has earned it the reputation as the pride of India. Any amendments that compromise this legacy must be reconsidered with utmost caution.

Sir, mis-selling through banks is a serious concern. When borrowers are

coerced to buy insurance to obtain loans, it raises costs, affects vulnerable individuals, leads to policy lapses, and results in loan defaults worsening NPAS. Even the hon. Finance Minister and IRDAI Chairman have raised concerns about this unethical practice. LIC, in contrast, relies solely on trained agents who ensure transparency, fairness and ethical sales.

The proposed amendment to Section 42(2), allowing agents to work for multiple insurers, poses a grave threat. LIC recruits nearly 50 per cent of all insurance agents. Opening agents to multiple insurers will discourage companies from investing in recruitment and training, reducing employment opportunities and risking de-growth in the agent workforce. Companies may compete by offering higher incentives, eroding agent loyalty, and shifting focus from policyholder welfare to self-interest. LIC agents currently manage more than 25 products. Open architecture will require knowledge of hundreds of products, resulting in superficial advice and suboptimal customer service. Exclusivity fosters healthy competition. Allowing agents to move freely across companies will dilute innovation and lead to stagnation in the sector. There will be compromise in post-sales service. Insurance is not just selling policies, it is about continuous support. Agents shifting between companies cannot provide consistent after-sales services, harming policyholders.

Development Officers are the backbone of LIC. They recruit, train and mentor agents. Their performance is tied to the business generated by their agents, with accountability including possible termination in case of significant decline in business. Allowing agents to work for competing insurers will

jeopardize their livelihoods.

Hon. Members, the Bill threatens the livelihood of agents and Development Officers, LIC's legacy and operational model, ethical standards in insurance, financial stability, and inclusion of millions of policyholders. Insurance should protect citizens and strengthen national resilience. This Bill does the opposite. Therefore, I categorically reject the Bill and demand that it be withdrawn or referred to a Standing Committee for thorough scrutiny. For these reasons, I strongly and unequivocally oppose the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill, 2025.

श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा (जयपुर) :माननीय सभापति जी, 'सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा : सस्ती पॉलिसी, ज्यादा कवरेज' नाम से विदित होता है कि किस भावना से इस विधेयक का नाम रखा गया है और देश के हर वासी की रक्षा के लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है। मैं प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगी, जिन्होंने भारत के हरेक व्यक्तियों, गरीबों और महिलाओं, सबके बारे में सोचा और इस बीमा विधेयक को लाया। जैसा कि इसके नाम से विदित है कि यह विधेयक बीमा क्षेत्र को आधुनिक बनाने के लिए लाया गया है। वर्तमान में, अधिक पूंजी की आवश्यकता, विदेशी निवेश की जटिल नियमों के कारण इस क्षेत्र का विकास बाधित हो रहा था। यह बिल इन चुनौतियों को दूर करके निवेश को बढ़ाएगा।

इस विधेयक के माध्यम से, हर नागरिक तक बीमा सुरक्षा पहुंचाना, एक सौ प्रतिशत प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति, समग्र लाइसेंस की व्यवस्था लागू करना और स्वास्थ्य बीमा का एक अलग वर्ग बनाना, बीमा एजेंटों का दायरा बढ़ाना, उपभोक्ताओं का डिजिटलीकरण करके डेटा गोपनीयता को मजबूत करना, बीमाकर्ताओं को जीवन और साधारण बीमा दोनों के लिए समग्र लाइसेंस की अनुमति देना, नयी कम्पनियों को न्यूनतम पूंजी घटाकर उनके निवेश की बात करना और अगर कुछ गड़बड़ियाँ होती हैं, तो उसके लिए इसमें कठोर सज़ा का भी प्रावधान है।

इस क्षेत्र को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने और कोविड जैसी महामारी और संकट के समय में देश की रक्षा क्षमता बढ़ाने में मदद करेगा। 'सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा (बीमा विधि संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025' केवल संशोधन विधेयक ही नहीं, बल्कि बीमा क्षेत्र में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन का प्रयास है। यह विधेयक केवल एक आर्थिक सुधार ही नहीं, बल्कि सामाजिक सुरक्षा की दिशा में एक दूरदर्शी पहल है।

बीमा किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था का मजबूत स्तम्भ है। परन्तु, दुर्भाग्यवश भारत में आज भी बीमा कवरेज वैश्विक औसत की तुलना में कम है। ऐसे में यह विधेयक 'सबका बीमा, सबकी रक्षा' के लक्ष्य को साकार करने का एक सशक्त माध्यम है। भारत की बड़ी आबादी असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है, जहाँ न ही स्थायी आय है और न ही सामाजिक सुरक्षा।

यह विधेयक किसानों, श्रमिकों, महिलाओं, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, निम्न आय वर्ग तक बीमा की पहुंच बढ़ाकर, वित्तीय समावेशन को वास्तविक अर्थ देता है। जब हर नागरिक बीमित होगा, तभी आर्थिक विकास समावेशी एवं टिकाऊ होगा। भारत प्राकृतिक आपदा, स्वास्थ्य संकट और आर्थिक झटकों के प्रति एक संवेदनशील देश है। बीमा व्यवस्था न केवल क्षतिपूर्ति का साधन है, बल्कि आर्थिक लचीलापन प्रदान करती, इस विधेयक के माध्यम से सरकार पर आपदा में वित्तीय बोझ कम होगा और परिवारों की बचत सुरक्षित रहेगी। गरीबी के दुष्चक्र को इस तरह से रोका जा सकेगा। इसलिए यह विधेयक कल्याण से जोखिम-साझेदारी की ओर एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

बीमा क्षेत्र पूंजी प्रधान होता है। यह विधेयक निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करता है। यह बीमा कम्पनियों की वित्तीय मजबूती को बढ़ाएगा। आधुनिक तकनीकी और वैश्विक-संबद्ध प्रथाओं को अपनाने में मदद करेगा। यह दावा-निपटान को तेज व पारदर्शी बनाएगा। इससे बीमाधारकों का विश्वास सुदृढ़ होगा। बीमा क्षेत्र के विस्तार से रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे।

मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि जो लोग कब्र खोदने की सोच रखते हैं, वे रक्षा की बात नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मेरा आप सब से निवेदन है कि इस विधेयक को पूर्ण समर्थन के साथ पारित करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the Government is introducing Sabka

Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill, 2025, for amending three Acts related to the insurance sector, namely the Insurance Act, 1938; the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956; and the Insurance Regulation and Development Authority Act, 1999. About 34 hon. Members have spoken on this Bill. I thank each one of them. Many of them have gone into details of the Bill and spoken about what this Bill means to them. I will address their concerns.

Sir, what I would start off with is this. The Insurance Act in this country, since it was introduced in 1938, has seen the amendments 12 times. From 1939, the year after it was introduced, we have seen the amendments twelve times. I mentioned about 2015 but there was no amendment even in 2014. So, the amendments have had various characters and are very reflective of the progress that the country is making. To reflect the insurance requirements, the Act has since been amended. What I would like to highlight from among those various amendments is this. एजेन्ट्स के बारे में हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यगण ने बात कही है।

19.46 hrs

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

The first-ever change in agent commissions was made in 1950. I am just trying to say that according to the requirement of the society, important Acts such as the Insurance Act get amended and reflect the amendment of the period. I am purposely highlighting what the 1950 amendment was. One may ask, so what if it happened in 1950? So many years have passed now. But I am saying this. Every Government has to respond. In 1950, it is surprising for us to know, that agent commissions were reduced. आपको लगता है कि हर बार मोदी जी की सरकार सत्ता में आ जाती है। आप जैसे बहुत सारे लोग बिना जानकारी के बड़े कॉर्पोरेशन्स के लिए बोल देते

हैं। सन् 1950 में एजेन्ट्स के लिए कमीशन का प्रावधान करते वक्त मोदी जी की सरकार सत्ता में नहीं थी। समय के अनुसार कुछ संशोधन करने पड़ते हैं।

Then, in 1999, allowing the entry of private players in the insurance sector and setting the FDI limit at 26 per cent occurred. So, actual progress in every such Act, which has a bearing on our citizens and their lives, do get amended. If this is the Insurance Act, the LIC Act has had eight amendments since 1956, and there were very many important features which were brought into it. One particular thing I would like to highlight is that in 1981, explicit power was given to the Central Government to make rules regarding the service conditions of all classes of LIC employees and agents. The power was given to the Central Government. I am sure there were some Members – I would not like to go into the records of the House to speak – who asked as to how the Central Government could take away all the powers. That happened under the LIC Act.

Sir, I just want to highlight that amendments do happen, and they happen with the larger interests in our mind. But what has happened since 2014? I briefly mentioned this in the morning. The Insurance Ombudsman Rules were framed in 2017 because the Government strongly felt that a robust grievance redressal mechanism should be in place for the insurance sector so that the people who take policies will have a place to go and complain. The IRDAI was also established as a regulator earlier, and an extensive framework for the protection of policyholders was also made. That mandated insurers to provide crucial information to policyholders at the time of policy issuance and set stricter timelines for claim settlements. This also happened after 2014, after Prime

Minister Modi's coming to Delhi. Several flagship insurance schemes have also been launched since 2014. I appreciate the genuine concern expressed by many hon. Members that the common people should have insurance coverage. Will these companies, which come, bring that kind of a facility? So, the more the competition, the better the rates.

In anticipation of covering and bringing all Indian citizens into insurance coverage, the Government has introduced PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, PM Jan Aarogya Yojana and Fasal Bima Yojana. This is done for the purpose of bringing everybody into the insurance coverage world. Schemes have been launched to a large extent backed by the Government's funding, and also making sure that the larger the insurance pool, the lesser will be the premium. That has been the guiding principle. Together, these schemes have provided the safety net to protect common citizens and farmers from any risk to their lives, health or livelihood.

Another priority which our Government has given is to strengthen the public sector insurance companies. Again, this is a point on which several hon. Members spoke, "What will happen to our public sector insurance companies?" I would like to say that today's listing of LIC, GIC Reinsurance and New India Assurance has actually stepped in the right direction.

I heard, hon. Member, Shri N. K. Premachandran, talking with great concern about what will happen to public sector companies. Here is the fact behind it. Since 2014, we have been doing a lot of things to improve the ecosystem for insurance. One very important point is capital infusion. So, a

capital to the tune of Rs.17,450 crore has been infused into three public sector general insurance companies to strengthen their capital base. That was done by our Government. As a result of this and other such measures, LIC, GIC Reinsurance and Agricultural Insurance Company of India Limited, which is AICIL, reported their highest ever profits last year. That is the kind of focused attention we are giving and infusing capital where they need it so that they can compete better in the market. They as well as other related companies have also started turning profitable.

However, to attract global capital and technical know-how, the FDI limit had to be changed. FDI limit for insurance companies was increased from 26 per cent, which I told you earlier was brought in 1999 itself, to 49 per cent in 2015. Then, from 49 per cent it increased to 74 per cent in 2021. So, foreign reinsurers were permitted to set up branches in India, thereby increasing the local reinsurance capacity while retaining the reinsurance premiums within the country.

Repeatedly, I have heard several Members saying, "What will happen to the premiums paid by Indian citizens? Will that be taken away by the foreign companies?" No. Even earlier, when foreign reinsurers were permitted to set up branches in this country, the money which was collected as reinsurance premiums in this country is retained in this country. They are not allowed to take it out. Similarly, the FDI limit for insurance intermediaries was raised to 100 per cent in 2019 to enable them to provide better advisory services to our citizens.

So, the presence and the kind of robust insurance sector environment that

we have built up have resulted in positive outcomes. That is why even at the time of introduction, I did say this. Several hon. Members asked me questions about what the number was, and I said it. I will repeat it for everybody's benefit. The number of insurers in 2014-15 was 53, but in 2024-25, we have 74 insurers.

Insurance penetration has increased close to 3.8 per cent, whereas it was only 3.3 per cent. Insurance density, that is, the average insurance premium paid per person in a year, was 55 US Dollars in 2014-15. In 2024-25, after ten full years, it is \$97. So, total insurance premium in lakh crores was Rs.4.15 lakh crore in 2014-15; whereas in 2024-25, it has gone up to 11.93 lakh crores. It is showing improvement, and therefore the reflective policy making. Assets under management, again in lakhs of crores, is Rs.24.20 lakh crore in 2014-15; whereas in 2024-25, asset under management has gone up to Rs.74.43 lakh crore. The FDI limits for insurance companies, now in 2024-25, before this Bill, is at 74 per cent. For insurance intermediaries, it is already at 100 per cent.

Sir, you may recall and, through you, I would like to tell the Members in the House that the 56th GST Council meeting, which was held in September this year, unanimously agreed to remove GST on individual life and health insurance premium. There is now a zero per cent GST rate, which was earlier 18 per cent. In this very House, at least a year ago, you may recall, hon. Speaker, there was so much of a debate saying, what is the GST Council doing, why can you not bring it down? I am grateful to the GST Council.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह सदन की मांग थी और आपने इस मांग को माना। यह माननीय सदस्यों की डिमांड थी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपने सदन की भावनाओं का आदर किया।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : सर, धन्यवाद। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन (कोल्लम): सर, मैंने उस दिन वह अमेंडमेंट मूव किया था। ...

(व्यवधान) उसके साथ हाउस में बिग-डिबेट भी थी। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको भी धन्यवाद।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने पूरे सदन को धन्यवाद दिया है। मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी को ही अकेले धन्यवाद नहीं दिया है, बल्कि पूरे सदन को धन्यवाद दिया है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : जी, हां, सर। ... (व्यवधान) So, this nil GST on individual health and life insurance is a significant tax relief that directly reduces the cost of premiums of policyholders. The GST Council, through its instruments, are watching how it is playing out. There are, of course, comments from some people through the social media, saying maybe the companies are increasing the premium, not giving the benefit, but even that is closely monitored by the GST Council and its Secretariat.

With the guidance of hon. Prime Minister, Sir, we have launched a nationwide campaign. This is an important fact that I would like to inform the Members about '*Aapki Punji, Aapka Adhikar*', which is 'Your Money, Your Right', to facilitate the settlement of unclaimed financial assets, including insurance claims, bank deposits, dividends, shares, mutual funds, and pension, to the

legitimate claimants. This drive was launched from 5th October. Almost 500 districts have had this camp. This camp had had participation of public representatives, district administrations, and also officials from the financial institutions.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आपने 'अपनी पूंजी, अपना अधिकार' जो अभियान चलाया था, उसमें कंपनियों द्वारा बीमा भी था और पुराना जमा पैसा भी था। उसके बारे में भी आप थोड़ा मेशन कर दीजिएगा, ताकि माननीय संसद सदस्य अपने-अपने इलाकों में उस कार्यक्रम को करे सकें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : सर, यह कैम्पेन 5 अक्टूबर से चालू हुआ था। 500 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को हमने कवर कर दिया है। In that, as I said, public representatives, district administrations, and officials from the banking institutions have all participated. Under the insurance regulator, *Ek Bima Bharosa* for unclaimed insurance proceeds is also happening simultaneously. Unclaimed insurance policies have been given to their legitimate claimants, whoever is the inheritor. In the first two months only, during this campaign, we were able to give unclaimed financial assets, not just insurance, shares, mutual fund, insurance, and deposits, and so on, amounting to 2,000 crores to our common citizens.

20.00 hrs

It went to the rightful owners, and this campaign continues. We will be doing again one more round after completing one round in all the districts, so that more and more people who remain without information – whether they have something to claim, or they have something to claim but do not know how to go

about it – are reached. This campaign has actually brought people together to claim their legitimate money. जैसा आपने बताया, मैं आपके द्वारा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि अपने-अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र में इस विषय को प्रचलित करें और जिसके द्वारा unclaimed deposits or shares or whatever is lying, should be claimed by the rightful owners. I appeal to all Members of Parliament to spread this message in their regions and in their States. We want to give the money back to the rightful owners.

I will now highlight the key features of this Bill on which the discussion has taken place. When I highlight these points, many of the questions raised by Members will be answered. I will just flag them and explain their intent. First of all, we need to spread insurance awareness among people so that they not only avail themselves of insurance to cover their risks, but also receive their legitimate dues, as I mentioned what is happening in the campaign. The Policyholders' Education and Protection Fund, which is being created out of the penalties levied by IRDAI, will be used for this purpose. It will be definitely used for building awareness.

Secondly, better regulatory oversight of the affairs of insurance companies will help ensure the orderly conduct of insurance business. This Bill aims to bring in that transparency. I will give one or two examples to show what prevails now is not as transparent as we would like it to be, whereas what this Bill proposes is to bring in greater transparency.

Thirdly, we are introducing a one-time registration for insurance intermediaries, which will ensure uninterrupted service to our citizens, promote

ease of doing business for service providers, reduce regulatory delays, and also lessen the administrative compliance burden for intermediaries.

Fourthly, our country needs further capital infusion into the insurance sector. This will ensure that we benefit from better technology, world-class risk assessment models, and the best insurance products available anywhere in the world. The proposed removal of the upper cap on FDI in the insurance sector is a significant enabler in this process despite many questions that were raised. The more opening up happens, the more it brings in better technology and better insurance products, which we may not even be able to conceive of today. Thereby, we create a conducive business environment.

Another point addresses the concern raised by the hon. Member, Shri N. K. Premachandran. We are standardising the regulation-making process by introducing standard operating procedure for regulation-making and mandatory public consultation on all regulations by the Insurance Regulatory Authority of India, to ensure that the process is consultative and transparent. The issue that the fast-track route, or the power for urgent or risk-mitigating regulation, is being handed over entirely to IRDAI is not well-founded at all. We are standardising the process. Regulation-making with mandatory public consultations will bring in the necessary transparency. It is not about emboldening or giving more powers to the regulator.

Under the current provisions – and this is the point I wish to highlight how we are better off under the proposed Bill – intermediary licences are directly cancelled when found violative of law. We are introducing the provision for

suspension of an intermediary's licence instead of direct cancellation. This will provide time for compliance and allow the intermediary an opportunity to strategize, streamline operations, and bring in greater transparency during the period of suspension. This gives them time to correct themselves, so that citizens can be better served. That is what is being brought in now. The provision for merger of a non-insurance company with an insurance company would promote a simplified corporate structure. We have had quite a lot of instances where the holding companies are doing a similar thing, the subsidiary is doing a similar thing and they are not able to give better synergy. So, this provision would bring to greater synthesis between the parent and the holding company, and their subsidiary and both doing similar comparable assignments. Even earlier, one of the points I wanted to say but now I will say it. The legal requirement to seek prior approval of the regulator for transfer of share capital has been raised from one per cent to five per cent. What does this aim at? It aims to reduce compliance burden for insurers and for regulators thereby promoting ease of doing business. Even earlier, for one per cent share transfer, they had to rush to the regulator. Now, it will be only when it is five per cent and therefore, the ease of doing business comes in.

Sir, reducing net owned fund requirement for foreign reinsurance branches from Rs. 5,000 crore to Rs. 1,000 crore would invite more reinsurers to come into this country for creating greater risk management and risk capacities that they would have and would create a level playing field for the foreign reinsurance companies in domestic tariff area as opposed to that which

prevails in the foreign IFSC because we want Indian citizens to get the same benefits as much as those who operate in the IFSC would be getting. Sir, the Central Government may, by notification, apply with modifications or exempt the insurance intermediaries operating in any Special Economic Zone inclusive of IFSCA from the provisions of the Insurance Act. This exemption will be offered only in certain conditions and this will only be aimed at getting more investments but that is only after the applications are scrutinised and you know the objective is kept in tact.

We are providing further autonomy to LIC. This is one of the important things which many of the hon. Members were talking about but this point will address it. LIC will have greater autonomy. We are providing autonomy to LIC to open zonal offices and aligning compliance for its foreign offices with the laws and regulations which prevail in the respective jurisdictions. Now, even if they want to open one zonal office in an area where business is thriving, they will have to come to the Government and seek the permission. The files move up and down and then the permission is given and then they go open, by which time months pass. Whereas if it is given to their own Board, decision can be a lot more professionalised. That is one of the things which we are doing by the Amendment. We are bringing this for the LIC Act.

We are also empowering the regulator. This is very important because many hon. Members thought we are empowering the regulator. It is so empowered, it is empowered for a very good thing, that is disgorging wrongful gains. When most of the time wrongful gains happen and somebody has gained

it, you do not have the statutory power to disgorge that and give it to whoever have been made to suffer. Now, this will give that power to the regulator to disgorge wrongful gains from insurers and from intermediaries. So, when insurance companies have made wrongful profit, that will be disgorged by the regulator. This is one of the very insurance policyholder friendly steps.

Sir, we are also proposing to rationalise penalties to be imposed by the regulator. The maximum limit of penalty on insurers for default in complying with or acting in contravention of the Insurance Act or the IRDAI Act has been proposed to be increased from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 10 crore. Now, insurance intermediaries have also been included under this provision. This would act as a deterrent, and encourage legal and regulatory compliance. Earlier, the fine of Rs. 1 crore, which we are now proposing to increase to Rs. 10 crore, was only applicable to the insurance companies and not for the intermediaries. Now, we are bringing both on board and both will be at Rs. 10 crore penalty so that there will be some deterrent from compliance oversights, as a result of which many of the insurance policyholders suffer.

All these are the main features of this Act, and the last of the main feature is that an entity, for instance, engaged in the business of insurance will have to categorically use the name 'assurance or insurance company' in their names. You cannot operate any more by not having the word 'insurance' or 'assurance' in your name. So, it will directly relate to the common people saying, "Oh, this is a recognised insurance company". Without mentioning the word 'insurance', a lot of questions are raised as to, "Are they genuinely in the business of

insurance? Who are they? Are they doing it? and so on".

Similarly, an insurance intermediary will have to necessarily indicate the nature of its business and service to identify itself with the kind of services that it extends. So, we hope that this will avoid mis-selling of policies and wrong sale with features which are not aligned with what is proposed. So, with these proposed changes, the insurance law will ensure accessibility and affordability of insurance to our citizens, meeting with the goal and objective of 'Insurance for All'.

But, besides this, there are one or two points which I will explain to the hon. Members who have raised these questions. Sir, should I name the Members who are not here, who raised the issues, or just say the points because it will benefit everybody else? ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the Government, as I said, has taken a lot of steps.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सबका एक साथ मिलकर जनरल विषय बोल दीजिए । यदि आप एक-एक सदस्य का नाम लेने लग जाएंगे, तो हर मंत्री को फिर एक-एक सदस्य का नाम लेकर ही जवाब देना पड़ेगा । इस सिस्टम तो खत्म कर दीजिए, अन्यथा यदि आप किसी सदस्य का जवाब नहीं देना चाहें, तो फिर क्या करेंगे? फिर मैं कहूंगा कि इसका भी जवाब दीजिए । इसलिए आप जनरल विषय बोल दीजिए ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Okay, Sir. So, I will explain how the Government has taken a lot of steps towards giving general coverage for the common people.

मैं उसमें एक विषय जरूर कहना चाह रही हूँ । On affordable insurance schemes like the Jeevan Jyoti Suraksha Bima Yojana, we have seen 81 crore enrolments

and we have settled the claims to the beneficiaries to the tune of Rs. 23,440 crore. So, those schemes which are aimed at the common poor citizens of India, are getting them their money back when unfortunate incidents happen and the policy has to be invoked.

Ayushman Bharat Jan Arogya Yojana has benefited 12 crore families. This scheme provides free medical care of up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year to the poor and underprivileged. So, 12 crore families were benefitted. Further, this scheme has also been opened for senior citizens, and accordingly, more than 80 lakh senior citizens have been enrolled under the scheme and Rs. 56,401 crore has been settled to the beneficiaries under this senior citizens' scheme. So, money has gone into the hands of people with whom they lived, meaning the senior citizens have lived. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, just to give a matter-of-fact data, currently, there are 74 insurance companies in the country, and out of these, 40 companies have FDI. I will give the numbers because hon. Member, Shri Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu had asked me about the number of companies. I just want to highlight the fact about percentage of FDI and the number of insurance companies. As I said, a total of 74 insurance companies are there. In 10 of them, less than 26 per cent FDI is there. In 23 of them, between 26 per cent and 49 per cent FDI is there. In three of them, 49 per cent to 74 per cent FDI is there. There are four of them which have FDI at 74 per cent. So, I want to highlight this fact. This is another point which hon. Member Premachandran spoke and a few others have also spoken about. So, if there is a need for growing protection through insurance in this

country, we need to have insurance more accessible. Enhancing FDI limit through Section 3 AA of the Bill to 100 per cent will enable global insurance to inject substantial capital directly, without waiting for domestic partner to invest capital in parallel. It is because we have heard a lot of these FDI people who want to come into this country searching for a joint venture partner. It is a mammoth effort. Now, by doing this, we are able to bring them to the country directly, and of course, all the Indian laws which are passed by this Parliament for LIC or insurance will apply to them. They are not coming to be without any regulation on them.

There was this question, “why are we rushing this Bill?” This has been in discussion for quite some time. This Bill, of course, was put up to the Members through the portal even on the 14th. We are discussing the provisions of the Bill extensively now for almost four hours.

On the transparency point, I just want to highlight this. All life and health insurance companies are required to calculate and publish their claims settlement ratios annually. It is a compulsion on them. This data is also collated and published by the insurance regulator in its Annual Report. So, there is no way that the details will remain secretive. It is for us to use and look at their websites. Every quarter they keep updating it, particularly health and life insurance.

Sir, I had given the data of different Bima Yojana. But there was a particular question: Does it cover the people of Uttar Pradesh? I want to answer to a Member who was here. Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana with a life insurance

premium of Rs. 436 annually has 3.21 crore enrolments only in Uttar Pradesh.

Similarly, Suraksha Bima Yojana, which is an accident insurance at Rs. 20 per annum premium has 8.19 crore enrolments only in Uttar Pradesh. Ayushman Bharat Health Insurance which has Rs. 5 lakh health insurance has 7.43 crore beneficiaries and 67 lakh plus claims have already been settled only in Uttar Pradesh. उधर 7.43 करोड़ बेनिफिशरीज आयुष्मान भारत में हैं। In Uttar Pradesh, 15 lakh plus farmers are covered under Fasal Bima Yojana. ... (*Interruptions*) ... (व्यवधान) यूपी के अध्यक्ष हैं, so he can take it further. ... (*Interruptions*) ... मैं डाटा दे रही हूँ।

Sir, quite a few questions have been raised about the Fasal Bima Yojanaa that it is not effective. I just want to place the two options that are available for the sake of clarity. One is the traditional Fasal Bima Yojana, where the insurance company bears the full claim and also retains the entire premium. That is one option.

The second option is what is called the Cup and Cap Model. There are two variants under this model – 80 to 110 or 60 to 130. Under these, the liability of the insurance company is capped at a fixed percentage, either 110 per cent or 130 per cent. If the claims go beyond this limit, the State Government has to bear the additional liability. Conversely, if the claims fall well below a certain percentage – 80 per cent or 60 per cent – the difference between this threshold and the actual claim ratio has to be borne and returned by the insurance companies. The States can make a choice at the time of floating the tenders. They can decide whether they want to be in one model or the other.

We have Hon. Supriya Sule ji, who normally comes with quite a lot of details when she asks a question. Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh both operate the Fasal Bima Yojana on the 80 to 110 Cup and Cap Model. So, in that case, it will be for the insurance companies to bear the difference.

The concern regarding data protection is a very legitimate concern. Some Members did raise it. I just want to state that this Bill mandates the regulator or its authorised agencies to collect the KYC data of the policyholders. The collection of this data will be in full compliance with the provisions of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act.

The provisions contained in the Bill will help in safeguarding the sensitive KYC information of the policyholder. Any sharing of information will be only with the express consent of the policyholder; otherwise, it will not be possible. The aim is to create insurance data repositories which will help insurance companies to underwrite policies better and to prevent insurance frauds.

These will be similar to credit information companies, the much-maligned ones which are now also getting corrected, like CIBIL in the banking sector. But this will be run more efficiently. Without explicit permission, no data will be collected. I think I have addressed most of the concerns raised by N. K. Premachandran ji.

Sir, again, there is a concern about insurance agents. There are 14 lakh insurance agents in this country, and their livelihood needs to be protected. I want to highlight, that the Government values the service of all insurance agents. We value them; we respect them; and, therefore, we will do only that which is

going to help them. We also recognise their role in taking insurance products to the last mile. That is why, I want to thank the hon. Prime Minister for giving me a suggestion which we implemented in right earnest, with a view to initiating and bringing in this initiative of LIC called 'Beema Sakhi'.

This is one of the most appreciated schemes which has benefited women. The hon. Prime Minister launched it in December, 2024, under which close to two lakh women have been trained and deployed as agents. They can increase insurance coverage and take insurance products to every household, especially to cover women who are often left out of the protection net that insurance schemes can offer. So, on the issue of insurance agents, we are with you; we appreciate your concern; and we value them as well.

Sir, the Government also recognises the role of LIC. We have heard many Members speak, and rightly so, about the huge role of LIC in development, and the need to protect it. Of course, we want to protect it. We want to increase its reach. The Government recognizes the role of the LIC and it is through this Bill that we are trying to empower the LIC. That is why I explained that zonal offices do not need to wait for the Government to give them permission. They can go ahead. We are giving a lot of professional liberty to the LIC and this will actually mean the LIC will have greater autonomy in its operations and capabilities.

As for clause 71, I think I have already explained it. There was this question which is a very important point. I want to highlight this. An hon. Member expressed certain misgivings about the proposed amendments. Let me clarify that this is an existing section. There is no attempt to dilute the said provision in

Clause 71 section 116. On the contrary, the proposed amendment brings in greater transparency. Therefore, the apprehensions of the hon. Member are unfounded.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to section 116 of the current Act where there is no requirement for the Central Government to place notifications granting such an exemption before the Parliament. As the law prevails today, there is no need for me to come and lay any details to the Parliament under section 116. But what this proposed amendment is actually doing is that it is inserting a sub-section 2 to section 116 where any such order passed by the Central Government shall be laid before each House of the Parliament. That is the insertion we are making. This is a mission to bring more transparency and I hope that the hon. Member will appreciate that the proposed amendment for making the Executive more accountable to the Legislature. That is what we are doing now by introducing the section.

Sir, I come to my last two points. It was one of the hon. Members' observations that States were not consulted on the draft amendments. The draft amendments were shared with all States and Union Territories in a letter dated 26.11.2024, that is one year ago. We had given that for their comments and suggestions. States were consulted. Extensive stakeholders' consultations other than the States were also held with insurers, regulators, industry bodies, and public through the website of the Department of Financial Services. So, it will not be correct to say that we have not held stakeholder consultations.

Sir, I have mentioned about the money which was infused to make the

companies profitable and that has given them a lot of market reach. There was a concern that public sector is weakening; private companies are coming to capture the market. No Sir, we have constantly supported our own companies. I told about Rs.17,450 crore which have been infused into these institutions. Today, they are all turning around and making profits.

With this, I hope I have addressed all the concerns and questions raised by the hon. Members and I appeal to you that we pass this Bill.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि बीमा अधिनियम, 1938, जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 और बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1999 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 2 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 3

Amendment of section 2

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 1 से 3 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, in clause 3, there are three amendments. That is along with the hospitalization. This may also be added because it includes all the expenses for treatment, both as in-patients and out-

patients, including modern medicine and AYUSH. For the time being, AYUSH is not covered under this hospitalization. So, this may also be covered so that the customers may be benefitted. That amendment may be accepted. It is a harmless amendment.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 1 से 3 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 41,-

after "hospitalisation"

insert "or the expense for treatment both as inpatient and outpatient including modern and AYUSH". (1)

Page 3, line 4,-

after "hospitalisation"

insert "or the expense for treatment both as inpatient and outpatient including modern medicine and AYUSH".(2)

Page 4, line 1,-

after "agents"

insert "or insurance agents of all categories". (3)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 1 से 3 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि खंड 3 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 3 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

CLAUSE 4

Amendment of section 2C

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ.टी. सुमति जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 19 प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हैं?

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Sir, I am not moving the amendment.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 4 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 4 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

CLAUSE 5

Amendment of section 2CA

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 4 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am moving the Amendment.

Insurance intermediary includes ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I beg to move:

Page 5, line 25,-

for “shall not apply”

substitute “shall apply” (4)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 5 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 4 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 5 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 5 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

CLAUSE 6

Amendment of section 3

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 5 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, along with financial condition, qualification or experience in the insurance sector may also be a ...
(Interruptions) I am moving the amendment.

Sir, I beg to move:

Page 5, line 43,-

after "financial condition"

insert ",experience in the insurance sector".(5)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 6 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 5 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 6 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 6 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 7

Insertion of new section 3AA

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 6 से 8 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): The FDI limit may be brought down to 49 per cent. That is my amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 6, line 19,-

for "may extend upto one hundred *per cent*"

substitute "shall be limited upto forty nine *per cent*" (6)

Page 6, lines 23 and 24,-

for "may extend upto one hundred *per cent*"

substitute "shall be limited upto forty nine *per cent*" (7)

Page 6, line 24,-

for "insurance sector"

substitute "public sector insurance". (8)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 7 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 6 से 8 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 11 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR (NAGINA): Sir, I am moving the amendment.

Sir, I beg to move:

Page 6, line 19,-

for "one hundred"

substitute "seventy-six" (11)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर जी द्वारा खंड 7 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 11 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री बेनी बेहनन - उपस्थित नहीं ।

डॉ.टी. सुमति जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 20 और 21 प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हैं?

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Sir, I am moving the amendment:

Sir, I beg to move:

Page 6, line 19,-

<i>for</i>	“may extend upto one hundred <i>per cent</i> ”
<i>substitute</i>	“, subject to prior approval of Parliament by a resolution and mandatory consultation with State Governments,”. (20)

Page 6, *after* line 21,-

<i>insert</i>	“Provided that no foreign investor shall exercise controlling interest in matters affecting policyholder protection, pricing of health insurance products, or social sector obligations.”. (21)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं डॉ. टी. सुमति जी द्वारा खंड 7 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 20 और 21 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 7 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 7 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

CLAUSE 8

Amendment of section 6

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 13 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR (NAGINA): Sir,

Sir, I beg to move:

Page 6, line 33,-

<i>for</i>	“one thousand crore,”	
<i>substitute</i>	“ten thousand crore”.	(13)

सर, एक हजार करोड़ रुपये वालों को मौका दिया जा रहा है । मेरी मांग है कि इसको 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये किया जाए ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये का क्या करेंगे?

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर जी द्वारा खंड 8 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 13 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 8 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 8 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 9 से 14 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

CLAUSE 15

Substitution of new sections for
section 14

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के.प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 9 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, before rejecting the claim of settlement, a reasonable opportunity of being heard be provided to the claimant.

I beg to move:

Page 8, line 22, -

after "date of rejection"

insert "with evidence that reasonable opportunity of being heard has been given to the claimant before rejection of claim". (9)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन द्वारा खंड 15 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 9 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि खंड 15 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 15 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 16 से 19 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

CLAUSE 20

Substitution of new section for section 27

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. टी.सुमति जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 22 प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हैं?

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 11, line 12, -

after "social sector,"

insert “including State-specific social security, public health insurance schemes and rural insurance programmes,”. (22)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं डॉ. टी. सुमति जी द्वारा खंड 20 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 22 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 20 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 20 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 21 से 43 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

CLAUSE 44 Amendment of section 51

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 15 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 16, lines 43 and 44, -

for “two hundred fifty rupees,”

substitute “fifty rupees”. (15)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी द्वारा खंड 44 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 15 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 44 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 44 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 45 से 67 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

CLAUSE 68

Amendment of section 114A

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. टी.सुमति जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 23 प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हैं?

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 20, *after* line 44, -

insert “(d) ensuring representation of State Governments
and policyholder groups while framing
regulations having financial or social impact.”.

(23)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं डॉ. टी. सुमति जी द्वारा खंड 68 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 23 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 68 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 68 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 69 और 70 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

CLAUSE 71

Substitution of new section for
section 116

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 16 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : सर, ये खुद तो कुछ सीखते नहीं हैं और अगर कोई सीख रहा है तो ऐसे में मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ?

सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस क्लॉज में यह कहा गया है कि पार्लियामेंट में छूट देने के बाद हम लोग रखेंगे। मेरी राय है कि इसे पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदनों में रखा जाए और उसके बाद छूट दी जाए।

I beg to move:

Page 23, line 14, -

after "Parliament"

insert "and such order shall have no effect unless each

House of Parliament passes Resolution

approving the order within fifteen days

from the date of its laying". (16)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर जी द्वारा खंड 71 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 16 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 71 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 71 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 72 से 95 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

CLAUSE 1

Short title and commencement

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 10 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR): Sir, I am moving my amendment. I

beg to move:

Page 1, line 5 to 6,-

for “Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha
(Amendment Insurance Laws) Act, 2025”

Substitute “Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act,
2025”. (10)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री के. राधाकृष्णन द्वारा खंड 1 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 10 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 1 विधेयक का अंग बने”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 1 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I rise to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अभी एक बिल और चलेगा, आप उठ क्यों रहे हो?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप सब तैयार हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की सहमति नहीं है, तो कल चलाएंगे, लेकिन कल देर रात तक बैठना है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही कल बुधवार, दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2025 को प्रातः ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

20.41 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Wednesday, December 17, 2025/Agrahayana 26, 1947 (Saka).*

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41	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	2605
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176	Shri Malvinder Singh Kang	2635

177	Shri Mani A	2570
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184	Shri Muhammed Hamdullah Sayeed	2655
185	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	2586, 2534
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