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Thursday, December 18, 2025
Agrahayana 27, 1947 (Saka)

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(Original Version)

Sixth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XII contains Nos.11 to 15)

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No. 14, Thursday, December 18, 2025/ Agrahayana 27, 1947 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 18, 2025/ Agrahayana 27, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

OBITUARY REFERENCES

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे अत्यंत दु:ख के साथ सभा को अपने चार पूर्व साथियों के निधन के बारे में सूचित करना है।

श्री दारूर पुल्लैया आंध्र प्रदेश के अनंतपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से छठी और सातवीं लोक सभा के सदस्य रहे।

वे संसद सदस्यों के वेतन तथा भत्तों संबंधी संयुक्त समिति के सदस्य भी रहे।

श्री दारूर पुल्लैया का निधन 12 मई, 2025 को कर्नाटक के बलारी में 86 वर्ष की आयु में हुआ।

प्रो. महादेवराव शिवणकर महाराष्ट्र के चिमूर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 9वीं और 14वीं लोक सभा के सदस्य रहे।

वे संसदीय समितियों के सदस्य भी रहे।

इसके पूर्व, उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा के सदस्य के रूप में 6 कार्यकाल के लिए अपनी सेवाएं दीं। वे महाराष्ट्र सरकार में मंत्री भी रहे।

प्रो. महादेवराव शिवणकर का निधन 20 अक्टूबर, 2025 को महाराष्ट्र के गोंदिया में 85 वर्ष की आयु में हुआ।

श्री कुसुमा कृष्ण मूर्ति आंध्र प्रदेश के अमालापुरम संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से छठी, सातवीं और नौंवी लोक सभा के सदस्य रहे।

वे विभिन्न संसदीय समितियों के सदस्य भी रहे।

श्री कुसुमा कृष्ण मूर्ति का निधन 13 दिसंबर, 2025 को नई दिल्ली में 85 वर्ष की आयु में हुआ।

श्री शम-नूर शिव-शंकरप्पा कर्नाटक के दावणगेरे संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 12वीं लोक सभा के सदस्य रहे।

वे मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय समिति के सदस्य भी रहे।

इससे पहले, उन्होंने कर्नाटक विधान सभा के सदस्य के रूप में 6 कार्यकालों तक कार्य किया। वे कर्नाटक सरकार में मंत्री भी रहे।

श्री शम-नूर शिव-शंकरप्पा का निधन 14 दिसंबर, 2025 को बेंगलुरु में 94 वर्ष की आयु में हुआ।

यह सभा अपने पूर्व साथियों के निधन पर गहरा शोक व्यक्त करती है और शोक संतप्त परिवारों के प्रति अपनी गहरी संवेदना व्यक्त करती है।

अब सभा दिवंगत आत्माओं के सम्मान में मौन रहेगी।

11.04 hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: ॐ शान्ति: शान्ति: शान्ति:।

11.05 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

@Starred Question Nos. 261 to 266

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न काल। प्रश्न संख्या 261, श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा।

UPLIFTMENT OF THARU TRIBE IN UTTAR PRADESH

***261. SHRI RAM SHIROMANI VERMA:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any special scheme to strengthen tribal welfare, education, health and livelihood in the Tharu

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@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.

tribe-dominated forest regions of Shravasti and Balrampur districts of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any approval has been granted for expansion of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS), tribal students' hostels or scholarship schemes in these districts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision to provide training, marketing and financial assistance for empowering/ strengthening Tharu tribal community-based handicrafts, Minor Forest Produce (MFP), Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and livelihood groups and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether local Gram Panchayats, forest committees and tribal organisations are being given participation/participating in the implementation of such schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of welfare works conducted during the last three years, ongoing projects and upcoming proposed schemes thereof?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल ओराम):

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

<u>विवरण</u>

(क) : सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों के थारू बहुल वन क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में जनजातीय समुदायों के विकास के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को "धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान" (डीएजेजीयूए) नामक एक विशेष बृहद (मेगा) बहु-क्षेत्रीय मिशन की शुरुआत की है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओटीए) सहित 17 मंत्रालयों के 25 उपायों के साथ योजनाओं के अभिसरण के माध्यम से जनजातीय गांवों में जनजातीय आबादी का समग्र और सतत विकास करना है। मिशन का उद्देश्य जनजातीय समुदाय के

लिए शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा तक पहुंच में और कौशल सुधार करना है। यह कार्यक्रम उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बलरामपुर और श्रावस्ती जिलों क्रमश: 16 और 2 गांवों सहित 26 राज्यों और 4 केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के सभी जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के 549 जिलों के कुल 63,843 गांवों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों को सम्मिलित करता हैं।

(ख) : केंद्रीय बजट 2018-19 में, भारत सरकार ने घोषणा की कि, जनजातीय बच्चों को उनके अपने वातावरण में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए, 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 50% से अधिक अजजा आबादी और कम से कम 20000 जनजातीय व्यक्तियों वाले प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) की स्थापना की जाएगी। ईएमआरएस खेल और कौशल विकास में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के अलावा स्थानीय कला और संस्कृति के संरक्षण के लिए विशेष सुविधाओं के साथ नवोदय विद्यालयों के समान होगें। राष्ट्रीय आदिवासी छात्र शिक्षा समिति (एनईएसटीएस), एक स्वायत्त संगठन की स्थापना राज्य ईएमआरएस समितियों के साथ समन्वय में ईएमआरएस की योजना के प्रबंधन और कार्यान्वयन के लिए की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों में कोई भी ईएमआरएस स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि इनके कोई भी ब्लॉक निर्धारित दोहरे मानदंडों को पूरा नहीं करते हैं।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश के थारू बहुल वन क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं कर रहा है। हालांकि, यह उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश में अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी के बीच बुनियादी और उच्च शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने और प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं को लागू कर रहा है:

i) अजजा छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति (कक्षा IX और X)

ii) अजजा छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति (कक्षा XI और उससे ऊपर)

iii) अजजा छात्रों के लिए उच्चतर शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति।

iv) अजजा छात्रों के लिए उच्चतर शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति (शीर्ष श्रेणी)

v) अजजा छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति।

"धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान" (डीएजेजीयूए) के तहत जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों में निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन दिया है।

क्र.सं.	उपाय	जिला	इकाई	अनुमोदित निधि
1	आवासीय विद्यालय में शिक्षक और कर्मचारी (स्टॉफ) आवास	श्रावस्ती	1	175
2	आश्रम/जनजातीय क्षेत्र स्कूल में शौचालय परिसर का निर्माण	बलरामपुर	3	60
3	आश्रम/जनजातीय क्षेत्र स्कूल में शौचालय परिसर का निर्माण	श्रावस्ती	1	20

(ग) : जनजातीय बहुउद्देशीय विपणन केंद्र (टीएमएमसी) डीएजेजीयूए के तहत 25 प्रमुख उपायों में से एक हैं। टीएमएमसी विशेष रूप से जनजातीय कल्याण के आर्थिक और विपणन पहलुओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि जनजातीय समुदायों के अद्वितीय उत्पाद बाजार में सफल हो सकें। टीएमएमसी कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता प्रयासों को पूरा करने में मदद करते हैं। मंत्रालय ने डीएजेजीयूए के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में 100 लाख रुपये की राशि के एक टीएमएमसी को मंजूरी दी है।

भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ लिमिटेड (ट्राइफेड) 29 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में वन धन विकास केंद्र (वीडीवीके) का संचालन करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य जनजातीय उद्यमिता पहलों को सुदृढ़ करना और आजीविका के अवसरों को सुविधाजनक बनाना है। वीडीवीके के तहत जनजातीय लाभार्थियों को मूल्य संवर्धन, उद्यमिता जागरूकता और विकास से संबंधित प्रशिक्षण में प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है जो उन्हें प्रचलित बाजार मानकों के अनुसार अपने उत्पादों को और बेहतर बनाने में मदद करते हैं। ट्राइफेड जनजातीय कारीगरों/आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को सूचीबद्ध करता है, जिसमें व्यक्तिगत जनजातीय कारीगर, जनजातीय स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) समूह, प्रतिष्ठित एनजीओ, सरकारी एजेंसियां आदि शामिल हैं जो जनजातीय कारीगरों के साथ काम करते हैं।

दिनांक 31.03.2025 तक कुल 5927 आपूर्तिकर्ताओं/उत्पादकों को ट्राइफेड के साथ

सूचीबद्ध किया गया है, जो 3,05,485 परिवारों से जुड़े हैं। ट्राइफेड ने देश भर के 132 थारू जनजातीय कारीगरों को सूचीबद्ध किया है, जो 2716 परिवारों से जुड़े हुए हैं। इसमें बलरामपुर में 01 सूचीबद्ध थारू जनजातीय कारीगर शामिल हैं, जो 10 परिवारों से जुड़ा है।

(घ) : वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 सहित संबंधित अधिनियमों और योजना दिशानिर्देशों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में ग्राम पंचायतों, वन अधिकार समितियों, संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन समितियों और जनजातीय संगठनों की भागीदारी शामिल है। वन अधिकार धारकों को पूरी तरह से विभिन्न योजनाओं के लाभ तेजी से दिलाने के लिए, डीएजेजीयूए के तहत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मंत्रालय ने एफआरए के तहत संभावित क्षेत्र का मानचित्रण (मैपिंग), विरासत डेटा और दावा प्रक्रिया का डिजिटलीकरण, सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकार (सीएफआर) प्रबंधन योजनाओं की तैयारी और निष्पादन के लिए ग्राम सभा को सहायता और एफआरए के तहत पूरक दावा प्रक्रिया को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए दो साल की अवधि के लिए राज्य और जिला/उपखंड स्तरों पर समर्पित एफआरए प्रकोष्ठों की स्थापना जैसी कई पहलें की हैं। मंत्रालय कृषि, पशुपालन और मत्स्य पालन विभाग की कई योजनाओं के साथ अभिसरण के माध्यम से एफआरए पट्टा धारकों की सहायता भी करता है, जहां संबंधित योजना दिशानिर्देशों को लाभार्थी को आवश्यकतानुसार केवल 10% तक सीमित करने के लिए संशोधित किया गया है। एमओटीए ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को एफआरए सेल की स्थापना के लिए बलरामपुर और श्रावस्ती जिलों सहित 34.52 लाख रुपये की राशि अनुमोदित की है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में आदि कर्मयोगी अभियान के तहत, ग्राम पंचायतों, वन समितियों और जनजातीय संगठनों को विशेष ग्राम सभाओं के माध्यम से सक्रिय रूप से शामिल किया गया है, जहां सामुदायिक जरूरतों की पहचान की गई है और उन्हें ग्राम सभा के प्रस्तावों के रूप में अपनाया गया है। जनजातीय संगठन, एसएचजी और प्रशिक्षित आदि साथी एवं सहयोगी समुदाय के नेतृत्व में कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करते हुए लामबंदी, सुविधा और अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई का सहायता करते हैं।

(ङ) : मंत्रालय द्वारा अक्टूबर, 2024 में डीएजेजीयूए की शुरूआत के बाद से डीएजेजीयूए के तहत

राज्य से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में किए गए कल्याणकारी कार्यों में आश्रम/जनजातीय क्षेत्र के स्कूलों में शौचालय परिसर का निर्माण, आवासीय विद्यालय में शिक्षक और कर्मचारी (स्टाफ) आवास, एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ, टीएमएमसी, एससीडी जागरूकता एवं परामर्श/आशा मानदेय + टीओटी शामिल हैं।

डीएजेजीयूए के तहत विभिन्न उपायों की वास्तविक प्रगति का ब्यौरा **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

अनुबंध

(क): उत्तर प्रदेश में डीएजेजीयूए उपायों की जिले-वार स्थिति

क्र.सं.	राज्य	उपाय	जिला	इकाई	अनुमोदित निधि
1	उ.प्र.	आवासीय विद्यालय में शिक्षक और कर्मचारी (स्टाफ) आवास	श्रावस्ती	1	175
2	उ.प्र.	आवासीय विद्यालय में शिक्षक और कर्मचारी (स्टाफ) आवास	बहराइच	1	175
3	उ.प्र.	आवासीय विद्यालय में शिक्षक और कर्मचारी (स्टाफ) आवास	बिजनौर	1	175
4	उ.प्र.	आश्रम/जनजातीय क्षेत्र के स्कूल में शौचालय परिसर का निर्माण	लखीमपुर खीरी	4	80
5	उ.प्र.	आश्रम/जनजातीय क्षेत्र के स्कूल में शौचालय परिसर का निर्माण	बलरामपुर	3	60
6	उ.प्र.	आश्रम/जनजातीय क्षेत्र के स्कूल में शौचालय परिसर का निर्माण	बहराइच	1	20
7	उ.प्र.	आश्रम/जनजातीय क्षेत्र के स्कूल में शौचालय परिसर का निर्माण	श्रावस्ती	1	20
8	उ.प्र.	आश्रम/जनजातीय क्षेत्र के स्कूल में शौचालय परिसर का निर्माण	महाराजगंज	2	40
9	उ.प्र.	टीएमएमसी	वाराणसी	1	100

(ख) : डीएजेजीयूए के अंतर्गत संबंधित मंत्रालयों की राज्य-वार प्रगति

1. ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय- पीएमएवाई (जी)

राज्य का नाम	स्वीकृत	पूर्ण
आंध्र प्रदेश	1	1376
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	780

राज्य का नाम	स्वीकृत	पूर्ण
असम	54590	67245
बिहार	17	215
छत्तीसगढ़	306967	161927
दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	1191
दमन और दीव	0	8
गोवा	0	0
गुजरात	73341	61756
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2345	975
जम्मू और कश्मीर	21	18468
झारखंड	55126	4120
कर्नाटक	11485	1969
केरल	670	117
लद्दाख	0	0
लक्षद्वीप	0	0
मध्य प्रदेश	283512	101688
महाराष्ट्र	335850	59073
मणिपुर	152	4158
मेघालय	0	39115
मिजोरम	0	6697
नागालैंड	0	16430
ओडिशा	17563	84304
राजस्थान	129214	29358
सिक्किम	0	8
तमिलनाडु	110	453
त्रिपुरा	0	10411
उत्तर प्रदेश	0	65
उत्तराखंड	0	23
पश्चिम बंगाल	0	297
कुल योग	**1270964**	**672227**

2. जल शक्ति मंत्रालय

राज्य	कुल डीएजेजीयूए गाँव	स्वीकृत	संतृप्त
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	321	321	321
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	76	76	76
गोवा	25	25	25
गुजरात	4247	4247	4247
हिमाचल प्रदेश	264	264	264

राज्य	कुल डीएजेजीयूए गाँव	स्वीकृत	संतृप्त
लक्षद्वीप	2	2	2
मिजोरम	379	379	379
तेलंगाना	909	909	909
बिहार	707	698	678
उत्तराखंड	128	128	106
नागालैंड	606	605	493
सिक्किम	119	119	92
लद्दाख	143	143	110
तमिलनाडु	114	114	81
उत्तर प्रदेश	517	516	358
मेघालय	1432	1428	953
कर्नाटक	1082	1080	640
महाराष्ट्र	4952	4929	2699
ओडिशा	7537	7494	3531
असम	3083	3005	1375
मध्य प्रदेश	11309	11228	4733
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	387	387	113
झारखंड	7107	7039	1786
मणिपुर	509	508	117
आंध्र प्रदेश	868	867	199
छत्तीसगढ़	6681	6677	1413
पश्चिम बंगाल	3191	3179	594
राजस्थान	5898	5709	1031
त्रिपुरा	353	353	37
केरल	89	89	0
कुल योग	**63035**	**62518**	**27362**

3. दूरसंचार विभाग

क्र. सं.	राज्य	कवर किए जाने वाले गांव	लंबित सर्वेक्षण और मुद्दे	पहले ही कवर किए गए	डीबीएन योजनाओं के तहत नियोजित गांव	डीबीएन योजनाओं में कवर किए गए गांव	कवर किए गए कुल गाँव
		क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च=(ङ +ग)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	287	17	35	235	216	251
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	77	6	14	57	34	48
3	असम	224	26	55	143	113	168

4	बिहार	38	3	1	34	28	29
5	छत्तीसगढ़	513	50	85	378	220	305
6	गोवा	10	2	1	7	3	4
7	गुजरात	162	9	20	133	99	119
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	32		2	30	24	26
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	10	1		9		
10	झारखंड	238	3	51	184	131	182
11	कर्नाटक	19	1	3	15	8	11
12	लद्दाख	18		1	17	10	11
13	लक्षद्वीप	1			1	1	1
14	मध्य प्रदेश	776	24	72	680	402	474
15	महाराष्ट्र	954	101	194	659	428	622
16	मणिपुर	104	6	50	48	11	61
17	मेघालय	98	1	78	19	9	87
18	मिजोरम	54	10	23	21	9	32
19	नगालैंड	124		2	122	69	71
20	ओडिशा	874	34	83	757	459	542
21	राजस्थान	337	15	54	268	183	237
22	सिक्किम	1		1			1
23	तमिलनाडु	87		3	84	78	81
24	तेलंगाना	62	1	5	56	32	37
25	त्रिपुरा	81	1	10	70	58	68
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	53	4	3	46	29	32
27	उत्तराखंड	12	1	6	5	5	11
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	6		1	5	1	2
कुल		**5252**	**316**	**853**	**4083**	**2660**	**3513**

4. ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय- पीएमजीएसवाई

क्र.सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश का नाम	संभावित (अनंतिम) डीए-जेजीयूए लंबाई (किमी)	प्रस्ताव की स्थिति (चरण: डीपीआर जांच/प्री-ईसी/एफसी, आदि)
1	जम्मू और कश्मीर	266.301	05.06.2025 को स्वीकृत किया गया
2	छत्तीसगढ़	1,499.757	एचएमआरडी द्वारा फाइल अनुमोदित। निर्गम (निकासी) पत्र जारी किया जाएगा
3	हिमाचल प्रदेश	254.625	फ़ाइल एचएमआरडी के पास
4	सिक्किम	35.47	प्री-ईसी बैठक 22.08.2025 को आयोजित
5	राजस्थान	324.515	फ़ाइल एचएमआरडी के पास
6	मध्य प्रदेश	1,158.51	प्री-ईसी बैठक 28.10.2025 को आयोजित
7	ओडिशा	785.81	प्री-ईसी बैठक 08.10.2025 को

क्र.सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश का नाम	संभावित (अनंतिम) डीए-जेजीयूए लंबाई (किमी)	प्रस्ताव की स्थिति (चरण: डीपीआर जांच/प्री-ईसी/एफसी, आदि)
			आयोजित
8	असम	368.36	प्री-ईसी बैठक 03.11.2025 को आयोजित
	कुल	**4,722.968**	

5. महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय

क्र.सं.	राज्य	स्वीकृत एडब्ल्यूसी	संचालित आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र
1	राजस्थान	135	134
2	तमिलनाडु	3	3
3	मिजोरम	41	-
4	बिहार	45	42
5	असम	49	-
6	आंध्र प्रदेश	177	-
7	झारखंड	50	-
8	कर्नाटक	164	164
9	मध्य प्रदेश	66	66
10	मेघालय	26	-
11	त्रिपुरा	119	-

6. विद्युत मंत्रालय

क्र.सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	वास्तविक प्रगति		
		स्वीकृत एचएच और पीआई (संख्या)	विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति (संख्या)	विद्युतीकरण का %
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	5,103	3,897	**76%**
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,947	719	**37%**
3	बिहार	7,117	415	**6%**

क्र.सं.	**राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश**	**वास्तविक प्रगति**		
		स्वीकृत एचएच और पीआई (संख्या)	**विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति (संख्या)**	**विद्युतीकरण का %**
4	छत्तीसगढ़	39,579	4,893	**12%**
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	100	1	**1%**
6	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	13,824	0	**0%**
7	झारखंड	21,377	0	**0%**
8	कर्नाटक	5,288	662	**13%**
9	केरल	1,097	195	**18%**
10	मध्य प्रदेश	59,822	5,043	**8%**
11	महाराष्ट्र	6,961	5,228	**75%**
12	राजस्थान	83,037	0	**0%**
13	तेलंगाना	27,197	10,502	**38.6%**
14	त्रिपुरा	8,189	2,285	**28%**
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	6,897	58	**1%**
16	उत्तराखंड	226	134	**59%**
	कुल (क)	**287,761**	**34,032**	**11.83%**

7. कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय

क्र. सं.	**राज्य का नाम**	**स्वीकृत कौशल केंद्र**	**जिलों के नाम**
1	बिहार	1	पश्चिम चंपारण
2	छत्तीसगढ़	10	बस्तर
			सरगुजा
			कोंडागांव
			सुकमा
3	गुजरात	3	वलसाड़
			सूरत
4	झारखंड	6	रांची
			सिमडेगा
			दुमका

5	कर्नाटक	1	रायचूर
6	मध्य प्रदेश	10	धार
			मंडला
			डिंडोरी
			रतलाम
7	उत्तर प्रदेश	1	सोनभद्र

8. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

राज्य का नाम	कुल एमएमयू संचालित	जिले का नाम	एमएमयू की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	13	एलुरु	3
		कुरनूल	3
		नांदयाल	1
		पालनाडु	4
		प्रकाशम	1
		तिरुपति	1
छत्तीसगढ़	4	धमतरी	4
गुजरात	28	अहमदाबाद	1
		डांग	1
		देवभूमि द्वारका	1
		दाहोद	3
		नर्मदा	7
		नवसारी	7
		साबर कंठा	4
		सूरत	1
		तापी	3
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	अनंतनाग	1
झारखंड	5	गिरिडीह	5
केरल	4	मलप्पुरम	1
		पलक्कड़	3

राज्य का नाम	कुल एमएमयू संचालित	जिले का नाम	एमएमयू की संख्या
लद्दाख	1	कारगिल	1
मध्य प्रदेश	2	गुना	2
महाराष्ट्र	4	नासिक	4
नागालैंड	2	कोहिमा	1
जम्मू और कश्मीर		पेरेन	1
ओडिशा	21	गजपति	2
		जाजपुर	1
		केंदुझार	4
		मल्कानगिरी	9
		रायगढ़	5
तमिलनाडु	4	धर्मपुरी	1
		डिंडीगुल	1
		थेनी	1
		तिरुचिरापल्ली	1
तेलंगाना	4	कुमुराम भीम आसिफाबाद	4
त्रिपुरा	6	धलाई	1
		गोमती	1
		खोवाई	1
		उत्तरी त्रिपुरा	1
		दक्षिण त्रिपुरा	1
		उनाकोटी	1
कुल	**99**		

9. स्कूली शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग

क्र.सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	स्वीकृत	आधारशिला रखी गई	निर्माण की स्थिति
1	असम	209	209	कोई प्रगति नहीं
2	मध्य प्रदेश	104	0	टेंडरिंग के अधीन
3	राजस्थान	58	0	पहली किस्त के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ

क्र.सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	स्वीकृत	आधारशिला रखी गई	निर्माण की स्थिति
4	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	45	14	14 छात्रावास कुरसी (प्लिंथ) स्तर तक
5	मणिपुर	44	16	कोई प्रगति नहीं
6	छत्तीसगढ़	42	0	कोई प्रगति नहीं
7	ओडिशा	40	0	टेंडरिंग के अधीन
8	नागालैंड	23	23	कोई प्रगति नहीं
9	महाराष्ट्र	22	0	पहली किस्त के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ
10	बिहार	19	19	पहली किस्त के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ
11	त्रिपुरा	15	6	कोई प्रगति नहीं
12	कर्नाटक	14	0	टेंडरिंग के अधीन
13	मिजोरम	13	0	पहली किस्त के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ
14	तेलंगाना	10	8	आधार (ग्राउंडवर्क) तक 4 छात्रावास
15	गुजरात	9	0	प्रतिबद्धताएं (वचन पत्र) लंबित हैं
16	झारखंड	5	2	प्रतिबद्धताएं (वचन पत्र) लंबित हैं
17	सिक्किम*	5	5	कुरसी (प्लिंथ) स्तर तक 4 छात्रावास और 1 में पहाड़ी कटाई का काम
18	आंध्र प्रदेश	4	2	प्रतिबद्धताएं (वचन पत्र) लंबित हैं
19	उत्तर प्रदेश	3	3	कोई प्रगति नहीं
20	उत्तराखंड	3	0	पहली किस्त के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ
21	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	2	
22	केरल	2	0	
23	लद्दाख	1	0	

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विमुक्त घुमंतु, अर्द्ध घुमंतु और थारू जनजाति समुदाय के छात्रों को नेशनल ओवरसीज़ स्कॉलरशिप योजना का लाभ मिल रहा है? श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जैसे आकांक्षी जिलों में स्कॉलरशिप के लिए अब तक कितने छात्रों का चयन हुआ है? जनपद बलरामपुर के विकास खंड पचपेड़वा के ग्राम कोहरगड्डी में एकलव्य आवासीय विद्यालय की स्थापना की प्रक्रिया,वर्ष 2009 से लंबित है, इसकी स्वीकृति कब तक प्रदान किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

श्री जुएल ओराम: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज की लिस्ट में 3 नंबर प्रश्न का सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछा गया है। 1 नंबर में केवल बलरामपुर और श्रावस्ती के बारे में जिक्र है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्या आपने 3 नंबर के बारे में पूछा है?

श्री जुएल ओराम: महोदय, 3 नंबर प्रश्न पूछा गया है। नेशनल स्कॉलरशिप 3 नंबर में है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: ठीक है, आप जवाब दें।

श्री जुएल ओराम: माननीय अध्यक्ष, ठीक है। उस जिले में से कोई एप्लीकेंट नहीं है।

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जनपदों के थारू जनजाति बाहुल वन क्षेत्रों में जनजातीय कल्याण, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, सड़क, मोबाइल टॉवर सहित अन्य बुनियादी सुविधाओं तथा उनकी आजीविका को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु थारू जनजाति समुदाय आधारित हस्तशिल्प, लघु वन उत्पाद, स्व-सहायता समूह और आजीविका समूहों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए क्या कोई प्रशिक्षण, विपणन और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है? यदि हां, तो क्या इन योजनाओं में कार्यान्वयन में स्थानीय ग्राम पंचायतों, वन समितियों और जनजातीय संगठनों को भागीदारी दी जा रही है? विगत तीन वर्षों में किए गए कल्याणकारी कार्यों, कार्याधीन परियोजनाओं और आगामी प्रस्तावित योजनाओं का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्री जुएल ओराम: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, श्रावस्ती जिले में रेजिडेंशियल स्कूल के टीचर्स के स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स बनाने के लिए 175 लाख रुपये दिए गए हैं। बलरामपुर में तीन स्कूलों में शौचालय और बाकी ब्लॉक्स बनाने के लिए 60 लाख रुपये दिए गए हैं। श्रावस्ती में स्कूल में शौचालय बनाने के लिए 20 लाख रुपये दिए गए हैं।

वन धन विकास केंद्र योजना ट्राइफेड की योजना है। 132 थारू ट्राइबल्स आर्टिसन्स का एक ग्रुप है, जिसमें 2716 फैमिलीज़ बेनिफिटेड हैं। थारू ट्राइब्स के लिए बलरामपुर में दस फैमिलीज़ एक एसोसिएशन में रजिस्टर्ड हैं और यह काम कर रहा है।

SHRI SALENG A. SANGMA: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have got a few questions regarding the Eklavya Model School. Last time, we had inaugurated few schools along with the Prime Minister of India, but none of them is functioning. Most of the Eklavya schools right now - which are already inaugurated - are not even half done. So, how do you expect the school to run when the school infrastructure itself is not functioning or not completed? Therefore, Mr. Speaker,

Sir, I would like to request the Minister of Tribal Affairs, to not fool the people by inaugurating the half done Eklavya schools.

श्री जुएल ओराम: सर, ऐसा नहीं है। 728 सैंटर्स में से 440 अभी चल रहे हैं। यह प्रश्न थारू के बारे में है।

SHRI SALENG A. SANGMA: Otherwise, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Government of Meghalaya or the, … (*Interruptions*) They should be at least taken into action.

श्री जुएल ओराम: सर, मेघालय को 200 करोड़ रुपये एकलव्य मॉडल स्कूल बनाने के लिए एडवांस दिए गए हैं।

हाँ, पैसा है और आपकी सरकार भी वहाँ है, लेकिन हम सरकार को पैसा देते हैं, अगर सरकार वहाँ नहीं बनाएगी, तो हम क्या करेंगे? 728 सेंटर्स में से अभी 440 चल रहे हैं। जो नहीं चल रहे हैं, उनके बारे में स्पेशल रिव्यू बीच-बीच में हो रहा है और सरकार को यह हिदायत दी जा रही है कि वे उसे ठीक करें।

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI: Thank you, Speaker Sir, for giving me the opportunity to raise a supplementary question. In my Lok Sabha constituency, Guwahati, out of ten Assembly constituencies, three constituencies are reserved for STs.

Sir, through you, I would like to ask a question to the Minister concerned. What special provisions have been made to empower tribal women in my constituency? Is there any provision for special training in handicrafts and for uplifting the cottage industry?

श्री जुएल ओराम : महोदय, भारत सरकार की दो स्कीम्स हैं। पहली स्कीम 'धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान' है, जिसमें भारत सरकार 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने वाली है। उसमें 17 मंत्रालयों का कन्वर्जेंस होगा और 25 इंटरवेंशंस होंगे। हम प्रोग्राम यहाँ से नहीं बनाते हैं। प्रोग्राम गाँव

से बनकर आता है। 63,843 गाँवों को हम कवर करेंगे, 549 जिलों को कवर करेंगे और 2,911 ब्लॉक्स को भी इसमें कवर करेंगे। प्रोग्राम नीचे से बनकर आता है, हम उसे इंप्लिमेंट करते हैं।

दूसरी स्कीम पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान) योजना, विशेष रूप से 75 पिछड़ी जनजातियों (PVTGs) के लिए है। धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (DAJGUA) जो अभी चल रहा है, इसमें 25 इंटरवेंशंस हैं, जैसा मैं एक्जाम्पल दे सकता हूँ, Rural Development मिनिस्ट्री है। आरडी मिनिस्ट्री जो प्रधान मंत्री आवास बनाएँगे, जितना उनका टार्गेट है, उसके अलावा वे हमारे मंत्रालय के टार्गेट को पूरा करेंगे। जितना प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत बनाना है, उसमें 25,000 किलोमीटर अलग से ट्राइबल के लिए बनाना है। हम मॉनीटरिंग करके उसे दे रहे हैं, लेकिन कहाँ क्या काम करना है, यह 63,000 लोकल गाँवों से जेनरेट होकर ऊपर आ रहा है और हम उसके हिसाब से पैसा सैंक्शन करके दे रहे हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 262, श्री वाई. एस. अविनाश रेड्डी।

REBIDDING OF RCS ROUTES

***262. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:**

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

(a) whether the one-year timeline for rebidding the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) routes applies from the award of the route or after the closure of operations on that route and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the additional incentives or safeguards introduced/proposed to be introduced by the Government to encourage airlines to maintain services on RCS routes beyond the subsidy period;

(c) whether it is true that 225 RCS routes have ceased operations and if so, the primary reasons behind airlines discontinuing services despite Government support; and

(d) the plans of the Government to revive or repurpose underutilized airstrips that were rehabilitated under the RCS scheme but have since fallen into disuse?

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b): The minimum period required for rebidding of Regional Connectivity Scheme -Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) routes applies after the discontinuation of flight operations on that route. The minimum period is considered as the last two schedules prior to the launch of re-bidding rounds. In case, the routes are available in these two schedules, they will not be eligible for bidding. No incentives or safeguards are extended to airlines beyond RCS tenure as per the existing scheme provisions.

(c): 123 RCS routes have been discontinued before tenure till date due to various reasons such as the COVID-19 pandemic, grounding of many aircraft due to supply chain issues, shutting down of airlines, disruptions such as adverse weather conditions, aircraft maintenance, airport/runway maintenance and assigning contractual rights of routes to another airline and low passenger demand.

(d): Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN is an ongoing scheme wherein bidding rounds are conducted from time to time for covering more destinations and routes. Unserved airports which were revived and operationalised under UDAN, but have become non operational, are taken up for rebidding as per the

Scheme provisions.

Further, the Government has announced the launch of Modified UDAN Scheme to enhance regional connectivity to 120 new destinations and carry 4 crore passengers in the next 10 years. The Scheme will also support helipads and small airports in Hilly, Island, North Eastern and aspirational districts.

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY: Sir, my first question is this. Thousands of people from Rayalaseema, Nellore, and Prakasam districts are working in Kuwait and other Gulf countries. At present, they are travelling to Gulf countries from major airports like Chennai, Bengaluru, and Hyderabad. There has been a long pending request to operate international flights to Kuwait and other Gulf countries from Tirupati Airport. Our Tirupati MP has also represented this matter to the hon. Civil Aviation Minister. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the present status of this request and by when international flights to Gulf countries can be started from Tirupati Airport, as this decision will substantially reduce the financial burden on our people and also reduce the inconvenience they are facing at present?

SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU: Hon. Speaker, Sir, regarding international connectivity from the Rayalaseema area, since I also come from the State of Andhra Pradesh, I know exactly how important this issue is. We, in the Ministry, have been pursuing this issue with the airlines and are also exploring the existing capacity between the two countries, especially to Kuwait. When we talk about international travel, it is governed by bilateral agreements between the two countries as to what destination should be allowed to be travelled. From the Ministry's side, we are making every effort, and at the earliest possible time, we

want to start this connectivity.

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY: Sir, after the recent crisis, it is clearly understood that our country is short of trained pilots. Inaugurating more flying training organizations and training more pilots is the need of the hour. In this regard, I would like to ask a question to the hon. Minister.

In December 2023, the then Civil Aviation Minister replied to an unstarred question stating that 'in June 2022, after a competitive bidding process, the Airports Authority of India had awarded one Flying Training Organization slot and FTO slot at Kadapa Airport. This FTO is under process of construction and is fulfilling other requirements for commissioning.' May I know when this FTO will begin functioning at Kadapa Airport? I would also like to know by when the new terminal building at Kadapa Airport, which is under progress, will be inaugurated.

SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU: Sir, this is not related to the existing Question, but I will answer both the questions that the hon. Member has asked. One is regarding the construction of the airport in Kadapa. We will be completing it by the end of March next year. The expected date of completion of the airport is March 31st, 2026.

Regarding the Flying Training Organisations, the Ministry has been very very focused on opening up more FTOs, exactly for the reason that this country would be needing more pilots in the coming years based on the aircrafts that are going to come into the country. Not only that, Sir, we want to improve the FTOs that are there in the country to global standards so that people from outside the country can also come and get trained here. It is exactly with this reason that this

year, we have opened four new FTOs in the country and regarding the specific FTO that has been awarded before in Kadapa, I will get the details and pass it on to the hon. Member.

SHRI T. R. BAALU: Sir, lakhs and lakhs of people visit Velankanni Church, Mavoor Dargah, Thyagaraja Temple in Thiruvarur Central University and also Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi's Memorial. What I suggest is that by a cluster approach to this area, the hon. Minister should come forward to establish an airport at Thiruvarur so that the people from abroad and India will get benefitted. Will the hon. Minister answer affirmatively?

SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU: Sir, when it comes to building a new airport in the country, the Ministry has always been very proactively working with the States. That is why, in 2014, we had 74 airports and now, we have more than 160 airports in the country because that approach is there from the Government, especially after the UDAN Scheme. After the UDAN Scheme, we have looked into the existing airstrips, which were from the pre-independence era also. We have, through the UDAN Scheme, converted these airstrips into operationalised airports.

When it comes to a greenfield airport, we all have to realise that it is the availability of land which is the first criterion when we look into the construction of an airport. If this Government of Tamil Nadu is interested in building an airport, it can send us a proposal so that we can start doing the feasibility study. Can construction of an airport, with regard to the technicalities of that location, be possible or not? Once we start that process, definitely the Ministry will support in

each and every way so that the airport can be built.

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Thank you, Sir. Before asking the question, today is hon. Minister Shri Rammohan Naidu's birthday, I want to wish him happy birthday. He is the youngest and the dynamic Minister in the Cabinet.

Sir, how many airlines are presently connected to UDAN scheme? Is it limited to smaller airlines or have bigger airlines like IndiGo and Air India also participated in this UDAN Scheme?

SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU: I would like to thank the House for the wishes.

Regarding the question, all the airlines that are there in the country, that are operating in the country, are eligible to participate in the UDAN Scheme. All the airlines are today participating. The big airlines like IndiGo, SpiceJet, Akasa Air, and small airlines, are also participating. One interesting thing that I want to note here is that the Pawan Hans and the Heritage Aviation are into helicopter operations. Through the UDAN Scheme, we are also supporting helicopter operations in the country, especially in States in the North-East and Uttarakhand. So, all the airlines, including the helicopter operators, are all included in the UDAN Scheme. One interesting thing is that once we started the UDAN Scheme, new airlines have also come into the picture, especially smaller airlines like Star Air, Fly 91, IndiaOne Air, where they are operating with very, very limited capacity of airlines.

So, this is a scheme which has introduced smaller airlines to us in the picture. One advantage that we are going to have is that this UDAN Scheme is

going to be extended for ten more years. So, definitely, there is going to be a situation where this will act as a fulcrum for more airlines, especially smaller airlines to come into the picture.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 263, श्री जयन्त बसुमतारी।

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TRIBAL STUDENTS

ASPIRING TO STUDY ABROAD

***263. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:**

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

(a) the details regarding the financial assistance schemes and scholarships available for tribal students in the country aspiring to study abroad;

(b) the details regarding the funds allocated, disbursed and pending under each scheme;

(c) the details regarding the number of beneficiaries under each scheme, State-wise and year- wise since 2015;

(d) whether any such scheme or scholarship has been stopped or reduced its extent of benefits since 2015, if so, the details thereof including the extent of reduction in the benefits and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any payment of such financial assistance or scholarship is pending to any student, if so, the details thereof including the name of the scheme, amount pending and the number of unpaid beneficiaries, State-wise and the reasons therefor?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल ओराम):

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

विवरण

(क) : जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र छात्रवृत्ति योजना अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति (एनओएस) को लागू करता है, जो बीस (20) पात्र अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को मास्टर, पीएच.डी. और पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए विदेश में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। पात्र उम्मीदवार जिनके माता-पिता की वार्षिक आय 6 लाख रुपये से कम है, उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जिसमें संस्थान का शुल्क, वीजा शुल्क, वार्षिक रखरखाव भत्ता, चिकित्सा बीमा, भारत से शैक्षणिक संस्थान के निकटतम स्थान तक इकोनॉमी क्लास द्वारा जाने और भारत वापस आने के लिए वास्तविक आधार पर हवाई मार्ग अनुदान आदि शामिल हैं। विस्तृत योजना दिशानिर्देश https://tribal.nic.in/downloads/guides/NOS/RevisedGuidesNOS07102022.pdf पर उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) : एनओएस योजना के तहत बजट आवंटन और व्यय संवितरण के संबंध में विवरण नीचे सारणीबद्ध हैः-

पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति (एनओएस) के तहत आवंटित और वितरित कुल धनराशि

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	आवंटित धनराशि (सं.अ.)	वितरित धनराशि
1	2015-16	0.72	0.39
2	2016-17	0.39	0.39
3	2017-18	1.00	1.00
4	2018-19	2.00	2.00
5	2019-20	2.00	2.00
6	2020-21	4.76	4.76
7	2021-22	4.95	4.95
8	2022-23	4.00	4.00

9	2023-24	7.00	7.00
10	2024-25	6.00	6.00

(ग) : अजजा छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना के तहत लाभार्थियों की संख्या के संबंध में 2015 से राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

(घ) : नहीं, श्रीमान। एनओएस योजना को 2015 से न तो रोका गया है और न ही इसके लाभों में कोई कमी की गई है।

(ङ) : एनओएस योजना के तहत, छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्तकर्ताओं और संबंधित विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों को सभी स्वीकार्य भुगतान सीधे विदेश में संबंधित भारतीय मिशन/दूतावास द्वारा किए जाते हैं। इस तरह के भुगतान करने के बाद, विदेश मंत्रालय प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय को वाउचर प्रस्तुत करता है। मंत्रालय प्राप्त वाउचर के अनुसार विदेश मंत्रालय को प्रतिपूर्ति करता है। इसलिए, लाभार्थियों का कोई भी व्यक्तिगत भुगतान जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के पास लंबित नहीं रहता है।

अनुबंध

अजजा छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना के तहत लाभार्थियों की संख्या के संबंध में 2015 से राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा:

राज्य का नाम	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
आंध्र प्रदेश	2						2		1		3
अरुणाचल प्रदेश				2		2			2	1	1
असम		2	2	1	1	2					
छत्तीसगढ़	1		1				1			1	
गोवा			1			1				2	
गुजरात		1						1			
हिमाचल प्रदेश		1									

जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	1	1	2		1	1	1			1
झारखंड		2		2		3	1	1		1	1
कर्नाटक	1	1	1					1		1	2
लद्दाख					2	1		1		1	1
मध्य प्रदेश			1					1			
महाराष्ट्र	1		1		3	1		2	1	1	1
मणिपुर	2	2	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	6	6
मेघालय	1				2		1		2		1
मिजोरम		2	1	2			2		1	2	2
नागालैंड	1	2	1	1			2		1	3	
ओडिशा	1		1	1	1			1			1
राजस्थान	1		2	2			1		1		1
सिक्किम											1
तमिलनाडु		1							1		
तेलंगाना	3	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	6	4	
त्रिपुरा				1	1	1	0				
उत्तराखंड					1						
पश्चिम बंगाल			1	1	1			1			
कुल	**15**	**16**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**17**	**18**	**20**	**23***	**22****

* चयन वर्ष 2021-22 से तीन स्लॉट आगे बढ़ाए गए ; * * चयन वर्ष 2022-23 से दो स्लॉट आगे बढ़ाए गए

श्री जयन्त बसुमतारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मंत्री जी से जो उत्तर मिला है, उसमें कहा गया है, कि केवल 20 ट्राइबल विद्यार्थियों को नैशनल ओवरसीज़ स्कॉलरशिप द्वारा अब्रॉड भेजा जाता है। पूरे भारत में कम से कम 10 करोड़ ट्राइबल पॉपुलेशन है। अत: मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 20 से बढ़ाकर कम से कम 50 विद्यार्थियों को अब्रॉड भेजा जाने का प्रावधान किया जाए।

श्री जुएल ओराम : ठीक है, हम आगे इस पर विचार करेंगे।

***SHRIMATI BAG MITALI:** Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Approximately 20 scholarships are awarded each year under this scheme. Is such a limited number of scholarships justifiable for a national-level programme? Further, in the academic year 2025–26, less than 40 per cent of the selected underprivileged students received their national scholarship funds within the stipulated time.

Through you, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister to clarify the reasons for this serious delay and to inform the House of the current status of the disbursement of the pending scholarship funds.

श्री जुएल ओराम : सर, यह स्कॉलरशिप बहुत स्पेशल है। जो विद्यार्थी पीएचडी या अन्य मास्टर्स डिग्री के लिए बाहर जाकर पढ़ते हैं, उनका सेलेक्शन एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री व यूनिवर्सिटी के द्वारा होता है। 6 लाख रुपये इनकम से नीचे वाले पैरेंट्स के बच्चों को यह फायदा दिया जाता है। 20 विद्यार्थियों की लिमिट वर्तमान में स्कॉलरशिप के लिए तो है, लेकिन पैसा देने का जो प्रावधान है, उसके अंतर्गत वर्ष 2023-24 में 7 करोड़ रुपये हमने दिए थे। वर्ष 2024-25 में 6 करोड़ रुपये देने का हम विचार कर रहे हैं। हम पैसा डायरेक्ट उनको नहीं देते हैं। विदेश मंत्रालय बिल रेज़ करता है कि इन विद्यार्थियों को हमने विदेश में फैसिलिटेट किया है और इनको सहायता दी गई है। वर्ल्ड की टॉप थाउजेंड रैंकिंग यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के लिए ही इसका प्रावधान है। इसे हम भविष्य में थोड़ा बढ़ा सकते हैं, जैसा कि मैंने पहले प्रश्नकर्ता को भी बताया था। सरकार इस पर टाइम टू टाइम विचार करेगी। अभी की स्कीम में इनकी संख्या 20 है।

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE: Sir, for getting approval for Eklavya Model Residential

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

School, the Union Government follows the criteria that the block should have 50 per cent of ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons. Sir, as per that criteria, in my constituency Idukki, in Devikulam block, we have applied for getting an approval for an EMRS. But it is being denied. Sir, as per the criteria followed by the Government of India, we are eligible. Will the Union Minister take initiative to get an approval for an EMRS in my constituency?

श्री जुएल ओराम : सर, डीओपीटी के हिसाब से वर्तमान में एक ब्लॉक में 50 परसेंट से ऊपर ट्राइबल पॉपुलेशन होनी चाहिए, प्लस मिनिमम 20 हजार पॉपुलेशन का ब्लॉक होना चाहिए, यह क्राइटेरिया है। अगर माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं कि उनका क्षेत्र ऐसे क्राइटेरिया में फिट हो रहा है, तो हम उनको दे सकते हैं, मना नहीं कर रहे हैं। मेरे ख्याल से उनका जो प्रश्न है, उस हिसाब से उस ब्लॉक में टोटल पॉपुलेशन का 50 परसेंट ट्राइबल्स हैं या नहीं, उसे देखना पड़ेगा। अगर 20 हजार के क्राइटेरिया में फिट हैं, तो हमें देने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी संक्षेप में बिल्कुल सटीक जवाब दे रहे हैं। अत: आप भी कृपया एक लाइन में पूछें। श्री भजन लाल जाटव जी।

श्री भजन लाल जाटव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि जनजातीय छात्रों के लिए इन्होंने जो धनराशि बताई है, जिसमें वर्षवार लिखा हुआ है कि वर्ष 2016-2017 में 39 लाख रुपये, वर्ष 2017-18 में एक करोड़ रुपये, वर्ष 2018 में 2 करोड़ रुपये आदि। यह बताया गया है। विदेश में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों की संख्या बताई गई है।

राजस्थान के संबंध में, मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2015-16 में एक, वर्ष 2016-17 में ज़ीरो, वर्ष 2017-18 में दो, वर्ष 2018-19 में दो, वर्ष 2019-20 में ज़ीरो, वर्ष 2020-21 में ज़ीरो, वर्ष 2021-22 में एक, वर्ष 2022-23 में ज़ीरो, वर्ष 2023-24 में एक, वर्ष 2024-25 में ज़ीरो और वर्ष 2025-26 में एक है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो आप इसमें चार करोड़ रुपए खर्च

दिखा रहे हैं। क्या इस देश में, विदेश में पढ़ाई के लिए जनजातीय छात्रों की कमी है? क्या सरकार जनजातीय छात्रों को विदेश में पढ़ाई के लिए नहीं भेजना चाहती है? आपके आँकड़े के अनुसार, आपने राशि चार करोड़ रुपए दिखाए हैं और छात्र एक-एक की संख्या में मिलते हैं। कई स्टेट ऐसे हैं, जहाँ इसकी संख्या ज़ीरो है। क्या सरकार जनजातीय छात्रों के साथ न्याय करना चाहती है? क्या वे पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं? आप एक तरफ डिजिटल इंडिया और विकसित भारत कहते हैं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आपकी बात पूरी हो गई। अब आप कृपया बैठ जाइए।

माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया आप अपना उत्तर दें।

श्री जुएल ओराम : यह प्रश्न नेशनल और ओवरसीज़ स्कॉलरशिप के बारे में है। अभी तक उसमें भारत सरकार के द्वारा 20 छात्रों के चयन का निर्णय है। हम उसको बढ़ाएंगे।

माननीय सदस्य का जो दूसरा प्रश्न है, उसके बारे में मैं एश्योर कर चुका हूँ कि हम इसको 50 की संख्या तक बढ़ाएंगे।

यह एक ऑनलाइन एप्लीकेशन सिस्टम- travel.nic.in है, इसके माध्यम से ओवरसीज़ स्कॉलरशिप के फॉर्म को डाउनलोड करते हैं और अप्लाई करते हैं। यह यूनिवर्सिटी के द्वारा अप्लाई किया जाता है। इसमें मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स का भी इंवॉल्वमेंट होता है। यह एक स्पेशल स्कॉलरशिप है। प्री-मैट्रिक, पोस्ट-मैट्रिक व अन्य छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के तहत हम लाखों-करोड़ों में राशि दे रहे हैं। लेकिन यह स्पेशल स्कॉलरशिप है। यह प्रश्न स्पेशल स्कॉलरशिप के बारे में है, जो अभी 20 की संख्या में है, जिसे हम बढ़ाएंगे। आप तो इतना भी नहीं करते थे। ये लोग तो 50 साल तक मंत्रालय भी नहीं बना पाए थे। जब माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी आए, तो उन्होंने इसका मंत्रालय बनाया। इसके लिए अलग से बजट एलोकेट हुआ और अलग से कैबिनेट मंत्री बना। ये ट्राइबल्स के बारे में क्या बात करते हैं?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 264, कुमारी सैलजा।

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF NH-9

***264. KUMARI SELJA:**

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

(a) whether the maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hisar to Dabwali, approximately 150 kilometres) has been entrusted to a private company or is being managed directly by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the scheme or model under which the said highway was constructed such as Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT), Public-Private Partnership (PPP) or direct execution by NHAI;

(c) whether toll is being collected at four different locations on this highway and if so, whether basic facilities such as road maintenance, lighting and improvements at accident-prone spots have not been adequately provided, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the responsibility for the upkeep, lighting infrastructure and safety improvements on this highway has been entrusted to the concerned private company or is being done by NHAI, if so, the details thereof?

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

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

<u>विवरण</u>

(क) से (घ) : राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-9 के हिसार-डबवाली खंड, जिसकी लंबाई लगभग 145 किलोमीटर है, को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी) चरण-IVबी के तहत इंजीनियरिंग, प्रापण और निर्माण (ईपीसी) मोड पर 4-लेन मानक में उन्नत (अपग्रेड) किया गया है। इस खंड के 4 लेन का निर्माण कार्य वर्ष 2017 में पूरा किया गया था।

वर्तमान में, इस खंड का संचालन और रखरखाव भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण

(एनएचएआई) द्वारा रखरखाव संविदाकार के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है, जो दिनांक 01.04.2025 से निष्पादन आधारित रखरखाव संविदा (पीबीएमसी) पर कार्यरत है। इस राजमार्ग परियोजना का रखरखाव पीबीएमसी संविदाकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है। मानसून के दौरान, जलभराव और गड्ढे (पॉट होल) की मरम्मत से संबंधित समस्याएं थी, जिनका निराकरण कर दिया गया है।

एनएच-9 के हिसार-डबवाली खंड पर निम्नलिखित 3 शुल्क प्लाजा पर प्रयोक्ताओं से शुल्क संग्रहीत किया जा रहा हैः

(i) लँधारी (अगरोहा)

(ii) भावदीन (सिरसा)

(iii) खुइयां मलकाना (डबवाली)

उपरोक्त सार्वजनिक वित्त पोषित शुल्क प्लाजा पर प्रयोक्ता शुल्क एनएचएआई द्वारा अलग-अलग प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहण एजेंसियों के माध्यम से संग्रहीत किया जा रहा है। पीबीएमसी संविदाकार द्वारा राजमार्ग के नियमित रखरखाव कार्यों, प्रारंभिक सुधार कार्यों के साथ-साथ समय-समय पर रखरखाव कार्य (राजमार्ग पर प्रकाश व्यवस्था, गड्ढों की मरम्मत, सड़क सुरक्षा से जुड़े वस्तुओं, बिटुमिनस ओवरले आदि से संबंधित कार्यों सहित) किया जा रहा है।

किसी भी संभावित सड़क दुर्घटना को कम करने के लिए राजमार्ग पर प्रकाश, साइनबोर्ड, सड़क चिह्न आदि जैसी सभी आवश्यक व्यवस्थाएं प्रदान की गई हैं।

इस खंड पर सिरसा जिले के खेड़ेकन गाँव (एचआर-05-44) में एक दुर्घटना प्रवण स्थल (ब्लैकस्पॉट) को चिन्हित किया गया है। ब्लैकस्पॉट पर अल्पकालिक सुधार उपाय पहले ही किए जा चुके हैं। इसके अलावा, अलग से दीर्घकालिक उपाय के रूप में छह लेन के वाहन अधोगामी पास (वीयूपी) के निर्माण का कार्य स्वीकृत किया गया है।

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, while I would like to compliment the Minister on his dynamism and good intentions, unfortunately those good intentions are not reflected by the officers on the ground.

मेरा सवाल मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत मेन हाइवे से संबंधित है, जो नैशनल हाइवे नम्बर 8 है। वह दुर्दशा की स्थिति में है। मैंने इस मामले को बार-बार उठाया है। मैंने इसे 'दिशा' की मीटिंग में और यहाँ पर भी उठाया है। इस रोड पर जिस तरह से एक्सीडेंट्स हो रहे हैं, इसकी मेनटेनेंस बिल्कुल पूअर है। नीचे से जवाब आ जाता है कि सब ठीक है। सर, सब ठीक नहीं है। उस पर एक्सीडेंट्स बढ़ रहे हैं।

वहाँ पर जो अंडरब्रिजेज बनने हैं, वे एक्सीडेंट्स को भी मिटीगेट करेंगे और इससे लोगों को सुविधा भी होगी। डींग, चोरमार, सहूवाला, प्रथम, ओडन, सालमखेड़ा में जो अंडरब्रिज बनाने के काम स्वीकृत हुए हैं, खास तौर से डींग में, आप कब तक इनके काम शुरू करवाएंगे और ये कब तक पूरे होंगे। यह मेरा पहला सवाल है। I still flag poor maintenance.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जिस रोड का उल्लेख किया है, उसमें ये समस्याएं जरूर हैं। वर्ष 2017 में यह रोड बना था और वर्ष 2022 में इसकी डिफेक्ट लायबिलिटी पीरिएड समाप्त हो गई थी। वर्ष 2022 के बाद इसको मेन्टेन करने के लिए एक एजेंसी को काम दिया गया है। उसके बाद उसमें काफी त्रुटियाँ ध्यान में आई हैं।

मैं सम्माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो काम के बारे में कहा है, उसकी शुरुआत हुई है। उन्होंने जिन अंडरपासेज की बात की, मार्च, 2026 के पहले, सहूवाला, प्रथम, ओडन, चोरमर खेड़ा, सावंतखेड़ा और डींग में बाईपास के निर्माण के लिए डीपीआर तैयार करने के लिए दिया है। मार्च तक इसका काम करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

उन्होंने जो लाइट के बारे में बताया है, उसके बारे में भी लाइन को दुरुस्त किया गया है। आपने जिस जगह पर मांग की थी, उस जगह पर लाइट भी लगाने के आदेश दिए गए हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ ब्लैक स्पॉट्स भी आइडेन्टीफाई करने के लिए खेड़ेकन गांव में सिक्स वीयूपी को भी स्वीकृत करके उसका काम अवार्ड किया गया है। जो पहले से लाइटिंग लगी थीं, उनको भी रिपेयर किया गया है and additional lighting will be provided on four underpasses.

मैं सम्मानित सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो बातें बताई हैं, तुरंत वे काम हो

जाएंगे। जहां तक मरम्मत की बात है, हमने इस विषय को गंभीरता से लिया है। Now, we have ensured that for every section of NH, a responsible maintenance agency is in place. Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) हम पांच-सात साल के लिए देने वाले हैं। Payment shall be linked to performance, and penalties for failure to achieve the desired level of performance shall be deducted from the monthly payment.

इसमें यह संभावना है कि ये सब करते समय, उसमें ह्यूमन इंटरवेंशन होने के कारण अनेक बार कई लैप्सेज़ हो जाते हैं, इसलिए इसका अध्ययन चल रहा है। हम एक महीने के भीतर एक मॉडर्न पॉलिसी लाएंगे, there will be minimum human intervention to check defects. A vehicle has been prepared, equipped with 3D laser scanners, GPS, cameras, etc., for collecting data on road conditions.

हम पूरी रोड्स का कॉन्ट्रैक्ट देंगे। हमारे सर्वर में तुरंत इसका डेटा आएगा, इसलिए कोई मैनिपुलेट नहीं कर पाएगा और उसके आधार पर मरम्मत का कार्य किया जाएगा। Data will be captured in real time, leaving no scope for manipulation. There will be high-resolution videos and photographs to record road roughness, rutting, potholes, cracking, signage, crash barriers, lighting, encroachments, and roadside plantation.

ये सारी जानकारी सीधे हमारे सर्वर पर आएगी। हम प्रोजेक्ट टू प्रोजेक्ट चेक करके कार्रवाई करेंगे before start of the work, before issue of completion certificate and at a regular interval of six months after completion.

हम टेक्निकली एआई का उपयोग करके पूरे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की मरम्मत कर रहे हैं। इसमें जो त्रुटियां हैं, आपने जो कहा है, हमने प्रोजेक्ट में सुधार कर दिया है। इसके बाद हम बाकी प्रोजेक्ट्स की भी मरम्मत इस प्रकार से करेंगे।

कुमारी सैलजा : महोदय, अभी थोड़ी क्लैरिटी नहीं है। पहले डींग में अंडरब्रिजेज़ की बात हो रही थी, लेकिन अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बाईपास की बात की है । बाद में मुझे उसके बारे में थोड़ी क्लैरिटी चाहिए।

महोदय, मेरा जो पूरक प्रश्न है, वह मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सिरसा से ही संबंधित है। वहां दक्षिण बाईपास बनाने की योजना बहुत समय से लंबित है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 703 है। अगर माननीय मंत्री जी अभी मुझे उसके बारे में बता देंगे, तो अच्छा होगा या वे लिखित रूप से भी जवाब दे सकते हैं। अगर आप अभी उसके बारे में बता पाएंगे, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 703 प्रस्तावित है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बाईपास हुआ है । सम्मानित सदस्य ने दूसरे बाईपास बनाने की मांग की है। उसकी फिजिबिलिटी चेक करके फिर निर्णय किया जाएगा। जहां तक आपने डींग के बारे में कहा है, हम उस बाईपास के लिए डीपीआर बना रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि आप जिस अंडरपास की बात कर रही हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

कुमारी सैलजा : महोदय, आप बाईपास की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं अंडरब्रिज की बात कर रही हूं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : महोदय, हम अंडरब्रिज भी बना देंगे। डीपीआर में वह शामिल होगा। आपने नॉर्दन बाईपास की बात है, अभी उसका पीसीयूज़ केवल 8,000 है। हम उसकी फिजिबिलिटी फिर से चेक करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

कुमारी सैलजा : महोदय, मैं दक्षिण बाईपास की बात कर रही हूं।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : महोदय, नॉर्दन बाईपास कंस्ट्रक्ट हुआ है, उसका पीसीयूज़ 8,000 है । सदर्न बाईपास के लिए कितना पीसीयूज़ मिलता है, हम उसकी फिजिबिलिटी चेक करेंगे । हम उसका अध्ययन करेंगे। यदि वह संभव होगा, तो उसको बनाने का प्रयास करेंगे।

SHRI AMARSING TISSO: Speaker Sir, National Highway 29 was taken up by NHIDCL PMU-Diphu from Doboka Junction to Lahorijan region of Assam. May the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways kindly explain why large

stretches of the highway are exhibiting removal of the surface layer, potholes, unfinished works and inadequately protected cut sections, along with other serious construction deficiencies, even though the project has been declared completed?

Further, may the hon. Minister also inform the House whether any independent quality audit has been carried out, and whether accountability has been fixed on the contractor and the concerned officials, including the timelines for permanent rectification and for ensuring the safety of road users?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सम्माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विषय और यह प्रश्न केवल हरियाणा के एक नेशनल हाईवे से संबंधित है। सम्माननीय सदस्य असम के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं, ऐसे 4,500 करोड़ रुपए का काम शुरू है। मेरे पास हर प्रोजेक्ट की जानकारी तो नहीं है, लेकिन इन्होंने जो रिफरेंस दिया है, मैं उसकी इन्क्वायरी करके उस पर कार्रवाई करूंगा। मैं इनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि क्वेश्चन ऑवर समाप्त होने के बाद आप मेरे ऑफिस में आइए। वहां कंसर्निंग ऑफिसर्स भी आते हैं। मैं आपको तुरंत उसकी जानकारी भी दूंगा और कुछ करना होगा, तो प्रॉब्लम सॉल्व कर दूंगा।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Hon. Speaker Sir, national highway construction in Kerala is facing serious issues. Within six months, serious incidents have happened at three places. One incident happened in Kooriyad. The second incident happened in Aroor–Thuravoor Highway in my constituency where a girder collapsed and a person was killed. Another incident happened in Kollam where bricks completely collapsed. Basically, the sand being used in construction is of very low quality.

Sir, one major thing I would like to bring to your notice is that sub-contract is given by the NHAI. The main contract is not in the picture at all. The sub-

contractors are doing contractual work, but no responsible officer was there when this incident happened. Within six months, three major incidents have happened.

In Kerala, 40 per cent of travellers use service roads because a lot of auto rickshaws and small vehicles are there in Kerala. They depend only on service roads. The quality of the service roads is very bad. I think there should be a serious examination and investigation on these issues. Hon. Minister, are you going to investigate this? I have already telephoned you two-three times about these incidents.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सम्माननीय स्पीकर महोदय, हमने कॉन्ट्रैक्टर के खिलाफ संबंधित सेक्शन में फोन किया है। हमने स्ट्रिक्ट एक्शन लिया है। हमने केरल सरकार के लिए पैसे डिपॉजिट किए थे। केरल में रोड के बाजू में सर्विस रोड करने के लिए जगह कम है। वहां पुलिस प्रोक्टेशन लोगों को कंट्रोल करने के लिए रखा था, फिर भी जहां काम शुरू था, लोग उसके नीचे से जा रहे थे। हमने प्राइवेट सिक्योरिटी गार्ड्स भी रखे थे।

दूसरी बात, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, ऐसे तीन इंसीडेंट्स केरल में हुए हैं। इस बार बरसात भी बहुत आई, लैंडस्लाइड्स भी हुईं और कुछ क्वॉलिटी की प्रॉब्लम्स भी सामने आई हैं। विशेष रूप से रोड का काम करते समय हम लोग जो डाइवर्ज़न्स बनाते हैं, वे डाइवर्ज़न्स हम टेंपरेरी क्वॉलिटी के बनाते हैं। बाद में वे कोलैप्स हो जाते हैं। यह ध्यान में आने के कारण अब यह पॉलिसी डिसीजन लिया है कि निश्चित रूप से वे उसी क्वॉलिटी की सीमेंट और कॉन्क्रीट एवं अच्छी क्वॉलिटी के बनाएं, ताकि किसी भी हालत में वे कोलैप्स न हों, खराब न हों। जो बात स्ट्रक्चर्स के फेल्योर के बारे में है, उसके बारे में भी पूरी इन्क्वॉयरी हुई है और हम लगातार उसके बारे में कॉन्शस हैं और करेक्ट कार्रवाई भी कर रहे हैं।

एक बात और इंपॉर्टेंट है। केरल की एक ऐसी अलग सिचुएशन है कि रोड के बाजू में डेवलपमेंट हुई है। वहां डाइवर्ज़न करने के लिए भी जगह नहीं है। जिन रोड्स पर मैक्सिमम एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं,

वह एक तरह से वहां की पूरी हॉटलाइन है। इसलिए वहां यह समस्या आई है। मुझे काफी सम्माननीय मेंबर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट का फोन आया था। मैंने उनसे बात भी की। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री भी यहां आकर गए हैं और केरल के काफी सदस्य भी मुझसे मिले हैं। इस बार थोड़ा लैंडस्लाइड्स, पानी और हमारी कुछ कमियां भी होंगी, वे सब ध्यान में हैं। हमने उनके ऊपर पॉलिसी डिसीजन्स लिए हैं। हमने काफी कार्रवाई भी की है और उन्हें रेक्टिफाई करने के काम की शुरुआत की है। मुझे लगता है कि मार्च तक हम इन सब बातों को पूरा करके रोड का काम पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे। एक-आधा पैकेज रह सकता है, क्योंकि केरल विधानसभा का कोड ऑफ कन्डक्ट लगने के पहले वह काम पूरा करने का हमारा प्रयास था। एक-आधा काम छोड़कर बाकी पूरा काम व्यवस्थित और ठीक प्रकार से होगा।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा : सर, मेरा प्रश्न हरियाणा के हाईवेज़ से संबंधित है। 4 दिसंबर को मैंने जो एक अन्य प्रश्न पूछा था, मैंने यह जानकारी चाही थी कि किस प्रदेश में कितने किलोमीटर नेशनल हाईवेज़ हैं और कितने टोल-प्लाज़ा हैं? उसमें यह पाया गया कि बहुत से ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जो हरियाणा से साइज़ में तीन गुना, चार गुना हैं, लेकिन, हरियाणा में टोल-प्लाज़ा ज्यादा हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरियाणा में 75 टोल-प्लाज़ा हैं। जहां तक कर्नाटक की बात है, तो वहां 60 हैं और गुजरात में 62 टोल-प्लाज़ा हैं। जब यह देखा गया कि नेशनल हाईवेज़ पर कितने किलोमीटर पर एक टोल-प्लाज़ा है, तो उसमें यह पाया गया कि देश में सबसे ज्यादा टोल-प्लाज़ा की कन्सनट्रेशन हरियाणा में है। हर 45 किलोमीटर पर नेशनल हाईवे का एक टोल-प्लाज़ा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में दो ही प्रदेश है, जहां 100 किलोमीटर से कम की औसत पड़ती है। सर, एक आपका राज्य राजस्थान है, जहां हर 62 किलाेमीटर पर एक टोल-प्लाज़ा है। हरियाणा में हर 45 किलोमीटर पर एक टोल-प्लाज़ा है। जहां तक महाराष्ट्र की बात है, वहां 188 किलोमीटर पर एक टोल-प्लाज़ा है। गुजरात में 142 किलोमीटर पर एक टोल-प्लाज़ा है। यहां तक कि हमारे पड़ोसी राज्य उत्तराखंड में 500 किलोमीटर पर एक टोल-प्लाज़ा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि देश भर में हरियाणा में जो ये टोल-प्लाज़ा की इतनी ज्यादा संख्या है और हरियाणा से ज्यादा कलेक्शन भी हो

रहा है। इसका भी आपने जवाब दिया था कि प्रति वर्ष कितना कलेक्शन किस प्रदेश से आ रहा है। हरियाणा छोटा सा प्रदेश है। देश में सबसे ज्यादा टोल की वसूली हरियाणा से हो रही है।

अत: इसको रेशनलाइज़ करके सरकार आने वाले समय में किस प्रकार देखना चाहेगी, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी जानना चाहूंगा।

धन्यवाद।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सम्माननीय स्पीकर महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य सब बातें बता रहे हैं। हरियाणा में एक भी रोड का काम बाकी नहीं है, पूरे हरियाणा में अच्छे फोर-लेन रोड्स बने, सबसे ज्यादा रोड्स हरियाणा में बने, यह बात सम्माननीय सदस्य नहीं बता रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

स्पीकर महोदय, मैं दावा करता हूं कि जब से हरियाणा राज्य का निर्माण हुआ है, तब से जितना काम नहीं हुआ, उतना इन 12 सालों में मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमने हरियाणा में काम किया है। ... (व्यवधान) इसे ये नकार नहीं सकते हैं। हमने एक्सप्रेस हाईवेज़ बनाए। एक बात जरूर है कि हरियाणा और पंजाब में ट्रैफिक डेन्सिटी ज्यादा है और जो टोल की पॉलिसी है, उसके हिसाब से जब रोड्स बनेंगे, तो टोल लगेंगे।

अब हम नए ग्रीन एक्सप्रेस हाईवेज़ बना रहे हैं। पूरा दिल्ली से कटरा हाईवे इनके यहां से जा रहा है। तीन-चार लाख करोड़ रुपए के काम हुए हैं। जब नए रोड्स बनेंगे, तो टोल आएंगे। जहां रोड्स बनेंगे नहीं, वहां कम टोल रहेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) दूसरी बात यह है कि हमने सीमलेस ट्रैफिक के लिए फास्ट-फ्लो बैरियर्स की योजना बनाई है। अब आप 80 की स्पीड से निकल जाएंगे। कहीं रुकने की जरूरत नहीं है, कोई आपको टोल नाके पर नहीं रोकेगा, बताएगा नहीं। आपकी गाड़ी की नंबर प्लेट का फोटो लिया जाएगा, आपकी गाड़ी के फास्ट-टैग का फोटो लिया जाएगा और आपके बैंक अकाउंट से पैसा निकल जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात और बताना चाहूंगा। जहां से आप एंट्री करेंगे, वहां रिकॉर्ड होगा और जहां से आप निकलेंगे, वहां भी रिकॉर्ड होगा। ... (व्यवधान) अभी अगर 60 किलोमीटर पर टोल है और आप 15 किलोमीटर ही गए, तो 60 किलोमीटर का टोल देना पड़ता है। अब नई नीति में

15 किलोमीटर का जो टोल रेट होगा, वही लगेगा। … (व्यवधान) अब हम 3,000 रुपए में 200 पास दे रहे हैं, 15 रुपए में एक टोल और जो 15,000 रुपए लगते थे, वे अब केवल 3,000 रुपए लगेंगे, 15 रुपए का एक टोल है। यह राहत भी हमने दे दी है। 40,00,000 लोगों ने पासेज़ भी ले लिए हैं।

अत: मुझे लगता है कि उनके यहां जो समस्या है, वह अब बिलकुल नहीं आएगी। एक बात आप याद रखिएगा कि आपके यहां रोड्स भी बने हैं, टोल्स भी हैं, कुछ इनकम भी मिलती होगी। लेकिन, आपके राज्य में हमने सबसे ज्यादा रोड्स बनाए हैं, जो कभी नहीं बने थे, उतने अब बने हैं। इस बात को भी आप स्वीकार कीजिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 265, श्री राजेश वर्मा।

SYSTEMATIC MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF NHS

***265. †SHRI RAJESH VERMA:**

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented any policy to ensure systematic Maintenance and Repair (MandR) of National Highways in Samastipur, Khagaria, Surat, Rajahmundry, Sagar and Ghaziabad Parliamentary Constituency, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the role and responsibility of concessionaires or contractors in highway maintenance under Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) and Operation and Maintenance (OandM) contracts;

(c) whether highway stretches under Toll Operate and Transfer (TOT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT) models also follow a similar maintenance responsibility framework, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has adopted Performance Based Maintenance

Contracts (PBMC) or Short Term Maintenance Contracts (STMC) for other stretches and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which these contractual models help in ensuring timely and quality upkeep of National Highways across the country?

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

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

<u>विवरण</u>

(क) : सरकार ने मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) नेटवर्क के अनुरक्षण को प्राथमिकता दी है और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ समस्तीपुर, खगड़िया, सूरत, राजामुन्दरी, सागर और गाजियाबाद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंडों के अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत (एम एंड आर) को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक कार्यतंत्र विकसित किया है, जिसके तहत उत्तरदायी अनुरक्षण एजेंसी के माध्यम से यह कार्य किया जाएगा।

(ख) से (ङ) : संचालन, अनुरक्षण और हस्तांतरण (ओएमटी) परियोजनाओं के लिए रियायत अवधि आम तौर पर 9 वर्ष होती है, जिसमें सुचारू यातायात प्रबंधन सहित नियमित और आवधिक अनुरक्षण का उत्तरदायित्व रियायतग्राही के पास होती है।

टोल-ऑपरेट-ट्रांसफर (टीओटी) और इनविट परियोजनाओं के लिए, रियायत अवधि 20 से 30 वर्ष की होती है, जिसमें रियायतग्राही करार समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार परियोजना स्थल के हस्तांतरण के बाद रियायत अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के संचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी होता है।

नियमित अनुरक्षण गतिविधियाँ, जिनमें आवधिक प्रमुख अनुरक्षण भी शामिल है, अनुरक्षण की अनुसूची/कार्य निष्पादन मानकों के अनुसार संविदाकार/रियायतग्राही द्वारा उनकी संबंधित रियायत/करार अवधि के भीतर की जाती हैं।

सड़क की स्थिति के संबंध में चिन्हित दोषों/समस्याओं की मरम्मत संविदाकार/रियायतग्राही

द्वारा संविदा करार और उसकी अनुसूचियों [टीओटी/इनविट/ओएमटी परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुसूची एफ] के प्रावधानों के अनुसार निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर की जाती है। प्राधिकरण अभियंता (एई) / स्वतंत्र अभियंता (आईई) और प्राधिकरण के अधिकारियों द्वारा नियमित क्षेत्रीय दौरों और निरीक्षणों के माध्यम से अनुरक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के उन सभी खंडो के लिए जो किसी संविदा/रियायत के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं, सरकार ने निष्पादन आधारित अनुरक्षण संविदा (पीबीएमसी) या अल्पकालिक अनुरक्षण संविदा (एसटीएमसी) के माध्यम से अनुरक्षण कार्य करने का नीतिगत निर्णय लिया है। एसटीएमसी कार्य आमतौर पर 1-2 वर्ष की संविदा अवधि के लिए किए जाते हैं, जबकि पीबीएमसी कार्य लगभग 5-7 वर्ष की संविदा अवधि के लिए किए जाते हैं266

श्री राजेश वर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सबसे पहले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मंत्री आदरणीय श्री नितिन गडकरी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि पूरे देश के साथ-साथ बिहार में भी उन्होंने सड़कों का जो जाल बिछाया है, वह काबिल-ए-तारीफ़ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपनी खगड़िया लोक सभा की तरफ आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूं, जो बिहार की सबसे पिछड़ी लोक सभा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हम लोग पटना से निकलते हैं, तो बेगूसराय तक हम लोगों को फोर-लेन रास्ता मिलता है और जब हम लोग खगड़िया से पूर्णिया जाते हैं, तो सिंगल-लेन होने के कारण लगातार सड़क दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं। एक लंबे समय से खगड़िया-पूर्णिया एनएच-31 के निर्माण की मांग चल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों को इसके निर्माण की स्वीकृति कब तक मिल जाएगी?धन्यवाद।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने खगड़िया से पूर्णिया 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये का 143 किलोमीटर का काम मंजूर कर दिया है, लेकिन उसका अभी कैबिनेट अप्रूवल नहीं मिला है। कैबिनेट को उसका नोट सबमिट हुआ है। आने वाले 10-15 दिनों में जैसे ही अप्रूवल मिल जाएगा, तो

यह काम अवॉर्ड हो जाएगा। मुझे लगता है कि इस फोर लेन को बनने के बाद सम्माननीय सदस्य, जिसके बारे में कह रहे हैं, वह समस्या नहीं रहेगी। निश्चित रूप से इस फोर लेन रोड का काम ज्यादा से ज्यादा महीने-डेढ़ महीने में शुरू हो जाएगा। इसका टेंडर भी निकाल रखा है।

श्री राजेश वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री महोदय, धन्यवाद। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न महेशखूंट से है। सोनबरसा होते हुए सहरसा, मधेपुरा, मुरलीगंज से पूर्णिया तक 177 किलोमीटर की सड़क है, जिसकी स्वीकृति वर्ष 2018 में हुई थी और 1400 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से वर्ष 2020 तक इस सड़क का निर्माण पूर्ण होना था, लेकिन लगातार समय अवधि बढ़ाई जा रही है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इसके बारे में जानना चाहता हूं। मेरी लोक सभा की तीन विधान सभाएं परबत्ता, बेलदौर और सिमरी बख्तियारपुर से होते हुए यह सड़क जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका कार्य कब तक पूर्ण हो जाएगा।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सम्माननीय स्पीकर महोदय, यह एनएच-107 है। इसका पैकेज-1 कैनन डेन्की कॉर्पोरेशन पर है। इसमें बहुत समस्याएं आईं। डिले इन लैण्ड एक्विज़िशन, जो हमें राज्य सरकार की तरफ से मिलता है। There was change in alignment due to utility shifting issues. कॉन्ट्रैक्टर भी अड़चन में आ गया और कंपनी की हालत खराब है। उनके कुछ फाइनेंशियल इश्यूज़ भी थे। Further, there was a delay in ROB design approved by Railways. Now, the work is in progress. उसमें 87 परसेंट काम पूरा हुआ है। मार्च, 2026 से पहले हम यह पोर्शन पूरा करेंगे। जो आरओबी है, वह अगस्त, 2026 तक पूरा होगा। पैकेज-2 गैमन का है। उसके भी यही इश्यूज़ थे। उसका भी 80 परसेंट काम पूरा हो चुका है। यह मार्च, 2026 तक पूरा होगा।

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL: Thank you, Speaker, Sir. The data from the Ministry's report 'Road Accidents in India 2022' reveals that although highways comprise only two per cent of the total road network, they account for 36.2 per cent of total road fatalities, that is 61,038. A major reason for

this is the persistence of the accident black spots. Will the Minister please state whether the O&M contracts include a strict time bound clause for the permanent rectification of identified Black Spots? Furthermore, if a fatal accident occurs at a black spot that was identified but not rectified by the concessionaire for over three months, is there is provision to hold the concessionaire criminally liable for negligence?

Thank you, Sir.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सम्माननीय स्पीकर महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य जो बात बता रहे हैं, वह काफी चिंताजनक है। मैं स्पीकर महोदय आपसे भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस सदन के द्वारा आपके नेतृत्व में इस विषय की तरफ आप भी एड्रैस कर लोगों को जगाने के काम के लिए हमें सहयोग करें। पांच लाख एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं। उनमें 1 लाख 80 हजार मौतें होती हैं और 18 से 34 एज ग्रुप के 66 परसेंट यंग लड़कों की डैथ हो जाती है।

अभी दिल्ली, एम्स ने एक रिपोर्ट दी है कि जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, अगर उनमें हम तुरंत मेडिकल हेल्प दे सकते हैं, तो हम साल में 50 हजार लोगों की जान बचा सकते हैं। इसलिए हमने एक स्कीम तैयार की है और वह चालू भी हुई है। मैं उसमें आप सबका सहयोग भी मांगता हूं। जब रोड पर एक्सीडेंट होता है, तो लोगों को लगता है कि क्यों लफड़े में पड़े। मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि अब कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होगी और आपको पुलिस तकलीफ नहीं देगी। आप उस विक्टिम को उठाओ, हॉस्पिटल में पहुंचाओ। जो इस काम को करेगा, उसे हम राहवीर कहेंगे और उसको 25 हजार रुपये का अवॉर्ड देंगे, ताकि इन 50 हजार लोगों की जान बचे। उसको बचाने के बाद जिस भी अस्पताल में उसको एडमिट करेंगे, उस हॉस्पिटल में 7 दिन का ट्रीटमेंट और डेढ़ लाख रुपये तक तुरंत उस हॉस्पिटल को रिंबर्समेंट देंगे, ताकि उसकी जान बचे।

मुझे लगता है कि अगर ये इस काम में सहयोग करेंगे तो फायदा होगा। दूसरा, सांसद महोदय, हमने आपकी अध्यक्षता में हर कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में एक्सीडेंट निवारण कमेटी स्थापित की है। जिला

कलेक्टर उसके सेक्रेटरी हैं। हर दो महीने में एक बार उसकी मीटिंग कीजिए, ब्लैक स्पॉट ढूंढिए, सभी यंत्रों को काम पर लगाइये और निश्चित रूप से इसको दूर करने की कोशिश कीजिए। रोड इंजीनियरिंग में सुधार करने के लिए हमने 7000 ब्लैक स्पॉट रेक्टिफाई किए हैं, 40 हजार करोड़ रूपये मंजूर किए हैं और लगातार यह रेक्टिफाई कर रहे हैं जो नये ध्यान में आते हैं, उनको भी रेक्टिफाई कर रहे हैं। क्योंकि हमारे डीपीआर डिफेक्टिव हैं, उसको भी सुधारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ओटोमोबाइल इंजीनियरिंग में छह एयरबैग्स मैनडेटरी कर दिए हैं। हमने स्कूटर में बिना किसी शुल्क के दो हेलमेट कंपनी द्वारा देने की योजना शुरू की है। इसके साथ-साथ गाड़ी और स्कूटर चलाते समय मोबाइल पर बात नहीं करना, लेन डिसिप्लेन का पालन करना, रास्ता क्रॉस करते समय बीच में नहीं जाना, रेड सिग्नल होगा, तो रूकना आदि कार्य भी करने होंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक्सीडेंट का संबंध ह्यूमन बिहेवियर से है। कानून के प्रति डर भी नहीं है और सम्मान भी नहीं है। आज 1 लाख 80 हजार लोगों की जानें जा रही हैं। किसी लड़ाई में जितने लोग नहीं मरे, कोविड में नहीं मरे, उससे ज्यादा हर साल एक्सीडेंट में मर रहे हैं। जवान लड़के-लड़कियां मर रहे हैं। पढ़े लिखे लड़के मर रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि यह पब्लिक एजुकेशन के लिए बहुत इंपोर्टेंट है। हम बहुत कोशिश कर रहे हैं, अमिताभ बच्चन से लेकर काफी लोग कैंपेन चला रहे हैं। इस बार के प्रोग्राम में काफी लोगों को लेकर अलग-अलग जगहों पर बच्चों के लिए प्रोग्राम करते हैं। आप भी अपने यहां रोड सेफ्टी के प्रोग्राम कीजिए, लोगों को कानून के प्रति जागरूक करिए और हमारा सहयोग कीजिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबके सहयोग से हम लोगों की जान बचाने का काम करेंगे। आप अपने नेतृत्व में एक बार जरूर इनिशिएटिव लेकर इस विषय के बारे में भारत की जनता को जगाने के लिए हम सबके सहयोग के लिए आप भी कोई विशेष चर्चा रखिए। इससे लोगों के सुझाव भी मिलेंगे। इन सबका सहयोग मिलेगा, तो यह संभव होगा। फिलहाल हमारे इतने सब काम करने के बावजूद भी समाधान कारक परिणाम नहीं निकले हैं। यह मैं दुख के साथ स्वीकार करता हूं।

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11.52 hrs

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER
Need to Take Preventive Measures to Minimise Road Accidents in the Country

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने सड़क दुर्घटना पर गहरी चिंता व्यक्त की है। हम सब 140 करोड़ जनता के जनप्रतिनिधि यहां पर बैठते हैं। हमें सामूहिक प्रयास भी करना चाहिए और अपने-अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंदर सड़क दुर्घटना कम करने के लिए लक्ष्य आधारित योजना बनानी चाहिए। हम जनप्रतिनिधि हैं। जनप्रतिनिधि का दायित्व होता है कि नियमों का पालन करने के लिए भी आग्रह करें और सड़क दुर्घटना होने के कारणों की जानकारी के साथ अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में एक व्यापक अभियान चलाएं, ताकि जब हम अगले साल बैठें, तो हम सबके सामूहिक प्रयासों और जनता के सहयोग से सड़क दुर्घटना को कम कर सकें। मुझे आशा है कि जब अगले संसद सत्र में माननीय सदस्य आएंगे, तो एक सकारात्मक सुझाव के साथ अच्छे प्रयास किसने किए, हम सब इस पर एक चर्चा भी कर सकते हैं, ताकि सड़क दुर्घटना को रोका जा सके। क्योंकि सड़क दुर्घटना में जिन लोगों की मृत्यु होती है, उसमें जवान लोग ज्यादा होते हैं और इसीलिए यह हम सबके लिए सामूहिक प्रयास की बात है।

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11.54 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS – Contd.

Starred Question Nos. 261 to 266

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Sir, just now, Shri K.C. Venugopal has referred to a recent accident which took place in my constituency Kollam, Ithikkara near Kottayam.

Sir, the recent accident happened not only because of the construction but

also, because of the faulty design of the construction of the road. My specific question to the hon. Minister is this. In most of the places in Kerala, in NH-66, there are retaining earthen walls of more than 30 feet height, which are separating the highway and the service road. They are just like Chinese walls. Due to the same, those accidents took place in all those places. The topographical condition as well as the climatic situation of Kerala is not suitable for this retaining earthen wall.

So, through you, my specific question to the hon. Minister is, whether the Government will consider converting this retaining earthen wall into a concrete elevated highway with pillars that is highly essential as a basic requirement of the State of Kerala so as to avoid all these accidents. I would like to know whether this proposal will be considered by the Ministry. That is a definite question which I would like to put in.

Thank you very much, hon. Speaker, Sir.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, whatever the hon. Member is suggesting is, fortunately, absolutely correct. This is because when we are moving for the tender, as far as the tender conditions are concerned, because of cost-saving and land acquisition problems, we are making retaining walls. Particularly, soil testing is important before constructing that wall, and the Kerala soil is not permitting that. That is an engineering problem. So, what he is telling the House is correct.

As you are suggesting making an elevated road, that would be a costly solution, but because of cost-saving, every time our engineers refer to the terms and conditions of the tender. They tell me that this is in the tender and we cannot

do anything. Suppose we make more expenditure, it will be a problem in the audit, and that is the typical reason I have been hearing many times from the officers. On account of this, we have taken a decision in Kerala, particularly about retaining wall, that we will go for your suggestion and construct that.

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र नगीना में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 119 से दो शहर के लिए रास्ते जाते हैं। एक पर रेलवे फाटक है। मंत्री जी अभी बात कर रहे थे कि जान की रक्षा होनी चाहिए। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि जब हमारे क्षेत्र के लोग वहां से निकलते हैं तो एक किलोमीटर पर टोल है। हमारे यहां 10 से 15 किलोमीटर पर टोल है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है, उनको टोल से मुक्त किया जाए। उनको पास में न रखा जाए। इससे लोगों को बहुत लाभ होगा और लोग आपका भी धन्यवाद करेंगे। मेरी आपसे मांग है कि हमारे यहां किरतपुर और नगीना में दो टोल हैं। वहां 10 से 15 किलोमीटर पर जो लोग रहते हैं, वे किसान हैं, उनको टोल मुक्त किया जाए। मेरा आपसे यह आग्रह है। धन्यवाद।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : अध्यक्ष जी, नई टोल पॉलिसी में अभी जो 15 रुपये का टोल है, उसके अंतर्गत पास मिलेगा। हम कोशिश करेंगे कि अगर 15 किलोमीटर पर है तो हमने उसमें सूचना दी है कि जब शहर बढ़ता जा रहा है तो उसका टोल आगे भी लेकर जाना है। मुझे लगता है कि नई पॉलिसी में वर्ष 2026 तक, टोटल 1050 टोल प्लाजा हैं, 350 प्राइवेट टोल प्लाजा हैं, 650-700 गवर्नमेंट के टोल प्लाजा हैं। सभी टोल प्लाजा पर सोफिस्टिकेटेड एआई का उपयोग करके, इंटेलिजेंट ट्रैफिक सिस्टम का उपयोग करके पूरा सिस्टम सब जगह लग जाएगा। 80 किलोमीटर की स्पीड से गाड़ी चलेगी, टोल पर कोई रोकेगा नहीं और तकलीफ नहीं होगी। 3 हजार रुपये का पास मिला है, आप 200 टोल प्लाजा पार कर सकते हैं और उसकी कीमत 15 रुपये आती है। जहां 15 हजार रुपये लगते थे, वहां 3 हजार रुपये में काम हुआ है और आम आदमी को राहत भी मिली है। वर्ष 2026 से पहले यह काम खत्म हो जाएगा।

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA: Sir, this is regarding the highway

between Chandigarh and Shimla, which has very similar issues to those raised by the hon. Member. Except that, in many places, it seems that the retaining walls are so low that those are the very places where landslides are taking place.

Therefore, may I request you to look into the matter, and may I also request you to grant me an appointment? I have been asking since June to talk about my Constituency.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : मैडम, आज आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद आ जाइये। आप कभी भी आइये, मेरा दरवाजा हर समय खुला रहता है। अपॉइंटमेंट लेने की भी जरूरत नहीं होती है। आप कभी भी आइये।

आप चंडीगढ़ से मनाली या शिमला तक की बात कर रही हैं, वहां भी प्रॉब्लम वही है कि हिमालय टेरेन में सब जगह यही समस्या है। उसमें से कॉन्ट्रैक्टर भी निकल गए हैं। जो स्लोप प्रोटेक्शन है, इसके ऊपर हमने स्विट्जरलैंड के साथ एक एमओयू किया है। हिमाचल में जो बार-बार लैंड स्लाइड्स हो रहे हैं, उसके ऊपर 84 लोकेशन्स, जैसे ब्लैक स्पॉट्स होते हैं, वैसे ही ये आइडेंटिफाई किए हैं। उसके लिए स्पेशल टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग करके हम उस पर काम कर रहे हैं जिससे लैंड स्लाइड भी नहीं होगा। यह काम अभी स्टार्ट हुआ है। इसमें टाइम लगेगा। पूरे हिमालय में, मेरी यह समझ थी कि जब मैं दिल्ली नहीं आया था, तो हिमालय मिन्स पहाड़, पत्थर। जब मैं देखता हूं तो हिमालय मिट्टी है। वहां लगातार लैंड स्लाइड्स हो रहे हैं। हमने स्विट्जरलैंड की और बाकी नई टेक्नोलॉजी जो लाई हैं, उससे 84 लोकेशन्स हमने हिमाचल प्रदेश में आइडेंटिफाई किए हैं और उस पर काम शुरू किया है। उसके बाद यह समस्या नहीं रहेगी। आप चंडीगढ़ से मनाली, मुझे अभी एग्जेक्ट याद नहीं है, लेकिन साढ़े तीन घंटे में आप पहुंच जाएंगे। वहां काफी टनल्स भी बन गई हैं, रोड भी बन गए हैं और मामला काफी अच्छा हो गया है।

12.00 hrs (Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 266, श्री जिया उर रहमान।

EXPANSION OF AIR CONNECTIVITY UNDER UDAN SCHEME

266. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand regional air connectivity under Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN) scheme in underserved districts of the country including the districts of Western Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the current status of new airport or airstrip development proposals submitted by various States; and

(c) whether the Government plans to enhance passenger amenities and improve safety standards at existing tier-2 and tier-3 airports and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) : A statement is laid on Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b): Under the Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN), 651 RCS routes have been operationalised, connecting 93 unserved and underserved airports, including 15 heliports and 2 water aerodromes as on 30.11.2025, across the country. In the state of Uttar Pradesh, a total of 87 routes connecting 12 airports have been operationalised. Further, the Government has announced the launch of the modified UDAN Scheme to increase regional connectivity to 120 new destinations across the country

including Uttar Pradesh, to cater to 4 crore passengers over the next 10 years. The scheme is currently at the approval stage. As per the Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008, if any Airport developer including the State Government desires to develop an airport, they are required to identify a suitable site and get the Prefeasibility Study conducted and submit a proposal to the Central Government for 'Site Clearance' followed by 'In-Principle' approval. Under this policy, Government of India has granted 'In-Principle' approval for 24 greenfield airports across the country, of which 13 airports have been operationalised.

(c): The upgradation of infrastructure facilities/passenger amenities at airports is a continuous process, which is undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) or the Airport Operators, in coordination with the State Governments, depending upon operational requirements, traffic, demand, commercial feasibility etc. Further, DGCA (Directorate General of Civil Aviation) ensures aviation safety through a robust oversight system, including regular surveillance, spot checks, and audits. It follows an Annual Surveillance Plan (ASP) for inspections and ensures that audit findings are addressed with verified corrective actions.

श्री जिया उर रहमान : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उड़ान योजना के तहत वर्तमान में नजदीक एयरपोर्ट दिल्ली, लखनऊ, जयपुर, चंडीगढ़, आगरा, वाराणसी हैं। इन जैसे एयरपोर्ट्स के बीच संचालित छोटी दूरी की उड़ानें, वहां चार हजार रुपए से लेकर 10 हजार रुपए तक का किराया लिया जा रहा है। क्या सरकार की इस पर कोई नियंत्रण करने की कोई योजना है? अभी हमने इंडिगो की क्राइसिस को देखा है। इससे पूरे देश में नागरिक परेशान हुए। जब भी देश में ऐसी कोई आपदा आती है, तो कंपनियां किराए में बेशुमार बढ़ोतरी कर देती हैं। क्या उस पर नियंत्रण करने की आपकी कोई योजना है? जिस तरह से नागरिक परेशान होते हैं, क्योंकि

उनसे किराये के रूप में 10 हजार, 20 हजार, 50 हजार रुपये तक वसूला जाता है। उस पर आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं, मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू : सभापति महोदय, एयर फेयर्स पर पहले भी चर्चा हुई है, उस समय भी मैंने इसका समाधान दिया था। कभी भी इस तरह की कोई एक्सट्रा ऑर्डिनरी सर्कम्सटानसेज होते हैं, जिस तरह से opportunistic pricing में एयरलाइन्स कूद पड़ती हैं तो उस समय केन्द्र सरकार ने उस पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए सारे कदम उठाए हैं। कोविड की बात करें या कुंभ मेला की बात हो या अभी इंडिगो क्राइसिस हुई, अभी देश में सारे एयर फेयर्स नियंत्रित किए हुए हैं। आगे भी ऐसे हालात होंगे तो मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से इसके ऊपर पूरा फोकस है। हम इस विषय को गंभीरता से ले रहे हैं। हमारे यहां पर भी इसकी मॉनिटरिंग यूनिट है, जो यह प्रयास करती है कि देश के सारे रूट्स पर अफोर्डेबल प्राइसिंग हो। कम दूरी वाले रूट्स पर उड़ान के तहत अनसर्व्ड या अंडरसर्व्ड जो एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, वहां पर रूट्स चलते हैं। वहां पर उड़ान के तहत कैपिंग जरूर होती है। इस तरह की संभावनाएं आगे नहीं होनी चाहिए।

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 267 to 280

FACILITIES FOR PERISHABLE GOODS

***267. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:**

SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any specific plans to address the lack of cold storage and transportation facilities, especially for perishable goods and if so, the expected timelines for these improvements;

(b) whether the Ministry is collaborating/ proposes to collaborate with other

Ministries such as Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Ministry of Railways to enhance logistical infrastructure for timely transportation of agricultural products and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which post-harvest losses have impacted farmers' income due to infrastructure deficits and the steps being taken to reduce/ mitigate such losses?

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

(a) and (b) : The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Central Sector umbrella scheme - Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) to support setting up of food processing projects across the country. Under the component schemes namely (i) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (Cold Chain scheme), (ii) Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC scheme) and (iii) Operation Greens (OG scheme)- Long term intervention of PMKSY, cold storage and transport facilities (reefer vehicles/ insulated vans) are supported as constituents in the integrated food processing projects. However, these component schemes do not support setting up of standalone cold storage and transport facilities. All the component schemes of PMKSY are demand driven and financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid/ subsidy is provided for setting up of food processing projects at the rate of 35% of the eligible project cost in case of projects from general areas and 50% in case of projects from difficult areas as well as projects for SC/ ST, FPOs and SHGs subject to a maximum of ₹10.00 crore in case of Cold Chain scheme/

APC scheme as well as in case of standalone projects under OG Scheme and ₹15.00 crore in case of integrated projects under OG scheme.

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA and FW) is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic development of horticulture sector in the country. Under MIDH, financial assistance is provided for various post-harvest management infrastructure including setting up of Pack Houses, Integrated Pack Houses, cold storage, reefer transport, ripening chamber etc. on the basis of Annual Action Plans (AAP) received from States/UTs. AAPs are prepared by the States/UTs based on their requirement, capacity and availability of resources. This scheme is demand/ entrepreneur driven and financial assistance in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy is provided at the rate of 35% of the project cost in general areas and 50% of the project cost in case of North East and Himalayan States, TSP and Scheduled areas, vibrant villages, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands through respective State Horticulture Mission(s) (SHMs).

Besides, National Horticulture Board (NHB) under DAandFW is implementing a scheme namely, Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/ Expansion/ Modernization of Cold Storages and Storage of Horticulture Products. Under this scheme, credit linked back ended subsidy at the rate of 35% of the capital cost of the project in general areas and 50% in case of North East, hilly and scheduled areas for Construction/ Expansion/ Modernization of cold storage and Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storage of capacity above 5000 MT and up to 10000 MT is available. In case of North Eastern Region, the units with

capacity above 1000 MT are also eligible for financial assistance.

Further, to strengthen agriculture infrastructure in the country, DA and FW has launched Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) of ₹1.00 lakh crore. Under AIF, there is provision for collateral free term loans up to ₹ 2.00 crore and interest subvention of 3% on the term loan availed for creation of post-harvest infrastructure including establishment of cold storages.

As on 31.01.2025, as per the data provided by DA and FW, 8760 number of cold storages have been created with total capacity of 397.08 LMT across the country. Details of the same are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** The Inter – Ministerial Consultations (IMCs) are made as and when required by this Ministry to develop strategies to enhance logistical infrastructure for timely transportation of farm produce/ processed foods. Further, MoFPI under the component schemes, namely Cold Chain scheme and OG scheme of PMKSY provides support to logistical infrastructure (reefer vehicles/ insulated vans) as a constituent in the integrated food processing projects for facilitating transport of farm produce/ processed foods. Till date, under PMKSY, 1561 number of reefer vehicles / insulated vans have been supported.

(c) : The MoFPI has conducted two studies namely (i) “Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India”, 2015 with reference year 2012-14 through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) -Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana and (ii) Study to determine Post harvest losses of Agri Produce in India in 2022 with reference year 2020-22 through NABARD

Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. (NABCONS) for estimating harvest and post-harvest losses from time to time for various agri-produces in the country. The details of estimated loss of various agri-produces reported in these studies are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.** One of the reasons for these post-harvest losses of agri produces as brought out in these studies has been due to lack of infrastructure facilities. For addressing these infrastructure shortfall, MoFPI has been implementing three schemes namely, (i) Central Sector umbrella scheme- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), (ii) Centrally Sponsored scheme- PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) and (iii) Central Sector scheme- Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI).

As on 31.10.2025, under PMKSY, 1619 projects have been approved. Out of these, 1181 projects have been completed and operationalized thereby creating total processing and preservation capacity of 269.61 lakh MT/ annum, generating 4,53,829 number of employment and benefitting 35,77,805 farmers. Under PMFME scheme, 1,62,744 loans have been sanctioned with term loan amount of approximately ₹13,230 crore for setting up of micro food processing enterprises. Further, seed capital support of ₹1244.95 crore has been sanctioned for 3,65,935 women Self Help Group (SHG) members. Under PLISFPI scheme, 170 applications have been approved with beneficiaries reporting investment of ₹9,032 crore and receiving incentive of ₹2162.55 crore thereby creating a processing and preservation capacity of 35.14 lakh MT / annum and generating 3,40,000 number of employment against the target of 2,50,000 by 2026-27.

Further, due to various interventions, a decline in post-harvest losses for the period from 2015 to 2021 was observed in 42 commodities against the 45 commodities taken for the study which led to savings of ₹ 20,440.58 crore/ annum since 2021 onwards.

STATEMENT-I

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

S. No.	State/UT	No. of project	Cold Storage created (Capacity in MT) [as reported by Department of Agriculture
1	Andaman and Nicobar	4	2210
2	Andhra Pradesh and	480	1996340
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	6000
4	Assam	43	206742
5	Bihar	316	1490200
6	Chandigarh	7	12462
7	Chhattisgarh	130	577663
8	Delhi	97	129857
9	Goa	29	7705
10	Gujarat	1023	4042770
11	Haryana	386	870703
12	Himachal Pradesh	89	181318
13	Jammu and Kashmir	92	151833
14	Jharkhand	59	242655
15	Karnataka	268	912417
16	Kerala	202	96655
17	Lakshadweep	1	15
18	Madhya Pradesh	320	1381827
19	Maharashtra	665	1219851
20	Manipur	2	4500
21	Meghalaya	4	8200
22	Mizoram	3	4071
23	Nagaland	5	8150
24	Odisha	182	579321
25	Puducherry	4	185
26	Punjab	770	2604206
27	Rajasthan	190	648908

28	Sikkim	2	2100
29	Tamil Nadu	188	399690
30	Telangana	116	617131
31	Tripura	14	46354
32	Uttar Pradesh	2488	15096476
33	Uttarakhand	62	206848
34	West Bengal	517	5952997
	Total	**8760**	**39708360**

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

STATEMENT-II

Details of estimated post-harvest losses of major crops and commodities

Crops/ Commodities	Estimated Loss (%)	
	As per ICAR-CIPHET Study (2015)*	As per NABCONS study (2022)**
Cereals	4.65 - 5.99	3.89-5.92
Pulses	6.36 - 8.41	5.65-6.74
Oil Seeds	3.08 - 9.96	2.87-7.51
Fruits	6.70-15.88	6.02-15.05
Vegetables	4.58-12.44	4.87-11.61
Plantation Crops and Spices	1.18-7.89	1.29-7.33
Milk	0.92	0.87
Fisheries (Inland)	5.23	4.86
Fisheries (Marine)	10.52	8.76
Meat	2.71	2.34
Poultry	6.74	5.63
Egg	7.19	6.03

Source: *Report on Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and commodities in India, 2015.

**NABCONS Study 2022

जीएसटी को युक्तिसंगत बनाए जाने का ऑटोमोबाइल क्षेत्र पर प्रभाव

***268. श्री आशीष दुबे:**

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में जीएसटी को युक्तिसंगत बनाए जाने से दोपहिया वाहनों, यात्री वाहनों, ट्रैक्टरों, बसों और वाणिज्यिक माल वाहनों की वहनीयता पर पड़ने वाले संभावित प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया है;

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

(ग) वाहनों की मांग, वाहन बेड़े के नवीकरण और शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक परिवहन सेवाओं के विस्तार पर संशोधित जीएसटी ढांचे का क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या उक्त परिवर्तनों के संभार तंत्र दक्षता, मालभाड़ा दरों और परिवहन प्रचालन लागत पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के संबंध में कोई विश्लेषण किया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : नई जीएसटी दरें 22 सितंबर, 2025 से प्रभावी हुई हैं। वाहन पोर्टल के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, अक्टूबर, 2025 में पंजीकृत वाहनों (तेलंगाना राज्य को छोड़कर) की कुल संख्या में पिछले वर्ष के इसी माह की तुलना में 29.1% की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) से (ड.) : सोसाइटी ऑफ इंडियन ऑटोमोबाइल मैन्युफैक्चरर्स (एसआईएएम) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले 3 माह के बिक्री पैटर्न के आधार पर वाहन की मांग बढ़ने की संभावना है, क्योंकि जीएसटी में कटौती से वाहनों की ऑन-रोड कीमत कम हुई है, वाहनों के वित्तपोषण (फाइनेंस) की लागत और लगाए गए सड़क कर घटे हैं, जिससे पहली बार वाहन खरीदने वाले और ग्रामीण खरीदार प्रोत्साहित हो रहे हैं, जो मूल्य के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील हैं।

वाणिज्यिक वाहन सेग्मेंट को भी जीएसटी दरों में 28% से 18% की कमी से काफी लाभ हुआ है। नई बसों और ट्रकों की बढ़ती बिक्री के अलावा, इसे युक्तिसंगत करने से वाहन को बदलने की मांग के बढ़ने की उम्मीद है, जिससे बेड़े (फ्लीट) के नवीनीकरण में तेजी आएगी।

सरकार ने स्वैच्छिक वाहन आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम (वीवीएमपी) के माध्यम से वाहन बदलने

की भावना को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए पहले ही एक नीतिगत रूपरेखा प्रदान की है, जिसमें राज्य सड़क कर रियायतें, पंजीकरण शुल्क की छूट और पुराने वाहनों के स्क्रैपेज के एवज में नए वाहनों की खरीद के लिए ऑटोमोबाइल निर्माता द्वारा प्रोत्साहन शामिल हैं। कम जीएसटी दरों से प्राप्त अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन, परिवहन संचालकों (ऑपरेटरों) के लिए व्यावसायिक रूप से फ्लीट आधुनिकीकरण करने का मामला और मजबूत हुआ है।

फ्लीट के नवीनीकरण पर नए सिरे से ध्यान केंद्रित करने से शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक परिवहन सेवाओं के विस्तार और सुधार, गतिशीलता (मोबिलिटी) में वृद्धि, लॉजिस्टिक दक्षता और सेवा विश्वसनीयता बढ़ने में भी मदद मिलने की उम्मीद है।

वाहनों की अधिक उपलब्धता और वहनीयता से प्रेरित माल की बढ़ती आवाजाही से लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता और बढ़ेगी तथा माल ढुलाई की दरों को कम करने में मदद मिलेगी, जिससे समग्र परिवहन लागत कम होगी।

जल निकासी प्रणाली में सुधार

***269. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहाः**

क्या **आवासन और शहरी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या नल से जल योजना के अंतर्गत शहरों और कस्बों में पेयजल आपूर्ति की उपलब्धता के बावजूद अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में जल निकासी की उचित व्यवस्था की कमी के कारण जलभराव, गंदगी और दुर्घटनाओं जैसी गंभीर समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए कौन-कौन से विभाग/एजेंसियां जिम्मेदार हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश भर में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल और नगर निगम क्षेत्रों में ऐसे क्षेत्रों की कोई संपरीक्षा, सर्वेक्षण या कोई स्थिति रिपोर्ट तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार जल निकासी प्रणालियों में सुधार, पाइपलाइनों के रखरखाव और रिसाव और नालियों से बाहर प्रवाह को रोकने के लिए किसी व्यापक कार्य-योजना, अतिरिक्त बजट आबंटन या विशेष निगरानी तंत्र को कार्यान्वित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या रखरखाव की कमी और जल निकासी की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं होने के कारण जनता को गंभीर असुविधा हो रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

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

(क) से (घ) : जल और स्वच्छता राज्य के विषय हैं तथा शहर/नगर स्तर पर जल निकासी का प्रबंधन और सीवरेज प्रणाली राज्य सरकारों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों(यूडीए) के कार्यक्षेत्र में आता है जो जल निकासी और सीवरेज प्रणाली के रख-रखाव के लिए ज़िम्मेदार हैं। इसके अलावा, संविधान की 12 वीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, शहरी नियोजन, शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/ शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों का कार्य है। राज्य सरकारों के तहत यूएलबी/यूडीए स्थानीय जरूरतों के अनुसार सर्वेक्षण करते हैं और जलनिकासी योजना तैयार करते हैं। भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध उपायों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। सरकार राज्यों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है ताकि जल और सीवरेज प्रणाली को बेहतर बनाया जा सके।

अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) को वर्ष 2015 में चयनित 500 शहरों में शुरू किया गया था। अमृत मिशन के तहत, तूफानी वर्षा जल निकासी एक स्वीकार्य घटक था जिसमें बाढ़ की समस्या को कम करने और समाप्त करने के लिए नालियों/तूफानी वर्षा जल निकासी प्रणालियों का निर्माण करना और उनकी मरम्मत करना शामिल था। मिशन के दिशा-निर्देशों के व्यापक फ्रेमवर्क के भीतर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को परियोजनाओं के चयन, मूल्यांकन, प्राथमिकता और कार्यान्वयन करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

अमृत के तहत, 3016.82 करोड़ रु. के 838 वर्षा जल निकासी प्रणाली परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की गई थी। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अमृत पोर्टल दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 2,403.35 करोड़ रु. की 813 तूफानी वर्षा जल निकासी प्रणाली परियोजनाएं पूरी की जा चुकी हैं और 1,468 किमी का तूफानी वर्षा जल निकासी नेटवर्क बिछाया गया है। अमृत के तहत, 890 सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबन्धन परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, जिससे 21,754 किमी लंबा सीवर नेटवर्क बनाया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में, अमृत के तहत 2917.92 किमी का सीवर नेटवर्क कवर करते हुए 7,353.01 करोड़ रु. की 179 सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबन्धन परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं। राज्य ने अमृत के तहत और कन्वर्जेंस में 408 मिलियन लीटर प्रति दिन (एमएलडी) की सीवरेज शोधन संयंत्र (एसटीपी) क्षमता का विकास और सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबन्धन परियोजनाओं के तहत 23,59,034 परिवारों (नए/मरम्मत किए गए) को शामिल करने की जानकारी दी है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ने अमृत के तहत कोई भी तूफानी वर्षा जल निकासी प्रणाली परियोजना शुरू नहीं की है।

इसके अलावा, अमृत 2.0 को 01 अक्टूबर 2021 को सभी यूएलबी/शहरों में शुरू किया गया, जिसमें पहाड़ी कस्बे/शहर भी शामिल हैं, ताकि शहरों को 'आत्मनिर्भर' और 'जल सुरक्षित' बनाया जा सकें। अमृत 2.0 के तहत, जलाशयों और कुओं के पुनरुद्धार से संबंधित परियोजनाएं राज्यों द्वारा शुरू की जा सकती हैं। इसके तहत तूफानी वर्षा जल निकासी प्रणाली के माध्यम से वर्षा जल संचयन (जिसमें सीवेज/गंदगी नहीं मिल रही हो) स्वीकार्य घटकों में से एक है। अमृत 2.0 के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 6,270.51 करोड़ रु. की 3,031 जलाशय पुनरुद्धार परियोजनाओं के प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदन दे दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, 35,801 किमी सीवर नेटवर्क को शामिल करने वाली 588 सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबन्धन परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन दिया जा चुका है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अमृत 2.0 के तहत, 815.44 एकड़ कवर करने वाली 385.64 करोड़ रु. की 194 जलाशय पुनरुद्धार परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है। सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबन्धन क्षेत्र के तहत, 201 एमएलडी एसटीपी क्षमता का विकास और 2003.61 किमी को कवर करते हुए

5,054.93 करोड़ रु. की 26 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन दे दिया गया है। लक्षित 9,22,813 घरेलू सीवर कनेक्शन (नए/मरम्मत वाले) में से 4,70,843 कनेक्शन दिए जा चुके हैं।

मंत्रालय ने मार्च 2024 में जलापूर्ति और शोधन प्रणाली (नल से जल) पर मैनुअल (https://mohua.gov.in/publication/manual-on-water-supply-and-treatment-systems---drink-from-tap---march-2024.php) प्रकाशित किया है, ताकि राज्य/शहरी स्थानीय निकाय जलापूर्ति परियोजनाओं की डिज़ाइनिंग और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इसका प्रयोग कर सकें। इस मैनुअल में जलापूर्ति के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट मीटर्ड एरिया (डीएमए) दृष्टिकोण का प्रावधान है ताकि पानी के इस्तेमाल और नुकसान को सही तरीके से ट्रैक किया जा सके, जिससे रिसाव का पता लगाने और इसका प्रबंधन करने, दक्षता सुधारने और लक्षित दबाव प्रबंधन को कार्यान्वित करने में सहायता मिलती है।

मंत्रालय ने शहरी बाढ़ पर मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया, 2017 भी निकाली है और तूफानी वर्षा जल निकासी प्रणालियां, 2019 पर मैनुअल प्रकाशित किया है ताकि राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और यूएलबी और अन्य हितधारकों को तूफानी वर्षा जल निकासी प्रणालियों की आयोजना, डिजाइन, संचालन और रखरखाव में सहायता मिल सके।

इसके अलावा, प्रबंधन प्रणाली और डिजिटल निगरानी को मज़बूत करने के लिए, अमृत स्मार्ट एलिमेंट्स/सुपरवाइज़री कंट्रोल एंड डेटा एक्विजिशन (स्कॉडा) आधारित संचालन को अपनाने को बढ़ावा देता है। अमृत के तहत 258 जलापूर्ति योजनाओं में स्कॉडा प्रणाली है और अमृत 2.0 के तहत 1,415 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं में स्कॉडा प्रणाली का प्रावधान है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य द्वारा वर्ष 2024-25 में शहरी बाढ़/जलभराव की समस्या के समाधान हेतु तूफानी वर्षा जल निकासी योजना शुरू की गई है। इस योजना में शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के लिए एक एकीकृत शहरी वर्षा जल निकासी मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने और मास्टर प्लान के आधार पर प्राथमिक/द्वितीयक नालों (कम से कम एक मीटर की चौड़ाई वाले) के निर्माण का प्रावधान है। इस योजना के तहत चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 1,000 करोड़ रु. के

बजट का प्रावधान किया गया है। पहले चरण में, राज्य के 16 नगर निगमों के लिए एकीकृत शहरी तूफानी वर्षा जल निकासी मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निधियाँ जारी की गई हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, गोरखपुर नगर निगम ने पहले से ही अपनी निधियों से जल निकासी मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना शुरू कर दिया है। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में, उक्त योजना के तहत 1,728.75 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत वाली पूर्व चिह्नित 21 जल निकासी परियोजनाओं को सैद्धांतिक अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा चुका है। राज्य ने यह भी बताया है कि वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान राज्य क्षेत्र की सीवरेज और जल निकासी योजना के तहत नगर निगमों, नगर परिषदों और नगर पंचायतों के लिए 810.69 करोड़ रुपये की कुल 337 परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है।

जिला स्तरीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण पार्क

***270. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:**

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सोयाबीन, चना, मक्का, फल और सब्जियों जैसे कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्यवर्धन के लिए मध्यप्रदेश के नर्मदापुरम, नरसिंहपुर और रायसेन जिलों में जिला स्तरीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण पार्कों की स्थापना करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त जिलों के लिए भूमि की उपलब्धता, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट, निवेश प्रस्तावों और केन्द्रीय सहायता की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) प्रधान मंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत शीत श्रृंखला, भंडारण और प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों के लिए उक्त जिलों से कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनमें से कितने प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किए गए हैं; और

(घ) इन पार्कों की स्थापना के कारण किसानों की आय और स्थानीय रोजगार के अवसरों में कितनी वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चिराग पासवान):

(क) और (ख) **:** खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय(एमओएफ़पीआई) प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जो छह घटक योजनाओं वाली एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र अम्ब्रेला योजना है। इस योजना के तहत, मंत्रालय उद्यमियों को खाद्य प्रसंस्करण सुविधायें लगाने के लिए अनुदान सहायता/सब्सिडी के रूप में मदद देती है। मंत्रालय खुद कोई खाद्य प्रसंस्करण सुविधा/फ़ूड पार्क नहीं लगाता है। खाद्य प्रसंस्करण पार्क लगाने को कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर के लिए अवसंरचना सृजन योजना (एपीसी) के घटक के तहत सहायता दी जाती है।

कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर के लिए अवसंरचना सृजन योजना (एपीसी) का मकसद कम से कम 10 एकड़ ज़मीन पर आधुनिक अवसंरचना बनाना है, ताकि उद्यमियों को क्लस्टर दृष्टिकोण अपनाकर खाद्य प्रसंस्करण यूनिट्स लगाने के लिए बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। इस स्कीम के तहत, मंत्रालय सामान्य क्षेत्रों में पात्र परियोजना लागत का 35 प्रतिशत और कठिन और पहाड़ी इलाकों जैसे सिक्किम, जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और राज्यों के आईटीडीपी नोटिफाइड इलाकों में 50 प्रतिशत की दर से अनुदान सहायता/सब्सिडी के रूप में मदद देता है, जो हर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा 10 करोड़ रुपये तक हो सकती है। यह स्कीम राज्य विशिष्ट नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक मांग पर आधारित स्कीम है, जिसके तहत मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी की गई अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति(ईओआई) के आधार पर संभावित निवेशकों/उद्यमियों से ऑनलाइन आवेदन मंगाये जाते हैं।

मंत्रालय ने 31 मार्च 2021 तक मेगा फूड पार्क योजना (एमएफपी) भी लागू की है, जिसका मकसद खेत से बाजार तक मूल्य श्रृंखला के साथ खाद्य प्रसंस्करण सेक्टर के लिए आधुनिक अवसंरचना सुविधाएं देना है। जिसे कम से कम 50 एकड़ जमीन पर बनाया जाएगा।

आज तक, मध्य प्रदेश के नर्मदापुरम, नरसिंहपुर और रायसेन जिलों से एमओएफ़पीआई की एपीसी या एमएफ़पी योजनाओं के तहत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है।

(ग) : प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के तहत आने वाली घटक योजना, खाद्य

प्रसंस्करण और परिरक्षण क्षमता सृजन /विस्तार योजना (सीईएफ़पीपीसी) के तहत , मध्य प्रदेश के नर्मदापुरम, नरसिंहपुर और रायसेन ज़िलों से अब तक कुल आठ प्रस्ताव मिले हैं। लेकिन, किसी भी प्रस्ताव को मंज़ूरी नहीं मिली है।

(घ) : चूंकि मध्य प्रदेश के नर्मदापुरम, नरसिंहपुर और रायसेन जिलों में एपीसी और एमएफपी योजनाओं के तहत कोई स्वीकृत परियोजना नहीं है, इसलिए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

झुंझुनू में शीतागार और पैकेजिंग केंद्र

***271. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओलाः**

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या झुंझुनू लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान में शीतागारों की अपार संभावनाओं के बावजूद किसानों कोअपेक्षित बढ़ावा/प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिला है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त जिले सहित राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शीतागार और पैकेजिंग केंद्र स्थापित नहीं कर पाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण योजनाओं का लाभ केवल बड़े उद्योगपतियों तक ही पहुंच पाया है और किसानों को उपेक्षित छोड़ दिया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो किसानों की उपेक्षा किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो राजस्थान में सरकार द्वारा कितने किसानों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है और विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सहायता राशि का उक्त लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चिराग पासवान):

(क) से (ङ) : खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय(एमओएफ़पीआई) राजस्थान सहित देश भर में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनाएं लगाने में मदद के लिए एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र अम्ब्रेला योजना- प्रधानमंत्री किसान

संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) लागू कर रहा है। इन घटक योजनाओं ,नामत: (i) एकीकृत शीत श्रृखला और मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना (कोल्ड चेन योजना), (ii) कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर्स के लिए अवसंरचना सृजन (एपीसी योजना) और (iii) ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स (ओजी योजना) - पीएमकेएसवाई का दीर्घकालिक हस्तक्षेप के अंतर्गत, कोल्ड स्टोरेज को एकीकृत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनाओं में घटक के तौर पर सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। हालांकि, ये घटक योजनाएं स्टैंडअलोन कोल्ड स्टोरेज सुविधाएं लगाने में मदद नहीं करती हैं। पीएमकेएसवाई की ऊपर बताई गई घटक योजनाएं मांग आधारित हैं और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनाएं लगाने के लिए समय-समय पर अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति(ईओआई) के ज़रिए प्रस्ताव मंगाए जाते हैं। राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले समेत पूरे देश से कोई भी पात्र उद्यमी, जिसमें किसान या इकाई शामिल हैं, जब भी अभिरुचि कीअभिव्यक्ति चालू हो, किसी भी घटक योजना के तहत आवेदन कर सकता है और फायदा उठा सकता है।

एमओएफ़पीआई, राजस्थान राज्य समेत पूरे देश में नए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम शुरू करने/अपग्रेड करने के लिए वित्तीय, तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक सहायता देने के लिए एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना- प्रधान मंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन योजना(पीएमएफएमई) भी लागू कर रहा है। यह योजना मांग आधारित है और इसे ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों इलाकों में लागू किया जा रहा है। इस योजना का मकसद खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के असंगठित क्षेत्र में सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की प्रतिस्पर्धा क्षमता को बढ़ाना और क्षेत्र के औपचारिकीकरण को बढ़ावा देना है।

कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग देश में बागवानी क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास के लिए एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) लागू कर रहा है। एमआईडीएच के तहत, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों से प्राप्त वार्षिक कार्य योजना (एएपी) के आधार पर पैक हाउस, एकीकृत पैक हाउस, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, रीफर ट्रांसपोर्ट, राइपनिंग चैंबर आदि की स्थापना सहित विभिन्न कटाई के बाद की प्रबंधन अवसंरचना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा उनकी आवश्यकता, क्षमता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर एएपी तैयार की जाती है। यह योजना मांग/उद्यमी संचालित है और सामान्य क्षेत्रों में परियोजना लागत के 35% और उत्तरपूर्वी और

हिमालयी राज्यों, टीएसपी और अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों, जीवंत गांवों, अंडमान और निकोबार और लक्षद्वीप द्वीप समूह के मामले में 50% की दर से क्रेडिट लिंक्ड बैक एंडेड सब्सिडी के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता संबंधित राज्य बागवानी मिशन (एसएचएम) के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके अलावा, डीए एंड एफ़ डबल्यू के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय बागवानी बोर्ड (एनएचबी) एक स्कीम लागू कर रहा है, जिसका नाम है, कोल्ड स्टोरेज के निर्माण/विस्तार/आधुनिकीकरण और बागवानी उत्पादों के भंडारण के लिए पूंजी निवेश सब्सिडी। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, 5000 एमटी से ज़्यादा और 10000 एमटी तक की क्षमता के कोल्ड स्टोरेज और कंट्रोल्ड एटमॉस्फियर (सीए) स्टोरेज के निर्माण/विस्तार/आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सामान्य क्षेत्रों में परियोजना की पूंजी लागत का 35% और पूर्वोत्तर, पहाड़ी और अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के मामले में 50% की दर से क्रेडिट लिंक्ड बैक एंडेड सब्सिडी उपलब्ध है। पूर्वोत्तर इलाके के मामले में, 1000 एमटी से ज़्यादा क्षमता वाली यूनिट्स भी वित्तीय मदद के लिए पात्र हैं। यह योजना मांग आधारित है और राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले सहित पूरे देश में लागू की जा रही है।

पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनाएं लगाने के लिए वित्तीय मदद पाने के लिए, देश भर से कोई भी व्यक्ति / सेंट्रल और स्टेट पीएसयू / जॉइंट वेंचर / एनजीओ / कोऑपरेटिव / सेल्फ़ हेल्प ग्रुप (एसएचजी) / फ़ार्मर प्रोड्यूसर ऑर्गनाइज़ेशन (एफ़पीओ) / फ़ार्मर प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी (एफ़पीसी) / पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कंपनियाँ / लिमिटेड लायबिलिटी पार्टनरशिप (एलएलपी) / पार्टनरशिप फ़र्म / प्रोपराइटरशिप फ़र्म पात्र हैं। इसके अलावा, किसानों वाले एफ़पीओ/एफ़पीसी /एसएचजी और एससी/एसटी कैटेगरी/ आईटीडीपी एरिया के आवेदक को पीएमकेएसवाई की घटक योजनाओं के तहत सामान्य क्षेत्रों/ सामान्य श्रेणी के आवेदकों की तुलना में ये फ़ायदे दिए गए हैं:

(i) सामान्य क्षेत्र के आवेदक के मामले में मांगी गई अनुदान-सहायता के 1.5 गुना की तुलना में मांगी गई अनुदान-सहायता के बराबर निवल संपत्ति होनी चाहिए।

(ii) सामान्य क्षेत्र के आवेदक के मामले में कुल परियोजना लागत के कम से कम 20% की तुलना में कुल परियोजना लागत के 10% कम से कम प्रमोटर इक्विटी डाली जाएगी।

(iii) सामान्य क्षेत्र के आवेदक के मामले में कुल परियोजना लागत के कम से कम 20% की तुलना में कुल परियोजना लागत के कम से कम 10% का सावधि ऋण प्राप्त करना होगा

(iv) सामान्य क्षेत्र के आवेदक के मामले में पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की तुलना में पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता/सब्सिडी प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र होंगे।

31.01.2025 तक, डीए एंड एफ़ डबल्यू के दिए गए डेटा के अनुसार, पूरे देश में कुल 8760 कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाए गए हैं, जिनकी कुल क्षमता 397.08 एलएमटी है। इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत, राजस्थान राज्य में पिछले तीन सालों (2022-23 से 2024-25) में 94.73 करोड़ रुपये की अनुदान सहायता/सब्सिडी वाली 24 परियोजनाओं को मंज़ूरी दी गई है। राजस्थान के झुंझुनू ज़िले में कोई खाद्य प्रसंस्करण प्रोजेक्ट मंज़ूर नहीं किया गया है। राजस्थान राज्य में पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत पिछले तीन सालों (2022-23 से 2024-25) में मंज़ूर की गई परियोजनाओं का ज़िले-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** दिया गया है।

एमओएफ़पीआई की पीएमएफ़एमई योजना के तहत, पिछले तीन वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 के दौरान सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम शुरू करने के लिए राजस्थान राज्य में 1087 लाभार्थियों को सब्सिडी के तौर पर कुल 104.42 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं, जिसमें झुंझुनू जिले में 24 लाभार्थियों को 1.42 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी शामिल है। राजस्थान राज्य में पीएमएफ़एमई योजना के तहत पिछले तीन सालों (2022-23 से 2024-25) के दौरान मंज़ूर की गई परियोजनाओं का जिले-

वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा लघु वनोत्पाद और मसालों के प्रसंस्करण के लिए 3.45 करोड़ रुपये के स्वीकृत सहायता अनुदान से कृषि उपज मंडी समिति, उदयपुर में इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्र स्थापित किया गया था।

राष्ट्रीय बागवानी बोर्ड की कोल्ड स्टोरेज के निर्माण/विस्तार/आधुनिकीकरण और बागवानी उत्पाद के स्टोरेज के लिए कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट सब्सिडी योजना के तहत, राजस्थान राज्य में पिछले तीन वित्त वर्ष(2022-23 से 2024-25) के दौरान 5 कोल्ड स्टोरेज परियोजनाओं को 7.83 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय मदद दी गई है। हालांकि, झुंझुनू जिले में किसी भी कोल्ड स्टोरेज प्रोजेक्ट को मदद नहीं दी गई है।

विवरण- I

31.01.2025 तक देश में राज्य-वार सृजित कोल्ड स्टोरेज सुविधाएं

क्र. सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	सृजित कोल्ड स्टोरेज (क्षमता मीट्रिक टन में) [2025 के दौरान कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार]
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	4	2210
2	आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना	480	1996340
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2	6000
4	असम	43	206742
5	बिहार	316	1490200
6	चंडीगढ़	7	12462
7	छत्तीसगढ	130	577663
8	दिल्ली	97	129857
9	गोवा	29	7705
10	गुजरात	1023	4042770
11	हरियाणा	386	870703
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	89	181318
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	92	151833
14	झारखंड	59	242655
15	कर्नाटक	268	912417
16	केरल	202	96655
17	लक्षद्वीप	1	15
18	मध्य प्रदेश	320	1381827
19	महाराष्ट्र	665	1219851

20	मणिपुर	2	4500
21	मेघालय	4	8200
22	मिजोरम	3	4071
23	नागालैंड	5	8150
24	ओडिशा	182	579321
25	पुदुचेरी	4	185
26	पंजाब	770	2604206
27	राजस्थान	190	648908
28	सिक्किम	2	2100
29	तमिलनाडु	188	399690
30	तेलंगाना	116	617131
31	त्रिपुरा	14	46354
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	2488	15096476
33	उत्तराखंड	62	206848
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	517	5952997
	कुल	**8760**	**39708360**

(स्रोत: विपणन एवं निरीक्षण निदेशालय (डीएमआई) 2009 तक, राष्ट्रीय बागवानी बोर्ड (एनएचबी), राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन (एनएचएम), पूर्वोत्तर एवं हिमालयी राज्यों के लिए बागवानी मिशन (एचएमएनईएच) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय)

<u>विवरण- II</u>

राजस्थान राज्य में पीएमकेएसवाई योजना के तहत पिछले तीन सालों में मंज़ूर की गई परियोजनाओं का ज़िले-वार ब्यौरा:

क्रमांक	जिले का नाम	2022-23 से 2024-25	
		स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत जीआईए/ सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	अजमेर	4	9.28
2	अलवर	0	0
3	अनूपगढ़	0	0
4	बालोतरा	0	0
5	बांसवाड़ा	0	0
6	बारां	0	0
7	बाड़मेर	1	7.26
8	ब्यावर	0	0
9	भरतपुर	0	0
10	भीलवाड़ा	0	0
11	बीकानेर	9	32.26
12	बूंदी	1	5.00
13	चित्तौड़गढ़	0	0
14	चुरू	0	0

15	दौसा	0	0
16	डीग	0	0
17	धौलपुर	0	0
18	डीडवाना-कुचामन	0	0
19	डूंगरपुर	0	0
20	गंगानगर	0	0
21	गंगापुरसिटी	0	0
22	हनुमानगढ़	0	0
23	जयपुर	2	14.84
24	जयपुर ग्रामीण	0	0
25	जैसलमेर	0	0
26	जालौर	1	10.00
27	झालावाड़	0	0
28	**झुंझुनू**	**1***	**0.24**
29	जोधपुर	2	1.83
30	जोधपुर (ग्रामीण)	0	0
31	करौली	0	0
32	केकरी	0	0
33	खैरथल-तिजारा	0	0
34	कोटा	0	0
35	कोटपुतली-बहरोड़	0	0
36	नागौर	1	5.00
37	नीम का थाना	0	0
38	पाली	0	0
39	फलौदी	0	0
40	प्रतापगढ़	0	0
41	राजसमंद	0	0
42	सलूम्बर	0	0
43	सवाई माधोपुर	0	0
44	सीकर	0	0
45	सिरोही	0	0
46	टोंक	1	8.64
47	उदयपुर	1	0.38
कुल योग		**24**	**94.73**

* पीएमकेएसवाई के अनुसंधान एवं विकास घटक के तहत अनुमोदित एक अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजना।

विवरण- III

राजस्थान राज्य में पीएमएफ़एमई योजना के तहत पिछले तीन सालों में मंज़ूर परियोजनाओं का जिले-वार ब्यौरा:

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	2022-23 से 2024-25	
		स्वीकृत ऋणों की संख्या	स्वीकृत सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	अजमेर	94	4.93
2	अलवर	37	2.51
3	अनूपगढ़	8	0.12
4	बालोतरा	1	0.1
5	बांसवाड़ा	8	0.41
6	बारां	14	0.81
7	बाड़मेर	24	1.68
8	ब्यावर	3	0.22
9	भरतपुर	32	1.5
10	भीलवाड़ा	19	1.2
11	बीकानेर	46	4.19
12	बूंदी	29	1.55
13	चित्तौड़गढ़	27	2.14
14	चुरू	20	1.38
15	दौसा	8	0.48
16	डीग	8	0.26
17	धौलपुर	3	0.16
18	डीडवाना-कुचामन	1	0.1
19	डूंगरपुर	15	0.56
20	गंगानगर	27	1.12
21	गंगापुरसिटी	1	0.1
22	हनुमानगढ़	39	2.38
23	जयपुर	157	10.7
24	जयपुर ग्रामीण	3	0.23
25	जैसलमेर	1	0.09
26	जालौर	6	0.47
27	झालावाड़	10	0.49
28	**झुंझुनू**	**24**	**1.42**
29	जोधपुर	71	4.18
30	जोधपुर (ग्रामीण)	4	0.34
31	करौली	9	0.24
32	केकरी	7	0.12
33	खैरथल-तिजारा	1	0.05
34	कोटा	41	2.28
35	कोटपुतली-बहरोड़	4	0.26
36	नागौर	25	1.65
37	नीम का थाना	1	0.03
38	पाली	32	1.85
39	फलौदी	1	0.1
40	प्रतापगढ़	15	0.75
41	राजसमंद	45	1.77

42	सलूम्बर	0	0
43	सवाई माधोपुर	7	0.39
44	सीकर	38	1.93
45	सिरोही	7	0.23
46	टोंक	28	1.66
47	उदयपुर	86	5.32
कुल योग		**1087**	**64.45**

HIGHWAY PROJECTS IN TRIBAL/BACKWARD DISTRICTS OF MAHARASHTRA

***272. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the statement by the Minister that road quality is non-negotiable and that officers and contractors will be held accountable for highway works after the national highway network grew 60% to 1.46 lakh kilometres with projects costing 12.20 lakh crore, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of kilometres of new highways or State highways in Maharashtra especially in tribal or backward districts currently under construction or being upgraded and the budget allocation for such works;

(c) whether the Government has introduced special quality monitoring or maintenance programmes for highways traversing tribal or remote terrains where slopes, drains and access are more difficult to ensure durability and safety, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the timeline by which the Government expects all major highway projects in tribal/backward districts to meet the quality and completion norms and

the time by which the first public audit report covering these districts will be available?

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

(a): Yes, Sir. National Highways (NH) network length in the country has increased by about 60%, from 91,287 km in March, 2014 to 1,46,560 km and at present, NH projects are ongoing in about 28,000 km length in the country, costing about ₹ 7.70 Lakh Crore.

All efforts are made to ensure that the NHs are constructed as per stipulated quality standards specified in the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) specifications and codes. In case of sub-standard works/ projects where major deficiencies against quality are observed, actions against defaulting agencies have been taken up as per the provisions of the Contract/ Concession agreement, such as termination of contract agreement, levying of penalties/ liquidated damages, debarment/ blacklisting, declaring as non-performers etc.

Penalties against damages have been imposed on Contractors/ Concessionaires in 25 nos. of projects, Defect Liability Period (DLP) has been extended in 3 nos. projects, Contractor has been blacklisted/ debarred or Contract Terminated in 11 nos. cases, Authority's Engineer/ Independent Engineer (AE/IE) or their key Personnel have been blacklisted/ debarred for 11 nos. projects and Performance Bank Guarantee forfeited/ encashed for 2 nos. projects.

11 officers were removed from service on account of performance

assessment and other disciplinary actions taken on 11 officers for various reasons including negligence and dereliction of duties.

(b) to (d) : The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Works on NHs including for NHs providing connectivity to aspirational and tribal districts and other districts and their capacity augmentation are taken up based on the traffic density, connectivity requirement, condition of the road and synergy with PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (NMP).

At present, NH projects in total length of 3,840 km and costing ₹ 51,029 Crore are ongoing in the State of Maharashtra. Out of these, projects in total length of 1,952 km costing ₹33,408 Crore either pass through or are in tribal / aspirational districts which are scheduled for completion in a phased manner by June, 2027.

Funds for development and maintenance of NHs are allocated State/ Union Territory (UT) / Agency-wise and not project-wise.

To ensure that highway construction in the country (including for NHs passing through tribal or remote terrains) adheres to stipulated quality standards, Consultants (AE/IE) are appointed by the executing agencies for day-to-day supervision of works at site. Inspections are undertaken from time to time and ensure adherence of conformity of quality of the work done by the Concessionaire/ Contractors with stipulated requirements

The Government has taken the following initiatives for improvement of

quality control systems in implementation of NHs works: -

i. Policy for Adoption of Automated and Intelligent /Machine-aided Construction (AI-MC) in NH projects issued;

ii. Assessments of road conditions through Network Survey Vehicle (NSV) mandated for all NHs and Expressway works at the time of completion and every six months thereafter, which is monitored through electronic platform. NSV system for road condition assessment has further been revamped using analytics for enforcement of contractual provisions during Operation and Maintenance (OandM) through dedicated central cell;

iii. Operationalization of a centralized system called NHAI One App for Monitoring and rectification of highway defects which enables geo-tagging of defects along with photographs;

iv. Analysis of High-Resolution Imagery collected from Drone Surveys in Drone Analytics Monitoring System (DAMS) integrated with Artificial Intelligence/ Machine Learning algorithms for periodic evaluation of progress and quality of ongoing NHs works from time to time;

v. Deployment of Mobile Quality Control Vans (MQCVs) equipped with Non-Destructive Testing Equipment on pilot basis in four States, namely in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha and Karnataka, for diagnostic assessments of overall health and quality of works from time to time during project implementation phases. Decision has been taken to diversify this initiative in some more States;

vi. Deployment of Third-Party Quality Auditors for independent quality audits of NH works on a case-to-case basis and follow up corrective action by concerned agencies based on such Audit Reports.

Remedial work to repair or reconstruct damages during construction or in the Defect Liability Period (DLP) is the responsibility of the Contractor/ Concessionaire at their own cost as per provisions of contract agreement except in those cases where the Contract Agreement has been terminated in which case the securities provided are forfeited.

IRREGULARITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION

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

SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has imposed penalties for irregularities under the Jal Jeevan Mission amounting to approximately Rs. 129.27 crore and have initiated recovery proceedings based on ground verification across seven States in the country including Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof, State-wise and district-wise for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the bulk of this penalty of about Rs. 120.65 crore pertaining to the State of Gujarat has not been recovered so far given that only about Rs. 6.65 crore has reportedly been collected, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government to recover the remaining amount;

(c) whether the Government has carried out a comprehensive audit across all the States and Union Territories that have reported irregularities under JJM, if so, the findings of such audit(s) and the remedial/corrective measures taken thereon and if not, the reasons for such large-scale violations continuing unchecked even after massive public expenditure exceeding Rs. 4.33 lakh crore;

(d) whether the Government has taken any action against the persons/agencies reportedly involved in JJM irregularities including the reported 62 officials, 969 contractors and 153 Third-Party Inspection Agencies (TPIAs); and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the measures proposed by the Government to ensure more accountability in implementation of JJM?

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

(a) : Six States namely Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Gujarat, Assam, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan have reported significant action in imposing penalty and recovery process in cases of financial irregularities and poor quality of works under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). In addition, 02 states (Uttar Pradesh and Tripura) have reported to have made recovery from contractors on account of liquidated damages, while 02 states (Karnataka and Tripura) on account of forfeiture of EMD/ FDR. The state-wise details of penalties imposed and recoveries made are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Uttar Pradesh has reported that it initiated enquiries in 14,264 complaints received from various channels including suo moto cognizance. The report has

been submitted in 14,212 cases while the enquiry is under process in 52 cases. The state has further reported that against these complaints, action was taken in 434 cases which involves 171 Department level officials, 120 contractors and 143 TPIAs, while remaining complaints have either been addressed or found irrelevant.

(b) : As reported by the Government of Gujarat, a financial loss of Rs. 120.65 crore has occurred due to irregularities in 620 villages of Mahisagar district, and orders have been issued for recovery from 112 implementing agencies. The State Government has reported that Rs. 6.65 crore has been recovered from these agencies so far. Further, all 112 agencies have been debarred by the State Government, and an FIR was registered in the matter. The case is presently under investigation by the CID Crime Branch, and so far, 9 officials/contractors have been arrested.

(c) : Since August 2019, Government of India is implementing JJM, in partnership with States/ UTs, to make provision of safe and adequate tap water connection to every rural household of the country. ‘Drinking Water’ is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the JJM, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the states by providing technical and financial assistance.

At the start of JJM in August 2019, only 3.23 crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 11.12.2025, around 12.52 crore additional rural households have been provided

with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 11.12.2025, out of 19.36 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.76 crore (81.41%) rural households are reported to have tap water connection.

To support states in effective planning and implementation of JJM, detailed operational guidelines covering all aspects of planning, execution, quality assurance, monitoring, and sustainability of infrastructure created under JJM has been shared with States/ UTs. Government of India has also been regularly reviewing the implementation with respective state governments through review meetings and visits of multi-disciplinary teams to highlight the areas to strengthen implementation and monitoring for expeditious implementation of the mission. Under JJM, technology is utilized to ensure transparency and accountability. Physical and financial progress is reported on JJM–Integrated Management Information Systems (IMIS) and all tap water connections provided, are to be linked with Aadhar number of the head of the household. Provisions have also been made for geo-tagging of assets created under the JJM.

To ensure the quality of the work under the operational guidelines for the implementation of the JJM, third party inspection and certification before payment is mandatory. For the purpose, States/UTs have been empowered to empanel third party inspection agencies (TPIA) to check the quality of work executed by the agencies, quality of materials used for construction and quality of machinery installed in each of the scheme.

Any deviation from prescribed JJM guidelines is required to be acted upon by the State/UT Government concerned.

(d) and (e) : As per the data reported by 32 States/ UTs, action has been taken against 621 Departmental Officials, 969 contractors and 153 Third Party Inspection Agencies in cases of financial irregularities and poor quality of works under JJM. The departmental officials involved in irregularities are undergoing administrative action, including suspension, departmental inquries, issuance of charge sheets as per established procedures. In the case of contractors, actions taken include blacklisting or recommendation for blacklisting, termination of contracts, debarment, forfeiture of earnest money deposits and imposition of penalties, depending on the nature of violation. With regard to TPIAs, the concerned officials have been removed from empanelment, and in other cases, show-cause notices have been issued and recoveries initiated.

Furthermore, States/ UTs have been repeatedly advised to adopt a zero-tolerance approach toward any financial, procedural, or quality-related violations. All States/ UTs have been advised to ensure that every complaint is duly examined, field verification is carried out promptly, and all required disciplinary, contractual, and legal actions are taken without exception to uphold transparency and accountability of the mission.

STATEMENT

The state-wise details of penalties imposed and recoveries made

State	Penalty/ Recovery Imposed	Penalty/ Recovery Made	Liquidated Damages Recovered	Forfeiture of EMD/ FDR
1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	3,00,000	3,00,000	-	-

Tripura	1,22,96,739	1,22,96,739	7,09,903	2,83,065
Gujarat	1,20,65,00,000	6,65,00,000	-	-
Assam	5,08,089	5,08,089	-	-
Maharashtra	2,02,04,200	10,37,000	-	-
Karnataka	-		-	1,01,71,600
Rajasthan	5,34,47,000	3,77,29,000	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	340,00,00,000	
Total	129,32,56,028	11,83,70,828	340,07,00,000	1,04,54,665

IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGI YATRA PROGRAMME

***274. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

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

(a) the details of the number of airports where Digi Yatra has been operationalised as on date in the country along with the list of airports where installation is presently underway or approved for roll out;

(b) the total number of Digi Yatra registrations, mobile app downloads and passengers who have used the Digi Yatra system during the last two years in the country, month, airport and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any recent assessment of reductions in airport entry and processing time attributable to Digi Yatra;

(d) if so, the details and findings thereof, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend Digi Yatra to all major airports

including smaller regional airports under the UDAN scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the expected timelines fixed and the funds allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU): (a) to (f) : Presently, Digi Yatra is available at 24 airports. Further, Digi Yatra is to be introduced at all airports across the country in a phased manner. No fund is sanctioned/released by the Government for this initiative. The said expenditure is borne by airport operators.

The details regarding total number of Digi Yatra app downloads during the last two years and the number of times Digi Yatra has been used to travel through airports, month-wise, airport-wise and state/UT-wise during the last two years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Digi Yatra provide seamless, hassle-free and faster passenger processing, saving approximately 50% of the passengers' time at different checkpoints at the airports.

STATEMENT

Details of number of Digi Yatra app downloads and usage of Digi Yatra during 2024 and 2025:

(a) Digi Yatra app download numbers from the last two years –

Period / Year	Cumulative Digi Yatra App Downloads count
End of Year 2023	38 Lakhs
End of Year 2024	92.8 Lakhs
2025 (Till November)	1.9 Crore

(b) Digi Yatra airport wise usage for the last two years –

(i) 2024

Airport	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24
Bangalore	5,65,471	6,14,876	6,36,547	6,37,411	6,13,806	6,15,269	5,85,347	6,42,039	6,47,665	7,18,605	6,19,810	6,71,784
Delhi	6,52,410	5,08,874	5,30,224	4,80,005	4,68,160	5,47,058	6,74,375	5,96,882	4,65,530	4,37,689	4,96,228	4,86,402
Hyderabad	3,22,223	2,98,320	2,94,335	2,68,435	2,97,535	2,89,959	2,95,497	3,05,702	2,92,717	3,21,996	3,29,598	3,53,960
Kolkata	3,27,972	3,19,842	3,59,703	3,27,579	3,10,618	2,95,545	3,36,087	3,03,836	2,84,855	2,07,163	2,50,515	2,58,192
Mumbai	1,00,229	1,18,418	1,23,618	1,24,395	1,20,557	1,54,574	1,87,916	2,21,989	2,65,836	3,89,555	4,31,736	4,72,846
Varanasi	82,337	83,527	94,768	92,526	1,11,849	1,14,759	1,16,111	1,14,826	1,20,718	1,04,606	1,41,651	1,25,361
Ahmedabad	41,099	50,152	51,379	54,243	55,626	64,171	79,651	94,481	96,122	1,03,178	1,00,068	1,16,783
Pune	1,73,004	1,66,143	1,62,486	1,49,868	1,39,143	1,41,201	1,46,652	83,551	68,881	69,373	32,458	33,953
Cochin	40,121	40,627	35,548	35,289	35,453	43,458	45,534	50,233	53,987	55,387	63,440	63,552
Vijayawada	31,037	31,551	30,641	30,700	35,331	37,119	41,993	43,692	41,832	45,305	49,537	54,309
Lucknow	14,952	18,761	19,588	20,010	23,089	29,800	34,189	38,143	39,766	39,613	64,168	64,448
Jaipur	14,198	20,493	20,483	15,871	20,736	29,088	32,338	31,294	33,961	39,791	50,144	50,504
Guwahati	16,268	21,877	23,387	22,234	26,914	32,419	27,992	31,792	33,093	37,014	52,463	52,251
Mopa Goa	0	0	0	0	12,818	16,093	16,834	21,314	23,324	24,645	9,842	9,679
Chennai	0	0	0	0	0	34,869	58,910	67,789	84,314	83,735	92,201	1,09,702
Dabolim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,936	47,676	49,972	59,621
Indore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,784	25,908	36,194	38,819
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,826	19,497	30,664	27,357
Bhubaneshwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,767	19,066	28,572	32,318
Vizag	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,520	18,521	22,628	24,355
Raipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,272	14,637	20,652	20,250
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,555	11,858	15,098	18,494
Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,650	9,947	15,318	16,469
Bagdogra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,782	7,984	11,391	13,995

(ii) 2025

Airports	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25
Bangalore	7,04,719	6,73,459	7,02,151	6,96,979	6,78,246	6,78,144	6,35,183	6,97,817	7,21,795	7,47,207	7,52,821
Delhi	4,62,232	4,42,371	4,83,165	3,80,962	4,39,066	4,43,238	5,54,433	5,88,445	5,80,618	6,13,770	7,40,107
Mumbai	5,40,104	4,94,069	5,19,376	4,68,631	3,29,800	3,19,288	4,75,266	5,05,039	5,01,121	5,08,959	3,44,678
Hyderabad	3,31,313	3,17,733	3,34,129	3,21,690	2,87,833	4,44,384	3,28,383	3,49,878	3,47,524	3,61,844	3,67,509
Kolkata	2,21,946	1,88,679	2,10,494	1,89,388	1,89,330	1,85,865	1,88,733	1,82,037	2,16,977	2,36,644	2,25,973
Pune	27,388	1,05,288	1,49,216	1,25,498	1,23,628	1,12,505	1,28,610	1,18,691	1,18,012	1,18,799	90,161
Ahmedabad	1,31,588	1,09,755	1,25,016	1,19,540	1,07,720	1,18,941	1,21,252	1,30,939	1,30,246	1,41,154	1,39,625
Lucknow	67,036	62,529	61,973	58,441	62,624	64,133	64,504	68,378	63,910	78,913	76,096
Guwahati	52,503	47,859	56,480	57,428	59,408	58,071	64,205	57,268	55,265	63,813	50,984
Cochin	66,203	53,397	56,193	57,481	55,855	60,924	50,861	58,636	67,535	70,360	41,325
Jaipur	52,863	49,700	55,413	40,188	44,366	44,808	49,008	53,583	49,684	58,516	46,533
Jaipur	29,614	25,081	35,315	29,432	30,144	37,941	35,192	40,022	47,506	42,868	45,103
Varanasi	1,17,121	1,26,206	1,17,788	82,691	24,213	24,920	23,197	21,666	18,646	22,991	31,978
Vijayawada	51,781	46,769	49,209	44,500	19,377	14,489	13,602	13,683	15,522	19,491	22,832
Chennai	1,13,254	97,416	1,12,169	1,24,091	1,38,619	1,45,126	1,54,628	1,47,443	1,62,917	1,58,626	1,84,655
Dabolim	57,527	54,276	62,682	54,668	47,688	56,645	51,455	52,753	63,308	61,155	67,689
Indore	40,765	37,127	43,301	40,536	41,327	43,435	46,391	50,304	47,717	50,630	61,041
Bhubaneshwar	35,253	32,576	37,170	35,621	37,663	37,662	36,658	37,636	38,802	41,883	49,489
Vizag	25,280	23,591	26,800	25,441	30,058	24,275	26,823	30,429	28,959	31,960	36,121
Patna	23,705	25,401	30,450	28,990	26,305	27,905	26,370	28,046	26,253	30,321	36,417
Raipur	23,605	21,875	23,892	23,887	26,592	27,267	26,732	26,481	26,767	31,638	32,230
Coimbatore	19,089	18,979	23,371	24,371	25,611	26,494	25,905	24,886	28,440	28,313	38,863
Ranchi	17,207	15,572	18,463	17,928	20,079	17,821	18,058	18,111	18,087	22,195	26,577
Bagdogra	12,528	11,237	15,012	18,636	18,436	14,637	12,603	12,670	13,321	18,926	20,246

(c) State/UT wise Digi Yatra usage for the last two years –

State/UT	2024	2025 (Till Nov)
Andhra Pradesh	5,45,071	6,20,992
Assam	3,77,704	6,23,284
Bihar	85,344	3,10,163
Chhattisgarh	60,811	2,90,966
Delhi	63,43,837	57,28,407
Goa	3,11,754	10,28,064
Gujarat	9,06,953	13,75,776
Jharkhand	45,384	2,10,098
Karnataka	75,68,630	76,88,521
Kerala	5,62,629	6,38,770
Madhya Pradesh	1,10,705	5,02,574
Maharashtra	40,78,382	62,24,127
Odisha	87,723	4,20,413
Rajasthan	3,58,901	5,44,662
Tamil Nadu	5,81,525	18,23,266
Telangana	36,70,277	37,92,220
Uttar Pradesh	17,09,566	13,39,954
West Bengal	36,18,059	24,04,318

DRAINAGE PROJECT IN MACHILIPATNAM

***275. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:**

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

(a) the date on which the project to provide drainage facility in Machilipatnam with an estimated cost of Rupees eight crore in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh was proposed;

(b) whether it is true that the project is still going on;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the project is likely

to be completed; and

(d) whether there is any cost and time overrun in the project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Water and Sanitation are State subjects and management of drainage falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities at city/ town level who are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage system. Further, as per 12th Schedule of the Constitution, Urban Planning is the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States.

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), two drainage projects in Machilipatnam city of Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh costing ₹11.09 crore and ₹7.93 crore were approved by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs during the financial year 2016-17. As reported by the State Government, the administrative approval of the State Government for this drainage project was accorded on 24.05.2017. The details of the projects are as under:

Title	**Project Cost (In Rs. Cr.)**	**Physical progress (%)**	**Expenditure (In Rs. Cr.)**
Construction of storm water outfall drainage network	11.09	90	6.81
Construction of storm water outfall	7.93	47	2.54

drainage network - Phase II			
Total	19.02		9.35

The State has informed that the above work was awarded on 04.01.2018 and so far, the agency has completed ₹9.35 crore of work. Against the targeted 9.81 Km of drainage network, 5.68 Km has been executed. The State Government has also informed that the delay occurred mainly due to Covid pandemic, non-availability of raw materials/ labour, etc. Due to slow progress, the State Government has approved closure of the contract and permitted Engineer in Chief, Public Health, Tadepalli for tendering of the balance works. As informed by the State, there is no cost overrun in the project.

एलपीजी आपूर्ति और बॉटलिंग अवसंरचना का विस्तार और आधुनिकीकरण

***276. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:**

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसी) की वर्तमान एलपीजी बॉटलिंग क्षमता और पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान हासिल की गई क्षमता वृद्धि तथा इस संबंध में राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के देवास और शाजापुर जिलों के संबंध में तेल विपणन कंपनियों की भावी विस्तार योजनाएं क्या हैं;

(ख) देश में बॉटलिंग संयंत्रों, एलपीजी टर्मिनलों और संबंधित संभार तंत्र अवसंरचना के विस्तार के लिए कार्याधीन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा और विशेष रूप से उक्त क्षेत्र में इसे पूरा करने की समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के जालौर और सिरोही जिलों में एलपीजी बॉटलिंग संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा सड़क टैंकरों पर निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए एलपीजी पाइपलाइन परिवहन का विस्तार करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और साथ ही प्रचालनशील और निर्माणाधीन एलपीजी पाइपलाइनों की सूची क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार विशेष रूप से उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में वैश्विक व्यवधान के संदर्भ में आपूर्ति सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एलपीजी के कार्यनीतिक भंडारों का सृजन या विस्तार करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी):

(क) : देश में एलपीजी भरण क्षमता पर्याप्त रूप से उपलब्ध है। दिनाँक 01.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएसयू ओएमसीज की भरण क्षमता 23.1 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष है। अधिकतर भरण संयंत्र वर्तमान में एक या दो पाली में प्रचालित हैं। प्रतिदिन पालियों की संख्या बढ़ाकर वास्तविक एलपीजी भरण को उल्लेखनीय रूप से आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। राज्य/केंद्र शासित क्षेत्र-वार एलपीजी भरण संयंत्रों की संख्या और उनकी भरण क्षमता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान, पीएसयू ओएमसीज ने 28 नए एलपीजी भरण संयंत्र चालू किए हैं जिससे भरण क्षमता को 9079 हजार मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष (टीएमटीपीए) की वृद्धि हुई। जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

ओएमसी	क्षमता वृद्धि (टीएमटीआरए)*	बीपी की संख्या
आईओसी	3461	11
एचपीसी	3413	10
बीपीसी	2205	7
कुल	9079	28

स्रोत: पीएसयू ओएमसीज की ओर से आईओसीएल

* हजार मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष (टीएमटीपीए)

मध्य प्रदेश के देवास और शाजापुर जिलों में स्थित डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों को एलपीजी सिलेंडरों की आपूर्ति करने वाले पीएसयू ओएमसीज के भरण संयंत्रों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है-

ओएमसी	भरण संयंत्र का स्थल (बीपी)	क्षमता हजार मीट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष (टीएमटीपीए)
आईओसीएल	उज्जैन	180
बीपीसीएल	पीतमपुरा	60
बीपीसीएल	बकीना	60
एचपीसीएल	इंदौर	120

(ख): पीएसयू ओएमसीज में चल रही नई भरण परियोजनाओं और वर्तमान भरण संयंत्रों की क्षमता बढ़ाने की परियोजनाओं से देश में 800 टीएमटीपीए की अतिरिक्त भरण क्षमता प्राप्त होगी। चल रही एलपीजी अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग): वर्तमान में, पीएसयू ओएमसीज की राजस्थान के जालौर या सिरोही जिलों में नई एलपीजी भरण संयंत्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। जालौर और सिरोही जिलों के उपभोक्ताओं की सेवा में लगी पीएसयू ओएमसीज के वर्तमान भरण संयंत्रों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है: –

ओएमसी	भरण संयंत्र का स्थल (बीपी)	क्षमता हजार मीट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष (टीएमटीपीए)
आईओसीएल	जोधपुर, राजस्थान	60
आईओसीएल	साणंद, गुजरात	180
बीपीसीएल	उदयपुर, राजस्थान	60
एचपीसीएल	पिंडवाड़ा, राजस्थान	120

(घ) : पिछले 10 वर्षों में, पीएसयू ओएमसीज ने पूरे भारत में पाइपलाइनों के माध्यम से एलपीजी के परिवहन को बढ़ाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। समग्र रूप से, उद्योग ने पाइपलाइन के उपयोग को मॉडल हिस्सेदारी और कुल मात्रा दोनों के संदर्भ में बढ़ाया है। मात्रा के संदर्भ में, ओएमसीज का पाइपलाइन परिवहन वर्ष 2014 में 5,159 टन मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2015 में 14,165 टन मीट्रिक टन हो गया है। सभी ओएमसीज में यह लगातार बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति थोक एलपीजी परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइनों पर अधिक निर्भरता की ओर एक मजबूत उद्योग-व्यापी बदलाव को इंगित करती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दक्षता और सुरक्षा में वृद्धि, रसद लागत में कमी और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की विश्वसनीयता में सुधार होता है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनियों और चल रही परियोजनाओं

सहित ओएमसी द्वारा जोड़ी गई एलपीजी पाइपलाइनों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

(ङ): पिछले दशक में, ओएमसीज ने अस्थिर वैश्विक परिवेश में एलपीजी आयात में महत्वपूर्ण क्षमता विस्तार और एलपीजी आपूर्ति सुरक्षा को बढ़ाने के लिए भंडारण अवसंरचना में वृद्धि की है। सरकार, समय-समय पर तकनीकी और व्यवसायिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ाने की संभावनाओं का मूल्यांकन करती है।अतिरिक्त पेट्रोलियम रिजर्व स्थापित करने के लिए नए स्थलों का मूल्यांकन करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

विवरण-I

दिनांक 01.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में एलपीजी बॉटलिंग प्लांट और उनकी एलपीजी बॉटलिंग क्षमता का ब्यौरा:

क्रम सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	दिनांक 01.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार बॉटलिंग क्षमता (टीएमटीपीए)			
		आईओसीएल	एचपीसीएल	बीपीसीएल	कुल
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	15	0	0	**15**
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	420	540	120	**1080**
3	असम	540	30	60	**630**
4	बिहार	750	360	120	**1230**
5	छत्तीसगढ़	180	120	30	**330**
6	दिल्ली	480	0	0	**480**
7	गोवा	0	60	30	**90**
8	गुजरात	570	240	300	**1110**
9	हरियाणा	300	240	300	**840**
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	90	0	0	**90**
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	65	120	0	**185**
12	झारखंड	240	180	60	**480**
13	कर्नाटक	600	670	330	**1600**
14	केरल	420	120	150	**690**
15	मध्य प्रदेश	510	300	150	**960**
16	महाराष्ट्र	420	1140	1170	**2730**
17	मणिपुर	30	0	0	**30**
18	नगालैंड	22	0	0	**22**
19	उड़ीसा	180	240	90	**510**
20	पुदुचेरी	60	0	0	**60**
21	पंजाब	480	180	300	**960**
22	राजस्थान	510	360	300	**1170**
23	सिक्किम	11	0	0	**11**
24	तमिलनाडु	1170	240	420	**1830**

25	तेलंगाना	360	240	180	**780**
26	त्रिपुरा	60	0	0	**60**
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	1710	660	780	**3150**
28	उत्तराखंड	120	60	60	**240**
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	960	370	420	**1750**
	कुल	**11273**	**6470**	**5370**	**23113**

स्रोत: पीएसयू ओमएमसी की ओर से आईओसीएल

विवरण-II

चल रही एलपीजी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर परियोजना का ब्यौरा

बॉटलिंग प्लांट :

परियोजना स्थान	राज्य	क्षमता (टीएमटीपीए)	पीएसयू ओएमसी	निर्धारित समापन
उमियम (नया)	मेघालय	30	आईओसीएल	जून, 2026
मुआलखांग (नया)	मिजोरम	30	आईओसीएल	अक्टूबर, 2027
मटिया (नया)	असम	30	बीपीसीएल	मार्च, 2026
गोपालगंज (नया)	बिहार	120	बीपीसीएल	मार्च, 2027
बडनेरा (नया)	महाराष्ट्र	30	बीपीसीएल	मार्च, 2026
कानपुर (नया)	उत्तर प्रदेश	120	बीपीसीएल	सितंबर, 2027
बैंगलोर (क्षमता वृद्धि)	कर्नाटक	120	बीपीसीएल	मार्च, 2026
जयपुर (क्षमता वृद्धि)	जयपुर, राजस्थान	60	बीपीसीएल	मार्च, 2027
इंदौर (क्षमता वृद्धि)	मध्य प्रदेश	60	बीपीसीएल	मार्च, 2027
लोनी (क्षमता वृद्धि)	उत्तर प्रदेश	120	बीपीसीएल	मार्च, 2027
पटना (क्षमता वृद्धि)	बिहार	20	बीपीसीएल	सितंबर, 2026
नजीबाबाद (नया)	उत्तर प्रदेश	30	एचपीसीएल	जुलाई, 2026
नंदेसरी (नया)	उत्तर प्रदेश	30	एचपीसीएल	अगस्त, 2026
कुल		**800 टीएमटीपीए**		

स्रोत: पीएसयू ओएमसीज की ओर से आईओसीएल

भंडारण/टैंकेज :

परियोजना	जगह	क्षमता (एमटी)	ओएमसी	निर्धारित समापन
क्रायोजेनिक एलपीजी स्टोरेज और पाइपलाइन (नया)	उरण , महाराष्ट्र	30000	बीपीसीएल	जून, 2026

स्रोत: पीएसयू ओएमसीज की ओर से आईओसीएल

विवरण-III

चालू और निर्माणाधीन एलपीजी पाइपलाइनों का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	पाइपलाइन का नाम	क्षमता (एमएमटीपीए)	सीपीएसई	लंबाई (किमी में)	स्थिति
1	मंगलौर – येदियुर	3.11	एचपीसीएल	355	आपरेशनल
2	उरण - चाकन	1.00	एचपीसीएल/ बीपीसीएल	164	आपरेशनल
3	पारादीप – हल्दिया - दुर्गापुर और मुजफ्फरपुर तक विस्तार	3.5	आईओसीएल	1705	आपरेशनल
4	हसन- चेरलापल्ली	2.2	एचपीसीएल	620	आपरेशनल
5	जामनगर लोनी एलपीजी पाइपलाइन	3.25	गेल	1415	आपरेशनल
6	विजाग सिकंदराबाद एलपीजी पाइपलाइन	1.35	गेल	613	आपरेशनल
7	पानीपत-जालंधर पाइपलाइन	0.7	आईओसीएल	280	आपरेशनल
8	कोच्चि - सेलम	1.53	बीपीसीएल/ आईओसीएल	205	पलक्कड़ तक चालू और तमिलनाडु में निर्माणाधीन
9	कांडला - गोरखपुर	8.25	आईओसीएल/ बीपीसीएल/ एचपीसीएल	2805	गुजरात में चालू है। एमपी और यूपी में बन रहा है।
10	जालंधर गोइंदवाल एलपीजी पाइपलाइन	0.22	आईओसीएल	85	निर्माणाधीन
11	हल्दिया पानागढ़ एलपीजी पाइपलाइन	1.45	एचपीसीएल	215	निर्माणाधीन

स्रोत: पीएसयू ओएमसीज की ओर से आईओसीएल

एयर सेवा पोर्टल

***277. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:**

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षड़ङ्गी:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान एयर सेवा वेब पोर्टल और मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन के माध्यम से प्राप्त शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है और वर्तमान में कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं:

(ख) इन शिकायतों का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने एयर सेवा वेब पोर्टल की शिकायत-निवारण प्रणाली के संबंध में यात्रियों की

संतुष्टि का हाल ही में कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार पोर्टल पर पारदर्शिता और दक्षता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए हितधारकों द्वारा शिकायतों के समाधान में विलंब के लिए 'रीयल टाइम डैशबोर्ड' अथवा शास्ति सहित नई सुविधाएं शुरू करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू):

(क) : पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान एअर सेवा वेब पोर्टल और मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन पर प्राप्त शिकायतों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) : नागर विमानन मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

i. हवाई यात्री की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए मंत्रालय में स्थापित एअर सेवा नियंत्रण कक्ष हेतु एक समर्पित टीम।

ii. निवारण तंत्र और स्थिति की समीक्षा करने के लिए संबंधित हितधारक के साथ आवधिक बैठक के माध्यम से नियमित निगरानी।

iii. निर्धारित समय में शिकायत का समाधान करने के लिए सेवा स्तर समझौता।

एसएलए का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) : नागर विमानन मंत्रालय पोर्टल/मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन पर प्राप्त प्रयोक्ता फीडबैक, शिकायतों के निपटान के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा के अनुपालन और निवारण की गुणवत्ता का आवधिक मूल्यांकन करता है। इन आंकलनों से यह प्रदर्शित होता है कि शिकायतों का निपटान एक बड़े अनुपात में एअरसेवा सेवा स्तर समझौते (एसएलए) के अनुसार किया जा रहा है। शिकायत निवारण तंत्र के साथ समग्र रूप से यात्री संतुष्टि के स्तर में, विशेष रूप से शिकायत दर्ज करने में आसानी और उनकी स्थिति पर नज़र रखने के संबंध में समय के साथ-साथ सुधार की प्रवृत्ति देखी गई है। इसके साथ ही, उड़ान में देरी, समय पर रिफंड और सामान की डिलीवरी जैसे कुछ क्षेत्रों की पहचान प्रमुख चिंताओं के रूप में की गई है।

(घ) : वर्तमान में इस मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। सांविधिक और परिचालन अपेक्षाओं के अनुपालन में एअर सेवा पोर्टल में निरंतर प्रौद्योगिकीय और कार्यात्मक उन्नयन किया जाता है। हाल ही के संवर्धन में उच्च हवाई किराए के लिए "हवाई किराया" नामक एक नई शिकायत श्रेणी की शुरुआत करना शामिल है।

विवरण-I

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान एअर सेवा वेब पोर्टल और मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन पर प्राप्त शिकायतों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा:

वर्ष (1 जनवरी से 31 दिसंबर तक)	कुल प्राप्त शिकायतें	निपटान की गई कुल शिकायतें	लंबित शिकायतें
वर्ष 2022	9649	9649	0
वर्ष 2023	14116	14116	0
वर्ष 2024	19262	19262	0
वर्ष 2025 (1 जनवरी से 30 नवंबर तक)	16591	16309	282

विवरण-II

शिकायत का समाधान करने के लिए सेवा स्तर समझौते (एसएलए) का ब्यौरा

हितधारक	शिकायत श्रेणी	एसएलए समयसीमा
एयरलाइनें	स्वच्छता	6 घंटे
	उड़ान में देरी	1 दिन
	चेक-इन और बोर्डिंग	3 दिन
	दिव्यांगजनों की सहायता	3 दिन
	टिकटिंग, किराए और रिफंड	15 दिन
	रखरखाव	15 दिन
	भोजन	15 दिन
	सामान	21 दिन
	स्टाफ/चालक दल व्यवहार	21 दिन
	अन्य	15 दिन
हवाईअड्डे	सामान खोया और पाया	6 घंटे
	स्वच्छता/हाइजीन	6 घंटे
	एयर-कंडीशनिंग/रखरखाव	1 दिन

	दिव्यांगजनों की सहायता	3 दिन
	ट्रॉली/सुविधाएँ/बग्गी/वाई- फ़ाई	3 दिन
	टैक्सी/पार्किंग	7 दिन
	खुदरा दुकानें/भोजन और पेय पदार्थ	7 दिन
	साइनेज/उड़ान की जानकारी	7 दिन
	बैठने की व्यवस्था/प्रतीक्षा क्षेत्र	7 दिन
	कर्मचारी व्यवहार	15 दिन
	अन्य	15 दिन
बीसीएएस	प्रवेश पास	3 दिन
	सुरक्षा मंजूरी	7 दिन
	सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम अनुमोदन	15 दिन
	अन्य	15 दिन
सीमा शुल्क	आगमन	7 दिन
	प्रस्थान	7 दिन
	अन्य	15 दिन
डीजीसीए	उड़नयोग्यता	15 दिन
	इंजीनियरिंग प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय	15 दिन
	परीक्षा	15 दिन
	उड़ान विद्यालय	15 दिन
	लाइसेंस	15 दिन
	विनिर्माता	15 दिन
	एमआरओ	15 दिन
	परमिट और अनुमति	15 दिन
	अन्य	15 दिन
आप्रवासन	प्रस्थान	3 दिन
	आगमन	7 दिन
	अन्य	3 दिन
सुरक्षा	बोर्डिंग गेट	30 दिन
	सुरक्षा जाँच	30 दिन
	टर्मिनल प्रवेश	30 दिन
	अन्य	30 दिन

DUES OWED TO WEST BENGAL UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION

***278. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:**

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

(a) the details of outstanding dues owed to West Bengal under the Jal Jeevan Mission and the duration for which it has been pending; and

(b) the timeline by which these pending funds are likely to be released to West Bengal?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of India in partnership with States/UTs is implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide functional tap water connections to every rural household (at 55 lpcd, BIS:10500 standard).

At the start of the Mission in 2019, Only 3.23 crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. As on 15.12.2025, out of an estimated 19.37 crore rural households in the country, over 15.76 crore (81.42%) households have been provided with Function Household Tap Connections (FHTCs).

As reported by State Govt. of West Bengal, at the start of the Mission, in August 2019, only 2.15 Lakh (1.22%) rural household were reported to have tap water connection. As on 15.12.2025, out of 1.75 crore rural household, around 99.09 lakh (56.46%) rural households have been provided tap water connection in West Bengal.

Union Cabinet had approved the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission

for five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24. During this period, the States/UTs were to complete planning, approval, implementation of water supply schemes under the Mission. Releases to States including West Bengal was made in consonance with 'Just in Time' principle and extant instructions issued by Ministry of Finance from time to time so as to avoid undue parking of fund in the State. Against a central allocation of Rs.24,645.00 Crore, the State of West Bengal could draw only Rs.13,027.84 Crore during the mission period due to delay in submission of proposals along with requisite documents as per the MoF and JJM guidelines. The Central outlay as approved by the Union Cabinet has now been utilized. Further, State was clarified that the Central funding was limited to the approved Mission period only and advised the State to complete their ongoing works from their own resources.

The details of fund allocated, fund drawn by the State and reported expenditure under Jal Jeevan Mission to West Bengal is as under:

(Rs in crore)

S. No.	Year	Central share		State Expenditure
		Fund allocated	Fund drawn by State	
1	2019-20	995.33	994.75	469.54
2	2020-21	1,614.18	807.08	641.17
3	2021-22	6,998.97	1,404.61	725.77
4	2022-23	6,180.25	3,090.12	3,204.21
5	2023-24*	3,806.29	4,206.29	5,155.11
6	2024-25	5,049.98	2,524.99	4,905.55
Total		**24,645.00**	**13,027.84**	**15,101.35**

**Includes incentive funds of Rs. 400 crore in 2023-24.*

Source: JJM-IMIS

Further, considering the progress achieved so far and ongoing works, Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission till

December 2028 with enhanced total outlay through budget announcements 2025-26. Central grants-in-aid may be released to eligible States only after getting approval from the competent authority for the extension of the Jal Jeevan Mission with the enhanced outlay and following the issuance of the corresponding guidelines.

HIGHWAY PROJECTS IN KERALA

***279. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the details and current status of all new national highway projects sanctioned in Kerala during the last five years including their length, estimated cost and timelines for completion, project-wise;

(b) the present status of the proposed Outer Ring Road project in Kerala including progress of DPR preparation, land acquisition, estimated cost and the expected date of commencement of work;

(c) the details and current status of Greenfield Highway projects proposed or approved in Kerala including alignment, length, land acquisition progress and timelines;

(d) whether several sanctioned highway projects in the State are facing delays, if so, the reasons for such delays;

(e) the present status of land acquisition and fund release for ongoing and proposed highway projects; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to expedite the completion of delayed national highway, Outer Ring Road and Greenfield Highway projects in Kerala, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): During the last five years, several new National Highway projects have been sanctioned in the State of Kerala. The details and current status of these projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The proposal of Outer Ring Road of Thiruvananthapuram City is in the process of preparation of final design after review of various alternatives due to high hill cut/fill sections along alignment keeping in view of recent incidents of slippages of slope in NH-66 works. The firmed up total cost of the project would be known on finalisation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR).

(c): Details of Greenfield Highway projects to be taken up, and their tentative timelines in the State of Kerala are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) to (f): Some sanctioned National Highway projects in Kerala are facing delays due to various factors such as land acquisition issues, delays in forest and environmental clearances and adverse weather conditions. However, the Government is taking several measures to expedite the completion of the delayed National Highway, and Greenfield Highway projects in Kerala. These include regular review meetings at various levels, close coordination with the State Government for expeditious land acquisition and clearances, resolution of bottlenecks at the field level, and continuous monitoring of project progress. The

details of Land Acquisition in the State of Kerala are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

The details and status of projects in Kerala

Sl. No	Name of the Project	NH No	Length (km)	Sanction Cost Rs. in Cr	Date of Sanction	Status	Work completion date
	2020-21						
1	Strengthening and Construction of Retaining wall from KM 0/000 to 15/500 of NH 185 in the State of Kerala on EPC mode	185	15.5	47.62	14.12.2020	Completed	02.11.2023
2	Strengthening and Construction of Retaining wall from KM 106/700 to 136/600 of NH 183 in the State of Kerala on EPC mode	183	29.9	54.15	14.12.2020	work terminated	work terminated
3	Strengthening and Geometric improvements from Km 40/290 to 72/390 of NH 183A in the State of Kerala under Annual Plan 2020-21 on EPC Mode (Total length 32.100 Km).	183 A	32.1	47.58	14.01.2021	Completed	31.10.2024
4	Repair and Rehabilitation of Churali Bridge at KM 22/450, Karimban Bridge at KM 28/535, Thadiyanpadu Bridge at KM 30/725 and Dam top bridge at KM 36/155 in NH 185 in the State of Kerala	185		2.0593	02.03.2021	Completed	15.06.2022
5	Rehabilitation Paingana Bridge at KM 158/050 in NH 183 of Kottayam District in the State of Kerala	183		0.9752	02.03.2021	De-sanctioned	De-sanctioned

6	Repair and Rehabilitation of 35th Mile Bridge at KM 162/240 in NH 183 of Idukki District in the State of Kerala	183		0.9752	02.03.2021	Completed	30.03.2023
7	Thalappady to Chengala	66	39.0	1939.5	07.05.2020	Substantially Completed	PCC issued
8	Chengala to Neeleshwaram	66	37.3	1729.9	13.05.2020	On-going	30.06.2026
9	Neeleshwaram to Thalipparamba	66	40.1	3053.2	03.06.2020	On-going	30.06.2026
10	Thalipparamba to Muzhapilangadu	66	30.0	2721.5	24.07.2020	On-going	31.09.2026
11	Construction of six lane minor bridge at km 203.160 (Paloli palam) and major bridge (Morad)	66	2.1	216.9	05.03.2020	Substantially Completed	Substantially Completed. CC to be issued.
12	Azhiyur to Vengalam	66	40.8	3219.5	14.10.2020	On-going	31.08.2026
13	Ramanattukara to Valanchery	66	39.7	4256.1	30.03.2021	Substantially Completed	PCC issued
14	Valanchery to Kappirikkad	66	37.4	3366.1	31.03.2021	Substantially Completed	PCC issued
	Sub Total		**343.8**	**20656.1**			
	2021-22						
1	Strengthening and Geometric Improvement from KM 42/725 to 56/550 of NH 185 in the State of Kerala	185	13.825	22.4	08.12.2021	Completed	30.01.2025
2	Strengthening from KM 61/000 to 83/940 of NH 185 in the State of Kerala	185	22.94	30.32	13.12.2021	Completed	31.05.2024
3	Strengthening and Geometric Improvement from KM 15/000 to 25/000 of NH 766 in the State of Kerala	766	10	15.57	27.10.2021	Completed	31.05.2023
4	Strengthening and Geometric Improvement from KM 27/300 to 32/940 of NH 183A in the State of Kerala	183 A	5.6	9.45	14.07.2021 .	Completed	27.03.2023
5	Rehabilitation of Ellikad Bridge at chainage 43/650 on NH 766 in State of Kerala	766		0.65	07.12.2021	Completed	12.04.2024

6	Providing and applying acrylic elastomeric coating to link road bridges Phase I and Phase II connecting Cochin Byepass and Willington Island in NH 47A(New NH 966B)	966 B		8.83	07.12.2021	Completed	22.04.2023
7	Permanent Rectification of identified 8 numbers of Accident Black Spots on KL-(02)-109, KL-(02)-111, KL-(02)- 095, KL-(02)-112, KL-(02)-132, KL-(02)-235, KL-(02)-236 and KL-(02)-110 on NH-183 in the State of Kerala	183	3	10.4	13.12.2021	Completed	17.10.2023
8	Kappirikkad-Thalikulam	66	33.2	3591.1	24.09.2021	On-going	31.03.2026
9	Thalikulam-Kodungallur	66	28.8	3612.7	24.09.2021	On-going	31.03.2026
10	Kodungallur- Edapally	66	26.0	3465.8	27.08.2021	On-going	31.05.2026
11	Thuravoor Thekku – Paravoor	66	38.4	2887.7	12.08.2021	On-going	31.05.2026
12	Paravoor to Kottukulangara	66	37.5	3506.2	16.11.2021	On-going	31.03.2026
13	Kottukulangara to start of Kollam bypass	66	31.5	3835.2	18.05.2021	On-going	25.03.2026
14	Start of Kollam Bypass to Kadambattukonam	66	31.3	2704.6	21.05.2021	On-going	30.06.2026
15	Kadambattukonam to Kazhakuttom	66	29.8	3409.7	06.12.2021	On-going	30.06.2026
	Sub total		**311.865**	**27110.62**			
	2022-23						
1	Land Acquisition estimate for widening to two lane with paved shoulder of NH 766 starting from km 40/000(Puthupaddy) to km 117/600 Muthanga including Sultan bathery bypass in the State of Kerala	766		214.88	12.10.2022	work de-sanctioned	work de-sanctioned
2	Strengthening from Km 0/000 to km 5/920 in NH 966B in the State of Kerala under Annual Plan 2022-23 on EPC Mode	966 B	5.92	12.85	07.03.2023	Completed	25.01.2025

3	Land acquisition estimate for widening to two lane with paved shoulder of NH 185 starting from its junction with NH No 85 Adimaly(km 0/000) and terminating with its junction with NH 183 near Kumily (Km83/940) in State of Kerala	185		350.75	22.03.2023	Work under De sanction	Work under De sanction
4	Land acquisition estimate for widening to two lane with paved shoulder of NH 766 starting from Km 5/000(Malaparamba) to km 40/000(Puthupady) includin g bypasses at Koduvally and Thamarassery in State of Kerala-	766		454.01	21.03.2023	work de sanctioned	work de sanctioned
5	Elevated Corridor from Aroor to Thuravoor Thekku	66	12.8	2927.2	15.07.2022	On-going	30.06.2026
6	Widening/Development of NH-85	85	124.6	1231.7	25.05.2022	On-going	30.03.2026
	Sub total		**143.32**	**5191.39**			
	2023-24						
1	Rectification of 4 Nos of Blackspot	66	2.4	130.6	25.12.2023	On-going	31.03.2026
2	Rectification of 11 Nos of Blackspot	544	12.1	485.4	06.09.2023	On-going	08.12.2025
	Sub total		**14.5**	**616.0**			
	2024-25						
1	Improvement proposal in landslide locations Km 160/250 and including Km 120/630, Km 124/850, Km 145/240, Km 154/175 of NH 85 in the State of Kerala under Annual Plan 2024-25 on EPC Mode-Job No 923	85		**7.99**	14.11.2024	On-going	30.04.2026
2	Geometrical Improvements at Ghat section of Thamarassery Churram on NH 766 at selected 3 locations where forest land is made available and the	766	**0.35**	**37.16**	04.12.2024	On-going	18.02.2027

	chainages (i) Hairpin bend No.6- (km 50+400 to 50+620) (ii) Hairpin Bend No.-7 (Km 51+590 to 51+680) (iii) Hairpin Bend No.8 (Km 51+860 to 51+900) in the state of Kerala under Annual plan 2024-25 on EPC Mode						
3	Construction of an underpass at km 184.850, supply and installation of Street lighting, Construction of Service roads and other miscellaneous works in Thalassery Mahe bypass	66	1.1	40.4	02.07.2024	On-going	20.05.2026
4	Balance work of widening of 4 nos existing 2 Lane major Bridge of Six-laning of Kozhikode Bypass	66	1.9	126.0	30.05.2024	On-going	05.03.2026
5	Rectification of 17 nos of Blackspot	544	17.2	1058	02.07.2024	Awarded	Awarded and Appointed date yet to be declared
	Sub total		**20.595**	**1269.5**			

STATEMENT-II

Details of Greenfield Highway projects to be taken up, and their tentative timelines in the State of Kerala:

Sr. No.	PROJECT NAME	NH	Alignment approval date	Length (in Km)	Current Status	Land Acquisition Status			Time line
						3A	3D	3G	
1	Aryankavu to Edamon	744	13.02.2025	20.6	DPR is in progress	To be initiated	Nil	Nil	Since the Projects are to be appraised by PPPAC and approved by CCEA, therefore, the commencement of Project is possible
2	Edamon to Kadambattukonam	744	23.01.2025	38.9	DPR stage	116.93 Ha	102.02 Ha	Nil	
3	Punalur Bypass	744	To be approved	11.5	Alignment approval stage	To be initiated	Nil	Nil	

4	Vizhinjam-Navaikulam Outer Ring Road	866	To be approved	62.7	Alignment approval stage	100%	30%	Nil	only after sanction of the project by Govt of India.
5	Palakkad-Kozhikode GF Highway	966	27.01.2022	121.0	DPR stage	571.007 Ha	549.352 Ha	542.105 Ha	
6	Angamaly to Kundanoor section of NH-544	544	To be approved	44.7	Alignment approval stage	NA	NA	NA	
7	Kodungaloor to Angamaly section of NH-544	544	To be approved	20.0	DPR is to be initiated	NA	NA	NA	DPR has been awarded

STATEMENT-III

The details of Land Acquisition in the State of Kerala

Sr. No.	PROJECT NAME	NH No.	Length (in Km)	On-going or Proposed	Land Acquisition							Fund deposited to CALA (in Cr.)	Remarks
					Total land required (in Ha)	Already available (in Ha)	Total Land to be acquired (in Ha)	Additional Requirements					
								3A	3D	3G	3H		
1	Chengala to Neeleshwaram	66	37.27	On-going	167.71	125.76	41.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	525.29	DPR Completed
2	Neeleshwaram to Thaliparambha	66	40.11	On-going	181.57	75.71	105.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1363.75	DPR Completed
3	Thaliparambha to Muzhapilangad	66	29.95	On-going	135.95	23.56	112.39	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	1137.20	DPR Completed
4	Azhiyur to Vengalam	66	40.80	On-going	183.60	108.70	108.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1645.54	DPR Completed
7	Kappririkkad-Thalikulam	66	33.17	On-going	169.74	60.37	109.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2592.85	DPR Completed
8	Thalikulam-Kodungallur	66	28.84	On-going	144.64	48.58	96.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2504.08	DPR Completed
9	Kodungallur-Edappally	66	26.03	On-going	112.53	112.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1472.35	DPR Completed
10	Aroor-Thuravoor	66	38.39	On-going	170.55	170.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1374.34	DPR Completed
11	Thuravoor-Paravoor	66	12.75	On-going	1.41	1.24	0.18	0.58	0.58	0.01	0.64	52.98	DPR Completed
12	Kochi – Munnar	85	124.64	On-going	4.80	4.65	0.14	4.88	0.37	0.55	0.39	19.15	DPR Completed

13	Muvattupuzha - Kothamangalam Bypass	Bypass	13.00	Proposed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	DPR Awarded on 04.12.2025
14	Willingdon Island to Kundanoor	966B	5.89	Proposed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Alignment Approval stage
15	Paravoor-Kottukulanagara	66	37.50	On-going	168.75	112.92	55.83	55.83	55.83	55.73	55.50	1756.55	DPR Completed
16	Kottukulangara - Kollam Bypass	66	31.50	On-going	141.75	100.43	41.32	41.32	41.32	41.20	41.11	1599.30	DPR Completed
17	Arayankavu - Edamon	744	20.60	Proposed	60.80	2.00	58.80	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Feasibility Stage
18	Edamon - Kadambattukonam	744	38.86	Proposed	180.58	0.00	180.58	116.93	102.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Draft DPR
19	Punalur Bypass	Bypass	11.53	Proposed	36.99	0	36.99	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Alignment Approval stage
20	Kollam Bypass to Kadambattukonam	66	31.25	On-going	24.02	0.00	24.02	24.02	24.02	24.02	24.02	1068.52	DPR Completed
21	Kadambattukonam to Kazhakuttam	66	29.83	On-going	71.22	71.22	71.22	71.22	71.22	71.22	71.22	1546.29	DPR Completed
22	Vizhinjam-Navaikulam Outer Ring Road	866	62.70	Proposed	315.28	0.00	315.28	315.28	100.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	Final DPR
23	Kozhikode - Palakkad	966	121.01	Proposed	571.01	0.00	571.01	571.007Ha	549.352Ha	542.105Ha	503.535Ha	4226.50	Final DPR
24	Angamaly - Kundanoor	544	44.70	Proposed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Alignment Approval stage
25	Kodungallur-Angamaly	544	20.00	Proposed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	DPR Awarded
26	Connectivity of Kannur Airport from NH-66	-	30	Proposed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	DPR Awarded
27	connectivity from Ramanattukara to Calicut International Airport	-	12	Proposed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	DPR Awarded
28	Fort Vypin to Matysyafed Tourist Office	-	13	Proposed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	DPR Awarded

हिसार विमानपत्तन का विकास

***280. श्री जय प्रकाशः**

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या हिसार में मौजूद विमानन अवसंरचना को औपचारिक रूप से विमानपत्तन घोषित कर दिया गया है अथवा वह अभी भी 'एयरोड्रोम' के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) हिसार विमानपत्तन/एमरोड्रोम के उन्नयन, विस्तार और वहां से वाणिज्यिक उड़ानों का संचालन शुरू करने के लिए बनाई गई किसी योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने रनवे के विस्तार, टर्मिनल भवन के निर्माण, रात्रि में विमान उतारने की सुविधा, हवाई यातायात नियंत्रण (एटीसी) टावर और कार्गो से संबंधित अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए कोई वित्तीय आवंटन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में हिसार से नियमित घरेलू उड़ान सेवाएं शुरू करने या क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना-उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-उड़ान) के अंतर्गत इसे सक्रिय करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू):

(क) से (घ): हरियाणा राज्य में स्थित हिसार हवाईअड्डा, हरियाणा राज्य सरकार के स्वामित्व वाला एक प्रचालनरत हवाईअड्डा है तथा राज्य सरकार और भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) के बीच हस्ताक्षरित प्रचालन एवं अनुरक्षण समझौते के तहत भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) द्वारा प्रचालित किया जाता है। वर्तमान में हिसार हवाईअड्डे से दिल्ली, अयोध्या, चंडीगढ़ और जयपुर सहित अन्य स्थानों के लिए एलाइंस एअर द्वारा अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक उड़ानें परिचालित की जा रही हैं।

हरियाणा राज्य सरकार ने हिसार हवाईअड्डे पर 486.86 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक एकीकृत टर्मिनल भवन, कार्गो टर्मिनल, एटीसी टॉवर सह तकनीकी ब्लॉक, अग्निशमन केंद्र

भवन का निर्माण और संबद्ध निर्माण कार्य किए हैं।

हिसार हवाईअड्डे को बोली प्रक्रिया के दूसरे चरण के दौरान आरसीएस – 'उड़ान' योजना के तहत चिह्नित किया गया था। 'उड़ान' 5.3 और 5.4 के तहत, हिसार को देहरादून, चंडीगढ़ और धर्मशाला से जोड़ने वाले मार्गों के लिए एयरलाइन प्रचालकों को आशय पत्र (एलओआई) जारी किए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, मार्च 1994 में वायु निगम अधिनियम के निरस्त होने के बाद से भारतीय घरेलू विमानन क्षेत्र को नियंत्रणमुक्त कर दिया गया है, जिससे एयरलाइनें मार्ग संवितरण दिशानिर्देशों (आरडीजी) के अनुसार मार्गों और विमान के प्रकारों का चयन कर सकती हैं। तदनुसार, किसी भी हवाईअड्डे पर हवाई सेवाओं का आरंभ होना एयरलाइन की परिचालन और वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के अध्यधीन है।

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(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2991 to 3220

महाराष्ट्र में भारतमाला परियोजना का विस्तार

2991. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

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

(क) देश में विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में भारतमाला परियोजना के विस्तार हेतु सरकार की योजना क्या है;

(ख) गत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत निर्मित किये गए/शामिल किये गए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में विशेष रूप से परभणी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत निर्मित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की कुल लंबाई कितनी है;

(घ) महाराष्ट्र में भूमि अधिग्रहण या पर्यावरण स्वीकृति के कारण विलंबित परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का मुम्बई-पुणे मार्ग पर यातायात के बढ़ते दबाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए नए एक्सप्रेसवे कॉरिडोर के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या सुदक्ष परिवहन प्रणाली (आईटीएस) का उपयोग देश की राजमार्ग सुरक्षा अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु किया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों और उसके आधार का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ङ): सरकार देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विस्तार/विकास के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करती रहती है/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर)/उपक्रम/तैयार करती रहती है। परियोजना कार्यान्वयन और निवेश का निर्णय डीपीआर के परिणाम, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, यातायात घनत्व, पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल आदि के आधार पर लिया जाता है।

(ख): महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एनएचएआई के माध्यम से निष्पादित भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत विभिन्न परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत महाराष्ट्र में एनएचएआई द्वारा 564 किमी लंबाई का निर्माण किया गया है।

(घ): महाराष्ट्र राज्य में, भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत 15 परियोजनाओं सहित 66 परियोजनाओं को संविदा के अनुसार उनके मूल पूर्णता निर्धारित समय सीमा से विलंबित किया गया है।

(च): जी, हाँ। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और एक्सप्रेसवे पर इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम (आईटीएस) या एडवांस्ड ट्रैफिक मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम (एटीएमएस) को लागू करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य सड़क सुरक्षा को

बढ़ाना, यातायात उल्लंघन को कम करना और एआई-आधारित निगरानी और स्वचालित प्रवर्तन तंत्र के माध्यम से घटना प्रतिक्रिया समय में सुधार करना है।

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और एक्सप्रेसवे पर उन्नत यातायात प्रबंधन प्रणाली (एटीएम) को लागू करने के लिए दिनांक 10.10.23 को नीति परिपत्र संख्या 11.53 जारी की है। नीति में पूरे राजमार्ग खंड और एआई आधारित वीडियो घटना का पता लगाने और प्रवर्तन प्रणाली की निगरानी शामिल है जो पुलिस और अन्य प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा ई-चालान तैयार करने की सुविधा भी प्रदान करेगी। नीति दस्तावेज का उद्देश्य दुर्घटनाओं, यातायात उल्लंघन और घटना प्रतिक्रिया समय को कम करना है। सरकार ने राजमार्गों और एक्सप्रेसवे में एटीएमएस समाधान को चरणबद्ध तरीके से लागू करने की परिकल्पना की है।

विवरण

भारतमाला के तहत वर्ष 2020-21 से 2025-26 के दौरान शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं की जिले-वार सूची

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	जिलों के नाम जिनसे होकर यह परियोजना गुजरती है	परियोजना की लंबाई [किमी में]	टीपीसी [करोड़ रु. में]	नियत तिथि	निर्धारित संशोधित पूर्णता तिथि / वास्तविक या संभावित पूर्णता तिथि	वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान निर्मित परियोजना की लंबाई	वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान निर्मित परियोजना की लंबाई
1	पनवेल-इंदापुर पैकेज-1	रायगढ़	42.300	151.26	29.03.2023	28.12.2023 /31.01.2026	38.136	3.414
2	पनवेल-इंदापुर पैकेज-2	रायगढ़	42.300	332	18.11.2022	21.05.2024/31.03.2026	29.633	5.386
3	महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अहमदनगर बाईपास (डिज़ाइन चैनेज 0+000 किमी से 40+600 किमी तक) का सुधार और निर्माण कार्य, जो कि सिन्नर-शिरडी-अहमदनगर (एनएच-160) सड़क के मौजूदा चैनेज 163+400 से एनएच-222 (एनएच-61) के 228+700 किमी तक फैला हुआ है।	अहिल्यानगर	40.6	715	21.07.2021	23.10.2024	32	5
4	महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एचएएम आधार पर एनएच-561-ए के अहिल्यानगर-घोगारगांव खंड (किमी 0.000 से किमी 38.775 तक) का चार लेन का निर्माण (पैकेज - I)।	अहिल्यानगर	38.775	605	28.12.2021	22.03.2024	26.275	0
5	महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एचएएम आधार पर एनएच-561-ए के घोगरगांव से चापड़गांव खंड (किमी 38.775 से किमी 80.390 तक) का पैकेज-II के तहत चार लेन का निर्माण।	अहिल्यानगर	41.615	629	13.11.2021	12.01.2024	27.615	0
6	अहमदनगर शहर में पुणे-औरंगाबाद रोड पर सक्कर चौक से एसबी चौक तक 4 लेन का एलिवेटेड स्ट्रक्चर (फ्लाईओवर)	अहिल्यानगर	3.08	258.3	18.12.2020	17.10.2022	0	0

7	मौजूदा किमी 88,400 (सावली विहिर) से 163,400 किमी (अहमदनगर बाईपास की शुरुआत) तक राजमार्ग को पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित चार लेन में अपग्रेड करना (डिजाइन लंबाई - 75,000 किमी)	अहिल्यानगर	75	515	29.04.2025	28.04.2027	0	0
8	एनएच 965 का मोहोल-वखारी (किमी 0.000 से किमी 44.700) पैकेज I	सोलापुर	44.7	1547.09	31.01.2020	31.08.2023	2.15	0.5
9	एनएच 965 के वाखरी-खुदुस (किमी 44,700 से किमी 77,800 तक) पैकेज II		33.1	979	31.01.2020	16.06.2023	1.1	0.6
10	एनएच 965 के खुदुस-धर्मपुरी (किमी 77,800 से किमी 117,00) तक पैकेज III		39.2	1153.5	31.01.2020	31.08.2023	3.7	1.3
11	एनएच 965जी के पटास-बारामती किमी (0.000 से किमी 41.369 तक) पैकेज I	पुणे	41.369	1342.5	09.09.2021	25.07.2023	1.9	0.4
12	एनएच 965जी बारामती-इंदापुर (किमी 41.369 से किमी 83.500) तक पैकेज II		42.131	1471.3	09.09.2021	31.03.2026	9.6	2.55
13	एनएच 965जी के इंदापुर-टोंडाले (किमी 83.500 से किमी 130.202) पैकेज III	पुणे / सोलापुर	46.702	1601.3	07.09.2021	10.03.2025	17.7	5
14	वीएमई पैकेज-XI किमी 77.000 से किमी 103.400 तक (वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे का गंजड से तलसारी खंड)	पालघर	26.400	1730.21	18.05.2022	पीसीसी-1 दिनांक 24.440 किमी की लंबाई के लिए 19.08.2024 से प्रभावी तिथि 23.12.2024/15.12.2025 (संभावित पूर्णता तिथि) को जारी किया गया।	18.34	6.69
15	(वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे का मसवन से गंजाड खंड) के किमी 50.700 से किमी 77.000 तक वीएमई पैकेज-XII	पालघर	26.300	2110.93	23.03.2022	31.01.2026 (पूर्ण होने की संभावित तिथि)	7.96	6.85
16	मुख्य एक्सप्रेसवे के किमी 26.582 से किमी 50.700 (कोशिम्बे से मसवन) और स्पर के किमी	पालघर	27.118	4298.89	08.02.2022	पीसीसी-1 दिनांक 24.368 किमी की लंबाई के लिए दिनांक 15.07.2025 से जारी	9.11	9.50

	0+0 से किमी 3+000 (वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे के शिरसाद से मसवन खंड) वीएमई पैकेज-XIII					किया गया है, जिसमें 05.12.2025 को 2.75 किमी की लंबाई पर डीलिंकिंग का कार्य शामिल है। 31.03.2026 (पूर्ण होने की संभावित तिथि)		
17	(चांदीप से अक्लोली तक - वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे का स्पूर खंड) के किमी 3,000 से किमी 20,200 तक वीएमई पैकेज-XIV,	पालघर	17.200	2016.05	10.11.2022	28.02.2026 (पूर्ण होने की संभावित तिथि)	0.85	8.78
18	वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे के किमी 20.200 से किमी 43.000 (अकलोली से अमने-स्पर) खंड तक) वीएमई पैकेज-XV	ठाणे	18.000	2603.18	10.11.2022	15.02.2026 (पूर्ण होने की संभावित तिथि)	4.61	9.39
19	बोरीवली किमी 38,200 से किरावाली किमी 45,200 तक (एमएसआरडीसी के समृद्धि महामार्ग को जोड़ने के लिए) वीएमई पैकेज-XV-ए	ठाणे	7.000	264.23	01.08.2023	31.03.2024 / 31.03.2026	1.00	3.00
20	(अमाने से भोज - वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे का स्पर खंड) के किमी 43.000 से किमी 69.700 तक वीएमई पैकेज-XVI	ठाणे	29.700	3918.77	01.11.2022	20.310 किमी लंबाई के लिए पीसीसी-1 प्रस्ताव 16.09.2025 से प्रभावी तिथि के लिए 02.12.2025/31.03.2026 (संभावित पूर्णता तिथि) को भेजा गया।	11.08	12.42
21	(वडोदरा मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे का भोज से मोरबे-स्पर खंड) के किमी 69.700 से किमी 79.800 तक वीएमई पैकेज-XVII	ठाणे/रायगढ़	9.983	1972.94	19.01.2023	31.03.2026 (पूर्ण होने की संभावित तिथि)	0.00	1.63
22	एनएच-848 के वडापे से ठाणे खंड का 6/8 लेन का निर्माण	ठाणे	20.71	1252.92	21-01-2019	31-03-2026	10.00	1.73

23	एनएच-48 के 592.500 किमी से 658.000 किमी तक के कागल-सतारा खंड का 6 लेन (पैकेज-I)	कोल्हापुर और सांगली	61.945	1025.2	13-01-2023	30-04-2026	20.91	13.04
24	एनएच-48 (पैकेज-II) के 658,000 किमी से 725,000 किमी तक के कागल-सतारा खंड का 6 लेन	सतारा और सांगली	67	2008.47	16-12-2022	31-03-2026	22.61	10.55
25	एनएच-150ई के अक्कलकोट सोलापुर खंड को किमी. 99.400 से किमी. 138.352 तक एचएएम आधार पर चार लेन का बनाना।	सोलापुर	38.952	807	14.12.2018	13.12.2020	0	0
26	एचएएम आधार पर एनएच-166 के बोरगांव-वाटंबरे खंड (किमी. 224,000 से किमी. 276,000 तक) का चार लेन का निर्माण (पैकेज-II)।	सांगली और सोलापुर	52	1029.4	22.04.2019	20.04.2021	0	0
27	एचएएम आधार पर एनएच-166 के वाटंबरे-मंगलवेधा खंड (किमी 276,000 से किमी 321,600 तक) चार लेन का निर्माण (पैकेज-III) ।	सोलापुर	45.6	957	31.12.2018	30.12.2020	0	0
28	एचएएम आधार पर एनएच-166 के मंगलवेधा-सोलापुर खंड (किमी. 321.600 से किमी. 378.100 तक) चार लेन का निर्माण (पैकेज-IV)।	सोलापुर	55.8	1141	23.05.2019	22.05.2021	0	0
29	सूरत-नासिक-अहमदनगर-सोलापुर-एमएचकेएनटी सीमा ग्रीनफील्ड के किमी 512,000 से किमी 548,400 तक छह लेन का निर्माण। पैकेज-14	सोलापुर, कालाबुर्गी	36.4	872.17	03.10.2024	02.10.2026	0	0
30	एनएच 160 के सिन्नार-शिरडी खंड (सिन्नार बाईपास सहित) 4-लेन का निर्माण।	नासिक और अहिल्यानगर	47.751	946	18.08.2020	17.08.2022/ 31.03.2023	0	0
31	महाराष्ट्र राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-03 (नया एनएच-848) के वडापे-गोंडे खंड पर खडावली जंक्शन (किमी 528.086) पर 6-लेन वीयूपी का निर्माण	ठाणे	0.722	22.38	21.01.2020	31.07.2024/ 31.05.2025	0	0.722
32	महाराष्ट्र राज्य में ईपीसी मोड के तहत एनएच-3 (नया एनएच-848) के गोंडे वडापे खंड पर किमी	ठाणे	1.89	51	01.03.2021	27.12.2024/ 10.01.2025	0	1.89

	480+14, किमी 514+578, किमी 520+387 पर 6 लेन के स्वतंत्र ग्रेड-सेपरेटिड संरचनाओं का डिजाइन और निर्माण।							
33	एनएच-60 के खेड़ सिन्नेर खंड के 4 लेन के निर्माण के लिए चरण-1 के तहत शेष कार्य, जिसमें खेड़ बाईपास, पेठ, मंचर बाईपास और एकलहरे की पूरी लंबाई शामिल है, को पूरा किया जाना है।	पुणे	14.137	216.58	14.10.2020	13.10.2022 / 30.06.2023	0	0
34	एनएच-60 के खेड़ सिन्नर खंड के 4 लेन के निर्माण के लिए चरण-II के तहत शेष कार्य, जिसमें कलम बाईपास, भटकलवाई और अलेफाटा बाईपास के हिस्से शामिल हैं, को पूरा किया जाना है।	पुणे	8.634	122.15	29.12.2020	02.07.2022 / 15.11.2024	0.4	0.984
35	एनएच-965 का धरमपुरी से लोनांद खंड (पैकेज -4)	सतारा	49.4	1411.8	14.09.2021	14.09.2023 / 31.12.2025	15.6	2.2
36	एनएच-965 का लोनांद से दिवेघाट खंड (पैकेज -5)	सतारा और पुणे	54.5	1709.55	02.05.2022	01.05.2024 / 31.12.2025	29.22	11.18
37	एनएच-53 के मोज़ारी शहर (तालुका-तिवासा) के किमी 0.000 से किमी 6.100 तक 4 लेन बाईपास।	अमरावताई	6.100	116.42	15-06-2022	14/06/2023 15.12.2025	4.5	1.3
38	अमरावती - चिखली [अमरावती - कुरनखेड़, किमी 166.00 से किमी 220.00 तक] 4 लेन का शेष कार्य (पैकेज - I)	अमरावताई और अकोला	54.000	713.07	10/07/2021	10-07-2023	8.85	0.00
39	अमरावती - चिखली [कुरनखेड - शेलाड के किमी 220.00 से किमी 270.00] 4 लेन का शेष कार्य (पैकेज - II)	अकोला	50,000	633.7	29/06/2021	29-06-2023	6.42	0.00
40	अमरावती - चिखली [शेलाड - नंदुरा, किमी 270.00 से किमी 315.00 तक] 4 लेन का शेष कार्य (पैकेज - III)	अकोला और बुलढाणा	45.000	580.01	14/01/2021	07.02.2023	0.70	0.08
41	अमरावती – चिखली [नांदुरा - चिखली किमी से 315.00 से किमी 360.00] 4 लेन का शेष कार्य (पैकेज - IV)	बुलढाना	45.000	583.61	19-05-2021	18-05-2023	2.75	0.60

42	औरंगाबाद-पैठन का 4 लेन	छत्रपति संभाजीनगर	44.220	1505.00	24-01-2023	23.07.2024/15.12.2025	24.00	10.84
43	फाम्ने (510,000 किमी) से महाराष्ट्र/गुजरात सीमा (650,794 किमी) तक का शेष कार्य	धुले और नंदुरबार	140.790	1654.07	18-09-2020	18/09/202231.12.2025	8.69	5.61
44	एनएच-161 के पंगारे से वारंगा फाटा खंड (पैकेज-IV) के 134.500 किमी से 174.645 किमी (डिजाइन चैनेज) तक के 4 लेन खंड में कलामनुरी और अखाड़ा बालापुर के बाईपास सहित 4 लेन की लंबाई शामिल है।	हिंगोली	41.640	1188	01/07/2021	30.06.2023	0.00	0.00
45	एनएच-53 (पुराना एनएच-6) के किमी 485,000 से किमी 499,800 तक बाणगंगा ब्रिज - भंडारा (भंडारा बाईपास सहित) का 6 लेन खंड	भंडारा	14.800	815.77	06/04/2022	05.01.2024	11.32	2.73
46	एनएच-6 (नया एनएच-53) के बाणगंगा पुल खंड तक सीएच/एमएच सीमा पर 4 लेन शमन उपाय संरचनाएं	भंडारा और गोंडिया	10.990	540.24	08-11-2021	07/11/202331.12.2025	8.95	0.77
47	रायपुर-नागपुर मार्ग पर (किमी 441.970 से किमी 443.560 तक) 6 लेन सौन्दद आरओबी	गोंडिया	1.600	32.52	29-11-2024	01/12/202531.03.2026	0.00	0.00
कुल			1702.15	46758.95			417.68	146.64

सीजीटीएमएसई के अंतर्गत ऋण संस्थान

2992. डॉ. भोला सिंह:

क्या **सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सहकारी संस्थाएं/बैंक सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों हेतु क्रेडिट गारंटी ट्रस्ट (सीजीटीएमएसई) योजना के अंतर्गत सदस्य क्रेडिट संस्थाएं बन सकती हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत सहकारी बैंक संभावित रूप से प्राप्त करने वाले गारंटी कवर सीमा के प्रतिशत का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सहकारी समिति के सदस्य को उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत लाभ प्राप्त करने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) : सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी निधि ट्रस्ट (सीजीटीएमएसई) के तहत सहकारी बैंक सदस्य ऋणप्रदाता संस्थानों (एमएलआई) के रूप में पंजीकृत किए जाने हेतु पात्र है। दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, सीजीटीएमएसई के तहत, 139 सहकारी बैंक एमएलआई के रूप में पंजीकृत है।

(ख) : सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों को प्रदान किए गए ऋणों के लिए गारंटी कवरेज की सीमा 75% से 90% तक है। सहकारी बैंकों के लिए प्रति उधारकर्ता गारंटी की अधिकतम सीमा 2 करोड़ रुपए है।

(ग) : सहकारी समितियों के सदस्य, एमएसएमईडी अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत सम्मिलित कार्यों के लिए एमएलआई से प्राप्त किए गए ऋण के संबंध में सीजीटीएमएसई के तहत अपनी व्यक्तिगत क्षमता में गारंटी कवरेज हेतु पात्र हैं।

करौली में पेयजल संकट

2993. श्री भजन लाल जाटवः

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

(क) करौली जिले में अभी भी पेयजल संकट का सामना कर रहे गाँवों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त जिले में खराब और मरम्मत किए गए हैंडपंपों एवं ट्यूबवेलों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) नई पेयजल योजनाओं की स्वीकृति/प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का जल समस्या का सामना कर रहे गाँवों हेतु कोई विशेष पुनर्वास योजना कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क): राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, करौली जिले के सभी गांवों को विभिन्न जलापूर्ति योजनाओं से लाभान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ख): राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान करौली जिले में कुल 2,582 हैंडपंप और 880 ट्यूबवेल खराब पाए गए हैं और सभी की मरम्मत कर दी गई है।

(ग): राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, करौली जिले के ग्रामीण परिवारों सहित राज्य के सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए जेजेएम के तहत सभी पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजनाओं को मई 2023 तक राज्य स्तरीय योजना स्वीकृति समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया था।

राजस्थान राज्य द्वारा जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस पर सूचित किए गए अनुसार, 15.08.2019 को जेजेएम की शुरुआत में, करौली जिले में केवल 14,855 (6.41%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन थे। तब से, लगभग 1.36 लाख और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 14.12.2025 तक, करौली जिले के 2.32 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 1.51 लाख (65.2%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए नल जल कनेक्शन का प्रावधान उपलब्ध है।

(घ): राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, ऐसे किसी भी गांव की सूचना नहीं मिली है जिसमें पानी की समस्या के कारण पुनर्वास योजना की आवश्यकता हो।

EXPANSION OF REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY SCHEME

2994. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken initiatives to expand regional air connectivity in Odisha beyond Bhubaneshwar under the UDAN scheme or any other scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the current status of aviation infrastructure development in Odisha's tribal and coastal regions;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility studies to boost drone and small aircraft logistics in cyclone and flood-prone areas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to encourage development and manufacture of Drones in civil and defence sectors in view of the smooth operational capability of Drones in almost all spheres of life like defence, commerce, agriculture etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of defence units and civilian manufacturers who are contributing to the development of defence and civil use of Drones in the country; and

(f) whether there is any Government watch over the use of this new tool/technology to ensure national security and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) and (b): Under the UDAN scheme, seven airports/airstrips in the state Odisha have been identified for the development and operation of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) flights. Out of these, Jharsuguda, Rourkela, Utkela, and Jeypore have already been developed and operationalized.

Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN is an ongoing scheme wherein bidding rounds are conducted from time to time for covering more destinations and routes under the scheme. Revival / up-gradation of unserved and underserved airports is undertaken upon its identification through valid bid and award to the Selected Airline Operator (SAO).

(c) to (f): Ministry of Civil Aviation has issued the liberalised and simplified Drone Rules, 2021 for various Drone activities in India.

Further, to promote indigenous drone manufacturing in India, Ministry of Civil Aviation notified the certification scheme for unmanned aircraft system (UAS) on 26th January, 2022 and the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme on 30th September 2021.

As on 15 December 2025, 142 type certificates have been granted to a total of 95 Indian manufacturers by DGCA for various applications such as Agricultural, mapping, Inspection, surveillance and logistic purposes.

The Government has put in place a comprehensive regulatory framework for conduct of safe and efficient use of unmanned aircraft systems (drones).

The measures taken by the Ministry of Civil Aviation include:

- Notification of the Drone Rules, 2021 (25 August 2021), mandating type certification of drones under the UAS certification scheme (26 January 2022), except for Nano and R&D drones.

- Subsequent Drone (Amendment) Rules notified in 2022, 2023 and 2024 for further ease of doing business by removing the remote pilot license clause and facilitated remote pilot training organization itself to impart and issue Remote Pilot Certificate.

- Provision of an interactive airspace map on the Digital Sky platform, classifying low-level airspace into red, yellow and green zones.

STATUS OF EMRS IN JHARKHAND

2995. SHRI KALI CHARAN MUNDA:

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

(a) the total number of EMRS in Jharkhand, district-wise including Khunti district;

(b) the current status of the teacher pupil ratio in EMRS in Jharkhand, district-wise including Khunti district;

(c) the total number of vacant and sanctioned positions of teaching and non-teaching staff in EMRS in Jharkhand, district-wise including Khunti district; and

(d) the total number of EMRS having internet connectivity and smart classes in Jharkhand, district-wise including Khunti district?

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

(a): 91 EMRSs have been approved in Jharkhand State, including 6 EMRSs in Khunti district. The district-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): As per the existing scheme guidelines, in an EMRS the maximum strength of students is 480 and sanctioned post for teachers is 31. As such, the student ratio per school comes around 15.5: 1.

(c): 31 teaching posts and 21 non-teaching posts are sanctioned per EMRS from VI to XII standard with full strength of 480 students. NESTS carried out its first drive for direct recruitment of 10391 posts through EMRS Staff Selection Examination (ESSE)-2023 and staff selected have been posted in various EMRSs. The notification for recruitment of 7267 teaching and non-teaching posts through ESSE-2025 has also been issued. In addition to the direct recruitment, NESTS also has advised State Governments to engage staff on deputation and outsourcing basis so that academic activities are not hampered.

(d): Smart classes with internet connectivity are provided in all EMRS in phased manner through ERNET. Out of 290 EMRS, which have been covered for smart class rooms and internet connectivity, 7 EMRSs are in Jharkhand.

STATEMENT

District-wise approved EMRS in Jharkhand

S. No.	Name of District	Number of EMRS approved
1	Chatra	1
2	Dhanbad	1
3	Dumka	5
4	East Singhbum	5

5	Garhwa	1
6	Giridih	1
7	Godda	1
8	Gumla	12
9	Jamtara	1
10	Khunti	6
11	Latehar	4
12	Lohardaga	6
13	Pakur	3
14	Palamu	1
15	Ranchi	9
16	Sahebganj	5
17	Saraikela Kharsawan	3
18	Simdega	10
19	West Singhbhum	16
	Grand Total	**91**

पश्चिम कोसी नहर ईआरएम परियोजना

2996. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

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

(क) वर्ष 2025-26 के बजट में क्रम संख्या 69 पर घोषित पश्चिमी कोसी नहर ईआरएम परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है जो बिहार के मिथिला क्षेत्र में पचास हजार हेक्टेयर में अधिक भूमि पर कृषि करने वाले किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाने हेतु प्रस्तावित है, और

(ख) उक्त परियोजना हेतु सहायता के रूप में जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): पश्चिम कोसी नहर परियोजना के विस्तार, नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण का मूल्यांकन वैधानिक स्वीकृतियों और राज्य वित्त मंत्रालय की सहमति के अध्यधीन जून 2025 के मूल्य स्तर पर 8338.89 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 8 जुलाई 2025 को आयोजित अपनी

159वीं बैठक में जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा किया गया।

इस मंत्रालय में चल रही योजनाओं के अंतर्गत किसी परियोजना को वित्तपोषण हेतु शामिल करने की प्रक्रिया वैधानिक स्वीकृतियों के बाद ही शुरू की जाती है, इसलिए इस परियोजना को अभी तक कोई केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान नहीं की गई है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास

2997. श्री आदित्य यादव:

क्या **सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले में प्रमुख निर्माण क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इन उद्योगों द्वारा प्रदान किया गया रोजगार सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार सहित औद्योगिक विकास की स्थिति सहित सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त जिले में स्थापित उद्योगों हेतु औद्योगिक अवसंरचना उन्नयन, एमएसएमई विकास को प्रोत्साहन, ऋण सुविधाओं में सुधार, प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन का समर्थन और घरेलू एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार संपर्क में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित या प्रस्तावित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) निर्यात विविधीकरण बढ़ाने, अवसंरचना अवरोधों को दूर करने और कारोबार की सुगमता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विशेष रूप से स्थानीय उद्यमियों एवं महिलाओं के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम और लक्षित समर्थन कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क): केंद्र सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले सहित देश भर में एमएसएमई के संवर्धन एवं विकास के लिए, विभिन्न स्कीमों, कार्यक्रमों और नीतिगत पहलों के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों के

प्रयासों में सहायता प्रदान करती है। दिनांक 15.12.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, बदायूं जिले में 4,22,927 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देते हुए उद्यम पोर्टल पर, अनौपचारिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों सहित, कुल 70,244 एमएसई पंजीकृत हैं। बदायूं जिले में मुख्य विनिर्माण क्षेत्रों और उनमें प्रदान किए गए रोजगार का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): एमएसएमई मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश सहित, देश भर में औद्योगिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के उन्नयन, एमएसएमई के संवर्धन एवं विकास, ऋण सुविधाओं में सुधार, प्रौद्योगिकीय उन्नयन में सहायता तथा घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार लिंकेजेस को बेहतर बनाने के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों और कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित करता है। जिनमें से कुछ निम्न हैं:

(i) मंत्रालय क्लस्टर विकास दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के संपूर्ण विकास के लिए उनकी उत्पादकता और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य के साथ सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई-सीडीपी) का कार्यान्वयन करता है। स्कीम के तहत, मौजूदा क्लस्टरों में सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों की स्थापना और नए/मौजूदा औद्योगिक एस्टेटों/क्षेत्रों/फ्लेटेड फैक्टरी परिसरों में आधारभूत सुविधाओं की स्थापना/उन्नयन के लिए भारत सरकार के अनुदान के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। स्कीम के तहत, सलारपुर, जिला बदायूं, उत्तर प्रदेश में मौजूदा औद्योगिक एस्टेट के उन्नयन के लिए एक परियोजना को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।

(ii) सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम (सीजीएस) के तहत, एमएसई को सदस्य ऋणप्रदाता संस्थानों द्वारा बिना किसी कोलेटरल सुरक्षा या तृतीय पक्ष गारंटी के, एमएसई के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी निधि ट्रस्ट (सीजीटीएमएसई) के माध्यम से, 10 करोड़ रुपए तक के ऋणों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी प्रदान की जाती है।

सीजीएस के तहत एमएसई को प्रदान की गई क्रेडिट गारंटियों का विवरण निम्न प्रकार से है:

सीजीएस- अनुमोदित गारंटियाँ (दिनांक 30 नवम्बर, 2025 तक संचयी)		
	अनुमोदित गारंटियों की संख्या	अनुमोदित राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
बदायूं	16,196	887
उत्तर प्रदेश	17,47,395	1,22,498

सीजीएस- अनुमोदित गारंटियाँ-विनिर्माण क्षेत्र (दिनांक 30 नवम्बर, 2025 तक संचयी)		
	अनुमोदित गारंटियों की संख्या	अनुमोदित राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
बदायूं	4,277	156
उत्तर प्रदेश	3,98,078	32,474

(iii) देश में प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्रों/टूल रूमों का एक नेटवर्क उन्नत विनिर्माण प्रौद्योगिकियों, प्रशिक्षण और कौशल तक पहुँच प्रदान करने के माध्यम से एमएसएमई को प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने के लिए उन्हें सहायता प्रदान करता है। एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश में 5 टीआर और टीआई अर्थात प्रक्रिया और उत्पाद विकास केंद्र (पीपीडीसी), आगरा, प्रक्रिया सह उत्पाद विकास केंद्र (पीपीडीसी), मेरठ, सुगंध और सुरस विकास केंद्र (एफ़एफ़डीसी), कन्नौज, काँच उद्योग के विकास के लिए केंद्र (सीडीजीआई), फ़िरोज़ाबाद और केंद्रीय फुटवियर प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (सीएफ़टीआई), आगरा सहित देश भर में उद्योगों और एमएसएमई को परामर्शी सेवाएं और प्रौद्योगिकीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए 18 टूल रूमों (टीआर) और प्रोद्योगिकी संस्थानों (टीआई) की स्थापना की है। इन टीआर और टीआई को सामान्यतया प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र (टीसी) कहा जाता है। यह केंद्र उद्योगों को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रौद्योगिकी सहायता, प्रशिक्षण और परामर्शी सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं।

मंत्रालय का प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र प्रणाली कार्यक्रम (टीसीएसपी) परियोजना मौजूदा टीसी के नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने के लिए 15 नए प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्रों की स्थापना और मौजूदा प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्रों (टीसी) के उन्नयन की और अभिप्रेरित है। 15 नए टीसी में से, 2 टीसी उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर और ग्रेटर नोएडा में है जिनका उद्घाटन कर देश को समर्पित किया गया है।

(iv) खरीद और विपणन सहायता (पीएमएस) स्कीम सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों को उनकी बाज़ार उपस्थिति को सुदृढ़ करने, उत्पाद दृश्यता को बढ़ाने, और घरेलू बाज़ारों तक पहुँच में सुधार के संबंध में बाज़ार पहुँच पहलों को सृजित करने के लिए लाभ प्रदान करती है।

पीएमएस स्कीम के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में लाभान्वित एमएसई की संख्या:

वित्त वर्ष	घरेलू व्यापार मेलों/प्रदर्शनियों/ एक्सपो की संख्या	उत्तर प्रदेश में लाभान्वित एमएसई की संख्या
2022-23	6	204
2023-24	4	264
2024-25	8	307

(v) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग (आईसी) स्कीम के तहत, पात्र केंद्र/राज्य सरकार के संगठनों और उद्योग संघों को, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनियों/मेलों/विदेशों में आयोजित क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकों और भारत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठियों/सेमिनारों/कार्यशालाओं आदि के आयोजन हेतु एमएसएमई को भागीदारी की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए, प्रतिपूर्ति आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। प्रथम बार निर्यात करने वाले सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों को वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के निर्यात में शामिल विभिन्न खर्चों के लिए भी प्रतिपूर्ति प्रदान की जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में विगत 05 वर्षों के दौरान 4,54,95,002/- रुपए की सहायता राशि के साथ आईसी स्कीम के तहत कुल 158 एमएसएमई लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

(vi) व्यापार में सुगमता बढ़ाने के लिए, सरकार, एमएसई को उनके खरीदारों से विलंबित भुगतान के मामलों के निपटारे के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद निपटान (ओडीआर) तंत्र, उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल पर एमएसएमई के ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण आदि जैसी प्रक्रियाओं के डिजिटीकरण और सरलीकरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रही है।

(vii) सरकार ने एमएसएमई में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रावधान किए हैं:

(i) उद्यम पंजीकरण (यूआर) और उद्यम असिस्ट पोर्टल (यूएपी) पर महिला-स्वामित्व वाले एमएसएमई के पंजीकरण के लिए विशेष अभियान आयोजित करना। उत्तर प्रदेश में पंजीकृत महिला स्वामित्व वाले उद्यमों की कुल संख्या 24,40,477 है, इनमें से महिला स्वामित्व वाले 15,168 एमएसएमई बदायूं जिले में है।

(ii) सार्वजनिक खरीद नीति के तहत, सभी सीपीएसई/मंत्रालयों/विभागों को अपनी वार्षिक खरीद की 3% खरीद महिला स्वामित्व वाले सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों से करने का अधिदेश दिया गया है।

(iii) एमएसएमई मंत्रालय प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) क्रियान्वित करता है, जो क्रेडिट-लिंक्ड सब्सिडी कार्यक्रम है और पारंपरिक कारीगरों और ग्रामीण/शहरी बेरोजगार युवाओं को सहायता प्रदान करते हुए गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में सूक्ष्म-उद्यमों की स्थापना के माध्यम से स्व-रोजगार के अवसरों के सृजन की ओर लक्ष्यांकित है। कुल पीएमईजीपी लाभार्थियों में से, 39% महिलाएँ हैं और उन्हें गैर-विशेष श्रेणी (25% तक) की तुलना में अधिक सब्सिडी (35%) प्रदान की जाती है।

(iv) महिलाओं के बीच उद्यमिता बढ़ाने के लिए, एमएसएमई मंत्रालय कॅयर विकास योजना के तहत 'कौशल उन्नयन और महिला कॅयर योजना' का क्रियान्वयन करता है, जो कॅयर क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिला कारीगरों के कौशल विकास की ओर लक्ष्यांकित एक विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम है।

(v) एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने 18 पारंपरिक व्यवसायों में कार्यरत महिलाओं सहित पारंपरिक कारीगरों और शिल्पियों को अनेक लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए, दिनांक 17.09.2023 को 'पीएम विश्वकर्मा' स्कीम की शुरुआत की।

(vi) मंत्रालय ने मौजूदा और आकांक्षी महिला उद्यमियों के मध्य जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए 'यशस्विनी' नामक एक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की है और उन्हें हेंडहोल्डिंग, मेंटरशिप और क्षमता निर्माण के माध्यम से सतत सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले के लिए दिनांक 01/07/2020 से 15/12/2025 तक उद्यम के तहत कुल पंजीकृत विनिर्माण एमएसएमई और रिपोर्ट किए गए रोजगार का एनआईसी 2 डिजिट वार ब्यौरा:

एनआईसी 2 डिजिट कोड	विवरण	सूक्ष्म	लघु	मध्यम	कुल	रोजगार
10	खाद्य उत्पादों का निर्माण	4,438	29	3	4,470	24,572
32	अन्य विनिर्माण	1,268	4	3	1,275	7,665
13	वस्त्रों का निर्माण	1,236	-	-	1,236	15,088
14	पहनने वाले कपड़ों का निर्माण	1,052	-	-	1,052	5,040
01	फसल और पशु उत्पादन, शिकार और संबंधित सेवा गतिविधियाँ	844	1	-	845	5,655
27	इलेक्ट्रिकल उपकरणों का निर्माण	755	3	-	758	5,459
41	भवन निर्माण	522	3	-	525	3,517
33	मशीनरी और उपकरणों की मरम्मत और स्थापना	425	1	-	426	4,700
16	लकड़ी और लकड़ी और कॉर्क के उत्पादों का निर्माण, फर्नीचर को छोड़कर; पुआल और बुनाई सामग्री की वस्तुओं का निर्माण	415	-	-	415	2,409
08	अन्य खनन और उत्खनन	382	2	-	384	8,250
43	विशिष्ट निर्माण गतिविधियाँ	347	7	-	354	2,203
31	फर्नीचर का निर्माण	331	-	-	331	1,470
20	रसायन और रासायनिक उत्पादों का निर्माण	305	9	8	322	2,271
42	सिविल इंजीनियरिंग	289	4	-	293	2,751
23	अन्य गैर-धातु खनिज उत्पादों का निर्माण	288	1	-	289	3,750
24	बुनियादी धातुओं का निर्माण	275	4	-	279	1,850
25	मशीनरी और उपकरणों को छोड़कर, गढ़े हुए धातु उत्पादों का निर्माण	256	3	-	259	3,867
26	कंप्यूटर, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और ऑप्टिकल उत्पादों का निर्माण	240	1	-	241	1,114
07	धातु अयस्कों का खनन	228	-	-	228	12,100
28	मशीनरी और उपकरणों का निर्माण एन॰ई॰सी	199	9	-	208	1,057
15	चमड़े और संबंधित उत्पादों का निर्माण	196	-	-	196	775
22	रबर और प्लास्टिक उत्पादों का निर्माण	160	2	-	162	782
18	रिकॉर्डेड मीडिया की छपाई और पुनरुत्पादन	162	-	-	162	816
17	कागज और कागज उत्पादों का निर्माण	154	1	-	155	785
05	खनन और उत्खनन	142	-	-	142	1,339
21	फार्मास्यूटिकल्स, औषधीय रसायन और वानस्पतिक उत्पादों का निर्माण	131	2	3	136	1,077
35	बिजली, गैस, भाप और एयर कंडीशनिंग की आपूर्ति	107	3	-	110	476
09	खनन सहायता सेवा गतिविधियाँ	106	1	-	107	680
11	पेय पदार्थों का निर्माण	85	-	-	85	436
29	मोटर वाहन, ट्रेलर और सेमी-ट्रेलर का निर्माण	77	-	-	77	380
30	अन्य परिवहन उपकरणों का निर्माण	68	1	-	69	358
36	जल संग्रह, उपचार और आपूर्ति	46	1	-	47	277
06	कच्चे पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस का निष्कर्षण	39	2	-	41	246
19	कोक और परिष्कृत पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का निर्माण	35	-	-	35	222
12	तंबाकू उत्पादों का निर्माण	30	-	-	30	2,230
37	सीवरेज	29	-	-	29	10,240
38	अपशिष्ट संग्रह, उपचार और निपटान गतिविधियाँ; सामग्री पुनर्प्राप्ति	26	-	-	26	11,555
39	उपचार गतिविधियाँ और अन्य अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सेवाएँ	9	-	-	9	1,964
	कुल	**15,697**	**94**	**17**	**15,808**	**149,426**

CFA SCHEME TO SUPPORT HYDROPOWER CAPACITY

2998. SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:

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

(a) the present status of the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) scheme for supporting hydropower capacity along with the capacity addition targeted under the scheme by 2032;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made after the achievement of hundred per cent village electrification under Saubhagya in 2018 and if so, the broad outcomes of such review;

(c) the current stage of implementation of the North-East Gas Grid intended to connect all eight States of the region; and

(d) the details of solar and biomass projects recently piloted in Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland under the renewable energy initiatives of the Government?

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

(a): The scheme of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) towards equity participation by the State Governments for the development of Hydro Electric Projects in the North Eastern Region was notified vide Ministry of Power's O.M. dated 08.10.2024. Total outlay of the scheme is ₹4,136 crore for financial year 2024-25 to 2031-32 and is envisaged to support hydroelectric capacity of about 15,000 MW. As on date, Government of India has earmarked an amount of CFA

towards 24% equity share of Government of Arunachal Pradesh for Heo (240 MW), Tato-I (186 MW) and Tato-II (700 MW) Hydro Electric Projects as Rs. 130.43 crore, Rs. 120.43 crore and Rs. 436.13 crore respectively. However, no funds have been released till date.

(b): As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). Under DDUGJY and thereafter under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), as reported by all States, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), Government of India is supporting States for on-grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA. Till date, based on survey done by distribution utilities, works amounting to Rs. 6,521.85 Cr. have been sanctioned for grid electrification of 13,65,139 households. This includes households left-out during SAUBHAGYA, households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), households belonging to STs under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to SCs under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote and border areas under Vibrant Village Program, wherever found feasible.

(c): Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has authorized Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited for the North East Gas Grid (NEGG) project on 17.11.2020 with total pipeline length of 1688 km, passing through the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and Sikkim. As on 30.09.2025, total 392 km of pipeline has been commissioned.

(d): Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing the New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under PM JANMAN and DA JGUA. Under the scheme, off-grid systems (Solar Home Lighting Systems/Solar Mini Grids) are provided to tribal and PVTG households, Multi-Purpose Centres and Public Institutions in Tribal and PVTG areas where grid-connected electrification is not techno-economically feasible. Based on the proposals received from the State of Tripura, MNRE has sanctioned 1703 nos. of un-electrified PVTG households for electrification through off-grid solar PV systems, out of which 1293 nos. of households have been electrified as on 30.11.2025.

Under the scheme for “Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects” of MNRE, one solar park of capacity 20 MW has been commissioned in Vankal, Mizoram during 2022-23.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyaan (PM KUSUM) Scheme, which is a flagship scheme of MNRE, is being implemented in all States/ UTs including the State of Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland. The scheme is demand driven and capacities are allocated based on demand received and

progress shown by the States/UTs. Selection of beneficiaries and implementation is the responsibility of state implementing agencies (SIAs).

As reported by SIAs, the physical progress under the PM-KUSUM in Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland State, as on 30.11.2025, is as under:

	Component-A *(Capacity of Renewable Energy based Power Plants in MW)*		**Component-B** *(No. of solar pumps)*		**Component-C** *(No. of grid-connected pumps)*	
	Sanctioned	**Installed**	**Sanctioned**	**Installed**	**Sanctioned**	**Solarized**
Tripura	5	0	11,114	6,359	3,600	702
Mizoram	0	0	1,700	40	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	265	140	0	0

No biomass project has been piloted in the State of Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland.

INSTALLATION OF UNAUTHORISED CNG KIT

2999. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of unauthorised CNG kits installed in private and commercial vehicles in the country as on 15.11.2025 and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the number of cases registered on this issue upto 15.11.2025, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has data regarding authorised CNG retrofitted Vehicles in Transport and Non-

Transport category. The State / UT - wise number of such vehicles as available in VAHAN portal, is given below:

S. No.	State	Authorised CNG retrofitted vehicles registered from 01st January, 2024 to 15th November, 2025		Total
		Transport	Non-Transport	
1	Andhra Pradesh	295	206	501
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	4
3	Assam	34	13	47
4	Bihar	114	1021	1135
5	Chandigarh	10	247	257
6	Chhattisgarh	22	65	87
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3	91	94
8	Delhi	144	27149	27293
9	Goa	177	216	393
10	Gujarat	3111	150704	153815
11	Himachal Pradesh	34	102	136
12	Haryana	1560	17403	18963
13	Jharkhand	43	414	457
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	1
15	Karnataka	3149	3534	6683
16	Kerala	1774	6465	8239
17	Maharashtra	5573	34121	39694
18	Madhya Pradesh	2318	26423	28741
19	Nagaland	344	0	344
20	Odisha	316	354	670
21	Punjab	1032	648	1680
22	Puducherry	4	6	10
23	Rajasthan	1566	18996	20562
24	Tamil Nadu	3993	5516	9509
25	Tripura	13	129	142
26	Uttarakhand	159	664	823
27	Uttar Pradesh	2948	24927	27875
28	West Bengal	345	453	798
	Total	**29083**	**319870**	**348953**

INCIDENTS OF LASER LIGHTS AT AIRCRAFTS

3000. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

(a) the details and list of incidents reported at airports where laser lights were directed at airplanes during the last five years, airport-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for post-incident notification and identification of the source of such laser lights; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a): List of Laser incidents reported at airports is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c): Rule 66 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 regulates the exhibition of false lights, including laser lights, in the vicinity of aerodromes where such lights may endanger the safety of aircraft or interfere with visual aids for navigation. Further, para 5.3.1.2 of DGCA CAR Section 4, Series B, Part I prescribes requirements for protecting aircraft operations against the hazardous effects of laser emitters around airports, including the establishment of protected zones to mitigate risks arising from laser emissions. Further, Standards Operating Procedures are defined in Aerodrome Manual of concerned aerodrome to control activity of laser emission around airports.

STATEMENT

Details of Laser Incidents reported at airports

S. No.	Airport / Place of occurrence	Year wise Laser Interference Incidents				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1.	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	10	17
2.	Bengaluru	0	0	0	10	1
3.	Chennai	0	0	0	67	54
4.	Delhi	0	0	2	113	105
5.	Hyderabad	0	0	0	63	41
6.	Jaipur	0	3	6	40	56
7.	Kolkata	0	0	0	72	44
8.	Lucknow	0	0	6	23	26
9.	Mysore	0	0	0	3	2
10.	Trivandrum	0	0	0	15	7
11.	Vadodara	0	0	0	1	2
12.	Varanasi	0	0	0	9	10
13.	Aurangabad	0	0	0	2	2
14.	Mumbai	0	0	0	18	33
15.	Bhopal	0	0	0	8	16
16.	Nagpur	0	0	0	1	2
17.	Surat	0	0	0	6	4
18.	Agartala	0	0	0	8	17
19.	Bhubaneshwar	0	0	1	1	1
20.	Kolkata FIR	0	0	0	5	8
21.	Patna	0	0	0	9	11
22.	Naini-Saini Airport, Pithoragarh	0	0	0	5	0
23.	Vishakhapatnam	0	0	0	4	0
24.	Coimbatore	0	0	0	8	8
25.	Cochin	0	0	0	4	11
26.	Calicut	0	0	0	14	8

27.	Madurai	0	0	0	6	4
28.	Rajahmundry	0	0	0	1	3
29.	Tiruchirapalli	0	0	0	5	2
30.	Tirupati	0	0	0	2	3
31.	Dehradun	0	0	1	0	0
32.	Amritsar	0	0	0	0	1
33.	Guwahati	0	0	0	6	1
34.	Indore	0	0	0	0	1
35.	Udaipur	0	0	0	0	1
36.	Durgapur	0	0	0	0	1
37.	Imphal	0	0	0	0	1
38.	Jharsuguda	0	0	0	0	1
39.	Lucknow AFS	0	0	0	0	8
40.	Vijayawada	0	0	0	0	5
41.	Kalaburagi	0	0	0	0	3
42.	Kannur	0	0	0	0	2
43.	Mangalore	0	0	0	9	11
	TOTAL	**0**	**3**	**16**	**548**	**534**

NEW RETAIL OUTLETS

3001. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) the number of new Retail Outlets (petrol/diesel pumps) commissioned by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in the Jamui Lok Sabha Constituency during the last one year;

(b) the status of the proposed Ethanol Production Plant in the Jamui-Munger region and the Union Government's support for its raw material supply;

(c) the steps taken to promote the sale of E-20 (twenty percent ethanol-blended fuel) at Retail Outlets in the Jamui district;

(d) the funds allocated by CPSUs for CSR activities related to health and education in the Jamui district; and

(e) whether there is any plan to establish training centre in Bihar for youth in the petroleum and gas retail sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a): Expansion of Retail Outlets (ROs) network (in urban/rural) by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability of motor fuels such as petrol and diesel throughout the country. ROs are set up by Public Sector OMCs at identified locations based on field survey and feasibility studies. Locations having sufficient potential and which are economically viable are rostered in the Marketing Plans for setting up ROs. Jamui Parliamentary Constituency extends over Jamui, Munger and Sheikhpura districts. Public Sector OMCs have commissioned 09 retail outlets in Jamui, Munger and Sheikhpura districts during the year 2024-25.

(b): Ethanol production plants are set up by entrepreneurs/companies/co-operative societies etc. depending upon the techno-economic viability of the project as per their investment plans. The Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, has informed that one grain-based distillery unit is being set up by M/s Ankur

Biochem Private Limited in Jamui region. In order to ensure consistent availability of feedstock for ethanol production in India, the Government has expanded the range of permitted feedstocks for ethanol production.

(c): E-20 fuel is currently being dispensed at all ROs of Public Sector OMCs across the mainland of the country, including Jamui District, having petrol selling facilities.

(d): Oil and Gas Public Sector companies undertake Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities under the heads identified under Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013 with special focus on Health (Nutrition, Sanitation and Drinking Water), Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Oriented Initiatives and care for the Elderly and Differently-abled Persons. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has approved an amount of Rs.198.86 lakh under CSR for the project Innovative School Bags for Children of Anganwadi Centres of Jamui District during the year 2025-26.

(e): Presently, there is no plan to establish training centre in Bihar for youth in the petroleum and gas retail sector.

DAMAGE TO IRRIGATION INFRA DUE TO FLOODS IN PUNJAB

3002. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) the number of irrigation canals, embankments, tubewells and water-supply structures damaged in Punjab during the floods of 2023 and 2025;

(b) the total estimated cost of restoration submitted by the State Government of Punjab; and

(c) the amount of Central assistance released for restoration under any ongoing schemes?

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

(a) to (c): The damage data of irrigation canals, embankments, tubewells and water-supply structures is not maintained centrally.

Government of Punjab has informed that total length of embankment damaged during the floods of 2025 is 21.36 km on river Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and Ghaggar. The State Government of Punjab spent Rs. 192 Crore for restoration of the damaged embankment.

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 National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of ‘severe nature’, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The details of the

funds allocated and released under SDRF/NDRF to the States are available on Disaster Management, MHA's website i.e. ndmindia.mha.gov.in. As on 30.11.2025, during F.Y. 2025-26 an amount of ₹481.60 Crore has been released under SDRF to Punjab.

SMART CITIES INITIATIVES IN WARANGAL

3003. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) the status of smart city initiatives in Warangal;

(b) the details of the measures taken for affordable housing for SC communities; and

(c) the details of the public participation in urban planning?

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

(a): Under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), in the State of Telangana, 02 cities, viz. Greater Warangal and Karimnagar were selected. As reported by the State on 01.12.2025, in Greater Warangal Smart City, out of a total 119 projects amounting to ₹1800 crore, 103 projects (87% of total projects) amounting to ₹1498 crore have been completed and the remaining 16 projects amounting to ₹302 crore are ongoing.

(b): 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). Further, the objective of SCM was not the development of entire city but to follow

an area-based development approach through retrofitting, redevelopment, greenfield development and a Pan-city initiative in which smart solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city, so as to create a replicable model.

(c): Smart City Proposals (SCPs) have been planned at the local level based on the local needs of the cities, in consultation with various stakeholders, including citizens, across various sectors. As per SCM Guidelines, at the city level, there is a provision for establishing Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) comprising of District Collector, Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly, Mayor, Chief Executive Officer of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), local youth representation, technical experts, etc. to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders.

ROLE OF INTEGRATED COMMAND AND CONTROL CENTRES IN SCM

3004. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) play an important role in the Smart Cities Mission and have become operational in all the Smart Cities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the current status of operationalization of ICCCs across all the Smart Cities;

(c) the manner in which these ICCCs are effectively being utilized for real-time monitoring and proactive management of urban challenges; and

(d) the specific data-driven insights from ICCCs being used for informed urban planning and policy decisions aimed at improving overall urban resilience and citizens' quality of life?

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

(a): Yes, the Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) have played a crucial role in the implementation of the Smart Cities Mission. These ICCCs have been operationalised across all Smart Cities. These centres play a vital role in urban management by enabling real-time monitoring, data-driven decision-making, and integrated service delivery across various sectors such as mobility, water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, public safety, etc.

(b): Under the Smart Cities Mission, Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) have been operationalised across all 100 Smart Cities. These centres play a vital role in urban management by enabling real-time monitoring, data-driven decision-making, and integrated service delivery across key sectors such as mobility, water supply, sanitation, solid waste management and public safety.

(c): ICCCs are functioning as the nerve centers for city operations, enabling real-time monitoring, data-driven decision-making and proactive management of urban services. These centres integrate data from various urban domains such as traffic management, solid waste management, water supply, street lighting, public safety and emergency response systems. Key areas where ICCCs are being effectively utilised includes Traffic and Mobility Management, Solid Waste

Management, Emergency and Disaster Response, Citizen Grievance Redressal, Public Safety and Surveillance, etc.

(d): The data-driven insights generated by ICCCs are being increasingly leveraged to inform urban planning and policy decisions, thereby enhancing urban resilience and improving the quality of life for citizens. Specific examples include the use of Intelligent Traffic Management System (ITMS), Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) for traffic management and enforcement, GPS-based route optimisation for efficient solid waste collection, facial recognition systems for enhanced public safety and crowd monitoring technologies to manage large gatherings and ensure citizen security. These tools enable evidence-based governance, improve operational efficiency and support proactive decision making at the city level.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER MSME SCHEMES

3005. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

(a) the data on beneficiaries of the schemes in MSME sector as of 2025, category-wise;

(b) the measures taken to improve the low percentage of women-owned MSMEs;

(c) the evaluation of the scheme's effectiveness in increasing SC/ST entrepreneur participation, especially in public procurement, considering policy mandates; and

(d) the actions taken on reports of discrimination in loan processing raised during consultations at various forums?

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

(a): A revised definition based on the twin criteria of investment and turnover, was adopted to classify Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in 2020. Accordingly, for registration of enterprise having PAN, Udyam Registration Portal (URP) was launched on 01.07.2020. To formalise Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) i.e. Enterprises, which are exempt from filing GST, Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), was launched on 11.01.2023. As on 30.11.2025 the total number of beneficiaries in the country on the Udyam Registration Portal and Udyam Assist Platform was 7.22 crore.

Beneficiaries of the schemes in MSME sector as of 2025 is as below:

(i) Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). It is a central sector scheme generating employment opportunities primarily in rural areas by assisting prospective entrepreneurs in setting up new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector across the country.

Category-wise number of micro enterprises assisted under PMEGP during FY 2020-21 to 2025-26 (as on 15.12.2025) is as below:

Number of micro enterprises assisted						
Financial Year	**General**	**OBC**	**SC**	**ST**	**Minority**	**Women**
2020-21	25,144	25,532	7,908	5,497	10,334	27,286
2021-22	31,415	32,752	10,161	7,225	21,667	39,158
2022-23	26,092	32,084	9,142	4,850	12,999	32,626
2023-24	26,874	32,602	10,364	4,681	14,597	36,806
2024-25	15,852	16,987	11,351	7,322	8,196	23,434
2025-26 (as on 15.12.2025)	17,107	22,148	5,203	2,427	5,944	22,922

(ii) The Ministry of MSME implements the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for MSEs through the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to provide credit guarantees for loans extended to MSEs without collateral security or third-party guarantees. The scheme offers credit guarantee coverage of 90% for loans extended to women-led MSEs, compared to 75% in general, along with a 10% relaxation in the guarantee fee.

Details of credit guarantees category wise under CGS are as under:

CGTMSE - Guarantee Approved - Micro and Small Category						
	Micro		Small		Total	
Duration	No. of guarantees approved	Amount approved in Rs. Crore	No. of guarantees approved	Amount approved in Rs. Crore	No. of guarantees approved	Amount approved in Rs. Crore
Since inception in 2000 till FY 2024-25	79,14,618	4,72,624	35,96,719	4,62,247	1,15,11,337	9,34,871

(iii) The PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on **17.09.2023** to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of **18 traditional trades** who work with their hands and tools.

Scheme Progress: As on **16.12.2025,** the achievements under the Scheme are as under:

- **Registration**: Against the target of 30 lakh registrations approved for a period of 5 years (FY 2023–24 to FY 2027–28), the Scheme has successfully achieved the ***target*** of 30 lakh beneficiaries within just 2 years of its implementation.
- **Skilling**: Out of 30 lakh registered beneficiaries, 23.13 lakh beneficiaries have completed basic skill training.
- **Collateral-free Concessional Loans**: 5.24 lakh beneficiaries have been sanctioned loans worth more than Rs. 4,525 crore.

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

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

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

iii. Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020 which is fully online, paperless and based on self-declaration. Those with PAN details can register on Udyam and those without PAN/GSTN can register on Udyam Assist Portal (UAP) launched on 11th January 2023. Both registrations are eligible for Priority Sector Lending (PSL) and to avail of benefits of Schemes of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

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

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

   b. 10% concession in annual Guarantee fees

v. Ministry of MSME implements Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed

at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed youth. Out of the total PMEGP beneficiaries, 39% are women and they are provided higher subsidy (35%) vis-a-vis non-special category (upto 25%).

vi. To encourage entrepreneurship among women, Ministry of MSME implements 'Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana' under Coir VikasYojana, which is an exclusive training programme aimed at skill development of women artisans engaged in the Coir sector.

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

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

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

(c): Procurement performance is monitored through the MSME Sambandh Portal. As per data reported by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs has increased from ₹691.43 crore in 2019-20to₹3,731 crore in 2024-25, reflecting improved

participation of SC/ST enterprises in Government procurement. The Ministry undertakes regular reviews and vendor development programmes to further enhance compliance with the policy mandates.

(d): Sanctioning of a credit facility is a decision to be taken by the Lending Institutions, based on its internal guidelines. Banks are required to adhere to Fair Practices Code guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

IMPLEMENTATION OF RAMP SCHEME

3006. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

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

(a) latest status of implementation of the 'Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance' (RAMP) Scheme across States and Union Territories, including the number of States/UTs that have submitted their Strategic Investment Plans (SIPs) and the States whose proposals have been approved;

(b) the total number of MSMEs benefitted under the RAMP Schemes so far, State/UT-wise and district-level data including for Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh and Pali Lok Sabha Constituency, Rajasthan;

(c) the quantum of World Bank assistance reimbursed so far to the Government under the result-based funding mechanism;

(d) whether Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of RAMP on improving MSME processes, market access, greening initiatives and support for women-owned enterprises; and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the key findings of such assessment, including any data regarding the Scheme's outcomes in Uttar Pradesh and particularly in Bulandshahr district?

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

(a): All the 36 States/UTs submitted the Strategic Investment Plans (SIPs) and Ministry has evaluated the same and approved projects worth Rs. 3031.77 Cr for gap funding.

(b): 1084331 MSMEs benefitted so far in different State/UT through RAMP Scheme. State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c): So far, USD 257.23 Mn (Rs. 2156.6 Cr) has been claimed from the World Bank against the achievement of Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) under the RAMP Scheme.

(d) and (e): The RAMP Programme has an in-built robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E) framework, wherein impact assessment is continuously done with respect to progress, SIP implementation and other deliverables.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries of RAMP Scheme

S. No.	State/UT	No. of MSME Benefitted
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	42916
3	Arunachal Pradesh	675
4	Assam	123507

5	Bihar	58477
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	4877
8	DDNH and DD	0
9	Delhi	0
10	Goa	1907
11	Gujarat	0
12	Haryana	150
13	Himachal Pradesh	220
14	Jammu and Kashmir	7356
15	Jharkhand	7796
16	Karnataka	84
17	Kerala	3586
18	Ladakh	0
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	21133
21	Maharashtra	64752
22	Manipur	7375
23	Meghalaya	22578
24	Mizoram	59553
25	Nagaland	7655
26	Odisha	7479
27	Puducherry	0
28	Punjab	33512

29	Rajasthan	751
30	Sikkim	1568
31	Tamil Nadu	2456
32	Telangana	7642
33	Tripura	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	8140
35	Uttarakhand	11000
36	West Bengal	577186
	Total	**1084331**

STATUS OF DRIVER TRAINING INSTITUTES

3007. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a). the details of Institute of Driving Training and Research (IDTR), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) sanctioned or operational, State or Union Territory-wise and year-wise, including their approval dates, locations, current operational status and the reasons for being non-operational, institution-wise;

(b). the project cost for each such institute indicating the Central and State shares, and the amounts disbursed so far by the Centre and by the

respective State or Union Territory for establishment and operation, institution-wise;

(c). whether there are any proposals for new IDTR, RDTC or DTC from any State or Union Territory and if so, the current stage of each proposal;

(d). the number of drivers trained by each institute since inception and the target number of drivers set for each institute, institution-wise and year-wise; and

(e). whether any State or Union Territory qualifies for additional centres under the current or forthcoming Finance Commission cycle and if so, the details of such entitlement and the criteria applied therefor?

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

(a) and (b): The detailed status of Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTR), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) sanctioned by the Government are given in the enclosed **Statement-I, II and III** respectively.

Reason for non-operationalization of sanctioned institutes includes, ongoing construction of the centres, inadequate and inconsistent support from State Governments, etc. In the absence of State-level operational and enforcement support, Driver Training Institutes are unable to transform from infrastructure assets to functional skill-development institutions. States / UTs also need to issue appropriate Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for coordination with

Regional Transport Office (RTO) for the functioning of the Driving Training Institutes.

(c): As on date, Government has received a total of 313 new proposals have been received for setting up of IDTRs, RDTCs and DTCs in different States / UTs after revision of the guidelines in January, 2025, out of which 7 RDTCs and 31 DTCs have been sanctioned by the Government. The rest of the proposals are at different stages of examination and evaluation. The list of proposals received and not sanctioned so far for various reasons are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(d): The day-to-day functioning of operational driving training institutions is monitored by concerned States / UTs. However, as per information available, the details of drivers trained at different IDTRs sanctioned by the Central Government is given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

(e): The eligibility of the States / UTs for additional driving training institutions depends on the eligibility criteria mentioned in the guidelines. The guidelines of the Scheme provide the population criteria for setting up of IDTRs, RDTCs and DTCs as one IDTR per 2.50 crore projected population, at least one RDTC per State or one RDTC per 1.00 crore projected population and at least one DTC in a district or one DTC per 10 lakh projected population. Cluster approach, which include proposals for both training and testing facilities is given priority.

STATEMENT-I

Status of IDTR Project

Sr. No.	State	Project Location	Project Cost (Rs. In Crore)	Financial Implication on MoRTH (Rs. In crore)	Amount released till date (Rs. In crores)	Sanction Date	Project Status
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	IDTR at Darsi	18.50	16.34	4.74	19.02.2016	Construction stage
2.		DTI at Vijayawada	4.78	4.00	4.00	25.03.2003	Operational
3.		IDTR at Kurnool	18.50	18.50	7.40	19.04.2021	Construction stage
4.	ASSAM	DTI at Betkuchi, Guwahati	4.37	3.94	3.94	25.03.2003	Operational
5.	BIHAR	IDTR at Aurangabad	16.23	14.00	14.00	20.01.2012	Operational
6.	CHHATTISGARH	IDTR at Naya Raipur	17.00	17.00	15.30	04.08.2015	Completed but not operational
7.	HARYANA	IDTR at Bhiwani	12.45	12.45	2.75	31.03.2011	Construction stage
8.		DTI at Bahadurgarh	10.97	4.00	4.00	30.03.2007	Operational
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	IDTR at Sarkaghat	12.50	12.50	11.19	31.03.2011	Construction stage
10.		IDTR at Mandi	1.89	1.81	1.81	.08.2005	Operational
11.	JAMMU and KASHMIR	IDTR Ghaink, Balwal	17.00	17.00	13.60	30.12.2016	Construction stage
12.	JHARKHAND	IDTR at Jamshedpur	22.03	17.00	6.60	12.06.2017	Construction stage
13.	KARNATAKA	DTI at Hagari-bommanahallli/ Bellary	4.98	2.69	2.69	25.03.2003	Operational
14.	KERALA	DTI at Edappal	6.64	2.99	2.99	06.08.2004	Operational

15.	MADHYA PRADESH	IDTR at Chhindwara	15.50	15.50	15.50	31.03.2011	Operational
16.		DTI at Indore	5.62	3.93	3.93	Feb. 2007	Operational
17.	MAHARASHTRA	IDTR at Pune	14.59	14.00	14.00	May 2011	Operational
18.		IDTR at Nagpur	17.90	17.90	10.75	21.03.2018	Construction stage
19.		IDTR at Latur	16.94	16.94	16.94	11.02.2016	Completed but not operational
20.	MANIPUR	IDTR at Imphal	12.78	12.78	11.51	23.12.2016	Construction stage
21.	NAGALAND	DTI at Dimapur	5.06	3.54	3.54	Oct. 2006	Operational
22.	DELHI	DTI at Sarai Kali Khan	7.50	3.25	3.25	06.08.2004	Operational
23.	ODISHA	DTI at Chhatia, Jajpur	4.79	3.36	3.36	Mar. 2006	Operational
24.	RAJASTHAN	IDTR at Railmagara	13.00	13.00	13.00	31.03.2011	Operational
25.	SIKKIM	IDTR at Pakyong	18.55	17.00	10.20	04.05.2017	Construction stage
26.	TELANGANA	IDTR at Sircilla	16.48	16.48	11.50	28.12.2015	Construction stage
27.	TRIPURA	IDTR at Agartala	14.00	14.00	12.60	05.03.2012	Construction stage
28.	UTTAR PRADESH	IDTR at Raebareilly	19.94	17.00	17.00	05.02.2014	Completed but not operational
29.		DTI at Allen Forest, Kanpur	5.39	3.39	3.39	Mar. 2006	Operational
30.	UTTARAKHAND	DTI at Jhajra, Dehradun	4.00	3.25	3.25	17.02.2005	Operational
31.	WEST BENGAL	DTI at Kolkata	4.10	3.28	3.28	25.03.2003	Operational

STATEMENT-II

Status of RDTC Projects

Sr. No.	State	Project Location	Project Cost (Rs. In Crore)	Financial Implication on MoRTH (Rs. In crore)	Amount released till date (Rs. In crores)	Sanction Date	Project Status
1.	CHHATTISGARH	RDTC at Bastar	6.74	5.50	2.20	12.03.2024	Construction stage
2.		RDTC at Bilaspur	7.03	5.50	Not Released	11.09.2025	In principal approved.
3.	KARNATAKA	RDTC at Ramanagar	10.50	5.50	Not released	19.11.2024	In principal approved.
4.	MADHYA PRADESH	RDTC at Bhopal	5.90	5.50	2.20	15.03.2024	Construction stage
5.		RDTC Betul	6.48	5.50	2.20	11.03.2024	Construction stage
6.		RDTC at Chhatarpur	6.42	5.50	4.95	20.20.2022	Construction stage
7.		RDTC at Gwalior	5.73	5.50	Not released	23.07.2025	In principal approved.
8.		RDTC at Ujjain	5.54	5.50	Not released	7.10.2025	In principal approved.
9.	MAHARASHTRA	RDTC at Amravati	5.34	5.00	5.00	24.09.2020	Operational
10.		RDTC at Nanded	5.00	5.00	4.00	10.05.2018	Construction stage
11.		RDTC at Solapur	8.60	5.50	2.20	12.09.2025	Construction stage
12.		RDTC at Nagpur	5.69	5.00	4.00	04.03.2021	Construction stage
13.		RDTC at Wardha	4.76	4.76	4.66	25.03.2018	Completed but non operational
14.		RDTC at Yavatmal	6.79	5.50	4.95	02.08.2023	Construction stage
15.		RDTC at Gondia	9.85	5.50	Not released	30.06.2025	In principal approved.

16.		RDTC at Buldhana	7.39	5.50	Not released	03.04.2025	In principal approved.
17.		RDTC at Chandrapur	6.21	5.50	Not released	31.10.2025	Newly Sanctioned
18.	NAGALAND	RDTC at Kohima	7.08	5.50	4.95	20.07.2023	Construction stage
19.	RAJASTHAN	RDTC at Ajmer	5.69	5.00	4.50	10.03.2021	Project held due to non-receiving of funds from State
20.		RDTC at Hanumangarh	6.74	5.50	2.20	19.12.2022	Project held due to non-receiving of funds from State
21.		RDTC at Jaipur	6.64	5.50	4.95	24.11.2022	Under stage
22.	WEST BENGAL	RDTC at Kolkata	6.47	5.00	4.00	3.10.2016	Construction stage

STATEMENT-III

Status of DTC Projects

Sr. No.	State	Project Location	Project Cost (Rs. In Crore)	Financial Implication on MoRTH (Rs. In crore)	Amount released till date (Rs. In crores)	Sanction Date	Project Status
1.	Assam	DTC at Cachar	0.28	0.14	Not released	18.07.2022	Construction not started
2.	Andhra Pradesh	DTC at Anantapuramu/ Anantapur	3.80	2.50	Not Released	15.09.2025	Newly Sanctioned
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	DTC at Raga Kamle	2.22	1.00	0.90	15.03.2024	Construction stage

4.		DTC at Ziro, Lower Subansiri	2.17	1.00	0.40	18.11.2024	Construction stage
5.	Bihar	DTC at Supaul	2.46	1.00	Not Released	05.03.2024	Construction not started
6.	Chhattisgarh	DTC at Surajpur	2.28	1.00	0.90	03.07.2023	Construction stage
7.		DTC at Korba	2.17	1.00	0.90	20.07.2023	Construction stage
8.		DTC at Rajnandgaon	2.32	1.00	0.90	16.08.2023	Construction stage
9.		DTC at Gariyaband	2.21	1.00	0.90	17.08.2023	Construction stage
10.		DTC at Dantewada	2.21	1.00	0.40	06.08.2024	Construction stage
11.		DTC at Dhamtari	2.38	1.00	0.40	18.11.2024	Construction stage
12.		DTC at Sarguja	2.26	1.00	0.40	06.08.2024	Construction stage
13.		DTC at Kabirdham	3.50	2.50	0.50	11.04.2025	Construction stage
14.		DTC at Durg	3.35	2.50	0.50	23.04.2025	Construction stage
15.		DTC at Janjgir-Champa	3.75	2.50	0.50	23.04.2025	Construction stage
16.		DTC at Janjgir-Champa	3.20	2.50	Not Released	14.11.2025	Newly Sanctioned
17.		DTC at Balod	3.33	2.50	Not Released	12.08.2025	Newly Sanctioned
18.		DTC at Mahasamund	3.44	2.50	0.50	23.04.2025	Construction stage
19.		DTC at Baloda Bazar	3.35	2.50	Not Released	10.09.2025	Newly Sanctioned
20.	Karnataka	DTC at Koppal	2.37	1.00	1.00	27.06.2022	Completed
21.	Madhya Pradesh	DTC at Singrauli	2.18	1.00	1.00	16.12.2022	Completed
22.		DTC at Dhar	2.16	1.00	1.00	16.12.2022	Completed
23.		DTC at Satna	2.35	1.00	1.00	16.12.2022	Completed
24.		DTC at Sidhi	2.16	1.00	1.00	06.03.2023	Completed

25.		DTC at Raisen	2.30	1.00	1.00	31.03.2023	Completed
26.		DTC at Patharaha,Rewa	2.00	1.00	0.90	27.06.2023	Construction stage
27.		DTC at Bedhauaa, Rewa	2.00	1.00	0.90	24.07.2023	Construction stage
28.		DTC at Dewas	2.07	1.00	0.90	02.08.2023	Construction stage
29.		DTC at Vidisha	2.56	1.00	0.90	11.03.2024	Construction stage
30.		DTC at Damoh	2.37	1.00	Not Released	06.08.2024	Construction not started
31.		DTC at Guna	3.91	2.50	0.50	23.04.2025	Construction stage
32.		DTC at Mauganj	3.58	2.50	0.50	30.06.2025	Construction stage
33.		DTC at Maihar	3.42	2.50	Not released	30.06.2025	Construction not started
34.		DTC at Sagar	3.35	2.50	0.50	01.07.2025	Construction stage
35.		DTC at Sagar	3.27	2.50	Not Released	01.12.2025	Newly sanctioned
36.		DTC at Shahdol	3.39	2.50	0.50	22.07.2025	Construction stage
37.		DTC at Jabalpur	3.58	2.50	Not Released	22.07.2025	Newly sanctioned
38.		DTC at Shivpuri	3.31	2.50	0.50	22.07.2025	Construction stage
39.		DTC at Katni	3.34	2.50	Not Released	19.08.2025	Newly sanctioned
40.		DTC at Morena	3.12	2.50	Not Released	09.09.2025	Newly sanctioned
41.	Maharashtra	DTC at Beed	2.14	1.00	1.00	11.09.2023	Construction stage
42.		DTC at Sangli	3.29	2.50	0.50	23.04.2025	Construction stage

43.		DTC at Washim	3.99	2.50	Not Released	23.07.2025	Newly Sanctioned
44.	Nagaland	DTC at Chumoukedima	2.00	1.00	Not Released	01.03.2024	Construction not started
45.		DTC at Moukokchung	2.01	1.00	Not Released	01.03.2024	
46.		DTC at Mon	2.05	1.00	Not Released	01.03.2024	
47.		DTC at Phek	2.05	1.00	Not Released	01.03.2024	
48.		DTC at Wokha	2.06	1.00	Not Released	01.03.2024	
49.		DTC at Zunhebota	2.03	1.00	Not Released	01.03.2024	
50.		DTC at Niuland	2.00	1.00	0.90	15.03.2024	Construction stage
51.	Odisha	DTC at Mayurbhanj	2.14	1.00	1.00	28.06.2022	Construction stage
52.	Rajasthan	DTC at Bharatpur	2.20	1.00	Not Released	31.03.2023	Construction not started
53.		DTC at Sri Ganganagar	2.26	1.00	Not Released	27.06.2023	
54.		DTC at Churu	2.26	1.00	Not Released	21.02.2024	
55.	Telangana	DTC at Ranga Reddy	2.49	1.00	Not Released	31.03.2023	Construction not started
56.	Uttar Pradesh	DTC at Bulandshahr	2.00	1.00	1.00	17.08.2022	Construction stage
57.		DTC at Prayagraj	2.57	1.00	Not released	08.03.2023	Construction not started
58.		DTC at Gazipur	2.00	1.00	1.00	17.08.2022	Construction stage
59.		DTC at Firozabad	2.01	1.00	1.00	05.03.2024	Construction stage
60.		DTC at Ghaziabad	2.24	1.00	Not released	19.11.2024	Construction not started

61.		DTC at Jaunpur	3.31	2.50	0.50	15.04.2025	Construction stage
62.		DTC at Mainpuri	3.42	2.50	0.50	30.06.2025	Construction stage
63.		DTC at Agra	3.61	2.50	0.50	30.06.2025	Construction stage
64.		DTC at Kannauj	3.50	2.50	0.50	01.07.2025	Construction stage
65.		DTC at Saharanpur	3.77	2.50	Not released	22.07.2025	Construction not started
66.		DTC at Shahjahanpur	3.08	2.50	0.50	19.08.2025	Construction stage
67.		DTC at Budaun	3.08	2.50	0.50	19.08.2025	Construction stage
68.		DTC at Bhadohi	3.36	2.50	Not released	02.12.2025	Newly sanctioned
69.		DTC at Sonbhadra	3.37	2.50	Not released	01.12.2025	Newly sanctioned
70.		DTC at Kushinagar	2.00	1.00	Not released	17.08.2022	Construction not started
71.		DTC at Shamli	3.31	2.50	0.50	15.04.2025	Construction stage
72.		DTC at Gautam Buddha Nagar	3.00	2.50	Not released	7.10.2025	Construction not started

STATEMENT-IV

List of proposals received and not sanctioned so far

Sl. No.	State	District
IDTR		
1.	Tamil Nadu	Suthamali
2.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
3.	Puducherry	Thengaithittu
4.	Odisha	Angul
5.	Odisha	Kalahandi
6.	Odisha	Koraput
7.	Odisha	Sambalpur

8.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
9.	Ladakh	Leh
RDTC		
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kra-Daadi
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Naharlagun
12.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja
13.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
14.	Jharkhand	Saraikela
15.	Kerala	Trivandrum
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
17.	Meghalaya	Mawkhanu
18.	Mizoram	Muallungthu, Aizawal
19.	Nagaland	Dimapur
20.	Tamil Nadu	Karur
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
DTC		
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuram
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Bepatala
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittor – 2 proposals
25.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur – 4 proposals
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Ibrahimpatnam Mandal
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool – 2 proposals
33.	Andhra Pradesh	NTR
34.	Andhra Pradesh	SPSR Nellore
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam – 2 proposals
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati – 2 proposals
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
38.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari – 2 proposals
39.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw
40.	Arunachal Pradesh	Keyi-Panyor
41.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kra Daadi

42.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey
43.	Bihar	West champaran
44.	Bihar	Begusarai
45.	Bihar	Madhubani – 2 proposals
46.	Bihar	Khagaria – 2 proposals
47.	Bihar	Munger
48.	Bihar	Kaimur
49.	Bihar	Patna
50.	Bihar	Nalanda
51.	Bihar	Supaul
52.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
53.	Chhattisgarh	Durg
54.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
55.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma
56.	Chhattisgarh	Jainagar
57.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
58.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh – 2 proposals
59.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa – 2 proposals
60.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur
61.	Chhattisgarh	Chhatamura
62.	Chhattisgarh	Bemetra
63.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
64.	Chhattisgarh	Durg
65.	Delhi	North Delhi
66.	Haryana	Hisar
67.	Haryana	Panipat
68.	Haryana	Palwal
69.	Haryana	Gurugram
70.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour
71.	Himachal Pradesh	Una
72.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra
73.	Jharkhand	Ranchi – 2 proposals
74.	Jharkhand	Kharsawan
75.	Jharkhand	Godda
76.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
77.	Karnataka	Bangaluru Rural

78.	Karnataka	Kolar
79.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar
80.	Karnataka	Mysuru
81.	Karnataka	Ramnagar
82.	Karnataka	Mandya
83.	Karnataka	Bagalkot
84.	Kerala	Palakkad – 2 proposals
85.	Kerala	Kasargod
86.	Kerala	Kozhikode
87.	Kerala	Eranakulam
88.	Kerala	Kannur
89.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
90.	Kerala	Wayanad
91.	Kerala	Thrissur
92.	Kerala	Alappuzha
93.	Kerala	Malappuram
94.	Kerala	Kottayam
95.	Kerala	Kollam
96.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
97.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha – 3 proposals
98.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul – 4 proposals
99.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal – 5 proposals
100.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur
101.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
102.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri
103.	Madhya Pradesh	Agar-Malwa
104.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur
105.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur – 4 proposals
106.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna
107.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind
108.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
109.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
110.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore – 5 proposals
111.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda
112.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore – 4 proposals
113.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Nagar – 2 proposals

114.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
115.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur
116.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur
117.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria
118.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
119.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol – 2 proposals
120.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena – 2 proposals
121.	Madhya Pradesh	Mhow
122.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen
123.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone – 2 proposals
124.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
125.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla
126.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
127.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar – 2 proposals
128.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni – 2 proposals
129.	Madhya Pradesh	Datiya
130.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori
131.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhubua
132.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam
133.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch – 2 proposals
134.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
135.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad
136.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur – 2 proposals
137.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh – 2 proposals
138.	Madhya Pradesh	Niwari
139.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
140.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh – 3 proposals
141.	Madhya Pradesh	Narmadapuram
142.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur – 2 proposals
143.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
144.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Nagar
145.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur
146.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch
147.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
148.	Maharashtra	Akola
149.	Maharashtra	Amravati

150.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
151.	Maharashtra	Beed – 4 proposals
152.	Maharashtra	Bhandara
153.	Maharashtra	Buldhana
154.	Maharashtra	Gondia
155.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon
156.	Maharashtra	Jalna
157.	Maharashtra	Latur
158.	Maharashtra	Nagpur – 2 proposals
159.	Maharashtra	Nanded– 2 proposals
160.	Maharashtra	Parbhani
161.	Maharashtra	Pune
162.	Maharashtra	Solapur
163.	Maharashtra	Thane
164.	Maharashtra	Wardha
165.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal
166.	Nagaland	Tuensang
167.	Nagaland	Peren
168.	Odisha	Khurdha
169.	Odisha	Jharsuguda
170.	Odisha	Dhenkanal
171.	Odisha	Cuttak
172.	Odisha	Ganjan
173.	Odisha	Balasore
174.	Punjab	Fazilka
175.	Rajasthan	Alwar
176.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur
177.	Rajasthan	Sikar
178.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar
179.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh – 2 proposals
180.	Rajasthan	Bikaner
181.	Rajasthan	Pali
182.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
183.	Rajasthan	Barmer – 2 proposals
184.	Tamil Nadu	Ondipudur, Coimbatur
185.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal

186.	Tamil Nadu	Nagappattinam
187.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
188.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
189.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
190.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore – 2 proposals
191.	Tamil Nadu	Karur
192.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
193.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai
194.	Telangana	Karimnagar – 2 proposals
195.	Telangana	Medchal – 3 proposals
196.	Telangana	Nizamabad
197.	Telangana	Warangal
198.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
199.	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha – 2 proposals
200.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia
201.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur – 3 proposals
202.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
203.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow – 2 proposals
204.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi – 2 proposals
205.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
206.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
207.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad – 3 proposals
208.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur
209.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaon
210.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
211.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor
212.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar

STATEMENT-V

The number of drivers trained by each institute since inception and the target number of drivers set for each institute, institution-wise and year-wise:

Sr. No.	State	Project Name	Financial Year											Total
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	DTI- Vijaywada	6,778	844	2,131	2,988	1,967	938	884	1,278	1,035	2,661	355	21,859
2.	Assam	DTI at Betkuchi, Guwahati *	3,203	2,857	3,169	2,652	11,068	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,949
3.	Bihar	IDTR at Aurangabad	-	-	32	772	3,798	7,985	14,314	2,510	1,184	1,095	485	32,175
4.	Delhi	DTI at Sarai Kali Khan *	35,446	46,112	50,875	26,345	33,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,92,173
5.	Haryana	DTI at Rohtak * (Haryana)	24,563	37,985	39,373	40,120	49,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,91,487
6.	Karnataka	DTI at Hagaribommanahallli *	1,159	2,336	3,067	2,333	2,216	1,724	6,461	-	-	-	-	19,296
7.	Kerela	DTI at Edappal *	7,570	5,668	6,222	7,476	-	626	670	-	-	-	-	28,232
8.	Madhya Pradesh	IDTR at Chhindwara	-	-	2,057	2,490	4,668	706	1,120	2,435	1,455	1,609	415	16,955
9.	Madhya Pradesh	DTI at Indore	3,935	5,060	4,195	4,921	5,466	2,627	1,878	3,747	3,112	4,002	3,194	42,137
10.	Maharashtra	IDTR at Pune	-	-	1,341	4,277	7,918	1,906	1,290	601	1,289	2,816	1,004	22,442

11.	Nagaland	DTI at Dimapur	527	419	402	432	381	76	231	368	378	243	114	3,571
12.	Odisha	DTI at Chhatia, Jajpur	6,601	2,366	2,471	2,323	3,549	12,572	18,288	2,448	2,731	2,235	523	56,107
13.	Rajasthan	IDTR at Railmagara	10601 (2014-19)				7,640	4,969	9,298	12,729	10,943	12,812	2,265	60,656
14.	Uttar Pradesh	DTI at Allen Forest, Kanpur, Lucknow	14,233	13,918	13,525	23,216	16,500	6,136	3,675	7,108	5,226	5,895	1,457	1,10,889
15.	Uttarakhand	DTI at Jhajra, Dehradun	12,320	14,448	20,780	17,462	20,546	21,273	21,959	3,693	5,616	12,553	8,761	1,59,411
16.	West Bengal	DTI at Jessore*	789	604	890	975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,258
Total Number of Training Candidate			1,17,124	1,32,617	1,50,530	1,38,782	1,68,558	61,538	80,068	36,917	32,969	45,921	18,573	9,83,597

Note - *Data not submitted by centers.

TOLL PLAZAS IN DHARMAPURI, TAMIL NADU

3008. SHRI A. MANI:

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

(a). the total number of fee plazas that are currently operational on National Highways in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;

(b). the number of fee plazas located specifically in Dharmapuri district and the stretches of highways they cover;

(c). whether the Government has undertaken any measures to ensure smooth traffic flow and reduce congestion at these fee plazas in Dharmapuri district, if so, the details thereof;

(d). whether the Government has received any complaints or feedback from commuters regarding the functioning of toll plazas in Dharmapuri and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken; and

(e). the revenue collected from fee plazas in Dharmapuri district during the last three financial years and the manner in which the revenue is utilized for maintenance and development of National Highways passing through the district?

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

(a): There are a total of 75 user fee plazas operational on National Highways in the state of Tamil Nadu. The district wise details of the fee plazas in Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Three (03) Fee Plazas are located in Dharmapuri district in the State of Tamil Nadu. The details of these 03 fee plazas along with project stretches are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): To ensure smooth traffic flow and reduce congestion at user fee plazas on National Highways, the Government introduced the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology through FASTag for making payment at fee plaza. The declaration of all lanes of fee plazas on National Highways as FASTag Lane of the fee plaza with effect from midnight of 15th/16th February, 2021, has resulted in seamless movement at user fee plazas, reduced waiting times, and alleviated congestion, thereby improving efficiency at fee plazas on National Highways. Subsequent to mandatory implementation of FASTag at all lanes on 16th February, 2021 (00:00 hrs), an Impact Assessment Study on the FASTag System was undertaken by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The findings of the above study show a significant reduction in average waiting time at fee plazas from 734 seconds under the manual fee collection system to 47 seconds under the Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system.

Additionally, adequate number of fee lanes have been provided at all fee plazas within the district of Dharmapuri. These plazas are fully equipped with 100% electronic toll collection systems, ensuring the smooth and efficient movement of vehicles. Furthermore, lane marshals are stationed at the fee plazas to manage and regulate traffic during peak hours.

Further, introduction of FASTag based tolling and Annual Pass for Private Car owners has also resulted in reduction of congestion at fee plazas.

(d): Complaints of long queues in Palayam fee Plaza have been reported through 1033 helpline number. Queues / waiting time, mainly in week-ends and festival seasons, is resolved through deployment of lane marshals.

(e): The revenue collected from the fee plazas in Dharmapuri district during the last three financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**. The user fee collected by the Central Government is deposited in Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) and budgetary support allocated through CFI are utilized for the maintenance and further development and augmentation of National Highways.

STATEMENT-I

The details of district wise fee plazas in the state of Tamil Nadu

S. No.	District	Fee Plaza Name	NH No (New/Old)	Section of Highway
1	Ariyalur	Managathi	NH-81 / NH-227	Kallagam-Meensurutti
2	Chengalpattu	Athur	NH-32 / NH- 45	Tambaram-Tindivanam
3	Chengalpattu	Paranur	NH-32 / NH- 45	Tambaram-Tindivanam
4	Chennai	Mathur	State Road	Chennai -Ennore- Port road
5	Cuddalore	Kothatai	NH-32 / NH 45A	Poondiyankuppam - Sattanathapuram
6	Cuddalore	Ponnalagaram	NH-532	Cuddalore-Virudhachalam-Salem
7	Cuddalore	Kurungudi	NH-81 / NH-227	Meensurutti - Chidambaram
8	Coimbatore	Kaniyur	NH-544 / NH-47	Chenagapalli - Coimbatore - TN/Kerala Border
9	Coimbatore	Madukkarai	NH-544 / NH-47	Coimbatore bypass
10	Dharmapuri	Palayam	NH-44 / NH-7	Krishnagiri - Thumbipadi
11	Dharmapuri	Karagathahalli	NH-844	Neraluru-Dharmapuri
12	Dharmapuri	H.Pudhupatti	NH-179A	Salem -Tirupathur-Vaniyambadi
13	Dindigul	Chatrapatti	NH-83 / 209	Oddanchatram - Madathukulam
14	Dindigul	Kozhinjiipatti	NH-44 / NH- 7	Dindigul Bypass - Samyanallore

15	Dindigul	Pudur	NH-785	Madurai-Chettikulam-Natham-Thuvarankurichi
16	Kancheepuram	Nemili (Sriperumpudur)	NH-48 / NH-4	Poonamalle - Walajahpet
17	Kallakurichi	Veeracholapuram	NH-79 / NH-68	Salem - Ulundurpet
18	Kallakurchi	Keezhkuppam	NH-532	Cuddalore-Virudhachalam-Salem
19	Kallakurichi	Sengurichi	NH-38 / NH-45	Ulundurpet - Padalur
20	Karur	Manavasi	NH-81 / NH-67	Trichy-Karur
21	Karur	Velanchettiyur	NH-44 / NH-7	Karur - Dindigul
22	Kanyakumari	Thirupathisaram	NH-944	Nagercoil to Kavalkinaru
23	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	NH-44 / NH-7	Hosur - Krishnagiri
24	Krishnagiri	Kadhavani	NH-179A	Salem-Tirupathur-Vaniyambadi
25	Krishnagiri	Nagampatti	NH-77 / NH-66	Tindivanam - Krishnagiri
26	Madurai	Chittampatti	NH-38 / NH-45B	Trichy- Tovrankurichi - Madurai
27	Madurai	Elliyarpathy	NH-38 / NH-45B	Madurai Tuticorin
28	Madurai	Kappalur	NH-44 /NH- 7	Madurai - Virudhunagar
29	Namakkal	Rasampalayam	NH-44 / NH-7	Namakkal - Karur
30	Perambalur	Thirumandurai	NH-38 / NH-45	Ulundurpet - Padalur
31	Pudukkottai	Boothakudi	NH-38 / NH-45B	Trichy- Tovrankurichi - Madurai
32	Pudukkottai	Palaya Gandharvakottai	NH-36 / NH-226	Thanjavur – Pudukkottai
33	Pudukkottai	Lembalakudi	NH-536, NH-336 / NH-210	Trichy-Karaikudi
34	Pudukkottai	Lechchumanapatti	NH-536, NH-336 / NH-210	Trichy-Karaikudi
35	Ramanathapuram	Vennathur	NH-536 / NH-210	Karaikudi - Ramanathapuram
36	Ramanathapuram	Bogalur	NH-85, NH-87 / NH-49	Madurai-Paramakudi-Ramnathapuram
37	Ranipet	Chennasamudram	NH-48 / NH-4	Poonamalle - Walajahpet
38	Salem	Mettupatti	NH-79 / NH-68	Salem - Ulundurpet
39	Salem	Nathakkarai	NH-79 / NH-68	Salem - Ulundurpet
40	Salem	Omalur (Kottamkoundampatti)	NH-44 / NH-7	Thumbipadi - Namakkal
41	Salem	Vaigunthamm	NH-544 / NH-47	Salem - Kumarapalayam
42	Sivagangai	Shenbagampettai	NH-36 / NH-226	Thirumayam – Manamadurai

43	Sivagangai	Kodikottai	NH-536 / NH-210	Karaikudi - Ramanathapuram
44	Sivagangai	Tirupachethi	NH-85, NH-87 / NH-49	Madurai-Paramakudi-Ramnathapuram
45	Thanjavur	Manambadi	NH-36 / NH-45C	Sethiyathope-Cholpauram
46	Thanjavur	Vembukudi	NH-36 / NH-45C	Cholpauram-Thanjavur
47	Theni	Upparpatti	NH-183 / NH-220	Dindigul Theni - Kumili
48	Trichy	Kallakudi	NH-81 / NH-227	Trichy-Kallagam
49	Trichy	Thiruparaithurai	NH-81 / NH-67	Trichy-Karur
50	Trichy	Valvanthankottai	NH-83 / NH-67	Thanjavur - Trichy
51	Trichy	Ponnambalapatti	NH-83 / NH-45	Trichy - Dindigul
52	Tiruppur	Velampatti	NH-381	Avinashi – Tiruppur – Avinashipalayam
53	Trichy	Samayapuram	NH-38 / NH-45	Padalur - Trichy
54	Tiruppur	Vijayamangalam	NH-544 / NH-47	Kumarapalayam - Chengalpalli
55	Tiruppur	Pongalur	NH-81 / NH-67	Coimbatore - Chidambaram
56	Tiruvallur	Nallur	NH-16 / NH-5	Chennai-Tada
57	Tiruvallur	Pattarai Perumbudur	NH-716 / NH-205	Tiruthani- Chennai
58	Tiruvallur	Surapattu	NH-32	Chennai Bypass
59	Tiruvallur	Vanagaram	NH-32	Chennai Bypass
60	Tirupathur	Vaniyambadi (Pedakallupalli)	NH-48 / NH-46	Krishnagiri - Walajahpet
61	Tiruvannamalai	Enamkariyandal	NH-38/ NH 234	Vellore-Tiruvannamalai-Villupuram
62	Tiruvannamalai	Kariyamanglam	NH-77 / NH-66	Tindivanam - Krishnagiri
63	Tiruvarur	Kovilvenni	NH-83 / NH-67	Nagapattinam - Thanjavur section
64	Tirunelveli	Nanguneri	NH-44 / NH-7	Nanguneri - Kannyakumari
65	Tuticorin	Pudurpandiyapuram	NH-38 / NH-45B	Madurai Tuticorin
66	Tuticorin	Vagaikulam	NH-138 / NH-7A	Tirunelveli - Tuticorin
67	Tuticorin	Salaipudur	NH-44 / NH-7	Kayathar - Nanguneri
68	Vellore	Vallam	NH-38/ NH 234	Vellore-Tiruvannamalai-Villupuram
69	Vellore	Pallikonda	NH-48 / NH-46	Krishnagiri - Walajahpet
70	Viluppuram	Gangarampalayam	NH-332 / NH-45A	Viluppuram- Puducherry
71	Viluppuram	Morattandi	NH-32/NH-66	Pondicherry - Tindivanam

72	Viluppuram	Vikkravandi	NH-132 and NH-38/ NH-45	Tindivanam - Ulundurpet
73	Viluppuram	Thennamadevi	NH-38/ NH 234	Vellore-Tiruvannamalai-Villupuram
74	Viluppuram	Nanglikondan	NH-77 / NH-66	Tindivanam - Krishnagiri
75	Virudhunagar	Etturvattam	NH-44 / NH-7	Virudhunagar - Kayathar

STATEMENT-II

The details of the fee plazas along with project stretches in Dharmapuri

Sl. No.	Name of the fee plaza	Name of the Stretch	Length falling in Dharmapuri District (in km)
1	Palayam	Krishnagiri - Thumbipadi section of NH-44	50
2	Karagathalli	Neraluru - Dharmapuri section of NH-844	41
3	H.Pudhupatti	Salem - Vaniyambadi section of NH-179A	33

STATEMENT-III

User fee collection at fee plazas in Dharmapuri district during last three financial years:

Name of the Plaza	Revenue Collected from Fee Plazas (Rs. in Crore)			
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (up to 30.11.2025)
Palayam	261.18	278.07	296.80	199.76
Karagathalli	0.00	0.00	4.00	26.32
H.Pudhupatti	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.24

जल संरक्षण पहल

3009. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में जल संरक्षण प्रयासों की दीर्घकालिक सततता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कार्यान्वित उपायों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और समय के साथ इन प्रयासों की प्रगति की निगरानी किस प्रकार की जा रही है;

(ख) उक्त राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में जल शक्ति अभियान के अंतर्गत की गई जल संरक्षण पहलों का जिला-वार विशेष रूप से खंडवा जिले में ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त पहलों ने क्षेत्र में जल कमी की चुनौतियों को किस हद तक हल किया है; और

(ग) उक्त राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के विभिन्न जिलों में जल शक्ति अभियान का विशेष रूप से खंडवा जिले में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, विशेष रूप से भूजल पुनर्भरण एवं वर्षा जल संचयन के संदर्भ में प्रभाव क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): जल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, जल संसाधनों से संबंधित पहलु, जिनमें इसका संरक्षण भी शामिल है, का अध्ययन, योजना, वित्तपोषण और कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके स्वयं के संसाधनों और प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार किया जाता है। केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों और प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

भारत सरकार जल संरक्षण की दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जल संरक्षण से संबंधित विभिन्न पहल करती है। महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित पूरे देश में जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदम इस प्रकार हैं:

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित पूरे देश में वर्ष 2019 से जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। वर्ष 2021 से जेएसए: सीटीआर एक नियमित कार्यक्रम बन गया है, जिसका छठा संस्करण दिनांक 22.03.2025 से

30.11.2025 तक देश के सभी जिलों (ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों) में "जल संचय, जन भागीदारी: जन जागरूकता की ओर" विषय के तहत कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें सामुदायिक भागीदारी और जल संरक्षण जागरूकता पर बल दिया गया है। यह अभियान महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा), अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत), पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत मरम्मत, नवीकरण और पुनरूद्धार घटक, प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण (कैम्पा), वित्त आयोग अनुदान आदि जैसी केंद्र, राज्य और स्थानीय निकायों की विभिन्न योजनाओं से समन्वित वित्तपोषण पर बल देता है।

जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रैन (जेएसए: सीटीआर) अभियान के तहत, खंडवा जिले ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में 7,000 से अधिक जल संरक्षण और जल संबंधी कार्य पूरे किए हैं। जिले में एक जल शक्ति केंद्र भी स्थापित किया गया है और एक जिला जल संरक्षण योजना तैयार की गई है। इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जल शक्ति अभियान के तहत किए गए जल संरक्षण पहल का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण-I, II और III** में संलग्न है।

जनभागीदारी को और अधिक सशक्त बनाने के लिए, गुजरात के सूरत जिले में 6 सितंबर 2024 को "जल संचय जन भागीदारी" (जेएसजेबी) पहल शुरू की गई। यह पहल समुदायों, सीविल सोसाइटी और स्थानीय सरकारों को समग्र सामाज और समग्र सरकार के दृष्टिकोण के तहत कम लागत वाले, स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल जल संरक्षण समाधानों को लागू करने के लिए सामूहिक कार्रवाई करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है। खंडवा जिले में जेएसजेबी पहल के तहत 1.48 लाख से अधिक परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं।

इस अभियान के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, इसकी प्रगति की निगरानी और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु राज्य और जिला स्तर पर क्रमशः राज्य नोडल अधिकारी (एसएनओ) और जिला नोडल अधिकारी (डीएनओ) नियुक्त किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, आवश्यक

सहयोग प्रदान करने और प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करने के लिए एसएनओ, नगर आयुक्तों, जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों (डीएम)/उपायुक्तों (डीसी), सहयोगी केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों, केंद्रीय नोडल अधिकारियों (सीएनओ) और अन्य संबंधित हितधारकों के साथ बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं। उपरोक्त के अलावा, केंद्रीय भूजल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी), राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से, देश के सक्रिय भूजल संसाधनों का वार्षिक रूप से आकलन करता है। ये आवधिक आकलन सभी आकलन इकाइयों में भूजल पुनर्भरण, उपयोग और समग्र उपलब्धता के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं, जिससे विभिन्न हितधारकों को सूचित निर्णय लेने में सहायता मिलती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जल शक्ति केंद्र (जेएसके) स्थापित किए गए हैं, जो स्थानीय लोगों को तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने और वर्षा जल संचयन प्रणालियों के कार्यान्वयन में जिला प्रशासन का सहयोग करने के लिए समर्पित संसाधन और ज्ञान केंद्रों के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। साथ ही, सतत जल प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जिला जल संरक्षण योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं। इसकी प्रगति की निगरानी जेएसए: सीटीआर (https://jsactr.mowr.gov.in/) और जेएसजेबी (https://jsactr.mowr.gov.in/JSJB/) जैसे ऑनलाइन पोर्टलों के माध्यम से भी की जाती है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा) को पूरे देश में कार्यान्वित कर रही है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जल संरक्षण और जल संचयन संरचनाएं शामिल हैं।

विभिन्न राज्यों को 15वें वित्त आयोग के संबद्ध अनुदानों के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है, जिसका उपयोग अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वर्षा जल संचयन के लिए किया जा सकता है।

अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) में, वर्षा जल को जल निकासी ड्रेनों के माध्यम से जल निकाय में एकत्रित करने का प्रावधान है (ऐसे जल निकाय जिसमें सीवेज/अपशिष्ट जल नहीं आता है)। 'जलभृत प्रबंधन योजना' तैयार करके शहर, शहर की सीमाओं के भीतर वर्षा जल संचयन को सुधारने के लिए एक रोडमैप विकसित करके भूजल पुनर्भरण का संवर्धन करने की कार्यनीति बनाने का लक्ष्य रखते हैं।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने वर्षा जल संचयन और जल संरक्षण उपायों की आवश्यकता पर पर्याप्त ध्यान देने के साथ राज्यों के लिए स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल उपाय अपनाने हेतु दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए हैं, जैसे कि एकीकृत भवन उपनियम (यूबीबीएल), दिल्ली, 2016, मॉडल भवन उपनियम (एमबीबीएल), 2016 और शहरी एवं क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना निर्माण एवं कार्यान्वयन (यूआरडीपीएफआई) दिशानिर्देश, 2014।

भारत सरकार "प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई)" को लागू कर रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य खेतों में पानी की वास्तविक उपलब्धता को बढ़ाना, सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के अंतर्गत कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, कृषि में जल उपयोग की दक्षता में सुधार करना, स्थायी जल संरक्षण पद्धतियों को लागू करना आदि है। पीएमकेएसवाई के तीन घटक/योजनाएं हैं, जिनमें हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी), जल निकायों की मरम्मत, नवीकरण और पुनरुद्धार (आरआरआर) योजना और सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई) योजना शामिल हैं।

राष्ट्रीय जल नीति (2012) जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा तैयार की गई है, जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वर्षा जल संचयन और जल संरक्षण का समर्थन करती है और वर्षा के प्रत्यक्ष उपयोग के माध्यम से जल की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पर भी प्रकाश डालती है।

भूमि संसाधन विभाग (डीओएलआर) देश में वर्षा आधारित और बंजर भूमि के विकास के लिए प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई) के वाटरशेड विकास घटक को लागू करता है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत किए जाने वाले कार्यों में रिज क्षेत्र उपचार, जल निकासी व्यवस्था का उपचार, मृदा एवं नमी संरक्षण, वर्षा जल संचयन, नर्सरी तैयार करना, चारागाह विकास, संपत्तिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए आजीविका आदि शामिल हैं। डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई इन पहलों के माध्यम से बेहतर प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंधन और जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति किसानों की अधिक सहनशीलता सुनिश्चित करके स्थायी विकास को बढ़ावा देना चाहता है।

केंद्रीय भूजल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) भूजल प्रबंधन के लिए वैज्ञानिक जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने हेतु केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना "भूजल प्रबंधन एवं विनियमन (जीडब्ल्यूएमआर)" का कार्यान्वयन करता है। यह योजना महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित पूरे देश में लागू है। योजना के अंतर्गत की जाने वाली प्रमुख गतिविधियों में जलभृत मानचित्रण और सीजीडब्ल्यूबी की अन्य नियमित गतिविधियाँ शामिल हैं, जैसे भूजल स्तर एवं गुणवत्ता की निगरानी, सक्रिय भूजल संसाधनों का आकलन, तकनीकी उन्नयन के लिए वैज्ञानिक अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करना, जल संरक्षण एवं स्थायी उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने हेतु विभिन्न जागरूकता गतिविधियाँ आदि।

केंद्रीय भूजल बोर्ड ने महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित देश के लगभग 25 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर के संपूर्ण मानचित्रण योग्य क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय जलभृत मानचित्रण परियोजना को पूरा कर लिया है।

सक्रिय भूजल संसाधन आकलन (डीजीडब्ल्यूआरए) के अनुसार, खंडवा जिले में भूजल निष्कर्षण का स्तर वर्ष 2023 में 41.48% से बढ़कर वर्ष 2025 में 39.78% हो गया है। महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए डीजीडब्ल्यूआरए 2025 का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण-IV, V** और **VI** में संलग्न है।

विवरण-I

महाराष्ट्र में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जल शक्ति अभियान के तहत की गई जल संरक्षण पहल का जिला-वार ब्यौरा:

जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन					
राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय					
महाराष्ट्र - कार्यकलाप-वार स्थिति रिपोर्ट - (दिनांक 22/03/2025 से 12/12/2025 तक की स्थिति)					
पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों की संख्या दर्शाने वाले आंकड़े					
क्र. सं.	**जिले का नाम**	*** जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन**	*** पारंपरिक जल निकायों का पुनरुद्धार**	*** पुन: उपयोग और पुनर्भरण संरचनाएं**	*** वाटरशेड विकास**
1	अहमदनगर	36	72	302	6
2	अकोला	89	1	136	4
3	अमरावती	637	56	242	242
4	औरंगाबाद	209	13	5	16

5	बीड	1436	213	81	233
6	बांद्रा	450	184	296	899
7	बुलढाना	85	0	73	5
8	चंद्रपुर	135	129	182	209
9	धुले	223	3	93	19
10	गडचिरोली	460	42	67	238
11	गोंदिया	107	228	148	294
12	हिंगोली	45	0	1	20
13	जलगांव	414	2	596	41
14	जलना	379		166	32
15	कोल्हापुर	5	1	301	83
16	लातूर	27	0	80	5
17	मुंबई	0	0	0	0
18	मुंबई उपनगर	0	0	0	0
19	नागपुर	176	3	54	106
20	नांदेड़	338	31	9	43
21	नंदुरबार	87	0	144	45
22	नासिक	1071	110	244	158
23	उस्मानाबाद	15	5	90	7
24	पालघर	326	429	21	212
25	परभनी	13	0	72	11
26	पुणे	102	0	272	25
27	रायगढ़	1	25	452	12
28	रत्नागिरि	30	3	2176	217
29	सांगली	2	0	362	53
30	सतारा	217	0	993	104
31	सिंधुदुर्ग	16	0	129	32
32	सोलापुर	41	77	64	60
33	ठाणे	295	20	99	395
34	वर्धा	218	0	25	51
35	वाशिम	719	5	369	48
36	यवतमाल	778	50	2755	192
	कुल	**9182**	**1705**	**11099**	**4117**

जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन					
राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय					
महाराष्ट्र - कार्यकलाप-वार स्थिति रिपोर्ट (दिनांक 09/03/2024 से 21/03/2025 तक की स्थिति)					
* पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों की संख्या दर्शाने वाले आंकड़े					
क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	* जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन	* पारंपरिक जल निकायों का पुनरूद्धार	* पुन: उपयोग और पुनर्भरण संरचनाएं	*वाटरशेड विकास
1	अहमदनगर	117	29	643	24
2	अकोला	172	9	224	13
3	अमरावती	693	80	61	303
4	औरंगाबाद	293	11	48	59
5	बीड	772	137	82	96
6	बांद्रा	188	274	494	1252
7	बुलढाना	425	13	357	166
8	चंद्रपुर	347	243	670	597
9	धुले	222	32	183	104
10	गडचिरोली	478	78	41	337
11	गोंदिया	684	702	733	1003
12	हिंगोली	303	0	11	50
13	जलगांव	179	2	1789	125
14	जलना	477	2	151	17
15	कोल्हापुर	36	15	132	60
16	लातूर	69	0	165	15
17	मुंबई	11	0	0	0
18	मुंबई उपनगर	0	0	0	0
19	नागपुर	961	138	97	214
20	नांदेड़	319	8	12	70
21	नंदुरबार	85	1	193	139
22	नासिक	452	69	1285	624
23	उस्मानाबाद	80	17	249	82
24	पालघर	321	589	96	493
25	परभनी	25	0	12	28
26	पुणे	1147	50	2705	170
27	रायगढ़	137	18	269	10
28	रत्नागिरि	79	4	2851	379
29	सांगली	55	0	248	122
30	सतारा	79	0	994	199

31	सिंधुदुर्ग	16	0	292	92
32	सोलापुर	105	25	288	90
33	ठाणे	290	30	95	203
34	वर्धा	176	15	278	217
35	वाशिम	338	121	812	111
36	यवतमाल	398	11	347	322
	कुल	**10529**	**2723**	**16907**	**7786**

जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन					
राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय					
महाराष्ट्र - कार्यकलाप-वार स्थिति रिपोर्ट (दिनांक 04/03/2023 से 08/03/2024 तक की स्थिति)					
* पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों की संख्या दर्शाने वाले आंकड़े					
क्र. सं.	**जिले का नाम**	*** जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन**	*** पारंपरिक जल निकायों का पुनरूद्धार**	*** पुन: उपयोग और पुनर्भरण संरचनाएं**	***वाटरशेड विकास**
1	अहमदनगर	767	234	981	81
2	अकोला	61	0	96	5
3	अमरावती	555	61	304	406
4	औरंगाबाद	530	142	37	34
5	बीड	396	143	525	63
6	बांद्रा	302	221	339	1179
7	बुलढाना	285	58	323	173
8	चंद्रपुर	1744	139	1316	428
9	धुले	111	37	255	104
10	गडचिरोली	327	25	82	514
11	गोंदिया	100	597	639	855
12	हिंगोली	164	1	1	7
13	जलगांव	152	19	1362	115
14	जलना	357	6	83	10
15	कोल्हापुर	41	51	375	122
16	लातूर	145	0	45	11
17	मुंबई	0	0	0	0
18	मुंबई उपनगर	0	0	0	0
19	नागपुर	17	552	152	47
20	नांदेड़	267	23	2	19
21	नंदुरबार	64	6	290	231

22	नासिक	540	31	519	129
23	उस्मानाबाद	96	31	102	28
24	पालघर	206	335	218	316
25	परभनी	20	26	1	65
26	पुणे	2125	226	2061	87
27	रायगढ़	409	107	337	2
28	रत्नागिरि	103	34	3033	288
29	सांगली	31	7	407	133
30	सतारा	176	13	603	175
31	सिंधुदुर्ग	35	8	1822	123
32	सोलापुर	20	37	426	16
33	ठाणे	434	79	89	210
34	वर्धा	61	67	579	24
35	वाशिम	430	80	1608	90
36	यवतमाल	275	66	6646	310
	कुल	**11346**	**3462**	**25658**	**6400**

विवरण-II

मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जल शक्ति अभियान के तहत की गई जल संरक्षण पहल का जिला-वार ब्यौरा:

जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन					
राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय					
मध्य प्रदेश - कार्यकलाप-वार स्थिति रिपोर्ट (दिनांक 22/03/2025 से 12/12/2025 तक की स्थिति)					
* पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों की संख्या दर्शाने वाले आंकड़े					
क्र. सं.	**जिले का नाम**	*** पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों की संख्या दर्शाने वाले आंकड़े**	*** पारंपरिक जल निकायों का पुनरूद्धार**	*** पुन: उपयोग और पुनर्भरण संरचनाएं**	***वाटरशेड विकास**
1	आगर मालवा	193	34	9	73
2	अलीराजपुर	338	14	9	128
3	अनुपपुर	1755	14	34	278
4	अशोकनगर	1035	13	85	106
5	बालाघाट	2549	80	243	503
6	बड़वानी	526	14	22	241
7	बेतुल	1602	118	131	328
8	भिंड	464	117	79	208
9	भोपाल	180	13	58	56

10	बुरहानपुर	510	32	45	118
11	छतरपुर	2350	12	336	292
12	छिंदवाड़ा	1359	45	91	737
13	दमोह	441	17	117	414
14	दतिया	287	19	8	114
15	देवास	433	14	23	214
16	धार	1511	21	146	433
17	डिंडोरी	1234	26	23	925
18	गुना	648	27	21	401
19	ग्वालियर	262	33	107	164
20	हरदा	78	22	61	45
21	होशंगाबाद	213	38	154	157
22	इंदौर	5851	40	88	53
23	जबलपुर	324	18	133	227
24	झाबुआ	266	10	26	118
25	कटनी	393	29	77	438
26	खंडवा (पूर्व)।निमाड़)	2156	82	192	397
27	खरगोन	860	16	198	377
28	मैहर	2	0	0	0
29	मंडला	2339	43	60	1991
30	मन्दसौर	372	17	130	205
31	मऊगंज	0	0	0	0
32	मुरैना	1191	23	179	447
33	नरसिंहपुर	297	17	119	213
34	नीमच	145	43	40	200
35	निवाड़ी	232	38	20	154
36	पंधुरना	7	0	4	0
37	पन्ना	345	54	83	449
38	रायसेन	515	24	233	376
39	राजगढ़	1481	82	136	771
40	रतलाम	260	9	45	204
41	रीवा	1195	163	281	475
42	सागर	431	14	97	139
43	सतना	343	40	278	225
44	सीहोर	240	43	123	74

45	सिवनी	1539	86	75	730
46	शाहडोल	643	61	58	126
47	शाजापुर	389	17	115	60
48	श्योपुर	305	8	53	211
49	शिवपुरी	1292	60	86	253
50	सीधी	985	45	87	244
51	सिंगरौली	1188	25	106	409
52	टीकमगढ़	424	14	67	277
53	उज्जैन	294	14	68	168
54	उमरिया	293	44	51	99
55	विदिशा	687	20	256	128
	कुल	**45252**	**1922**	**5366**	**16173**

जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन					
राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय					
मध्य प्रदेश – कार्यकलाप-वार स्थिति रिपोर्ट (दिनांक 09/03/2024 से 21/03/2025 तक की स्थिति)					
*पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों की संख्या दर्शाने वाले आंकड़े					
क्र.सं.	**जिले का नाम**	***जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन**	***पारंपरिक जल निकायों का पुनरुद्धार**	***पुन: उपयोग और पुनर्भरण संरचनाएं**	***वाटरशेड विकास**
1	आगर मालवा	614	112	50	216
2	अलीराजपुर	1091	65	118	862
3	अनुपपुर	2819	60	117	1545
4	अशोकनगर	2096	39	244	247
5	बालाघाट	6049	981	1255	5693
6	बड़वानी	1754	61	118	925
7	बेतुल	1968	195	379	1079
8	भिंड	276	82	80	268
9	भोपाल	444	62	137	133
10	बुरहानपुर	590	31	80	218
11	छतरपुर	3406	74	516	1759
12	छिंदवाड़ा	4054	385	278	2428
13	दमोह	1044	145	435	1290
14	दतिया	573	42	84	378
15	देवास	1450	145	236	1096
16	धार	4473	170	467	1404

17	डिंडोरी	2208	114	99	2844
18	गुना	927	47	44	1017
19	ग्वालियर	380	72	374	551
20	हरदा	305	84	303	219
21	होशंगाबाद	501	73	499	376
22	इंदौर	318	63	240	161
23	जबलपुर	927	40	493	536
24	झाबुआ	792	68	77	521
25	कटनी	1048	118	539	1064
26	खंडवा (पूर्वी निमाड़)	1435	159	137	863
27	खरगोन	1496	68	380	1327
28	मैहर	0	0	0	0
29	मंडला	2477	162	309	4489
30	मन्दसौर	901	137	361	457
31	मऊगंज	0	0	0	0
32	मुरैना	1058	139	57	1378
33	नरसिंहपुर	960	130	592	836
34	नीमच	196	118	204	418
35	निवाड़ी	306	125	101	601
36	पंधुरना	0	0	0	0
37	पन्ना	1333	271	266	1797
38	रायसेन	542	47	576	1290
39	राजगढ़	2250	191	274	2027
40	रतलाम	668	108	179	777
41	रीवा	1010	201	783	1493
42	सागर	1821	186	445	611
43	सतना	932	210	609	588
44	सीहोर	700	105	923	476
45	सिवनी	6403	611	436	1600
46	शाहडोल	1542	116	451	792
47	शाजापुर	611	70	299	180
48	श्योपुर	668	65	86	615
49	शिवपुरी	1581	228	315	1206
50	सीधी	1049	112	244	1046
51	सिंगरौली	2043	62	243	890

52	टीकमगढ़	686	63	273	947
53	उज्जैन	918	55	433	283
54	उमरिया	821	80	246	620
55	विदिशा	2028	94	541	373
	कुल	**76542**	**7241**	**17025**	**54810**

जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन					
राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय					
मध्य प्रदेश - कार्यकलाप-वार स्थिति रिपोर्ट (दिनांक 04/03/2023 से 08/03/2024 तक की स्थिति)					
*पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों की संख्या दर्शाने वाले आंकड़े					
क्र.सं.	**जिले का नाम**	***जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन**	***पारंपरिक जल निकायों का पुनरुद्धार**	***पुन: उपयोग और पुनर्भरण संरचनाएं**	***वाटरशेड विकास**
1	आगर मालवा	471	110	80	146
2	अलीराजपुर	901	181	288	794
3	अनुपपुर	2295	106	277	1723
4	अशोकनगर	878	70	188	150
5	बालाघाट	2932	591	1188	3107
6	बड़वानी	734	71	124	965
7	बेतुल	1224	514	479	1144
8	भिंड	387	59	398	586
9	भोपाल	305	44	93	152
10	बुरहानपुर	544	86	125	327
11	छतरपुर	3414	144	799	3116
12	छिंदवाड़ा	1461	389	217	1582
13	दमोह	778	114	503	1131
14	दतिया	465	40	60	359
15	देवास	949	219	444	817
16	धार	953	157	681	1438
17	डिंडोरी	2389	167	175	4217
18	गुना	535	40	42	758
19	ग्वालियर	382	87	361	542
20	हरदा	175	54	180	132
21	होशंगाबाद	244	47	333	300
22	इंदौर	361	101	440	223
23	जबलपुर	1126	170	572	786

24	झाबुआ	641	275	327	559
25	कटनी	684	224	558	1247
26	खंडवा (पूर्व)।निमाड़)	930	114	114	647
27	खरगोन	1630	235	1817	1362
28	मैहर	0	0	0	0
29	मंडला	2737	243	463	5892
30	मन्दसौर	700	259	316	357
31	मऊगंज	0	0	0	0
32	मुरैना	946	138	101	1147
33	नरसिंहपुर	482	77	377	1108
34	नीमच	144	94	298	378
35	निवाड़ी	484	149	247	661
36	पंधुरना	0	0	0	0
37	पन्ना	754	305	159	817
38	रायसेन	351	62	532	1025
39	राजगढ़	1393	185	178	917
40	रतलाम	566	290	184	665
41	रीवा	530	103	1069	2463
42	सागर	1219	373	497	784
43	सतना	573	201	762	657
44	सीहोर	438	50	515	453
45	सिवनी	1478	535	915	1733
46	शाहडोल	1052	172	635	1202
47	शाजापुर	525	112	240	190
48	श्योपुर	612	38	57	619
49	शिवपुरी	1758	338	520	1329
50	सीधी	1067	137	290	1249
51	सिंगरौली	1412	81	380	614
52	टीकमगढ़	1078	135	670	1097
53	उज्जैन	526	125	224	215
54	उमरिया	685	105	440	616
55	विदिशा	2183	172	410	858
	कुल	**51481**	**8888**	**21342**	**55356**

विवरण-III

दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जल शक्ति अभियान के तहत की गई जल संरक्षण पहल का जिला-वार ब्यौरा:

जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन					
राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय					
दादरा और नगर हवेली - कार्यकलाप-वार स्थिति रिपोर्ट - (दिनांक 22/03/2025 से 12/12/2025 तक की स्थिति)					
*पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों की संख्या दर्शाने वाले आंकड़े					
क्र.सं.	**जिले का नाम**	***जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन**	***पारंपरिक जल निकायों का पुनरुद्धार**	***पुन: उपयोग और पुनर्भरण संरचनाएं**	***** वाटरशेड विकास**
1	दादरा और नगर हवेली	10	0	1	2
2	दमन	83	0	0	0
3	दीव	0	0	0	0
	कुल	**93**		**1**	**2**

जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन					
राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय					
दादरा और नगर हवेली - कार्यकलाप-वार स्थिति रिपोर्ट (दिनांक 09/03/2024 से 21/03/2025 तक की स्थिति)					
*पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों की संख्या दर्शाई गई है					
क्र.सं.	**जिले का नाम**	***जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन**	***पारंपरिक जल निकायों का पुनरुद्धार**	***पुन: उपयोग और पुनर्भरण संरचनाएं**	***** वाटरशेड विकास**
1	दादरा और नगर हवेली	12	0	0	3
2	दमन	0	0	0	0
3	दीव	0	0	0	0
	कुल	**12**			**3**

जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन					
राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय					
दादरा और नगर हवेली - कार्यकलाप-वार स्थिति रिपोर्ट (दिनांक 04/03/2023 से 08/03/2024 तक की स्थिति)					
*पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों की संख्या दर्शाने वाले आंकड़े					
क्र.सं.	**जिले का नाम**	***जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन**	***पारंपरिक जल निकायों का पुनरुद्धार**	***पुन: उपयोग और पुनर्भरण संरचनाएं**	***** वाटरशेड विकास**

1	दादरा और नगर हवेली	115	0	0	0
2	दमन	0	0	0	0
3	दीव	0	0	0	0
	कुल	**115**			

विवरण-IV

जीडब्ल्यूआरई-2023 और जीडब्ल्यूआरई-2025 के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र के लिए संसाधन मापदंडों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	ज़िला	वर्ष	भूजल निष्कर्षण का चरण (%)	श्रेणी (सुरक्षित / अर्द्ध-गंभीर / सी / अत्यधिक दोहन)
1.	महाराष्ट्र	अहमदनगर	2023	79.20	अर्द्ध गंभीर
			2025	76.65	अर्द्ध गंभीर
2.		अकोला	2023	65.59	सुरक्षित
			2025	63.48	सुरक्षित
3.		अमरावती	2023	91.83	गंभीर
			2025	76.83	अर्द्ध गंभीर
4.		औरंगाबाद	2023	71.64	अर्द्ध गंभीर
			2025	64.20	सुरक्षित
5.		बीड	2023	59.22	सुरक्षित
			2025	58.56	सुरक्षित
6.		बांद्रा	2023	30.22	सुरक्षित
			2025	30.00	सुरक्षित
7.		बुलढाना	2023	76.95	अर्द्ध गंभीर
			2025	72.37	अर्द्ध गंभीर
8.		चंद्रपुर	2023	29.32	सुरक्षित
			2025	29.78	सुरक्षित
9.		धुले	2023	51.77	सुरक्षित
			2025	48.37	सुरक्षित
10.		गडचिरोली	2023	24.37	सुरक्षित
			2025	26.17	सुरक्षित
11.		गोंदिया	2023	26.31	सुरक्षित
			2025	26.61	सुरक्षित

12.		हिंगोली	2023	36.41	सुरक्षित
			2025	39.31	सुरक्षित
13.		जलगांव	2023	78.76	अर्द्ध गंभीर
			2025	78.08	अर्द्ध गंभीर
14.		जलना	2023	54.85	सुरक्षित
			2025	49.55	सुरक्षित
15.		कोल्हापुर	2023	42.45	सुरक्षित
			2025	42.54	सुरक्षित
16.		लातूर	2023	54.88	सुरक्षित
			2025	49.46	सुरक्षित
17.		मुंबई	2023		
			2025	46.03	सुरक्षित
18.		मुंबई उप	2023		
			2025	25.74	सुरक्षित
19.		नागपुर	2023	48.94	सुरक्षित
			2025	45.68	सुरक्षित
20.		नांदेड़	2023	32.37	सुरक्षित
			2025	32.24	सुरक्षित
21.		नंदुरबार	2023	38.08	सुरक्षित
			2025	41.76	सुरक्षित
22.		नासिक	2023	58.41	सुरक्षित
			2025	57.59	सुरक्षित
23.		उस्मानाबाद	2023	62.01	सुरक्षित
			2025	59.60	सुरक्षित
24.		पालघर	2023	23.85	सुरक्षित
			2025	23.65	सुरक्षित
25.		परभणी	2023	46.50	सुरक्षित
			2025	46.42	सुरक्षित
26.		पुणे	2023	69.65	सुरक्षित
			2025	63.23	सुरक्षित
27.		रायगढ़	2023	17.94	सुरक्षित
			2025	18.44	सुरक्षित
28.		रत्नागिरि	2023	17.30	सुरक्षित
			2025	17.77	सुरक्षित
29.		सांगली	2023	54.19	सुरक्षित
			2025	52.76	सुरक्षित

30.		सतारा	2023	62.11	सुरक्षित
			2025	57.90	सुरक्षित
31.		सिंधुदुर्ग	2023	43.33	सुरक्षित
			2025	44.48	सुरक्षित
32.		सोलापुर	2023	77.54	अर्द्ध गंभीर
			2025	71.92	अर्द्ध गंभीर
33.		थाने	2023	19.07	सुरक्षित
			2025	19.13	सुरक्षित
34.		वर्धा	2023	53.55	सुरक्षित
			2025	47.81	सुरक्षित
35.		वाशिम	2023	60.20	सुरक्षित
			2025	57.06	सुरक्षित
36.		यवतमाल	2023	33.75	सुरक्षित
			2025	37.77	सुरक्षित

<u>विवरण-V</u>

जीडब्ल्यूआरई-2023 और जीडब्ल्यूआरई-2025 के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के लिए जिले-वार संसाधन मापदंडों का ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**ज़िला**	**वर्ष**	**भूजल निष्कर्षण का चरण (%)**	**श्रेणी (सुरक्षित/अर्द्ध गंभीर/सी/अति-दोहित)**
1		आगर मालवा	2023	89.94	अर्द्ध गंभीर
			2025	92.79	गंभीर
2		आलीराजपुर	2023	43.32	सुरक्षित
			2025	41.91	सुरक्षित
3		अनुपपुर	2023	23.52	सुरक्षित
			2025	27.54	सुरक्षित
4	मध्य प्रदेश	अशोकनगर	2023	63.02	सुरक्षित
			2025	62.56	सुरक्षित
5		बालाघाट	2023	23.50	सुरक्षित
			2025	23.78	सुरक्षित
6		बड़वानी	2023	71.38	अर्द्ध गंभीर
			2025	70.77	अर्द्ध गंभीर
7		बेतुल	2023	49.65	सुरक्षित
			2025	50.71	सुरक्षित

8		भिंड	2023	32.65	सुरक्षित
			2025	33.13	सुरक्षित
9		भोपाल	2023	78.30	अर्द्ध गंभीर
			2025	81.78	अर्द्ध गंभीर
10		बुरहानपुर	2023	69.80	सुरक्षित
			2025	69.01	सुरक्षित
11		छतरपुर	2023	65.42	सुरक्षित
			2025	64.45	सुरक्षित
12		छिंदवाड़ा	2023	63.24	सुरक्षित
			2025	60.32	सुरक्षित
13		दमोह	2023	58.48	सुरक्षित
			2025	58.62	सुरक्षित
14		दतिया	2023	36.05	सुरक्षित
			2025	33.49	सुरक्षित
15		देवास	2023	80.00	अर्द्ध गंभीर
			2025	80.28	अर्द्ध गंभीर
16		धार	2023	65.40	सुरक्षित
			2025	66.64	सुरक्षित
17		डिंडोरी	2023	12.52	सुरक्षित
			2025	14.40	सुरक्षित
18		गुना	2023	64.96	सुरक्षित
			2025	66.62	सुरक्षित
19		ग्वालियर	2023	31.42	सुरक्षित
			2025	33.05	सुरक्षित
20		हरदा	2023	35.65	सुरक्षित
			2025	37.58	सुरक्षित
21		होशंगाबाद	2023	25.86	सुरक्षित
			2025	26.57	सुरक्षित
22		इंदौर	2023	119.38	अति-दोहित
			2025	117.96	अति-दोहित
23		जबलपुर	2023	51.31	सुरक्षित
			2025	55.62	सुरक्षित
24		झाबुआ	2023	44.79	सुरक्षित
			2025	43.66	सुरक्षित
25		कटनी	2023	47.12	सुरक्षित
			2025	46.90	सुरक्षित

26		खंडवा	2023	41.48	सुरक्षित
			2025	39.78	सुरक्षित
27		खरगोन	2023	45.93	सुरक्षित
			2025	44.79	सुरक्षित
28		मैहर	2023		
			2025	70.22	अर्द्ध गंभीर
29		मंडला	2023	20.41	सुरक्षित
			2025	23.96	सुरक्षित
30		मन्दसौर	2023	104.57	अति-दोहित
			2025	99.93	गंभीर
31		मऊगंज	2023		
			2025	53.24	सुरक्षित
32		मुरैना	2023	40.13	सुरक्षित
			2025	42.14	सुरक्षित
33		नरसिंहपुर	2023	66.95	सुरक्षित
			2025	66.53	सुरक्षित
34		नीमच	2023	99.23	गंभीर
			2025	101.47	अति-दोहित
35		निवाड़ी	2023	69.85	सुरक्षित
			2025	67.14	सुरक्षित
36		पंधुरना	2023		
			2025	73.32	अर्द्ध गंभीर
37		पन्ना	2023	36.48	सुरक्षित
			2025	38.12	सुरक्षित
38		रायसेन	2023	53.67	सुरक्षित
			2025	52.59	सुरक्षित
39		राजगढ़	2023	89.78	अर्द्ध गंभीर
			2025	88.95	अर्द्ध गंभीर
40		रतलाम	2023	135.14	अति-दोहित
			2025	133.20	अति-दोहित
41		रेवा	2023	54.65	सुरक्षित
			2025	57.05	सुरक्षित
42		सागर	2023	59.29	सुरक्षित
			2025	59.92	सुरक्षित
43		सतना	2023	65.59	सुरक्षित
			2025	62.92	सुरक्षित

44		सीहोर	2023	61.78	सुरक्षित
			2025	64.22	सुरक्षित
45		सिवनी	2023	41.38	सुरक्षित
			2025	45.43	सुरक्षित
46		शाहडोल	2023	13.36	सुरक्षित
			2025	16.71	सुरक्षित
47		शाजापुर	2023	106.90	अति-दोहित
			2025	105.36	अति-दोहित
48		श्योपुर	2023	38.47	सुरक्षित
			2025	38.08	सुरक्षित
49		शिवपुरी	2023	67.67	सुरक्षित
			2025	66.38	सुरक्षित
50		सीधी	2023	36.11	सुरक्षित
			2025	37.22	सुरक्षित
51		सिंगरौली	2023	39.08	सुरक्षित
			2025	44.34	सुरक्षित
52		टीकमगढ़	2023	81.83	अर्द्ध गंभीर
			2025	80.33	अर्द्ध गंभीर
53		उज्जैन	2023	108.83	अति-दोहित
			2025	107.72	अति-दोहित
54		उमरिया	2023	18.71	सुरक्षित
			2025	20.33	सुरक्षित
55		विदिशा	2023	64.40	सुरक्षित
			2025	65.09	सुरक्षित

विवरण-VI

जीडब्ल्यूआरई-2023 और जीडब्ल्यूआरई-2025 के अनुसार दादर और नगर हवेली के लिए संसाधन मापदंडों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	वर्ष	भूजल निष्कर्षण का चरण (%)	वर्ग (सुरक्षित/ अर्द्ध गंभीर/सी/ अति-दोहित)
1.	दादरा नगर हवेली	दादरा नगर हवेली	2023	131.53	अति-दोहित
			2025	34.95	सुरक्षित
2.		दमन	2023	158.84	अति-दोहित
			2025	60.30	सुरक्षित

3.		दीव	2023	230.02	अति-दोहित
			2025	52.60	सुरक्षित
			2025	49.46	सुरक्षित

STRENGTHENING OF PM SVANIDHI SCHEME

3010. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to strengthen the Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) to expand access to collateral-free working capital loans for street vendors across the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether steps have been taken to enhance digital onboarding and promote the adoption of cashless payments among street vendors and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Yes. The Government has taken several measures to strengthen the Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme and expand access to collateral-free working capital term loans for street vendors across the country. The restructured scheme provides for extension of benefits to vendors in census towns, urban agglomerations, peri-urban areas etc. in a graded manner, thereby creating increased livelihood opportunities.

As on 19th November, 2025, more than 99.07 lakh loans amounting to ₹14,595 Cr. Have been disbursed to more than 68.89 lakh street vendors across the country.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) from time to time carries out awareness campaigns like broadcasting through radio jingles, television advertisements and newspaper advertisements. States/Uts are provided Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material in local languages regularly for outreach and dissemination of information on the scheme benefits.

(b): Yes. Steps have been taken to enhance digital onboarding and adoption of cashless payments among street vendors. Under PM SVANidhi scheme, for promoting digital adoption, street vendor beneficiaries are incentivized with a cashback of upto ₹100 per month for a period of 12 months (maximum digital incentive of ₹1200/year), for every tranche of loan provided to the street vendor. Further, the restructured scheme provisions for cashback of maximum ₹100 per quarter for 4 quarters to street vendor beneficiaries for conducting digital transactions on wholesale purchases of at least ₹2,000. Since inception of the scheme in June 2020 till 19th November 2025, an amount of ₹242 crore has been released as cash back incentive to the street vendor beneficiaries under the scheme. Campaigns such as SVANidhi Se Samriddhi/Lok Kalyan Melas, are conducted periodically to increase the number of digitally active Street vendors.

सीकर में जल निकासी व्यवस्था की स्थिति

3011. श्री अमरा रामः

क्या **आवासन और शहरी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विभाग में स्वीकृति हेतु विचाराधीन सीकर नगर परिषद की जल निकासी प्रणाली की कार्य योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके कब तक स्वीकृत होने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या शहर की नालियों से निकलने वाला जल और वर्षा जल नानी गाँव से बड़ाढर तक किसानों की फसलों को नष्ट कर देता है और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर जलभराव का कारण बनता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और विभाग द्वारा जनता की इन समस्याओं को कब तक हल करने का इरादा है?

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

(क) से (ग): जल और स्वच्छता राज्य के विषय हैं तथा जल निकासी का प्रबंधन राज्य सरकारों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) /शहर/नगर स्तर पर शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों के कार्यक्षेत्र में आता है जो जल निकासी और सीवरेज प्रणाली के रख-रखाव के लिए ज़िम्मेदार हैं। इसके अलावा, संविधान की 12 वीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, शहरी नियोजन, शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/ शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों का कार्य है। राज्य सरकारों के अंतर्गत यूएलबी/ शहरी विकास प्राधिकरण स्थानीय जरूरतों के अनुसार सर्वेक्षण करते हैं और जलनिकासी योजना तैयार करते हैं। भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध उपायों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। सरकार राज्यों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है।

मंत्रालय, शहरों को 'आत्म-निर्भर' और 'जल-सुरक्षित' बनाने के लिए सभी यूएलबी/शहरों में अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन 2.0 (अमृत 2.0) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। देश भर के सभी सांविधिक कस्बों/शहरों में जलापूर्ति की सार्वभौमिक कवरेज प्रदान करना और 500 अमृत शहरों में सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबन्धन करना अमृत 2.0 के मुख्य लक्ष्य हैं। अमृत 2.0 के तहत, जलाशयों और कुओं के पुनरुद्धार का कार्य राज्य द्वारा किया जा सकता है। इसके अंतर्गत स्वीकार्य घटकों में वर्षा जल को वर्षा जल निकासी नालियों के माध्यम से जलाशयों में एकत्रित करना (जिनमें सीवेज/अपशिष्ट पदार्थ नहीं मिलते हैं) शामिल हैं। मिशन दिशानिर्देशों के व्यापक फ्रेमवर्क के भीतर

राज्यों को परियोजनाओं का चयन करने, उनका मूल्यांकन करने, प्राथमिकता देने और कार्यान्वित करने का अधिकार है।

अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत, सीकर नगर परिषद में कुल 406.96 करोड़ रु. की कुल 06 परियोजनाएँ अनुमोदित की गई हैं, जिनमें कुल 315.68 करोड़ रु. की 02 सीवर एवं सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजनाएँ तथा कुल 11.11 करोड़ रु. की 03 जलाशय पुनरुद्धार परियोजनाएँ शामिल हैं।

राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सीकर शहर में, मालवीय राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, जयपुर द्वारा 354.60 करोड़ रु. की कुल लागत की वर्षा जल निकासी (मास्टर प्लान 2031 के अनुसार) और सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र (एसटीपी) से शोधित जल के निपटान के लिए एक प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई है। सीकर शहर में सभी एसटीपी (सीटीपी) से शोधित जल के पुन: उपयोग के लिए 80.47 करोड़ रु. की अनुमानित लागत से एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट भी तैयार की गई है। इसके अलावा राज्य बजट घोषणा (2025-26) के तहत, सीकर शहर में पिपराली चौक के आसपास, झुंझुंनु बाईपास के दोनों ओर, गोकुलपुरा, सांवली चौक के दोनों तरफ, धोद चौक और पालवास चौक के आसपास के क्षेत्रों के लिए सीकर नगर परिषद द्वारा 302.37 करोड़ रु. की अनुमानित लागत से सीवरेज कार्यों के लिए और 189 करोड़ रु. की अनुमानित लागत से वर्षा जल निकासी कार्यों के लिए एक विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार की गई है। डीपीआर राज्य वित्त विभाग को प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है।

राज्य सरकार ने यह भी बताया है कि सीकर नगर परिषद नानी ग्राम क्षेत्र में पानी के जलाशयों की खुदाई का काम कर रही है और जल भंडारण करने की क्षमता बढ़ाने और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के दोनों ओर निचले क्षेत्रों में अत्यधिक जल के बहाव को कम करने के लिए चौड़ीकरण का काम कर रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राजमार्ग के दोनों ओर स्थित गांवों की ओर जाने वाली सड़कों पर पाइप बिछाए गए हैं ताकि गांवों से आने-जाने वाले यातायात का सुचारू आवागमन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। राजमार्ग और निचले इलाकों में जमा पानी को निकालने के लिए नगर परिषद टैंकरों और पंपों का भी उपयोग करती है ताकि यातायात सुचारू रूप से जारी रखा जा सके।

FINDINGS OF DYNAMIC GROUNDWATER RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

3012. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRIMATI ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

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

(a) the status of groundwater resources across the country and the major findings of the latest Dynamic Groundwater Resources Assessment including the status and the number of overexploited, critical, semi-critical and safe blocks identified across the country, State/UT-wise and district-wise including Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Odisha;

(b) the extent of groundwater contamination reported due to arsenic, fluoride, nitrate or heavy metals in the most recent monitoring cycle in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the programmes implemented and the funds released for aquifer recharge, monitoring and public awareness during the last five years, State/UT-wise along with the targets and timelines set to ensure sustainable groundwater use for drinking water, irrigation and other purposes in all affected districts;

(d) the progress made under the National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) including areas mapped so far and the number of aquifer management plans prepared for sustainable water use till date for the region;

(e) whether the Government proposes to revise norms for granting groundwater extraction permissions for industrial or commercial purposes and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has examined the causes of accelerated groundwater depletion including excessive borewell extraction, dependence on groundwater for agriculture and inadequate recharge structures and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken to create recharge structures, improve groundwater recharge, regulate extraction, address groundwater depletion, contamination and risks such as saltwater intrusion and support States in restoring over-exploited aquifers through programmes such as Atal Bhujal Yojana and other related initiatives and the measurable impact of these interventions on groundwater levels in stressed districts during the last five years, State/UT-wise and districtwise including Palghar district in Maharashtra, Nabarangpur district in Odisha and Pali Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan?

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

(a): Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being annually assessed, jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the 2025 assessment, the total Annual Ground Water Recharge in the country is 448.52 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources is estimated as 407.75 BCM. The Further, total Annual Ground Water Extraction of the entire country for the year 2025 has been assessed as 247.22 BCM. Based on this, the Stage of Ground Water Extraction (SoE), which is a measure of Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses (irrigation, industrial and domestic uses) over Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is worked out to be 60.63% for the country as a whole.

Regarding categorization of units in terms of their stage of ground water extraction, out of the total 6762 Assessment Units (Blocks/Taluks/Mandals) in the country, 730 (10.80%) units have been categorized as 'Over- exploited' indicating ground water extraction exceeding the annually replenishable ground water recharge. Further, 201 units (2.97 %) have been categorized as 'Critical', 758 units (11.21 %) as 'Semi-critical' and 4946 units (73.14 %) are in 'Safe' category. Additionally, 127 assessment units (1.88%) are categorized as 'saline'. State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** Further, the District-Wise Ground Water Resources for all the states, including Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Odisha can be seen in the National Compilation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2025 which can be accessed at:

https://cgwb.gov.in/cgwbpnm/download/1741#page=171

(b): Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data of the country on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies conducted as per the approved Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Overall, the data on ground water quality indicates that the ground water in the country remains largely potable with localized occurrences of contaminants in isolated pockets.

State-wise distribution of major pollutants such as Arsenic, Fluoride, Nitrate and heavy metals, as per the Annual Ground Water Quality Report – 2025 can be viewed through the web link provided below :

https://cgwb.gov.in/cgwbpnm/public/uploads/documents/17648336335318474 33file.pdf

(c) : Efforts of the Central government towards ground water monitoring, aquifer mapping and recharge along with spreading community awareness, are mainly channeled through the schemes/programmes like Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWM andR) Scheme, Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB), Atal Bhujal Yojana etc. GWM andR is a central sector scheme under which funds are not disbursed to states but rather are completely allocated and spent by CGWB for the purpose of ground water monitoring, mapping and regulation. Further, JSA and JSJB take up large scale construction/rejuvenation of artificial recharge/rain water harvesting works through convergence with ongoing central and state schemes and no separate funds are allotted for this purpose. As per the available data on JSA dashboard,

an expenditure of approximately Rs. 1.5 lakh cr has been incurred towards this since 2021 through convergence with MGNREGS alone.

(d): NAQUIM studies have been taken up across the country by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) for delineation and characterisation of aquifers and preparation of plans for ground water management. NAQUIM was initiated as a part of the 'Ground Water Management and Regulation' scheme and the entire mappable area of the country of about 25 lakh sq. kms has been mapped. State wise details of coverage area under NAQUIM is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

Further, ground water management studies/ plans have been prepared for the entire targeted area across the country covering all the 14 Principal aquifers and 42 major aquifers and District-wise aquifer maps and management plans for 654 Districts of the country, which include both supply side and demand side measures for sustainable management of ground water resources, have been shared with the concerned State/District administrations for taking up suitable field interventions.

Moreover, Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB and shared with States/UTs providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country with estimated cost, which has a potential to harness around 185 BCM (Billion cubic meter) of water.

(e)**:** The Ministry of Jal Shakti is currently conducting stakeholder consultations for assessing the ground water extraction Guidelines.

(f) and (g): ‘Water’ being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources and address contamination issues is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government, on its part, facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. The major steps taken by the government in this direction, for improving ground water conservation and recharge, regulating over-extraction, mitigation of contamination and saltwater intrusion and ensuring long term sustainability of the resource in the country, along with their impact, are provided below:

i. Efforts of the Central government for augmenting the water/groundwater resources of the country, are mainly channeled through the flagship campaign of Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA). JSA is a time bound and mission mode programme being conducted annually since 2019 by the M/o Jal Shakti, wherein all the efforts and funds under various schemes and projects are converged to deliver water harvesting and artificial recharge works on the ground.

Currently, JSA 2025 is underway in the country with special focus on over-exploited and critical districts. As per the available information, under JSA, completion of around 1.21 crore water conservation and artificial recharge works has been coordinated through convergence in the country in the last 4 years, which has played a key role in enhancing the sustainability of ground water resources.

ii. To further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB): A Community-Driven Path to Water Sustainability in India has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister with a vision to make rain water harvesting a mass movement in the country. By promoting community ownership and responsibility, the initiative seeks to develop cost-effective, local solutions tailored to specific water challenges across different regions.

iii. M/o Jal Shakti has constituted the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water extraction in the Country and has notified Guidelines dated 24.09.2020 for the purpose of such regulation, which have pan India applicability. Additionally, stringent measures like imposition of heavy penalties and Environmental Compensation Charges (EC) extraction without valid NOC, prohibiting new large-scale industries in over-exploited areas, sealing of bore wells for illegal extraction etc. have been mandated by the Guidelines to regulate over extraction.

iv. M/o Jal Shakti has successfully demonstrated the efficacy of community led participatory ground water management through Atal Bhujal Yojana, which was implemented in 80 water stressed districts in 7 States, viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Construction/rejuvenation of more than 83,000 rain water harvesting and recharge structures like check dams, ponds, shafts

etc. was completed under the scheme and more than 9 lakh Ha area was brought under efficient irrigation practices.

v. Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country, leading to enhanced water storage and ground water recharge.

vi. In addition to conducting extensive aquifer mapping activities throughout the country, CGWB has also prepared the Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020, which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country for serving as a technical guide for construction of artificial recharge and rain water harvesting structures.

vii. Regarding ground water quality aspect, CGWB regularly monitors ground water quality samples throughout the country as per its SOP and issues Annual reports, Half-yearly Bulletins and fortnightly alerts regarding its findings for quick action by stakeholders; Technique for constructing Arsenic and Fluoride safe wells has also been developed by CGWB and guidance is provided to states for replication and upscaling; Further, the Government is also implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in partnership with states for providing safe and adequate drinking water to all rural households of the country.

viii. Various organizations under this Ministry like National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), CGWB, Central Water Commission (CWC) etc. have conducted independent studies in various parts of the country affected by salinity ingress and saltwater intrusion and made several recommendations like construction of embankments, sea walls, inlet control mechanism at creeks etc.

In order to assess the impact of various water conservation interventions on ground water level in the last five years, the post-monsoon 2024 State/UT-wise water level data for the country is compared with the Mean of the previous 5 years (post-monsoon water level data from 2019-23), which is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**. Such analysis indicates that in the country as a whole, about 54.4 % of analyzed wells showed rising water levels in 2024 as compared to the mean level of previous 5 years.

Further, similar analysis for Palghar district (Maharashtra), Nabarangpur district (Odisha) and Pali Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan (covering Pali and Jodhpur Districts) is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV,** which indicates that in Palghar District of Maharashtra 80% analyzed wells have shown rise in 2024 as compared with the mean of previous 5 years, in Nabarangpur district of Odisha, 25% of wells and have shown rise and in Jodhpur and Pali districts under Pali Lok Sabha Constituency, respectively 68.9% and 81.25% of wells have shown rising trends.

STATEMENT-I

STATE-WISE GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF INDIA, 2025

S. No.	States / Union Territories	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge (in BCM)	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource (in BCM)	Annual GW Extraction for all uses (in BCM)	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	26.34	25.02	7.88	31.51
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.69	3.29	0.01	0.41
3	Assam	26.36	20.29	2.93	14.45
4	Bihar	34.51	31.32	14.47	46.20
5	Chhattisgarh	14.30	13.07	6.30	48.18
6	Goa	0.38	0.31	0.07	23.30
7	Gujarat	27.58	25.61	14.33	55.95
8	Haryana	10.27	9.30	12.72	136.75
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.12	1.01	0.39	38.50
10	Jharkhand	6.15	5.63	1.85	32.89
11	Karnataka	19.27	17.41	11.58	66.49
12	Kerala	5.45	4.93	2.46	49.95
13	Madhya Pradesh	36.07	34.15	20.26	59.32
14	Maharashtra	33.89	31.99	16.57	51.79
15	Manipur	0.44	0.40	0.04	9.09
16	Meghalaya	1.84	1.54	0.08	5.24
17	Mizoram	0.21	0.19	0.01	4.03
18	Nagaland	0.55	0.50	0.02	4.72
19	Odisha	17.44	16.02	7.81	48.75
20	Punjab	18.60	16.80	26.27	156.36
21	Rajasthan	12.87	11.62	17.10	147.11
22	Sikkim	0.24	0.22	0.01	5.87
23	Tamil Nadu	22.61	20.46	15.04	73.50
24	Telangana	21.93	19.84	9.26	46.69
25	Tripura	1.53	1.24	0.12	10.06
26	Uttar Pradesh	73.39	66.97	46.89	70.00
27	Uttarakhand	2.13	1.95	1.05	53.92
28	West Bengal	25.85	23.50	10.62	45.19

29	**Andaman And Nicobar**	0.38	0.35	0.01	2.27
30	**Chandigarh**	0.05	0.05	0.03	67.00
31	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu**	0.13	0.12	0.05	40.45
32	**Delhi**	0.38	0.35	0.32	92.10
33	**Jammu And Kashmir**	2.30	2.07	0.51	24.73
34	**Ladakh**	0.07	0.06	0.02	30.93
35	**Lakshadweep**	0.01	0.01	0.00	57.79
36	**Puducherry**	0.19	0.17	0.13	75.98
	Grand Total	**448.52**	**407.75**	**247.22**	**60.63**

*Minor discrepancies in numbers may arise due to rounding off at various levels.

STATEMENT-II

State wise areas covered under the NAQUIM studies

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Area (Sq.km)	Area targeted for coverage (Sq.km)	Coverage till March 2023 (Sq.km)
1	Andaman and Nicobar UT	8,249	1,774	1,774
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,63,900	1,41,784	1,41,784
3	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	4,703	4,703
4	Assam	78,438	61,826	61,826
5	Bihar	94,163	90,567	90,567
6	Chandigarh UT	115	115	115
7	Chhattisgarh	1,36,034	96,000	96,000
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu UT	602	602	602
9	Delhi	1,483	1,483	1,483
10	Goa	3,702	3,702	3,702
11	Gujarat	1,96,024	1,60,978	1,60,978
12	Haryana	44,212	44,179	44,179
13	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	8,020	8,020
14	Jammu and Kashmir UT	1,67,396	9,506	9,506
15	Jharkhand	79,714	76,705	76,705
16	Karnataka	1,91,808	1,91,719	1,91,719
17	Kerala	38,863	28,088	28,088

18	Lakshadweep UT	32	32	32
19	Ladakh UT	54,840	963	963
20	Madhya Pradesh	3,08,000	2,69,349	2,69,349
21	Maharashtra	3,07,713	2,59,914	2,59,914
22	Manipur	22,327	2,559	2,559
23	Meghalaya	22,429	10,645	10,645
24	Mizoram	21,081	700	700
25	Nagaland	16,579	910	910
26	Odisha	1,55,707	1,19,636	1,19,636
27	Puducherry UT	479	454	454
28	Punjab	50,368	50,368	50,368
29	Rajasthan	3,42,239	3,34,152	3,34,152
30	Sikkim	7,096	1,496	1,496
31	Tamil Nadu	1,30,058	1,05,829	1,05,829
32	Telangana	1,11,940	1,04,824	1,04,824
33	Tripura	10,492	6,757	6,757
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,46,387	2,40,649	2,40,649
35	Uttarakhand	53,484	11,430	11,430
36	West Bengal	88,752	71,947	71,947
	Total	**3294105**	**2514437**	**2514437**

STATEMENT-III

State-wise Water Level Fluctuation (in meters) with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2019 to 2023) and Post-Monsoon 2024 (Unconfined Aquifer):

Sr. No.	State/ UT Name	No of wells analysed	No. of wells in different fluctuation ranges in meters												Total No. of wells			
			Rise						Fall									
			0 to 2 (m)	%	2 to 4 (m)	%	> 4 (m)	%	0 to 2 (m)	%	2 to 4 (m)	%	> 4 (m)	%	Rise	%	Fall	%
1	Andaman and Nicobar	101	70	69.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	30.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	70	69.3	31	30.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	603	288	47.8	49	8.1	22	3.6	200	33.2	29	4.8	13	2.2	359	59.5	242	40.1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	20	12	60.0	2	10.0	0	0.0	6	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	70.0	6	30.0
4	Assam	201	124	61.7	5	2.5	1	0.5	61	30.3	8	4.0	2	1.0	130	64.7	71	35.3
5	Bihar	556	125	22.5	16	2.9	3	0.5	347	62.4	53	9.5	8	1.4	144	25.9	408	73.4
6	Chandigarh	7	6	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	85.7	1	14.3
7	Chhattisgarh	761	427	56.1	75	9.9	15	2.0	206	27.1	30	3.9	7	0.9	517	67.9	243	31.9
8	Delhi	68	27	39.7	14	20.6	9	13.2	14	20.6	3	4.4	1	1.5	50	73.5	18	26.5
9	Goa	73	49	67.1	5	6.8	0	0.0	19	26.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	54	74.0	19	26.0
10	Gujarat	598	308	51.5	117	19.6	55	9.2	92	15.4	16	2.7	10	1.7	480	80.3	118	19.7
11	Haryana	163	61	37.4	11	6.7	7	4.3	57	35.0	19	11.7	8	4.9	79	48.5	84	51.5
12	Himachal Pradesh	92	23	25.0	1	1.1	2	2.2	57	62.0	5	5.4	4	4.3	26	28.3	66	71.7
13	Jammu and Kashmir	196	56	28.6	1	0.5	1	0.5	124	63.3	9	4.6	4	2.0	58	29.6	137	69.9
14	Jharkhand	290	144	49.7	18	6.2	6	2.1	100	34.5	19	6.6	2	0.7	168	57.9	121	41.7
15	Karnataka	1072	615	57.4	76	7.1	28	2.6	300	28.0	42	3.9	8	0.7	719	67.1	350	32.6

16	Kerala	1346	567	42.1	68	5.1	18	1.3	583	43.3	90	6.7	19	1.4	653	48.5	692	51.4
17	Madhya Pradesh	1044	454	43.5	77	7.4	34	3.3	376	36.0	62	5.9	34	3.3	565	54.1	472	45.2
18	Maharashtra	1597	812	50.8	154	9.6	42	2.6	481	30.1	81	5.1	20	1.3	1008	63.1	582	36.4
19	Meghalaya	38	9	23.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	76.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	23.7	29	76.3
20	Nagaland	11	3	27.3	1	9.1	0	0.0	3	27.3	1	9.1	3	27.3	4	36.4	7	63.6
21	Odisha	1249	277	22.2	11	0.9	3	0.2	826	66.1	110	8.8	16	1.3	291	23.3	952	76.2
22	Puducherry	6	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	3	50.0
23	Punjab	174	43	24.7	9	5.2	4	2.3	74	42.5	30	17.2	13	7.5	56	32.2	117	67.2
24	Rajasthan	824	263	31.9	120	14.6	132	16.0	163	19.8	61	7.4	85	10.3	515	62.5	309	37.5
25	Tamil Nadu	566	238	42.0	55	9.7	28	4.9	194	34.3	34	6.0	13	2.3	321	56.7	241	42.6
26	Telangana	248	93	37.5	32	12.9	15	6.0	83	33.5	18	7.3	7	2.8	140	56.5	108	43.5
27	DNH and Daman-Diu	11	5	45.5	3	27.3	0	0.0	2	18.2	1	9.1	0	0.0	8	72.7	3	27.3
28	Tripura	78	56	71.8	4	5.1	0	0.0	17	21.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	60	76.9	17	21.8
29	Uttar Pradesh	421	151	35.9	13	3.1	8	1.9	212	50.4	30	7.1	7	1.7	172	40.9	249	59.1
30	Uttarakhand	155	51	32.9	6	3.9	12	7.7	64	41.3	9	5.8	12	7.7	69	44.5	85	54.8
31	West Bengal	636	409	64.3	16	2.5	4	0.6	185	29.1	10	1.6	8	1.3	429	67.5	203	31.9
	Total	13205	5769	43.7	959	7.3	449	3.4	4910	37.2	770	5.8	304	2.3	7177	54.4	5984	45.3

NB.: 44 (0.3%) sites not showing rise or fall.

STATEMENT-IV

Ground Water Level Fluctuation (in meters) with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2019 to 2023) and Post-Monsoon 2024 (Unconfined Aquifer) for specified Districts:

S No.	State	District Name	No of Wells Analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing fluctuation to water level (m) in the range of												Total Number of Wells			
				Rise						Fall									
				1 to 2 m		2 to 4 m		> 4 m		0 to 2 m		2 to 4 m		> 4 m					
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Rise	%	Fall	%
1	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	45	13	28.9	6	13.3	12	26.7	10	22.2	1	2.2	3	6.7	31	68.9	14	31.1
		Pali	16	6	37.5	4	25	3	18.8	2	12.5	0	0	1	6.3	13	81.2	3	18.7
2	Odisha	Nabarangpur	20	3	15.0	2	10.0	0	0.0	14	70.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	5	25	15	75
3	Maharashtra	Palghar	30	24	80	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	80	6	20

EXPANSION OF CHENNAI AIRPORT

3013. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN :

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

(a) whether it is true that the Phase-II expansion of Chennai International Airport, originally scheduled for completion by March 2026, has now been pushed to “end-2026 or early 2027” despite repeated assurances of timely completion and allocation of public funds and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the concrete measures taken by the Government and the Airports Authority of India (AAI) to ensure accelerated completion of the project along with the details of specific timelines, imposition of liquidated damages and interim passenger-traffic management plans to minimise inconvenience;

(c) the manner in which this delay would impact the ongoing and proposed greenfield airport projects in Tamil Nadu, given overlapping projected passenger volumes and investments; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue a formal progress and delay report outlining causes, revised cost estimates, financial implications and accountability for repeated shifting in deadlines and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a): The Airports Authority of India has undertaken the expansion and modernization of Chennai Airport in two phases at a total cost of Rs. 2467 crore. Phase-II involves the development of Terminal-3, which will enhance the airport's capacity to 35 MPPA. The original scheduled timeline of the project was February 2022, which has been revised to June 2026.

(b): To expedite project completion, the Ministry of Civil Aviation and AAI are monitoring progress in real time through CCTV cameras, along with weekly and fortnightly reviews by AAI. Liquidated damages for delays attributable to the executing agency are governed by contract provisions.

(c): The ongoing construction of the new terminal at Chennai Airport is aimed at enhancing the overall capacity of the airport to 35 MPPA and will not have any impact on other ongoing or proposed airport projects in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(d): Airport project completion depends on multiple factors such as land acquisition, regulatory clearances, removal of obstacles, and financial closure by the respective airport developers. However, the progress of ongoing projects, including the new terminal at Chennai Airport, is continuously monitored regarding timelines, costs, and milestones.

LABOUR EMPLOYMENT IN ROAD WORKS

3014. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

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

(a) the data on employment generated through road projects, district-wise;

(b) the percentage of local labour, SC/ST and women workers employed;

(c) whether labour laws and wage standards are enforced at project sites and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the complaints or violations recorded thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Government in Ministry Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Further, as per the study carried out through Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, 4,800 man-days as direct employment and 6,000 man-days as indirect employment are generated from one lane-km of NHs construction.

All relevant labour laws and wage standards are enforced upon all NHs works through respective contract / concession agreements.

5 complaints / violations have been reported by the implementing agencies.

MEGA FOOD PARKS IN TELANGANA

3015. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

(a) the details of Mega Food Parks, Agro Processing Clusters and Cold Chain projects sanctioned in Telangana since 2014;

(b) the total funds allocated and utilised for these projects;

(c) the number of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and food processing units supported in the State;

(d) whether any delays or bottlenecks have been identified in project implementation and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen value addition and food processing capacity in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b): The details of Mega Food Parks, Agro Processing Clusters and Cold Chain projects sanctioned in Telangana since 2014, under Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) are given in the enclosed **Statement**. As on 31.10.2025, a total of ₹236.21 crore has been approved as grant-in-aid to these projects, out of which ₹159.40 crore has been released as subsidy.

(c): A total of 46 food processing units have been supported in the State of Telangana under PMKSY. As of now, no project under the Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) category has been supported in Telangana under PMKSY.

(d): Delay in project implementation, if any, has been mainly due to factors such as delay in receipt of statutory clearances from the respective Agencies (including Revenue Authority, Town Planning, Electricity Authority, Water Authority, Pollution Control Board, Licensing Authority etc.), delay in Term Loan Sanction and disbursement, Financial constraints faced by applicants, Covid disruptions etc.

(e): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a central sector umbrella scheme “Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY)” and under which financial assistance is provided to entrepreneurs for creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlets thereby giving a boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country. PMKSY is demand-driven and applications are invited through Expression of Interest (EoI) from all over India including Telangana. The funds are not allocated/sanctioned/released state-wise under any of the component schemes of PMKSY.

STATEMENT

Details of Mega Food Parks, Agro Processing Clusters and Cold Chain projects sanctioned in Telangana since 2014 under PMKSY:

Sr. No.	Project Name	District	Date of Approval	Project Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Approved Grant-in-aid (Rs. in Cr)	Released Grant-in-aid (Rs. in Cr)	Status
Mega Food Park Scheme (MFP)							
1	Smart Agro Food Park Pvt Ltd	Nizamabad	10-06-2015	108.95	50	44.99	Operational
2	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (TSIIC)	Khammam	05-02-2016	109.59	49.79	28.49	Under implementation
Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme (Cold Chain)							
3	Prasad Seeds Pvt. Ltd.	Medak	11-04-2017	30.82	9.72	9.72	Completed
4	Gubba Cold Private Limited	Rangareddy	12-04-2017	24.99	7.30	7.30	Completed
5	Prima Foodtech Private Limited	Medak	24-01-2018	29.37	6.95	6.95	Completed

6	Srinivasa Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Medak	06-11-2018	34.99	5.24	5.24	Completed
7	Chandana Milk Products	Vikarabad	06-11-2018	28.96	8.79	8.79	Completed
8	Karimnagar Milk Prodiucer Company Ltd	Karimnagar	09-11-2018	63.06	9.82	9.82	Completed
9	Vallhabha Milk Products Pvt Ltd	Yadadari Bhavanagiri	22-07-2019	31.94	6.05	6.05	Completed
10	Sneha Farms Private Limited	Mehboobnagar	31-03-2021	64.09	9.44	9.44	Under Implementation
11	Sri Krupa RGR Agrogatros	Nalgonda	08-12-2022	36.22	9.36	2.22	Under Implementation
12	VNR Dairy Products	Nalagonda	08-12-2022	26.20	6.84	4.56	Under Implementation
13	Dadus	Malkajgiri	08-12-2022	77.31	7.35	4.90	Under Implementation
14	Almond House Private Limited	Hyderabad	29-02-2024	56.81	7.62	5.08	Under Implementation
15	AL QAWI Frozen Foods Pvt Ltd	Sangareddy	24.09.2025	32.71	8.68	0.00	Under Implementation
Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters Scheme (APC)							
16	M/s Kakumanu Seeds	Siddipet	29.04.2020	39.8	7.43	5.02	Under Implementation
17	M/s Mahadevi Agro Mills Private Limited	Siddipet	10.11.2022	44.48	10	6.67	Under Implementation
18	M/s Gayatri Agro Industrial Power Limited	Nalgonda	10.11.2022	23.39	5.82	3.88	Under Implementation
19	M/s Rajendar Feeds LLP	Siddipet	20.11.2023	44	10	0	Under Implementation

FUNDS ALLOCATED TO PUNJAB UNDER FOOD PROCESSING SCHEMES

3016. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

(a) the total funds allocated to the State of Punjab by Union Government under food processing schemes during the last three financial years;

(b) the status of utilisation of these funds, scheme-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has identified any bottlenecks affecting fund utilisation under the schemes, if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) to (c): Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing two Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI). Further, a Centrally sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme is also being implemented by MoFPI. All these 3 schemes are being implemented by MoFPI across the country including Punjab.

State/UT-wise allocation of funds are not made under PMKSY and PLISFPI. However, under PMKSY, MoFPI has approved 61 projects with total project cost of Rs 1557.22 crores and approved grant-in-aid of Rs 418.91 crores in the State

of Punjab till 31.10.2025. Under PLISFPI, MoFPI has approved proposals at 9 locations with committed investment of Rs 128.86 crores in the State of Punjab till 31.10.2025.

Under PMFME Scheme, 3021 micro food processing enterprises have been approved with subsidy of Rs 259.23 crores for assistance in the State of Punjab till 31.10.2025. The details of Centre share of funds released to Punjab under PMFME scheme during the last three years are as under-

(Rs in Crores)

State	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Punjab	16.31	30.65	87.80

To ensure effective implementation of the schemes, MoFPI is consistently conducting virtual/ physical meetings with beneficiaries to assess the implementation of sanctioned projects and also regular monitoring is being done at State level.

FUNDS RELEASED TO MAHARASHTRA UNDER PM-FME

3017. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has released over Rs. 3,700 crore to States under the PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM FME) Scheme to support micro food enterprises across the country;

(b) if so, the total funds released to the State of Maharashtra and the number of micro food enterprises benefited;

(c) the key activities supported under the scheme including skill development, technology upgradation, marketing support and credit facilitation for micro food entrepreneurs in Maharashtra;

(d) whether any assessment has been made on the impact of PM-FME in Maharashtra in terms of increasing income, improving market access and promoting local food products and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken to ensure timely utilization of funds and proper monitoring of projects under PM-FME in Maharashtra; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to introduce any additional support measures orincentives to strengthen micro food enterprises in Maharashtra and other States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a): Under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, Centre Share of Rs. 4306.40 crores has been

released/allocated to States/ UTs for implementation of various components of the scheme till 31st October, 2025.

(b): For the State of Maharashtra, Central Share of Rs. 646.24 crores has been released/allocated for implementation of various components of the PMFME scheme till 31st October, 2025.

26,172 micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned loans for credit linked subsidy under the PMFME Scheme in the State of Maharashtra.

(c): Under the PMFME Scheme, the following activities have been supported in the State of Maharashtra including skill development, technology upgradation, marketing assistance and credit facilitation:

(i) Loan for credit linked subsidy has been sanctioned to 26172 micro food processing enterprises. They are provided financial, technical and business support for setting up of new/ upgradation of micro food processing enterprises.

(ii) Seed capital support sanctioned to 53146 Self Help Groups (SHGs) members for working capital and purchase of small tools.

(iii) 4 proposals have been sanctioned under Branding and Marketing component for providing market access / linkages, product standardization, packaging and regulatory compliances.

(iv) Under capacity building component, 35996 beneficiaries have been trained. In addition, 3 incubation centers have been approved for providing common processing facilities to early-stage startups / innovators and micro food processing enterprises.

(d): Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has got conducted a third-party mid-term impact evaluation of the PMFME scheme to assess the impact of the scheme. The study has highlighted that the integration of technology and financial support through PMFME has helped entrepreneurs by increasing their production capacity, turn over and business growth, leading to income generation, market access/linkages and promotion of vocal for local.

(e): Regular review meetings are conducted with States/ UTs, lending banks, State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) and other stakeholders for timely fund utilisation and monitoring the progress of implementation of the Scheme.

(f): MoFPI is working in convergence with various Ministries/ Departments to dovetail the benefits available under their schemes with PMFME Scheme to strengthen micro food processing enterprises. Further, micro food enterprises are supported / encouraged for participation in Exhibitions and Expos, Fairs, Buyer-Seller Meets etc. to strengthen their market access/linkages. The Ministry has been organizing its flagship event 'World Food India (WFI)' wherein over various editions, a large number of PMFME beneficiaries have participated and exhibited their products in the stalls under PMFME pavilion. The stalls are provided free of cost to the beneficiaries by the Ministry. WFI provides a platform for the PMFME beneficiaries to showcase and promote their products to the large number of visiting domestic and international buyers.

NEW CASHLESS SCHEME FOR INJURED DUE TO ROAD ACCIDENTS

3018. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) whether despite all the efforts of the Government, the cases of death due to accidents is continuously rising in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has fully implemented the cashless medical treatment for road accident victims across the country as per the amended Motor Vehicles Act, 2019, if so, the details thereof including the number of beneficiaries, State-wise;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with its salient features;

(d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for implementation of this scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has collected any data on the impact of the cashless trauma care treatment during the golden hour for accident victims, if so, the details thereof including the findings on the role of the scheme in reducing road accident fatalities and injuries; and

(f) whether this scheme has numerous lacunae which makes accident victims, particularly poor persons hard to avail its benefits and if so, the steps taken to remove its shortcomings?

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

(a): As per data received from Police Departments of States/Union Territories, the number of road accident fatalities on all categories of roads in the country for the years 2022 to 2024 are 1,68,491, 1,72,890 and 1,77,177 respectively. The data of 2024 includes the data taken from eDAR in respect of West Bengal (as on 08.12.2025).

(b) to (d) : The Scheme for Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims, 2025 (Scheme) has been notified on pan India basis vide S.O. 2015(E) dated the 5th May, 2025 and the Guidelines of the Scheme have been notified vide S.O. 2489(E) dated the 4th June, 2025. To acclimatize field officials with the operative details of the Scheme and to achieve operational readiness of States/UTs, Pilot program of Scheme was initiated in select States/UTs of Chandigarh, Assam, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana and Puducherry. Since pilot implementation, 6,833 treatment requests have been raised under the Scheme, of which 5,480 victims have been found eligible and have received cashless treatment as per the Scheme provisions. The total fund disbursed under the Motor Vehicle Accident Fund is Rs. 73,88,848/-.

Key features of the scheme includes: -

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

(ii) Every road accident victim shall be provided stabilization treatment for upto 24 hours in non-life-threatening cases and up to 48 hours in life-threatening cases at designated hospitals, subject to police response.

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

(iv) The scheme has been successfully implemented through the amalgamation of two existing platforms : eDAR (electronic Detailed Accident Report) used by Police officials for reporting of accidents and TMS 2.0 (Transaction Management System) of National Health Authority (NHA) used by hospitals for treatment, claim submission and processing of payments. Further, the Scheme is jointly funded with contributions by the general insurance companies for cases where offending motor vehicle is insured and for cases involving road accidents by motor vehicles other than insured motor vehicles, budgetary support will be provided by Central Government.

(e) and (f): The Scheme has been updated based on Pilot Learnings as listed below:

Insight	Action Taken
Health	
Treatment to be provided at nearest hospital	Stabilisation module for non-designated hospitals has been developed
Mechanism for locating nearest hospital	Integration of 112(Emergency Response Support System) with TMS 2.0 completed
Include packages related to ambulances	Ambulance package made part of health benefit packages

Define cut-off period for initial admission	Defined as 24 hours
Police	
Providing response on eDAR	Sensitisation programs undertaken
Improving data entry	Trainings and workshops conducted
Time to confirm road accident	Increased from 3 hours to 24/48* hours for police response
Jurisdictional issues	Transfer facility activated on eDAR

It is further informed that clear, time-bound framework has been put in place to ensure timely treatment to road accident victims and payments to hospitals.

Every road accident victim shall be provided stabilization treatment for up to 24 hours in all hospitals for non-life-threatening cases and up to 48 hours in life-threatening cases at designated hospitals, subject to police response.

Further, a complete digital trail for the Scheme will exist from the time of accident reporting through the 112 Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) platform to victim admission, treatment, police authentication, claim processing and final payment. This has been achieved through amalgamation of existing digital assets – Electronic Detailed Accident Report (eDAR) used by police officials and TMS 2.0 used by hospitals to ensure end-to-end digitization of the scheme and tracking of each case.

एमएसएमई हेतु सरकारी खरीद नीति

3019. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या **सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) हेतु व्यवसाय करने में सुगमता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कोरोना काल के बाद की अवधि में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों को अनुकूल वातावरण प्रदान करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों के लिए सरकारी खरीद नीति के सुचारू कार्यान्वयन हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) और (ख) : भारत सरकार ने सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) के लिए व्यापार में सुगमता बढ़ाने तथा उन्हें अनुकूल वातावरण प्रदान करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें से कुछ कदम निम्न प्रकार से है:

i. एमएसएमई को परिभाषित करने के लिए वर्ष 2020 में एक नए संशोधित मानदंड को अपनाया गया। इसे पुन: संशोधित किया गया, जो दिनांक 01.04.2025 से प्रभावी है, ताकि एमएसएमई को प्रोद्यौगिकी में उर्ध्व गतिशीलता सृजित करने, कार्य-कुशलता और व्यापार को बढ़ाने, इनके रूपांतरण को संवर्धित करने के साथ-साथ उनके विस्तार में सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

ii. व्यापार में सुगमता हेतु, एमएसएमई के लिए दिनांक 01.07.2020 को उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल की शुरुआत की गई।

iii. दिनांक 02.07.2021 से खुदरा और थोक व्यापारियों को एमएसएमई के रूप में शामिल किया गया।

iv. एमएसएमई की स्थिति में अग्रगामी परिवर्तन के मामले में गैर-कर लाभों को 3 वर्षों तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

v. प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र के ऋणों के तहत लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए अनौपचारिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को औपचारिक दायरे में लाने हेतु दिनांक 11.01.2023 को उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफॉर्म की शुरुआत की गई।

vi. एमएसएमई में इक्विटी निवेश के लिए आत्म निर्भर भारत निधि का संचालन।

vii. सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम (सीजीएस) के तहत, सदस्य ऋणप्रदाता संस्थानों द्वारा एमएसएमई को प्रदान किए गए ऋणों के लिए, किसी कोलेटरल सुरक्षा या तृतीय पक्ष गारंटी के बिना, गारंटी प्रदान की जाती है। केन्द्रीय बजट 2023-24 में की गई उद्घोषणा के अनुसार, सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी निधि ट्रस्ट (सीजीटीएमएसई) में 9,000 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त निधि का निवेश किया गया है ताकि उन्हें कम ब्याज दर पर, 2.00 लाख करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त ऋण प्रदान किया जा सके।

- एमएसएमई सहित, व्यापारों के लिए, 5 लाख करोड़ रुपए की इमेरजेंसी क्रेडिट लाइन गारंटी स्कीम (ईसीएलजीएस) की शुरुआत की गई। यह स्कीम दिनांक 31.03.2023 तक लागू थी। ईसीएलजीएस पर भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की दिनांक 23.01.2023 की अनुसंधान रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, लगभग 14.6 लाख एमएसएमई खातों, जिनमें से 98.3% खाते सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम श्रेणी के थे, को गैर-निष्पादन परिसंपत्तियों की श्रेणी में जाने से बचाया गया।

- कोरोना अवधि के पश्चात एमएसएमई को सहायता और समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए, व्यय विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 11.04.2023 को विवाद से विश्वास I-एमएसएमई के लिए सहायता (वी से वी-I) की शुरूआत की गई। स्कीम के तहत, कोविड-19 की अवधि के दौरान सरकारी अनुबंधों के लिए निष्पादन सुरक्षा, बिड सिक्यूरिटी और परिसमापन हर्जाने के रूप में की गई कटौती की 95% राशि वापिस करते हुए सहायता प्रदान की गई। अनुबंधों के निष्पादन में चूक के लिए वंचित एमएसएमई को भी सहायता प्रदान की गई। स्कीम के तहत एमएसएमई वेंडरों के 60,000 से अधिक दावों का निपटान

भी किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीपीपी अनुबंधों सहित, सभी अनुबंधों के लिए डिलीवरी अवधि को बिना किसी शास्ति के 3 से 6 माह के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(ग): सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) के लिए सार्वजनिक खरीद नीति आदेश, 2012 के सुचारु कार्यान्वयन के लिए, एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें से कुछ निम्न प्रकार से हैं:

(i) एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 08 दिसंबर, 2017 को "एमएसएमई-संबंध पोर्टल" की शुरुआत की। यह पोर्टल केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों, विभागों और केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों (सीपीएसई) द्वारा खरीद की सक्रिय रूप से निगरानी करने में सहायता प्रदान करता है।

(ii) एमएसएमई मंत्रालय नीति के तहत लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए सीपीएसई के साथ बेहतर समन्वय बनाने के लिए सार्वजनिक उद्यम विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ सक्रिय रूप से जुड़ा हुआ है। एमएसएमई मंत्रालय, आवश्यकता के अनुसार, एमएसई के लिए सार्वजनिक खरीद नीति के संबंध में पत्रादि और स्पष्टीकरण भी जारी करता है।

(iii) सरकारी ई-मार्केटप्लेस (जेम) एक ऑनलाइन पोर्टल है, जिसका उपयोग मंत्रालयों/विभागों/सीपीएसई द्वारा खरीद के लिए किया जाता है। एससी/एसटी तथा महिला उद्यमियों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए नियमित आधार पर जेम के साथ अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(iv) खरीद और विपणन सहायता स्कीम के तहत वेंडर विकास कार्यक्रम एमएसई के लिए एक मंच के रूप में कार्य करता है, जहाँ एमएसई केवल सीपीएसई के साथ ही नहीं बल्कि अन्य हितधारकों के साथ भी संपर्क स्थापित कर सकते हैं। एससी/एसटी और महिला उद्यमियों के स्वामित्व वाले एमएसई के लिए विभागों/सीपीएसयू द्वारा विशेष वेंडर विकास कार्यक्रम/क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

(v) राष्ट्रीय एससी/एसटी हब स्कीम के तहत विशेष क्रेडिट लिंक्ड पूंजी सब्सिडी स्कीम (एससीएलसीएसएस) सार्वजनिक खरीद में आकांक्षी एससी/एसटी उद्यमियों की सहभागिता

बढ़ाने और उनके क्षमता निर्माण को संवर्धित करने के लिए नए उद्यमों की स्थापना में सहायता प्रदान करता है।

VACANCIES IN POWER SECTOR PSUs

3020. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:

SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:

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

(a) the total sanctioned posts, filled posts and vacancies in each Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Ministry, category-wise and post-wise;

(b) the duration for which these posts have remained vacant; and

(c) the number of contractual employees hired in these PSUs since 2014, year-wise and PSU wise?

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

(a)**:** The position relating to total sanctioned posts, filled-up posts and vacancies in each Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under Ministry of Power (MoP), is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The occurrence of vacancies and their filling up is a continuous process. The number keeps on varying due to retirements/superannuations, resignations, back-logs, attritions, and business and various operational requirements etc.

(c): The number of contractual employees hired since 2014 in CPSEs under Ministry of Power, is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Total sanctioned posts, filled-up posts and vacancies in each Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under Ministry of Power:

CPSE Name	Posts (category wise)	Total Sanctioned	Filled Posts	Vacancies
NTPC	Total	18,632	18,601	31
PGCIL	Executives	5588	5247	341
	Supervisors	2888	2734	154
	Workmen	1543	1534	9
	Total	10019	9515	504
PFC#	Executives	672	607	-
REC##	Executive	812	575	21
	Non - Executive	13	13	-
	Total	825	588	21
NHPC	Executives	4211	3429	782
	Supervisors	948	419	529
	Workmen	577	837	-260
	Total	5736	4685	1051
SJVN	Executives	1259	927	332
	Supervisor	566	339	227
	Workmen	879	282	597
	Total	2704	1548	1156
THDC	Total	1772	1762	10
NEEPCO	Total	1231	1326	-
GRID-INDIA	Group A	626	579	47

	Group B	35	35	-
	Group C	5	5	-
	Total	**666**	**619**	**47**

#There are 672 sanctioned posts in PFC. Actual manpower for recruitment is processed based on future expansion plans of the Corporation and its business requirements within the overall limit. There is no vacant post as on date.

##Within the sanctioned strength, posts are being operated as and when required, based on organizational requirement.

STATEMENT-II

Number of contractual employees hired since 2014 in CPSEs under MoP

Calendar Year/ CPSE Name	NTPC	PGCIL#	PFC	NHPC	SJVN	THDC	NEEPCO	REC@	GRID-INDIA
2014	Nil	49	5	Nil	Nil	0	47 engaged on yearly contract renewal in 2014, who continued till 2024	Nil	Nil
2015		244	0			0			
2016		164	45			2			
2017		218	10			0			
2018	1	266	9			1			
2019	18	76	26			1			
2020	39	113	0			1			
2021	76	123	42			1			
2022	138	190	0		275	86			
2023	416	56	0		314	144			
2024	191	559	24		34	13			
2025 (till date)	202	124	43	22*	-	8	46 continue		

The data is Financial Year wise starting from FY 2014-15 to FY 2025-26.

* From 2025 NHPC is recruiting employees on Fixed Term Basis.

@ In REC Limited, no appointment is made on contract basis in regular posts. However, Consultants etc. are engaged by REC Limited as per requirement for a specified period only.

ALLOTMENT OF FUEL OUTLETS AND EXPANSION OF PIPED GAS NETWORK

3021. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) whether the Government Oil PSUs and Private Oil Companies have allotted new petrol, diesel and CNG gas outlets and Domestic cooking gas outlets across the country during the last seven years, if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State/UT-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide a level playing field as well as win-win situation for these new outlets to sustain their business while competing with existing retail outlets; and

(c) whether the Government has any plan to provide piped gas connections to all households in the metropolitan cities across the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (c): Allotment of Retail Outlets and appointment of LPG distributorships by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability of motoring fuels such as petrol, diesel and LPG throughout the country.

Establishment of CNG station and providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections to the households are part of the development of City Gas

Distribution (CGD) Network and the same is being carried out by the entities authorised by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). After completion of 12/12A CGD bidding round, PNGRB has authorized entities for the development of CGD network in 307 Geographical Areas (GAs), covering the entire mainland area (including the metropolitan cities) for the development of CGD network across the country. PNG connections are provided as per the Minimum Work Programme (MWP) mandated by PNGRB and techno-commercial feasibility. As per the MWP, CGD entities have to provide 12.6 crore PNG connections across the country by 2034. As on 30.09.2025, 1.55 crore PNG connections have been provided by the CGD entities.

Once the Retail Outlet is commissioned, Public Sector OMCs provide training to the dealers on various facets to manage the business and provide necessary support and guidance from time to time to improve their business. The prices of petrol and diesel are market determined. Further, Universal Service Obligations (USOs) are applicable for all retail outlets including PSU OMCs and those set up by the Private Sector.

State/year-wise details of Petrol Pumps and LPG Distributorships commissioned by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country including Tamil Nadu during the last seven years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively. As on 1.11.2025, there are 9,328 retail outlets of Private Oil Companies across the country.

State/UT/Year-wise details of CNG Stations allotted and PNG connections provided in the country including Tamil Nadu during the last seven years are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT/Year-wise number of retail outlets commissioned by Public Sector OMCs during the last seven years:

Sr No	State /UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	2	0	3	0	0	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	52	261	291	160	133	115	316
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10	22	36	26	18	7	77
4	Assam	19	94	110	101	86	44	118
5	Bihar	166	109	195	183	199	86	154
6	Chandigarh	1	0	5	0	1	2	0
7	Chattisgarh	27	181	351	161	102	57	220
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	3	2	0	6
9	Delhi	0	0	2	0	2	1	1
10	Goa	2	0	4	5	8	3	8
11	Gujarat	57	326	490	266	157	138	442
12	Haryana	77	125	351	242	115	129	236
13	Himachal Pradesh	11	54	68	31	38	17	82
14	Jammu and Kashmir	7	27	22	39	62	32	76
15	Jharkhand	15	153	182	98	51	40	168
16	Karnataka	90	353	587	330	226	229	522
17	Kerala	24	78	132	137	108	79	124
18	Ladakh	0	0	9	5	5	3	2
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	75	374	726	562	341	167	450
21	Maharashtra	153	245	528	529	394	241	413
22	Manipur	8	32	24	18	17	11	10

23	Meghalaya	6	17	13	26	14	11	23
24	Mizoram	2	2	10	17	24	9	8
25	Nagaland	6	15	26	30	18	24	34
26	Odisha	16	184	184	174	101	67	209
27	Puducherry	0	0	10	5	8	10	13
28	Punjab	18	98	222	145	87	61	124
29	Rajasthan	89	226	581	394	348	254	395
30	Sikkim	0	4	2	6	2	4	6
31	Tamil Nadu	118	93	518	349	300	214	445
32	Telangana	76	295	499	225	215	162	274
33	Tripura	1	7	16	13	7	16	20
34	Uttar Pradesh	321	458	1124	863	593	586	1063
35	Uttarakhand	9	29	57	55	31	34	73
36	West Bengal	25	177	227	144	115	53	240
Source - Public Sector OMCs								

STATEMENT-II

PSU OMCs – State/UT/Year-wise LPG Distributorships commissioned during the last seven years:

Sl. No.	STATES	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	75	44	12	21	12	51	14
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	17	0	2	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	73	36	31	6	2	2	4
4	BIHAR	689	145	59	18	15	11	5
5	CHHATTISGARH	80	11	2	0	0	1	0
6	DELHI	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	GOA	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	GUJARAT	130	69	41	16	18	7	1
9	HARYANA	74	9	3	3	1	3	1
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	28	7	3	1	1	2	1
11	JHARKHAND	90	46	38	11	4	2	2

12	KARNATAKA	127	69	24	9	3	1	7
13	KERALA	49	21	18	11	5	2	7
14	MADHYA PRADESH	183	60	23	16	7	2	1
15	MAHARASHTRA	309	55	35	14	10	11	3
16	MANIPUR	16	0	2	0	1	0	1
17	MEGHALAYA	11	0	2	0	0	1	1
18	MIZORAM	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	17	3	2	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	159	28	18	5	3	3	0
21	PUNJAB	44	5	6	5	2	2	3
22	RAJASTHAN	234	41	14	5	1	0	2
23	SIKKIM	6	2	2	1	1	1	0
24	TAMIL NADU	217	62	16	11	5	4	9
25	TELANGANA	49	15	15	5	3	8	9
26	TRIPURA	10	0	3	3	1	3	4
27	UTTAR PRADESH	661	66	31	12	15	2	5
28	UTTARAKHAND	38	8	3	2	2	2	0
29	WEST BENGAL	199	170	87	31	28	12	13
	UNION TERRITORIES							
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI and DAMAN and DIU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4	JAMMU and KASHMIR	29	6	1	7	5	3	2
5	LADAKH	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
6	LAKSHDWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

STATEMENT-III

State/UT/Year-wise number of CNG-Stations allotted and PNG connections provided during the last seven year

Sl. No	State	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		CNG (T)	PNG (D)	CNG (T)	PNG (D)	CNG (T)	PNG (D)	CNG (T)	PNG (D)	CNG (T)	PNG (D)	CNG (T)	PNG (D)	CNG (T)	PNG (D)
1	Andhra Pradesh			66	75832	85	211603	128	228606	161	253,361	189	271,585	215	280,223
2	Andhra Pradesh/Telangana	89	29435												
3	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu							15	0	36	170	43	9,648	49	15,338
4	Assam		32469	1	35038	1	36691	1	42448	5	49,079	22	58,474	35	67,830
5	Bihar	2		8	943	13	30336	47	73738	93	102,534	129	155,826	190	238,358
6	Bihar and Jharkhand							0	5139	2	7,261	15	8,527	30	13,401
7	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh									14	0	27	4,400	26	18,089
8	Chandigarh (UT), Haryana, Punjab	5	9598	11	18646	17	111737	23	22603	25	25,540	27	26,845	35	30,316

	and Himachal Pradesh														
9	Chhattisgarh									9	0	18	3,499	50	11,002
10	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)			6	4227	7	7458	7	8787	7	11,171	6	12,154	6	13,412
11	Daman and Diu (UT)	3	506	4	2068	4	4817	4	4889	4	5,134	5	5,240	5	5,342
12	Daman and Diu and Gujarat			5	0	9		13	452	15	1,852	15	6,407	17	9,330
13	Goa			2	3857	7	5963	10	9890	12	10,703	12	13,598	14	18,865
14	Gujarat	548	2041557	636	2142059	779	2421755	937	2677063	997	2,975,194	1,002	3,282,257	1,038	3,570,911
15	Haryana	66	98893	104	131464	175	190054	263	246879	338	318,271	434	395,623	507	496,926
16	Haryana and Himachal Pradesh					5		9	0	10	0	10	48	14	56
17	Haryana and Punjab					8		16	0	24	2	27	1,181	27	2,507
18	Himachal Pradesh					1	1000	7	2260	8	5,461	13	7,715	16	9,926
19	Jharkhand			8	834	25	41986	49	80745	75	111,534	100	137,832	113	170,724
20	Karnataka	13	16860	23	28830	72	247039	182	331516	291	386,283	370	440,737	442	497,747
21	Kerala	4	1032	8	5465	27	42429	80	17734	105	44,298	133	73,961	195	126,579
22	Kerala and Puducherry							9	0	9	361	13	2,933	29	10,945
23	Madhya Pradesh	43	56110	62	85763	94	103963	162	155038	221	206,697	296	238,605	353	288,661

24	Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh							3	0	7	0	9	0	9	0
25	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan					8		21	0	31	320	35	863	38	1,182
26	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh			1	0	6		13	0	16	0	20	0	20	105
27	Maharashtra	313	1452902	370	1756669	456	1968976	571	2327389	741	2,840,638	890	3,429,926	1,036	4,030,722
28	Maharashtra and Gujarat			5	0	32	25023	48	105051	60	150,004	71	187,645	83	220,104
29	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh									9	0	16	0	17	0
30	Meghalaya														
31	National Capital Territory of Delhi (UT)	482	1092223	419	913139	436	1065662	456	1261605	480	1,438,659	491	1,564,294	508	1,723,294
32	Odisha	6	225	19	540	24	26790	34	60596	66	86,876	105	121,446	137	161,281
33	Puducherry							0	0	1	0	2	0	10	0
34	Puducherry and Tamil Nadu					2		7	0	8	175	8	329	8	486
35	Punjab	6	400	33	2788	93	10981	156	36965	204	67,344	216	85,572	233	105,429
36	Punjab and Rajasthan									19	0	20	4,842	26	7,067
37	Rajasthan	5	2160	16	10076	61	56209	168	139338	247	213,830	317	308,973	414	424,779
38	Tamil Nadu					21		108	0	187	738	313	25,175	411	72,759

39	Telangana		10579	66	69073	97	143248	117	162257	147	193,026	181	211,820	214	235,918
40	Telangana and Karnataka									2	0	5	120	13	126
41	Tripura	9	39743	14	44761	12	49107	18	54124	18	59,131	18	62,136	27	66,139
42	UT of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh											1	0	3	0
43	Uttar Pradesh	128	157503	306	716367	453	960573	636	1163591	797	1,367,777	1,001	1,626,498	1,128	1,899,878
44	Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan					27	18000	36	18958	40	18,958	45	22,700	48	24,563
45	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand					6		16	4872	26	8,019	29	15,141	36	17,540
46	Uttarakhand	1	993	5	12387	16	38987	26	60134	30	68,567	35	73,297	42	78,619
47	West Bengal	7		10	0	16	0	37	0	68	260	127	24,644	200	74,992
Total		1730	5043188	2208	6060826	3095	7820387	4433	9302667	5,665	11,029,228	6,861	12,922,516	8,067	15,041,471

Note:

1. All the GAs where PNG connections/CNG Stations have been established are considered as Operational,
2. Under normal conditions. Operation of any particular GA commences within around one year of authorization.
3. State/UTs wherever clubbed are based on the GAs authorised by PNGRB

Source - PPAC

राष्ट्रीय विद्युत निधि के अंतर्गत परियोजनाएं

3022. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय विद्युत निधि (एनईएफ) के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता और ब्याज राजसहायता के माध्यम से वितरण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए एटा और कासगंज जिलों में अब तक कितनी परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त जिलों में राष्ट्रीय विद्युत निधि (एनईएफ) के अंतर्गत परियोजना-वार कितनी निधि का उपयोग किया गया है और यह निधि ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में किस प्रकार व्यय की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का राष्ट्रीय विद्युत निधि (एनईएफ) के माध्यम से इन जिलों में शेष जर्जर विद्युत लाइनों, ट्रांसफार्मरों और उप-स्टेशनों के उन्नयन हेतु किसी नई योजना का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) : उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ने राष्ट्रीय विद्युत निधि स्कीम (एनईएफ) में भाग नहीं लिया।

STATUS OF AIRPORTS IN CHHATTISGARH

3023. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the current operational status (Domestic/Customs/International) of all eight major airports/airstrips in Chhattisgarh including Raipur, Bilaspur, Jagdalpur, Raigarh, Korba and Ambikapur along with the total number of operational flight routes to and from the said State as on date, airport-wise;

(b) the estimated timeline fixed for granting international airport status to Swami Vivekananda Airport in Raipur and commissioning the proposed cargo hub, customs facilities and international operations therefrom;

(c) the status of inclusion of Bilaspur and Jagdalpur Airports under the UDAN scheme along with the plans to restore financial assistance for RCS flights and enhance connectivity from Ambikapur to major cities like Varanasi and Ayodhya;

(d) the specific steps being taken to establish an MRO facility in Chhattisgarh; and

(e) the name of the State having the most customer/industry-friendly UDAN policy and the details of the proposal, if any, to replicate the same at the national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a): In the state of Chhattisgarh, four airports have been licensed for scheduled operations. Raipur Airport is operational as a domestic airport with scheduled commercial services to 14 domestic destinations with approximately 380 flight movement per week. Further, Jagdalpur, Bilaspur and Ambikapur Airports have been operationalized under the RCS-UDAN scheme with Jagdalpur Airport connected on the Jagdalpur-Hyderabad and Jagdalpur-Raipur routes, while Bilaspur Airport is connected on the Bilaspur-Jabalpur route. Present flight operations at Ambikapur have stopped due to Airlines internal issues.;

(b): Declaration of an airport as International airport depends upon traffic potential, demand from the State Government or airlines for the operation of international flights, and bilateral Air Services Agreements. Additionally, infrastructure requirements such as Ground Lighting facilities, Instrument Landing System, runway length, Immigration, Health and Animal and Plant Quarantine services etc. are also taken into consideration. For development of international air cargo facility at Raipur Airport a tripartite agreement has been signed between the Government of Chhattisgarh, Ministry of Civil Aviation and AAICLAS on 16.06.2025.;

(c): UDAN is a market driven on going scheme in which bidding rounds are conducted periodically to cover more destinations and interested airlines submit proposal for connectivity, which are awarded as per scheme provisions. ;

(d): Government facilitates setting up of Aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) services in India through various policy, regulatory and other incentives rather than establishing any facility on its own.

Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost indigenous manufacturing and MRO sector in the country, such as GST rate rationalisation, abolition of royalties, amendments to the Visa Manual for foreign pilots and crew engaged in MRO services, extension in relevant timelines of the export period for goods imported for repairs and of re-import of goods for repairs under warranty.

(e): Different states have developed different VGF support models to promote connectivity in their state.

ENGAGEMENT OF BCG IN POWER SECTOR

3024. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of serious irregularities in the revised promotion policy and assessment criteria formulated with the involvement of Boston Consulting Group (BCG) in power sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) including the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has examined this revised policy and whether all Independent Directors and Government Nominee Directors on the Boards of these PSUs consented to its adoption and if so, the due process followed and the basis of approval;

(c) whether BCG was appointed without competitive bidding and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reasons for prioritizing BCG's assessment model over the existing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) prescribed appraisal parameters thereby undermining established norms; and

(e) whether the Ministry proposes to review the engagement of BCG and its role in policy formulation in PSUs under its administrative control and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): There is no irregularity reported in the promotion policy of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) including Power Finance Corporation (PFC) under Ministry of Power. PFC is the only CPSE of the Ministry of Power which appointed Boston Consulting Group (BCG) for studying overall business strategy including manpower planning of the company. The promotion policy in Power Finance Corporation was amended and final formulation of the same was made after series of elaborate deliberation and discussion with Board of Directors in accordance with due process.

(c) and (d): BCG was selected for studying overall business strategy of the company through a competitive bidding process conducted on the GeM portal. Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) prescribes parameters related to Annual Appraisal Reports which are diligently followed by PFC.

(e): In view of above, the question does not arise.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PUNJAB

3025. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified all eligible ST households in Punjab for coverage under Central schemes and if so, the number thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the implementation of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in Punjab has been reviewed and if so, the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether adequate funds have been allocated and utilised for tribal welfare and if so, the details thereof, year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether new livelihood and skill development projects for ST communities in border districts are proposed and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): As per Census 2011 publish by RGI there are no notified Scheduled Tribe in Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry in 2011

(b): The criteria for implementing EMRS Schools is blocks having more than 50% Scheduled Tribes population and at least 20000 tribal persons residing. Hence the question does not arise as this criteria is not fulfilled in Punjab.

(c) and (d): As per the details given in part a of the answer, the question does not arise.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR MSMEs

3026. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the details of skill development programmes specifically targeted at Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country;

(b) the number of MSMEs and individuals trained under these programmes in the last three years, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu;

(c) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for these programmes;

(d) whether any industry-specific training modules have been developed to match the skill requirements of MSMEs, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that these programmes lead to employment generation, entrepreneurship and enhanced competitiveness for MSMEs?

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

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises has taken various initiatives to improve the skills of the workforce in the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. The Ministry conducts skilling and upskilling programmes through the schemes and programme viz. Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) scheme, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana, SCST Hub, Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI) Scheme, A Scheme for promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) and

training through Technology Centres set up across the country. The details of skill development programme under different schemes of MSMEs are as follows:

(i) The Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) Scheme a Central Sector Scheme is implemented with the objective to motivate young representing different sections of the society including SC/ST women, physically handicapped, Ex-servicemen, and BPL persons to consider self-employment or entrepreneurship as one of the career options, to promote new enterprises, build capacity of existing MSMEs and inculcate entrepreneurial culture in the country. The details of the programme conducted under ESDP scheme in last three year, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(ii) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is imparting Skill Development Training through its 18-Departmental Training Centres, 17-Non-Departmenntal Training Centres and 24-Training Partners, with key focus on promoting rural self-employment in Khadi and Village Industries trades and equipping artisans to produce products aligned with local demand. The State-wise details including Tamil Nadu of Skill Development Training provided by KVIC to individuals, during last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(iii) Coir Board is implementing various skill training and development activities across the Country under the Central Sector Scheme Coir Vikas Yojana, under the component ‘Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir

Yojana' through its various Field level establishments located across different the Country. The State-wise details of persons trained under various skill training programmes under "CVY-Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana" in different States including Tamil Nadu during the last three years are as given below:

Sl. No.	**State**	**Total No. of persons trained under various skill training programmes**		
		2022-23	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
1	Karnataka	160	200	80
2	Goa	40	80	0
3	Andhra Pradesh	166	273	147
4	Telangana	40	120	40
5	NER	280	436	185
6	Kerala	429	893	515
7	Lakshadweep	0	120	120
8	West Bengal	200	160	120
9	Maharashtra	379	416	137
10	Andaman and Nicobar	160	120	40
11	Gujarat	120	160	0
12	Tamil Nadu	418	765	473
13	Odisha	402	450	264
Total		**2794**	**4193**	**2121**

(iv) National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), is a Government of India Enterprise under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). NSIC has been working to promote, aid and foster the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises in the country. NSIC operates through countrywide network of offices and Technical Centres in the Country. In addition, NSIC has set up Training cum Incubation Centre

managed by professional manpower. NSIC through its Technical Services Centre and Incubation Centres offers skill/ entrepreneurship development training programs (ESDP).

There is no provision of State-wise allocation of funds under the schemes of the Ministry of MSME.

(d): Ministry has established Technological Centres in different sectors across the country. These centres provide technological support and impart skill training to youth to create industry-ready manpower, including need-based programmes for MSMEs and also undertake re-skilling of the existing industry workforce as per need of Industry. More than six lakh trainees trained by 18 Tool Rooms and Technical Institutions (TRs and Tis) during the last three years. 13 Technological Centres (TCs) set up under the Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP) have started training activities and have trained more than 93,000 trainees in various short term and long-term industry-oriented courses and assisted more than 3,000 MSMEs since Apr-2023.

NSIC is operating 8 Technical Services Centres (NTSCs) across the country and each NTSC is specialized in specific area of industry centric skill development and entrepreneurship training. These NTSCs are conducting demand driven, industry-oriented training programmes in the fields like Mechanical Workshop, Information Technology, CAD/CAM and CNC, Multimedia and Animation, Electrical and Electronics, and Entrepreneurship Development. The curriculum of each training programme is defined in such a way to give maximum hands-on exposure through practical training to the trainees.

(e): To promote MSMEs, following steps are taken to ensure that these programmes lead to employment generation, entrepreneurship and enhanced competitiveness for MSMEs:

- Imparting technical and business skills at an early stage to build entrepreneurial mindset and competencies.
- Providing basic entrepreneurship training to enable participants to convert ideas into action, develop behavioral and attitudinal readiness, and strengthen personal entrepreneurial skills.
- Upgrading technical and vocational skills to support new enterprise creation and the growth of existing MSMEs.
- Facilitating Udyam Registration of beneficiaries through Implementing Agencies to ensure formalization and access to financial linkages.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Programmes and Beneficiaries under ESDP scheme in the last three years, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu:

S. No.	Name of State	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25	
		Programmes	Beneficiaries	Programmes	Beneficiaries	Programmes	Beneficiaries
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59	2856	56	2502	5	191
2	Andhra Pradesh	26	1424	113	5760	201	10093
3	Arunachal Pradesh	27	1087	97	4236	135	6401
4	Assam	379	15350	426	19339	885	43038
5	Bihar	132	6079	232	12265	288	13454
6	Chandigarh	1	118	8	276	4	239
7	Chhattisgarh	105	5266	133	5759	164	8080
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	8	608	12	467	23	1290
9	Delhi	23	1385	84	4170	112	4744
10	Goa	7	279	36	1510	32	1424
11	Gujarat	196	9651	343	14939	642	29573
12	Haryana	65	3213	143	7688	207	10599
13	Himachal Pradesh	31	1790	112	5923	121	5998
14	Jammu and Kashmir	101	3863	714	35280	752	33652
15	Jharkhand	110	6156	141	8380	159	7447
16	Karnataka	141	6117	244	14301	380	18280

17	Kerala	145	7150	150	8873	186	10197
18	Ladakh	1	50	2	94	28	1573
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	11	498	6	233
20	Madhya Pradesh	959	44248	975	42055	1850	77987
21	Maharashtra	379	15468	386	16669	1334	56070
22	Manipur	35	1281	41	1722	125	4773
23	Meghalaya	20	1209	57	2374	152	6101
24	Mizoram	7	210	30	1122	54	2370
25	Nagaland	206	6810	556	16561	373	12862
26	Odisha	196	8616	222	10348	756	38229
27	Puducherry	5	147	19	737	184	8569
28	Punjab	126	7269	194	10368	435	21251
29	Rajasthan	148	8820	276	12807	768	34206
30	Sikkim	16	903	39	2004	70	3204
31	**Tamil Nadu**	**235**	**9433**	**319**	**16445**	**363**	**17929**
32	Telangana	103	4606	275	11548	316	12717
33	Tripura	11	331	80	4072	160	6864
34	Uttar Pradesh	413	23137	483	25918	826	40120
35	Uttarakhand	135	5511	214	7835	296	12206
36	West Bengal	181	8251	274	12197	179	7867
Total		**4732**	**218692**	**7497**	**347042**	**12571**	**569831**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of Skill Development Training during last three years under KVIC

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25 (P)		
		SDP	EAP	Total	SDP	EAP	Total	SDP	EAP	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	370		370	1067	0	1067	886		886
2	Arunachal Pradesh				180		180	142		142
3	Assam	652	1233	1885	1049	2530	3579	1587	1924	3511
4	Bihar	1718	1505	3223	2218	1580	3798	3954	1513	5467
5	Chhattisgarh	235	0	235	1490	0	1490	819	0	819
6	Delhi	1041	2372	3413	1153	2398	3551	1083	790	1873
7	Goa	10	0	10	0	0	0	-	-	0
8	Gujrat	-	-	-	270	0	270	-	-	0
9	Haryana	-	-	-	106	0	106	191		191
10	Jammu and Kashmir	875	876	1751	1783	1323	3106	1806	1513	3319
11	Jharkhand	300	376	676	855	1012	1867	863	1024	1887
12	Karnataka	1737	3331	5068	3567	4825	8392	3280	3866	7146
13	Kerala	2325	3640	5965	2990	2994	5984	3649	4036	7685
14	Madhya Pradesh	1773	1375	3148	2148	1646	3794	1657	3300	4957
15	Maharashtra	6113	10052	16165	7139	10485	17624	7675	8556	16231
16	Manipur	0	0	0	240	0	240	300	-	300
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	200	0	200	197	-	197
18	Mizoram	549	1019	1568	591	1009	1600	660	1020	1680
19	Nagaland	153	518	671	347	428	775	422	667	1089

20	Odisha	445	653	1098	1437	1923	3360	2576	2324	4900
21	Punjab				220	0	220	340		340
22	Rajasthan	379	1155	1534	753	969	1722	823	1840	2663
23	**Tamil Nadu**	**3547**	**3363**	**6910**	**3498**	**3722**	**7220**	**3656**	**3442**	**7098**
24	Telangana	2230	897	3127	2887	422	3309	1353	903	2256
25	Tripura				130	0	130	103		103
26	Uttar Pradesh	2401	3887	6288	3179	6010	9189	4369	6186	10555
27	Uttarakhand	1556	3202	4758	1748	1807	3555	1778	1988	3766
28	West Bengal	767	2325	3092	1526	2308	3834	2512	2166	4678
	Total	**29176**	**41779**	**70955**	**42771**	**47391**	**90162**	**46681**	**47058**	**93739**

HAR GHAR JAL YOJANA UNDER JJM IN TAMIL NADU

3027. SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the coverage of tap water connections has increased from 17.37 per cent in August 2019 to 88.48 per cent as on March 2025 under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the total number of rural households provided with functional household tap connections under the said Mission since its inception in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;

(c) whether there are any pending works or districts yet to achieve full coverage under the said Mission and if so, the details thereof along with the expected timeline set for their completion;

(d) the number of villages certified as Har Ghar Jal in Tamil Nadu and the steps taken to empower Gram Panchayats to manage and maintain local water supply systems sustainably; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure the quality and sustainability of water supply in rural Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (c): Since August 2019, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, in partnership with States/ UTs, to make provision

of tap water connection to every rural household of the country. As reported by the state of Tamil Nadu on JJM-IMIS, at the start of JJM on 15.08.2019, only 21.76 lakh (17.37%) rural households had tap water connections. Since then, around 90.21 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 15.12.2025, out of 125.26 lakh rural households in state, the provision of tap water connections is available to 111.97 lakh (89.39%) rural households.

The district -wise status of tap water connection in rural areas provided under JJM is available in public domain and is accessible through JJM dashboard at: https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx

Of the 37 districts in Tamil Nadu, 15 districts have been reported to be Har Ghar Jal. To achieve 100 percent coverage through continued implementation of mission with focus on quality of infrastructure and OandM of rural piped water supply schemes for long term sustainability and citizen centric water service delivery, Hon'ble Finance Minister during budget speech 2025 announced extension of JJM until 2028 with enhanced total outlay.

(d): As reported on JJM-IMIS by state government of Tamil Nadu, 8,047 villages have been certified as Har Ghar Jal in state. JJM has been envisioned and implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme, wherein the Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee/ user group i.e. Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti have been empowered to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply system to provide regular and assured tap water supply in rural

households. Further, provision has been made in the operational guidelines for implementation of JJM for the preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP) by village community, which *inter alia* includes strengthening of drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes such as MGNREGS, Finance Commission grants to rural local bodies/ PRIs, MP and MLA's Local Area Development Fund, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR fund, etc.

Under JJM, NGOs/ Community Based Organizations (CBOs)/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Voluntary Organizations (VOs), etc. are also empanelled as Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) to handhold and train VWSCs/ Pani Samitis in planning, mobilizing and engaging communities, disseminating information and encouraging women participation for ensuring long-term operation and maintenance of the water supply infrastructure.

(e): As informed by the state government of Tamil Nadu, following measures have been taken to ensure quality and sustainability of rural water supply systems:

i.) Performance based Operations and Maintenance (O and M) contract is implemented to ensure proper maintenance and supply of earmarked quantity of water upto tail end habitations. As per the performance-based contract, maintenance of CWSS including chemicals, attending the leaks, bursts and ensuring the supply of earmarked quantity to be beneficiaries will be responsibility of the contractor.

ii.) To ensure quality monitoring, TWAD PMS software is used for OandM schemes in which details such as daily pumping quantity, beneficiary wise supply, leaks and bursts, etc., are reported and monitored at the highest level.

iii.) The OandM monitoring cell has been established at the Head Office of TWAD Board to collect feedback from five randomly selected Village Panchayats each day, in order to ascertain the field reality in maintenance of water supply schemes.

iv.) An Emergency Information Response Centre (EIRC) is constituted at the TWAD Board, Head office to receive any complaints related to Bulk Water supply.

v.) Single Village Schemes and in – Village Components of Multi Village Schemes are maintained by the Village Panchayats / VWSC concerned with the technical guidance from RD and PR Department.

vi.) One candidate per Village Panchayat are being trained under Nal Jal Mitra Multi skilling programme so as to maintain the SVS / in-village components by the village panchayats.

Further, as reported by state of Tamil Nadu on JJM-IMIS, there are 113 drinking water quality testing laboratories in the state to encourage water quality testing to ensure potable drinking water supply. Also, to empower the communities to monitor the water quality, States/ UTs have also been advised to identify and train 5 persons, preferably women, in every village to conduct water quality. So far, the state of Tamil Nadu has trained 62,898 women for FTK testing.

शिर्डी में राजमार्ग खंड को चौड़ा करना

3028. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि महाराष्ट्र में शिर्डी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सावलीविहिर से भरवा तक फैला राज्य राजमार्ग संख्या 7, जिसका निर्माण कार्य 2014 में आरम्भ हुआ, अभी भी अधूरा है और देर्डे फाटा से लासलगांव तक का खंड चौड़ा नहीं किया गया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विशेषकर मानसून के मौसम में बैलगाड़ियों और ट्रकों के कारण भारी जाम लगता है जिससे गंभीर दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देर्डे फाटा से कोलपेवाड़ी तक सड़क को चौड़ा करने और इसे निकटवर्ती चीनी के कारखाने तक विस्तारित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में जन प्रतिनिधियों से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

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

(क): सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास एवं अनुरक्षण से संबंधित है। सावलीविहिर से देर्डे फाटा तक के खंड को एनएच-160 घोषित कर दिया गया है और इस खंड का विकास कार्य चल रहा है और इसका निर्माण कार्य जून 2026 में पूरा होने की अपेक्षा है।

शेष देर्डे फाटा - भरवास - लासलगांव खंड एक राज्यीय सड़क है, जिसका विकास और अनुरक्षण महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपने संसाधनों से किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, देर्डे फाटा से मढ़ी (कोलपेवाड़ी के पास) खंड को छोड़कर इस खंड पर चौड़ीकरण का कार्य चल रहा है और दिसंबर 2026 तक पूरा होना अपेक्षित है।

(ख) से (घ): सरकार को जन प्रतिनिधियों से राज्य सड़क के इस खंड के उन्नयन के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं और इसे आगे की कार्रवाई के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार को अग्रेषित कर दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, इस खंड के उन्नयन को राज्य के बजट कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत शामिल करने के लिए चिन्हित किया गया है।

CONSTRUCTION OF AIRPORT BUILDING OF

SABEYA AIRPORT (HATHUWA)

3029. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of the airport building of Sabeya Airport (Hathuwa) is still pending with the Government despite its inclusion under the UDAN scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any communication / representation from public representatives regarding construction of airport building of the said airport and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any measures for construction of the airport building of the said airport expeditiously, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (d): Under the 'Revival of unserved and underserved airports' scheme, an airport which is included in the awarded routes of UDAN and requires upgradation/development for the commencement of UDAN operations, is developed. On development and readiness of the airport, Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) commence operations on the awarded UDAN routes connecting these airports.

Representations have been received requesting the development and operation of Sabeya Airport under the UDAN scheme.

Sabeya (Hathua) airstrip, Bihar, is included in the tentative list of unserved airports in the UDAN scheme document. However, no bids for routes connecting Sabeya airstrip have been received from any airline for the operation of RCS flights to the completion of five rounds of bidding conducted to date. Accordingly, the airstrip has not been taken up for revival under the UDAN scheme.;

IMPACT OF U.S. TARIFFS ON MSMEs

3030. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that have been directly hit by the recent U.S. tariffs and whether export-heavy sectors

like textiles, carpet, diamonds and chemicals were left exposed without any preventive strategy and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore;

(b) the steps taken to address the worsening liquidity crisis-delayed payments, cancelled orders and shrinking margins-especially in clusters like Tirupur, Surat and Vapi;

(c) whether the schemes such as Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd (MUDRA) and Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) have been expanded to provide tariff-specific relief and if not, the reasons that MSMEs are still struggling without financial cushioning;

(d) whether the Government is also working to implement measures beyond credit guarantee schemes for tariff hit sectors at the earliest, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether piling up of non-performing assets and unemployment in these sectors are a serious concern, if so, the details thereof;

(f) the concrete measures being implemented by the Government to stabilise disrupted supply chains and protect MSMEs' global competitiveness amid rising lead times and price pressures; and

(g) the reasons for still delaying approval for the demands for interest subvention, extended credit timelines and emergency credit lines, despite widespread layoffs and production cuts in multiple MSME sectors?

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

(a): India's merchandise exports during April to October 2025 have demonstrated resilient performance despite challenging global conditions including recent U.S. tariff hike. Overall, merchandise exports for the fiscal year so far remain positive compared to the previous year, reflecting underlying resilience despite global economic volatility, geopolitical disruptions and softened demand in some markets. India's export sector continues to demonstrate strength and diversification amid challenging external conditions.

(b) to (g) : 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. The Government remains engaged with all stakeholders—including exporters, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), MSMEs, industry associations, and state governments—to assess the evolving impact of the U.S. tariff measures

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken several measures for improving credit flow to MSMEs (including exporters) including regulations issued by RBI which stipulate (i) collateral free lending for loans upto Rs. 10 lakhs, (ii) allows relaxed capital requirement for such lending, (iii) transparency in interest rates by linking to external benchmarks, etc. Additionally, RBI issued Reserve Bank of India (Trade Relief Measures), 2025 on 14.11.2025 providing various relief to exporters including deferment in repayment of interest and principal installments, extending export proceeds realisation period, flexibility in packing credit liquidation, etc.

Furthermore, the Government has undertaken the following initiatives to provide new impetus to MSME resilience and growth:

(i) Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to provide credit guarantee of upto Rs. 10 crore on loans extended to MSEs without collateral security or third-party guarantees.

(ii) Self Reliant India (SRI) Fund to infuse Rs. 50,000 crore as equity funding in those MSMEs which have the potential and viability to grow and become large units. Under this scheme total size of fund of Rs. 50,000 crore has a provision of Rs.10,000 crore from Government of India and Rs.40,000 crore through Private Equity / Venture Capital funds. This initiative is aimed at providing growth capital to the deserving and eligible units of MSME sector.

(iii) Mutual Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs (MCGS-MSME), a government-backed initiative designed to help Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) access loans to grow their businesses. This scheme offers a credit guarantee, making it easier for MSMEs to obtain loans, especially for purchasing essential equipment and machinery. The Scheme provides credit guarantee cover to lenders (Scheduled Commercial Banks, All India Financial Institutions, NBFCs) for their term loans up to Rs.100 crore to MSMEs for their projects involving purchase of equipment/machinery.

(iv) Subsequent to Union Budget Announcement 2024-25, twenty-six (26) branches have been opened by SIDBI all over India during FY 2024-25 to expand its reach to serve MSME clusters and provide direct credit to them. 37 branches are proposed to be opened in FY 2025-26 out of which 34 branches have since been opened. Further, SIDBI will continue to open new branches to expand its reach to serve all major MSME clusters by 31.03.2027.

(v) The Government of India has approved the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters (CGSE) on 12.11.2025 to provide additional credit support up to 20% of existing working capital limits to eligible borrowers, particularly MSMEs. By enabling collateral-free credit access under CGSE, the Scheme is expected to enhance the global competitiveness of Indian exporters and support diversification into new and emerging markets. The facility has been made operational w.e.f. 25.11.2025 on pan-India basis.

(vi) As informed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in order to provide a simpler and faster mechanism to address stress in the accounts of Micro, Small and

Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the RBI has put in place a Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation (FRR) vide circular dated March 17, 2016, for MSME units having loan limits up to Rs. 25 crore.

As per the FRR guidelines, banks shall identify incipient stress in MSME accounts based on early warning signals. The branch maintaining the account shall consider forwarding the stressed accounts with aggregate loan limits above Rs.10 lakh to a committee, whereas accounts with loan limits up toRs.10 lakh shall be examined at the branch level for Corrective Action Plan (CAP). The resolution under CAP may include rectification, restructuring, and recovery.

(vii) Export Promotion Mission (EPM) has been approved on 12.11.2025 as a comprehensive framework to strengthen the overall export ecosystem. Under EPM, support shall be provided through NIRYAT PROTSAHAN, which focuses on trade finance facilitation including support for interest subvention, factoring, E-Commerce Credit Card, Collateral for export Credit etc. for MSME exporters, and NIRYAT DISHA, which shall provide non-financial support including export-quality and compliance assistance, market-access interventions, logistics facilitation, and export ecosystem-building measures.

(viii) GST rationalisation undertaken by the government directly strengthen MSMEs fortifying local supply chains in critical sectors like automobiles, textiles, food processing, logistics, and handicrafts. Lower GST rates have made raw materials and services more affordable, motivating small and medium enterprises and start-ups to scale up operations, invest in innovation, and compete both domestically and globally.

(ix) International Cooperation Scheme: The scheme aims to capacity build MSMEs for entering export market by facilitating their participation in international exhibitions/fairs/conferences/seminar/buyer-seller meets abroad as well as reimbursement of various costs involved in exports.

IMPORT OF LPG FROM USA

3031. SHRI A. RAJA:

SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) whether Indian public sector oil companies and public sector refineries have signed agreement or deal to import LPG from the United States marking the first structured contract of United States LPG for the domestic market, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which the said arrangement compares in respect of price and quality with the LPG imported from the Gulf Countries;

(c) the reasons for signing deal with the United States for LPG imports and the impact on cost escalation due to transportation from the United States;

(d) whether the said agreement or deal would cater the ten percent of India's annual imports of LPG and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the quantum of purchase from Russia has come down because of this agreement and if so and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (e): Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have successfully concluded a one-year structured contract to import around 2.2 MTPA of LPG from the United States (US) Gulf Coast for the contract year 2026. This represents approximately ten percent of India's annual LPG imports and marks the first such structured US LPG contract for the Indian market.

Oil and Gas PSEs have been consistently working to secure affordable and reliable LPG supplies by diversifying sourcing options and reducing reliance on a single region. LPG being sourced from the United States is equivalent in quality to, and its pricing is competitive to, the LPG being sourced from Gulf countries.

Presently, there is no contract in place for importing LPG from Russia by PSEs.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SWACHH BHARAT MISSION – URBAN IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3032. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the total funds allocated, released and utilised under Swachh Bharat Mission–Urban (SBM-U) in Andhra Pradesh since 2014-15, year and district-wise;

(b) the number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), Community and Public Toilets constructed under SBM-U in the State along with targets versus achievements, district-wise;

(c) the number of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Andhra Pradesh that have achieved ODF, ODF+ and ODF++ status respectively along with the number still pending certification;

(d) the status of Solid Waste Management infrastructure in the State including functional Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), Waste Processing Plants and Door-to-Door Waste Collection coverage, ULB-wise;

(e) whether any ULBs in Andhra Pradesh have shown a decline in cleanliness or ODF sustainability indicators in recent Swachh Survekshan rankings or citizen feedback assessments and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to support underperforming ULBs in Andhra Pradesh to improve urban sanitation outcomes under SBM 2.0?

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

(a): Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban is under implementation in all the urban areas of the country including State of Andhra Pradesh since 2014. To carry forward the progress made under first phase, SBM-U 2.0 was launched during October, 2021.

State of Andhra Pradesh under SBM-U (2014-2021) was allocated ₹571.33 crores, out of which central share funds amounting to ₹567.36 (99.31%) crores has been released. Under SBM-U 2.0, Centre share funds of ₹1413.30 crores were allocated to the state, out of which action plans having central share of ₹1409.75 (99.74%) crores have been approved and ₹302.75 (21.42%) crores have already been claimed by the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Under SBM-U and SBM-U 2.0 Central Share of funds are released to the States/UTs based on the complete proposal received from the State Government duly approved by State Level Technical Committee (SLTC). Hence, no district-wise data is maintained at Ministry level. Year-wise detail of funds claimed by the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) and (c): In the State of Andhra Pradesh, all the cities have been certified Open Defecation Free (ODF). Also, 119 cities have been certified ODF+, 18 cities have been certified ODF++ and 3 cities have been certified Water+ till date. This has been achieved through construction of 2.43 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) against mission target of 1.93 lakh IHHLs and 17,799 seats of community/Public toilets including urinals have been constructed against the mission target of 21,464 CT/PTs seats.

(d) to (f): In the recent Swachh Survekshan rankings and citizen feedback assessments, State continues to demonstrate consistent performance in maintaining sanitation standards and ODF sustainability in all ULBs. To further support the State in improving management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW),

projects for remediation of 85.43 lakh ton of legacy waste, waste to composting plants of 3064 tonnes per day (TPD), bio-methanation plants of 165 TPD, Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) of 2954 TPD, Sanitary Landfill (SLF) of 1685 TPD, Construction and Demolition (CandD) waste processing plants of 650 TPD alongwith 107 Mechanical Road sweepers with total central share of ₹458.18 crores have been approved. Details of waste processing facilities along with legacy waste dumpsites in State may be accessed at https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progess.

STATEMENT

Year-wise detail of funds claimed by the State of Andhra Pradesh

(Figures in Crores)

S. No.	Financial year	Centre Share Funds claimed by Andhra Pradesh
1	2014-15	40.00
2	2015-16	73.19
3	2016-17	204.11
4	2017-18	139.70
5	2018-19	52.87
6	2019-20	57.50
7	2020-21	0.00
8	2021-22	67.00
9	2022-23	231.69
10	2023-24	0.00
11	2024-25	4.06

CONDITION OF NH BETWEEN JAGULI, NADIA AND BELDANGA, MURSHIDABAD

3033. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the poor State of the National Highway (NH) between Jaguli, Nadia and Beldanga, Murshidabad, particularly under the Road over Bridge (RoB) in Krishnanagar Road Station as well as Kapa More Mohanpur and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any accidents have been reported due to the poor condition of this stretch of the NH and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any pre-monsoon repair or maintenance work has been carried out in these stretches and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any funds have been allocated towards repair and maintenance of this stretch and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether a timeline has been fixed for the repair of this stretch of the NH and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Localised instances of surface distress, pothole formations and deficiency in drainage performance has been observed and corrective action has been initiated to restore pavement integrity and proper drainage functionality. The status of National Highway (NH) – 12 between Jaguli to Murshidabad is as under:

(1) The stretch between Barasat to Krishnanagar passing through Jaguli and Nadia having a length of 66.7 km has been developed to 4-lane on Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) mode. The stretch is maintained by EPC Contractor in traffic worthy condition under the Defect Liability Period (DLP) as

per the contract agreement. The Road under Bridge (RUB) at Krishnanagar gets submerged during rainy season. However, arrangement has been made to drain out the water.

(2) The stretch from Krishnanagar to Baharampore with a length of 67 km has been developed to 4-lane on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode and is being maintained in traffic worthy condition. The section between Beldanga to Murshidabad falls in the above stretch. In addition, widening to 4-lane in 5.5 km in Murshidabad district including in Beldanga is under progress with scheduled completion by July, 2026. Further, Kapa More is on Kalyani Expressway, which is a State Expressway and not maintained by Central Government.

(b): No accident data, due to poor condition of the stretch, is separately available. However, in the stretch between Barasat to Baharampore having a length of about 160 km, 209 accidents have been reported during the current year.

(c): Pre-monsoon maintenance works, including pothole filling, patch repairs and drain cleaning, were executed by the EPC Contractor/Concessionaire.

(d) and (e): The repair and maintenance works fall within the scope of the existing Contractor/Concessionaire as per the Contract/Concessionaire Agreement and the stretch is being maintained in traffic worthy condition accordingly.

CENTRAL ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE FUND (CRIF)

3034. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the total amount allocated to West Bengal under the Central Road Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) since 2019, year-wise;

(b) the details of projects undertaken under CRIF in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts during the same period; and

(c) the total funds sanctioned, released and utilized under CRIF projects in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts, year-wise?

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

(a): The total amount allocated to West Bengal under the Central Road Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) since 2019, year-wise is as below:

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Amount allocated (in Rs. Crore)
1	2019-20	224.70
2	2020-21	209.20
3	2021-22	213.97
4	2022-23	240.31
5	2023-24	275.67
6	2024-25	272.75
7	2025-26	299.40

(b): The details of projects undertaken under CRIF in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts during the same period are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): The projects under CRIF are sanctioned by the Central Government based on the inter-se priority of works recommended by the State Government, and the funds released are as consolidated fund to State Government and not district-wise. The year-wise details of CRIF funds utilised for the projects in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts in the State of West Bengal is as below:

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Funds Utilized for the Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts from the consolidated fund of the State of West Bengal * (in Rs. Crore)
1	2019-20	10.45
2	2020-21	5.35
3	2021-22	4.00
4	2022-23	4.50
5	2023-24	41.54
6	2024-25	10.50
7	2025-26	4.00

* including for the works sanctioned prior to the year 2019-20.

STATEMENT

The details of projects undertaken under CRIF in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts:

Sr. No.	Name of Project	District	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs. Crore)	Present Status
1	Strengthening from 0.00 kmp to 7.00 kmp and surfacing from 7.00 kmp to 11.00 kmp of Matigara-Kurseong Road (SH-12) and Strengthening from 0.00 kmp to 1.20 kmp of a link Road to NH-31 (Old Matigara Road) under North Bengal Construction Division in the district of Darjeeling West Bengal under CRIF	Darjeeling	20.14 (Year 2022-23)	Completed
2	Proposed additional Road Over Bridge (ROB) and Approach Road Ramps in between Siliguri Town Rly. Station to Siliguri Jn. Rly. Station at 5/9 km Rly. Post and in between AIR-VIEW More to Jhankar More on SH-12A (Barshaman Road) in the district of Darjeeling.	Darjeeling	61.54 (Year 2017-18)	89% (Progress)

CLOSURE OF AIRPORTS

3035. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether any airports have been closed during the last five years and if so, the details thereof, year and airport-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether low passenger traffic is one of the reasons for such closures;

(c) if so, the number of airports closed specifically due to low passenger traffic; and

(d) the number of these closed airports proposed to be revived by the Government and the expected timeline for such revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) and (b): Rajkot airport in Gujarat has been closed on 08.09.2023 as the new Greenfield Rajkot International Airport, Hirasar has been operationalised on 10.09.2023.

(c) and (d): Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

EMRS IN UT OF LADAKH

3036. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) whether all the three sanctioned Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in the Union Territory (UT) of Ladakh remain non-functional as on date, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to make these non-functional EMRS operational at the earliest with quality education for students and the proposed timeline for making these EMRS functional; and

(c) whether the Government is planning to sanction more EMRS for the UT of Ladakh keeping in view the vast tribal population of the region and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): All three sanctioned EMRS in UT of Ladakh are presently non-functional mainly due to delay in identification of suitable land by State/UT and high cost issues. National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) has advised state governments to make approved EMRSs functional at the earliest. Further, the additional requirement of EMRSs across country is reviewed from time to time.

लघु-स्तरीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना

3037. श्री लालजी वर्माः

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या देश में बहुराष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण कंपनियों के प्रवेश के बाद स्थानीय लघु-स्तरीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की संख्या कम हो गई है।

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का देश भर में लघु-स्तरीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयाँ स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 2019 से अब तक स्थापित/पंजीकृत लघु-स्तरीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का लघु-स्तरीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए ऋण प्रदान करने का विचार है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन के बाद से उत्तर प्रदेश के अंबेडकर नगर जिले के किसानों से लघु खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयॉं स्थापित करने के लिए कितने ऋण आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनमें से कितने आवेदन स्वीकृत हुए हैं?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क) से (च) : बहुराष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण कंपनियों के प्रवेश के बाद स्थानीय लघु खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की संख्या में कमी के बारे में विशिष्ट आंकड़े खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

एमओएफ़पीआई स्वयं कोई खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग नहीं लगाता है। हांलाकि, यह अपनी दो केंद्रीय क्षेत्र स्कीम यानी प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई), और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफ़पीआई) और केंद्र प्रायोजित प्रधान मंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के ज़रिए छोटे स्तर के उद्योगों समेत ऐसे उद्योग लगाने को बढ़ावा देता है। ये स्कीमें क्षेत्र या राज्य विशिष्ट नहीं हैं, बल्कि मांग पर आधारित हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश समेत पूरे देश में लागू की जा रही हैं। इन तीनों स्कीम के तहत एमओएफ़पीआई द्वारा देश भर में मंज़ूर किए गए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण प्रोजेक्ट्स का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, संगठित क्षेत्र में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने 2014-15 के दौरान नाबार्ड में 2000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के साथ फ़ूड प्रोसेसिंग फ़ंड (एफ़पीएफ़) शुरू किया। इसका मकसद समय-समय पर एमओएफ़पीआई द्वारा अधिसूचित किए गए नामित फ़ूड पार्कों में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग लगाने के लिए सस्ता लोन देना है।

मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश के अंबेडकर नगर जिले सहित संबंधित स्कीम गाइडलाइंस के अनुसार, अलग-अलग तरह के खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग लगाने के लिए भावी उद्यमियों को वित्तीय मदद देता है। पीएमएफ़एमई स्कीम के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंबेडकर नगर जिले में 31.10.2025 तक मदद के लिए 45.49 करोड़ रुपये की क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी के साथ 551 सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

<u>विवरण</u>

योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की पीएमकेएसवाई, पीएलआईएसएफ़पीआई और पीएमएफ़एमई योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	पीएमएफएमई के तहत स्वीकृत सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों की संख्या	पीएलआईएसएफ़पीआई के तहत विभिन्न जगहों पर मंज़ूर किए गए आवेदनों की संख्या
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार	2	18	0
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	76	8087	38
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12	136	0
4.	असम	102	4600	4
5.	बिहार	15	27723	7
6.	चंडीगढ़	0	5	0
7.	छत्तीसगढ	10	1280	1
8.	दादर और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1	12	0
9.	दिल्ली	22	363	0
10.	गोवा	2	137	1
11.	गुजरात	109	1010	32

12.	हरियाणा	99	1633	9
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	44	2537	4
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	41	1938	2
15.	झारखंड	2	4250	2
16.	कर्नाटक	98	7724	21
17.	केरल	54	7937	10
18.	लद्दाख	0	90	0
19.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	51	11944	10
21.	महाराष्ट्र	244	26172	41
22.	मणिपुर	8	308	0
23.	मेघालय	10	227	0
24.	मिजोरम	4	56	0
25.	नागालैंड	4	429	0
26.	ओडिशा	30	2732	5
27.	पुडुचेरी	2	192	0
28.	पंजाब	76	3021	9
29.	राजस्थान	55	1351	6
30.	सिक्किम	1	65	0
31.	तमिलनाडु	156	17210	20
32.	तेलंगाना	67	7266	13
33.	त्रिपुरा	9	248	0
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	99	20575	27
35.	उत्तराखंड	59	1037	7
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	55	431	9

SPECIAL MARKETING ASSISTANCE SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3038. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

(a) the number of SC/ST entrepreneurs from Andhra Pradesh who have availed support under the Special Marketing Assistance Scheme (SMAS) for

participation in domestic and international exhibitions/trade fairs during the last five financial years, year and district-wise;

(b) the details of the total funds allocated for domestic and international exhibitions/trade fairs per financial year under SMAS, including the total number of Andhra Pradesh beneficiaries who utilized these allocations and the sectors/ products they represented;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on providing exhibition support to SC/ST entrepreneurs from Andhra Pradesh under SMAS, during the last five financial years;

(d) whether any SC/ST entrepreneurs from Andhra Pradesh have faced difficulties in availing the exhibition support due to procedural delays, lack of awareness or inadequate National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH) office coverage in the State; and

(e) the steps being taken to enhance exhibition participation from Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH) Scheme to promote entrepreneurship amongst the SCs/STs and to fulfill the mandated 4% of procurement from SC/ST MSEs under the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises, Government of India. The Scheme has

undertaken several initiatives to provide support which include capacity building programmes; market linkage programmes, organization of Special Vendor Development programmes, workshops/awareness programmes, subsidy on purchase of plant and machinery/equipment, financial assistance for registration under Single Point Registration Scheme, for enrollment on Government promoted e-commerce portals, etc.

Under ‘Special Marketing Assistance Scheme (SMAS)’ component of the NSSH Scheme, SC/ST entrepreneurs are facilitated to participate in domestic and international exhibitions to strengthen and develop their capacities to participate in public procurement. 3,929 SC/ST entrepreneurs at a cost of Rs. 36.41 crore were facilitated for participation in domestic exhibitions in the country during the last five years. However, no SC/ST entrepreneur from Andhra Pradesh availed support under SMAS for participation in exhibition during this period.

To extend handholding support to SC/ST entrepreneurs in Andhra Pradesh, National SC-ST Hub Office (NSSHO) has been established at Hyderabad. Further, to spread awareness about various benefits available under NSSH Scheme; Conclaves, Special Vendor Development Programmes (SVDPs) and awareness workshops are being organized at various locations in the country. In current financial year 2025-26, 02 SVDPs and 02 awareness programmes have so far been organized in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The scheme also actively use social media platforms for wider dissemination, particularly focusing on the intended audience.

दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक परिवहन में पैनिक बटन और जीपीएस

3039. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक बसों और टैक्सियों में पैनिक बटन और जीपीएस लगाने की योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत 20.03.2023 को दिल्ली सरकार को 6.328 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) दिल्ली में उक्त योजना को लागू न कर पाने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): केंद्र सरकार, इस योजना के तहत कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक निधि का योगदान (शेयर) प्रदान करती है और कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार की है। जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार (जीएनसीटीडी) द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक बसों और टैक्सियों में पैनिक बटन और जीपीएस संस्थापित करने की योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

i) व्हीकल लोकेशन ट्रैकिंग सिस्टम (वीएलटीएस) पोर्टल (https://vlts.delhi.gov.in/) विकसित किया गया है।

ii) वीएलटी प्रणाली के तहत आपातकालीन चेतावनी प्रणाली (ईएएस) की समग्र निगरानी के लिए कश्मीरी गेट अंतर राज्यीय बस टर्मिनस (आईएसबीटी), दिल्ली में कमान और नियंत्रण केंद्र (सीसीसी) की स्थापना की गई है।

iii) अब तक, दिल्ली के 64,000 से अधिक सार्वजनिक सेवा वाहनों में वीएलटी उपकरण संस्थापित किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, दिल्ली परिवहन निगम (डीटीसी) के अधीन आने वाली सभी बसें जीपीएस डिवाइस और पैनिक बटन से लैस हैं।

(ख): सरकार ने सार्वजनिक सेवा वाहनों की निगरानी के लिए बैकएंड एप्लिकेशन सहित कमान और नियंत्रण केंद्र स्थापित करने के लिए उक्त योजना के तहत दिनांक 20.03.2023 को दिल्ली के परिवहन विभाग को 6.328 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि जारी की है। हालांकि, उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग): जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया था कि पहले की वीएलटीएस, ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग मानक (एआईएस) -140 के अनुरूप नहीं थे और इसे उचित तरीके से लागू नहीं किया जा सकता था। अत: "एआईएस 140 मानकों के अनुसार सार्वजनिक सेवा वाहनों के लिए वाहन ट्रैकिंग और निगरानी के लिए बैकएंड सिस्टम और निगरानी केंद्र" के कार्यान्वयन के लिए परिवहन विभाग, एनसीटी दिल्ली द्वारा एक नई राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र (एनआईसी) आधारित प्रणाली लागू की गई थी।

CONSTRUCTION OF 4-LANE ROAD FROM MALAPARAMBA TO VELLIMADUKUNNU ON NH-766

3040. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has received any technical proposal from the Government of Kerala for the construction of a four-lane road from Malaparamba to Vellimadukunnu on National Highway (NH)-766 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry had taken any decision to construct the four-lane road from Malaparamba to Vellimadukunnu using its own funds and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the current status of this proposal?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of Kerala had sought a No Objection Certificate (NOC) for development of NH-766 from Malaparamba to Vellimadukunnu (Phase-II) through the Kerala Road Fund Board (KRFB) using State funds, and the proposal has been acceded to in October, 2025, permitting the State Government to carry out the developmental works through KRFB for the stretch from km 5.175 to km 8.425 of NH-766.

CONTRIBUTION OF MSMEs TO GDP

3041. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

(a) the contribution of Micro, small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector to the GDP over the years and whether it has empowered entrepreneurs in establishing a solid foot in the Indian economy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the rise in the share of exports of MSME related products in comparison to other export; and

(c) the details of success of various welfare initiatives run by the Ministry?

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

(a): As per the latest information received from Ministry of Statistics and

Programme Implementation, the share of MSME GVA in All India Gross Domestic Product during 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 was 31.1%, 31.3 % and 31.1 % respectively.

(b): As per the information culled out from the Data Dissemination Portal of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) portal, the share of export of MSME specified product in All India export during 2022-23, 2023 -24 and 2024-25 was 43.59 %, 45.74 % and 48.55% respectively.

(c): The Government of India, through the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), implements various schemes for the promotion and development of MSMEs across the country.

These schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme (PMSS), Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), International Cooperation scheme, Tool Rooms, Technology Centre System Programme (TCSP), National SC/ST Hub (NSSH), MSME Champions, PM Vishwakarma etc.

Further, Government has taken a number of initiatives to support the MSME Sector across the country. Some of these are the following:

i. Collateral free loan up to a limit of Rs. 10 crore (w.e.f. 01.04.25) to MSEs with guarantee coverage up to 90 % for various categories of loan

through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) under Credit Guarantee Scheme.

ii. Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion through Self Reliant India Fund. This scheme has a provision for corpus of Rs.10,000crore from Government of India.

iii. New criteria for classification of MSMEs with higher threshold, based on Investment and Turnover, to widen the ambit of the MSME sector.

iv. Registration of MSMEs through "Udyam Registration" for Ease of Doing Business.

v. No global tenders for procurement up to Rs. 200 crore

vi. Inclusion of retail and whole sale trades as MSMEs w.e.f. 02.07.2021.

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

viii. Roll out of Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) programme with an outlay of Rs. 6,000 crore over 5 years.

ix. Integration of Udyam Portal and National Career Service (NCS) of Ministry of Labour and Employment, as an outcome registered MSMEs are able to search for jobseekers on NCS.

x. Under Vivad se Vishwas – I, relief by way of refund of 95% of the deducted performance security, bid security and liquidated damages was provided to MSMEs. Relief was also provided to MSMEs debarred for default in execution of contracts.

xi. Launch of Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) to bring the Informal Micro

Enterprises (IMEs) under the formal ambit for availing the benefit under Priority Sector Lending (PSL).

xii. Launch of 'PM Vishwakarma' Scheme on 17.09.2023 to provide benefits to the traditional artisans and craftspeople engaged in 18 specified trades.

INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES IN AIR INDIA CRASH

3042. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of recent international media reports alleging friction, lack of coordination and possible procedural lapses between Indian and U.S. agencies engaged in the investigation of the recent Air India crash that caused over 250 fatalities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government would furnish the chain of custody, access protocols and current status of the Flight Data Recorder (FDR) and Cockpit Voice Recorder (CVR) and the procedure followed during their transfer, examination and evaluation by domestic and foreign investigators and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct an independent, time-bound review of the investigation process to ensure transparency, eliminate conflict of interest, uphold global aviation-safety standards and restore public confidence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a): Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) is conducting investigation as per the standards of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) which may have participation from the other states such as State of Manufacturer, State of Design, State of Registry, State of operator and any State which on request provides information, facilities or experts.

(b): Rear Enhanced Airborne Flight Recorder (EAFR) and front EAFR were recovered on 13.06.2025 and 16.06.2025 respectively. They were transferred to AAIB, Delhi on 24.06.2025 with all security protocols in vogue. Both EAFRs (Combined FDR and CVR, Front and Rear) are in custody of AAIB since its retrieval from crash site under constant security and CCTV surveillance.

(c) and (d): AAIB was established as an independent body in July, 2012, to ensure functional autonomy and independence in conduct of investigations in accordance with the Convention on International Civil Aviation. Further, AAIB conducts investigation as per Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules, 2025.

गंगा एक्सप्रेसवे का पुनर्संरेखण

3043. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर जनता की चिंताओं की समीक्षा की है कि गंगा एक्सप्रेसवे का वर्तमान मार्ग बिजनौर जिले को बाईपास करता है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा बिजनौर जिले को समान संपर्क का लाभ दिलाने के लिए इस एक्सप्रेसवे के पुनर्संरेखण के संबंध में की जा रही समीक्षा का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा बिजनौर जिले और आस-पास के क्षेत्रों के समावेशी विकास में प्रमुख अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के योगदान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रस्तावित उपाय क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग/राष्ट्रीय एक्सप्रेसवे के रूप में अधिसूचित सड़कों के विकास और अनुरक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी है। जहां तक गंगा एक्सप्रेसवे का संबंध है, इस परियोजना का कार्य उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ किया गया है।

STORAGE FACILITIES UNDER PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

3044. SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved a roadmap or action plan for developing modern steel silo storage facilities under the Public-Private Partnership mode across the country, including the States of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra and Bihar and if so, the details of the approved plan thereof;

(b) the total storage capacity available under the Public-Private Partnership mode across the country including the States of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra and Bihar, State-wise;

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India has developed storage capacity under the Public-Private Partnership mode near rural haats at the Panchayat level and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has proposed to construct medium and small-sized warehouses under the scheme to benefit small and marginal farmers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government for implementation of this initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b)**:** As per the information provided by Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, in order to upgrade and modernize the storage facilities, Government of India has approved construction of Steel Silos for bulk storage of food grains across the country under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Accordingly, Silos at 52 locations with capacity 29.50 LMT have been completed and put to use. The details of Steel Silo constructed across the country including Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra and Bihar are as under-

S.N.	State	Silos capacity completed/ operational (in LMT)	Number of locations
1.	Assam	0.50	1
2.	Bihar	3.00	6
3.	Gujarat	1.50	3
4.	Haryana	4.50	6
5.	Karnataka	0.25	1

6.	Madhya Pradesh	4.50	9
7.	Maharashtra	0.50	1
8.	Punjab	9.25	13
9.	Rajasthan	0.75	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	0.50	2
11.	Uttar Pradesh	3.50	7
12.	West Bengal	0.75	2
13.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
14.	Odisha	-	-
Total		**29.50**	**52**

(c) to (e): Food Corporation of India (FCI) is augmenting its storage capacity through PPP mode under following schemes in the country :-

(i) Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme: Under PEG Scheme 2008, construction of conventional godowns has been undertaken in 24 States by attracting private investment. Total capacity sanctioned for godowns is 151.58 LMT.

(ii) PEG Scheme II: In order to create covered capacity in wheat procuring states of Punjab and Haryana, new capacity of 60 LMT in Punjab and 30 LMT in Haryana is sanctioned under this scheme to phase out open storage.

(iii) Modified PEG Scheme for NE and Hilly States: To accelerate the pace of storage facility construction in North East and hilly regions, a modified PEG scheme has been introduced with a higher guarantee period of 15 years, approved by the DFPD (Department of Food and Public Distribution), Government of India.

(iv) Asset Monetization: Under Asset Monetization, godowns will be

constructed on FCI vacant land for which in principle approval has been granted by DFPD, Government of India.

The Government continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the storage gap assessment, the storage capacities are created/hired through schemes viz. PEG Scheme, Construction of Silo's under PPP mode, Hiring of godown from CWCs/SWCs/State Agencies, Hiring of godown through Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS), Creation of godowns under Asset Monetization and Modified PEG scheme for NE and Hilly states with longer guarantee period of 15 years, etc.

Further, as per the information provided by Ministry of Cooperation, in order to address the shortage of foodgrain storage across the country, Government on 31.05.2023, has approved the “World’s Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector”, and it has been rolled out as a Pilot Project. 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. through convergence of various existing schemes of the Government of India (GoI), such as, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Scheme (AMI), Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME), etc. Under the Pilot Project, construction of godowns has been completed in 11 PACS of 11 States. Further, more than 500PACS have been identified for construction of godowns under the project out of which 70 godowns in the State of Rajasthan and 15 godowns in

the State of Maharashtra have been completed.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONTROL OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT, 2002

3045. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the total number of cases registered under Section 3 of the Control of National Highways Act, 2002 along with the details of repair costs recovered from the responsible parties for damages caused to National Highways;

(b) whether the Government is aware that strict enforcement of the said Act would help prevent avoidable damage to National Highway assets and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government or the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to levy charges from utility service providers such as electricity, water, gas or telecommunication companies for installations passing through NHAI land in view of the potential to generate substantial revenue?

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

(a) and (b): Section 3 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 deals with the establishment of Highway Administration. The recovery of the repair cost is done under Section 36 read with Section 27 of the Act. As per information available, no case of damage to National Highways (NHs) has been

reported in the last three years. The Government ensures full compliance with the provisions of the said Act.

(c): The Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways vide Letter No. RW/NH-33044/28/2015/SandR(R) dated 22.11.2016 and its subsequent amendments, has issued comprehensive guidelines under Section 38 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 for accommodation of Public and Industrial Utility Services along and across National Highways. Under these guidelines, norms and details of charges for use of the National Highways Right of Way (RoW) have been specified. The permission for accommodation of public and industrial utilities in NH RoW is granted subject to the fulfilment of norms and deposit of charges for the National Highways Right of Way.

गरीबों के लिए शहरी मूलभूत सेवाएँ

3046. श्री अरुण कुमार सागरः

क्या **आवासन और शहरी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विशेषकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के गरीबों के लिए शहरी मूलभूत सेवाओं के अंतर्गत विकसित शहरों की संख्या कितनी है और आज की तिथि तक उन पर राज्य-वार कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है;

(ख) विशेषकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान आज की तिथि तक उक्त प्रयोजन हेतु शहर-वार और राज्य-वार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में अब तक किए गए कार्यों और उपलब्धियों का शहर-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): संविधान की सातवीं और बारहवीं अनुसूचियों के साथ-साथ अनुच्छेद 243ब के उपबंधो के अनुसार शहरी विकास से संबंधित मामले राज्यों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) के दायरे में आते हैं। हालाँकि, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) अपने विभिन्न प्रमुख मिशनों/कार्यक्रमों अर्थात् अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन 2.0 (अमृत 2.0), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी 2.0 (पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0), स्वच्छ भारत मिशन - शहरी 2.0 (एसबीएम-यू 2.0), शहरी परिवहन (यूटी), आदि के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को उनके शहरी विकास एजेंडे में कार्यक्रम संबंधी सहायता प्रदान करता है।

इन मिशनों/योजनाओं के माध्यम से, केंद्र सरकार राज्य की योजनाओं को अनुमोदित करती है और राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता (सीए) प्रदान करती है। परियोजनाओं का चयन, डिज़ाइन, अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और शहरों द्वारा किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारें शहरों/जिलों को निधियाँ जारी करती हैं।

अमृत: यह मिशन वर्ष 25 जून 2015 को देश भर के चयनित 500 शहरों (विलय किए गए 15 शहरों सहित 485 शहर) और कस्बों में शुरू किया गया था। इस मिशन का मुख्य उद्देश्य चयनित शहरों और कस्बों, जिनमें पिछड़े क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, में जल आपूर्ति, सीवरेज और अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, वर्षा जल निकासी, हरित क्षेत्र और पार्क, और गैर-मोटरयुक्त शहरी परिवहन जैसे क्षेत्रों में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का विकास करना है। अमृत 2.0 को वर्ष 2021 में सभी शहरी स्थानीय निकायों/शहरों में शुरू किया गया था ताकि शहरों को 'आत्मनिर्भर' और 'जल सुरक्षित' बनाया जा सके। 500 अमृत शहरों में सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन की सार्वभौमिक कवरेज प्रदान करना अमृत 2.0 के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों में से एक है। इस मिशन के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परियोजनाओं के चयन, मूल्यांकन, प्रस्ताव और कार्यान्वित करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अमृत पोर्टल पर दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 77,640 करोड़ रु. की अनुमोदित परियोजना के सापेक्ष 83,463 करोड़ रु. की 6,008 परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, जिनमें से 80,469 करोड़ रु. के कार्य भौतिक रूप से पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। अमृत 2.0 के तहत अब तक, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 1,93,427.02 करोड़ रु.

की 8,804 परियोजनाओं के प्रस्ताव को आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदन दे दिया गया है, जिसमें 1,18,226.61 करोड़ रु. की 3,516 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाएं, 67,840.59 करोड़ रु. की 588 सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबन्धन परियोजनाएं, 6,270.51 करोड़ रु. की 3,031 जलाशय पुनरुद्धार परियोजनाएं और 1,089.31 करोड़ रु. की 1,669 पार्क परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। इस मिशन के तहत, केन्द्रीय निधि का हिस्सा राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आवंटित/जारी/स्वीकृत किया जाता है, न कि शहर/यूएलबी को।

अमृत के तहत, परियोजनाओं के लिए 36,036 करोड़ रु. के केंद्र के हिस्से में से 34,901 करोड़ रु. जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

अब तक, अमृत 2.0 के तहत परियोजनाओं के 66,750 करोड़ रु. केन्द्रीय हिस्से में से 19,138.21 करोड़ रु. जारी/स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं। पिछले 03 वर्षों में अमृत 2.0 और अमृत के तहत राज्य वार जारी/ स्वीकृत की गई निधि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

अब तक, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई के अनुसार, अमृत, अमृत 2.0 और कन्वर्जेंस के माध्यम से 228 लाख नल कनेक्शन और 169 लाख सीवर कनेक्शन (फेकल स्लज और सेप्टेज प्रबन्धन के तहत शामिल किए गए आवासों सहित) दिए गए हैं। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

एसबीएम-यू: यह मिशन नीति निर्देश, वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता देकर राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता करता है। एसबीएम-यू की पहल का उद्देश्य शहर के किसी विशेष क्षेत्र /हिस्से तक सीमित ना होकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों सहित शहर की सम्पूर्ण आबादी को लाभ प्रदान करना है। एसबीएम-यू, देश के 4910 यूएलबी में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। एसबीएम-यू के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को पिछड़े क्षेत्रों सहित शहरी क्षेत्रों के सभी नागरिकों की ज़रूरत के आधार पर सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक शौचालय (सीटी/पीटी) और व्यक्तिगत घरेलू शौचालय (आईएचएचएल) बनाने के लिए निधि जारी की जाती है। सीटी और आईएचएचएल समाज के उन वंचित-वर्गों के लिए हैं जो ये सुविधाओं का खर्च वहन नहीं कर पाते हैं। दूसरी ओर, पीटी शहरी क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक

स्थानों पर अस्थायी आबादी और आम जन के लिए हैं। एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त कार्य योजना के आधार पर, जिन्हें राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (एसएलटीसी) से विधिवत अनुमोदन प्राप्त हो, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियों का केंद्रीय हिस्सा जारी किया जाता है। जिन्हें संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी कार्य योजना के अनुसार शहरी स्थानीय आयोग को आगे भेज देते हैं।

एसबीएम-यू के तहत निधियां पूरी मिशन अवधि के लिए दी जाती हैं, न कि वार्षिक आधार पर। एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के तहत, सम्पूर्ण मिशन अवधि अर्थात 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 से 31 मार्च, 2026 तक के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय 1,41,600 करोड़ रु. है, जिसमें 36,465 करोड़ रु. की प्रतिबद्ध केन्द्रीय सहायता भी शामिल है। एसबीएम-यू के तहत, 35 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सभी यूएलबी अक्टूबर, 2019 में खुले में शौचमुक्त हो गए। यह लक्ष्य, 63.81 लाख आईएचएचएल इकाइयों के निर्माण के साथ जो कि 58.99 लाख (108.17%) के मिशन लक्ष्य से अधिक है और 5.07 लाख (125.44%) के मिशन लक्ष्य के सापेक्ष 6.36 लाख सीटी/पीटी सीटें बनाकर हासिल किया गया हैं।

पीएम - ई-बस सेवा: यह योजना 16 अगस्त 2023 को शुरू की गई जिसका उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मॉडल के तहत 20,000 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता से 10,000 इलेक्ट्रिक बसों को तैनात करके शहरी क्षेत्रों में सिटी बस संचालन को बढ़ावा देना है। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 3-40 लाख की आबादी वाले शहर और 3 लाख से कम आबादी वाले अन्य राज्यों की राजधानियाँ इसके लिए पात्र हैं। बस संचालन और उससे संबंधित इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है:

बस संचालन के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

- 10 वर्षों के लिए बस संचालन के प्रति किलोमीटर की दर क्रमशः 12 मीटर बसों के लिए 24रु., 9 मीटर बसों के लिए 22रु. और 7 मीटर बसों के लिए 20रु. है।

इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर संबंधित केन्द्रीय सहायता

- बिहाईंड-द-मीटर पावर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (बीटीएम): 100% केन्द्रीय सहायता .

- सिविल डिपो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर: राज्यों के शहरों के लिए 60%, पहाड़ी राज्यों/पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों /विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की राजधानियों को 90% हिस्सा और विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की राजधानियों को 100% हिस्सा जाएगा।।

मंत्रालय ने 15 राज्यों और 4 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 106 शहरों से प्राप्त 9,360 ई-बसों की मांग को अनुमोदन दे दिया है।

संबंधित इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए स्वीकृत राशि: 1075.31 करोड़ रु.।

- 71 शहरों (88 डिपो) में बीटीएम पावर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विकास के लिए 631.73 करोड़ रु. स्वीकृत किए गए।
- 67 शहरों (85 डिपो) में सिविल डिपो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विकास के लिए 443.58 करोड़ रु. स्वीकृत किए गए।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

पिछले तीन वर्षों में अमृत 2.0 और अमृत के तहत परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्य-वार जारी/स्वीकृत की गई निधि इस तरह हैं:

(आंकड़े करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	वित्तीय वर्ष			
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (20.11.25 तक)
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	5.51	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	289.49	483.56	0	65
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	29.5	17.37	7.5
4	असम	315.49	0	109.03	178.09
5	बिहार	0	490.28	10.77	50
6	चंडीगढ़	33	0	0	22.38
7	छत्तीसगढ	148.4	0	34.12	115
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	20.43	12
9	दिल्ली	211.41	155.53	71.25	100
10	गोवा	0	57.6	0	10
11	गुजरात	602.73	300	702.74	523
12	हरियाणा	0	149.43	105.14	220
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	51.56	76.11	50
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	158.6	0	0	25
15	झारखंड	6.29	0	32.7	25
16	कर्नाटक	614.37	0	679.67	840

17	केरल	148.74	207.23	56.7	125
18	लद्दाख	11.7	1.8	0	0
19	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	153.77	0	0	350
21	महाराष्ट्र	1,140.68	0	1,242.92	913
22	मणिपुर	0.6	16.45	0	7.5
23	मेघालय	61.11	43.38	21.7	10
24	मिजोरम	0	33.65	0	12.5
25	नागालैंड	0	65.88	0	0
26	ओडिशा	101.92	126	168.65	300
27	पुदुचेरी	32.08	16.4	18.22	30
28	पंजाब	254.69	204.87	0	75
29	राजस्थान	95.53	267.01	386.17	50
30	सिक्किम	0	6.59	4.38	5
31	तमिलनाडु	398.13	1,276.68	769.07	600
32	तेलंगाना	0	0	0	235
33	त्रिपुरा	18.42	46.51	14.18	50
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,088.29	616.87	618.6	600
35	उत्तराखंड	42.08	0	33.84	50
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	495.65	0	0	500
	कुल	**6,423.17**	**4,646.78**	**5,199.27**	**6,155.97**

विवरण-II

अमृत, अमृत 2.0 और कन्वर्जेन्स के अंतर्गत सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबंधन के माध्यम से राज्य-वार नल कनेक्शन और कवरेज (दिनांक 20.11.2025 तक) निम्नलिखित हैं:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	नल कनेक्शन (नए / मरम्मत किए गए)	सीवर कनेक्शन और सेप्टेज प्रबन्धन के तहत कवर किए गए आवास (एचएच)
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7,888	-
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	4,52,962	4,33,448
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4,312	16,000
4	असम	81,037	-
5	बिहार	7,23,128	-
6	चंडीगढ़	1,76,434	1,86,479
7	छत्तीसगढ	3,55,069	3,72,071
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	29,459	42,586
9	दिल्ली	27,91,435	22,78,448
10	गोवा	37,985	1,982
11	गुजरात	24,56,185	34,19,203
12	हरियाणा	3,95,304	4,12,365

क्र.सं.	राज्य	नल कनेक्शन (नए / मरम्मत किए गए)	सीवर कनेक्शन और सेप्टेज प्रबन्धन के तहत कवर किए गए आवास (एचएच)
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	34,472	38,920
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	78,305	3,32,292
15	झारखंड	2,99,296	1,26,325
16	कर्नाटक	9,61,546	7,08,638
17	केरल	10,59,749	5,36,131
18	लद्दाख	1,620	1,620
19	लक्षद्वीप		-
20	मध्य प्रदेश	14,61,381	4,24,224
21	महाराष्ट्र	15,60,462	7,02,902
22	मणिपुर	28,947	4,000
23	मेघालय	15,143	31,000
24	मिजोरम	56,535	2,572
25	नागालैंड	5,515	30,520
26	ओडिशा	7,45,142	4,14,177
27	पुदुचेरी	25,898	16,530
28	पंजाब	2,60,584	1,21,218
29	राजस्थान	4,57,838	7,53,642
30	सिक्किम	3,907	17,400
31	तमिलनाडु	22,02,459	26,94,696
32	तेलंगाना	5,54,204	87,570
33	त्रिपुरा	69,843	600
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	12,17,128	23,33,711
35	उत्तराखंड	80,856	74,914
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	41,49,818	2,48,745
	कुल	**2,28,41,846**	**1,68,64,929**

COAL BEDS FUNCTIONAL FOR EXTRACTION OF METHANE

3047. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has details about the number of coal beds functional for extraction of methane across the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(b) whether the Government has details about the number of methane-

extracting coal beds operated by the Public Sector and Private Sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) and (b): At present, fifteen (15) operational Coal-Bed Methane (CBM) blocks across the country include 6 at Production stage, 2 at Development stage and 7 under Exploration. Of the fifteen (15) operational CBM blocks, five (05) are operated by Public Sector entities, nine (09) by Private Sector companies, and one (01) block is under joint operatorship between Public and Private Sector companies. The details of these CBM blocks - State/UT wise, field status and operator (Public Sector and Private Sector Companies) wise is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

The details of these CBM blocks - State/UT-wise, field status and operator (Public Sector and Private Sector Companies)-wise:

Sr. No.	Block	State	Public Sector / Private Sector	Operator	Field Status
1	Raniganj (North)	West Bengal	Public Sector	ONGC	Development
2	Jharia	Jharkhand	Public Sector	ONGC	Production
3	BK-CBM-2001/1	Jharkhand	Public Sector	ONGC	Production
4	BP-ONHP(CBM)-	Jharkhand	Public Sector	ONGC	Exploration

	2021/2				
5	SR-ONHP(CBM)-2021/5	Madhya Pradesh	Public Sector	ONGC	Exploration
6	Raniganj (South)	West Bengal	Private Sector	GEECL	Production
7	RG(East)-CBM-2001/1	West Bengal	Private Sector	EOGEPL	Production
8	SP(East)-CBM-2001/1	Madhya Pradesh	Private Sector	RIL	Development
9	SP(West)-CBM-2001/1	Madhya Pradesh	Private Sector	RIL	Production
10	SP-ONHP(CBM)-2021/1	Madhya Pradesh	Private Sector	Invenire Petrodyne	Exploration
11	SR-ONHP(CBM)-2021/6	Chhattisgarh	Private Sector	Vedanta	Exploration
12	SR-ONHP(CBM)-2022/4	Madhya Pradesh	Private Sector	Transcontinental Natural Res. Ltd.	Exploration
13	SR-ONHP(CBM)-2022/5	Madhya Pradesh	Private Sector	Transcontinental Natural Res. Ltd.	Exploration
14	SR-ONHP(CBM)-2022/6	Chhattisgarh	Private Sector	Oilmax Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Exploration
15	NK-CBM-2001/1	Jharkhand	Joint Operator Ship (Public and Private)	ONGC and PEPL	Production

HOUSING AND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN HARYANA

3048. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned any housing or urban infrastructure projects in Haryana during the last ten years including the current year and if so, the details of each project, stating name, location, implementing agency, sanctioned cost, Central and State/ULB share, date of sanction, present status, budget allocated and released for each financial year including the current financial year along with the expected completion timeline;

(b) the number of houses sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) for Haryana since 2015-16 along with Central assistance released and houses grounded and completed;

(c) the details of other major projects such as Rapid Metro expansions, Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) and affordable housing missions under PMAY-U 2.0 including project costs, present status and completion timelines; and

(d) whether periodic reviews or monitoring mechanisms are in place to track progress and ensure timely completion of these projects, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): As per the provisions of Article 243 W of the Constitution, in conjunction

with the Seventh and Twelfth Schedules, matters relating to urban development fall within the purview of States/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) provides programmatic support to the States/ Union Territories (UTs) in their urban development agenda through its various flagship Missions/ Programmes viz. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) 2.0, Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, Urban Transport (UT), etc.

Through these Missions/Schemes, the Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance (CA) to the States. The projects are selected, designed, approved and executed by the States/UTs and the cities. The State Governments release funds to the cities/districts.

AMRUT: This mission launched in the year 2015 in selected 500 cities (now 485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country was focused on development of basic infrastructure in urban areas, in the sectors of water supply, sewerage and septage management, etc. AMRUT 2.0 was launched in the year 2021 in all ULBs/ cities, enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is one of the major focus areas of AMRUT 2.0. Under the Mission, States/ UTs are empowered to select appraise, propose and implement projects. Under AMRUT, Haryana State has taken up 136 projects worth ₹2,919.99 crore. Under AMRUT 2.0 so far, 77 projects worth ₹3,823.54 crore as submitted by the State have been approved. City/ULBs wise

major projects in Haryana taken up/approved under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The Mission guidelines provide for formation of State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, to monitor and supervise implementation of the scheme at the State/ UT level. State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) headed by the Secretary, Urban Development and Housing Department provides technical support to the SHPSC in monitoring and supervising the scheme at the State level. Further, an Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews and monitor the Mission periodically. Also, in order to fast-track the implementation of projects, progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by MoHUA with the States/ UTs.

SBM-U: This Mission supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing policy directions, financial and technical support. Under SBM-U 2.0, Central Share of funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of receipt of action plans from States/UTs duly approved by SLTC which are further transmitted to ULBs by the concerned State/UT as per State action plan. Funds under SBM-U are allocated for the entire mission period and not on yearly basis. Against Mission allocation of Rs.539.80 Cr, a total of Rs.573.04 Cr having central share of Rs.207.71 Cr has been approved for State of Haryana under the components of Toilet construction, Used Water Management (UWM) and Solid Waste Management (SWM).

PMAY-U: MoHUA has been implementing PMAY-U since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support one crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). The scheme guidelines can be accessed at https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf. PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 are demand driven scheme. Selection of beneficiaries, under various verticals preferred by the beneficiaries, formulation of projects and execution including allotment of completed houses to the eligible beneficiaries are done by States/ UTs. City/Location wise details of physical and financial progress along with CA released during each of the last 10 years and current year in projects under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 in the State of Haryana are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Urban Transport: During the last ten Financial Years including the current Year, the following projects have been sanctioned by GoI in the State of Haryana:

S. No	Name of Project	State	Date of Sanction	Implementing agency	Sanctioned cost (₹/Cr)	Central share (₹/Cr)	State share (₹/Cr)	Completion time
1	Metro Extension from YMCA Chowk (Mujesar) Faridabad to Ballabhgarh (Raja Nahar Singh)	Haryana	27.03. 2017	DMRC	580.00 (Haryana portion)	95.20	484.80	Completed (operational)
2	Rithala-Kundli Corridor of Delhi Metro Phase-IV project (Haryana portion)	Haryana	03.01. 2025	DMRC	545.77 (Haryana portion)	97.30	448.47	4 yrs from the date of Sanction
3.	Metro connectivity from Millennium City Centre to Cyber City Corridor with spur to Sector 101 (Dwarka Expressway	Gurugram (Haryana)	06.07.2023	Gurugram Metro Rail Limited (GMRL)	5,452.72	896.19	1432.49	4 yrs from the date of Sanction

The budget allocated and released for the last ten years and current year by GoI for the above projects is tabulated as under:

(₹ in Cr.)

FY	Metro Extension from YMCA Chowk (Mujesar) Faridabad to Ballabhgarh		Rithala-Kundli Corridor of Delhi Metro Phase-IV project (Haryana portion)		Metro connectivity from Millennium City Centre to Cyber City Corridor with spur to Sector 101 (Dwarka Expressway	
	Budget Allocated	Amount released	Budget Allocated	Amount released	Budget Allocated	Amount released
2016-17	52.97	52.97	-	-		

2017-18	42.23	42.23	-	-		
2024-25	-	-	-	-	10	10
2025-26 (till 15.12.2025)	-	-	76.72	-	183.88	120

(d): In order to expedite the implementation of the projects under various flagship Missions/Programmes of the Ministry, various institutional frameworks like provisions of progress reports, review by undertaking field visits have been put in place. Moreover, periodic review meetings in States/UTs and through video conferences are also held for the purpose. Further, there is a dedicated AMRUT 2.0 online portal for tracking the progress and monitoring of projects. Besides, the State Governments also monitor the progress of the Missions with a view to expedite their implementation.

STATEMENT-I

City wise projects taken up in Haryana under AMRUT

Sl No	City	Project Title	Sector	Project Cost (In ₹ Cr.)	Status
1	Ambala	Water Supply Scheme Part-3	Water Supply	127.73	Completed
2	Ambala	Sewerage Scheme Part-3	Sewerage and Septage Management	278.01	At implementation stage
3	Faridabad	Sewerage Scheme Part-3	Sewerage and Septage Management	213.19	At implementation stage
4	Karnal	Sewerage System Part-3	Sewerage and Septage Management	163.68	Completed
5	Palwal	Sewerage Scheme Part-3	Sewerage and Septage Management	97.74	Completed
6	Panipat	Sewerage System Part-3	Sewerage and Septage Management	178.83	Completed
7	Rohtak	Sewerage Scheme Part-3	Sewerage and Septage Management	168.78	Completed
8	Sonipat	Drainage System Part-3	Drainage	129.11	At implementation stage

ULBs wise major projects approved in Haryana under AMRUT 2.0

Sl NO	ULB	Project Type	Project Title	Approved Cost (In ₹ Cr.)	Status
1	HISAR	Sewerage/Septage Management	Detailed Project Report (DPR) for augmentation of sewerage scheme Hisar town under AMRUT 2.0.	236.36	Awarded
2	CHARKHI DADRI (MC)	Water Supply	Augmentation of water supply scheme by constructing 3rd W/w, Renovation of existing structures of existing w/w, laying the rising main, distribution system.	115.00	Awarded
3	SIRSA (M CL)	Sewerage/Septage Management	Rough Cost Estimate for providing sewerage facilities to newly approved colonies and strengthening of existing sewerage system to town under AMRUT-2.0 Scheme.	148.82	Awarded
4	SIRSA (M CL)	Water Supply	Rough cost estimate for augmentation of water supply scheme Sirsa town, Construction of Boosting station, additional structures and laying the internal distribution pipeline at Sirsa town.	123.51	DPR Approved
5	PALWAL	Water Supply	Estimate for providing water supply in Palwal town by construction of Ranney wells in Yamuna Flood near village Thantri Distt. Palwal under AMRUT 2.0.	522.00	NIT Issued
6	PALWAL	Sewerage/Septage Management	DPR for Laying of Balance Sewer line in the left out Area of Palwal Town and Construction of additional capacity of 9 Million Litres per Day (MLD) Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) for Palwal Town (under AMRUT 2.0) Distt. Palwal.	332.27	NIT Issued
7	YAMUNANAGAR	Sewerage/Septage Management	Providing and Laying of SW sewer line in various 12 nos.	114.08	Awarded

			newly approved colony in Yamuna Nagar Town and Construction of 10.00 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant based on SBR Technology and Laying of sewerage network in 18 nos. Newly approved colony in (sub urban area) Yamuna Nagar Town under AMRUT 2.0.		
8	JIND	Water Supply	Jind Town Construction of Canal Based Water Supply Scheme Jind City (Under C.M. Announcement Code No.24490).	388.27	Awarded
9	AMBALA	Sewerage/Septage Management	DPR for providing sewerage network in recently merged 11 No villages in MC area, Construction of 1.25 MLD STP at existing STP Nayagaon, Construction of 1.40 MLD STP for village Kanwla and 50.00 MLD STP for Ambala Drain at Devinagar in Municipal Corporation Ambala City.	165.96	Awarded
10	YAMUNANAGAR	Sewerage/Septage Management	DPR of treatment system for sewage containing industrial wastewater in Yamunagar-Jagadhari, Haryana.	193.58	Awarded

STATEMENT-II

City/Location wise details of physical and financial progress along with Central Assistance released during each of the last 10 years and current year in projects under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 in the State of Haryana:

Sr. No.	City / Location Name	Physical progress of houses (Nos)			Approved Project cost, Central and State/ULB share (₹ in crore)			Year wise details of Central Assistance released (₹ in crore)											
		Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed	Project Cost	State/ ULB Share	Central Assistance	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1	Ambala	3,572	1,795	672	161.65	37.34	78.29	17.95	-	-	2.00	16.22	-	-	-	8.00	-	-	44.17
2	Assandh	779	412	375	39.63	7.37	11.68	-	-	0.98	0.78	1.14	-	-	-	1.61	-	-	4.51
3	Ateli	17	9	9	0.55	0.10	0.26	-	-	0.04	0.03	0.01	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.16
4	Bahadurgarh	742	423	327	27.62	5.61	11.13	-	-	1.50	1.84	-	-	-	-	2.06	-	-	5.40
5	Barara	299	248	188	11.51	2.95	4.48	-	-	1.23	0.41	0.06	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	2.00
6	Barwala	1,112	463	249	37.52	7.26	16.68	-	-	0.34	2.42	2.12	-	-	-	2.57	-	-	7.45
7	Bawal	243	140	99	8.29	1.63	3.64	-	-	-	1.03	0.37	-	-	-	0.74	-	-	2.14
8	Bawani khera	767	181	101	26.55	5.49	11.50	-	-	0.09	4.00	-	-	-	-	2.69	-	-	6.78
9	Beri	488	300	190	16.98	2.95	7.32	-	-	1.84	0.59	-	-	-	-	1.75	-	-	4.18
10	Bhiwani	3,822	1,806	1,321	138.57	31.37	57.33	-	-	12.09	9.95	0.06	-	-	-	9.93	-	-	32.03
11	Bhuna	1,208	1,109	339	43.21	7.58	18.12	-	-	0.46	5.81	0.38	-	-	-	4.13	-	-	10.78
12	Charkhi Dadri	1,989	309	175	87.44	16.98	29.84	-	-	1.64	2.92	2.63	-	-	-	3.69	-	-	10.88
13	Cheeka	1,041	796	572	40.09	9.27	15.61	-	-	3.06	2.48	0.11	-	-	-	2.46	-	-	8.11
14	Dharuhera	176	69	56	6.82	1.22	2.64	-	-	-	0.91	-	-	-	-	0.42	-	-	1.33
15	Ellenabad	497	314	267	17.89	3.07	7.46	-	-	1.27	1.14	0.01	-	-	-	1.36	-	-	3.78
16	Faridabad	313	158	30	11.58	2.70	4.70	-	-	-	0.05	1.52	-	-	-	1.70	-	-	3.27
17	Farrukhnagar	167	54	43	7.64	1.34	2.50	-	-	0.46	0.20	0.02	-	-	-	0.29	-	-	0.97
18	Fatehabad	656	230	213	29.50	4.75	9.84	-	-	0.45	1.54	0.34	-	-	-	1.34	-	-	3.67
19	Ferozepur jhirka	419	350	214	13.78	2.49	6.28	-	-	1.35	1.12	-	-	-	-	0.89	-	-	3.36
20	Ganaur	652	374	190	23.28	5.16	9.78	-	-	2.94	0.27	-	-	-	-	0.92	-	-	4.13

21	Gharaunda	718	375	335	29.54	6.67	10.77	-	-	1.33	2.08	0.15	-	-	-	1.09	-	-	4.65
22	Gohana	1,553	735	386	71.66	13.85	23.29	-	-	3.48	1.36	-	-	-	-	2.44	-	-	7.28
23	Gurugram	552	339	184	17.36	2.46	8.28	-	-	-	1.91	1.00	-	-	-	1.72	-	-	4.63
24	Hailey Mandi	411	200	164	13.95	2.77	6.16	-	-	-	1.84	0.14	-	-	-	1.62	-	-	3.60
25	Hansi	2,263	1,406	1,029	83.51	18.42	33.95	-	-	3.20	9.56	-	-	-	-	6.35	-	-	19.11
26	Hathin	660	562	172	22.35	3.79	9.90	-	-	0.67	2.69	0.11	-	-	-	2.18	-	-	5.65
27	Hisar	3,308	2,188	1,978	116.26	21.11	62.81	18.10	-	-	9.96	1.75	-	-	-	10.76	-	-	40.57
28	Hodal	791	662	301	29.14	5.40	11.87	-	-	0.70	2.14	1.00	-	-	-	2.56	-	-	6.40
29	Indri	375	164	155	15.39	3.41	5.63	-	-	1.25	0.71	0.02	-	-	-	1.35	-	-	3.33
30	Ismailabad	20	-	-	1.60	0.20	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Jagadhri	3,139	-	-	188.34	31.39	47.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Jakhal Mandi	16	-	-	1.28	0.16	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Jhajjar	1,608	394	337	78.61	13.35	24.12	-	-	1.28	2.04	0.23	-	-	-	2.19	-	-	5.74
34	Jind	2,087	1,595	1,137	83.81	19.59	31.31	-	-	4.81	4.05	1.87	-	-	-	5.24	-	-	15.97
35	Julana	728	294	276	31.42	7.12	10.92	-	-	2.81	0.32	0.08	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	3.46
36	Kaithal	1,727	925	795	63.70	15.07	25.91	-	-	4.78	5.32	-	-	-	-	4.13	-	-	14.23
37	Kalanaur	884	386	256	31.42	6.89	13.26	-	-	1.74	3.10	-	-	-	-	2.18	-	-	7.02
38	Kalanwali	411	112	97	13.96	2.17	6.17	-	-	1.50	0.42	0.02	-	-	-	1.40	-	-	3.34
39	Kalayat	662	641	425	25.16	6.30	9.93	-	-	3.33	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	3.53
40	Kanina	520	353	21	17.01	3.03	7.80	-	-	0.47	2.13	0.14	-	-	-	1.34	-	-	4.08
41	Karnal	2,735	803	672	110.81	21.00	41.02	-	-	-	4.39	4.73	-	-	-	9.67	-	-	18.79
42	Kharkhoda	267	220	105	9.06	1.78	4.00	-	-	0.90	0.24	-	-	-	-	0.76	-	-	1.90
43	Ladwa	937	466	392	34.64	8.25	14.05	-	-	4.19	0.02	0.13	-	-	-	0.94	-	-	5.28
44	Loharu	381	25	20	13.09	2.66	5.71	-	-	0.12	1.45	0.32	-	-	-	1.19	-	-	3.08
45	Maham	849	596	416	30.46	6.88	12.73	-	-	0.67	3.29	0.61	-	-	-	3.23	-	-	7.80
46	Mahendragarh	860	258	69	39.78	6.62	12.90	-	-	0.44	1.84	0.01	-	-	-	1.22	-	-	3.51
47	Mandi Dabwali	325	122	105	13.02	2.27	4.87	-	-	1.13	0.27	0.03	-	-	-	0.78	-	-	2.21
48	Nagal Chaudhry	645	239	169	21.70	4.17	9.68	-	-	0.84	2.23	0.08	-	-	-	1.81	-	-	4.96
49	Naraingarh	224	167	129	8.09	1.85	3.36	-	-	-	0.46	0.74	-	-	-	0.68	-	-	1.88

50	Narnaul	1,307	623	127	43.41	8.05	19.61	-	-	1.84	5.10	0.22	-	-	-	3.47	-	-	10.63
51	Narnaund	1,029	455	324	38.65	4.55	15.44	-	-	0.36	3.17	1.44	-	-	-	2.94	-	-	7.91
52	Narwana	856	611	342	33.41	8.27	12.84	-	-	1.65	2.37	0.13	-	-	-	1.66	-	-	5.81
53	Nilokheri	193	66	57	8.10	1.65	2.90	-	-	0.14	0.40	0.22	-	-	-	0.55	-	-	1.31
54	Nissing	285	105	101	12.25	2.74	4.28	-	-	1.06	0.30	0.05	-	-	-	0.91	-	-	2.32
55	Nuh	286	158	105	10.79	2.38	4.29	-	-	0.34	1.21	0.07	-	-	-	0.62	-	-	2.24
56	Palwal	3,447	976	480	164.96	31.04	51.71	-	-	2.46	4.75	1.72	-	-	-	5.68	-	-	14.61
57	Panchkula	49	19	19	1.78	0.41	0.73	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.25
58	Panipat	1,554	1,214	722	61.44	13.88	23.31	-	-	-	3.80	4.51	-	-	-	5.74	-	-	14.05
59	Pataudi	292	68	59	9.44	1.65	4.38	-	-	-	1.04	0.37	-	-	-	1.18	-	-	2.59
60	Pehowa	654	226	198	26.47	5.56	9.81	-	-	2.84	0.03	0.04	-	-	-	1.06	-	-	3.97
61	Pinjore	543	-	-	32.58	5.44	8.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	Punahana	762	617	81	28.51	6.21	11.43	-	-	1.33	2.69	-	-	-	-	2.32	-	-	6.34
63	Pundri	631	525	437	25.37	6.11	9.46	-	-	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	-	-	3.26
64	Radaur	192	184	133	7.13	1.71	2.88	-	-	0.14	0.59	0.21	-	-	-	0.74	-	-	1.68
65	Rajound	884	871	396	33.77	8.53	13.26	-	-	3.77	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	-	-	4.09
66	Rania	295	117	108	10.98	2.01	4.43	-	-	0.49	0.59	0.05	-	-	-	1.01	-	-	2.14
67	Ratia	741	587	385	26.55	5.17	11.11	-	-	1.21	1.46	0.21	-	-	-	2.46	-	-	5.34
68	Rewari	2,459	107	90	142.78	23.71	36.88	-	-	0.19	0.65	0.29	-	-	-	0.56	-	-	1.69
69	Rohtak	5,566	1,764	1,431	307.09	47.97	120.82	28.77	-	-	6.52	0.38	-	-	-	4.90	-	-	40.57
70	Safidon	1,310	513	416	56.98	12.51	19.65	-	-	2.12	1.00	1.76	-	-	-	3.34	-	-	8.22
71	Samalkha	465	238	179	17.70	3.99	6.97	-	-	1.77	0.28	-	-	-	-	0.64	-	-	2.69
72	Sampla	661	256	223	21.79	3.96	9.91	-	-	1.38	1.83	-	-	-	-	2.32	-	-	5.53
73	Shahbad	472	232	175	17.49	4.18	7.08	-	-	2.17	0.31	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	-	3.10
74	Sirsa	1,161	86	81	61.02	10.19	17.41	26.89	-	0.31	0.98	0.22	-	-	-	1.16	-	-	29.56
75	SIWAN	20	-	-	1.60	0.20	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	Siwani	986	128	119	33.54	5.68	14.79	-	-	0.41	4.94	-	-	-	-	3.19	-	-	8.54
77	Sohna	604	229	149	19.51	3.35	9.06	-	-	1.05	2.05	0.17	-	-	-	2.09	-	-	5.36
78	Sonipat	1,285	300	226	49.05	11.96	19.28	-	-	-	2.87	2.39	-	-	-	3.16	-	-	8.42

79	Taoru	264	194	127	11.19	2.48	3.96	-	-	0.91	0.35	-	-	-	-	0.78	-	-	2.04
80	Taraori	694	316	277	27.89	6.71	10.41	-	-	1.06	1.77	0.76	-	-	-	1.70	-	-	5.29
81	Thanesar	1,051	526	429	48.85	9.02	15.77	-	-	1.31	2.32	1.02	-	-	-	2.47	-	-	7.12
82	Tohana	1,134	821	595	43.83	9.24	17.01	-	-	2.92	0.58	0.52	-	-	-	2.78	-	-	6.80
83	Uchana	867	643	291	32.74	7.80	13.01	-	-	1.66	1.98	0.55	-	-	-	2.14	-	-	6.33
84	Uklana Mandi	1,175	960	674	40.76	8.46	17.63	-	-	0.76	4.94	-	-	-	-	4.23	-	-	9.93
85	Yamunanagar	4,375	2,559	1,520	218.76	58.03	108.72	17.24	4.55	10.34	12.93	5.19	-	-	-	18.73	-	-	68.98
Total		87,164	41,061	26,831	3,694.38	740.04	1,425.78	108.94	4.55	118.47	177.34	60.64	-	-	-	199.86	-	-	669.80

SCHEME OF SHELTER FOR URBAN HOMELESS

3049. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has enumerated the number of homeless people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of urban and rural homeless people, gender and age- wise;

(c) the details and the number of shelter homes created under the Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) since its inception, year-wise; and

(d) the details of the current occupancy of these shelter homes, gender and age-wise?

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

(a) and (b): As per Census of India 2011, a total of 17,73,040 people are houseless in the country, out of which 9,38,348 are in urban areas and 8,34,692 are in rural areas. Total population of male and female houseless people are 10,46,871 and 7,26,169 respectively. The information is available at: https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/5047/download/8124/PCA_HL_2011_Release.xls. Age-wise details of Houseless population is not maintained by this Ministry.

(c): As reported by States / UTs, on 30.09.2024, 1,995 shelters for urban homeless were operational across the country under Shelter for Urban Homeless component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban

Livelihoods Mission. Year-wise detail is given in the enclosed **Statement**. DAY-NULM ended on 30.09.2024.

(d): As per operational guidelines for 'Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless', the operation and maintenance of shelters was the responsibility of the respective States/UTs. Therefore, gender and age-wise details regarding occupancy of shelter homes is not maintained by this Ministry.

STATEMENT

Year-wise details of shelters made operational for urban homeless

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Number of Shelters made operational
1	2014-15	227
2	2015-16	103
3	2016-17	346
4	2017-18	324
5	2018-19	301
6	2019-20	105
7	2020-21	180
8	2021-22	106
9	2022-23	123
10	2023-24	141
11	2024-25 (01.04.2024 to 30.09.2024)	39

AIR FARE REGULATION FOR FESTIVE SEASONS

3050. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plans to introduce regulatory measures such as capping or controlling airfares during school vacations and peak festival seasons for both domestic and international flights, particularly in view of the upcoming Christmas and New Year period in December 2025-January 2026 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of airfare trends and fare surges observed during previous festive seasons during the last three years;

(c) whether any directives for maintaining rigorous oversight on fares are in place and if so, the specifics thereof including monitoring mechanisms and penalties for non-compliance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the alternative steps proposed to be taken to ensure affordable air travel during peak periods without compromising airline viability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (d): Airfares are not subject to regulation by the Government and airlines have the flexibility to determine their airfares based on their operational needs, while adhering to Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

The pricing of airfares is subject to dynamic fluctuations influenced by the

fundamental economic forces of supply and demand. Various determinants such as current seat occupancy, fuel costs, aircraft capacity, seasonal fluctuations and other relevant factors significantly impact airline ticket pricing.

The government generally refrains from regulating airfares to maintain market competitiveness, however, it remains vigilant oversight role, intervening in exceptional circumstances, such as during Pandemic, Maha kumb, Pahalgam attack in Srinagar and recently massive flight disruptions by Indigo airline.

In such instances, Government imposed temporary fare caps or redistribute capacity across various sectors to mitigate excessive pricing, ensuring the comfort and welfare of passengers.

In order to enhance the transparency in airfare, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has set-up Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) that monitors airfares on selected 78 routes on a random basis by using airlines websites on monthly basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. This covers about 27% of the domestic traffic. By doing so, the TMU plays a critical role in maintaining airfare levels within the boundaries of the airlines' prescribed tariffs.;

HOUSES SANCTIONED UNDER PMAY-U 2.0

3051. SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

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

(a) the number of houses sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) 2.0 as announced during the 4th Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee meeting so far;

(b) the number of houses specifically allocated for women beneficiaries till now including single women, widows and other special beneficiary categories under the said yojana;

(c) the total Central assistance being provided and the manner in which it contributes to achieving the target of providing housing to one crore urban poor and middle-class families during each of the last five years;

(d) the manner in which the Government ensures timely completion and quality construction of more than twenty lakh houses currently under construction; and

(e) the details of the monitoring mechanism in place for beneficiary satisfaction?

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

(a) to (e): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The implementation period of PMAY-U scheme, which was earlier up to 31.03.2022, has been extended up to

31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. The scheme is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

Based on the project proposal submitted by States/Union Territories (UTs), a total of 122.06 lakh houses, including 10.43 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0, have been sanctioned under the scheme by the Ministry, so far. Out of which, 113.85 lakh houses have been grounded, and 96.02 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country as on 24.11.2025. Central Assistance of ₹2.05 lakh crore has been approved under the schemes, of which ₹1.75 lakh crore has been released to States/UTs/Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs). Details of total Central Assistance sanctioned and released during each of the last five years under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0, preference is given to Widows, single women, Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens, Transgenders, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and other weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. Out of total

sanctioned houses, 96 lakh beneficiaries are women including single women, widows. In addition, 24.78 lakh have been sanctioned for SCs/STs, 45.67 lakh for OBCs, 22 lakh minorities, 8.36 lakh senior citizens, 0.73 lakh persons with disabilities under these schemes.

As per the Scheme Guidelines, progress is to be monitored at all three levels: City, State and Central Government. Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) will monitor project formulation and project implementation including stage-wise progress of houses and financial progress amongst others.

The Ministry conducts regular review meetings with States/UTs to complete the remaining houses and ensure occupancy within the stipulated timeframe. The States/UTs have been advised to improve occupancy of houses under AHP/ISSR verticals of PMAY-U by providing civic infrastructure and ensuring allotment to beneficiaries on priority. Further, timely completion and quality of the ongoing houses are ensured through Geo-tagging of all houses/projects for real-time progress tracking, Milestone-based release of Central Assistance, Mandatory Third-Party Quality Monitoring (TPQM), Social Audit for beneficiary satisfaction, and Regular reviews by the CSMC and State-level Committees.

STATEMENT

Details of total Central Assistance sanctioned and released during each of the last five years under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0:

FY	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)

2020-21	27,372.03	26,765.70
2021-22	29,236.26	22,249.54
2022-23	18,185.56	26,225.36
2023-24	5,790.85	19,726.99
2024-25	5,331.38	4,186.56

FUNDS UNDER TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES

3052. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

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

(a) the list of all autonomous and non-autonomous organisations functioning under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;

(b) the details of funds disbursed to the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and the number of direct beneficiaries under schemes such as Skill and Entrepreneurship Development, Term Loans, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Adivasi Shiksha Rin Yojana (ASRY), Micro Credit Scheme (MCS), Tribal Forest Dweller Empowerment Scheme and assistance to the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)–panelled Scheduled Tribe artisans during the last five financial years, State-wise including Karnataka;

(c) the number of projects financed by the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) that have been considered successful across the country, State-wise including Karnataka;

(d) the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and Eklavya

Model Day Society; and

(e) the number of enrolled students along with the total number of students benefited so far in the country, State-wise including Karnataka particularly in the Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency in Karnataka?

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

(a): Autonomous organizations under Ministry of Tribal Affairs:

i. Tribal Co-Operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)

ii. National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS)

Non-autonomous organizations under Ministry of Tribal Affairs:

i. National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)

ii. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)

(b) and (c): The details of the funds disbursed to SCAs by NSTFDC and the number of direct beneficiaries under the schemes of NSTFDC such as Term Loan, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Adivasi Shiksha Rin Yojana (ASRY), Micro Credit Scheme (MCS), during the last five financial years, State-wise including Karnataka is given in the enclosed **Statement**. Some of the success stories of beneficiaries assisted under NSTFDC schemes across the country including the state of Karnataka are given at https://nstfdc.tribal.gov.in/(S(3gwil13ratte2y5nojjmjwih))/frm_success_Details.a

spx?id=20

(d) and (e): National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) is monitoring a total of 485 EMRSs functioning across the country. State-wise enrolment in EMRSs, including Karnataka, in last 3 years is as under:

Sl. No	State / UT	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	7087	8810	9891
2	Arunachal Pradesh	290	451	734
3	Assam	0	0	NR
4	Bihar	0	0	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	19123	21943	24767
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	238	300	346
7	Gujarat	10985	11066	11525
8	Himachal Pradesh	673	794	902
9	Jammu and Kashmir	294	577	900
10	Jharkhand	3201	3202	3257
11	Karnataka	4185	4236	4523
12	Kerala	697	862	969
13	Ladakh	0	0	
14	Madhya Pradesh	24281	23084	25056
15	Maharashtra	8048	9010	10092
16	Manipur	1440	1435	1440
17	Meghalaya	0	0	
18	Mizoram	1250	1197	1892
19	Nagaland	681	712	744
20	Odisha	8495	9625	11530
21	Rajasthan	8222	8375	9603
22	Sikkim	1131	1254	1248
23	Tamil Nadu	2488	2226	2490
24	Telangana	7113	8194	9282
25	Tripura	1984	1994	2094
26	Uttar Pradesh	617	652	890
27	Uttarakhand	752	963	1105
28	West Bengal	0	2879	3056
	Grand Total	**113275**	**123841**	**138336**

STATEMENT

Fund disbursement and beneficiaries under NSTFDC schemes – 2020-21

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Term Loan		MCF		AMSY		ASRY		Total	
		Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.
1	Andhra Pradesh			5022.24	12533					**5022.24**	**12533**
2	Arunachal Pradesh	794.53	224	175.99	211					**970.52**	**435**
3	Assam	5.00	2							**5.00**	**2**
4	Chhattisgarh	195.76	235					1.73	1	**197.49**	**236**
5	Gujarat	1440.90	8230					1.13	0	**1442.03**	**8230**
6	Himachal Pradesh	13.40	2							**13.40**	**2**
7	Jammu and Kashmir	318.75	125			90.00	50			**408.75**	**175**
8	Jharkhand	1.60	2	1000.00	10750					**1001.60**	**10752**
9	Karnataka	2316.94	1905			792.14	1109			**3109.08**	**3014**
10	Kerala	269.71	169			29.05	23			**298.76**	**192**
11	Madhya Pradesh	3360.10	5685							**3360.10**	**5685**
12	Maharashtra	37.27	822							**37.27**	**822**
13	Manipur	62.37	65							**62.37**	**65**
14	Meghalaya	4485.43	35016							**4485.43**	**35016**
15	Mizoram	3324.18	1399							**3324.18**	**1399**
16	Nagaland	1098.72	48240							**1098.72**	**48240**
17	Odisha	126.65	202	1667.79	22029	219.98	250			**2014.42**	**22481**
18	Rajasthan	1985.18	2414							**1985.18**	**2414**
19	Sikkim	82.11	21							**82.11**	**21**
20	Tamil Nadu	12.50	1609							**12.50**	**1609**
21	Telangana	273.00	442	5086.23	12623					**5359.23**	**13065**
22	Tripura	2134.35	1000					81.93	56	**2216.28**	**1056**
23	Uttarakhand	6.15	2							**6.15**	**2**
24	Uttar Pradesh	1.55	4							**1.55**	**4**
25	West Bengal			231.20	2042	6.35	35	38.09	12	**275.64**	**2089**
	TOTAL	**22346.15**	**107815**	**13183.45**	**60188**	**1137.52**	**1467**	**122.88**	**69**	**36790.00**	**169539**

Fund disbursement and beneficiaries under NSTFDC schemes – 2021-22

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Term Loan		MCF		AMSY		ASRY		Total	
		Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.
1	Andhra Pradesh	127.19	6	1000.00	2000					**1127.19**	**2006**
2	Arunachal Pradesh	248.65	103	565.36	8040					**814.01**	**8143**
3	Assam									**0.00**	**0**
4	Bihar	11.48	955							**11.48**	**955**
5	Chhattisgarh	1098.16	565	225.00	500	74.06	41	1.77	1	**1398.99**	**1107**
6	Gujarat	2022.50	11053							**2022.50**	**11053**
7	Himachal Pradesh	14.00	2							**14.00**	**2**
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1273.75	361			86.40	48	2.72	1	**1362.87**	**410**
9	Jharkhand	22.00	853	1400.00	14670					**1422.00**	**15523**
10	Karnataka	1250.15	812			119.16	150			**1369.31**	**962**
11	Kerala	432.29	216			205.01	220			**637.30**	**436**
12	Madhya Pradesh	2755.00	2373							**2755.00**	**2373**
13	Maharashtra	209.06	7408							**209.06**	**7408**
14	Meghalaya	694.81	1883							**694.81**	**1883**
15	Mizoram	4496.77	10108	953.91	6170					**5450.68**	**16278**
16	Nagaland	693.36	48257							**693.36**	**48257**
17	Odisha	59.20	146	2398.72	29880					**2457.92**	**30026**
18	Rajasthan	508.60	588							**508.60**	**588**
19	Sikkim	62.56	16							**62.56**	**16**
20	Tamil Nadu	15.00	1609							**15.00**	**1609**
21	Telangana	111.55	1855	3000.00	7500					**3111.55**	**9355**
22	Tripura	500.00	2143					80.26	53	**580.26**	**2196**
23	West Bengal			517.05	4406	14.64	105	42.23	4	**573.92**	**4515**
	TOTAL	**16606.08**	**91312**	**10060.04**	**73166**	**499.27**	**564**	**126.98**	**59**	**27292.37**	**165101**

Fund disbursement and beneficiaries under NSTFDC schemes – 2022-23

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Term Loan		MCF		AMSY		ASRY		Total	
		Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.
1	Andhra Pradesh	119.8	3669	4000	10000					**4119.80**	**13669**
2	Arunachal Pradesh	488.52	375	211.38	1460					**699.90**	**1835**
3	Chhattisgarh	293.11	1216					2.58		**295.69**	**1216**
4	Gujarat	1017.5	5223					2.08	1	**1019.61**	**5224**

5	Himachal Pradesh	48.9	100			8	20			**56.90**	**120**
6	Jammu and Kashmir	1092.5	335			180	200			**1272.54**	**535**
7	Jharkhand	3	756							**3.00**	**756**
8	Karnataka	1582.4	1927							**1582.42**	**1927**
9	Kerala	383.13	225	85	175	252.6	266			**720.73**	**666**
10	Madhya Pradesh	5392.1	10857							**5392.05**	**10857**
11	Maharashtra	360.29	965	103.5	23	194.4	216			**658.19**	**1204**
12	Manipur	25	57							**25.00**	**57**
13	Meghalaya	470.6	1227							**470.60**	**1227**
14	Mizoram	5121.7	3044	174.06	540					**5295.74**	**3584**
15	Nagaland	20.39	1							**20.39**	**1**
16	Odisha	63.19	4337							**63.19**	**4337**
17	Rajasthan	789.35	1856							**789.35**	**1856**
18	Tamil Nadu	1087.1	3403							**1087.13**	**3403**
19	Telangana	83.99	611	4500	11250					**4583.99**	**11861**
20	Tripura							48.02	20	**48.02**	**20**
21	Uttarakhand	81.42	244							**81.42**	**244**
22	West Bengal	745.94	1747	790.5	6540	9.09	80	97.81	26	**1643.34**	**8393**
		19269.98	**42175**	**9864.44**	**29988**	**644.09**	**782**	**150.49**	**47**	**29929.00**	**72992**

Fund disbursement and beneficiaries under NSTFDC schemes – 2023-24

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Term Loan		MCF		AMSY		ASRY		Total	
		Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.
1	Andhra Pradesh	251.49	4900	5300.00	22321					**5551.49**	**27221**
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25.77	13							**25.77**	**13**
3	Assam	40.02	43							**40.02**	**43**
4	Bihar	3.06	3							**3.06**	**3**
5	Chhattisgarh	226.42	503					0.87		**227.29**	**503**
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.55	6							**4.55**	**6**
7	Gujarat	2810.12	11848							**2810.12**	**11848**
8	Goa	0.22	1							**0.22**	**1**
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0					2.19	2	**2.19**	**2**
10	Jammu and Kashmir	270.90	93			23.40	13	0.89	0	**295.19**	**106**
11	Jharkhand	532.97	571			150.00	1131	1.28	1	**684.25**	**1703**
12	Karnataka	853.41	1003							**853.41**	**1003**
13	Kerala	199.84	74	26.90	20	220.00	164			**446.74**	**258**

14	Madhya Pradesh	1759.58	828							**1759.58**	**828**
15	Maharashtra	1905.22	1291	319.50	71	298.8	166			**2523.52**	**1528**
16	Manipur	235.49	174							**235.49**	**174**
17	Meghalaya	475.91	1193							**475.91**	**1193**
18	Mizoram	6856.69	4573							**6856.69**	**4573**
19	Nagaland	1199.77	771							**1199.77**	**771**
20	Odisha	362.35	17025							**362.35**	**17025**
21	Rajasthan	712.22	885							**712.22**	**885**
22	Sikkim	34.23	27							**34.23**	**27**
23	Tamil Nadu	3264.21	7326					1.46	1	**3265.67**	**7327**
24	Telangana	718.52	5119	2500.00	6250					**3218.52**	**11369**
25	Tripura	1906.27	2181			36.00	20	72.35	33	**2014.62**	**2234**
26	Uttarakhand	32.59	8							**32.59**	**8**
27	Uttar Pradesh	3.37	4							**3.37**	**4**
28	West Bengal	95.06	1529	1327.60	2596	14.62	334	89.31	27	**1526.59**	**4486**
		24780.25	**61992**	**9474.00**	**31258**	**742.82**	**1828**	**168.35**	**64**	**35165.42**	**95142**

Fund disbursement and beneficiaries under NSTFDC schemes – 2024-25

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Term Loan		MCF		AMSY		Working Capital		ASRY		Total	
		Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.
1	Andhra Pradesh	24.22	15	6000.00	12000			14.99	884			6039.21	12899
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17.88	17									17.88	17
3	Assam	24.24	21									24.24	21
4	Chhattisgarh	417.43	242					82.00	4595			499.43	4837
5	Gujarat	4896.39	14641					35.00	3820			4931.39	18461
6	Himachal Pradesh	24.90	22			4.00	10			1.7	1	30.60	33
7	Jammu and Kashmir	1080.00	397			21.60	12			0.89		1102.49	409
8	Jharkhand	246.26	135							1.19		247.45	135
9	Karnataka	1854.44	1368									1854.44	1368
10	Kerala	426.10	229	111.90	232	146.80	106					684.80	567
11	Ladakh	73.53	13									73.53	13

12	Madhya Pradesh	1640.72	964					20.00	618			1660.72	1582
13	Maharashtra	450.97	110	36.00	8	64.8	36	15.99	833			567.76	987
14	Manipur	102.80	65									102.80	65
15	Meghalaya	298.09	112									298.09	112
16	Mizoram	6948.28	3529									6948.28	3529
17	Nagaland	627.08	282									627.08	282
18	Odisha	572.20	571	26.29	24			285.07	14450			883.56	15045
19	Rajasthan	114.16	106					16.00	985			130.16	1091
20	Sikkim	201.63	46									201.63	46
21	Tamil Nadu	1130.39	1909					80.00	4528			1210.39	6437
22	Telangana	169.31	247	5000.00	10000			5.00	530			5174.31	10777
23	Tripura	1561.87	503							134.11	66	1695.98	569
24	Uttarakhand	53.82	12					31.99	616			85.81	628
25	Uttar Pradesh	1.92	2									1.92	2
26	West Bengal	982.51	327	1067.72	6945	67.10	229	45.00	1306	71.42	21	2233.75	8828
		23941.14	25885	12241.91	29209	304.30	393	631.04	33165	209.31	88	37327.70	88740

COMMENCEMENT OF FLIGHTS FROM HALWARA AIRPORT

3053. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

DR. AMAR SINGH:

DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the commencement of civilian flight operations from Halwara Airport in Ludhiana has been long pending despite substantial completion of infrastructure work and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for the delay in operationalising the airport including issues related to clearances, airline participation, runway and terminal readiness or coordination with the Indian Air Force;

(c) the current status of the project under the Regional Connectivity Scheme – UDAN and the revised timelines fixed for commencement of commercial, domestic and international flights;

(d) whether any airlines have submitted proposals or shown interest in operating from Halwara Airport and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the operationalisation of the airport to improve regional connectivity and provide air travel access to the residents and industries of Ludhiana and adjoining districts

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (e): The Halwara Airport is being developed through a joint venture between the State Government of Punjab and the Airports Authority of India. The development work at the airport has been completed.

Under the UDAN 4.2 round of bidding, the RCS route connecting Ludhiana and Hindon was commenced by M/s Flybig. M/s Flybig has novated its RCS rights and obligations to M/s Skyhop Aviation Pvt. Ltd. for the continued operation of RCS routes connecting Halwara (instead of Ludhiana). M/s Skyhop is currently fulfilling regulatory and operational requirements, including obtaining an Air Operator Certificate and acquiring aircraft. RCS flights are expected to

commence once these prerequisites are met.

With the repeal of the Air Corporations Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate.

DAMAGES OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED ROAD/BRIDGE OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

3054. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

SHRI SANDIPANRAO ASARAM BHUMARE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PATIL:

SHRIMATI KAKABEN MOHANBHAI DELKAR:

DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

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

(a) the number of roads, bridges and tunnels collapsed fully or got damaged partially after construction or while under construction by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in various States across the country including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the estimated cost of repair of these damages, State-wise;

(c) the names of the agencies/contractors entrusted with the construction of the said roads, bridges and tunnels, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the penalties imposed and other action taken against the said agencies/contractors including blacklisting them;

(e) the details of the Government agencies that were responsible for the quality control of the said projects, State/UT-wise;

(f) the details of the action taken against the officers of the said agencies responsible for the said lapses; and

(g) whether Government can ensure to give proper directions to contractors/engineers to use high quality materials to avoid damages of NH Road, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (g): The work on National Highway stretch is executed through the contract agreement signed between the National Highway Authority of India and the agency. The contract/concession agreement specify the scope of work including the standards and specification to be followed for execution of work.

As per information provided by the executing agencies of National Highways (NHs) including National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), collapses/ major deficiencies in National Highway stretches (including in structures like Bridges, culverts etc.) during the last five years and current Financial Year have been reported for 72 projects / stretches. State / Union Territory (UT) – wise details of collapses / major deficiencies of NH stretches along with status of its rectification works and action taken against contractors, concessionaires, consultants, government officials etc. during the last five years

and current Financial Year are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Actions against defaulting agencies have been taken up as per the provisions of the Contract/ Concession agreement in cases of deficiencies/ damages, such as termination of contract agreement, levying of penalties/ liquidated damages, debarment/blacklisting, declaring as non-performers etc.

11 officers were removed from service on account of performance assessment and other disciplinary actions taken on 11 officers for various reasons including negligence and dereliction of duties.

Remedial work to repair or reconstruct damages during construction or in the Defect Liability Period (DLP) is the responsibility of the Contractor/ Concessionaire at their own cost as per provisions of contract agreement except in those cases where the Contract Agreement has been terminated in which case the securities provided are forfeited.

STATEMENT

State / Union Territory (UT) – wise details of collapses / major deficiencies of National Highway stretches along with status of its rectification works and action taken against contractors, concessionaires, consultants, government officials etc. during the last five years and current Financial Year:

State	S. No.	Name of the Project	Year of incident	Details of Major damages / defects	Action Taken
Arunachal Pradesh	1	Permanent solution to Slip Zones on Papu – Yupia – Hoj – Potin section of NH-713A and NH-13 at Km 31.000 (Hoj Market), Km 38.300 (Yabi Village), Km 39.000 (Waterfall), Km 39.700 (Appa Crusher) and Km 40.300 (Crusher Point) in the state of Arunachal Pradesh for the year 2021-22	2024	RE wall Collapsed	Rectification of defective work initiated by the Contractor. Penalty of 5% of contract value imposed on Contractor.
Andhra Pradesh	2	SIx laning of Anandapuram-Pendurthi-Anakapalli section of NH-16 in Andhra Pradesh	2021	2 girders (G1andG2) on A1-A2 abutment of flyover were collapsed due to usage of multiple wooden blocks and improper supports for girders.	Remedial measures were completed by the Concessionaire at its own cost.
	3	Six-laning of Vijayawada bypass from Chinna Autupalli (Design Ch.0+000) to Gollapudi (Design Ch. 30+000) in Vijayawada – Gundugolanu Section of NH-16 in the State of Andhra Pradesh	2024	Defects in the construction of RE wall.	Concessionaire commenced the rectification work based on recommendation /suggestion of RE wall Expert. Rs.10,99,235/- was recovered as

		under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode			damages from Concessionaire.
Bihar	4	Four Laning of Simaria-Khagaria Section of NH-31 from Km. 206.050 to Km. 266.282 (Design Chainage) and (Existing Chainage Km. 209.945 to Km. 270.000 of NH-31) in the State of Bihar on EPC Mode	2023	Issues reported by CRRI in quality of Concrete of superstructure in bridge at Km 264.946	Repair works taken up by Contractor as recommended in CRRI report
	5	Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/5; Package - IV A): 4L of existing 2L section from km. 65 to km. 317 of NH-2 in UP and Bihar on NH-2	2023	Major deficiencies in structural elements	Damages of INR 25 Cr imposed on Contractor
Chhattisgarh	6	4-Laning of Sargaon-Bilaspur Section of NH-200 (New NH-130) from Km 91+026 to Km 126+525 under EPC Mode	2022	Crack in Cement Concrete Panels and RE Wall bulged at Km. 91, 96, 101, 102 and 106.	The EPC Contractor has commenced the rectification work at site.
	7	4-Laning of Simga-Sargaon Section of NH-200 (New NH-130) from Km 48+580 to Km 91+026	2024	Cracks in Cement Concrete Panels	Action taken up for Panel Rectifications at the risk and cost of EPC Contractor.
	8	Rehabilitation and Upgradation 2-lane with paved shoulders configuration of Bilaspur Urdawal section in km 241.553 to 312.60 = 71.0476 km (Masanialala to Rengapali) on NH 200 (New NH 49) (Package-III)(Borai river MNB at km 217.358)	2025	Damage in slab of Minor bridge	The work is in Defect Liability Period and taken up by Contractor at his own cost.

Himachal Pradesh	9	Four Laning of Parwanoo- Solan Section NH-22 (New NH-05) from Km 67.000 to Km 106.139, under NHDP phase-III on EPC basis in the State of Himachal Pradesh.	2022	Collapse of road stretch between km. 3.130 to 3.170 on the two-lane portion of the project highway (approach road to Tunnel) of Parwanoo-Solan section of NH 05.	Restoration work has been completed by EPC Contractor
Haryana	10	Six laning and Strengthening of NH-248A from existing km.2.740 (Rajiv Chowk) to km.11.682 in Gurugram under NHDP Phase-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the state of Haryana.	2020	Span (P10–P11) of the under-construction flyover collapsed.	Debarment of Team Leader and SQME of Independent Engineer. Expert Committee constituted recommended dismantling of the collapsed span of the under-construction flyover and recasting of the segments and wings by Contractor at his own cost.
	11	Dwarka Expressway Pkg-III (Delhi/HR Border to start of RoB Gurugram)	2021	Crushing of concrete in some segments.	Penalty of Rs. 6.67 Cr on Contractor and Rs. 20 lakhs on Authority's Engineer imposed. Contractor and Authority's Engineer blacklisted for 3 months. Restoration/ repair works completed.
	12	Flyover and underpass at Hero Honda Chowk NH 48	2024	Some portion of deck slab fallen down with settlement of the bituminous surface (MCW-01) on RHS at Ch. 36+350	Arbitration notice issued to Contractor for recovery of damages. Process of Rectification and repair works initiated.
	13	Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 2	2024	Rutting	Authority has imposed damages amounting to Rs.48,61,243/- on the contractor for delayed maintenance. Rectification of rutting has been taken up

					by Contractor and majority of the rutted portion has been rectified.
	14	Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 3	2024	Rutting	Authority has imposed damages amounting to Rs. 42,95,049/- on the contractor for delayed maintenance. Rectification of rutting has been taken up by Contractor and majority of the rutted portion has been rectified.
Gujarat	15	Sanchore -Santalpur Package-4	2025	Ruts, cracks and surface deformation/ Distress was observed recently after rains in June month 2025, severe rutting at some locations.	Penalty of ₹2.8 crore had been imposed on the Contractor along with a recommendation for debarment up to one year or until successful rectification, whichever is later. Contractor has taken up repair/ restoration works. The Project Director of NHAI was suspended.
Jharkhand	16	4 Laning of kutchery chowk to bijupara Secion of NH 75 from km 0.0 to km 34.00	2022	Cracked PQC panels	Performance Bank Guarantee of Rs 11.79 Crores encashed for non-rectification of defects
Karnataka	17	Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/AP Border from Km.280.080 to Km.375.450	2020	Cracks are developed in PQC for 8.30 km.	Original Contract Terminated. New EPC Contractor is implementing the Balance works.
	18	4-laning of Hubli – Hospet section	2022	Cracks on PQC Pavement and widening of longitudinal joints on pavement	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages.

	19	Four laning of Goa-Karnataka Border to Kundapur section of NH-66 (formerly NH-17) from Km. 93.700 to Km. 283.300 in the State of Karnataka to be executed as BOT Project on DBFOT Pattern under NHDP-IV:	2024	Incident of collapse of three spans of Kaali Bridge. Inadequate slope stability works.	Contractor debarred for 1 month on Aug 2024
	20	Two/Four Laning of BRT Tiger Reserve Boundary to Bengalore Section of NH-948	2025	Km 337+670 to Km337+680 RE Block of length 10 mts collapsed	Concessionaire has taken up repair/ restoration works as per recommendation of report submitted by IISC Bangalore.
Kerala	21	Ch.174+150 (Thalssery-Mahe Bypass Section)	2020	01 Bridge (4 girders collpased)	Penatly of Rs. 1.00 Cr imposed on Contractor and Contractor debarred from partipating in Tender for a period of 1 year. Penalty of Rs. 20.00 lakhs imposed on Authority's Engineer. 2. Team Leader, Bridge Engineer of AE was terminated from the project and debarred for 2 years. 3. Project Manager of Contractor terminated from project.
	22	Chengala-Neeleshwaram Section of NH-66	2022 and 2025	Collapse of VUP at Ch. 72+927 in 2022 during construction Soil nailing collapsed incident occurred at Ch. 58+035 to Ch. 58+100 (RHS) on 16.06.2025	Authority has suspended the Concessionaire and its promoter from future bidding for 01-month period. Debarment also issued to Concessionaire. Senior Bridge Engineer of AE removed from site.

				with no casualties.	
	23	NH Connectivity to ICTT at Vallarpdam from Kalamassery to Vallarpadam NH 966A	2025	Distress in pile foundation was observed at Bridge no. 07 and 08 Ch. 7+960 and Ch. 9+067 (BHS)	Penalty of Rs. 30.74 Cr was imposed on Contractor
	24	Kodugallur to Edappally NH 66	2025	Damages in the pile foundation Ch. 398+400 and 398+989 (RHS)	Concessionaire debarred for 1 year.
	25	Neeleshwaram-Thaliparambha Section of NH-66	2025	Unprotected soil slip in the cut section with debris deposition on carriageways.	Rectification work carried out and traffic restored with precautionary barricading in median portion.
	26	NHAI - Six laning from start of Valanchery bypass to Kappirikkad section of NH – 66 (old NH-17) from Design Ch. 298+500 (Ex. km 304.250) to Design Chainage 335+850 (Ex. km 349.260) in the state of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode under Bharatmala Pariyojana	2025	RE wall collapsed	Debarment of Contractor and Independent Engineering firm from participating in ongoing/future bidding for 01 month period or completion of investigation by the expert Committee whichever is later.
	27	Thuravoor-paravoor	2025	Collapse of 4 PSC Girders during constructions	NHAI, imposed penalty of Rs. 15.35 Lakhs. Bridge Engineer and Team Leader of AE were Terminated.
	28	Six Laning of Start of Kollam Bypass to Kadambattukonam from Km.486+000 to Km.517+800 of NH-47 (New NH-66) in the State of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode under Bharatmala Pariyojna	2025	Failure/Collapse of scaffolding of Minor Bridge (under construction) at Km.Ch. 497+370(RHS)	Penalty of Rs. 9.55 lakhs imposed on Concessionaire
	29	6L Elevated Corridor along with	2025	Toppling of two PSC girders at	Contractor and AE debarred from future

		development of existing 4 lane road at ground level from Aroor to Thuravoor Thekku section of NH 66		span P-202-P-203 Failure on part of AE to review efficacy of material being used in launching and not ensuring application of approved launching scheme.	bidding for 1 month.
Maharashtra	30	Bodhwad- Muktainagar - Barhanpur road Section - II Km 44/760 Km.78/145.	2020	Cracked panels	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. DLP period is extended by Six months.
	31	Construction of 4-laning Flyover of NH-6 integrated with ROB's and River Bridge including approach ramps service road footpath over RCC utility duct for Octroi Naka to Itwari and Inner Ring Road from Manewada to Kalamna and Rani Prajapati Square to Vaishnav Devi Square including ROB LC No. 71 and72 in Nagpur of NH-6	2021	Sliding of P7 end of the single girder due to inadequate bracing after launching leading to collapse of 1 end of the girder.	Debarment of the Project Manager of Contractor for 3 months and Debarment of the Contractor for 9 months. The damaged Girder was replaced by Contractor at his own cost. Project Director, NHAI, transferred immediately.
	32	Parbhani to Gangakhed	2021	Cracked panels	Contractor has executed the panel replacement / rectification works.
	33	Section -II Kolde to Khetia Road km.50+200 to 98+800	2021	Cracked panels	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages.
	34	Amdi - Saoner	2022	Cracked panels	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages.

	35	Bal. Works of Fagne (Km. 510.000) to Maharashtra/Gujarat Border (Km. 650.794) on NH-06 (New NH-53)	2022	Damages observed in Slab of Major Bridge at Ch.547.344	Structure was Audited by VNIT Nagpur. As per the recommendation of VNIT, Nagpur, Contractor has taken up reconstruction of slab.
	36	Mehkar-Ajispur Road	2024	Cracked panels	The Performance BG of Contractor is forfeited. Process initiated for rectification of damages.
	37	Bhokar-Sarsam	2024	Cracked panels	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages.
	38	Sillod-Fardapur	2024	Cracked panels	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages.
	39	Balance work for 4-laning of Panvel to Indapur section from km.0.0 to km.42.3 of NH-66 - EPC	2024	Panel cracking, poor riding quality, bumps, poor diversions etc.	Contractor has taken up rectification works.
	40	Rehabilitation and Upgradation of NH-66 (Old NH17) from Km 281+300 to Km 332+200 (Kante to Waked section) to four lanes in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode.	2024	PQC cracks and settlement.	Contractor has replaced cracked panels.
	41	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of NH-66 (Old NH-17) form km 332/200 to km 367/200 (Watul to Talgaon Section) to four lanes in the State of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on EPC Mode.	2024	Full depth Cracks in PQC	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages.

	42	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation to Two lanes with paved shoulder from Karad to Tasgaon NH 266 from Km. 0/00 to 58/830 in the State of Maharashtra on EPC mode	2024	Cracked panels	Rectification of damages taken up at risk and cost of Contractor.
	43	Upgradation to two lane with paved shoulder from Salaikhurd to Tiroda Km 120/100 to 163/200 (Design Km 44/00 to 87/00) of NH 753 on EPC Mode in the state of Maharashtra	2024	Post construction defects are observed in the Rigid Pavement i.e. formation of Longitudinal and Lateral cracks, Opening of Central Joints, Settlement of Panels etc.	IIT Bombay has been appointed for Technical Investigation of defects and suggestion of remedial measures.
	44	Rehabilitation and upgradation and NH-66 (Erstwhile NH-17) form km 241+300 to 281+300 (Arawali to Kante Section) to four lane with paved shoulder in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode.	2025	Depression and cracks in PQC	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages.
	45	Rehabilitatyion and up gradation for Talere Gaganbawada Kolhapur Road (NH-166G) stretches start from Ch. 6/00 Km. to Ch. 11/00 Km. and Ch. 19/300 Km. (Start of Karul Ghat) to 35/300 Km. (End of Gaganbawada) of NH-166G to 2 lane paved shoulder/2 lane configuration lane, length 21.00 Km. in the state of Mahrashtra on EPC Mode.	2025	Cracks in PQC	Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages.

Rajasthan	46	Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.06	2024	Rutting, Raincuts, potholes and settlement	Penalty imposed on each contractor amounting to Rs. 50 Lakhs for non-rectification of defects in the stipulated time frame as per provision of contract agreement.
	47	Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.07	2024		
	48	Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.08	2024		
	49	Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.09	2024		
	50	Construction of 6-lane access-controlled Greenfield highway from km 28+70 to Km. 53+0 of Sangariya (near Chautala)-Rasisar (near Bikaner) section of NH-754K as a part of Amritsar-Jamnagar Economic Corridor in the State of Rajasthan under Bharatmala Pariyojana -Phase-I (AJ/SR-Package-2)	2024	Deficiencies in riding quality and settlement at some locations observed	(i) Damage of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs imposed upon the Contractor. (ii) Two key personnel of Authority Engineer team were terminated due to poor supervision.
	51	Construction of 6-lane access controlled Greenfield highway from km 53+000 to Km. 88+000 of Sangariya (near Chautala)-Rasisar (near Bikaner) section of NH-754K as a part of Amritsar-Jamnagar Economic Corridor in the State of Rajasthan	2024	Failure of the nose structure while launching of 83 mtr single span truss bridge	Penalty of Rs. 1.00 Cr. imposed and warning for debarment action for any future instances upon the Contractor was issued. Debarment of fabrication team and Designer team issued for the period of 02 years in NHAI works. Penalty of Rs. 20 Lakhs and warning for

		under Bharatmala Pariyojana-Phase-I (AJ/SR-Package-3)			debarment action for any future instances upon the Authority Engineer. Debarment of Senior bridge Engineer deployed by the Authority Engineer issued for a period of 2 years in NHAI works.
	52	Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 4	2024	Rutting and settlement of approach	Damages amounting to Rs. 1.06 Cr. imposed for delayed maintenance. Also, IIT Kharagpur has been engaged for detailed study for permanent rectification of defects.
	53	Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 5	2024	Rutting, settlement of approach and bulging of RE wall	Damages amounting to Rs. 88.32 lakhs imposed for delayed maintenance. Bulging of RE wall has been rectified as per suggestions of CRRI. Majority of the rutting has been rectified. Further, in addition to above, IIT Kharagpur has been engaged for detailed study for permanent rectification of defects.
	54	Delhi-Vadodara Greenfield Alignment (NH-148N) (Pkg-16) (Ch. 427.300 to Ch.452.420) [Major bridge over Takli river near Nayagaon Jageer village to Rajasthan/MP Border]	2024	Stretch is operational w.e.f. 30.11.2023 and at some locations the settlements observed in approaches of structure	EPC Contractor has rectified damages. R
	55	Construction of proposed 2-lane ROB and its approaches in lieu of existing level crossing no. C-64 at km. 172.990 on Jodhpur–Ajmer Road on	2024	Post-completion, structural defects have been observed in the deck slab of the ROB due to honeycombing caused by poor	Contract has been terminated. Debarment of contractor taken up. Bid for rectification works invited.

		NH-65 in District Nagaur Rajasthan		workmanship.	
Telangana	56	Four Laning of NH-161 from Mangloor (Design Km 86.788 /existing Km 91.350 to Telangana/Maharashtra Border (Design Km 135.751/ Existing Km 140.873) in the state of Telangana under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode (Package-III)	2022	At some locations Rutting and Bleeding was observed in the Project Highway during OandM Period	Penalty of of Rs.134.784 Cr. imposed towards Breach of maintenance obligations.
Tamil Nadu	57	4-laning of Madurai - Chettikulam section from Km 0.000 to Km 7.300.	2021	3 Girders (G1, G2 and G3) between pier P4 and P5 at Km 2+850 of down ramp collapsed during fixing of the Bearing during construction.	Contractor has replaced the girders at the said locations at his own cost.
	58	4-laning of Sethiyathope - Cholpauram section from Km 65.960 to Km 116.440	2022 and 2025	In 2022: A Segmental Girder on P16-P17 of RHS Carriageway fell down due to failure of hydraulic jacks at Km 107+400 Anaikarai Major Bridge across Kollidam river. In 2025: The RE wall blocks portion of the A2 (Thanjavur) side approach (LHS side) have been disconnected from the geo grid and fallen down.	In 2022: A penalty amounting to Rs. 7.305 crore (being 0.5% of the BPC) had been imposed and recovered from the Concessionaire. The collapsed span has been reconstructed by the Concessionaire with their own cost. In 2025: The rectification work completed by the Concessionaire at their own cost.

	59	4-laning of Thanjavur - Trichy section from Km 80.000 to Km 136.490	2023	The RE wall panel portion of the A1 (Thanjavur) side approach (LHS side) have been disconnected from the geo grid and fallen down.	Based on report of Expert Committee, restoration work using soil nailing completed by Contractor.
Uttar Pradesh	60	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation from km. 285.000 to 326.000 of NH-76 (Kalupur - Lalta Road) to two lane with paved shoulder on EPC mode in the state of Uttar Pradesh	2020	Cracks in rigid pavement.	Defect Liability Period has been extended till the rectification of defects observed during DLP. Rectification work based on IQA report completed.
	61	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation from km. 178.000 to 215.000 of NH-76 (Kabrai – Banda Road) to two lanes with paved shoulder on EPC mode in the state of Uttar Pradesh	2020	Cracks in rigid pavement.	Defect Liability Period has been extended till the rectification of defects observed during DLP. Rectification work based on IQA report completed.
	62	Lucknow Ring Road Pkg-3A	2024	Cracks in PQC Panel in length of 2.886 Km.	Contractor has initiated process for rectification of damages.
	63	Construction of 4 lane green field highway from km 35.00 to 49.155 of NH-731A with paved shoulder on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh. (Job No. CE-RO-LKO/NH(O)/NH-731A/2021-22/627 dt 05-01-2022)	2025	Cracks observed over DBM due to percolation of rain water in some stretches.	The project is under construction, the repair and rectification work taken up by the concessionaire at its own cost.
Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	64	4L of Haridwar-Nagina section of NH-74	2023	PQC panel cracks	Contractor has initiated process for rectification of damages.

Uttarakhand	65	Construction, Operation and Maintenance of 2-Lane Bi- Directional Silkyara Bend Barkot Tunnel with escape passage including approaches on Dharasu–Yamunotri section between Ch. 25.400 Km and Ch. 51.000 Km falling along NH-134 (OLD NH-94) in the state of Uttarakhand	2023	Collapse at cavity in under construction Silkyara Tunnel.	Rectification measures taken up by the EPC contractors at its own cost. Actions as per the Investigation Committee Report initiated.
West Bengal	66	Four laning with paved shoulders of NH-6 from Chichra to Kharagpur Km 185.150 to Km 134.400 including rehabilitation of existing four lane from Km 134.400 to Km 129.600 in the state of West Bengal	2023	Cracks in PQC panels	Repaired at the Risk and Cost of EPC Contractor.
	67	Construction of 4-Laning of Puruliya Bypass Section from Km. 84.030 to Km. 94.345 of NH-32 (length 10.315 Km) in the State of West Bengal on EPC Mode	2025	Cracks have developed in the newly constructed PQC.	i) Rectification works initiated by Contractor. Amount of Rs. 20.00 Lakh withheld from Contractor's bill. ii) Key personal of AE has been debarred for a period of one year.
Odisha	68	Completion of Balance Work Panikoili – Rimuli section of NH-215 (New NH-20) from Km.0.000 to Km.163.000 (Design Chainage Km0.000 to 166.173) in the state of Odisha in single percentage item rate Contract	2022	Collapse of pier cap (P8) and girders (P8 – P9 Span) Balance work of Belabahali Major Bridge LHS at Km.35.341 which was under construction collapsed during launching of girders.	Restoration work executed by Contractor at his own Cost based on the recommendation of Expert Committee constituted.

	69	Chandikhole-Bhadrak Section of NH-16	2023	1. Faulty Design in Bridge at km. 96+326: 2. Bridge at km. 79+614: The span A1-P1 had dislodged from the pier P2 due to breaking of the cantilever Portion of the pier cap and had fallen on the ground. Appearance of wide cracks (up to 3-4mm) in the pier cap on grid “P2”. Damages of deck slab and girders of the dislodged span.	1. For Faulty Design at Km 96+326, penalty imposed of Rs.30 Lakhs on the Concessionaire and Rs.5 Lakhs on the Independent Engineer. Team Leader of IE and Key Personnel of Concessionaire suspended. 2. For Bridge at km. 79+614: Penalty of Rs.5 crore imposed on the Contractor and Penalty of Rs.20 lakh imposed on the Supervision Consultant. Debarment of DPR Consultant for 1 year. The cost of entire remedial measures / reconstruction recovered from the Concessionaire.
Assam	70	Construction of 6-lane Standalone Flyovers at Bongaigaon, Chapaguri, Pathsala, Simlaguri Chowk and Baihata Junctions on stretches of NH-31 and NH-31C [new NH-27 (EW)] in the State of Assam under Bharatmala Pariyojana on EPC basis	2024	Falling of one PSC Girder at Baihata Flyover (Span P1-P2), resulting in the death of one person.	Penalty imposed on Contractor. Contractor debarred for 4 months.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71	Rehabilitation of km 181.00 to Km 206.00 section in Andaman Trunk Road of NH-4 to Intermediate Lane with hard shoulder in the union	2024	Distress, sinking of pavement at various locations.	Rectification works completed.

		Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Total length 25.00 km) on EPC Mode" (Package-VII)			
	72	Construction of 4 Nos. of Minor Bridges at Km 21.717, Km 23.150, Km 88.300, Km 92.100 of NH- 223 (New NH-4) connecting South Andaman and Baratang Island in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands on EPC mode.	2024	Punching in Deck Slab (LHS) of the minor bridge across BD Nallah at Km 88+300 and other quality issues including bad workmanship.	The EPC contractor has carried out the necessary rectifications at their own expense including replacement of slab as recommended by CRRI-CSIR report.

VACANT HOUSES UNDER PMAY-U

3055. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly half of the houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) for the urban poor remain vacant across the country;

(b) if so, the reasons identified by the Government for such a high number of unoccupied houses including issues such as incomplete infrastructure, lack of basic amenities or delays in the allotment process; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely completion of supporting infrastructure, faster allotment and actual occupancy of the houses built under PMAY-U so that the intended beneficiaries can avail the benefits of the said yojana?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-

U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 are demand driven scheme. Selection of beneficiaries, under various verticals preferred by the beneficiaries, formulation of projects and execution including allotment of completed houses to the eligible beneficiaries are done by States/Union Territories (UTs). The timeline for completion of houses/projects varies from State to State and it generally takes 12-36 months in different verticals of the scheme and as per Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of respective projects.

The completion timeline for houses depends on various factors like availability of encumbrance free land, statutory compliances for start of construction, arrangement of funds by beneficiaries etc. As per the scheme guidelines, it is mandated that all States/UTs should provide on-site infrastructure such as internal roads, pathways, water supply sewerage/septage, drainage, external electrification etc. in PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 projects from their own resources or by converging with various schemes. Dwelling units under projects shall have water supply, electricity, kitchen and toilet conforming to NBC/State/Local Authority norms.

Based on the project proposal submitted by States/UTs, a total of 122.06 lakh houses, including 10.43 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0, have been sanctioned under the

scheme by the Ministry, so far. Out of which, 113.85 lakh houses have been grounded, and 96.02 lakh are completed and 93.39 lakh occupied as on 24.11.2025.

Occupancy of completed AHP houses is an important concern raised with States/UTs during periodically held review meetings. The reasons of unoccupancy as reported by States/UTs include incomplete basic infrastructure such as water, roads and electricity, migration or unwillingness to relocate from existing livelihoods and social networks, financial constraints in contributing beneficiary share, delays in documentation and allotment by implementing agencies. The States/UTs are advised to improve occupancy of houses under PMAY-U by providing civic infrastructure and ensuring allotment to beneficiaries on priority. The Ministry conducts regular review meetings with States/UTs to complete the remaining houses and ensure occupancy within the stipulated timeframe.

BHARAT NCAP

3056. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the Bharat New Car Assessment Programme (Bharat NCAP) and its implementation status;

(b) the number of car models that have been tested under this program so far and their safety ratings;

(c) whether making these crash test ratings mandatory for all new car models is under consideration, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken to increase public awareness about vehicle safety features;

and

(e) the plans to include pedestrian protection and child occupant safety in the assessment criteria?

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

(a): Bharat New Car Assessment Programme (Bharat NCAP) is India's official crash-test and vehicle safety rating programme applicable to M1 category of vehicles with a Gross Vehicle Weight up to 3,500 kg. The programme was launched in August, 2023 as a voluntary initiative and became operational from 1st October, 2023.

The programme has been established as a comprehensive ecosystem to provide credible, transparent, and India-specific star-based safety ratings for cars sold in the country, enabling consumers to make informed purchase decisions. The assessment benchmarks under Bharat NCAP are in addition to the prevailing statutory regulatory requirements.

(b): A total of 27 safety ratings have been released under the programme till date.

Below are the Safety Ratings for the assessed vehicle models for Adult Occupant Protection (AOP) and Child Occupant Protection (COP).

Sr. No.	Vehicle Make	Vehicle Model	AOP	COP
			Rating	Rating
1	TATA	SAFARI	5	5
2	TATA	HARRIER	5	5
3	TATA	PUNCH.EV	5	5
4	TATA	NEXON.EV	5	5

5	TATA	NEXON	5	5
6	CITROEN	BASALT	4	4
7	TATA	CURVV	5	5
8	TATA	CURVV.EV	5	5
9	Mahindra	XUV 3XO	5	5
10	Mahindra	XUV 400 EV	5	5
11	HYUNDAI	TUCSON	5	5
12	Mahindra	THAR ROXX	5	5
13	SKODA	KYLAQ	5	5
14	Mahindra	BE 6	5	5
15	Mahindra	XEV 9e	5	5
16	KIA	Syros	5	5
17	MARUTI	BALENO (2 Airbags)	4	4
18	MARUTI	BALENO (6 Airbags)	4	4
19	Maruti	Dzire	5	5
20	Toyota	Innova Hycross	5	5
21	TATA	Harrier.EV	5	5
22	Maruti	Victoris	5	5
23	Tata	Altroz	5	5
24	Maruti	Invicto	5	5
25	Citroen	C3 Aircross	5	4
26	Honda	Amaze	5	4
27	Maruti	E Vitara	5	5

(c): Presently, under this programme, cars are tested on a voluntary basis as per the protocol AIS-197.

(d): Publication of safety ratings and star-ratings are accessible to public enabling consumers to compare car models based on crash performance.

(e): Pedestrian Protection and Child Occupant Safety are already a part of the current Bharat NCAP assessment protocol. Child Occupant Safety rating is

awarded to each vehicle separately.

आरएएमपी परियोजना

3057. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

क्या **सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विश्व बैंक एमएसएमई निष्पादन में वृद्धि और तेजी (आरएएमपी) परियोजना के अंतर्गत प्राप्त कुल वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस परियोजना में विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य का योगदान कितना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को राज्य स्तरीय समन्वय या निधि वितरण में किन्हीं चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) एमएसएमई समूहों को समयबद्ध अनुदान जारी किया जाना सुनिश्चत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) से (घ): एमएसएमई कार्यनिष्पादन का उत्थान और गतिवर्धन (रैंप) परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक के अंतर्गत कुल वित्तपोषण सहायता 3750 करोड़ रुपये है। रैंप कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सभी 36 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए पांच चक्रों में कुल 3211.77 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। महाराष्ट्र के लिए कार्यनीतिक निवेश योजना (एसआईपी)-अनुमोदित इंटरवेंशनों के लिए 194.49 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। सरकार को अब तक राज्य-स्तरीय समन्वय या निधि संवितरण में किसी भी चुनौती का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा है।

TECHNICAL MALFUNCTIONS IN AIRCRAFTS

3058. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government conducts regular audits of all mid-air technical malfunctions that have increased flight accidents and emergency landings lately and if so, the details and outcomes thereof;

(b) whether the Government has updated the air safety norms applicable to domestic and international flights and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has implemented measures to increase the number of air traffic controllers and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has constituted a permanent committee to examine the grave incidents of compromise on passenger safety by airplane operators and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) and (b): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has established comprehensive Civil Aviation Regulations to ensure the safe operation and maintenance of aircraft. These regulations are continuously updated and aligned with international standards, including those of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Further, DGCA has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes

regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices. In case there is a violation, DGCA takes enforcement action as per its Enforcement Policy and Procedure Manual.

(c): In order to increase the number of Air Traffic Controllers (ATCO), the following measures have been taken:

(i) a total of 1636 posts of ATCOs have been created in the last 3 years.

(ii) In 2022 and 2023, 1252 posts have been advertised and 1110 have joined as Junior Executive (ATC).

(iii) Further, 309 posts of JE (ATC) have been advertised in 2025 for recruitment.

(d): In case there is an increase in occurrences, DGCA initiates special audit drive including checks through spot and night surveillance.

REVISION IN AIRFARE REFUND NORMS

3059. PROF SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to revise airfare refund norms and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce Ambu lift to facilitate the journey of wheelchairborne passengers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the passengers have to pay extra charges for seat selection in flights; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to stop such illegal charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a): The regulations on 'Air Ticket Refund', Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), Section 3, Series M, Part II, titled 'Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers of Public Transport Undertakings', is currently under review by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(b): CAR, Section 3 - Air Transport, Series M, Part I, titled "Carriage by Air of Persons with Disability and/ or Persons with Reduced Mobility" provides that airport operator has to make appropriate provision for ambulift at the airport to enable persons with disability (Divyangjan) or reduced mobility to embark/disembark. Facility of towable ramp or equivalent accessible equipment is provided at airports where ambulift or aerobridge facility is not available.

(c) and (d): In order to make base fare more affordable, DGCA has issued Air Transport Circular (ATC) 01 of 2024 on 'Unbundling of Services and Fees by Scheduled Airlines' which provides passengers an option of paying for the services they opt to avail including selection of preferential seat.

LOAN DISBURSAL TO MSMEs

3060. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

to state:

(a) whether it is true that loan disbursal to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) continues to fall by 11% and credit demand remains unmet despite major announcements in Budget 2025, such as enhanced credit guarantees, the ME-Card initiative and the proposed Fund of Funds;

(b) the reasons for abruptly halting schemes critical to small enterprises, such as the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme;

(c) whether the Government acknowledges that MSMEs still face difficulties like, inaccessible credit, bureaucratic delays and lack of collateral-free loans, especially for micro-enterprises in informal clusters, if so, the remedial action taken thereof; and

(d) whether the mechanisms are in place to monitor whether Budget schemes are actually reaching MSMEs, particularly in Tier-II/III cities and rural belts and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): No. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the credit disbursed to the MSME sector by Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) for the past three financial years has registered a substantive growth, growing at a CAGR of 15.93 % in the past three years, as indicated below:

Financial Years	Amount disbursed (in Rs. crore)

2022-23	1696738.26
2023-24	2204454.98
2024-25	2643448.95

Credit Linked Capital Subsidy (CLCS) Scheme launched on 1 October 2000 aimed at facilitating technology up-gradation in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by providing an upfront capital subsidy of 15 percent to the MSEs on institutional finance availed by them. It was in operation till 31.03.2020 only. Since inception, the scheme benefitted around 87,989 units by providing them with total capital subsidy of Rs 5685.87 crore since its inception. Government is providing financial support for procurement of equipment/machinery through schemes such as Mutual Credit Guarantee Scheme (MCGS-MSME) for credit facility upto Rs. 100 crore, Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy (SCLCSS) under National Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Hub (NSSH) etc.

The Union Budget 2025-26 outlines a strategic approach to bolster the MSME sector in India, emphasizing increased credit access, entrepreneurial support, and sector-specific initiatives. Government of India has enhanced investment and turnover limits for classification of all MSMEs by 2.5 and 2 times respectively, coupled with enhanced credit guarantee limits from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 10 crore.

Government of India has taken a number of initiatives to provide financial assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the Country. Some of them are:

(i) Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to provide credit guarantee for loans upto Rs 10 crore extended to MSEs without collateral security or third-party guarantees.

(ii) Self-Reliant India (SRI) Fund has been set up to infuse Rs. 50,000 crore as equity funding in MSMEs with a provision of Rs. 10,000 crore from the Government of India and Rs. 40,000 crore through Private Equity/Venture Capital Funds.

(iii) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) provides Margin Money subsidy up to 35%, for setting up of new micro enterprises, in the non-farm sector with project cost of Rs. 50 lakh for Manufacturing and Rs. 20 lakh for Services enterprises.

(iv) PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end holistic support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades who work with their hands and tools. The Scheme includes provision of loans up to Rs. 3 lakh with interest subvention of max up to 8%.

(v) Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) launched for businesses, including MSMEs with a provision to provide a cover for Credit Guarantee to the tune of Rs 5 lakh crore. The scheme was operational till 31.03.2023.

(d): Ministry of MSME monitors performance of its schemes in the Country, including Tier-II/III cities and rural belts. Some of these mechanisms include, Udyam Registration Portal, MSME Samadhan Portal, Sambandh Portal,

CHAMPIONS Portal, Geo-tagging of PMEGP. Recently, MSME Dashboard integrated through API with all the major Schemes of the Ministry has been launched in this direction.

IRREGULARITIES IN NHAI PROJECT-DHULE-PIMPALGAON

3061. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of multiple violations of the concession agreement by the concessionaire in the project: widening of existing 2-lane carriageway to 4/6-lane divided carriageway configuration for Dhule-Pimpalgaon (Km 265.00 – Km 380.00) section of National Highway-3 (NH-3) in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken cognisance that all Project Renewal (PR) cycles were conducted more than 18 months later than the scheduled timeline and that the fourth PR cycle was cancelled at a loss to the exchequer, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken cognisance of negligence and failure to enforce the concession agreement by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the aforementioned project, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has instituted an enquiry to review the issue and if so, the details thereof including findings and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has received any representation from any Member of Parliament for the same; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a): Four Laning of Dhule-Pimpalgaon section of NH-3 was completed in 2010 on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) Mode. Currently the project is in Operation and Maintenance (O and M) phase and the BOT concession period is up to April 2026. No violations of the Concession Agreement during the Construction Phase has been observed. However, during the O and M phase, Concessionaire had defaulted in Periodical Renewal (PR) Overlays and various O and M activities.

(b) to (d): There has been delay in undertaking PR by Concessionaire due to its default/ force-majeure event. 1st renewable cycle was delayed for reason attributable to the concessionaire. 2nd PR cycle was delayed due to pandemic of COVID-19 and consequent delay in 3rd cycle of PR has occurred. An amount of Rs. 23.73 crore has been levied on the concessionaire so far. 3rd PR is under progress and damages for delay in this cycle will be determined after completion of the same. As regard to 4th cycle of PR, amount for 4th cycle has been retained in Escrow account by NHAI.

(e) and (f): Yes Sir. Representation regarding delay in undertaking periodical renewal, Tree Plantation, etc. of Dhule-Pimpalgaon section has been received from Hon'ble Member of Parliament (MP) of Dhule Lok Sabha Constituency. Hon'ble MP has been apprised of the current status of works and actions taken against the Concessionaire for the above defaults vide NHAI letter dated 27.03.2025 and 30.06.2025.

INTRODUCTION OF ETHANOL-BLENDED PETROL

3062. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of concerns regarding the nationwide rollout of twenty percent ethanol-blended petrol (E20), particularly relating to engine corrosion, lower mileage and performance issues in vehicles not certified for E20 compatibility, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any assessments have been conducted on the long-term impact of E20 on two- wheelers and passenger vehicles manufactured prior to 2023, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has noted the sharp rise in profits of Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation following the rollout of E20 and whether the Ministry has examined any possible link between higher ethanol blending and increased corporate profitability, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has evaluated the economic burden on consumers arising from reduced fuel efficiency and additional maintenance costs, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the expansion of E20 does not adversely affect consumers or vehicle safety along with the measures proposed to reduce the price of E20 petrol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (e): Government and OMCs have noticed certain media reports/social media postings and concerns relating to the use of E20 fuel. The Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) constituted on 26.12.2020 under NITI Aayog had, inter-alia, examined various aspects of vehicle compatibility and mileage. This assessment was also supported by research studies conducted by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), and the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM). Extensive field trials on vehicles with E20 fuel did not indicate any compatibility issue or any negative effect of E20. These studies have confirmed that even legacy vehicles do not exhibit any significant variations in performance, nor do they show abnormal wear-and-tear when operated with E20 parameters such as drivability, startability, metal compatibility, and plastic compatibility. Only in case of certain older vehicles, some rubber parts and gaskets may require replacement earlier than in case non- blended fuel was used. This replacement is inexpensive and can be easily managed during routine servicing. It may need to be done once in the life time of the vehicle and is a simple process to be carried out at any authorized workshop.

With regard to the concern of vehicle mileage due to the use of E20 fuel, Press Release dated 12.08.2025 issued by the Government and a Joint Press Release dated 30.08.2025 issued by the Society of Indian Automobile

Manufacturers, the Automotive Research Association of India, and the Federation of Indian Petroleum Industry (ARAI-FIPI-SIAM) have clarified that vehicle mileage is influenced by a variety of factors beyond just fuel type. These include driving habits, maintenance practices such as oil changes and air filter cleanliness, tyre pressure and alignment, and even air conditioning load. The efficiency drop (if any) in E 10 vehicles has been marginal. For some manufacturers, vehicles have been E 20 compatible from as far back as 2009.

As per the Joint Statement dated 30.08.2025 released by ARAI, FIPI and SIAM, the use of E20 fuel gives better acceleration, better ride quality and most importantly, lowers carbon emissions by approximately 30% as compared to E10 fuel. Ethanol's higher-octane number makes ethanol-blended fuels a valuable alternative for higher-octane requirements that is crucial for modern high-compression engines. Vehicles tuned for E20 deliver better acceleration which is a very important factor in city driving conditions. Additionally, ethanol's higher heat of vaporization reduces intake manifold temperatures, increasing air-fuel mixture density and boosting volumetric efficiency.

The price of petrol (including ethanol blended petrol) has been market determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, OMCs take appropriate decisions on pricing on petrol based on inter-alia international product prices, domestic market conditions etc. Further, procurement prices of ethanol have been increasing over the years. For the Ethanol Supply Year 2024-25, the average procurement cost of ethanol stands at Rs. 71.55 per litre (inclusive of

transportation and GST), which was higher than the cost of refined petrol for OMCs.

TECHNICAL DEFECTS IN COMMERCIAL AIRLINES

3063. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the total number of technical defects reported by commercial airlines during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government assesses the risk posed by recurring defects in view of systemic maintenance or regulatory oversight and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the corrective actions taken in this regard including enhanced inspections, pilot training, maintenance directives or priority audits issued to airlines;

(d) whether any response received from the commercial airlines in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of investigations completed, actions taken and penalties imposed on airlines found responsible; and

(f) the further measures being planned or already underway to strengthen airline safety compliance, improve defect rectification mechanisms and prevent future safety lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a): Details of technical defects in aircraft reported during the period from 2021 to 2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) monitors these defects by analysing Engineering Statistical Reports (ESR) and defect reports, reported by scheduled airlines.

(c) to (e): All defects reported by airlines to DGCA are investigated to ensure appropriate rectification and to prevent recurrence. During the investigation, if it is found that the defect was caused by careless or casual attitude or due to wilful negligence of technical personnel, DGCA takes enforcement action against the erring employees.

There are total 12 number of investigations completed and 12 enforcement actions have been taken by DGCA in respect of violations by airlines. On 7 occasions, airlines have been imposed financial penalty.

(f): DGCA has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices. In case there is a violation, DGCA takes enforcement action as per its Enforcement Policy and Procedure Manual.

STATEMENT

Details of technical defects in aircraft reported during the period from 2021 to 2025:

S/N	AIRLINES	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (Till Nov.)
1.	M/s Alliance Air	04	03	07	51	01
2.	M/s Indigo	179	215	246	46	101
3.	M/s Spicejet	170	143	47	23	35
4.	M/s Tata Sia Airlines Ltd (Vistara)	85	97	79	44	Merged with Air India
5.	M/s Air India Ltd	76	64	63	253	44
	Air India Express					95
6.	M/s Akasa Air	-	06	06	04	60
7.	M/s Star Air	-	-	71	51	46
	TOTAL	**514**	**528**	**519**	**472**	**382**

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOMES OF AMRUT

3064. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRIMATI ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) : the present status of implementation of the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0 along with the latest progress of water supply, sewerage, septage management and storm-water drainage projects, State/UT-wise including the National Capital Territory of Delhi, Karnataka, particularly for Dakshina Kannada district and Mangalore City Corporation, Madhya Pradesh, particularly for Ratlam Lok Sabha Constituency and Maharashtra, particularly for Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency and Palghar

district;

(b) : the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 during each of the last three financial years, project and State/UT-wise including Karnataka, particularly for Bengaluru and Dakshina Kannada, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra, particularly for Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) : whether the Government has carried out any assessment of the impact of AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 on expanding access to piped water supply, improving water quality and enhancing sewerage coverage in urban areas;

(d) : if so, the key findings of such assessments and the improvements recorded State/UT-wise including Karnataka, particularly for Bengaluru and other cities and Maharashtra, particularly for Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(e) : the number of water bodies and green spaces rejuvenated or developed under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0, State/UT-wise and district-wise including Karnataka, particularly for Bengaluru, Dakshin Kannada district and other urban local bodies, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Maharashtra, particularly for Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a) and (b): As reported by the State/ Union Territories (UTs) on Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) portal, States/UTs have grounded 6,008 projects worth ₹83,463 crore under AMRUT, of which works worth ₹80,469 crore have been physically completed. In water supply sector,

States/ UTs have taken up 1,403 projects worth ₹43,359.78 crore of which physical works worth ₹42,073.22 crore have been completed; in sewerage and septage management sector, 890 projects worth ₹34,459.46 crore have been taken up of which physical works worth ₹33,013.53 crore have been completed; and in storm water drainage sector, 838 projects worth ₹3,016.82 crore have been taken up of which physical works worth ₹2,828.71 crore have been completed. State/ UT-wise details of the progress in water supply, sewerage, septage management and stormwater drainage projects under AMRUT including Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Under AMRUT 2.0, a total of 8,804 projects worth ₹1,93,427.02 crore submitted by States/UTs have been approved which includes 3,516 water supply projects worth ₹1,18,226.61 crore and 588 sewerage/ septage management projects worth ₹67,840.59 crore. In water supply sector, 2,859 projects worth ₹77,504.05 crore and in sewerage/ septage management sector 433 projects worth ₹38,739.90 crore have been grounded. The remaining projects are at various stages of tender/ Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage. State-wise details of the progress in water supply and sewerage/ septage management projects under AMRUT 2.0 including Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

In Dakshin Kannada district of Karnataka, Mangalore city is covered under AMRUT in which one water supply project worth ₹35.52 crore and one storm water drainage project worth ₹3.66 crore were taken up, which have been

completed. Three sewerage projects worth ₹160.19 crore taken up under AMRUT have been grounded of which works worth ₹98.31 crore have been completed. Under AMRUT 2.0, 6 water supply projects worth ₹325.11 crore have been grounded of which physical works worth ₹185.94 crore have been completed.

In Ratlam Lok Sabha constituency of Madhya Pradesh, Ratlam city is covered under AMRUT in which one sewerage and septage management project worth ₹141.44 crore and one storm water drainage project worth ₹13.53 crore were taken up, which have been completed. Under AMRUT 2.0, 15 water supply projects worth ₹199.54 crore have been approved and grounded with physical works worth ₹75.06 crore have been completed; one sewerage and septage management project worth ₹48.40 crore have been approved and grounded with physical works worth ₹1.19 crore has been completed so far.

In Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency of Maharashtra, two water supply projects worth ₹344.09 crore have been grounded under AMRUT of which works worth ₹341.36 crore have been completed. Two sewerage projects worth ₹205.93 crore taken up under AMRUT have been completed. Under AMRUT 2.0, 13 water supply projects worth ₹987.48 crore have been approved of which 12 projects worth 841.81 crore have been grounded.

In Palghar district of Maharashtra, 3 water supply projects worth ₹547.53 crore have been grounded under AMRUT of which works worth ₹545.25 crore have been completed. Under AMRUT 2.0, 3 water supply projects worth ₹634.67 crore have been approved and grounded with physical works worth ₹240.68

crore have been completed. One sewerage/ septage management project worth ₹529.74 crore approved under AMRUT 2.0 has been grounded of which works worth ₹86.82 crore have been physically completed.

Under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0, Central Assistance have been allocated at the beginning of the Missions and not year-wise. State-wise details of Central Assistance allocated for projects under these Missions and funds released during the last three financial years is given in the enclosed **Statement-III** and **Statement-IV** for AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 respectively.

(c) and (d): NITI Aayog had conducted a review in June 2020 on the evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Urban Transformation Sector, including AMRUT. The study assessed key parameters such as coverage, incorporation of universal design, gender mainstreaming, pro-poor design, migration, and beneficiary targeting. The performance under the scheme was reported satisfactory as it aims to improve the quality of life of all including the poor and disadvantaged. NITI Aayog has also evaluated the Mission during the year 2025. The evaluation report indicates that the Mission has led to increased coverage, improved water supply duration and usage pattern. For sewerage and septage management, significant infrastructure milestones were achieved.

(e): Under AMRUT, 9 water body rejuvenation projects have been taken up of which 8 projects have been completed. Under AMRUT 2.0, 3,031 water body rejuvenation projects have been approved of which 705 projects have been completed. State-wise details of water body rejuvenation projects completed under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 including Karnataka, Rajasthan, Himachal

Pradesh, Delhi and Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

In parks and green spaces sector, under AMRUT, State/UTs have taken up 2,529 projects worth ₹ 1,606.31 crore for development of parks and green spaces. Under AMRUT 2.0, 1,669 projects worth ₹1,089.31 crore have been approved under parks and green spaces sector. State-wise details of park projects completed and area of parks developed so far including Karnataka, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Maharashtra are given in the enclosed **Statement-VI**.

In Bengaluru, Dakshin Kannada district and other urban local bodies of Karnataka, 180 park projects and one water body rejuvenation project have been completed under AMRUT.

In Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency of Maharashtra, 7 park projects have been completed under AMRUT/ AMRUT 2.0.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of the progress on water supply, sewerage, septage management and stormwater drainage projects under AMRUT:

(as on 20.11.2025)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Sector	Projects Grounded		Works Physically completed
			No.	Amount in ₹ cr	Amount in ₹ cr
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Water Supply	68	6.61	6.35
		Drainage	8	4.02	4.02
2	Andhra	Water Supply	73	2319.77	2,126.71

	Pradesh	Sewerage and Septage Management	40	590.78	362.11
		Drainage	14	342.72	198.76
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Water Supply	4	33.12	33.12
		Sewerage and Septage Management	2	53.5	42.08
		Drainage	3	40.37	40.37
4	Assam	Water Supply	4	609.73	609.73
5	Bihar	Water Supply	37	2306.63	2,266.85
		Drainage	3	237.99	211.00
6	Chandigarh	Water Supply	7	35.87	35.87
		Sewerage and Septage Management	2	20.2	20.20
7	Chhattisgarh	Water Supply	84	2048.35	2,038.85
		Sewerage and Septage Management	30	379.17	379.17
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Water Supply	1	41.28	41.28
		Sewerage and Septage Management	2	21.96	21.96
9	Delhi	Water Supply	9	245.64	244.26
		Sewerage and Septage Management	7	408.79	386.88
		Drainage	3	5.38	5.38
10	Goa	Water Supply	3	96.63	92.43
		Sewerage and Septage Management	3	117.53	117.53

11	Gujarat	Water Supply	132	1718.92	1,717.02
		Sewerage and Septage Management	98	2943.89	2,942.26
		Drainage	36	224.49	224.03
12	Haryana	Water Supply	40	770.19	732.61
		Sewerage and Septage Management	44	1655.23	1,602.68
		Drainage	19	452.37	442.04
13	Himachal Pradesh	Water Supply	25	83.3	82.98
		Sewerage and Septage Management	14	99.71	99.71
		Drainage	10	31.91	31.91
14	Jammu and Kashmir	Water Supply	2	26	26.00
		Sewerage and Septage Management	15	137.26	135.98
		Drainage	36	184.73	184.73
15	Jharkhand	Water Supply	15	1334.18	1,069.68
		Sewerage and Septage Management	9	251.5	200.08
16	Karnataka	Water Supply	44	2213.09	2,113.08
		Sewerage and Septage Management	55	2499.92	2,403.01
		Drainage	83	238.06	238.06
17	Kerala	Water Supply	216	1518.22	1,448.07
		Sewerage and Septage Management	152	385.93	340.46
		Drainage	535	363.4	358.38

18	Ladakh	Water Supply	9	32.15	20.63
		Sewerage and Septage Management	2	4.96	4.93
19	Lakshadweep	Water Supply	3	2.34	2.34
20	Madhya Pradesh	Water Supply	32	2280.8	2,277.93
		Sewerage and Septage Management	29	3882.63	3,658.33
		Drainage	23	248.32	248.32
21	Maharashtra	Water Supply	43	4446.06	4,330.77
		Sewerage and Septage Management	36	3294.03	3,200.37
		Drainage	1	94.06	94.06
22	Manipur	Water Supply	3	207.37	199.08
23	Meghalaya	Water Supply	5	22.7	22.52
		Sewerage and Septage Management	2	57.13	57.13
24	Mizoram	Water Supply	3	51.68	51.68
		Sewerage and Septage Management	3	13.73	13.73
		Drainage	3	57.2	57.20
25	Nagaland	Water Supply	2	8	8.00
		Sewerage and Septage Management	2	8	7.95
		Drainage	8	79.75	78.40
26	Odisha	Water Supply	130	1535.57	1,535.57
		Sewerage and Septage Management	13	138.21	138.21

27	Puducherry	Water Supply	5	51.03	50.83
		Sewerage and Septage Management	9	11.43	11.07
28	Punjab	Water Supply	58	1242.28	1,039.97
		Sewerage and Septage Management	62	1504.65	1,449.03
29	Rajasthan	Water Supply	31	1008.22	995.06
		Sewerage and Septage Management	30	2360.19	2,328.55
		Drainage	6	63.07	63.07
30	Sikkim	Water Supply	2	5	5.00
		Drainage	25	14.91	14.91
31	Tamil Nadu	Water Supply	18	7436.02	7,330.96
		Sewerage and Septage Management	18	5670.8	5,301.12
32	Telangana	Water Supply	27	1424.09	1,424.09
		Sewerage and Septage Management	4	203.3	203.30
33	Tripura	Water Supply	6	145.19	145.19
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	11.42	11.42
34	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply	169	4237.56	4,177.38
		Sewerage and Septage Management	159	7353.01	7,196.96
35	Uttarakhand	Water Supply	47	355.23	352.05
		Sewerage and Septage Management	44	188.1	184.81

		Drainage	15	32.57	32.57
36	West Bengal	Water Supply	46	3460.96	3,419.28
		Sewerage and Septage Management	3	192.5	192.50
		Drainage	7	301.5	301.50
Total			**3131**	**80836.06**	**77,915.45**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of the progress on water supply and sewerage, septage management projects under AMRUT 2.0

(as on 20.11.2025)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Water Supply					Sewerage/Septage Management				
		Projects approved		Projects grounded			Projects approved		Projects grounded		
		No	Amount (₹ cr)	No	Amount (₹ cr)	Works physically completed (₹ cr)	No	Amount (₹ cr)	No	Amount (₹ cr)	Works physically completed (₹ cr)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56	33.94	45	18.85	4.47					
2	Andhra Pradesh	240	6,524.47	117	2,003.69	315.96	70	2,468.12	41	525.89	272.35
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7	169.27	7	169.27	23.34					
4	Assam	25	876.16	24	818.87	264.84	2	67.34	2	66.42	0.00
5	Bihar	22	3,232.73	3	357.24	0.00	17	5,195.36			
6	Chandigarh	2	60.00	1	27.14	1.63	4	115.08	3	78.54	53.49
7	Chhattisgarh	45	2,362.15	31	1,570.46	538.47	5	645.37	4	495.87	0.00

8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu						1	63.47	1	63.47	39.15
9	Delhi	2	314.39				38	4,832.35	13	491.17	292.90
10	Goa	26	149.36	20	124.20	70.45	1	21.26	1	18.47	10.34
11	Gujarat	441	8,670.65	413	8,479.82	4,679.69	167	6,877.24	162	5,734.33	3,240.21
12	Haryana	61	2,470.30	53	1,202.96	604.52	16	1,353.24	13	305.10	53.34
13	Himachal Pradesh	17	298.87	17	275.81	143.94	2	11.60	2	11.60	3.87
14	Jammu and Kashmir	65	621.90	62	341.31	65.76	3	373.35	3	330.44	22.70
15	Jharkhand	17	1,782.03	12	1,526.93	74.79	1	2,284.02			
16	Karnataka	227	9,574.39	214	8,559.59	2,478.22					
17	Kerala	248	2,412.79	191	1,417.35	654.71	45	1,147.34	28	140.15	34.90
18	Ladakh	2	707.89				2	192.05	1	61.23	6.07
19	Madhya Pradesh	297	6,877.53	268	5,965.19	1,256.01	36	5,432.04	17	2,849.57	164.26
20	Maharashtra	116	15,814.93	102	12,170.24	5,492.90	46	12,510.96	34	8,011.87	2,385.01
21	Manipur	44	186.85	1	1.48	1.13					
22	Meghalaya	1	121.00	1	121.00	105.27					

23	Mizoram	19	105.81	19	105.81	49.61	1	39.22	1	38.16	7.18
24	Nagaland	23	111.16	23	97.00	0.00	2	93.92	1	61.63	36.98
25	Odisha	212	3,848.76	201	3,577.62	2,057.47					
26	Puducherry	6	79.48	5	62.50	47.37	4	107.14	3	87.42	56.85
27	Punjab	152	2,980.78	129	1,104.98	408.92	12	541.86	3	189.92	11.08
28	Rajasthan	178	5,099.47	81	1,161.39	80.48	43	5,673.70	37	4,497.72	2,487.23
29	Sikkim	5	47.37	5	47.36	33.92					
30	Tamil Nadu	201	7,721.59	198	5,993.26	4,347.00	30	6,623.40	29	5,974.67	2,662.70
31	Telangana	98	3,429.04	98	3,429.04	855.92	12	5,775.11	12	5,901.35	201.95
32	Tripura	9	169.07	9	158.25	133.92					
33	Uttar Pradesh	416	21,209.76	308	9,374.08	4,100.86	26	5,054.93	21	2,719.96	1,264.38
34	Uttarakhand	27	711.19	18	285.57	99.63					
35	West Bengal	209	9,451.54	183	6,955.79	2,634.18	2	341.11	1	84.94	24.91
	Grand Total	3,516	1,18,226.61	2,859	77,504.05	31,625.39	588	67,840.59	433	38,739.90	13,331.85

*Lakshadweep has not submitted any project for approval

STATEMENT-III

State-wise details of funds allocated and released to States during the last three financial years under AMRUT (as on 20.11.2025):

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	State / UT	Total Central Assistance for projects under AMRUT	CA released for projects during the last 03 financial years
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	10.82	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,056.62	183.5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	126.22	17.37
4	Assam	591.42	258.84
5	Bihar	1,164.80	90.28
6	Chandigarh*	54.09	-
7	Chhattisgarh*	1,009.74	-
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	10.82	-
	Daman and Diu	18.03	14.43
9	Delhi	802.31	155.53
10	Goa	104.58	41.84
11	Gujarat	2,069.96	300
12	Haryana	764.51	9.43
13	Himachal Pradesh*	274.07	-
14	Jammu and Kashmir*	500.62	-
15	Ladakh	79.19	1.8
16	Jharkhand*	566.17	-
17	Karnataka*	2,318.79	-
18	Kerala	1,161.20	207.23
19	Lakshadweep*	3.61	-
20	Madhya Pradesh*	2,592.86	-
21	Maharashtra	3,534.08	249.94
22	Manipur*	162.28	-
23	Meghalaya	72.12	39.42
24	Mizoram	126.22	5.65
25	Nagaland	108.19	30.69
26	Odisha*	796.97	-
27	Puducherry	64.91	19.66
28	Punjab	1,204.47	204.87
29	Rajasthan	1,541.95	53.26
30	Sikkim	36.06	2.97
31	Tamil Nadu	4,756.58	828.95

32	Telangana*	832.6	-
33	Tripura*	133.43	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	4,922.46	1,027.09
35	Uttarakhand*	533.72	-
36	West Bengal*	1,929.32	-
Total		**36,035.79**	**3,742.73**

* No CA has been released for AMRUT projects to these States /UTs in the past three financial years (FY 22-23, 23-24 and 24-25)

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise details of funds allocated and released to States during the last three financial years under AMRUT 2.0 (as on 20.11.2025):

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Committed Central Assistance for Projects under AMRUT 2.0	CA released for projects During the last three financial years
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	36	5.51
2	Andhra Pradesh	2948	589.55
3	Arunachal Pradesh	226	29.5
4	Assam	775	165.68
5	Bihar	2628	410.77
6	Chandigarh	170	33
7	Chhattisgarh	1303	182.52
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	30	6
9	Delhi	2885	282.66
10	Goa	85	15.76
11	Gujarat	4512	1305.47
12	Haryana	1496	245.14
13	Himachal Pradesh	256	127.67
14	Jammu And Kashmir	867	158.6
15	Jharkhand	1183	38.99
16	Karnataka	4628	1294.04
17	Kerala	1374	205.44
18	Ladakh	128	11.7
19	Lakshadweep*	2	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	4065	153.77
21	Maharashtra	9310	2133.66
22	Manipur	170	17.05

23	Meghalaya	111	86.77
24	Mizoram	143	28
25	Nagaland	176	35.19
26	Odisha	1373	396.57
27	Puducherry	150	47.04
28	Punjab	1836	254.69
29	Rajasthan	3552	695.45
30	Sikkim	40	8
31	Tamil Nadu	4942	1614.93
32	Telangana*	2789	0
33	Tripura	157	79.11
34	Uttar Pradesh	8161	1296.67
35	Uttarakhand	585	75.92
36	West Bengal	3658	495.65
	Total	**66,750**	**12,526.47**

*- No CA has been released for AMRUT 2.0 projects to these States /UTs in the past three financial years (FY 22-23, 23-24 and 24-25)

STATEMENT-V

State-wise number of water body rejuvenation projects completed under AMRUT:

(as on 20.11.2025)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of completed water body rejuvenation projects
1	Bihar	1
2	Delhi	1
3	Karnataka	1
4	Kerala	4
5	Uttar Pradesh	1
	Grand Total	**8**

State-wise number of water body rejuvenation projects completed under AMRUT 2.0:

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of completed water body rejuvenation projects
1	Andhra Pradesh	69
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3	Assam	13
4	Delhi	15
5	Gujarat	49

6	Himachal Pradesh	10
7	Jammu And Kashmir	15
8	Jharkhand	24
9	Kerala	77
10	Madhya Pradesh	120
11	Maharashtra	11
12	Odisha	4
13	Puducherry	3
14	Rajasthan	18
15	Sikkim	1
16	Tamil Nadu	269
17	Tripura	2
18	West Bengal	3
	Grand Total	**705**

STATEMENT-VI

State-wise details of park projects completed and area of parks developed

(as on 20.11.2025)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Completed AMRUT park projects		Completed AMRUT 2.0 park projects	
		No	Area of parks (in acre)	No	Area of parks (in acre)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0.22		
2	Andhra Pradesh	97	204.44		
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1.95	8	988.42
4	Assam	13	13.31		
5	Bihar	25	65.52		
6	Chandigarh	3	0.77		
7	Chhattisgarh	191	349.79		

8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2	0.69		
9	Delhi	7	195.62	2*	3.27*
10	Goa	2	1.98		
11	Gujarat	124	997.20	60	839.56
12	Haryana	33	15.40		
13	Himachal Pradesh	9	2.84	7	57.82
14	Jammu and Kashmir	14	5.13		
15	Jharkhand	35	84.86		
16	Karnataka	180	347.76		
17	Kerala	78	55.21		
18	Ladakh	6	25.06		
19	Lakshadweep	3	1.27		
20	Madhya Pradesh	110	422.04	188	904.37
21	Maharashtra	128	454.92	2	1.47
22	Manipur	1	3.65		
23	Meghalaya	8	1.76		
24	Mizoram	4	8.49		
25	Nagaland	10	5.10		
26	Odisha	48	116.69		
27	Puducherry	9	4.10		
28	Punjab	35	54.32		
29	Rajasthan	77	298.02	1	0.47
30	Sikkim	3	0.03		

31	Tamil Nadu	409	337.64	469	383.02
32	Telangana	35	442.43		
33	Tripura	3	4.51		
34	Uttar Pradesh	320	470.08		
35	Uttarakhand	42	36.00		
36	West Bengal	420	241.65	1	1.73

*As reported by the UT on 04.12.2025

DISPLACEMENT OF URBAN POOR

3065. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to protect informal livelihoods during urban redevelopment and housing allotments in view of regular displacement of slum dwellers and urban poor in redevelopment and smart city projects, particularly in Delhi; and

(b) the number of such evictees rehoused or provided alternate housing under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) or any other schemes during the last five years in Delhi, year-wise?

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

(a) and (b): 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens including slum redevelopment/rehabilitation are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs) in their respective areas. Hence, the data related to the number of evictees displaced and rehabilitated

slum dwellers is not maintained by the Ministry.

However, as regards the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), the slum rehabilitation and/or relocation are done by various land owning agencies like Delhi Development Authority (DDA), Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) etc. under the provisions of various applicable Acts.

As per the information received from DDA, as part of the Slum Rehabilitation programme, DDA has carried out redevelopment after properly rehabilitating eligible slum dwellers. It involves a total of 5,158 households, out of which a total of 3,414 were found eligible for alternative rehabilitation as per the DUSIB policy. The eligible dwellers have been provided with alternative rehabilitation with all modern facilities. The details of slum rehabilitation carried out by DDA during last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Implementing agencies execute slum rehabilitation projects based on their own land management policies and slum rehabilitation policy of States/UTs. During the slum rehabilitation and/or resettlement, land owning agencies/implementing agencies and affected families/beneficiaries may also seek assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) and PMAY-U 2.0, if beneficiaries are otherwise eligible. DDA has implemented the rehabilitation projects through its own funds.

Moreover, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is supplementing the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under PMAY-U since 25.06.2015 for construction of houses for eligible

families/beneficiaries including slum dwellers. The scheme was implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS). The scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Further, based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in urban areas. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

In Delhi, 31,346 beneficiaries have availed the benefit under CLSS/ISS component of PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0. Moreover, the CLSS vertical under PMAY-U ended on 31.03.2022.

Statement referred in reply to LS USQ No. 3065 due for answer on 18.12.2025

STATEMENT

Details of slum rehabilitation carried out by DDA during last five years

S. No.	JJ clusters	Location of slum rehabilitation projects	No. of allotment
1.	Bhoomiheen Camp, Govindpuri (Kalkaji)	Kalkaji Extension	1,907
2.	Jailorwala Bagh	Swabhiman Apartments, Jailorwala Bagh, Ashok Vihar	1,087

3.	Golden Park, Rampura	Swabhiman Apartments, Jailorwala Bagh, Ashok Vihar	271
4.	Mata Jai Kaur	Swabhiman Apartments, Jailorwala Bagh, Ashok Vihar	46
5.	JJ Cluster Kalibari near RML Hospital	Sector G-7/G-6 Narela	103
Total			**3,414**

AGRO PROCESSING CLUSTER UNDER PMKSY

3066. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of agro-processing cluster projects sanctioned and implemented under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) since its inception and if so, the details thereof, year wise, State-wise and district-wise particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of such clusters led by SC, ST and OBC entrepreneurs, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to agro-processing cluster projects led by SC/ST/OBC/General Category enterprises, since 2020, year-wise;

(d) the number of applications received under this component since 2020 and the number of applications approved, rejected or under consideration, year wise, State-wise, district-wise and social category-wise particularly for the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the measures being taken to enhance awareness, accessibility and

technical handholding for SC, ST and OBC beneficiaries to encourage their participation in the agro-processing cluster components?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing a Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC), a component scheme of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) for development of modern infrastructure to encourage entrepreneurs to set up food processing units based on cluster approach in the country since 2017. The year-wise details including State, district and category in respect of 66 approved agro processing clusters are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): The details of the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to the agro-processing cluster projects led by SC/ST/General Category enterprises is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. There are four Heads of Accounts namely Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP), Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), General and North East Region under which projects are sanctioned. There is no specific Head of Account for OBC projects. Accordingly, the OBC projects are sanctioned under General Head.

(d): As on date, Ministry has received a total 402 number of proposals from SC/ST/General category applicants against which 66 proposals have been approved under the APC scheme. Out of 66 approved projects, 1 project is of

ST Category, 7 projects are of SC Category and 58 projects are of General Category. The year-wise, district-wise, State-wise, category wise (including the State of Uttar Pradesh) details of 66 approved agro processing clusters are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Further, Ministry has received 41 number of proposals against Expression of Interest (EOI) dated 14.05.2025.

(e): The APC scheme is demand driven scheme. The interested applicants/ entrepreneurs from across the country may apply online for availing benefits under this scheme. To ensure equal opportunities to all category entrepreneurs, scheme awareness activities through national and state level awareness campaigns such as newspaper advertisement, PIB press notes, social media campaigns/posts, exhibitions and expos etc. are conducted with aim to enhance the awareness, accessibility to general public and for their participation for availing benefits under the scheme. Ministry also floats Expression of Interest (EOIs) from time to time specifically for SC/ST/NER category applicants. Further, under APC scheme the following relaxations have been provided to enhance the participation of SC/ST entrepreneurs:-

(i) Net worth required is equal to the grants-in-aid/subsidy sought for SC/ST category applicants in comparison to the 1.5 times of grants-in-aid/subsidy sought for General category applicants.

(ii) Term Loan required is 10% of the total project cost for SC/ST category applicants in comparison to 20% of the total project cost for General category applicants.

(iii) Infusion of equity required is 10% of the total project cost for SC/ST

category applicants in comparison to 20% of the total project cost for General category applicants.

(iv) The eligible grants-in-aid/subsidy is 50% of the eligible project cost for SC/ST category applicants in comparison to the 35% of eligible project cost for General category applicants.

STATEMENT-I

The year-wise details including State, district and category in respect of 66 approved agro processing clusters

Year-2018								
State	**District**	**Name of the Project**	**Category**	**Date of approval**	**Project cost (In Cr.)**	**Grant Approved (in Cr.)**	**Total Grant released (in Cr.)**	**Status**
Gujarat	Banaskantha	M/s Shukun Builders Private Limited	General	31.08.2018	31.65	10.00	6.9123	Operational
Haryana	Karnal	M/s Karnal Food Pack Cluster Limited	General	06.04.2018	32.97	9.863	6.936	Under Implementation
Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian	M/s Zum Zum Agri Fresh	General	05.11.2018	24.39	10.00	7.424	Operational
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	M/s Nimar Agro Park	General	08.06.2018	31.55	10.00	7.15	Operational
	Betul	M/s Bharti Agro Cluster	General	19.12.2018	26.13	9.80	6.9342	Operational
Maharashtra	Nashik	M/s Sahyadri Farmers Producer Company Limited	General	15.03.2018	33.27	8.656	8.4396	Completed
	Nanded	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Limited	General	15.03.2018	30.99	10.00	6.5	Operational

	Kolhapur	M/s Swabhimani Co-op Industrial Estate Ltd. (cooperative)	General	15.03.2018	31.97	10.00	6.95964	Operational
	Nagpur	M/s Kisan Sampada Food Park Industries	General	08.06.2018	29.96	9.69	8.3365	Completed
	Dhule	M/s Madhur Food Park LLP	General	31.08.2018	25.84	10.00	6.5447	Operational
Punjab	Muktsar	M/s Big Belly Brothers Gourmet Grounds	General	08.06.2018	27.86	8.66828	6.1666	Under Implementation
Uttar Pradesh	**Kanpur Dehat**	**M/s Govindgreen Foods Infratech**	**General**	**06.04.2018**	**34.31**	**9.02**	**7.1139**	**Operational**
	Mathura	**M/s CRD Foods**	**SC**	**07.12.2018**	**21.05**	**10.00**	**9.729**	**Completed**
Year-2019								
State	**District**	**Name of the Project**	**Category**	**Date of approval**	**Project cost (In Cr.)**	**Grant Approved (in Cr.)**	**Total Grant released (in Cr.)**	**Status**
Assam	Kamrup (Rural)	M/s Subh Karan Food Park	General	03.10.2019	22.513	10.00	7.2945	Under Implementation
	Tinsukia	M/s Jai Shree Krishna Developers	General	03.12.2019	19.117	8.7268	6.04763	Under Implementation

Bihar	Begusarai	M/s Shreekangan Food Park	General	15.03.2019	30.434	7.9081	2.4911	Under Implementation
Gujarat	Kutch	M/s Patel Retail Pvt. Ltd.	General	07.02.2019	13.7	4.36	3.9814	Completed
	Navsari	M/s J R Foods and Beverages	General	01.07.2019	30.158	8.75	6.13495	Operational
Haryana	Hisar	M/s Shree Shyam Snacks Food Private Limited	General	18.02.2019	10.26	3.09	2.4884	Operational
Karnataka	Devanagere	M/s GEM Food Park LLP	General	15.03.2019	40.01	9.77	6.92565	Operational
Kerala	Wayanad	M/s Chendayad Granites Private Limited	General	03.10.2019	29.5	9.8981	9.65064	Completed
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	M/s Reva Tapi Valley Industrial Development	ST	01.08.2019	27.06	10.00	6.75	Under Implementation
Punjab	Jalandhar	M/s SMS Food Park	General	15.03.2019	15.197	4.6877	3.19425	Under Implementation
	Firozpur	M/s T R Mega Foods and Beverages LLP	General	03.07.2019	27.44	6.7598	5.1452	Operational
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	M/s JFK International	General	01.08.2019	16.71	4.1921	3.7784405	Completed
	Tiruppur	M/s P Duraisamy Maharaja	General	03.10.2019	26.83	8.7682	6.2284	Under

		Rice Mills Pvt Ltd						Implementation
Year-2020								
State	**District**	**Name of the Project**	**Category**	**Date of approval**	**Project cost (In Cr.)**	**Grant Approved (in Cr.)**	**Total Grant released (in Cr.)**	**Status**
Assam	Sonitpur	M/s Surindera Agro Processing Cluster	General	09.01.2020	20.536	9.1446	8.2235	Completed
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	M/s Maharaja Dehydration Pvt. Ltd.	General	08.06.2020	16.11	4.31	3.08237	Operational
Kerala	Ernakulam	M/s Synthite Industries Private Limited	General	30.04.2020	42.222	9.0504	8.37561	Completed
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	M/s Prashun Foods Pvt Ltd	General	24.12.2020	23.6	9.8655	6.65921	Under Implementation
Maharashtra	Satara	M/s Pravin Masalewale	General	24.12.2020	64.69	10.00	6.75	Under Implementation
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	M/s Tiruvannamalai Market Committee	General	29.04.2020	25.506	5.7487	1.81084	Under Implementation
	Salem	M/s Salem Market Committee	General	29.04.2020	25.252	5.9753	1.88222	Under Implementation

	Theni	M/s Theni Market Committee	General	29.04.2020	26.308	5.9955	1.88858	Under Implementation
	Krishnagiri	M/s Dharmapuri Market Committee	General	29.04.2020	26.826	5.8937	1.85651	Under Implementation
	Madurai	M/s Madurai Market Committee	General	29.04.2020	32.066	5.7912	1.82423	Under Implementation
	Dindigul	M/s Dindigul Market Committee	General	29.04.2020	29.018	6.7357	2.12174	Under Implementation
	Cuddalore	M/s Cuddalore Market Committee	General	29.04.2020	25.002	5.9793	1.88348	Under Implementation
	Pudukkottai	M/s Delta Foods	General	08.06.2020	24.3125	7.472	6.26154	Operational
Telangana	Siddipet	M/s Kakumanu Seeds	General	29.04.2020	39.8	7.4333	5.0243	Under Implementation
Year-2021								
State	**District**	**Name of the Project**	**Category**	**Date of approval**	**Project cost (In Cr.)**	**Grant Approved (in Cr.)**	**Total Grant released (in Cr.)**	**Status**
Assam	Darrang	M/s Sumitra Agro Food Park	General	30.03.2021	19.4408	7.5911	5.6101	Under Implementation

	Morigaon	M/s Salt Range Agri Solutions LLP	General	17.03.2021	23.0664	9.8947	6.67883	Under Implementation
Karnataka	Udupi	M/s Udupi Food Park	General	16.03.2021	16.08	5.23	3.7516	Under Implementation
Maharashtra	Washim	M/s Baheti Krushi Samuha LLP	General	16.03.2021	12.544	2.8496	1.9976	Under Implementation
	Beed	M/s Chinteshwar Agro Processing Pvt Ltd	General	17.11.2021	22.504	8.2796	5.656336	Under Implementation
Tamil Nadu	Erode	M/s Vamsi RS Industrial Zone	General	17.11.2021	33.167	9.1351	0	Under Implementation
Year-2022								
State	**District**	**Name of the Project**	**Category**	**Date of approval**	**Project cost (In Cr.)**	**Grant Approved (in Cr.)**	**Total Grant released (in Cr.)**	**Status**
Assam	Kamrup	M/s Nezone Foods	General	10.11.2022	25.546	10.00	3.3333	Under Implementation
Karnataka	Koppal	M/s Sri Lakshmibalaji Agro Park Private Ltd	General	10.11.2022	36.34	10.00	6.1666666	Under Implementation
Maharashtra	Pune	M/s Varsha Agro	General	10.11.2022	40.67	10.00	3.2833	Under

								Implementation
	Bhandra	M/s Divyansh Agro and Food Park	General	10.11.2022	26.652	10.00	3.3333	Under Implementation
Odisha	Nabarangpur	M/s Vijaya Nagar Biotech Private Limited	General	10.11.2022	50.524	10.00	9.7749334	Completed
Rajasthan	Jalore	M/s Garuda Urban Remedies Limited	General	10.11.2022	38.65	10.00	3.3333	Under Implementation
Telangana	Siddipet	M/s Mahadevi Agro Mills Private Limited	General	10.11.2022	44.48	10.00	6.6666	Under Implementation
	Nalgonda	M/s Gayatri Agro Industrial Power Limited	General	10.11.2022	23.393	5.8254	3.8836	Under Implementation
Year-2023								
State	**District**	**Name of the Project**	**Category**	**Date of approval**	**Project cost (In Cr.)**	**Grant Approved (in Cr.)**	**Total Grant released (in Cr.)**	**Status**
Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	M/s Ramansinghs Global Food Park	SC	20.11.2023	25.85	10.00	3.3333333	Under Implementation
	Nellore	M/s MR Agrotech Industries	SC	20.11.2023	28.76	10.00	0	Under Implementation

Assam	Cachar	M/s Kay Dee Agro Industries	General	20.11.2023	27.24	10.00	0	Under Implementation
Maharashtra	Solapur	M/s Arya Food and Other Products Processing Unit	SC	20.11.2023	28.545	10.00	0	Under Implementation
Rajasthan	Tonk	M/s Greenfields Agro Park	SC	20.11.2023	23.21	8.6411	2.8803	Under Implementation
Telangana	Siddipet	M/s Rajendar Feeds LLP	SC	20.11.2023	44.00	10.00	0	Under Implementation
Year-2024								
State	**District**	**Name of the Project**	**Category**	**Date of approval**	**Project cost (In Cr.)**	**Grant Approved (in Cr.)**	**Total Grant released (in Cr.)**	**Status**
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	M/s Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited	General	28.02.2024	48.66	10.00	0	Under Implementation
	Vizianagaram	M/s Aalamandha Food Park	SC	28.02.2024	20.78	10.00	0	Under Implementation
Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	M/s K K Agro Trade Ventures Private Limited	General	28.02.2024	68.866	10	0	Under Implementation
Himachal	Solan	M/s APG Foods Division	General	28.02.2024	22.664	10.00	0	Under

Pradesh		Private Limited						Implementation
Maharashtra	Nagpur	M/s Harrshiv Healthy Foods and More Private Limited	General	28.02.2024	39.32	10	0	Under Implementation
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	M/s Integrated Service Point Private Limited	General	28.02.2024	42.635	10	6.6666666	Under Implementation

STATEMENT-II

The details of the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to the agro-processing cluster projects led by SC/ST/General Category enterprises:

Rs. in Crore

Financial Year	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
Head of Accounts	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
SCSP	0	0	0	1.35	0	0.94	58.64	3.60	0	2.88	0	3.33
TSP	0	3.50	0	1.30	0	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
General	115.82	38.22	17.42	42.03	75.83	30.65	60.00	35.40	0	32.28	0	15.69

RELEASE OF FUNDS TO TELANGANA UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION

3067. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that recent field assessments in Telangana have identified a large number of rural households that still require functional tap water connections, service-level improvements or restoration of non-functional connections and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has examined Telangana's updated Action Plan seeking support under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and whether the funds have not been released causing uncertainty for ongoing and proposed drinking water works and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government would clarify the criteria being applied for the release of JJM funds as the State continues to report significant gaps in coverage in several mandals including those in the Constituency and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the manner in which Telangana is expected to address these gaps without timely Central assistance; and

(e) the timeline fixed by which State-wise allocations under the JJM would be finalised so that essential drinking water works are not delayed?

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

(a) to (e): As reported by Government of Telangana in JJM IMIS, 100% rural households of Telangana have been covered with tap water connections. To make provision of tap water supply to every rural household across the country, Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal since August, 2019. The initial estimated outlay of the Mission was Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore, out of which Central share was Rs. 2.08 lakh Crore. Almost entire Central share approved by the Cabinet has been utilized.

Water is a state subject. The responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance (O and M) of drinking water supply schemes lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance. States have been advised to continue the implementation of the projects from their own resources.

त्योहारों के दौरान हवाई किराए में वृद्धि

3068. श्री इमरान मसूदः

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि विमान कंपनियां त्योहारों के दौरान हवाई किरायों में काफी वृद्धि करती हैं जिससे आम जनता के लिए ऐसी अवधि के दौरान हवाई सेवाओं का लाभ उठाना मुश्किल हो जाता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सामान्य दिनों की तुलना में अक्तूबर 2025 में दीपावली और अन्य त्योहारों के कारण हवाई किराए में कितनी वृद्धि की गई; और

(ग) जनवरी से अक्तूबर, 2025 तक उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के सभी विमानपत्तनों से प्रचालित

होने वाली उड़ानों के लिए हवाई किराए का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) : सरकार द्वारा सक्रिय सहभागिता की वजह से उच्च मांग को पूरा करने के लिए अक्टूबर, 2025 में त्योहार के मौसम के दौरान देश के 100 क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित घरेलू एयरलाइनों द्वारा 1750 अतिरिक्त उड़ानों की उपलब्धता के कारण अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में किराए में सामान्य कमी देखी गई थी।

हवाई किराए सरकार द्वारा विनियमित नहीं किए जाते हैं और वायुयान नियमावली, 1937 के नियम-135 का अनुपालन करते हुए एयरलाइनें अपनी परिचालन आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर हवाई किराए का निर्धारण करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है। हवाई किराए का मूल्य निर्धारण आपूर्ति और मांग की मौलिक आर्थिक शक्तियों से प्रभावित गतिशील उतार-चढ़ाव के अध्यधीन है। वर्तमान सीट अधिभोग, ईंधन लागत, विमान क्षमता, मौसमी उतार-चढ़ाव और अन्य प्रासंगिक कारकों जैसे विभिन्न निर्धारक एयरलाइन टिकट मूल्य निर्धारण को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित करते हैं।

एक नियंत्रणमुक्त विमानन बाजार में, जहां सरकार हवाई किराए को नियंत्रित नहीं करती है, देश में विभिन्न हवाईअड्डों और शहरों हेतु उड़ानों के लिए माह-वार आँकडों का रखरखाव नहीं किया जा रहा है।

TRIBAL VISION-2030 DECLARATION

3069. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Tribal Village Vision- 2030 Declaration was adopted in one lakh special gram sabhas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has launched the Adi Karmayogi Abhiyan aimed

at reaching over eleven point five crore tribal citizens across one lakh villages spread across thirty States and Union Territories, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the declaration outlines actionable goals in the areas of education, health, livelihood, social and financial inclusion and infrastructure, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): During the Adi Karmayogi Abhiyan, 62187 Gram Sabhas have been convened and have uploaded 62187 Tribal Village Vision-2030 Plans or VAPs (Village Action Plans). This resolution was formally passed to approve the Village Action Plan (VAP) prepared through participatory tools such as Transect Walks, community workshops, and household mapping. It represented a collective commitment of the community to pursue the needs and aspirations captured in the VAP. The process enabled institutional ownership of village development priorities under the Abhiyan.

(b): The Ministry has launched Adi Karmayogi Abhiyan, a capacity building and a responsive governance programme designed to reach all tribal citizens across one lakh villages in 30 States/UTs. The programme operationalizes a large grassroots volunteers comprising 6.79 lakh Adi Saathis, 4.03 lakh Adi Sahyogis, SMTs/DMTs/BMTs, and 56,422 Adi Seva Kendras. 62,187 VAPs and 54,324 Village Workbooks have been uploaded, forming a bottom-up

developmental blueprint. The Gram Sabha Resolution serves as the community's endorsement to implement these VAP priorities through convergence with central and state schemes.

(c): Yes, the Gram Sabha Resolution/Village action Plans outlines actionable goals across education, health, livelihoods, financial inclusion, social protection, and infrastructure. These goals directly reflect the priorities identified in the Village Action Plan, including learning outcomes, maternal and child health support, irrigation and livelihood strengthening, banking access, digital inclusion, housing improvements, and infrastructure gaps. It ensures that Tribal Village Vision 2030 is grounded in community-generated development aspirations.

(d): Not applicable.

REDUCTION IN TOLL COLLECTION COSTS

3070. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI ALOK SHARMA:
SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:
SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

(a) the factors leading to a significant reduction in toll collection cost during the Financial Year 2024-25 as compared to the previous year in the country including in Dewas-Shajapur regions of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the contract and bidding reforms introduced by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the country including in Dewas-Shajapur Constituency;

(c) the manner in which the said measures have affected the bidder's participation, revenue remittance and operational efficiency at the toll plazas funded through the Government exchequer in the country including the said region;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take further policy measures to improve transparency and cost-effectiveness in toll operations;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of tolls presently operating in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(g) the details of the agencies operating the said tolls?

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

(a) and (b): The Government has taken up various steps for improvement in user fee collection mechanism which includes introduction of various initiatives like automated monitoring of Bidding timelines, close monitoring of timely deposition of remittance through Datalake, introduction of Windfall Gain Clause so that in case of increase of substantial increase in user fee Collection, the agreement can be terminated with 7 days Notice, limiting the Number of pre-mature requests in a year to 3 and same Bidder not allowed to bid for the same Fee Plaza bid for which he has submitted the pre-mature termination request.

Deemed extension of 3 months (in 1 Year Contracts) and 1 month (in Short term Contracts of 3 Months) has been deleted. Over Stay provisions have been added and defined in Contract Agreement. By default, contracts are awarded for period of 1 year through competitive bidding. Further, Short term Contracts are awarded only for new Plaza or where the traffic has still not stabilised or where abnormally low bids are received. Furthermore, interactions with User Fee Collection Agencies are regularly done to address their issues and seeking suggestions for system improvements. These steps/initiatives were taken on NHs across the country including in Dewas-Shajapur Constituency.

(c): The above mentioned measures undertaken by the Government have had a positive and measurable impact on bidder participation, revenue remittance, and operational efficiency at user fee plazas on NH sections funded through the Government exchequer across the country, including the Dewas-Shajapur Constituency.

In addition to above, issuance of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) vide Policy Circular No. 17.5.87 / 2024 dated 25.01.2024 for ensuring Operational Transparency in Tolling Operation especially with respect to cash and overload fee collection) for monitoring cash and TMS entries have increased revenue. Surprise inspections by the competent authority and mandatory electronic based processing of every transaction have ensured accurate reporting and higher remittance to Government. These measures have contributed enhanced operational transparency, increased participation and increase in Remittances to Government exchequer and Toll Collection.

(d) to (e): The Government continuously reviews tolling policies and operational practices with the objective of enhancing transparency and cost-effectiveness in toll operations. Based on such reviews, measures are taken from time to time.

(f): Sonvarsha Fee Plaza at Ch. Km. 58+800 of Rewa-Sidhi section from Churhat bypass to Siddhi Bypass end of NH-75E (New NH-39) is operational in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(g): The user fee collection at the Sonvarsha Fee Plaza is currently being managed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) through its appointed fee collection agency. The contract period for the above mentioned fee collection agency is one year from 30th October, 2025, to 30th October, 2026.

जलविद्युत क्षमता का विकास

3071. श्री दिलीप शइकीया:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने छत्तीसगढ़, बिहार और उत्तर-पूर्व के राज्यों में जल विद्युत क्षमता के विकास में सहायता के लिए कोई योजना शुरू की है;

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

(ग) क्या इस योजना से निवेश आसान होने और स्थानीय लोगों के लिए सीधे रोजगार के बड़े अवसरों के सृजन होने की संभावना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): सरकार ने छत्तीसगढ़, बिहार और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों सहित देश में जलविद्युत क्षमता के विकास को सहायता देने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं; यथा:

i. बड़ी जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं (25 मेगावाट से अधिक की क्षमता) को नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत के रूप में घोषित करना।

ii. जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं (एचईपी) के लिए सक्षम अवसंरचना अर्थात सड़कें, पुल, रोपवे, रेलवे साइडिंग, संचार अवसंरचना और पावर हाउस से निकटतम पूलिंग पॉइंट तक पारेषण लाइन, जिसमें राज्य या केंद्रीय पारेषण यूटिलिटी के पूलिंग सबस्टेशन का उन्नयन शामिल है, की लागत के लिए बजटीय सहायता।

iii. बाढ़ नियंत्रण/भंडारण जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं हेतु बजटीय सहायता।

iv. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की राज्य सरकारों को राज्य संस्थाओं और केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के बीच संयुक्त उद्यम के माध्यम से पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए उनकी इक्विटी भागीदारी के लिए केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए)।

v. एचईपी के लिए अंतर राज्य पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) प्रभारों की छूट।

vi. भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 01.08.2025 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के माध्यम से, जल विद्युत उत्पादन स्टेशनों की पूंजीगत व्यय सीमा को संशोधित कर के ₹3,000 करोड़ कर दिया है, जिसके लिए केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) की सहमति की आवश्यकता है। तथापि, विकासकर्ता छूट प्राप्त श्रेणी के अंतर्गत एचईपी के लिए सीईए से तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

vii. केंद्र सरकार ने राजपत्र अधिसूचना दिनांक 27.09.2025 के माध्यम से, नवीकरणीय खपत दायित्व (आरसीओ) को निर्दिष्ट किया है जिसमें जलविद्युत ऊर्जा भी शामिल है।

(ग): राज्य सरकारों की भागीदारी के माध्यम से जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं के विकास को बढ़ावा देने और उनकी बढ़ी हुई वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के कारण जलविद्युत क्षेत्र में निवेश में वृद्धि के लिए उपर्युक्त उपायों की परिकल्पना की गई है।

जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास परियोजना प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय रोजगार और विकासात्मक लाभ सुनिश्चित करता है। परियोजना निर्माण और प्रचालन चरणों के दौरान परियोजना प्रभावित परिवारों (पीएएफ) सहित स्थानीय लोगों को संविदात्मक और सेवा-आधारित रोजगार देकर स्थानीय समुदायों के लिए आजीविका सृजित करती है और जीवन स्तर बेहतर करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएएफ और स्थानीय निवासियों को उद्यमिता और निरंतर आजीविका सृजन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशेष बोली अवसर भी प्रदान किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, केंद्रीय विद्युत क्षेत्र के उद्यम (सीपीएसई) मुख्य रूप से सामाजिक कल्याण, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, अवसंरचना विकास, कौशल विकास और आजीविका बढ़ोतरी को कवर करने वाले परियोजना क्षेत्रों में विकास गतिविधियों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला लागू करते हैं।

IMPLEMENTATION OF SAFETY STANDARDS IN LONG DISTANCE BUS TRAVEL

3072. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of increasing safety concerns in long distance and inter-State bus travel particularly arising from unauthorised structural modifications, installation of unapproved sleeper berths and non-compliance with certified vehicle designs;

(b) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to strengthen enforcement mechanisms including Central Motor Vehicle Rules to prevent such re-modification of buses after registration;

(c) whether the Government proposes to mandate real-time tracking and

monitoring of safety critical features such as speed governors, emergency exits, GPS location and driving behaviour through integrated systems for buses;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish a national framework for AI-based surveillance to detect and curb unauthorized structural modifications such as converting seating coaches into sleeper coaches by private operators and if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to ensure passenger safety, accountability and regulatory compliance across all highway transport operations;

(f) whether the Government proposes to ask manufacturers to install standardised safety features in all long distance buses at the production stage such as certified sleeper layouts, factory fitted speed caps, fire suppression systems and rollover protection; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government plans to examine such measures in light of recent bus accident trends?

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

(a) to (g): The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways vide G.S.R. 905 (E) dated 23rd September, 2016 notified that the testing and approval for body building of sleeper coaches shall be in accordance with AIS 119(Rev. 1) 2016. This has been amended periodically to incorporate additional safety provisions since 2017.

Some of the features / requirements are detailed as under :

I. Two units of fire extinguishers (total capacity 10 kg), one near driver and one in passenger compartment.

II. As per standard, 4 exits (1 exit for emergency door, 2 exits for hatches and 1 exit for window or glass) have been provided for buses of 12 m length. Further, one additional hatch has to be provided for buses above 12m length.

III. Mandatory installation of fire detection and suppression system in engine compartment and other fire-prone areas.

IV. No separation between passenger and driver compartment for all type of buses.

The Ministry vide G.S.R 159 (E) dated 06.03.2024 has notified Level Playing Field between Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) and Non-OEM Bus Body Builders for buses with seating capacity exceeding 22 passengers excluding driver with effect from 1st Sept 2025.

Further, the Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued an advisory to all States/UTs for strict compliance of AIS:052 and AIS:119 at the time of registration and during fitness inspection as per Rule 62 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

जल जीवन मिशन की नल से जल पहल के अंतर्गत मलिन बस्तियों को पेयजल

3073. श्री राहुल सिंह लोधीः

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्याः

श्रीमती कृति देवी देबबर्मनः

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास देश भर में मलिन बस्तियों के संबंध में आंकड़े है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार की जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) की 'नल से जल' पहल के अंतर्गत मलिन बस्तियों में पेयजल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने की कोई योजना है;

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

(घ) इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का विचार है; और

(ङ) स्वच्छ पेयजल की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) से (ङ) : भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से राज्यों की भागीदारी से जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) - हर घर जल कार्यान्वित कर रही है ताकि देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार (स्लम क्लस्टर सहित) को नल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से पीने योग्य पानी सुनिश्चित करने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके। पेयजल राज्य का विषय है और इसलिए जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत आने वाली योजनाओं सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की आयोजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, संचालन और रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, अगस्त 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत के समय, लगभग 3.24 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। 15.12.2025 तक, लगभग 12.53 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जाने की सूचना है। 15.12.2025 तक, 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से लगभग 15.76

करोड़ (81.42%) परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

पूरे देश में जेजेएम की योजना बनाने और तीव्रता से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनमें *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ* संयुक्त चर्चा और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की कार्य-परिपूर्णता योजनाओं और वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं (एएपी) को अंतिम रूप देना, कार्यान्वयन की नियमित समीक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण के लिए कार्यशालाएं/सम्मेलन/वेबिनार, प्रशिक्षण, ज्ञान का आदान-प्रदान, तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहु-विषयक टीमों द्वारा क्षेत्र का दौरा, आदि शामिल हैं। जेजेएम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक विस्तृत कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देश; ग्रामीण परिवारों को सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ग्राम पंचायतों और वीडब्ल्यूएससी के लिए मार्गदर्शिका तथा जल जीवन मिशन की आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों, आश्रमशालाओं तथा स्कूलों में पाइपगत जल आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए एक विशेष अभियान संबंधी दिशानिर्देश राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किए गए हैं। ऑनलाइन निगरानी के लिए, जेजेएम-एकीकृत प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (आईएमआईएस) और जेजेएम-डैशबोर्ड स्थापित किए गए हैं। सार्वजनिक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के माध्यम से पारदर्शी ऑनलाइन वित्तीय प्रबंधन का भी प्रावधान किया गया है।

अब तक हुई प्रगति और चल रहे कार्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने बजट घोषणाओं 2025-26 के माध्यम से कुल परिव्यय में वृद्धि के साथ दिसंबर 2028 तक जल जीवन मिशन के विस्तार की घोषणा की है। बढ़े हुए परिव्यय के साथ जल जीवन मिशन के विस्तार के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी से अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने और संबंधित दिशानिर्देशों के जारी होने के बाद ही पात्र राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता अनुदान जारी किया जा सकता है।

पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति

3074. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकरः

क्या **आवासन और शहरी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत आवास निर्माण लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) आज की तिथि तक संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली सहित राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कितनी आवासीय इकाइयां पूरी कर ली गई हैं और लाभार्थियों को सौंपी गई हैं;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान आज की तिथि तक इस योजना के अंतर्गत निधि के उपयोग की स्थिति वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार क्या है; और

(घ) शहरी आवास परियोजनाओं को वहनीय और टिकाऊ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) : आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय 25.06.2015 से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना- शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य स्लमवासियों सहित देश भर के पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ सभी मौसमों में रहने योग्य पक्का मकान उपलब्ध कराना है। पीएमएवाई-यू योजना की कार्यान्वयन अवधि, जो पहले 31.03.2022 तक थी, उसे वित्त पोषण पद्धति और कार्यान्वयन प्रणाली में कोई बदलाव किए बिना, स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के लिए 31.12.2025 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से सीख लेकर, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है और अगले पाँच वर्षों में 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों की सहायता करने के उद्देश्य से देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0' सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया है। यह योजना चार घटकों अर्थात लाभार्थी आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती है।

राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, मंत्रालय ने

अब तक इस योजना के तहत कुल 122.06 लाख आवास स्वीकृत किए हैं, जिसमें पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत स्वीकृत 10.43 लाख आवास भी शामिल हैं। 24.11.2025 तक, इनमें से 113.85 लाख आवासों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जा चुका है और 96.02 लाख आवास पूरे किए जा चुके हैं/ देश भर में लाभार्थियों हेतु सौंपे जा चुके हैं। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत लाभार्थियों हेतु स्वीकृत और पूर्ण/सौंपे गए आवासों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान अब तक स्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ): पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, इस योजना के तहत आवासों की खरीद/निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक निधि केंद्र सरकार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/यूएलबी/कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों और लाभार्थियों के बीच साझा की जाती है। इस योजना के तहत वित्तपोषण का उद्देश्य लाभार्थियों को लाभ प्रदान करना और उन्हें अन्य स्रोतों से भी निधियों की व्यवस्था करके अपने आवासों का निर्माण करने में सक्षम बनाना है। भारत सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न घटकों के तहत केन्द्रीय सहायता की एक निश्चित राशि प्रदान की जाती है। आवासों की किफायती बनाने के लिए, पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का हिस्सा अनिवार्य है। न्यूनतम राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के हिस्से के अलावा, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारें वहनीयता बढ़ाने के लिए अतिरिक्त हिस्सा भी प्रदान कर सकती हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्ल्यूएस)/निम्न आय वर्ग (एलआईजी) हेतु निम्न आय आवास के लिए ऋण जोखिम गारंटी निधि न्यास (सीआरजीएफटीएलआईएच) की पुनर्संरचना की है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों, आवास वित्त कंपनियाँ इत्यादि से लिए गए आवास ऋण पर गारंटी देकर पात्र परिवारों की ऋण उपलब्धता और ऋण पात्रता को बढ़ाना है। इसका उद्देश्य ईडब्ल्यूएस/एलआईजी से संबंधित पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के पात्र लाभार्थियों को वित्तीय संस्थानों से किफायती आवास ऋण के माध्यम

से समय पर उनके आवासों को पूरा करने में मदद करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रों के लाभार्थियों की सहायता के लिए वित्तीय सेवा विभाग (डीएफएस) द्वारा बैंकों के साथ मिलकर विशेष आवास ऋण उत्पाद विकसित किए गए हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से यह भी अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे त्रिपक्षीय समझौते के माध्यम से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 लाभार्थियों को गृह ऋण की सुविधा प्रदान करेंगे।

पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत, देश में स्थायी आवासन के लिए नवीन डिजाइन और निर्माण पद्धतियों हेतु सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए एक प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार उप-मिशन (टीआईएसएम) स्थापित किया गया है। टीआईएसएम पारंपरिक निर्माण सामग्रियों के प्रयोग के स्थान पर आधुनिक निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकियों और सामग्री को मुख्य रूप से अपनाने और इनका प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न नियामक और प्रशासनिक निकायों के साथ समन्वय के माध्यम से विभिन्न भू-जलवायु क्षेत्रों के लिए उपयुक्त लेआउट डिजाइन और भवन योजनाओं को अपनाने को बढ़ावा देता है।

विवरण-I

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत लाभार्थियों को स्वीकृत और पूर्ण/वितरित किए गए आवासों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा:

क्रं. सं.		राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	आवासों की भौतिक प्रगति (संख्या)	
			स्वीकृत	पूर्ण/वितरित
1	राज्य	आंध्र प्रदेश	19,47,921	11,14,707
2		बिहार	4,45,057	1,97,190
3		छत्तीसगढ	3,05,749	2,61,679
4		गोवा	3,172	3,172
5		गुजरात	10,22,723	9,58,021
6		हरियाणा	1,32,626	72,257
7		हिमाचल प्रदेश	14,017	11,863
8		झारखंड	2,43,345	1,63,929
9		कर्नाटक	5,77,472	3,97,716
10		केरल	1,62,101	1,38,512

11		मध्य प्रदेश	10,00,700	8,89,367
12		महाराष्ट्र	12,72,119	10,23,094
13		ओडिशा	2,23,951	1,68,285
14		पंजाब	1,50,130	1,01,486
15		राजस्थान	3,46,239	2,55,541
16		तमिलनाडु	6,78,777	6,16,828
17		तेलंगाना	3,62,173	2,24,254
18		उत्तर प्रदेश	21,01,051	17,14,741
19		उत्तराखंड	66,341	45,124
20		पश्चिम बंगाल	6,17,572	4,97,474
उप-कुल (राज्य)			**1,16,73,236**	**88,55,240**
21	पूर्वोत्तर राज्य	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	13,346	8,103
22		असम	1,87,022	1,39,369
23		मणिपुर	56,045	20,591
24		मेघालय	7,071	2,737
25		मिजोरम	39,616	33,098
26		नागालैंड	31,067	29,588
27		सिक्किम	299	219
28		त्रिपुरा	90,313	80,815
उप-कुल (पूर्वोत्तर राज्य)			**4,24,779**	**3,14,520**
29	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	377	234
30		चंडीगढ़	1,275	1,275
31		दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	10,197	9,750
32		दिल्ली	31,346	31,346
33		जम्मू और कश्मीर	45,112	34,453
34		लद्दाख	1,434	934
35		पुदुचेरी	18,248	12,471
उप-कुल (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)			**1,07,989**	**90,463**
कुल योग			122.06 लाख	96.02 लाख*

* इसमें पीएमएवाई मिशन के दौरान पहले की योजना के 3.42 लाख आवासों का निर्माण शामिल है।

विवरण-II

पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत पिछले पांच वर्ष मे और चालू वर्ष में अब तक स्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा:

क्रम संख्या		राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	स्वीकृत केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)						जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में) *						उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)					
			2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	चालू वर्ष	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	चालू वर्ष	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	चालू वर्ष
1	राज्य	आंध्र प्रदेश	6,230	5,399	2,951	752	469	141	2,417	2,465	6,099	5,155	-	244	2,417	2,465	6,099	4,151	-	-
2		बिहार	550	178	55	195	1,500	803	572	92	228	597	361	1,114	540	92	228	597	169	472
3		छत्तीसगढ	508	804	614	53	-	364	735	389	698	483	178	129	735	389	698	483	137	-
4		गोवा	37	8	9	-	-	0.09	37	8	9	-	-	0.09	37	8	9	-	-	-
5		गुजरात	3,031	3,971	3,658	172	-	613	3,110	4,118	3,989	656	112	316	3,100	4,055	3,968	603	112	-
6		हरियाणा	288	177	126	-	229	34	288	174	126	200	-	52	288	174	126	-	-	-
7		हिमाचल प्रदेश	41	42	21	5	-	31	33	47	19	10	10	15	32	47	10	10	10	-
8		झारखंड	243	886	110	-	-	212	535	258	311	158	1	226	357	236	300	158	1	-
9		कर्नाटक	857	890	305	231	-	2	1,090	533	1,141	618	6	207	1,090	533	1,141	618	-	-
10		केरल	296	451	254	116	-	0.46	174	379	242	225	84	123	174	377	231	224	66	-
11		मध्य प्रदेश	1,259	3,033	1,311	143	,	765	2,411	2,003	2,740	1,280	270	204	2,403	1,935	2,729	1,280	2	,
12		महाराष्ट्र	3,466	4,492	3,008	407	,	1,134	3,690	3,380	3,852	1,543	314	247	3,665	3,380	3,852	1,311	309	-
13		ओडिशा	311	827	31	282	80	228	386	334	295	293	27	205	397	301	295	227	-	-
14		पंजाब	295	239	452	-	-	426	506	256	350	179	123	242	506	256	350	179	21	-
15		राजस्थान	804	776	1,552	530	357	388	789	1,014	681	683	224	595	789	1,014	734	678	224	29
16		तमिलनाडु	1,461	1,235	625	153	-	164	1,575	1,579	722	878	222	276	1,566	1,554	617	878	222	33
17		तेलंगाना	1,005	380	194	-	1,705	1	775	295	194	485	19	171	775	295	194	469	-	-
18		उत्तर प्रदेश	3,644	2,107	2,061	2,351	834	4,025	4,860	3,915	2,290	4,451	1,130	1,518	4,849	3,891	2,275	4,431	672	-
19		उत्तराखंड	128	231	201	44	-	54	161	90	173	131	62	69	161	90	173	128	61	-
20		पश्चिम बंगाल	1,861	2,105	309	-	-	9	1,606	431	1,138	945	516	725	1,606	431	1,138	945	506	331
उप-योग (राज्य)			**26,315**	**28,231**	**17,844**	**5,434**	**5,174**	**9,396**	**25,748**	**21,762**	**25,297**	**18,971**	**3,657**	**6,679**	**25,487**	**21,523**	**25,167**	**17,371**	**2,511**	**865**
21	पूर्वोत्तर राज्य	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.62	32	0.19	-	119	-	9	28	0.19	15	5	35	9	28	0.19	15	5	-

22		असम	276	492	146	203	-	391	125	183	395	396	272	263	111	179	395	392	272	24
23		मणिपुर	172	84	0.51	-	-	79	100	0.14	99	36	54	57	100	0.14	99	33	-	-
24		मेघालय	1	0.25	0.11	-	-	52	1	17	5	14	5	15	1	16	0.11	8	-	-
25		मिजोरम	142	16	5.03	-	-	10	72	16	163	43	65	29	94	16	163	43	65	25
26		नागालैंड	51	0.07	0.02	-	-	-	106	34	0.02	86	25	25	106	34	0.02	77	25	-
27		सिक्किम	2	1.41	0.62	-	-	-	2	1.41	0.62	-	-	-	2	1.41	0.62	-	-	-
28		त्रिपुरा	144	119	69	72	-	54	234	63	59	93	48	71	222	37	59	93	10	-
उप-योग (पूर्वोत्तर राज्य)			**788**	**743**	**222**	**275**	**119**	**587**	**649**	**342**	**722**	**683**	**474**	**495**	**644**	**312**	**717**	**661**	**377**	**49**
29	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	0.46	1.06	0.97	-	-	0.00	0.46	1.06	0.97	-	-	-
30		चंडीगढ़	9	3	3	-	-	0.06	9	3	3	-	-	0.06	9	3	3	-	-	-
31		दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	46	28	33	-	-	0.85	46	28	33	-	4	5	46	28	33	-	3	-
32		दिल्ली	144	47	67	-	-	5	144	47	67	-	-	5	144	47	67	-	-	-
33		जम्मू और कश्मीर	25	156	6	55	29	28	132	44	79	40	40	0.02	132	44	79	34	-	-
34		लद्दाख	0.43	-	0.07	-	-	4	0.43	4	0.07	1.85	1.18	1.51	0.43	4	0.07	1.83	-	-
35		पुदुचेरी	40	28	10	27	10	40	37	18	23	31	9	15	37	12	19	23	-	-
उप-योग (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)			**270**	**263**	**119**	**82**	**39**	**78**	**368**	**146**	**207**	**73**	**55**	**27**	**368**	**140**	**203**	**59**	**3**	**-**
कुल योग			**27,372**	**29,236**	**18,186**	**5,791**	**5,331**	**10,060**	**26,766**	**22,250**	**26,225**	**19,727**	**4,187**	**7,200**	**26,500**	**21,975**	**26,087**	**18,092**	**2,892**	**914**

* इसमें पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत आवासों के लिए वर्ष के दौरान जारी केंद्रीय सहायता शामिल है।

OUTSTANDING DEBT AND PAYABLES OF DISCOMs

3075. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) the details of the total outstanding debt and payables of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) as of 30.10.25;

(b) the details of the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) goals along with the status of viability, DISCOM-wise;

(c) the number of DISCOMs met UDAY targets for loss reduction; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to reduce DISCOMs losses and gaps between revenues and costs?

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

(a) : State-wise details of outstanding debt and payables for power purchase as on 31.03.2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II** respectively. Payables for power purchase at national level have reduced from 132 days level (FY 24) to 120 days level (FY 25(Provisional)). Further, Legacy Dues of Generating companies (IPPs, CPSEs and Renewable Energy Developers), Traders and Transcos have reduced from Rs.44,701 Cr in March 2024 to Rs.18,857 Cr in March 2025.

(b) and (c): UDAY was launched with an overall objective of operational and financial turnaround of State owned DISCOMs through efficiency improvements

and financial restructuring. Recognising that the liabilities of the State owned DISCOMs are the contingent liabilities of the States themselves, UDAY envisaged States taking over 75% of the debt of the DISCOMs as on 30.09.2015. As a result of participation of States and DISCOMs under UDAY and other efficiency measures, AT&C losses reduced from 23.70% in FY16 to 20.78% in FY20. DISCOM-wise target and achievement of AT&C Loss is given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(d) : Government of India has been supporting the State distribution utilities to improve their performance through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken for improving the viability of the distribution utilities, are as under:

- Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to States/ distribution utilities taking necessary measures to improve their performance.
- Performance linked additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP allowed to State Governments.
- Additional Prudential Norms mandated for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities.
- Rules have been put in place for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent expenses for supply of electricity are passed through.
- Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper subsidy

accounting and release.

The States / distribution utilities are implementing the reforms and with the concerted efforts of Central and State Governments/ distribution utilities, AT&C losses at national level have reduced from 21.9% in FY21 to 16.16% in FY25 and ACS-ARR gap has reduced from Rs 0.69/kWh in FY21 to Rs. 0.11/kWh in FY25.

STATEMENT-I

State wise Outstanding Debt (Rs. In Cr.)

States/ UTs	**FY 2024-25**
Andhra Pradesh	77,600
Assam	1,131
Bihar	14,002
Chhattisgarh	5,428
Gujarat	258
Haryana	20,311
Himachal Pradesh	7,024
Jharkhand	22,381
Karnataka	47,993
Kerala	17,638
Madhya Pradesh	49,239
Maharashtra	90,659
Manipur	745
Meghalaya	1,474
Punjab	17,411
Rajasthan	98,488
Tamil Nadu	1,88,411*
Telangana	59,230
Tripura	0

Uttar Pradesh	61,395
Uttarakhand	1,729
West Bengal	15,279
Private Sector	7,595
Total	8,05,422

*: data also includes last year figures for TANGEDCo (Tamil Nadu) which was recently unbundled into 3 companies one of which is TNPDCL (distribution company of Tamil Nadu). Considering, Outstanding Debt of only TNPDCL i.e. Rs 1,01,782 Cr, total Outstanding Debt at National level would be: Rs 7,18,793 Cr.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise Payables for Power Purchase

States/UTs	Payables (Days)	
	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2025
Andhra Pradesh	105	105
Assam	41	62
Bihar	109	97
Chattisgarh	108	82
Delhi	277	389
Gujarat	3	4
Haryana	38	46
Himachal Pradesh	71	80
Jharkhand	420	384
Karnataka	177	152
Kerala	95	69
Madhya Pradesh	211	208
Maharashtra	104	111
Manipur	76	74
Meghalaya	212	193
Odisha	54	-
Punjab	40	45
Rajasthan	63	51
Tamil Nadu	184	78

Telangana	310	295
Tripura	94	-
Uttar Pradesh	153	156
Uttarakhand	39	61
West Bengal	159	172
All India	132	120

STATEMENT-III

DISCOM wise AT&C loss target and achievement

Sl. No.	DISCOM	AT&C Loss Targets under UDAY as per MoUs					Achievement				
		15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20
1	Andaman & Nicobar PD	18.61	18.42	16.84	15.50	15	-	-	30.28	23.43	23.34
2	APEPDCL	-	5.46	5.45	5.44	-	7.10	7.48	10.88	18.30	6.64
3	APSPDCL	-	11.29	11.09	10.89	-	12.03	17.02	16.04	29.76	13.17
4	Arunachal PD	57.74	52.41	43	39	25	54.58	53.64	51.08	52.53	40.49
5	APDCL	22.49	19	17.75	16.1	15	26.02	20.11	17.64	20.19	23.39
6	NBPDCL	40	34	28	20	15	35.73	37.85	30.46	26.97	28.94
7	SBPDCL	44	38	30	22	15	47.87	46.81	35.53	37.81	48.29
8	CSPDCL	21	18.93	18	15	-	22.10	23.87	20.74	24.96	18.46
9	DNHPDCL	-	7.97	7.5	7	-	-	-	6.55	5.45	3.56
10	Daman & Diu PD	-	10.33	9.32	8.3	-	-	-	17.11	6.19	4.07
11	Goa PD	21.06	18.75	16.59	15	-	19.77	24.33	10.48	17.61	11.41
12	DGVCL	9.29	9.24	9.19	9.15	-	10.48	10.20	6.60	5.90	6.22
13	MGVCL	16	15.5	15	14.5	-	11.81	11.24	11.73	10.38	11.30
14	PGVCL	22	19.66	17.33	15	-	24.71	21.71	19.64	21.21	18.80
15	UGVCL	9.82	9.77	9.72	9.67	-	11.53	9.17	9.32	12.01	6.88
16	DHBVNL	26.44	23.10	19.16	15.34	-	26.44	23.10	19.16	15.34	16.37
17	UHBVNL	31.61	25.94	21.64	15.01	-	32.84	30.68	25.38	22.04	20.83
18	HPSEBL	13.85	13.5	13	12.75	-	9.68	11.48	11.08	12.46	13.33

19	JKPDD	56	46	35	25	15	58.75	59.96	53.67	49.94	60.46
20	JBVNL	35	28	22	15	-	33.34	40.83	44.72	28.33	37.13
21	BESCOM	16.76	12.94	14.61	14.36	14.08	13.88	14.91	13.17	15.79	17.91
22	CHESCOM	16.2	15.16	14.74	14.5	-	13.60	19.31	13.20	19.91	21.65
23	GESCOM	20.65	17.75	16.67	15	-	18.00	17.86	16.39	27.38	17.87
24	HESCOM	18.1	17.68	17.02	15	-	27.63	18.35	22.84	24.88	15.31
25	MESCOM	12.99	12.55	11.79	11.7	-	12.71	19.47	14.23	18.12	15.33
26	KSEBL	11.57	11.45	11.23	11	-	12.40	13.42	12.81	9.10	13.12
27	Lakshadweep ED	-	13.9	10.32	10	-	-	-	19.15	26.82	13.69
28	MPMaKVVCL	28.65	22.09	19.19	17.2	15	31.09	34.29	39.00	45.02	37.17
29	MPPaKVVCL	22.38	20.4	18.41	16.27	15	25.06	19.08	18.69	25.28	20.94
30	MPPoKVVCL	22.65	19.72	17.73	15.59	15	26.10	28.00	34.84	40.38	33.89
31	MSEDCL	17.31	16.74	15.61	14.39	-	21.74	22.84	14.38	16.23	19.80
32	MSPDCL	44.2	25.15	18.7	15	-	31.72	33.01	27.46	25.26	23.30
33	MePDCL	36.5	32.51	27.5	21.5	15	45.98	38.81	41.19	35.22	31.67
34	Mizoram PD	32.17	27.38	23.76	20.3	15	35.18	24.98	16.16	16.20	20.66
35	Nagaland PD	-	70	39	32	24	33.44	38.50	41.36	65.73	64.79
36	Puducherry PD	19.88	19	15	12	-	22.43	21.34	19.19	19.77	18.45
37	PSPCL	16.16	15.30	14.50	14	-	15.88	14.46	17.31	11.28	14.35
38	AVVNL	24	20	17.5	15	-	27.66	25.19	23.14	23.37	22.08
39	JdVVNL	22.4	18	16.5	15	-	29.67	26.17	23.49	35.20	38.26
40	JVVNL	28	22	18.5	15	-	35.87	29.79	25.19	25.73	27.83
41	Sikkim PD	37.13	29.5	25.94	15	-	43.89	35.62	32.48	41.83	28.77
42	TANGEDCO	14.58	14.06	13.79	13.5	-	16.83	18.23	19.47	17.86	15.00
43	TSNPDCL	-	11.90	10.95	10	-	17.41	16.19	24.74	28.63	35.26
44	TSSPDCL	-	12.68	11.3	9.9	-	12.64	14.77	17.16	13.79	15.57
45	TSECL	33.8	30	25	20	15	32.68	28.95	30.04	38.03	35.71
46	DVVNL	35.94	30.3	24.83	20.44	15.35	43.13	40.62	38.89	37.12	39.75
47	KESCO	35.25	29.44	24.11	19.37	14.45	28.16	25.10	22.52	16.49	15.49
48	MVVNL	33.13	27.8	23.2	19.45	14.89	44.58	47.27	45.29	40.62	34.14
49	PaVVNL	24.63	22.99	20.63	17.53	14.01	27.12	29.73	25.97	22.27	18.64

50	PuVVNL	38.87	34.19	26.92	20.65	15.49	51.14	53.19	47.89	39.64	34.24
51	UPCL	17	16	15	14.5	-	18.01	16.68	16.34	17.45	20.35

WASTE COLLECTION AND SOURCE SEGREGATION UNDER SBM-U 2.0

3076. SHRI ATUL GARG:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

(a) the details of the progress on achieving hundred per cent door-to-door waste collection and source segregation under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, State-wise;

(b) the total quantum of legacy waste (in million tonnes) remediated and the amount still present at dumpsites, State-wise;

(c) the number of Waste-to-Energy and bio-methanation plants currently operational and under construction;

(d) the steps being taken to formalise the informal waste-picker (Safai Mitra) ecosystem and integrate them into the formal waste management chain; and

(e) the measures in place to enforce Extended Producer Responsibility for plastic waste and e-waste in urban areas?

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

(a) to (c): Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban is under implementation since October, 2014. To carry forward the progress made under first phase, SBM-U 2.0 was launched during October, 2021. As reported by States/UTs on Swachhattam portal, 100% door to door collection is practiced in 96.64% of the wards i.e. 94,405 out of the total 97,684 wards and source segregation is being practiced in 88.08% of the wards i.e. 86,043 out of total 97,684 wards.

A total of 2478 dumpsites (with more than 1000 tonne of waste) having 25.04 Cr. Metric Tonnes (MT) of waste have been identified for remediation. So far, 1096 dumpsites have been remediated completely and 986 sites are under progress. So far 15.20 Cr. MT (61%) of waste has been remediated and 7903.47 Acres (52%) land has been reclaimed. State-wise details of status of implementation of SBM-U with respect to collection of waste, segregation and processing of municipal waste, details of waste processing facilities including Waste-to-Energy and bio-methanation plants and status of remediation of legacy dumpsites remediation is available at https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progess.

Further, as per the budget announcement 2023-24, 500 new “Waste to Wealth” plants under the Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) are to be established for promoting circular economy. Accordingly, a total of 145 Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants which includes 53 plants under SBM-U 2.0, 65 plants taken up by Oil and Gas Marketing

Companies and 27 state funded plants are being set-up with cumulative capacity of 20,155 TPD under GOBARdhan scheme. At present, 17 Bio-methanation plants with designed capacity of 1,910 TPD are operational.

(d): SBM-U has nudged the creation of an ecosystem encouraging entrepreneurship in the sanitation and waste management space and empowering women led self-help groups (SHGs) through convergence with other government programs such as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). Specifically, self-help groups (SHGs), informal sector waste pickers and sanitation workers have a scope for new engagement prospects through their association with the program, becoming waste managers and waste entrepreneurs.

Further, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) through the National Safai Karamchari Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC) provides loans to the Safai-Mitras and Sanitation workers under its Swachhta Udyami Yojna to procure equipment and vehicles for cleaning sewers and septic tanks so as to create sani-preneurs. Concessional loans are also provided under Green Business Scheme of NSKFDC for procurement Battery electric vehicle (E-rickshaw), Compressed air vehicle, Solar energy gadgets and Poly houses.

(e): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified regulations for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for five waste streams viz. plastic packaging, E-waste, battery waste, waste tyre and used oil, in order to ensure environmentally sound management of waste and operationalization of circular economy.

The EPR Guidelines prescribes mandatory targets for reuse of rigid plastic packaging. The EPR regulations on E-waste, battery waste and tyre waste also promote refurbishment for further use. The implementation of EPR regulations will lead to further development of waste management infrastructure and recycling industry, reduction in pollution caused by littered and unmanaged waste and recovery of valuable material through recycling. Thus, leading to environmental protection and resource conservation.

INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY

3077. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

SHRI BABU SINGH KUSHWAHA:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) the composition of the present installed power capacity in the country including the share of renewable and non-fossil energy sources;

(b) the factors that have contributed to achieve installed power capacity exceeding 500 GW along with the impact thereof on the goals under COP-26, Panchamrit Goals and India's commitments under the long-term energy transition roadmap;

(c) the steps being taken to diversify India's energy portfolio through clean and safe sources such as nuclear energy; and

(d) the manner in which the expansion and addition of nuclear energy is likely to strengthen long-term energy security of the country and contribute to achieve the Net-Zero 2070 target?

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

(a): As on 31.10.2025, the country's total installed generation capacity has reached 5,05,023 MW, comprising of 2,45,600 MW of fossil-fuel sources and 2,59,423 MW of non-fossil fuel sources (including 2,50,643 MW from renewable energy sources). The details of country's current composition of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b): The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. These include, inter-alia, the following:

(i) Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.

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

have been issued.

(iii) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

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

(v) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power

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

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

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

Wind Energy Projects have been launched

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

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

(xi) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.

India has achieved a landmark in its energy transition journey by reaching 50% of its installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources in June, 2025 – more than five years ahead of the target set under its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement. This significant milestone underscores the country's steadfast commitment to climate action and sustainable development.

The impact of this achievement on India's long term energy transition roadmap is crucial towards the goal of combating climate change, keeping in view energy security, affordability and accessibility as critical inalienable priorities to ensure growth and development alongside Energy transition of the economy towards net-zero by 2070.

(c) and (d): The major steps taken by India to diversify its Energy Portfolio through clean and safe sources are detailed below:

1. Nuclear power has huge potential to ensure long term energy security and is vital for India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070. It is a clean and environment friendly source of base load power. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047. Following steps have been taken to diversify India's energy portfolio through Nuclear Energy:

    i. A dedicated Nuclear Energy Mission with an allocation of ₹20,000 crore has been launched to develop at least five indigenously designed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) by 2033 and promote advanced nuclear technologies.

    ii. Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Bill, 2025 has been introduced in Parliament to pave a way to harness the full potential of India's nuclear energy based on indigenous resources to the maximum extent through active involvement of both the public and private sectors.

    iii. Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) of 220 MW capacity based on India's proven Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology are being upgraded for deployment in industrial

hubs to support decarbonisation. BARC is also developing Small Modular Reactors for repurposing retiring coal stations and for remote-area applications.

iv. India's fuel security is being enhanced through new uranium discoveries, including a significant discovery that would extend the life of the Jaduguda mine by over 50 years. Progress in the closed fuel cycle, such as milestones achieved in the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor, will further support sustainable fuel supply.

v. To accelerate capacity addition, NPCIL and NTPC have formed the joint venture ASHVINI for developing nuclear power plants within the existing legal framework.

2. Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs. 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

3. Ministry of Power has introduced a policy to promote Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) to support renewable energy integration and grid stability. At present, 10 Pumped Storage Projects totaling 11,870 MW

are under construction in the country.

4. Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects has been issued. Viability gap funding will be provided for harnessing offshore wind energy potential for initial capacity of one giga-watt.

5. Green Hydrogen Mission would contribute significantly to India's efforts for decarbonization and also create opportunities for employment and economic development. The Mission targets setting up at least 5 MMT per annum of green hydrogen capacity by 2030.

STATEMENT

The details of the country's current composition of installed generation capacity

Installed Generation Capacity of the country as on 31.10.2025			
Category		**Installed Capacity (in MW)**	**% Share in Total**
Fossil Fuel	Coal	2,18,258	
	Lignite	6,620	
	Gas	20,132	
	Diesel	589	
	Total Fossil Fuel	**2,45,600**	**48.6**
Non-Fossil Fuel	**Renewable Energy Sources**	**2,50,643**	**49.6**
	Hydro (including PSPs)	50,348	
	Wind, Solar and Other RE	2,00,295	
	Wind	53,600	
	Solar	1,29,924	
	BM Power/Cogen.	10,757	
	Waste to Energy	856	
	Small Hydro	5,159	
	Nuclear	**8,780**	**1.74**
	Total Non-Fossil Fuel	**2,59,423**	**51.37**
	Total Installed Capacity	**5,05,023**	**100.0%**

SECOND AIRPORT FOR BENGALURU

3078. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for a second airport for Bengaluru city or for reopening Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) Airport for commercial passenger operations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any feasibility study, safety assessment or traffic study has been conducted in this regard by the Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) or any other agency and if so, the details and findings thereof;

(c) the procedure and criteria followed by the Government for approving a second airport in a city including distance norms, traffic thresholds and contractual conditions; and

(d) whether the reopening of HAL Airport or developing a second airport would require any modification of the existing concession agreement with Kempegowda International Airport and if so, the details thereof along with the compensation proposed to its operator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (d): Based on the request of Government of Karnataka (GoK), Airports Authority of India (AAI) has conducted Pre-feasibility Studies of three sites for development of second airport in Bengaluru. The Pre-feasibility study report has been sent to GoK. Government of India (GoI) has not received any proposal thereafter under GFA Policy either from GoK or any airport developer for

development of a second Greenfield Airport near Bengaluru.

As per Concession Agreement (CA) between GoI and M/s Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL), no new or existing airport (except development of Mysore and Hassan as Domestic airports) within an aerial distance of 150 kilometers of Kempegowda International Airport (KIA), Bengaluru is permitted for development/improvement/upgradation before the 25th anniversary of the airport opening date. Development of any new airport within 150 KMs of KIA, Bengaluru or reopening of existing HAL airport, prior to 25th anniversary of airport opening date of KIA, Bengaluru would require consent from BIAL in terms of provisions of CA.

INTEGRATION OF LOGISTIC INFRASTRUCTURE AT MAHARASHTRA

3079. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of inadequate aviation connectivity and logistics infrastructure on industrial job migration from Maharashtra, particularly in districts like Nandurbar, Solapur and Sangli and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that the Navi Mumbai International Airport (NMIA) is integrated with Maharashtra's major industrial and export clusters including Solapur, Sangli and Nandurbar;

(c) whether any time-bound plan has been formulated for developing regional air cargo terminals, last-mile logistics corridors and feeder routes connecting Maharashtra's tier-2 cities to NMIA and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being adopted to align central aviation investments with State-level industrial growth and employment generation targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (d): The Government is proactively undertaking multiple initiatives to enhance regional connectivity and logistics infrastructure across the country. The Regional Connectivity Scheme Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) is an ongoing, market-based scheme aimed at improving air connectivity to unserved and underserved regions. Bidding rounds are conducted periodically, and airlines submit proposals based on demand assessment and commercial viability.

Solapur Airport is being developed under the UDAN Scheme, and commercial flight operations have already commenced. The Jath airstrip in Sangli district is available under the Scheme; however, no airline has submitted a proposal to operate RCS flights on this sector so far. Nandurbar airstrip is not available in the UDAN Document.

Navi Mumbai International Airport (NMIA) is being developed with strong multimodal connectivity through major highways, Atal Setu (MTHL), and rail

networks, ensuring seamless access across Maharashtra and the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. This connectivity supports the efficient movement of passengers and goods between NMIA and major industrial and export clusters, including Solapur, Sangli, and Nandurbar.

A new air cargo facility with an annual handling capacity of 1.20 million metric tonnes has been planned at NMIA by the airport operator.

Central aviation initiatives, including the UDAN Scheme and airport infrastructure development, are intended to enhance connectivity, thereby supporting State-level industrial growth and employment generation.

सौर ऊर्जा आधारित जल योजना

3080. श्री भोजराज नागः
श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशनः
श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ाः
श्रीमती अपराजिता सारंगीः
श्री दुलू महतोः
श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावतः
श्री नव चरण माझीः
श्री मनीष जायसवालः
श्री शंकर लालवानीः
श्री राजकुमार चाहरः

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

(क) सौर ऊर्जा आधारित जल योजनाओं के सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास स्वीकृत घर होने के बावजूद पेयजल की भारी कमी का सामना करने

वाले गांवों की सूची है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) पेयजल की अनुपलब्धता के कारण घरों का निर्माण रुकने की स्थिति में, सौर ऊर्जा पंपों के लिए आरक्षित प्रणाली या तत्काल सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या पहल की गई है/किए जाने की संभावना है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) से (ग): पेयजल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण राज्य ही अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सौर आधारित जल स्कीमों सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की आयोजना, डिजाईनिंग, अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन करते हैं। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से राज्यों की भागीदारी से जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) - हर घर जल को कार्यान्वित कर रही है ताकि देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार हेतु कार्यशील नल जल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से निर्धारित गुणवत्ता की पर्याप्त मात्रा में और नियमित तथा दीर्घकालिक आधार पर पीने योग्य जल का प्रावधान किया जा सके।

जल जीवन मिशन की घोषणा के समय, 3.23 करोड़ (17%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, 16.12.2025 तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रो द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, लगभग 12.53 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 16.12.2025 तक, देश में लगभग 5.86 लाख गांवों में स्थित 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से लगभग 5.82 लाख गांवों में स्थित 15.76 करोड़ (81.42%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है और करोड़ परिवारों के लिए कार्य, संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की कार्य-परिपूर्णता योजना के अनुसार पूरा होने के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। इसके अलावा, 16.12.2025 तक, 2.69 लाख से अधिक गांवों को 'हर घर जल' के रूप में सूचित किया गया है, अर्थात् 100 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल आपूर्ति हो रही है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं और जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस के माध्यम से निम्न लिंक

पर देखा जा सकता है:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/Physical/Rpt_JJM_VillageWisePWSReport.aspx

जेजेएम के तहत, ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के उपयोग के लिए बिखरे हुए/अलग-थलग/जनजातीय/पहाड़ी गांवों में सौर ऊर्जा संचालित स्टैंडअलोन जल आपूर्ति प्रणाली की स्थापना की खोज; एकल ग्राम जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए सौर ऊर्जा पंपिंग व्यवस्था का उपयोग करने को प्राथमिकता देना; और बहु-ग्राम जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं आदि में सौर ऊर्जा आधारित पंपिंग प्रणाली का संयुक्त उपयोग जैसे प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, सौर आधारित जल योजनाओं सहित चल रहे कार्यों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, अन्य *बातों के साथ-साथ* कार्यान्वयन की नियमित समीक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण, ज्ञान साझा करने के लिए कार्यशाला/सम्मेलन/वेबिनार, तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहु-विषयक टीम द्वारा क्षेत्र का दौरा, सृजित परिसंपत्तियों की जियो-टैगिंग की निगरानी कार्य प्रणाली, भुगतान करने से पहले तीसरे पक्ष द्वारा निरीक्षण आदि जैसे व्यापक-बहुस्तरीय और बहुमुखी निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, दक्षता और प्रभावशीलता में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से जल जीवन मिशन के तहत, ग्राम/जिला डैशबोर्ड और ग्राम स्तर के डैशबोर्ड को ई-ग्रामस्वराज पोर्टल से जोड़ना, जिला कलेक्टरों का पर्यावरण संवाद, आईएमआईएस मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय वॉश विशेषज्ञों (एनडब्ल्यूई) की भूमिका का संस्थागतकरण, टीपीआईए की भूमिका, संबंधित मंत्रालयों के साथ सहयोग को मजबूत करना, स्रोत स्थिरता को मजबूत करने के लिए निर्णय समर्थन प्रणाली, समुदाय प्रबंधित पाइपगत जल प्रणालियों पर पुस्तिका, एकीकृत पाइपगत जल प्रणाली के लिए विशिष्ट आईडी आदि जैसे कदम हाल ही में उठाए गए हैं।

STATUS OF OPERATIONAL VERTICALS OF PMAY-U

3081. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

(a) whether all verticals of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) including Beneficiary-Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) are currently operational and accepting new applications and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of pending and ongoing housing projects sanctioned under PMAY during each of the last five years including the number of houses completed and those yet to be completed, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reopen or expand the acceptance of new applications under any vertical of PMAY-U in the future and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether applications made during the periods when the submissions were temporarily closed would be considered at the time of reopening the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country.

The scheme is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum

Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS). The scheme period, which was earlier up to 31.03.2022, has further been extended up to 31.12.2025, except CLSS vertical of the scheme, to complete the sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

As per the Scheme Guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, selection of beneficiaries, formulation and execution of projects are done by States/UTs. States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are to undertake assessment of housing demand under different verticals through suitable means. Eligible citizens are also allowed to apply through Unified Web Portal of PMAY-U 2.0 and register their demand with all details on the portal. States/UTs/ULBs validate the beneficiaries as per the eligibility criteria of the scheme guidelines and selection/ scrutiny of beneficiary list is done at multiple levels in the States/UTs. The scheme guidelines and Unified Web-portal for submitting the online applications can be accessed through https://pmay-urban.gov.in.

State-wise and year-wise details of houses sanctioned and completed/

delivered to the beneficiaries under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 during each of the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise and year-wise details of houses sanctioned and completed/ delivered to the beneficiaries under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0:

S. No.	State/UT	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Sanctioned	Completed/ delivered	Sanctioned	Completed/ delivered	Sanctioned	Completed/ delivered	Sanctioned	Completed/ delivered	Sanctioned	Completed/ delivered
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,04,257	1,74,697	3,53,188	1,88,116	1,92,669	93,189	50,144	211	31,252	-
2	Bihar	33,866	20,145	9,478	6,568	2,206	2,206	12,993	7,313	1,00,014	28
3	Chhattisgarh	29,295	27,978	47,931	43,177	36,936	32,504	3,515	3,158	-	-
4	Goa	1,576	1,576	309	309	330	330	-	-	-	-
5	Gujarat	1,45,796	1,44,861	1,73,752	1,72,497	1,42,005	1,41,470	11,496	10,940	-	-
6	Haryana	13,043	13,043	7,269	7,191	5,142	5,142	-	-	15,256	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	2,282	2,157	2,477	2,266	1,117	978	355	239	-	-
8	Jharkhand	14,259	12,492	57,847	33,944	6,625	2,024	-	-	-	-
9	Karnataka	44,317	39,429	52,082	30,365	13,509	12,102	15,391	10,117	-	-
10	Kerala	15,934	14,625	25,679	18,073	13,877	10,324	7,752	2,423	-	-
11	Madhya Pradesh	63,453	61,611	1,79,020	1,63,683	66,380	63,241	9,502	8,127	-	-
12	Maharashtra	1,72,287	1,50,827	2,08,056	1,66,548	1,20,775	1,17,764	27,114	9,372	-	-
13	Odisha	18,696	16,870	54,103	36,298	1,325	1,325	18,769	11,989	5,304	8
14	Punjab	13,123	13,123	9,691	9,691	24,284	17,637	-	-	-	-
15	Rajasthan	35,999	35,676	33,468	33,163	86,107	72,929	35,325	25,540	23,799	30
16	Tamil Nadu	84,129	76,270	69,552	56,258	31,713	29,987	10,178	8,355	-	-
17	Telangana	49,234	42,276	17,225	15,977	7,751	7,751	-	-	1,13,681	-
18	Uttar Pradesh	2,26,488	2,20,580	1,26,197	1,21,402	1,25,420	1,19,189	1,56,763	1,45,020	55,625	-
19	Uttarakhand	6,313	5,978	13,144	8,030	11,681	7,630	2,941	679	-	-
20	West Bengal	1,10,331	81,840	1,28,545	75,887	12,264	12,264	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (States)		**14,84,678**	**11,56,054**	**15,69,013**	**11,89,443**	**9,02,116**	**7,49,986**	**3,62,238**	**2,43,483**	**3,44,931**	**66**
21	Arunachal Pradesh	26	26	2,110	2,110	8	8	-	-	5,278	184
22	Assam	17,558	15,017	32,608	24,035	9,526	6,210	13,542	8,150	-	-
23	Manipur	11,465	3,178	5,571	871	21	21	-	-	-	-
24	Meghalaya	55	55	6	6	4	4	-	-	-	-
25	Mizoram	9,440	7,936	860	860	270	270	-	-	-	-

26	Nagaland	3,370	3,258	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
27	Sikkim	97	97	37	37	26	26	-	-	-	-
28	Tripura	9,065	8,798	7,670	7,243	4,444	3,821	4,790	1,955	-	-
Sub-total (N.E States)		**51,076**	**38,365**	**48,865**	**35,165**	**14,300**	**10,361**	**18,332**	**10,105**	**5,278**	**184**
29	AandN Island (UT)	348	205	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh (UT)	406	406	141	141	130	130	-	-	-	-
31	Delhi (UT)	6,271	6,271	1,807	1,807	2,669	2,669	-	-	-	-
32	Jammu and Kashmir	1,215	1,215	10,260	7,815	266	266	3,677	2,245	1,272	-
33	Ladakh (UT)	10	10	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry (UT)	2,249	1,814	1,740	1,053	457	457	1,810	1,352	446	-
36	UT of DNH and DD	1,884	1,884	1,132	1,132	1,342	1,342	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (UTs)		**12,363**	**11,785**	**15,081**	**11,949**	**4,868**	**4,868**	**5,487**	**3,597**	**1,718**	**-**
Grand Total		**15,48,117**	**12,06,204**	**16,32,959**	**12,36,557**	**9,21,284**	**7,65,215**	**3,86,057**	**2,57,185**	**3,51,927**	**250**

IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3082. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details regarding the list of central sector schemes, programs and initiatives undertaken by the Government for supporting growth, development and innovation in the country during the last ten years;

(b) the details regarding the total number of applicants, registrations and beneficiaries of above specified schemes across Andhra Pradesh, district-wise and especially from Prakasam District;

(c) the details regarding the total amount of funding allocated, released and utilised for above specified schemes during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh, district wise and especially in Prakasam District;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any study to identify potential bottlenecks being faced in the implementation of the schemes in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and the steps undertaken to address the same, district wise including in Prakasam District; and

(e) the details regarding the list of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) infrastructure projects proposed, under construction and presently functional in Andhra Pradesh, district wise including in Prakasam District?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for promotion, development of MSMEs in the country including Andhra Pradesh. The Ministry of MSME implements Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, PM Vishwakarma scheme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Procurement and Marketing Support (PMS) scheme, International Cooperation (IC) Scheme, Establishment of new Technology Centres/Extension Centres (TCEC), MSME Champions Scheme and Micro and Small Enterprises -Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). 36,80,310 number of MSMEs are registered on Udyam Registration portal, since its inception on 1.7.2020, in Andhra Pradesh, including 1,93,178 MSMEs in Prakasam district as on 15.12.2025. District wise MSMEs detail for Andhra Pradesh State is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Status of implementation of these schemes across Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam district implemented by the Ministry is as under:

(i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed

youths through Margin Money subsidy. District wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(ii) The Central Sector Scheme, PM Vishwakarma is co-jointly implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), and the Department of Financial Services (DFS), Government of India. Scheme provides end-to-end holistic support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades who work with their hands and tools. It includes Skill Upgradation, Toolkit Incentive, Credit Support. District-wise details of beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(iii) Credit guarantee for loans under Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) is extended to MSEs without collateral security and third-party guarantee through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). District-wise details of guarantees extended to MSEs in Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(iv) The Ministry is implementing Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) across the country. The objective of the scheme is to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of MSEs for their holistic development adopting cluster development approach by providing financial assistance as GoI grant to establish Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in the existing clusters and establish/up-grade infrastructural facilities in new/existing

industrial estates/areas/flatted factory complexes. District-wise details of total amount of fund allocated, released and utilized in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam district are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

(v) Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) is implemented to motivate young persons representing different sections of the society to consider self-employment or entrepreneurship as career options and to promote new enterprises, build capacity of existing MSMEs and inculcate entrepreneurial culture in the country. District wise progress in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam district is given in the enclosed **Statement-VI**.

(vi) Under International Cooperation Scheme (IC) Scheme, financial assistance is provided on reimbursement basis to the eligible Central / State Government organizations and Industry Associations to facilitate participation of MSMEs in international exhibitions/ fairs/ buyer-seller meets held abroad and for organizing international conferences/seminars/workshops in India, etc. Reimbursement is also provided to the first-time Micro and Small Enterprises for various costs involved in export of goods and services. 23 MSMEs have benefited with total assistance of Rs.86,57,925/- in the last 05 years in Andhra Pradesh.

(vii) Procurement and Marketing Support (PMS) scheme extends benefits for creating market access initiatives for MSEs in strengthening their

market presence, enhancing product visibility, and improving access to domestic markets.

Number of MSEs benefitted under PMS scheme in Andhra Pradesh so far is as follows:

S. No.	**Financial Year**	**No. of Beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh**		
		SC/ST	**Women**	**Total**
1	2023-24	12	43	912
2	2024-25	1	33	562

(viii) Under the Champions scheme there is a sub-component namely, MSME Innovative Scheme (Incubation, Design, and IPR), implemented to fosters innovation in a single mode approach for awareness and motivation. This scheme acts as a hub for innovation activities facilitating and guiding development of ideas into viable business. Under the Incubation component, there are 129 number of approved ideas from 04 MSME Idea Hackathons organised since 2021 till date that are nurtured by 36 number of Host Institutions in Andhra Pradesh with an approved Government of India grant of Rs. 1551 lakhs. In the Prakasam district 05 ideas with total government of India grant of Rs. 56.8 lakhs approved for incubating the ideas.

District wise approved ideas in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam district:

S. No.	Districts	No. of Ideas
1.	Anantapur	3
2.	Chittoor	18
3.	East Godavari	5
4.	Guntur	35
5.	Krishna	16
6.	Prakasam	5
7.	SPSR Nellore	2
8.	Srikakulam	7
9.	Visakhapatnam	12
10.	West Godavari	19
11.	Y.S.R.	7
	Grand Total	129

Under the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) component of MSME Innovative Scheme, the details of Trademark reimbursement, Intellectual Property Facilitation Centre (IPFC), Design registration and Patent district wise in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam district are as follows:

S. No.	Districts	Trademark Reimbursement	Design Registration	Patent	IPFC
	East Godavari	18	-	-	1
	Chitoor	3	-	-	-
	Guntur	5	-	-	2
	Kadapa	35	-	-	-
	Prakasam	16	41	3	-
	Vizianagaram	5	-	-	-
	Vishakapatnam	-	-	1	-
	Ananthpur	-	-	-	2
	Annamayya	-	-	-	1
	Palnadu	-	-	-	1
	Grand Total	82	41	4	7

(ix) Under the scheme, ‘Establishment of new Technology Centres/Extension Centres (TCEC) 20 new Technology Centres (TCs)

and 100 Extension Centres (ECs) across thecountry are established to increase the geographical reach of TCs network to provide solution, as per local needs of MSMEs, for technology, skilled human resources, and advisory services.

(d): The government assess the performance of the MSME schemes/programmes from time to time and improves their guidelines accordingly.

(e): Under MSE- CDP proposals are received from the State/UT Governments for providing financial assistance as GoI grant to establish/up-grade infrastructural facilities in new/existing industrial estates/areas/flatted factory complexes. District-wise details of total amount of fund allocated, released and utilized during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam District are at Statement – V. Under TCEC Scheme Kopparthy in Andhra Pradesh is approved for establishment of one technology Centre.

STATEMENT-I

District wise details of total MSMEs registration Under Udyam and UAP Since 01/07/2020 to 15/12/2025 for Andhra Pradesh State:

District	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
Alluri Sitharama Raju	11,023	7	1	11,031
Anakapalli	73,509	105	6	73,620
Ananthapur	236,550	749	33	237,332
Annamayya	68,096	124	4	68,224
Bapatla	51,871	124	1	51,996
Chitoor	186,866	791	45	187,702
East Godavari	283,895	1,434	96	285,425
Eluru	76,948	240	10	77,198
Guntur	257,429	2,144	135	259,708

Kakinada	82,007	218	8	82,233
Konaseema	53,607	141	10	53,758
Krishna	244,316	1,975	108	246,399
Kurnool	222,803	788	41	223,632
Nandyal	71,444	185	6	71,635
NTR	102,687	381	20	103,088
Palnadu	62,931	188	2	63,121
Parvathipuram Manyam	23,988	43	-	24,031
Prakasam	192,390	762	26	193,178
Spsr Nellore	191,038	1,101	57	192,196
Sri Sathya Sai	158,746	99	4	158,849
Srikakulam	74,541	408	17	74,966
Tirupati	103,557	229	17	103,803
Visakhapatnam	263,597	1,834	149	265,580
Vizianagaram	131,937	355	18	132,310
West Godavari	231,749	1,699	118	233,566
Y.S.R	204,974	728	27	205,729
Total	3,662,499	16,852	959	3,680,310

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of beneficiaries benefitted under PMEGP scheme in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam district during the last 5 years:

District wise performance in Andhra Pradesh State under PMEGP Scheme during the year 2020-21 to 2024-25																
Sr No.	State / District Name	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		No. of Projects	M.M (Rs. In lakhs)	Estimated Employment	No. of Projects	M.M (Rs. In lakhs)	Estimated Employment	No. of Projects	M.M (Rs. In lakhs)	Estimated Employment	No. of Projects	M.M (Rs. In lakhs)	Estimated Employment	No. of Projects	M.M (Rs. In lakhs)	Estimated Employment
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	28	26.32	308	58	79.15	638	30	87.54	330
2	West Godavari	179	1009.61	1432	241	997.70	1928	233	887.44	2563	197	724.46	2167	141	680.50	1551
3	Guntur	145	634.38	1160	240	1127.64	1920	206	1051.51	2266	164	1008.46	1804	124	799.65	1364
4	Kadapa (Ysr)	69	308.28	552	119	464.45	952	153	618.62	1683	168	602.50	1848	144	788.92	1584
5	Prakasam	157	640.69	1256	197	742.14	1576	165	632.70	1815	212	719.91	2332	297	1022.71	3267
6	East Godavari	301	1294.52	2408	360	1707.43	2880	345	1540.25	3795	309	1234.06	3399	167	909.03	1837
7	Vizianagaram	78	379.66	624	141	534.49	1128	169	445.92	1859	687	904.47	7557	204	635.40	2244
8	Krishna	97	492.50	776	194	800.17	1552	131	559.60	1441	149	695.58	1639	108	500.04	1188
9	Kurnool	80	242.78	640	149	509.53	1192	152	457.87	1672	162	450.04	1782	78	333.79	858
10	Ananthapur	178	474.97	1424	199	690.75	1592	179	637.46	1969	228	658.78	2508	134	556.01	1474
11	Chittoor	135	354.50	1080	206	713.91	1648	163	620.38	1793	240	611.62	2640	163	505.33	1793
12	Srikakulam	86	376.95	688	157	723.96	1256	157	745.99	1727	267	1131.19	2937	134	874.76	1474
13	Anakapalli	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	52	348.21	572	144	565.34	1584	86	317.88	946
14	Annamayya	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	49	159.05	539	630	1056.63	6930	178	487.12	1958
15	Bapatla	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	47	162.52	517	146	399.38	1606	101	321.63	1111
16	Eluru	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	110	504.68	1210	147	676.34	1617	94	526.36	1034
17	Kakinada	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	74	397.63	814	136	587.31	1496	109	587.59	1199
18	Konaseema	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	81	456.80	891	156	633.44	1716	106	549.55	1166
19	Nanadyal	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	23	68.15	253	107	259.45	1177	93	360.40	1023
20	Ntr	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	32	111.16	352	133	376.48	1463	92	429.87	1012
21	Palnadu	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	48	236.33	528	106	636.59	1166	109	553.30	1199
22	Parvathipuram Manyam	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	21	74.72	231	67	187.74	737	63	221.59	693

23	Tirupati	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	46	189.01	506	503	873.49	5533	183	610.18	2013
24	Nellore	95	289.82	760	147	531.51	1176	234	971.54	2574	153	698.84	1683	171	919.80	1881
25	Visakhapatnam	77	367.64	616	127	545.12	1016	98	451.72	1078	93	431.28	1023	56	224.61	616
	Total	1677	6866.30	13416	2477	10088.80	19816	3073	12929.93	33803	5577	17199.84	61347	3249	14374.08	35739

STATEMENT-III

District-wise details of PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam District as on 12.12.2025 are as under:

S. No.	District	No. of Applications Received	No. of Successful Registrations	No. of Beneficiaries who have completed Basic Skill Training	No. of Loan Applications Sanctioned	No. of Loan Applications Disbursed	No. of Toolkit Delivered
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	11,996	834	386	69	64	57
2	Anakapalli	95,891	4,709	3,411	989	925	1,200
3	Ananthapuramu	1,14,425	12,511	8,784	1,488	1,296	876
4	Annamayya	39,330	4,683	2,793	639	529	893
5	Bapatla	37,894	2,937	1,872	639	598	948
6	Chittoor	43,542	5,962	2,585	633	608	1,068
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1,02,816	6,535	5,079	1,047	906	568
8	East Godavari	1,55,764	4,616	3,701	1,238	1,054	1,016
9	Eluru	75,015	4,526	3,490	881	766	1,401
10	Guntur	1,05,491	5,261	3,511	1,141	1,075	1,084
11	Kakinada	1,01,638	4,922	3,892	894	779	1,655
12	Krishna	70,078	3,659	2,310	790	761	1,352
13	Kurnool	1,29,179	14,987	12,164	1,675	1,398	7,093
14	Nandyal	57,362	5,630	4,031	440	376	1,213
15	NTR	52,499	5,885	3,607	1,181	1,139	1,054

16	Palnadu	53,493	7,350	5,494	810	757	2,780
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	25,496	1,732	1,282	175	103	111
18	Prakasam	66,891	13,189	9,701	1,569	1,413	4,798
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	77,186	12,730	9,085	2,616	2,061	3,910
20	Sri Sathya Sai	64,632	7,237	6,512	2,121	1,952	2,775
21	Srikakulam	78,825	8,369	6,614	1,483	1,276	3,485
22	Tirupati	45,113	13,120	10,015	2,761	2,431	2,423
23	Visakhapatnam	1,33,166	3,341	2,480	713	650	1,181
24	Vizianagaram	83,658	6,185	5,122	1,422	1,251	1,904
25	West Godavari	1,85,312	32,466	28,301	7,127	4,797	10,520
26	Y.S.R. Kadapa	1,60,485	29,571	23,847	8,506	5,131	10,533
Total		21,67,177	2,22,947	1,70,069	43,047	34,096	65,898

STATEMENT –IV

District-wise details of guarantees extended to MSEs under the CGS during the last ten years in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam district:

CGS- Guarantees Approved - Andhra Pradesh- District-wise*											
[Amount in Rs. Crore]											
		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20	
S No.	DISTRICT	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantee approved
1	Ananthapuramu	1,978	29	818	25	1,036	29	1,971	61	6,097	233
2	Chittoor	1,572	41	1,112	33	374	26	825	37	3,349	91
3	East Godavari	1,926	39	1,534	42	768	36	2,893	98	5,120	144
4	Guntur	772	19	727	19	548	14	11,541	260	5,876	158
5	Krishna	2,264	47	1,306	37	409	27	1,532	91	6,692	222
6	Kurnool	1,134	33	833	34	365	24	750	32	3,351	78
7	Prakasam	1,392	29	897	44	655	42	1,241	66	2,660	80
8	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	1,713	30	1,383	20	1,125	21	1,215	45	3,433	88
9	Srikakulam	912	10	1,159	17	1,802	19	1,751	31	1,789	44
10	Visakhapatnam	2,181	70	2,112	69	1,280	67	2,522	141	4,918	219
11	Vizianagaram	444	10	704	11	956	15	1,470	39	1,450	44
12	West Godavari	1,149	20	609	16	246	12	1,068	40	3,848	104
13	Y.S.R. Kadapa	1,190	16	717	20	577	9	1,033	39	1,979	53
	TOTAL	18,627	393	13,911	386	10,141	342	29,812	979	50,562	1,557

CGS- Guarantees Approved - Andhra Pradesh- District-wise*											
[Amount in Rs. Crore]											
		FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25	
S No	DISTRICT	No. of	Amount of	No. of	Amount of	No. of	Amount of	No. of	Amount of	No. of	Amount

		guarantees approved	guarantees approved	guarantees approved	guarantees approved	guarantees approved	guarantees approved	guarantees approved	guarantees approved	guarantees approved	of guarantees approved
1	Ananthapuramu	11,553	108	4,141	133	36,222	438	8,151	447	9,286	602
2	Chittoor	11,818	113	3,040	87	4,020	176	5,433	353	8,648	520
3	East Godavari	20,639	196	5,525	136	13,654	271	8,162	471	10,379	754
4	Guntur	27,784	167	5,492	146	25,643	346	5,902	558	9,667	921
5	Krishna	11,372	197	6,080	221	25,176	445	9,687	708	13,305	1,182
6	Kurnool	8,192	88	3,831	101	28,258	298	7,773	327	9,545	548
7	Prakasam	16,112	74	3,842	95	23,961	253	4,616	341	6,247	397
8	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	7,821	107	1,699	83	28,359	298	6,543	446	7,956	582
9	Srikakulam	6,842	65	3,406	40	3,066	73	2,620	141	4,673	258
10	Visakhapatnam	12,102	202	3,823	206	10,934	397	6,957	762	10,998	1,144
11	Vizianagaram	5,097	72	1,608	43	2,047	65	2,339	164	4,204	257
12	West Godavari	18,114	137	5,348	104	16,151	259	5,187	360	8,065	615
13	Y.S.R. Kadapa	6,164	34	2,013	60	20,029	228	6,568	317	7,350	407
	TOTAL	1,63,610	1,560	49,848	1,456	2,37,520	3,545	79,938	5,395	1,10,323	8,189
* These districts include data for guarantees extended in the new districts formed in Andhra Pradesh from FY 2022–23 onwards.											

STATEMENT – V

District-wise details total amount of fund allocated, released and utilized during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam District under MSE-CDP Scheme under Common Facility Centres (CFCs) is as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Cluster	District	Date of approval	Project Cost	GoI Grant approved	Total GoI Grant released/utilized	Status
1.	CFC in Pulses & Pulses Products Cluster, Machavaram village, Rayavaram Mandal	East Godavari	16.11.2021	1483.06	1038.14	1038.14	Completed
2.	CFC in Printing Cluster, Kakinada	East Godavari	29.07.2021	1476.00	1033.20	929.88	Ongoing
3.	CFC in Gold Ornament Cluster, Jaggayyapeta	Krishna	19.08.2021	800.00	614.52	553.068	Ongoing
4.	CFC in Furniture Manufacturing Cluster	Rajahmundry	19.08.2021	1498.41	1048.88	734.216	Ongoing
5.	CFC in Hosiery & Readymade Garments Cluster	Nellore	26.11.2021	822.98	576.08	403.256	Ongoing
6.	CFC in Printing Cluster	Tirupati	07.06.2024	2519.26	1763.48	0.00	Ongoing
7.	CFC in Food Processing Cluster	Srikakulam	06.12.2024	2994.00	2095.00	0.00	Ongoing
8.	CFC in Coconut Cluster, Yalamanchili Mandal	West Godavari	23.09.2025	2997.45	2098.21	0.00	Ongoing
	CFC in Gold Ornaments Cluster, Mangalagiri	Guntur	17.10.2025	999.36	799.49	0.00	Ongoing
	Total			15590.52	11067.00	3658.56	

District-wise details total amount of fund allocated, released and utilized during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam District under MSE-CDP Scheme under Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects is as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of the ID projects	District	Date of final approval letter	Project Cost	GoI grant approved	GoI grant released	Status
1.	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate (Jewellery) at Machilipatnam	Krishna	16.11.21	817.44	572.21	200.00	Completed
2.	Up-gradation of Growth Centre at Hindupur	Anantapuram	16.11.21	715.06	443.71	200.00	Completed
3.	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at (Autonagar), Guntur	Guntur	17.11.21	691.97	416.75	200.00	Completed
4.	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Tanuku	West Godavari	22.06.23	1010.00	800.00	200.00	Ongoing
5.	Up-gradation of existing Industrial Estate at Nellimarla, District Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram	21.06.23	646.08	516.86	200.00	Ongoing
6.	Development of Flatted Factory Complex (FFC) at Atchutapuram, Gurajapalem Village, Rambilli Mandal	Visakhapatnam	03.07.23	1343.91	1032.56	200.00	Ongoing
7.	FFC at Peddapuram, Bhimavaram Village & Samalkot Mandal	Kakinada	06.11.23	1330.00	931.00	465.50	Ongoing
8.	New Industrial Estate at Pagali (Block-II), Pagali Village, Yerpedu Mandal	Tirupati	06.11.23	1030.00	721.00	360.50	Ongoing
9.	New Industrial Estate at Guttapadu, Orvakal Mandal	Kurnool	06.11.23	2140.00	1050.00	525.00	Ongoing

10.	FFC at IP, Pedagantyada	Visakhapatnam	06.11.23	757.00	529.90	264.95	Ongoing
11.	New Industrial Estate at 5- Venkatapuram, Chittoor Mandal & District	Chittoor	21.11.23	1430.00	1001.00	500.50	Ongoing
12.	New Industrial Estate at Gopavaram Village & Mandal	Y.S.R. Kadapa	07.11.23	1525.49	1050.00	525.00	Ongoing
13.	New Industrial Estate at Chandalur, Darsi Mandal	Prakasam	21.11.23	1076.41	753.49	376.745	Ongoing
14.	New Industrial Estate at Jagadurthy, Jagadurthy Village, Dhone Mandal	Nandyal	06.11.23	1045.99	732.19	366.095	Ongoing
15.	New Industrial Estate (phase-III) at Veerapanenigudem (V), Gannavaram Mandal & Krishna District	Krishna	06.11.23	1470.00	1029.00	514.50	Ongoing
16.	New Industrial Estate at Kalavacharla (Greenfield), Rajanagaram Mandal	East Godavari	21.11.23	2065.00	1050.00	525.00	Ongoing
17.	Flatted Factory Complex (FFC) at Pydibhimavaram, Ranastalam Mandal	Srikakulam	21.11.23	1460.00	1022.00	511.00	Ongoing
18.	New Industrial Estate at Kappalabanda Village, Puttaparthi Mandal	Sri Sathya Sai	21.11.23	1171.13	819.79	409.89	Ongoing
19.	New Industrial Estate at Koduru	Anakapalli	21.11.23	2686.00	1050.00	525.00	Ongoing
20.	New Industrial Estate at Narampeta, Narampeta Village, Atmakur Mandal	S.P.S.R. Nellore	06.11.23	2343.00	1050.00	525.00	Ongoing
21.	New Industrial Estate at Thatiguntapalli Village,	Annamayya	07.11.23	1592.53	1050.00	525.00	Ongoing

	Valmikipuram Mandal						
22.	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Autonagar Throvagunta, Ongole Mandal	Prakasam	14.05.25	1095.00	600.00	0.00	Ongoing
23.	New Industrial Estate at Brahmanapalle Village, Orvakal Mandal	Kurnool	15.05.25	851.99	596.39	0.00	Ongoing
24.	Flatted Factory Complex at UDL 2, Nagamangalam Village, Palamaner Mandal	Chittoor	15.05.25	1527.00	1050.00	0.00	Ongoing
25.	Flatted Factory Complex at Brahmanapalle, Brahmanapalle Village, Orvakal Mandal	Kurnool	15.05.25	1295.92	907.14	0.00	Ongoing
	Total			33116.92	20774.99	8119.68	

STATEMENT – VI

District wise progress of ESDP scheme in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam District during the last three years is as under:

S. No.	Name of District	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Programmes	Beneficiaries	Programmes	Beneficiaries	Programmes	Beneficiaries
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	1	25	2	93	2	90
2	Anakapalli	0	0	10	776	11	763
3	Anantapur	0	0	2	51	2	82
4	Annamayya	1	120	3	108	8	368
5	Bapatla	1	107	7	457	7	333
6	Chittoor	0	0	3	103	1	128
7	East Godavari	0	0	3	158	2	77
8	Eluru	1	25	4	215	4	156

9	Guntur	1	120	4	159	10	430
10	Kakinada	1	80	1	101	11	413
11	Konaseema	0	0	1	79	0	0
12	Krishna	1	105	3	107	63	2843
13	Kurnool	6	233	6	166	6	255
14	Nandyal	0	0	0	0	7	336
15	Ntr	1	25	13	610	11	657
16	Palnadu	0	0	1	25	4	160
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	0	0	2	82	3	110
18	Prakasam	0	0	3	114	3	176
19	Spsr Nellore	0	0	0	0	1	107
20	Srikakulam	3	101	17	730	8	330
21	Tirupati	1	25	7	363	3	177
22	Visakhapatnam	4	142	14	828	22	1252
23	Vizianagaram	1	67	2	263	2	209
24	West Godavari	1	117	0	0	7	413
25	Y.S.R.	2	132	5	172	3	228
Total		26	1424	113	5760	201	10093

SCIENTISTS IN CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD

3083. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

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

(a) the number of scientists currently employed at the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) office in Jaipur, the sanctioned strength and the reasons for existing vacancies;

(b) the current status of groundwater resources in Barmer and Rajasthan including levels of depletion, areas identified as critical and measures being implemented to address these challenges;

(c) the infrastructure deficiencies faced by CGWB scientists in Jaipur including the availability of vehicles for fieldwork and necessary equipment and the steps being taken to resolve these issues; and

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any recent studies or assessments on groundwater contamination in Rajasthan and if so, the key findings thereof?

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

(a): At present, 26 Scientific Officers of various disciplines (i.e Hydrogeology/ Geophysics/ Chemical/Hydrometeorology) are posted under CGWB, Western Region, Jaipur. Further, since the year 2019, CGWB has dispensed with the system of allocating office wise strength and officers are posted in different offices of CGWB as per the requirement.

(b): Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country including for the state of

Rajasthan, are being assessed annually, jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the latest assessment of 2025, the total annual ground water recharge for the state of Rajasthan is 12.87 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) and total annual ground water extraction is estimated as 17.10 BCM. Similarly, for Barmer district, the total annual ground water recharge is 0.385 BCM and Extraction is 0.469 BCM.

Regarding categorization of units in terms of their stage of ground water extraction, out of the total 302 Assessment Units (Blocks) in Rajasthan, 213 (70.53%) units have been categorized as 'Over- exploited' indicating ground water extraction exceeding the annually replenishable ground water recharge and 23 units (7.62 %) have been categorized as 'Critical'. Further, in Barmer district, 12 units are in Over-exploited and 2 units are in Critical category.

Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, several significant steps have already been taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries for sustainable development of ground water resources in the country, including Rajasthan. Some of the important ones are given below:-

i. Efforts of the Central government for augmenting the water/groundwater resources of the country, are mainly channeled through the flagship campaign of Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA). JSA is a time bound and mission

mode programme being conducted annually since 2019 by the M/o Jal Shakti, wherein all the efforts and funds under various schemes and projects are converged to deliver water harvesting and artificial recharge works on the ground.

Currently, JSA 2025 is underway in the country with special focus on over-exploited and critical districts. As per the available information, under JSA, completion of around 1.21 crore water conservation and artificial recharge works has been coordinated through convergence in the country in the last 4 years, with 6.54 lakh structures in Rajasthan and 1.65 lakh structures in Barmer, which has played a key role in enhancing the sustainability of ground water resources.

ii. To further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB): A Community-Driven Path to Water Sustainability in India has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister with a vision to make rain water harvesting a mass movement in the country. By promoting community ownership and responsibility, the initiative seeks to develop cost-effective, local solutions tailored to specific water challenges across different regions.

iii. M/o Jal Shakti has successfully demonstrated the efficacy of community led participatory ground water management through Atal Bhujal Yojana, which was implemented in 80 water stressed districts in 7 States, including Rajasthan. Construction of various rain water harvesting and recharge structures like check dams, ponds, shafts etc. as well as

promotion of micro irrigation was taken up under the scheme with an objective to augment the ground water resources and to reduce the strain on them through efficient water management practices.

iv. Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country, with 3,138 in Rajasthan and 97 in Barmer, leading to enhanced water storage and ground water recharge.

v. CGWB has also prepared the Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020, for the entire country providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 BCM (Billion cubic meter). The Master Plan recommends construction of about 7.70 lakhs rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge structures for Rajasthan, including Barmer, like Contour bunds, Check Dams, Injection wells, Sub-Surface Dykes etc.

vi. CGWB has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) under Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWM andR) Scheme with an aim to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization. Entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq. km, including 3.42 sq. km in Rajasthan, has been mapped under the scheme and district-wise management plans have been shared with

the respective State/District administrations for implementation.

vii. M/o Jal Shakti is promoting conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater and to reduce over-dependence on groundwater, surface water based Major and Medium irrigation projects have been taken up in the country under PMKSY-AIBP scheme in collaboration with States/UTs.

(c): As informed by the CGWB, no infrastructure deficiencies are being faced by CGWB scientists in Jaipur, Rajasthan and the availability of scientific equipment is adequate to carry out field studies. However, the Ministry has taken proactive steps to improve the infrastructure and logistics availability to all the offices of CGWB including that of Jaipur, Rajasthan.

(d): Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data of the country, including Rajasthan as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies conducted as per the approved Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Overall, the data on ground water quality indicates that the ground water in Rajasthan remains largely potable with localized occurrences of contaminants in isolated pockets.

Findings of the Annual Ground Water Quality Report 2025, regarding localized occurrence of contaminants such as fluoride, iron, salinity, nitrate etc. in Rajasthan are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Summary of ground water quality sample analysis in Rajasthan as per the Annual Ground Water Quality report 2025 of CGWB:

Parameter	No. of samples analyzed	% of Samples Exceeding Permissible Limits
Electrical conductivity (EC)/Salinity	643	47.12
Fluoride (F^-)	643	41.06
Nitrate (NO_3^{2-})	643	50.54
Iron (Fe)	100	7
Lead (Pb)	98	2.04

DAM REHABILITATION, SAFETY AUDITS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DRIP

3084. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

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

(a) the present status of projects under the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phases I, II and III including the number of dams covered and the progress made so far, State-wise including UT of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether the Government has identified any dams that are structurally weak, ageing or high-risk, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the remedial measures proposed for such dams have been finalised, if so, the details thereof and;

(d) the present status of the State Dam Safety Organisations (SDSOs) and State Committees for Dam Safety constituted under the Dam Safety Act and the States and Union Territories where these bodies are yet to be fully operationalised; and

(e) whether the Government proposes any additional support mechanism for rehabilitation of old or distressed dams, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): To improve the safety and operational performance of selected existing dams across the country along with institutional strengthening for dam safety, Govt. of India is implementing the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) with external funding. Under the DRIP Phase-I Programme, implemented during 2012–2021, a total of 223 existing dams across seven States were rehabilitated with financial assistance from the World Bank. State/Agency-wise details of dams rehabilitated under the DRIP-I Scheme, along with the corresponding expenditure incurred is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

After completion of DRIP Phase-I programme, Government of India has taken up DRIP Phase-II and III scheme. The scheme is of 10 years duration (2021-2031), being implemented in two phases, each of 6 years duration with 2 years of overlap with external funding. The scheme envisages the rehabilitation and safety enhancement of 736 dams spread across 19 States and three Central agencies, with a total financial outlay of Rs. 10,211 crores. DRIP Phase-II has become operational from 12th October 2021, and is being co-financed by the

World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank. The financial outlay for Phase II is Rs. 5,107 crores, while Phase III has an allocation of Rs. 5,104 crores.

Under the ongoing DRIP-II Scheme, rehabilitation proposals (called Project Screening Template, PST) of 162 dams amounting to Rs. 4,548 crores have been approved. Contracts amounting to Rs. 2776 crores have been awarded by the various Implementing States/agencies. The total expenditure under DRIP-II scheme up to 30th November 2025 is Rs. 1931 crores. Major physical rehabilitation works have been completed at 31 dams.

State/Agency-wise details of progress under DRIP-II Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

Further, as per the Cabinet approval for the DRIP-II and III Scheme, the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir does not form part of the Scheme.

(b) and (c): Responsibility for safety of dams, including its operation and maintenance rests primarily with dam owners. At present dam owners generally carry out the safety audit in terms of periodical pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspection of their dams. States have also constituted Dam Safety Review Panels for comprehensive audit of their dams. As per the compliance of Dam Safety Act 2021, dam owning agencies have reported the pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections of about 6524 and 6543 dams respectively for the year 2025.

As an outcome of pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections, dams are being categorized into three categories on the basis of urgency of

repairs/maintenance. Category-III requires minor remedial measures which are rectifiable during the year. Category-II indicates major deficiencies requiring prompt remedial measures and Category-I indicate the most serious deficiencies, which if left unattended, may lead to their failure.

As per the information provided by the National Dam Safety Authority, the pre-monsoon inspection reports of 2025 indicate that two specified dams have been classified under Category-I. These are the Medigadda Barrage in Telangana and the Lower Khajuri Dam in Uttar Pradesh. In addition, 216 dams have been categorized under Category-II. State-wise distribution of these Category-II dams is given in the enclosed **Statement-III.** The majority of States rely on established funding mechanisms, primarily through the ongoing DRIP-II Scheme, to implement retrofitting and rehabilitation measures for distressed dams. For dams outside the ambit of the DRIP framework, rehabilitation initiatives are supported through dedicated State resources.

Further, under DRIP Phase II and III, detailed safety assessments of dams are being undertaken through Dam Safety Review Panels (DSRP) constituted by the implementing agencies. To date, DSRP inspections of 274 dams have been completed, providing a thorough review of the safety concerns associated with these dams.

Based on the outcomes of the DSRP inspections and reviews, as of 30th November 2025, rehabilitation proposals for a total of 162 dams have been approved under the DRIP-II Scheme.

(d): In compliance with the provisions of the Act, all 31 dam-owning States and

Union Territories have constituted their respective State Committees on Dam Safety (SCDSs) and established the State Dam Safety Organisations (SDSOs). These institutional mechanisms are fully operational, thereby ensuring structured oversight, coordination, and implementation of dam safety measures at the State/UT level.

(e): The Dam Safety Act, 2021 stipulates that “Every owner of the specified dam shall earmark sufficient and specific funds for maintenance and repairs of the dam and for implementing the recommendations of the State Dam Safety Organisation.” Since dams in India are owned, operated, and maintained by State Government Departments/Boards, Central Public Sector Undertakings, or private agencies, the funds required for routine operation, maintenance (O and M), and rehabilitation are allocated by the respective agencies through their annual budgets.

Currently, major dam rehabilitation activities in India are primarily financed through the externally aided Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP), Phase-II and III.

STATEMENT-I

State/Agency wise Details of Dams and Completion Cost under DRIP Phase-I:

Implementing Agency	Dams	Completion Cost (Rs. Crore)
Madhya Pradesh WRD	25	146
Odisha WRD	26	336
Tamil Nadu WRD	69	506
Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation	20	163

Kerala WRD	16	271
Kerala SEB	37	124
CWC	--	201
Karnataka WRD	22	494
Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd	5	226
Damodar Valley Corporation	3	100
Total	**223**	**2567**

STATEMENT-II

State/Agency-wise details of progress under DRIP-II

S. No.	State/Agency	Present Allocation under DRIP-II	No of Dams whose PST approved	Amount of PST approved	Contract Awarded	Expenditure incurred	No of Dams where major rehabilitation works completed
		(in Rs Cr)	(Nos)	(in Rs Cr)	(in Rs Cr)	(in Rs Cr)	(Nos)
1	Andhra Pradesh WRD	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bhakra Beas Management Board	70	2	45.06	0	0	0
3	Chhattisgarh WRD	170	2	123.53	66.68	51.91	0
4	Damodar Valley Corporation	44	3	11.71	1.74	1.17	0
5	Goa WRD	58	1	28.24	0	0	0
6	Gujrat WRD	350	5	311.19	297.15	229.39	0
7	Jharkhand WRD	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Karnataka WRD	699	10	507.03	307.42	268.71	3
9a	Kerala SEBL	90	15	76.2	59	57.84	2
9b	Kerala WRD	130	6	87.38	66.4	45.15	0
10	Maharashtra WRD	379	10	261.80	213.1	65.87	0
11	Manipur WRD	98	2	153.82	143.57	59.71	0
12	MePGCL	150	4	280	145.45	71.90	0
13	MP WRD	186	8	124.55	57.76	30.18	0
14	Odisha WRD	100	13	916.45	38.95	36.55	3
15	Punjab WRD	71	7	24.57	0	0.36	0
16	Rajasthan WRD	503	15	516.16	164.15	163.86	8
17a	Tamil Nadu GECL	260	21	176.68	138.45	148.32	9

17b	Tamil Nadu WRD	510	7	319.38	266.68	277.35	0
18	Telangana WRD	100	2	5.08	0	0	0
19	Uttarakhand JVNL	300	6	274	252.95	206.55	4
20	Uttar Pradesh I and WRD	354	18	186.9	53.87	21.05	1
21	West Bengal I and WD	200	5	119	64.76	54.33	1
22	CWC	285	-		247	141.02	0
23	Spillover of DRIP-I				191.16		-
	Total	**5107**	**162**	**4548.73**	**2776.24**	**1931.22**	**31**

STATEMENT-III

State-wise distribution of Category-II dams

S. No.	State	Number of Dams in Category II based on Pre-Monsoon Inspection of 2025
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	7
3	Bihar	1
4	Chhattisgarh	24
5	Gujarat	6
6	Haryana	2
7	Jharkhand	10
8	Karnataka	3
9	Kerala	9
10	Maharashtra	50
11	Meghalaya	6
12	Manipur	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	24
14	Nagaland	1
15	Odisha	4
16	Punjab	4
17	Rajasthan	1
18	Sikkim	1
19	Telangana	18

20	Tamil Nadu	19
21	Uttarakhand	5
22	Uttar Pradesh	12
23	West Bengal	5
	TOTAL	**216**

DEVELOPMENT OF KISHANGANJ AIRPORT

3085. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed or approved an airport in Kishanganj district of Bihar under the Regional Connectivity Scheme-UDAN;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the stage of approval, land identification and timelines for project initiation;

(c) whether any feasibility study, site inspection or technical assessment has been carried out for establishing an airport in Kishanganj and if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the total funds sanctioned, released and utilised so far for the development of airports and heliports in Bihar under the UDAN scheme, district-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to expedite the development of an airport at Kishanganj in view of its strategic location near the Bengal border and increasing passenger demand and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (e): Kishanganj airstrip, Bihar is available in the tentative list of unserved airports in the UDAN scheme document.

However, no routes connecting the Kishanganj airstrip have been awarded to any airline for the operation of RCS flights till the completion of five rounds of bidding conducted to date. Therefore, the airstrip is not taken for its revival under the UDAN scheme.

As per provisions of the UDAN Scheme, revival / upgradation of unserved and underserved airports is undertaken upon its identification through valid bid and award to the SAO (Selected Airline Operator).

In case, any airline submits a bid for routes connecting to Kishanganj Airstrip in future rounds of bidding, the same will be considered as per the scheme provisions.

The details of total funds sanctioned and utilised so far for the development of airports in Bihar under the UDAN scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of total funds sanctioned and utilised so far for the development of airports in Bihar under the UDAN scheme (Rs. In Cr.):

S. No.	Airport	RCS BUDGET	Total Expenditure
1.	Darbhanga	127.82	127.82

2.	Birpur	25.00	0.41
3.	Madhubani	25.00	0.41
4.	Muzaffarpur	25.00	0.41
5.	Saharsa	25.00	0.41
6.	Munger	25.00	0.41
7.	Valmiki Nagar	25.00	0.41
8.	Purnea	40.00	40.00
Total		**317.82**	**170.28**

बिजली सुरक्षा मानकों का अनुपालन

3086. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कई स्थानों पर बिजली सुरक्षा मानकों का अपर्याप्त पालन या पालन में कमी से दुर्घटनाओं और विद्युत खतरों का जोखिम पैदा हो रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त क्षेत्र में ओवरलोडेड ट्रांसफार्मर, खराब तारों, खुले बिजली के खंभों और कम वोल्टेज वाली लाइनों की पहचान करने, उन्हें बदलने या अपग्रेड करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या विद्युत निरीक्षण कार्यालय ने हाल ही में सोनीपत में कोई सुरक्षा ऑडिट, निरीक्षण या जागरुकता अभियान चलाया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो बिजली सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने, दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने, आधुनिक सुरक्षा उपकरण स्थापित करने और उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली के सुरक्षित उपयोग के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): ऊर्जा विभाग, हरियाणा सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरे पैदा करने

वाले किसी विशिष्ट विद्युत संस्थापन की सूचना नहीं दी गई है।

(ख): हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, उत्तर हरियाणा बिजली वितरण निगम लिमिटेड (यूएचबीवीएनएल) नियमित रूप से ओवरलोडेड वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों की पहचान करता है और तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर उनके संवर्धन या अतिरिक्त ट्रांसफार्मर की संस्थापना के लिए आवश्यक उपाय करता है। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (अब तक) के दौरान, लगभग 750 वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों को सोनीपत सर्कल में अपग्रेड किया गया है। इसके अलावा, वितरण लाइनों में कमियों, जैसे कि घिसे-पिटे या सैगिंग कंडक्टर, पर नियमित रूप से ध्यान दिया जाता है।

(ग): हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, सोनीपत जिले में नियमित विद्युत सुरक्षा निगरानी जारी है और राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र के तहत विद्युत सुरक्षा निरीक्षक द्वारा हाल की अवधि में अलग से कोई विशेष सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा या जागरूकता अभियान आयोजित नहीं किया गया।

तथापि, यूएचबीवीएनएल ने दुर्घटनाओं के जोखिम को कम करने के लिए वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों की फेंसिंग का कार्य आरंभ किया है। इसके अलावा, उपभोक्ताओं को जनता दरबार के माध्यम से संवेदनशील बनाया जा रहा है और पैम्फलेट के माध्यम से जानकारी का प्रसार किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, केंद्र सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाली विद्युत संस्थापनाओं जैसे राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी, उद्यमिता और प्रबंधन संस्थान (एनआईएफटीईएम) और पावर ग्रिड कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (पीजीसीआईएल) का ससमय निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

(घ): विद्युत सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने, दुर्घटनाओं रोकथाम, आधुनिक सुरक्षा उपकरणों को तैनात करने और विद्युत के सुरक्षित उपयोग पर उपभोक्ता जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

I. विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 53 (क) और 177 (2) (ख) के अनुसार, केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) ने विद्युत सुरक्षा, दुर्घटना रोकथाम और जान-माल की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सुरक्षा और विद्युत आपूर्ति विनियमों से संबंधित उपायों को अधिसूचित किया

है।

II. विद्युत सुरक्षा निरीक्षक जनता को विद्युत सुरक्षा के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिए सोनीपत सहित देश भर में नियमित आधार पर विद्युत सुरक्षा जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित कर रहे हैं।

WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS SECTOR

3087. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to enhance women's participation and employment opportunities in the transport and logistics sector, in view of the sector's rapid expansion and potential for inclusive growth;

(b) if so, the major initiatives undertaken by the Government to encourage women's training, skilling and entrepreneurship in areas such as electric mobility, logistics parks and transport management;

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen gender-responsive policies, workplace safety measures and awareness programmes to promote greater inclusion of women in this sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the Government is collaborating with State Governments, industry bodies and civil society organisations to ensure sustained progress in women's participation across various branches of transport and logistics?

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

(a) to (d): The Government has taken the following steps to enhance women's participation and employment in the transport and logistics sector through skill development, entrepreneurship promotion, workplace safety measures and coordinated efforts with stakeholders:

1. As per the scheme guidelines for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs), Government will give preference to those agencies who submit the proposal for setting up of RDTC for women only. In such centres, training will be imparted by lady instructors and trainee will be women only.

2. Under the Motor Vehicle Aggregator Guidelines, 2025, as amended on 15.12.2025, a provision has been introduced enabling female passengers to opt for female drivers on aggregator applications, thereby supporting enhanced participation of women in the sector.

3. In the Chief Secretaries' Conference held in January, 2023 at New Delhi, all States/UTs were requested to make sincere efforts to increase the number of women bus conductors and drivers in State Transport Undertaking buses, as well as in taxis, including app-based cabs.

4. **In addition**, the Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken following steps to address women safety concerns thereby

contributing to safer commuting option for women:

i) Notification G.S.R. 1095(E) dated 28th November 2016, amending the Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR), 1989 mandated the installation of Vehicle Location Tracking Device (VLTD) and one or more Emergency Buttons in all public service vehicles except two wheelers, E-rickshaw and three wheelers.

ii) Approved a scheme (on 15th January, 2020) for implementation of "Development, Customization, Deployment and Management of State-wise vehicle tracking platform for Safety and Enforcement as per AIS 140 Specifications in States / UTs under Nirbhaya Framework" at a total estimated cost of Rs. 463.90 crore.

The proposed system aims to enhance the safety of women and girl children by establishing Monitoring Centers across States/UTs to track Public Service Vehicles fitted with location tracking devices and emergency buttons, monitor alerts, and coordinate with the State Emergency Response Support System (SERSS). Proposals have been received from all 36 States/UTs, of which 18 have so far commissioned these centres.

iii) The **Motor Vehicle Aggregator Guidelines, 2025** provided for a comprehensive set of safety measures to protect women passengers, including compulsory gender-sensitivity training for drivers, deployment of AIS-140 compliant vehicle location tracking systems with panic buttons linked to aggregator and State control rooms, round-the-clock

monitoring through dedicated control rooms and call centres, prohibition of child-lock misuse, and strict compliance with passenger safety laws, supported by app-based features such as live location sharing, driver identification, multilingual support, zero-tolerance for substance abuse, cyber-security safeguards and emergency alert mechanisms to enable real-time assistance and grievance redressal.

BENEFICIARIES ENROLLED UNDER PMUY

3088. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the total number of beneficiaries enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) during the last five years and as on 31st August 2025, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of people who actually received benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana during the last five years including the number of free LPG connections distributed, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the average number of LPG cylinder refills per beneficiary under PMUY during the last five years and as on 31st August 2025, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the number of PMUY beneficiaries who regularly refill LPG cylinders including those who did not refill cylinders or refilled only one cylinder during the last three years, if so, the details

thereof, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(e) the total number of domestic LPG consumers who have opted out of the LPG subsidy during the last five years, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to take measures to improve sustained LPG usage among PMUY beneficiaries and review the subsidy framework in view of increasing LPG prices, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. As on 01.12.2025, there were about 10.35 crore PMUY connections across the country.

Government has recently approved the release of 25 lakh additional LPG connections under PMUY during FY 2025-26.

State/UT-wise, details of number of PMUY connection**s** during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b)**:** State/UT-wise, details of number of LPG connections released under PMUY during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): Refill Consumption rates of PMUY beneficiaries during the last five years in terms of number of 14.2 Kg refills taken per year per household are as follows:

FY	Per Connection consumption (in terms of 14.2 Kg refills/consumer/Year)
2021-22	3.68
2022-23	3.71
2023-24	3.95
2024-25	4.47
2025-26 (till Aug-25)	4.83

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

State-wise and Year-wise, per connection refill consumption of PMUY Beneficiaries (in terms of 14.2 Kg LPG refills) during last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d): During 2024-25, around 86% of PMUY beneficiaries took at least one refill. State/UT-wise details of PMUY consumers who have not taken any refill or taken only one refill during last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

A comprehensive third-party evaluation was conducted by Research and Development Initiative (RDI). This evaluation alongwith various other independent studies and reports have shown that PMUY scheme has had a significant positive impact on the lives of rural households, especially women and families in rural and remote areas.

(e): State/UT-wise, numbers of customers who have opted out of LPG subsidy as on the beginning of the last five financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

(f): India imports about 60% of its LPG requirement and accordingly prices of LPG in the country are linked to its prices in the international market. While the average Saudi CP (international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose by 21% (from US$ 385/MT in July 2023 to US$ 466/MT in November 2025), the prices of

domestic LPG were reduced by about 22% (from Rs. 1103 in August 2023 to Rs. 853 in November 2025).

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, in May 2022 Government started a targeted subsidy of Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers. LPG prices were reduced by Rs. 200 in August, 2023 and Rs. 100 in March, 2024 for all domestic LPG consumers. In October 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections).

For FY 2025-26, Government is providing targeted subsidy of Rs.300/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for upto 9 refills of 14.2 Kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers.

The retail selling price of a 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is currently Rs. 853 in Delhi. After a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300/cylinder to PMUY consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs.553 per cylinder (in Delhi). For PMUY consumers, effective price for domestic LPG has been reduced by about 39% (from Rs. 903 in August 2023 to Rs. 553 in November 2025).

During the period 2020-21 to 2022-23, Saudi CP (international benchmark for LPG pricing) went up from $415 per MT to $712 per MT. However, the increase in international prices was not fully passed in retail prices, due to which the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) suffered significant losses. To compensate the OMCs for these losses, Government paid a one-time

compensation of Rs. 22,000 crore to OMCs in FY 2022-23.

The international prices of LPG again went up during 2024-25 and continue to remain high. However, to insulate consumers from fluctuations in international LPG prices, the increase in cost was not passed on to consumers of domestic LPG which led to significant losses for the three OMCs. Despite these losses, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have ensured continuous supplies of domestic LPG in the country at affordable prices. To compensate the OMCs for these losses, Government has recently approved a compensation of Rs. 30,000 crore to the OMCs.

As a result of various steps taken by Government to improve access and affordability of domestic LPG for PMUY consumers, per connection consumption of PMUY beneficiaries (in terms of no. of 14.2 kg LPG cylinder refills taken per year) has increased from 3.68 in FY 2021-22 to 4.47 in FY 2024-25.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise, PMUY connections during last five years

State/UT	As on 01.04.2021	As on 01.04.2022	As on 01.04.2023	As on 01.04.2024	As on 01.04.2025	As on 01.09.2025
Andaman and Nicobar	12,602	13,403	13,447	13,827	13,822	13,820
Andhra Pradesh	3,91,625	4,16,861	5,12,437	9,68,332	9,73,213	9,71,410
Arunachal Pradesh	44,670	47,818	49,247	53,789	53,794	53,692
Assam	34,74,326	39,79,854	44,14,806	50,92,071	50,97,344	50,94,699
Bihar	85,23,573	1,00,94,557	1,07,33,364	1,16,19,851	1,16,28,502	1,16,25,634
Chandigarh	87	92	659	2,025	2,028	2,025
Chhattisgarh	29,88,523	33,51,181	34,92,221	37,85,197	38,01,362	38,00,785
Dadra Nagar-Haveli Daman and Diu	15,166	15,050	15,033	17,812	17,791	17,742
Delhi	76,190	98,756	1,42,164	2,56,931	2,59,579	2,58,973
Goa	1,081	1,081	1,265	1,956	1,955	1,949
Gujarat	28,99,233	34,38,252	38,43,237	43,04,694	43,08,245	43,05,956
Haryana	7,26,751	7,38,980	7,67,322	11,12,992	11,15,081	11,13,412
Himachal Pradesh	1,35,960	1,38,382	1,40,822	1,50,837	1,50,692	1,50,514
Jammu and Kashmir	12,30,134	12,38,847	12,45,438	12,69,743	12,69,651	12,69,261
Jharkhand	32,58,502	34,74,963	36,46,220	38,95,366	38,94,458	38,92,955
Karnataka	31,43,099	34,66,468	37,57,704	41,48,108	41,46,532	41,41,882
Kerala	2,56,136	3,00,498	3,41,187	3,87,761	3,87,759	3,87,466
Ladakh	11,072	11,099	11,090	11,089	11,085	11,080
Lakshwadeep	292	302	309	365	370	370
Madhya Pradesh	71,43,875	79,38,596	82,27,427	88,32,154	88,46,577	88,44,252
Maharashtra	44,19,772	46,98,339	48,90,055	52,15,785	52,17,287	52,12,649
Manipur	1,56,398	1,78,392	2,02,029	2,24,999	2,24,916	2,24,879

Meghalaya	1,50,526	1,73,142	2,14,928	3,16,624	3,17,155	3,16,942
Mizoram	28,122	29,645	33,595	36,031	36,006	35,985
Nagaland	54,096	77,111	91,807	1,22,199	1,22,138	1,22,047
Odisha	47,36,666	51,88,279	53,19,685	55,47,343	55,49,146	55,47,370
Puducherry	13,568	14,218	14,833	19,322	19,389	19,408
Punjab	12,19,883	12,35,939	12,83,976	13,59,705	13,59,256	13,57,645
Rajasthan	63,59,564	66,20,356	69,27,163	73,77,084	73,81,006	73,76,637
Sikkim	8,752	12,457	13,795	19,911	19,872	19,867
Tamil Nadu	32,37,695	34,50,256	37,04,058	41,01,978	40,99,805	40,96,816
Telangana	10,71,393	11,11,322	11,52,850	11,85,624	11,84,171	11,82,783
Tripura	2,71,530	2,71,904	2,83,503	3,15,462	3,16,411	3,16,367
Uttar Pradesh	1,47,33,034	1,67,18,454	1,75,03,067	1,85,92,478	1,85,93,754	1,85,83,589
Uttarakhand	4,03,234	4,49,877	4,96,450	5,30,167	5,30,076	5,29,457
West Bengal	88,39,050	1,09,08,400	1,23,72,225	1,23,76,395	1,23,74,688	1,23,71,742

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise, details of number of LPG connections released under PMUY during the last five years:

State-wise Connections released under PMUY scheme				
State/UT	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	811	46	383	-
Andhra Pradesh	25,222	95,672	4,55,997	3,203
Arunachal Pradesh	3,457	1,514	4,544	9
Assam	5,11,073	4,24,243	6,77,955	8,138
Bihar	16,13,210	6,39,296	8,85,019	9,662
Chandigarh	5	569	1,366	-
Chhattisgarh	3,73,735	1,44,003	2,93,324	16,605
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	39	14	2,795	2
Delhi	22,638	43,594	1,14,936	2,941
Goa	-	141	692	-
Gujarat	5,40,537	4,06,881	4,62,062	4,795
Haryana	13,675	29,097	3,45,912	2,333
Himachal Pradesh	2,058	2,525	10,089	54
Jammu and Kashmir	9,415	7,110	25,324	367
Jharkhand	2,19,486	1,74,072	2,49,411	1,559
Karnataka	3,28,275	2,93,751	3,91,934	695
Kerala	44,456	40,802	46,564	97
Ladakh	28	1	2	-
Lakshadweep	10	14	61	-
Madhya Pradesh	7,95,859	2,92,462	6,05,761	15,730
Maharashtra	2,81,997	1,94,467	3,27,823	3,523
Manipur	22,025	23,691	22,970	-
Meghalaya	22,628	41,847	1,01,774	1,385
Mizoram	1,523	3,962	2,436	22
Nagaland	21,977	14,956	30,324	68
Odisha	4,55,549	1,37,729	2,26,972	2,798
Puducherry	655	616	4,485	20
Punjab	17,132	48,514	75,928	53
Rajasthan	2,64,503	3,10,247	4,51,692	7,030
Sikkim	3,707	1,341	6,116	-
Tamil Nadu	2,14,225	2,57,068	3,97,716	1,849
Telangana	40,198	41,845	32,890	336
Tripura	5,827	11,673	31,959	1,060
Uttar Pradesh	20,00,914	7,98,372	10,90,440	5,861
Uttarakhand	46,778	48,157	33,756	151
West Bengal	20,96,373	14,69,708	6,107	2,108

Note: No PMUY connection was released in 2020-21

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

STATEMENT-III

State-wise and Year-wise per connection consumption of PMUY Beneficiaries during last five years:

STATE/UT	Per Connection Consumption of PMUY Beneficiaries (in terms of 14.2 Kg Refill/Year)				
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*
Chandigarh	5.14	5.80	4.88	7.26	7.08
Delhi	6.32	7.83	6.61	7.57	7.46
Haryana	5.39	6.03	6.10	6.76	6.81
Himachal Pradesh	4.08	4.07	4.08	4.47	4.46
Jammu and Kashmir	2.92	3.12	3.43	4.03	4.21
Ladakh	3.49	3.85	2.97	4.54	5.83
Punjab	4.96	5.23	5.52	5.63	5.37
Rajasthan	4.12	4.38	4.45	4.93	5.17
Uttar Pradesh	4.14	4.06	4.56	5.08	5.54
Uttarakhand	4.77	4.74	4.88	5.04	5.26
Andaman and Nicobar	4.10	4.37	5.60	6.06	5.44
Arunachal Pradesh	3.74	3.73	3.77	4.14	4.20
Assam	2.72	2.91	2.96	3.36	3.69
Bihar	3.92	3.64	3.82	4.15	4.64
Jharkhand	2.55	2.51	2.73	3.20	3.89
Manipur	5.04	5.12	4.24	4.40	4.34
Meghalaya	2.65	2.94	2.40	2.60	3.05
Mizoram	4.80	4.84	4.70	5.37	5.51
Nagaland	3.46	3.49	3.23	3.97	4.61
Odisha	3.02	3.10	3.46	4.03	4.47
Sikkim	3.46	3.61	3.62	4.77	5.31
Tripura	2.68	2.66	2.67	3.20	3.68
West Bengal	3.49	3.47	3.90	4.78	5.20
Chhattisgarh	1.81	1.73	1.92	2.39	2.66
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.34	4.72	4.92	4.92	4.68
Goa	4.62	4.35	3.93	4.27	4.51
Gujarat	4.49	4.68	4.76	5.31	5.72
Madhya Pradesh	2.92	2.97	3.11	3.50	3.93
Maharashtra	4.23	4.44	4.62	5.19	5.58
Andhra Pradesh	3.81	4.07	3.73	4.42	4.82
Karnataka	4.53	4.71	4.76	5.35	5.69
Kerala	4.13	4.19	3.99	4.40	4.84
Lakshadweep	4.05	3.47	3.82	3.60	4.37
Puducherry	6.14	5.95	6.25	6.91	7.33
Tamil Nadu	4.12	4.28	4.38	4.81	5.04
Telangana	3.47	3.62	3.47	3.67	3.84

*FY 2025-26 – Based on the consumption during Apr-Aug'25 prorated for entire FY

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

STATEMENT-IV

State/UT-wise details of PMUY Consumers who have not taken refill, taken one refill during last three years:

State/UT	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25	
	PMUY Beneficiaries not taken any refill	PMUY Beneficiaries taken only one refill	PMUY Beneficiaries not taken any refill	PMUY Beneficiaries taken only one refill	PMUY Beneficiaries not taken any refill	PMUY Beneficiaries taken only one refill
Andaman and Nicobar	1,125	733	1,041	590	1,433	315
Andhra Pradesh	31,670	58,646	1,00,811	3,04,230	60,447	96,791
Arunachal Pradesh	8,090	6,582	9,705	9,462	8,932	5,958
Assam	10,51,029	9,02,994	12,80,551	11,10,869	14,88,148	7,10,721
Bihar	10,70,552	18,82,763	13,94,091	19,52,673	15,20,952	17,14,709
Chandigarh	9	112	99	557	43	94
Chhattisgarh	12,71,260	8,98,108	12,62,743	10,17,053	12,32,813	7,63,421
Dadra and Nagar Haveli/ Daman and Diu	44	515	449	2,034	660	778
Delhi	5,239	6,366	10,393	41,909	10,294	8,141
Goa	53	213	72	501	84	168
Gujarat	2,44,519	4,04,117	3,45,994	5,76,510	2,92,156	3,48,942
Haryana	38,539	39,876	57,640	1,54,638	44,458	44,616
Himachal Pradesh	14,522	16,829	14,450	22,861	14,541	16,305
Jammu and	1,31,341	2,70,094	1,87,121	2,47,285	1,48,549	2,67,191

Kashmir						
Jharkhand	8,72,565	8,20,718	9,59,833	8,41,603	9,42,495	6,89,726
Karnataka	2,01,699	3,52,309	2,90,266	4,95,555	2,77,586	2,90,832
Kerala	24,203	32,865	35,730	58,753	39,509	35,479
Ladakh	439	1,288	2,311	1,835	752	744
Lakshadweep	26	27	24	69	22	31
Madhya Pradesh	13,18,596	16,87,280	16,08,366	19,00,970	16,65,720	16,09,119
Maharashtra	2,77,828	5,26,873	4,19,240	6,09,345	3,40,848	4,68,553
Manipur	16,777	19,200	27,925	31,208	20,576	15,925
Meghalaya	53,686	39,424	67,288	1,15,215	92,539	67,570
Mizoram	3,037	4,376	3,962	4,839	5,804	2,900
Nagaland	16,164	16,549	19,909	35,085	24,140	17,400
Odisha	8,14,363	11,40,848	9,29,890	9,93,653	8,34,455	8,38,703
Puducherry	509	908	1,029	1,683	1,004	758
Punjab	90,233	88,406	93,622	1,04,896	1,21,114	99,523
Rajasthan	3,29,397	8,32,246	5,59,606	10,28,137	6,46,146	8,08,156
Sikkim	2,763	2,806	1,870	6,327	3,131	2,336
Tamil Nadu	2,69,965	3,83,341	3,52,734	5,09,629	3,91,044	3,43,158
Telangana	73,935	1,45,225	1,32,982	1,65,400	1,38,890	1,52,494
Tripura	1,05,116	37,134	1,21,223	52,361	1,30,407	30,041
Uttar Pradesh	16,81,620	22,47,166	15,21,472	22,79,939	18,27,825	19,06,194
Uttarakhand	44,203	61,895	58,421	63,945	64,325	54,368
West Bengal	18,19,143	25,45,208	21,75,329	19,10,695	20,87,818	15,63,512

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

STATEMENT-V

State/UT-wise, number of customers who have opted out of LPG subsidy as on the beginning of the last five financial years:

(Figures are rounded off to the nearest thousands)

Sr. No.	State/UT	01-04-2021	01-04-2022	01-04-2023	01-04-2024	01-04-2025
1	Jammu And Kashmir	154.9	154.6	158	158.5	150.2
2	Himachal Pradesh	71.2	71.5	74.2	74.9	79.9
3	Punjab	413.5	414.2	461.5	463.7	471.7
4	Chandigarh	19.1	19.2	20.5	20.6	20.0
5	Uttarakhand	154.8	157.6	160.6	165.4	169.7
6	Haryana	356.5	362.4	385.4	395.2	436.3
7	Delhi	846.8	853.6	874.4	923.2	985.6
8	Rajasthan	713.1	716.5	754.6	757.4	730.2
9	Uttar Pradesh	1351.1	1355.1	1396.4	1408.3	1406.9
10	Bihar	434.9	435.6	436.4	438.6	418.0
11	Sikkim	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.0
12	Arunachal Pradesh	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.8	22.6
13	Nagaland	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.6
14	Manipur	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	37.8
15	Mizoram	44	44	44	44	34.8
16	Tripura	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.9	20.2
17	Meghalaya	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9
18	Assam	189.8	190.5	191.2	191.5	180.1
19	West Bengal	357.7	360.1	363	367.4	382.9
20	Jharkhand	101.4	102.5	103	104	102.4
21	Odisha	169.1	171.3	173.3	174.5	170.2
22	Chhattisgarh	142.4	142.8	143.3	144	158.1
23	Madhya Pradesh	455.8	456.5	468.4	470.4	467.9
24	Gujarat	485.8	490.6	534.8	546	559.6
27	Maharashtra	1772.9	1789.1	1924.7	1965.3	2012.1
28	Andhra Pradesh	233.9	234.1	240.5	241.4	252.8
29	Karnataka	752.1	754.8	759.5	775	753.3
30	Goa	45.5	46.3	46.8	47.9	51.7
31	Lakshadweep	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
32	Kerala	302.8	303.9	304.8	308.2	343.1
33	Tamil Nadu	671.3	674.7	680.6	692.6	691.1
34	Puducherry	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.5
35	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.1
36	Telangana	379.8	380.2	381.4	388.5	395.1

37	Ladakh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.7
38	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	14.1	14	14.4	14.8	15.7

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

PM-VISHWAKARMA YOJANA IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3089. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of PM-Vishwakarma Yojana in Konaseema district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of beneficiaries registered and enrolled under the Scheme in Konaseema district till date, trade-wise;

(c) the number and details of training centres sanctioned under the Scheme in Konaseema district, including their locations, implementing agencies and trades for which training is being provided;

(d) whether any of these training centres are currently operational, if so, the details thereof and the number of artisans undergoing training at each centre;

(e) whether the Government has received/approved any proposals for establishing additional training centres under the Scheme in Konaseema district, if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of beneficiaries who have received skill training, certification, toolkit distribution and financial assistance under the Scheme in

Konaseema district; and

(g) the funds sanctioned, released, utilised under the Scheme during the last three years in Konaseema district of Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b): PM Vishwakarma scheme was launched on 17.09.2023, to provide end-to-end holistic support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades who work with their hands and tools. As of 15.12.2025, 1.03 lakh artisans have enrolled under the scheme in the district of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema out of which 6,535 artisans have been successfully registered after the process of three stage verification. The trade-wise beneficiaries in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema district is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(c): The Skilling component under PM Vishwakarma is being implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The details of training centres, including their locations and trades under PM Vishwakarma in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema district are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d): As per the information received from Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), the following training centre is currently operational:

S. no.	TC ID	TC Name	Trade
1	TC-326892	National Federation of Farmers' Procurement, Processing and Retailing Cooperatives of India Ltd, (NACOF)	Malakaar and Washerman (Dhobi)

As on 12.12.2025, no training is underway in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Konaseema district, Andhra Pradesh.

(e): The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is continuously assessing the requirements for expanding training infrastructure under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme. At present, no additional training centre has been formally approved specifically for Konaseema district beyond the centres already sanctioned.

(f): The number of beneficiaries who have received skill training, certification, toolkit distribution and financial assistance under the Scheme in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema district is as follows:-

PMV Certificate issued	Completed Basic Training	Loan sanctioned	Loan amount (Rs. in Crore)	Toolkit Delivered
6,535	5,079	1,044	9.46	568

(g): As PM Vishwakarma is a Centre Sector Scheme; State/U.T./District wise funds are not allocated.

STATEMENT-I

No. of beneficiaries registered in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema, Andhra Pradesh under PM Vishwakarma:

S. No.	Trade Name	No. of beneficiaries registered
1	Armourer	8
2	Barber (Naai)	633
3	Basket/Mat/Broom Maker/Coir Weaver	803
4	Boat Maker	25
5	Carpenter (Suthar/Badhai)	1,607
6	Cobbler (Charmakar)/Shoesmith / Footwear Artisan	407
7	Doll and Toy Maker (Traditional)	66
8	Fishing Net Maker	429
9	Garland Maker (Malakaar)	377
10	Goldsmith (Sonar)	95

S. No.	Trade Name	No. of beneficiaries registered
11	Hammer and Tool Kit Maker	130
12	Locksmith	14
13	Masons (Rajmistri)	0
14	Metal Smith/Metal Caster (Dhatu-Shilpi)	57
15	Potter (Kumhaar)	179
16	Sculptor (Moortikar, Stone Carver), Stone Breaker	55
17	Tailor (Darzi)	1
18	Washerman (Dhobi)	1,649
Grand Total (All Trades)		**6,535**

STATEMENT-II

Details of training centres, including their locations and trades under PM Vishwakarma in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema district.

S. No.	TC ID	Training Centre Name	Training Centre Address	Trade
1	TC300950	Shritech-Ap-Konaseema-P. Gannavaram	D.no.7-47, Lakshmi Pvt ITI, Police Station Road, P.Gannavaram, Dr.B.R Ambedkar Konaseema,533240	Barber (Naai) Carpenter (Suthar) Washerman (Dhobi)
2	TC301048	Shritech-Ap-Konaseema-Amalapuram	C/o Elim Pvt ITI, Erra Vanthena Main Road, Amalapuram, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema - 533201	Barber (Naai) Basket Maker/ Weaver: Mat maker/ Coir Weaver/ Broom maker Carpenter (Suthar) Potter (Kumhar) Washerman (Dhobi)
3	TC301626	Shritech-Ap-Konaseema-Mummidivaram	4- 100/1 Usha Kiran Itc,Chintala Cheruvu road, Mummidivaram, Dr. Br. Ambedkar konaseema,533216	Barber (Naai) Carpenter (Suthar) Washerman (Dhobi)
4	TC304322	Medhavi Foundation-Mandapeta 2	1st Ward.Sachvalayam, Chowdary Gari Petrol Bunk Road, Gollalagunta Mandapeta - 533308, Konaseema	Goldsmith (Sunar)

5	TC310098	Ica-Pmv-Ap-Ramachandrapuram	2-1-53/2, Main road, Municipal High school zone area, Kammavarisavaram , Ramachandrapuram -533255	Washerman (Dhobi)
6	TC311161	Ica-Pmv-Ap-Konaseema-Mandapeta	4-17-14, behind blind school 2nd floor, Tarvanipeta, Mandapeta - 533308	Basket Maker/ Weaver: Mat maker/ Coir Weaver/ Broom maker
				Carpenter (Suthar)
				Cobbler (Charmakar)/Shoesmith/Footwear
				Washerman (Dhobi)
7	TC311525	Shritech-Ap-Mandapeta	D.no:1-454, Surya Chandra Paper Mill Road, Maredubaka, Mandapeta, DR.B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema, 533308	Basket Maker/ Basket Weaver: Mat maker/ Coir Weaver/ Broom maker
				Fishing Net Maker
				Washerman (Dhobi)
8	TC313862	Ica-Pmv-Ap-Konaseema-Atreyapuram	Mahatma Gandhi Junior college GROUND, Bus stand opp, Atreyapuram, Dr. Ambedkar konaseema	Basket Maker/ Weaver: Mat maker/ Coir Weaver/ Broom maker
				Fishing Net Maker
				Goldsmith (Sunar)
				Malakaar
				Washerman (Dhobi)
9	TC316808	Ica-Pmv-Ap-Konseema-Draksharma	Prathiba Junior College, Draksharama, Dr B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	Cobbler (Charmakar)/ Shoesmith/ Footwear
				Fishing Net Maker
				Hammer and Tool Kit Maker
10	TC318413	Ica-Pmv-Ap-Kothapeta	Satyam Vocational Junior College, Main Road, Kothapeta	Potter (Kumhar)
11	TC326892	National Federation of Farmers' Procurement, Processing and Retailing Cooperatives of India Ltd, (NACOF)	NACOF SKILL ACADEMY Mahatma Gandhi Junior college Ground, Bus stand	Malakaar
				Washerman (Dhobi)

APPOINTMENT OF A PERMANENT CHAIRMAN TO THE COIR BOARD

3090. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Coir Board has been functioning without a Board and permanent Chairman, Secretary and other senior officials for a considerable period, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has examined the impact of this leadership vacuum on the functioning of the Coir Board and the overall performance of the Coir industry, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the absence of a permanent Chairman has affected timely decision-making, implementation of schemes and the Board's ability to support and promote the Coir sector, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the steady decline in the Coir industry, which has historically been an important source of rural employment and export earnings, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to urgently appoint a permanent Chairman to the Coir Board and restore strong and stable leadership to revive the industry?

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

(a) to (e): The Coir Board is a Statutory Body established under Coir Industry

Act, 1953 for the promotion, growth and sustainable development of the Coir sector. The Government has ensured continuity in the leadership and functioning of the Coir Board by appointing a Chairman, duly approved by competent authority, who has been discharging all due functions. There has been steady rise in the performance of Coir Board in recent past. As per available data, the coir sector has shown continued growth in production, exports and employment. The annual exports of coir and coir products increased from Rs. 1,630.33 crore during 2014–15 to Rs. 4,343.45 crore during 2024–25, while the annual production of coir rose from 5.42 lakh MT to 8.01 lakh MT during the same period, leading to enhanced employment opportunities in the coir sector. Coir Board has also developed more than 90 new machines, technologies and coir value added products and disseminated to coir entrepreneurs, units, and artisans during last five years for the growth of Coir industry.

The Government remains committed to ensure stability in leadership and effective functioning of the Coir Board for growth and development of Coir industry.

BREACH OF AIRLINE SAFETY PROCEDURES

3091. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

(a) the number of cases of breach of safety procedures by airline operators reported during the last year;

(b) the details of the cases of flight engine failures reported during the last year along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to ensure that procedures for safety of passengers are followed at all times; and

(d) the details of pending and paid compensation to passengers or their families on account of breach of safety procedures by operators during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a): The number of the safety violations by scheduled Indian airlines reported during the year 2024 is 22.

(b): The number of in-flight engine shutdown occurrences to scheduled Indian airlines reported during the year 2024 is 21. All the occurrences are investigated to find the cause and prevent the recurrence.

(c): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has established comprehensive Civil Aviation Regulations to ensure the safe operation and maintenance of aircraft. These regulations are continuously updated and aligned with international standards, including those of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA).

Further, DGCA has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections

across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices. In case there is a violation, DGCA takes enforcement action as per its Enforcement Policy and Procedure Manual.

(d): Payment of compensation to the passengers or next of kin in case of death or bodily injury to the passenger, caused by air accident/incident, is governed by the provisions of Carriage by Air Act, 1972. The liability of payment of compensation lies with the airline (carrier).

ELECTRICITY GENERATED FROM FOSSIL FUELS AND OTHER SOURCES

3092. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

(a) the present energy mix of the country in terms of installed power capacity, with a detailed breakup of electricity generated from fossil fuels, renewable energy sources and other non-fossil fuel-based sources in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) the major power projects, across all sectors that are currently sanctioned or under implementation and the manner in which the national energy mix is projected to evolve during the next five years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expand hydropower and nuclear power generation and the role envisaged for these sectors in strengthening grid stability and ensuring long-term energy security; and

(d) whether the Government is examining the feasibility of developing new hydropower assets in coordination with river-linking initiatives proposed under the National Perspective Plan and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The current total installed power generation capacity in the country is 5,05,023 MW comprising of 2,45,600 MW (48.63%) from fossil fuel sources and 2,59,423 MW (51.37%) from non-fossil fuel sources. The details of the source-wise installed generation capacity and electricity generated during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (upto October, 2025) in the country and Maharashtra state indicating their energy mix are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b): List of under construction Thermal power projects, Hydro Power projects including Pump Storage Projects (PSP) and Nuclear power projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-II, Statement-III and Statement-IV** respectively. Further, 1,56,900 MW Renewable Capacity including 69,180 MW of Solar, 29,650 MW of Wind and 57,630 MW Hybrid (Wind-Solar) is under construction.

The thrust of the Government is on capacity addition from non-fossil sources. As per the National Electricity Plan (Generation) brought out by CEA in May, 2023, the share of non-fossil fuel based installed capacity is likely to increase to about 68% by the end of 2031-32 from the present level of 51.37 % (as on October, 2025).

(c): In order to strengthen the grid stability and to ensure long term energy

security in the country, the Government of India has accorded priority to the development of Hydro power and Nuclear power generation.

In this regard, following measures have been taken to promote the development of Hydro Power projects including PSPs in the country:

(i) Declaring Large Hydro Power (LHPs) (> 25 MW projects) as Renewable Energy source.

(ii) Hydro Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within Non-solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO).

(iii) Tariff rationalization measures for bringing down hydro power tariff.

(iv) Budgetary Support for Flood Moderation/Storage Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs).

(v) Budgetary Support towards Cost of Enabling Infrastructure, i.e. roads/bridges, etc.

(vi) Ministry of Power (MoP) has notified Guidelines to promote development of Pumped Storage Projects in the country on 10th April, 2023.

(vii) Waiver of ISTS Charges on the transmission of power from new Hydro Power Projects, for which construction work is awarded and PPA is signed on or before 30.06.2025.Subsequently, part waiver of ISTS charges, in steps of 25% from 01.07.2025 to 01.07.2028,have been extended for HEPs for which construction work is awarded and PPA is signed upto 30.06.2028.

(viii) MoP has extended the 100% waiver of ISTS charges for PSPs for

which construction work is awarded on or before 30.06.2028.

(ix) MoP has approved the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments of NER towards their equity participation for development of Hydro Electric Projects in the North Eastern Region (NER) through Joint Venture (JV) Collaboration between State entities and Central Public Sector Undertakings.

(x) MoP has increased the limit for concurrence requirement for hydro generating stations by CEA from ₹1,000 crore to ₹3,000 crore, and has exempted off-stream closed loop PSPs from the requirement of concurrence from the Authority.

The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047. Following steps have been taken to promote the development of nuclear generation in the country:

(i) A dedicated Nuclear Energy Mission with an allocation of ₹20,000 crore has been launched to develop at least five indigenously designed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) by 2033 and promote advanced nuclear technologies.

(ii) Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Bill, 2025 has been introduced in Parliament to pave a way to harness the full potential of India’s nuclear energy based on indigenous resources to the maximum extent through active involvement of both the public and private sectors.

(iii) Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) of 220 MW capacity based on India’s

proven Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology are being upgraded for deployment in industrial hubs to support decarbonisation. BARC is also developing Small Modular Reactors for repurposing retiring coal stations and for remote-area applications.

(iv) India's fuel security is being enhanced through new uranium discoveries, including a significant discovery that would extend the life of the Jaduguda mine by over 50 years. Progress in the closed fuel cycle, such as milestones achieved in the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor, will further support sustainable fuel supply.

(v) To accelerate capacity addition, NPCIL and NTPC have formed the joint venture ASHVINI for developing nuclear power plants within the existing legal framework

(d): For Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) projects as identified under National Perspective Plan, one of the benefit components is hydropower generation in addition to main benefits of irrigation and augmentation of domestic and industrial water.

These benefits are firmed up/finalized at the stage of preparation of Detailed Project Report for ILR Projects.

STATEMENT-I

The details of the source-wise installed generation capacity and electricity generated during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (upto October, 2025) in the country:

Category	Installed Capacity as on 31.10.2025 (MW)	% Share in Installed Capacity	Generation [FY 2024-25] in MUs	Generation [FY 2025-26 (upto Oct)] in MUs
Total capacity-Fossil Fuel based Sources	**2,45,600**	**48.63%**	**13,63,890**	**7,52,583**
Total capacity-Non-Fossil based sources	**2,59,423**	**51.37%**	**4,60,324**	**3,44,037**
Renewable Energy Sources (including Hydro)	2,50,643	49.63%	4,03,643	3,11,954
Nuclear	8,780	1.74%	56,681	32,082
Grand Total	**5,05,023**	**100.00%**	**18,24,214**	**10,96,620**

The details of the source-wise installed generation capacity and electricity generated during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (upto October, 2025) in Maharashtra:

Category	Installed Capacity as on 31.10.2025 (MW)	% Share in Installed Capacity	Generation [FY 2024-25] in MUs	Generation [FY 2025-26 (upto Oct)] in MUs
Total capacity-Fossil Fuel based Sources	**26,135**	**46.82%**	**1,36,548**	**77,711**
Total capacity-Non-Fossil based sources	**29,683**	**53.18%**	**33,694**	**21,112**
Renewable Energy Sources (including Hydro)	28,283	50.67%	25,226	16,172
Nuclear	1,400	2.51%	8,467	4,940
Grand Total	**55,818**	**100.00%**	**1,70,242**	**98,823**

STATEMENT-II

Details of Under Construction Thermal power projects as on 30/11/2025:

Sl. No	Project Name / Implementing Agency	Sector	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Anticipated Trial Run Date
1	North Chennai TPP, St-III (TNPGCL)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-6	800	Dec-25
2	Yadadri TPS (TGGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-4	800	Dec-25
3	Sagardighi TPP St-III (WBPDCL)	STATE	West Bengal	U-5	660	Dec-25
4	Malibrahmani TPP, M/s Jindal Power	PRIVATE	Odisha	U-2	525	Dec-25
5	Yadadri TPS (TGGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-3	800	Mar-26
6	Korba TPP, Ph-II (Lanco Amarkantak TPP),M/s Adani Power	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-3	660	Feb-26
7	Udangudi STPP St-I (TNPGCL)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-1	660	Mar-26
8	Buxar TPP (SJVN)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-2	660	Mar-26
9	Udangudi STPP St-I (TNPGCL)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-2	660	Mar-26
10	Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-3	660	Mar-26
11	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-2	800	Mar-26
12	Yadadri TPS (TGGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-5	800	Mar-26
13	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-3	800	Jul-26
14	Singhitarai TPP, (M/s Vedanta)	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-2	600	Jul-26
15	Ennore SCTPP (TNPGCL)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-1	660	Sep-26
16	Ennore SCTPP (TNPGCL)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-2	660	Nov-26
17	Korba TPP, Ph-II (Lanco Amarkantak TPP),M/s Adani Power	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-4	660	Nov-26
18	Mahan STPP,St-II (Mahan Energen)	PRIVATE	Madhya Pradesh	U-3	800	Dec-26
19	Mahan STPP,St-II (Mahan Energen)	PRIVATE	Madhya Pradesh	U-4	800	May-27
20	Talcher TPP St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-1	660	Sep-27
21	Talcher TPP St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-2	660	Dec-27
22	Lara STPP St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Chhattisgarh	U-3	800	Dec-27
23	Raipur Ext TPP, Ph-II /Adani Power	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-3	800	Jan-28
24	Raigarh USCTPP, St-II/ Adani Power	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-2	800	Jan-28
25	Lara STPP St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Chhattisgarh	U-4	800	Jun-28

26	Raipur Ext TPP, Ph-II /Adani Power	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-4	800	Jul-28
27	Raigarh USCTPP, St-II/ Adani Power	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-3	800	Jul-28
28	Koderma TPS, St-II/ DVC	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-1	800	Aug-28
29	Koderma TPS, St-II/ DVC	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-2	800	Dec-28
30	Raghunathpur TPS, Ph-II/DVC	CENTRAL	West Bengal	U-3	660	Dec-28
31	Singareni TPP,Ph-II/SCCL	STATE	Telangana	U-3	800	Dec-28
32	NLC TALABIRA TPP (NLC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-1	800	Mar-29
33	Raghunathpur TPS, Ph-II/DVC	CENTRAL	West Bengal	U-4	660	Apr-29
34	Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-8	800	May-29
35	Koradi TPS,St-V (MSPGCL)	STATE	Maharashtra	U-11	660	May-29
36	Nabinagar STPP, St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-4	800	Jul-29
37	Korba(W) SCTPP (CSPGCL)	STATE	Chhattisgarh	U-1	660	Jul-29
38	Mahan STPP,St-III (Mahan Energen)	PRIVATE	Madhya Pradesh	U-5	800	Aug-29
39	NLC TALABIRA TPP (NLC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-2	800	Sep-29
40	DCR TPP Ext., /HPGCL	STATE	Haryana	U-1	800	Sep-29
41	Sipat STPP, St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Chhattisgarh	U-1	800	Sep-29
42	Ukai TPP/GSECL	STATE	Gujarat	U-7	800	Sep-29
43	Gadarwara STPP, Ph-II(NTPC)	CENTRAL	Madhya Pradesh	U-3	800	Sep-29
44	Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-9	800	Feb-30
45	Koradi TPS,St-V (MSPGCL)	STATE	Maharashtra	U-12	660	Nov-29
46	Nabinagar STPP, St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-5	800	Jan-30
47	Korba(W) SCTPP (CSPGCL)	STATE	Chhattisgarh	U-2	660	Jan-30
48	Mahan STPP,St-III (Mahan Energen)	PRIVATE	Madhya Pradesh	U-6	800	Feb-30
49	NLC TALABIRA TPP (NLC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-3	800	Mar-30
50	Gadarwara STPP, Ph-II(NTPC)	CENTRAL	Madhya Pradesh	U-4	800	Mar-30
51	Nabinagar STPP, St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-6	800	Jul-30
52-54	Akaltara TPP, JSW Energy	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-4,5,6	1800	Mar-31
55-56	Binjkote TPP, M/s Sarda Energy Mineral	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-3,4	600	Mar-32
			Grand Total: 40,345			

STATEMENT-III

Details of Under Construction Hydro Power projects:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (Executing Agency)	State / UT	Installed Capacity (No. X MW.)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Expected date of commissioning
1	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Arunachal Pradesh/Assam	8x250	2000.00	May'26
2	Dibang Multipurpose Project (NHPC)	Arunachal Pradesh	12x240	2880.00	Feb'32
3	Teesta St. VI NHPC	Sikkim	4x125	500.00	Dec'27
4	Rangit-IV (NHPC)	Sikkim	3x40	120.00	Dec'25
5	Ratle (RHEPPL / NHPC)	UT of Jammu and Kashmir	4x205 + 1x30	850.00	Nov'28
6	Pakal Dul (CVPPL)	UT of Jammu and Kashmir	4x250	1000.00	Dec'26
7	Kiru (CVPPL)	UT of Jammu and Kashmir	4x156	624.00	Dec'26
8	Kwar (CVPPPL)	UT of Jammu and Kashmir	4x135	540.00	Mar'28
9	Luhri-I (SJVN)	Himachal Pradesh	2x80+2x25	210.00	Feb'30
10	Dhaulasidh (SJVN)	Himachal Pradesh	2x33	66.00	Mar'27
11	Sunni Dam (SJVN)	Himachal Pradesh	4x73+1x73+1x17	382.00	Dec'29
12	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (THDC)	Uttarakhand	4x111	444.00	Mar'27
13	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Uttarakhand	4x130	520.00	Mar'29
14	Rammam-III (NTPC)	West Bengal	3x40	120.00	Mar'29
15	HEO (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	3x80	240.00	Sept'29
16	Tato-I (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	3x62	186.00	Sept'29
17	Polavaram (APGENCO/ Irrigation Dept., A.P.)	Andhra Pradesh	12x80	960.00	Jan'28
18	Lower Sileru Extension (APGENCO)	Andhra Pradesh	2x115	230.00	Mar'26
19	Shongtong Karcham (HPPCL)	Himachal Pradesh	3x150	450.00	Sep'28
20	Chanju-III (HPPCL)	Himachal Pradesh	3x16	48.00	Dec'27
21	Mankulam (KSEB)	Kerala	2x20	40.00	Nov'27

22	Lower Kopli (APGCL)	Assam	2x55+2x2.5+1x5	120.00	Apr'26
23	Parnai (JKSPDC)	UT of Jammu and Kashmir	3x12.5	37.50	Dec'27
24	Shahpurkandi (PSPCL/ Irrigation Deptt., Pb.)	Punjab	3x33+3x33+1x8	206.00	May'27
25	Lakhwar Multipurpose Project (UJVNL)	Uttarakhand	3x100	300.00	Dec'31
26	Tidong-I (Statkraft IPL)	Himachal Pradesh	3x50	150.00	Jul'26
	Total:			**13,223.50**	

Details of Under Construction Pump Storage projects:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (Executing Agency)	State / UT	Installed Capacity (No. X MW.)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Expected date of commissioning
1	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Uttarakhand	2x250	500.00	Dec'25
2	Upper Sileru PSP (APGENCO)	Andhra Pradesh	9x150	1350.00	Feb'29
3	Sharavathy Pumped Storage Project (KPCL)	Karntaka	8x250	2000.00	Dec'29
4	Kundah Pumped Storage Phase-I,IIandIII) (TANGEDCO)	Tamil Nadu	4x125	500.00	Apr'26
5	MP30 Gandhi Sagar Pumped Storage Project (Greenko MP01 IREP Private Limited)	Madhya Pradesh	7x240 + 2x120	1920.00	Dec'26
6	Chitravathi PSP(M/s Adani Renewable Energy Forty-Two Limited)	Andhra Pradesh	2x250	500.00	Oct'26
7	Bhivpuri PSP(M/s Tata Power Company Limited)	Maharashtra	4x200 + 2x100	1000.00	Oct'28
8	Saundatti PSP (M/s Greenko KA01 IREP Private Limited)	Karnataka	320x4+160x2	1600.00	Dec' 2027
9	Bhavali PSP (M/s JSW Energy PSP Two Limited)	Maharashtra	5x250+2x125	1500.00	Dec' 2028

10	Gandikota PSP (M/s Adani Renewable Energy Fifty-One Limited)	Andhra Pradesh	4x250	1000.00	Mar' 2029
			Total:	**11,870.00**	

STATEMENT-IV

Details of Under Construction Nuclear power projects:

Sr. no.	Project Site	Project- Unit	Capacity (MW)	Expected year of commissioning
1	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPP-8	1*700	2025-26
2	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP-3	1*1000	2025-26
3	Kundankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP-4	1*1000	2026-27
4	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	PFBR	1*500	2026-27
5	Kundankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP-5and6	2*1000	2029-30
6	Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP-1	1*700	2030-31
7	Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP-2	1*700	2031-32
Total			**6,600**	

बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणाली

3093. श्री गणेश सिंह:

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

(क) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की अनिश्चितता से निपटने और ग्रिड स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक विकसित और लगाई गई ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार भारत की ऊर्जा संक्रमण कार्यनीति में उच्च नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा हिस्सेदारी वाले देशों से बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणाली (बीईएसएस), पंप-हाइड्रो भंडारण और उन्नत ग्रिड प्रबंधन प्रणालियों जैसी सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या आगामी वर्षों में ऊर्जा भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ाने, लागत कम करने और बड़े पैमाने पर भंडारण अवसंरचना का उपयोग करने के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना या रूपरेखा जारी करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की अनिरंतरता को दूर करने और ग्रिड स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणाली (बीईएसएस) और पंप भंडारण परियोजनाओं (पीएसपी) सहित ऊर्जा-भंडारण प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास और स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समन्वित नीति, विनियामक, मांग-पक्ष और आपूर्ति-पक्ष उपायों की एक श्रृंखला शुरू की है। किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) : सरकार भारत की ऊर्जा-पारगमन कार्यनीति के हिस्से के रूप में उच्च नवीकरणीय-ऊर्जा दक्षता वाले देशों से संबंधित वैश्विक सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं पर काम कर रही है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अनुभव दर्शाता है कि पंप-हाइड्रो भंडारण और बीईएसएस, और उन्नत ग्रिड-प्रबंधन प्रणालियाँ नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की परिवर्तनशीलता और अनिरंतरता प्रबंधन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। इन प्रथाओं के अनुरूप, भारत में ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणाली को विभिन्न समय पैमानों में आवृत्ति नियंत्रण, वोल्टेज विनियमन, पीक शिफ्टिंग, संकुलन प्रबंधन और ब्लैक-स्टार्ट संबंधी सहायता जैसी सहायक ग्रिड सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए तैनात किया जा रहा है। तदनुसार, केंद्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (सहायक सेवाएं) विनियम, 2022 के तहत, ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों को विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अध्यधीन द्वितीयक आरक्षित सहायक सेवाएं और तृतीयक आरक्षित सहायक सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए योग्य

बनाया गया है, जिससे रियल-टाइम ग्रिड स्थिरता और विश्वसनीय प्रणाली प्रचालन की सहायता की जा सकती है। नवीकरणीय संसाधनों की निगरानी, पूर्वानुमान और शेड्यूलिंग के लिए नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रबंधन केंद्र (आरईएमसी) स्थापित किए गए हैं। नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की परिवर्तनशीलता का प्रबंधन करने के लिए आपूर्ति और मांग को संतुलित करने हेतु स्वचालित उत्पादन नियंत्रण (एजीसी) का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

(ग) : सरकार ने आने वाले वर्षों में ऊर्जा भंडारण क्षमता की बड़े पैमाने पर तैनाती का मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए एक आयोजना फ्रेमवर्क तैयार किया है। केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) ने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के विश्वसनीय एकीकरण की सुविधा के लिए वर्ष 2029-30 तक लगभग 336 गीगावाट घंटा ऊर्जा भंडारण क्षमता और वर्ष 2031-32 तक लगभग 411 गीगावाट घंटा की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया है। इसके अलावा, संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजना (आरएपी) तैयार करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश दिनांक 28.06.2023 को जारी किए गए थे, जिसमें ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों को विद्युत क्षेत्र की आयोजना के एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व के रूप में शामिल किया गया था। ये दिशानिर्देश यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक तंत्र स्थापित करते हैं कि अनुमानित उच्चतम मांग को पूरा करने और ग्रिड स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए पर्याप्त उत्पादन, भंडारण और मांग-उत्तरदायी संसाधन उपलब्ध हों। राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना और संसाधन पर्याप्तता ढांचा मिलकर ऊर्जा-भंडारण क्षमता को बढ़ाने, प्रणाली विश्वसनीयता को सुधारने और भारत के ऊर्जा पारगमन को सक्षम करने के लिए एक रोडमैप प्रदान करता है।

<u>विवरण</u>

I. नीति और विनियामक उपाय

1. विद्युत प्रणाली के एक अभिन्न अंग के रूप में ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों (ईएसएस) को स्पष्ट रूप से मान्यता देने के लिए दिसंबर 2022 में विद्युत नियमों में संशोधन किया गया था, जिससे उत्पादन, पारेषण और वितरण कार्यों में उनकी भागीदारी सक्षम हो सके।

2. अक्टूबर 2022 में, दीर्घकालिक और कम लागत वाले वित्तपोषण तक पहुंच की सुविधा प्रदान करते हुए, ईएसएस को वित्त मंत्रालय की अवसंरचना की सामंजस्यपूर्ण मास्टर सूची में शामिल किया गया था।
3. जून 2023 में, सरकार ने राज्य यूटिलिटी द्वारा संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजना तैयार करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए, जिसके तहत ऊर्जा भंडारण को उच्चतम मांग को पूरा करने और प्रणाली विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक प्रमुख योजना संसाधन के रूप में शामिल किया गया है।
4. सितंबर 2023 में ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय फ्रेमवर्क जारी किया गया था, जो भंडारण प्रौद्योगिकियों की तैनाती, बाजार एकीकरण और विनियामक सुविधा के लिए एक व्यापक रोडमैप प्रदान करता है।
5. बीईएसएस प्रतिष्ठानों की सुरक्षा और विश्वसनीयता को बढ़ाने और डिजाइन और निर्माण प्रथाओं को मानकीकृत करने के लिए, सीईए (सुरक्षा और विद्युत आपूर्ति से संबंधित उपाय) (पहला संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 का मसौदा और बीईएसएस विनियम, 2025 के निर्माण के लिए तकनीकी मानकों का मसौदा जारी किया गया है।

II. मांग-पक्ष प्रवर्तक और बाजार विकास उपाय

6. परियोजना व्यवहार्यता में सुधार के लिए जून, 2028 तक शुरू की गई सह-स्थित बीईएसएस परियोजनाओं और अवार्ड की गई पीएसपी के लिए अंतर-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) प्रभारों में छूट प्रदान की गई है (प्रारंभिक छूट नवंबर 2021 में अधिसूचित की गई थी)।
7. जनवरी 2022 में, सीईआरसी ने, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक रिज़र्व सहित, सहायक सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए भंडारण-आधारित संसाधनों की अनुमति दी, जिससे ईएसएस पारंपरिक उत्पादनकर्ताओं के साथ रियल टाइम ग्रिड संतुलन संबंधी सहायता करने में सक्षम हो सके।

8. वितरण लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा बीईएस की खरीद के लिए टैरिफ आधारित प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली (टीबीसीबी) दिशानिर्देशों को मार्च 2022 में अधिसूचित किया गया था, जिससे बड़े पैमाने पर भंडारण खरीद के लिए एक पारदर्शी तंत्र बनाया गया था।

9. दिसंबर 2022 में संशोधित विद्युत (उपभोक्ताओं अधिकार) नियम, 2020 के तहत, डीजल जनरेटर सेट का उपयोग करने वाले उपभोक्ताओं को राज्य आयोगों द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट समय सीमा के भीतर ऊर्जा भंडारण सहित स्वच्छ बैकअप समाधानों में स्थानांतरित करने के लिए अधिदेशित किया गया है।

10. बीईएसएस से आपूर्ति की गई विद्युत को मार्च, 2023 में शुरू किए गए उच्च मूल्य वाले डे-अहेड बाजार में भाग लेने की अनुमति दी गई है, जिससे भंडारण गैस आधारित उत्पादन के समान, उच्चतम मूल्य संकेतों की प्रतिक्रिया में सक्षम हो गया है।

11. सरकार प्रारंभिक चरण की तैनाती में तेजी लाने के लिए मार्च 2024 और जून 2025 में शुरू की गई लगभग 43 गीगावाट घंटा बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों के विकास में सहायता करने के लिए दो व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

III. आपूर्ति-पक्ष और विनिर्माण-केंद्रित उपाय

12. भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय 50 गीगावाट घंटा की उन्नत रसायन सेल विनिर्माण क्षमता की स्थापना के लिए 18,100 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसमें से 10 गीगावाट घंटा ग्रिड-स्तरीय भंडारण के लिए निर्धारित है। (जून 2021)

13. पंप भंडारण परियोजनाओं के लिए, पहले 200 मेगावाट के लिए प्रति मेगावाट 1 करोड़ रुपये और उसके बाद प्रति मेगावाट 0.75 करोड़ रुपये की दर से सक्षम अवसंरचना के लिए अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। (सितंबर 2023)

14. सीईआरसी ने, मौजूदा सबस्टेशनों पर अतिरिक्त नवीकरणीय क्षमता को सक्षम करते

हुए और शाम और रात के घंटों तक विद्युत के भंडारण-आधारित स्थानांतरण की सुविधा प्रदान करते हुए, गैर-सौर घंटों के दौरान अलग ग्रिड कनेक्टिविटी की अनुमति दी है। (सितंबर 2025)

15. परियोजना विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए क्लोज्ड-लूप, ऑफ-स्ट्रीम पंप भंडारण परियोजनाओं के लिए केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की वैधानिक सहमति ली गई है। (अगस्त 2025)

16. सितंबर 2025 में विद्युत नियमों में संशोधन के माध्यम से, उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों को विकसित करने, खरीदे जाने, पट्टे पर दिए जाने या संचालित करने की अनुमति दी गई है, जिससे स्वामित्व और व्यवसाय मॉडल की सीमा का विस्तार हुआ है।

17. फरवरी 2025 में, सीईए ने सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के साथ ईएसएस के सह-अवस्थिति पर एक परामर्शिका जारी की, जिसमें सौर ऊर्जा की प्रेषण क्षमता में सुधार के लिए कम से कम दो घंटे की न्यूनतम अवधि के लिए स्थापित सौर क्षमता के कम से कम 10% की भंडारण क्षमता की सिफारिश की गई थी।

एनएचएआई की निविदा प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता

3094. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

श्री तापिर गाव:

डॉ. हेमांग जोशी:

श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) द्वारा वर्तमान में निविदा प्रक्रिया के अधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा सार्वजनिक करने के निर्णय के पीछे क्या तर्क है;

(ख) परियोजना की अवधि, पूंजी लागत, स्वीकृतियों और भूमि अधिग्रहण की प्रगति के संबंध में किस प्रकार की जानकारी उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का परियोजना नियोजन और कार्यान्वयन के अन्य चरणों में भी इसी प्रकार के पारदर्शी उपायों को लागू करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सीधी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में लंबित ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है और इनका ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की बोलियां आमंत्रित करने के संबंध में, एनएचएआई की वेबसाइट पर हर दो महीने में एक बार जानकारी प्रकाशित की जाती है। इसका उद्देश्य संभावित बोलीदाताओं को विभिन्न स्वीकृतियों और भूमि अधिग्रहण सहित निर्माण-पूर्व गतिविधियों की स्थिति के बारे में पूर्ण पारदर्शिता प्रदान करना है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य संभावित बोलीदाताओं को बोली में भाग लेने के संबंध में निर्णय लेने में सक्षम बनाना है। आगामी बोलियों की शीघ्र जानकारी से बोलीदाताओं की भागीदारी बढ़ती है, जिससे प्रतिस्पर्धा में वृद्धि होती है और नए एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ठेकेदारों को आकर्षित करने में सहायता मिलती है।

(ख) : परियोजना के मुख्य विवरण, जैसे कि परियोजना की अवधि, लागत और निविदा प्रक्रिया मुहैया कराए जाते हैं। परियोजना की स्वीकृति की स्थिति के साथ-साथ भूमि अधिग्रहण, पर्यावरण मंजूरी, वन मंजूरी, रेलवे मंजूरी, वन्यजीव मंजूरी, जलमार्ग मंजूरी सहित निर्माण-पूर्व गतिविधियों की स्थिति से संबंधित जानकारी भी साझा की जाती है।

(ग) : राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की व्यवहार्यता निर्धारित हो जाने के बाद, आवश्यक विवरणों सहित, पारदर्शिता के लिए परियोजनाओं का प्रासंगिक विवरण ऑनलाइन साझा किया जाता है।

(घ) : सिधी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक परियोजना, अर्थात् एनएच-39 के रीवा-सिधी खंड को 4-लेन बनाने की परियोजना का विवरण एनएचएआई द्वारा मंजूरी की स्थिति के साथ ऑनलाइन साझा किया गया है।

INSTALLATION OF FIREFIGHTING AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEMS AT ALL PETROL PUMPS

3095. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has assessed the current status of firefighting and emergency response systems installed at all petrol pumps both new and existing, particularly those located in rural villages, border areas and near refineries across the Amritsar district and other border belts across the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry along with concerned Departments proposes to conduct risk assessments and mock drills in these high-risk zones, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether emergency preparedness protocols are being implemented to address fire outbreaks or chemical hazards, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether petrol pumps and refineries are adequately equipped with modern automatic firefighting systems, trained personnel, fire sensors and preventive monitoring mechanisms, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure the safety of civilians and property in the event of explosions or any such mishaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (e): The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has notified PNGRB (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for Dispensing of Automotive Fuels) Regulations, 2018, which, inter alia, includes provisions with respect to fire prevention and protection facilities at Retail outlets (RO) dispensing Automotive fuels such as Motor Spirit (MS), High Speed Diesel (HSD) and their variants. As per the said regulations, any entity which intends to set up a retail outlet, is required to make available its plan including design consideration conforming to these Regulations to Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) for its approval. Further, PNGRB has notified (Codes of Practices for Emergency Response and Disaster Management Plan (ERDMP)) Regulations, 2010, under which entities owning ROs shall ensure the availability of emergency control systems and facilities which includes Fire protection and Firefighting system, etc.

The PNGRB Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards mandate the following measures:-

i. Annual safety audit by an officer of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) or its authorised representative.
ii. Electrical safety audit once every three years.
iii. Weekly safety checks by the dealership or operating personnel.
iv. Mock Drills conducted on quarterly basis as mandated in PNGRB – ERDMP regulations.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have informed that adequate resources for fire safety are provided at their Retail Outlets (ROs) [petrol pumps] both new and existing, including those located in rural villages, border areas and near refineries across the Amritsar district and other border belts across the country in all State/ UT as per Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) Guidelines. A RO is commissioned only after strictly following stipulations as laid out in Petroleum Rules 2002, as amended from time to time. After compliance with all the said stipulations, PESO grants license to Public Sector OMCs to operate the RO. Further, the Public Sector OMCs strive to maintain these standards by means of regular and surprise inspection, and strict action is taken as per Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) in case deficiencies are noticed.

PNGRB (Codes of Practices for Emergency Response and Disaster Management Plan (ERDMP) Regulations, 2010, mandate imparting of training and refresher courses to all the personnel (including employees, contract workers, transport crew and security personnel) likely to be involved directly or indirectly in emergency handling at ROs. Public Sector OMCs also provide regular training on safety aspects to petrol pump dealers and their staff. Periodic check-up of all fire-fighting systems available at retail outlets are checked and corrective action is taken immediately, if required.

Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA) studies are carried out at Refineries and for various category of Petrol Pumps based on combinations of products handled at these Petrol Pumps, which help assess risks and guide measures to

protect nearby people and property.

Further, refineries are equipped with modern automatic firefighting systems, trained personnel, fire sensors and preventive monitoring mechanisms as stipulated under various applicable statutory, regulatory and Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) standard requirements.

Emergency preparedness and firefighting arrangements are designed and installed not only to protect unit personnel and assets but also to ensure the safety of neighbouring communities and prevent collateral damage to civilian property. Awareness programs are conducted periodically for local communities and schools in nearby areas to ensure public awareness of safety procedures. Onsite-cum-Offsite drills are also carried out in the presence of District authorities and mutual aid partners.

District authorities are also invited to witness preparedness in handling various emergencies during the on-site disaster management drills and suggestions, if any are included in emergency preparedness plan.

These provisions collectively ensure regular monitoring and adherence to safety norms including fire safety at ROs.

FUNDS ALLOCATED AND UTILIZED UNDER PMKSY IN KARUR

3096. SUSHRI S JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises scheme in Karur

district of the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years; and

(b) whether the Union Government has any plan for the formalisation of cold storage under the said scheme in Karur district in the State of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a): Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) is a demand driven scheme and funds are not released district-wise. However, Centre Share of Rs. 196.02 crore has been released/ allocated in the last three years to the State of Tamil Nadu for implementation of various components of the Scheme. The year-wise details are as under:

Financial Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2022-23	24.02
2023-24	72.00
2024-25	100.00
Total	**196.02**

(b) : Under PMFME scheme, credit linked subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost upto maximum of Rs. 3 Crore is provided to Organizations such as Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/ Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) / Cooperatives/ Self Help Groups (SHGs) and its Federation / Govt. Agencies for establishment of Common infrastructure including cold storage. One common infrastructure facility project, relating to dairy processing, has been sanctioned in Karur District of Tamil Nadu under PMFME Scheme with total project cost of Rs. 241 Lakh. The projects sanctioned under the scheme are formalised after

completion.

IMPLEMENTATION AND PROGRESS UNDER SWACHH BHARAT MISSION–URBAN (SBM-U) AND SBM-U 2.0

3097. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:
SHRI ALOK SHARMA:
SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:
SHRI GODAM NAGESH:
SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:
SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

(a) the status of implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission–Urban (SBM-U) and SBM-U 2.0 including progress in achieving garbage-free and open-defecation-free ratings across the country, city and State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra and Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the details of waste processing capacity created under SBM-U and SBM-U 2.0 including the number of operational solid waste management plants, material recovery facilities,construction and demolition waste plants and bio-mining sites, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation of SBM-U and SBM-U 2.0;

(d) if so, the major findings regarding sanitation outcomes, waste segregation

levels and city performance under Swachh Survekshan thereof, city-wise including improvements recorded in Maharashtra and Jalgaon Municipal Corporation; and

(e) the steps taken to integrate technologies, start-ups and digital platforms including for waste tracking, citizen grievance redressal and Swachh certification process?

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

(a): Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban is under implementation in all the urban areas of the country including Jalgaon Municipal Corporation, Maharashtra since 2014. To carry forward the progress made under first phase, SBM-U 2.0 was launched during October, 2021. All the States/UTs have been declared Open Defecation Free under SBM-U. State-wise and city-wise details of ODF and GFC rating along with the status of implementation of SBM-U with respect to collection of waste, segregation and processing of municipal waste is available at https://sbmurban.org/.

(b): Under Solid Waste Management component of SBM-U 2.0, action plans have been approved for setting up of waste to composting plants of 47204 tonnes per day (TPD), bio-methanation plants of 8701.5 TPD, Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) of 43833 TPD, Waste to Electricity plants of 4462 TPD, Sanitary Landfill (SLF) of 24125 TPD, Transfer station of 20643.02 TPD, Construction and Demolition (CandD) waste processing plants of 8450 TPD alongwith 580 mechanical road sweepers and remediation of 19.25 Cr MT of

legacy waste. As of now, 7783 solid waste processing facilities have been established.

State-wise details of waste processing facilities along with status of remediation of legacy waste dumpsites are available on website at https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progess.

(c) and (d): As per evaluation report of Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Urban Transformation and Skill Development conducted by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog released during September, 2025, SBM-U and SBM-U 2.0 has significantly improved dignity and safety, especially for women, the elderly, and vulnerable communities. Primary analysis findings revealed a reduction in open urination and defecation across their cities post-construction of IHHLs under SBM-U, with 94% stating that no household members continued open defecation, indicating a strong behavioral shift. The intervention also improved privacy and personal safety, especially for women and the elderly in slum areas.

On improved solid waste management, the report stated that significant impact has been achieved leading to cleaner public spaces and reduced environmental hazards.

In addition, MoHUA has been conducting an annual cleanliness survey – Swachh Survekshan since the year 2016, to further trigger positive competition amongst cities towards achieving the objectives of the Mission.

As per the findings of Swachh Survekshan 2024 report, 4,443 ULBs across the country practice segregated door to door collection in more than 25

% of the wards. Also, 2,334 cities have at least 80 % of all toilets, including IHHL, CT and PT, attached to sewage. The findings of Swachh Survekshan 2024 may be accessed at https://ss-2024.s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/PDFs/SSU_Report_21072025.pdf.

The Garbage Free Cities Star Rating results may also be accessed at https://sbmurban.org/gfc-result-dashboard-2024-25.

(e): MoHUA promotes technology innovation for solid and liquid waste management. To provide an enabling environment in the waste management sector, in collaboration with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), start-ups and entrepreneurs are identified through a challenge mode. Also, a incubation center has been set up at Startup Incubation and Innovation Center (SIIC), IIT Kanpur for providing one year of incubation support to the shortlisted organizations.

Further to promote citizen participation and redressal of grievance, one-stop grievance redressal platform, Swachhata App has also been made available to citizens to submit any complaints related to cleanliness. In addition, a public dashboard captures live data at https://swachhurban.org for project monitoring.

नहर के संदूषित पानी से होने वाली जलजनित बीमारियां

3098. श्री कुलदीप इंदौराः

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में नहर का पानी

औद्योगिक और सीवर अपशिष्ट से संदूषित है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लोग जलजनित रोग और कैंसर जैसी असाध्य बीमारियों से ग्रसित हो रहे हैं यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार यह मानती है कि खुले जल स्रोतों पर निर्भरता जल संदूषण का एक प्रमुख कारण है और ऐसे स्रोतों को शुद्ध करना कठिन है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का आपूर्ति से पहले पानी की शुद्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की तर्ज पर, पीने और कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए समर्पित पाइपलाइनों के माध्यम से जल स्रोतों से जल को सीधे जलशोधन संयंत्रों तक पहुंचाने के लिए स्वच्छ जल की आपूर्ति के लिए एक समर्पित राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) : राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (आरएसपीसीबी) श्री गंगानगर जिले में गंगा नहर के खाखा हेड और हनुमानगढ़ जिले में इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना (आईजीएनपी) के मसीतावली हेड और झंडेवाला सहित तीन स्थानों से मासिक आधार पर जल के नमूने एकत्रित करके उनका विश्लेषण करता है। विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) द्वारा निर्धारित सर्वोत्तम उपयोग मानदंडों के अनुसार इन नहरों का जल 'ख' और 'ग' श्रेणी में आता है। सीपीसीबी के मानदंडों के अनुसार, 'ख' श्रेणी का जल बाहरी स्नान के लिए उपयुक्त है, जबकि 'ग' श्रेणी का जल, पारंपरिक उपचार और कीटाणुशोधन के बाद पेयजल स्रोत के रूप में उपयुक्त है।

राजस्थान सरकार का जन स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग (पीएचईडी) पीने के लिए जनता को जल की आपूर्ति करने से पहले नियमित रूप से रॉ जल का उपचार और कीटाणुशोधन करता है। जल की गुणवत्ता का परीक्षण और निगरानी नियमित रूप से की जाती है।

(ख) से (घ) : पेयजल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत आने वाली योजनाओं सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की योजना, डिजाइन, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, संचालन और रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और

वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करती है।

जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल, अगस्त 2019 में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) के साथ साझेदारी में शुरू किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण परिवारों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में, निर्धारित गुणवत्ता का और नियमित एवं दीर्घकालिक आधार पर पीने योग्य नल का पानी उपलब्ध कराना है। जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत, मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, पाइप द्वारा जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं के माध्यम से आपूर्ति किए जा रहे पानी की गुणवत्ता के लिए भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के बीआईएस:10500 मानकों को मानक के रूप में अपनाया गया है।

पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग ने "पेयजल उपचार प्रौद्योगिकियों पर पुस्तिका" का शुभारंभ किया, जो मार्च 2023 में प्रकाशित हुई थी, और इसके बाद दिसंबर 2024 में "ग्रामीण घरों में पाइपलाइन द्वारा पेयजल आपूर्ति की जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी के लिए संक्षिप्त पुस्तिका" प्रकाशित की गई। ये पुस्तिकाएं क्षेत्र में कार्यरत पेशेवरों को व्यावहारिक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने और सुरक्षित जल आपूर्ति प्रणालियों के प्रभावी प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बनाई गई हैं।

सीतापुर सहित पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र में बाढ़ प्रबंधन

3099. श्री राकेश राठौरः

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

(क) क्या सरकार का देश के विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र में हर साल बाढ़ से होने वाली जान-माल की भारी हानि को देखते हुए कोई दीर्घकालिक निवारण योजना तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ प्रभावित जिलों, विशेषकर सीतापुर जिले की बिसवां, लहरपुर और महमूदाबाद तहसीलों में, जहां सर्वेक्षण के बाद बांध निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है, कोई स्थायी बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम मौजूद है;

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

(घ) क्या सरकार का नेपाल की सुहानी और महोना नदियों से अनियंत्रित जल प्रवाह को रोकने के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समन्वय स्थापित करने या बांध निर्माण करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का प्रभावित किसानों को फसल हानि के लिए मुआवजा देने और भविष्य में इस संबंध में मुआवजे की राशि बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) : बाढ़ प्रबंधन और कटाव-रोधी योजनाएँ संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार तैयार और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों को तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और संकटग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए प्रोत्साहन हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके उनके प्रयासों को संपूरित करती है।

एकीकृत बाढ़ रणनीति का उद्देश्य किफायती लागत पर बाढ़ से होने वाले नुकसान से उचित स्तर की सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए संरचनात्मक और गैर-संरचनात्मक उपायों का विवेकपूर्ण मिश्रण अपनाना है।

केंद्र सरकार बाढ़ नियंत्रण, भू-कटाव रोकथाम, जल निकासी का विकास, समुद्री कटाव रोकथाम आदि से संबंधित कार्यों के लिए राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु "बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (एफएमबीएपी)" लागू कर रही है। एफएमबीएपी योजना के अंतर्गत मार्च 2025 तक कुल 8737.65 करोड़ रुपए की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की जा चुकी है। पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र में एफएमबीएपी के अंतर्गत 377 करोड़ रुपए की केंद्रीय सहायता से अनुमानित 503 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली बाढ़ प्रबंधन परियोजनाएं पूरी की जा चुकी हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में विभिन्न नदियों के किनारों पर कुल 3869 किलोमीटर लंबाई के 523 तटबंधों का निर्माण किया गया है।

बाढ़ प्रबंधन के एक गैर-संरचनात्मक उपाय के रूप में, केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) चिन्हित स्थानों पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को 24 घंटे पहले तक के अल्पकालिक बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान

जारी करता है। सीडब्ल्यूसी उचित जलाशय विनियमन के लिए चिन्हित जलाशयों में जल प्रवाह पूर्वानुमान भी जारी करता है। वर्तमान में, मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, सीडब्ल्यूसी द्वारा 350 स्टेशनों (150 अंतर्वाह पूर्वानुमान स्टेशन + 200 जल स्तर पूर्वानुमान स्टेशन) पर बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान जारी किए जाते हैं। यह नेटवर्क राज्य सरकार/परियोजना प्राधिकरणों के परामर्श से स्थापित किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र में सीडब्ल्यूसी 52 जलवैज्ञानिक अवलोकन केंद्र (सीतापुर जिले में 2 केंद्रों सहित) संचालित करता है, जहां से जलवैज्ञानिक अवलोकन डेटा एकत्र किया जाता है। सीडब्ल्यूसी पूर्वांचल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में 15 बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान केंद्र भी संचालित करता है। इन 15 पूर्वानुमान केंद्रों में से 14 गंगा नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों में जलस्तर पूर्वानुमान केंद्र हैं और 01 अंतर्वाह पूर्वानुमान केंद्र है। स्थानीय अधिकारियों को लोगों की निकासी की योजना बनाने और अन्य उपचारात्मक उपाय करने के लिए अधिक समय देने हेतु, सीडब्ल्यूसी ने सभी पूर्वानुमान केंद्रों के लिए 07 दिन पहले बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान सलाह जारी करने हेतु वर्षा-अपवाह गणितीय मॉडलिंग पर आधारित बेसिन-वार बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान मॉडल विकसित किया है।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने राज्यों को देश में बाढ़ प्रबंधन के एक प्रभावी गैर-संरचनात्मक उपाय के रूप में बाढ़ के मैदानों के लिए ज़ोनिंग पद्धति अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर लगातार बल दिया है। राज्यों को बाढ़ के मैदानों का वैज्ञानिक मूल्यांकन और ज़ोनिंग करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा बाढ़ के मैदानों के लिए ज़ोनिंग पर एक तकनीकी दिशानिर्देश तैयार किया गया है और अगस्त 2025 में कार्यान्वयन हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वितरित किया गया है।

(घ): सुहेली और मोहना नदियाँ नेपाल से निकलकर उत्तर प्रदेश में बहती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, फिलहाल इन नदियों पर बांध बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ङ): राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) ने 11 जुलाई, 2023 को जारी अपने दिशानिर्देशों के माध्यम से प्रभावित किसानों को फसल क्षति के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। दिशानिर्देशों का प्रासंगिक अंश संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों के प्रासंगिक अंश

5	**कृषि**	
(i)	**2 हेक्टेयर तक की भूमि वाले लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों को सहायता प्रदान करना।**	
(क)	**भूमि और अन्य नुकसान के लिए सहायता**	
	(क) कृषि भूमि की गाद निकालना (जहां रेत/गाद की परत की मोटाई 3 इंच से अधिक हो, जिसे राज्य सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाना आवश्यक है।)	प्रत्येक मद के लिए 18,000/- रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर। उपरोक्त सहायता प्रति किसान कम से कम 2,200/- रुपए की न्यूनतम सहायता के अधीन है। (यह शर्त लागू होती है कि लाभार्थी ने किसी अन्य सरकारी योजना के तहत कोई अन्य सहायता/सब्सिडी प्राप्त नहीं की हो या उसके लिए पात्र न हो)।
	ख) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कृषि भूमि से मलबा हटाना	
	ग) मछली पालन केंद्रों की गाद निकालना/पुनरूद्धार/मरम्मत करना	
	घ) भूस्खलन, हिमस्खलन, नदियों के मार्ग में परिवर्तन के कारण भूमि के पर्याप्त हिस्से का नुकसान।	केवल उन्हीं लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों को 47,000 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता राशि दी जाएगी जिनकी भूमि का स्वामित्व राजस्व अभिलेखों के अनुसार वैध है। उपरोक्त सहायता राशि प्रति किसान कम से कम 5,000 रुपए की न्यूनतम सहायता राशि के अधीन है।
(ख)	**इनपुट सब्सिडी (जहां फसल का नुकसान 33% या उससे अधिक हो)**	
	क) कृषि फसलों, बागवानी फसलों और वार्षिक बागान फसलों के लिए	वर्षा आधारित क्षेत्रों में 8,500 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर। उपरोक्त सहायता राशि प्रति किसान कम से कम 1,000 रुपए की न्यूनतम सहायता राशि के अधीन है और केवल बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है। सुनिश्चित सिंचित क्षेत्रों में 17,000 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर। उपरोक्त सहायता राशि प्रति किसान कम से कम 2,000 रुपए की न्यूनतम सहायता राशि के अधीन है और केवल बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है।

	ख) बारहमासी फसलें/कृषि वानिकी (स्वयं की कृषि भूमि में वृक्षारोपण)	सभी प्रकार की बारहमासी फसलों/कृषि वानिकी (स्वयं की कृषि भूमि में वृक्षारोपण) के लिए 22,500 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर, बशर्ते प्रति किसान कम से कम 2,500 रुपए की न्यूनतम सहायता राशि उपलब्ध हो और यह बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित हो।
	ग) रेशम उत्पादन	एरी, शहतूत और तसर के लिए 6,000 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर। मूगा के लिए 7,500 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर। उपरोक्त सहायता राशि प्रति किसान कम से कम 1000 रुपए की होनी चाहिए और यह केवल बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है।
(ii)	**2 हेक्टेयर से अधिक भूमि वाले किसानों को इनपुट सब्सिडी।**	वर्षा आधारित क्षेत्रों में 8,500 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर, केवल बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित। सुनिश्चित सिंचाई वाले क्षेत्रों में 17,000 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर, केवल बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित। कृषि वानिकी (स्वयं की भूमि में वृक्षारोपण) सहित सभी प्रकार की बारहमासी फसलों/वृक्षों के लिए 22,500 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर, केवल बोए गए क्षेत्रों तक सीमित। जहां फसल की हानि 33% या उससे अधिक होने पर सहायता प्रदान की जा सकती है, प्रति किसान अधिकतम 2 हेक्टेयर तक सीमित।

EMRSs IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3100. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the number of EMRS that have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years;

(b) the amount of funds that has been released to each of these schools for completion;

(c) the physical progress of these schools and the date of completion;

(d) whether special preparatory courses and coaching programmes are being provided within Eklavya Model Residential Schools, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of schools in which such courses are available, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) the number of students who availed these facilities, State-wise and district-wise in the State, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c)**:** 9 EMRSs have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh during the last 5 years. As per the existing scheme guidelines, the unit construction cost of each Eklavya Model Residential School is Rs. 37.80 crores, and for hilly and difficult areas, Rs. 48 crores.

A total of 28 EMRSs have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh. Out of these, construction of 23 EMRS buildings has been completed, remaining 5

EMRSs are at different stages of construction.

(d) to (f): National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS), has established three Centres of Excellence (CoEs) for IIT-JEE and NEET preparation: CoE EMRS Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), CoE EMRS Chintapalle (Andhra Pradesh), and CoE EMRS Chankapur (Maharashtra). These centres offer structured offline coaching to meritorious students from the EMRS ecosystem.

In addition, the ENABLE program has been launched to provide online coaching support for IIT-JEE and NEET preparation to all science stream students enrolled in EMRSs across the country. A total of 1856 students of EMRSs across Andhra Pradesh have benefited through the ENABLE program. The district-wise details of students enrolled (A.Y. 2025-26) in science stream in EMRSs in Andhra Pradesh is as under :

District	**No. of students enrolled in science stream in EMRSs in Andhra Pradesh**
Alluri Sitharama Raju	887
Eluru	104
Manyam Paravathipuram	374
Prakasam	97
SPS Nellore	112
Srikakulam	101
Tirupathi	181
Total	**1856**

WIDENING OF NHS IN TAMIL NADU

3101. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI NAVASKANI K:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

whether the Government has reviewed progress under the Bharatmala Pariyojana and other National Highway Development Schemes in Tamil Nadu to ensure timely four-laning of the vital routes, if so, the details thereof?

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

Yes, Sir. The progress of projects under Bharatmala Pariyojana and other National Highway Development Schemes in Tamil Nadu is reviewed regularly to ensure timely completion, including four-laning of vital routes. The projects are monitored through periodic reviews with all stakeholders including the State Government to resolve issues relating to land acquisition, utility shifting, statutory clearances, and other constraints for timely completion of projects.

SOYABEAN AGRO PROCESSING CLUSTER IN NANDED

3102. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) the total number of clusters approved and operationalised under the Agro Processing Cluster Scheme in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) the manner in which the said scheme would be helpful in increasing the

income of farmers;

(c) whether the Nanded district of Maharashtra is rich in potential soyabean production in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish a soyabean Agro Processing Cluster in Nanded, Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which the said cluster is likely to be established and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken or being taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers of Nanded, Maharashtra to provide appropriate market for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a)**:** The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing a Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC), a component scheme of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) for development of modern infrastructure to encourage entrepreneurs to set up food processing units based on cluster approach in the country since 2017. As on date, Ministry has approved 5 agro processing clusters in the State of Maharashtra under the scheme. All 5 APCs are operationalised.

(b): The scheme aims at development of modern infrastructure and common facilities to encourage group of entrepreneurs to set up food processing units based on cluster approach by linking groups of producers/ farmers to the

processors and markets through well-equipped supply chain with modern infrastructure. With Creation of Food Processing Infrastructure, the demand for farm produce which is raw material for food processing industries increases leading to better prices to farmers and increasing farm gate profitability.

(c): Yes, Nanded district of Maharashtra is rich in soyabean production. The area, production and yield of soybean in Nanded District of Maharashtra during the year 2025-26 are as under:

Year	Area (lakh ha)	Production (lakh tonnes)	Yield (kg/ha)
2025-26*	4.56	6.15	1350

* As per 1st Advance Estimates of area, production, productivity-State Government of Maharashtra

(d) and (e): The APC scheme is not state/district/crop specific. Ministry does not set up any Agro Processing Clusters on its own. Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC) is a demand driven scheme under which applications are invited online from the potential investors / entrepreneurs against Expression of Interest (Eol) issued by the Ministry from time to time.

(f): The Government of India has approved the National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) to boost the domestic oilseeds production and to strive towards self-reliance in edible oils. The mission aims to enhance the production of primary oilseed crops, including soybean and to increase collection, extraction, and recovery efficiency from secondary sources such as cottonseed, rice bran, corn oil, and tree-borne oils.

The mission is being implemented across 29 States/UTs, including Maharashtra and follows a cluster-based approach with market linkages. The Value Chain Clusters are managed by Value Chain Partners such as Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), cooperatives, and other implementing agencies. Under these clusters, farmers are provided free high-quality seeds for an area of up to one hectare per farmer, along with training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs). Moreover, procurement from farmers is also ensured at Minimum Support Price (MSP) through Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA).

In addition, the mission also supports the establishment and upgradation of post-harvest infrastructure, including oil mills, to improve oil recovery from both primary and secondary sources. This support aims to strengthen post-harvest infrastructure, promote value addition, enhance market access, and ensure remunerative prices for farmers' oilseed produce.

Further, Government also fixes (MSP) for oilseeds crops including soybean every year in line with the principle of providing 1.5 times return over all India weighted average cost of production, details of MSP fixed for Soybean Yellow during 2022-23 to 2025-26 are as under:

Year	**MSP (Rs. per quintal)**
2022-23	4300
2023-24	4600
2024-25	4892
2025-26	5328

ANIMAL FEED MANUFACTURING MSMEs IN TIRUPATI

3103. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is currently no animal feed manufacturing unit in the Tirupati district, leading to increased input costs and logistical challenges for livestock farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to establish feed manufacturing units in Tirupati district under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) or any other central schemes, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the details of the proposed initiative, including budget, timeline and implementation agency; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not considering Tirupati district despite its high livestock dependency and the demand for feed infrastructure?

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

(a) : There are several animal feed suppliers and manufacturers MSME units present in the Tirupati district, who are offering various cattle feed. The details of these MSME Units registered under UDYAM registration portal of this Ministry is as under:

NIC CODE	DESCRIPTION	No. Units Registered in Tirupati District
10801	Manufacture of Cattle Feed	23

10802	Manufacture of Poultry Feed	22
10803	Manufacture of prepared feed for pets including dogs, cats, birds, fish etc.	13
10809	Manufacture of other Animal Feeds n.e.c	24

(b) to (d) : The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector is a vibrant sector of the economy. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for promotion and development of MSMEs in the country including Tirupati District. Further, under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program (PMEGP) Scheme of this Ministry, one cattle feed Manufacturing unit was established at Bakarapet, Tirupati. The PMEGP is a central sector scheme being administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The scheme is being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). PMEGP is in operation since 2008-09 and has been approved for continuation over the 15th Finance Commission cycle i.e., for the period of five years from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

GROUNDWATER DEPLETION AND MANAGEMENT IN RAJASTHAN

3104. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the details regarding the current status of groundwater depletion in Rajasthan, district-wise with particular reference to Jhalawar-Baran Lok Sabha Constituency including the average decline in groundwater levels during the last five years and a comparison with the national average;

(b) whether the Government in coordination with the State Government has initiated any community-led initiatives or capacity-building programmes at the Panchayat and Municipal levels for sustainable groundwater management in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the technical and financial support provided by the Government for crop diversification towards less water-intensive crops, particularly in the 920 villages of the Baran region and 200 plus villages of the Jhalawar region where the progress of the Parvan River Multipurpose Project and the Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project remains minimal?

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

(a)**:** Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) manually monitors groundwater levels four times a year through its monitoring stations spread across the country, including in Rajasthan and in its Jhalawar-Baran Lok Sabha Constituency. The district-wise ground water levels measured during post-monsoon monitoring of 2024 (November 2024) for the State of Rajasthan is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Further, in order to gain a perspective on long term fluctuations in ground water levels, the post-monsoon 2024 water level data for Rajasthan is compared with the Mean of the previous 5 years (post-monsoon water level data from 2019-23), which is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.** Such analysis indicates that in Rajasthan, about 62.5 % of analyzed wells showed rising water levels in

2024 as compared to the mean level of previous 5 years.

Further, for Jhalawar–Baran Lok Sabha Constituency, comprising Jhalawar and Baran districts, the five-year comparison of post-monsoon water levels indicates that in Baran district about 57.1% of the monitored wells showed rising trends, whereas in Jhalawar district about 45.5% of wells showed rising trends.

From the country perspective, during this period about 54.4 % of analyzed wells in the whole country showed rising water levels.

(b) : 'Water' is a state subject and the responsibility of sustainable management of ground water resources lies primarily with the concerned state governments. The Central government complements the efforts of the states by providing technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) and other central ministries for improved management of ground water resources in the country, including Rajasthan through active community participation are provided below :

- With the objective of promoting community led ground water management, Ministry of Jal Shakti in coordination with state governments, has implemented Atal Bhujal Yojana, a Central Sector Scheme, in 80 water stressed districts across 7 states, which included Rajasthan. This is a first of its kind scheme to focus on demand side interventions for conservation of groundwater and entails capacity building at the grassroots level for decentralized and more efficient water

governance.

Under Atal Bhujal Yojana, capacity-building activities have been carried out extensively, with more than 17,300 GP-level trainings conducted across the State, along with Block, District and State-level trainings. Of these, 930 GP-level trainings were conducted in Baran and 609 GP-level trainings in Jhalawar. Further, Community-led Water Budgets (WBs) and Water Security Plans (WSPs) were prepared for all 1,132 Atal Jal GPs in the State and were updated annually,

- The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country, including Rajasthan, since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation and ground water recharge activities, through active community involvement. More than 700 Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have been set up under Abhiyan in various districts of the country, including in 41 districts of Rajasthan, for interacting with local community and dissemination of water related knowledge.
- To further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan, the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari has been launched, which emphasizes the importance of Jan Bhagidari or peoples' participation in water conservation with the aim to have a special focus on the construction of low cost and locally suited artificial recharge structures/borewell recharge shafts, which will increase storage capacity and help to augment groundwater recharge.

(c): In the State of Rajasthan, 58 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in District Baran and 38 GPs in District Jhalawar were covered under the Atal Bhujal Yojana. Being a scheme focused on demand side management of ground water, promoting crop diversification from water intensive to less water consuming crops was one of the key priorities of Atal Bhujal Yojana. Through extensive trainings, IEC activities, Water Budgeting exercise etc. the community was made aware of the water resources availability and consumption in their GPs and encouraged to take up crop diversification. Further, financial assistance of Rs. 37.21 lakhs for Baran district and 46.46 lakhs for Jhalawar district has been provided for this purpose under Atal Bhujal Yojana.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells Post-Monsoon 2024 (Unconfined Aquifer) for the State of Rajasthan:

Sr. No.	District Name	No of Well Analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing depth to water level (mbgl) in the range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Ajmer	15	6	40.0	6	40.0	1	6.7	1	6.7	1	6.7	0	0.0
2	Alwar	20	1	5.0	1	5.0	4	20.0	6	30.0	2	10.0	6	30.0
3	Anupgarh	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Balotra	12	0	0.0	3	25.0	1	8.3	2	16.7	4	33.3	2	16.7
5	Banswara	29	6	20.7	18	62.1	4	13.8	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
6	**Baran**	**14**	**1**	**7.1**	**13**	**92.9**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**
7	Barmer	37	1	2.7	2	5.4	1	2.7	10	27.0	8	21.6	15	40.5
8	Beawar	13	3	23.1	4	30.8	4	30.8	0	0.0	2	15.4	0	0.0
9	Bharatpur	18	1	5.6	5	27.8	3	16.7	2	11.1	5	27.8	2	11.1
10	Bhilwara	47	12	25.5	16	34.0	13	27.7	6	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
11	Bikaner	35	0	0.0	1	2.9	3	8.6	9	25.7	10	28.6	12	34.3
12	Bundi	15	8	53.3	3	20.0	1	6.7	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13	Chittorgarh	12	1	8.3	1	8.3	4	33.3	3	25.0	3	25.0	0	0.0
14	Churu	28	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.7	5	17.9	12	42.9	8	28.6
15	Dausa	23	1	4.3	3	13.0	4	17.4	3	13.0	3	13.0	9	39.1
16	Deeg	9	2	22.2	1	11.1	3	33.3	1	11.1	1	11.1	1	11.1
17	Dholpur	18	3	16.7	6	33.3	3	16.7	2	11.1	4	22.2	0	0.0
18	Didwana-Kuchaman	18	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	22.2	4	22.2	10	55.6
19	Dudu	25	14	56.0	10	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	0	0.0

20	Dungarpur	27	3	11.1	12	44.4	11	40.7	1	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
21	Ganganagar	23	0	0.0	3	13.0	7	30.4	10	43.5	3	13.0	0	0.0
22	Gangapurcity	15	6	40.0	2	13.3	5	33.3	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	6.7
23	Hanumangarh	38	1	2.6	0	0.0	3	7.9	15	39.5	17	44.7	2	5.3
24	Jaipur	11	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	9.1	8	72.7
25	Jaipur (Gramin)	72	1	1.4	11	15.3	7	9.7	7	9.7	12	16.7	34	47.2
26	Jaisalmer	65	2	3.1	2	3.1	8	12.3	14	21.5	26	40.0	13	20.0
27	Jalore	9	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	2	22.2	2	22.2	3	33.3
28	**Jhalawar**	**22**	**4**	**18.2**	**8**	**36.4**	**6**	**27.3**	**4**	**18.2**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**
29	Jhunjhunu	24	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.5	21	87.5
30	Jodhpur	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0
31	Jodhpur (Gramin)	80	6	7.5	6	7.5	6	7.5	16	20.0	14	17.5	32	40.0
32	Karauli	27	5	18.5	4	14.8	3	11.1	5	18.5	8	29.6	2	7.4
33	Kekri	10	4	40.0	4	40.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
34	Khairthal-Tijara	11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	63.6	4	36.4
35	Kota	15	1	6.7	7	46.7	4	26.7	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
36	Kotputli-Behror	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	2	16.7	9	75.0
37	Nagaur	19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	5	26.3	13	68.4
38	Neem Ka Thana	7	0	0.0	2	28.6	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	57.1
39	Pali	25	8	32.0	12	48.0	4	16.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
40	Phalodi	12	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	10	83.3
41	Pratapgarh	17	7	41.2	7	41.2	2	11.8	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
42	Rajsamand	27	4	14.8	14	51.9	5	18.5	4	14.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	Salumbar	8	2	25.0	4	50.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
44	Sanchore	10	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	4	40.0	4	40.0
45	Sawai Madhopur	20	7	35.0	9	45.0	2	10.0	0	0.0	2	10.0	0	0.0
46	Shahpura	9	2	22.2	3	33.3	3	33.3	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0

47	Sikar	38	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	9	23.7	28	73.7
48	Sirohi	13	2	15.4	1	7.7	5	38.5	5	38.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
49	Tonk	32	15	46.9	8	25.0	6	18.8	3	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
50	Udaipur	23	7	30.4	9	39.1	6	26.1	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	**1118**	**148**	**13.24**	**225**	**20.13**	**154**	**13.77**	**160**	**14.31**	**178**	**15.92**	**253**	**22.63**

STATEMENT-II

District-wise Water Level Fluctuation (in meters) with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2019 to 2023) and Post-Monsoon 2024 (Unconfined Aquifer) of Rajasthan:

Sr No.	District Name	No of Wells Analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing fluctuation to water level (m) in the range of															
			Rise						Fall						Rise		Fall	
			0 to 2		2 to 4		> 4		0 to 2		2 to 4		> 4					
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Ajmer	10	2	20	4	40	4	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	100.0	0	0.0
2	Alwar	9	0	0	0	0	4	44.4	5	55.6	0	0	0	0	4	44.4	5	55.6
3	Anupgarh	6	4	66.7	0	0	0	0	2	33.3	0	0	0	0	4	66.7	2	33.3
4	Balotra	8	2	25	0	0	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	25	2	25	3	37.5	5	62.5
5	Banswara	27	10	37	5	18.5	0	0	9	33.3	2	7.4	1	3.7	15	55.6	12	44.4
6	**Baran**	**14**	**5**	**35.7**	**2**	**14.3**	**1**	**7.1**	**6**	**42.9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**57.1**	**6**	**42.9**
7	Barmer	28	9	32.1	6	21.4	2	7.1	5	17.9	2	7.1	4	14.3	17	60.7	11	39.3
8	Beawar	13	6	46.2	1	7.7	5	38.5	1	7.7	0	0	0	0	12	92.3	1	7.7
9	Bharatpur	12	5	41.7	3	25	3	25	1	8.3	0	0	0	0	11	91.7	1	8.3
10	Bhilwara	47	12	25.5	10	21.3	13	27.7	7	14.9	2	4.3	3	6.4	35	74.5	12	25.5
11	Bikaner	31	14	45.2	1	3.2	0	0	9	29	3	9.7	4	12.9	15	48.4	16	51.6
12	Bundi	10	4	40	2	20	0	0	4	40	0	0	0	0	6	60.0	4	40.0
13	Chittorgarh	12	4	33.3	0	0	0	0	3	25	0	0	5	41.7	4	33.3	8	66.7
14	Churu	28	17	60.7	1	3.6	0	0	9	32.1	0	0	1	3.6	18	64.3	10	35.7
15	Dausa	14	1	7.1	1	7.1	11	78.6	0	0	0	0	1	7.1	13	92.9	1	7.1

16	Deeg	7	3	42.9	2	28.6	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	6	85.7	1	14.3
17	Dholpur	13	3	23.1	6	46.2	1	7.7	2	15.4	0	0	1	7.7	10	76.9	3	23.1
18	Didwana-Kuchaman	9	0	0	2	22.2	0	0	3	33.3	1	11.1	3	33.3	2	22.2	7	77.8
19	Dudu	22	5	22.7	11	50	6	27.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	100.0	0	0.0
20	Dungarpur	19	7	36.8	1	5.3	0	0	6	31.6	4	21.1	1	5.3	8	42.1	11	57.9
21	Ganganagar	23	14	60.9	1	4.3	1	4.3	7	30.4	0	0	0	0	16	69.6	7	30.4
22	Gangapur city	7	2	28.6	2	28.6	3	42.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100.0	0	0.0
23	Hanuman garh	26	7	26.9	2	7.7	0	0	11	42.3	5	19.2	1	3.8	9	34.6	17	65.4
24	Jaipur	9	2	22.2	1	11.1	4	44.4	1	11.1	1	11.1	0	0	7	77.8	2	22.2
25	Jaipur (Gramin)	50	4	8	6	12	18	36	7	14	3	6	12	24	28	56.0	22	44.0
26	Jaisalmer	42	18	42.9	8	19	7	16.7	4	9.5	0	0	5	11.9	33	78.6	9	21.4
27	Jalore	6	1	16.7	0	0	1	16.7	3	50	1	16.7	0	0	2	33.3	4	66.7
28	**Jhalawar**	**22**	**8**	**36.4**	**2**	**9.1**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**31.8**	**5**	**22.7**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**45.5**	**12**	**54.5**
29	Jhunjhunu	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	5	50	4	40	0	0.0	10	100.0
30	Jodhpur	3	1	33.3	0	0	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	0	0	0	2	66.7	1	33.3
31	Jodhpur (Gramin)	42	12	28.6	6	14.3	11	26.2	9	21.4	1	2.4	3	7.1	29	69.0	13	31.0
32	Karauli	13	4	30.8	1	7.7	6	46.2	1	7.7	0	0	1	7.7	11	84.6	2	15.4
33	Kekri	9	6	66.7	0	0	2	22.2	0	0	1	11.1	0	0	8	88.9	1	11.1
34	Khairthal -Tijara	9	2	22.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11.1	6	66.7	2	22.2	7	77.8
35	Kota	13	4	30.8	1	7.7	0	0	6	46.2	0	0	2	15.4	5	38.5	8	61.5
36	Kotputli	8	0	0	0	0	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	5	62.5	1	12.5	7	87.5

	-Behror																	
37	Nagaur	6	2	33.3	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	0	0	3	50	2	33.3	4	66.7
38	Neem Ka Thana	3	0	0	2	66.7	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	0	0	2	66.7	1	33.3
39	Pali	16	6	37.5	4	25	3	18.8	2	12.5	0	0	1	6.3	13	81.3	3	18.8
40	Phalodi	9	0	0	1	11.1	1	11.1	2	22.2	0	0	5	55.6	2	22.2	7	77.8
41	Pratapgarh	17	7	41.2	4	23.5	1	5.9	2	11.8	2	11.8	1	5.9	12	70.6	5	29.4
42	Rajsamand	25	9	36	3	12	3	12	6	24	3	12	1	4	15	60.0	10	40.0
43	Salumbar	8	2	25	2	25	1	12.5	3	37.5	0	0	0	0	5	62.5	3	37.5
44	Sanchore	10	2	20	1	10	5	50	2	20	0	0	0	0	8	80.0	2	20.0
45	Sawai Madhopur	13	6	46.2	3	23.1	3	23.1	0	0	1	7.7	0	0	12	92.3	1	7.7
46	Shahpura	9	6	66.7	0	0	0	0	1	11.1	1	11.1	1	11.1	6	66.7	3	33.3
47	Sikar	25	2	8	1	4	0	0	6	24	10	40	6	24	3	12.0	22	88.0
48	Sirohi	12	3	25	2	16.7	4	33.3	1	8.3	2	16.7	0	0	9	75.0	3	25.0
49	Tonk	17	4	23.5	7	41.2	4	23.5	1	5.9	0	0	1	5.9	15	88.2	2	11.8
50	Udaipur	23	16	69.6	2	8.7	0	0	3	13	1	4.3	1	4.3	18	78.3	5	21.7
	Total	**824**	**263**	**31.9**	**120**	**14.6**	**132**	**16**	**163**	**19.8**	**61**	**7.4**	**85**	**10.3**	**515**	**62.5**	**309**	**37.5**

हेलीकॉप्टर कॉरिडोर

3105. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का देशभर के सभी राज्यों से हेलीकॉप्टर सेवाएं शुरू करने के लिए हेलीकॉप्टर कॉरिडोर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस कार्य योजना को पूरा करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) बिहार में बनाए जाने वाले हेलीकॉप्टर कॉरिडोर का जिला और स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) : आरसीएस-उड़ान योजना की बोली प्रक्रिया के दूसरे दौर के दौरान और उसके बाद के दौरों के तहत, विभिन्न हेलीपैड की पहचान की गई और पर्वतीय इलाकों और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में संपर्क प्रदान करने के लिए प्रचालकों को हेलीकॉप्टर मार्ग अवार्ड किए गए। आठ प्राथमिकता वाले राज्यों नामतः अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड, सिक्किम और उत्तराखंड में 15 हेलीपोर्टों को जोड़ने के लिए कुल 80 आरसीएस हेलीकॉप्टर मार्गों को प्रचालनरत किया गया है।

सरकार ने अगले 10 वर्षों में 4 करोड़ यात्रियों को सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए देशभर के 120 नए गंतव्यों के लिए क्षेत्रीय संपर्क बढ़ाने के लिए संशोधित उड़ान योजना शुरू करने की घोषणा की है। यह योजना पर्वतीय, आकांक्षी और उत्तरी पूर्व क्षेत्र के जिलों में हेलीपैड और छोटे हवाईअड्डों को भी सहयोग प्रदान करेगी। यह योजना वर्तमान में संरचना स्तर पर है।

पेट्रोल और डीज़ल की कीमतों में लंबे समय से स्थिरता का प्रभाव

3106. श्री तारिक अनवर:

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता बनाए रखने का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसी) की वित्तीय स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है;

(ख) प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी/पीएनजी) की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने और आयात पर निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन जैसे वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों के विकास के लिए निजी निवेश आकर्षित करने के संबंध में क्या योजना है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (ग) : देश में पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्य बाजार निर्धारित हैं और ओएमसीज पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्य निर्धारण पर उचित निर्णय लेती हैं। हालांकि, सरकार वैश्विक तेल मूल्यों में हो रहे उतार-चढ़ाव के प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील रहती है। केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कमी करने जैसे संतुलित उपाय किए गए हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर सरकार ने पेट्रोल और डीजल के केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में दो बार नवंबर, 2021 और मई, 2022 में क्रमश: कुल 13 रुपए/लीटर और 16 रुपए/लीटर की कमी की है, जिसका लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को पूर्णतः प्रदान किया गया था। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने भी नागरिकों को राहत पहुँचाने के निमित्त राज्य वैट दरों को कम किया । मार्च, 2024 में ओएमसीज ने, पेट्रोल और डीजल, प्रत्येक के खुदरा मूल्यों में 2 रुपए प्रति लीटर की कमी की। अप्रैल 2025 में, पेट्रोल और डीजल प्रत्येक के उत्पाद शुल्क में 2 रुपये प्रति लीटर की वृद्धि की गई, लेकिन इसका भार उपभोक्ताओं पर नहीं डाला गया।

हाल ही में पीएसयू ओएमसीज ने अंतर-राज्य भाड़े का युक्तिकरण किया है। इससे राज्यों के भीतर सुदूर भागों में पेट्रोलियम ऑयल और ल्यूब्रिकेंट (पीओएल) डिपो से दूर, सुदूर क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले उपभोक्ताओं को पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्यों में कमी के रुप में लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है। इस पहल ने राज्य में पेट्रोल अथवा डीजल के अधिकतम और न्यूनतम खुदरा मूल्यों के बीच के अंतर को भी कम

कर दिया है।

सरकार ने आम नागरिको को उच्च अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मूल्यों से सुरक्षित रखने के लिए कई अन्य कदम भी उठाए हैं, जिनमें कच्चे तेल की आयात बास्केट में विविधता लाना, घरेलू बाजार में पेट्रोल और डीजल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सार्वभौमिक सेवा दायित्व के प्रावधानों को लागू करना, पेट्रोल में एथेनॉल का मिश्रण बढ़ाना आदि शामिल है।

सरकार, प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए ऊर्जा की सुरक्षा, सामर्थ्य और सुलभता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। सरकार, इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए सीएनजी, एलएनजी, हाइड्रोजन, ईथेनॉल सहित जैव ईंधन, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन आदि जैसे वैकल्पिक ईंधनों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा दे रही है।

सरकार ने जैव ईंधन पर राष्ट्रीय नीति 2018 अधिसूचित की, जिसमें देश में वर्ष 2030 तक पेट्रोल में 20% ईथेनॉल और डीजल में 5% जैवडीजल के मिश्रण का सांकेतिक लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया। बाद में, सरकार ने पेट्रोल में 20% ईथेनॉल के मिश्रण के लक्ष्य को वर्ष 2030 से घटाकर वर्ष 2025-26 कर दिया। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओएमसीज ने चालू इथेनॉल आपूर्ति वर्ष (ईएसवाई) 2024-25 के दौरान, औसतन 19.24% मिश्रण हासिल कर लिया है। अक्टूबर 2025 माह के दौरान, 19.97% इथेनॉल मिश्रण प्राप्त कर लिया गया है।

जैव ईंधन के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए ईथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी) कार्यक्रम, जिसमें तेल विपणन कंपनियां (ओएमसीज) ईथेनॉल के साथ मिश्रित पेट्रोल बेचती हैं, जैवडीजल मिश्रण कार्यक्रम जिसमें जैवडीजल को डीजल के साथ मिलाया जाता है, किफायती परिवहन के लिए दीर्घकालिक विकल्प (एसएटीएटी) पहल, जिसमें संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) के साथ संपीड़ित जैव गैस (सीबीजी) का विपणन किया जाता है, जैसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं।

सरकार ने ग्रामीण भारत सहित पूरे देश में जैव ईंधन उत्पादन के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण, प्रोत्साहन, ईथेनॉल उत्पादन हेतु वैकल्पिक मार्ग खोलने, ईथेनॉल उत्पादन के लिए कृषि

अवशेषों पर आधारित दूसरी पीढ़ी की ईथेनॉल जैव-रिफाइनरियों की स्थापना हेतु प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना अधिसूचित करने, विभिन्न अपशिष्ट/बायोमास स्रोतों से सीबीजी और जैव-खाद के उत्पादन के लिए एसएटीएटी पहल, ईथेनॉल डिस्टीलेशन क्षमता में वृद्धि और विस्तार हेतु ब्याज अनुदान योजना अधिसूचित करने आदि जैसे कदम उठाए हैं।

सरकार घरेलू तेल और गैस उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई कदम उठा रही है, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ शामिल हैं:

i. हाइड्रोकार्बन खोजों के शीघ्र मुद्रीकरण के लिए पीएससी व्यवस्था के तहत नीति, 2014
ii. खोजे गए लघु क्षेत्र नीति, 2015
iii. हाइड्रोकार्बन अन्वेषण और लाइसेंसिंग नीति (एचईएलपी), 2016
iv. पीएससीज के विस्तार के लिए नीति, 2016 और 2017
v. कोल बेड मीथेन के शीघ्र मुद्रीकरण के लिए नीति, 2017
vi. राष्ट्रीय डेटा भंडार की स्थापना, 2017
vii. राष्ट्रीय भूकंपीय कार्यक्रम 2017 के तहत तलछटी बेसिनों में अमूल्यांकित क्षेत्रों का मूल्यांकन।
viii. पूर्व-नयी अन्वेषण लाइसेंसिंग नीति (प्री-एनईएलपी) 2016 और 2017 के तहत खोजे गए क्षेत्रों और अन्वेषण ब्लॉकों के लिए पीएससीज के विस्तार हेतु नीतिगत ढांचा ।
ix. तेल और गैस के लिए उन्नत पुनर्प्राप्ति विधियों को बढ़ावा देने और प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु नीति, 2018
x. मौजूदा उत्पादन-साझेदारी संविदा (पीएससीज), कोल बेड मीथेन (सीबीएम) संविदा और नामित क्षेत्रों के तहत अपरंपरागत हाइड्रोकार्बन के अन्वेषण एवं दोहन हेतु नीतिगत ढांचा, 2018
xi. प्राकृतिक गैस विपणन सुधार, 2020
xii. बोलीदाताओं को आकर्षित करने के लिए श्रेणी II और III बेसिनों के अंतर्गत ओएएलपी

ब्लॉकों में चरण-1 में कम रॉयल्टी दरें, शून्य राजस्व हिस्सा (अप्रत्याशित लाभ तक) और वेधन की कोई प्रतिबद्धता नहीं।

xiii. अपतटीय क्षेत्र में दशकों से अन्वेषण के लिए अवरुद्ध लगभग 10 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर (एसकेएम) 'नो-गो ' क्षेत्र को मुक्त करना।

xiv. सरकार भारतीय तलछटी बेसिनों के गुणवत्तापूर्ण डेटा को बोलीदाताओं के लिए उपलब्ध कराने हेतु स्थलीय और अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में भूकंपीय डेटा अधिग्रहण और स्ट्रेटिजिक कूपों के वेधन पर लगभग 7500 करोड़ रुपये भी खर्च कर रही है। सरकार ने भारत के अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र (ईईजेड) के अलावा तटवर्ती क्षेत्र में 20,000 एलकेएम और अपतटीय क्षेत्र में 30,000 एलकेएम के अतिरिक्त 2डी भूकंपीय डेटा के अधिग्रहण को मंजूरी प्रदान की है।

भारत सरकार के नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) द्वारा राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन (एनजीएचएम) शुरू किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य भारत को हरित हाइड्रोजन और इसके व्युत्पन्न के उत्पादन, उपयोग और निर्यात का वैश्विक केंद्र बनाना है।

एनजीएचएम का लक्ष्य वर्ष 2030 तक प्रति वर्ष 5 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन (एमएमटी) हरित हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन क्षमता हासिल करना है।

स्ट्रेटिजिक इंटरवेंशन फॉर ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन ट्रांजिशन (एसआईजीएचटी) इस मिशन का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है, जो हरित हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन और इलेक्ट्रोलाइज़र निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करता है।

IMPACT OF POOR CANAL MAINTENANCE ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

3107. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of poor canal maintenance on agricultural productivity in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the findings of such assessment along with the details of the districts most affected;

(c) whether the water flow to tail-end areas of canal systems has been severely reduced due to heavy siltation and aquatic weed growth;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to restore the full water carrying capacity of canals and to prevent recurrence of such problems?

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

(a) to (d): Canals maintenance and Command Area Development works are State subject and are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. Role of Government of India is limited to being catalytic, providing technical support, and partial financial assistance to a few identified projects under the ongoing schemes of this Ministry.

Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has informed that no assessment on impact of poor canal maintenance on agricultural productivity has been carried out in Andhra Pradesh. However, there is aquatic weed growth and siltation in canals mostly in Delta areas like Krishna, Godavari and Penna delta

systems and there are siltation issues in canals of Somasila Project, Telugu Ganga Project, Nagarjuna Sagar Project and Tungabhadra project high level canal system.

(e)**:** GoAP has informed that it has accorded sanction for 9,514 works amounting to Rs.629.18 Crore for restoration of irrigation systems for effective water regulation, to improve the efficiency, safety, and reliability of irrigation infrastructure. These works aim for free flow of water through canal systems to ensure water supply to the ayacut up to tail end. Out of these, 4,947 works have been completed, so far.

The Government of India also provides partial Central Assistance to certain identified Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) irrigation projects under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana–Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP), with the objective of restoring lost irrigation potential through the renovation of old and damaged canal networks.

NATIONAL WATER AWARDS AND JSJB AWARDS

3108. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether the Government has conferred awards to the winners of National Water Awards and Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) Awards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the encouragement given to promote people’s participation through such awards in the society, the response received, State-wise including Telangana and Uttarakhand?

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

(a) and (b): Yes. The Government of India conferred the 6th National Water Awards, 2024, and incentivised different stakeholders under Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) on 18th November, 2025.

National Water Awards: National Water Awards aim to encourage various stakeholders, including States, Districts, Schools, Civil Societies, Gram Panchayats, Urban Local Bodies, Water User Associations, Institutions, and the Corporate Sector, to adopt a holistic approach towards water resources management in the country. 46 winners (including joint winners) were selected across 10 categories. The relevant details of the 6th National Award Winners is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

JSJB Incentive Plan: JSJB is a community-driven initiative launched on 6 Sept 2024 under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain to promote participatory groundwater recharge and rainwater harvesting through a “whole-of-government and whole-of-society” model (3Cs: Community, CSR, Cost). The JSJB incentives were released, inter alia, to States/UTs, districts, Municipal Corporations, industries, NGOs, and philanthropists. The relevant details, including those for Telangana and Uttarakhand, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

Such steps encourage various stakeholders, including States, Districts, Schools, Civil Societies, Gram Panchayats, Urban Local Bodies, Water User

Associations, Institutions, Corporate Sector, to adopt a holistic approach towards water resources management.

The JSJB initiative has led to diverse, scalable, and replicable models for artificial groundwater recharge through people's participation and cooperation. The initiative created public awareness and encouraged collective action. Contributions from several districts of Telangana and from individuals such as Shri Mohan Chandra Kandpal of Uttarakhand lead to improved implementation of water-rejuvenation works. Further, these awards and incentives motivate stakeholders to adopt innovative practices for water conservation, and also help recognise their work in the water sector.

STATEMENT-I

List of winners of the 6th National Water Awards is as follows:

6th National Water Award, 2024 - Winners			
S. No.	**Winner**	**State**	**Rank**
	1. BEST STATE		
1	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	First
2	Gujarat	Gujarat	Second
3	Haryana	Haryana	Third
	2. BEST DISTRICT		
	East Zone		
4	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	First
	West Zone		
5	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	First
	North Zone		
6	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	First
	South Zone		
7	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	First
	North East Zone		
8	Sepahijala	Tripura	First
	3. BEST ULB		

9	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	First
10	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Second
11	Nabadiganta Industrial Township	West Bengal	Third -Joint Winner
12	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Third -Joint Winner
	4. BEST INSTITUTION OTHER THAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE		
	Inside-Campus category		
13	Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar	Gujarat	First -Joint winner
14	ICAR – Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute, Goa	Goa	First - Joint winner
15	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani	Rajasthan	Second-Joint winner
16	Islamic University of Science and Technology, Awantipora	Jammu and Kashmir	Second -Joint winner
17	Assam Rifles, Manipur	Manipur	Special Mention
	Outside-Campus category		
18	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar	Haryana	First -Joint winner
19	Regional Chief Conservator of Forests, Berhampur Circle	Odisha	First -Joint winner
	5. BEST WATER USER ASSOCIATION		
20	Vettaikaranpudur Canal Odayakulam Village WUA, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	First
21	Kanifnath WUA, Nashik	Maharashtra	Second
22	Kharlan WUA, Sri Ganganagar	Rajasthan	Third
	6. BEST CIVIL SOCIETY		
23	Banaskantha District Co-operative milk producers union limited, Banaskantha	Gujarat	First
24	Ambuja Foundation, Jaipur	Rajasthan	Second
25	Art of Living, Bengaluru	Karnataka	Third
	7. BEST VILLAGE PANCHAYAT		
26	Dubbiganipalli, Annamayya	Andhra Pradesh	First -Joint winner
27	Payam, Kannur	Kerala	First -Joint winner
28	Kaweshwar, Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	Second -Joint winner
29	Murugummi, Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	Second -Joint winner
30	Balapuram, Tiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	Third - Joint

			Winner
31	Dumarpani, Kanker	Chhattisgarh	Third - Joint Winner
	8. BEST SCHOOL OR COLLEGE		
32	Krishna Public School, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	First - Joint Winner
33	Army Public School, Kolkata	West Bengal	First - Joint Winner
34	BHSS, Zainakote, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	Second
35	Malusanta Govt Nodal Higher Secondary School, Damanjodi, Koraput	Odisha	Third - Joint Winner
36	Jharkhand Balika Aawasiya Vidyalaya (JBAV) Rahe, Ranchi	Jharkhand	Third - Joint Winner
37	Mount Abu Public School, Rohini, Delhi	Delhi	Special Mention
38	Maharaja Agarsain Public School, Ashok Vihar, Delhi	Delhi	Special Mention
39	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Model School, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	Special Mention
	9. BEST INDUSTRY		
40	Apollo Tyres Limited, Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	First
41	Hero MotoCorp Limited, Gurugram	Haryana	Second
42	Jhajjar Power Limited, Jhajjar	Haryana	Third
	10. BEST INDIVIDUAL FOR EXCELLENCE IN WATER SECTOR		
	East Zone		
43	Shri Kishore Jaiswal	Bihar	First
	West Zone		
44	Shri Bajrang Lal Jaithu	Rajasthan	First
	North Zone		
45	Shri Mohan Chandra Kandpal	Uttarakhand	First
	South Zone		
46	Shri Podili Rajasekhara Raju	Andhra Pradesh	First

STATEMENT-II

List for Jal Sanchay — Jan Bhagidari (JSJB)

States /Union Territories recognised

1. TELANGANA

2. CHHATTISGARH

3. RAJASTHAN

Districts incentivised

Sr	Zone	Category	Rank	State	District
1.	Northern Zone	Category 1	1	UTTAR PRADESH	MIRZAPUR
2.		Category 1	2	UTTAR PRADESH	VARANASI
3.		Category 1	3	UTTAR PRADESH	JALAUN
4.		Category 2	1	UTTAR PRADESH	CHITRAKOOT
5.	Eastern Zone	Category 1	1	CHHATTISGARH	BALOD
6.		Category 1	2	CHHATTISGARH	RAJNANDGAON
7.		Category 1	3	CHHATTISGARH	RAIPUR
8.		Category 2	1	CHHATTISGARH	MAHASAMUND
9.		Category 2	2	CHHATTISGARH	BALODA BAZAR
10.		Category 2	3	CHHATTISGARH	GARIYABAND
11.		Category 3	1	CHHATTISGARH	BILASPUR
12.		Category 3	2	CHHATTISGARH	RAIGARH
13.		Category 3	3	BIHAR	NALANDA
14.		Category 3	4	ODISHA	GANJAM
15.		Category 3	5	BIHAR	KAIMUR (BHABUA)
16.		Category 3	6	CHHATTISGARH	BALRAMPUR
17.		Category 3	7	ODISHA	MAYURBHANJ
18.		Category 3	8	CHHATTISGARH	DHAMTARI
19.		Category 3	9	BIHAR	ROHTAS
20.		Category 3	10	ODISHA	KALAHANDI
21.		Category 3	11	ODISHA	RAYAGADA
22.		Category 3	12	CHHATTISGARH	SURAJPUR
23.		Category 3	13	BIHAR	PURBI CHAMPARAN
24.		Category 3	14	BIHAR	KATIHAR
25.		Category 3	15	ODISHA	CUTTACK
26.		Category 3	16	CHHATTISGARH	DURG
27.	Southern Zone	Category 1	1	TELANGANA	ADILABAD
28.		Category 1	2	TELANGANA	NALGONDA
29.		Category 1	3	TELANGANA	MANCHERIAL
30.		Category 2	1	TELANGANA	WARANGAL
31.		Category 2	2	TELANGANA	NIRMAL
32.		Category 2	3	TELANGANA	JANGOAN
33.		Category 3	1	TELANGANA	BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM
34.		Category 3	2	TAMIL NADU	COIMBATORE

35.		Category 3	3	TELANGANA	MAHABUBNAGAR
36.		Category 3	4	KARNATAKA	GADAG
37.		Category 3	5	KARNATAKA	KOLAR
38.		Category 3	6	KARNATAKA	BIDAR
39.		Category 3	7	KARNATAKA	TUMAKURU
40.		Category 3	8	KARNATAKA	VIJAYAPURA
41.		Category 3	9	KARNATAKA	MANDYA
42.		Category 3	10	TAMIL NADU	NAMAKKAL
43.		Category 3	11	KARNATAKA	CHITRADURGA
44.		Category 3	12	ANDHRA PRADESH	SPSR NELLORE
45.		Category 3	13	TAMIL NADU	RAMANATHA PURAM
46.	Western Zone	Category 1	1	MADHYA PRADESH	EAST NIMAR
47.		Category 1	2	RAJASTHAN	BHILWARA
48.		Category 1	3	RAJASTHAN	BARMER
49.		Category 2	1	GUJARAT	SURAT
50.		Category 2	2	RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR
51.		Category 2	3	RAJASTHAN	UDAIPUR
52.		Category 3	1	RAJASTHAN	ALWAR
53.		Category 3	2	MADHYA PRADESH	GUNA
54.		Category 3	3	MADHYA PRADESH	BETUL
55.		Category 3	4	GUJARAT	RAJKOT
56.		Category 3	5	MADHYA PRADESH	DHAR
57.		Category 3	6	RAJASTHAN	DUNGARPUR
58.		Category 3	7	GUJARAT	NAVSARI
59.		Category 3	8	RAJASTHAN	BARAN
60.		Category 3	9	MADHYA PRADESH	DEWAS
61.		Category 3	10	MADHYA PRADESH	SEONI
62.		Category 3	11	RAJASTHAN	CHITTORGARH
63.		Category 3	12	RAJASTHAN	SIKAR
64.		Category 3	13	MADHYA PRADESH	KHARGONE
65.		Category 3	14	GUJARAT	KHEDA
66.	North- Eastern	Category 1	1	TRIPURA	North Tripura
67.	Zone and Hilly States	Category 1	2	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	RAJOURI

Municipal Corporations

SR.	Category	Rank	State	Municipal Corporation
1.	Top 10 Municipal Corporations	1	CHHATTISGARH	RAIPUR Municipal Corporation

2.	Top 10 Municipal Corporations	2	TELANGANA	Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board responsible for JSJB in the HYDERABAD Municipal Corporation area
3.	Top 10 Municipal Corporations	3	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR Municipal Corporation
4.	Top 10 Municipal Corporations	4	ANDHRA PRADESH	RAJAHMUNDRY Municipal Corporation
5.	Top 10 Municipal Corporations	5	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIABAD Municipal Corporation
6.	Top 10 Municipal Corporations	6	GUJARAT	SURAT Municipal Corporation

ULBs

Sr.	Category	Rank	State	District	ULBs
1	Top 50 ULBs (other than Municipal Corporations)	1	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	GUNA

NGOs

1. Jaltara Save Groundwater
2. Gir Ganga Parivar
3. Art of Living

Private Philanthropist- Philanthropic Contributions

1. Karmabhoomi se Matrabhoomi
2. Hasmukhbhai – Gujarat

SILTATION LEVELS IN RESERVOIRS AND DAMS UNDER BBMB

3109. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the present siltation levels in reservoirs and dams under Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) and Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL) along with major desiltation and sediment-management steps taken by the Government to restore designed storage capacity;

(b) the recent actions initiated by the Union Government to accelerate desiltation in these reservoirs for improving hydropower sustainability and strengthening downstream flood-mitigation;

(c) the desiltation, dredging, catchment-area treatment, reforestation and flushing-related proposals submitted by BBMB and SJVNL that are currently pending with the Himachal Pradesh Government and the steps being taken by the Government to facilitate their timely clearance;

(d) whether BBMB and SJVNL are considering additional measures such as advanced dredging technologies, updated hydrographic surveys and predictive sediment-modelling systems to address high silt inflow, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the integrated financial, technical and policy support the Ministry plans to extend to BBMB and SJVNL to prevent further storage-loss, enhance reservoir safety and strengthen national water and energy security and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) operates two storage dams

namely Bhakra dam and Pong dam in Himachal Pradesh. As on date, Bhakra reservoir has lost about 26% of its total gross storage of 9.87 BCM and about 19% of its live storage of 7.43 BCM. Pong reservoir has lost about 14% of its total gross storage of 8.57 BCM and about 12% of its live storage of 7.30 BCM. Further, BBMB also operates two diversion structures namely Nangal dam and Pandoh dam, where flushing of silt is carried out during monsoons.

Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL) has two projects with dam/barrage structures namely Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station (HPS) (1500 MW) and Naitwar Mori HPS (60 MW). Both projects are run-of-river schemes with small pondage. As on date, Nathpa reservoir is maintaining 100% gross storage of 3.43 MCM and live storage of 3.03 MCM. Further, Naitwar reservoir is maintaining 100% gross storage of 0.281 MCM and live storage of 0.206 MCM. Silt flushing is carried out as required, particularly during the monsoon season, to preserve live storage capacities.

(b): Considering the requirement of sediment management of reservoirs on priority, Government of India has initiated some proactive actions to support the dam owners to take up sediment management activities. As a step forward, a “Handbook for Assessing and Managing Reservoir Sedimentation” has been published by Central Water Commission in 2019 as a guiding document to plan and execute sediment management activities by the dam owners. Further, Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Jal Shakti has published a framework document titled "National Framework for Sediment Management" in October 2022 to provide guidance and support for sediment management

across river basins.

(c): Regarding desiltation and sediment-management, BBMB has submitted a proposal for de-siltation/ dredging of its dams to the Government of Himachal Pradesh. However, no such proposal in respect of SJVNL is pending with the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(d): BBMB is exploring the possibility of deep dredging operations without lowering water levels. Further, SJVNL has proposed for conducting regular bathymetric surveys, used to measure the depth and underwater topography of the reservoir, for the Nathpa Dam to monitor sediment accumulation and to plan reservoir flushing for optimising storage capacity.

(e): Under Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) phase II and III, BBMB is being supported for improvement of safety aspects of selected dams for sustainable water storage, efficient dam management and flood control aspect.

मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क और इसकी उपलब्धियां

3110. श्री मनीष जायसवालः
श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशनः
श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलियाः
श्री दुलू महतोः
श्री आलोक शर्माः
श्री खगेन मुर्मुः
श्री शंकर लालवानीः

क्या **आवासन और शहरी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश में संचालित हो रहे मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या पिछले दस वर्षों में देश के मेट्रो रेल क्षेत्र में कोई प्रमुख या उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धि हासिल की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) भोपाल में मेट्रो रेल सेवा कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है?

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

(क): वर्तमान में 25 विभिन्न शहरों में लगभग 1083 किलोमीटर मेट्रो रेल लाइनें (दिल्ली-मेरठ आरआरटीएस की 55 किलोमीटर सहित) चालू हैं। देश में चालू मेट्रो नेटवर्क की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार सूची **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ख): भारत विश्व का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा परिचालन मेट्रो नेटवर्क बन गया है। परिचालित मेट्रो/आरआरटीएस रेल नेटवर्क 2014 के 248 किमी से बढ़कर 2025 में 1083 किमी हो गया है। वर्ष 2014 से अब तक, भारत सरकार द्वारा लगभग 3.44 लाख करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 1051 किमी की कुल लंबाई वाली 38 मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है। मेट्रो रेल सेवाएं 2014 में 5 शहरों से बढ़कर 2025 में 25 शहरों तक विस्तारित की जा चुकी है।

(ग): भोपाल मेट्रो रेल परियोजना के सुभाष नगर से एम्स स्टेशन तक 7.0 किलोमीटर लंबाई के प्राथमिकता वाले खंड की भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति क्रमशः 93.60% और 93.10% है।

विवरण

देश में चालू मेट्रो नेटवर्क की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार सूची

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	शहर	परिचालन लंबाई (किमी)
1.	दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र	दिल्ली	395.817
2.		नोएडा	
3.		गाजियाबाद	
4.		फरीदाबाद	
5.		बल्लभगढ़	
6.		बहादुरगढ़	
7.		ग्रेटर नोएडा	
8.		गुरुग्राम	
9.		सोनीपत	

10.		दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद-मेरठ आरआरटीएस	55
11.	कर्नाटक	बेंगलुरु	96.1
12.	तेलंगाना	हैदराबाद	69
13.	पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकाता	72.98
14.	तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई	54.245
15.	राजस्थान	जयपुर	12.1
16.	केरल	कोच्चि	28.48
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	लखनऊ	22.878
18.		कानपुर	15.12
19.		आगरा	6
20.	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	110.6
21.		नागपुर	40.022
22.		पुणे	33.23
23.		ठाणे	-
24.	गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	62.7
25.		गांधी नगर	
26.		सूरत	0
27.	मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल	0
28.		इंदौर	6.2
29.	बिहार	पटना	2.7
कुल			1083.172

IMPLEMENTATION OF SCM IN TAMIL NADU

3111. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in Tamil Nadu including the total number of projects sanctioned, completed and pending as on October 2025;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised under the said Mission for each Smart City in the State;

(c) the major sectors in which projects have been undertaken such as urban mobility, water supply, waste management, digital infrastructure and

housing and their present stage of completion; and

(d) whether the Government has fixed any revised timelines or monitoring mechanism to ensure completion of all pending projects in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), 11 cities, *viz.* Chennai, Coimbatore, Erode, Madurai, Salem, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Tiruppur and Vellore have been selected in the State of Tamil Nadu. As reported by the State on 01.12.2025, out of a total 729 projects amounting to ₹17,952 crore, 726 projects (99.60% of total projects) amounting to ₹17,924 crore have been completed and the remaining 3 projects amounting to ₹28 crore are ongoing.

City wise details of the Central Financial Assistance claimed, fund utilized and status of projects in the State of Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(c): The objective of SCM was not the development of entire city but to follow an area-based development approach through retrofitting, redevelopment, greenfield development and a Pan-city initiative in which smart solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city, so as to create a replicable model. The cities under SCM are being developed based on Smart City Proposals (SCPs) received from States/UTs, across various sectors, viz., smart mobility, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH), smart governance, smart energy, environment

etc., approved by High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary.

The city-wise details of projects undertaken in various sectors in the state of Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): Post the financial closure of SCM on 31st March, 2025, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued Advisory No 27 dated 10th June, 2025 to all States/ UTs. The ongoing projects are in different stages of implementation. The Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) have been advised to ensure that all ongoing projects under SCM must be completed under their stipulated time period not later than December, 2025.

STATEMENT-I

City wise details of the Central Financial Assistance claimed, fund utilized and status of projects in the State of Tamil Nadu:

Tamil Nadu	Central Assistance Claimed (in ₹ Cr)	Utilization of Central Assistance (in ₹ Cr)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			Project (in No.)	Amount (in ₹ Cr)	Project (in No.)	Amount (in ₹ Cr)	Project (in No.)	Amount (in ₹ Cr)
Chennai	490	490.0	49	1104.2	48	1096.9	1	7.3
Coimbatore	490	490.0	72	1454.8	72	1454.8	0	0
Erode	490	485.9	55	1304.1	55	1304.1	0	0
Madurai	490	490.0	16	1899.7	16	1899.7	0	0
Salem	490	490.0	114	1860.6	114	1860.6	0	0
Thanjavur	490	488.4	103	996.5	102	988.6	1	7.8
Thoothukudi	490	481.5	75	1038.5	75	1038.5	0	0
Tiruchirappalli	490	489.0	83	1547.7	83	1547.7	0	0
Tirunelveli	490	480.4	81	1817.3	81	1817.3	0	0
Tiruppur	490	489.0	28	2832.7	28	2832.7	0	0
Vellore	490	488.9	53	2095.8	52	2082.8	1	13.0
Total	**5390**	**5363.2**	**729**	**17951.9**	**726**	**17923.8**	**3**	**28.1**

As reported by States / UTs as on Dec 1st, 2025.

STATEMENT-II

The city-wise details of projects undertaken in various sectors in the state of Tamil Nadu:

Amount (in ₹ Cr)

Tamil Nadu	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	No. of Projects	Cost of Project	No. of Projects	Cost of Project	No. of Projects	Cost of Project
Chennai	**49**	**1,104**	**48**	**1,097**	**1**	**7**
Economic Infrastructure	2	1	2	1	-	-
Environment	7	191	7	191	-	-
Smart Energy	5	116	5	116	-	-
Smart Governance	5	200	5	200	-	-
Smart Mobility	13	194	13	194	-	-
Social Infrastructure	4	134	4	134	-	-
Vibrant Public Spaces	6	80	5	73	1	7
Wash	7	188	7	188	-	-
Coimbatore	**72**	**1,455**	**72**	**1,455**		
Economic Infrastructure	1	1	1	1	-	-
Environment	1	0	1	0	-	-
Smart Energy	18	110	18	110	-	-
Smart Governance	7	24	7	24	-	-
Smart Mobility	10	116	10	116	-	-
Social Infrastructure	2	32	2	32	-	-
Vibrant Public Spaces	15	356	15	356	-	-
Wash	18	815	18	815	-	-
Erode	**55**	**1,304**	**55**	**1,304**		
Economic Infrastructure	10	144	10	144	-	-
Environment	1	5	1	5	-	-
Smart Energy	5	29	5	29	-	-
Smart Governance	2	11	2	11	-	-
Smart Mobility	17	128	17	128	-	-
Social Infrastructure	3	35	3	35	-	-
Vibrant Public Spaces	2	28	2	28	-	-
Wash	15	924	15	924	-	-
Madurai	**16**	**1,900**	**16**	**1,900**		
Economic Infrastructure	3	139	3	139	-	-
Smart Energy	2	44	2	44	-	-
Smart Governance	2	5	2	5	-	-
Smart Mobility	3	259	3	259	-	-
Social Infrastructure	1	3	1	3	-	-

Vibrant Public Spaces	1	48	1	48	-	-
Wash	4	1,402	4	1,402	-	-
Salem	**114**	**1,861**	**114**	**1,861**		
Economic Infrastructure	13	110	13	110	-	-
Environment	2	1	2	1	-	-
Smart Energy	14	106	14	106	-	-
Smart Governance	1	30	1	30	-	-
Smart Mobility	36	620	36	620	-	-
Social Infrastructure	3	13	3	13	-	-
Vibrant Public Spaces	22	106	22	106	-	-
Wash	23	876	23	876	-	-
Thanjavur	**103**	**996**	**102**	**989**	**1**	**8**
Economic Infrastructure	24	229	24	229	-	-
Environment	2	4	2	4	-	-
Smart Energy	8	40	8	40	-	-
Smart Governance	6	22	6	22	-	-
Smart Mobility	12	167	12	167	-	-
Social Infrastructure	10	35	10	35	-	-
Vibrant Public Spaces	13	41	13	41	-	-
Wash	28	458	27	450	1	8
Thoothukudi	**75**	**1,038**	**75**	**1,038**		
Economic Infrastructure	4	33	4	33	-	-
Smart Energy	6	29	6	29	-	-
Smart Governance	4	11	4	11	-	-
Smart Mobility	12	174	12	174	-	-
Social Infrastructure	6	20	6	20	-	-
Vibrant Public Spaces	18	115	18	115	-	-
Wash	25	657	25	657	-	-
Tiruchirappalli	**83**	**1,548**	**83**	**1,548**		
Economic Infrastructure	14	94	14	94	-	-
Environment	1	2	1	2	-	-
Smart Energy	9	99	9	99	-	-
Smart Governance	2	15	2	15	-	-
Smart Mobility	19	118	19	118	-	-
Social Infrastructure	3	6	3	6	-	-
Vibrant Public Spaces	11	88	11	88	-	-
Wash	24	1,126	24	1,126	-	-
Tirunelveli	**81**	**1,817**	**81**	**1,817**		
Economic Infrastructure	9	132	9	132	-	-
Smart Energy	8	308	8	308	-	-
Smart Governance	4	27	4	27	-	-
Smart Mobility	19	238	19	238	-	-

Social Infrastructure	4	18	4	18	-	-
Vibrant Public Spaces	21	215	21	215	-	-
Wash	16	880	16	880	-	-
Tiruppur	**28**	**2,833**	**28**	**2,833**		
Economic Infrastructure	5	105	5	105	-	-
Smart Energy	4	61	4	61	-	-
Smart Governance	1	11	1	11	-	-
Smart Mobility	7	278	7	278	-	-
Social Infrastructure	1	3	1	3	-	-
Vibrant Public Spaces	2	144	2	144	-	-
Wash	8	2,232	8	2,232	-	-
Vellore	**53**	**2,096**	**52**	**2,083**	**1**	**13**
Economic Infrastructure	5	36	5	36	-	-
Environment	3	16	3	16	-	-
Smart Energy	5	55	5	55	-	-
Smart Governance	2	11	2	11	-	-
Smart Mobility	13	408	13	408	-	-
Social Infrastructure	6	26	6	26	-	-
Vibrant Public Spaces	5	97	5	97	-	-
Wash	14	1,447	13	1,434	1	13
Grand Total	**729**	**17,952**	**726**	**17,924**	**3**	**28**

As reported by States / UTs as on Dec 1st, 2025.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ISSR AND BLC COMPONENTS UNDER PMAY

3112. SHRI SOUMENDU ADHIKARI:

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

(a) the details of the projects and programmes under In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Beneficiary-Led Construction (BLC) for the slum dwellers, EWS families having land rights and eligible landless beneficiaries of the country; and

(b) the details of the criteria, technical requirements and financial eligibility processes prescribed for the qualified beneficiaries to receive grant under Central Financial Assistance framework?

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

(a) and (b): 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens including providing land to the landless urban poor to construct the house are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, MoHUA has been implementing PMAY-U since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries including slum dwellers across the country through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS). ISSR vertical of PMAY-U is specifically for redevelopment of slum using land as a resource for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers. The scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete the sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries including slum dwellers in next five years. The scheme guidelines can be accessed at https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf.

Based on the project proposals submitted by States/UTs, as on

24.11.2025, a total of 122.06 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0, out of which 113.85 lakh have been grounded and 96.02 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries including slum dwellers across the country. Out of a total house sanctioned under the schemes, about 29.47 lakh houses have been sanctioned to slum dwellers under AHP/BLC/ISSR verticals of PMAY-U.

Under the schemes, selection of beneficiaries under BLC and AHP vertical is done by respective State/UT/Urban Local Body (ULB) as per scheme guidelines based on the following criteria:

i. Not owning pucca house in his/her name or any other family member's name, anywhere in India.
ii. Belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) with annual household income of up to ₹3 lakh.
iii. Ownership of land to avail benefit under BLC vertical.

Further, under ARH vertical, eligible beneficiaries of EWS/Low Income Group (LIG) categories up to income limit of ₹6 lakh can avail the benefit of rental housing at affordable rate. Further, under ISS vertical, beneficiaries of EWS/LIG and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories up to income limit of ₹9 lakh per annum are eligible to get subsidy on home loans for purchase/re-purchase/construction of houses.

As per scheme guidelines, in the case of landless beneficiaries, States/UTs at their own expense may provide heritable, but non-transferable land rights (pattas) to the family, making them eligible beneficiaries under the

BLC vertical. Landless people may also avail benefits under AHP and ISS verticals of PMAY 2.0 scheme.

ENSURING QUALITY DRIVERS FOR E-BUSES IN PUBLIC TRANSIT SECTOR

3113. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of concerns regarding low remuneration for electric bus drivers engaged through leasing arrangements in State Transport Undertakings (STUs) across the country including recent instances of service disruption and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to issue national guidelines for STUs and concessionaires to ensure minimum qualifications, mandatory training and safe driving standards for electric buses and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to include mandatory clauses within tender frameworks that guarantee minimum salary thresholds, periodic wage rationalisation or uniform labour standards for electric bus drivers hired through private companies and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any measures to allow STUs to deploy their own drivers or to standardise qualifications and remuneration for drivers hired by private operators under the leasing model and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure that driver's working conditions do not

adversely affect passenger safety, service quality, ridership or the national objective of accelerating public transit electrification?

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

(a) to (e) : Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has informed that matters relating to engagement, deployment, remuneration, working conditions, training standards and qualification requirements for bus drivers, whether directly employed by State Transport Undertakings (STUs) or engaged through private concessionaires under leasing arrangements, fall within the administrative domain of the respective State/UT Governments and STUs. The Ministry does not centrally maintain data on remuneration structures of such contractual arrangements, nor does it prescribe or mandate wage norms, labour standards, or tender conditions for driver engagement in electric-bus operations. Formulation of tender frameworks, inclusion of labour-related clauses, decisions on use of STU-employed drivers, and measures to ensure service quality and passenger safety are undertaken by States/STUs in accordance with their procedures and regulatory powers.

Within the existing statutory framework, MoRTH advises States/UTs, as and when required, on general road safety and passenger safety aspects.

एनटीपीसी के पास एनएच 53 का स्वामित्व

3114. श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी:

क्या **विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि ओडिशा के अंगुल जिले में गोदीबंधा चौक से एनटीपीसी चौक तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) 53 के खंड का स्वामित्व एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड, तालचेर कनिहा तेलंगाना सुपर थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट (टीएसटीपीपी) के पास होने के कारण इसके विकास, उन्नयन या मरम्मत में गंभीर बाधाएं उत्पन्न हो रही हैं यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस राजमार्ग खंड का स्वामित्व भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) को हस्तांतरित किया जा सकता है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या इस समस्या का कोई स्थायी समाधान लागू किए जाने की आशा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे किस प्रकार किया जाएगा?

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

(क) से (घ) : विद्युत मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि ओडिशा के अंगुल जिले में गोड़ीबंध चौक से एनटीपीसी चौक तक के राजमार्ग का स्वामित्व एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड के पास है, जो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच)-53 का हिस्सा है। तथापि, एनटीपीसी तालचेर कनिहा ने दिनांक **26.05.2025** को एनएच डिवीजन, पालहरा, ओडिशा (ओडिशा सरकार) को एनटीपीसी के स्वामित्व वाली सड़क के हस्तांतरण और आगामी **टीएसटीपीपी के स्टेज-III** के लिए एनटीपीसी के स्वामित्व वाले हिस्से के साथ-साथ भूमि मुआवजा भुगतान के आधार पर **16 मीटर (चौड़ाई में)** भूमि का स्वामित्व अपने पास रखने के संबंध में अपनी सहमति प्रदान की है।

उचित भंडारण के अभाव में फलों और सब्जियों की बर्बादी

3115. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड:

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत फलों और सब्जियों का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है और इनमें से बड़ी मात्रा में फल और सब्जियां खराब प्रसंस्करण और उचित भंडारण के अभाव के कारण बर्बाद हो जाती हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि देश में होटल प्रबंधन, आहार विशेषज्ञ आदि क्षेत्रों में पूर्णकालिक पाठ्यक्रम उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन खाद्य प्रसंस्करण के क्षेत्र में समर्पित पाठ्यक्रमों या कौशल प्रशिक्षण की कमी है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का फलों और सब्जियों के बेहतर प्रबंधन और मूल्यवर्धन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण से संबंधित ऐसे समर्पित पाठ्यक्रम या कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य में ऐसा करने का प्रस्ताव है; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क) : जी हाँ, यह तथ्य है कि भारत फलों और सब्ज़ियों का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद –केंद्रीय फसलोत्तर अभियांत्रिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईसीएआर-सिफेट), 2015 और नाबार्ड कंसल्टेंसी सर्विस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (नैबकोंस), 2022 के अध्ययन के अनुसार, भारत में फलों और सब्ज़ियों की फसल कटाई और फसलोत्तर नुकसान का अनुमानित प्रतिशत इस तरह है:

फसलें/वस्तुएं	**अनुमानित प्रतिशत हानि**	
	आईसीएआर-सिफेट अध्ययन (2015) के अनुसार	**नैबकोंस अध्ययन (2022) के अनुसार**
फल	6.70-15.88	6.02-15.05
सब्ज़ियाँ	4.58-12.44	4.87-11.61

फलों और सब्जियों की फसल सहित कृषि उपज के फसलोत्तर नुकसान को कम करने के उद्देश्य से, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की अम्ब्रेला योजना “प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई)” और केंद्र प्रायोजित "प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना ” की विभिन्न घटक योजनाओं के माध्यम से प्रसंस्करण/परिरक्षण क्षमता के निर्माण हेतु खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की स्थापना में सहायता प्रदान करता है। पीएमकेएसवाई की शुरूआत से पूरे देश में कुल 1619 परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत किया गया है, जिनमें से 31 अक्टूबर, 2025 तक 1181 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं, जिससे 269.61 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष की प्रसंस्करण और परिरक्षण क्षमता का निर्माण हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएमएफएम योजना के तहत, 31 अक्टूबर , 2025 तक देश में सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम शुरू करने/अपग्रेड करने के लिए 162744 इकाइयों को ऋण मंज़ूर किए गए हैं।

(ख) से (घ) : जी हां। सरकार ने खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में कौशल अंतर को कम करने के लिए कई पहल की हैं। कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए, खाद्य उद्योग क्षमता और कौशल पहल (एफआईसीएसआई), खाद्य प्रसंस्करण के लिए क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद, जिसे कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) द्वारा स्थापित किया गया था, के पास राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) द्वारा अनुमोदित 60 से अधिक जॉब रोल हैं। इन जॉब रोल को उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर विशेषज्ञों द्वारा बनाए योग्यता पैक के अनुसार अनुमोदित किया जाता है । उद्योग की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को दर्शाने के लिए सभी योग्यता पैक हर 36 महीने के बाद अपडेट किए जाते हैं । अनुमोदित जॉब रोल में पौधे आधारित प्रोटीन, फर्टिफाइड खाद्य और सूक्ष्म क्रेडेंशियल्स जैसे उभरते क्षेत्र शामिल हैं जो एफएसएसएआई द्वारा अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं और खाद्य उत्पादों की सुरक्षा और अखंडता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डिजाइन किए गए ढांचे को कवर किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय इसकी स्कीमों और संस्थानों के माध्यम से सेक्टर संबंधित अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना सुनिश्चित करता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की प्रधान मंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम

उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) स्कीम में एक क्षमता निर्माण प्रशिक्षण घटक है, जिसके तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारें क्षमता निर्माण प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती हैं। इसमें जिला स्तरीय समिति (डीएलसी) द्वारा ऋण से जुड़े अनुदान लेने के लिए सिफ़ारिश किए गए सभी आवेदक यानी व्यक्तियों और समूहों (एसएचजी/एफपीओ/सहकारी समितियों) के लिए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण ईडीपी (उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम) 24 घंटे/3 दिन का अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण, और सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण में कार्यरत स्कीम के तहत प्रारम्भिक पूंजी के एसएचजी लाभार्थियों को को 8 घंटे/1 दिन के प्रशिक्षण परिकल्पित है। वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक पूरे भारत में 1,09,312 लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, इस मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में तंजावुर (तमिलनाडु) और कुंडली (हरियाणा) में स्थित दो राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान (आईएनआई) यानी राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमिता एवं प्रबंधन संस्थान (निफ्टेम) भी स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम चला रहे हैं तथा खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी और प्रबंधन में डिग्री दे रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, निफ्टेम ने अपने अल्पावधि कौशल /क्षमता निर्माण/उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से , वर्ष 2018-19 से 2024-25 की अवधि के दौरान क्रमशः 32255 और 1516 लोगों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया है।

इसके अलावा कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के तहत खाद्य उद्योग क्षमता और कौशल पहल (एफआईसीएसआई) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण के लिए क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद, ने शैक्षिक और तकनीकी संस्थानों के साथ भागीदारी में विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं। एफआईसीएसआई ने वर्ष 2015-16 से खाद्य प्रसंस्करण जॉब रोल में 2.72 लाख से अधिक उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणीकरण प्रदान किया है, जिसमें विद्यालयों, आईटीआई, पॉलिटेक्निक, खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों और राज्य कौशल मिशन के सहयोग से चलाई जा रही प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवाई) के अंतर्गत 2.60 लाख उम्मीदवार शामिल हैं ।

EXPANSION AND UPGRADATION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

3116. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

(a) the total budgetary allocation for National Highway expansion and upgradation across the country for Financial Year 2024–25 and 2025–26 and the expenditure incurred so far;

(b) the major National Highway and Expressway projects sanctioned in the State of Rajasthan during Financial Year 2024–25 and 2025–26 along with their sanctioned cost, stage of implementation, expected completion timelines and progress achieved to date; and

(c) whether the Government plans to prioritise corridors and stretches facing high traffic load, congestion or strategic economic importance while approving new National Highway projects and if so, the criteria adopted for such prioritisation?

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

(a): The Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Budgetary allocation along with expenditure incurred / funds released during the Financial Year (FY) 2024–25 and 2025–26 are as under: -

Financial Year	**Budgetary Allocation (₹ Crore)**	**Expenditure / Release (₹ Crore)**
2024-25	300,019	299,586
2025-26 (till 31.10.2025)	287,333	182,570

(b): 29 NHs projects in 425 km length costing ₹6,880 Crore have been approved in the State of Rajasthan during the last Financial Year (FY) 2024-25 and current FY 2025-26. This includes development of Four Lane Elevated Road in Jodhpur City, Nagaur - Netra section including Nagaur Bypass, Raipur - Jesakhera section of NH-458, Myajlar – Jaisalmer section of NH-11, Sundra – Myajlar – Ambasingh ki Dhani Road section of NH-11 and NH-70, Karauli Bypass, Gangapur Bypass etc.

At present, 34 NHs projects in 589 km length costing ₹11,638 Crore are under construction in State of Rajasthan, out of which 322 km length is completed. These projects are under various stages of construction with scheduled completion in a phased manner by FY 2026-27.

(c): Development and maintenance of NHs, including for the State of Rajasthan, is a continuous process. Works on NHs, including construction of access-controlled National High Speed Corridors / National Expressways, capacity augmentation to two / four / six / eight lane standards of existing NHs, construction of ring roads / bypasses / elevated corridors for decongestion of NHs, are accordingly taken up based on the traffic density, connectivity requirement, condition of the road and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP).

अनुसूचित जनजाति के उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहित करने की योजना

3117. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार देश के अनुसूचित जनजाति-बहुल क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति के उद्यमियों, विशेषकर नए और पहली पीढ़ी के उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई योजना लागू कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का युवाओं में उद्यमशीलता और कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ओडिशा और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में कोई विशेष योजना लागू करने का विचार है; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जनजाति-बहुल क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने के उद्देश्य से बनाई गई योजनाओं के लिए पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान आवंटित धन और किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय अपने दो अभिकरणों (एजेंसियों) अर्थात् भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास महासंघ (ट्राइफेड) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त और विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) के माध्यम से जनजातीय समुदायों द्वारा की जा रही आर्थिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है और इसके परिणामस्वरुप उनके आर्थिक विकास को प्रभावित किया है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ट्राइफेड के माध्यम से 'प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम)' योजना को लागू कर रहा है, जो जनजातीय उद्यमिता पहलों को सशक्त बनाने और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, कृषि/लघु वन उत्पाद (एमएफपी)/गैर-कृषि उपज के अधिक कुशल, न्यायसंगत, स्व-प्रबंधित, इष्टतम उपयोग को बढ़ावा देकर आजीविका के अवसरों को सुविधाजनक बनाने की परिकल्पना करता है। इस योजना के तहत, प्रत्येक वन धन विकास केंद्रों (वीडीवीके) की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकारों को 15.00 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जो एमएफपी/गैर-एमएफपी की मूल्यवर्धन गतिविधियों का केंद्र हैं। वर्ष 2019-20 में इस कार्यक्रम की

शुरुआत के बाद से, अब तक 12,27,231 सदस्यों को जोडते हुए कुल 4105 वन धन विकास केंद्रों (वीडीवीके) को मंजूरी दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) पहल के तहत, 45,924 सदस्यों को जोड़ते हुए कुल 539 वीडीवीके को मंजूरी दी गई है। इसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

ट्राइफेड, जनजातीय कारीगरों और आपूर्तिकर्ताओं के लिए पश्चवर्ती और अग्रिम संपर्क (लिंकेज) भी प्रदान करता है, जो धातु शिल्प, कपड़ा, आभूषण, चित्रकला, बेंत और बांस, टेराकोटा और मिट्टी के बर्तनों के साथ-साथ जैविक और प्राकृतिक खाद्य उत्पादों सहित विभिन्न श्रेणियों में जनजातीय उत्पादों के विपणन की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। इन उत्पादों का विपणन ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन दोनों प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएमजेवीएम योजना में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी) की खरीद का प्रावधान है, जिससे एमएफपी संग्रह में उनके प्रयासों की रक्षा होती है। इसके अलावा, ट्राइफेड, जनजातीय कारीगरों को अपने उत्पादों को प्रदर्शित करने, संभावित खरीदारों के साथ जुड़ने और अपने उद्यमशीलता अवसरों को बढ़ाने हेतु एक मंच प्रदान करने के लिए त्योहारों, प्रदर्शनियों और व्यापार मेलों का आयोजन करता है और उसमें भाग लेता है।

राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त और विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के तहत एक केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यम (सीपीएसई) है, जो पात्र अनुसूचित जनजाति व्यक्तियों/एसएचजी को आय सृजन गतिविधियों और स्व-रोजगार के लिए रियायती ऋण प्रदान करके क्रेडिट लिंकेज की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिससे उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा मिलता है। एनएसटीएफडीसी की प्रमुख योजनाएं इस प्रकार हैं:

- सावधि ऋण योजना: एनएसटीएफडीसी 50 लाख रुपये प्रति इकाई तक की लागत वाली व्यवहार्य परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस योजना के तहत, परियोजना लागत का 90% तक वित्त पोषित किया जाता है, शेष राशि सब्सिडी, संवर्धक (प्रमोटर) का योगदान या मार्जिन राशि के माध्यम से कवर की जाती है।

- आदिवासी महिला सशक्तिकरण योजना (एएमएसवाई) अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाओं को आर्थिक रुप से सशक्त बनाने के लिए यह एक समर्पित योजना है, जो प्रति वर्ष 4% की अत्यधिक रियायती ब्याज दर पर प्रति परियोजना 2 लाख रुपये तक का ऋण प्रदान करती है, जिसमें परियोजना लागत का 90% तक शामिल होता है।
- स्वयं सहायता समूह के लिए सूक्ष्म ऋण योजना (एमसीएफ): स्व-सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों की छोटी ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है। इस योजना के तहत, प्रति सदस्य को 50,000 रुपये तक और प्रति एसएचजी को अधिकतम 5 लाख रुपये तक का ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है।
- आदिवासी शिक्षा ऋण योजना (एएसआरवाई) एक शिक्षा ऋण योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य भारत में पीएच.डी. कार्यक्रमों सहित तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक (पेशेवर) शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की सहायता करना है। प्रति पात्र परिवार को 6% वार्षिक की रियायती ब्याज दर पर 10 लाख रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में एनएसटीएफडीसी की योजनाओं के तहत संवितरित ऋणों और लाभार्थियों की राज्यवार धनराशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

मंत्रालय ने अनुसूचित जनजातियों को रियायती वित्त प्रदान करके भारत में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बीच उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने हेतु अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए उद्यम पूंजी कोष (वेंचर कैपिटल फंड) (वीसीएफ-एसटी) भी शुरू किया है। वीसीएफ-एसटी योजना की शुरुआत से सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले लाभार्थियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया हैः

क्र.सं.	राज्य	लाभार्थी	स्वीकृत वित्तीय सहायता की धनराशि (करोड़ों रुपये में)
1	छत्तीसगढ़	हेमल फूड प्रोडक्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	3.41
2	तेलंगाना	हार्लेज इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	5.00

विवरण-I

प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) पहल के तहत वीडीवीके को दी गई मंजूरी का राज्यवार ब्यौरा:

पीएम जेवीएम वीडीवीके				
क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**स्वीकृत वीडीवीके**	**लाभार्थी**	**स्वीकृत निधियां (लाख में)**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	415	123258	6162.9
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	106	32897	1590
3	असम	483	146909	7245
4	छत्तीसगढ़	139	41700	2085
5	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन दीव	1	302	15
6	गोवा	10	3000	150
7	गुजरात	200	57968	2895.65
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4	1110	55.5
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	100	29791	1457
10	झारखंड	146	43701	2174.7
11	कर्नाटक	140	41748	2087.4
12	केरल	44	12038	597.25
13	लद्दाख	10	3000	150
14	मध्य प्रदेश	126	37860	1890
15	महाराष्ट्र	279	83850	4185
16	मणिपुर	204	61,493	3051.8
17	मेघालय	169	50835	2534.1
18	मिजोरम	286	84268	4211.55
19	नागालैंड	347	104068	5203.4
20	ओडिशा	170	50094	2479.25
21	राजस्थान	505	152362	7513.55
22	सिक्किम	80	23801	1169.05
23	तमिलनाडु	8	2400	120
24	तेलंगाना	17	5100	255
25	त्रिपुरा	57	16116	776
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	25	7238	359.55
27	उत्तराखंड	12	3605	179.95
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	22	6719	329.35
कुल		**4105**	**1227231**	**60922.95**

पीएम-जनमन वीडीवीके				
क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**स्वीकृत वीडीवीके**	**लाभार्थी**	**स्वीकृत निधियां (लाख में)**
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	1	56	2.80
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	73	6162	307.55
3	छत्तीसगढ़	16	2395	119.75
4	गुजरात	21	1050	52.50
5	झारखंड	35	2876	143.80
6	कर्नाटक	33	1836	91.80
7	केरल	7	537	26.85
8	मध्य प्रदेश	83	5091	254.50
9	महाराष्ट्र	40	3624	181.20
10	मणिपुर	2	600	30.00
11	ओडिशा	66	5244	262.95
12	राजस्थान	51	8842	442.10
13	तमिलनाडु	37	2403	120.15
14	तेलंगाना	25	1427	73.05
15	त्रिपुरा	30	2550	127.50
16	उत्तराखंड	9	634	31.70
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	5	319	15.95
18	पश्चिम बंगाल	5	278	13.9
	कुल	**539**	**45924**	**2298.05**

विवरण-II

पिछले तीन वर्षों में एनएसटीएफडीसी की योजनाओं के तहत संवितरित ऋणों की राज्यवार धनराशि और लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**	
		राशि	**लाभार्थियों की संख्या**	**राशि**	**लाभार्थियों की संख्या**	**राशि**	**लाभार्थियों की संख्या**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	4119.80	13669	5551.49	27221	6039.21	12899
2	अंडमान और निकोबार	-	-	0	0	0	0
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	699.90	1835	25.77	13	17.88	17
4	असम	-	-	40.02	43	24.24	21
5	बिहार	-	-	3.06	3	0	0
6	छत्तीसगढ़	295.69	1216	227.29	503	499.43	4837

7	दादरा और नगर हवेली	-	-	4.55	6	0	0
8	गोवा	-	-	0.22	1	0	0
9	गुजरात	1019.61	5224	2810.12	11848	4931.39	18461
10	हरियाणा	-	-	0	0	0	0
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	56.90	120	2.19	2	30.60	33
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1272.54	535	295.19	106	1102.49	409
13	झारखंड	3.00	756	684.25	1703	247.45	135
14	कर्नाटक	1582.42	1927	853.41	1003	1854.44	1368
15	केरल	720.73	666	446.74	258	684.80	567
	लद्दाख					73.53	13
16	मध्य प्रदेश	5392.05	10857	1759.58	828	1660.72	1582
17	महाराष्ट्र	658.19	1204	2523.52	1528	567.76	1005
18	मणिपुर	25.00	57	235.49	174	102.80	65
19	मेघालय	470.60	1227	475.91	1193	298.09	112
20	मिजोरम	5295.74	3584	6856.69	4573	6948.28	3529
21	नागालैंड	20.39	1	1199.77	771	627.08	282
22	ओडिशा	63.19	4337	362.35	17025	883.56	15045
23	राजस्थान	789.35	1856	712.22	885	130.16	1091
24	सिक्किम	-	-	34.23	27	201.63	46
25	तमिलनाडु	1087.13	3403	3265.67	7327	1210.39	6437
26	तेलंगाना	4583.99	11861	3218.52	11369	5174.31	10777
27	त्रिपुरा	48.02	20	2014.62	2234	1695.98	569
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	-	-	3.37	4	1.92	2
29	उत्तराखंड	81.42	244	32.59	8	85.81	628
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	1643.34	8393	1526.59	4486	2233.75	8828
	कुल	**29929.00**	**72992**	**24221.12**	**52432**	**37327.70**	**88758**

SAFETY AUDIT AT AIRPORTS

3118. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has recently conducted comprehensive surveillance audits at major airports and if so, the details and key findings thereof;

(b) the number of airports where reported defects on aircraft were found due to procedural lapses;

(c) whether any specific incidents were recorded regarding failure to follow safety procedures during aircraft maintenance, inspection or movement on the runway/taxiway and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the DGCA has taken action against airlines, ground handlers or airport authorities based on these findings and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken to strengthen ramp safety, improve reporting culture and prevent recurrence of such lapses in civil aviation ecosystem of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (d): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has recently carried out comprehensive safety audits at five major airports namely Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Patna.

A procedural lapse was observed at Delhi Airport on Airbus A320-251NX aircraft (VT-ICP) during engine maintenance, wherein the prescribed borescope inspection tool was not utilized and mandatory safety tools were absent.

All observations were categorized as Level- II Findings and duly forwarded to the concerned organizations for compliance. No major/ significant findings were observed. After implementing the necessary corrective measures,

the organizations submitted Action Taken Reports (ATRs). All findings have since been closed upon the acceptance of satisfactory ATRs.

(e): DGCA has reviewed the findings related to ramp safety, particularly concerning reporting culture and recurrence of observations, and has addressed them through the preparation of the Annual Surveillance Plan (ASP) 2026, along with special audits and unplanned checks.

उत्पादन दक्षता में सुधार के लिए वित्तीय लेखापरीक्षा

3119. श्री ज्योतिर्मय सिंह महतोः

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

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान रघुनाथपुर दामोदर घाटी निगम (डीवीसी) संयंत्र में कोयले की आपूर्ति, भण्डार की स्थिति और इसकी आपूर्ति से इंकार करने की स्थिति क्या रही है;

(ख) क्या प्रबंधन की कमजोर योजना और विवरण प्रबंधन में कमियों के कारण इकाइयों को कई बार बिजली कटौती करनी पड़ी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट है, जिसमें यह दर्शाया गया है कि रखरखाव में देरी, कलपुर्जे की अनुपलब्धता, खराब वार्षिक रखरखाव विवरण (एएमसी) प्रबंधन और अपर्याप्त तकनीकी निरीक्षणों के कारण संयंत्र पर भार के कारक (पीएलएफ) लगातार राष्ट्रीय औसत से नीचे बने हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का उत्पादन दक्षता में सुधार लाने तथा प्रबंधन की कमियों की पहचान करने के लिए कोई तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय लेखापरीक्षा कराने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): दामोदर घाटी निगम (डीवीसी) की रघुनाथपुर तापविद्युत परियोजना (आरटीपीपी) में पिछले पाँच वर्षों तथा वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष (अप्रैल से नवंबर) के दौरान कोयला प्राप्ति, कोयला भंडार की स्थिति एवं कोयला अस्वीकृति की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है:

क्रम सं.	वित्त वर्ष	संयंत्र में कोयला प्राप्ति (हजार टन में)	वित्तीय वर्ष की 31 मार्च को संयंत्र में कोयले का भंडार (हजार टन में)	संयंत्र में कोयला अस्वीकृति
1	2020-21	3093	203	**शून्य**
2	2021-22	3964	201	
3	2022-23	3745	225	
4	2023-24	4702	485	
5	2024-25	4270	361	
6	2025-26 (अप्रैल से नवंबर)	2963	323*	

*दिनांक 30.11.2025 को कोयला भंडार की स्थिति।

डीवीसी ने इस संयंत्र में कोयले की कमी के कारण किसी कटौती की सूचना नहीं दी है।

(ग): पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान रघुनाथपुर तापविद्युत परियोजना (आरटीपीपी) का प्लांट लोड फैक्टर (पीएलएफ) तथा कोयला आधारित तापविद्युत परियोजनाओं (टीपीपी) का राष्ट्रीय औसत पीएलएफ नीचे दिया गया है:

क्रम सं.	वित्त वर्ष	डीवीसी की रघुनाथपुर टीपीपी का पीएलएफ (%)	डीवीसी की कोयला आधारित टीपीपी का समग्र पीएलएफ (%)	कोयला आधारित टीपीपी का राष्ट्रीय औसत पीएलएफ
1	2020-21	49.71	62.39	54.56
2	2021-22	57.85	68.96	58.76
3	2022-23	53.67	74.22	64.21
4	2023-24	65.98	76.81	69.49
5	2024-25	62.56	75.70	69.95
6	2025-26 (अप्रैल से नवंबर)*	60.91	68.79	63.25

*अनंतिम आंकड़े।

रघुनाथपुर ताप विद्युत परियोजना में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान पीएलएफ की कम प्रतिशतता के कारण निम्नलिखित हैं:

(i) **वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21:** कोविड-19 के कारण लागू राष्ट्रीय लॉकडाउन के चलते निर्धारित मांग कम रही।

(ii) **वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25:** राख संयंत्र से खराब निकासी के साथ-साथ वर्ष 2021-22 से 2024-25 तक निर्धारित मांग भी कम रही।

(iii) **वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25:** मार्च 2024 से जुलाई 2024 तक यूनिट #2 में टरबाइन की रुकावट और कम निर्धारित मांग के कारण पीएलएफ कम रहा।

(iv) **वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 (नवंबर 2025 तक):** सितंबर, 2025 में एचपी सील बैक-अप पंप की सक्शन लाइन में तेल रिसाव की मरम्मत के लिए यूनिट #1 बंद रही, फिर दिनांक 14.10.2025 से 20.11.2025 तक ओवरहालिंग और कंडेंसर की मरम्मत के लिए बंद रही। हालांकि, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 (नवंबर 2025 तक) में पीएलएफ **60.91%** रहा, जो वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (नवंबर 2024 तक) की इसी अवधि के दौरान **55.45%** था।

डीवीसी द्वारा किए गए उपचारात्मक उपाय निम्नवत हैं:

(i) इलेक्ट्रो-स्टैटिक प्रेसिपिटेटर (ईएसपी) हॉपर से फ्लाई ऐश की बेहतर निकासी के लिए, 01 अतिरिक्त फ्लाई ऐश निष्कर्षण (एफएई) टॉवर लगाने संबंधी कार्य आदेश दिया गया है।

(ii) भारतीय वेंडरों के माध्यम से दोनों आरटीपीएस यूनिटों की पूरी ओवरहालिंग की गई है और वर्तमान में पूर्ण लोड पर चल रही है।

(iii) व्यापक रखरखाव कार्य के माध्यम से ऐश हैंडलिंग प्लांट (एएचपी) के प्रदर्शन में सुधार किया गया है।

(घ) : भारत सरकार, दामोदर घाटी निगम अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 47 के अंतर्गत नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (सीएजी) के माध्यम से दामोदर घाटी निगम (डीवीसी) की वैधानिक लेखा-परीक्षा करती है। इसमें वित्तीय विवरणों में दर्शाई गई राशियों एवं प्रकटीकरणों के पक्ष में उपलब्ध साक्ष्यों की

जाँच होती है। इसके साथ-साथ प्रबंधन (डीवीसी) द्वारा अपनाए गए लेखांकन सिद्धांतों तथा किए गए महत्वपूर्ण अनुमानों का आकलन और वित्तीय विवरणों के समग्र प्रस्तुतीकरण का मूल्यांकन भी किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, डीवीसी दीर्घकालिक एवं अल्पकालिक योजनाओं के माध्यम से कमी वाले क्षेत्रों का समाधान करने के लिए अपने तापविद्युत संयंत्रों की तकनीकी लेखा-परीक्षा भी करता है।

ADI SANSKRITI DIGITAL PLATFORM

3120. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the beta version of “Adi Sanskriti” a digital platform for tribal artforms and heritage that has been envisioned to become the world’s first digital university to preserve and promote the culture and knowledge of tribal communities;

(b) whether the digital platform will have an online marketplace, opening up a digital market for products made by tribal artisans and whether the platform consists of three components, namely Adi Vishwavidyalaya (Digital Tribal Art University), Adi Sampada (Socio-Cultural Repository) and Adi Haat (digital marketplace) and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken, funds sanctioned and spent therefor till date?

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

(a): Yes, the beta version of the “Adi Sanskriti” a digital platform for tribal artforms and heritage was launched on 10th September 2025.

(b): The Adi Sanskriti digital platform has provision for an online marketplace

‘Adi Haat’ integrating with the online marketing platform of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited to create a market linkage of the products made by tribal artisans. As a market developer and service provider, Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited support the tribal population in exploring marketing possibilities in national as well as international markets, creating opportunities for marketing tribal products on a sustainable basis and creating a brand.

The Adi Sanskriti project, a digital learning platform for tribal artforms, currently (in the first phase) offers 45 immersive courses on diverse tribal artforms under its Adi Vishwavidyalaya section, along with nearly 3,000 curated documents on socio-cultural tribal heritage preserved under Adi Sampada. Together, these resources aim to create a comprehensive platform for safeguarding, learning, and promoting India’s tribal knowledge systems. The main objective of this platform is to digitally map, archive, and perpetuate tribal art forms and socio-cultural practices, create a modern, interactive Digital Academy to provide accessible learning for tribal and general audiences, supported by master artisans, facilitate fair trade and direct market linkages for tribal artists and artisans and showcase India’s tribal diversity to international audiences through immersive experiences and digital outreach. In the second phase, the Adi Sanskriti is proposed to be renamed as ‘TribalEx’ an e-learning platform, developed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(c): The following steps are taken to implement the project:

- **Stakeholder-Led Development:** The project undertakes digital mapping of tribal art forms and socio-cultural practices through participatory approaches involving Tribal Research Institutes, domain experts, and award-winning tribal maestros.
- **Phased Content Rollout**: Content development is structured in stages - tribal art forms are being digitally documented, with educational videos, promotional materials, and curated repository items added on a rolling basis.
- **Community Engagement**: All content is vetted by Tribal Research Institute to ensure authenticity and quality.

The TribalEx - an e-learning platform is in the development stage and more art forms are being added. The total amount sanctioned for the project is ₹246,12,763.32. As on date, a total of ₹ 65,83,919 have been spent thereof from the total sanctioned amount.

MSME CREDIT GROWTH IN TAMIL NADU

3121. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

(a) the total Credit extended to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) by Scheduled Commercial Banks and NBFCs in Tamil Nadu since Financial Year 2021, including volume distribution by sector, ticket size and district and year-wise;

(b) the steps taken to improve financial literacy and expand formal credit access for unserved MSMEs in Tamil Nadu, ensuring equitable regional and industrial distribution;

(c) the monitoring mechanisms to address rising delinquencies, credit quality concerns and vulnerabilities from demand volatility and supply chain issues affecting Tamil Nadu MSMEs; and

(d) the reforms proposed for risk management, comprehensive credit assessment and sustainable MSME credit growth in Tamil Nadu aligned with Budget 2025-26 allocations?

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

(a): Sector-wise, District-wise and Year wise data for total Credit outstanding to MSME sector by Scheduled Commercial Banks, as reported by State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), in Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) to (d): Ministry of MSME organises workshops/interactive sessions for MSMEs and Industry Associations, in association with MSME-Development and Facilitation Office, Member Lending Institution, etc. for creating awareness about its schemes.

The Government of India has taken a number of initiatives and measures to provide support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

(MSMEs) for improving access to finance, including for MSMEs in Tamil Nadu. Some of them are:

i. Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to provide credit guarantee of upto Rs. 10 crore on loans extended to MSEs without collateral security or third-party guarantees.

ii. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (MPEGP) provides Margin Money subsidy upto 35%, for setting up of new micro enterprises, in the non-farm sector with project cost of Rs. 50 lakh and Rs. 20 lakh, for Manufacturing and Services enterprises, respectively.

iii. PM Vishwakarma, launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end holistic support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades who work with their hands and tools. The Scheme includes provision of loans upto Rs. 3 lakh with interest subvention of max upto 8%.

iv. Self-Reliant India (SRI) Fund has been set up to infuse Rs. 50,000 crore as equity funding in MSMEs, under this Fund, there is a provision of Rs. 10,000 crore from the Government of India and Rs. 40,000 crore through Private Equity/Venture Capital Funds.

v. Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020 to facilitate ease of registration for MSMEs. The process of registration on Udyam is fully online, paperless and based on self-declaration. The Ministry in association with Small Industries Development Bank of India

launched Udyam Assist Platform on 11.01.2023, for bringing Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) into the formal ambit. This has helped the registered IMEs to avail the benefits of Priority Sector Lending.

In order to provide a simpler and faster mechanism to address the stress in the accounts of MSMEs, Reserve Bank of India vide circular no. FIDD.MSME and NFS.BC.No.21/ 06.02.31/2015-16 dated March 17, 2016, has put in place a framework for revival and rehabilitation (FRR) of MSME units having loan limits up to Rs. 25 crore. As per the FRR guidelines, banks shall identify incipient stress in the MSME accounts by creating three sub-categories under the Special Mention Account (SMA) category. On the basis of early warning signals, the branch maintaining the account shall consider forwarding the stressed accounts with aggregate loan limits above Rs. 10 lakh to a committee whereas accounts with loan limit below ₹10 lakh shall be examined at branch level for corrective action plan (CAP). The resolutions under CAP may include rectification, restructuring and recovery.

The Ministry works closely with state governments including with Tamil Nadu, MSMEs, and other stakeholders to assess the gaps and suitable policy response including implementation of the Budget announcements. It also engages with State agencies through its Development and Facilitation Offices across the country for better coordination and effective implementation of its schemes.

STATEMENT

DISTRICT WISE- Annual Credit Plan - MSME Disbursement as on 31.03.2022

Accounts (A/c) in nos Amount in Rs. Crore

Sr. No.	District Name	Micro Enterprises		Small Enterprises		Medium Enterprises		Khadi and Village Industries		Others under MSMEs		Total MSMEs	
		A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt
1	Ariyalur	5301	105.47	888	69.39	19	12.13	4	0.12	147	0.33	6359	187.44
2	Chengalpattu	45557	1165.83	6948	587.22	127	235.11	33	0.69	228	3.2	52893	1992.05
3	Chennai	119456	15854.7	34083	20359.5	12737	18235.1	98	12.33	273	181.6	166647	54643.3
4	Coimbatore	66964	4992.27	15293	6127.49	3947	4991.85	55	17.01	506	11.56	86765	16140.2
5	Cuddalore	33559	569.62	1928	321.66	58	103.84	37	0.58	101	7.63	35683	1003.33
6	Dharmapuri	13102	345.37	5240	254.3	30	36.06	8	0.25	513	0.18	18893	636.16
7	Dindigul	35435	877.72	3784	633.69	178	238.86	3	0	562	3.52	39962	1753.79
8	Erode	27722	1794.87	3100	1546.16	636	1256.92	40	4.99	339	0.47	31837	4603.41
9	Kallakurichi	13447	182.35	744	130.59	19	35.37	7	0.62	213	0.98	14430	349.91
10	Kanchipuram	22357	1057.82	6029	1294.78	202	412.07	8	2.99	68	0.48	28664	2768.14
11	Kanniyakumari	46092	1068.81	4666	423.28	86	150.76	35	0.69	391	1.17	51270	1644.71
12	Karur	9008	891.21	1319	876.25	280	163.79	3	0.03	107	0.39	10717	1931.67
13	Krishnagiri	16955	909.86	5219	1033.9	173	237.08	56	1.55	159	8.68	22562	2191.07
14	Madurai	53540	2166.83	13112	1669.74	443	590.59	26	1.73	349	4.94	67470	4433.83
15	Mayiladuthurai	16816	190.58	880	61.61	7	0.12	5	0	18	0.1	17726	252.41
16	Nagapattinam	10330	166.09	1974	55	6	4.2	2	0.4	44	0.08	12356	225.77
17	Namakkal	21654	1213.86	3421	1088.15	477	1312.84	6	0.19	630	3.72	26188	3618.76

18	Perambalur	9183	171.77	999	115.76	10	20.37	2	0	57	0.06	10251	307.96
19	Pudukkottai	23976	384.04	2639	231.43	37	44.36	41	0.56	195	0.48	26888	660.87
20	Ramanathapuram	18597	277.08	1356	166.32	15	18.57	6	0.22	26	0.11	20000	462.3
21	Ranipet	10469	346.72	2894	302.05	160	269.01	2	0.14	176	0.2	13701	918.12
22	Salem	42376	2105.52	11898	1652.66	679	651.47	26	1.73	407	14.86	55386	4426.24
23	Sivaganga	20766	366.54	2242	190.22	43	57.06	7	0.17	199	1.36	23257	615.35
24	Tenkasi	22875	699.14	5259	310.37	35	133.6	5	0.52	390	0.49	28564	1144.12
25	Thanjavur	22868	768.21	4595	606.9	72	139.44	12	0.43	233	0.62	27780	1515.6
26	The Nilgiris	10694	151.61	488	79.33	10	4.47	6	0.46	325	0.48	11523	236.35
27	Theni	21136	528.53	1486	276.23	43	88.6	4	0	577	3.78	23246	897.14
28	Thiruvallur	43855	1430.59	10685	1039.72	164	416.46	9	6.62	232	3.32	54945	2896.71
29	Thiruvarur	12787	265.23	2651	128.39	20	88.36	2	0.15	43	0.66	15503	482.79
30	Tiruchirappalli	40278	1282.46	6377	1193.17	469	346.63	280	3.05	597	4.95	48001	2830.26
31	Tirunelveli	32814	881.02	3201	320.71	53	81.44	24	0.63	306	1.74	36398	1285.54
32	Tirupattur	11449	198.08	2792	158.02	373	426.28	6	1.66	240	0.41	14860	784.45
33	Tiruppur	35676	3687.28	9295	5844.1	1596	3368.65	73	34.1	148	4.65	46788	12938.8
34	Tiruvannamalai	29685	592.74	7310	339.63	26	7.26	20	1.31	75	1.72	37116	942.66
35	Toothukudi	31163	1369.02	2766	725.91	873	1126.01	22	0.21	135	3.49	34959	3224.64
36	Vellore	23669	574.22	5165	486.82	164	107.78	9	0.11	117	1.44	29124	1170.37
37	Villupuram	15618	319.38	4334	236.5	36	29.67	17	0.6	198	1.21	20203	587.36
38	Virudhunagar	29622	1576.79	3985	1449.15	470	729.13	21	2.22	98	2.96	34196	3760.25
	Total	**1066851**	**51529.2**	**201045**	**52386.1**	**24773**	**36171.3**	**1020**	**99.06**	**9422**	**278.02**	**1303111**	**140464**

DISTRICT WISE- Annual Credit Plan - MSME Disbursement as on 31.3.2023

		Accounts (A/c) in nos. and Amount in Rs. Crore											
Sr. No.	District Name	Micro Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service) (including Khadi and Village Industries)		Small Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service)		Medium Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service)		Other finance to MSMEs (As indicated in Master Direction on PSL)		Out of Other finance to MSMEs above, loans upto 50 crores to Start-ups)		Total MSMEs	
		A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt
1	Ariyalur	10586	219.7	674	87.88	34	16.65	132	0.73	113	0.57	11426	324.96
2	Chengalpattu	82637	1826.61	4249	933.19	210	205.95	40	1.68	0	0	87136	2967.43
3	Chennai	721178	20455.7	34977	26625.4	12546	22429.6	175	248.97	0	0	768876	69759.6
4	Coimbatore	64325	6783.69	11853	8044.41	3892	6161.08	201	12.57	0	0	80271	21001.8
5	Cuddalore	35475	874	742	374.15	46	118.14	831	7.04	0	0	37094	1373.33
6	Dharmapuri	15796	634.2	2682	273.55	88	68.66	44	0.16	0	0	18610	976.57
7	Dindigul	38294	1367.95	3048	731.05	250	373.95	174	5.82	0	0	41766	2478.77
8	Erode	33829	2187.41	2339	2021.72	1029	1514.09	239	0.94	0	0	37436	5724.16
9	Kallakurichi	15452	321.98	344	154.54	10	34.58	386	1.8	0	0	16192	512.9
10	Kanchipuram	37660	1387.92	4315	1393.18	367	511.9	12	0.2	0	0	42354	3293.2
11	Kanniyakumari	48539	1355.34	2582	728.67	181	133.73	372	1.47	0	0	51674	2219.21
12	Karur	15013	1038.57	921	706.19	81	62.23	89	0.52	76	0.39	16104	1807.51
13	Krishnagiri	28713	1831.98	3704	1318.12	341	715.47	58	6.68	0	0	32816	3872.25
14	Madurai	67102	3081.69	8860	2198.96	868	851.97	231	2.12	0	0	77061	6134.74
15	Mayiladuthurai	24424	332.68	736	99.58	8	2.38	11	0.05	0	0	25179	434.69
16	Nagapattinam	12447	242.68	523	71.36	14	4.37	9	0.26	0	0	12993	318.67

17	Namakkal	25584	1962.18	2160	1209.82	376	1049.34	319	2.26	0	0	28439	4223.6
18	Perambalur	12400	223.94	865	118.82	12	12.21	13	0.25	6	0.03	13290	355.22
19	Pudukkottai	36611	559.1	1000	186.19	101	103.06	50	0.57	0	0	37762	848.92
20	Ramanathapuram	31515	458.75	908	172.94	24	21.89	26	0.25	0	0	32473	653.83
21	Ranipet	11149	484.76	1799	340.59	142	396.14	545	2.55	0	0	13635	1224.04
22	Salem	52217	3471.47	5499	2028.7	1220	940.94	512	28.16	0	0	59448	6469.27
23	Sivaganga	34662	614.54	1570	228.78	70	49.45	35	0.7	0	0	36337	893.47
24	Tenkasi	34330	872.03	3473	379.77	120	83.79	201	0.17	0	0	38124	1335.76
25	Thanjavur	34544	1138.57	1746	802.72	132	176.08	33	0.95	0	0	36455	2118.32
26	The Nilgiris	6756	210.93	300	83.52	21	28.84	40	0.68	0	0	7117	323.97
27	Theni	18707	639.54	827	330.16	51	41.64	153	0.3	0	0	19738	1011.64
28	Thiruvallur	100488	2827.67	7317	1555.49	623	796.16	757	1.28	0	0	109185	5180.6
29	Thiruvarur	18618	428.16	1154	192.66	26	66.61	9	0.6	0	0	19807	688.03
30	Tiruchirappalli	58268	1892.77	3826	1309.46	710	430.53	116	77.12	74	0.53	62920	3709.88
31	Tirunelveli	42946	1118.77	2826	472.34	63	95.43	417	1.49	0	0	46252	1688.03
32	Tirupattur	9265	316.93	1298	162.82	252	245.48	382	1.94	0	0	11197	727.17
33	Tiruppur	35266	4487.58	6539	5847.26	2812	3461.75	118	3.1	0	0	44735	13799.7
34	Tiruvannamalai	46776	980.73	3428	380.22	84	49.4	90	0.92	0	0	50378	1411.27
35	Toothukudi	50406	1566.23	2412	903.25	778	878.24	63	3.24	0	0	53659	3350.96
36	Vellore	26831	783.58	3472	571.1	175	190.2	366	3.21	0	0	30844	1548.09
37	Villupuram	32498	631.6	1560	293.51	95	47.83	463	3.83	0	0	34616	976.77
38	Virudhunagar	38419	1919.28	1722	1426.4	908	1224.03	66	1.78	0	0	41115	4571.49
	Total	2009726	71531.2	138250	64758.4	28760	43593.8	7778	426.36	269	1.52	2184514	180310

DISTRICT WISE- Annual Credit Plan - MSME Disbursement as on 31.3.2024

Accounts (A/c) in nos and Amount in Rs. Crore												
Sr. No.	District Name	Micro Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service) (including Khadi and Village Industries)		Small Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service)		Medium Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service)		Other finance to MSMEs (As indicated in Master Direction on PSL)		Out of Other finance to MSMEs above, loans upto 50 crores to Start-ups)		Total MSMEs	
		A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt
1	Ariyalur	5837	218.65	416	80.83	13	8.23	89	0.21	0	0	6355	307.92
2	Chengalpattu	86251	2400.43	2274	1274.31	215	320.67	45	4.41	0	0	88785	3999.82
3	Chennai	277032	29382.9	123425	31612	14484	26952.3	389	167.34	4	1.89	415330	88114.6
4	Coimbatore	94631	9741.89	9502	9997.03	5407	8613.54	168	24.11	0	0	109708	28376.6
5	Cuddalore	39413	1123.17	1087	465.99	70	232.75	249	2.57	0	0	40819	1824.48
6	Dharmapuri	15420	861.93	1723	337.99	46	102.13	4	0.08	0	0	17193	1302.13
7	Dindigul	37551	1622.5	1228	768.58	143	281.79	1743	19.9	0	0	40665	2692.77
8	Erode	39457	3243.96	2423	2557.47	778	1932.36	92	0.85	0	0	42750	7734.64
9	Kallakurichi	12672	400.41	312	170.4	11	58.93	351	1.81	0	0	13346	631.55
10	Kanchipuram	41634	1969.16	2229	1660.24	446	807.7	17	11.73	0	0	44326	4448.83
11	Kanniyakumari	44550	1634.11	1877	648.85	263	251.23	582	8.46	0	0	47272	2542.65
12	Karur	17066	1747.31	1163	1308.57	103	204.06	180	0.94	0	0	18512	3260.88
13	Krishnagiri	28603	2116.94	1968	1587.77	735	808.6	8	9.97	0	0	31314	4523.28
14	Madurai	71438	3866.78	4614	3194	706	1681.68	203	25.77	0	0	76961	8768.23

15	Mayiladuthurai	17007	377.29	309	123.87	5	1.11	10	0.07	0	0	17331	502.34
16	Nagapattinam	11359	286.13	241	77.79	10	5	17	0.22	0	0	11627	369.14
17	Namakkal	34618	2691.82	1904	1448.71	710	1221.61	235	3.84	0	0	37467	5365.98
18	Perambalur	8155	314.07	326	163.63	39	19.36	73	0.62	0	0	8593	497.68
19	Pudukkottai	28562	680.78	1041	250.77	765	141.66	513	2.4	0	0	30881	1075.61
20	Ramanathapuram	24365	503.34	306	181.84	37	44.11	4	0.13	0	0	24712	729.42
21	Ranipet	13135	610.12	658	295.01	172	395.28	442	1.78	0	0	14407	1302.19
22	Salem	60249	4445.24	5044	2676.44	826	1146.55	328	20.37	0	0	66447	8288.6
23	Sivaganga	34589	826.49	770	271.67	71	102.31	6	0.3	0	0	35436	1200.77
24	Tenkasi	34926	1010.48	1866	488.03	55	51.82	811	1.22	0	0	37658	1551.55
25	Thanjavur	38953	1676.17	1244	869.62	127	190.34	12	0.98	0	0	40336	2737.11
26	The Nilgiris	11233	275.55	196	77.93	14	21.73	36	0.49	0	0	11479	375.7
27	Theni	20012	900.48	545	387.58	76	336.99	103	0.65	0	0	20736	1625.7
28	Thiruvallur	92190	2852.16	3112	1561.54	467	631.62	1857	0.78	0	0	97626	5046.1
29	Thiruvarur	15568	577.18	579	215.37	30	30.83	28	0.74	0	0	16205	824.12
30	Tiruchirappalli	74132	2935.89	2837	1570.38	316	424.56	312	61.2	0	0	77597	4992.03
31	Tirunelveli	36972	1265.7	1300	562.36	149	135.17	538	1.3	0	0	38959	1964.53
32	Tirupattur	16772	396.64	529	209.3	26	25.63	455	1.89	0	0	17782	633.46
33	Tiruppur	47102	6445.11	6577	7330.85	1538	4121.74	4113	7.75	0	0	59330	17905.5
34	Tiruvannamalai	42136	1322.58	908	316.33	76	130.75	20	3.12	0	0	43140	1772.78
35	Toothukudi	41106	1675.25	1552	1235.08	894	979.61	28	4.1	0	0	43580	3894.04
36	Vellore	34376	1035.84	1416	652.89	132	299.57	270	1.18	0	0	36194	1989.48
37	Villupuram	23468	719.85	598	400.48	53	29.12	513	7.85	0	0	24632	1157.3
38	Virudhunagar	33369	2098.47	1611	1690.37	1104	1424.53	14	1.24	0	0	36098	5214.61
	Total	**1605909**	**96252.8**	**189710**	**78721.9**	**31112**	**54167**	**14858**	**402.37**	**4**	**1.89**	**1841589**	**229544**

DISTRICT WISE- Annual Credit Plan - MSME Disbursement as on 31.03.2025

		Accounts (A/c) in nos and Amount in Rs.Crore											
Sl No	District Name	Micro Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service) (including Khadi and Village Industries)		Small Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service)		Medium Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service)		Other finance to MSMEs (As indicated in Master Direction on PSL)		Out of Other finance to MSMEs above, loans upto 50 crores to Start-ups)		Total MSMEs	
		A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt
1	Ariyalur	3510	188.51	180	81.78	8	14.06	235	2.18	0	0.00	3933	286.53
2	Chengalpattu	52299	2591.36	1842	1588.24	268	627.71	96	13.52	0	0.00	54505	4820.83
3	Chennai	130564	25376.59	24019	36505.13	19638	32965.22	58	217.29	6	28.00	174279	95064.23
4	Coimbatore	81654	10596.97	9334	11138.77	8329	10719.39	192	34.81	154	1.43	99509	32489.94
5	Cuddalore	24633	1227.88	664	479.16	77	343.42	1209	7.16	0	0.00	26583	2057.62
6	Dharmapuri	15192	1018.70	438	384.82	24	58.79	2	0.27	0	0.00	15656	1462.58
7	Dindigul	26908	1701.59	1215	984.01	126	335.84	2097	15.71	0	0.00	30346	3037.15
8	Erode	34503	3484.77	2354	2875.45	813	2379.09	295	5.93	0	0.00	37965	8745.24
9	Kallakurichi	8746	425.98	253	202.21	10	89.66	302	1.55	0	0.00	9311	719.40
10	Kanchipuram	29199	2265.11	1688	2212.36	332	883.21	77	4.61	0	0.00	31296	5365.29
11	Kanniyakumari	24952	1671.66	1038	743.89	189	320.31	5	9.00	0	0.00	26184	2744.86
12	Karur	11423	1924.32	1671	1384.85	100	330.66	539	2.79	0	0.00	13733	3642.62
13	Krishnagiri	28105	2435.25	1576	1959.66	725	1053.42	21	12.49	0	0.00	30427	5460.82
14	Madurai	68180	4206.30	2896	3937.09	636	1855.27	258	15.51	0	0.00	71970	10014.17
15	Mayiladuthurai	8335	385.43	176	96.68	10	45.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	8521	527.90

16	Nagapattinam	5286	334.38	147	123.10	6	12.18	7	0.49	0	0.00	5446	470.15
17	Namakkal	24298	2791.14	2004	1715.43	499	1161.98	90	1.38	0	0.00	26891	5669.93
18	Perambalur	3964	292.80	194	189.20	38	45.25	249	2.37	0	0.00	4445	529.62
19	Pudukkottai	13651	709.31	1258	308.84	602	124.72	527	2.46	0	0.00	16038	1145.33
20	Ramanathapuram	16638	551.61	254	216.74	36	82.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	16928	850.68
21	Ranipet	9154	701.27	613	426.48	147	410.66	11	0.51	217	1.07	9925	1538.92
22	Salem	57694	4827.11	3862	3236.25	1094	1417.08	245	18.46	0	0.00	62895	9498.90
23	Sivaganga	16463	734.80	507	302.10	57	179.93	18	1.27	0	0.00	17045	1218.10
24	Tenkasi	18676	944.78	858	421.59	18	60.67	4	0.38	0	0.00	19556	1427.42
25	Thanjavur	28244	1683.66	1104	838.95	140	307.31	5	0.54	0	0.00	29493	2830.46
26	The Nilgiris	6850	294.24	166	83.92	12	23.76	21	0.75	0	0.00	7049	402.67
27	Theni	14185	851.20	680	395.19	91	323.09	121	1.06	0	0.00	15077	1570.54
28	Thiruvallur	67962	2789.49	1973	1701.01	310	638.44	179	21.01	0	0.00	70424	5149.95
29	Thiruvarur	9820	570.66	254	198.21	13	4.27	5	0.75	0	0.00	10092	773.89
30	Tiruchirappalli	38737	2832.69	2710	1832.50	684	753.13	1111	8.26	0	0.00	43242	5426.58
31	Tirunelveli	27180	1418.03	859	747.68	88	244.69	7	0.66	0	0.00	28134	2411.06
32	Tirupattur	10529	425.52	250	278.40	32	63.64	0	0.00	321	1.58	10811	767.56
33	Tiruppur	43294	7859.39	7133	8393.41	1596	5042.57	120	21.63	37	0.37	52143	21317.00
34	Tiruvannamalai	24986	1262.23	474	389.63	47	49.01	2	2.12	0	0.00	25509	1702.99
35	Toothukudi	31145	1901.54	1258	1556.75	682	1246.72	6	0.83	0	0.00	33091	4705.84
36	Vellore	21055	1128.92	769	733.70	122	354.39	2	5.43	320	1.61	21948	2222.44
37	Villupuram	15991	753.17	472	435.40	58	114.50	410	2.42	0	0.00	16931	1305.49
38	Virudhunagar	31669	2311.57	1639	1745.65	1229	1417.52	6	1.06	0	0.00	34543	5475.80
	Total	**1085674**	**97469.93**	**78782**	**90844.23**	**38886**	**66099.68**	**8532**	**436.66**	**1055**	**34.06**	**1211874**	**254850.50**

DISTRICT WISE- Annual Credit Plan - MSME Disbursement as on 30.09.2025

Accounts (A/c) in nos and Amount in Rs.Crore												
Sr. No.	District Name	Micro Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service) (including Khadi and Village Industries)		Small Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service)		Medium Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service)		Other finance to MSMEs (As indicated in Master Direction on PSL)		Out of Other finance to MSMEs above, loans upto 50 crores to Start-ups)		Total MSMEs	
		A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt	A/c	Amt
1	Ariyalur	1540	143.58	147	76.37	12	33.43	25	0.19	0	0	1724	253.56
2	Chengalpattu	17078	1705.8	1111	1263.01	166	470.14	133	3.35	0	0	18488	3442.29
3	Chennai	66047	17952.4	16193	29988.9	12401	24966.6	164	263.74	2	8	94805	73171.6
4	Coimbatore	36350	8140.43	6659	9689.89	5827	8053.93	274	21.84	111	1.07	49110	25906.1
5	Cuddalore	10704	860.51	487	396.69	48	365.81	640	4.49	0	0	11879	1627.49
6	Dharmapuri	7366	836.64	320	301.61	16	62.33	34	0.6	0	0	7736	1201.19
7	Dindigul	8347	1147.98	704	731.92	70	340.15	31	3.26	0	0	9152	2223.31
8	Erode	18864	2792.39	2587	2784.3	590	1964.75	365	4.19	0	0	22406	7545.62
9	Kallakurichi	2724	322.85	182	169.46	11	106.33	110	0.8	0	0	3027	599.44
10	Kanchipuram	14193	1848.03	1062	1602.87	241	692.11	76	0.96	0	0	15572	4143.97
11	Kanniyakumari	10175	1153.91	1308	581.78	117	173.48	46	8.83	0	0	11646	1918
12	Karur	5484	1643.34	790	953.43	65	136.77	53	0.52	0	0	6392	2734.06
13	Krishnagiri	12469	1904.48	1199	1519.73	215	1006.14	28	6.82	0	0	13911	4437.18
14	Madurai	23632	3443	1766	2696.77	347	1690.4	126	57.91	0	0	25871	7888.08

15	Mayiladuthurai	2777	239.01	113	71.23	8	44.1	6	0.07	0	0	2904	354.4
16	Nagapattinam	2346	248.87	117	108.19	7	11.23	12	0.14	0	0	2482	368.43
17	Namakkal	12318	2103.24	1221	1487.04	267	1364.27	135	1.98	0	0	13941	4956.52
18	Perambalur	1446	189.14	141	151.06	15	26.06	8	0.07	0	0	1610	366.33
19	Pudukkottai	5230	458.77	547	237.66	189	161.04	234	1.15	0	0	6200	858.62
20	Ramanathapuram	4268	394.95	1195	184.18	334	56.94	10	0.16	0	0	5807	636.23
21	Ranipet	4989	521.83	289	284.24	86	367.09	33	0.67	67	0.34	5397	1173.83
22	Salem	23976	3601.14	2523	2436.34	410	1126.86	232	6.94	0	0	27141	7171.28
23	Sivaganga	5026	523.58	274	255.35	27	85.59	22	0.75	0	0	5349	865.27
24	Tenkasi	5511	724.08	563	308.58	6	15.69	18	0.27	0	0	6098	1048.63
25	Thanjavur	11290	1189.9	713	698.85	83	216.31	44	1.15	0	0	12130	2106.21
26	The Nilgiris	3169	226.02	98	59.55	10	38.5	7	0.19	0	0	3284	324.26
27	Theni	5420	647.05	324	347.43	30	144.35	16	0.11	0	0	5790	1138.95
28	Thiruvallur	20733	1900.36	1279	1396.87	164	551.78	96	4.89	0	0	22272	3853.9
29	Thiruvarur	4006	344.51	163	147.81	15	0.68	44	0.79	0	0	4228	493.78
30	Tiruchirappalli	17632	2127.68	1839	1613.5	285	472.84	221	3.99	0	0	19977	4218
31	Tirunelveli	9369	1077.04	648	471.49	44	163.51	77	1.3	0	0	10138	1713.34
32	Tirupattur	4442	296.6	178	235.69	11	28.81	13	0.16	116	0.56	4644	561.26
33	Tiruppur	23703	6596.65	5514	6449.82	879	3533.67	191	10.35	12	0.12	30287	16590.5
34	Tiruvannamalai	8377	881.86	351	264.72	32	55.51	22	1.52	0	0	8782	1203.61
35	Toothukudi	10448	1562.73	956	1508	147	539.11	88	1.75	0	0	11639	3611.59
36	Vellore	11162	873.19	470	646.99	97	224.03	36	5.38	132	0.65	11765	1749.59
37	Villupuram	5302	573.36	358	305.16	43	69.39	174	2.04	0	0	5877	949.96
38	Virudhunagar	14269	1972.47	976	1456.89	752	1056.91	45	0.98	0	0	16042	4487.25
	Total	**452182**	**73169.4**	**55365**	**73883.4**	**24067**	**50416.6**	**3889**	**424.28**	**440**	**10.73**	**535503**	**197894**

PM VISHWAKARMA SCHEME

3122. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) the aims and objectives of PM Vishwakarma Scheme launched in 2023;

(b) the extent to which the above scheme is helping in end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of traditional trades;

(c) whether 21,64,000 applications have been received from the State of Andhra Pradesh under the above scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof, district-wise and the reasons that only 2.22 lakh applications have only been registered so far;

(e) the reasons the other applications have not been registered and steps being taken by the Government to register maximum applications; and

(f) the benefits available for registered applicants under the above scheme and details of benefits actually extended to registered people since implementation of the scheme in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise?

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

(a) and (b): PM Vishwakarma scheme was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end holistic support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades who work with their hands and tools. The Aim and Objective of the scheme are

as follows:-

- To enable the recognition of artisans and craftspeople as Vishwakarma, making them eligible to avail all the benefits under the Scheme.
- To provide skill upgradation to hone their skills and make relevant and suitable training opportunities available to them.
- To provide support for better and modern tools to enhance their capability, productivity, and quality of products and services.
- To provide the beneficiaries an easy access to collateral free credit and reduce the cost of credit by providing interest subvention.
- To provide incentives for digital transactions to encourage digital empowerment of Vishwakarmas.
- To provide a platform for brand promotion and market linkages to help them access new opportunities for growth.

(c) to (f): As of 15.12.2025, 21.67 lakh applications have been received in the State of Andhra Pradesh under PM Vishwakarma out of which 2.23 lakh beneficiaries have been successfully registered after three stage of verification. Against the overall target of coverage of 30 lakh beneficiaries, the process of verification and registration of 30 lakh artisans/craftspeople has been successfully completed under the scheme. The District-wise details of applications and benefits extended to the registered artisans since implementation of PM Vishwakarma scheme in Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

District-wise details of applications and benefits extended to the registered artisans since implementation of PM Vishwakarma scheme in Andhra Pradesh:

District Andhra Pradesh	Application Received	Successful Registration	Basic Training completed	Loan Sanctioned	Toolkit Delivered
Alluri Sitharama Raju	11,996	834	386	69	59
Anakapalli	95,891	4,709	3,411	989	1,203
Ananthapuramu	1,14,427	12,511	8,805	1,491	879
Annamayya	39,330	4,683	2,793	640	902
Bapatla	37,895	2,937	1,872	639	951
Chittoor	43,544	5,962	2,596	635	1,090
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1,02,816	6,535	5,079	1,047	568
East Godavari	1,55,765	4,616	3,701	1,238	1,026
Eluru	75,015	4,526	3,490	881	1,410
Guntur	1,05,492	5,261	3,511	1,141	1,089
Kakinada	1,01,638	4,922	3,892	894	1,667
Krishna	70,082	3,659	2,310	790	1,355
Kurnool	1,29,201	14,987	12,180	1,675	7,102
Nandyal	57,364	5,630	4,038	440	1,216
NTR	52,500	5,885	3,607	1,181	1,058
Palnadu	53,494	7,350	5,494	810	2,808
Parvathipuram Manyam	25,497	1,732	1,282	175	121
Prakasam	66,904	13,189	9,701	1,578	4,990
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	77,190	12,730	9,085	2,618	4,011
Sri Sathya Sai	64,632	7,237	6,512	2,122	2,814
Srikakulam	78,825	8,369	6,614	1,483	3,524
Tirupati	45,113	13,120	10,035	2,762	2,447
Visakhapatnam	1,33,167	3,341	2,480	713	1,181
Vizianagaram	83,658	6,185	5,167	1,422	1,940
West Godavari	1,85,312	32,466	28,301	7,129	10,645
Y.S.R.	1,60,486	29,571	23,863	8,506	10,682
Andhra Pradesh (Total)	**21,67,234**	**2,22,947**	**1,70,205**	**43,068**	**66,738**

FHTCs UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION IN ASSAM

3123. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) **t**he total number of households that have been provided Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) under the Jal Jeevan Mission in Assam;

(b) the current shortfall in achieving universal household tap connections in the said State;

(c) the reasons for delays, if any, in meeting the targets; and

(d) the details of funds yet to be released to the State Government of Assam under the said Mission?

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

(a) to (d): Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States including Assam, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal to enable every rural household in the country, to have assured potable water through tap connection. Drinking water is a State subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with the respective State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

As reported by State Govt. of Assam, at the beginning of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 1,11,311 rural households were reported to have tap water connection. As on 15.12.2025, total 58,98,701 (81.65%) out of 72,24,242 rural households have been provided tap water connection in the State of Assam, round 57,87,390 additional rural households have been provided tap water connection under the mission.

Some major challenges, viz. presence of contaminants in ground water and capacity of Gram Panchayats and local communities to plan, manage, operate and maintain the water supply schemes, and delay in release of the matching State share in some States especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, etc. are being faced in the implementation of JJM.

Union Cabinet had approved the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission for five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24. During this period, the States/UTs were to complete planning, approval, implementation of water supply schemes under the Mission. It had also been clarified to all States/UTs including Assam through various communication and review meetings that Central financial support under JJM may be made available for utilization during Mission period only and any additional liabilities shall be borne by States from their own resources. Further, considering the progress achieved so far and ongoing works, Hon’ble Finance Minister has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission till December 2028 with enhanced total outlay through budget announcements 2025-26. Central grants-in-aid may be released to eligible States only after getting approval from the competent authority for the extension of the Jal Jeevan

Mission with the enhanced outlay and following the issuance of the corresponding guidelines.

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विकास के लिए योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन

3124. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहानः

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र संख्या-24 के जनजातीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के विकास हेतु विशेष योजनाएं क्रियान्वित कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान में संचालित योजनाओं तथा उनके अंतर्गत लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यक्तियों व संस्थाओं की संख्या का संक्षिप्त विवरण उपलब्ध है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयाँ स्थापित करने के लिए प्रदान की जा रही वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है और अनुदान की दर कितनी है तथा पात्रता की शर्तों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में इस क्षेत्र में विस्तार के लिए नई योजनाएं शुरू करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क) से (घ) : खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास को बढ़ावा देने और इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की अपनी दो स्कीमों, यानी प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) के ज़रिए इससे संबन्धित अवसंरचना को बनाने/बढ़ाने को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एमओएफपीआई एक केंद्र प्रायोजित प्रधानमंत्री

सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) स्कीम भी लागू कर रहा है। ये तीनों स्कीमें मांग आधारित हैं और पूरे देश में लागू की गई हैं, जिसमें आदिवासी और ग्रामीण इलाके और सभी संसदीय चुनाव क्षेत्र शामिल हैं।

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए उद्यमियों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। यह स्कीम 2025-26 तक के लिए चालू है जिसमें एमओएफपीआई ने 15वें वित्त आयोग चक्र के लिए कुल 6520 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 31.10.2025 तक देश भर में 1619 परियोजनाओं को मंज़ूरी दी है।

पीएलआईएसएफपीआई का उद्देश्य, अन्य बातों के अतिरिक्त, वैश्विक खाद्य निर्माता चैंपियन बनाने और अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में खाद्य उत्पादों के भारतीय ब्राण्डों को सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह स्कीम 2021-22 से 2026-27 तक के समय के लिए 10,900 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ चालू है। एमओएफपीआई ने इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 31.10.2025 तक देश भर में 170 प्रस्तावों को मंज़ूरी दी है।

पीएमएफएमई स्कीम के अंतर्गत, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों की स्थापना/उनके उन्नयन के लिए वित्तीय,तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह स्कीम 2025-26 तक के लिए चालू है, जिसका परिव्यय 10,000 करोड़ रुपये है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 31.10.2025 तक देश भर में 162744 सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए मंज़ूरी दी गई है।

एमओएफपीआई की इन स्कीम के अंतर्गत मिलने प्रोत्साहन का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है और एमओएफपीआई की इन स्कीम के अंतर्गत पात्रता की शर्तें संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई हैं।

विवरण- I

प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत मिलने वाला प्रोत्साहन

क्र.सं.	**घटक योजना**	**सामान्य क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं के लिए योजना लाभ (अनुदान सहायता)**	**दुर्गम क्षेत्रों और अ.जा./अ.जजा.,एफपीओ, एसएचजी में परियोजनाओं के लिए योजना के लाभ (अनुदान सहायता)**
1.	एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला और मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना	पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [अधिकतम प्रति परियोजना 10 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यधीन]	पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [अधिकतम प्रति परियोजना 10 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यधीन]
2.	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और परिरक्षण क्षमता सृजन/विस्तार	पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [प्रति परियोजना 5 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यधीन]	पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [अधिकतम प्रति परियोजना 5 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यधीन]
3.	कृषि प्रसंस्करण कलस्टर के लिए अवसंरचना सृजन	सामान्य क्षेत्र में पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [अधिकतम प्रति परियोजना 10 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यधीन]	पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [अधिकतम प्रति परियोजना 10 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यधीन]

4.	ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स	एकीकृत मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से अनुदान सहायता जिसमें अधिकतम अनुदान सहायता प्रति परियोजना ₹15 करोड़ होगी; और स्टैंडअलोन फ़सलोत्तर अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के लिए के लिए, अधिकतम अनुदान-सहायता ₹10 करोड़ होगी।	एकीकृत मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता जिसमें अधिकतम अनुदान सहायता प्रति परियोजना ₹15 करोड़ होगी; और स्टैंडअलोन फ़सलोत्तर अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के लिए के लिए, अधिकतम अनुदान-सहायता ₹10 करोड़ होगी।
5.	खाद्य सुरक्षा और गुणवत्ता आश्वासन - खाद्य परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला	निजी संगठनों/संस्थाओं के लिए पात्र लागत के 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [अधिकतम प्रति परियोजना 5 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यधीन]	निजी संगठनों/संस्थाओं के लिए पात्र लागत के 70% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [अधिकतम प्रति परियोजना 5 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यधीन]
6.	मानव संसाधन और संस्थान-अनुसंधान और विकास	सरकारी संगठनों के लिए उपकरण लागत, उपभोग्य सामग्रियों के 100% की दर से अनुदान। निजी संगठनों / विश्वविद्यालयों/संस्थाओं के लिए उपकरण लागत के 50% की दर से अनुदान दिया जाएगा।	सरकारी संगठनों के लिए उपकरण लागत, उपभोग्य सामग्रियों के 100% की दर से अनुदान। निजी संगठनों / विश्वविद्यालयों/संस्थाओं के लिए उपकरण लागत के 70% की दर से अनुदान दिया जाएगा।

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) के अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहन संरचना

श्रेणी/ खंड	खंड	प्रोत्साहन संवितरण मानदंड (%)		ऊपरी सीमा (% और राशि करोड़ में)	प्रोत्साहन की दर (%)					
		न्यूनतम सीएजीआर	अधिकतम सीएजीआर		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
श्रेणी 1										
आरटीई/आरटीसी	बिस्कुट	10%	13%	8% 334.48 रुपये	5%	5%	5%	5%	4.5%	4%
	गैर बिस्कुट				7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	6.75%	6%
फल और सब्जियां	मसाले	10%	12%	8% 286.56 रुपये	5%	5%	5%	5%	4.5%	4%
	गैर मसाले		15%		10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%
समुद्री उत्पाद	समुद्री उत्पाद	5%	10%	8% 79.44 रुपये	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	4%
	मूल्य वर्धित उत्पाद				10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

मोत्ज़ारेला पनीर		15%	16%	25% 70.75 रुपये	10%	10%	10%	8%	6%	4%
मिलेट उत्पाद	बड़ी संस्था	10%	-	100 रुपए	-	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%
	एमएसएमई	10%	-	10.54 रुपये						
श्रेणी 2	जैविक उत्पाद	10%	-		10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%
	अभिनव उत्पाद	10%	-		10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%
श्रेणी 3	ब्रांडिंग और विपणन (बी एंड एम)	पूरी तरह से भारत में विनिर्मित खाद्य उत्पादों की बिक्री के लिए सिर्फ़ भारतीय ब्रांडों को ही शामिल किया गया है।		कुल परिव्यय का 50%	-	विदेश में बी एंड एम पर व्यय के 50% की दर से वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन, जो अधिकतम खाद्य उत्पादों की बिक्री के 3% की दर से या 50 करोड़ रुपये जो भी कम हो का वार्षिक अनुदान।				

सीएजीआर- चक्रवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धि दर

पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को मिलने वाली सहायता का ब्यौरा

(i) *व्यक्तिगत/समूह श्रेणी के सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को सहायता:* पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से ऋण-से जुड़ी पूंजी सब्सिडी, अधिकतम सीमा 10 लाख रुपये प्रति इकाई;

(ii). *प्रारंभिक पूंजी के लिए एसएचजी को सहायता:* कार्यशील पूंजी और छोटे औज़ार खरीदने दने के लिए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण में कार्यरत एसएचजी के हर सदस्य के लिए प्रारंभिक पूंजी 40,000/- रुपये की दर से , जो हर एसएचजी फेडरेशन के लिए अधिकतम 4 लाख रुपये है।

(iii). *साझा अवसंरचना के लिए सहायता :* साझा अवसंरचना के निर्माण में सहायता करने के लिए एफपीओ, एसएचजी, सहकारी समितियों और किसी भी सरकारी एजेंसी को 35% की दर से ऋण से जुड़ी पूंजी सब्सिडी, जो अधिकतम 3 करोड़ के अध्यधीन होगी। साझा अवसंरचना दूसरी इकाइयों और आम लोगों के लिए भी उपलब्ध होगी, ताकि वे क्षमता के बड़े हिस्से का हायरिंग बेसिस पर इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

(iv) *ब्रांडिंग और मार्केटिंग सपोर्ट:* एफपीओ/ एसएचजी/ सहकारी समितियों या सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों के किसी एसपीवी के समूह को ब्रांडिंग और विपणन के लिए 50% तक अनुदान।

(v) *क्षमता निर्माण:* इस स्कीम में उद्यमिता विकास कौशल (ईडीपी+) के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना परिकल्पित है: इस प्रोग्राम को खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगऔर उत्पाद विशिष्ट कौशल की ज़रूरत को पूरा करने के लिए संशोधित किया गया है।

<u>विवरण- II</u>

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत पात्रता मानदंड

आवेदक की कुल निवल संपत्ति सामान्य क्षेत्र के प्रस्ताव के लिए मांगी गई अनुदान सहायता का कम से कम से कम कम 1.5 गुना होनी चाहिए और दुर्गम क्षेत्र या अ.जा./अ.ज.जा प्रमोटर या एफपीओ या एसएचजी के प्रस्ताव के मामले में मांगी गई अनुदान सहायता के कम से कम बराबर होनी चाहिए। पीएमकेएसवाई की घटक स्कीम, खाद्य परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला के मामले में, आवेदक की निवल संपत्ति

सामान्य क्षेत्र के मामले में भी मांगी अनुदान सहायता के कम से कम बराबर होनी चाहिए।

- बैंक से प्रस्ताव विशेष के लिए सिद्धांत रूप में / अंतिम आवधिक ऋण मंजूरी पत्र।
- किसी शेड्यूल्ड कमर्शियल बैंक से विस्तृत बैंक मूल्यांकन नोट ।
- सामान्य क्षेत्र के प्रस्ताव के लिए बैंक से आवधिक ऋण, जो कुल परियोजना लागत के 20% से कम नहीं हो और दुर्गम क्षेत्र या अ.जा./अ.ज.जा प्रमोटर या एफपीओ या एसएचजी के प्रस्ताव के मामले में कुल परियोजना लागत का 10% हो।
- सामान्य क्षेत्र के प्रस्ताव के मामले में कुल परियोजना लागत का कम से कम 20% प्रमोटर की इक्विटी का निवेश और दुर्गम क्षेत्र या अ.जा./अ.ज.जा प्रमोटर या एफपीओ या एसएचजी के प्रस्ताव के मामले में कुल परियोजना लागत का 10% का निवेश ।
- स्कीम के अंतर्गत अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए एक संस्था से सिर्फ़ एक आवेदन ही स्वीकार किया जाएगा।
- खाद्य सुरक्षा और गुणवत्ता आश्वासन अवसंरचना (एफटीएल) तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और परिरक्षण क्षमता सृजन/विस्तार (सीईएफपीपीसी) स्कीम को छोड़कर, मौजूदा सुविधाओं को विस्तार/उन्नयन करने करने की इजाज़त नहीं होगी।
- जिन संस्थाओं या संस्थाओं के प्रमोटर ने मंत्रालय की किसी दूसरी स्कीम (सीईएफपीपीसी स्कीम के अतिरिक्त कोई दूसरी स्कीम) के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता ली है, तो वे पिछले परियोजनों के वाणिज्यिक रूप से चालू होने की तारीख से दो साल बाद ही अनुदान सहायता के लिए पात्र होंगे। लेकिन, कोई संस्था या संस्था के प्रमोटर 10 साल के समय में दो से ज़्यादा परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता के लिए पात्र नहीं होगा।

पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत पात्रता मानदंड

श्रेणी	**खंड**	**न्यूनतम बिक्री (करोड़ रुपये में)**	**न्यूनतम निवेश (करोड़ रुपये में)**	**बिक्री प्रोत्साहन के लिए न्यूनतम सीएजीआर %**
श्रेणी-I	खाने के लिए तैयार /पकाने के लिए तैयार	500	100	10
	प्रसंस्कृत फल और सब्ज़ियाँ	250	50	10
	समुद्री उत्पाद	600	75	5
	मोत्ज़रेला पनीर	150	23 करोड़- 10 एमटीपीडी	15
श्रेणी-II	मुक्त रेंज अंडे सहित नवीन/जैविक उत्पाद, अंडा उत्पाद, पोल्ट्री उत्पाद	क. पंजीकृत उद्यमी ख. जिसने वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान प्रोत्साहन दिये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित प्रत्येक अभिनव/जैविक उत्पाद के लिए कम से कम 1 करोड़ रुपये की बिक्री का लक्ष्य हासिल किया है। ग. जैविक उत्पाद के लिए आवेदक एपीडा (एनपीओपी प्रमाणन) के साथ पंजीकृत होना चाहिए		
श्रेणी-III	•केवल भारतीय ब्रांड ही भारत में निर्मित उत्पादों के साथ विदेशों में ब्रांडिंग और विपणन के लिए कवर किए जाते हैं; •ब्रांडिंग और विपणन या तो आवेदक द्वारा सीधे या उसकी सहायक कंपनी या भारत/विदेश की किसी अन्य एजेंसी के माध्यम से किया जाएगा।			
मिलेट आधारित उत्पाद	बड़ी संस्था - 250 करोड़	एमएसएमई - 2 करोड़		
यह स्कीम सिर्फ़ उन उत्पादों की बिक्री के लिए लागू है जिनकी **विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया की पूरी श्रृंखला (प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण सहित) भारत में होती है** । यह शर्त विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया में इस्तेमाल होने वाले योजकों, , फ्लेवर्स और खाने के तेलों पर लागू नहीं होती है। स्कीम के अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहन पहले 4 वर्षों में 5% से 10% और बाद के सालों में 4%से 9% तक अलग-अलग होते हैं।				

व्यक्तिगत सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को सहायता देने के लिए पीएमएफएमई के अंतर्गत पात्रता मानदंड

- लाभार्थी का का अंशदान परियोजना लागत का कम से कम 10% होना चाहिए और बाकी बैंक से ऋण लेना होगा।
- आवेदक की उम्र 18 साल से ज़्यादा होनी चाहिए, चाहे उसकी शैक्षिक योग्यता कुछ भी हो।
- आवेदक/उद्यम इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत बैंक ऋण के लिए पात्र है, भले ही उसने सरकार की दूसरी सब्सिडी लिंक्ड स्कीम में बैंक ऋण लिया हो। आवेदक इंटरेस्ट सबवेंशन और दूसरी सरकारी स्पॉन्सर्ड स्कीम के साथ टॉप अप कन्वर्जेंस के लिए भी पात्र है। ऋण देने वाले बैंक, लाभार्थी को ज़रूरत के हिसाब से यथा स्वीकार्य कार्यशील पूंजी सीमा मंज़ूर करने पर विचार कर सकते हैं। परंतु , कार्यशील पूंजी पर कोई सब्सिडी नहीं दी जाएगी।
- वर्तमान इकाइयों के आवेदक/उद्यमी, जो स्ट्रेस में हैं और बैंकों द्वारा पुनर्संरचना के लिए क्वालिफाई करते हैं, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत यूनिट के उन्नयन/विस्तार के लिए पात्र हैं।

अ.पि.व./अ.जा./अ.ज.जा./सामान्य वर्ग को पेट्रोल पंपों का आवंटन

3125. श्री नीरज मौर्यः

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) गत वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के आंवला संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं सामान्य वर्ग के कितने पात्र अभ्यर्थियों को पेट्रोल पम्प आवंटित किए गए हैं;

(ख) इस संबंध में आवंटन और चयन प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा प्राप्त आवेदनों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा अंतिम रूप से स्वीकृत आवेदनों का वर्ष-वार और श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आंवला क्षेत्र में विशेषकर आरक्षित श्रेणियों के आवेदकों के लिए पारदर्शी और

कुशल ड्रॉ प्रणाली सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई सुधारात्मक उपाय किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या भविष्य में क्षेत्र में नए पेट्रोल पंप के लिए ओबीसी, एससी, एसटी और सामान्य श्रेणी के लिए अलग कोटा बढ़ाने या अतिरिक्त आवंटन करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (घ) : सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कम्पनियों (ओएमसी) द्वारा खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों (आरओ) नेटवर्क (शहरी/ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में) का विस्तार एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है जिससे पूरे देश में पेट्रोल और डीजल जैसे मोटर ईंधन की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा सके। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओएमसी क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण और व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन के आधार पर पहचाने गए स्थलों पर आरओ स्थापित करती हैं। जिन स्थानों में पर्याप्त क्षमता है और जो आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य हैं, उन्हें आरओ स्थापित करने के लिए विपणन योजनाओं में शामिल किया जाता है।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओएमसी के नए डीलरशिप चयन दिशानिर्देश, 2023 में अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, नागालैंड और मिजोरम को छोड़कर खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र डीलरशिपों के आवंटन में एससी/एसटी के लिए 22.5% आरक्षण, ओबीसी के लिए 27% आरक्षण और सामान्य श्रेणी के लिए 50.5% आरक्षण का प्रावधान है। इन राज्यों में आरक्षण निम्नानुसार है :-

राज्य	**एसटी वर्ग को दिए जाने वाले नियमित और ग्रामीण आरओ डीलरशिप का प्रतिशत**	**शेष % 'सामान्य' श्रेणी को दिया जाएगा**
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	70	30
मेघालय	80	20
नागालैंड	80	20
मिजोरम	90	10

आरओ डीलर का चयन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओएमसी द्वारा पारदर्शी तरीके से ऑनलाइन

लॉटरी/बोली प्रक्रिया के आधार पर किया जाता है, जो मौजूदा डीलर चयन दिशानर्देश के अनुसार देश भर में आरक्षित श्रेणियों सहित सभी श्रेणियों के सभी आवेदकों के लिए लागू है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं और बरेली जिले भी शामिल हैं। देश में आरओ डीलरशिप के आवंटन के लिए विस्तृत मानदंड/दिशानिर्देश www.petrolpumpdealerchayan.in/petrol-2023/ पर उपलब्ध हैं।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओएमसी ने जून, 2023 में अखिल भारत आधार पर नए आरओ (पेट्रोल पंप) डीलरों के चयन के लिए विज्ञापन जारी किया है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं और बरेली जिले भी शामिल हैं, जिनके कुछ क्षेत्र आंवला संसदीय क्षेत्र का हिस्सा हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं और बरेली जिलों में जून, 2023 में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओएमसी द्वारा विज्ञापित स्थलों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या निम्नानुसार है:-

जिला	**एसी**	**एसटी**	**ओबीसी**	**अन्य/सामान्य**	**योग**
बदायूं	16	2	17	33	68
बरेली	19	0	34	74	127

जून 2023 में जारी विज्ञापन के सापेक्ष उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं और बरेली जिलों में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओएमसी द्वारा प्राप्त आवेदनों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या निम्नानुसार है:-

जिला	**एसी**	**एसटी**	**ओबीसी**	**अन्य/सामान्य**	**योग**
बदायूं	246	17	58	189	510
बरेली	256	0	139	228	623

जून 2023 में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओएमसी द्वारा जारी विज्ञापन से, वर्ष 2023-24, वर्ष 2024-25 और अप्रैल-नवंबर, 2025 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं और बरेली जिलों में श्रेणी-वार आवंटित (निर्गत आशय पत्र) और कमीशन किए गए पेट्रोल पंपों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:-

जिला	वित्त वर्ष	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	सामान्य		एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	सामान्य
		एलओआई जारी किया गया					कमीशन			
बदायूं	2023-24	3	1	5	7		0	0	0	0
	2024-25	1	0	3	10		0	0	1	3
	2025-26	2	0	0	2		1	0	1	1
बरेली	2023-24	5	0	13	25		0	0	0	0

	2024-25	6	0	8	17		1	0	3	3
	2025-26	1	0	1	3		0	0	2	4
	योग	**18**	**1**	**30**	**64**		**2**	**0**	**7**	**11**

वर्तमान में, आंवला संसदीय क्षेत्र में नए पेट्रोल पंपों के लिए ओबीसी, एससी, एसटी और सामान्य श्रेणी के लिए अलग कोटा बढ़ाने या अतिरिक्त आवंटन पर कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS BY NTPC

3126. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

whether the Government is aware that the State run thermal power giant National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is contemplating to develop nuclear power plants in different States aiming at achieving the target of 150 GW by 2032 for meeting future power demand and if so, the details thereof?

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

NTPC Ltd, a CPSE under the administrative control of Ministry of Power, Government of India, has been exploring various options to diversify its energy portfolio, including the possibility of developing nuclear power projects in different States. Presently, Anu Shakti Vidyut Nigam Limited (ASHVINI), a Joint Venture (JV) of NTPC and NPCIL, is establishing a Mahi Banswara Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (MBRAPP), 4×700 MW in Banswara district of Rajasthan. The ‘Foundation Stone’ for the project was laid by the Hon’ble Prime Minister

on 25.09.2025. Additionally, NTPC Parmanu Urja Nigam Limited (NPUNL), a wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC, was incorporated on 07.01.2025 under the Companies Act to foray into setting of nuclear power plant after getting requisite clearances.

Overall, NTPC Ltd presently has 84.92 GW installed power generation capacity and further, targeted to have 149 GW installed power generation capacity by 2032 from diversified sources such as thermal, hydro, renewables, nuclear.

CONSTRUCTION OF NE-7 CHENNAI-BENGALURU EXPRESS HIGHWAY

3127. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) whether there is an inordinate delay in completion of Phase-2 and Phase-3 (106 km stretch in Tamil Nadu and 85 km stretch in Andhra Pradesh) in the construction of NE-7 Chennai–Bengaluru Express Highway and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has disbursed compensation amount for acquisition of land from private land owners for the construction of National Expressway-7 between the stretches, Gudipala–Walajapet, Walajapet–Arakkonam, Arakkonam–Kancheepuram and Kancheepuram–Sriperumbudur as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is aware that some land owners are demanding their due compensation under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 in Govindavadi near Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): There has been delay of about 2 years in completion of Chennai– Bengaluru Expressway due to various reasons such as delay in statutory clearance, shifting of utility, shifting of building, financial constraint of the Concessionaire etc. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b): The compensation of land acquired has been determined by the Competent Authority for land acquisition (CALA) under National Highway Act, 1956 using principles provided in the first schedule of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The details of compensation disbursed are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c): About 40 hectare land in Govindavadi village near Kancheepuram has been acquired and compensation has been determined as per appropriate law. As of now, compensation of Rs 83.62 Crore out of Rs 84.64 Crore of total amount has already been disbursed.

STATEMENT-I

Status of implementation of Chennai-Bengaluru Expressway (NE-7) Phase-2 and Phase-3 as on 30.11.2025

Sl. No.	Phase	Name Project	Length (Km)	Cost (Rs.in Cr.)	Appointed Date	Scheduled completion date	Physical Progress as on 30.11.2025 (%)	Completed Length as on 30.11.2025 (Km)	Expenditure as on 30.11.2025 (Rs. Cr.)	Reason for Delay	Scheduled Revised date of Completion
1	Phase-2 (KNTandAP)	4 lane of Bangalore – Chennai Expressway (Bethamangala - Byreddypalli section of NE-7(Pkg -1)	25.0	1410.0	10.10.2022	09.10.2024	96%	24.9	1233.6	Due to delay in ESZ Clearance and Change of Scope works.	31.12.2025
2	Phase-2 (AP)	4 lane Bangalore-Chennai Expressway (Byreddypalli-Bangarupalem section of NE-7 (Pkg-2)	31.0	2548.0	08.06.2023	07.06.2025	80%	20.1	2000.6	Due to NBWL clearance conditions requiring additional structures in Forest stretch.	17.06.2026
3	Phase-2 (AP)	4 lane of Bangalore – Chennai Expressway (Bangarupalem to Gudipala section of NE-7(Pkg -3)	29.0	1407.3	04.10.2022	03.10.2024	99%	29.0	1265.9	Due to delay in shifting EHT lines.	Work Completed on 09.05.2025

		Phase-2 (Total)	**85.0**	**5365.4**				**74.0**	**4500.2**		
1	Phase-3 (AP and TN)	4 lane Bangalore - Chennai Expressway (Gudipala-Walajahpet) section of NE-7 (Package-I)	24.0	1481.9	30.05.2022	28.05.2024	92%	23.7	1374.1	1) Multile approvals from Railways for construciton of bow string girder ROB 2) Hard rock cutting in close proximity of residential settlement	15.01.2026
2	Phase-3 (TN)	4 lane Bangalore - Chennai Expressway from Km 180+000 - Km 204+500 (Walajahpet - Arakonam) - (Package-II)	24.5	1106.7	16.07.2022	14.07.2024	93%	24.3	788.0	1) Delay due to shifting of EHT Lines 2) Delay in construction of ROB due to delay in shifting of SSP Building belonging to Railways. 3) PCC for 23.56 Km issued w.e.f 20.01.2025 Balance work in progress.	31.01.2026

3	Phase-3 (TN)	4 Lane Bangalore - Chennai Expressway (Arakonam - Kancheepuram) section of NE-7 - (Package-III)	25.5	1525.1	08.08.2022	29.07.2024	54%	11.0	767.4	Work stopped since May, 2025 due to financial constraints of Concessioniare. Intention to Terminate Notice issued to the Concessionaire on 10.11.2025.	-
4	Phase-3 (TN)	4 Bangalore – Chennai Expressway (Kanchepuram - Sriperumbudur) section of NE-7 (Package-IV)	31.7	3605.7	11.07.2022	09.07.2024	83%	25.3	1665.8	1) Delayed due to delay in determination of land/crop compensation for erection of new EHT towers by the District Administration 2) Delay in procurement of Borrow earth 3) Unseasonal rainfall.	30.04.2026

5	Phase-3 (TN)	Construction of Trumpet Interchange Connecting Bangalore –Chennai Expressway with Maduravoyal - Walajapet Section of NH 48 near Sriperumbudur	1.1	162.6	26.02.2024	23.08.2025	24%	0.0	30.7	1) Due to poor performance of the contractor 2) Due to change in design from Pile foundation to open foundation 3) Due to inadequate mobilization of resources by the contractor. 4) Unseasonal rainfall.	30.06.2026
		Phase-3(Total)	**106.8**	**7881.9**				**84.3**	**4626.0**		
		Grand Total (Phase-2 and 3) *	**191.8**	**13247.3**				**158.3**	**9126.1**		

*** 71 Km of Karnataka portion is already completed and opened for traffic.**

STATEMENT-II

Details of amount disbursed towards compensation for the lands acquired for Phase-3 of Chennai-Bengaluru Expressway (NE-7) upto 30.11.2025:

Sl. No.	Name of Packages	Amount disbursed (Rs. Cr.)
1	4 lane Bangalore - Chennai Expressway (Gudipala - Walajahpet) section of NE-7 (Package-I)	82
2	4 lane Bangalore - Chennai Expressway from Km 180+000 - Km 204+500 (Walajahpet - Arakonam) - (Package-II)	95
3	4 Lane Bangalore Chennai Expressway (Arakonam - Kancheepuram) section of NE-7 - (Package-III)	226
4	4 Bangalore – Chennai Expressway (Kanchepuram - Sriperumbudur) section of NE-7 (Package-IV)	1250
5	Construction of Trumpet Interchange Connecting Bangalore –Chennai Expressway with Maduravoyal - Walajapet Section of NH 48 near Sriperumbudur	
	Total	**1653**

MAIZE BASED PROCESSING CLUSTERS IN KARNATAKA

3128. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified Maize as the One District One Product (ODOP) for Davangere district, Karnataka under the PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME) Scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken by the Ministry to promote maize-based value addition, processing clusters and market linkages in Davangere and neighbouring districts;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend credit support, technical

training, and branding assistance to small and micro-entrepreneurs engaged in maize processing under the ODOP framework and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry has examined the feasibility of establishing a dedicated Maize-Based MEGA Food Park in Davangere, given its central location, strong maize production base and logistics connectivity and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a): Under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, Millets have been identified as One District One Product (ODOP) of Davangare district in Karnataka based on the recommendations of the State Government.

(b): Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing schemes like Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) to promote maize-based value addition, processing clusters and market linkages in the country including Davangere and neighbouring districts. Ministry extends financial support to prospective entrepreneurs for setting up of different kinds of food processing industries including maize based processing units, as per respective scheme guidelines.

(c): Under the PMFME Scheme, financial, technical and business support is

provided to strengthen micro enterprises engaged in ODOP. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement.** Further, in Karnataka, 48 maize based units have been supported under the scheme.

(d): The Mega Food Park Scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021.

STATEMENT

The details of financial assistance available under Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme are as under:

(i). *Support to Individual / Group Category Micro Enterprises:* Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost, maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakh per unit;

(ii). *Support to SHGs for seed capital:* Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per member of SHG engaged in food processing for working capital and purchase of small tools subject to maximum of Rs. 4 lakh per SHG Federation.

(iii). *Support for Common Infrastructure:* Credit linked capital subsidy @35% subject to maximum of Rs. 3 crore to support FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives and any Government agency for setting up of common infrastructure. The common infrastructure will also be available for other units and public to utilize on hiring basis for substantial part of the capacity.

(iv). *Branding and Marketing Support:* Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of

micro food processing enterprises.

(v). *Capacity Building:* The scheme envisages training for Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) modified to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling.

DELHI MASTER PLAN 2021

3129. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

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

(a) the details and key parameters of the Master Plan for Delhi (MPD) 2021;

(b) whether nearly 1,270 group housing societies in Delhi have not been able to benefit from it for the last nineteen years and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the redevelopment of the aforesaid group housing societies;

(d) the measures taken to remove rigid and impractical conditions imposed primarily by the DDA/MCD which are causing obstacles in redevelopment and modernisation;

(e) whether the Government is reconsidering the redevelopment policy in view of the difficulties faced by such societies and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is considering removing the four-hectare plot-size requirement to make the redevelopment approach more feasible and if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has received any letters or representations from

the Hon'ble Members of Parliament or other forums on this matter; and

(h) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (e): Details of Master Plan of Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021) are available on https://www.dda.gov.in/master-plan-2021. Specific provisions for Redevelopment are contained in the Para 3.3 of MPD-2021 as under:

…."A redevelopment strategy for accommodating more population in a planned manner is to be taken up on priority in all use zones for efficient and optimum utilization of the existing urban land, both in planned and unplanned areas. This would have to be based on provision of infrastructure viz, water supply, sewerage, road network, open spaces and the essential social infrastructure."

Further, upgradation of the area by implementing specific schemes on the basis of existing physical and socio-economic conditions is detailed out in the Para 3.3.2- Policy for Redevelopment Schemes.

The implementation of the aforesaid policy is voluntary and entirely depends upon the willingness of the RWA/ Societies.

(f) to (h): For undertaking any redevelopment, requirement of about four hectare area is for planning purpose to cater for enhanced infrastructure and services, road widening, essential social infrastructure etc. for additional population in the area as a result of the increase in FAR and dwelling units. This area may consist of one or more plots of varied sizes (including streets / lanes / public road along

the plot boundary, green spaces, public and semi – public plots catering to the colony/complex). The minimum size of the individual plot/scheme forming the part of the planning area (four hectare) shall be 3000 sqm. as per group housing norms.

Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that a letter dated 31.03.2025 was received from of Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), Osmanabad, Maharashtra- Sh. Omprakash Rajenimbalkar.

DDA has further informed that the Public Notice for inviting representatives/stakeholders (RWAs, CGHS, Developers, PSUs, Govt. Institutions etc.) to participate in structured consultation regarding 'Redevelopment of Group Housing Complexes/ Schemes in NCT of Delhi' was issued on 27.11.2025. Accordingly, a stakeholder consultation meeting was held on 11.12.2025.

बिजली उत्पादन कंपनियों का बकाया

3130. श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशनः

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

(क) वर्तमान में बिजली उत्पादन कंपनियों (जेनको) का बिजली वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम) पर कुल कितना बकाया है; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) और (ख) : विद्युत मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 3 जून 2022 को विद्युत (विलंबित भुगतान

अधिभार और संबंधित मामले) नियम, 2022 (एलपीएस नियम, 2022) को अधिसूचित किया। नियमों में प्रावधान किया गया है कि दिनांक 3 जून 2022 को उत्पादन कंपनियों (स्वतंत्र विद्युत उत्पादकों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकासकर्ताओं), अंतर-राज्य पारेषण लाइसेंसधारियों और ट्रेडिंग लाइसेंसधारियों के विलंब भुगतान अधिभार सहित सभी बकाया राशि, को पुरानी बकाया राशि माना जाएगा और एलपीएस नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसरण में समान मासिक किस्तों (ईएमआई) में वितरण लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा भुगतान के लिए पुन: निर्धारित देय तिथियों के साथ पुनर्निर्धारित किया जाएगा। तदनुसार, 13 राज्यों ने ईएमआई तंत्र के तहत दिनांक 03.06.2022 तक 1,39,947 करोड़ रुपये की बकाया राशि को पुनर्निर्धारित करने का विकल्प चुना।

एलपीएस नियम वर्तमान बकाया राशि के समयबद्ध निपटान के लिए एक रूपरेखा भी निर्धारित करते हैं और वितरण लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा लगातार भुगतान चूक की स्थिति में पहुंच का उत्तरोत्तर विनियमन करते हैं।

भारत सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) के तहत, वित्तीय सहायता के लिए डिस्कॉम की पात्रता का आकलन करने के लिए एलपीएस नियमों का अनुपालन पूर्व-अर्हता मानदंड के रूप में निर्धारित किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, विद्युत मंत्रालय ने राज्य डिस्कॉम, ट्रांसको और जेनको के ऋण स्वीकृत करने के लिए अतिरिक्त विवेकपूर्ण मानदंड प्रस्तुत किए हैं, जिसके तहत निर्दिष्ट शर्तों के निमित्त निष्पादन पर ऋण दिया जाता है। एलपीएस नियमों का अनुपालन इन विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के तहत एक मुख्य शर्त है।

इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ यूटिलिटि द्वारा पुरानी बकाया राशि के पूर्व-भुगतान सहित एलपीएस नियमों के अनुसार वितरण यूटिलिटि द्वारा 41 ईएमआई के भुगतान के बाद, दिनांक 09.12.2025 तक लंबित बकाया राशियां घटकर ₹5,747 करोड़ हो गयी हैं। डिस्कॉम भी नियमों के तहत कार्रवाई से बचने के लिए समय पर अपने वर्तमान बकाया राशियों का भुगतान कर रहे हैं।

FUNCTIONING OF EMRS IN KERALA

3131. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the present state of infrastructure in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) functioning in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of deficiencies reported with respect to classrooms, hostels, sanitation facilities, ICT infrastructure and availability of trained teaching and non-teaching staff;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to expedite the completion of sanctioned EMRS projects in Wayanad, Palakkad, Idukki and other tribal-dominated districts in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether additional financial or technical support is proposed to upgrade existing EMRS facilities to meet national standards, including provisions for smart classrooms, digital learning tools, sports infrastructure and gender-sensitive hostel arrangements, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the timeline within which the Government proposes to bridge the infrastructure gaps and ensure full operationalisation of all sanctioned EMRS in Kerala?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs regularly reviews the infrastructure status of all EMRS across India including the State of Kerala. Provision has been made for sanction of ₹5 crore for upgradation of EMRSs, to bridge Infrastructure gaps,

if any, in EMRSs sanctioned under the Article 275 (1).

The Ministry has sanctioned 4 EMRSs under Article 275(1) in the State of Kerala. The construction of EMRS buildings has been completed in two districts, while construction is at different stages in remaining districts.

All EMRSs are provided with smart classrooms in a phased manner through ERNET. Accordingly, smart classes have been installed in EMRS Idukki and EMRS Pookode.

Further, NESTS carried out its first drive for direct recruitment of 10391 posts through EMRS Staff Selection Examination (ESSE)-2023 and staff selected have been posted in various EMRSs. The notification for recruitment of 7267 teaching and non-teaching posts through ESSE-2025 has also been issued. In addition to the direct recruitment, NESTS also has advised State Governments to engage staff on deputation and outsourcing basis so that academic activities are not hampered.

ROUTES UNDER UDAN SCHEME FOR TAMIL NADU

3132. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) the total number of routes currently operational under the UDAN scheme in Tamil Nadu along with their passenger load factors;

(b) the steps taken to ensure timely commencement of new UDAN routes and to maintain regular flight operations;

(c) whether regional airports are being upgraded to handle increased air

traffic under the UDAN scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures taken to monitor airline compliance, safety standards and service quality on UDAN routes; and

(e) the initiatives taken/proposed to be taken to promote tourism, business and economic growth through enhanced regional air connectivity under the UDAN scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a): Under the RCS-UDAN Scheme, 10 routes are currently operational in Tamil Nadu. Additionally, 10 routes, operationalised under RCS scheme, are currently operational as non -RCS. The details of Passenger Load Factor for RCS routes in the State of Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b): To ensure timely commencement and sustainability of UDAN routes, airlines are required to submit business plans prior to route award, and the Implementing Agency publishes a list of prioritized aerodromes that are ready or likely to be ready. In addition, eligible discontinued routes are re-bid, awarded, and operationalised in subsequent rounds. Regular review of RCS Airports and routes is undertaken based on passenger load factors, airline interest, operational readiness, and financial sustainability.

(c): The expansion and upgradation of airports is undertaken by the Airport Operators periodically, depending on the availability of land, commercial

viability, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports.

(d): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) exercises rigorous safety and operational oversight, including surveillance, audits and enforcement. Passenger interests are protected through the Passenger Charter and relevant Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs) covering refunds, flight delays and cancellations, denied boarding, and baggage compensation, while DGCA's Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) monitors fares to ensure transparency.

(e): By improving connectivity in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, the RCS-UDAN Scheme is fostering tourism, trade, employment, and inclusive development across remote and underserved regions.

STATEMENT

Passenger Load Factor in the State of Tamil Nadu under RCS-UDAN

S No	Departure	Arrival	Operator	Pax Load Factor (Sep 24 to Aug 25)
1.	Salem	Bangalore	Alliance Air	56.34
2.	Bangalore	Salem	Alliance Air	55.43
3.	Salem	Cochin	Alliance Air	55.78
4.	Cochin	Salem	Alliance Air	56.81
5.	Salem	Bangalore	Indigo	84.6
6.	Bangalore	Salem	Indigo	75.45
7.	Salem	Hyderabad	Indigo	65.12
8.	Hyderabad	Salem	Indigo	64.04
9.	Chennai	Shivamogga	Spicejet	48.33
10.	Shivamogga	Chennai	Spicejet	45.82

WATER-BODY RESTORATION PROJECTS UNDER PMKSY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3133. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) the details of the number of water bodies selected for restoration under the Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR) component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Andhra Pradesh since 2018-19, district-wise;

(b) the total funds approved, released and utilised under this component in the State, year wise, including the Central and State share;

(c) the number of projects completed, under implementation and pending out of the total approved water-body restoration projects, district-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to expedite release of funds and approve revised or new proposals submitted by the State for timely completion of these projects and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c)**:** District wise details of the number of water bodies selected for restoration under the Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR) component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Andhra Pradesh since 2018-19 are as under;

(Rs. in crores)

S.No	Name of scheme/cluster	Approval year	Estimated cost	Eligible Central Share (CS)	Districts
1	100 RRR	2018-19	66.77	40.06	Prakasam
2	135 RRR	2021-22	70.72	42.43	Prakasam (22 nos), Ananthapur (33 nos) and Nellore (80 nos)

As per the information furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 29.71 crore so far for the implementation of 100 water bodies in Prakasam District. The said expenditure includes Rs. 2.70 crore as Central Assistance released by the Government of India during the Financial Year 2018–19 and Rs. 27.01 crore as State share. Out of the 100 works, 97 works have been taken up, of which 36 works have been reported as completed and the remaining 61 works are under implementation.

The 135 works sanctioned in Prakasam, Anantapur and Nellore Districts have not yet been taken up for implementation by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and, therefore, no Central Assistance has been released for these works.

(d): The release of Central Assistance to ongoing projects under the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies component of the PMKSY–HKKP scheme is carried out as per the extant scheme guidelines, subject to availability of funds, physical and financial progress, and compliance with prescribed procedural requirements by the State Governments. The Government of India regularly follows up with the State Governments, including

the Government of Andhra Pradesh, to expedite implementation and ensure timely submission of complete proposals and Utilization Certificates for earlier released Central Assistance, so as to facilitate the timely release of eligible Central Share.

New proposals, duly approved by the State Technical Advisory Committee (STAC), sanctioned by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC), and recommended by the Regional Chief Engineer, Central Water Commission (CWC), are considered for approval under PMKSY–HKKP, subject to availability of funds, inter se priorities, and regional balance, as per the extant guidelines.

BOOSTING MSME EXPORTS

3134. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the total value of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) exports in FY 2025-26 and the sectors that have shown the highest export growth;

(b) the initiatives taken by the Government to promote MSME participation in global value chains;

(c) the steps taken to provide financial and logistical support to MSMEs to boost their export potential; and

(d) the details of any collaborations with international trade organisations to enhance MSME exports?

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

(a): The total value of exports related to MSME products during the FY 2025-26 (up to September) is Rs. 952023.35 Cr. as per the data of MSME related products culled out from DGCIandS portal. India's export performance during the period reflects strong momentum in key high value and technology driven sectors, led by electronic goods, pharmaceuticals, and engineering goods.

(b) and (c): In order to promote exports including from MSME sector, the Government has approved the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) as a comprehensive framework to strengthen the overall export ecosystem. Under EPM, support shall be provided through NIRYAT PROTSAHAN, which focuses on trade finance facilitation for MSME exporters, and NIRYAT DISHA, which shall provide non-financial support including export-quality and compliance assistance, market-access interventions, logistics facilitation, and export ecosystem-building measures. Furthermore, the comprehensive GST rationalisation undertaken by the government directly strengthen MSMEs fortifying local supply chains in critical sectors like automobiles, textiles, food processing, logistics, and handicrafts. Lower GST rates have made raw materials and services more affordable, motivating small and medium enterprises and start-ups to scale up operations, invest in innovation, and compete both domestically and globally.

In addition, the Government, inter-alia, has undertaken the following initiatives to boost the competitiveness in global value chain: -

i. PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan enabling comprehensive and integrated planning for multimodal logistics.

ii. National Logistics Policy (NLP), which aims to drive economic growth and business competitiveness of the country through cost-effective logistics network.

iii. 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 up to Rs.20,000 crore to eligible exporters, including MSMEs.

iv. International Cooperation Scheme: The scheme aims to capacity build MSMEs for entering export market by facilitating their participation in international exhibitions / fairs / conferences / seminar / buyer-seller meets abroad as well as reimbursement of various costs involved in exports.

v. Micro and Small Enterprises- Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) scheme implemented with the objective to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) for their holistic development adopting cluster development approach by extending financial assistance to establish Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in the existing clusters and establish/up-

grade infrastructural facilities in new/existing industrial estates/areas/flatted factory complexes.

vi. MSME Competitive (Lean) scheme is to enhance the Domestic and Global Competitiveness of MSMEs through the application of various Lean Techniques and thereby achieving reduction in rejection rates, product and raw material movements and product cost.

(d): India is a founder member of World Trade Organization. Ministry of MSME and its organization National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC) have signed multiple bilateral agreements with various countries, including with the United States of America (USA), The Republic of Mauritius, Tajikistan, Egypt, The Kingdom of Sweden, United Arab Emirates, for cooperation in the field of MSMEs, especially for exchange of best practices leading to better competitiveness of MSMEs.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LIFE MISSION IN KERALA

3135. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) the number of the beneficiaries selected, houses completed and under construction under the Livelihood, Inclusion and Financial Empowerment (LIFE) Mission in Kerala, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware of delays in construction and irregular

fund flow caused by financial constraints of local bodies and if so, the details of steps taken to ensure smooth disbursal including the reported Rs. 1,500 crore borrowing to clear pending dues;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure that landless, homeless and tribal families in Thiruvananthapuram district receive their houses in a time-bound manner with updated unit cost reflecting current construction inflation, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to monitor district-level implementation, fund-flow transparency and completion rates to ensure timely completion and accountability?

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

(a) to (d): 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs) in their respective areas. Hence, the data related to the schemes including the Livelihood, Inclusion and Financial Empowerment (LIFE) Mission in Kerala implemented by States/UTs are not maintained by the Ministry.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by implementing PMAY-U since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country, including the State of Kerala. The

implementation period of PMAY-U scheme, which was earlier up to 31.03.2022, has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

The State Government of Kerala has converged the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) with their housing scheme under LIFE Mission programme. As per information available, LIFE Mission was launched in 2016 by the Government of Kerala (GoK) to comprehensively provide housing to the landless and homeless people in the State along with provision for pursuing their livelihoods, converging social services including Primary Health Care, Geriatric Supports, Skill Development and provision for financial services inclusion etc.

Based on the project proposals submitted by State Government of Kerala, a total of 1.62 lakh houses have been sanctioned for eligible beneficiaries under PMAY-U since inception, out of which 1.55 lakh have been grounded; of which 1.38 lakh are delivered/completed as on 24.11.2025. Central Assistance of ₹ 2,700.71 crore has been sanctioned for the State of Kerala; out of which ₹2,499.36 crore has been released as on date to the State, based on the compliances submitted by the State Government of Kerala. Under PMAY-U, District-wise details of the number of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed in the State of Kerala are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across

the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). The scheme guidelines can be accessed at https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf.

As on date, all States except Kerala have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme guidelines. Thus, PMAY-U2.0 is not being implemented by Govt of Kerala. Due to not signing MoA by Government of Kerala (GoK), potential beneficiaries of the State are losing the opportunities to have pucca houses.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed under PMAY-U in the State of Kerala:

Sr. No.	District	Physical progress of houses (Nos)		
		Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed
1	Alappuzha	8,934	8,599	7,555
2	Ernakulam	24,262	23,125	21,321
3	Idukki	2,693	2,639	2,352
4	Kannur	10,597	10,544	10,075
5	Kasaragod	3,395	3,228	2,590
6	Kollam	12,671	12,010	9,660
7	Kottayam	5,232	4,693	4,109

8	Kozhikode	13,931	13,833	12,953
9	Malappuram	18,956	18,599	16,599
10	Palakkad	12,372	12,096	10,932
11	Pathanamthitta	3,384	3,061	2,446
12	Thiruvananthapuram	25,300	23,845	20,726
13	Thrissur	14,180	13,593	12,611
14	Wayanad	6,050	5,566	4,439
Total		**1,61,957**	**1,55,431**	**1,38,368**

Note: Kerala has not yet signed the MoA with MoHUA to implement the PMAY-U 2.0

GOBARDHAN SCHEME

3136. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) the total financial assistance given by the Government under the GOBARdhan Scheme to eligible Gram Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year and district-wise;

(b) the number of Biogas/Compressed Biogas (CBG) plants established in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(c) whether there is a systematic process in place for identifying and prioritizing villages with a high population of cattle for the implementation of the GOBARdhan Scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to ensure that such villages receive adequate financial support, technical assistance and community engagement to maximize the benefits of the said scheme?

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

(a): As per the operational guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)[SBM(G)] -Phase II, financial assistance of upto Rs.50.00 lakh per district is available for setting up of community/cluster based biogas plant under Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) scheme. Under the SBM(G) - Phase II, consolidated funds (Central Share) are released to States/UTs for all components as per their approved Annual Implementation Plan and availability of overall budget for the scheme. GOBARdhan is an integral component of Solid and Waste Management (SWM) for ensuring cleanliness in villages by converting bio-waste including animal waste, kitchen leftovers, crop residue and market waste into biogas and bio slurry.

As informed by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), which is the Nodal Ministry for GoBARdhan scheme, MoPNG has various initiatives for the development of Compressed Biogas (CBG) projects across the country. These include assured price for off-take of CBG through Oil and Gas Marketing Companies under Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT), guidelines for synchronization of CBG with Compressed Natural Gas(CNG) in City Gas Distribution(CGD) Network, a scheme for the development of pipeline infrastructure (DPI) for facilitation of CBG offtake, a scheme to support CBG producers for procurement of Biomass Aggregation Machinery and phase-wise mandatory selling of CBG in CNG (T) and PNG (D)

segment of CGD network.

(b): As per data reported by the State of Andhra Pradesh on GoBARdhan portal, the number of community/cluster based GOBARdhan plants established in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, under SBM(G) Phase II are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** Andhra Pradesh has not reported any community/cluster based biogas plant under SBM(G) Phase I. As informed by MoPNG, the district-wise, number of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants in Andhra Pradesh as per the GOBARdhan portal are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) and (d) The identification or prioritization of villages is done by respective State and UT for their community/cluster based projects under GOBARdhan scheme as this falls under the purview of respective State and UT. As per operational guidelines of SBM(G) - Phase II, States/UTs are advised to preferably take up community level projects near gaushalas for uninterrupted supply of organic wastes to make the projects sustainable.

As informed by MoPNG, no Gram Panchayat specific scheme for CBG projects is being implemented by MoPNG. CBG plants are being established by entrepreneurs and other interested entities based on their techno-commercial evaluation of the projects. MoPNG is organizing workshops, seminars and meetings etc. across the country to create awareness among entrepreneurs and farmers about the technical, financial and operational aspects of CBG, and to avail the benefits of the scheme for setting up CBG projects.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise, number of GOBARdhan plants established in Andhra Pradesh under SBM(G) Phase II:

S. No.	District Name	Yet to start construction	Under Construction	Completed	Functional	Total
1.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Bapatla	1	0	0	0	1
3.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1	0	0	0	1
4.	Nandyal	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Parvathipuram Manyam	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Sri Sathya Sai	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Tirupati	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Anakapalli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Annamayya	1	0	0	0	1
10.	Chittoor	1	0	0	0	1
11.	East Godavari	0	1	0	0	1
12.	Eluru	0	1	0	0	1
13.	Guntur	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Kakinada	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Kurnool	0	1	0	0	1
16.	Nellore	0	0	0	0	0
17.	NTR	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Palnadu	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Prakasam	2	0	0	0	2
20.	Srikakulam	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Vizianagaram	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Ananthapuramu	0	1	0	0	1
23.	Y.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Krishna	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Visakhapatnam	0	0	0	0	0
26.	West Godavari	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	**7**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**11**

(As on 16/12/2025 as reported by the State Government)

STATEMENT-II

District-wise, number of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants established in Andhra Pradesh:

S. No	District Name	Yet to start construction	Construction in progress	Completed	Functional	Total
1.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Anakapalli	3	1	0	0	4
3.	Ananthapuramu	0	1	0	0	1
4.	Annamayya	2	0	0	0	2
5.	Bapatla	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chittoor	2	0	0	0	2
7.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	0	0	0	0	0
8.	East Godavari	6	2	0	1	9
9.	Eluru	4	0	0	0	4
10.	Guntur	2	0	0	0	2
11.	Kakinada	1	4	0	1	6
12.	Krishna	1	0	0	0	1
13.	Kurnool	1	1	0	1	3
14.	Nandyal	2	0	0	0	2
15.	Nellore	4	2	0	0	6
16.	NTR	4	2	0	0	6
17.	Palnadu	3	0	0	1	4
18.	Parvathipuram Manyam	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Prakasam	8	0	0	0	8
20.	Sri Sathya Sai	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Srikakulam	6	0	0	0	6
22.	Tirupati	1	0	0	1	2
23.	Visakhapatnam	1	0	0	1	2
24.	Vizianagaram	3	0	0	0	3
25.	West Godavari	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Y.S.R.	2	0	0	0	2
	Total	**56**	**13**	**0**	**6**	**75**

(As per data provided by MoPNG

RELUCTANCE OF STATES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF JJM

3137. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) whether some States are reluctant to implement the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in its full spirit and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is true that laying of pipelines is undergoing without ensuring the source of water and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure strict action against the misuse of drinking water for commercial or industrial purposes?

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

(a) to (c): Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country.

At the time of announcement of JJM, 3.23 Crore (17%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 15.12.2025, around 12.53 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 15.12.2025, out of 19.36 Crore rural households, more than 15.76 Crore (81.42%) households, are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. Year-wise and State/ UT-wise status of

tap water connection provided under the Mission in rural areas is in public domain at JJM-IMIS and is accessible at:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/Physical/JJMRep_HouseholdTapWaterConnection.aspx

At the time of the launch, the Government also approved support for the States and UTs with a central outlay of ₹2,08,652 crore. The approved central outlay has almost been utilized.

Drinking water being a State subject, under JJM, responsibilities for planning, approval, implementation, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes lie with State/ UT governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State/ UT Government by providing technical and financial assistance.

Under JJM, provisions have been made to approve water supply scheme only after the recommendation of a Source Finding Committee of the respective State Government, consisting of experts, to the effect that the identified water source through which the scheme is planned, has sufficient yield for sustaining supplies of water as per norm, over the design life of the scheme.

Further, to ensure long term sustainability of rural water supply scheme sources, under JJM, provisions have also been made for development/ strengthening/ augmentation of drinking water sources; and infrastructure for bulk transfer of water, treatment, and distribution systems in water deficit drought-prone and desert areas without dependable ground water sources apart

from creation of in-village water supply infrastructure.

Moreover, through operational guidelines of the implementation of the Mission, States have been advised to formulate a regulation policy for various uses of ground water to restrict the uses within the annual replenishable ground water recharge and inter alia including provisions for discouraging the excessive use of ground water for agriculture, industrial purposes, etc.

SURPLUS LAND HELD BY NHAI

3138. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) the details of surplus land held by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), State-wise and district-wise in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether the Government has proposed to develop these surplus lands with the help of private players, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The details of surplus land held by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), State-wise and district-wise in Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b): The Government intends to make gainful utilisation of the surplus land, including through establishment of wayside amenities and parking facilities apart from plantation.

STATEMENT

State-wise data of surplus land held by NHAI as on 01.07.2025

Sr. No.	State Name	Area of Surplus land parcel (plot/ piece) in (Hectares)
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.26
2	Assam	10.07
3	Bihar	162.86
4	Chhattisgarh	204.12
5	Delhi	296.99
6	Gujarat	97.77
7	Haryana	8.6845
8	Himachal Pradesh	29.75
9	Jharkhand	20.41
10	Karnataka	219.72
11	Kerala	6.23
12	Madhya Pradesh	37.76
13	Maharashtra	43.22
14	Odisha	20.21
15	Punjab	14.9255
16	Rajasthan	48.89
17	Tamil Nadu	63.57
18	Telangana	26.56
19	Uttar Pradesh	101.427
20	Uttarakhand	28.46
21	West Bengal	95.65
	Total Area (Hect.)	**1555.54**

Information on NHAI's Surplus Land (District-Wise) in Tamil Nadu as on 01.07.2025:

Sr. No.	District Name	Area (hect.)
1	Chengalpattu	0.5872
2	Coimbatore	0.5838
3	Cuddalore	3.7487
4	Dharmapuri	0.1217
5	Dindigul	0.597
6	Kancheepuram	6.451
7	Krishnagiri	2.1093
8	Mayiladuthurai	14.5415

9	Nagapattinam	4.5364
10	Pudukkottai	0.0213
11	Sivagagnai	0.0772
12	Sivaganga	1.1417
13	Sivagangai	4.5233
14	Sivagangai	0.3327
15	Thanjavur	0.485
16	Tiruppur	3.7239
17	Tiruvallur	0.58
18	Trichy	2.326
19	Tuticorin	4.335
20	Vellore	7.9883
21	Villupuram	4.6995
22	Virudhunagar	0.072
	Grand Total	**63.5825**

AIR CONNECTIVITY TO SMALLER TOWNS

3139. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:
SHRI RAJESH VERMA:
DR. LATA WANKHEDE:
SHRI ATUL GARG:

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

(a) the details of new airports recently established and the manner in which this rapid expansion would improve connectivity for smaller towns while complementing the UDAN scheme in the country, particularly in Bihar;

(b) the current statistical data of UDAN including the total number of operational routes and connected airports and the present status, locations and function of the UDAN Yatri Cafe initiative;

(c) the expanded operational framework and the specific resource allocation including Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for UDAN's planned extension to

120 new destinations enabling affordable travel for an additional four crore passengers;

(d) the details of the "Fares Se Fursat" fixed low airfare scheme and the manner in which such fixed-fare initiatives would stabilise air ticket prices for the passengers; and

(e) the steps being taken to leverage infrastructure growth and the extended UDAN framework beyond 2027 to stabilise ticket prices and ensure sustainable and affordable air travel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) and (b): Under the 'Revival of unserved and underserved airports' scheme, an airport which is included in the awarded routes of UDAN and requires upgradation/development for the commencement of UDAN operations, is developed. On development and readiness of the airport, Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) commence operations on the awarded UDAN routes connecting these airports. As of 30.11.2025, 93 airports/heliports/ water-aerodromes have been operationalised through 651 Routes under the RCS-UDAN Scheme.

In the State of Bihar, 8 Airports have been identified under the UDAN Scheme out of which, 2 airports, Darbhanga and Purnea have already been operationalised.

UDAN Yatri Cafe is a budget-friendly initiative designed to provide affordable, hygienic, and quality food and beverages to travellers at airports. UDAN Yatri Cafes are currently operational at Kolkata, Chennai, Pune, Bhubaneswar, Vijayawada and Hollongi.

(c) to (e): The Modified UDAN Scheme to increase regional connectivity to 120 new destinations across the country is currently at the approval stage.

The UDAN scheme offers financial incentives to airlines through Central/State Government and airport operator concessions, along with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to cover cost-revenue gaps. Airfares for VGF-supported RCS seats are capped at subsidised rates, with quarterly indexation. These measures enhance the affordability and sustainability of air travel.

M/s Alliance Air Aviation Limited, a Government of India Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) has introduced one route, one fare scheme providing fixed fare on selected 25 routes for travel dates from 13.10.2025 to 31.12.2025 on pilot basis.

EXPANSION OF DOMESTIC MRO INFRASTRUCTURE

3140. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that our country continues to remain heavily dependent on foreign Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) facilities resulting in a significant outflow of foreign exchange and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to expand domestic MRO infrastructure to minimise this dependency; and

(c) if so, the details there of along with the proposed timeline fixed for strengthening ecosystem of the country in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (c): As per industry estimates, majority of Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (MRO) work of civil aviation sector in India is done abroad in centres certified by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs). In order to reduce the dependence on foreign MRO facilities, the Government has proactively taken various measures to create a conducive environment for the development of aircraft MRO sector in the country and this is a continuous process. The steps include the new MRO Guidelines announced on 1st September, 2021 which inter alia abolish royalties and build in transparency and certainty in land allotments for MROs in AAI airports. More recently, the Visa Manual has been amended to incorporate suitable provisions for granting Business Visa and Temporary Landing Permit (TLP) to foreign pilots and crew of scheduled or non-scheduled flights coming for the purpose of MRO services. Government has also reduced the taxes (IGST) on imports of aircraft components and aircraft engine parts to 5%. The period for export of goods imported for repairs has been extended from six months to one year and the time-limit for re-import of goods

for repairs under warranty has been extended from three to five years.

DATA ON URBAN HOUSING AND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

3141. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Government has compiled State-wise data on urban housing shortages among EWS and LIG households under schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHC) and the Urban Infrastructure Development Fund and if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years;

(b) whether Odisha has submitted proposals seeking central assistance for addressing housing gaps in rapidly urbanising cities including those with high slum concentrations and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any affordable housing, rental housing or urban infrastructure projects from Odisha have been approved or are under consideration for funding support under PMAY-U or ARHC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including sanctioned units, central share released and timeline fixed for project completion?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015

with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries including slum dwellers across the country. The scheme is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS). The implementation period of PMAY-U scheme has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 are demand driven schemes with no fixed housing targets by the Government of India. As per the guidelines, States/Union Territories (UTs) are responsible for identifying beneficiaries, planning and executing projects and allotting completed houses. Citizens can apply through the Unified Web Portal of PMAY-U 2.0, where States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) verify applications at multiple levels based on eligibility criteria. After demand assessment and beneficiary validation, States/UTs prepare project proposals, which are approved by the State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring

Committee (SLSMC) and then submitted to the Ministry for sanction of Central Assistance by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC). The scheme guidelines and Unified Web Portal for submitting the online applications can be accessed through https://pmay-urban.gov.in.

Based on the project proposal submitted by States/UTs, a total of 122.06 lakh houses for the beneficiaries belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG), have been sanctioned under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 by the Ministry, so far. Out of which, 113.85 lakh houses have been grounded and 96.02 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country as on 24.11.2025. The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of houses sanctioned and completed/delivered to the beneficiaries during each of the last three years under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Based on the proposals received from State Government of Odisha, a total of 2.24 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry including 20,574 houses under PMAY-U 2.0. Out of which more than 1.86 lakh have been grounded and 1.68 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries in the urban areas, including living in slums. No proposal under ARHC has been received from the State of Odisha. The details of houses sanctioned, grounded, completed/delivered to the beneficiaries and Central Assistance released in the State of Odisha under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 since its inception are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of houses sanctioned and completed/delivered to the beneficiaries during each of the last three years under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0:

S. No.		Name of the State/UT	Houses Sanctioned			Houses Completed*		
			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	1,92,669	50,144	31,252	2,86,987	2,18,500	96,415
2		Bihar	2,206	12,993	1,00,014	21,711	11,226	60,867
3		Chhattisgarh	36,936	3,515	-	35,926	43,389	34,726
4		Goa	330	-	-	331	-	1
5		Gujarat	1,42,005	11,496	-	1,99,047	28,954	39,297
6		Haryana	5,142	-	15,256	13,508	3,712	2,937
7		Himachal Pradesh	1,117	355	-	2,155	1,003	1,075
8		Jharkhand	6,625	-	-	15,774	17,136	17,644
9		Karnataka	13,509	15,391	-	43,045	30,793	52,466
10		Kerala	13,877	7,752	-	14,823	7,350	12,693
11		Madhya Pradesh	66,380	9,502	-	1,75,209	1,11,350	88,221
12		Maharashtra	1,20,775	27,114	-	1,81,361	38,183	1,31,602
13		Odisha	1,325	18,769	5,304	27,734	12,785	18,989
14		Punjab	24,284	-	-	23,124	8,926	15,272
15		Rajasthan	86,107	35,325	23,799	35,518	10,253	42,698
16		Tamil Nadu	31,713	10,178	-	84,296	40,322	42,856
17		Telangana	7,751	-	1,13,681	14,375	1,541	289
18		Uttar Pradesh	1,25,420	1,56,763	55,625	2,06,465	1,99,690	2,32,576
19		Uttarakhand	11,681	2,941	-	4,329	4,679	6,629

20		West Bengal	12,264	-	-	81,647	50,364	64,801
Sub-total (States)			**9,02,116**	**3,62,238**	**3,44,931**	**14,67,365**	**8,40,156**	**9,62,054**
21	North Eastern States	Arunachal Pradesh	8	-	5,278	3,193	1,498	641
22		Assam	9,526	13,542	-	36,483	19,542	24,134
23		Manipur	21	-	-	5,690	2,934	3,085
24		Meghalaya	4	-	-	430	144	678
25		Mizoram	270	-	-	1,518	1,927	16,571
26		Nagaland	1	-	-	6,427	7,344	9,207
27		Sikkim	26	-	-	26	-	-
28		Tripura	4,444	4,790	-	7,369	8,619	5,541
Sub-total (NE States)			**14,300**	**18,332**	**5,278**	**61,136**	**42,008**	**59,857**
29	Union Territories	AandN Islands	1	-	-	3	-	-
30		Chandigarh	130	-	-	128	-	-
31		DandNH and DandD	1,342	-	-	2,325	470	270
32		Delhi	2,669	-	-	2,669	-	-
33		JandK	266	3,677	1,272	6,622	3,626	9,127
34		Ladakh	3	-	-	106	139	89
35		Puducherry	457	1,810	446	2,032	1,270	1,628
Sub-total (UTs)			**4,868**	**5,487**	**1,718**	**13,885**	**5,505**	**11,114**
Grand Total			**9,21,284**	**3,86,057**	**3,51,927**	**15,42,386**	**8,87,669**	**10,33,025**

* Includes houses completed in the year which were sanctioned in preceding years.

STATEMENT-II

Details of houses sanctioned, grounded, completed/delivered to the beneficiaries and Central Assistance released in the State of Odisha under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 since its inception:

S. No.	Particulars	Achievement
1	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	2,23,951
2	Houses Grounded for Construction (Nos.)	1,87,836
3	Construction of Houses Completed/Delivered (Nos.)	1,68,285
4	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	3,484.62
5	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)	2,711.25

STATUS OF COMPLETION OF PROJECTS UNDER THE SMART CITIES MISSION

3142. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) whether it is true that out of the hundred cities selected under the Smart Cities Mission, only a few cities have actually completed all their approved projects and if so, the number of cities that have met full completion of targets;

(b) the number of extensions granted since the launch of the said Mission;

(c) the total numbers of incomplete or stalled projects on the ground, city and State-wise; and

(d) whether there is any revised completion deadline for the remaining unfinished projects, if so, the time by which the said Mission is expected to be fully completed across all the hundred cities?

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

(a) and (c): Under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), a total 8064 projects amounting to ₹1,64,811 Cr were taken up since inception of the mission, out of which 7,741 worth ₹1,55,386 Cr have been completed. As reported by the States/ UTs on 01.12.2025, a total of 323 projects amounting to ₹9,425 Cr are ongoing. State/UT wise and City-wise details of ongoing projects under SCM is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b): Since inception of the Mission, SCM has been extended four times.

(d): Post the financial closure of SCM on 31st March, 2025, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued Advisory No 27 dated 10th June, 2025 to all States/UTs. The ongoing projects are in different stages of implementation. The Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) have been advised to ensure that all ongoing projects under SCM must be completed under their stipulated time period not later than December 2025.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise and City-wise details of ongoing projects under SCM

(amount in ₹ crore)

State/ City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	Project (in No.)	Amount (in ₹ Cr)	Project (in No.)	Amount (in ₹ Cr)	Project (in No.)	Amount (in ₹ Cr)
Andaman Nicobar Islands	**18**	**511**	**9**	**72**	**9**	**439**

Port Blair	18	511	9	72	9	439
Andhra Pradesh	**280**	**6589**	**249**	**5739**	**31**	**850**
Amaravati	19	903	14	746	5	157
Kakinada	92	1908	80	1731	12	177
Tirupati	104	2083	92	1649	12	433
Visakhapatnam	65	1695	63	1613	2	82
Arunachal Pradesh	**75**	**1032**	**63**	**753**	**12**	**279**
Itanagar	32	521	25	422	7	99
Pasighat	43	512	38	331	5	180
Assam	**21**	**755**	**20**	**746**	**1**	**9**
Guwahati	21	755	20	746	1	9
Bihar	**152**	**5243**	**142**	**4907**	**10**	**336**
Bhagalpur	27	1504	26	1494	1	10
Biharsharif	61	1449	56	1236	5	213
Muzaffarpur	30	860	26	748	4	112
Patna	34	1430	34	1430	0	0
Chandigarh	**97**	**2694**	**97**	**2694**	**0**	**0**
Chandigarh	97	2694	97	2694	0	0
Chhattisgarh	**520**	**4454**	**503**	**4112**	**17**	**342**
Atal Nagar	52	944	52	944	0	0
Bilaspur	126	1766	115	1529	11	237
Raipur	342	1745	336	1639	6	106
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	**29**	**853**	**12**	**416**	**17**	**437**
Silvassa	29	853	12	416	17	437
Daman and Diu	**52**	**1148**	**43**	**1093**	**9**	**55**
Diu	52	1148	43	1093	9	55
Delhi	**127**	**997**	**121**	**884**	**6**	**113**
NDMC	127	997	121	884	6	113
Goa	**51**	**1051**	**47**	**1014**	**4**	**37**
Panaji	51	1051	47	1014	4	37
Gujarat	**359**	**11507**	**356**	**11268**	**3**	**239**
Ahmedabad	70	2655	69	2626	1	29
Dahod	36	985	36	985	0	0
Gandhinagar	43	1046	41	836	2	210
Rajkot	71	2184	71	2184	0	0
Surat	87	2694	87	2694	0	0
Vadodara	52	1943	52	1943	0	0
Haryana	**161**	**2136**	**139**	**1559**	**22**	**577**
Faridabad	44	929	34	758	10	171
Karnal	117	1207	105	802	12	406
Himachal Pradesh	**291**	**1552**	**272**	**1294**	**19**	**257**

Dharamshala	80	656	64	454	16	202
Shimla	211	896	208	840	3	56
Jammu and Kashmir	**288**	**6604**	**279**	**6365**	**9**	**239**
Jammu	127	2969	123	2841	4	128
Srinagar	161	3634	156	3524	5	111
Jharkhand	**26**	**1847**	**26**	**1847**	**0**	**0**
Ranchi	26	1847	26	1847	0	0
Karnataka	**917**	**13819**	**899**	**13464**	**18**	**355**
Belagavi	217	2780	212	2722	5	58
Bengaluru	57	1054	56	1031	1	23
Davanagere	128	1976	127	1947	1	30
Hubballi-Dharwad	81	1950	79	1835	2	115
Mangaluru	105	2580	96	2450	9	130
Shivamogga	112	1381	112	1381	0	0
Tumakuru	217	2099	217	2099	0	0
Kerala	**177**	**3003**	**172**	**2905**	**5**	**98**
Kochi	98	1761	96	1734	2	27
Thiruvananthapuram	79	1243	76	1171	3	72
Lakshadweep	**12**	**289**	**8**	**11**	**4**	**278**
Kavaratti	12	289	8	11	4	278
Madhya Pradesh	**788**	**15129**	**774**	**14567**	**14**	**562**
Bhopal	82	2791	82	2791	0	0
Gwalior	84	1633	80	1406	4	227
Indore	231	3751	231	3751	0	0
Jabalpur	130	2197	130	2197	0	0
Sagar	80	1782	78	1607	2	175
Satna	86	1363	81	1236	5	127
Ujjain	95	1613	92	1580	3	33
Maharashtra	**347**	**16980**	**330**	**15505**	**17**	**1476**
Aurangabad	47	2835	45	2690	2	145
Kalyan-Dombivali	19	1245	16	721	3	524
Nagpur	47	1768	40	1588	7	180
Nashik	53	3197	51	3012	2	185
Pimpri-Chinchwad	25	1304	24	1172	1	132
Pune	55	3333	55	3333	0	0
Solapur	49	1587	49	1587	0	0
Thane	52	1712	50	1402	2	310
Manipur	**27**	**513**	**23**	**346**	**4**	**167**
Imphal	27	513	23	346	4	167
Meghalaya	**13**	**517**	**10**	**453**	**3**	**64**
Shillong	13	517	10	453	3	64

Mizoram	**45**	**508**	**32**	**278**	**13**	**230**
Aizawl	45	508	32	278	13	230
Nagaland	**40**	**689**	**40**	**689**	**0**	**0**
Kohima	40	689	40	689	0	0
Odisha	**107**	**3589**	**104**	**3427**	**3**	**162**
Bhubaneswar	32	2072	31	2057	1	15
Rourkela	75	1518	73	1370	2	147
Puducherry	**80**	**595**	**70**	**328**	**10**	**267**
Puducherry	80	595	70	328	10	267
Punjab	**204**	**4486**	**189**	**4143**	**15**	**342**
Amritsar	44	1911	41	1800	3	111
Jalandhar	78	1186	74	1023	4	163
Ludhiana	82	1389	74	1320	8	68
Rajasthan	**579**	**8640**	**575**	**8548**	**4**	**92**
Ajmer	179	2224	178	2209	1	15
Jaipur	170	2545	168	2483	2	63
Kota	87	2154	86	2139	1	15
Udaipur	143	1717	143	1717	0	0
Sikkim	**55**	**1661**	**50**	**1473**	**5**	**189**
Gangtok	29	744	26	691	3	52
Namchi	26	917	24	781	2	136
Tamil Nadu	**729**	**17952**	**726**	**17924**	**3**	**28**
Chennai	49	1104	48	1097	1	7
Coimbatore	72	1455	72	1455	0	0
Erode	55	1304	55	1304	0	0
Madurai	16	1900	16	1900	0	0
Salem	114	1861	114	1861	0	0
Thanjavur	103	997	102	989	1	8
Thoothukudi	75	1039	75	1039	0	0
Tiruchirappalli	83	1548	83	1548	0	0
Tirunelveli	81	1817	81	1817	0	0
Tiruppur	28	2833	28	2833	0	0
Vellore	53	2096	52	2083	1	13
Telangana	**168**	**2895**	**140**	**2478**	**28**	**417**
Greater Warangal	119	1800	103	1499	16	302
Karimnagar	49	1095	37	979	12	115
Tripura	**77**	**808**	**77**	**808**	**0**	**0**
Agartala	77	808	77	808	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	**893**	**21161**	**887**	**20901**	**6**	**260**
Agra	62	2369	62	2369	0	0
Aligarh	52	1830	51	1731	1	100

Bareilly	88	1476	88	1476	0	0
Jhansi	78	1868	78	1868	0	0
Kanpur	91	3060	90	3012	1	48
Lucknow	103	2126	102	2115	1	11
Moradabad	41	1503	41	1503	0	0
Prayagraj	146	2295	145	2250	1	45
Saharanpur	115	1292	113	1235	2	57
Varanasi	117	3342	117	3342	0	0
Uttarakhand	**33**	**1144**	**32**	**939**	**1**	**205**
Dehradun	33	1144	32	939	1	205
West Bengal	**226**	**1460**	**225**	**1435**	**1**	**25**
New Town Kolkata	226	1460	225	1435	1	25
Total	**8064**	**164811**	**7741**	**155386**	**323**	**9425**

As reported by States / UTs as on Dec 1, 2025.

CHALLENGES FACED BY PMFME SCHEME

3143. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

(a) the challenges identified with respect to credit access, skill development, market linkages and infrastructure utilisation during the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme and the measures being taken to address them;

(b) the number of incubation centres presently operational under the above scheme and whether the Government proposes to establish additional centres to expand access to common facilities for micro food processing units and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has used any indicators to evaluate the effectiveness of the training and capacity-building programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures being taken based on such evaluation to further improve training and capacity-building programmes; and

(e) the future plans for strengthening incubation and support facilities under the PMFME scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a): The Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in June, 2020 with the objective of assisting micro food processing enterprises in the country, which are largely in informal sector and typically suffer from lack of access to credit, technology upgradation, marketing linkages and capacity building. The scheme components have been designed in a way to address these challenges faced by micro food processing enterprises. Being a demand driven scheme, the biggest implementation challenge is to generate adequate number of complete applications by prospective entrepreneurs and their sanction by implementing Banks. Model Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for food processing projects have been prepared in consultation with National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEMs) and are placed on the scheme portal for easy access by all. District Resource Persons (DRPs) have been appointed in sufficient numbers in districts by State implementing Departments / Agencies to guide and handhold the applicants through the application process, which is entirely online and seamless. A total

of 12 nationalized, 20 private and 165 other banks are partnering in the implementation of scheme to ensure widest access to public. The applicants are provided training under Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) through State Level Technical Institutes (SLTIs) and a pool of such institutes along with Master Trainers, District Level Trainers and Private Training Partners has been created. Apart from entrepreneurship development, such training programs help the applicants in proper project formulation increasing the chance of project sanction by Banks. One percent of budget is earmarked at State level to conduct awareness programs about the publicity of scheme through appropriate medium of communication. Regular review meetings are held with State / UT Governments and participating Banks to improve the performance of the scheme.

(b) : Under the PMFME Scheme, out of the 76 approved Incubation centers, 21 Incubation Centres are operational. In addition, support for creation of Common Facility Centre (CFC) is provided @ 35% of eligible project cost with maximum limit of Rs. 3 Crore to Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)/ Self Help Groups (SHGs) and its Federations/ Cooperatives/ Government Agencies to establish food processing line along with common infrastructure/ value chain/ incubation centre. Substantial capacity of the CFC is available for use by other units and public on hiring basis.

(c) : The Scheme provides Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training for beneficiaries engaged in micro food processing. To ensure quality and uniformity, Master Trainers are trained by the National Institute of Food

Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Kundli and NIFTEM, Thanjavur, and are certified by the Food Industry Capacity and Skill Initiative (FICSI). These Master Trainers, in turn, train district-level trainers, who are also certified by FICSI. Only certified trainers are permitted to deliver training under the Scheme.

At the State level, training programmes are organised and coordinated by State Level Technical Institutions (SLTIs), while monitoring of training delivery is undertaken by district-level officers appointed by the State Nodal Agency (SNA). This includes verification of training conduct and internal assessment of beneficiaries to assess learning outcomes and training effectiveness. Further, all training-related information, including training modules and beneficiary attendance, is maintained on the dedicated online training portal, and participation certificates are generated digitally upon successful updation and validation of records.

(d): The training curriculum is developed by NIFTEM-Kundli and NIFTEM-Thanjavur with inputs from other national institutions to ensure quality and relevance. Based on feedback from States and other stakeholders, training content is continuously updated to reflect current requirements and emerging technologies. NIFTEM also conducts national-level online webinars on new food technologies and domain-specific subjects for micro food processing entrepreneurs across the country.

Till 31st October 2025, NIFTEMs have developed 779 ODOP training modules, along with 199 presentations, 192 videos, 190 DPRs, and 198

handbooks/course materials, to support continuous learning for beneficiaries.

(e): The Scheme aims to expand incubation facilities in high-demand ODOP clusters, subject to feasibility and proposals received from the State Governments. Further, the Scheme fosters collaborations with technical institutions, agricultural universities, and industry bodies to enhance technology transfer, product development, and testing services.

URBAN MOBILITY AND METRO RAIL EXPANSION

3144. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

(a) whether the Government has ensured that ongoing Metro Rail projects including Bengaluru Metro meet revised timelines and cost estimates, if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to address rising raw material costs;

(b) the key objectives of the proposed National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) 2025 and the manner in which it would mandate integration of public transport, cycling and pedestrian infrastructure;

(c) the details of the initiatives being considered to ensure mandatory adoption of National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) standards across all new and existing Metro and Bus systems across the country; and

(d) the features of NCMC in different metro rail system along with the status

of its implementation?

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

(a): Metro Projects are implemented in a systematic manner utilizing State of art, designing and project monitoring tools for optimization of design and faster implementation of project. Further, these projects are monitored regularly by Central Government, State Government and higher management of company. These interventions are helpful in timely completion of project in efficient manner besides offsetting the impact of rise in raw material cost to a certain extent.

(b): There is no proposal for National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2025.

(c) and (d): National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) is an interoperable card with vision of “One Nation, One Card” which works seamlessly among different Metro/RRTS and Bus operators. The Ministry has issued directions for implementation of National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) ecosystem based on qSPARC (quick Specification for Payment Application of RuPay Chip) developed by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). It is functional in 11 Metro projects and 11 Bus Transport corporations. Further, PM-eBus Sewa Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs includes implementation of NCMC based Automatic Fare Collection System (AFCS) for bus operations in States/Cities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

3145. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of garbage burning, especially at tourist spots in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh and a solid waste management policy has been implemented in the district and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has identified shortcomings in the implementation of the solid waste management policy in the district and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake a comprehensive review of such policy so that municipal waste is properly segregated and disposed of and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Sanitation is a State subject under 7th schedule of the constitution and by the 74th amendment of the Constitution of India the devolution of power has been made to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for water and sanitation services. It is the responsibility of State/ULBs to plan, design, execute and operate sanitation projects in the urban areas of the country.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing policy directions, financial and technical support by sharing Manuals/Standard of Procedures (SoPs) on Solid Waste Management

(SWM) and Used Water Management (UWM) and issue various Advisories and Guidelines time to time for choosing appropriate technologies to manage solid and liquid waste.

To support States/UTs with adequate sanitation and solid waste management systems, Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on October 2, 2014 with the objective of Open Defecation Free (ODF) cities and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in all urban areas of the country including Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh. To carry forward the progress made, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U) 2.0 was launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving Garbage Free Status for all cities through 100% source segregation, door to door collection and scientific management of all fractions of waste.

Under SBM-U 2.0, financial assistance is provided to all States/UTs including to attain 100% scientific processing of municipal solid waste through 100% source segregation of waste, door to door collection of waste, capacity building initiatives, IEC and behavioural change campaigns. Under SBM-U, funds are released by Government of India to the States/UTs on the basis of their action plan duly approved by State Level Technical Committee (SLTC).

UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION OF GREEN BELTS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

3146. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that green belts along National Highways in the National Capital Region are encroached or under unauthorised occupation and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the quantum of land under encroachment in the National Capital Region along National Highways and the details of action initiated to remove the encroachments along with the time frame by which the encroachments would be removed in order to reduce air pollution?

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

(a): The removal of unauthorised occupation from National Highways land is a continuous process, though no specific report regarding encroachment on the green belts, i.e., the strip plantations, along the National Highways in the National Capital Region has been received by the Government.

(b): The details of unauthorised occupation on National Highways (NH) reported in the National Capital Region (NCR) are as under:

Number of unauthorised occupations identified from 01.04.2025 to 25.11.2025	**Number of unauthorised occupations removed against Column (1)**
(1)	(2)
256	151

The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, vide Gazette Notification S.O.4540 (E) dated 06.10.2025 has reconstituted the body of Highway Administration. The power of removal of unauthorised occupation under Sections 26, 27, 36 and 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and

Traffic) Act, 2002 has also been delegated to the District Magistrates for effective action against unauthorised occupation.

The Government has also issued Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on 07.08.2025 under the Highways Administration Rules, 2004 for identification, reporting and removal of unauthorised occupations on National Highways. Further, the responsibility of Contractor/Concessionaire/Authority Engineer/Independent Engineer/Supervision Consultant, as defined in the respective agreement has been reasserted. Additionally, provisions for periodical Drone Survey along with AI-based data analysis and Aerial Imaging have also been made for regular monitoring.

For the involvement of citizens in reporting encroachment/ unauthorised occupation, provision of Rajmarg Yatra App and wider publicity of the same has been done through social media.

To reduce the air pollution on account of congestion on National Highways in NCR, appropriate de-congestion measures such as enhancement and upgradation works of the National Highway Network are taken up. In addition to this plantation has also been done at feasible locations along National Highways.

MAPPED AND NOTIFIED WATER BODIES UNDER AMRUT IN PANNA

3147. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of encroachment, pollution and loss of public space at Lokpal Sagar Talab in Panna town and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the waterbody has been mapped, notified and considered under AMRUT/ urban waterbody rejuvenation guidelines for conservation and restoration and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Detailed Project Report (DPR), proposal or fund sanction for desilting, anti- encroachment works and lake-edge protection has been received from the State/ULB and if so, the details and present status thereof;

(d) if not, the administrative or procedural reasons therefor along with the remedial measures being taken for urgent conservation; and

(e) the timeline fixed and the funding modality for restoring the lake, securing drinking-water quality and reclaiming the adjacent community space?

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

(a) to (e): Water is State subject and its management including management of water bodies is the responsibility of the State Government. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States through various schemes/ Missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0.

Under AMRUT 2.0, rejuvenation of water bodies is an admissible

component. Under the Mission, States/ Union Territories (UTs) are empowered to select, design, approve, prioritise and implement the projects within the broad framework of Mission guidelines. The State of Madhya Pradesh has taken up 430 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹ 511.75 crore including 7 water body rejuvenation projects in Panna district. The State has not taken up Lokpal Sagar Talab in Panna town under water body rejuvenation component of AMRUT 2.0.

The State has informed that Lokpal Sagar reservoir serves as a major source of drinking water for the city. Water Resource Department of the State Government has prepared an estimate of ₹2.06 crore for the repair and renovation of Lok Sagar tank and its canal. The Panna Municipal Council has also prepared a proposal of ₹2.96 crore for the desilting and beautification of Lokpal Sagar Talab, under the District Mining Fund.

METRO RAIL NETWORK IN UTTAR PRADESH

3148. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) the details of the current operational length of metro networks in Uttar Pradesh, the present average daily ridership for each and the targets set and achieved for network length and ridership, city-wise including Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Noida and Ghaziabad;

(b) the status and projected timelines for completion of ongoing metro phases including Lucknow Phase-2, Kanpur corridors and Agra Phase-2, details

of cost overruns or delays, if any and the extent to which completion targets have been met;

(c) the status of new metro/rapid transit projects currently under planning or Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage in Uttar Pradesh including Lucknow-Kanpur RRTS, Meerut Metro and Gorakhpur Metro along with their expected commencement timelines and targets set and achieved; and

(d) the financial and technical support provided by the Union Government for metro and rapid transit projects in Uttar Pradesh along with the extent to which set targets for project completion and operational efficiency have been achieved?

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

(a): The details of current operational length of metro and RRTS networks in Uttar Pradesh along with average daily ridership are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The Lucknow metro Phase-1B from Charbagh to Vasantkunj of 11.165 route Km at a cost of Rs. 5,801.05 Crore have been sanctioned in September, 2025 with projected completion period of 5 years from date of sanction.

The Kanpur Metro Rail Project of 32.38 route Km at a cost 11,076.48 Crore and Agra Metro Rail Project of 29.4 route Km at a cost of 8,379.62 Crore have already been sanctioned. Presently 15 km of metro network in Kanpur and 6 km of metro network in Agra are operational. UP Metro Rail Corporation Limited (UPMRCL), which is implementing agency for metro projects in

Lucknow, Kanpur and Agra has informed that there is no cost overrun in these projects.

(c): 'Urban planning' is a State subject, therefore, the respective State Governments are responsible for planning and initiating urban transport infrastructure including metro and Regional Rapid Transit system Projects (RRTS).

Central Government has issued National Urban Transport Policy 2006, The Metro Rail Policy 2017, Transit Oriented Development Policy 2017, Value Capture Financing Policy, Appraisal Guidelines for Metro Projects, Standardization guidelines, Report on Benchmarking of Cost Estimation of Metro Rail Projects etc. for systematic and sustainable development of Metro and RRTS Projects in country including that of State of Uttar Pradesh.

As per extant policy, RRTS project are planned for implementation only in NCR. Lucknow- Kanpur is not a part of NCR.

Meerut metro rail system of 21.15 Km is integral part of already sanctioned Delhi- Meerut RRTS project.

Metro projects including that of Gorakhpur are cost intensive requiring extensive examination at different level in Central Government. Metro project proposals of different cities are prioritized for approval based on many factors like size of population, peak hour traffic, development plans etc. Further, the approval of such proposal is always dependent upon feasibility of proposal and availability of resources to ensure long term sustainability of such projects.

(d): Financial support provided by Central Government for Lucknow Phase-IA,

Kanpur, Agra and Delhi-Meerut RRTS Project are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

The details of current operational length of metro networks in Uttar Pradesh, average daily ridership, city-wise:

S. No.	Name of Metro Rail Project	State	City	Total Length (in Kms)	Operational Length (in Kms)	Average Daily Ridership
1.	Lucknow Metro Rail Project	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	22.878	22.878	78,000
2.	Kanpur Metro Rail Project		Kanpur	32.38	15.00	Partial section is operational
3.	Agra Metro Rail Project		Agra	29.4	6.00	Partial section is operational
4.	Noida Metro Rail Project		Noida	29.707	29.707	68,869
5.	Delhi Metro Corridors in Noida		Noida	17.761	17.761	5,80,000 (footfalls)
6.	Delhi Metro Corridors in Ghaziabad		Ghaziabad	11.9	11.9	2,03,000 (footfalls)
7.	Delhi Meerut (RRTS) in Ghaziabad and Meerut		Ghaziabad and Meerut	68.65	47.00	Partial section is operational
	Total			212.676	150.246	

STATEMENT-II

THE DETAILS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROVIDED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO UTTAR PRADESH FOR METRO and RRTS PROJECT:

Rs. In Crore

S. No.	Name of Metro Rail/ RRTS Project	Fund released by GoI till date
1.	Lucknow Metro Rail Project Phase-IA	4,802.00
2.	Kanpur Metro Rail Project	6,174.61
3.	Agra Metro Rail Project	3,741.51
4.	Noida Metro Rail Project	970.62
5.	Delhi Meerut RRTS Corridor (including Ghaziabad and Meerut stretch)	20,718.65

एमएसएमई के लिए व्यापार विकास ऐप

3149. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

सुश्री कंगना रनौत:

श्री धवल लक्ष्मणभाई पटेल:

क्या **सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) वर्तमान में व्यापार विकास ऐप/एमएसएमई के लिए व्यवसाय विकास एप्लिकेशन पर उपलब्ध प्रमुख विशेषताओं और सेवाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और देशव्यापी स्तर पर उक्त ऐप के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है और देशभर में वर्तमान में कार्यरत व्यवसाय सुविधा केंद्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा व्यापार विकास ऐप/व्यवसाय विकास एप्लिकेशन के कवरेज को देशभर के सभी तालुकों तक विस्तारित करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा और लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया

है और यदि हां, तो कार्यान्वयन के प्रत्येक चरण के अंतर्गत प्राप्त प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) अब तक व्यापार विकास ऐप/व्यवसाय विकास एप्लिकेशन प्लेटफॉर्म पर शामिल सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) का क्षेत्रवार और राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है

(घ) क्या राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक अनुसंधान एवं विकास परिषद ने लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) को व्यापार विकास एप्लिकेशन/व्यवसाय विकास ऐप के माध्यम से 500 करोड़ रुपये तक की ऋण/क्रेडिट तक पहुंच की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए बैंकों, वित्तीय संस्थानों और एनबीसीएफसी के साथ साझेदारी को अंतिम रूप दे दिया और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित राज्यवार और जिलावार कितनी ऋण राशि स्वीकृत और संवितरित की गई है और तत्संबंधी पद्धति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) : सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय ने एमएसएमई के लिए व्यापार विकास ऐप के नाम से कोई व्यवसाय विकास एप्लिकेशन स्थापित नहीं किया है।

(ख) से (ङ): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

DELAY IN NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROJECTS

3150. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) the total number and value of national highway projects sanctioned during

the last ten years which are currently delayed along with the current status of the project;

(b) the total number and value of highway projects which have been bid out but construction is yet to begin including the reasons for non-commencement;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite these delayed projects to avoid cost escalation; and

(d) the manner in which the Government plans to bring all delayed or uninitiated highway projects back on schedule**?**

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

(a): 643 under construction National Highways (NHs) projects with cumulative project cost of about Rs. Four lakh crore, which were sanctioned and subsequently awarded since the Financial Year 2015-16 onwards and currently under construction, have spilled beyond their original completion schedule as per contract. Of which, 301 projects are facing a delay of <1 year, 263 projects of 1-3 years and 79 projects of more than 3 years, without attaining any of the various stages of project completion and excluding projects under consideration for termination / foreclosure. Majority of these projects are scheduled to be completed during the current and next financial year.

(b): 133 NH projects with total cost of about Rs. one lakh crore have been awarded but appointed date could not be declared pending fulfilment of pre-requisite conditions, inter-alia, availability of encumbrance free land and

clearances including forest and wildlife clearances excluding available time period with contractor / concessionaire for achievement of financial close and submission of bank guarantee.

(c) and (d): In order to ensure timely completion of NH projects, the Government has undertaken various initiatives. These include streamlining and expediting land acquisition using “Bhoomirashi” portal and GIS-based Land Acquisition Plan, revamping “Parivesh” Portal to facilitate faster forest and environmental clearances, enabling online approval of General Arrangement Drawings (GAD) of Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge (ROB/RUB) from the Railways, and leveraging the mechanism of review and resolution of bottlenecks / hindrances in ongoing projects, in active collaboration with the State Governments and other stakeholders. Railways has also launched a web portal for Railway related clearances with defined timelines for various approvals.

The Government has put in place a strong framework using multiple mechanisms for monitoring project progress and contractor inefficiencies. Regular review meetings are conducted at various levels with stakeholders to assess project progress, and critical projects, such as those delayed by more than three years or pending for award / appointment.

Further, many State Governments conduct coordination meetings led by the Chief Secretary to resolve issues affecting project execution. Projects where issues remain unresolved are escalated for further review through the Project Monitoring Group and “PRAGATI”.

As a result of the above, no. of projects delayed by more than 3 years has

been reduced from 152 as on 01.04.2024 to 85 as on 30.11.2025. Further, no. of projects for which appointed date could not be declared even after being awarded for more than 12 months, has been reduced from 87 as on 01.04.2024 to 45 as on 30.11.2025.

FUNCTIONAL HOUSEHOLD TAP CONNECTIONS IN KARNATAKA UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION

3151. SHRI M. MALLESH BABU:

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

(a) the details of funds released, physical progress achieved and number of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) provided in Karnataka under the Jal Jeevan Mission (Rural) since its inception in 2019, year-wise along with the total approved cost and the share of the Union and State Governments including the funds released, utilised and pending State matching share and any outstanding liabilities or unspent balances;

(b) the details of projects sanctioned under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during 2009–19 in Karnataka including funds released, coverage achieved and the reasons for delays, if any;

(c) whether the Government has accorded National Project status to any major irrigation project in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of National Project status to the Upper Krishna Project, Upper Bhadra Project or any other major irrigation project in Karnataka along with the allocation of funds made for the purpose?

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

(a) to (d): The Government of India, in partnership with States/UTs, implements the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide functional tap water connections to every rural household (at 55 lpcd, BIS:10500 standard). As drinking water is a State subject, the primary responsibility for planning, implementation, operation, and maintenance of these schemes lies with the respective State/UT Governments. The Central Government offers essential technical and financial assistance to support the states in this mission.

At the beginning of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, around 24.51 lakh rural households were reported to have tap water connections in Karnataka. Around 63.06 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under the mission. As on 16.12.2025, around 87.57 lakh (86.44%) out of total 1,01,30,702 rural households have been provided with tap water connections.

Union Cabinet had approved the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission for five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24. During this period, the States/UTs were to complete planning, approval and implementation of water supply schemes under the Mission. Releases to States including Karnataka was made in consonance with ‘Just in Time’ principle and extant instructions issued by Ministry of Finance from time to time so as to avoid undue parking of fund in the State. Against a central allocation of Rs.28,623.89 Crore, the State of

Karnataka could draw only Rs.11,760.03 Crore during the mission period due to delay in submission of proposals along with requisite documents as per the MoF and JJM guidelines. The Central outlay as approved by the Union Cabinet has now been utilized. Further, State was clarified that the Central funding was limited to the approved Mission period only and advised the State to complete their ongoing works from their own resources.

As per the guideline of JJM, Scheme-wise fund is not provided. The details of fund allocated, fund drawn by the State and reported expenditure under Jal Jeevan Mission to Karnataka are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Year	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund Drawn	Available fund	Expenditure	
1	2019-20	26.61	546.06	546.06	572.67	491.01	298.7
2	2020-21	81.65	1,189.40	446.36	528.01	349.62	428.26
3	2021-22	178.39	5,008.80	2,504.40	2,682.79	1,418.68	1,567.62
4	2022-23	1,264.11	5,451.85	2,725.93	3,990.04	2,807.73	3,240.51
5	2023-24	1,182.31	12,623.37	4,966.62	6,148.93	5,266.74	6,106.10
6	2024-25	882.2	3,804.41	570.66	1,452.86	764.14	10,078.54
7	2025-26	688.72	0.00	0.00	688.72	0.00	963.27
Total			**28,623.89**	**11,760.03**		**11,097.92**	**22,683.00**

Source: PFMS

Further, considering the progress achieved so far and ongoing works, Hon’ble Finance Minister has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission till December 2028 with enhanced total outlay through budget announcements 2025-26. Central grants-in-aid may be released to eligible States only after getting approval from the competent authority for the extension of the Jal Jeevan Mission with the enhanced outlay and following the issuance of the corresponding guidelines.

MILLET-BASED PRODUCTS

3152. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote millet based food processing clusters and startups in view of the increasing global demand for millet based products in the aftermath of the International Year of Millets and the incentives provided to exporters and food processors to scale production;

(b) the measures being implemented to improve infrastructure packaging and quality control for millet based products; and

(c) whether the Government has conducted any periodic review of export performance and the impact on farmer income due to millet based products processing, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a): In order to promote and ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/ expansion of related infrastructure, including Millet processing units through its two Central Sector Scheme viz. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and a Centrally sponsored PM

Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme across the country.

One component of PLISFPI scheme focuses on Millet-Based Products (MBP), with an outlay of Rs. 800 crores. The objectives of the PLI Scheme for Millet-Based Products (PLISMBP) are to increase the use of millets in food products and promote their value addition by incentivizing the manufacturing and sale of selected millet-based products in both domestic and export markets. As on date, out of total allocation of Rs. 800 crores for PLISMBP, an amount of Rs.793.27 crore has been approved to incentivise 29 applicants, which includes 8 large and 21 Small and Medium entities.

Under PMFME Scheme, Millet based products has been identified as One District One Product (ODOP) in 21 districts in the country. Millet Mahotsav were organised in 30 districts of various States/UTs as a part of International Year of Millet (IYoM 2023) to provide support for micro food processing entrepreneurs, particularly those engaged in the processing of millet products. It aimed to foster start-ups, entrepreneurs and boost the micro sector of the food industry. Rs. 226.40 crore loan has been sanctioned to 4366 entrepreneurs engaged in manufacturing of millet based products.

One millet based food processing unit has been approved in the country under Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC), a component scheme of PMKSY.

(b): Under Branding and Marketing component of the PMFME scheme, support is provided to FPOs/SHGs/Cooperatives or an Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)

of micro food processing enterprises including millet based products processing for developing a common packaging and branding with provision for quality control, standardization, and adhering to food safety parameters for consumer retail sale.

(c): No specific study has been conducted by the MoFPI to assess the impact on farmers income due to millet based products processing, through the implementation of the scheme. The incentives under the PLISFPI are admissible where the entire chain of manufacturing processes takes place in India. Total export of agricultural processed food products approved under PLISFPI has increased with a CAGR of 13.23% as on 2024-25 with reference to 2019-20.

स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के तहत विकसित किए जाने वाले शहर

3153. श्री हनुमान बेनीवालः

क्या **आवासन और शहरी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान सहित राज्य-वार देश में विकास के लिए शामिल किए गए शहरों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उक्त शहरों के लिए आवंटित बजट और व्यय का शीर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान और अन्य राज्यों में एससीएम के तहत चयनित शहरों को बजटीय व्यय के बावजूद स्मार्ट सिटी के लिए निर्धारित मापदंडों के अनुसार विकसित नहीं किया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान के विभिन्न शहरों में एससीएम के तहत किए गए कार्यों की तृतीय-पक्ष गुणवत्ता संपरीक्षा कराने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्य कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): भारत सरकार ने 25 जून, 2015 को स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) को शुरू किया था। एससीएम के तहत 100 शहरों का चयन दो चरणों वाली चयन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से किया गया था। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर दूसरे चरण के लिए संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा पहले चरण में संस्तुत किए गए शहरों में से, जनवरी 2016 से जून 2018 तक चले चयन के 4 राउंड में एससीएम के तहत 100 शहरों का चयन किया गया था। चैलेंज के अलग-अलग राउंड में राजस्थान राज्य सहित चुने गए 100 स्मार्ट शहरों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): एससीएम के तहत, मिशन की शुरुआत से अब तक ₹1,64,811 करोड़ के कुल 8064 परियोजनाएं शुरू की गईं, जिनमें से ₹1,55,386 करोड़ की 7,741 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की 01.12.2025 तक की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, ₹9,425 करोड़ की कुल 323 परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं। दावा की गई केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता, इस्तेमाल किए गए फंड और परियोजनाओं की स्थिति की जानकारी संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) : एससीएम का उद्देश्य पूरे शहर का विकास नहीं था, बल्कि रेट्रोफिटिंग, पुनर्विकास, ग्रीनफील्ड विकास और एक पैन-सिटी पहल के माध्यम से क्षेत्र-आधारित विकास दृष्टिकोण का पालन करना था, जिसमें शहर के बड़े हिस्से को शामिल करते हुए स्मार्ट समाधान लागू किए जाते हैं, ताकि एक अनुकरणीय मॉडल बनाया जा सके। राजस्थान राज्य सहित एससीएम के तहत शहरों को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त स्मार्ट सिटी प्रस्तावों (एससीपी) के आधार पर विकसित किया जा रहा है, जैसे, स्मार्ट मोबिलिटी, जल, सफाई, स्वच्छता (वाश), स्मार्ट शासन, स्मार्ट ऊर्जा, पर्यावरण आदि, जिन्हें मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता वाली उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त संचालन समिति (एचपीएससी) द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है।

एससीएम के तहत, राजस्थान राज्य में 04 शहरों, अर्थात अजमेर, जयपुर, कोटा और उदयपुर

का चयन किया गया है। 01.12.2025 को राज्य की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, ₹8,640 करोड़ की कुल 579 परियोजनाओं में से, ₹8,548 करोड़ की 575 परियोजनाएं (कुल परियोजनाओं का 99.30%) पूरी हो चुकी हैं और ₹92 करोड़ की बाकी 4 परियोजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है।

(ङ) और (च) : कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के उपबंधों के तहत, एससीएम के तहत विशेष प्रयोजन तंत्रों का ऑडिट राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राज्य महालेखा परीक्षक, लेखा परीक्षा द्वारा किया जाता है।

विवरण-I

चैलेंज के अलग-अलग राउंड में चुने गए 100 स्मार्ट शहरों की सूची

क्र.सं.	जनवरी - 16	क्र.सं.	मई - 16	क्र.सं.	सितम्बर 16	क्र.सं.	जून - 17	क्र.सं.	जनवरी - 18
	97 शहरों ने प्रतिस्पर्धा की		**23 शहरों ने प्रतिस्पर्धा की**		**63 शहरों ने प्रतिस्पर्धा की**		**45 शहरों ने प्रतिस्पर्धा की**		**15 शहरों ने प्रतिस्पर्धा की**
	राउंड 1		फास्ट ट्रैक		राउंड 2		राउंड 3		राउंड 4
1	भुवनेश्वर	1	लखनऊ	1	अमृतसर	1	तिरुवनंतपुरम	1	सिल्वासा
2	पुणे	2	वारंगल	2	कल्याण-डोंबिवली	2	राजकोट	2	इरोड
3	जयपुर	3	धर्मशाला	3	उज्जैन	3	नया रायपुर	3	दीव
4	सूरत	4	चंडीगढ़	4	तिरुपती	4	अमरावती	4	बिहारशरीफ
5	कोच्चि	5	रायपुर	5	नागपुर	5	पटना	5	बरेली
6	अहमदाबाद	6	एनटी कोलकाता	6	मंगलुरु	6	करीमनगर	6	ईटानगर
7	जबलपुर	7	भागलपुर	7	वेल्लोर	7	मुजफ्फरपुर	7	मुरादाबाद
8	विशाखापत्तनम	8	पणजी	8	ठाणे	8	पुडुचेरी	8	सहारनपुर
9	सोलापुर	9	पोर्टब्लेयर	9	ग्वालियर	9	गांधीनगर	9	कवारत्ती
10	दावनगेरे	10	इंफाल	10	आगरा	10	श्रीनगर	10	शिलांग
11	इंदौर	11	रांची	11	नासिक	11	सागर		
12	एनडीएमसी	12	अगरतला	12	राउरकेला	12	करनाल		
13	कोयंबटूर	13	फरीदाबाद	13	कानपुर	13	सतना		
14	काकीनाडा			14	मदुरै	14	बंगलुरु		
15	बेलगावी			15	तुमकुरु	15	शिमला		
16	उदयपुर			16	कोटा	16	देहरादून		

17	गुवाहाटी			17	तंजावूर	17	तिरुपूर		
18	चेन्नई			18	नाम्ची	18	पिंपरी-चिंचवाड		
19	लुधियाना			19	जालंधर	19	बिलासपुर		
20	भोपाल			20	शिवमोगा	20	पासीघाट		
				21	सलेम	21	जम्मू		
				22	अजमेर	22	दाहोद		
				23	वाराणसी	23	तिरुनलवेली		
				24	कोहिमा	24	थूथुकुडी		
				25	हुबली-धारवाड़	25	तिरुचिरापल्ली		
				26	औरंगाबाद	26	झांसी		
				27	वडोदरा	27	आईजोल		
						28	प्रयागराज		
						29	अलीगढ़		
						30	गंगटोक		

विवरण- II

दावा की गई केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता, इस्तेमाल किए गए फंड और परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

राज्य/शहर	दावा की गई केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	केंद्रीय सहायता का उपयोग (करोड़ रुपये में)	कुल		पूर्ण		चल रही	
			परियोजना (संख्या में)	राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	परियोजना (संख्या में)	राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	परियोजना (संख्या में)	राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	**306**	**244.9**	**18**	**511.3**	**9**	**72.4**	**9**	**438.9**
पोर्ट ब्लेयर	306	244.9	18	511.3	9	72.4	9	438.9
आंध्र प्रदेश	**1860**	**1840.5**	**280**	**6589.0**	**249**	**5739.4**	**31**	**849.6**
अमरावती	488	488.0	19	902.9	14	746.0	5	156.9
काकीनाडा	490	485.0	92	1908.1	80	1731.2	12	176.9
तिरुपति	392	388.0	104	2082.8	92	1649.4	12	433.4
विशाखापत्तनम	490	479.5	65	1695.2	63	1612.8	2	82.4
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	**978**	**873.8**	**75**	**1032.1**	**63**	**753.3**	**12**	**278.9**
ईटानगर	488	403.7	32	520.6	25	421.9	7	98.7
पासीघाट	490	470.1	43	511.5	38	331.3	5	180.2
असम	**490**	**490.0**	**21**	**754.7**	**20**	**745.7**	**1**	**8.9**
गुवाहाटी	490	490.0	21	754.7	20	745.7	1	8.9
बिहार	**1901**	**1748.2**	**152**	**5242.8**	**142**	**4907.3**	**10**	**335.5**
भागलपुर	490	483.4	27	1504.1	26	1493.7	1	10.4
बिहारशरीफ	433	362.0	61	1449.2	56	1236.4	5	212.8
मुजफ्फरपुर	490	418.6	30	859.7	26	747.5	4	112.2
पटना	488	484.2	34	1429.8	34	1429.8	0	0
चंडीगढ़	**490**	**490.0**	**97**	**2694.3**	**97**	**2694.3**	**0**	**0**
चंडीगढ़	490	490.0	97	2694.3	97	2694.3	0	0
छत्तीसगढ	**1370**	**1296.9**	**520**	**4454.2**	**503**	**4112.2**	**17**	**342.0**
अटल नगर	488	473.4	52	944.0	52	944.0	0	0
बिलासपुर	429	388.6	126	1765.5	115	1529.0	11	236.5
रायपुर	453	434.9	342	1744.7	336	1639.2	6	105.6
दादरा और नगर हवेली	**392**	**387.3**	**29**	**853.1**	**12**	**416.2**	**17**	**436.8**
सिल्वासा	392	387.3	29	853.1	12	416.2	17	436.8
दमन और दीव	**386**	**385.8**	**52**	**1148.1**	**43**	**1093.2**	**9**	**54.9**
दीव	386	385.8	52	1148.1	43	1093.2	9	54.9
दिल्ली	**343**	**316.6**	**127**	**997.0**	**121**	**884.3**	**6**	**112.6**
एनडीएमसी	343	316.6	127	997.0	121	884.3	6	112.6
गोवा	**490**	**463.8**	**51**	**1051.0**	**47**	**1014.3**	**4**	**36.7**
पणजी	490	463.8	51	1051.0	47	1014.3	4	36.7
गुजरात	**2867**	**2835.8**	**359**	**11506.9**	**356**	**11267.9**	**3**	**239.0**
अहमदाबाद	490	490.0	70	2655.4	69	2626.4	1	29.0

राज्य/शहर	दावा की गई केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	केंद्रीय सहायता का उपयोग (करोड़ रुपये में)	कुल		पूर्ण		चल रही	
			परियोजना (संख्या में)	राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	परियोजना (संख्या में)	राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	परियोजना (संख्या में)	राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
दाहोद	417	414.4	36	984.5	36	984.5	0	0
गांधीनगर	490	462.5	43	1046.0	41	836.0	2	210.0
राजकोट	490	490.0	71	2183.7	71	2183.7	0	0
सूरत	490	490.0	87	2693.9	87	2693.9	0	0
वडोदरा	490	488.9	52	1943.4	52	1943.4	0	0
हरियाणा	**980**	**921.5**	**161**	**2136.4**	**139**	**1559.4**	**22**	**577.0**
फरीदाबाद	490	490.0	44	929.0	34	758.0	10	171.0
करनाल	490	431.5	117	1207.4	105	801.5	12	406.0
हिमाचल प्रदेश	**978**	**954.7**	**291**	**1551.7**	**272**	**1294.3**	**19**	**257.4**
धर्मशाला	490	477.0	80	655.7	64	454.0	16	201.8
शिमला	488	477.7	211	895.9	208	840.4	3	55.6
जम्मू और कश्मीर	**941**	**864.6**	**288**	**6603.5**	**279**	**6364.7**	**9**	**238.8**
जम्मू	489	448.7	127	2969.1	123	2841.1	4	128.0
श्रीनगर	452	415.9	161	3634.4	156	3523.6	5	110.8
झारखंड	**490**	**490.0**	**26**	**1847.2**	**26**	**1847.2**	**0**	**0**
रांची	490	490.0	26	1847.2	26	1847.2	0	0
कर्नाटक	**3428**	**3316.3**	**917**	**13818.8**	**899**	**13464.0**	**18**	**354.8**
बेलगावी	490	490.0	217	2779.5	212	2721.9	5	57.6
बेंगलुरु	488	455.9	57	1054.2	56	1031.2	1	23.0
दावनगेरे	490	490.0	128	1976.3	127	1946.6	1	29.6
हुबली, धारवाड़	490	443.8	81	1949.6	79	1835.0	2	114.7
मंगलुरु	490	456.8	105	2579.5	96	2449.6	9	129.9
शिवमोगा	490	490.0	112	1381.0	112	1381.0	0	0
तुमकुरु	490	489.9	217	2098.7	217	2098.7	0	0
केरल	**978**	**963.9**	**177**	**3003.2**	**172**	**2904.8**	**5**	**98.4**
कोच्चि	490	490.0	98	1760.7	96	1733.8	2	26.9
तिरुवनंतपुरम	488	473.9	79	1242.5	76	1170.9	3	71.5
लक्षद्वीप	**183**	**45.0**	**12**	**288.8**	**8**	**11.2**	**4**	**277.6**
कवरत्ती	183	45.0	12	288.8	8	11.2	4	277.6
मध्य प्रदेश	**3430**	**3420.6**	**788**	**15129.3**	**774**	**14567.0**	**14**	**562.3**
भोपाल	490	490.0	82	2790.6	82	2790.6	0	0
ग्वालियर	490	490.0	84	1632.6	80	1405.7	4	226.9
इंदौर	490	490.0	231	3751.3	231	3751.3	0	0
जबलपुर	490	490.0	130	2196.5	130	2196.5	0	0
सागर	490	489.4	80	1782.2	78	1607.0	2	175.3
सतना	490	481.1	86	1363.2	81	1236.4	5	126.8
उज्जैन	490	490.0	95	1612.9	92	1579.6	3	33.3
महाराष्ट्र	**3874**	**3858.0**	**347**	**16980.3**	**330**	**15504.**	**17**	**1475.6**

राज्य/शहर	दावा की गई केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	केंद्रीय सहायता का उपयोग (करोड़ रुपये में)	कुल		पूर्ण		चल रही	
			परियोजना (संख्या में)	राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	परियोजना (संख्या में)	राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	परियोजना (संख्या में)	राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
						6		
औरंगाबाद	490	490.0	47	2835.4	45	2690.4	2	145.0
कल्याण-डोम्बीवली	490	490.0	19	1244.6	16	721.1	3	523.5
नागपुर	490	473.9	47	1767.7	40	1587.7	7	180.1
नासिक	444	444.1	53	3197.2	51	3012.1	2	185.1
पिंपरी-चिंचवड	490	490.0	25	1303.6	24	1171.6	1	132.0
पुणे	490	490.0	55	3333.1	55	3333.1	0	0
सोलापुर	490	490.0	49	1586.6	49	1586.6	0	0
ठाणे	490	490.0	52	1712.2	50	1402.2	2	310.0
मणिपुर	**398**	**347.6**	**27**	**513.0**	**23**	**345.9**	**4**	**167.2**
इम्फाल	398	347.6	27	513.0	23	345.9	4	167.2
मेघालय	**490**	**439.4**	**13**	**517.4**	**10**	**453.4**	**3**	**64.0**
शिलांग	490	439.4	13	517.4	10	453.4	3	64.0
मिजोरम	**490**	**397.0**	**45**	**508.0**	**32**	**277.6**	**13**	**230.4**
आइजोल	490	397.0	45	508.0	32	277.6	13	230.4
नागालैंड	**490**	**474.3**	**40**	**689.3**	**40**	**689.3**	**0**	**0**
कोहिमा	490	474.3	40	689.3	40	689.3	0	0
ओडिशा	**980**	**980.0**	**107**	**3589.1**	**104**	**3426.6**	**3**	**162.4**
भुवनेश्वर	490	490.0	32	2071.6	31	2056.6	1	15.0
राउरकेला	490	490.0	75	1517.5	73	1370.1	2	147.4
पुदुचेरी	**343**	**337.3**	**80**	**595.2**	**70**	**327.9**	**10**	**267.3**
पुदुचेरी	343	337.3	80	595.2	70	327.9	10	267.3
पंजाब	**1470**	**1418.1**	**204**	**4485.7**	**189**	**4143.3**	**15**	**342.4**
अमृतसर	490	483.0	44	1911.1	41	1799.8	3	111.2
जालंधर	490	445.2	78	1186.0	74	1023.2	4	162.9
लुधियाना	490	489.9	82	1388.6	74	1320.3	8	68.2
राजस्थान	**1960**	**1950.5**	**579**	**8640.0**	**575**	**8547.9**	**4**	**92.1**
अजमेर	490	490.0	179	2223.6	178	2208.6	1	15.0
जयपुर	490	486.0	170	2545.4	168	2482.8	2	62.6
कोटा	490	484.5	87	2153.8	86	2139.3	1	14.5
उदयपुर	490	490.0	143	1717.2	143	1717.2	0	0
सिक्किम	**978**	**904.8**	**55**	**1661.0**	**50**	**1472.5**	**5**	**188.5**
गंगटोक	488	446.5	29	743.8	26	691.4	3	52.3
नामची	490	458.2	26	917.2	24	781.1	2	136.2
तमिलनाडु	**5390**	**5363.2**	**729**	**17951.9**	**726**	**17923.8**	**3**	**28.1**
चेन्नई	490	490.0	49	1104.2	48	1096.9	1	7.3
कोयंबटूर	490	490.0	72	1454.8	72	1454.8	0	0
इरोड	490	485.9	55	1304.1	55	1304.1	0	0
मदुरै	490	490.0	16	1899.7	16	1899.7	0	0

राज्य/शहर	दावा की गई केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	केंद्रीय सहायता का उपयोग (करोड़ रुपये में)	कुल		पूर्ण		चल रही	
			परियोजना (संख्या में)	राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	परियोजना (संख्या में)	राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	परियोजना (संख्या में)	राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
सलेम	490	490.0	114	1860.6	114	1860.6	0	0
तंजावुर	490	488.4	103	996.5	102	988.6	1	7.8
थुथुकुड़ी	490	481.5	75	1038.5	75	1038.5	0	0
तिरुचिरापल्ली	490	489.0	83	1547.7	83	1547.7	0	0
तिरुनेलवेली	490	480.4	81	1817.3	81	1817.3	0	0
तिरुपूर	490	489.0	28	2832.7	28	2832.7	0	0
वेल्लोर	490	488.9	53	2095.8	52	2082.8	1	13.0
तेलंगाना	**806**	**805.6**	**168**	**2894.9**	**140**	**2478.0**	**28**	**416.8**
ग्रेटर वारंगल	377	376.9	119	1800.4	103	1498.6	16	301.7
करीमनगर	429	428.8	49	1094.5	37	979.4	12	115.1
त्रिपुरा	**490**	**490.0**	**77**	**807.5**	**77**	**807.5**	**0**	**0**
अगरतला	490	490.0	77	807.5	77	807.5	0	0
उत्तर प्रदेश	**4900**	**4884.0**	**893**	**21160.9**	**887**	**20900.9**	**6**	**260.0**
आगरा	490	490.0	62	2368.8	62	2368.8	0	0
अलीगढ़	490	488.2	52	1830.0	51	1730.5	1	99.5
बरेली	490	485.2	88	1475.7	88	1475.7	0	0
झांसी	490	490.0	78	1867.7	78	1867.7	0	0
कानपुर	490	489.0	91	3060.2	90	3012.4	1	47.8
लखनऊ	490	490.0	103	2126.4	102	2115.4	1	11.0
मुरादाबाद	490	485.3	41	1503.1	41	1503.1	0	0
प्रयागराज	490	489.5	146	2294.8	145	2249.7	1	45.1
सहारनपुर	490	486.8	115	1292.0	113	1235.4	2	56.6
वाराणसी	490	490.0	117	3342.1	117	3342.1	0	0
उत्तराखंड	**490**	**483.7**	**33**	**1143.6**	**32**	**939.1**	**1**	**204.5**
देहरादून	490	483.7	33	1143.6	32	939.1	1	204.5
पश्चिम बंगाल	**490**	**486.3**	**226**	**1460.1**	**225**	**1435.0**	**1**	**25.1**
न्यू टाउन कोलकाता	490	486.3	226	1460.1	225	1435.0	1	25.1
कुल	**47320**	**45970**	8064	164810.9	7741	155386.4	323	9424.6
गैर-चयनित स्मार्ट शहर	18	18						
सुल्तानपुर लोधी	120.22	105						
कुल योग	**47,458**	**46,093**						

1 दिसंबर 2025 तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार।

NH-66 IN KASARAGOD

3154. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) whether widening, service-road and drainage components of National Highway (NH)-66 in Kasaragod remain incomplete, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for delays relating to land acquisition, utility shifting or contractor performance; and

(c) the revised construction timeline, penalty measures and deadline for completion?

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

(a) and (c): In the district of Kasaragod, following projects for the development of National Highway (NH)-66 have been taken up:

Project Name	**Length in Km**	Status
Thalapady-Chengala	39	Provisional Completion Certificate (PCC) issued on 25.08.2025
Chengala-Neeleshwaram	37.3	Revised Scheduled date of Completion is 30.06.2026 - Physical progress: - 83%
Neeleshwaram ROB	0.78	PCC issued on 19.07.2023.
Neeleshwaram-Thaliparambha	40.1	Revised Scheduled date of Completion is 30.06.2026 Physical progress: - 84%

In the completed stretches, major components such as widening, Service Roads and drainage have been substantially executed. In the ongoing stretches, these components are in different stages of progress and is targeted for completion as per the revised Schedule of Completion.

(b): Various factors such as issues related to land acquisition, delays in pre-

construction activities, financial difficulties faced by contractors, force-majeure events, and scarcity of construction materials etc. have resulted in delays and cost overrun in certain projects.

To overcome these challenges and expedite project execution, various initiatives have been undertaken. These include streamlining and expediting the land acquisition process through Bhoomi Rashi portal, revamping the Parivesh Portal to facilitate faster forest and environmental clearances, enabling online approval of General Arrangement Drawings (GADs) for Road over Bridges (ROBs) and Road under Bridges (RUBs) from the Railways, and conducting review meetings at various levels with all stakeholders, including State Governments. The Government is taking all necessary steps for timely completion of these projects.

जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत भिवंडी में नल-जल आपूर्ति

3155. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रेः

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

(क) क्या भिवंडी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत विभिन्न ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी घरों में नल से जल की आपूर्ति अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अब तक नल से जल के कनेक्शन प्रदत्त गांवों और घरों की संख्या सहित नल से जल के कनेक्शन से वंचित गांवों और घरों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक प्रदूषण, जीवाणु संदूषण और भूजल में भारी धातु सांद्रता सहित जल गुणवत्ता संबंधी मुद्दों को उजागर करने वाली कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जल संरक्षण, जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण और उपचार के लिए कोई विशिष्ट वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है; और

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

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) से (ङ): पेयजल राज्य का विषय है। पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीमों/परियोजनाओं की आयोजना, डिजाइन, अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन का अधिकार राज्य सरकार के पास है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

जल जीवन मिशन के शुभारंभ के बाद से ग्रामीण परिवारों की नल जल तक पहुंच बढ़ाने की दिशा में भिवंडी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को कवर करने वाले ठाणे जिले में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। अगस्त 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत में, केवल 66,075 (25.29%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, लगभग 1.32 लाख और ग्रामीण परिवारों को जेजेएम के तहत नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 15.12.2025 तक, ठाणे जिले के 2.61 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से लगभग 1.98 लाख (75.77%) परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

अटल नवीनीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) वर्ष 2015 में देश भर के चयनित 500 शहरों (अब 15 विलय किए गए शहरों सहित 485 शहरों) तथा नगरों में शुरू किया गया था, जो शहरी क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास जल आपूर्ति, सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन आदि क्षेत्रों पर केंद्रित था। अमृत 2.0 को वर्ष 2021 में सभी शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/शहरों में शुरू किया गया है। जिसका उद्देश्य शहरों को 'आत्मनिर्भर' और 'जल सुरक्षित' बनने में सक्षम बनाना है। 500 अमृत शहरों में सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन की सार्वभौमिक कवरेज प्रदान करना अमृत 2.0 के प्रमुख फोकस क्षेत्रों में से एक है।

अमृत के तहत, भिवंडी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 430.86 करोड़ रुपये की 04 जलापूर्ति

परियोजनाएं शुरू की गईं। अमृत और सामंजस्य के माध्यम से 7.2 एमएलडी जल शोधन संयंत्र क्षमता विकसित की गई है तथा 49,708 नल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

अमृत 2.0 के तहत अब तक 2,483.28 करोड़ रुपये की 14 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं और 189.76 करोड़ रुपये की 23 जल निकाय कायाकल्प परियोजनाओं को आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा भिवंडी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मंजूरी दी गई है। स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में 3.83 लाख नए नल जल कनेक्शन और 489 एमएलडी जल शोधन क्षमता का विकास शामिल है।

संदूषित पदार्थों के लिए नियमित परीक्षण सहित परिवारों में आपूर्ति किए जाने वाले पाइपगत जल की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु जेजेएम के तहत निम्नलिखित तंत्र मौजूद हैं:

i) जल जीवन मिशन के तहत, मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के बीआईएस: 10500 मानकों को पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के माध्यम से आपूर्ति किए जा रहे जल की गुणवत्ता के लिए बेंचमार्क के रूप में अपनाया जाता है।

ii) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जल गुणवत्ता के लिए पानी के नमूनों का परीक्षण करने में सक्षम बनाने और पेयजल स्रोतों के नमूना संग्रहण, रिपोर्टिंग, निगरानी तथा पर्यवेक्षण के लिए, एक ऑनलाइन जेजेएम-जल गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (डब्ल्यूक्यूएमआईएस) पोर्टल विकसित किया गया है। डब्ल्यूक्यूएमआईएस के माध्यम से सूचित किए गए जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण का राज्य-वार विवरण पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है और इसे निम्न लिंक के माध्यम से देखा जा सकता है:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report

iii) कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण (डब्ल्यूक्यूएम एंड एस) गतिविधियों को सुदृढ़ बनाया है, जिसमें *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ* फील्ड टेस्ट किट (एफटीके) का उपयोग करके समुदाय द्वारा जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना और निगरानी, जागरूकता सृजन, जल

गुणवत्ता पर शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम, प्रयोगशालाओं की प्रत्यायन/मान्यता आदि शामिल हैं।

iv) जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी हेतु समुदायों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे ग्राम स्तर पर फील्ड टेस्टिंग किट (एफटीके)/बैक्टीरियोलॉजिकल शीशियों का उपयोग करके जल गुणवत्ता का परीक्षण करने के लिए प्रत्येक गांव में 5 व्यक्तियों, अधिमानत: महिलाओं की पहचान करें तथा उन्हें प्रशिक्षित करें और डब्ल्यूक्यूएमआईएस पोर्टल पर इसकी सूचना दें।

v) पीने योग्य जल आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने मामूली दर पर आम जनता के लिए अपने जल नमूनों के परीक्षण हेतु जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं खोली हैं।

इसके अलावा, जल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, जल संसाधनों के संवर्धन, संरक्षण और कुशल प्रबंधन के लिए कदम प्राथमिक रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उठाए जाते हैं। जेजेएम के तहत, पेयजल स्रोत विकास/सुदृढ़ीकरण/संवर्धन के लिए प्रावधान किए गए हैं; ग्रामीण अवस्थित जल आपूर्ति अवसंरचना के सृजन के अलावा, जल की कमी वाले सूखा-प्रवण और भू-जल स्रोतों पर निर्भर न होने वाले रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में जल के थोक अंतरण के लिए अवसंरचना, शोधन और संवितरण प्रणालियों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

पेयजल सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए, प्रत्येक गांव को जल जीवन मिशन के तहत 5 वर्ष की ग्राम कार्य योजना तैयार करनी होगी, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण स्तर पर अन्य योजनाओं नामत: मनरेगा, ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों (आरएलबी)/पीआरआई को 15वें वित्त आयोग से सशर्त अनुदान, समेकित वाटरशेड प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (आईडब्ल्यूएमपी), राज्य स्कीमें, जिला खनिज विकास निधि, सीएसआर निधियां, सामुदायिक अंशदान आदि के साथ सामंजस्य में किए जाने वाले पेयजल स्रोतों का संवर्धन और सुदृढ़ीकरण शामिल है।

PLI SCHEME IN KARNATAKA

3156. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) the number of applications approved under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme in various sectors in Karnataka, the number of approved projects which have started commercial production and the percentage of projects which have achieved their committed investment milestones;

(b) the criteria for selection of food processing companies which have received PLI disbursements; and

(c) the monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure compliance with the minimum sales and investment limits required for claiming PLI incentives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a): Sixteen companies with twenty one locations in Category-I [Ready-to-Eat (RTE) / Ready-to-Cook (RTC), Fruits and Vegetables, Marine], Category-II [Organic] and Category-Millet [Large Entity and MSME] and five applications in Category-III (Branding and Marketing abroad) have been approved in the State of Karnataka under the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Millet-Based Products (PLISMBP). In the State of Karnataka, an investment of Rs. 312.87 crores have been made by the approved applicants against the

committed investment of Rs. 271.58 crores which is 15.20 % more than the committed investment. All units approved under the scheme have started commercial production.

(b): The criteria for selection of food processing companies under PLISFPI as defined in the scheme guidelines is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c): MoFPI has appointed the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) Limited (A Government of India Undertaking) as a Project Management Agency (PMA) for evaluation / appraisal of proposals, scrutiny of incentive claims submitted by the approved applicants after examining the invoices, Statutory Auditors certificate certifying sales, reconciliation with GST filings, Chartered Engineers certificates and physical inspections. In addition, the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been prescribed to ensure compliance with the minimum sales and investment limits required for claiming PLI incentives.

STATEMENT

Criteria for selection of food processing companies under PLISFPI and PLISMBP:

Categories	Segment	Minimum Sales of all food products in 2019-20 (Rs. in crores)	Minimum Investment (Rs. in crores)
Category-I	RTE/RTC	500	100
	Processed Fruits and Vegetables	250	50
	Marine Products	600	75
	Mozzarella Cheese	150	10 MTPD plant – Rs.23 crore
Category-II	• Udyog Aadhar/ Udyami Registered • Achieved minimum sales of Rs. 1 crore during 2019-20 for each of innovative / organic products for availing incentives • Applicant for organic product shall be registered with APEDA for availing		

	incentives
Category-III	• Only Indian Brands are covered for selling food products completely manufactured in India • Branding and Marketing shall be undertaken either by the Applicant directly or through its subsidiary or any other Agency
Millet Products	• Packaged and Branded Ready to Cook/Ready to Eat (RTC/RTE) food products in consumer packs with more than 15% of millets by weight/ volume in product composition. • Primary processed millet commodities like de-husked/polished millet grains, colour sorted millet grains and Millet Flours/ Atta. • Large Entity: Minimum Sales of food products more than Rs.250 crore • MSME: Minimum Sales of food products more than Rs.2 crore

COMPLETION OF BYPASS ROADS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3157. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a): The Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for construction and maintenance of National Highways in the country, including the State of Andhra Pradesh. The details of bypass roads constructed in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years along with their length and location are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

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

STATEMENT-I

Details of bypass roads constructed in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years along with their length and location:

S No	Name of Bypass	Length of Bypass (km)	Location (Name of District)	Whether constructed as standalone or part of any corridor
1	Chilakaluripet Bypass on NH-16	16.38	Palnadu	Standalone
2	Nandigama Bypass on NH-65	6.78	NTR	Standalone
3	Kanchikacharla Bypass on NH-65	7.56	NTR	Standalone
4	Saluru Bypass on NH-26	5.92	Manyam Parvatipuram	Standalone
5	Vizianagaram Bypass on NH-26	17.20	Vizianagaram	Standalone
6	Mudigubbai Bypass on NH-42	7.75	Sri Satya Sai	Standalone
7	Hanuman Junction Bypass on NH-16	6.72	Eluru and Krishna	Part of a Corridor
8	Etcheral Bypass on NH-16	4.47	Srikakulam	Part of a Corridor
9	Pendurthi Bypass on NH-16	6.60	Visakhapatnam	Part of a Corridor
10	Sabbavaram Bypass on NH-16	5.65	Anakapalli	Part of a Corridor
11	Bhimadole Bypass on NH-16	5.28	Eluru	Part of a Corridor

12	Dubscherla Bypass on NH-16	4.51	East Godavari	Part of a Corridor
13	Nallajarla Bypass on NH-16	3.35	East Godavari	Part of a Corridor
14	Ananthapalli Bypass on NH-16	3.09	East Godavari	Part of a Corridor
15	Yernadudem Bypass on NH-16	3.12	East Godavari	Part of a Corridor
16	Deverapalli Bypass on NH-16	25.31	East Godavari	Part of a Corridor
17	Kanipakam Bypass	17.23	Chittoor	Part of a Corridor
18	Kashipentla Bypass	7.00	Tirupati	Part of a Corridor
19	Pamuru Bypass on NH-167B	9.80	Prakasam	Part of a Corridor
20	Chunchulur Bypass on NH-565	1.05	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
21	Kothapalli Bypass on NH-565	0.765	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
22	Chapurallapalli Bypass on NH-565	1.15	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
23	Yerrapalli Bypass on NH-565	1.95	SPSR Nellore District	Part of a Corridor
24	Yokktilavaripalli Bypass on NH-565	2	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
25	Uyyalapalli Bypass on NH-565	1.07	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
26	koturupalli Bypass on NH-565	1.73	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
27	Tegacherla Bypass on NH-565	2.1	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
28	Mummidivaram Bypass on NH-216	3.9	Kona Seema	Part of a Corridor
29	Amalapuram Bypass on NH-216	7.44	Kona Seema	Part of a Corridor
30	Mogaltur Bypass on NH-216	3.76	West godavari	Part of a Corridor
31	Bantumilli Bypass on NH-216	5.57	Krishna	Part of a Corridor
32	Arthamuru Bypass on NH-216	1.541	Krishna	Part of a Corridor

33	Munjuluru Bypass on NH-216	1.261	Krishna	Part of a Corridor
34	Machilipatnam Bypass on NH-216	8	Krishna	Part of a Corridor
35	Challapalli Bypass on NH-216	5.74	Krishna	Part of a Corridor
36	Pedaprolu Bypass on NH-216	1.36	Krishna	Part of a Corridor
37	Mopidevi Bypass on NH-216	1.3	Krishna	Part of a Corridor
38	Repalle and Karumuru Bypass on NH-216	12.96	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor
39	Kanagala Bypass on NH-216	2.85	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor
40	Chandole Bypass on NH-216	3.25	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor
41	Bapatla Bypass on NH-216	8.7	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor
42	Chirala Bypass on NH-216	5.4	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor
43	Pandillapalli Bypass on NH-216	4.52	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor
44	Kadavakollu and Chinaganjam Bypass on NH-216	8.04	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor
45	Uppugundur Bypass on NH-216	2.98	Prakasam	Part of a Corridor
46	Maddiralapadu Bypass on NH-216	1.89	Prakasam	Part of a Corridor
47	Trovagunta Bypass on NH-216	2.044	Prakasam	Part of a Corridor
48	Burakayalakota Bypass on NH-42	1.52	Chittoor	Part of a Corridor
49	Angallu Bypass on NH-42	5.25	Chittoor	Part of a Corridor
50	Bathalapalli Bypass on NH-42	6.00	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
51	Punganur Bypass on NH-42	9.85	Chittoor	Part of a Corridor
52	Atmakur Bypass on NH-544DD	4.38	Anantapuramu	Part of a Corridor
53	Golla Bypass on NH-544DD	2.45	Anantapuramu	Part of a Corridor

54	Borampalli Bypass on NH-544DD	2.38	Anantapuramu	Part of a Corridor
55	N. Gundlapali Bypass on NH-544DD	2.40	Anantapuramu	Part of a Corridor
56	Chilamathur in on NH-544E	2.20	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
57	Combined bypass for Hindupur and Parigi on NH-544E	21.75	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
58	Madakasira Bypass on NH-544E	3.59	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
59	Hullikeradevarahalli Bypass on NH-544E	5.47	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
60	Rolla Bypass on NH-544E	3.28	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
61	Agali bypass on NH-544E	4.09	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
62	Neelakantapuram Bypass on NH-544E	1.58	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
63	Mudigubba Bypass on NH-342	7.75	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
64	Rasimpalli Bypass on NH-342	1.00	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
65	Gunipalli Bypass on NH-342	1.10	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
66	Seetharampuram Bypass on NH-167B	1.54	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
67	Chundi Bypass on NH-167B	1.50	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
68	Voletivaripalem Bypass on NH-167B	1.80	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
69	Badevaripalem Bypass on NH-167B	1.30	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
70	Kandukuru Bypass on NH-167B	8.90	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
71	Ayyalurivaripalli Bypass on NH-167B	1.75	Prakasam	Part of a Corridor
72	D.G Peta Bypass on NH-167B	1.12	Prakasam	Part of a Corridor
73	CS Puram Bypass on NH-167B	2.95	Prakasam	Part of a Corridor

74	Renigunta Bypass on NH-71 (Renigunta - Naidupeta)	3.01	Tirupati	Part of a Corridor
75	Kurnool-Gargeyapuram bypass on NH-340C (Kurnool - Mandlem)	10.80	Nandyal	Part of a Corridor
76	Bollavaram-Brahmankotkur - Nandikotkur Bypass on NH-340C (Kurnool - Mandlem)	12.30	Nandyal	Part of a Corridor

STATEMENT -II

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

S No	Name of Bypass	Length of Bypass (km)	Location (Name of District)	Physical progress (%)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore)	Scheduled/Revised Scheduled date of completion	Whether constructed as standalone or part of any corridor
1	Vijayawada Bypass on NH-16 (Pkg III)	30.00	Krishna/NTR	98%	1581	28.02.2026	Standalone
2	Vijayawada Bypass on NH-16 (Pkg IV)	17.88	Guntur	97%	1515	15.04.2026	Standalone
3	Adoni, Bypass on NH 167	7.30	Kurnool	99%	91.56	28.02.2026	Standalone
4	Tadipatri Bypass on NH-67	6.29	Ananthapuramu	69%	51.29	12.09.2026	Standalone
5	Paderu Bypass on NH-516E	13.0	ASR	3%	1.78	02.03.2027	Standalone
6	Tadipatri bypass on NH-544D (Muchukota – Bugga)	19.30	Anantapur	75%	373	15.08.2026	Part of a Corridor
7	Tadipatri bypass on NH-544D	18.30	Anantapur	40%	177	21.08.2026	Part of a Corridor
8	Mydukur Bypass on NH-67	6.01	Kadapa	43%	45	19.09.2026	Part of a Corridor

9	Satram Bypass on NH-67	2.00	Kadapa	43%	9	19.09.2026	
10	Badvel Bypass on NH-67	7.33	Kadapa	43%	54	19.09.2026	
11	Anantapur bypass on NH-544D	8.10	Anantapur	60%	89	15.07.2026	Part of a Corridor
12	Chinnagottigallu Bypass on NH-71	2.50	Tirupati	68%	33	12.06.2026	Part of a Corridor
13	Chinnatippa Samudram - Vayalpadu - Chintaparthy Bypass on NH-71	21.53	Annamayya	71%	420	06.06.2026	
14	Kalikiri Bypass on NH-71	5.49	Annamayya	71%	107	06.06.2026	
15	Pileru Bypass on NH-71	7.97	Annamayya	71%	155	06.06.2026	
16	Renigunta Bypass on NH-71	3.01	Tirupati	95%	65	31.03.2026	
17	Yerpedu Bypass on NH-71	2.48	Tirupati	95%	52	31.03.2026	
18	Srikalahasti Bypass on NH-71	6.24	Tirupati	95%	143	31.03.2026	
19	Naidupeta Bypass on NH-71	3.36	Tirupati	95%	82	31.03.2026	
20	Yamavaram Bypass on NH-67	1.50	YSR	81%	15.40	21.06.2026	Part of a Corridor
21	Chakrayapeta Bypass on NH-440	1.65	YSR	95%	4.30	31.03.2026	Part of a Corridor
22	Porumamilla Bypass on NH-167B	1.878	YSR	52%	9.40	05-08-2026	
23	Rajasahebpeta Bypass on NH-167B	0.842	YSR	62%	3.35	05-07-2026	Part of a Corridor
24	Tekurupeta Bypass on NH-167B	1.17	YSR	63%	4.46	05-07-2026	
25	Macherla Bypass on NH-167AD	8.45	Palnadu	88%	53.9524	26.05.2026	Part of a Corridor
26	Chirala Karamchedu Bypass on NH-167A	14.8	Bapatla	92%	241.97	12.03.2026	
27	Gudivada Bypass on NH-165	5.14	Krishna	70%	15.32	30-06-2026	Part of a Corridor
28	Kaikaluru Bypass on NH-165	8.17	Eluru	10%	3.40	31-03-2027	
29	Pallewada Bypass on NH-165	1.60	Eluru	5%	0.31	31-03-2027	

30	Allapadu Bypass on NH-165	0.96	Eluru	10%	0.40	31-03-2027	
31	Akiveedu Bypass on NH-165	6.00	West godavari	10%	2.50	31-03-2027	
32	Dhone Bypass on NH-340B	3.48	Nandyal	45%	14.40	20.11.2026	
33	Kakinada Bypass on NH-216	19.225	Kakinada	96%	235.10	12.06.2026	Part of a Corridor
34	Razole Bypass on NH-216	14.56	Kona Seema	98%	63.60	15.03.2026	
35	Krishna Devi Peta Bypass on NH-516E	3.34	Anakapalli and ASR	98%	19.50	31.03.2026	Part of a Corridor
36	Araku Valley Bypass on NH-516E	7.75	ASR	95%	83.25	30.04.2026	
37	Rayadurg Bypass on NH-544DD	3.19	Anantapuramu	94%	36.50	31.03.2026	Part of a Corridor
38	Puttaparthi Bypass on NH-342	15.50	Sri Satya Sai	54%	94.30	06.09.2026	Part of a Corridor
39	Gummayagari Palli Bypass on NH-342	1.95	Sri Satya Sai	65%	14.28	06.09.2026	
40	Pulagampalli Bypass on NH-716G	1.20	Sri Satya Sai	90%	11.99	14.05.2026	Part of a Corridor
41	Mittapalli Bypass on NH-716G	1.45	Sri Satya Sai	96%	13.78	14.04.2026	
42	Obuladevaracheruvu Bypass on NH-716G	4.3	Sri Satya Sai	95%	29.53	14.04.2026	
43	Mohamadabad Bypass on NH-716G	1.4	Sri Satya Sai	97%	12.81	31.03.2026	

शहरी गैस वितरण और राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड कनेक्टिविटी का सुदृढ़ीकरण

3158. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम:

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड का विस्तार किए जाने संबंधी प्रगति क्या है और प्रचालनशील तथा निर्माणाधीन पाइपलाइनों की कुल लंबाई कितनी है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय गैस पाइपलाइन नेटवर्क से सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को जोड़ने की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और शेष क्षेत्रों को जोड़े जाने की योजना क्या है तथा इसकी समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ग) सुदूर, पर्वतीय और उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के विशेष संदर्भ में विश्वसनीय पाइप प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) शहरी गैस वितरण प्रचालनों के लिए ट्रंक पाइपलाइन से वर्तमान में जुड़े भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों की संख्या क्या है और अभी तक शामिल नहीं किए गए क्षेत्रों में कनेक्टिविटी में तीव्रता लाने के लिए भौगोलिक क्षेत्र-वार क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (घ) : पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) देश में प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन (एनजीपीएल) बिछाने, निर्माण करने, प्रचालित करने और विस्तार करने के लिए कंपनियों को प्राधिकृत करने वाला प्राधिकरण है। सितंबर, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएनजीआरबी ने राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड के विकास के लिए लगभग 34,238 किमी एनजीपीएल नेटवर्क को प्राधिकृत किया है, जिसमें सामान्य कैरियर पाइपलाइन, स्पर लाइन, टाई-इन कनेक्टिविटी और समर्पित पाइपलाइन शामिल हैं, जिन्हें पीएनजीआरबी प्राधिकार में विनिर्दिष्ट की गई समय-सीमा के अंदर पूरा किया जाना है। इसमें से लगभग 25,923 किमी प्रचालित हो चुका है। विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान, लगभग 5,201 किमी प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन प्रचालित की गई हैं। वर्तमान मे, लद्दाख, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह और लक्षद्वीप को छोड़कर, सभी राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा प्राधिकृत किए गए प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन नेटवर्क के तहत आते हैं।

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में प्राकृतिक गैस की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, पीएनजीआरबी ने मैसर्स इंद्रधनुष गैस ग्रिड लिमिटेड (आईजीजीएल) को असम, अरुणाचल

प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय और सिक्किम राज्यों को जोड़ने वाले नॉर्थ-ईस्ट प्राकृतिक गैस ग्रिड (एनईजीजी) को बिछाने, निर्माण करने, प्रचालित करने और विस्तार करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया है। पीएनजीआरबी ने एनईजीजी परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए 31.03.2026 तक का विस्तार दिया है।

पाइप्ड प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) कनेक्शन देना और पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना बिछाना नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क विकास का हिस्सा है, जिसे पीएनजीआरबी-प्राधिकृत कंपनियां अपने-अपने न्यूनतम कार्य कार्यक्रम (एमडब्लूपी) के अनुसार करती हैं।

12वें और 12ए सीजीडी बोली दौर पूरे होने के बाद, पीएनजीआरबी ने 307 भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (जीए) में सीजीडी नेटवर्क को प्राधिकृत किया है, जो देश की पूरी मुख्य भूमि(जिसमें सुदूर, पर्वतीय और पूर्वोत्तर राज्य शामिल हैं) को कवर करता है । अनुमोदित एमडब्लूपी के अनुसार, प्राधिकृत कंपनियों को वर्ष 2034 तक लगभग 12.6 करोड़ पीएनजी (घरेलू) कनेक्शन देने और लगभग 5.46 लाख इंच-किमी पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना बिछाने की आवश्यकता है। दिनांक 30.09.2025 की स्थिति की अनुसार, देश भर में 1.55 करोड़ से ज़्यादा पीएनजी (घरेलू) कनेक्शन दिए जा चुके हैं और 6.2 लाख इंच-किमी से ज़्यादा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी हैं। पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा प्राधिकृत कुल 307 जीए में से, 222 जीए वर्तमान में ट्रंक पाइपलाइन से जुड़े हुए हैं।

सरकार ने देश भर में पीएनजी की विश्वसनीय आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, सीएनजी (परिवहन) और पीएनजी (घरेलू) क्षेत्रों को घरेलू प्राकृतिक गैस का प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आवंटन, इन प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए गैर-प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों से घरेलू गैस का विपथन; सीजीडी नेटवर्क और राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड का विस्तार; एलएनजी टर्मिनलों की स्थापना; और एसएटीएटी पहल के तहत संपीड़ित बायोगैस (सीबीजी) को बढ़ावा देना शामिल है। इसके अलावा, गहरे पानी, अति-गहरे पानी और उच्च दबाव-उच्च तापमान क्षेत्रों में खोजों से उत्पादित गैस को सीएनजी (परिवहन) और

पीएनजी (घरेलू) क्षेत्रों के बोलीदाताओं को प्राथमिकता पर देने का आदेश भी दिया गया है, जहाँ भी आनुपातिक वितरण की आवश्यकता है।

इसके अलावा, सुदूर, पर्वतीय और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रों सहित जीए-वार कनेक्टिविटी में तेजी लाने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं। इनमें उपलब्ध माध्यमों से पीएनजी के लिए घरेलू गैस की आपूर्ति को सक्षम करने वाली अधिसूचना, जिसमें कैस्केड मोड शामिल है; साथ ही सीजीडी परियोजनाओं को सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता का दर्जा देना; रक्षा आवासीय क्षेत्रों और इकाइयों में पीएनजी प्रदान करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी करना; सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को अपने आवासीय परिसरों में पीएनजी प्रावधान शामिल करने के लिए परामर्शिका; और सीपीडब्ल्यूडी और एनबीसीसी द्वारा विकसित किए जा रहे सरकारी आवासीय परिसरों में पीएनजी का अनिवार्य प्रावधान शामिल है।

सरकार और पीएनजीआरबी, प्राधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई आवधिक रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सीजीडी नेटवर्क लागू करने की प्रगति की नियमित निगरानी करते हैं। विलम्ब या कमियों के मामले में, पीएनजीआरबी मौजूदा विनियमों के तहत प्रगति समीक्षा बैठक और सांविधिक सुनवाई सहित सुधारात्मक उपाय करने के लिए कंपनियों को सलाह देता है। सरकार राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड को लागू करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों को दूर करने और इसे तेज़ी से लागू करने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और निष्पादन करने वाली एजेंसियों के साथ लगातार समन्वय भी करती है।

टोल संग्रहण के माध्यम से राजस्व सृजन

3159. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

(क) पिछले दस वर्ष के दौरान पूरे देश में टोल संग्रहण के माध्यम से भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) द्वारा कुल सृजित राजस्व कितना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर टोल लगाए जाने के लिए राज्य-वार कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा ऐसे राजमार्गों की संख्या कितनी

है जिन पर निर्धारित अवधि के उपरांत भी टोल संग्रहण जारी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रखरखाव का आकलन करने के लिए प्रदर्शन या अनुरक्षण संबंधी कोई मानदंड निर्धारित किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या किसी संपरीक्षा में उन मानकों को पूरा नहीं करने वाले ऐसे राजमार्गों को चिह्नित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर शुल्क प्लाजा पर संग्रहित किए गए कुल प्रयोक्ता शुल्क का ब्यौरा नीचे सारणीबद्ध है:-

वित्तीय वर्ष	प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहण (करोड़ रुपये में)
2015-16	17,759.28
2016-17	18,511.86
2017-18	21,763.56
2018-19	26,188.02
2019-20	27,503.86
2020-21	27,926.67
2021-22	33,928.66
2022-23	48,032.40
2023-24	55,882.12
2024-25	61,408.15

(ख): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क (दरों का अवधारण और संग्रहण) नियम, 2008 और संबंधित रियायत करार के प्रावधानों के अनुसार भारत के राजपत्र में संबंधित प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन के बाद राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएचएस) पर शुल्क प्लाजा पर प्रयोक्ता शुल्क एकत्र किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क नियम, 2008 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, रियायतग्राही संचालित शुल्क प्लाजा के मामले में, रियायत करार के अनुसार अधिसूचित शुल्क रियायत अवधि के अंत तक लगाया जाता है और रियायत अवधि की समाप्ति के पश्चात, शुल्क प्लाजा सरकार को सौंप दिया जाता है और उसके बाद प्रयोक्ता शुल्क सरकार द्वारा अपनी कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से संग्रहित किया जाता है।

सार्वजनिक वित्त पोषित परियोजना के तहत शुल्क प्लाजा के संबंध में, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के ऐसे खंड के लिए शुल्क वसूला जाना जारी रहेगा। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहण से संग्रहित किया गया राजस्व भारत की संचित निधि (सीएफआई) में जमा किया जाता है और बजटीय आवंटन के माध्यम से दी गई निधि का उपयोग राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के आगे के रखरखाव, विकास और संवर्धन के लिए किया जाता है।

(ग): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के रखरखाव को संबंधित संविदा/रियायत करार के प्रावधान के अनुसार विनियमित/शासित किया जाता है। सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, यदि किसी एनएच का कोई खंड निर्माण/विकास संविदा/रियायत करार के संदर्भ में निर्माण के बाद दोष देयता या रखरखाव प्रावधान द्वारा कवर नहीं किया जाता है, तो सरकार पहले से विकसित हिस्सों के लिए या तो अल्पकालिक रखरखाव विवरण (एसटीएमसी) या निष्पादन आधारित रखरखाव विवरण (पीबीएमसी) को मंजूरी देती है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का रखरखाव आवश्यकता के अनुसार किया जाता है और यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का कोई भी हिस्सा उपेक्षित न रह जाए।

(घ): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का रखरखाव आवश्यकता के अनुसार किया जाता है और यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का कोई भी हिस्सा उपेक्षित न रह जाए। निगरानी के लिए, स्वतंत्र अभियंता/प्राधिकरण अभियंता (आईई/एई) नियमित रूप से कार्यस्थल का निरीक्षण करते हैं और सक्षम प्राधिकारी आवधिक समीक्षा/कार्यस्थल का दौरा करते हैं। इसके अलावा, विवरण करार में निर्दिष्ट वांछित सेवा स्तर के संबंध में फुटपाथ और अन्य राजमार्ग परिसंपत्तियों की स्थिति का आकलन और निगरानी के लिए आवधिक एनएसवी सर्वेक्षण, एफडब्ल्यूडी परीक्षण, ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण आदि किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के स्वतंत्र गुणवत्ता लेखा संपरीक्षा के लिए मामले-दर-मामले के आधार पर तीसरे पक्ष के गुणवत्ता लेखा परीक्षकों की तैनाती भी की जाती है।

इन सर्वेक्षणों/निरीक्षणों के परिणामों के आधार पर, संविदा/रियायत करार के प्रावधानों के अनुसार संबंधित संविदाकारों/रियायतग्राहियों के माध्यम से आवश्यक मरम्मत और रखरखाव कार्य किया जाता है।

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

3160. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has formed a special committee to look into the aspects of protecting specific rights of Scheduled Tribes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether due to lack of funds and staff, the NCST felt handicapped to initiate studies on the assigned duties, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Commission is now preparing a report on the manner in which these assigned tasks can be taken up and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has proactively constituted committees at the district level in some of the districts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan to expedite the disposal of individual and community Forest Rights Act (FRA) land patta claims. This has resulted in resolution of thousands of pending land patta cases.

(b) and (c): The Budget Estimate (BE) allocation to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) for the current financial year is ₹19.68 crore and the current staff strength is 77.

During the years 2022 to 2024, the Commission has undertaken 19 research studies on various subjects relating to the rights of Scheduled Tribes.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GREEN HIGHWAYS POLICY

3161. SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the targets set by the Government for using recycled materials, Construction and Demolition waste and fly ash in National Highway (NH) projects in the financial year 2025-26 and the manner in which it is ensuring the structural integrity of these green highways;

(b) the manner in which the Government plans to speed up the implementation of the green highways policy including mandatory roadside afforestation/tree plantation;

(c) the details of third-party audit system that verifies tree survival rates along the NHs;

(d) whether the Government has finalised guidelines for using steel slag in major pavement works for the said region, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Ministry is coordinating with the Ministry of Steel and the steel industries to ensure continuous supply of the material for the purpose?

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

(a): The State-wise list of targets under National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for using recycled materials, Construction and Demolition (CandD)

waste, and fly ash in National Highways project is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Based on international best practices and outcome of indigenous research including performance evaluation of pilot projects, new standards/guidelines are framed by Indian Roads Congress (IRC) and existing standards/guidelines of IRC are amended from time to time to facilitate use of waste in highway construction.

(b): As per the Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification and Maintenance) Policy-2015 of NHAI, plantations are carried out along available surplus median and roadside land of Right of Way (ROW). Avenue and median plantations are taken up as per Annual Plantation Action Plan following the guidelines and species matrix according to agro-climatic zone of the project area in conformity with the relevant Indian Road Congress Standard (IRC: SP:21-2009).

The Green Highways Policy 2015 mandates the inclusion of greening component in detailed project reports and Concession Agreements of all highway projects.

NHAI has planted 524.68 Lakhs plants on National Highways after promulgation of Green Highways Policy -2015. The State-wise details of plantations along NHs are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

Further, to boost plantation activities in the field, campaign like “Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam 2.0” were organized starting from World Environment Day. So far 58.82 Lakhs saplings were planted by various agencies of the Government

in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways during the plantation year 2025-26.

(c): NHAI has empanelled Technology Service Providers (TSPs) to analyze the drone imagery of NHs including plantations through the AI/ML (Artificial Intelligence/ Machine Learning) inbuilt in their Drone Analytics Monitoring System (DAMS) for monitoring of the plantation activities including survival rates of saplings along National Highways. This is a pilot project and is still under the process of improvement and development.

Further, NRSC (National Remote Sensing Centre), Hyderabad has undertaken a comprehensive pan-India estimation of green cover (referred as Green Cover Index (GCI)) for plantation along National Highways using high resolution satellite imagery.

In addition, regular internal monitoring is also carried out through Independent Engineers/authority engineers along with NHAI field officers.

(d): The Government has issued policy guidelines on use of processed urban solid waste, plastic waste, steel slag and other industrial waste materials in construction of National Highway, vide circular no. RW/NH-33044/27/2024/SandR (P and B) (Computer No. 243038) dated 23.09.2024.

(e): Quality and quantity of steel slag is determined on basis of availability in consultation with the steel plant.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise list of targets under National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for using recycled materials, Construction and Demolition (CandD) waste, and fly ash in National Highways project:

Sr. No.	State	Construction and Demolition Waste (MT)	Recycled Materials (MT) = RAP+Plastics+Other Sutainable materials etc.	Fly Ash (MT)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	19052.39	8188764
2	Assam	0	7008	0
3	Bihar	0	465.93	9681302.64
4	Chhattisgarh	0	12788.29	6754000
5	Delhi	400000	48784	0
6	Gujarat	9301	8065.08	118708.33
7	Haryana	315030.51	3,468.80	631720.99
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	16302.07
9	Jammu and Kashmir	190000	76000	2500
10	Jharkhand	0	105333.3	5187427.4
11	Karnataka	0	6762.85	1328
12	Kerala	57600	148590.71	12853.28
13	Madhya Pradesh	750	663,249	5959269.62
14	Maharashtra	8459	13788.96	371,852
15	Odisha	0	8700	12000000
16	Punjab	0	2862.47	4679632.027
17	Rajasthan	0	1192.37	0
18	Tamil Nadu	3219	56961	1822918
19	Telangana	2090	35165	2650000
20	Uttar Pradesh	10638.573	82213.64	8873105.378
21	Uttarakhand	0	2235	1683.18
22	West Bengal	2000	22514	3810000
	Total (MT)	999088.083	1325200.7905	70763366.915

STATEMENT-II

Details of Plantation carried out on National Highways from 2015-16 to 2025-26 (till 04th December 2025)

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Plantation of 3 Years (2015-16 to 2017-18) (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2018-19 (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2019-20 (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2020-21 (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)			Plantation in 2021-22 (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)			Plantation in 2022-23 (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)			Plantation in 2023-24 (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)			Plantation in 2024-25 (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)			Plantation in 2025-26 (till 04th December 2025) (No. of Plants in Avenue, Median and Land Parcels Plantation in Lakh)				Total Plantation Progress (2015-16 to 2025-26) (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)
					Avenue	Median	Total	Avenue	Median	Total	Avenue	Median	Total	Avenue	Median	Total	Avenue	Median	Total	Avenue	Median	Land Parcels	Total	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.34	1.47	4.8	1.22	1.79	3.01	0.50	1.17	1.67	0.58	1.00	1.58	0.58	0.55	1.14	0.89	1.22	2.11	1.50	2.64	0.07	4.22	26.34
2	Assam	1.01	0.73	0.04	0.92	1.54	2.46	1.01	0.72	1.73	0.45	0.44	0.89	0.22	0.63	0.85	0.24	0.19	0.43	0.23	0.09	0.00	0.32	8.47
3	Bihar	1.62	0.64	0.93	0.68	0.04	0.72	1.07	0.96	2.03	0.65	1.47	2.12	1.15	1.23	2.38	2.10	1.75	3.85	1.42	0.71	0.00	2.12	16.41
4	Chhattisgarh	2.02	0.86	0.54	0.84	0.34	1.18	0.70	0.31	1.02	0.88	0.44	1.33	0.86	0.31	1.17	0.53	0.57	1.10	1.47	0.53	0.11	2.11	11.33
5	Delhi	0.5	5.5	0.02	1.33	0.80	2.13	2.80	6.71	9.50	2.18	1.26	3.44	2.47	1.13	3.60	7.45	1.50	8.95	2.38	1.32	0.10	3.80	37.45

6	Gujarat	4.96	0.65	1.06	1.20	1.58	2.78	0.58	1.80	2.38	2.41	2.10	4.51	1.61	2.08	3.69	2.45	3.38	5.83	1.73	2.38	0.07	4.18	30.04
7	Haryana	6.46	4.25	0.28	0.61	1.91	2.52	1.00	0.59	1.59	0.93	1.27	2.19	1.13	1.85	2.98	1.07	4.52	5.59	2.76	1.56	0.02	4.34	30.21
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.16	0.08	0.23	0.42	0.26	0.68	0.47	0.25	0.71	0.35	0.47	0.82	0.21	0.11	0.32	0.39	0.25	0.64	0.22	0.42	0.00	0.64	4.28
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0.41	0.38	0.06	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.31	0.42	0.20	0.66	0.86	0.41	0.36	0.76	1.05	0.13	1.18	0.54	0.92	0.00	1.45	5.65
10	Jharkhand	1.32	0.86	0.26	0.50	0.65	1.16	1.32	1.21	2.53	0.77	0.30	1.07	0.57	0.36	0.92	0.32	0.69	1.01	0.48	0.73	0.00	1.21	10.34
11	Karnataka	7.51	1.75	3.73	0.81	2.70	3.51	1.47	2.26	3.73	1.04	1.82	2.86	0.56	1.67	2.23	1.30	1.49	2.79	0.65	1.32	0.06	2.03	30.13
12	Kerala	0.9	0.24	0.15	0.08	0.25	0.33	0.04	0.20	0.24	0.02	0.13	0.16	0.01	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	2.29
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.49	2.31	5.3	1.78	2.16	3.94	2.25	3.52	5.77	5.05	5.13	10.18	3.11	3.93	7.04	4.19	4.30	8.49	2.12	1.07	1.32	4.51	48.05
14	Maharashtra	7.46	0.64	4.62	1.82	2.40	4.22	3.23	4.74	7.97	2.69	3.34	6.04	2.71	2.54	5.25	1.72	2.37	4.09	1.23	1.48	0.01	2.72	43.00
15	Odisha	2.91	2.04	1.73	1.84	1.06	2.90	2.43	1.35	3.78	1.88	1.52	3.40	1.23	1.45	2.68	0.71	1.82	2.53	0.88	2.19	0.00	3.07	25.05
16	Punjab	3.98	0	1.98	2.55	2.26	4.81	2.15	0.81	2.96	1.12	1.34	2.45	1.33	1.00	2.33	1.55	2.81	4.36	2.42	1.96	0.12	4.51	27.39
17	Rajasthan	8.1	1.52	2.07	3.1	1.63	4.79	4.1	5.28	9.4	7.29	5.16	12.	2.81	5.29	8.	2.13	2.31	4.	2.4	0.74	0.79	3.99	54.91

					6			7		5			46			10			45	6				
18	Tamil Nadu	6.44	1.82	2.92	1.19	1.67	2.86	0.93	1.54	2.47	1.03	1.52	2.55	1.27	1.35	2.62	2.92	1.27	4.20	1.40	1.48	0.00	2.87	28.74
19	Telangana	3.09	0.18	0.59	1.76	1.51	3.27	0.64	1.54	2.18	0.65	2.09	2.74	0.36	0.39	0.74	0.31	0.47	0.78	0.74	1.01	0.21	1.96	15.54
20	Uttar Pradesh	6.74	3.8	3.56	1.76	4.55	6.31	1.67	3.75	5.41	3.25	3.02	6.27	2.80	2.02	4.81	2.03	1.50	3.53	1.05	2.18	0.59	3.82	44.26
21	Uttarakhand	0	0.52	0.15	0.64	1.46	2.10	1.40	0.73	2.12	0.70	0.53	1.23	0.38	0.18	0.56	0.28	0.10	0.39	0.17	0.14	0.00	0.31	7.40
22	West Bengal	3.85	1.03	1.2	1.46	1.59	3.04	1.64	0.74	2.38	1.87	0.51	2.37	1.20	0.53	1.72	0.58	0.56	1.14	0.38	0.28	0.00	0.66	17.39
	Grand Total	**76.27**	**31.27**	**36.22**	**26.58**	**32.29**	**58.87**	**31.58**	**40.47**	**72.05**	**35.99**	**35.53**	**71.52**	**26.96**	**29.12**	**56.08**	**34.23**	**33.24**	**67.47**	**26.24**	**25.22**	**3.47**	**54.93**	**524.68**

OPERATIONALISATION OF AZAMGARH AIRPORT

3162. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) the date on which Azamgarh Airport was fully constructed and became ready for operation;

(b) the details of total expenditure incurred on the construction of the said airport;

(c) whether it is a fact that all flights have been suspended following the initial inauguration of the airport and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the hurdles and challenges being faced by the Government in the operationalisation of Azamgarh Airport; and

(e) the time by which the Government proposes to overcome these hurdles and challenges in order to make the said airport operational at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (e): Azamgarh airport, Uttar Pradesh was developed at a cost of Rs.29.57 crore under the RCS- UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik) scheme and was licensed as a Category ARC-2B airport on 15.12.2023. It supports only VFR (Visual Flight Rules) operations.

FlyBig commenced RCS flight operations between Azamgarh and Lucknow on 11.03.2024. The airline, subsequently, discontinued services due

to poor visibility conditions. Additionally, resurfacing work at Lucknow Airport was being carried out in phases, with runway closures during daytime hours. Flybig has novated its RCS rights and obligations to Skyhop Aviation Pvt. Ltd. for continued operation of RCS routes of Azamgarh-Lucknow-Azamgarh route. Skyhop is currently fulfilling regulatory and operational requirements, including obtaining an Air Operator Certificate and acquiring aircraft. RCS flights are expected to commence once these prerequisites are met.

सार्वजनिक परिवहन के लिए अवसंरचना विकास

3163. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को देश के बड़े महानगरों, टीयर-3 और टीयर-2 श्रेणी के शहरों में वाहनों की निरंतर वृद्धि के कारण यातायात जाम की तेजी से बढ़ती समस्या की जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उक्त समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कार्यनीति या समन्वित योजना तैयार की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य में सार्वजनिक परिवहन के अवसंरचना विकास के लिए नई योजनाएं लाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): सरकार यातायात जाम को कम करने और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर चोक पॉइंट्स को कम करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से प्रमुख शहरों/नागरी केंद्रों और राज्य राजधानियों में विकास के लिए रिंग रोड, बाइपास और एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति और अनुमोदन

देती है। यातायात घनत्व, स्पीड ड्रॉप, शहर में प्रवेश करने/बाहर निकलने वाली सड़क की संख्या, सड़कों की स्थिति और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ): शहरी परिवहन शहरी विकास का एक अभिन्न अंग है, जो एक राज्य का विषय है। इस प्रकार, प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए पहलें, सड़क पर बढ़ती यातायात भीड़ को कम करने के लिए उठाए गए कदम संबंधित शहरों/राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उठाए जाते हैं। सरकार का आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय शहरी परिवहन मामलों के लिए केंद्रीय मंत्रालय होने के नाते शहरों/नगरीय स्थानीय निकायों/राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सहायता के लिए विभिन्न मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेजों को अधिसूचित करते है। नीतिगत पहलों के अलावा, वर्तमान में देश के 25 शहरों में लगभग 1083 किलोमीटर मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क (55 किलोमीटर आरआरटीएस सहित) चालू हैं। दिल्ली और एनसीआर में लगभग 395.817 किलोमीटर मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क चालू है। इसके अलावा पीपीपी मॉडल के तहत 10,000 इलेक्ट्रिक बसों की तैनाती के साथ शहरी क्षेत्रों में बस संचालन को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से 16 अगस्त, 2023 को पीएम-ईबस सेवा योजना शुरू की गई थी। अब तक 10,000 बसों में से सरकार ने पीएम-ईबस सेवा योजना के तहत 9,360 बसों को मंजूरी दी है।

INDO-BHUTAN RIVER COMMISSION

3164. SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to form an Indo-Bhutan River Commission, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the State Government of West Bengal would be included if such a commission is formed, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the members of the Joint Technical Team (JTT) on Flood Management and the Joint Experts Team (JET) on Flood Forecasting; and

(d) the implementable action taken/activities undertaken by JTT, JET and the Joint Group of Experts (JGE)?

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

(a): No. There is no such proposal under consideration to form an Indo-Bhutan River Commission.

The primary concern for India on trans-border rivers flowing from Bhutan and entering the States of Assam and West Bengal are recurring floods and erosion in the border areas and in the downstream. Accordingly, both the countries have entered into bilateral cooperation on flood related issues, which are Joint Group of Experts (JGE) and Joint Technical Team (JTT) on flood management and Joint Experts Team (JET) on flood forecasting. These expert groups meet at regular intervals to discuss issues related to trans-border rivers between the two countries.

(b): The composition of bilateral expert groups between the two countries are decided in consultation with MEA and the respective State Governments. Both Govt. of Assam and Govt. of West Bengal are represented in the existing set-up of bilateral mechanism of JGE and JTT, which deal with activities related to assessment of the probable causes and effects of the recurring floods and

erosion in the southern foothills of Bhutan and adjoining plains in India and recommend to both Governments, appropriate and mutually acceptable remedial measures.

(c): The details of the members of the Joint Technical Team (JTT) (Indian side) on Flood Management are as below:

S. No.	Name and Designation	Remarks
1.	Chief Engineer, BBO, CWC, Guwahati	Team Leader
2.	Suptd. Engineer (Coord.), CWC, Guwahati	Member Secretary
3.	Representative of WRD, Govt. of Assam	Member
4.	Representative of landWD, Govt. of West Bengal	Member
5.	Representative of Geological Survey of India (GSI), GoI	Member
6.	Representative of DoWR,RDandGR,MoJS, GoI	Member
7.	Representative of Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFandCC), GoI	Member (Optional)
8.	Suptd. Engineer, Investigation circle (IC), CWC, Gangtok	Member

The details of the members of the Joint Expert Team (JET) (Indian side) on Flood Management are as below:

S. No.	Name and Designation	Remarks
1.	Chief Engineer (TandBDBO), CWC, Kolkata	Team Leader
2.	Suptd. Engineer HO and Investigation Circle (HOandIC), CWC, Guwahati	Member
3.	Executive Engineer, Bhutan Investigation Division (BID), CWC, Phuentsholing, Bhutan	Member Secretary
4.	Representative of MEA, GoI	Member
5.	Representative of DoWR,RDandGR,MoJS, GoI	Member

(d): The implementable action taken by JTT, JET and the Joint Group of Experts (JGE) are outlined below:

Joint Group of Experts (JGE) consisting of senior officials from GoI and RGoB has been constituted in 2004 to discuss and assess the probable causes and effects of the recurring floods and erosion in the southern foothills of Bhutan

and adjoining plains in India and recommend to both Governments, appropriate and mutually acceptable remedial measures. Eleven meetings of JGE have been held so far, with the last meeting held during 14-15 May 2025 at Paro, Bhutan. Further, in accordance with the decision taken during the first meeting of JGE, a Joint Technical Team (JTT) has also been constituted to assess the field situation and provide technical support to JGE on flood management. Eight meetings of JTT have been held so far, with the 8th meeting held during 18-20 November, 2024 at Chalsa, West Bengal. Based on site visits carried out by JTT, the river reaches vulnerable to erosion, sedimentation, and landslide prone areas on various trans-border rivers have been identified and remedial measures have been suggested by the Expert Groups, which have been implemented by Royal Govt. of Bhutan and Govt. of Assam / West Bengal.

Further, a scheme titled “Comprehensive Scheme for Establishment of Hydro-meteorological and Flood Forecasting Network on rivers Common to India and Bhutan” under this Ministry has been in operation since 1992. At present, the network consists of 36 hydro-meteorological stations located in Bhutan, which are being maintained by the RGoB. These stations are located in the catchments of trans-border rivers Puthimari, Pagladiya, Sankosh, Manas, Raidak, Torsa, Aie, Jaldhaka, etc. and their tributaries. Out of these 36 stations, GoI provides funds for the operation and maintenance of 27 stations. The data received from these 36 stations is utilized in India by Central Water Commission for formulating flood forecast during flood season. Joint Experts Team (JET) consisting of senior officials from GoI and RGoB continuously reviews the

progress and other requirements of this network. So far, JET has met 39 times alternately in India and Bhutan since its reconstitution in 1992 and the last JET meeting i.e. 39th meeting was held at Paro, Bhutan during 8-9 October 2025.

EMRS IN KANDHAMAL DISTRICT OF ODISHA

3165. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken significant steps to expand Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) across tribal districts including Kandhamal in Odisha and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of EMRS in Kandhamal district including the number of functional schools and those under various stages of development;

(c) whether the Government is considering sanctioning new EMRS in tribal-dominated blocks such as Khajuripada and Chakapad in Kandhamal which are currently not covered under the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Government would consider their inclusion in the next phase and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b)**:** In the Union Budget 2018–19, the Government of India announced that, to provide quality education to tribal children in their own environment, Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) would be established in every

block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, as per the 2011 Census. 111 EMRSs have been approved in the State of Odisha, including 27 approved under Article 275(1). Kandhamal district has ten approved EMRS out of which two are functional and remaining are in different stages of construction.

(c) and (d)**:** The requirement of EMRSs is reviewed from time to time.

LAND LEASE REVISION OF DELHI GOLF CLUB

3166. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

(a) the reasons for not revising/increasing the land rates/lease rates operated by the Land and Development Office (LandDO) for the Delhi Golf Club since 2011 as 170 acres valuable land was given on lease to the said Club; and

(b) the names of officers, serving or retired who acquired membership of the Delhi Golf Club during their posting in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs since 2010 till date ?

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

(a) and (b): Delhi Golf Club was established as a municipal course in the early 1930s and was earlier known as Lodhi Golf Club. The lease of the land allotted earlier has been extended from time to time. The last lease renewal for an area of 179 acres to The Delhi Golf Club was done on 19th July, 2012. Land rates

operated by LandDO are linked to market value and are the basis for determining lease rates for various uses including clubs. The latest revision for Delhi Golf Club was done with effect from 01.01.2011. The Delhi Golf Club manages its own affairs as per its Memorandum of Association/ Articles of Association etc. and also grants memberships under the same.

APPROVAL OF FUNDS FOR JAL JEEVAN MISSION

3167. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

(a) the quantum of funds for which approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) was sought by the Government upon launching the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in 2019 including the total outlay and the Central share therein;

(b) the final quantum of funds actually approved by the Government for JJM including the total outlay and the Central share therein;

(c) whether the Government has once again approached the EFC for additional funds for the extension of JJM and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the EFC thereon;

(d) the quantum of funds for which approval of the EFC has been sought including the additional outlay, additional Central share, cumulative total outlay and cumulative Central share therein; and

(e) whether the JJM therefore stands formally extended or whether there are still any formalities pending to extend the same and if so, the details

thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Drinking Water being a State subject, and it is States, who plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

To meet the rising aspirations of people living in villages, Jal Jeevan Mission was conceptualized in consultation with the States in 2019 to make provision of tap water connection in every rural household across the country by restructuring and subsuming erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). As the programme was to be implemented by states, it was difficult at the EFC stage to know the exact number of schemes to be funded and the corresponding cost.

On the basis of cost analysis done across all sample States, total cost was estimated to be about Rs. 7.88 lakh Crore whereas, by incentivizing States, the Central and State total funding envelope was estimated at Rs. 3.6 lakh Crore. Accordingly, Expenditure Finance Committee concurred restructuring and subsuming of erstwhile NRDWP for providing "*Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)"* to every rural household by 2024 under JJM with an estimated cost of Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore for Har Ghar Nal Se Jal under Jal Jeevan Mission. In line with the recommendation of EFC, Government of India,

approved implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) with an estimated cost of Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore out of which Central share was Rs. 2.08 lakh Crore.

(c) to (e): Almost entire Central share approved under the Mission has been utilized. Considering the progress achieved so far and ongoing works, Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025- 26 has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission until 2028 with an enhanced total outlay. Accordingly, a proposal for continuation of Jal Jeevan Mission with enhanced total outlay is under consideration of the Department.

REDUCTION OF CARBON EMISSION

3168. SHRI BALRAM NAIK PORIKA :

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

(a) the specific steps taken to reduce carbon emissions from airports and airlines, including adoption of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), use of green energy, implementation of CORSIA and upgrades to aircraft technology;

(b) the details of SAF blending targets, the number of airports achieving carbon neutrality and compliance plans for CORSIA;

(c) the timelines fixed for achieving net-zero emissions in the aviation sector aligned with India's climate goals; and

(d) the mechanisms in place to monitor progress and address any gaps such as carbon footprint mapping and airport carbon accreditation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (d): International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has adopted a market based measure Carbon Offsetting Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) to reduce carbon emissions from international aviation. India, being a Member State of ICAO, is under obligation to comply with the mandatory phase of CORSIA from the year 2027. Under the CORSIA scheme, airlines are required to offset their emissions, above a set baseline of 2019. The CORSIA scheme is applicable for international flights only.

The Government has approved indicative blending targets of 1% by 2027, 2% by 2028 and 5% by 2030 for Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) in Traditional Aviation Fuel, initially for international flights. The 41st ICAO Assembly adopted a long-term global aspirational goal (LTAG) for international aviation of net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 in support of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement's temperature goal. India has committed to be net zero by 2070.

All the operational airports with scheduled operations and developers of the upcoming Greenfield Airports have been advised to work towards achieving Carbon Neutrality and Net Zero which inter-alia includes use of green energy. Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has organised knowledge sharing sessions to standardise Carbon Accounting and Reporting framework of Indian Airports as well as to create awareness on Climate Change mitigation. At present, 4 airports in the country have become Carbon neutral, namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Hyderabad, having attained the Carbon Accreditation Level 5 of Airports

Council International (ACI).

DGCA has issued detailed guidance under CAR Section 10, Series C, Part I (CORSIA), covering monitoring, reporting, verification and carbon offsetting requirements for airlines.

STATUS OF YETTINAHOLE PROJECT

3169. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

(a) the current status of the Yettinahole project;

(b) whether all surveys, clearances and ground-level works have begun and if so, the number of the planned works completed so far;

(c) whether the Government has the stated goal to supply drinking water to about seventy five lakh people across nine districts within two years and if so, the details thereof, district-wise along with the number of people per district and the proportion of the total target population that has already started receiving water supply;

(d) the total estimated cost of the Yettinahole project as approved and utilised till date and the projected expenditure likely to be incurred during the next two years to meet the target; and

(e) the measures being taken to ensure sustainable water distribution, prevent wastage, maintain quality standards and guarantee equitable supply across all nine districts, especially in the most water-scarce and hilly regions?

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

(a) to (e): The Government of India, in partnership with States/UTs, implements the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide functional tap water connections to every rural household (at 55 lpcd, BIS:10500 standard). As drinking water is a State subject, the primary responsibility for planning, implementation, operation, and maintenance of these schemes lies with the respective State/UT Governments. The Central Government offers essential technical and financial assistance to support the states in this mission.

Yettinahole Project is a State project, funded and executed by the State government of Karnataka.

At the beginning of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, around 24.51 lakh rural households were reported to have tap water connections in Karnataka. Around 63.06 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under the mission. As on 16.12.2025, around 87.57 lakh (86.44%) out of total 1,01,30,702 rural households have been provided with tap water connections. The district-wise details of household and having tap water connection in Karnataka is available in public domain at the following URL. https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMState.aspx

States/UTs are advised to ensure tap water functionality and quality per JJM standards through regular reviews. Up to 2% of state allocations are dedicated to Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMandS), funding

laboratory upgrades, NABL accreditation, and procurement of testing equipment like Field Test Kits (FTKs). To mitigate health risks, states must conduct tests at schools and Anganwadis. Additionally, five local women per village are trained to perform community-level surveillance for parameters like Arsenic and Fluoride.

Moreover, States/ UTs have also been advised to undertake testing of water quality on a periodic basis and take remedial action wherever necessary, to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality.

POLLACHI–DINDIGUL FOUR-LANE HIGHWAY PROJECT

3170. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

(a) the total amount allocated and utilised so far for the Pollachi–Dindigul four-lane highway project implemented under the Bharatmala Pariyojana scheme;

(b) the present stage of progress of the project and the expected time-frame for its completion; and

(c) whether any delay has occurred due to monsoon or other reasons and if so, the details thereof along with the revised completion schedule?

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

(a) to (c) : The details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Status of Pollachi – Dindigul Four Lane Highway Project

Sl. No.	Name Project	Total Capital Cost (Rs.in Cr.)	Length (Km)	Appointed Date	Scheduled completion date	Physical Progress (%) as on 30.11.2025	Length completed as on 30.11.2025	Scheduled Revised date of Completion	Expenditure Till Nov'25 (Rs. Cr.)	Reason for delay
1	4-laning of Kamalapuram - Oddanchatram section of NH-83	1319	37	21.01.2021	20.01.2023	85%	32	31.03.2026	560	1. Slow disbursement of Compensation amount. 2. Slow Progress of Concessionaire due to Financial Constraints. 3. Improper planning of the Concessionaire. 4. Hindrance due to Utility Shifting.
2	4-laning of Oddanchatram - Madathukulam section of NH-83	1608	45	05.10.2020	04.10.2022	100%	45	Completed on 27.01.2024	1021	-
3	4-laning of Madathukulam - Pollachi section of	1772	50	04.12.2020	03.12.2022	92%	47	30.04.2026	1014	1. Poor planning and resources/ financial crisis/ slow progress

	NH-83									of Concessionaire. 2. LA issues including slow disbursement of compensation. 3. Force Majeure event – 2nd and 3rd wave of COVID-19 pandemic.
	Total	4699	132						2595	

USE OF BIM TECHNOLOGY IN SCM

3171. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the Smart City projects wherein Building Information Modelling (BIM) technology has been used including the project name, location and cost of the project in the country, State-wise including Bihar;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for these projects along with the benefits achieved through the use of BIM technology;

(c) the names of the engineers and companies involved in the implementation of BIM technology in these projects;

(d) the impact of BIM technology on the efficiency and productivity of these projects, including reduction in construction time and cost, if any; and

(e) the plans of the Government to promote the adoption of BIM technology in other Smart City projects across the country, State-wise?

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

(a) to (e): The objective of SCM was not the development of entire city but to follow an area-based development approach through retrofitting, redevelopment, greenfield development and a Pan-city initiative in which smart solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city, so as to create a replicable model. The cities under SCM are being developed based on Smart City Proposals (SCPs) received from States/UTs, across various sectors, viz., smart

mobility, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH), smart governance, smart energy, environment etc., approved by High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary.

Implementation of Smart Cities Mission (SCM) at the City level has been done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for planning, appraising, approving projects, releasing funds, procuring, managing, operating, monitoring and evaluating the Smart City development projects. These SPVs are jointly owned by the State/UT and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), with equal shareholding.

Since SCM is a city level project, the information is maintained only at the city level.

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाएँ

3172. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क) दौसा सहित राजस्थान और पूरे देश में पिछले दस वर्षों में स्वीकृत ऐसी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें वर्तमान में विलंब हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार और परियोजना-वार संख्या कितनी है और स्थिति क्या है तथा तत्संबंधी अनुमानित लागत कितनी है;

(ग) कितनी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के लिए पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान बोलियाँ आमंत्रित की गईं और प्राप्त हुईं, लेकिन निर्माण अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार इन विलंबित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के समय पर पूरा होने, इनकी लागत में वृद्धि को रोकने और इनके काम में तीव्रता लाने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट नीति या सुधारात्मक

उपाय कर रही है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार दौसा सहित राजस्थान में सभी लंबित या अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुई राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं को पुन: शुरू करने और उन्हें समय पर पूरा करने के लिए कोई कार्य योजना तैयार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : समापन के लिए विचाराधीन/समापन समय से पहले बंद होने वाले परियोजनाओं को छोड़कर, 643 निर्माणाधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) परियोजनाएं, जिन्हें मंजूरी दी गई और तत्पश्चात वित्त वर्ष 2014-15 से सौंपा गया है और जिनकी कुल लागत लगभग 4.13 करोड़ रुपये है, परियोजना को पूरा करने के विभिन्न चरणों में से किसी को भी प्राप्त किए बिना और अनुबंध के अनुसार अपनी मूल निर्धारित समापन तिथि को पार कर चुकी हैं। विलंबित परियोजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) : लगभग 1.15 लाख करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत वाले 158 एनएच परियोजनाएं सौंपे जा चुके हैं, लेकिन अपेक्षित शर्तों के पूरा होने के साथ-साथ वित्तीय समापन हासिल करने और बैंक की जमानत जमा करने के लिए संविदाकार/रियायतग्राही के पास मौजूद समय को छोड़कर, बिना ऋण मुक्त वाली भूमि की उपलब्धता और वन और वन्यजीव मंजूरी सहित अन्य अनुमतियों की पूर्ति विलंबित होने के कारण नियत तिथि घोषित नहीं की जा सकी।

(घ) और (ङ): सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों और अन्य हितधारकों के सक्रिय सहयोग से चल रही परियोजनाओं में बाधाओं/कठिनाईयों की समीक्षा और समाधान के परितंत्र का लाभ उठाकर भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। इसके अलावा, सरकार आवश्यक मंजूरी/अनुमोदन की प्राप्ति में तेजी लाने और नई परियोजनाओं के लिए पूर्ववर्ती शर्तों को पूरा करने के लिए पूरी प्रयास कर रही है।

विवरण

विलंबित परियोजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल	
	सं.	लागत
अंडमान और निकोबार	5	1463
आंध्र प्रदेश	38	19947
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	13	3857
असम	24	9750
बिहार	33	28183
छत्तीसगढ़	13	4788
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1	102
दिल्ली	1	1467
गोवा	5	151
गुजरात	17	18539
हरियाणा	10	12871
हिमाचल प्रदेश	14	7346
जम्मू और कश्मीर	30	26017
झारखंड	18	13281
कर्नाटक	49	26738
केरल	13	39161
लद्दाख	4	1265
मध्य प्रदेश	25	9183
महाराष्ट्र	66	45120
मणिपुर	21	7071
मेघालय	4	1120
मिजोरम	7	2158
नागालैंड	11	3404
ओडिशा	28	7616
पंजाब	22	22527
राजस्थान	17	5561
सिक्किम	9	3323
तमिलनाडु	21	21252
तेलंगाना	28	15967
त्रिपुरा	5	986
उत्तर प्रदेश	48	37035
उत्तराखंड	30	11442
पश्चिम बंगाल	13	4372
कुल	643	413064

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS COVERED UNDER JJM IN RAJAHMUNDRY

3173. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) the current number of rural households provided with safe and adequate drinking water through household tap connections under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), particularly in Rajahmundry Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the key focus areas of the Mission's next phase regarding sustainability, functionality and community participation to ensure long-term reliable water supply;

(c) the manner in which the Mission is integrating digital innovations such as Geographic Information System (GIS) and predictive analytics for monitoring and transparency;

(d) the role of district administrations in strengthening governance and ensuring continuous service delivery under the Mission; and

(e) the examples of community-led success stories demonstrating the impact of the Mission on rural water management?

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

(a) and (b): Since August 2019, the Government of India, in partnership with States like Andhra Pradesh (Rajahmundry), has been implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal. The mission aims to ensure every rural household has an assured potable water tap connection. Drinking water is a

State subject; therefore, planning, implementation, operation, and maintenance of the water supply schemes are the responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments, with the Central Government offering technical and financial assistance.

As reported by State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, at the beginning of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 18,372 rural households were reported to have tap water connection in Rajahmundry. Around 11,035 additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under Mission. As on 16.12.2025 total 29,407 (93.40%) out of 31,485 rural households have been provided with tap water connection in Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh.

This Department ensures long-term sustainability via the Sujalam Bharat Database asset registry and unique Sujal Gaon IDs for accountability. Community ownership and operation/maintenance are encouraged through initiatives like "Sujal Gram Samvaad," Jal Arpan, Jal Utsav, and active participation of Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs).

(c): As part of digital initiatives, water supply assets are being GIS mapped under PM Gati Shakti, with 28 lakh kilometers already uploaded. Planning is further supported by the Sujalam Bharat App, which uses geotagging and geo-fencing to assign unique Sujal Gaon IDs for accurate asset identification and geo-referencing. Pilot IoT-based sensors monitor water quantity and quality, with data displayed on public dashboards for transparency. Future interactive dashboards will offer real-time data visualization, predictive insights, and geospatial mapping to empower stakeholders, improve transparency, and

enable data-driven decisions for effective program implementation.

(d): District administrations under DWSM act as the nodal implementing agencies, ensuring:

(i) Coordination between Panchayati Raj Institutions and line departments.

(ii) Timely fund utilization and progress reporting.

(iii) Capacity building and grievance redressal.

(iv) Regular Monitoring of service delivery and functionality through digital platforms.

(e): Community-led success stories are available through the monthly newsletter on the JJM portal under Jal Jeevan Samvad and can also be accessed in the publications section of Jal Jeevan Mission Reports.

https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/publication-report and

https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/jal-jeevan-samvad

SFURTI SCHEME

3174. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of number of clusters approved, functional/operational, pending clearance and yet to commence including handloom clusters under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) along with their status across the country during the last five

years, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially in Eluru district.

(b) whether the Government has identified reasons for delays in operationalizing clusters in the various States including Andhra Pradesh and the steps being taken to address these delays.

(c) the total funds allocated, released and utilized under the SFURTI scheme in the country, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh including the Eluru Lok Sabha Constituency during the last five years; and

(d) the details regarding the total number of individuals, especially women and youth, who have been benefited by the SFURTI scheme during the last five years across the country, State- wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh including the Eluru Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a): The Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) was in continuation till 30-09-2022 only, for the purpose of consideration of new clusters. Details of clusters approved, became functional/operational, including handloom clusters, along with their status across the country during the last five years, State/UT wise and District-wise in Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** No cluster proposal under SFURTI has been received in the Ministry from Eluru District, Andhra Pradesh.

(b): The Ministry periodically reviews the functionalization of SFURTI clusters in coordination with the concerned Nodal Agencies, Technical Agencies, and Implementing Agencies, based on physical visits conducted, progress reports etc.

(c): The consolidated fund is approved under SFURTI as such the funds are not allocated or released State wise or District wise.

(d): Around 116,836 women artisans have been directly benefitted under SFURTI during the last five years. State wise and District-wise details of Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise details and status of SFURTI Clusters approved in last five years:

Sl. No.	State	Clusters Approved	Functional Clusters	Under-Implementation	Total Artisans Proposed to be benefited (No.)	Women Artisans
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	8	2	8492	2950
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	799	407
3	Assam	20	18	2	12625	8636
4	Bihar	8	6	2	5426	2777
5	Chhattisgarh	2	2		1830	1225
6	Gujarat	10	7	3	4526	3760
7	Haryana	3	3		2117	1815
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	1	851	133
9	Jharkhand	12	10	2	6682	2295
10	Karnataka	19	10	9	11560	4874
11	Kerala	5	4	1	2317	1294
12	Madhya Pradesh	41	32	9	23095	12562
13	Maharashtra	23	14	9	13975	6933
14	Manipur	23	17	6	11872	6227

15	Meghalaya	5	5		1528	675
16	Mizoram	1	1		304	72
17	Nagaland	8	6	2	3017	1852
18	Odisha	48	22	26	35205	17068
19	Rajasthan	32	21	11	17849	8414
20	Sikkim	4	4		872	357
21	Tamil Nadu	11	4	7	3699	2093
22	Telangana	13	10	3	7909	4124
23	Tripura	2	1	1	557	222
24	Uttar Pradesh	51	35	16	29481	18402
25	Uttarakhand	4	3	1	2107	935
26	West Bengal	19	13	6	9787	6734
	Total	**380**	**261**	**119**	**218482**	**116836**

District- wise details of SFURTI clusters in Andhra Pradesh approved in last five years:

Sl. No.	District	No. of Clusters	Functional Clusters	Under Implementation	Total Artisans Proposed to be benefited (No.)	Women Artisans (No.)
1	Bapatla	1	-	1	605	193
2	East Godavari	3	3	-	2836	400
3	Guntur	1	1	-	1007	399
4	Vishakhapatnam	2	1	1	1212	851
5	Vizianagaram	2	2	-	2009	894
6	YSR Kadapa	1	1	-	823	213
	Total	**10**	**8**	**2**	**8492**	**2950**

STATEMENT-II

State wise details of no. of sustainable jobs generated during the last five years:

Sl. No.	State	Clusters Approved	Functional Clusters	Total No. sustainable Job generated
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	8	7175

2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	799
3	Assam	20	18	11480
4	Bihar	8	6	4732
5	Chhattisgarh	2	2	1830
6	Gujarat	10	7	3563
7	Haryana	3	3	2117
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	551
9	Jharkhand	12	10	4949
10	Karnataka	19	10	4579
11	Kerala	5	4	1779
12	Madhya Pradesh	41	32	16050
13	Maharashtra	23	14	9757
14	Manipur	23	17	7933
15	Meghalaya	5	5	1528
16	Mizoram	1	1	304
17	Nagaland	8	6	2447
18	Odisha	48	22	14499
19	Rajasthan	32	21	12545
20	Sikkim	4	4	872
21	Tamil Nadu	11	4	1443
22	Telangana	13	10	5449
23	Tripura	2	1	256
24	Uttar Pradesh	51	35	20102
25	Uttarakhand	4	3	1603
26	West Bengal	19	13	7376
	Total	**380**	**261**	**145718**

District- wise sustainable job generated in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years:

Sl. No.	District	No. of Clusters	Functional Cluster	Total No. sustainable Job generated
1	East Godavari	3	3	2836
2	Guntur	1	1	1007
3	Vishakhapatnam	2	1	500
4	Vizianagaram	2	2	2009
5	YSR Kadapa	1	1	823
	Total	**10**	**8**	**7175**

OVERLOAD OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS

3175. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an operational overload of Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of ATCOs deployed per airport along with their working hours, airport-wise;

(c) the number of vacancies for ATCOs, airport-wise;

(d) whether the Government intends to develop a Fatigue Risk Management System for ATCOs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is a fact that excessive fatigue in ATCOs poses a direct and ongoing threat to airspace safety and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (e): Air Traffic is managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) through a total sanctioned strength of 5537 Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs). The deployment of Air Traffic Control Officers (ATCOs) is undertaken by AAI based on the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) - Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) on Watch Duty Time Limitations (WDTL) which is as per international norms and also as per air traffic volume at airports so as to ensure safe and efficient air traffic management.

The total vacancies of ATCOs is 1260 with 396 vacancies in Northern Region, 331vacancies in Southern Region, 286 vacancies in Western Region, 199 vacancies in Eastern Region and 48 vacancies in North-eastern Region.

Rule 116 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 mandates every holder of an ATCO's licence to follow the watch duty time limitations specified by the Director General of Civil Aviation. Accordingly, DGCA's CAR on WDTL, inter-alia, focuses on reducing fatigue among ATCOs by specifying limits on duty period, mandatory intervals and break periods, and has been implemented by AAI.

AUTHORISED PETROLEUM RETAIL OUTLETS

3176. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the islands of Chetlat, Kadmat, Kiltan, Agatti and Amini in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep are facing difficulties due to the absence of authorised petroleum retail outlets, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposals have been submitted by the Lakshadweep Administration or Oil Marketing Companies for establishing petroleum outlets in these islands;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of such proposals including approvals, land availability and expected timelines;

(d) whether the Government proposes to prioritise the establishment of petroleum outlets in these islands considering their essential role in

supporting transportation, fisheries, power generation and public services, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which petroleum outlets are likely to be commissioned in Chetlat, Kadmat, Kiltan, Agatti and Amini to ensure uninterrupted fuel supply to the residents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (e): Expansion of Retail Outlet (RO) network (in urban/rural) by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability of motor fuels such as petrol and diesel throughout the country. ROs are set up by Public Sector OMCs at identified locations based on field survey and feasibility studies. Locations having sufficient potential and which are economically viable are rostered in the Marketing Plans for setting up ROs. Procedure/Norms/Criteria for allotment of RO dealerships in the country are available at https://www.petrolpumpdealerchayan.in/petrol-2023/.

Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has intimated that it meets the MS/HSD requirements in Lakshadweep Islands through its four ROs situated at Kalepeni, Kavaratti, Andrott and Minicoy and two depots at Kavaratti and Minicoy.

IOCL had issued advertisement in 2023 for new retail outlets dealership across all five island- Chetlat, Kadmat, Kiltan, Agatti and Amini. IOCL has already issued Letter of intent for setting up of RO in Amini island. For Chetlat

and Kiltan islands, no application was received. For Kadmat, single application received was found ineligible. In case of Agatti, the first provisionally selected candidate has been found ineligible on scrutiny.

UNIFIED METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

FOR TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

3177. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the proposal to establish a Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) for Tiruchirappalli selected under the National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) has remained non-functional for the last several years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any funds, operational guidelines or legislative support have been provided to the State Government of Tamil Nadu to facilitate the setting up of UMTA for Tiruchirappalli and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken steps to coordinate with the State Government and local authorities to revive and operationalise the UMTA framework for Tiruchirappalli;

(d) if so, the current status of the proposal and the expected timeline for its implementation; and

(e) whether the Government would consider providing technical and financial assistance to expedite the formation of UMTA for Tiruchirappalli in view of its importance in improving urban mobility and integration of various

transport modes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) : Urban Transport is an integral part of Urban Development, which is a State subject. As such, initiatives for setting up of Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA), its execution etc., are taken by the respective cities/States/UTs. MoHUA, being the central line Ministry for urban transport matters, have notified National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP 2006) and circulated various guiding policy framework documents including draft bill for Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) for systematic planning and implementation of urban transport in sustainable manner.

EXPANSION OF CITY GAS DISTRIBUTION NETWORK IN KARNATAKA

3178. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

(a) the present status of the City Gas Distribution (CGD) network expansion across the country, State/UT-wise, particularly for the State of Karnataka;

(b) whether any subsidies or incentives are available or proposed for consumers switching from LPG to PNG, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which PNG is made available in all Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities for door-to-door gas supply through pipelines across the country, State/UT-wise, particularly in the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (c): Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections, establishment of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations and laying of pipeline infrastructure is part of the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network, which is carried out by the entities authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) as per their Minimum Work Programme (MWP) and techno-commercial feasibility. After completion of 12/12A CGD bidding round, PNGRB has authorized entities for the development of CGD network in 307 Geographical Areas (GAs), covering the entire mainland area (including the state of Karnataka) for the development of CGD network across the country including Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities. As per MWP targets, authorised entities have to provide 12,63,55,518 PNG Domestic (PNG(D)) connections, establish 18,336 CNG stations and lay 5,46,867 pipeline (inch-km) by September 2034 across the country. As on 30.09.2025, the authorized CGD entities have provided more than 1.55 crore PNG(D) connections, established 8,357 CNG stations and laid 6.20 lakh inch-km pipeline across the country. The GA wise details of CGD networkacross the country,including Karnataka as on 30.09.2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

No subsidy/incentive is currently being provided by Government for switching from LPG to PNG.No proposal in this regard is currently under consideration of Government.

STATEMENT

GA wise details of CGD network across the country (as on 30.09.2025)

S. No	Geographical Area/ CGD Networks	State/Union Territory	Authorized CGD Entity	Date of Authorization	Date of Target Completion	Domestic		CNG Stations		Pipeline Infrastructure-Inch KM	
						MWP Target	Achievements	MWP Target	Achievements	MWP Target	Total
1.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	GAIL Gas Limited	01-Jun-09	30-Jun-14	40000	32852	2	6	320	1128
2.	Kota	Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Gas Limited	01-Jun-09	30-Jun-14	100000	60956	6	12	344	2289
3.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	11-Jun-09	30-Jun-14	65000	22825	5	13	347	1838
4.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	12-Jun-09	30-Jun-14	50000	68504	9	13	622	1927
5.	Sonipat	Haryana	GAIL Gas Limited	12-Jun-09	30-Jun-14	60000	43474	3	29	329	2419

6.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	GAIL Gas Limited	12-Jun-09	30-Jun-14	125000	67938	5	23	643	5147
7.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT), Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	08-May-13	30-Jun-18	700000	31655	NA	35	1750	3457
8.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	08-May-13	30-Jun-18	225000	24421	NA	10	480	1608
9.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	Central UP Gas Limited	26-Feb-14	31-Mar-19	23706	27625	NA	10	72	370
10.	Jalandhar*	Punjab	Adani Total Gas Limited	06-Sep-13	30-Sep-18	187200	0	NA	9	23400	85
11.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	05-Mar-14	31-Mar-19	490000	78952	NA	41	8986	4949
12.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	17-Jan-14	31-Mar-19	368000	60881	NA	31	12856	3347

13.	Kutch (West)	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	19-Dec-14	31-Dec-19	166000	15733	NA	19	10271	1984
14.	Kutch (East)*	Gujarat	Jay Madhok Energy Private Limited led Consortium	12-Mar-15	31-Mar-20	142000	0	NA	0	44500	0
15.	Ludhiana*	Punjab	Jay Madhok Energy Private Limited led Consortium	25-Jun-15	30-Jun-20	298000	0	NA	3	26000	93
16.	Bengaluru Rural and Urban Districts	Karnataka	GAIL Gas Limited	18-Feb-15	31-Mar-20	131156	290911	NA	147	1582	5745
17.	Panipat District	Haryana	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	01-Apr-15	31-Mar-22	11782	17663	NA	19	650	1476
18.	Palghar District and Thane	Maharashtra	Gujarat Gas	01-Apr-15	31-Mar-22	51452	55628	NA	37	1800	2111

	Rural		Limited								
19.	Raigarh District (EAAA)	Maharashtra	Mahanagar Gas Limited	01-Apr-15	31-Mar-22	26476	98097	NA	67	1800	2542
20.	UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	Gujarat Gas Limited	01-Apr-15	31-Mar-22	3823	13948	NA	6	320	1486
21.	UT of Daman	Daman and Diu (UT)	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	01-Apr-15	31-Mar-22	2519	5353	NA	5	33	795
22.	Amritsar District	Punjab	Gujarat Gas Limited	05-May-15	30-Jun-22	24445	33206	NA	17	953	3384
23.	Pune District (EAAA)	Maharashtra	Torrent Gas Limited	18-May-15	30-Jun-22	52810	25698	NA	73	1800	2892
24.	Ernakulam District	Kerala	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	14-Oct-15	02-May-23	40701	42301	NA	21	1099	1937
25.	Udham Singh	Uttrakhand	Indian-Oil Adani Gas	28-Jul-15	30-Sep-22	15429	17960	NA	13	921	1936

	Nagar District		Private Limited								
26.	Haridwar District	Uttarakhand	Haridwar Natural Gas Limited	27-Jul-15	30-Sep-22	16905	25608	NA	12	830	1442
27.	East Godavari District (EAAA)	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Gas Private Limited	14-Aug-15	30-Sep-22	60934	49800	NA	16	1800	777
28.	West Godavari District	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Gas Private Limited	14-Aug-15	30-Sep-22	54576	51107	NA	16	1800	972
29.	Tumkur District	Karnataka	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	14-Aug-15	30-Sep-22	32004	32004	NA	11	1800	1694
30.	Krishna District (EAAA)	Andhra Pradesh	Megha City Gas Distribution Private	14-Sep-15	30-Sep-22	50837	29128	NA	33	1800	2901

			Limited								
31.	Dharwad District	Karnataka	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	14-Sep-15	30-Sep-22	19135	20538	NA	10	1520	1726
32.	Belgaum District	Karnataka	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	14-Sep-15	30-Sep-22	49193	33602	NA	16	1800	1628
33.	Bhatinda District	Punjab	Gujarat Gas Limited	10-May-16	30-Jun-23	13695	9069	NA	19	1209	1566
34.	Saharanpur District	Uttar Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	11-May-16	30-Jun-23	29883	29884	NA	18	1342	1429
35.	Amreli District	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	27-May-16	30-Jun-23	14742	18870	NA	15	1800	1958
36.	Patan District	Gujarat	Sabarmati Gas Limited	27-May-16	30-Jun-23	13382	24978	NA	25	1800	1984

37.	Dahej Vagra Taluka	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	06-Jun-16	30-Jun-23	1080	1660	NA	5	591	884
38.	Rupnagar District	Punjab	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	10-Jun-16	30-Jun-23	6782	9651	NA	19	650	763
39.	North Goa District	Goa	Goa Natural Gas Private Limited	24-Jun-16	30-Jun-23	9588	11490	NA	7	650	824
40.	Dahod District	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	27-Jun-16	30-Jun-23	16714	13736	NA	19	1309	1345
41.	Banaskantha District	Gujarat	IRM Energy Private Limited	01-Jul-16	30-Jun-23	28021	60835	NA	51	1800	2918
42.	Anand District (EAAA)	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	04-Jul-16	30-Sep-23	12650	46437	NA	29	680	3317
43.	Panchmahal District	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	04-Jul-16	30-Sep-23	15191	29346	NA	31	1189	2367
44.	Fatehgarh	Punjab	IRM Energy Private	05-Jul-16	30-Sep-23	5905	6767	NA	13	650	1447

	Sahib District		Limited								
45.	Yamunanagar District	Haryana	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	22-Jul-16	30-Sep-23	11771	11772	NA	15	650	1015
46.	Ratnagiri District	Maharashtra	Unison Enviro Private Limited	09-Aug-16	30-Sep-23	19856	23307	NA	29	1800	512
47.	Rewari District	Haryana	Indraprastha Gas Limited	19-Aug-16	30-Sep-23	8902	34104	NA	46	650	2676
48.	Dhar District	Madhya Pradesh	Naveriya Gas Private Limited	07-Nov-16	31-Dec-23	1061	1523	NA	4	1800	363
49.	Rohtak District	Haryana	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	09-Apr-18	30-Jun-25	10300	13254	NA	25	650	1387
50.	Ahmedabad District (EAAA)	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	22-06-2016 (New start	31-Mar-27	13050	24023	NA	29	1800	2325

				date 01.04.2022)							
51.	Solapur District	Maharashtra	IMC Limited	06-Mar-17	30-Jun-24	43658	42508	NA	27	1800	1131
52.	South Goa District	Goa	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	07-Feb-18	31-Mar-25	7592	8069	NA	8	698	941
53.	Karnal District	Haryana	Indraprastha Gas Limited	08-Feb-18	31-Mar-25	14604	37211	NA	30	896	1882
54.	Ambala and Kurukshetra Districts	Haryana	HPOIL Gas Private Limited	22-Feb-18	31-Mar-25	20624	21005	NA	31	1142	1875
55.	Kolhapur District	Maharashtra	HPOIL Gas Private Limited	06-Mar-18	31-May-25	38760	39436	NA	30	1800	1960
56.	Bulandshahr (part) District	Uttar Pradesh	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	06-Mar-18	31-Mar-25	16026	16050	NA	21	759	1115

57.	Bagpat District	Uttar Pradesh	Bagpat Green Energy Private Limited	28-Mar-18	31-Mar-25	10496	5445	NA	14	650	692
58.	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram Districts	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	01-03-2019 (New start date 01.07.2021)	31-Mar-30	929842	6282	211	23	2300	1448
59.	Cachar, Hailakandi and Karimganj Districts	Assam	Purba Bharati Gas Private Limited	27-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	95001	3751	21	1	751	3601
60.	Kamrup and Kamrup Metropolitan Districts	Assam	Purba Bharati Gas Private Limited	26-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	321001	6658	51	4	961	2251
61.	Aurangabad, Kaimur and Rohtas	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation	06-Sep-18	04-Feb-29	14271	5015	12	16	800	951

	Districts		Limited								
62.	Begusarai District	Bihar	Think Gas Begusarai Private Limited	20-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	169787	7372	25	10	762	714
63.	Gaya and Nalanda Districts	Bihar	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	20-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	37591	4613	46	25	1304	1327
64.	Diu and Gir Somnath Districts	Daman and Diu and Gujarat	IRM Energy Private Limited	25-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	91000	9605	35	18	188	1071
65.	Surendranagar District (EAAA) and Morbi District (EAAA)	Gujarat	Adani Total Gas Limited	17-Oct-18	31-Dec-28	87005	3380	20	16	839	1361
66.	Barwala and Ranpur Talukas	Gujarat	Adani Total Gas Limited	26-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	12098	170	4	5	209	225
67.	Navsari District	Gujarat	Adani Total	26-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	90191	6004	25	13	1010	957

	(EAAA), Surat District (EAAA), Tapi District (EAAA) and the Dangs District		Gas Limited								
68.	Junagadh District	Gujarat	Torrent Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	77400	14568	45	18	3186	2380
69.	Kheda District (EAAA) and Mahisagar District	Gujarat	Adani Total Gas Limited	28-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	175007	5550	30	28	1010	882
70.	Narmada (Rajpipla) District	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	06-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	1750	4789	4	10	55	348
71.	Porbandar District	Gujarat	Adani Total Gas Limited	26-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	60464	1857	12	10	704	355
72.	Panchkula District (EAAA), Sirmaur, Shimla and Solan (EAAA)	Haryana and Himachal Pradesh	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	13-Sep-18	30-Sep-30	32360	266	45	14	NA	207

	Districts										
73.	Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri and Mahendragarh Districts	Haryana	Adani Total Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	150464	5356	60	53	1010	1172
74.	Hisar District	Haryana	HCG (KCE) Private Limited	28-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	251370	900	46	31	1991	826
75.	Jhajjar District	Haryana	Haryana City Gas (KCE) Private Limited	07-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	138815	1729	46	37	1175	1203
76.	Sonipat District (EAAA) and Jind District	Haryana	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	26-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	98000	14753	38	47	1183	2453

77.	Nuh and Palwal Distircts	Haryana	Adani Total Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	181019	30203	60	44	803	2674
78.	Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Una Districts	Himachal Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	06-Sep-18	30-Sep-30	28170	11552	10	14	NA	969
79.	Bokaro, Hazaribagh and Ramgarh Districts	Jharkhand	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	06-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	79052	13583	99	26	1300	2028
80.	Giridih and Dhanbad Districts	Jharkhand	GAIL Gas Limited	06-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2021)	31-Mar-30	50000	12579	30	13	650	867
81.	Chitradurga and Davanagere Districts	Karnataka	Unison Enviro Private Limited	25-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	101000	19859	42	25	75	491

82.	Udupi District	Karnataka	Adani Total Gas Limited	13-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2021)	31-Mar-30	110099	0	11	11	569	515
83.	Ballari and Gadag Districts	Karnataka	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	24-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	53850	25364	24	38	1365	1454
84.	Bidar District	Karnataka	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	10-Aug-18	30-Sep-28	6200	6244	4	21	143	539
85.	Dakshina Kannada District*	Karnataka	GAIL Gas Limited	28-08-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	31-Mar-30	350000	46436	100	40	1250	1883
86.	Ramanagara District	Karnataka	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	28-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	113115	45714	37	22	354	874

87.	Kozhikode and Wayanad Districts	Kerala	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	14-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2021)	31-Mar-30	421277	10817	142	34	927	1630
88.	Malappuram District	Kerala	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	27-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2021)	31-Mar-30	338518	11651	130	33	1671	1312
89.	Kannur, Kasaragod and Mahe Districts	Kerala and Puducherry	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	14-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2021)	31-Mar-30	367176	12131	125	31	1103	1844
90.	Palakkad and Thrissur Districts	Kerala	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	26-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2021)	31-Mar-30	600000	21816	200	56	2126	2395
91.	Bhopal and Rajgarh	Madhya	Think Gas Bhopal	24-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	550222	39373	104	42	2508	3776

	Districts	Pradesh	Private Limited								
92.	Guna District	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	06-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	4900	1781	7	6	400	386
93.	Rewa District	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	06-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	7861	2830	18	8	950	805
94.	Satna and Shandol Districts	Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	06-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	15600	9611	8	27	196	699
95.	Ahmednagar and Aurangabad Districts	Maharashtra	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	28-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	708100	160726	106	112	2109	7160
96.	Valsad (EAAA), Dhule and Nashik Districts	Maharashtra and Gujarat	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	28-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	937965	225434	156	94	2181	4361
97.	Latur and	Maharashtra	Unison	24-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	9999	4630	30	41	10	330

	Osmanabad Districts		Enviro Private Limited								
98.	Sangli and Satara Districts	Maharashtra	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	28-Sep-18	30-Nov-28	376700	85391	64	76	2112	4472
99.	Sindhudurg District	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	06-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	25779	10320	25	15	759	846
100.	Angul and Dhekanal Districts	Odisha	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	10-08-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	22600	5458	21	13	1464	1460
101.	Sundargarh and Jharsuguda Districts	Odisha	GAIL Gas Limited	06-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	100000	15048	20	11	500	1080

102.	Balasore, Bhadrak and Mayurbhanj Districts	Odisha	Adani Total Gas Limited	14-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	150464	301	20	12	506	658
103.	Bargarh, Debagarh and Sambalpur Districts	Odisha	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	28-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	13910	7541	11	26	650	1157
104.	Ganjam, Nayagarh and Puri Districts	Odisha	GAIL Gas Limited	06-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	51000	7723	15	10	650	1113
105.	Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara Districts	Odisha	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	26-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	12550	9977	10	6	791	940
106.	Jajpur and Kendujhar	Odisha	Bharat Petroleum	26-09-2018 (New start	31-Mar-30	18200	10957	19	23	2442	2071

	Districts		Corporation Limited	date 01.01.2022)							
107.	Karaikal and Nagapattinam Districts	Puducherry and Tamil Nadu	Torrent Gas Limited	28-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	166644	567	27	8	495	374
108.	Puducherry District	Puducherry	East Coast Natural Gas Private Limited	28-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	31-Mar-30	275000	0	130	2	2100	414
109.	SAS Nagar District (EAAA), Patiala and Sangrur Districts	Punjab	Torrent Gas Limited	26-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	520200	12866	54	33	2610	2408
110.	Ludhiana District (EAAA), Barnala and Moga Districts	Punjab	Think Gas Ludhiana Private Limited	26-Oct-18	31-Dec-28	451317	16521	47	28	1486	4982

111.	Jalandhar District (EAAA), Kapurthala and SBS Nagar Districts	Punjab	Think Gas Ludhiana Private Limited	26-Oct-18	31-Dec-28	386147	15619	51	22	1029	2935
112.	Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Districts	Rajasthan	AGP CGD India Private Limited	28-Sep-18	30-Sep-30	551111	51004	80	43	NA	3554
113.	Alwar (Other than Bhiwadi) and Jaipur Districts	Rajasthan	Torrent Gas Jaipur Private Limited	27-08-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	31-Mar-30	1320000	13262	132	65	12030	4239
114.	Kota District (EAAA), Baran and Chittorgarh (Only Rawatbhata Taluka) Districts	Rajasthan	Torrent Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	60300	5114	27	18	3393	1398

115.	Bhilwara and Bundi Districts	Rajasthan	Adani Total Gas Limited	14-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	270056	3159	25	20	659	744
116.	Chittorgarh (Other than Rawatbhata Taluka) and Udaipur Districts	Rajasthan	Adani Total Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	400583	21956	70	41	1568	2248
117.	Dholpur District	Rajasthan	Dholpur CGD Private Limited	28-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	18000	2438	14	8	412	419
118.	Kanchipuram District	Tamil Nadu	AGP CGD India Private Limited	26-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	31-Mar-30	1151111	6692	111	49	668	2097
119.	Chennai and Tiruvallur Districts	Tamil Nadu	Torrent Gas Chennai Private Limited	07-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2020)	31-Mar-30	3300000	4229	222	79	6666	2690

120.	Coimbatore District	Tamil Nadu	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	12-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	31-Mar-30	912783	39235	273	42	2500	3074
121.	Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts	Tamil Nadu	Adani Total Gas Limited	13-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	31-Mar-30	300089	204	40	23	839	172
122.	Ramanathapuram District	Tamil Nadu	AGP CGD India Private Limited	26-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	41311	4871	11	8	251	460
123.	Salem District	Tamil Nadu	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	12-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	31-Mar-30	337062	4962	158	26	1368	706
124.	Tiruppur District	Tamil Nadu	Adani Total Gas Limited	13-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022	31-Mar-30	375005	1003	75	34	829	600

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125.	Bhadradri Kothagudem and Khamman Districts	Telangana	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	20-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	99999	1912	12	12	800	572
126.	Jagtial, Peddapalli, Karimnagar and Rajanna Sircilla Districts	Telangana	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	12-Sep-2018 (New start date 01-Jan-2020)	31-Dec-29	5731	818	5	9	520	392
127.	Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Mahabubabad, Warangal Urban and Warangal Rural Districts	Telangana	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	24-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	99999	3982	12	10	800	453
128.	Medak, Siddipet and	Telangana	Torrent Gas	13-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	310770	2422	54	18	5076	2131

	Sangareddy Districts		Limited								
129.	Medchal-Malkajgiri, Ranga Reddy and Vikarabad Districts	Telangana	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	14-Nov-18	31-Dec-28	415000	5954	110	27	2020	2205
130.	Nalgonda Suryapet and Yadadri Bhuvanagiri Districts	Telangana	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	13-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	350000	5725	75	21	1500	1234
131.	Gomati District	Tripura	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	28-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	11514	1046	6	9	170	224
132.	West Tripura (EAAA) District	Tripura	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	28-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	15800	17558	6	8	60	484

133.	Bulandshahr District (EAAA), Aligarh and Hathras Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	24-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	143404	6206	46	28	1662	1553
134.	Allahabad District (EAAA), Bhadohi and Kaushambi Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	13-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	58658	8042	24	20	680	1394
135.	Amethi, Pratapgarh and Raebareli Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	10-Aug-18	30-Sep-28	18169	6530	20	35	385	530
136.	Auraiya, Kanpur Dehat and Etawah Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	118800	14092	27	39	1602	2325
137.	Faizabad and Sultanpur Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Green Gas Limited	24-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	4000	2005	4	10	350	1024

138.	Gorakhpur, Sant Kabir Nagar and Kushinagar Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	13-09-2018 (New start date 01-10-2019)	30-Sep-29	178200	13802	36	32	5814	2363
139.	Meerut District (EAAA), Muzaffarnagar and Shamli Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Indraprastha Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	105543	64360	36	44	1755	5088
140.	Moradabad (EAAA) District	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	154800	13250	27	21	792	2040
141.	Unnao (EAAA) District	Uttar Pradesh	Green Gas Limited	24-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	3000	663	2	3	150	229
142.	Dehradun District	Uttrakhand	GAIL Gas Limited	12-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	300001	36530	50	15	900	1584
143.	Burdwan	West	Indian-Oil Adani Gas	28-09-2018 (New start	31-Mar-30	247852	12458	80	25	2230	1913

	District	Bengal	Private Limited	date 01.01.2022)							
144.	Anantapur and YSR (Kadapa) Districts	Andhra Pradesh	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	30-Jun-29	1001101	11160	134	28	3289	3306
145.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District	Andhra Pradesh	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	30-Jun-29	852111	6526	81	20	1468	1072
146.	Chittoor, Kolar and Vellore Districts	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-04-2019 (New start date 01.04.2022)	31-Mar-30	2295933	17940	251	49	1731	4010
147.	Araria, Purnia, Katihar and Kishanganj Districts	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	305200	14978	79	11	910	1542
148.	Arwal, Jehanabad,	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation	29-Mar-19	05-Aug-29	80636	16825	50	13	1023	2491

	Bhojpur and Buxar Districts		Limited								
149.	Khagaria, Saharsa and Madhepura Districts	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	24730	4357	9	6	374	716
150.	Lakhisarai, Munger and Bhagalpur Districts	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	05-Aug-29	54471	12861	16	10	1625	1799
151.	Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Saran and Samastipur Districts	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	05-Aug-29	1006975	53690	222	47	2838	7087
152.	Nawada and Koderma Districts	Bihar and Jharkhand	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	13632	2876	21	5	527	492

153.	Sheikhpura, Jamui and Deoghar Districts	Bihar and Jharkhand	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	05-Aug-29	37441	10014	16	6	1564	2349
154.	Kaithal District	Haryana	Indraprastha Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	99144	41904	27	16	810	2313
155.	Sirsa, Fatehabad and Mansa (Punjab) Districts	Haryana and Punjab	Gujarat Gas Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.07.2021)	31-Mar-30	500001	2896	54	28	1500	961
156.	Chatra and Palamu Districts	Jharkhand	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	10821	3676	4	10	100	325
157.	Seraikela-Kharsawan District	Jharkhand	GAIL Gas Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	220001	13877	41	17	601	1009

158.	West Singhbhum District	Jharkhand	GAIL Gas Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	6028	125	5	2	100	0
159.	Bagalkot, Koppal and Raichur Districts	Karnataka	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	30-Jun-29	586121	4199	114	26	1979	1849
160.	Chikkamagalur u, Hassan and Kodagu Districts	Karnataka	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	30-Jun-29	928651	340	121	22	1187	972
161.	Kalaburagi and Vijayapura Districts	Karnataka	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	30-Jun-29	526551	583	62	22	1395	1121
162.	Mysuru, Mandya and Chamarajanag ar Districts	Karnataka	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	30-Jun-29	1354714	3411	171	31	1293	2727

163.	Uttara Kannada, Haveri and Shivamogga Districts	Karnataka	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	30-Jun-29	899311	805	126	27	1993	1124
164.	Alapuzzha, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram Districts	Kerala	AGP City Gas Private Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	1851111	51561	291	47	1851	4194
165.	Ashoknagar District	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	3885	1804	9	3	158	295
166.	Gwalior (EAAA) District and Sheopur District	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan State Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	167756	700	26	6	2278	0
167.	Morena District	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	8160	4098	8	7	138	390
168.	Raisen, Shajapur and	Madhya	GAIL Gas	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	400001	8463	65	30	551	699

	Sehore Districts	Pradesh	Limited								
169.	Shivpuri District	Madhya Pradesh	Think Gas Bhopal Private Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	27229	3126	11	6	60	227
170.	Sidhi and Singrauli Districts	Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	20800	9641	11	12	600	940
171.	Ujjain (EAAA) District, Dewas (EAAA) District and Indore (EAAA) District	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	484500	2115	42	24	1800	1445
172.	Anuppur, Bilaspur and Korba Districts	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	Adani Total Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	77033	0	20	9	1289	506

173.	Jhabua, Banswara, Ratlam and Dungarpur Districts	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Gujarat Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	450000	1250	54	33	2100	1441
174.	Jhansi (EAAA) District, Bhind, Jalaun, Lalitpur and Datia Districts	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	Adani Total Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	110099	105	29	20	1568	359
175.	Ferozepur, Faridkot and Sri Muktsar Sahib Districts	Punjab	Gujarat Gas Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.07.2021)	31-Mar-30	350004	3555	45	28	1200	1852
176.	Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts	Punjab	Gujarat Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	600123	6680	81	40	1800	2990
177.	Ajmer, Pali and Rajsamand Districts	Rajasthan	Indraprastha Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	1000944	265423	198	83	1944	8709

178.	Jalore and Sirohi Districts	Rajasthan	Gujarat Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	400008	9599	30	32	1800	2141
179.	Azamgarh, Mau and Ballia Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	29-03-2019 (New Start Date 01.10.2019)	30-Sep-29	100800	12219	40	27	1008	1557
180.	Bareilly (EAAA) District, Pilibhit and Rampur Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	145000	15148	140	66	1200	1868
181.	Basti and Ambedkarnagar Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	29-03-2019 (New Start Date 01.10.2019)	30-Sep-29	35100	7568	18	16	207	807
182.	Farrukhabad, Etah and Hardoi Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	98000	17137	75	58	1200	1592

183.	Gonda and Barabanki Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	111600	8007	36	27	756	1850
184.	Jaunpur and Ghazipur Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	30-Jun-29	77033	6428	38	17	875	1094
185.	Kanpur (EAAA) District, Fatehpur and Hamirpur Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Indraprastha Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	144000	52627	45	30	1170	4122
186.	Mainpuri and Kannauj Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	60000	15391	45	37	972	1690
187.	Mirzapur, Chandauli and Sonbhadra Districts	Uttar Pradesh	GAIL Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	151001	10213	51	28	400	998

188.	Shahjahanpur and Budaun Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	125000	18190	75	45	950	1421
189.	Bijnor and Nainital Districts	Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-31	300000	17957	91	37	NA	2477
190.	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Uttar Dinajpur Districts	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-31	690000	7215	125	21	NA	1455
191.	Howrah (EAAA) District and Hoogly (EAAA) District	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Mar-30	575000	6523	100	30	900	906
192.	Nadia (EAAA) District and North 24 Parganas	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022	31-Mar-30	625000	11324	110	30	1543	1291

	(EAAA) District			)							
193.	South 24 Parganas (EAAA) District	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	300000	207	65	18	1552	454
194.	Kurnool, Guntur, and Prakasam districts	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	15-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	4499311	709	301	36	1412	495
195.	Nagaon, Morigaon, Hojai, Karbi Anglong, West Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts	Assam	Adani Total Gas Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2023)	31-Dec-30	481962	0	78	8	1962	0
196.	Lakhimpur, Dhemaji , Darrang, Udalgiri, Sonitpur and Biswanath	Assam	North East Distribution Company Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2022)	30-Sep-30	346000	0	166	1	2288	788

	Chariali districts										
197.	Kokrajhar, Dhubri, South Salmara-Mankachar and Goalpara districts	Assam	Adani Total Gas Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2023)	30-Jun-31	311962	0	62	5	962	138
198.	Baksa, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Chirang, Nalbari and Bajali districts	Assam	Adani Total Gas Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2023)	30-Jun-31	481962	0	78	8	878	21
199.	Darbhanga, Madhubani, Supaul, Sitamarhi and Sheohar districts	Bihar	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	15-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	1010999	43237	50	24	2895	3134
200.	Gopalganj, Siwan, West	Bihar and Uttar	Bharat Petroleum	04-May-22	30-Jun-30	1010999	38632	67	27	4141	2184

	Champaran, East Champaran and Deoria districts	Pradesh	Corporation Limited								
201.	Baloda Bazar, Gariyaband and Raipur districts	Chhattisgarh	HCG Raipur Private Limited	18-02-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2024)	30-Jun-32	1506000	0	606	7	5060	623
202.	Kabirdham, Raj Nandgaon and Kanker districts	Chhattisgarh	Adani Total Gas Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2024)	31-Dec-31	311962	0	78	9	1962	33
203.	Mungeli, Bemetara, Durg, Balod and Dhamtari districts	Chhattisgarh	Adani Total Gas Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2024)	31-Dec-31	1111962	0	178	18	1962	146
204.	Jashpur, Raigarh,	Chhattisgar	Adani Total	15-03-2022 (New Start	31-Mar-32	881162	0	162	6	1962	10

	Janjgir-Champa and Mahasamund districts	h	Gas Limited	date 01.04.2024)							
205.	Mandi, Kullu, Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti districts	Himachal Pradesh	Gasonet Services (HP) Limited	29-Mar-22	31-Mar-32	252000	0	45	3	NA	0
206.	Kangra and Chamba districts	Himachal Pradesh	Consortium of THINK Gas Distribution Private Limited, Think Gas Investment Pte. Ltd. and Think Gas Investment Pte. II Ltd	15-Mar-22	31-Mar-32	300109	0	41	3	NA	6
207.	Jammu,	UT of	Indian Oil	15-03-2022	30-Sep-34	1452352	0	121	3	NA	0

	Udhampur, Reasi, Samba and Kathua districts	Jammu and Kashmir	Corporation Limited	(New Start date 01.10.2024)							
208.	Gumla, Latehar, Lohardaga, Simdega, Garhwa and Khunti districts	Jharkhand	Adani Total Gas Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2023)	30-Sep-31	161978	0	62	13	978	44
209.	Chikkaballapur district	Karnataka	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	15-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	382500	0	81	5	999	378
210.	Idukki, Kottayam and Pattanamtitta districts	Kerala	Sholagasco Private Limited	15-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	1080928	0	325	17	1342	0
211.	Agar Malwa, Neemuch, Mandsaur and	Madhya Pradesh and	Megha City Gas Distribution	15-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	540000	0	126	7	3060	229

	Jhalawar districts	Rajasthan	Private Limited								
212.	Burhanpur, Khandwa, Khargone and Harda districts	Madhya Pradesh	Adani Total Gas Limited	09-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	511978	0	119	30	1578	58
213.	Tikamgarh, Niwari, Chattarpur and Panna districts	Madhya Pradesh	Adani Total Gas Limited	09-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	191978	0	47	12	1478	43
214.	Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni and Balaghat districts	Madhya Pradesh	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	09-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2023)	30-Sep-31	400500	154	171	8	2088	19
215.	Damoh, Jabalpur, Katni, Mandla, Umaria and Dindori districts	Madhya Pradesh	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2023)	30-Jun-31	1530000	0	171	7	6507	0

216.	Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Sagar and Vidisha districts	Madhya Pradesh	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	09-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2023)	30-Sep-31	663300	0	207	7	3600	0
217.	Buldana, Nanded and Parbhani districts	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2024)	30-Jun-32	2007730	0	325	31	2600	322
218.	Beed, Jalgaon and Jalna districts	Maharashtra	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2023)	30-Sep-31	2309973	0	151	11	1188	173
219.	Akola, Hingoli and Washim districts	Maharashtra	Adani Total Gas Limited	09-03-2022 (New Start date 01.04.2024)	31-Mar-32	511962	0	101	17	1962	326
220.	Amravati and Yavatmal	Maharashtra	Adani Total	15-03-2022 (New Start	30-Jun-32	901962	0	162	19	2562	429

	districts		Gas Limited	date 01.07.2024)							
221.	Chandrapur and Wardha districts	Maharashtra	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2023)	30-Sep-31	909000	0	117	8	3060	3
222.	Nagpur district	Maharashtra	HCG Nagpur Private Limited	18-02-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2024)	30-Jun-32	1965000	0	756	27	7221	658
223.	Bhandara, Gondiya and Garchiroli districts	Maharashtra	Adani Total Gas Limited	09-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2024)	30-Jun-32	361962	0	78	12	1562	62
224.	Alirajpur, Nandurbar and Barwani	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	Adani Total Gas Limited	09-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	221962	78	62	17	662	3

	districts										
225.	Koraput, Malkangiri, and Nabarangpur districts	Odisha	Adani Total Gas Limited	09-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2024)	31-Dec-31	151968	0	38	3	968	0
226.	Gajapati, Kandhamal, Boudh and Sonepur districts	Odisha	GAIL Gas Limited	28-Feb-22	31-Mar-30	30001	944	30	3	900	55
227.	Rayagada, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Nuapada districts	Odisha	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2024)	31-Dec-31	303030	26	63	3	2520	49
228.	Pathankot district	Punjab	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2025)	30-Sep-33	262740	0	51	4	151	0

229.	Tarn Taran district	Punjab	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	10-May-22	30-Jun-30	243000	0	72	6	999	173
230.	Fazilka (except area already authorized), Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts	Punjab and Rajasthan	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	04-May-22	30-Jun-30	752999	24015	49	30	3308	1654
231.	Bikaner and Churu districts	Rajasthan	Gasonet Services (RJ) Limited	15-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	900000	0	81	10	1800	68
232.	Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Nagaur districts	Rajasthan	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.04.2023)	31-Mar-31	2087645	6247	171	43	1200	860
233.	Dausa, Karauli, Sawai	Rajasthan	Hindustan Petroleum	15-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	707000	5175	124	45	3988	1428

	Madhopur and Tonk districts		Corporation Limited								
234.	Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts	Tamil Nadu	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2023)	31-Dec-30	1619227	1778	201	17	1201	558
235.	Tiruvannamalai , Villupuram and Kallakkurichi districts	Tamil Nadu	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	09-03-2022 (New Start date 01.04.2023)	31-Mar-31	1323000	0	99	8	2520	58
236.	Ariyalur and Perambalur districts	Tamil Nadu	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.04.2023)	31-Mar-31	419400	0	63	5	1530	117
237.	Namakkal and Tiruchirapalli districts	Tamil Nadu	IRM Energy Private Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.04.2024	31-Mar-32	1774000	1066	290	34	1450	634

				)							
238.	Pudukottai, Sivaganga and Thanjavur districts	Tamil Nadu	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2023)	30-Jun-31	1400004	0	216	6	6498	189
239.	Madurai, Theni and Virudhnagar districts	Tamil Nadu	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2023)	31-Dec-30	2846696	2237	201	22	2001	774
240.	Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi, Tiruneveli Kattabo and Tenkasi districts	Tamil Nadu	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2023)	31-Dec-30	2939842	2201	251	15	2001	796
241.	Dindigul and Karur districts	Tamil Nadu	Megha City Gas Distribution Private	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2023	31-Dec-30	1008000	0	135	3	3510	99

			Limited	)							
242.	The Nilgiris and Erode districts	Tamil Nadu	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	15-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	884777	35986	201	56	1316	1100
243.	Nizamabad, Adilabad, Nirmal, Mancherial Kumuram Bheem Asifabad and Kamareddy districts	Telangana	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2024)	30-Sep-32	1286333	0	351	29	2500	862
244.	Jogulamba Gadwal, Nagarkurnool, Mahabubnagar , Narayanpet, Wanaparthy and Yadgir districts	Telangana and Karnataka	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	15-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	1299996	133	270	13	4545	414

245.	South Tripura and Sepahijala district	Tripura	North East Distribution Company Limited	15-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	96000	0	46	3	844	0
246.	Dhalai, North Tripura, Unakoti and Khowai	Tripura	North East Distribution Company Limited	15-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	116000	0	66	2	552	0
247.	Amroha (except area already authorized) and Sambhal (except area already authorized) districts	Uttar Pradesh	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	04-May-22	30-Jun-30	657000	0	99	9	1440	36
248.	Kasganj district	Uttar Pradesh	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	04-May-22	30-Jun-30	252000	0	45	4	1530	0

249.	Purulia and Bankura districts	West Bengal	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	15-Mar-22	31-Mar-30	555999	35573	27	30	1211	1093
250.	East Mednipore, West Mednipore and Jhargram districts	West Bengal	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2023)	30-Jun-31	3734901	0	131	6	1500	131
251.	Alipurduar and Koch Bihar	West Bengal	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2022)	30-Sep-30	251999	30768	19	14	706	858
252.	Banda, Chitrakoot and Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh	Indraprastha Gas Limited	13-Apr-22	30-Jun-30	150006	33358	102	31	2325	2063
253.	Pauri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag and Tehri	Uttarakhand	Gasonet Services (UK) Limited	27-May-22	30-Jun-32	351000	1	63	3	NA	0

	Garhwal districts										
254.	Pithoragarh, Champawat, Almora, Chamoli and Bageshwar districts	Uttarakhand	Gasonet Services (UK) Limited	11-May-22	30-Jun-32	405000	0	72	1	NA	0
255.	Faridabad-2	Haryana	Adani Total Gas Limited	25-Apr-23	30-Jun-28	403853	155540	NA	34	673	5449
256.	Patna District	Bihar	GAIL (India) Limited	07-Mar-18	31-Mar-25	50154	89618	NA	34	2445	2231
257.	East Singhbhum District	Jharkand	GAIL (India) Limited	07-Mar-18	31-Mar-25	24278	58124	NA	14	1282	905
258.	Ranchi District	Jharkand	GAIL (India) Limited	07-Mar-18	31-Mar-25	29962	76153	NA	23	1800	1903
259.	Khordha District	Odisha	GAIL (India) Limited	07-Mar-18	31-Mar-25	26900	74667	NA	20	1513	1433

260.	Cuttack District	Odisha	GAIL (India) Limited	07-Mar-18	31-Mar-25	28959	35976	NA	13	1416	798
261.	Varanasi District	Uttar Pradesh	GAIL (India) Limited	07-Mar-18	31-Mar-25	40211	112611	NA	41	1899	2885
262.	Khurja	Uttar Pradesh	Adani Total Gas Limited	04-Dec-12	31-Dec-17	25100	14679	NA	10	260	1571
263.	Surat, Bharuch, Ankleshwar	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	08-Nov-12	31-Dec-15	576000	895145	NA	119	4750	22820
264.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	30-Nov-12	31-Dec-17	127000	37840	NA	8	654	2247
265.	Nadiad	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	01-Oct-13	31-Dec-18	129737	79794	NA	31	668	5447
266.	Navsari	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	01-Oct-13	31-Dec-18	115093	128125	NA	27	593	7343
267.	Rajkot	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	01-Oct-13	31-Dec-18	409105	403415	NA	90	2105	15710
268.	Surendranagar	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	01-Oct-13	31-Dec-18	112728	34361	NA	29	580	3932

269.	Ahmedabad City and Daskroi Area	Gujarat	Adani Total Gas Limited	28-Nov-13	31-Dec-16	599698	729060	NA	86	3086	8410
270.	Hazira	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	17-Jul-14	30-Sep-17	5481	42990	NA	1	44	430
271.	Valsad	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	20-Jan-15	31-Mar-22	115095	149210	NA	28	802	9754
272.	Anand area including Kanjari and Vadtal Villages (in Kheda District)	Gujarat	Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Limited	12-May-15	NA	NA	53625	NA	14	NA	5169
273.	Bhiwadi (in Alwar District)	Rajasthan	Haryana City Gas Distribution (Bhiwadi) Limited	01-Aug-18	30-Sep-25	27207	6514	NA	5	218	1177
274.	Gurugram-2	Haryana	Haryana City Gas Distribution	25-Apr-23	30-Jun-28	317637	59731	NA	54	482	4046

			Limited								
275.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi (UT)	Indraprastha Gas Limited	09-Jan-09	31-Mar-12	237000	1780560	NA	510	1100	28896
276.	Mumbai and Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	Mahanagar Gas Limited	21-Jan-09	31-Mar-12	406000	1422405	NA	152	NA	9690
277.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	Central UP Gas Limited	22-Apr-09	30-Jun-14	27500	57671	NA	23	356	2077
278.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Central UP Gas Limited	22-Apr-09	30-Jun-14	70035	130516	NA	59	569	4249
279.	Pune City including Pimpri - Chichwad and adjoining contigeneous areas Hinjewadi, Chakan,	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	01-Jun-09	30-Jun-14	72000	805864	NA	124	1313	8337

	Talegaon										
280.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	28-Jul-09	30-Sep-14	97267	66540	NA	29	635	1336
281.	Thane urban and adjoining Municipalities	Maharashtra	Mahanagar Gas Limited	04-Aug-09	31-Mar-14	225000	1374567	NA	171	1675	10320
282.	Indore (including Ujjain City)	Madhya Pradesh	Aavantika Gas Limited	31-Aug-09	31-Mar-14	50000	127153	NA	87	530	4762
283.	Hyderabad	Telangana	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	09-Oct-09	23-Sep-14	266000	236046	NA	91	4042	3339
284.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Green Gas Limited	12-Nov-09	31-Mar-14	22000	117415	NA	31	388	5071
285.	Gandhinagar Mehsana Sabarkantha	Gujarat	Sabarmati Gas Limited	16-Dec-09	31-Mar-14	99000	316410	NA	136	1913	18067
286.	Gwalior	Madhya	Aavantika	04-Jan-10	11-Dec-14	44000	64110	NA	33	180	1398

		Pradesh	Gas Limited								
287.	Firozabad (Taj Trapezium Zone)	Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan	GAIL Gas Limited	26-Sep-11	25-Aug-14	24000	26834	NA	51	1010	2759
288.	Kolkata Municipal Corporation and Parts of Adjoining Districts	West Bengal	Bengal Gas Company Limited	02-02-2016 (New start date 01.01.2022)	31-Dec-26	1417959	5337	NA	28	7296	3593
289.	Upper Assam	Assam	Assam Gas Company Limited	06-Feb-15	NA	NA	60238	NA	10	NA	19949
290.	Agartala	Tripura	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	24-Feb-15	NA	NA	48883	NA	6	NA	1476
291.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Green Gas Limited	15-Mar-16	31-Mar-23	494186	131923	NA	47	2543	5691

292.	Vadodara	Gujarat	Vadodara Gas Limited	27-Oct-16	31-Dec-19	448495	278916	NA	48	643	8062
293.	Ghaziabad and Hapur Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Indraprastha Gas Limited	11-Oct-19	31-Dec-26	324792	401459	NA	79	1920	9987
294.	Noida (including Greater Noida)	Uttar Pradesh	Indraprastha Gas Limited	25-Apr-23	30-Jun-28	499144	422245	NA	75	664	9985
295.	Lakhimpur Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraich, Shrawasti, Balrampur, Siddharth Nagar and Maharajganj districts	Uttar Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	08-Jun-22	30-Jun-30	5069648	60530	421	118	5060	1977
296.	Banka (Bihar), Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Pakur and Sahibganj	Bihar and Jharkhand	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	14-Jun-22	30-Jun-30	1476189	1225	99	20	2007	1362

	districts										
297.	Birbhum, Murshidabad, Maldah and Dakshin Dinajpur districts	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	17-Jun-22	30-Jun-30	6210189	4260	162	16	1845	1564
298.	Koriya, Surajpur, Balrampur and Surguja districts	Chhattisgarh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	14-Jun-22	30-Jun-30	259496	15401	54	14	1335	764
299.	Kondagaon, Bastar, Sukma, Narayanpur, Bijapur and Dantewada districts	Chhattisgarh	GAIL Gas Limited	13-Jun-22	30-Jun-30	70031	76	32	2	511	0
300.	Yanam	Puducherry	HCG Yanam Private	08-Aug-22	30-Sep-30	51000	0	51	8	133	89

			Limited								
301.	Mizoram State	Mizoram	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	19-Apr-24	30-Jun-32	291562	0	75	0	1002	0
302.	Arunachal Pradesh State	Arunachal Pradesh	Consortium of BPCL and OIL India Ltd	19-Apr-24	30-Jun-32	19000	0	26	0	150	0
303.	Meghalaya State	Meghalaya	Consortium of HCG (KCE) Private Limited and Others	19-Apr-24	30-Jun-32	356000	0	314	4	2105	0
304.	Manipur State	Manipur	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	22-Apr-24	30-Jun-32	100439	0	39	0	180	0
305.	Nagaland State	Nagaland	HPOIL Gas Private	19-Apr-24	30-Jun-32	356589	0	63	0	189	0

			Limited								
306.	Sikkim State	Sikkim	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	19-Apr-24	30-Jun-32	177399	0	45	0	657	0
307.	Anantnag, Bandipora, Baramulla, Budgam, Doda, Ganderbal, Kargil, Kishtwar, Kulgam, Kupwara, Leh, Poonch, Pulwama, Rajouri, Ramban, Shopian, Shrinagar	Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	19-Apr-24	30-Jun-32	30804	0	23	0	360	0
Total (A) - CGD Networks authorized by PNGRB						**12,63,55,818**	**1,55,60,920**	**18,336**	**8,357**	**5,46,867**	**6,20,428**

(*Source: PNGRB*)

FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND BORDER AREA PROGRAMME

3179. SHRIMATI BAG MITALI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government maintains data on flood-related damage to crops, land and loss of life in West Bengal during the last eleven years and if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether it is true that no funds were released by the Union Government for the Ghatal Master Plan upto December, 2023 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocation of funds under the Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP) since its inception, year and State-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Crop, land and life damage data of State due to floods is not maintained centrally. Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and also promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. Ghatal Master Plan has not been included under Flood Management Programme (FMP) component of Flood Management and Border Area Programme (FMBAP) for not fulfilling the criteria for inclusion, namely, 'Projects from only those States may be included who have

implemented Flood Plain Zoning (FPZ) either through a legislation or through an appropriate Executive Order'.

(c): The State-wise details of funds released under Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP) is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

(A) State-wise approved Projects and Central Assistance released under Flood Management Programme (FMP) component of FMBAP since XI Plan in Rs. Crore:

S. No.	State	Total Projects included during XI + XII Plan	Estimated Cost	Funds Released (XI + XII Plan)	Total Projects included during 2017-26	Estimated Cost	Total Projects approved since XI Plan	Estimated Cost	Total CA released since inception upto March, 2025
1	Arunachal Pradesh	21	224.69	169.6	2	170.52	23	395.21	213.28
2	Assam	141	2383.11	813.75	1	125.21	142	2508.32	1582.54
3	Bihar	47	1818.05	907.82	2	288.07	49	2106.12	924.40
4	Chhattisgarh	3	31.13	19.32			3	31.13	19.32
5	Goa	2	22.73	11.98			2	22.73	11.98
6	Gujarat	2	19.79	2			2	19.79	2.00
7	Haryana	1	173.75	46.91			1	173.75	46.91
8	Himachal Pradesh	7	1364.94	387.85	1	145.73	8	1510.67	862.74
9	Jammu and Kashmir	43	970.69	422.52	1	1623.4	44	2594.12	805.27
10	Jharkhand	3	39.3	22.71			3	39.3	22.71
11	Karnataka	3	59.46	23.8			3	59.46	23.80
12	Kerala	4	279.74	118.9			4	279.74	137.95
13	Manipur	22	109.34	90.7	1	460.43	23	569.77	380.71
14	Meghalaya	0	0	3.81			0	0	3.81

15	Mizoram	2	9.13	16.41			2	9.13	16.88
16	Nagaland	17	123.87	83.13			17	123.87	94.84
17	Odisha	68	231.32	101.12			68	231.32	119.42
18	Puducherry	1	139.67	7.5			1	139.67	7.50
19	Punjab	5	153.4	40.43			5	153.4	40.43
20	Sikkim	45	366.32	91.84			45	366.32	91.84
21	Tamilnadu	5	635.54	59.82			5	635.54	59.82
22	Tripura	11	26.57	23.62			11	26.57	23.62
23	Uttar Pradesh	29	959.27	401.91			29	959.27	470.19
24	Uttarakhand	22	835.54	203.61			22	835.54	246.59
25	West Bengal	18	2261.02	802.01			18	2261.02	1051.96
	Total	**522**	**13238.4**	**4873.07**	**8**	**2813.4**	**530**	**16051.76**	**7260.51**

(B) State-wise approved Projects and Central Assistance released under River Management Activities and Works related to Border Areas (RMBA) component of FMBAP since Plan XI in Rs. Crore

S. No	State	Total XI andXII Plan	Total fund released up to March, 2025 in Rs. Crore
1	Bihar	260.04	732.15
2	UP	59.84	387.26
3	Tripura	41.054	41.05
4	West Bengal	164.49	237.93
5	JandK	9.98	25.91
6	Punjab	14.95	27.08
7	Puducherry	13.26	13.26
8	Uttarakhand		12.50
	Total	**563.614**	**1477.15**

ROLE OF STATE GOVERNMENTS AND ULBs IN PM SVANIDHI SCHEME

3180. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) the role of State Governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in identification of beneficiaries, verification of applications and facilitation of loan disbursal under the PM SVANidhi scheme;

(b) the total number of new beneficiaries registered under the restructured scheme since its launch;

(c) the number of beneficiaries who have successfully availed the second loan and the total number to whom UPI-linked RuPay Credit Cards have

been issued or disbursed under the scheme;

(d) the details of the number of street vendors registered as beneficiaries under the scheme along with the total amount sanctioned and disbursed to all beneficiaries, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the number of lending institutions including Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Small Finance Banks, Cooperative Banks, NBFCs and MFIs functioning in Odisha, district-wise?

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

(a): Identification of street vendors is undertaken by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) either through:

i. surveys conducted under the provisions of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, or

ii. verification after receipt of the Letter of Recommendation (LoR)-cum-Loan Application on the PM SVANidhi portal.

After successful verification, the street vendor is issued a Certificate of Vending (CoV), Identity Card, or Letter of Recommendation (LoR). Once the LoR is approved, the loan application is forwarded to the lending institutions for sanction and disbursement of loans to eligible street vendors. ULBs play a facilitative role by mobilising new street vendors, providing handholding support in filling loan applications, coordinating with banks to ensure timely sanction and disbursement of loans etc.

The State/UT Governments regularly monitor and review the performance of ULBs and lending institutions under the scheme.

(b): As on 19th November, 2025, 79,396 new beneficiaries have been issued loans under the restructured scheme approved on 27th August, 2025.

(c): Since the inception of scheme till 19th November 2025, 24.69 lakh street vendors have availed the second loan under the scheme. No UPI-linked RuPay Credit Cards have been issued to street vendors under the scheme.

(d): A statement showing the total number of street vendor beneficiaries under the scheme along with the total amount sanctioned and disbursed to all beneficiaries, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(e): A statement showing the number of lending institutions including Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Small Finance Banks, Cooperative Banks, NBFCs and MFIs functioning in Odisha, district-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of the number of street vendors registered as beneficiaries under the scheme along with the total amount sanctioned and disbursed to all beneficiaries:

(As on 19.11.2025)

S. No.	State/UT Name	Number of Beneficiaries	Loan amount sanctioned (in ₹ Cr.)	Loan Amount disbursed (in ₹ Cr.)
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	549	2.17	2.02
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,68,936	971.91	886.60
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4,814	13.64	12.93
4	Assam	1,22,319	292.60	279.56
5	Bihar	1,29,139	226.99	216.31

6	Chandigarh	5,025	14.97	14.67
7	Chhattisgarh	92,323	213.47	198.56
8	Delhi	1,92,784	334.94	311.46
9	Goa	1,619	5.50	5.19
10	Gujarat	4,83,668	1,129.23	1,091.79
11	Haryana	1,69,900	305.82	282.57
12	Himachal Pradesh	5,480	20.54	19.74
13	Jammu And Kashmir	17,315	50.83	48.18
14	Jharkhand	86,036	162.25	151.47
15	Karnataka	3,98,083	969.87	891.59
16	Kerala	1,20,526	244.35	228.99
17	Ladakh	464	1.63	1.51
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	8,96,441	2,274.11	2,166.95
20	Maharashtra	8,61,013	1,672.35	1,513.83
21	Manipur	9,843	20.71	20.10
22	Meghalaya	3,949	8.02	7.63
23	Mizoram	2,714	6.03	5.55
24	Nagaland	3,718	7.76	7.41
25	Odisha	65,580	178.80	167.77
26	Puducherry	3,551	9.90	8.95
27	Punjab	1,70,392	319.89	297.08
28	Rajasthan	1,94,172	352.35	336.33
29	Sikkim	1,258	2.61	2.35
30	Tamil Nadu	4,03,767	928.06	879.91
31	Telangana	4,29,519	1,298.68	1,267.38
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2,222	5.44	5.36
33	Tripura	5,701	13.49	12.93
34	Uttar Pradesh	13,97,386	2,995.20	2,876.42
35	Uttarakhand	28,700	73.63	70.68
36	West Bengal	2,10,334	334.61	305.71
	Total	**68,89,240**	**15,462.33**	**14,595.47**

(Data Source: PM SVANidhi Portal)

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of the number of lending institutions including Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Small Finance Banks, Cooperative Banks, NBFCs and MFIs functioning in Odisha (Onboarded on PMS Portal):

(AS ON 19.11.2025)

S. No	District/Lending Institution Type	Number of Lending Institutions
1	**ANUGUL**	**21**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	8
iii	Public Sector Banks	10
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
2	**BALANGIR**	**22**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	7
iii	Public Sector Banks	11
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	2
3	**BALESHWAR**	**25**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	2
ii	Private Sector Banks	9
iii	Public Sector Banks	12
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
4	**BARGARH**	**23**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	8
iii	Public Sector Banks	11
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	2
5	**BHADRAK**	**24**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	3
ii	Private Sector Banks	9
iii	Public Sector Banks	11
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
6	**BOUDH**	**12**
i	Private Sector Banks	1
ii	Public Sector Banks	9

S. No	District/Lending Institution Type	Number of Lending Institutions
iii	Regional Rural Banks	1
iv	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
7	**CUTTACK**	**34**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	2
ii	Private Sector Banks	15
iii	Public Sector Banks	12
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	3
vi	Urban Co-operative Banks	1
8	**DEOGARH**	**15**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	2
iii	Public Sector Banks	11
iv	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
9	**DHENKANAL**	**21**
i	Private Sector Banks	7
ii	Public Sector Banks	12
iii	Regional Rural Banks	1
iv	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
10	**GAJAPATI**	**17**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	4
iii	Public Sector Banks	10
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
11	**GANJAM**	**24**
i	Private Sector Banks	8
ii	Public Sector Banks	12
iii	Regional Rural Banks	2
iv	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	2
12	**JAGATSINGHAPUR**	**20**
i	Private Sector Banks	6
ii	Public Sector Banks	11
iii	Regional Rural Banks	1
iv	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	2
13	**JAJAPUR**	**25**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	3
ii	Private Sector Banks	8
iii	Public Sector Banks	12
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1

S. No	District/Lending Institution Type	Number of Lending Institutions
14	**JHARSUGUDA**	**19**
i	Private Sector Banks	7
ii	Public Sector Banks	11
iii	Regional Rural Banks	1
15	**KALAHANDI**	**25**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	3
ii	Private Sector Banks	8
iii	Public Sector Banks	12
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
16	**KANDHAMAL**	**17**
i	Private Sector Banks	4
ii	Public Sector Banks	11
iii	Regional Rural Banks	1
iv	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
17	**KENDRAPARA**	**21**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	7
iii	Public Sector Banks	11
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
18	**KENDUJHAR**	**22**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	7
iii	Public Sector Banks	11
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	2
19	**KHORDHA**	**37**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	16
iii	Public Sector Banks	12
iv	Regional Rural Banks	3
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	4
vi	State Co-operative Banks	1
20	**KORAPUT**	**18**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	4
iii	Public Sector Banks	11
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
21	**MALKANGIRI**	**14**

S. No	District/Lending Institution Type	Number of Lending Institutions
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	3
iii	Public Sector Banks	9
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
22	**MAYURBHANJ**	**22**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	7
iii	Public Sector Banks	11
iv	Regional Rural Banks	2
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
23	**NABARANGPUR**	**17**
i	Private Sector Banks	4
ii	Public Sector Banks	10
iii	Regional Rural Banks	1
iv	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	2
24	**NAYAGARH**	**18**
i	Private Sector Banks	5
ii	Public Sector Banks	11
iii	Regional Rural Banks	1
iv	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
25	**NUAPADA**	**15**
i	Private Sector Banks	3
ii	Public Sector Banks	10
iii	Regional Rural Banks	1
iv	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
26	**PURI**	**23**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	7
iii	Public Sector Banks	12
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	2
27	**RAYAGADA**	**19**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	5
iii	Public Sector Banks	11
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
28	**SAMBALPUR**	**24**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	8
iii	Public Sector Banks	12

S. No	District/Lending Institution Type	Number of Lending Institutions
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
v	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	2
29	**SONEPUR**	**16**
i	Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)	1
ii	Private Sector Banks	4
iii	Public Sector Banks	10
iv	Regional Rural Banks	1
30	**SUNDARGARH**	**24**
i	Private Sector Banks	10
ii	Public Sector Banks	12
iii	Regional Rural Banks	1
iv	Small Finance Banks (SFBs)	1
	Total	**634**

(Data Source: PM SVANidhi Portal)

डूंगरी बांध के कारण विस्थापन

3181. श्री राजकुमार रोतः

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

(क) क्या राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर-करौली में प्रस्तावित डूंगरी बांध के कारण लगभग 76 गांवों के पूर्णतः अथवा आंशिक रूप से विस्थापित होने की उम्मीद है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त परियोजना के कारण विस्थापित होने वाली कुल जनसंख्या, कृषि भूमि, वन भूमि, चरागाह, धार्मिक स्थल, परिवार, आजीविका के साधन और पशुधन का आधिकारिक आंकड़ा क्या है;

(ग) डूंगरी बांध के वैकल्पिक डिजाइन/स्थान/ऊंचाई जैसे विकल्पों पर विचार किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (ईआईए) और सामाजिक प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (एसआईए) रिपोर्ट पूरी हो गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या संबंधित ग्राम सभाओं की सहमति ले ली गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार प्रभावित 76 गांवों के पुनर्वास, जमीन का मुआवज़ा, आजीविका की सुरक्षा और ग्राम सभा की सहमति सुनिश्चित किए बिना परियोजना का काम बंद करने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (च) : राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित डूंगरी बांध के प्रारंभिक आकलन के आधार पर दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, ऐसा अनुमान लगाया गया है कि कुल 16 गांवों में से 10% से अधिक आबादी प्रभावित होगी और इन 16 गांवों में से 10 गांव सवाई माधोपुर जिले के और 6 गांव करौली जिले के हैं।

संशोधित पार्वती कालीसिंध चंबल लिंक परियोजना के राजस्थान घटक की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर), जिसमें बनास नदी पर बना डूंगरी बांध भी शामिल है, को तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन के लिए केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) को प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है। प्रारंभ में राजस्थान राज्य द्वारा डूंगरी बांध के लिए 230 मीटर के एफआरएल/एमडब्ल्यूएल के लिए डीपीआर तैयार करवाया गया था, जिसे प्रभावित आवासीय क्षेत्र, अवसंरचना, वन्यजीवों और परियोजना के लिए अपेक्षित इष्टतम भंडारण क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सीडब्ल्यूसी को प्रस्तुत वर्तमान डीपीआर में संशोधित करके 227.5 मीटर कर दिया गया है।

डीपीआर के मूल्यांकन और परियोजना के अनुमोदन के बाद, "भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन में उचित मुआवजा और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 और राजस्थान सरकार नियम 2016" के प्रावधानों के अनुसार भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाएगा। डीपीआर के मूल्यांकन और परियोजना के अनुमोदन के बाद, पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए), सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन (एसआईए), प्रभावित होने वाली कुल जनसंख्या, कृषि भूमि, वन भूमि, चारागाह

भूमि, धार्मिक स्थल, घर, आजीविका के साधन और परियोजना के कारण विस्थापित होने वाले पशुधन का निर्धारण किया जाएगा।

बीबीएमबी में पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व

3182. श्रीमती संजना जाटवः

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

(क) क्या राजस्थान, जो रावी ब्यास नदियों के जल बंटवारे में एक प्रमुख भागीदार राज्य है, को पिछली बैठकों में किए गए समझौतों और लिए गए निर्णयों के अनुसार भाखड़ा ब्यास प्रबंधन बोर्ड (बीबीएमबी) में उचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राजस्थान से पूर्णकालिक सदस्य के लिए किसी अतिरिक्त पद के सृजित करने सहित राजस्थान को उचित प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार और बीबीएमबी द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे है;

(ग) क्या वर्तमान में भाखड़ा ब्यास प्रबन्धन बोर्ड (बीबीएमबी) में मुख्यतः संयुक्त पंजाब (जैसा कि पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1966 में परिभाषित है) के उत्तराधिकारी राज्यों के अधिकारी शामिल हैं तथा राजस्थान का पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो बीबीएमबी में मुख्य पदों पर राजस्थान के अधिकारियों को शामिल करने के लिए क्या उपाय सुझाए गए हैं और उनकी नियुक्ति की समय-सीमा और प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो राजस्थान से प्रतिनिधित्व कब तक सुनिश्चित होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ङ): बीबीएमबी में पदों का आबंटन सहयोगी राज्यों के बीच उनके मध्य दिनांक 29.11.1988

को हुए अंतरिम व्यवस्था के अनुसार निर्धारित अनुपात में किया गया है। जुलाई 2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान राज्य के पास बीबीएमबी की समग्र स्वीकृत संख्या में 518 पदों (समूह क, ख, ग और घ श्रेणियों सहित) का स्वीकृत हिस्सा है। हालांकि, केवल 164 पद भरे गए हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप राजस्थान के स्वीकृत हिस्से में 354 रिक्तियां हैं।

इसके अलावा, सचिव, विशेष सचिव, निदेशक (रक्षा, सुरक्षा और परामर्श) और निदेशक (मानव संसाधन विकास) के पदों पर हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब और राजस्थान राज्य के एक-एक अधिकारी तैनात हैं।

पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम 1966 की धारा 79(2)(ख) के अनुसार, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ भाखड़ा ब्यास प्रबंधन बोर्ड में पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यों की सरकारों का संबंधित सरकारों द्वारा नामित एक-एक प्रतिनिधि शामिल है। इस प्रकार, बोर्ड में प्रत्येक राज्य का प्रतिनिधित्व है। इसके अलावा, बीबीएमबी के भागीदार राज्यों के प्रतिनिधित्व को समायोजित करने के लिए, उनके अनुरोध के अनुसार, बीबीएमबी में पूर्णकालिक सदस्यों की संख्या को मौजूदा 2 से बढ़ाकर 4 करने के लिए पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1966 की धारा 79(2)(क) में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव शुरू किया गया है।

ग्रीनफील्ड एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण

3183. श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

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

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के शेष भाग के लिए ग्रीनफील्ड एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु निर्धारित विशेष लक्ष्य क्या हैं;

(ख) मंत्रालय राजमार्ग परिसंपत्तियों के मौद्रीकरण तथा अगस्त 2025 के पश्चात् नई पूंजी सृजित करने के लिए इनविट तंत्र का किस प्रकार उपयोग कर रहा है;

(ग) क्या मुआवजा प्रक्रिया को सुचारू बनाकर भूमि अधिग्रहण में तेजी लाने के लिए कोई नई

नीति अपनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) प्रमुख गलियारों पर उपग्रह-आधारित टोल संग्रह प्रणाली (एसबीटीसी) के कार्यान्वयन में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ङ) सड़क निर्माण में प्लास्टिक और फ्लाई ऐश जैसी पुर्ननवीनीकृत सामग्री के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

(क): सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए ग्रीनफील्ड एक्सप्रेसवे सहित लगभग 10,000 किमी के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के निर्माण का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है।

(ख): इनविट तंत्र के माध्यम से राजमार्ग परिसंपत्तियों का मौद्रीकरण करते समय निम्नलिखित रणनीति अपनाई जाती है:

(i) उपयुक्त परियोजनाओं की संरचित पहचान और एक परिसंपत्ति रजिस्टर तैयार करना: एक परिसंपत्ति रजिस्टर तैयार किया जाएगा, जिसमें राजमार्ग परिसंपत्तियों की सूची शामिल होगी जो भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) के परिसंपत्ति मौद्रीकरण कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने के इच्छुक सड़क अवसंरचना क्षेत्र की कंपनियों और निजी निवेशकों के लिए आकर्षण का केंद्र होगी;

(ii) परिसंपत्ति का तकनीकी और यातायात मूल्यांकन: परिसंपत्ति की मौजूदा गुणवत्ता, इसकी क्षमता वृद्धि आवश्यकताओं (यदि कोई हो) और इसकी राजस्व क्षमता (यातायात के संबंध में) निर्धारित करने के लिए फील्ड जांच का उपयोग करके परिसंपत्ति का 360-डिग्री मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा;

(iii) उचित परिसंपत्ति मूल्यांकन: परिसंपत्तियों के आरक्षित मूल्य को उचित रूप से निर्धारित करने की आवश्यकता है और यह सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए कि प्रत्येक मौद्रीकृत बंडल (इनविट के माध्यम से मौद्रीकृत) की सौंपी गई धनराशि अनिवार्य रूप

से बंडल के आरक्षित मूल्य अर्थात, आईईसीवी (प्रारंभिक अनुमानित रियायत मूल्य) से अधिक हो;

(iv) परिसंपत्ति वर्गीकरण: अलग-अलग परिसंपत्तियों के तकनीकी मूल्यांकन और यातायात अनुमान निर्धारित हो जाने पर, परिसंपत्तियों को प्रति किमी टोल राजस्व और टोल राजस्व वृद्धि दर के आधार पर विभिन्न वर्गों में वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा;

(v) परिसंपत्ति बंडलों की पहचान: पात्र परिसंपत्तियों को सूचीबद्ध (शॉर्टलिस्ट) करने के बाद, उन्हें बंडल बनाने के लिए एक साथ इकट्ठा (पूल) किया जाएगा, जो अधिक मूल्य के और संभावित निवेशकों के लिए आकर्षण का केंद्र होगे;

(vi) मौद्रीकरण प्रक्रिया का निष्पादन और संचालन की समयसीमा/अवधि: समुचित आकार और आकर्षक बंडलों की पहचान हो जाने पर, उन्हें निवेशक बाजारों में बोली लगाने के लिए जारी किया जाएगा। मौजूदा बाजार परिस्थितियों के आधार पर एनएचएआई द्वारा वार्षिक आधार पर बंडल जारी किए जाएंगे। बोली चरण में सभी आवश्यक जानकारी के साथ प्रक्रिया की समयसीमा उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी।

(vii) अगस्त, 2025 के बाद नई पूंजी अर्जित करने के लिए इनविट के तहत मौद्रीकरण के लिए कुल 536.5 किमी लंबाई के 9 खंडों की पहचान की गई है। मौद्रीकरण से प्राप्त आय को भारत की संचित निधि में जमा किया जाता है।

(ग): सरकार ने अपने प्लेटफॉर्म, भूमि राशि पोर्टल के माध्यम से भूमि के अधिग्रहण से संबंधित अधिसूचना के विभिन्न चरणों का डिजिटलीकरण किया है। यह पोर्टल, जीआईएस आधारित भूमि अधिग्रहण मानचित्रों की प्लॉटिंग में सहायता प्रदान करता है और मुआवजे के संवितरण के लिए सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के साथ एकीकृत है। इसे अब भुगतान मुआवजे की सुविधा के लिए आधार के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है।

(घ): सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) पर स्वचालित नंबर प्लेट पंजीकरण (एएनपीआर) आधारित अवरोधक-मुक्त (बैरियर-फ्री) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल संग्रहण (ईटीसी) प्रणाली शुरू की है। अब

तक 10 टोल प्लाजा खंडों पर कार्य सौंप दिए गए हैं और अन्य 6 टोल प्लाजा खंडों में बोलियां आमंत्रित की गई हैं।

सुरक्षा और गोपनीयता पर विचार करते हुए और समग्र संचालन नियंत्रण को देखते हुए उपग्रह आधारित प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रहण प्रणाली अभी तक शुरू नहीं की गई है।

(ड.): राजमार्ग निर्माण में प्लास्टिक और फ्लाई ऐश जैसी पुनर्चक्रित सामग्री को अपनाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। एनएच परियोजनाओं को आम तौर पर इंजीनियरिंग, खरीद और निर्माण (ईपीसी)/हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मॉडल (एचएएम)/निर्माण-संचालन-हस्तांतरण (बीओटी) मोड पर लागू किया जाता है, जहां संविदाकार/रियायतग्राही लागू मैनुअल, मानकों/दिशानिर्देशों/संहिताओं (कोड्स) आदि के अनुसार अपने स्वयं के डिजाइन तैयार करते हैं और फिर एनएच परियोजना में इनके वास्तविक रूप से उपयोग से पहले प्राधिकरण अभियंता (एई)/स्वतंत्र अभियंता (आईई) द्वारा इनकी समीक्षा/अनुमोदन किया जाता है। विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में विभिन्न प्रकार की अपशिष्ट सामग्री जैसे फ्लाई ऐश, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट और निर्माण मलबे का उपयोग उपलब्धता, उपयुक्तता और उपयोग की व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर तटबंध/विभिन्न फुटपाथ मार्गों /विभिन्न ठोस वस्तुओं आदि में किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) मानकों के अनुसार, थर्मल पावर प्लांट के 300 किमी के दायरे में और अपशिष्ट प्लास्टिक के उपयोग के लिए सभी एनएच तटबंधों, पहुंच मार्ग के कार्यों, बैकफिलिंग और सबग्रेड परतों के लिए फ्लाई ऐश का उपयोग अनिवार्य है। प्रोसेस किए गए अपशिष्ट प्लास्टिक का उपयोग बाइंडर मोडिफायर के रूप में या बिटुमिनस मिश्रण में कोटिंग एग्रीगेट के लिए गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण और आईआरसी मानकों के अनुपालन के अधीन किया जाता है।

POWER SUPPLY TO NATIONAL GRID

3184. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

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

(a) the current total installed power generation capacity in the country along with the latest available figures indicating the respective shares of fossil fuel-based and non-fossil fuel-based sources;

(b) the portion of this installed capacity that is presently generation-ready and capable of supplying power to the national grid together with the criteria used to determine grid-readiness;

(c) whether the quantum of installed generation capacity remains unutilised or under-utilised due to the absence or inadequacy of transmission infrastructure, if so, the details thereof, State wise; and

(d) the timelines proposed by the Government for completing the transmission infrastructure necessary to ensure timely evacuation, grid integration and optimal utilisation of power across all regions of the country?

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

(a) and (b): The total installed power generation capacity in the country stands at 5,05,023 MW, comprising 2,45,600 MW from fossil fuel sources and 2,59,423 MW from non-fossil fuel-based sources. The installed capacity has been commissioned in accordance with applicable technical standards, is grid-connected and generation ready. It is capable of injecting power into the National Grid, subject to prevailing system conditions. Details of electricity generated

from various sources during the period from April, 2025 to October, 2025 are given in the table below:

Category	**Installed Capacity (in MW)**	**% Share in Installed Capacity**	**Electricity Generated (April, 2025 to October, 2025) (in MU)**	**% Share in Total of Generation**
Fossil Fuel	2,45,600	48.6%	7,52,583	68.2%
Non-Fossil Fuel	2,59,423	51.4%	3,51,405	31.8%
Total	**5,05,023**	**100%**	**11,03,988**	**100%**

(c): The National Transmission Grid has been remained accommodative in integrating generation capacity, including large – scale Renewable Energy (RE). There has been no curtailment of generation capacity with effective General Access Network (GNA) to the Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS). However, at present, temporary GNA for evacuation of 12,407 MW of power has been provided through the available margins on the existing ISTS, subject to technical and operational constraints across different time blocks. Of this, 5,370 MW is located in Gujarat, 4,088 MW in Rajasthan, and 2,949 MW in Karnataka/ Tamil Nadu.

(d): Transmission systems associated with generation projects are planned well in advance and implemented in a phase manner, aligned with projected capacity addition. The National Grid is being strengthened on a continuous basis to

ensure timely evacuation, grid integration and optimal utilisation of power across regions. Presently, 234 Inter-State Transmission System projects, capable of evacuating about 203 GW of generating capacity, are under various stages of implementation and are planned to be commissioned progressively by 2031.

INCLUSION OF DAKSHINA KANNADA UNDER ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA

3185. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal or recommendation from the State Government of Karnataka to include Dakshina Kannada district under the Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the taluks or Gram Panchayats proposed to be covered and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any recent survey or study to identify the causes of water scarcity or depletion of drinking water sources in Mangalore and other parts of Dakshina Kannada district;

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

(e) the present status of groundwater levels in each Gram Panchayat of Dakshina Kannada district along with comparative data on changes observed from 2020-21 to 2024-25?

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

(a) and (b): Atal Bhujal Yojana was a pilot scheme for community led participatory groundwater management, implemented in priority water stressed areas across 8,203 priority water stressed Gram Panchayats of 229 blocks in 80 districts of seven states viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

In Karnataka, this scheme was implemented in 1199 Gram Panchayats across 41 Over Exploited Taluks in 14 districts, which did not include Dakshina Kannada. The scheme demonstrably improved groundwater management in the implemented area and provided a scalable template. However, it is to add that Atal Bhujal Yojana was conceived as a pilot scheme with a fixed duration and outlay and the Scheme's tenure has ended now.

(c) and (d): Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country, including for the state of Karnataka, are being assessed annually, jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the latest assessment of 2025, for the district of Dakshina Kannada, whose main city is Mangalore, the total Annual Ground Water Recharge is 73,327 hectare meter (ham) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 65,995 ham. The total Annual Ground Water Extraction of the entire district for the year 2025 has been estimated as 30,166 ham and the Stage of Ground Water Extraction (SoE), which is a measure of Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses (irrigation, industrial and domestic uses) over Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource, is arrived at 45.71 % for the district as a whole, placing it in the 'Safe' category.

Also, all the 9 assessment units (Taluks) within the district of

Dakshina Kannada, have been categorized as “Safe”.

However, despite favourable assessment figures, some pockets may be experiencing seasonal ground water stress due to various factors like high population density, rapid urbanization and industrialization, climate change etc.

(e): CGWB monitors groundwater levels throughout the country including Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka state, four times in every year, through its network of monitoring stations and not the GP wise. The block-wise ground water level data measured during Post monsoon 2024 for Dakshina Kannada district is given in the enclosed **Statement-I,** which indicates that approximately 95% of the analyzed wells have water levels ranging between 0 to 10 meters below ground level (mbgl), indicating ease of access to ground water.

Further, in order to assess the long-term fluctuation in ground water levels, groundwater level data of Post Monsoon November 2024 has been compared with the mean water level data of previous five years, i.e. from November 2020-2024, as given in the enclosed **Statement II.** Analysis of this data indicates that about 86% of the well monitored have registered rise in groundwater level in 2024 as compared to the mean of previous 5 years.

STATEMENT-I

Block-wise Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells Post-Monsoon 2024 (Unconfined Aquifer) of Dakshina Kannada District of Karnataka:

Sr. No.	Block Name	Number of well analysed	Number/Percentage of wells showing depth to water level (mbgl) in the range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Bantval	16	0	0.0	10	62.5	6	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Beltangadi	16	1	6.3	6	37.5	9	56.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Kadaba	15	4	26.7	5	33.3	6	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Mangluru/Manglore	27	4	14.8	7	25.9	12	44.4	4	14.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	Mudubidare	4	1	25.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6	Puttur	5	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7	Sulya	8	2	25.0	2	25.0	3	37.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	**91**	**12**	**13.2**	**31**	**34.1**	**43**	**47.3**	**5**	**5.4**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**

STATEMENT-II

Block-wise Water Level Fluctuation (in meters) with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2020 to 2023) and Post-Monsoon 2024 (Unconfined Aquifer) of Dakshina Kannada District of Karnataka:

Sr. No.	Block Name	Number of wells analysed	Number/Percentage of wells showing fluctuation to water level (m) in the range of															
			Rise								Fall							
			0 to 2		2 to 4		> 4		Cumulative Rise	Cumulative rise %	0 to 2		2 to 4		> 4		Cumulative Fall	Cumu Lative fall %
1	Bantval	16	14	87.5	0	0	0	0	14	87.50%	2	12.5	0	0	0	0	2	12.50%
2	Beltangadi	14	12	85.7	1	7.1	0	0	13	92.86%	0	0	1	7.1	0	0	1	7.14%
3	Kadaba	15	10	66.7	2	13.3	1	6.7	13	86.67%	2	13.3	0	0	0	0	2	13.33%
4	Mangaluru	26	19	73.1	0	0	1	3.8	20	76.92%	6	23.1	0	0	0	0	6	23.08%
5	Mudubidare	3	3	100	0	0	0	0	3	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
6	Puttur	5	4	80	0	0	0	0	4	80.00%	1	20	0	0	0	0	1	20.00%
7	Sulya	8	8	100	0	0	0	0	8	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	Total	**87**	**70**	**80.5**	**3**	**3.4**	**2**	**2.3**	**75**	**86.21%**	**11**	**12.6**	**1**	**1.1**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**13.79%**

HOUSING FOR ALL

3186. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) 2.0 and other urban housing schemes to ensure "Housing for All", if so, the status of number of houses sanctioned, completed and occupied, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any initiatives have been taken to improve urban infrastructure including transport, sanitation, water and housing in Tier-II and Tier-III cities and peripheral areas, if so, the details thereof including budget, timelines and projects initiated and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has mechanisms for monitoring urban development projects ensuring inclusion of economically weaker sections and addressing urban migrants' housing needs, if so, the details and findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details regarding the latest evaluation of urban housing and infrastructure programmes, gaps identified, corrective action taken and budget utilisation for the purpose?

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

(a) to (d): ‘Land’ and ‘Colonisation’ are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing, water, sanitation and other basic amenities for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs) in their respective areas.

However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs to provide transport, sanitation, water and housing in urban areas of the country including in Tier-II and Tier-III cities through various Missions, such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) and PMAY-U 2.0, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0, Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) and SBM-U 2.0 and PM e-Bus Sewa.

MoHUA has been implementing PMAY-U since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries including slum dwellers in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 has dedicated a Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) vertical. The scheme guidelines can be accessed at https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf.

Based on the project proposal submitted by States/UTs, a total of 122.06 lakh houses, including 10.43 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0, have been sanctioned under the schemes by the Ministry, so far. Out of which, 113.85 lakh houses have been grounded and 96.02 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the

country as on 24.11.2025. The State/UT-wise number of houses sanctioned, completed and occupied under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As per the Scheme Guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, the scheme is monitored at all three levels: City, State and Central Government. CSMC monitors project formulation and project implementation including stage-wise progress of houses and financial progress amongst others. States/UTs and Cities have to develop suitable mechanisms for effective and efficient monitoring of the progress of Mission at various levels. The Ministry conducts regular review meetings with States/UTs to monitor the progress of the scheme to ensure the completion of houses and occupancy within the stipulated timeframe.

The SBM-U benefits entire cities and is implemented across 4,910 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Funds are provided to States/UTs for constructing Community/Public Toilets (CT/PTs) and Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs). CTs and IHHLs primarily serve underprivileged households, while PTs cater to the general public and floating population.

Under SBM-U 2.0, Central funds are released based on State/UT action plans approved by State Level Technical Committees and then passed on to ULBs. Funds are allocated for the full mission period, not annually. The total financial outlay for SBM-U 2.0 is ₹1,41,600 crore, including ₹36,465 crore as committed Central Assistance. By October 2019, all ULBs in 35 States/UTs were declared ODF following the construction of 63.81 lakh IHHLs (108% of target) and 6.36 lakh CT/PT seats (125% of target). Progress is regularly monitored through continuous

interaction with State/UT officials, weekly expenditure reviews, and field visits by Central teams.

Under AMRUT scheme, State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) amounting to ₹77,640 crore including committed Central Assistance of ₹36,035.79 crore have been approved for projects in all States/UTs for the entire Mission Period. So far, Central Assistance amounting to ₹34,900.97 crore has been released to States/UTs for AMRUT projects for water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces and parks and non-motorized urban transport.

AMRUT 2.0 is launched in the year 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ cities, enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is one of the major focus areas of AMRUT 2.0. Under the Mission, States/ Union Territories (UTs) are empowered to select appraise, appraise, prioritise and implement projects. Against total allocated Central share of ₹66,750 Cr. for projects under AMRUT 2.0, ₹66013.77 Cr. have been approved so far. The approved projects include 3,516 water supply projects worth ₹1,18,226.61 crore and 588 Sewerage and Septage Management projects worth ₹67,840.59 crore.

Urban Transport is an integral part of Urban Development, which is a State Subject. As such, initiatives for reducing pollution, steps taken for reducing the increasing traffic congestion on the road are taken by the respective cities/States/UTs. MoHUA, being the central line Ministry for urban transport matters, have notified various guiding documents to help cities/ULBs/States/UTs. Apart from policy initiatives, at present about 1,083 kms of Metro Rail Network (including 55 km

of RRTS) is operational in 25 cities of the country. Also, PM-eBus Sewa Scheme was launched on 16th August 2023 with an aim to augment bus operations in urban areas with deployment of 10,000 electric buses under the PPP model. So far, out of the 10,000 buses, this Ministry has sanctioned 9,360 buses under the PM-eBus Sewa Scheme.

An evaluation study of all Central urban schemes including PMAY-U has been conducted by NITI Ayog in year 2021. Evaluation of CLSS vertical of PMAY-U has been carried out by Quality Council of India (QCI) in 2024.

STATEMENT

The State/UT-wise number of houses sanctioned, completed and occupied under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0:

S. No.		Name of the State/UT	Physical Progress of Houses (Nos.)		
			Sanctioned	Construction Completed	Occupied
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	19,47,921	11,14,707	10,27,099
2		Bihar	4,45,057	1,97,190	1,97,139
3		Chhattisgarh	3,05,749	2,61,679	2,47,980
4		Goa	3,172	3,172	3,172
5		Gujarat	10,22,723	9,58,021	9,19,724
6		Haryana	1,32,626	72,257	72,241
7		Himachal Pradesh	14,017	11,863	11,845
8		Jharkhand	2,43,345	1,63,929	1,61,477
9		Karnataka	5,77,472	3,97,716	3,56,938
10		Kerala	1,62,101	1,38,512	1,38,411
11		Madhya Pradesh	10,00,700	8,89,367	8,78,956
12		Maharashtra	12,72,119	10,23,094	9,46,130
13		Odisha	2,23,951	1,68,285	1,62,939
14		Punjab	1,50,130	1,01,486	1,01,184
15		Rajasthan	3,46,239	2,55,541	2,50,108
16		Tamil Nadu	6,78,777	6,16,828	5,70,472
17		Telangana	3,62,173	2,24,254	1,80,386
18		Uttar Pradesh	21,01,051	17,14,741	16,80,728
19		Uttarakhand	66,341	45,124	41,518

20		West Bengal	6,17,572	4,97,474	4,96,794
Sub-total (States)			**1,16,73,236**	**88,55,240**	**84,45,241**
21	North Eastern States	Arunachal Pradesh	13,346	8,103	6,887
22		Assam	1,87,022	1,39,369	1,39,369
23		Manipur	56,045	20,591	20,591
24		Meghalaya	7,071	2,737	2,737
25		Mizoram	39,616	33,098	33,098
26		Nagaland	31,067	29,588	29,556
27		Sikkim	299	219	219
28		Tripura	90,313	80,815	80,815
Sub-total (NE States)			**4,24,779**	**3,14,520**	**3,13,272**
29	Union Territories	AandN Islands	377	234	48
30		Chandigarh	1,275	1,275	1,275
31		DandNH and DandD	10,197	9,750	9,413
32		Delhi	31,346	31,346	31,346
33		JandK	45,112	34,453	34,453
34		Ladakh	1,434	934	934
35		Puducherry	18,248	12,471	12,471
Sub-total (UTs)			**1,07,989**	**90,463**	**89,940**
Grand Total			**122.06 Lakh**	**96.02 Lakh***	**93.39 Lakh***

* Includes houses completion of 3.42 lakh and occupied of 4.90 lakh houses of earlier scheme during PMAY-U Mission.

STREET LIGHTS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN WEST BENGAL

3187. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

(a) whether the full stretch of National Highways in West Bengal are covered with street lights, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the details and numbers of kilometres of highways that are uncovered; and

(c) the timeframe by which the total portion will be covered with street lights?

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

(a): 676 km length of National Highways (NHs) is covered with street lights in the state of West Bengal.

(b): 3120 km length of NHs is uncovered with street lights.

(c): Street lighting is to be provided at toll plaza areas, rest areas, truck lay-byes, bus bays and bus shelters, grade-separated structures, interchanges, flyovers, underpasses, overpasses, and built-up sections of the National Highway. As per the extant norms, the entire length of National Highways is not required to be provided with street lighting.

CONTAMINATED WATER IN FARIDKOT, PUNJAB

3188. SHRI SARABJEET SINGH KHALSA:

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

(a) the total number of rural houses in Punjab, particularly in Faridkot Lok Sabha Constituency and the number of houses out of these with tap water connection/supply;

(b) the total number of habitations in Punjab and the number of habitations out of these affected by arsenic, fluoride and other contamination;

(c) whether the water level in Punjab is continuously going down and also becoming poisonous and if so, the details thereof along with the projects implemented/being implemented by the Government to prevent this; and

(d) the budget allocated and spent on these projects during the last five years?

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

(a): As reported by Government of Punjab in Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) IMIS, all rural households i.e. 34.26 lakh (100%) rural households have been covered with potable tap water supply. All 2.23 lakh rural households of Faridkot Lok Sabha constituency have been covered with potable tap water supply.

(b) to (d): A total of 433 habitations in Punjab have reported water quality contamination with 119 habitations reporting fluoride contamination and 257 habitations reporting arsenic contamination. The number of water contaminated habitations have decreased from 875 habitations in 2022 to 433 habitations at present.

The Union government is making continuous efforts to ensure safe drinking water to citizens. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) being implemented by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation in partnership with states for providing potable tap water to every rural household of the country in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular and long-term basis. Following measures have been taken under JJM to facilitate action on water quality aspects at state level: -

i) While allocating the funds to States / UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.

ii) To facilitate implementation of the JJM Schemes, more than 2000

water quality testing laboratories have been set up in the country and an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed. Besides this, five persons, preferably women are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs).

iii) Under JJM, while planning for potable water supply to household through tap water connection, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. Further, with a view to provide immediate solution, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household as an interim measure.

Out of the allocated amount under JJM, up to 2% can be utilized by the states for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance. Details of State-wise and year-wise allocation are available in public domain and can be accessed from the following web link:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/Financial/JJMRep_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure.aspx

ROUTES UNDER UDAN 5.4 SCHEME

3189. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

(a) the total number of routes operationalised under the UDAN scheme since its inception in the country including those connecting various cities in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Government has launched UDAN Version 5.4 to enhance regional air connectivity and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives and key features of UDAN 5.4, particularly with respect to improving air services in Tamil Nadu;

(d) the number of routes and airports in Tamil Nadu proposed to be covered under UDAN 5.4;

(e) whether the scheme gives special focus to underserved and unserved regions and Tier-2/Tier-3 cities in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(f) the current status of airport infrastructure in the said State to support the new UDAN 5.4 routes; and

(g) the steps taken to monitor performance and ensure timely implementation of UDAN 5.4 in the said State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (g): As on 30.11.2025, 651 routes, including 26 routes in Tamil Nadu, have been operationalised across the country under Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (RCS-UDAN).

UDAN 5.4 was conducted to re-bid cancelled routes that were identified as eligible for re-allocation under the scheme. No RCS routes connecting Tamil

Nadu were eligible for re-bidding under UDAN 5.4.

The objective of the RCS-UDAN Scheme is to enhance affordable air connectivity to unserved and underserved areas in Tier 2 and 3 towns across the country, including Tamil Nadu.

Under the UDAN Scheme, Salem Airport was developed and operationalised on 25.03.2018. Further development works at Vellore and Neyveli airports in Tamil Nadu have been completed, and are currently undergoing the licensing process.

मेरठ में रैपिड रेल परियोजना

3190. श्री अरूण गोविलः

क्या **आवासन और शहरी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या मेरठ में रैपिड रेल परियोजना सितंबर, 2025 में पूरा हो गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) रैपिड रेल और मेरठ मेट्रो का उद्घाटन कब तक होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख): नमो भारत रीजनल रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (आरआरटीएस) कॉरिडोर की कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड (एनसीआरटीसी) ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद-मेरठ नमो भारत आरआरटीएस कॉरिडोर का दिल्ली के न्यू अशोक नगर से मेरठ के मेरठ दक्षिण तक 55 किलोमीटर का हिस्सा चालू है। दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद-मेरठ नमो भारत आरआरटीएस कॉरिडोर की भौतिक प्रगति 96.30% और वित्तीय प्रगति 89.40% है।

AFFORDABLE HOUSING PARTNERSHIP

3191. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

(a) whether the Government intends to increase the Central assistance per dwelling unit under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) vertical in response to increased construction cost, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is not increasing the Central assistance only because it would take more time and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey on increased cost of construction, if so, the details thereof along with its impact on urban landless, Economically Weaker Section (EWS) households and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The implementation period of PMAY-U scheme, which was earlier up to 31.03.2022, has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-

U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

AHP vertical of PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through two models:

Model-1: Construction of houses by Public Sector agencies and parastatals.

Model-2: Private sector AHP projects- Ownership of house by purchase from whitelisted private sector projects through Housing Voucher.

As per PMAY-U 2.0 guidelines, States/UTs are required to formulate ‘Affordable Housing Policy’ and adopt key reforms to attract private investment and create an enabling eco-system for augmenting the affordable housing stock in the country including the metro cities.

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, the fund required for purchase/construction of houses under the scheme is shared between the Central Government, State/UT Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Implementing agencies and the beneficiaries. The funding under PMAY-U 2.0 is to provide a nudge to the beneficiaries and enable them to construct their houses by arranging funds from other sources as well. However, States/UTs may provide their enhanced share as per PMAY-U 2.0 guidelines to reduce the burden on beneficiaries. Government Assistance under BLC/AHP

verticals of PMAY-U 2.0 for North-eastern States, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, UTs of Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry and Delhi have been fixed at a ratio of 90:10. For Remaining UTs, the Central and State sharing ratio is 100:0 whereas for other States it is on 60:40. There is no proposal to revise the Central Assistance for the scheme. In order to enhance the affordability of the houses, State/UT share is mandatory under PMAY-U 2.0. Apart from the minimum State/UT share, the State/UT Governments may also provide additional top-up share to increase affordability.

Further, Government of India has restructured Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust for Low-Income Housing (CRGFTLIH) for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) /Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme aims to enhance the credit accessibility and worthiness of eligible households by extending the guarantee on the housing loan taken from Scheduled Commercial Banks, HFCs etc. It also aims to help eligible beneficiaries of PMAY-U 2.0 belonging to EWS/LIG through affordable home loans from financial institutions to complete their homes on time, thereby directly contributing to the program's objectives. States/UTs are also expected to facilitate home loan to PMAY-U 2.0 beneficiaries through tripartite agreement.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सीबीजी और ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं का विस्तार

3192. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादवः

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कम्प्रेस्ड बायोगैस (सीबीजी) संयंत्रों और ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं की

स्थापना एवं विस्तार हेतु सरकार की मासिक/वार्षिक लक्ष्य योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) आगामी तीन वर्षों के दौरान औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में कितने संयंत्रों/परियोजनाओं के चालू होने की संभावना है;

(ग) मंत्रालय की कौशल विकास योजनाएँ सीबीजी और ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं के सुचारू संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए अजा/अजजा/अपिव श्रेणी के युवाओं को ट्रेनिंग और स्थायी रोज़गार देने में किस तरह योगदान दे रही हैं; और

(घ) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान इन योजनाओं के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षित एवं रोजगार प्राप्त युवाओं की जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (घ): सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में संपीड़ित जैवगैस (सीबीजी) संयंत्रों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से गोबर्धन पहल के अंतर्गत कई मंत्रालयों और विभागों को शामिल करते हुए "सरकार का समग्र" दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। सीबीजी परियोजनाओं हेतु अनुकूल पारिस्थिकी तंत्र को तैयार करना ही सरकार की भूमिका है। उद्यमियों और अन्य इच्छुक कंपनियों द्वारा सीबीजी संयंत्रों की स्थापना उनके अपने तकनीकी-वाणिज्यिक आकलन के आधार पर की जाती है। तदनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश में सीबीजी परियोजनाओं की स्थापना अथवा विस्तार करने के लिए किसी भी प्रकार का कोई मासिक अथवा वार्षिक लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

गोबरधन पोर्टल पर दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश में 36 सीबीजी परियोजनाएं कार्य कर रही हैं तथा 70 परियोजनाएं निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

इसके अलावा, सरकार, राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन को क्रियान्वित कर रही है जिसका उद्देश्य भारत को हरित हाइड्रोजन और उसके व्युत्पन्नों के उत्पादन, उपयोग और निर्यात हेतु एक वैश्विक केंद्र को बनाना है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने हरित हाइड्रोजन नीति -2024 को अधिसूचित किया है जिसका उद्देश्य निवेश- से जुड़ी हुई सुविधा के माध्यम से प्रति वर्ष लगभग 10 लाख मीट्रिक टन

हरित हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन प्राप्त करने के समग्र लक्ष्य के साथ राज्य में हरित हाइड्रोजन/हरित अमोनिया पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना है, जिसमें कोई भी मासिक अथवा वार्षिक लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी (यूपीएनईडीए) ने सूचित किया है कि वर्तमान में उत्तर प्रदेश में दो हरित हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाएं स्थापित की गई हैं।

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय (एमओपीएनजी) कोई भी समर्पित कौशल विकास योजना लागू नहीं करता है। हालांकि, कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने सूचित किया है कि स्किल इंडिया मिशन (एसआईएम) के तहत, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीयशिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) और शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) जैसी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआईज) द्वारा कौशल, पुनर्कौशल तथा उन्नत कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। ये योजनाएं उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के युवाओं सहित समाज के सभी वर्गों को शामिल करती हैं। एमएसडीई ने सूचित किया है कि देश भर में इसकी विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के 2 करोड़ से भी अधिक उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, एमएसडीई के तहत प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) ने वर्ष 2024 में सीटीएस के तहत "ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन प्रोडक्शन टेक्नीशियन" नामक एक पाठ्यक्रम विकसित किया है ताकि कार्यबल को ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन प्रौद्योगिकियों के उत्पादन, प्रचालन तथा रखरखाव हेतु आवश्यक कौशल से सुसज्जित किया जा सके।

यूपीएनईडी ने सूचित किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश हरित हाइड्रोजन नीति-2024 में अनुसंधान, प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास और मानव संसाधन क्षमता के निर्माण को समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए आईआईटी-बीएचयू, मदन मोहन मालवीय प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, गोरखपुर और अन्य तकनीकी

संस्थानों के सहयोग से दो उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों की स्थापना का प्रावधान किया गया है।

नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) ने सूचित किया है कि सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह राष्ट्रीय जैव-ऊर्जा संस्थान (एसएसएसएनआईबीई), कपूरथला, एमएनएरई का एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है जो जैवगैस और सीबीजी पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है।

विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान सीबीजी और हरित हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित युवाओं के जिला-वार आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते हैं। हालांकि, विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान एमएसडीई योजनाओं के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की जिला-वार कुल संख्या संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

विवरण

पिछले दो सालों में एमएसडीई योजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कुल प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों की जिले-वार संख्या:

ज़िला	पीएमकेवीवाई (वर्ष 2024-25 से 2025-26 तक दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक)	जेएसएस (वर्ष 2024-25 से 2025-26 तक दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक)	एनएपीएस (वर्ष 2024-25 से 2025-26 तक दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक शामिल प्रशिक्षु)	सीटीएस (सत्र 2023-24 से 2024-25 तक नामांकित अभ्यर्थी)
आगरा	28,112	2,200	2,521	18,889
अलीगढ़	12,616	2,335	830	13,905
अंबेडकर नगर	3,873	2400	374	10,034
अमेठी	1,572	2047	402	4,140
अमरोहा	4,891	-	551	7,213
औरैया	3,863	-	272	2,566
अयोध्या	3,608	2121	509	14,624
आजमगढ़	19,237	-	1,015	23,502
बागपत	2,021	-	120	2,497
बहराइच	3,582	2312	234	2,210
बलिया	6,278	2399	531	15,590
बलरामपुर	3,458	-	113	1,440
बाँदा	2,471	2440	389	5,035
बाराबंकी	2,362	2020	830	7,790
बरेली	14,549	2,140	1,339	10,272
बस्ती	3,135	2,279	317	5,904
भदोही	1,784	2,033	197	5,200

बिजनौर	13,993	-	293	5,699
शाहजहांपुर	3,876	-	258	4,690
बुलंदशहर	13,226	-	432	7,861
चंदौली	4,782	2,114	747	8,168
चित्रकूट	4,508	1,860	135	2,000
देवरिया	4,707	2,180	303	14,819
एटा	4,255	-	340	5,478
इटावा	2,360	1,920	462	4,512
फर्रुखाबाद	5,409	780	169	3,967
फतेहपुर	2,367	2,900	124	5,561
फिरोजाबाद	8,462	2,579	362	8,785
गौतम बुद्ध नगर	7,490	2,478	77,442	5,634
गाजियाबाद	6,578	1,958	6,009	5,043
गाजीपुर	12,367	-	608	32,012
गोंडा	1,461	1,940	461	4,056
गोरखपुर	16,111	2,140	2,108	26,451
हमीरपुर	262	-	210	3,498
हापुड़	3,834	-	591	7,478
हरदोई	2,746	2280	708	5,174
हाथरस	6,166	-	272	9,653
जालौन	1,128	1780	174	5,612
जौनपुर	6,707	1940	1,152	24,862
झांसी	5,057	-	1,414	13,620
कन्नौज	2,242	-	119	2,735
कानपुर देहात	2,351	1,900	966	3,993
कानपुर नगर	11,259	2,220	2,498	15,661
कासगंज	4,816	-	214	5,784
कौशाम्बी	1,684	2041	143	4,782
खेरी	3,433	-	341	5,180
कुशीनगर	4,400	-	293	6,681
ललितपुर	4,624	-	323	3,018
लखनऊ	17,837	4633	11,500	15,812
महोबा	815	-	210	2,992
महाराजगंज	5,914	-	320	4,611
मैनपुरी	3,728	-	163	5,875
मथुरा	26,500	-	575	23,381
मऊ	7,339	2560	380	15,815
मेरठ	10,338	-	2,185	10,071
मिर्जापुर	10,577	2178	475	13,715
मुरादाबाद	15,698	-	1,577	7,333
मुजफ्फरनगर	6,767	-	605	5,467

पीलीभीत	7,299	1960	358	3,285
प्रतापगढ़	2,953	2159	250	6,168
प्रयागराज	12,782	4700	2,571	31,087
रायबरेली	1,904	1700	500	5,268
रामपुर	3,357	-	486	2,658
सहारनपुर	14,550	1320	1,490	17,525
संभल	1,068	-	383	1,936
संत कबीर नगर	3,096	-	215	5,544
शाहजहांपुर	6,331	1757	744	3,555
शामली	1,888	-	144	3,513
श्रावस्ती	694	2516	115	861
सिद्धार्थनगर	1,983	1880	176	1,832
सीतापुर	3,563	-	499	4,650
सोनभद्र	10,557	2340	1,315	9,905
सुल्तानपुर	2,751	1960	382	11,158
उन्नाव	982	2439	1,666	4,590
वाराणसी	18,872	4500	2,931	18,183
कुल	**4,90,216**	**1,00,338**	**1,42,430**	**6,50,068**

(स्रोत: गोवर्धन पोर्टल)

MAJOR SCHEMES UNDER AMRUT 2.0

3193. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) the details of the major measures and schemes undertaken under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0;

(b) the present status of projects under the AMRUT 2.0 and the number of projects completed, in progress and the projects for which tenders have been issued; and

(c) the details of the efforts made by the Government regarding financial allocation and its utilisation under the AMRUT 2.0?

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

(a) to (c): Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 was launched on 01 October 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ cities, enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is one of the major focus areas of AMRUT 2.0. Rejuvenation of water bodies, development of green spaces and parks, etc are other components of the Mission.

Under the Mission, States/ Union Territories (UTs) are empowered to select, appraise, prioritise and implement the projects within the broad framework of AMRUT 2.0 guidelines. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) approves State Water Action Plans (SWAPs) under AMRUT 2.0 as per recommendation of State High Power Steering Committee (SHPSC) headed by Chief Secretary of the State/ UT.

As reported by the States on AMRUT 2.0 portal as on 20.11.2025, 8,804 projects submitted by the States/ UTs under State Water Action Plans (SWAPs) with total project cost of ₹1,93,427.02 crore have been approved. So far, Notice inviting Tender (NIT) has been issued for 7567 projects worth ₹1,63,903 crore, out of which contracts for 6,663 projects worth ₹1,20,601.58 crore have been awarded by the States/UTs and the works worth ₹47,411 crore have been physically completed.

The mission focuses on adopting latest technologies through Start-ups

and preparation of Aquifer Management Plans for cities. The reform agenda of the Mission provides for 24x7 water supply with 'Drink from tap' (DFT) facility; Geographic Information System (GIS) based master plans of the cities and raising funds through issuance of municipal bonds.

(i) Under Sub-Scheme ‘Formulation of GIS based Master Plans for Class-II towns with the population 50,000 - 99,999’, 875 class-II towns covering 87,500 sq km are included with an outlay of Rs.801 crore. MoHUA has signed Memorandum of Understandings for creation of geo database through satellite images with National Remote Sensing Centre and through Drone technology with Survey of India.

(ii) ‘Jal Hi Amrit’ initiative has been launched to incentivize States and UTs to manage the used water (sewage) treatment plants efficiently for ensuring recyclable good quality treated water, meeting environmental standards, on a sustained basis. So far, 860 Sewage Treatment Plants with treatment capacity of 22,202 MLD have been enrolled (submitted information) via online platform for assessment.

(iii) Shallow Aquifer Management (SAM) 2.0 has been launched in 75 cities. The initiative is designed to integrate aquifer management into broader urban planning. Key interventions include the construction of new and restoration of defunct recharge structures, implementation of rainwater harvesting systems, catchment level improvement for regional groundwater recharge and the development of comprehensive city-wide groundwater management plans.

(iv) Technology Sub-Mission is an important component of AMRUT 2.0 to encourage start-up ideas, private entrepreneurship and commissioning them into the pilot projects. It facilitates identification of innovative, proven and potential environment friendly technologies in the fields of water and used water treatment, distribution and water body rejuvenation. The Start-ups fulfilling the definition given by "Start-up India" initiative of DPIIT are eligible to participate. 120 Start-ups have been on boarded so far and mapped with 82 AMRUT cities.

(v) AMRUT Mitra initiative has been launched to actively involve women Self Help (SHGs) in water demand management, water quality testing, water infrastructure operations, and other water sectoral projects including **plantation.** Proposals from 34 States/UTs comprising 6,094 projects worth ₹377.80 crore in water sector/ plantation has been approved.

(vi) States/ULBs are incentivised under AMRUT 2.0 for raising Municipal bonds. So far ₹1,719 crore has been raised through municipal bonds by 11 ULBs and ₹150.5 crore have been released under AMRUT 2.0 as incentive to these ULBs for bonds issuance.

Under AMRUT 2.0, central funds are allocated / released to States/ UTs and not project-wise. States incur the expenditure as per progress of the approved projects. AMRUT guidelines have provisions for formation of State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, to monitor and supervise the implementation of the scheme at the

State/ UT level. State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) headed by the Secretary, Urban Development and Housing Department of the State/ UT provides technical support to the SHPSC in monitoring and supervising the scheme at the State level. Further, an Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews and monitors the Mission periodically. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT in the States/ UTs, there is a provision of Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs). Also, in order to fast-track the implementation of AMRUT, the progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by MoHUA with the States/ UTs and ULBs. There is a dedicated AMRUT online portal for tracking the progress and monitoring of projects.

KHADI GRAMODYOG VIKAS YOJANA

3194. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Khadi and Village Industries clusters and individual units established in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized under the Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana to Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the total employment generated, including the number of women, SC/ST and minority beneficiaries supported through these initiatives, district-wise

in Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a): No Khadi and Village Industries clusters under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) scheme, has been established during the last three years in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) across the country including Uttar Pradesh for assisting prospective entrepreneurs in setting up new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector. District-wise number of micro units assisted under PMEGP during last three years in Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Details of fund disbursed/utilized by KVIC under Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana in Uttar Pradesh during last three years is given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	**Fund disbursed/utilized under Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana in Uttar Pradesh**
2022-23	5280.42
2023-24	6341.52
2024-25*	6962.11

* Provisional

(c): As per information available from KVIC, district-wise details of estimated

employment generated, including the number of women, SC/ST and minority under PMEGP in Uttar Pradesh during last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise number of micro units assisted under PMEGP during last three years in Uttar Pradesh:

Sr. No.	District Name	Number of micro units assisted under PMEGP		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	AGRA	309	435	208
2	ALIGARH	153	138	55
3	ALLAHABAD(PRAYAGRAJ)	222	182	112
4	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	128	159	126
5	AMETHI	118	145	76
6	AMROHA (JIOTIVAFULE NAGAR)	127	117	75
7	AURAIYA (ETAWAH)	105	83	48
8	AZAMGARH	406	494	259
9	BAGHPAT (MEERUT)	74	50	28
10	BAHRAICH	192	127	68
11	BALLIA	160	122	65
12	BALRAMPUR (GONDA)	74	50	35
13	BANDA	107	107	39
14	BARABANKI	222	195	74
15	BAREILLY	124	80	32
16	BASTI	128	108	60
17	BIJNOR	206	262	141
18	BADAUN	83	92	25
19	BULANDSHAHR	265	222	120
20	CHANDAULI (VARANASI)	162	90	50
21	CHITRAKOOT	186	206	18
22	DEORIA	171	153	75

23	ETAH	123	145	51
24	ETAWAH	84	57	30
25	FAIZABAD(AYODHYA)	208	201	103
26	FARRUKHABAD	124	112	31
27	FATEHPUR	94	118	64
28	FIROZABAD	167	120	34
29	GAUTAM BUDDH NAGAR (GHAZIABAD)	30	38	20
30	GHAZIABAD	96	123	25
31	GHAZIPUR	311	271	183
32	GONDA	134	133	59
33	GORAKHPUR	208	167	130
34	HAMIRPUR	135	136	23
35	HAPUR	115	103	36
36	HARDOI	153	170	69
37	HATHRAS	89	97	46
38	JALAUN	59	112	46
39	JAUNPUR	159	183	148
40	JHANSI	191	132	56
41	KANNAUJ	117	127	43
42	KANPUR NAGAR	100	153	63
43	KANPUR DEHAT	92	137	61
44	KASHGANJ	70	90	51
45	KAUSHAMBI (ALLAHABAD)	81	88	46
46	KUSHI NAGAR	152	144	83
47	LAKHIMPUR KHERI	258	210	63
48	LALITPUR	150	161	51
49	LUCKNOW	248	279	97
50	MAHARAJGANJ	121	125	68
51	MAHOBA	116	105	41
52	MAINPURI	134	220	93
53	MATHURA	151	137	38
54	MAU	116	111	85
55	MEERUT	179	232	71
56	MIRZAPUR	522	394	84
57	MORADABAD	104	107	55
58	MUZAFFARNAGAR	166	201	71
59	PILIBHIT	136	150	89
60	PRATAPGARH	221	188	117
61	RAE BARELI	131	224	146
62	RAMPUR	165	166	89
63	SHAHARANPUR	182	266	119

64	SAMBHAL	88	82	50
65	SANT KABEER NAGAR (BASTI)	135	181	99
66	SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR(BHADOI)	104	91	46
67	SHAHJAHANPUR	145	132	58
68	SHAMLI	120	165	52
69	SHRAVASTI (BAHRAICH)	48	41	17
70	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	155	116	60
71	SITAPUR	169	165	68
72	SONBHADRA	83	103	49
73	SULTANPUR	101	107	50
74	UNNAO	142	144	55
75	VARANASI	397	312	247
	TOTAL	**11601**	**11689**	**5518**

STATEMENT-II

District-wise estimated employment generated under PMEGP in Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No	District	2022-23				2023-24				2024-25			
		Total	Women	SC/ ST	Minority	Total	Women	SC/ ST	Minority	Total	Women	SC/ ST	Minority
1	Agra	2472	896	448	24	3480	1360	960	24	1664	656	640	-
2	Aligarh	1224	512	112	8	1104	432	104	24	440	104	152	-
3	Allahabad (Prayagraj)	1776	776	184	64	1456	624	104	56	896	320	144	64
4	Ambedkar Nagar	1024	296	104	64	1272	416	232	32	1008	312	272	8
5	Amethi	944	352	72	72	1160	608	88	64	608	296	104	40
6	Amroha (Jiotivafule Nagar)	1016	280	112	88	936	264	72	72	600	200	152	24
7	Auraiya (Etawah)	840	216	144	-	664	288	160	-	384	176	128	-
8	Azamgarh	3248	1016	496	56	3952	1016	848	48	2072	768	440	24
9	Badaun	664	112	104	144	736	128	88	120	200	72	16	8
10	Baghpat (Meerut)	592	176	32	48	400	168	24	32	224	80	40	8
11	Bahraich	1536	376	104	128	1016	312	64	120	544	200	56	40
12	Ballia	1280	360	152	16	976	272	144	32	520	160	96	-
13	Balrampur (Gonda)	592	144	40	192	400	104	72	56	280	80	40	40
14	Banda	856	144	88	-	856	240	144	-	312	96	136	-
15	Barabanki	1776	656	208	48	1560	512	224	80	592	192	192	16
16	Bareilly	992	272	32	176	640	144	56	56	256	40	16	40
17	Basti	1024	288	152	24	864	192	224	8	480	160	136	-
18	Bijnor	1648	400	224	144	2096	496	336	128	1128	296	304	56

19	Bulandshahr	2120	544	272	88	1776	504	264	32	960	264	312	16
20	Chandauli (Varanasi)	1296	472	80	104	720	296	120	32	400	128	56	48
21	Chitrakoot	1488	272	208	-	1648	352	184	8	144	48	48	-
22	Deoria	1368	448	160	-	1224	376	192	8	600	200	128	8
23	Etah	984	272	80	8	1160	296	104	-	408	88	56	-
24	Etawah	672	184	72	16	456	144	40	-	240	120	48	8
25	Faizabad(Ayodhya)	1664	440	176	128	1608	496	224	80	824	288	160	24
26	Farrukhabad	992	240	88	32	896	288	128	8	248	64	112	-
27	Fatehpur	752	280	72	16	944	352	192	-	512	144	136	-
28	Firozabad	1336	392	168	8	960	200	168	-	272	80	72	-
29	Gautam Buddh Nagar (Ghaziabad)	240	112	24	24	304	112	24	-	160	48	48	8
30	Ghaziabad	768	312	72	40	984	432	64	24	200	88	56	-
31	Ghazipur	2488	824	240	16	2168	848	296	16	1464	560	192	8
32	Gonda	1072	464	104	56	1064	544	72	40	472	280	88	16
33	Gorakhpur	1664	568	152	48	1336	464	264	16	1040	352	216	-
34	Hamirpur	1080	208	176	-	1088	192	176	16	184	80	72	-
35	Hapur	920	296	152	32	824	336	168	32	288	72	96	8
36	Hardoi	1224	408	112	56	1360	528	208	24	552	216	184	8
37	Hathras	712	264	64	-	776	320	104	-	368	136	56	-
38	Jalaun	472	104	56	16	896	296	232	-	368	120	216	-
39	Jaunpur	1272	576	104	-	1464	568	128	16	1184	512	136	8
40	Jhansi	1528	440	424	-	1056	240	304	16	448	120	240	8
41	Kannauj	936	216	48	56	1016	240	72	32	344	80	32	8

42	Kanpur Dehat	736	216	80	24	1096	360	128	8	488	144	88	16
43	Kanpur Nagar	800	336	120	24	1224	560	112	16	504	120	112	-
44	Kashganj	560	184	72	16	720	248	72	-	408	128	56	-
45	Kaushambi (Allahabad)	648	160	104	-	704	296	104	8	368	88	88	16
46	Kushi Nagar	1216	416	152	24	1152	296	112	8	664	192	128	8
47	Lakhimpur Kheri	2064	744	208	360	1680	696	120	248	504	200	120	48
48	Lalitpur	1200	232	104	72	1288	304	88	104	408	96	96	24
49	Lucknow	1984	728	184	88	2232	936	304	40	776	312	272	32
50	Maharajganj	968	232	88	8	1000	240	120	8	544	144	128	-
51	Mahoba	928	232	200	8	840	200	152	16	328	120	160	-
52	Mainpuri	1072	320	104	-	1760	464	368	8	744	264	128	-
53	Mathura	1208	416	96	24	1096	480	200	-	304	112	104	-
54	Mau	928	344	120	72	888	312	256	32	680	304	200	24
55	Meerut	1432	504	144	136	1856	728	176	136	568	192	240	16
56	Mirzapur	4176	1304	608	16	3152	800	736	-	672	264	136	-
57	Moradabad	832	216	64	128	856	232	80	96	440	88	128	48
58	Muzaffarnagar	1328	328	112	152	1608	448	168	152	568	184	96	48
59	Pilibhit	1088	216	72	152	1200	224	96	112	712	176	144	72
60	Pratapgarh	1768	680	200	72	1504	528	184	80	936	448	136	48
61	Rae Bareli	1048	416	72	80	1792	640	384	32	1168	384	336	8
62	Rampur	1320	304	96	408	1328	336	128	328	712	216	80	136
63	Sambhal	704	200	8	120	656	160	24	104	400	120	96	16
64	Sant Kabeer Nagar (Basti)	1080	208	184	48	1448	352	232	32	792	184	248	8
65	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadoi)	832	320	56	24	728	304	80	24	368	104	80	-

66	Shaharanpur	1456	360	208	48	2128	544	376	80	952	224	336	32
67	Shahjahanpur	1160	352	96	64	1056	264	104	88	464	120	56	16
68	Shamli	960	232	64	120	1320	336	120	144	416	112	56	40
69	Shravasti (Bahraich)	384	48	40	8	328	80	40	-	136	-	32	16
70	Siddharth Nagar	1240	224	168	88	928	152	160	16	480	112	120	-
71	Sitapur	1352	344	168	24	1320	296	192	72	544	176	184	-
72	Sonbhadra	664	200	88	40	824	304	112	32	392	136	112	16
73	Sultanpur	808	400	64	24	856	424	88	8	400	152	32	8
74	Unnao	1136	384	192	32	1152	400	200	40	440	152	144	8
75	Varanasi	3176	984	200	208	2496	920	240	88	1976	744	216	24
	Total	**92808**	**28392**	**10448**	**4752**	**93512**	**29864**	**13728**	**3512**	**44144**	**14808**	**10512**	**1272**

DEVELOPMENT OF AIRPORTS IN TAMIL NADU

3195. SHRI THANGA TAMILSELVAN:

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

(a) the total number of existing airports developed/proposed to be developed in Tamil Nadu during the last five years;

(b) the total number of airports that are under expansion/proposed for expansion in Tamil Nadu, airport-wise;

(c) the total funds allocated, disbursed and utilised for the development/expansion of airports in Tamil Nadu, airport-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to construct/start new airports in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (c): Tamil Nadu presently has six operational airports, namely Chennai, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tuticorin, and Coimbatore. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken various development and expansion works at the airports in Tamil Nadu which inter-alia includes modernisation and construction of additional Terminal Building at Chennai Airport, grading of the operational area on the south side of the runway at Madurai Airport, construction of a new Air Traffic Control (ATC) Tower-cum-Technical Block at Tiruchirappalli Airport, and construction of an operational boundary wall at Vellore Airport. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards major development and

expansion works at airports in Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008 for development of Greenfield airports in the country. As per this policy, GoI has accorded "In-Principle" approval for development of a greenfield airport at Parandur. An application for Site Clearance for the development of a greenfield airport at Hosur has been received in November, 2025, which is currently under consideration of this Ministry.;

In addition, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) launched Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) on 21.10.2016 to enhance regional air connectivity from unserved and underserved airports in the country and make air travel affordable to the masses. In the state of Tamil Nadu, four airports, namely Salem, Vellore, Neyveli and Tanjore have been identified for the development and operation of RCS flights under the Scheme, of which Salem airport has been operationalised.

STATEMENT

The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards major development and expansion works at airports in Tamil Nadu:

Sl. No.	Airport	Project / Nature of Work	Approved Cost (A/A and E/S) (in Cr.)	Expenditure / Utilisation till Nov-2025 (in Cr.)
1	Chennai	Modernisation of Chennai Airport – Phase II	2467	1690.84
2		Storm Water Drain in operational area	146.19	34.97

3		Refurbishing of T1 and T4	81.8	9.27
4		RETs, taxi tracks and allied works	480.06	0
5	Coimbatore	Boundary wall for newly acquired land	51.31	0
6	Madurai	Grading of operational area and drainage works	17.17	15.59
7	Tiruchirappalli	New ATC Tower cum Technical Block	80.17	34.76
8	Vellore	Operational boundary wall	10.18	4.73

OPERATIONALISATION OF PUDUCHERRY AIRPORT

3196. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the challenges arising from inadequate runway length, limited apron capacity, absence of night-landing approval and restricted regional connectivity that continue to constrain full operationalisation of Puducherry Airport and hinder passenger-traffic growth in the Union Territory of Puducherry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for addressing land-availability constraints, strengthening safety infrastructure, improving terminal facilities, enhancing air-navigation systems and securing long-term schedules under regional connectivity schemes for Puducherry; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure sustainable expansion of civil aviation services in Puducherry including improved

coordination with the territorial administration, transparent monitoring of airline commitments and targeted support for increased tourism and economic activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) and (b): Airports Authority of India (AAI) has submitted the Master Plan and Obstacle Limitation Survey (OLS) report to the Government of Puducherry. As per the Master Plan, which aims to facilitate operations of A-320 type aircraft under Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) including a proposal for an expanded runway of 2300 m x 45 m, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has projected a total additonal land requirement of 402 acres - comprising 217 acres in Tamil Nadu and 185 acres in Puducherry. As per provisions of the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016, the responsibility for providing land required for development of airports, free of cost and free from all encumbrances, rests with the respective State Government/Union Territory Administration.

(c): Under the Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS), Spicejet Ltd. commenced the operations on "Hyderabad- Puducherry - Hyderabad" route on 16.08.2017, and continued operations till 30.03.2024. At present, IndiGo is operating commercial flights on the Puducherry-Hyderabad-Puducherry Sector.;

Also, with the repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March 1994, Indian domestic aviation has been fully deregulated. Airlines are free to select markets

and routes, induct any aircraft type, and operate in compliance with the Routes Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by the government. Therefore, the decision to introduce air services to or from any airport depends on the airline operator's operational and commercial viability.

MSME SECTOR IN UTTAR PRADESH

3197. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) the total funds allocated by the Union Government for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in Uttar Pradesh for the financial year 2024-25, including the schemes under which such funds have been earmarked;

(b) whether any proposals for the establishment of MSME clusters in the Bundelkhand region-covering Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba and Chitrakoot-have been approved and if so, the details of these clusters and their expected benefits for local entrepreneurship;

(c) whether the Government is considering declaring Bundelkhand as an MSME Priority Region in view of its backwardness and employment potential, if so, the criteria being considered for such classification; and

(d) whether additional incentives, such as credit facilitation, subsidised land or marketing support are proposed to encourage MSMEs to set up units in Bundelkhand and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for promotion, development of MSMEs in the country. The Ministry of MSME implements Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises and International Cooperation Scheme etc. Status of implementation of these schemes in Uttar Pradesh implemented by the Ministry is as under:

(i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed youths through Margin Money subsidy.

Details of Funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh State during the year 2024-25 is as under:

Name of Scheme	**Funds allocated/disbursed/released (Rs. In lakh) 2024-25**
Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (KGVY)	6962.11
Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	24113.28

(ii) Under Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), credit guarantee is provided for loans extended to MSEs without collateral security and third-party guarantee through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for MSEs (CGTMSE). The details of credit guarantees extended to MSEs under CGS in Bundelkhand region, Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(iii) The Ministry is implementing Micro and Small Enterprises -Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) across the country. The objective of these scheme is to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) for their holistic development adopting cluster development approach by providing financial assistance as GoI grant to establish Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in the existing clusters and establish/up-grade infrastructural facilities in new/existing industrial estates/areas/flatted factory complexes.

During FY 2024–25, one project for flatted factory complex at UPSIC Industrial Area, Amausi, Lucknow, is approved at total project cost of ₹34.30 crore and Government of India grant of ₹10.50 crore.

(iv) Under International Cooperation Scheme (IC) Scheme, financial assistance is provided on reimbursement basis to the eligible Central / State Government organizations and Industry Associations to facilitate participation of MSMEs in international exhibitions/ fairs/ buyer-seller meets held abroad and for organizing international conferences/ seminars/ workshops in India, etc. Reimbursement is also provided to

the first-time Micro and Small Enterprises for various costs involved in export of goods and services. 158 MSMEs from Uttar Pradesh have been assisted over the last five years.

(b): No proposal for establishment of MSME clusters in the Bundelkhand region has been received from State Government under MSE-CDP scheme.

(c) and (d): There is no proposal to declare Bundelkhand as an MSME Priority Region and no criteria for such a declaration are presently under consideration. There is no proposal for additional incentives to encourage MSMEs to setup units in Bundelkhand.

STATEMENT

The details of credit guarantees extended to MSEs under CGS in Bundelkhand region, Uttar Pradesh:

CGS - Guarantee Approved - Overall				
	FY 2025-26 as on Nov 30, 2025		**Cumulative as on Nov 30, 2025**	
	No. of guarantees approved	**Amount approved (in Rs. crore)**	**No. of guarantees approved**	**Amount approved (in Rs. crore)**
Jhansi	4,272	253	24,350	1,356
Lalitpur	2,127	89	9,891	424
Banda	2,257	111	9,400	555
Hamirpur	1,152	66	6,162	346
Mahoba	961	70	4,432	317
Chitrakoot	1,049	48	5,116	255
Uttar Pradesh	3,19,951	26,779	17,47,395	1,22,498
All India	15,52,645	2,50,001	1,30,63,982	11,84,872

STATUS OF AVIATION TRAINING INSTITUTES

3198. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

(a) the number of aviation training institutes currently functioning in the country including DGCA-approved Flying Training Organisations (FTOs), Aircraft Maintenance Engineering (AME) institutes, cabin crew training centres and other aviation training academies, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of pilots, AMEs, cabin crew, air traffic personnel and other aviation professionals trained through these institutes during the last five years, category-wise and yearwise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the existing training capacity in relation to the projected demand for pilots, AMEs, air traffic controllers, ground handling personnel and other aviation professionals during the next ten years;

(d) if so, the findings thereof along with the gaps identified; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish new aviation training institutes or expand existing DGCA-approved facilities under PPP mode or through the State Governments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a): Currently, 40 Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) approved Flying Training Organisations (FTOs) operating at 62 flying bases. State-wise list of

FTOs is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Currently, there are 56 Aircraft Maintenance Engineer (AME) training Institutes approved by DGCA under CAR (147) Basic. Further, DGCA has approved 20 CAR-147 Type Training Organisations. The State/UT-wise list of approved CAR (147) Basic Organisations and Type Training Organisations is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.;

Currently, there are DGCA authorized 233 Remote Pilot Training Organisations (RPTOs) across the country. State-wise list of RPTOs is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

Currently, there are 06 DGCA Approved Training Organisations (ATOs) which provide type-specific training to pilots. The list of DGCA approved ATOs is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

Currently, there are three (03) Air Traffic Services Training Organizations (ATSTOs) for Training of Air Traffic Controllers (ATCs) are as follows:-

1. Civil Aviation Training College, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh
2. National Institute of Aviation Training and Management, Gondia, Maharashtra
3. Hyderabad Training Centre, Hyderabad, Telangana;

There are 08 Aviation English Language Training Organizations (AELTO) related to ATCs which are located in Prayagraj, Gondia, Hyderabad, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Guwahati.;

Currently, there are 37 training centres to provide training in Communication, Navigation, Surveillance and Automation (CNS) systems for CNS ATSEPs. These comprise of 06 Civil Aviation Training College (CATC) and Regional Training

Centres and 31 Satellite Training Centres. The list of training centres is given in the enclosed **Statement-V.**

Airports Authority of India (AAI) is operating 02 training institutes in the field of Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) training, which are located in New Delhi and Kolkata.

(b): The details on number of professionals trained through aviation training institutes is given in the enclosed **Statement-VI**.

(c) and (d): Currently, no such study has been conducted.

(e): Currently, no such proposal on establishment of Aviation Training Institutes through PPP mode or through State Governments is under consideration of this Ministry.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise list of Flying Training Organisations (FTOs) operating at 62 flying bases:

S No	State	Name	Flying Bases
1.	Bihar	Bihar Flying Institute	Patna Airport, Patna
2.	Gujarat	Blue Ray Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Mehsana Airstrip, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-384002
3.	Gujarat	Dunes Aviation Academy	1. Bhavnagar Airport, Bhavnagar, Gujarat-364001 2. Hamirgarh Airstrip, Bhilwara, Rajasthan-312901

4.	Gujarat	Gujarat FlyingClub,	1. Civil Aerodrome, Harni Road, Vadodara Airport, Gujarat. 2. Amreli Airstrip, Amreli, Gujarat-365601.
5.	Gujarat	Vision Flying Training Institute	VFTI Hangar, Amreli Airport, Chital Road, mreli, Gujarat 365601
6.	Haryana	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation	1. Civil Aerodrome, Kunjpura Road, Karnal, Haryana. 2. Civil Aerodrome, Hisar, Haryana. 3. Civil Aerodrome, Pinjore, Haryana
7.	Haryana	FSTC Flying School Private Ltd	1. Chaudhary Bansi Lal Airport,Bhiwani, Haryana 2. Narnaul Airstrip, Haryana.
8.	Jharkhand	Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
9.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Flying Institute	Jharkhand Flying Institute Dumka Airport, Dumka ,Santhal Pargana Dumka Jharkhand, Dumka Airport, Dumka , Jharkhand -814119.
10.	Karnataka	Govt. Flying Training School	Jakkur Aerodrome, Bangaluru, Karnataka
11.	Karnataka	Orient Flight Aviation Academy	Mysore Airport, Mandakally post, Mysore, Karnataka-571311

12.	Karnataka	Aviation Connectivity and Infreastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Old Technical block, Ground floor and first floor (old MET office), old technical block, dharwad District, karnataka, Pincode-580030.
13.	Kerala	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technology	International Airport, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Chimes Aviation Academy,	1. Dhana Airstrip, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh. 2. Neemuch Airstrip, Jaysingpura, Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh - 458441
15.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd.	1. Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, Civil Aerodrome,Bijasan Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh. 2. Raja Bhoj Airport, Nairagarh, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh-462030.
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Sha-Shib Flying Academy,	Guna Airport, Madhya Pradesh
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Jet Serve Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	1. Fly Ola Aviation Academy, Terminal Road, Khajuraho Airport, Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh. 2. Fly Ola Aviation Academy, Jalgaon, Maharashtra
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Flying Academy	Khajuraho Airport, Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh

19.	Maharashtra	Academy of Carver Aviation,	Baramati Airport, Baramati, Maharashtra
20.	Maharashtra	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd.	Karad Airport, Karad, Satara, Maharashtra-415124
21.	Maharashtra	Nagpur Flying Club	1. Hangar No. 1, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport, Sonegaon Aerodrome, Nagpur, Maharashtra 440005. 2. Chandrapur, Morva, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
22.	Maharashtra	National Flying Training Institute, Pvt. Ltd,	Birsi Airport, P.O.P; Paraswada, Gondia, Maharashtra
23.	Maharashtra	Redbird Flight Training Academy Pvt. Ltd.	1. Baramati Airport, Baramati, Pune, Maharashtra 413133. 2. Suktara Airport, Seoni, Madhya Pradesh. 3. Lilabari Airport, Assam. 4. Kalaburagi Airport, Karnataka. 5. Belagavi Airport, Belagavi, Karnataka
24.	Maharashtra	SVKM NMIMS Academy of Aviation	Shirpur Airstrip, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra 425405

25.	Maharashtra	SKYNEX Aero Pvt. Ltd.	1. Jalgaon Airport, Jalgaon, Maharashtra 425003 2. Mehsana, Gujarat
26.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Flying Club,	1. Juhu Airport, Santacruz (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra. 2. Dhule Airstrip, Mumbai, Maharashtra
27.	Odisha	Govt. Aviation Training Institute	1. Biju Pattanaik International Airport, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha. 2. Birasal Airstrip, Birasal, Dhenkanal, Odisha-759039
28.	Punjab	Patiala Aviation Club	1. Hangar-1, Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala, Punjab. 2. Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport, Amritsar, Punjab.
29.	Rajasthan	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding Flying Club	Banasthali Aerodrome, Dist. Tonk, Rajasthan-304022
30.	Rajasthan	Avyanna Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Kishangarh Airport, Ajmer, Rajasthan-305802
31.	Tamil Nadu	Ekvi Air Training Organisation	Salem Airport, Tamil Nadu-636309

32.	Telangana	Asia Pacific Flight Training AcademyLtd.	1. GMR HIAL Airport, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad, Telangana 2. Kalaburagi Airport, Gulbarga, Karnataki
33.	Telangana	Flytech Aviation Academy,	1. Nadergul Aerodrome, Hyderabad,Telangana 2. Nagarjuna Sagar, Airfield, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
34.	Telangana	Telangana State Aviation Academy,	Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad, Telangana 500011
35.	Telangana	Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd.,	Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad, Telangana 500016
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Chetak Aviation	MS-10, NH-91, Aligarh Airstrip, Dhanipur Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Falcon Aviation Academy	1. Civil Airport, Ayodhya, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh. 2. Rewa Airfield, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh.
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Garg Aviations Ltd.	Hangar No.3, Civil Aerodrome, Cantt. Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

39.	Uttar Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Akademy	1. Fursatganj, Dist. Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh 229302. 2. Airport Authority of India, Birsi Airport, Gondia, Maharashtra. 3. Kalaburagi Airport, Gulbarga, Karnataka
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Pioneer Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd	MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh-202001

Source: Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

STATEMENT-II

Remote Pilot Training Organisations (RPTOs) across the country. State-wise list of RPTOs:

S. No.	Institute Name	Address	State
1.	College of Aeronautical Engineering	NH-37 (Airport Road), Borjhar, Rani Gate, Kamrup Metro, Assam – 781017	Assam
2.	Bharat Institute of Aeronautics	Patna Airport, Patna, Bihar – 800014	Bihar
3.	Indian Institute of Aircraft Engineering	Plot No. 3, Bagdola Village Extn., Sec-8, Dwarka, New Delhi – 110077	Delhi (NCT)
4.	Indocopters Private Limited	Jamia Millia Islamia University Campus, New Delhi – 110025	Delhi (NCT)
5.	International Aircraft Sales Pvt. Ltd.	A-1/53 Sector-7, Rohini, New Delhi – 110085	Delhi (NCT)
6.	JRN Institute of Aviation Technology	414/2 Ranikhera More, Mundka, West Delhi – 110041	Delhi (NCT)
7.	IRM Private Limited	IRM House, Kalpana Society, Off CG	Gujarat

		Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad – 380009	
8.	NDC Institute of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering	Opp. Sumandeep Vidhyapeeth, Waghodia Road, Vadodara – 391760	Gujarat
9.	Silver Oak College of Aviation Technology	Silver Oak University, Gota, Ahmedabad – 382481	Gujarat
10.	Western India Institute of Aeronautics Pvt. Ltd.	Indus University Campus, Ranchandra via Thaltej-Shilaj, Ahmedabad – 382115	Gujarat
11.	Falcon Institute of Aircraft Maintenance Engineers	Puran Murti Campus, Kami Road, Sonipat – 131001	Haryana
12.	Indraprasth Institute of Aeronautics	Sector-77, NH-8, Gurgaon – 122004	Haryana
13.	Sha-Shib Aerospace Engineering	Sector-62, Golf Course Extn. Road, Gurgaon – 122102	Haryana
14.	Star Aviation Academy	P-76, New Palam Vihar, Sector-110, Gurgaon – 122017	Haryana
15.	Academy of Aviation and Engineering	Prestige Enclave, Bettahalasur Cross, BB Road, Bengaluru – 562157	Karnataka
16.	Hindustan Aviation Academy	Aswath Nagar, Marathahalli, Bengaluru – 560037	Karnataka
17.	VSM Aerospace AME Training School	Yelahanka New Town, Bengaluru – 560064	Karnataka
18.	Jawaharlal Aviation Institute	Jawahar Gardens, Lakkidi, Palakkad – 679301	Kerala
19.	Mount Zion College of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering	AmeKumbazha, Pathanamthitta – 689653	Kerala
20.	Regional Institute of Aviation	Pallichal, Thiruvananthapuram – 695501	Kerala

21.	Sha Shib Aviation Academy	Nedumbassery, Cochin – 683572	Kerala
22.	The Southern College of Engineering and Technology	Luiz Nagar, Chalakudy, Thrissur – 680307	Kerala
23.	Institute of Aeronautics and Engineering	Parvalia Sadak, Bhopal – 462036	Madhya Pradesh
24.	Institute of Management and Technologies	Guna Airport, Guna – 473001	Madhya Pradesh
25.	Redwings Aerotechnique Pvt. Ltd.	Risha Plaza Complex, Bhopal – 462036	Madhya Pradesh
26.	Sky College of Aeronautical Engineering	Millennium Campus, Bhopal – 462044	Madhya Pradesh
27.	Carver Training and Services Pvt. Ltd.	MIDC Area near Baramati Airport, Pune – 413133	Maharashtra
28.	HAL Pravara Aviation Institute	HAL Premises, Ojhar, Nashik – 422221	Maharashtra
29.	Hindustan Aerospace and Engineering	Baner Road, Pune – 411007	Maharashtra
30.	Indian Aerospace and Engineering	TTC Industrial Estate, Navi Mumbai – 400703	Maharashtra
31.	Indira Institute of Aircraft Engineering	Manjari Farm, Pune – 412307	Maharashtra
32.	Institute of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering	Govt. Polytechnic, Aurangabad – 431005	Maharashtra
33.	Pawan Hans Helicopter Training Institute	Juhu Aerodrome, Mumbai – 400056	Maharashtra
34.	Pune Institute of Aviation Technology	Ambegaon Budruk, Pune – 411046	Maharashtra
35.	Thakur Institute of Aviation Technology	Kandivali East, Mumbai – 400101	Maharashtra

36.	The Bombay Flying Club – AME Training Institute	JVPD, Juhu, Mumbai – 400056	Maharashtra
37.	Wingsss College of Aviation Technology	Shivne, NDA Road, Pune – 411023	Maharashtra
38.	Utkal Aerospace and Engineering	Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar – 751019	Odisha
39.	Punjab Aircraft Maintenance Engineering College	Civil Aerodrome, Patiala – 147001	Punjab
40.	School of Aeronautics (Neemrana)	RIICO Industrial Area, Neemrana – 301705	Rajasthan
41.	Hindustan Institute of Engineering Technology	Navalur Road, Chennai – 601301	Tamil Nadu
42.	Hyderabad College of Aviation Technology	Thuckalay, Kanniyakumari – 629180	Tamil Nadu
43.	Nehru College of Aeronautics and Applied Sciences	Kuniamuthur, Coimbatore – 641008	Tamil Nadu
44.	Vinayaka Missions Aviation Academy	Sankari Main Road, Salem – 636308	Tamil Nadu
45.	Flytech Aviation Academy	Gurramguda, Ranga Reddy – 501510	Telangana
46.	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Ltd.	RGIA, Shamshabad, Hyderabad – 500108	Telangana
47.	Rajiv Gandhi Aviation Academy	Old Bowenpally, Secunderabad – 500011	Telangana
48.	Telangana State Aviation Academy	Old Airport Road, Bowenpally – 500011	Telangana
49.	Aeronautical Training Institute, U.P.	Lucknow Airport, Lucknow – 226009	Uttar Pradesh
50.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi	Fursatganj Airfield, Amethi – 229302	Uttar Pradesh

51.	Institute of Aeronautical Engineering and Technology	Baburia, Unnao – 209862	Uttar Pradesh
52.	Institute of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering	Gorakhnath, Gorakhpur – 273015	Uttar Pradesh
53.	School for Aircraft Maintenance Engineering	Knowledge Park-III, Greater Noida – 201306	Uttar Pradesh
54.	Alpine Institute of Aeronautics	Premnagar, Dehradun – 248007	Uttarakhand
55.	Heritage Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Aamwala, Dehradun	Uttarakhand
56.	Aerospace Research and Development Centre	Barasat, Kolkata – 700126	West Bengal

Source:- Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

LIST OF DGCA APPROVED CAR-147 TYPE TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS

S. No	Organisation	Address	State
1.	BIG CHARTER PRIVATE LIMITED	SARITA SAHANI HOUSE KAHI KUCHI, SOS ROAD, GUWAHATI AIRPORT (P.O), KAMRUP, ASSAM INDIA – 781015	Assam
2.	AI ENGINEERING SERVICES LTD.	NEW TECHNICAL AREA, DUMDUM, AIESL, KOLKATA, W.B -700052	West Bengal
3.	JET SERVE AVIATION PVT. LTD.	INDRAPRASTHA AEROSPACE AND KNOWLEDGE SECTOR -77, DELHI – JAIPUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY (NH-8), GURGAON, HARYANA INDIA -122004	Haryana
4.	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED TAD KANPUR	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED, TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT DIVISION, KANPUR NAGAR, UTTAR PRADESH INDIA – 208008	Uttar Pradesh
5.	AI ENGINEERING SERVICES LTD.	2ND FLOOR, CRA BUILDING SAFDARJUNG AIRPORT AREA SAFDARJUNG, AIRPORT DELHI	Delhi

		CENTRAL, NEW DELHI, INDIA – 110003	
6.	SHAURYA AERONAUTICS PVT. LTD.	T-15, IIND FLOORGREEN PARK MAIN, NEW DELHI, INDIA – 110016	Delhi
7.	BIRD EXECUJET AIRPORT SERVICES PVT. LTD.	422, UDYOG VIHAR PHASE –III, GURGAON, HARYANA INDIA – 122016	Haryana
8.	INTERGLOBE AVIATION LTD. (INDIGO)	IFLY, PLOT NO.2, SECTOR 44 GURGAON, GURGAON, HARYANA INDIA – 122001	Haryana
9.	SPICEJET TECHNIC PRIVATE LIMITED	319, UDYOG VIHAR PHASE-IV, GURGAON, HARYANA INDIA – 122016	Haryana
10.	AIR INDIA LIMITED	BLOCK 4, VATIKA ONE ON ONE SECTOR 16, NH 48, INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GURUGRAM, GURGAON, HARYANA INDIA-122007	Haryana
11.	SNV AVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED	12TH FLOOR, TOWER A, URMI ESTATE 95 GANPAT RAO KADAM MARG, MUMBAI, MAHARASHTRA INDIA – 400013	Maharashtra
12.	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED HELICOPTER DIVISION	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED HELICOPTER DIVISION BANGALORE COMPLEX, BENGALURU URBAN, KARNATAKA INDIA – 560017	Karnataka
13.	AIR WORKS INDIA (ENGINEERING) PVT LTD	OLD AIRPORT, NEAR KALINA MILITARY CAMP SANTA CRUZ €, KRISHNAGIRI, MAHARASHTRA INDIA – 400029	Maharashtra
14.	AIRBUS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	PLOTY NO 4, 4TH FLOOR, XYLEM BUILDING DYVASANDRA INDL.	Karnataka

		AREA, MAHADEVPURA POST WHITEFIELD ROAD, BENGALURU URBAN, KARNATAKA INDIA – 560048	
15.	AIESL (TYPE) MTO	CANTONMENT HOUSE RD, LMS COMPOUND, PMG, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, KERALA-695033	Kerala
16.	MYTRI AVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED	S – 2, TIE, BALANAGAR, HYDERABAD, RANGA REDDY, TELANGANA INDIA – 500037	Telangana
17.	GMR AIR CARGO AND AEROSPACE ENGINEERING LIMITED	PLOT NO.1, GMR HYDERABAD AVIATION SEZ LIMITED RAJIV GANDHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, SHAMSHABAD, HYDERABAD, RANGA REDDY, TELANGANA INDIA – 500108	Telangana
18.	CFM AIRCRAFT ENGINE SUPPORT SOUTH ASIA PVT LTD(SOUTH ASIA CUSTORMER TRAINING CENTRE(SACTC))	PLOT NO. 4, GMR AEROSPACE PARK, RGIA, SHAMSHABAD, HYDERABAD, RANGA REDDY DIST TELANGANA STATE – 500108	Telangana
19.	UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION INDIA PVT LTD(PRATT AND WHITNEY INDIA TRAINING CENTRE)	RAJIV GANDHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT PREMISES, SHAMSHBAD, HYDERABAD, TELANGANA STATE – 501218	Telangana
20.	INDAMER AVIATION PVT.LTD.	INDAMER AVIATION PVT LTDHANGAR NO.01, JUHU AERODROME, P.O BOX 6912, MUMBAI, MAHARASHTRA INDIA – 400054	Maharashtra

Source:- Directorate General of Civil Aviation

STATEMENT-III

State-wise list of Remote Pilot Training Organisations (RPTOs)

S. NO	NAME OF RPTO	STATE
1	Telangana State Aviation Academy	Telangana
2	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademy (IGRUA)	Himachal Pradesh
3	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademy (IGRUA), Bengaluru	Karnataka
4	Drone Destination Pvt. Ltd, Gurugram	Haryana
5	GANPATI AVIATION SOLUTIONS LLP, Haryana	Haryana
6	Government Aviation Training Institute (Global Avianautics Ltd.)	Haryana
7	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
8	Sanskardham Campus	Gujarat
9	DroneAcharya Aerial Innovation Pvt. Ltd, Pune	Maharashtra
10	PBC's Aero Hub	Maharashtra
11	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Gurugram	Haryana
12	Dronachariya Drone Academy LLP	Uttar Pradesh
13	Drone Destination Pvt. Ltd, Mohali	Punjab
14	Fore Institute Of Drone Technology And Research (FIDTR)	Haryana
15	M/s Assam Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	Assam
16	Academy of Carver Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
17	Kaushalya The Skill University	Gujarat
18	Marut DroneTech Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana
19	Agni Aero Sports Adventure Academy	Karnataka
20	The Bombay Flying Club	Maharashtra
21	Flytech Aviation Academy	Telangana
22	Indira Gandhi Rashriya Uran Akademy (IGRUA), Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
23	Indira Gandhi Rashriya Uran Akademy (IGRUA), Madurai	Tamil Nadu
24	GARUDA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED	Tamil Nadu
25	Rangareddy	Maharashtra
26	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth	Maharashtra
27	Terna Public Charitable Trust	Maharashtra
28	Pioneer Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd	Uttar Pradesh
29	AdiSA Drona Private Limited	Maharashtra
30	RRU - DRONEACHARYA Rashtriya Raksha University	Gujarat
31	Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU)	Andhra Pradesh
32	CASR Anna University	Tamil Nadu
33	Drone Destination Pvt. Ltd., Phulpur	Uttar Pradesh

34	Raxa Security Services Ltd	Andhra Pradesh
35	MULTIPLEX DRONE PRIVATE LIMITED	Karnataka
36	Woahage Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana
37	DRONETECH SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.	Maharashtra
38	Kasegaon Education Societys Rajarambapu Institute of Technology	Maharashtra
39	J VE KONNECT PRIVATE LIMITED (OPC),	Maharashtra
40	PAVAMAN AVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED	Telangana
41	REDBIRD FLIGHT TRAINING ACADEMY PRIVATE LIMITED	Haryana
42	DROGO DRONES PRIVATE LIMITED	Andhra Pradesh
43	DRONE ACADEMY PVT LTD (TRADE NAME : INDIA DRONE ACADEMY)	Telangana
44	ULTIMATE ENERGY RESOURCE PRIVATE LIMITED	Madhya Pradesh
45	RAO INDUSTRIES	Maharashtra
46	DRONE IMAGINS and INFORMATION SERVICES OF HARYANA LIMITED	Haryana
47	Centurion University of Technology and Management	Odisha
48	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA), Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
49	Flapone Aviation Pvt. Ltd, Sonipat	Haryana
50	Autonomous Unmanned Aerial Systems Private Limited	Kerala
51	CSC Academy	Haryana
52	Wissmo Agventure Private Limited, Jobner	Rajasthan
53	Airbus Group India Private Limited	Karnataka
54	Neosky India Limited	Karnataka
55	SPH Aviation Private Limited, Gurugram	Haryana
56	Aerophile Academy Private Limited	Karnataka
57	Phoenix Drone Flying LLP	Haryana
58	Kite Aero Pvt Ltd	Gujarat
59	Clearskies Learning and Research Pvt Ltd	Karnataka
60	IOTECHWORLD AVIGATION Private Limited	Haryana
61	Naini Aerospace Ltd	Uttar Pradesh
62	Defy Aerospace Pvt Ltd	Karnataka
63	Aerotech Destination Private Limited	Haryana
64	Droneverse Aviation Private Limited	Haryana
65	Tamil Nadu Agriculture University	Tamil Nadu
66	Drone Destination Ltd	Bihar
67	Dronier Avigation Private Limited	Bihar
68	Skyvan Aviation (OPC) Private Limited	Odisha
69	WOW Go Green LLP	Haryana
70	DroneLab Technologies Private Limited	Gujarat

71	Drone Sphere Private Limited	Rajasthan
72	Karnataka State Police Remote Pilot Training Institute	Karnataka
73	Aeroaeon Avionics Private Limited	Chattisgarh
74	DroneAcharya Aerial Innovation Ltd	Punjab
75	TaraMitra Drone Academy Private Limited	Maharashtra
76	Drone Acharya Udaan LLP	Uttar Pradesh
77	Soaring Aerotech Private Limited, Indore	Madhya Pradesh
78	PJTAU Drone Academy	Telangana
79	TARA UAV Private Limited	Maharashtra
80	AITMC Ventures Ltd	Haryana
81	DRONE GURU INDIA TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Haryana
82	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati	Assam
83	SPH Aviation Private Limited, Sirsa	Haryana
84	DRONETECH SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED	Punjab
85	VISION LEAP TECHNOLOGIES	Himachal Pradesh
86	SPH Aviation Private Limited, Sonipat	Haryana
87	Drone Van Private Limited	Uttar Pradesh
88	ASIA SOFTLAB PVT. LTD.	Kerala
89	Flapone Aviation Pvt. Ltd, Gurugram	Haryana
90	AeroDrone Robotics Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana
91	DroneAcharya Aerial Innovations Limited, Jaipur	Rajasthan
92	VSP Flight Training Academy Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana
93	Rotorize Aviation Pvt. Ltd, Thane	Maharashtra
94	OVCT Ventures Pvt Ltd.	Haryana
95	VIRGINIA Tech India Research and Education Forum	Tamil Nadu
96	Centurion School of Rural Enterprise Management Turst	Andhra Pradesh
97	DRONELAB TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
98	Kaushalya The Skill University, Shilaj	Gujarat
99	Droneverse Aviation Pvt Ltd	Madhya Pradesh
100	Sri Eshwar Drone tech Pvt Ltd	Tamil Nadu
101	Skyview UAV LLP	Gujarat
102	Shaurya Drone Pvt Ltd	Uttar Pradesh
103	North East Centre for Technology application and Reach	Assam
104	Vama Skylight LLP	Daman
105	Aarav Unmanned Systems Pvt Ltd	Karnataka
106	Center for Aerospace Research, Bengaluru	Karnataka
107	SIPNA Shikshan Prasarak Mandal - Amravati	Maharashtra

108	Cerebrospark Academy Pvt Ltd, Pune	Maharashtra
109	DRONIER AVIGATION PVT LTD, GORAKHPUR	Uttar Pradesh
110	EVANA ELECTRICALS PVT LTD	West Bengal
111	Advect Skills Pvt Ltd	Uttar Pradesh
112	Doctor Drone Industries Pvt Ltd	Gujarat
113	ACCORD AVIATION Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra
114	AKGEC Skill Foundation	Uttar Pradesh
115	Ganpati Aviation Solutions LLP	Madhya Pradesh
116	DroneAcharya Aerial Innovations Limited, Dharwad	Karnataka
117	GUNDAVARAM VANAJA BHASKAR RAO VIDYPEET	Telangana
118	Samvardhane Technoligies Pvt Ltd, Belgavi	Karnataka
119	Better Fly Drone Academy	Telangana
120	DroneAcharya Aerial Innovations Limited, Noida	Uttar Pradesh
121	Indo swiss centre of Excellence, Pune	Maharashtra
122	Athiran Aerial Innovations Pvt Ltd, Vellore	Tamil Nadu
123	Reelon Air Pvt Ltd, Raipur	Chattisgarh
124	Onthefly Pvt Ltd	Chattisgarh
125	Aeropioneer institutes pvt ltd.	Odisha
126	Hogwarts school of drones pvt ltd, Jaipur	Rajasthan
127	DRONIER AVIGATION PVT LTD, Dehradun	Uttarakhand
128	Flywings Drone training Pvt Ltd, Gurugram	Haryana
129	Redbird Flight Training Academy Pvt Ltd, Jodhpur	Rajasthan
130	Krushaka Unmanned and Airborne Solutions Pvt Ltd	Karnataka
131	Yali Air Rescue Pvt Ltd	Tamil Nadu
132	Punjab Agricultural University Ludhiana Punjab	Punjab
133	Dronum India Aviaiton Pvt Ltd, Jaipur	Rajasthan
134	Drone Rangers India Pvt Ltd, Jaipur	Rajasthan
135	Berry Avionics(India) Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra
136	Matrix Geo Solutions Pvt Ltd, Jhajjar	Haryana
137	Adani Skill Development Centre, Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh
138	Droneverse Aviation Pvt ltd, Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
139	FORE Institute of Drone Technology and Research, Hanumangarh	Rajasthan
140	Flytutor Technologies Pvt Ltd,Tiruchengode	Tamil Nadu
141	Centre for Aerospace Research, Indore	Madhya Pradesh
142	Marut Dronetech Pvt Ltd, Warrangal	Telangana
143	Aerdroids Technologyi Pvt Ltd	Tamil Nadu
144	Drone Destination Ltd, Belgavi	Karnataka
145	The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh

146	Dr T M A Pai Foundation	Karnataka
147	Nitiraj Engineers Limited, Dhule	Maharashtra
148	Achariya Technologies Pvt Ltd	Rajasthan
149	Akin Analytics Solutions Pvt Ltd	Andhra Pradesh
150	Drone Corporation Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra
151	Dhaksha Unmanned Systems Pvt Ltd	Telangana
152	Nova Aeraspace Pvt Ltd	Tamil Nadu
153	The Bombay Flying Club, Zarwad	Maharashtra
154	Kaushalya The Skill University, Antalia	Gujarat
155	Institute of Co-Operative and Corporate Management, Research and training(ICCMRT)	Uttar Pradesh
156	Dr. Balsaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidypeeth, Dapoli	Maharashtra
157	Centre for Aerospace Research	Kerala
158	Kaushalya The Skill University, Mandvi	Gujarat
159	Droneverse Aviation Pvt Ltd, Nagpur	Maharashtra
160	DRONE ACADEMY PVT LTD (TRADE NAME : INDIA DRONE ACADEMY)	Telangana
161	Tras Aviation Pvt Ltd, Gurugram	Haryana
162	Devbhoomi Aerotech Pvt Ltd	Himachal Pradesh
163	Institute of Technology and Management - ITM University	Chattisgarh
164	Drone Focus Path LLP	Karnataka
165	Vayuratha Private Limited	Tamil Nadu
166	Kothari Industries pvt ltd	Tamil Nadu
167	Avi Drone Tech Solution Pvt Ltd	Telangana
168	Iqbri Verticals Pvt Ltd.	Punjab
169	Idea Forge technolgy Ltd.	Maharashtra
170	Piefly Aviation Private Limited	Karnataka
171	GDX Security Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
172	JBB Drone Training Academy, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
173	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
174	AITMC Ventures Ltd, Fatehabad	Haryana
175	SPH Aviation	Gujarat
176	Agmay Technologies Private Limited	Telangana
177	Droneverse Aviation Pvt Ltd	Karnataka
178	Vymanika Aerospace Technologies and Engineering Pvt Ltd	Gujarat
179	Ariista Academy LLP	Tamil Nadu
180	M/s Adani Skill Development Centre, Katni	Madhya Pradesh
181	Kaushalya The Skill University, Kalawad	Gujarat
182	Kaushalya The Skill University, Amreli	Gujarat

183	Gujarat Police Drone Training Institute	Gujarat
184	Asian skills and Training Pvt Ltd	Uttar Pradesh
185	Dronelab Technologies Pvt Ltd,Inkollu	Andhra Pradesh
186	Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Shilshan Sanstha	Maharashtra
187	Precision Airborne Systems Pvt Ltd	Odisha
188	Droneacharya Aerial Innovations Limited, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
189	Farata Technologies Private Limited	Haryana
190	WOW GO GREEN LLP, Samalkha, Panipat	Haryana
191	Aerobot Research and Innovative- Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
192	The Unati Agri Allied and Marketing Multi State Cooperative Society Limited	Punjab
193	PRYM Solutions Pvt Ltd Maharashtra	Maharashtra
194	Muni Seva Ashram	Gujarat
195	Teknoground Pvt Ltd	Bihar
196	Panchvktra Foundation	Maharashtra
197	Flapone Aviation Private Limited	Uttarakhand
198	WISSMO AGVENTURE PRIVATE LIMITED	Rajasthan
199	DR MGR ARI NAVAL AND AEROSPACE INNOVATION LLP	Tamil Nadu
200	Sri Venkateshwara University	Andhra Pradesh
201	Pinashakti Flapone	Madhya Pradesh
202	Say DroneTechnology Pvt Ltd	Uttar Pradesh
203	Gaekwad Aerospace and Drones Academy LLP, Noida	Uttar Pradesh
204	AIRGOD MRO SERVICE PRIVATE LIMITED	Maharashtra
205	DHAKSHA UNMANNED SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED	Andhra Pradesh
206	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh
207	MODEL AERO SPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Karnataka
208	AITMC Ventures Limited	Haryana
209	FORE Institute Of Drone Technology And Research	Madhya Pradesh
210	WOW GO GREEN LLP	Telangana
211	Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth	Maharashtra
212	NORTH EASTERN REGION FARM MACHINERY TRAINING AND TESTING INSTITUTE	Assam
213	National Skill Training Institute	Telangana
214	GKD TECH LLP	Gujarat
215	SAARAS AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED	Delhi

216	MODHA AERO ACADEMY PRIVATE LIMITED	Kerala
217	MAVERICK DRONES AND TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED	West Bengal
218	Central Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute	Madhya Pradesh
219	LEDO India Business Solutions LLP	Madhya Pradesh
220	DROGO DRONES PRIVATE LIMITED	Telangana
221	FLAPONE AVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED	Madhya Pradesh
222	Astrovega Aviation Private Limited	Haryana
223	PRAKHAR SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS LIMITED	Madhya Pradesh
224	Medhini Technologies Private Limited	Chattisgarh
225	NICT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Madhya Pradesh
226	Marut Drone Academy Private Limited	Haryana
227	Vayu Drone Academy Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh
228	MAGIC MYNA PRIVATE LIMITED	Tamil Nadu
229	ATHIRAN AERIAL INNOVATIONS PRIVATE LIMITED	Kerala
230	DHAKSHA UNMANNED SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED	Maharashtra
231	Dronetech Solutions Private Limited	Maharashtra
232	AAKASH AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED	Tamil Nadu
233	Centurion University of Technology and Management	Odisha

Source:- Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

STATEMENT-IV

The list of DGCA Approved Training Organisations (ATOs)

S NO.	ATO	AIRCRAFT/HELICOPTER
1.	AAG CENTER FOR AVIATION, CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU	A320
2	HATS-OFF HELICOPTER TRAINING, BENGALURU, KARNATAKA	DAUPHIN (AS365), BELL 412/DHRUV
3	FSTC • GURUGRAM, HARYANA • HYDERABAD, TELANGANA	A320, B737-NG, Q400, ATR72(600)

4	CSTPL • GREATER NOIDA, UTTAR PRADESH • GURUGRAM, HARYANA • BENGALURU, KARNATAKA	A320, B737-NG
5	AIRBUS NEW DELHI	A320
6.	CTE AIR INDIA • MUMBAI, MAHARASHTRA • HYDERABAD, TELANGANA • GURUGRAM, HARYANA	A320 B777 B787ATR 72(600)

Source:- Directorate General of Civil Aviation

STATEMENT V

LIST OF CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING CENTRES/REGIONAL TRAINING CENTRES (CATC/RTCs) OF AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA:

1. Civil Aviation Training College, Prayagraj
2. Northern Regional Training Centre, Delhi-Palam
3. Southern Regional Training Centre, Chennai
4. Western Regional Training Centre, Mumbai
5. Eastern Regional Training Centre, Kolkata
6. North-East Regional Training Centre, Guwahati

LIST OF SATELLITE TRAINING CENTRES OF AAI

1. Bengaluru International Airport Limited (BIAL), Bengaluru, Karnataka
2. Hyderabad International Airport Limited, Hyderabad, Telangana
3. Amritsar, Punjab
4. Cochin, Kerala
5. Calicut, Kerlala

6. Madurai, Tamil Naud
7. Bhubaneswar, Odisha
8. Nagpur, Maharashtra
9. Ahmedabad, Gujarat
10. Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
11. Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
12. Mangalore, Karnataka
13. Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
14. Udaipur, Rajasthan
15. Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
16. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
17. Jaipur, Rajasthan
18. Vadodara, Gujarat
19. Trivandrum, Kerala
20. Dehradun, Uttarakhand
21. Indore, Madhya Pradesh
22. Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh
23. Raipur, Chhattisgarh
24. Patna, Bihar
25. Ranchi, Jharkhand
26. Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh
27. Specialised Maintenance Unit (SMU), Hyderabad, Telangana
28. GAGAN, Bengaluru, Karnataka

29.SMU ELDIS, New Delhi

30.Aurangabad, Maharashtra

31.GAGAN, Nangloi, New Delhi

STATEMENT-VI

The details on number of professionals trained through aviation training institutes:

1. COMMERCIAL PILOT LICENSE (CPL) ISSUED BY INDIAN FTOs DURING LAST FIVE (05) YEARS

S.NO	YEAR	CPLs ISSUED
1.	2021	505
2.	2022	616
3.	2023	955
4.	2024	798
5.	2025 (Till 30th November 2025)	905

Source:- Directorate General of Civil Aviation

2. LIST OF REMOTE PILOT CERTIFICATES (RPCs) ISSUED BY DGCA APPROVED RPTOs IN LAST FIVE (05) YEARS

S.NO	YEAR	RPCs ISSUED
1.	2021	1
2.	2022	926
3.	2023	6622
4.	2024	13697
5.	2025 (Till 30th November 2025)	15038

Source:- Directorate General of Civil Aviation

3. DETAILS OF PERSONNELS TRAINED THROUGH CAR-147 (BASIC) ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE LAST FIVE (05) YEARS

S.NO	YEAR	STUDENTS/CANDIDATES PASSED OUT
1.	2021	2100
2.	2022	2110
3.	2023	1883

4.	2024	1666
5.	2025 (Till 30th November 2025)	1869

Source:- Directorate General of Civil Aviation

4. DETAILS OF PERSONNELS TRAINED THROUGH DGCA APPROVED CAR (147) TYPE TRAINING ORGNAISATIONS DURING LAST FIVE (05) YEARS

S.NO	YEAR	STUDENTS/CANDIDATES PASSED OUT
1.	2021	1034
2.	2022	1120
3.	2023	1523
4.	2024	1531
5.	2025 (Till 30th November 2025)	1886

Source:- Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

5. LIST OF PERSONNELS TRAINED BY AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (till date)
Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs)	471	492	1153	1573	1019	-
Air Traffic Safety Electronics Personnel (ATSEP)		349	1513	1262	2988	1979
Fire Service Personnel (including Foreign trainees, Private candidates, RCS and sponsored candidates)	208	396	773	911	964	-
Security personnel comprising of Airport Directors, Chief Security Officers from AAI,				2648 (since inception till March	4685	2845

Security Screeners from AAICLAS, and other Airport-operating agencies				2024)		
Other Aviation Professionals	3401	2759	2240	2694	2896	-

Source:- Airports Authority of India

TOURISM GUEST HOUSES IN KERALA

3199. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved the construction of tourism guest houses in Munnar and Alappuzha in Kerala and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of such tourism guest houses in the country, State-wise?

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

(a): Yes, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved the construction of Holiday Homes at Munnar and Alleppey (Alappuzha) in Kerala State. Holiday Homes and Touring Officers' Hostels (TOH) of the Government of India are administered by the Directorate of Estates and maintained by the Central Public Works Department. Development of this facility helps in promotion of local tourism and thus contributes to the economic development of the region, through provision of accommodation to touring Govt. employees and also caters to other tourism needs of the guests on first come first serve basis.

(b): The details of total 74 number of Holiday Homes/ Guest Houses/ Touring Officers' Hostels in the country is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of total 74 number of Holiday Homes/ Guest Houses/ Touring Officers' Hostels in the country:

Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of Holiday Home /Touring Officers' Hostel /Guest House	Location of Holiday Home /Touring Officers' Hostel /Guest House/Inspection Bungalow
Andaman and Nicobar	1	Holiday Home, Ranchi Basti, Lamba Line, Port Blair
Andhra Pradesh	2	Holiday Home, IS Mahal Road, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati
		Touring Officers'Hostel, Autonagar, Vijayawada
Assam	2	Touring Officers' Hostel, Narangi Road Guwahati (Main Building)
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Narangi Road Guwahati (Hostel Block)
Bihar	1	Holiday Home, Digha Road, Patna
Chandigarh	2	Holiday Home, Sector-38, Chandigarh
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Sector 7B, Chandigarh
Delhi	5	Holiday Home, West Kidwai Nagar, Delhi
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Curzon Road, Delhi
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Aliganj, Delhi
		Touring Officers' Hostel, HUDCO Place, Delhi
		Touring Officers' Hostel, CWG Village Delhi
Goa	2	Holiday Home, Bambolim, Panaji Road, Goa

		Touring Officers' Hostel, Panaji-Madgaon Road, Goa
Gujrat	1	Touring Officers' Hostel, Sector – 6/D, Near Civil Hospital, Gandhi Nagar
Himachal Pradesh	2	Holiday Home (Grand Hotel), Mall Road, Shimla
		Touring Officers' Hostel, ITBP Camp, Baweli, Kullu
Jammu and Kashmir	2	Touring Officers' Hostel, Satwari Cantt, Jammu
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Dhar Road, Udhampur
Karnataka	3	Touring Officers' Hostel, Domlur, Bengaluru
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Koramangala, Bengaluru
		Holiday Home, T. Narasipur Road, Sidhartha Nagar, Mysore
Kerala	3	Touring Officers' Hostel, Pulleppady, Kathrikkadavu, Kochi
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Poonkulam Vellyani, Thiruvananthapuram
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Dutt Saw Mill Road, Kallai (PO), Kozhikode (Calicut)
Madhya Pradesh	4	Holiday Home, Bungalow No. 15, Marg Navratan Bagh, Indore
		Touring Officers' Hostel, City Centre, Gwalior
		Holiday Home, Near Nain Narmada Temple, Amarkantak (at the disposal of MPTDC on lease basis)
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Daskhina Maidan, Neemuch
Maharashtra	6	Touring Officers' Hostel, Church Gate, Mumbai
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Hyderabad Estates, Mumbai
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Antop Hills, Mumbai
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Seminary Hills, Bungalow No.3, Nagpur
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Gandhi Nagar, Nasik
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Mukund Nagar, Pune

Meghalaya	1	Touring Officers' Hostel, Dhankheti, CPWD Office Residential Complex, Shillong
Odisha	1	Inspection Bungalow Nayapally, CRP Circle, Bhubaneswar
Punjab	2	Touring Officers' Hostel, Ram Tirath Nagar, Amritsar
		Guest House Kendriya Sadan, Surya Enclave, B-Block, Jalandhar
Rajasthan	9	Holiday Home, Holiday Home, Agra Gate, Ajmer
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Civil Lines, Ajmer
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Sector-2, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur
		Guest House Sector-7, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Bera Road, Jaisalmer
		Holiday Home, Nirman Sadan, Jaisalmer
		Touring Officers' Hostel, West Patel Nagar, Circuit House Road, Jodhpur
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Delwara Road, Distt. Sirohi, Mount Abu
		Holiday Home, Sector – 14, Near C.A. Circle, Udaipur
Sikkim	2	Holiday Home, (Near Zero Point and Vajra Cinema Hall) , Gangtok
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Near Zero Point, Gangtok
Tamilnadu	6	Holiday Home, Koodalpudur, Anaiyur (PO), Madurai
		Holiday Home, Kovalam Road, Kanyakumari
		Holiday Home, Udagamandalam, Nilgiris, Ooty
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Shashtri Bhawan, Chennai
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Rajaji Bhawan, Chennai
		Holiday Home, Natarajapuram, Dhanushkodi (Via), Rameswaram

Telangana	2	Touring Officers' Hostel, Koti Nirman Bhawan, Hyderabad
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Kawadi Guda , Hyderabad
Uttar Pradesh	9	Holiday Home, Sikandra, Agra
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Kar-Kunj, Agra
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Sanjay Place, Agra
		Holiday Home, Begum Sarai, Pryagraj
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Sector-K, Aliganj, Lucknow
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Deen Dayal Puram, Bareilly
		Holiday Home, Badalalpur, Varanasi
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Chandmari, Lamhi, Varanasi
Uttarakhand	4	Holiday Home, Southwood Cottage, ITBP Campus, Mussoorie
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Landaur Bazar, Mussoorie
		Holiday Home, Khurpatal, Nainital
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Subhash Chowk, (Near Clock Tower-Paltan Bazar), Dehradun
West Bengal	2	Touring Officers' Hostel, Acharya J.C. Bose Road, Kolkata
		Touring Officers' Hostel, Nirman Bhawan, Matigara, Siliguri
Total	74	

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR UPPER BHADRA PROJECT

3200. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has released the Central assistance announced in the Union Budget 2023-24 for the Upper Bhadra Project, if so, the details

thereof, tranche-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any administrative, financial or inter-ministerial approvals are still pending in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of processing of the pending approvals and the time by which the Government proposes to release the committed Central assistance; and

(d) whether the delay has impacted the project implementation milestones and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c): The Upper Bhadra Project, with an estimated cost of ₹16,125.48 crore at the 2018–19 price level, was appraised in the Public Investment Board (PIB) meeting held on 12.10.2022. Presently, a revised proposal with updated cost (at the 2024–25 price level) and Benefit–Cost (B.C.) ratio of the Upper Bhadra Project has been submitted to the Central Water Commission under the Ministry of Jal Shakti. The Upper Bhadra Project is presently not included under any scheme of the Government of India, hence no central assistance has been released to the project so far.

(d): The Upper Bhadra project is being implemented by Government of Karnataka undertaking i.e. Visvesvaraya Jala Nigam Limited. The reported expenditure in the project till October-2025 is ₹ 11,051 Crore. As informed by

the State, the Stage-I works (lift works) of the project for lifting of water from Bhadra Reservoir to Ajjampura tunnel are complete, while the works for lifting of water from the Tunga River to Bhadra Reservoir are underway. The Stage-II works, comprising canals, feeders, tank filling and drip irrigation components, are reported by the State to be at the various stages of implementation.

EMRS IN PEDDAPALLI IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3201. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal or request for sanctioning an Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) in the tribal-majority areas falling under the Peddapalli Parliamentary Constituency including parts of Peddapalli, Mancherial, Jagtial and Bhupalpally districts and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has identified any eligible locations in these districts based on the tribal population criteria prescribed for the establishment of EMRS and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of any feasibility studies, inspections or assessments carried out for establishing EMRS in the above-mentioned areas; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Ministry to sanction, prioritise and operationalise an Eklavya Model Residential School for the tribal-majority areas of Peddapalli Parliamentary Constituency?

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

(a) to (d): In the Union Budget 2018–19, the Government of India announced that, to provide quality education to tribal children in their own environment, Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) would be established in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, as per the 2011 Census. No EMRS has been sanctioned in Peddapalli, Mancherial, Jagtial and Bhupalpally districts, as none of its blocks fulfill the prescribed twin criteria. The requirement of EMRSs is reviewed from time to time.

MSMEs IN NORTH EASTERN HILLY REGION

3202. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

(a) whether the Government has data on registered MSMEs in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any Startup India incubation or mentorship support is available to youth entrepreneurs in these districts, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to boost entrepreneurship in the North Eastern hilly region?

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

(a): A revised definition based on the twin criteria of investment and turnover, was adopted to define Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in 2020. Accordingly, for registration of enterprise having PAN, Udyam Registration Portal (URP) was launched on 01.07.2020. To formalise Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) i.e. Enterprises, which are exempt from filing GST, Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), was launched on 11.01.2023. Since inception till 15.12.2025 in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam State18,827 and 7483 respectively MSMEs have been Registered.

(b): 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 16.01.2016. In the North Eastern States many entities have been recognized as startups by DPIIT. North Eastern Finance Development Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi), is a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) under administrative control of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region. NEDFi has been contributing towards building startup ecosystem of North East Region (NER) of India. NEDFi has launched and managed three SEBI registered venture capital funds. Also, NEDFi has tied up with Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL), a PSU to launch NRL Ideation Angel Fund (NRL IAF). Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) through NEDFi had created the North East Venture Fund (NEVF).

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. SISFS provides financial assistance to seed stage startups through incubators.

(c): The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has undertaken the following initiatives under Startup India to promote entrepreneurship in the North Eastern States:

1. **ASCEND Startup Workshop Series and Women for Startups Workshops**: The Government has organized a series of startup workshops – ASCEND (Accelerating Startup Calibre and Entrepreneurial Drive), for entrepreneurs, aspiring entrepreneurs, and students from the North-eastern region.
2. **Knowledge Exchange and Capacity Building Workshop**s: DPIIT organized knowledge exchange workshops for dissemination of good practices and mutual learning among States and UTs.
3. **Startup India Yatra Initiative:** Startup India launched Startup India Yatra in 2017 to promote entrepreneurship in rural and non-metro regions across States.
4. **WING**: As a part of DPIIT's program WING - a capacity development

program for existing and aspiring women entrepreneurs

5. **District Outreach Initiative**: DPIIT is promoting entrepreneurship by striving to establish at least one DPIIT-recognized startup in every district of India.

Besides above initiatives Ministry of MSME also supports Entrepreneurship through various schemes some of the schemes are as under:

1. PMEGP: Credit-linked margin money subsidy of 15%–35% for new micro-enterprises in non-farm sector.
2. SRI Fund: ₹50,000 crore equity infusion to provide growth capital to eligible MSMEs.
3. CGTMSE: Collateral-free loans up to ₹10 crore with guarantee coverage up to 85%; guarantees.

FLIGHTS FROM PRAYAGRAJ AIRPORT

3203. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

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

(a) the number of new flights that have been started from/to Prayagraj Airport since the Kumbh event;

(b) whether any initiative has been taken to start commercial cargo operations from Prayagraj Airport to carry goods to other States/cities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of flights currently operating from Prayagraj Airport; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of flights from

Prayagraj Airport to connect major cities such as Bengaluru, Tirupati, Jammu, Mumbai, Chennai and Bhubaneswar etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (d): The present scheduled flight connectivity of Prayagraj Airport is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Airports Authority of India Cargo Logistics and Allied Services Company Limited (AAICLAS) has established dedicated air cargo facilities at Prayagraj Airport. Movement of domestic air cargo is being facilitated through the domestic passenger terminal at Prayagraj Airport. The details of air cargo tonnage handled at Prayagraj Airport are as under:

F.Y. 2022-23: 93 MT

F.Y. 2023-24: 33 MT

F.Y. 2024-25: 52 MT

With the repeal of Air Corporations Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service. Hence, it is upto the airline operators to introduce air services to / from any airport in the country depending on their operational and commercial viability.

STATEMENT

The present schedule flight connectivity of Prayagraj airport is as under:

Airport	Airlines name	City Connected	Movements per week (Arr. + Dep.)
Prayagraj	Indigo, Alliance Air, Akasa	Bhubaneswar, Bangalore, Mumbai, Delhi, Bilaspur	60

दरभंगा विमानपत्तन का नाम परिवर्तन

3204. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुरः

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार का प्रख्यात कवि बाबा विद्यापति जी के नाम पर दरभंगा विमानपत्तन का नाम कवि कोकिल विद्यापति विमानपत्तन करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विचारार्थ प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में केंद्र सरकार को राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या समस्त मिथिला वासियों ने इस विमानपत्तन का नाम उक्त कवि के नाम पर रखने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): बिहार राज्य सरकार ने बिहार विधानसभा द्वारा पारित संकल्प के साथ दरभंगा हवाईअड्डे का नाम बदलकर 'विद्यापति हवाईअड्डा' करने का प्रस्ताव साझा किया है। हवाईअड्डों के नामकरण

का निर्णय केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा संबंधित केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ उचित परामर्श के बाद लिया जाता है।

PRE-MATRIC AND POST-MATRIC TRIBAL SCHOLARSHIPS

3205. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

(a) the total number of beneficiaries under the Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship schemes for Scheduled Tribe students across all States and Union Territories during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise for Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the total funds allocated and released by the Union Government for these two scholarship schemes across all States and Union Territories during the said period, year-wise and State-wise?

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

(a): The total number of beneficiaries under the Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship schemes for Scheduled Tribe students across all States and Union Territories during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** Further, the district-wise number of beneficiaries in State Govt. of Tamil Nadu under the Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship schemes for Scheduled Tribe students during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b): The total funds allocated/released by the Union Government for these two scholarship schemes across all States and Union Territories during 2020-21 to 2024-25, is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise no. of beneficiaries under Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students:

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries
1	Andaman and Nicobar	296	284	260	173	281
2	Andhra Pradesh	26676	35364	40465	*	*
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5676	4548	5178	2852	2831
4	Assam	2504	4767	5688	4353	8075
5	Bihar	51076	42425	26450	8451	15139
6	Chhattisgarh	132421	129615	28642	44837	27171
7	DNH and DD	2760	2167	2017	1273	1162
8	Goa	2504	1978	2108	1670	1698
9	Gujarat	166649	157714	157553	121083	124886
10	Himachal Pradesh	1846	2160	2479	2616	3260
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2621	5883	4689	2548	8371
12	Jharkhand	87131	136830	129269	114519	129142
13	Karnataka	92254	85554	98705	97191	104211
14	Kerala	9880	7071	9457	8331	10980
15	Ladakh	421	1439	760	2228	2029
16	Madhya Pradesh	378127	328961	255944	259997	212347
17	Manipur	2479	2365	1836	3470	3916
18	Meghalaya	616	2406	1588	5590	6149
19	Mizoram	11046	10031	10312	8911	8807
20	Nagaland	451	307	*	*	*
21	Odisha	190066	135053	79252	106691	122029
22	Puducherry	19	23	21	11	14
23	Rajasthan	208751	213064	73816	76272	57037
24	Sikkim	88	296	49	62	377
25	Tamil Nadu	14822	16854	15325	15154	17273
26	Telangana	7623	3066	9255	2460	*
27	Tripura	9404	17307	15017	11601	12597
28	Uttar Pradesh	2007	815	1579	2329	3211

29	Uttarakhand	1212	1313	1464	902	812
30	West Bengal	28504	28053	23979	21789	24333
	Total	**1439930**	**1377713**	**1003157**	**927364**	**908138**

*- Beneficiary data not reported by concerned State/UT

State-wise no. of beneficiaries under Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students:

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		Beneficiaries	**Beneficiaries**	**Beneficiaries**	**Beneficiaries**	**Beneficiaries**
1	A.and N. Islands	327	491	386	193	311
2	Andhra Pradesh	112645	117089	129032	79780	67888
3	Arunachal Pradesh	31527	43744	46330	42417	45125
4	Assam	53205	71115	62140	58774	77350
5	Bihar	9068	16302	3768	1444	3428
6	Chhattisgarh	73550	86910	34184	40552	34022
7	DNH DD	3549	3352	2208	1053	1627
8	Goa	4822	4047	4439	3274	3163
9	Gujarat	237041	260770	262538	226456	233161
10	Himachal Pradesh	2410	3332	4303	4390	4937
11	Jammu and Kashmir	4316	8335	10430	7319	15309
12	Jharkhand	92117	127258	147633	148676	65104
13	Karnataka	112381	133422	131968	123707	125823
14	Kerala	15820	14558	14863	13731	13034
15	Ladakh	3055	8631	8619	9413	8969
16	Madhya Pradesh	346060	457808	391317	353486	326410
17	Maharashtra	157503	130732	135915	139165	144785
18	Manipur	37258	47793	42572	33542	32275
19	Meghalaya	16399	52598	61360	76755	73902
20	Mizoram	33073	37448	38784	31685	28471
21	Nagaland	36940	40588	40638	42485	41793
22	Odisha	175252	207678	204172	213957	230366
23	Puducherry	24	23	18	11	10
24	Rajasthan	206011	188614	236628	168516	*
25	Sikkim	3488	4233	2650	1849	2411
26	Tamil Nadu	21383	24441	23529	24482	27578

27	Telangana	118347	126708	114911	131505	131032
28	Tripura	26108	35520	37380	33678	33506
29	Uttar Pradesh	8132	8930	9655	9676	10427
30	Uttarakhand	3039	3837	3534	3972	3853
31	West Bengal	60846	78100	63208	37760	29528
	Total	**2005696**	**2344407**	**2269112**	**2063703**	**1815598**

* Beneficiary data not reported by concerned State/UT

STATEMENT-II

No. of Beneficiaries under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students (District wise – Tamil Nadu):

S. No.	District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	ARIYALUR	279	256	211	207	221
2	CHENGALPATTU	0	667	543	535	598
3	CHENNAI	41	31	122	170	202
4	COIMBATORE	448	497	437	422	618
5	CUDDALORE	349	383	395	422	479
6	DHARMAPURI	1230	1211	1136	1118	1318
7	DINDIGUL	49	70	92	119	98
8	ERODE	300	341	312	415	477
9	KALLAKURICHI	0	1166	1070	1160	1108
10	KANCHIPURAM	761	275	237	229	253
11	KANNIYAKUMARI	116	106	150	164	171
12	KARUR	5	5	8	3	9
13	KRISHNAGIRI	373	446	368	382	492
14	MADURAI	120	115	148	211	177
15	Mayiladuthurai	0	32	41	33	58
16	NAGAPATTINAM	63	35	42	35	58
17	NAMAKKAL	1441	1546	1541	1619	1605
18	PERAMBALUR	80	92	83	93	123
19	PUDUKKOTTAI	9	5	4	5	9

20	RAMANATHAPURAM	0	4	6	4	9
21	RANIPET	0	188	130	126	205
22	SALEM	2973	3259	2835	2733	2656
23	SIVAGANGAI	0	0	7	5	9
24	TENKASI	0	0	41	55	66
25	THANJAVUR	31	33	41	73	88
26	THE NILGIRIS	459	596	611	517	733
27	THENI	23	32	26	26	42
28	THIRUVALLUR	678	778	583	543	704
29	THIRUVARUR	36	35	33	29	59
30	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	453	467	410	435	441
31	TIRUNELVELI	86	71	61	86	103
32	TIRUPATHUR	0	919	705	631	815
33	TIRUPPUR	107	102	119	161	194
34	TIRUVANNAMALAI	1398	1986	1815	1519	1949
35	TUTICORIN	27	0	59	86	103
36	VELLORE	1337	245	260	210	311
37	VILLUPURAM	1526	833	619	515	636
38	VIRUDHUNAGAR	24	27	24	58	76
	Total	**14822**	**16854**	**15325**	**15154**	**17273**

No. of Beneficiaries under Post-matric Scholarship Scheme District wise – Tamil Nadu:

S. No	District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	ARIYALUR	223	345	351	247	245
2	CHENGALPATTU	0	8	571	733	828
3	CHENNAI	485	194	268	634	878
4	COIMBATORE	965	518	456	1165	1597
5	CUDDALORE	299	533	559	541	643
6	DHARMAPURI	1729	2427	2378	1941	2098

7	DINDIGUL	233	226	197	258	270
8	ERODE	423	326	361	582	797
9	KALLAKURICHI	0	28	1693	1074	998
10	KANCHEEPURAM	831	804	231	351	416
11	KANNIYAKUMARI	222	207	172	265	335
12	KARUR	77	16	33	95	112
13	KRISHNAGIRI	517	335	312	546	780
14	MADURAI	260	279	255	318	368
15	MAYILADUTHURAI	0	0	78	55	70
16	NAGAPATTINAM	107	107	80	68	87
17	NAMAKKAL	3545	3072	2856	3626	4091
18	PERAMBALUR	240	82	110	197	258
19	PUDUKKOTTAI	43	6	54	107	84
20	RAMANATHAPURAM	1	4	23	25	14
21	RANIPET	0	2	186	194	251
22	SALEM	4239	5128	4453	4302	4195
23	SIVAGANGAI	20	4	8	34	34
24	TENKASI	0	0	48	54	75
25	THANJAVUR	107	43	81	175	181
26	THE NILGIRIS	351	651	637	533	716
27	THENI	55	36	44	56	63
28	THOOTHUKKUDI	72	41	323	96	109
29	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	1032	788	468	1016	1005
30	TIRUNELVELI	143	146	412	131	155
31	TIRUPATHUR	0	119	724	1172	1185
32	TIRUPPUR	78	208	964	267	331
33	TIRUVALLUR	507	639	462	619	730
34	TIRUVANNAMALAI	1397	2350	2412	1796	2027
35	TIRUVARUR	47	55	82	65	84
36	VELLORE	1655	2133	335	461	632
37	VILLUPURAM	1402	2504	761	600	755
38	VIRUDHUNAGAR	78	77	91	83	81
Total		**21383**	**24441**	**23529**	**24482**	**27578**

STATEMENT-III

Funds released under Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (State wise)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	F.Y. 2020-21	F.Y. 2021-22	F.Y. 2022-23	F.Y. 2023-24	F.Y. 2024-25
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0.12	0.08	*	*	0.10
2	Andhra Pradesh	14.34	39.35	*	57.00	30.77
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.07	2.67	*	*
4	Assam	0.17	1.02	1.07	1.88	1.00
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	*	*	*
6	Chhattisgarh	35.42	0.00	*	52.50	*
7	DNH and DD	2.34	2.07	*	*	*
8	Goa	0.41	0.00	1.08	0.53	0.36
9	Gujarat	21.99	36.89	54.52	62.00	9.23
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.92	0.00	0.79	1.10	*
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	*	*	*
12	Jharkhand	0.00	38.99	*	57.00	*
13	Karnataka	0.00	17.53	23.70	34.00	7.00
14	Kerala	1.17	3.47	*	4.36	1.00
15	Ladakh	0.42	0.74	*	*	0.40
16	Madhya Pradesh	54.29	114.58	127.44	*	53.05
17	Manipur	0.00	0.00	*	*	*
18	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	1.15	*	0.70
29	Mizoram	1.68	6.57	*	3.07	*
20	Nagaland	0.61	0.00	*	*	*
21	Odisha	69.45	52.37	93.97	*	29.50
22	Puducherry	0.02	0.00	*	*	*
23	Rajasthan	31.27	62.34	35.31	*	22.36
24	Sikkim	0.09	0.00	0.18	*	*
25	Tamil Nadu	2.41	5.47	4.04	3.62	0.60
26	Telangana	0.00	0.00	*	1.50	0.00
27	Tripura	2.52	0.59	11.37	*	6.92
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.88	*	*	*
29	Uttarakhand	1.38	0.00	*	0.15	0.70
30	West Bengal	7.88	9.13	*	29.89	*
	Total	**248.90**	**394.14**	**357.29**	**308.60**	**163.69**

Funds released under Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students (State wise)

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	F.Y. 2020-21	F.Y. 2021-22	F.Y. 2022-23	F.Y. 2023-24	F.Y. 2024-25
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
1	A.and N. Islands	0.13	0.10	*	*	0.10
2	Andhra Pradesh	60.39	89.91	133.57	114.71	120.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	57.13	123.61	96.16	80.00	100.00
4	Assam	54.14	10.93	68.45	35.00	79.71
5	Bihar	7.08	*	*	*	4.43
6	Chhattisgarh	87.90	*	93.30	71.25	70.00
7	DNH DD	34.82	*	*	4.04	4.90
8	Goa	4.58	*	11.87	5.27	5.00
9	Gujarat	229.78	461.70	244.26	350.00	231.22
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	*	*	*	5.00
11	Jammu and Kashmir	8.05	*	6.84	7.46	9.95
12	Jharkhand	0.00	126.55	*	53.11	200.00
13	Karnataka	0.00	170.81	*	225.56	125.00
14	Kerala	32.85	25.16	*	46.89	29.00
15	Ladakh	7.38	22.14	18.91	5.96	35.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	123.44	245.29	270.49	350.00	250.00
17	Maharashtra	181.50	192.15	90.27	570.36	117.81
18	Manipur	21.84	42.92	41.38	30.00	25.00
19	Meghalaya	0.00	26.36	146.20	85.00	145.08
20	Mizoram	34.47	38.75	25.90	25.00	24.00
21	Nagaland	32.26	44.36	36.08	35.00	62.00
22	Odisha	190.96	218.43	171.33	135.64	294.00
23	Puducherry	0.20	*	*	*	*
24	Rajasthan	255.57	137.45	188.10	220.00	350.00
25	Sikkim	5.54	10.36	9.25	*	6.00
26	Tamil Nadu	33.29	48.49	28.54	20.00	25.00
27	Telangana	272.98	75.04	238.51	112.50	152.50
28	Tripura	48.05	71.89	45.22	40.00	74.94
29	Uttar Pradesh	22.19	*	*	10.00	15.00
30	Uttarakhand	0.00	35.68	*	1.88	2.70
31	West Bengal	22.56	38.72	*	34.06	35.00
	Total	**1829.08**	**2256.80**	**1964.63**	**2668.69**	**2598.34**

** No release of funds due to availability of unspent funds from the previous releases with States/UTs. Also due to non-submission of UCs, SoE, Formal Proposals etc. by some States/UTs.*

जल भंडारण क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करना

3206. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाहः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने जून 2025 में ग्वालियर लोक सभा क्षेत्र में भू-जल संरक्षण और बचाव के लिए पूर्व में निर्मित संरचनाओं की जल संचयन क्षमता के उचित उपयोग और सुदृढ़ीकरण हेतु केंद्रीय भू-जल बोर्ड, उत्तर-मध्य क्षेत्र, भोपाल द्वारा सर्वेक्षण कराया था, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या केंद्रीय भू-जल बोर्ड, उत्तर-मध्य क्षेत्र, भोपाल ने ग्वालियर में मामा का बांध, वीरपुर बांध, गिरवाई बांध, हनुमान बांध और स्वर्णरेखा के संबंध में कोई जांच प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है, यदि हाँ, तो इसके निष्कर्ष सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या केंद्र सरकार ने इस संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के जल संसाधन विभाग को एक विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का निर्देश दिया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त निर्देश के अनुसार इस संबंध में की-गई कार्रवाई की अद्यतन प्रगति क्या है; और

(ङ) उक्त भू-जल संरक्षण और बचाव के लिए जमीनी स्तर पर कार्य कब तक शुरू होंगे?

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

(क) और (ख): केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड, उत्तर मध्य क्षेत्र, भोपाल द्वारा ग्वालियर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भूजल के संरक्षण और संचयन के लिए मौजूदा निर्मित संरचनाओं की जल भंडारण क्षमता के समुचित उपयोग और सुदृढ़ीकरण हेतु एक अध्ययन किया गया। इस अध्ययन के पश्चात “स्वर्णरेखा नदी के संरक्षण और ग्वालियर शहर में 4 जलाशयों (मामा का बांध, वीरपुर बांध, गिरवाई बांध और हनुमान बांध जलाशय)) के पुनरुद्धार” पर एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई।

उक्त रिपोर्ट में नर्मदा बेसिन संगठन, केंद्रीय जल आयोग और राज्य प्राधिकरणों की विस्तृत सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भूजलवैज्ञानिक उपायों का सुझाव दिया गया है, इन उपायों में प्रत्येक जलाशय

में पुनर्भरण शाफ्ट का निर्माण; जल के संरक्षण एवं स्थानीय जैव विविधता को कायम रखते हुए पंक्तिबद्ध तालाबों का निर्माण; जल निकायों के आसपास अतिक्रमण पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध; नदी और जलाशयों आदि में अनुपचारित सीवेज और ठोस अपशिष्ट के निस्सरण को रोकना आदि शामिल है। इस रिपोर्ट को संबंधित राज्य और स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों के साथ साझा किया गया है ताकि वे इस रिपोर्ट से प्राप्त निष्कर्षों के आधार पर योजना तैयार कर कार्यान्वयन कर सके।

(ग) से (ङ): जल राज्य का विषय है। इसके संरक्षण सहित जल संसाधनों से संबंधित पहलुओं का अध्ययन, आयोजना, वित्तपोषण और निष्पादन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने संसाधनों और प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर किया जाता है। जैसा कि पहले उल्लेख किया गया है, केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड द्वारा "स्वर्णरेखा नदी के संरक्षण तथा ग्वालियर शहर में 4 जलाशयों के पुनरुद्धार" विषयक एक तकनीकी रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है। इस रिपोर्ट को समुचित उपयोग हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के साथ साझा किया गया है।

DILAPIDATED CONDITION OF PUNE-NASHIK HIGHWAY

3207. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

(a) the specific actions taken to address the severe traffic congestion, rising number of accidents and the poor condition of the Pune–Nashik Highway particularly the stretch passing through the Chakan and Khed industrial areas;

(b) the details of any proposed infrastructure projects such as dedicated bypasses, flyovers or elevated corridors for this critical economic corridor;

(c) the timeline for the commencement and completion of these projects; and

(d) whether the Government is considering a special financial package for the

development of roads and highways in the industrial belts of Maharashtra to support economic growth and ensure the safety of commuters, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The Pune-Nashik section of National Highway (NH)-60 has been developed in 03 sections as follows:

(i) Nashik - Sinnar section (23 km): The section has been developed as 4-lane highway and is being operated and maintained by BOT Concessionaire.

(ii) Sinnar - Khed (135 km): This section has been developed as 4-lane highway. In order to strengthen and improve the road surface, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has taken up white-topping of the existing 4-lane carriageway which will be completed by 10.10.2026.

(iii) Khed - Nashik Phata section (29.919 km): This section has already been developed as 4-lane. Further, considering the high traffic and congestion on this section, Government has taken up 8-lane elevated corridor in Nashik Phata to Rajguru Nagar (Khed) section at a cost of Rs.7415 crore.

(d): Development and maintenance of NHs in the country including the State of Maharashtra is a continuous process. Government keeps on receiving/ undertaking/ preparing Detailed Project Report (DPR)/proposal for

widening/development of NHs in the country. Decision for project implementation and investment is taken based on the outcome of DPR, requirement of connectivity, traffic density, synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan etc.

AIRPORTS UNDER VIKSIT BHARAT OBJECTIVE

3208. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:
SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:
SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

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

(a) the strategic vision behind the goal to increase the total number of airports to 350-400 by 2047 in the country and the manner in which this target would integrate with Viksit Bharat national objective;

(b) the manner in which the targeted operationalisation of major new greenfield airports such as the Navi Mumbai International Airport would speed up industrial development in surrounding areas;

(c) the specific initiatives being undertaken to boost indigenous manufacturing and the Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) sector under the "Make in India" and "Atmanirbhar Bharat" initiatives with a view to reduce dependence on foreign services;

(d) the manner in which the Government is focusing on sustainable aviation including the adoption of hundred percent green energy at over eighty airports and the push for Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) production positioning India as a global leader in environmentally responsible aviation;

and

(e) the manner in which the Union Government would coordinate with State Governments and private stakeholders to finance and develop new airports across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) and (b): The development and operationalisation of airports, including greenfield projects, is a strategic initiative to achieve Viksit Bharat by fostering inclusive economic growth and regional connectivity. It will link remote areas with national and global markets, boost tourism and trade, enhance logistics, and generate employment. Major greenfield airports, such as Navi Mumbai International Airport, are expected to drive industrial and urban development in surrounding regions by improving connectivity, enabling industrial corridors and logistics hubs, and attracting investment.

(c): The Government of India has been promoting an aircraft manufacturing ecosystem, including regional transport aircraft and associated equipment, under the Make in India initiative.

Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost indigenous manufacturing and MRO sector in the country, such as GST rate rationalisation, abolition of royalties, amendments to the Visa Manual for foreign pilots and crew engaged in MRO services, extension in relevant timelines of the export period for goods imported for repairs and of re-import of goods for repairs under warranty.

(d): At present, a total of 93 airports in the country have switched over to 100% green energy use. The four (04) airports in the country namely Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru have achieved the highest Carbon Accreditation Level 5 of Airports International Council (ACI) and have become Carbon neutral. The Government has approved indicative blending targets of 1% by 2027, 2% by 2028 and 5% by 2030 for Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) in Traditional Aviation Fuel, initially for international flights.

(e): Government of India has formulated a Greenfield Airport Policy for development of Greenfield Airports across the country. As per the Policy, the project proponent including State Government or Private party proposing to set up an airport are required to submit proposal to Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA). The proposal along with various aspects of the project is considered by MoCA in consultation with various Departments/Organizations and the concerned State Government and thereafter, approvals are granted to the project. Further, as per the policy, the responsibility for development of the Greenfield airport projects including project funding lies with the project proponent or the State Government, as the case may be.

PM-JANMAN SCHEME FOR PVTGs IN KERALA

3209. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) the details of the work undertaken so far under the PM-JANMAN scheme for integrating tribal communities into the mainstream of society in the State

of Kerala;

(b) the manner in which the scheme is being implemented including the nature of collaboration with the State Governments and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs);

(c) the specific initiatives taken under the scheme to support and uplift PVTGs; and

(d) the steps put in place to ensure effective execution, monitoring and evaluation of the scheme across the country especially in the State of Kerala?

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

(a): The details of benefits given under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha AbhiyaN (PM JANMAN) in the State of Kerala, Ministry-wise, since its inception is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): On 15th November 2023, Hon'ble Prime Minister launched PM JANMAN for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 States and one UT. The mission aims to provide basic facilities to improve their socio-economic conditions such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years. These objectives are being met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries.

In view of the implementation of PM JANMAN, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

through the State Governments/ UT Administration/departments has undertaken habitation level data collection exercise through PM Gati Shakti mobile application to estimate PVTG population figures and infrastructure gaps in order to cover PVTG population residing in villages and habitations under PM JANMAN.

(c): The details of targets and achievements under the PM JANMAN since its inception is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): To ensure the effective implementation and monitoring of the PM JANMAN, Ministry has been regularly reviewing the implementation with State Governments and District administrations. Further, the State Government is also required to comply with the instructions of Department of Expenditure regarding SNA SPARSH alongwith applicable GFRs. Besides, for monitoring the progress of the works under PM JANMAN, digital dashboard on PM GatiShakti portal has been developed. A Project Monitoring Unit in the Ministry has also been established for monitoring and coordination with Ministries and States / UT. NITI Aayog has conducted an evaluation study in 2025 covering Centrally Sponsored Schemes including PM JANMAN.

STATEMENT-I

PM JANMAN Progress in the State of Kerala (as on 24th November 2025)

Ministry / Scheme	Activity	Progress
MoRD (PMAY-G)	Houses Sanctioned (No.)	965
	Houses Completed (No.)	11
MoHFW (NHM)	MMUs operationalized (No.)	24
MoJS (JJM)	Sanctioned Villages (No.)	96
	Saturated Villages (No.)	1
MoWCD (POSHAN 2.0)	AWCs sanctioned (No.)	7
	AWCs operationalized (No.)	7

MoE (SSA)	Hostels sanctioned (No.)	4
MoP (RDSS)	HHs sanctioned (No.)	345
	HHs electrified (No.)	313
MNRE	HHs sanctioned (No.)	98
MoC (DoT-USOF)	Habitation planned for coverage (No.)	52
	Habitations covered (No.)	30
MoTA	MPCs sanctioned (No.)	15
	MPCs Completed (No.)	4
	VDVKs sanctioned (No.)	7
	Business started (No.)	5

STATEMENT-II

PM JANMAN Progress (as on 24th November 2025)

Name of Ministry	Activity	Mission Target (2023-2026)	Sanction details	Physical Achievements
M/o Rural Development	Provision of pucca houses	4.90 lakh houses	471300 houses	238133 houses completed
	Connecting roads	8000 km road	6951.39 km road	825 Km road completed
M/o Health and Family Welfare	Mobile Medical Units	1000 MMU (733 MMUs sufficient to cover all)	694 MMUs	694 MMUs operationalized
M/o Jal Shakti	Piped Water Supply	19375 Villages	18463 Villages	7712 Villages 100% Saturated
M/o Women and Child Development	Construction and running of Anganwadi Centres	2500	2500 AWCs	2084 AWCs made operational.
M/o Education	Construction and running of hostels	500	500 Hostels	Work started in 111 Hostels.
M/o Power	Energization of unelectrified HHs	145083 HHs	145083 HHs	134102 HHs Electrified
M/o New and Renewable Energy	Households sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme	As per identificaton of beneficiaries eligible for off-grid	8911 HHs	5814 HHs Electrified

M/o Communications	Installation of mobile towers	Coverage of 4543 habitations	4015 habitations planned for Coverage	2944 Habitations covered
M/o Tribal Affairs	Multipurpose Centers	1000	1000 MPCs	328 completed
	Setting up of VDVKs	500	539 VDVKs	450 VDVKs Business Started
# As information provided by Ministry				

जल जीवन मिशन के तहत क्षतिग्रस्त गलियों/सड़कों की मरम्मत

3210. श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल:

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

(क) क्या जल जीवन मिशन के तहत पेयजल पाइपलाइन बिछाने के कार्यों के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की गलियां और आंतरिक सड़कें काफी क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थीं और इन कार्यों के पूरा होने के बाद ऐसी सड़कों को निर्धारित मानकों और गुणवत्ता के अनुसार पुनर्निर्मित नहीं किया गया;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या पाइपलाइन बिछाने के बाद सड़कों को पुनर्निर्मित करने के लिए निर्धारित मानक ठेकेदारों/एजेंसियों पर लागू थे;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के बाद सड़क निर्माण के निर्धारित मानकों का पालन न करने वाले संबंधित ठेकेदारों/एजेंसियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई;

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसे सभी मार्गों का उनकी पूर्व गुणवत्ता और मजबूती के अनुसार पुनर्निर्माण करने हेतु समयबद्ध योजना बना रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार भविष्य में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के बाद सभी सड़कों की सौ प्रतिशत गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु योजनाएँ लागू करने पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) से (ङ): भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की भागीदारी से देश भर में प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार हेतु नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) - हर घर

जल कार्यान्वित कर रही है। जल राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है। जेजेएम के तहत शुरू की गई ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जल आपूर्ति पाइपलाइन बिछाने के दौरान प्रभावित होने वाली गलियों या सड़कों की मरम्मत अथवा निर्माण की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है और इसके लिए जेजेएम के तहत उपलब्ध निधियों का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा, ग्रामीणों को किसी भी कठिनाई से बचने के लिए, राज्यों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे सड़कों/राजमार्गों जैसे बुनियादी ढांचे को कम से कम नुकसान के साथ ग्रामीण जल योजनाओं को शुरू करें और जल आपूर्ति प्रणालियों के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाते समय हुई क्षति के मामले में सड़कों/राजमार्गों को तुरंत ठीक करें। पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग नल जल-पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए क्षतिग्रस्त हुए बुनियादी ढांचे का विवरण नहीं रखता है।

ROUTES UNDER UDAN SCHEME

3211. DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

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

(a) the details of all regional connectivity routes awarded under the UDAN scheme till 31.10.2025, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details and operational status of all these regional connectivity routes under UDAN as on 31.10.2025, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the number of UDAN routes closed prematurely since their commencement along with the reasons for such closure, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of airports developed under the said scheme that have no regular flights at present; and

(e) the steps taken to address these gaps and improve the viability of the UDAN

routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):

(a) to (c): A state wise list of awarded, operationalised and discontinued routes under Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Key reasons for discontinuation of routes before 3-years tenure include disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, aircraft shortage, supply chain issues, aircraft maintenance, airport/runway maintenance, low passenger demand on some routes, etc.

(d) and (e): As on date, fourteen Airports are non-operational under the UDAN Scheme due to factors such as completion of the three-year concession period, poor visibility conditions, daytime runway restrictions at VFR only airports, shortage of aircraft, leasing issues, temporary discontinuation by airlines, novation of routes, and low passenger load factors.

In order to ensure uninterrupted flight operations on these routes, the government provides viability gap funding (VGF) to airlines, supports the upgrading of regional airports, and encourages operational flexibility.

Further, routes that were discontinued in the past rounds are also rebid, awarded and operationalised in subsequent rounds. Moreover, steps such as increased adoption of technologies like Special Visual Flight Rules and Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) standards at feasible airports for all-weather operations have

also been taken.

STATEMENT

Details of State-Wise Awarded, Operationalised and Discontinued Routes under RCS-UDAN:

	State/UT	No. of Awarded Routes	No. of Operationalised Routes	No. of routes discontinued before 3 years
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	6	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	19	18	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16	10	3
4	Assam	59	36	12
5	Bihar	12	10	3
6	Chandigarh	6	3	0
7	Chhattisgarh	14	13	2
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11	5	0
9	Delhi	22	19	2
10	Goa	11	7	0
11	Gujarat	57	44	9
12	Haryana	4	3	2
13	Himachal Pradesh	47	23	4
14	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	1
15	Jharkhand	12	5	3
16	Karnataka	71	66	11

17	Kerala	15	12	0
18	Ladakh	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	18	1	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	28	27	4
21	Maharashtra	75	65	4
22	Manipur	24	13	1
23	Meghalaya	11	9	1
24	Mizoram	11	2	0
25	Nagaland	17	4	0
26	Odisha	23	18	3
27	Puducherry	1	1	0
28	Punjab	21	17	5
29	Rajasthan	37	31	7
30	Sikkim	6	3	1
31	Tamil Nadu	24	14	1
32	Telangana	30	29	2
33	Tripura	7	3	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	96	57	20
35	Uttarakhand	81	60	16
36	West Bengal	27	21	3

BELGAUM-HUNGUND-RAICHUR SECTION OF NH-748A

3212. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that during the ongoing four-laning of the Belgaum–Hungund–Raichur section of National Highway (NH)-748A [Extension of State Highway (SH)-20], the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has not provided for service roads and underpasses along the overlapping sections of the existing State Highway in Raichur district, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise the Detailed Project Report (DPR) to include service roads and underpasses at critical village junctions such as Hirelekhehal, Mudgal, Kavitala and Siravar to ensure safe and continued access for local residents and farmers, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Belgaum-Hungund-Raichur section of NH 748A is being constructed from Km 0.0 to Km 273.40 (273.4 Km) in six packages. In Raichur district, package 5 and 6 are under progress. These packages are being developed as an access controlled highway. Considering the site condition, appropriate underpasses and service roads to ensure safe and continued access for local residents and farmers have been provided. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of Service Road and Underpasses provided in the ongoing 4-laning of Belgaum-Hungund-Raichur Section (Pkg-5 and Pkg-6) of NH-748A:

Sr. No.	Description of work	Total Length	Total Length of Service Road provided (Km)	No. of Underpasses provided
1	Belgaum-Hungund-Raichur (Pkg-5)	40.2	20.48 (LHS+RHS)	12
2	Belgaum-Hungund-Raichur (Pkg-6)	44.9	16.64 (LHS+RHS)	15

Details of Underpasses provided at desired locations:

Sr. No.	Design Chainage	Type of Structure	Village Name
1	196.50	SVUP	Hirelekhehal
2	208.20	VUP	Mudgal
3	212.22	VUP	Mudgal
4	248.72	VUP	Kavithala
5	250.40	LVUP cum MNB	Kavithala
6	267.20	VUP	Shirvar
7	269.90	VUP	Shirvar

उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों

3213. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुरः

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना, केला, आम, बेरी, फल और सब्जियों में समृद्ध खेरी जिले में एक खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाई स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है,

(ख) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) किसानों को खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवनीत सिंह):
(क) से (ग): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) स्वयं किसी भी खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग की स्थापना नहीं करता है। तथापि, यह अपनी दो केंद्र क्षेत्र की योजना यथा प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई), खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन लिंक्ड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) और केंद्र प्रायोजित प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के माध्यम से ऐसे उद्योगों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करता है। ये योजनाएं क्षेत्र या राज्य विशिष्ट नहीं हैं बल्कि मांग आधारित हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश भर में लागू की जा रही हैं।

मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश के खीरी जिले सहित संबंधित योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार गन्ना, केला, आम, बेरी, फल और सब्जी आधारित उद्योगों के प्रसंस्करण सहित विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए संभावित उद्यमियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

परियोजना निष्पादन एजेंसी (पीईए) / कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियाँ / संगठनों जैसे सरकारी/ पीएसयू / संयुक्त उद्यम / गैर सरकारी संगठन / सहकारी समितियाँ / स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) / किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ) / किसान उत्पादक कंपनियाँ (एफपीसी) / निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियाँ / साझेदारी वाले फार्म / स्वामित्व वाले फार्म / व्यक्ति आदि एमओएफपीआई की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अनुदान प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र हैं।

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत, एमओएफपीआई ने दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 1898.81 करोड़ रुपये की कुल परियोजना लागत और 449.30 करोड़ रुपये की अनुदान सहायता वाली 84 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया है। पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत, एमओएफपीआई ने दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 1157.57 करोड़ रुपये के प्रतिबद्ध निवेश के साथ 27 प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदित किया है। पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में सहायता के लिए 746.26 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी के साथ 20575 सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिसमें से 38.37 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी वाले 358 सूक्ष्म खाद्य उद्यम उत्तर प्रदेश के खीरी जिले में अनुमोदित हैं।

एडीएएस को अनिवार्य रूप से लागू करना

3214. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

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

(क) जीवन-रक्षक एडीएएस प्रणालियों जैसे डीडीएडब्ल्यूएस (एआईएस-184), एईबीएस (एआईएस-162) और एलडीडब्ल्यूएस (एआईएस-188) को अनिवार्य बनाने के समय एम1 श्रेणी (निजी कारों) को शामिल न करने का क्या कारण है जबकि ये प्रणालियाँ सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में होने वाली मौतों को कम करने में सहायक हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार एम2, एम3, एन2 और एन3 श्रेणियों के लिए अक्टूबर 2025 की मौजूदा समय-सीमा से पहले विभिन्न सुरक्षा प्रावधानों को अनिवार्य करने हेतु अंतिम अधिसूचना जारी करेगी, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) एडीएएस जैसे वीएसएफ़, एबीएस और एलडीडब्ल्यूएस को अनिवार्य रूप से लागू करने के कारण वाहन की लागत में होने वाली बड़ी वृद्धि का भार वहन करने हेतु परिवहन ऑपरेटरों को सरकार द्वारा क्या विशिष्ट आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) सड़क सुरक्षा उद्देश्यों को पूर्ण रूप से हासिल करने हेतु देश में मौजूदा वाहनों में उन्नत सुरक्षा प्रणालियों की स्थापना के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर रेट्रोफिटमेंट नीति लागू करने की समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) : भारत सरकार के सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने प्रथम चरण में एम2, एम3, एन2 और एन3 श्रेणियों के वाहनों के लिए एडीएएस प्रणाली लागू करने का निर्णय लिया है। तकनीकी तत्परता,

लागत आकलन और कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक समय आदि के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर, इस तकनीक को बाद में एम1 श्रेणी के वाहनों (कार, एसयूवी आदि) तक विस्तारित किया जा सकता है।

(ख) : भारत सरकार के सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने अधिसूचना सा.का.नि. 834(अ) दिनांक 11 नवंबर, 2025 के माध्यम से एम2, एम3, एन2 और एन3 श्रेणियों के वाहनों के लिए सक्रिय सुरक्षा सुविधाओं जैसे एंटी-लॉक ब्रेकिंग सिस्टम, एंड्योरेंस ब्रेकिंग सिस्टम, वाहन स्थिरता फ़ंक्शन (वीएसएफ), लेन प्रस्थान चेतावनी प्रणाली (एलडीडब्ल्यूएस), चालक उनींदापन एवं ध्यान चेतावनी प्रणाली, ब्लाइंड स्पॉट सूचना प्रणाली और मूविंग ऑफ सूचना प्रणाली को अधिसूचित किया है।

(ग) और (घ) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

ETHANOL BLENDING IN PETROL

3215. DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

(a) the manner in which the progress has been made towards meeting the target of twenty percent ethanol blending in petrol ahead of the original 2030 timeline;

(b) the steps taken and incentives proposed to promote ethanol production and supply under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme;

(c) the manner in which cooperative sugar mills and advanced biofuel projects are supported under schemes such as the PM JI-VAN Yojana; and

(d) the details of the infrastructure and logistical measures being taken to enhance ethanol availability across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) : The National Policy on Biofuels – 2018, as amended in 2022, inter-alia advanced the target of 20% blending of Ethanol in petrol from 2030 to Ethanol Supply Year 2025-26 (ESY- 1st November, 2025 to 31st October, 2026). Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) achieved the target of 10% Ethanol blending in petrol in June 2022 i.e. five months ahead of the target during ESY 2021-22, 12.06% in ESY 2022-23 and 14.60% in ESY 2023-24. During Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2024-25, more than 1000 crore litres of ethanol have been blended thereby achieving an average blending of 19.24% ethanol in Petrol. In the month of October, 2025, ethanol blending of 19.97% has been achieved.

(b) to (d):In order to ensure consistent availability of feedstock and infrastructure for ethanol production in the country, Government have taken several steps which inter-alia includes expansion of feedstock for Ethanol production, administered price mechanism for Ethanol procurement under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, lowered GST rate to 5% for Ethanol for EBP Programme, introduction of various Ethanol Interest Subvention Schemes (EISS) during 2018-22, a dedicated subvention scheme for Cooperative Sugar Mills to convert existing sugarcane-based distilleries into multi-feedstock plants for ethanol production from molasses as well as grains, signing of 233 Long Term Offtake Agreements (LTOAs) between OMCs and Dedicated Ethanol Plants, allocation of 52 Lakh Metric Tonne (LMT) of surplus Food Corporation of India (FCI) rice for ethanol production, each for the ESY 2024-25 (from 1st November 2024 to 31st October 2025) and ESY 2025-26, diversion of 40 LMT of sugar for ethanol production for the ESY 2024-25 and unrestricted production of ethanol from sugarcane juice/sugar syrup, B-Heavy Molasses as well as C-Heavy Molasses for ESY 2025-26, multimodal transportation of ethanol and increasing

ethanol storage capacity along with other allied infrastructure for handling of higher blends of ethanol.

Further, the Government had notified the “Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan- Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana 2019”, amended in 2024, with the objectives to establish advanced biofuels including Sustainable Aviation Fuel projects in the country using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstocks. Under this scheme, the maximum financial assistance of Rs. 150 crore per project for commercial scale projects and Rs. 15 crore per project for demonstration scale projects have been prescribed.

EXPANSION OF JJM IN HINGOLI

3216. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that several villages and semi-urban pockets of Hingoli district continue to face acute drinking water shortages, irregular piped water supply, drying borewells and inadequate storage facilities, especially during summer months and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to expedite and expand works under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) including replacement of defunct pipelines, installation of new filtration units and provision of household tap connections in water-stressed gram panchayats of Hingoli and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken to increase irrigation capacity through repairs of minor irrigation tanks, desilting of dams and completion of pending lift-irrigation schemes to support local agriculture along with the timelines fixed for addressing these issues; and

(d) whether a special assistance package is likely to be sanctioned for Hingoli district and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA): **(a) and (b):** Drinking water is a State subject. The power to plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes/projects lies with State Government. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

Significant progress has been made in the Hingoli district, since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 37,291 (17.35%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by State, around 1.45 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 15.12.2025, out of 2.15 lakh rural households in the Hingoli district, 1.82 lakh (84.68%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Under the **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM),** drinking water supply schemes are being implemented by the State Government to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to rural households. Works including replacement of

old and defunct pipelines, strengthening of water supply infrastructure, installation of treatment/filtration units and provision of tap water connections in water-stressed gram panchayats of Hingoli district are taken up based on approved Annual Action Plans and availability of funds. The Government of India provides financial and technical support, while implementation is carried out by the State Government.

(c): Government of India launched “Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)” in Financial Year 2015-16 with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices etc. Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) is one of the components of PMKSY. The scheme of Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies has now become a part of PMKSY-HKKP. Ministry of Jal Shakti provides Central Assistance (CA) to States for creation and restoration of Irrigation Potential (I.P.) under the SMI and RRR of Water Bodies schemes.

Further, continuation of PMKSY-HKKP for the FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 has been approved by the Union Cabinet in Dec, 2021 targeted irrigation potential of 4.50 lakh-ha for SMI and RRR of WBs schemes.

(d): The year-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized by Maharashtra under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central share					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Budget allocation	Fund drawn by the State	Total available fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	248.12	847.97	345.28	593.4	308.04	431.79
2020-21	285.35	1,828.92	457.23	742.58	473.59	324.56
2021-22	268.99	7,064.41	1,666.64	1,935.63	377.98	477.98
2022-23	1,557.65	7,831.25	3,915.62	5,473.27	3,109.69	2,972.21
2023-24	2,363.74	21,465.88	7,444.26	9,808.00	8,208.53	8,371.34
2024-25	1,599.47	5,352.93	1,605.88	3,205.35	2,235.12	3,150.59

Source: JJM-IMIS

District-wise information related to funds allocated, released and utilized is not maintained centrally.

ROJGAR MELA INITIATIVE

3217. KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

(a) the number of jobs allocated under the Rojgar Mela initiative from 2022 to June 30, 2025, year-wise, gender-wise and State/Union Territory-wise and district wise;

(b) the total number of jobs allocated through the initiative in Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) the total number of jobs allocated through the initiative, sector-wise, during the said period; and

(d) the number of individuals from Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and minority communities who

were offered jobs under the initiative, year-wise, from 2022?

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

(a) to (d): The Hon'ble Prime Minister had launched the Rozgar Mela on 22nd October 2022.17 Rozgar Mela events have so far been held at the National level in 40-50 cities across various States and Union Territories. Several lakh appointment letters have been issued by the participating Ministries/Departments /Organizations etc. in the Rozgar Melas.

The 17th Rozgar Mela was held on 24/10/2025 at 40 locations across the country wherein 51000 appointment letters were distributed by various Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations etc. during the event.

Filling up of vacant posts is a continuous process. Details of various recruitments including State-wise, Category wise breakup and newly created posts are maintained by the respective Ministries/Departments andCentral Public Undertakings (CPSUs)/Attached Offices/Subordinate Offices etc.

BENEFITS UNDER PMAY-U IN GUNTHEWARI AREAS IN MAHARASHTRA

3218. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of families residing in Gunthewari areas in urban centres of Maharashtra are unable to avail

benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) due to the mandatory requirement of a formal building construction permit;

(b) if so, the details thereof including steps taken to address the issue of mandatory PMAY-U documentation requirements in Gunthewari areas that are yet to be authorised due to bureaucratic processes;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to simplify the process of arranging technical documentation required for beneficiaries in tribal and remote areas in Maharashtra undergoing regularisation for boosting inclusivity under PMAY-U; and

(d) whether the Government is considering to revise the mandatory requirement of a formal building construction permit for Gunthewari areas to achieve the objective of 'Housing for All' and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The implementation period of PMAY-U scheme, which was earlier up to 31.03.2022, has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’

Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, the implementing agencies shall validate/verify the information, building plan of the house, ownership documents of land and other details (like economic status and eligibility) etc. submitted by the beneficiary through online/offline mode. However, the layout plan shall not be insisted upon where States/UTs have given the exemption for construction of houses having provision of deemed approval or pre-approved building plan.

Further, to simplify the process of arranging technical documentation required for beneficiaries for availing the Central Assistance, the beneficiaries will also be allowed to Geo-tag the progress of the houses through the applicable modalities and subsequently, the ULBs/implementing agencies shall monitor and approve the Geo-tagging status of the house as captured by the beneficiary for subsequent release of funds to the beneficiaries.

Moreover, as per PMAY-U 2.0 guidelines, States/UTs are required to formulate ‘Affordable Housing Policy’ and adopt key reforms to attract private investment and create an enabling eco-system for augmenting the affordable housing stock in the country.

NEW FOOD PROCESSING UNITS

3219. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure strict monitoring, identification and disposal of expired food products and if so, the steps being taken to prevent such expired items from being recycled, repackaged and re-introduced into the market including details of any enforcement mechanism or inspections conducted in this regard;

(b) the number of new food-processing units that have been established across the country during the last financial year;

(c) whether the Government has proposed any new food-processing plants for the State of Odisha including the districts of Kalahandi and Nuapada and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the subsidies, incentives or support schemes currently available for micro and small enterprises for setting up food-processing units; and

(e) whether additional subsidies or schemes exist for entrepreneurs belonging to aspirational districts like Kalahandi and Nuapada and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a): As per the information provided by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), FSSAI is mandated to lay down science based standards for

articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

FSSAI has issued an advisory dated 03.11.2025 reiterating strict compliance with environmentally sound procedures for disposal of seized, rejected, and expired food items, in line with earlier guidelines dated 21.12.2020 issued under Sections 38(4) and 47(4) of the Act. The advisory directs enforcement authorities to adopt only approved disposal methods, in coordination with local authorities.

Further, FSSAI through its regional offices and also through the State/UT Food Safety Departments, carry out regular inspections and audits of all food business operators of all food products to ensure compliance with the standards and statutory requirements established under the FSS Act, 2006 and the Regulations made thereunder.

(b) and (c): In order to promote and ensure overall development of food processing sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing for setting up of related industries through its two Central Sector Scheme viz. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and a Centrally sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME). These schemes are not region or state specific but demand driven and being implemented across the country including Kalahandi and Nuapada districts of Odisha.

Under PMKSY Scheme, 8 projects have been approved for assistance in the

country during last financial year (2024-25), out of which 2 projects located in the state of Odisha.

Under PMFME Scheme, 45713 new micro food processing enterprises have been approved for assistance in the country during last financial year (2024-25), out of which 484 micro food processing enterprises have been approved in the State of Odisha including 3 in Kalahandi and 3 in Nuapada.

(d) and (e): The details of incentives available under these schemes of MoFPI are given in the enclosed **Statement.** MoFPI provides subsidy/incentives to the eligible entities, as per scheme guidelines across the country including aspirational districts like Kalahandi and Nuapada districts of Odisha. Under PMKSY, for difficult areas, subsidy @50% of eligible project cost is provided against @35% in general areas.

STATEMENT

Incentives available under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samapada Yojana (PMKSY):

S. No.	Component Scheme	Scheme Benefits (Grant-in-aid) for projects in General Area	Scheme Benefits (Grant-in-aid) for projects in Difficult Areas as well as SC/ST, FPOs, SHGs
1.	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	Grant-in-aid @ 35% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs.10 crores per project]	Grant-in-aid @ 50% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 10 crores per project]
2.	Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities	Grants-in-Aid @35% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crores per project]	Grants-in-Aid @50% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs.5 crores per project]

3.	Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters	Grants-in-aid @35% of eligible project cost in General Area [subject to maximum of Rs. 10 crores per project]	Grants-in-aid @50% of eligible project [subject to max. of Rs. 10 crore per project]
4.	Operation Greens	Grants-in-Aid @35% of eligible project cost for Integrated Value Chain Development Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹15 crore per project; and for Standalone Post-Harvest Infrastructure Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹10 crore per project.	Grants-in-Aid maximum @50% of eligible project cost for Integrated Value Chain Development Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹15 crore per project; and for Standalone Post-Harvest Infrastructure Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹10 crore per project.
5.	Food Safety and Quality Assurance - Food Testing Laboratories	For Private organizations/ entities: grant-in-aid of @ 50% of the eligible cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crores per project]	For Private organizations/ entities: grant-in-aid of @ 70% of the eligible cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crores per project]
6.	Human Resource and Institutions- Research and Development	For Government Organizations - Grants @ 100% of equipment cost, consumables, For private organizations /universities/institutions, grant @ 50 % of equipment cost.	For Government Organizations - Grants @ 100% of equipment cost, consumables For Private Organizations /Universities/ Institutions, Grants @ 70% of equipment cost.

Incentives structure under Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLIS-FPI):

Category/ Segments	**Segment**	**Incentive Disbursement criteria (%)**		**Upper cap (% and Amount in crore)**	**Rate of Incentives (%)**					
		Min. CAGR	**Max. CAGR**		**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27**
Cat. 1										
RTE/RTC	Biscuits	10%	13%	8%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4.5%	4%

	Non-Biscuits			Rs.334.48	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	6.75%	6%
FandV	Spices	10%	12%	8% Rs.286.56	5%	5%	5%	5%	4.5%	4%
	Non-Spices		15%		10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%
Marine	Marine products	5%	10%	8% Rs.79.44	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	4%
	Value added products				10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Mozzarella Cheese		15%	16%	25% Rs.70.75	10%	10%	10%	8%	6%	4%
Millet Products	Large Entity	10%	-	Rs.100	-	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%
	MSME	10%	-	Rs.10.54						
Cat. 2	Organic Products	10%	-		10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%
	Innovative Products	10%	-		10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%
Cat. 3	Branding and Marketing (BandM)	Only Indian brands covered for selling food products completely manufactured in India.		50% of total expenditure	-	Financial incentive @50% of expenditure on BandM abroad subject to max. grant of 3% of sales of food products or Rs. 50 Cr per year, whichever is less.				

CAGR- Compound Annual Growth Rate

The details of assistance available to Micro Food Processing Enterprises under PMFME Scheme:

(i). *Support to Individual / Group Category Micro Enterprises:* Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost, maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakh per unit;

(ii). *Support to SHGs for seed capital:* Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per member of SHG engaged in food processing for working capital and purchase of small tools subject to maximum of Rs. 4 lakh per

SHG Federation.

(iii). *Support for Common Infrastructure:* Credit linked capital subsidy @35% subject to maximum of Rs. 3 crore to support FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives and any Government agency for setting up of common infrastructure. The common infrastructure will also be available for other units and public to utilize on hiring basis for substantial part of the capacity.

(iv). *Branding and Marketing Support:* Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises.

(v). *Capacity Building:* The scheme envisages training for Entrepreneurship Development Skilling (EDP+): program modified to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling.

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER IN RURAL AREAS

3220. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the quality of drinking water supplied in rural areas; and

(b) whether there are any States or districts lagging behind under the Jal Jeevan Mission as on date and if so, the details thereof along with the

assistance being provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA): (a) and (b): The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, was launched in August 2019, in partnership with States/ UTs to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular and long-term basis to rural households. Drinking Water being a State subject, the responsibility of Planning, Designing, Approval, Implementation, Operation and Maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, is vested with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmark for quality of water being supplied through the water supply schemes. As per the Operational Guidelines, States/ UTs can utilize up to 2% of their annual allocation of funds under JJM for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMandS) activities, inter-alia, which includes setting up and strengthening of water quality testing laboratories, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables, hiring of skilled manpower, surveillance by community using field test kits (FTKs), awareness generation, educational programmes on water quality, accreditation/recognition of laboratories, etc.

As reported by States/UTs, as on date, there are 2,848 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, regional, district, sub-division,

block, mobile and/ or WTP facility laboratories. To encourage water quality testing to the rural community/ public, the States/ UTs have opened water quality testing laboratories to general public for testing of their water samples at a nominal rate.

The Department released the "Handbook on Drinking Water Treatment Technologies" which was published in March 2023 and the "Concise Handbook for Monitoring Water Quality of Piped Drinking Water Supply to Rural Households" in December 2024. Both aim to guide field practitioners in effectively managing safe water supply system.

For monitoring of coverage of tap connections in States/ UTs, this department has developed an online JJM dashboard which provides State/ UT, district and village-wise progress as well as status of provision of tap water supply to rural homes. Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 Crore (16.72%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/UTs, more than 12.52 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 16.12.2025, out of 19.36 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.76 crore (81.42%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. The state-wise and district-wise details of tap connections is in public domain and may be accessed at below link: https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMState.aspx.

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माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय अध्यक्ष को कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

…(व्यवधान)

12.02 hrs

At this stage, Shri Dharmendra Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

… (व्यवधान)

12.02½ hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय सभापति : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नम्बर 3

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, on behalf of Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I rise to to lay on the Table a copy of the Corrigendum to Annexure to the First Supplementary Demands for Grants-2025-26 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5806/18/25]

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल ओराम): सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :-

(1) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 338क के खंड 6 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की प्रति (हिन्दी

तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण): -

(एक) राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2019-2020 और 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक-एक प्रति।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2019-2020 और 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों पर की-गई-कार्रवाई ज्ञापन।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)। … (व्यवधान)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5807/18/25]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, I rise to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(1) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

(2) Annual Report of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5808/18/25]

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, on behalf of Shri Pankaj Chaudhary, I rise to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution: -

(1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Report No. 25 of 2025) - (Indirect Taxes- Goods and Service Tax) - (Compliance Audit) – Department of Revenue, for the year ended March, 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5809/18/25]

(2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Report No. 34 of 2025) - (Compliance Audit-Defence Commercial) on Defence Public Sector Undertakings for the year ended March, 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5810/18/25]

(3) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government – (Report No. 17 of 2025) - (Performance Audit-Commercial) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna/Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5811/18/25]

(4) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Commercial) - (Report No. 23 of 2025) - (Compliance Audit) – General Purpose Financial Reports of Central Public Sector Enterprises for the year ended March, 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5812/18/25]

(5) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (Report No. 24 of 2025) - (Compliance Audit-Railways) on

Levy and recovery of charges on Private Sidings in Indian Railways and Working of Signaling Systems in South Western Railway, Ministry of Railways, for the year ended March, 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5813/18/25]

(6) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India – Union Government - (Report No. 21 of 2025) (Compliance Audit-Civil) (Indirect Taxes – Customs) on Customs – Department of Revenue for the period ended March 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5814/18/25]

(7) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India – Union Government (Civil) - (Report No. 20 of 2025) - (Performance Audit-Civil) on Skill Development under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5815/18/25]

(8) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Report No. 28 of 2025) - (Defence Services-Army) - (Compliance Audit-Defence) Volume-I for the year ended March, 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5816/18/25]

(9) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government - (Report No. 27 of 2025) - (Defence Services-Army) (Performance Audit-Defence) Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5817/18/25]

(10) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India – Union Government (Report No. 26 of 2025) - (Compliance Audit-Railways) on Development of Multi-Functional Complexes and Commercial sites by Rail Land Development Authority, Ministry of Railways.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5818/18/25]

(11) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (Report No. 22 of 2025) - (Compliance Audit – Civil & Commercial) for the year ended March, 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5819/18/25]

(12) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (Report No. 29 of 2025) - (Compliance Audit) - Scientific and Environmental Ministries/Departments, for the year ended March, 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5820/18/25]

(13) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (Report No. 30 of 2025) - (Defence Services-Navy) - (Performance Audit-Defence) on Works Management in Indian Navy.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5821/18/25]

(14) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (Report No. 33 of 2025) - (Performance Audit-Civil) on Duty Drawback Scheme, Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes – Customs) for the year ended March, 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5822/18/25]

(15) Union Government-Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services) for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5823/18/25]

(16) Union Government-Appropriation Accounts of the Postal Services for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5824/18/25]

(17) Union Government-Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5825/18/25]

(18) Union Government-Finance Accounts for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5826/18/25]

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूं :-

(1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह एकीकृत विकास निगम लिमिटेड, श्री विजय पुरम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण।

(दो) अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह एकीकृत विकास निगम लिमिटेड, श्री विजय पुरम का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर

नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5827/18/25]

(2) (एक) राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम संस्थान (एनआई-एमएसएमई), हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम संस्थान (एनआई-एमएसएमई), हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(3) उपर्युक्त (2) 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 5828/18/25]

(4) (एक) राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम संस्थान (एनआई-एमएसएमई), हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम संस्थान (एनआई-एमएसएमई), हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5829/18/25]

(5) (एक) महात्मा गांधी ग्रामीण औद्योगिकीकरण संस्थान, वर्धा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) महात्मा गांधी ग्रामीण औद्योगीकरण संस्थान, वर्धा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के

कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5830/18/25]

(6) (एक) सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड ट्रस्ट, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड ट्रस्ट, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।... (व्यवधान)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5831/18/25]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions): -

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5832/18/25]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Oil Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5833/18/25]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5834/18/25]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Engineers India Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5835/18/25]

(2) A copy each of the following reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5836/18/25]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5837/18/25]

(c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation 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 5838/18/25]

(d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Balmer Lawrie Investments 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 5839/18/25]

(e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation 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 5840/18/25]

(f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Brahmaputra

Cracker and Polymer Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5841/18/25]

(g) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Balmer Lawrie 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 5842/18/25]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Culinary Institute (Tirupati & Noida), Noida, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Culinary Institute (Tirupati & Noida), Noida, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5843/18/25]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5844/18/25]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5845/18/25]

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :-

(1) मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 212 की उप-धारा (4) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) राष्ट्रीय सड़क सुरक्षा बोर्ड नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 28 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 795 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) केंद्रीय मोटर यान (तीसरा संशोधन) नियम 2025 जो दिनांक 21 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 568 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) केंद्रीय मोटर यान (चौथा संशोधन) नियम 2025 जो दिनांक 4 नवंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 819 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चार) केंद्रीय मोटर यान (छठा संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 12 नवंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 834 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा उसका एक शुद्धिपत्र जो दिनांक 24 नवंबर, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 862 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(पांच) केंद्रीय मोटर यान (सातवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 12 नवंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 835 (अ)में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(छह) केंद्रीय मोटर यान (पांचवां संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 17 नवंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 850 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5846/18/25]

(2) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 9 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क (दरों का अवधारण और संग्रहण) (तीसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 734 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5847/18/25]

(3) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 10 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ. 3349(अ) जो दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो तथा जो ईपीसी मोड पर असम राज्य में एनएच-31 (नया

एनएच-27) पर कि.मी. 1040.300 से कि.मी. 1124.514 तक, एनएच-37 (नया एनएच-27) पर कि.मी. 146.000 से कि.मी. 205.000 तक; एनएच-37 (नया एनएच-27) पर कि.मी. 205.000 से कि.मी. 237.489 तक, एनएच-36 (नया एनएच-27) पर कि.मी. 0.321 से कि.मी. 5.500 से कि.मी. 37.894 तक, एनएच-54 (नया एनएच-27) पर कि.मी. 0.000 से कि.मी. 83.400 तक परनलबाड़ी-बिजनी-गुवाहाटी-नागांव-लंका-हाटीखली खंड की चार लेनिंग की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(दो) का.आ. 3446(अ) जो दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो ईपीसी मोड पर तेलंगाना राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 167 के कि.मी. 182.120 से कि.मी. 227.600 तक हग्गारी – जडचर्ला खंड की चार या अधिक लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(तीन) का.आ. 3447(अ) जो दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 116बी (नंदकुमार-दिघा खंड) के कि.मी. 0.000 से कि.मी. 25.500 तथा कि.मी. 41.000 से कि.मी. 64.700 तक नंदकुमार से दिघा खंड की पेव्ड शोल्डर्स वाली दो लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(चार) का.आ. 3448(अ) जो दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एनएच-709एडी के डिजाइन कि.मी. 153.660 से डिजाइन कि.मी. 175.280 (मौजूदा कि.मी. 0.000 से कि.मी. 24.780) तक मुजफ्फरनगर – मीरानपुर खंड की पेव्ड शोल्डर्स वाली दो लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(पांच) का.आ. 3541(अ) जो दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित

हुआ था, तथा जो महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एनएच-47 (पुराना एनएच-69) (नागपुर-ओबैदुल्लागंज खंड (नागपुर-मध्य प्रदेश/महाराष्ट्र सीमा) के डिजाइन कि.मी. 2.950 से कि.मी. 59.640 (मौजूदा कि.मी. 3.00 से कि.मी. 59.300) तक तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में एनएच-47 (पुराना एनएच-69) के ओबैदुल्लागंज-बेतूल-मुल्ताई-मध्य प्रदेश/महाराष्ट्र सीमा खंड के डिजाइन कि.मी. 0.000 से कि.मी. 117.822 (मौजूदा कि.मी. 137.00 से कि.मी. 257.400) तक की चार या अधिक लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(छह) का.आ. 3642(अ) जो दिनांक 7 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो तमिलनाडु राज्य और पुडुचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 45ए (नया एनएच-32) के डिजाइन कि.मी. 29.000 से कि.मी. 67.000 (मौजूदा चेनेज कि.मी. 25.624 से कि.मी. 77.000 तक) तक पुडुचेरी से पूंडियांकुप्पम खंड की चार लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5848/18/25]

(सात) का.आ. 3643(अ) जो दिनांक 7 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो कर्नाटक राज्य में बीओटी (टोल) आधार पर एनएच-48 (पुराना एनएच-4) के डिज़ाइन चेनेज किमी. 29.500 से किमी. 62.000 तक (मौजूदा किमी. 29.500 से किमी. 62.000) नेलमंगला-तुमकुर खंड एनएच-48 की चार या अधिक लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(आठ) का.आ. 3735(अ) जो दिनांक 13 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत एचएएम मोड पर उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कानपुर-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेसवे सं. एनई-6 के किमी. 17.580 से किमी.

73.744 तक (लंबाई 56.164 किमी.) 6 लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(नौ) का.आ. 3832(अ) जो दिनांक 20 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो ईपीसी मोड पर दिल्ली और हरियाणा राज्यों में एनएच-344एन की 6 लेन वाले परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है, जो एनएच-344एम, दिल्ली (एनएच-344एम के किमी. 26.135 पर या यूईआर-II) से शुरू होकर हरियाणा में बहादुरगढ़ के निकट एनएच-10 के बहादुरगढ़ बाईपास तक, एनएच-344एम (अर्बन एक्सटेंशन रोड-आईआई) पैकेज-5 के स्पर के रूप में है।

(दस) का.आ. 3865(अ) जो दिनांक 25 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो उत्तराखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में एनएच-344 (पुराना एनएच-73) के डिज़ाइन किमी. 0.000 से किमी. 41.820 तक (मौजूदा किमी. 51.340 से किमी. 27.193 एवं किमी. 0.000 से 17.900 एनएच-307 (पुराना एनएच-72ए) तक सहारनपुर बाईपास से गणेशपुर खंड तथा एनएच-344 (पुराना एनएच-73) के किमी. 0.000 (एनएच-58 के किमी. 167.800) से एनएच-344 (पुराना एनएच-73) के किमी. 27.193 तक रुड़की-छुटमलपुर-गगलहेरी खंड की चार या अधिक लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(ग्यारह) का.आ. 3928(अ) जो दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत तेलंगाना एवं आंध्र प्रदेश राज्यों में हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मोड पर एनएच-365बीजी के खम्मम-देवरापल्ली खंड के 4-लेन वाले एक्सेस कंट्रोल्ड न्यू ग्रीनफील्ड हाईवे खंड की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5849/18/25]

(बारह) का.आ. 3929(अ) जो दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एनएच-753एल के किमी. 0.00 से 44.760 तक पैकेज-I तथा 15.74 किमी. के किमी. 44.760 से 60.500 तक पैकेज-II की पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित पाहुर-जामनेर-बोधवाड़-मुक्ताईनगर-बुरहानपुर खंड की दो लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(तेरह) का.आ. 3930(अ) जो दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो ईपीसी आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एनएच-731 के खुटार बाईपास के प्रारंभ से शाहजहाँपुर बाईपास के प्रारंभ तक (किमी. 40.000 से किमी. 88.750 तक) खंड की दो और चार लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(चौदह) का.आ. 3972(अ) जो दिनांक 29 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो ईपीसी मोड पर ओडिशा राज्य में एनएच-26 (पुराना एनएच-201) के डिज़ाइन चेनेज किमी. 0.000 से किमी. 72.000 तक बारगढ़-बोलांगीर खंड की चार या अधिक लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(पंद्रह) का.आ. 4062(अ) जो दिनांक 4 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो ईपीसी मोड पर भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत गुजरात राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. एनई-4 पर दिल्ली-वडोदरा एक्सप्रेसवे के किमी. 696.920 (दाहोद) से किमी. 844.667 (वडोदरा) तक (लंबाई 147.747 किमी.) की 8 लेन वाली खंड परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(सोलह) का.आ. 4078(अ) जो दिनांक 8 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो ईपीसी मोड पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 161ए

के डिज़ाइन चेनेज किमी. 0.000 से किमी. 99.250 तक उस्मान नगर से वजार खंड तक पेव्ड शोल्डर्स सहित दो लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(सत्रह) का.आ. 4079(अ) जो दिनांक 8 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो ईपीसी मोड पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 752एच के पालफाटा से राजुरी खंड (डिज़ाइन चेनेज किमी. 46.210 से किमी. 0.000 तक) की चार/दो लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5850/18/25]

(अठारह) का.आ. 4160(अ) जो दिनांक 15 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 119 (नया एनएच-534) के डिज़ाइन किमी. 0.000 से किमी. 10.764 तक (मौजूदा किमी. 112.545 से किमी. 122.200 तक) तथा नजीबाबाद-कोटद्वार खंड (किमी. 122.200 से किमी. 137.760 तक) नजीबाबाद बाईपास की 2एलपीएस/4 लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(उन्नीस) का.आ. 4161(अ) जो दिनांक 15 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो तमिलनाडु राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 45बी (नया एनएच-38) के मदुरै-तूतीकोरिन खंड के किमी. 138.800 से 266.865 तक 128.065 किमी. लंबाई की 4 लेनिंग परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(बीस) का.आ. 4162(अ) जो दिनांक 15 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 72ए

(नया एनएच-307) के डिज़ाइन किमी. 0.000 से किमी. 19.785 तक (मौजूदा किमी. 17.900 से किमी. 38.600 तक) गणेशपुर-देहरादून खंड की चार लेन या अधिक लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(इक्कीस) का.आ. 4382(अ) जो दिनांक 26 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 24 (पुराना एनएच-29ई) के डिज़ाइन किमी. 0.000 (मौजूदा चेनेज किमी. 0.000) से डिज़ाइन किमी. 81.412 (मौजूदा चेनेज किमी. 80.000) तक सोनौली से गोरखपुर खंड की परियोजना के लिए दिनांक 16 अप्रैल, 2019 को प्रकाशित अधिसूचना का.आ. 1611(अ) जो प्रयोक्ता शुल्क के बारे में है।

(बाईस) का.आ. 4414(अ) जो दिनांक 26 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 7 (पुराना एनएच-72) के डिज़ाइन किमी. 0.000 से किमी. 36.420 तक पोंटा साहिब (एचपी) – झाजरा चौक (यूके) खंड की चार एवं अधिक लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(तेईस) का.आ. 4415(अ) जो दिनांक 26 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एनएच-752ई के डिज़ाइन चेनेज किमी. 55.937 से किमी. 114.486 तक (एनएच-548डी के साथ ओवरलैप्ड खंड किमी. 83.460 से 87.900 तक, लंबाई 4.44 किमी. को छोड़कर) के शिरुर-खरदा खंड की 2एलपीएस/4एल वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5851/18/25]

(चौबीस) का.आ. 4435(अ) जो दिनांक 29 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित

हुआ था, तथा जो हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मोड पर भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत आंध्र प्रदेश एवं तमिलनाडु राज्य में एनएच-716बी के डिज़ाइन किमी. 0.000 से किमी. 116.100 तक चित्तूर से थाचूर खंड, जो आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में चित्तूर के निकट एनई-7 (किमी. 151.900 पर), एनएच-40 के जंक्शन से शुरू होकर तमिलनाडु राज्य में थाचूर के निकट एनएच-16 के जंक्शन पर समाप्त होता है, की छह लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(पच्चीस) का.आ. 4436(अ) जो दिनांक 29 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मोड पर आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में एनएच-340सी के डिज़ाइन किमी. 0.00 से डिज़ाइन किमी. 66.115 तक (मौजूदा किमी. 5.400 एनएच-40 से मौजूदा किमी. 73.00 तक) कुरनूल-मंडलम-अत्मकुर खंड की चार या अधिक लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(छब्बीस) का.आ. 4590(अ) जो दिनांक 8 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो जम्मू एवं कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 1ए (नया एनएच-44) के किमी. 220.700 से किमी. 285.950 तक (श्रीनगर-काज़ीगुंड खंड) की चार या अधिक लेन वाली खंड परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(सत्ताईस) का.आ. 4591(अ) जो दिनांक 8 अक्टूबर, 2025 भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मोड पर एनएचडीपी-आईवी के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 73 (नया एनएच-344) के डिज़ाइन किमी. 51.340 से किमी. 86.855 तक गगलहेरी-सहारनपुर-यमुनानगर (यूपी/हरियाणा बॉर्डर) खंड की चार या अधिक लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(अट्ठाईस) का.आ. 4642(अ) जो दिनांक 13 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो गुजरात राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 8ई के डिज़ाइन किमी. 54.990 से किमी. 122.420 तक (मौजूदा चेनेज किमी. 53.585 से किमी. 121.840 तक) तलाजा-महुवा-विक्टर खंड की चार या अधिक लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5852/18/25]

(उनतीस) का.आ. 4643(अ) जो दिनांक 13 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो ईपीसी मोड पर आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 765 के डिज़ाइन चेनेज किमी. 244.000 से 267.990 तक (मौजूदा किमी. 244.000 से 268.700 तक) डोरनाला-कुंटा खंड की पेव्ड शोल्डर्स सहित दो लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(तीस) का.आ. 4644(अ) जो दिनांक 13 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो ईपीसी मोड पर आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 516ई के डिज़ाइन किमी. 120.000 से किमी. 205.000 तक कोय्यूरु से चपरथीपालेम तथा चपरथीपालेम से लंबासिंगी खंड की पेव्ड शोल्डर्स सहित दो लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(इकतीस) का.आ. 4647(अ) जो दिनांक 13 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो गुजरात राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 8ई के डिज़ाइन चेनेज किमी. 122.420 से किमी. 181.450 तक (मौजूदा चेनेज किमी. 121.840 से किमी. 180.478 तक) विक्टर-कागवदार-उना खंड की चार या अधिक लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(बत्तीस) का.आ. 4681(अ) जो दिनांक 13 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 2025 के का.आ. 3448 में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तैंतीस) का.आ. 4682(अ) जो दिनांक 15 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो ईपीसी मोड पर भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत दिल्ली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एनएच-709बी के डिज़ाइन चेनेज किमी. 0.000 से किमी. 31.600 तक दिल्ली-सहारनपुर-हाईवे की चार या अधिक लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(चौंतीस) का.आ. 4683(अ) जो दिनांक 15 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो ईपीसी मोड पर भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 934 (पुराना एनएच-86) के किमी. 8.000 से किमी. 50.300 तक सागर-मोहारी खंड की चार या अधिक लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(पैंतीस) का.आ. 4684(अ) जो दिनांक 15 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, तथा जो हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मोड पर झारखंड राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 133 के मौजूदा किमी. 41.900 से किमी. 93.000 तक (डिज़ाइन किमी. 00.000 से किमी. 51.825 तक) मेहगामा-हंसडीहा खंड की चार या अधिक लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5853/18/25]

(छत्तीस) का.आ.4702 (अ) जो दिनांक 16 अक्टूबर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत हाइब्रिड एन्युइटी मोड पर आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 16 के चिन्ना औवुतुपल्ली से गोल्लापुडी (डिजाइन किमी 0.000 से किमी 30.000 तक) खंड की विजयवाड़ा

बाईपास के चार या अधिक लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(सैंतीस) का.आ. 4906(अ) जो दिनांक 27 अक्टूबर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो हाइब्रिड एन्युइटी मोड पर भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-30 (पूर्व में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग -12 ए) के डिज़ाइन कि.मी. 245.375 से कि.मी. 316.468 (पहले कि.मी. 246.849 से कि.मी. 317.406) तक कवर्धा-सिमगा खंड के पेव्ड शोल्डर्स सहित दो लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(अड़तीस) का.आ.5068(अ) जो दिनांक 10 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो ईपीसी आधार पर आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 167ए के कि.मी. 0.000 से कि.मी. 47.000 (मौजूदा कि.मी. 0.000 से कि.मी. 47.000) तक वोडारेवु – चिलकलुरिपेट खंड के पेव्ड शोल्डर्स सहित चार लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(उनतालीस) का.आ.5069(अ) जो दिनांक 10 नवम्बर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो बीओटी (टोल) पर कर्नाटक राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 4 के कि.मी. 10.000 से कि.मी. 29.500 तक बैंगलोर -नेलामंगला खंड की चार/छह लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(चालीस) का.आ.4950(अ) जो दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो ईपीसी मोड पर आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 516ई के डिजाइन चेनेज कि.मी. 43.700 से कि.मी. 113.820 (मौजूदा चेनेज कि.मी. 43.700 से कि.मी. 116.865) तक रंपचोडावरम से कोय्युरु सेक्शन के पेव्ड शोल्डर्स सहित दो लेन वाली परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क

अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(इकतालीस) का.आ.4953(अ) जो दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो ईपीसी आधार पर तमिलनाडु राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 381बी के मुसिरी नमक्कल खंड (कि.मी. 34.000 से कि.मी. 73.200 तक) का चार या अधिक लेन वाले खंड की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5854/18/25]

(बयालीस) का.आ.5029(अ) जो दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो दिल्ली और हरियाणा राज्यों में दौला फीस प्लाजा (गुड़गांव) पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग -48 (पुराना राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 8) पर कि.मी. 14.300 से कि.मी. 42.000 तक दिल्ली से खेड़की तक चार लेन या उससे अधिक लेन की परियोजना के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(तैंतालीस) का.आ.5191(अ) जो दिनांक 14 नवम्बर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या-67 के म्यदुकुर से नेल्लोर खंड के डिज़ाइन कि.मी. 585.820 (मौजूदा कि.मी. 585.930) से डिज़ाइन कि.मी. 744.355 (मौजूदा कि.मी. 741.950) तक 2एलपीएस/4 लेन के परियोजना के उपयोग के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(चवालीस) का.आ.5035(अ) जो दिनांक 6 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो राजस्थान राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग- 248ए के डिजाइन कि.मी. 0.000 से कि.मी. 36.810 (मौजूदा कि.मी. 0.000 से कि.मी. 37.352) तक शाहपुरा – थानागाजी खंड के पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन की परियोजना के उपयोग के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(पैंतालीस) का.आ.5036(अ) जो 6 नवंबर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो कर्नाटक राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या-748 (पुराना राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-4ए) के डिज़ाइन कि.मी. 30.000 से कि.मी. 82.300 (मौजूदा कि.मी. 30.800 से कि.मी. 84.120) तक खानपुर से गोवा/कर्नाटक सीमा खंड के पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन वाली परियोजना के उपयोग के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(छियालीस) का.आ.5037(अ) जो दिनांक 6 नवम्बर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो हाइब्रिड एन्युइटी मोड पर भारतमाला के तहत केरल राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 66 के डिजाइन चेनेज कि.मी. 17.200 से कि.मी. 56.200 (नया राजमार्ग संख्या चेनेज कि.मी. 00.000 से कि.मी. 39.000) तक थालापडी (केरल/कर्नाटक बॉर्डर) से चेंगाला खंड के चार लेन या उससे अधिक लेन की परियोजना के लिए के उपयोग के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(सैंतालीस) का.आ.5083(अ) जो दिनांक 6 नवम्बर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो ओडिशा राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-57 (पुराना राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-224) के डिज़ाइन चेनेज कि.मी. 239.900 से कि.मी. 294.300 तक नयागढ़-खोरधा खंड के पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन की परियोजना के उपयोग के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5855/18/25]

(अड़तालीस) का.आ.5084(अ) जो दिनांक 11 नवम्बर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में पब्लिश हुआ था तथा जो महाराष्ट्र राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 548सी के कि.मी. 0.00 से कि.मी. 85.686 तक सतारा- म्हसवद के खंड के पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन की परियोजना के उपयोग के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के

बारे में है।

(उनचास) का.आ.5086(अ) जो दिनांक 11 नवम्बर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ईपीसी मोड पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 227ए के डिज़ाइन कि.मी. 0.000 से कि.मी. 54.960 (मौजूदा कि.मी. 0.000 से कि.मी. 55.00) तक छावनी से छपिया गांव के पास खंड के पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन की परियोजना के उपयोग के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

(पचास) का.आ.5087(अ) जो दिनांक 11 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जो केरल राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या-966 (पुराना राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या -213) के कि.मी. 87.000 से कि.मी. 133.720 तक नट्टुकल – थानौ जंक्शन, प्लक्कड़ खंड के पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन की परियोजना के उपयोग के लिए प्रयोक्ता शुल्क अधिसूचना के बारे में है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5856/18/25]

(4) (एक) भारतीय राजमार्ग इंजीनियर्स अकादमी, नोएडा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) भारतीय राजमार्ग इंजीनियर्स अकादमी, नोएडा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5857/18/25]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and

Management (NIFTEM-T), Thanjavur, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM-T), Thanjavur, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5858/18/25]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5859/18/25]

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :-

(1) (एक) रामकृष्ण मिशन अस्पताल, ईटानगर, पापुम पारे के वर्ष 2018-2019, 2019-2020 और 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रामकृष्ण मिशन अस्पताल, ईटानगर, पापुम पारे के वर्ष 2019-2020 और 2020-2021 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2019-2020 और 2020-2021 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5860/18/25]

(3) (एक) रामकृष्ण मिशन स्कूल, नरोत्तम नगर, जिला तिरप, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2016-2017, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2016-2017, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रामकृष्ण मिशन स्कूल, नरोत्तम नगर, जिला तिरप, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित रामकृष्ण मिशन स्कूल, नरोत्तम नगर, जिला तिरप, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2017-2018 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5861/18/25]

(5) (एक) रामकृष्ण मिशन आलो, पश्चिम सियांग, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018 और 2018-2019 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रामकृष्ण मिशन, आलो, पश्चिम सियांग, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2016-2017, 2017-2018 और 2018-2019 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(6) उपर्युक्त (5) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2016-2017, 2017-2018 और 2018-2019 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी

संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5862/18/25]

(7) (एक) हिमालयन बुद्धिस्ट कल्चरल एसोसिएशन, कुल्लू, हिमाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) हिमालयन बुद्धिस्ट कल्चरल एसोसिएशन, कुल्लू, हिमाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5863/18/25]

(8) (एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, बाराजुरी, घाटशिला, झारखंड के वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018 और 2023-2024 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, बाराजुरी, घाटशिला, झारखंड के वर्ष 2017-2018 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(9) उपर्युक्त (8) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2017-2018 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5864/18/25]

(10) (एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, दुमका, झारखंड के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे

(दो) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, दुमका, झारखंड के वर्ष 2017-2018 और 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा की गई समीक्षा (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(11) उपर्युक्त (10) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2017-2018 और 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT /5865/18/25]

(12) (एक) रामकृष्ण मिशन आश्रम, मोरहाबादी, रांची के वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017 और 2017-2018 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रामकृष्ण मिशन आश्रम, मोरहाबादी, रांची के वर्ष 2017-2018 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(13) उपर्युक्त (12) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2017-2018 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5866/18/25]

(14) (एक) रामकृष्ण मिशन ट्यूबरकुलोसिस सेनेटोरियम, रांची, झारखंड के वर्ष 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रामकृष्ण मिशन ट्यूबरकुलोसिस सेनेटोरियम, रांची, झारखंड के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(15) उपर्युक्त (14) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5867/18/25]

(16) (एक) खंडेराव एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) खंडेराव एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(17) उपर्युक्त (16) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5868/18/25]

(18) (एक) रामकृष्ण मिशन आश्रम, चेरापूंजी, मेघालय के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रामकृष्ण मिशन आश्रम, चेरापूंजी, मेघालय के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5869/18/25]

(19) (एक) श्री रामकृष्ण आश्रम, कालाहांडी, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) श्री रामकृष्ण आश्रम, कालाहांडी, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5870/18/25]

(20) (एक) मुयाल लियांग ट्रस्ट, योंगडा हिल, गंगटोक, सिक्किम के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

तथा वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017 और 2017-2018 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) मुयाल लियांग ट्रस्ट, योंगडा हिल, गंगटोक, सिक्किम के वर्ष 2017-2018 के कार्यकरण के सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(21) उपर्युक्त (20) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2017-2018 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5871/18/25]

(एक) ग्रामीया मक्कल अभिविरुद्धी इयक्कम, कोयंबटूर, तमिलनाडु के वर्ष 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) ग्रामीया मक्कल अभिविरुद्धी इयक्कम, कोयंबटूर, तमिलनाडु के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(22) उपर्युक्त (21) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5872/18/25]

(23) (एक) नीलगिरी आदिवासी कल्याण संघ, कोटागिरी, तमिलनाडु के वर्ष 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नीलगिरी आदिवासी कल्याण संघ, कोटागिरी, तमिलनाडु के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी

संस्करण)।

(24) उपर्युक्त (23) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5873/18/25]

(25) (एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ बालुरघाट, दक्षिण दिनाजपुर, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ बालुरघाट, दक्षिण दिनाजपुर, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(26) उपर्युक्त (25) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5874/18/25]

(27) (एक) आदर्श लोक कल्याण संस्था, सतना, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा इंग्लिश वर्ज़न) की प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) आदर्श लोक कल्याण संस्था, सतना, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2017-2018, 2018-2019 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(28) उपर्युक्त (27) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2017-2018 और 2018-2019 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5875/18/25]

(29) (एक) केशव ग्रामोत्थान शिक्षण समिति, डिंडोरी, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) केशव ग्रामोत्थान शिक्षण समिति, डिंडोरी, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5876/18/25]

(30) (एक) मध्य प्रदेश आदिवासी सेवक संघ, जिला-शहडोल, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) मध्य प्रदेश आदिवासी सेवक संघ, जिला-शहडोल, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(31) उपर्युक्त (30) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5877/18/25]

(एक) सोसायटी फॉर नेचर, एजुकेशन एंड हेल्थ (एसएनईएच), खोरधा, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सोसायटी फॉर नेचर, एजुकेशन एंड हेल्थ (एसएनईएच), खोरधा, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(32) उपर्युक्त (31) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020 और 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5878/18/25]

(33) (एक) ग्राम विकास परिषद, नागांव, असम के वर्ष 2019-2020 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2019-2020, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) ग्राम विकास परिषद, नागांव, असम के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(34) उपर्युक्त (33) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5879/18/25]

(35) (एक) नोंग्क्रेम युवा विकास संघ, शिलांग, जिला- पूर्वी खासी हिल्स, मेघालय के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017 और 2017-2018 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नोंग्क्रेम युवा विकास संघ, शिलांग, जिला-पूर्वी खासी हिल्स, मेघालय के वर्ष 2017-2018 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा

अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(36) उपर्युक्त (35) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2017-2018 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5880/18/25]

(37) (एक) भारतियार मक्कल नलवालु संघम, सेलम, तमिलनाडु के वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) भारतियार मक्कल नलवालु संघम, सेलम, तमिलनाडु के वर्ष 2017-2018 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण के सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(38) उपर्युक्त (37) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2017-2018 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5881/18/25]

(39) (एक) पांडे शिक्षा समिति, ग्राम-भमरहा, पोस्ट-देवदहा, तहसील-रामनगर जिला-सतना, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) पांडे शिक्षा समिति, ग्राम-भमरहा, पोस्ट-देवदहा, तहसील-रामनगर जिला-सतना, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(40) उपर्युक्त (39) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए

विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5882/18/25]

(41) (एक) अशोक आश्रम, पोस्ट ऑफिस: अशोक आश्रम, वाया डाक पत्थर, जिला-देहरादून, उत्तराखंड के वर्ष 2017-2018 और 2018-2019 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) अशोक आश्रम, पोस्ट ऑफिस: अशोक आश्रम, वाया डाक पत्थर, जिला-देहरादून, उत्तराखंड के वर्ष 2018-2019 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(42) उपर्युक्त (41) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2018-2019 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5883/18/25]

(43) (एक) अरुण ग्रामीण मामलों के संस्थान (एआईआरए), अश्वखोला, करमुल, महिमगडी, ढेंकनाल, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) अरुण ग्रामीण मामलों के संस्थान (एआईआरए), अश्वखोला, करमुल, महिमगडी, ढेंकनाल, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(44) उपर्युक्त (43) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2018-2019, 2019-2020 और 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5884/18/25]

(45) (एक) एसोसिएशन फॉर वॉलंटरी एक्शन (एवीए) दामपुर, पोस्ट ऑफिस-बेरबोई, जिला-पुरी, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) एसोसिएशन फॉर वॉलंटरी एक्शन (एवीए) दामपुर, पोस्ट ऑफिस-बेरबोई, जिला- पुरी, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(46) उपर्युक्त (45) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5885/18/25]

(47) (एक) प्रकल्प, ज्योतिपुर, जिला-क्योंझर, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2016-2017 और 2017-2018 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) लेखा परीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) प्रकल्प, ज्योतिपुर, जिला-क्योंझर, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2018-2019 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(48) उपर्युक्त (47) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2018-2019 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5886/18/25]

(49) (एक) टैगोर सोसाइटी फॉर रूरल डेवलपमेंट, रामेश्वर पटना, भुवनेश्वर, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2016-2017, 2017-2018 और 2018-2019 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) टैगोर सोसाइटी फॉर रूरल डेवलपमेंट, रामेश्वर पटना, भुवनेश्वर, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2018-2019 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(50) उपर्युक्त (49) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2018-2019 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5887/18/25]

(51) (एक) विवेकानंद इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सोशल हेल्थ एंड वेलफेयर सर्विस (विश्वास), नारायणपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) विवेकानंद इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सोशल हेल्थ एंड वेलफेयर सर्विस (विश्वास), नारायणपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5888/18/25]

(52) (एक) स्वामी विवेकानंद मेडिकल मिशन, जिला-वायनाड, केरल के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) स्वामी विवेकानंद मेडिकल मिशन, जिला-वायनाड, केरल के वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(53) उपर्युक्त (52) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5889/18/25]

(54) (एक) टाइप राइटिंग इंस्टिट्यूशन और ग्रामीण विकास सेवा थौबल, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2018-2019, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) टाइप राइटिंग इंस्टिट्यूशन और ग्रामीण विकास सेवा थौबल, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(55) उपर्युक्त (54) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2020-2021 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5890/18/25]

(56) (एक) सामाजिक शिक्षा पर्यावरण और विकास (एसईईडी), एस टांडापल्ली, पोस्ट तमसा, जिला मलकानगिरी, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2019-2020 और 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सामाजिक शिक्षा पर्यावरण और विकास (एसईईडी), एस टांडापल्ली, पोस्ट तमसा, जिला मलकानगिरी, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(57) उपर्युक्त (56) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2020-2021 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5891/18/25]

(58) (एक) इंटरनेशनल रूरल एजुकेशन एंड कल्चरल एसोसिएशन (आईएनआरईसीए), आईएनआरईसीए कॉम्प्लेक्स, डेडियापाड़ा, नर्मदा, गुजरात के वर्ष 2022-

2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) इंटरनेशनल रूरल एजुकेशन एंड कल्चरल एसोसिएशन (आईएनआरईसीए), आईएनआरईसीए कॉम्प्लेक्स, डेडियापाड़ा, नर्मदा, गुजरात के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण के सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5892/18/25]

(59) (एक) वायनाड गिरिजाना सेवा ट्रस्ट, जिला वायनाड, केरल के वर्ष 2019-2020 और 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) वायनाड गिरिजाना सेवा ट्रस्ट, जिला वायनाड, केरल के वर्ष 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(60) उपर्युक्त (59) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2021-2022 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5893/18/25]

(61) (एक) चिल चिल एशियन मिशन सोसाइटी, चाम्स कैंपस, कांगलाटोंगबी, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) चिल चिल एशियन मिशन सोसाइटी, चाम्स कैंपस, कांगलाटोंगबी, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी

तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5894/18/25]

(62) (एक) विन स्टीवंस कंप्यूटर ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, डब्ल्यूएससीटीआई कैंपस, चिंगखुलोंग, लामसांग, इंफाल पश्चिम, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2019-2020 और 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) विन स्टीवंस कंप्यूटर प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, डब्ल्यूएससीटीआई परिसर, चिंगखुलोंग, लामसांग, इंफाल पश्चिम, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(63) उपर्युक्त (62) में उल्लिखित, वर्ष 2021-2022 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5895/18/25]

(64) (एक) अमय ग्रामीण उत्थान समिति, 86 सीएस, आज़ाद मार्ग, राणापुर, झाबुआ मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) अमय ग्रामीण उत्थान समिति, 86 सीएस, आज़ाद मार्ग, राणापुर, झाबुआ मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(65) उपर्युक्त (64) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5896/18/25]

(66) (एक) बौद्ध दर्शन और जनजातीय सांस्कृतिक समाज अध्ययन संस्थान (आईएसबीपी और टीसीएस), लाहौल और स्पीति, हिमाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लिए लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) बौद्ध दर्शन और जनजातीय सांस्कृतिक समाज अध्ययन संस्थान (आईएसबीपी एंड टीसीएस), लाहौल और स्पीति, हिमाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(67) उपर्युक्त (66) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5897/18/25]

(68) (एक) राजस्थान बाल कल्याण समिति, उदयपुर, राजस्थान के वर्ष 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राजस्थान बाल कल्याण समिति, उदयपुर, राजस्थान के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5898/18/25]

(69) (एक) सव्यसांची शहरी एवं ग्रामीण विकास केन्द्र, अमर निकुंज, अर्जुन नगर, जिला सीधी, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-

2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सव्यसांची शहरी एवं ग्रामीण विकास केन्द्र, अमर निकुंज, अर्जुन नगर, जिला सीधी, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(70) उपर्युक्त (69) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5899/18/25]

(71) (एक) श्री गणेश फाउंडेशन, लोहगांव, रंजने, शिंदखेड़ा, जिला धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) श्री गणेश फाउंडेशन, लोहगांव, रंजने, शिंदखेड़ा, जिला धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(72) उपर्युक्त (71) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5900/18/25]

(73) (एक) चंद्राई महिला मंडल, पिंपलनेर, ताल-सकरी, जिला-धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) चंद्राई महिला मंडल, पिंपलनेर, ताल-सकरी, जिला-धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष

2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(74) उपर्युक्त (73) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5901/18/25]

(75) (एक) श्री कोटुलेश्वर शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडल, पोस्ट-कोटुल, ताल-अकोले, जिला-अहमदनगर, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) श्री कोटुलेश्वर शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडल, पोस्ट-कोटुल, ताल-अकोले, जिला-अहमदनगर, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(76) उपर्युक्त (75) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5902/18/25]

(77) (एक) श्री स्वामी स्वयं सेवा भावी संस्था, गणेशपुर, जिला धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) श्री स्वामी स्वयं सेवा भावी संस्था, गणेशपुर, जिला धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा की गयी समीक्षा (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(78) उपर्युक्त (77) में उल्लिखित, वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए

विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5903/18/25]

(79) (एक) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास और शैक्षिक संगठन, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास और शैक्षिक संगठन, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5904/18/25]

(80) (एक) संकल्प, रिवर छिन्दा व्यू एट-पटरकाना, पोस्ट-कसारदा, पीएस-नियाली, कटक, ओडिशा वर्ष 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) संकल्प, रिवर छिन्दा व्यू एट-पतरकाना, पोस्ट-कसारदा, पीएस-नियाली, कटक, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(81) उपर्युक्त (80) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5905/18/25]

(82) (एक) कोरापुट डेवलपमेंट फाउंडेशन, जिला कोरापुट, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) कोरापुट डेवलपमेंट फाउंडेशन, ज़िला कोरापुट, ओडिशा के 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5906/18/25]

(83) (एक) संधि निकेतन शिक्षण संस्थान, वडगांव, जिला नांदेड़, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) संधि निकेतन शिक्षण संस्था, वडगांव, जिला नांदेड़, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5907/18/25]

(84) (एक) दयानंद सेवाश्रम संघ, बोकाजन, कार्बी आंगलोंग, असम के वर्ष 2019-2020 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2019-2020, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) दयानंद सेवाश्रम संघ, बोकाजन, कार्बी आंगलोंग, असम के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(85) उपर्युक्त (84) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5908/18/25]

(86) (एक) महाबोधि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ध्यान केंद्र, लेह लद्दाख के वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष

2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) महाबोधि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ध्यान केंद्र, लेह लद्दाख के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(87) उपर्युक्त (86) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5909/18/25]

(88) (एक) मालमाथा परिसर शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडल, नागपुर (पांच), ताल-सकरी, जिला-धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) मालमाथा परिसर शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडल, नागपुर (पांच), ताल-सकरी, जिला-धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(89) उपर्युक्त (88) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5910/18/25]

(90) (एक) पुष्पा कॉन्वेंट एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, सी-537, पुष्पा नगर कॉलोनी, स्टेशन एरिया, भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) पुष्पा कॉन्वेंट एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, सी-537, पुष्पा नगर कॉलोनी, स्टेशन एरिया, भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(91) उपर्युक्त (90) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5911/18/25]

(92) (एक) सेवा समाज, डाकघर-गुनुपुर, जिला-रायगढ़, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सेवा समाज, डाकघर-गुनुपुर, जिला-रायगढ़, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(93) उपर्युक्त (92) में उल्लिखित वर्ष 2022-2023 के पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5912/18/25]

(94) (एक) तापी परिसर एजुकेशनल एंड कल्चरल ट्रस्ट, धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) तापी परिसर एजुकेशनल एंड कल्चरल ट्रस्ट, धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(95) उपर्युक्त (94) में वर्ष 2022-2023 के लिए 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 5913/18/25]

(96) (एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ बेलडांगा, मुर्शिदाबाद, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) भारत सेवा/श्रम संघ बेलडांगा, मुर्शिदाबाद, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5914/18/25]

(97) (एक) रामकृष्ण शारदा मिशन, तिरप, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रामकृष्ण शारदा मिशन, तिरप, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(98) उपर्युक्त (97) में वर्ष 2022-2023 के लिए 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 5915/18/25]

(एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, पाकुड़, झारखंड के वर्ष 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, पाकुड़, झारखंड के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी

संस्करण)।

(99) उपर्युक्त (98) में वर्ष 2022-2023 के लिए 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 5916/18/25]

(100) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां। … (व्यवधान)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5917/18/25]

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं **:-**

(1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(क) (एक) एनबीसीसी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) एनबीसीसी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5918/18/25]

(ख) (एक) हिंदुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) हिंदुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड, कोलकाता का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5919/18/25]

(ग) (एक) एचएससीसी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, नोएडा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) एचएससीसी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, नोएडा के वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5920/18/25]

(घ) (एक) हिंदुस्तान प्रीफैब लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) हिंदुस्तान प्रीफैब लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5921/18/25]

(ङ) (एक) कोच्चि मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, कोच्चि के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) कोच्चि मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, कोच्चि का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक

प्रतिवेदन, लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5922/18/25]

(2) (एक) भवन निर्माण सामग्री एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्धन परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) भवन निर्माण सामग्री एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्धन परिषद, 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 5923/18/25]

(3) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी आवास संघ, 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 5924/18/25]

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी) : सभापति महोदय मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं **:-**

(1) (एक) राष्ट्रीय जलविज्ञान संस्थान, रुड़की के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय जलविज्ञान संस्थान, रुड़की के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) 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 5925/18/25]

(3) (एक) राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(तीन) राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(चार) राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखाओं की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5926/18/25]

(4) (एक) ब्रहमपुत्र बोर्ड, गुवाहाटी के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) ब्रहमपुत्र बोर्ड, गुवाहाटी के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5927/18/25]

(5) (एक) राष्ट्रीय जल विकास एजेंसी, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय जल विकास एजेंसी, 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 5928/18/25]

(6) (एक) नर्मदा नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण, इंदौर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नर्मदा नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण, इंदौर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5929/18/25]

(7) (एक) उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय जल एवं भूमि प्रबंधन संस्थान, तेजपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय जल एवं भूमि प्रबंधन संस्थान, तेजपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5930/18/25]

(8) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) वाप्कोस लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण।

(दो) वाप्कोस लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

(9) उपर्युक्त (8) 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 5931/18/25]

… (व्यवधान)

12.06 hrs (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सभी अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

12.06½ hrs

At this stage Shri Dharmendra Yadav and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सभी अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठ जाइए। मैं आपको बोलने के लिए समय दूंगा।

… (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU SRINIVASA VARMA): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India – Union Government (No. 38 of 2025) – (Performance Audit – Commercial) on Performance of Blast Furnaces in Steel Authority of India, Ministry of Steel, under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5932/18/25]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU): Sir, on behalf of my colleague Shri Murlidhar Mohol, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Airports Authority of India (Leave) Amendment Regulations, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.No. A-42011/60/2020-HR in Gazette of India dated 19th July, 2024 under Section 43 of Airports Authority of India Act, 1994.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5933/18/25]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Airports Authority of India, 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 Airports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5934/18/25]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5935/18/25]

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12.08 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th December, 2025 agreed without any amendment to the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2025 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 2025."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th December, 2025 agreed without any amendment to the *Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha* (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Bill, 2025 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 2025."

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12.09 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING

22nd to 26th Reports

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (JHALAWAR-BARAN): Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing:-

(1) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the

Observations/Recommendations contained in the 68th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Promotion of Climate Resilient Farming' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare).

(2) Twenty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 3rd Report (18th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Fisheries).

(3) Twenty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 4th Report (18th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

(4) Twenty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 5th Report (18th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(5) Twenty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 10th Report (18th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Fisheries).

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12.09½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(i) 9th to 11th Reports

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE (SOLAPUR): Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on External Affairs (Eighteenth Lok Sabha):-

(1) Ninth Report on the subject 'Future of India-Bangladesh Relationship'.

(2) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee on External Affairs (18th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2025-26'.

(3) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Committee on External Affairs (18th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Indian Diaspora Overseas including NRIs, PIOs, OCIs and Migrant Workers: All Aspects of their Conditions and Welfare, including the Status of the Emigration Bill'.

(ii) Statement

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE (SOLAPUR): Sir, I rise to lay the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs showing Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Standing

Committee on External Affairs (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2024-25.

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12.10 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

24th Report

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT): Sir, I rise to present the Twenty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 - Implementation and Effectiveness' pertaining to the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development).

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12.10½ hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 12th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2024-25) on the 'Demands for Grants (2025-26) (Demand No. 45)' pertaining to Ministry of Food Processing Industries*

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5803/18/25 and 5804/18/25 respectively.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH): Sir, I rise to lay a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 12th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2024-25) on the 'Demands for Grants (2025-26) (Demand No. 45)' pertaining to Ministry of Food Processing Industries

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12.11 hrs

(ii)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)' के बारे में आवासन और शहरी कार्य संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) के तीसरे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 17th Report of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2022-23) on 'Evaluation of Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)' pertaining to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs*

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आवासन

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* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5805/18/25

और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (शहरी) के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन' के बारे में आवासन और शहरी कार्य संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2022-23) के सत्रहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

12.12 hrs

MOTION RE : REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025; THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR REORGANIZATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025; AND THE GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025 - EXTENSION OF TIME

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI (BHUBANESWAR): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I wish to move the following motion :

> "That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 2025; the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization (Amendment) Bill, 2025; and the Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Bill, 2025 upto the first day of last week of the Budget Session, 2026"

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

> "कि यह सभा 'संविधान (एक सौ तीसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025; जम्मू-कश्मीर पुनर्गठन (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025; और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र शासन (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025' संबंधी संयुक्त समिति के प्रतिवेदन को प्रस्तुत किये जाने के लिए समय को बजट सत्र, 2026 के अंतिम सप्ताह के प्रथम दिवस तक बढ़ाती है।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

… (व्यवधान)

12.13 hrs

MATTER OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

माननीय अध्यक्ष: लाल जी वर्मा जी, आप क्या बोलना चाहते हैं?

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और यह विषय पूरे देश के 25 लाख शिक्षकों से जुड़ा है, अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में दो लाख शिक्षकों से जुड़ा प्रश्न है। जैसे आईएएस की परीक्षा होती है, बीच में कोई दूसरी परीक्षा नहीं होती है। शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति एक बार उनके क्वालिफिकेशन के आधार पर होती है, बीच में दूसरी कोई परीक्षा नहीं होती है। अगर नियमावली में चेंज किया गया तो जब से चेंज किया उसके बाद से नियुक्त होने वाले अध्यापकों पर लागू होता है। प्राथमिक और मिडल क्लास में पढ़ाने वाले शिक्षकों की वर्ष 2009 के पहले भर्ती हुई थी, उस समय क्वालिफिकेशन के आधार पर भर्ती हुई।

वर्ष 2009 में नया शिक्षा अधिनियम बना, उसके बाद लागू होना था। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक ऐसा फैसला दे दिया कि जो 2009 के पहले भी शिक्षक नियुक्त थे उनको भी टीटीई की परीक्षा देना होगा। अगर कोई वकील वकालत पढ़ कर जज बना है, अगर उससे कहा जाए कि आप फिर से एलएलबी की परीक्षा पास कीजिए तो यह निश्चित रूप से अन्याय है। उसी तरह से शिक्षकों के साथ अन्याय है जो दस साल और बीस साल से अध्यापन का काम कर रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर बोलें। इसमें संशोधन करके पहले से जो कार्यरत शिक्षक हैं, उन पर यह लागू न हो, ऐसा एक संशोधन लाया जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: इसमें भारत सरकार क्या करगी? यह भारत सरकार का विषय नहीं है।

श्री लालजी वर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में ऐसा एक संशोधन लाया जाए कि पहले से कार्यरत शिक्षकों को टीटीई की परीक्षा न देना पड़े। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री सप्तगिरी शंकर उलाका और एडवोकेट डीन कुरियाकोस को श्री लालजी वर्मा द्वारा उठाये गये विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

12.14 hrs

At this stage, Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Shri Lalji Verma and some other hon. Members left the House.

… (व्यवधान)

12.15 hrs

SECURITIES MARKETS CODE BILL, 2025*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the securities markets and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

> "कि प्रतिभूति बाजारों से संबंधिति विधियों को समेकित और संशोधित करने तथा उनसे संसक्त या आनुषंगिक विषयों वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।"

ई टी बशीर जी, क्या आप बोलेंगे?

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): No, Sir.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU (PERAMBALUR): Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Securities Markets Code Bill, 2025, under Rule 72.

While consolidation of laws may be desirable, the Bill is not a mere

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-II, dated 18.12.2025.

consolidation. It fundamentally alters the balance between the Legislature, the Executive and the Regulator with the market participants being the affected party.

I rise to oppose giving four main points – excessive delegation of legislative power to one particular entity, dangerous concentration of power in one regulator which is SEBI, dilution of due diligence and presumption of innocence, and regulatory over reach. Hon. Speaker, the Bill centralises power, weakens Parliamentary control, prioritises enforcement over fairness and accountability. For these reasons, I oppose the introduction of the Securities Markets Code Bill and urge the Government to actually have balance between all the participants.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 72(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I rise to oppose the Securities Markets Code Bill, 2025, on the following grounds.

First, the Bill results in an unconstitutional concentration of legislative, executive, investigative, adjudicatory and quasi-judicial powers in a single authority, namely, the Board. The same body frames regulations, conducts inspections and investigations, passes interim coercive orders, adjudicates violations, imposes penalties, orders disgorgement and even reviews and enhances orders of its own adjudicating officer. This fusion of powers violates the principle and the doctrine of separation of powers and creates a real apprehension of institutional bias, offending Article 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India.

Second, the Bill, as my colleague, Mr. Arun Nehru, was pointing out, entails excessive delegation of essential legislative functions, leaving core policy matters such as regulatory scope, registration of standards, penalties, exemptions, market

conduct norms and even expansion of securities to Executive-made rules and regulations. Parliament is reduced to a mere enabling authority, contrary to the settled constitutional principles and doctrines.

Third, several provisions permitting to search, seizure, attachment of property, freezing of bank accounts and prolonged interim orders, including *ex parte* actions, lack of adequate statutory safeguards, narrow thresholds and strict timelines are there. These coercive powers are exercised predominantly through delegated legislation and executive discretion, and fall foul of due process requirements under Article 21 and fail the test of proportionality.

Fourth, the Bill entrenches over-delegation to self-regulatory organisations and market infrastructure institutions. The Bill effectively allows private bodies to exercise coercive, quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial powers over market participants with only skeletal guidance in the parent statute, thereby crossing the line from permissible delegation into abnegation.

Fifth, the Securities Appellate Tribunal and Special Courts provisions raise concerns about tribunalisation without adequate judicial independence, tenured security and insulation from Executive/SEBI control and that these concerns appear at odds with the principles laid down in the Supreme Court's various orders on tribunal jurisprudence.

On these and other grounds, I oppose the introduction of the Securities Markets Code Bill, 2025.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I have gone through in detail the points on which the hon. Members are opposing the introduction of the Bill.

12.19 hrs (Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

I think, instead of going into details of each one of the objections, I would like to highlight the point that at this stage of introduction, we are only making the Bill to be sent over to the Standing Committee to do a complete review of the Bill.

From all the points that I have looked at, they are very clearly the matters which can be extensively debated in the Standing Committee, none of which pertain to the legislative competence of bringing this Bill. Therefore, at the time of introduction of the Bill, to oppose it – in my view which I submit in all my humility before the Chair – are matters which are completely pertaining to be discussed in the Committee. So, at this stage, I do not think any one of the points, which the hon. Members raised, stands merit to oppose the introduction. Therefore, I would still like to request you to allow the introduction of this Bill, and then allow it to be sent to the Standing Committee.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं यह सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि नियम-331 के अधीन किसी भी विधेयक को विभाग संबंधी स्थायी समिति को विचार करने हेतु सौंपने की शक्ति माननीय अध्यक्ष जी को है। आपका यह आग्रह कि इस विधेयक को विभाग संबंधी स्थायी समिति को विचार के लिए भेजा जाए, इस पर माननीय अध्यक्ष जी निर्णय करेंगे।

…(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

> "कि प्रतिभूति बाजारों से संबंधित विधियों को समेकित और संशोधित करने तथा उनसे संसक्त या उनके आनुषंगिक विषयों वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I introduce* the Bill. … (*Interruptions*)

12.21 hrs

RE: REFERENCE OF SECURITIES MARKETS CODE BILL, 2025 TO STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, will you permit me to move that the Bill be sent to the Standing Committee? You said that the hon. Speaker will decide it, but I have not moved the Motion for it. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Madam, the hon. Speaker will decide.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the decision that you gave from that very Chair is that the hon. Speaker will decide. So, please allow me to move it, and I will submit to the discretion of the hon. Speaker to decide what he wants to do with it. Can I move it? … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Yes, please do so.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I request that the Bill be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance. The Committee shall make a report by the first day of the next Session, if the Speaker so decides. … (*Interruptions*)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : यह आपकी ही डिमांड थी।

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* Intrduced with the recommendation of the President.

मैं केवल याद दिलाना चाहता हूं। श्री वेणुगोपाल जी यहां नहीं हैं। This was the demand made by the Opposition Party that at least two of the Bills should be referred to the Parliamentary Committee. … (*Interruptions*) So, the Government is willingly doing so. … (*Interruptions*) This Bill is going to the Standing Committee. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी इस पर निर्णय लेंगे।

…(व्यवधान)

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MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, नियम-377 के अधीन मामलों को सभा-पटल पर रखा जाएगा। जिन सदस्यों को नियम-377 के अधीन मामलों को आज उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है और जो उन्हें सभा-पटल पर रखने के लिए इच्छुक हैं, वे 20 मिनट के भीतर मामले का पार्ट व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभापटल पर भेज दें।

(i) Need to introduce NCC training programme in PM SHRI Schools and Sandipani Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh

श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) : मैं देश के माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में एनसीसी कार्यक्रम से जुड़े एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में केंद्र सरकार की पीएम श्री स्कूल योजना तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित संदीपनी विद्यालय (सीएम राइज स्कूल) में अब तक एनसीसी का पाठ्यक्रम एवं कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ नहीं किया गया है। एनसीसी जैसे कार्यक्रम विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन, नेतृत्व क्षमता, राष्ट्रभक्ति और सेवा भावना विकसित करने में अत्यंत

* Treated as laid on the Table.

महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। ऐसे में मेरा प्रश्न है कि इन विद्यालयों में एनसीसी कार्यक्रम कब प्रारंभ किया जाएगा? मेरी आग्रह पूर्ण माँग है कि मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र सतना सहित मध्य प्रदेश के सभी जिलों में स्थित पीएम श्री, संदीपनी विद्यालय (सीएम राइज स्कूलों) में एनसीसी कार्यक्रम को शीघ्र प्रारंभ कराया जाए, ताकि हमारे युवा देश सेवा के लिए प्रेरित हो सकें और सशक्त नागरिक बन सकें। मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से इस विषय पर आवश्यक एवं त्वरित कदम उठाने का आग्रह करता हूँ।

(ii) Need to establish the National Institue of Electronics and Information Technology in Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) : मेरा शाहजहांपुर जिला सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा शैक्षिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत पिछड़ा, व प्रमुख रूप से SC एवं OBC बहुल क्षेत्र है। यहाँ डिजिटल शिक्षा, कप्यूटर प्रशिक्षण तथा तकनीकी कौशल की सुविधाएँ लगभग न के बराबर हैं, जिसके कारण युवाओं, महिलाओं और छात्रों को रोजगार एवं कौशल विकास के अवसरों से वंचित रहना पड़ रहा है। दिनांक 28 नवम्बर 2025 को मुझे राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (NIELIT), गोरखपुर के निदेशक की ओर से प्राप्त पत्र में यह स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख किया गया है कि यदि शाहजहांपुर में कम से कम 3000 वर्गफीट का किराया मुक्त उपयुक्त एवं सुसज्जित भवन उपलब्ध कराया जाए, तभी जिले में NIELIT केंद्र की स्थापना संभव है। यह पत्र यह भी दर्शाता है कि जिले की आवश्यकताओं और जनसंख्या संरचना को देखते हुए किसी छोटे या सीमित स्थान से अपेक्षित लाभ नहीं मिल सकेगा। शाहजहांपुर जैसे बड़े. SC-OBC प्रधान, पिछड़े जिले को एक पूर्ण विकसित, स्वतंत्र NIELIT डिजिटल साक्षरता एवं कौशल विकास केंद्र की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। अतः यहाँ की वास्तविक आवश्यकला केवल प्रतीकात्मक प्रशिक्षण केंद्र की नहीं, बल्कि एक पूर्ण विकसित, 3000 वर्गफीट क्षेत्रफल वाला, स्थायी स्वतंत्र NIELIT डिजिटल साक्षरता एवं कौशल विकास केंद्र की है, जिसमें कक्षाएँ, कंप्यूटर लैब, परीक्षा इकाई तथा सभी आधुनिक सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हो। ऐसा केंद्र ही जिले के युवाओं को वास्तविक अवसर और गुणवत्तापूर्ण तकनीकी शिक्षा प्रदान कर सकेगा। इस संदर्भ में, मैंने

माननीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री को पत्र लिखकर निवेदन किया, जिसके उत्तर में उन्होंने पत्र संख्या 2663137/एमईआईटी/2025 (दिनांक 08.12.2025) से अवगत कराया कि आवश्यक कार्यवाही प्रक्रियाधीन है। अतः निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर में NIELIT का पूर्ण विकसित स्थायी केंद्र मंत्रालय की अपनी निधि से स्थापित करने हेतु तत्काल अनुमोदन प्रदान करें, ताकि पिछड़े एवं SC बहुल इस क्षेत्र के लाखों युवाओं का भविष्य सशक्त हो सके।

(iii) Need to enhance allocation of funds for completion of elevated express on NH-66 and other road projects in Karnataka

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY (UDUPI CHIKMAGALUR): The construction of an elevated Express on NH 66 being upgraded from Talachery Checkpost to Byndoor, Kundapura in Karnataka involves significant flyovers, underpasses and crucial service road construction to manage local traffic, with recent approvals for service roads and FOBs near Koteshwara, Brahmavara and Hejmady to improve safety and flow on this vital Coastal highway. Elevated expressway on Byndoor to Karwar Goa Border - Coastal Karnataka faces severe congestion, rapid urbanisation. An elevated expressway will significantly improve travel efficiency, reduce accidents, promote tourism from Kerala to Goa along Coastal Karnataka Declaration of a New National Highway Agumbe - Sringeri - Agalagundi Jaipura Balehonnuru - Hyrambi - Alduru - Nadipur, currently aligned along SH-65 and SH-27 in Karnataka connects Coastal Udupi district with Chikmagalur Shimoga districts, Kundapudra - Koteshwara - Halady - Someshwara Agumbe - Sringeri in Udupi and Chikkamagaluru districts. This corridor has already received in-principle approval. This Project is expected to

enhance connectivity between the Coast and the hinterlands and usher in economic development. Development and public safety as the routes connect key towns, economic zones, historical centres and agricultural belts. I appeal to the Hon'ble Minister to sanction and allocate more funds for early completion of these crucial road projects.

(iv) Need to recognize 'Itkhori Festival' of Jharkhand as a 'National Festival'

श्री काली चरण सिंह (चतरा) : मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र चतरा, झारखंड स्थित इटखोरी की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इटखोरी माँ भद्रकाली की ऐतिहासिक नगरी होने के साथ-साथ तीन प्रमुख धर्मों—हिन्दू, जैन एवं बौद्ध—का पावन संगम स्थल है। यह क्षेत्र धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक और पुरातात्विक दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है। सन् 2015 से इटखोरी महोत्सव का आयोजन राज्य सरकार द्वारा राजकीय महोत्सव के रूप में किया जा रहा है, जिसमें देश-विदेश से हजारों श्रद्धालु एवं पर्यटक भाग लेते हैं। इस महोत्सव से न केवल क्षेत्र की प्राचीन विरासत को वैश्विक पहचान मिली है, बल्कि स्थानीय रोजगार, पर्यटन और सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों को भी बढ़ावा मिला है। इटखोरी की ऐतिहासिक एवं आध्यात्मिक महत्ता को देखते हुए, मेरा विनम्र आग्रह है कि भारत सरकार इटखोरी महोत्सव को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मान्यता प्रदान करते हुए "राष्ट्रीय महोत्सव" घोषित करने पर उचित विचार करे, ताकि इस पावन स्थल का व्यवस्थित विकास हो सके और देश-विदेश के अधिकाधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित किया जा सके।

(v) Need for adequate financial provision to develop the birth places of eminent persons of Odisha under Baraputra Aitihya Grama Yojana

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Odisha has been blessed with illustrious sons and daughters—freedom fighters, poets, litterateurs, scholars,

social reformers, and eminent personalities—whose contributions have profoundly shaped the socio-cultural and literary landscape of our state. Their legacy is a source of inspiration and must be preserved for future generations. On 20th June, 2025, during his visit to Odisha marking the completion of one year of the new government, the Hon'ble Prime Minister announced the Baraputra Aitihya Grama Yojana, aimed at developing the birthplaces of 23 such eminent personalities. This scheme is a fitting tribute to their memory and a step towards safeguarding our heritage. For the successful implementation of this visionary initiative, I urge upon the Union Government to make adequate financial provisions. Such support will ensure that the legacy of these great figures is honoured in a manner befitting their stature and preserved as a living inspiration for generations to come.

(vi) Need for rejuvenation of Shri Dauji Maharaj Temple in Hathras district, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अनूप प्रधान वाल्मीकि (हाथरस) : मैं जनता से जुड़े एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हाथरस जिले में प्रतिवर्ष आयोजित होने वाला श्री दाऊजी महाराज "लक्की मेला" लगभग 275 वर्ष पुरानी परंपरा है और इसमें लाखों श्रद्धालु एवं आगंतुक भाग लेते हैं।कहा जाता है कि श्री दाऊजी महाराज मंदिर को 18वीं शताब्दी में राजा दयाराम ने बनवाया था। 1817 में, जब ब्रिटिशों ने इलाके पर हमला किया था, उन्होंने मंदिर पर भी तोप का गोला दागा था। लेकिन जो चौंकाने वाली बात है: मंदिर को कोई बड़ी क्षति नहीं हुई। उस तोप का एक गोला आज भी मंदिर में सुरक्षित रखा हुआ है। हाथरस जिले में प्रतिवर्ष आयोजित होने वाला श्री दाऊजी महाराज "लक्की मेला" सामाजिक सद्भाव, सांस्कृतिक पहचान और क्षेत्रीय आस्था का प्रमुख प्रतीक है। अतः

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस मंदिर के जीर्णोद्धार एवं संरचनात्मक सुधार को जल्दी से जल्दी कराने की कृपा करें ।

(vii) Need for a legislative framework to recognize new categories of heritage and conservation of unprotected heritage sites in the country

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the need for restoring unprotected heritage structures that are in a neglected state. A NITI Aayog report highlighted that only 7% of mapped heritage structures are protected. The report estimates that India has over 5,00,000 potential heritage sites. In Rajasthan, around 43,000 heritage sites are officially listed, with the actual number being significantly higher. Many of these heritage sites remain without conservation oversight and are vulnerable to encroachment and disrepair. India has taken rapid strides in the conservation of key heritage sites through initiatives like the 'Adopt a Heritage' scheme. However, India still does not have a distinct recognition of heritage categories such as heritage routes, cultural landscapes and industrial heritage. This leads to the situation wherein a significant number of heritage sites remain unprotected. Expanding the legislative framework to include these categories of heritage sites will not only bolster conservation of our heritage but also increase tourism potential of these sites. Therefore, I urge the Ministry of Culture to come up with a legislative framework for the recognition of new categories of heritage and conservation of unprotected heritage sites.

(viii) Regarding Railway related issues of Jalore Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी (जालौर) : मैं सरकार के समक्ष मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जालोर की रेल संबंधी निम्नलिखित मांगो को रखना चाहता हूँ:-

1. करोना काल के पूर्व जयपुर से अहमदाबाद चलने वाली लोकल 54805 अप और 54806 डाउन ट्रेन को पुन: शुरू किया जाए अथवा 19735 अप और 19736 डाउन जयपुर से मारवाड को अहमदाबाद तक विस्तार किया जाए।
2. पिंडवाड़ा में रेल फाटक संख्या 104 पर रेल्वे अंडर पास के निर्माण के लिए ₹ 5.68 करोड का बजट स्वीकृत है परन्तु लगभग ढेड साल बीत जाने के बावजूद निर्माण कार्य शुरू नही हुआ है इस कार्य को जल्द से जल्द प्रारंभ किया जाए।
3. पिंडवाड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन पर आश्रम एक्सप्रेस गरीब रथ वन्देभारत तथा बंगलौर भगत की कोठी का ठहराव दिया जाए।
4. स्वरूपगंज रेलवे स्टेशन पर हरिद्वार मेल , आश्रम एक्सप्रेस , गरीबरथ एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव दिया जाए।
5. अहमदाबाद आबूरोड डी0एम0यू0 को फालना तक विस्तारित किया जाए।
6. पिंडवाड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन पर भगत की कोठी पूणे जं0 साप्ताहिक ट्रेन बीकानेर -मिराज जं तथा भावनगर - अयोध्या केंट ट्रेनो का का ठहराव दिया जाए।
7. स्वरूपगंज रेलवे स्टेशन के समीप रेलवे लाइन के दोनो तरफ आने जाने के लिए फुट ओवन ब्रिज का निमार्ण किया जाए।
8. अहमदाबाद गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस को सप्ताह मे सातो दिन चलाया जाए। तथा पिण्डवाडा में ठहराव दिया जाए।

(ix) Need to accord permission to provide public accessibility to Defence lands in Malkajgiri Parliamentary Constituency in Telangana

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER (MALKAJGIRI): I wish to raise the matter of civic access to certain defense lands in Malkajgiri Parliamentary Constituency. The stretches from "Kowkur Dargah to BITS Pilani-CRPF Road" and near "Suchitra MMTS Station" were earlier used for firing range operations and are now either inoperative or functioning in a closed circuit. Opening these corridors for regulated civic access will provide great relief to civilians as well as Army personnel. In particular, permission is urgently required for construction of a 3-kilometre black-topped road from Kowkur Dargah to BITS Pilani-CRPF Road, which is presently under defence control. Developing this road will serve as an alternative route to ease traffic congestion on the main roads, reduce long travel distances, and improve connectivity in the area. These measures will enhance public convenience, strengthen civil-military harmony, and contribute to smoother traffic flow in the region. I urge the concerned authorities to accord necessary permission at the earliest so that these vital routes can be made available for public use.

(x) Need to introduce a direct flight service between Silchar and Delhi

श्री परिमल शुक्लबैद्य (सिल्चर) : मैं नागर विमानन मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण जनहित के विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर-पूर्व भारत का प्रमुख नगर सिलचर, जो असम के बराक घाटी क्षेत्र का मुख्य द्वार है, आज भी देश की राजधानी नई दिल्ली से सीधी हवाई सेवा से वंचित है। वर्तमान में यात्रियों को कोलकाता या गुवाहाटी के माध्यम से कनेक्टिंग फ्लाइट लेनी

पड़ती है, जिससे कुल यात्रा समय 5 घंटे से अधिक हो जाता है। इससे यात्रियों को अतिरिक्त समय, आर्थिक बोझ और अनावश्यक मानसिक तनाव झेलना पड़ता है। सिलचर न केवल असम,बल्कि त्रिपुरा,मिजोरम और मेघालय जैसे पड़ोसी राज्यों के लिए भी एक महत्त्वपूर्ण ट्रांज़िट हब है। यहाँ से बड़ी संख्या में विद्यार्थी,सरकारी कर्मचारी, व्यापारी, मरीज और आम नागरिक नियमित रूप से दिल्ली की यात्रा करते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में बढ़ती जनसंख्या और परिवहन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए सीधी उड़ान सेवा अत्यंत अनिवार्य हो चुकी है। यदि सिलचर–दिल्ली सीधी उड़ान सेवा प्रारंभ की जाती है, तो इससे क्षेत्रीय संपर्क को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, चिकित्सा व व्यापारिक गतिविधियों को बल मिलेगा, पर्यटन की संभावनाएँ बढ़ेंगी और यात्रियों का समय व व्यय दोनों की बचत होगी।साथ ही, यह 'उड़ान योजना' के उद्देश्यों को भी सशक्त रूप से आगे बढ़ाएगा।

(xi) Need to constitute 'Kalanamak Vikas Board' and to include Kalanamak rice in the second schedule of APEDA Act

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के सिद्धार्थनगर एवं पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र में उत्पादित पारंपरिक काला नमक चावल की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। यह प्राचीन धान प्रजाति, जिसे "बुद्ध का प्रसाद" भी कहा जाता है, अपनी विशिष्ट सुगंध, पोषक गुणों, जैविक उत्पादन और GI-Tag की वजह से राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अत्यंत प्रतिष्ठित है। प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में वोकल फॉर लोकल, आत्मनिर्भर भारत और पारंपरिक कृषि उत्पादों को प्रोत्साहन देने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिए गए हैं। इसी भावना के अनुरूप, काला नमक चावल को संगठित एवं संस्थागत सहयोग की आवश्यकता है। अतः मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि काला नमक चावल के उत्पादन, प्रसंस्करण, ब्रांडिंग और निर्यात वृद्धि हेतु "काला नमक विकास बोर्ड (Kalanamak Board)" की स्थापना की जाए। यह कदम पूर्वांचल के लाखों किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष आर्थिक लाभ देगा। साथ ही, अनुरोध है कि काला नमक चावल को APEDA अधिनियम की द्वितीय अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाए, जिससे इसे औपचारिक निर्यात समर्थन, गुणवत्ता प्रमाणन और वैश्विक बाज़ार तक बेहतर पहुँच प्राप्त

हो सके। यह दोनों निर्णय क्षेत्रीय कृषि विकास और पारंपरिक भारतीय धान विविधताओं के संरक्षण में अत्यंत सहायक होंगे।

(xii) Need to relax norms for establishment of branches of nationalized banks in tribal areas of Udaipur, Rajasthan

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत (उदयपुर) : लोकसभा क्षेत्र उदयपुर मुख्यतः जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्र है, जहाँ बिखरी हुई आबादी और पहाड़ी भू-भाग के कारण अनेक स्थानों पर बैंकिंग सुविधाओं का गंभीर अभाव है। उदयपुर जिले के कल्याणपुर, बावलवाड़ा, कनबई, सलूम्बर जिले के जावद, चावण्ड, परसाद, गींगला, सल्लाड़ा, झल्लारा, खरका तथा प्रतापगढ़ जिले के मूंगाणा (धरियावद) सहित कई बड़े गाँवों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक शाखाएँ खोलने की मांग लंबे समय से की जा रही है। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जनजाति क्षेत्रों में सैचुरेशन आधारित विकास हेतु धरती आबा जनजाति ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान सहित अनेक योजनाएँ चलाई जा रही हैं। साथ ही, पीएमजीएसवाई जैसी योजनाओं के मानकों में भी जनजाति क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष छूट दी गई है, जिससे बुनियादी सुविधाओं के विस्तार को प्रोत्साहन मिला है। सरकार का लक्ष्य प्रत्येक गाँव के 5 किमी के दायरे में बैंकिंग आउटलेट उपलब्ध कराना है, किंतु जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों की दुर्गम भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों—पहाड़ी मार्ग, बिखरी बसावट और सीमित परिवहन—को देखते हुए यह दूरी 2.5 किमी निर्धारित किया जाना आवश्यक है। अतः विनम्र निवेदन है कि जनजाति क्षेत्रों में वित्तीय समावेशन को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक शाखाएँ खोलने के मानकों में व्यावहारिक छूट प्रदान की जाए, ताकि जनजाति क्षेत्र के व्यापारी, किसान और आमजन को सुगम व समान बैंकिंग सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हो सकें।

(xiii) Need to set up a Day Care Cancer Centre (DCCC) in Anakapalli district in Andhra Pradesh

DR. C. M. RAMESH (ANAKAPALLE): After conducting national gap analysis using ICMR's Cancer Registry data, Health Ministry decided to establish Day Care Cancer Centers in various districts. In pursuance of this decision, 200 DCCCs,

including 14 centers in district hospitals of Andhra Pradesh, have been approved by Health Ministry. There is also a provision that DCCC can be established in other Government hospitals in district. Finance Minister announced in 2025-26 Budget that 200 centres would be set up in 2025-26 and remaining centres would be set up in subsequent years. As per Non-Communicable Diseases 3.0 Survey, there are nearly 1700 breast; 4600 oral; 1600 cervical suspected cancer cases in Anakapalli. Apart from these, there are also other cancer cases in district. So, there is a need to set up DCCC in Anakapalli. Hence, I appeal to Health Minister to set up one DCCC in Anakapalli next year which is useful for cancer patients in the district.

(xiv) Need to provide railway connectivity, infrastructure and passenger amenities in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR *ALIAS* VIJAY VASANTH (KANYAKUMARI): I wish to draw urgent attention to the long-pending and repeatedly neglected railway demands of the people of Kanyakumari district. Despite continuous appeals from public representatives, commuters, and local bodies, the region continues to face severe gaps in connectivity, infrastructure, and passenger amenities. Kanyakumari and Nagercoil—two of the most important stations in South Tamil Nadu—are still awaiting new train services, especially long-distance trains to major metros. The public has been consistently demanding special festival trains for Christmas, New Year, and Pongal, yet these requests remain unaddressed year after year, causing enormous hardship to thousands of travellers. The doubling works in the district, particularly on vital stretches, are progressing at an

unacceptably slow pace. Early completion is essential to decongest traffic, improve punctuality, and enhance safety. Basic amenities at both stations—including seating, platform shelters, waiting halls, and sanitation—are far below the expectations of the travelling public. widen of approach roads at all the stations. Sir, these demands have been pending for far too long. Adequate funds must be allocated immediately, and all works must be taken up in a war-footing manner to fulfil the legitimate expectations of the people of Kanyakumari district.

(xv) Need to release pending Central funds to address problems arising in Cottage Industries and other MSME sectors in Telangana

DR. MALLU RAVI (NAGARKURNOOL): I draw the attention of the Government toward matter of non-payment of salaries for the last six months to thousands of employees working in cottage industries across Telangana and various other States. Workers under handloom, handicrafts, coir, khadi, village industries and MSME cluster programmes have not been paid due to delayed release of Central Government funds under schemes such as the National Handloom Development Programme, National Handicrafts Development Programme, Coir Vikas Yojana and other cluster initiatives. Recent reports indicate that many project staff and artisans across India are facing severe financial distress, borrowing money for essential needs, and several development units have downsized operations due to lack of funds. Immediate intervention by the Central Government is urgently required to release pending allocations and ensure timely payment of salaries.

(xvi) Regarding problems being faced by farmers in Idukki Parliamentary Constituency and other parts of Kerala due to shortage of subsidized Urea and Potash

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): There have been concerns raised over the Union Government's handling of agriculture and fertilizer allocations, with Kerala's farmers bearing the burden of systemic failures. Agriculture thrives on reliable government support for such essentials, yet this trust has eroded amid a two-month acute shortage of subsidized urea and potash. Primary cooperatives, key distributors, have exhausted stocks, while private dealers report no supplies from the Centre. This is due to poor planning, delayed imports, and mismanagement—not mere oversights. Farmers, desperate for alternatives, face inflated prices for urea, meant to be regulated and affordable, pushing smallholders into high-interest debt. In my Parliamentary Constituency, Idukki particularly, Pineapple, Cocoa, pepper and Rubber plantations have suffered from missed fertilization cycles, slashing productivity, incomes, and export viability. Even available fertilizers have seen steep price hikes, without any proportional subsidies despite volatile global raw material costs. This helps corporate importers and manufacturers at farmers' expense, inflating input costs while incomes lag. I urge the Government to expedite supplies, curb price rise, and prioritize farmers' needs. They cannot wait for the next supplementary demand or the next press conference. Kerala's agrarian distress demands immediate intervention.

(xvii) Need to upgrade irrigation canal system and divert water from Indus Basin to Rajasthan

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरू) : मैं भारत से पाकिस्तान की ओर जा रहे अतिरिक्त जल, विशेषकर इण्डस सिस्टम की पूर्वी नदियों से बहने वाले अप्रयुक्त प्रवाह, की गंभीर समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सार्वजनिक विश्लेषणों के अनुसार भारत के हिस्से के जल में से लगभग 4.549 मिलियन acre-feet जल प्रतिवर्ष बिना उपयोग के पाकिस्तान चला जाता है, जिसे भारत कृषि सिंचाई में उपयोग कर सकता है। राजस्थान जैसे जल-अभाव वाले राज्य में यदि यह जल स्थानीय भंडारण एवं नहर प्रणाली के माध्यम से रोका जाए, तो यह सरसों जैसे तिलहन में लगभग 37 लाख हेक्टेयर तथा सोयाबीन/अन्य दलहन में लगभग 17 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता के बराबर जल उपलब्ध करा सकता है। इससे देश की बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाली तेल व दाल आयात निर्भरता कम हो सकती है, साथ ही किसान आय में वृद्धि होगी। अतः अनुरोध है कि सरकार IGNP क्षेत्र में भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ाए एवं कैनाल अपग्रेड हेतु विशेष पैकेज दे, पाकिस्तान को जाने वाले अप्रयुक्त जल को रोकने हेतु कानूनी/तकनीकी विकल्पों पर तुरंत निर्णय ले, राजस्थान में pulses व oilseeds मिशन को अतिरिक्त जल-उपलब्धता के साथ जोड़कर विशेष प्रोत्साहन घोषित करे। यह राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा, जल सुरक्षा तथा किसान हित—तीनों के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है।

(xviii) Need to accord approval of Outer Ring Road Project from Vizhinjam to Navaikkulam in Kerala and also to disburse compensation to the land owners whose lands were acquired for the project

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH (ATTINGAL): Immediate attention of the Government is necessary to clear the uncertainty over the Outer Ring Road Project from Vizhinjam to Navaikkulam in Kerala. The land owners who voluntarily handed over the documents three years ago are still waiting for compensation. Around 6500 land owners are suffering as they are unable to meet their emergency financial

needs and they are agitating over the delay in disbursement of compensation. The problems in the alignment of this project was revealed in the reply to my question in Parliament in July, 2025. During the multiple interventions over these years the alignment issue was never informed. The land owners are totally disappointed as the project is again getting delayed. Now it has been clarified by the ministry in its reply to my letter that NHAI is exploring the technical solutions to reduce the environmental impact of the northern section (Thekkada-Navaikulam) of this project. Immediate intervention of the Union and State Government is required to resolve the issues and disbursement of compensation to the land owners. I request the Government to take necessary measures on priority and do final approval for this project without further delay.

(xix) Need to bring legislation to regulate online gender based abuse and AI enabled offences alongwith establishment of Digital Safety Centre

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR): The digital space has become increasingly unsafe for women, with gendered violence rising sharply while our legal framework remains fragmented and inadequate. Offences such as doxing and cyberstalking are scattered across multiple laws, and there are no clear provisions to address coordinated online harassment — including mass trolling, abusive comment flooding, and organized digital intimidation. This allows many perpetrators to evade accountability. The threat has further intensified with the misuse of Artificial Intelligence. The explosion of non-consensual deepfakes and AI-generated intimate images has created a new and deeply harmful form of online violence. Yet the current IT Rules focus largely on content labelling and

platform responsibilities, without offering the strong punitive and preventive measures urgently needed. At the same time, our grievance redressal mechanisms are slow, complex, and inconsistent. For women in rural and remote areas, limited digital access makes the process even more discouraging and inaccessible. I therefore urge the Honourable Minister to introduce comprehensive legislation that clearly defines and criminalizes all forms of online gender-based abuse, including AI-enabled offences. I also request the establishment of a single-window, easy-access “Digital Safety Centre”, integrated with local support systems, to ensure a swift, victim-centric, and technologically robust redressal mechanism.

(xx) Need to extend reservation in Jobs for ex-servicemen to Group ‘A’ and ‘B’ posts

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : देश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पुनर्वास हेतु प्रदान किये जा रहे अवसरों की दयनीय दशा की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हम सभी अवगत है की सेना को युवा रखने हेतु प्रतिवर्ष करीब 60,000 की संख्या में सैनिको को अनिवार्य सेवानिवृति दे दी जाती है जिसमे करीब बारह हजार सैनिक मेरे गृह प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश से ही होते है | यह युवा सैनिक 33 से 45वर्ष की आयु में ही घर आ जाते है| वर्तमान में केंद्र सरकार की सेवाओं में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पुनर्वास हेतु समूह ‘ग’ के पदों में आरक्षण कार्यकारी निर्णय के द्वारा प्रदान किया जा रहा है। वर्तमान में सरकारी सेवाओं में आरक्षण का प्रावधान छह श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों को यथा अनुसूचित जाति; अनुसूचित जन जाति; अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग; आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग; दिव्यांग जन और भूतपूर्व सैनिक को प्रदान किया जाता है। उपरोक्त छः वर्गों को प्रदान किये गए आरक्षण में पांच श्रेणियों अनुसूचित जाति; अनुसूचित जन जाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग तथा दिव्यांग जन को सरकारी सेवाओ की सभी समूहों के पदों पर आरक्षण प्रदान करने के साथ ही संवैधानिक रूप प्रदान कर दिया गया है, परन्तु

भूतपूर्व सैनिको का आरक्षण अभी भी समूह 'ग' तक ही कार्यकारी निर्णय के द्वारा प्रदान किया जा रहा है।

अतः उपरोक्त के सन्दर्भ में मै सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ की भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए प्रदान आरक्षण को भी सरकारी सेवाओं के समूह 'क' समूह 'ख' में में भी विस्तारित करते हुए संवैधानिक स्थिति प्रदान किया जाय।

(xxi) Need to increase frequency of Train No. 22581/22582 and also to change the time of the Train and other related issues of Railways

श्री सनातन पांडेय (बलिया) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि गाड़ी संख्या 22581/22582 के फेरों को बढाकर नियमित किया जाए तथा गाड़ी के समय में परिवर्तन किया जाए। भारत के प्रथम स्वतंत्रतता सेननी शहीद मंगल पांडे जी के नाम पर वर्तमान में चल रही गाड़ी नई दिल्ली से जयनगर के बीच स्वतंत्रता सेनानी सुपरफस्ट एक्सप्रेस का नाम बदलकर शहीद मंगलपांडे स्वतंत्रतता सेनानी सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन कर दिया जाए। बलिया से कलकत्ता की दूरी को 14 से 15 घंटे में पूरा करने वाली रेल सेवा प्रारंभ की जाए। बलिया-गाजीपुर-छपरा रेलखंड पर कोरोना टाइम में स्टेशनों को रेलवे हाल्ट का दर्जा दे दिया गया था, इन्हे पूर्ण रेलवे स्टेशन का दर्जा दिया जाए। बलिया रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम बदलकर शहीद मगल पांडे के नाम पर किया जाए।

(xxii) Need to conserve and protect the historical monuments and sites in West Bengal

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA (KRISHNANAGAR): The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is charged with the protection, preservation and promotion of 3685 monuments and sites, of which 135 belong to West Bengal. However, its role in West Bengal is not up to the level. The Kolkata circle of the ASI saw its allocation decline by over 60%, from Rs. 10.16 crore to Rs. 3.95 crore from 2022-23 to 2024-25, while the Raiganj circle saw its allocation cut by 46%. In fact, a recent RTI

reply revealed that at least six districts in West Bengal received no maintenance funds in 2022 and 2023, despite increase in footfall and revenue. For instance, between 2020-21 and 2023-24, the conservation and maintenance expenditure on the Dutch Cemetery, Kalikapur declined by around 72%, that on the Tomb of Sujauddin at Rosniganj by around 50% and that on the Palpara temple in Nadia by 21%. This heritage monuments and sites in West Bengal need to be taken care of by the Central Government. I urge the Government to protect these irreplaceable historical treasures.

(xxiii) Need to release pending funds allocated under Samagra Shiksha Scheme to Tamil Nadu

SHRI K. E. PRAKASH (ERODE): Tamil Nadu maintains a literacy rate well above national average, and near universal gross enrolment in primary and upper-primary schools These gains were achieved through decades of investment in classrooms, teachers and social support systems. Yet the Union has withheld more than 3548.22 crore under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme fund meant for school infrastructure, teacher salaries, maintenance and basic learning support for nearly 43.94 lakh students, 2.21 lakh teachers, and 32,701 staff members across Tamil Nadu. This withholding strikes at the heart of public good. Tamil Nadu challenged this in the Supreme Court under Article 131. Senior advocates argued that conditioning statutory education funds on adopting unrelated policies is unconstitutional, arbitrary and corrosive to democracy. Union's justification is that Tamil Nadu did not sign certain MoUs linked to NEP 2020 and PM SHRI. This defence collapses immediately because Samagra Shiksha is a centrally

sponsored scheme under the Right to Education Act not a reward for policy compliance. The Union has released funds to other States during the same period. The union must release the funds immediately for the cause of education which act as a weapon to strengthen the children, teachers and the foundation of the nation itself.

(xxiv) Need to address the problem of water-logging in Jhanjharpur Bazar in Jhanjharpur Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल (झंझारपुर) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र झंझारपुर (बिहार) में मात्र एक बड़ा शहर झंझारपुर बाजार है, यहाँ प्रति वर्ष बरसात के मौसम में जल जमाव की भीषण समस्या रहती है । वर्षो से इस समस्या के लिए सरकार काम तो करती है किंतु अभी तक यह समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई हैं । बरसात के समय लोगो को स्टेशन जाने में काफी कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं और व्यवसाय ठप पड़ जाता हैं। लोग बाजार में आ जा नहीं सकते हैं । मैं माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि केंद्रीय सहायता योजना से झंझारपुर बाजार को जल जमाव से निजात दिलाने के लिए कोई कार्य योजना को जल्द से जल्द मंजूरी प्रदान करें।

(xxv) Need to upgrade drainage system, pumping system and real time disaster management mechanism to address the water logging problem in Mumbai metropolitan region

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL (MUMBAI NORTH-EAST): I draw the urgent attention of the Government to the recurring crisis of heavy rainfall and chronic water-logging across the Mumbai Metropolitan Region, including several parts of my Lok Sabha Constituency. Every monsoon, lakhs of citizens face flooded roads, submerged railway tracks, disrupted transport services and severe hardship. Despite continuous efforts by the State Government and civic bodies, several

low-lying areas remain inundated for hours after heavy rainfall. This leads to health risks, damage to homes and small businesses, loss of daily wages, and immense difficulties for students, senior citizens and hospital-bound patients. Suburban rail services—the lifeline of Mumbai—are frequently halted, affecting economic activity across the region. Mumbai is not only India's financial capital but a critical engine of national growth. Its smooth functioning directly impacts the country's productivity. With climate change intensifying rainfall patterns, this issue can no longer be viewed as a seasonal inconvenience; it has become a permanent urban infrastructure challenge. There is an urgent need for long-term solutions, including comprehensive drainage upgrades, modern pumping systems, enhanced storm-water capacity and robust real-time disaster-response mechanisms. Addressing this decisively is essential to safeguard lives, livelihoods and the economic stability of our nation's premier metropolitan region.

(xxvi) Need to provide dedicated senior citizen friendly rail coaches at both ends of Mumbai Suburban Rail Network

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Maharashtra has an elderly population share of 11.7%, higher than the national average of 10%. This proportion will rise to nearly 15% by 2031. Hence, our public infrastructure must support senior citizens to ensure their safety, comfort, mobility, and dignity. Mumbai's suburban rail network carries nearly 7 to 8 million commuters every day, which includes over 50,000 senior citizens. Despite this heavy reliance, each train

currently provides only 14 reserved seats for elderly passengers. This makes the Mumbai Local inaccessible, especially during peak hours, forcing many elderly commuters to travel under hazardous conditions. Following a Public Interest Litigation, the Central and Western Railways have decided to convert the luggage compartments in non-AC EMUs into dedicated senior citizen compartments. The conversion will require a year and significant funding. However, the repurposed compartment will still have only 13 seats and standing space for 91. The current reserved seats will go to general passengers. As a result, there will be no net increase in dedicated seating or improvement in overcrowding and accessibility issues. Hence, I urge the Government to provide an additional senior-citizen coach at both ends of the train, equipped with features inspired by the Silver Train initiative, to ensure age-friendly travel.

(xxvii) Need to amend CRZ-2 Notification, 2019 to clear redevelopment of Jhuggi Jhopdi clusters in Coastal Regulation Zone in Mumbai

श्री रविंद्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) : मैं केंद्र सरकार का ध्यान मुंबई के लाखों झोपड़ीधारकों की समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।महाराष्ट्र सरकार मुंबई की झोपड़पट्टियों का पुनर्विकास कर रही है,लेकिन जो झोपड़ियाँ 50से60वर्षों से समुद्र किनारे CRZ-2क्षेत्र में हैं,उनका विकास रुका हुआ है ।उसी जगह पर स्थित पुरानी इमारतों को तो केंद्र सरकार की CRZ-2 अधिसूचना2019 के तहत संरक्षित इमारतें मानकर पुनर्विकास की अनुमति दी जाती है,लेकिन दशकों से बसे गरीब परिवारों की झोपड़ियों पर CRZ का नियम लागू कर उन्हें उनके हक़ के घर से वंचित रखा जाता है ।इससे स्थानीय निवासियों में भारी असंतोष है और महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अपनी विकास नियमावली में बदलाव कर आरजी/पीजी जैसी जमीनों पर बसी झोपड़ियों को राहत दी है,लेकिन CRZ का विषय केंद्र सरकार के अधीन होने के कारण वे इस मामले में असहाय हैं ।मेरा केंद्र सरकार के

पर्यावरण,वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय से आग्रह है कि वे CRZ-2 अधिसूचना2019 में नीतिगत बदलाव करें।जैसे पुरानी इमारतों को "संरक्षित" माना गया है,वैसे ही इन 50-60 साल पुरानी झोपड़ियों को भी संरक्षित झोपड़ियाँ का दर्जा दिया जाए। इस एक नीतिगत बदलाव से इन झोपड़ियों के पुनर्विकास का मार्ग खुल जाएगा ।मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार इस विषय पर प्रभावी कदम उठाकर इन लाखों परिवारों को न्याय दिलाएंगे।

(xxviii) Need to expedite the construction of AIIMS, Darbhanga and expansion of AIIMS, Patna

श्री राजा राम सिंह (काराकाट) : दरभंगा एम्स के निर्माण और पटना एम्स के विस्तार में हो रही लंबी देरी बिहार में एक गंभीर सार्वजनिक चिंता का विषय बन गई है। लगभग एक दशक पहले क्षेत्र के स्वास्थ्य सेवा बुनियादी ढांचे को बदलने के वादे के साथ घोषित की गई ये दोनों परियोजनाएं अपेक्षित गति से आगे बढ़ने में विफल रही हैं। दरभंगा एम्स, जिसकी परिकल्पना उत्तर बिहार के उपेक्षित जिलों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए की गई थी, लगातार प्रशासनिक बाधाओं, भूमि विवादों और परियोजना के डिजाइन तथा स्थान में बार-बार बदलाव का सामना कर रहा है। नतीजतन, कुछ ही दिन पहले केवल चारदीवारी और प्रवेश द्वार ही दिखाई दे रहे थे, लेकिन क्या यह पर्याप्त है? इसी तरह, पटना एम्स के विस्तार की योजना—जिसका उद्देश्य बिस्तरों की क्षमता बढ़ाना, सुपर-स्पेशियलिटी सेवाओं में सुधार करना और अनुसंधान सुविधाओं को मजबूत करना है—धन की देरी, धीमी निविदा प्रक्रियाओं और केंद्र तथा राज्य एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय की कमी के कारण रुकी हुई है। खासकर बिहार में, जिसे बार-बार आने वाले सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संकटों के मद्देनजर तत्काल उन्नत चिकित्सा बुनियादी ढांचे की आवश्यकता है। अतः दरभंगा और पटना में निर्माणाधीन एम्स को अतिशीघ्र पूरा कर मरीजों के इलाज हेतु सरकार से मांग करता हूँ।

(xxix) Need to provide additional funds directly to Bodoland Territorial Council for development of healthcare facilities and sanitation services

श्री जयन्त बसुमतारी (कोकराझार) : उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के राज्यों में स्वास्थ्य सेवा शुरू से ही एक बड़ा विषय रहा है हमारे यहाँ पर स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का भारी अभाव है। उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रो में खासकर मेरे बोडोलैंड क्षेत्रीय परिषद् में अस्पतालों और स्वस्थ्य केन्द्रो की भारी कमी है और यहाँ स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में सुधार की बहुत जरुरत है | इस विषय में मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि बोडोलैंड क्षेत्रीय परिषद् इलाके में स्वास्थ्य और सफाई सेवाओं में सुधार के लिए बोडोलैंड क्षेत्रीय परिषद् को अतिरिक्त राशि भेजी जानी चाहिए ताकि यहाँ पर लोगो को अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान की जा सके | मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि मेरे बोडोलैंड क्षेत्रीय परिषद् के विकास के लिए भेजी जाने वाली राशि को सीधा बोडोलैंड क्षेत्रीय परिषद् को भेजने की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि बोडोलैंड के विकास में किसी भी प्रकार की कोई देरी ना हो।

12.25 hrs (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर 25, माननीय मंत्री जी।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, the sense of the House is very clear. The employment guarantee, which this Bill assures to provide to the poor people of the country, is going to be in danger. The sense of the entire House is that this Bill should be sent either to a Standing Committee or to a Joint Parliamentary Committee. … (*Interruptions*) We are ready to cooperate with the Government on this issue. … (*Interruptions*) We humbly request the Government

to send it either to a Standing Committee or to a Joint Parliamentary Committee. … (*Interruptions*) That is the only demand. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया एक मिनट बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। आपका यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। सभी लोग बैठिए और मेरी बात सुनिए। आपने विषय उठाया है, मैं आपको बताता हूँ।

माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय सदस्य ने सेंस ऑफ हाउस का मामला उठाया है, लेकिन इस विषय को लेकर, इस विधेयक को लेकर 98 माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। रात को 1:30 बजे तक इस विधेयक पर चर्चा हुई। सभी दलों के सभी माननीय सदस्यों के इस विधेयक पर विचार आये।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं खुद रात को 1:30 बजे तक यहां पर था। जो भी माननीय सदस्य इस विधेयक पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहते थे, अपना दृष्टिकोण व्यक्त करना चाहते थे, मैंने सबको मौका दिया। चाहे एक दल का व्यक्ति हो, चाहे किसी भी दल का व्यक्ति हो। शायद 98 माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर अपने विचार रखे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मेरा हमेशा प्रयास रहता है कि हर विधेयक पर सदन में व्यापक चर्चा हो। माननीय सदस्य ने कल यह विषय उठाया था कि इस पर चर्चा के लिए कितना समय होगा। मैंने उस समय भी कहा था कि समय की कोई कमी नहीं रहेगी, विधेयक पर सबके विचार, सबका दृष्टिकोण आना चाहिए। आपने समय के लिए कहा, मैंने आपके कहने से समय बढ़ा दिया।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल : सर, आप अच्छा काम करते हैं। आपने अच्छा काम किया है।… (व्यवधान) All the hon. Members have asked for sending it to the Standing Committee. …

(*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह संसदीय परम्पराओं के लिए उचित नहीं है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि जिस तरीके से माननीय मंत्री जी ने खुद लगातार 1:30 बजे तक बैठकर सबके विचार सुने हैं, आप भी माननीय मंत्री महोदय के विचार सुनो। इस पर 8 घंटे की चर्चा हो चुकी है। इस पर 4 घंटे समय का आवंटन हुआ था, उससे दोगुनी चर्चा इस विधेयक पर हो चुकी है। इस पर बहुत ज्यादा चर्चा सदन में हुई है।

माननीय मंत्री शिवराज सिंह जी।

… (व्यवधान)

12.28 hrs

Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB – G RAM G (Viksit Bharat G-Ram-G) Bill, 2025 - Contd.

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान) : महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।… (व्यवधान)

सबसे पहले इस पवित्र सदन में मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।… (व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि लगातार रात के 1:30 बजे तक इस विषय पर हमने माननीय सदस्यों के विचार सुने हैं।… (व्यवधान)

12.28½ hrs

At this stage, Shri Imran Masood, Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian, Sushri Mahua Moitra, Shri Pushpendra Saroj and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

महोदय, अब जवाब देना मेरा अधिकार है।… (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। …(व्यवधान) मैंने रात के 1:30 बजे तक माननीय सदस्यों की बात सुनी है।… (व्यवधान)

महोदय, अपनी बात सुना देना और फिर जवाब न सुनना, यह लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराओं को

तार-तार करना है।... (व्यवधान) यह संविधान की धज्जियां उड़ाना है।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, ये बापू के आदर्शों की हत्या भी कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) अपनी बात सुना दो और हमारी बात न सुनो, यह भी तो एक प्रकार की हिंसा है।... (व्यवधान) यह बापू के आदर्शों की हिंसा करने का पाप कांग्रेस और बाकी विपक्ष कर रहा है।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं पूज्य बापू के चरणों में प्रणाम करना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) बापू पर हमारी श्रद्धा है।... (व्यवधान) बापू जी हमारे आदर्श हैं।... (व्यवधान) बापू जी हमारी प्रेरणा हैं।... (व्यवधान) बापू हमारा विश्वास है।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, इसलिए भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अपनी पंच निष्ठाओं में गांधी जी के सामाजिक, आर्थिक दर्शन को स्थान दिया है।... (व्यवधान) हम गांधी जी के आदर्शों पर चलने वाले हैं।... (व्यवधान) गांधी जी ने कहा था कि गांव भारत की आत्मा हैं। अगर गांव मर जाएंगे तो भारत मर जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि 'है अपना हिन्दुस्तान कहां, वह बसा हमारे गांवों में'। ... (व्यवधान) यह बिल गांवों के विकास का बिल है। माननीय सदस्यों ने, प्रतिपक्ष के मित्रों ने कई तरह के आरोप लगाए। उन्होंने एक बात यह कही कि हम भेदभाव करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा देश हमारे लिए एक है।

'चेन्नई हो या गुवाहाटी, अपना देश अपनी माटी,

अलग भाषा अलग भेष, फिर भी अपना एक देश'।

मैं इनको बताना चाहता हूं कि अटल जी ने क्या कहा था। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम देश के किसी भी राज्य के साथ भेदभाव नहीं करते। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे नेता अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था, यह देश हमारे लिए जमीन का टुकड़ा नहीं है, जीता जागता राष्ट्र पुरुष है। ... (व्यवधान) कश्मीर इसका मस्तिष्क है, हिमालय इसकी शिखा है, पंजाब और बंगाल इसके दो विशाल बाहू है, दिल्ली दिल है, विन्ध्याचल कटि है, नर्मदा करधनी है। ... (व्यवधान) पूर्वी घाट और पश्चिमी घाट इसकी दो विशाल जंघाए हैं। कन्याकुमारी इसके पंजे हैं। सागर इसके चरण पखारता है। सूरज और

चंद्रमा इसकी आरती उतारते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) यह वीरों की भूमि है। यह शूरों की भूमि है। यह ऋषियों की भूमि है। यह महर्षियों की भूमि है। यह तर्पण की भूमि है। यह अर्पण की भूमि है। हम जिएंगे तो इसके लिए और कभी मरना पड़ा, तो मरेंगे भी इसके लिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मरने के बाद अगर हमारी राख भी गंगाजी में फेंक दी गई, तो वहां से भी एक ही आवाज आएगी कि भारत माता की जय, भारत माता की जय। ... (व्यवधान) भारत माता हमारे बचपन का झूला, जवानी की फुलवारी और बुढ़ापे की काशी है। इस देश का संपूर्ण विकास, यह मोदी सरकार का कर्तव्य है, लेकिन माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय विधेयक पर चर्चा करते हुए, कई तरह की चर्चा की गई, संघ को भी व्यर्थ में घसीटा गया। ... (व्यवधान) आज मैं इस महान सदन में कहना चाहता हूं कि संघ जग के निर्माण में विश्वास करता है। ... (व्यवधान) यदि हिन्दुस्तान में देश-भक्त, चरित्रवान, ईमानदार, परिश्रमी, जो अपने लिए नहीं, बल्कि समाज के लिए जीने वाले कार्यकर्ताओं की मालिका खड़ी की है, तो राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ ने की है। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे संघ के विचार कभी भी सीमित और संकीर्ण नहीं रहे, बल्कि व्यक्तिगत हितों से ऊपर उठकर हजारों, लाखों कार्यकर्ता राष्ट्र के निर्माण के पवित्र काम में लगे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) परम पूज्य संघ संचालक श्रीमान मोहन भागवत जी के विचार पढ़ लीजिए। हिन्दुत्व संकीर्ण नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रतिपक्ष के मित्रों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि “एकम् सत् विप्रा बहुधा वदन्ति” हिंदुत्व है। ... (व्यवधान) महोदय, “सियाराम मय सब जग जानी” हिंदुत्व है। "आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु" हिंदुत्व है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, "अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्, उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" हिंदुत्व है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, धर्म की जय हो, अधर्म का नाश हो, प्राणियों में सद्भावना हो, विश्व का कल्याण हो, यह हिंदुत्व है और सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः हिंदुत्व है, सर्वे सन्तु निरामया, हिंदुत्व है, सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु हिंदुत्व है, मा कश्चित् दुःखभाग् भवेत् हिंदुत्व है। ... (व्यवधान) यह विशाल हिंदुत्व अपने आप में सबको स्नेह, प्रेम और आत्मीयता के भाव को समेटे रहता है, लेकिन माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, गांवों का विचार हमारे विचार के केंद्र में, हमारी सोच के केंद्र में और माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय,

गांवों के विकास के लिए आज नहीं, कई वर्षों पहले से अनेकों योजनाएं बनीं। ... (व्यवधान) पहली योजना 'ग्रामीण जन-शक्ति कार्यक्रम' बनी। यह वर्ष 1960-61 में बनी। ... (व्यवधान) सीमित कवरेज और अपर्याप्त वित्तीय संसाधन के कारण, उससे उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ। फिर ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए क्रैश स्कीम बनी। ... (व्यवधान)

उसके बाद 'काम के बदले अनाज' योजना आयी।... (व्यवधान) फिर राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम आया।... (व्यवधान)फिर ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम आया।... (व्यवधान) फिर जवाहर रोजगार योजना आयी, फिर सम्पूर्ण ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना आयी, फिर राष्ट्रीय काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम आया।... (व्यवधान) एक के बाद योजनाएं आती गयीं, थोड़ा उद्देश्य पूरा किया और जब वह पूरा नहीं हुआ तो उसकी जगह नयी योजना बना दी गयी और उसके बाद नरेगा योजना आयी।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि नरेगा का नाम पहले महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम पर नहीं रखा गया, वह तो नरेगा थी।... (व्यवधान) बाद में जब वर्ष 2009 के चुनाव आए तो चुनाव और वोट के कारण इन्हें बापू याद आए, महात्मा गांधी याद आए और तब उसमें महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम जोड़ा गया।... (व्यवधान) मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस मनरेगा को भी अगर ताकत के साथ किसी ने ठीक ढंग से लागू किया तो उसे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमान् नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने लागू किया।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं देश को बताना चाहता हूं कि ये कांग्रेस के लोग वर्ष 2006 से इसके नाम पर ढोंग कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) जब यूपीए की सरकार थी, तब वर्ष 2006-07 से वर्ष 2013-14 तक केवल 1660 करोड़ मानव श्रम दिवस सृजित हुए, लेकिन नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में 3,210 करोड़ श्रम दिवस सृजित करने का काम किया गया।... (व्यवधान) क्या इन्होंने मनरेगा लागू की?... (व्यवधान) ये ढोंग करते हैं, ढोंग, जबकि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार काम करती है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा देश जान ले, ये यूपीए वाले मनरेगा के बारे में कहते हैं, इन्होंने

खर्च किये - 2,13,220 करोड़ 39 लाख रुपये, लेकिन नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने खर्च किये – 8,53,810 करोड़ 91 लाख रुपये ।... (व्यवधान) ये ढोंग करते हैं जबकि हम काम करने में विश्वास करते हैं ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे किए गए कामों की संख्या भी देख लीजिए ।... (व्यवधान) आज मैं यह सब बोलूंगा क्योंकि मुझे देश को बताना है, ये मुझे चुप नहीं करा सकते, मेरा नाम भी शिवराज सिंह चौहान है, मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी का समर्पित कार्यकर्ता हूं ।... (व्यवधान)

अगर पूर्ण किए गए कामों को देखें तो इन्होंने किए – 153 लाख, हमने किए – 862 लाख ।... (व्यवधान)यह 'मोदी की गारंटी' है ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बहनें यहां बैठी हैं ।... (व्यवधान) महिलाओं की भागीदारी इनके समय थी – 48 प्रतिशत और हमारे समय यह हो गयी – 56.73 प्रतिशत ।... (व्यवधान) नरेगा के साथ आधार सीडिंग इनके समय 76 लाख ही थी, हमने वह 12 करोड़ 12 लाख किया ।... (व्यवधान) आधार भुगतान हेतु प्रणाली के लिए इन्होंने कोई प्रावधान ही नहीं किया ।... (व्यवधान) 'अंधा बांटे रेवड़ी, चीन्ह चीन्ह के दे ।'... (व्यवधान)ये पैसा खा गए, उसे बर्बाद कर दिया, लेकिन हमने 11.93 करोड़ रुपये उसके लिए दिए ।... (व्यवधान)इनके समय में ग्राम पंचायत में 22 रजिस्टर रखे जाते थे, उसे इन्होंने क्लिष्ट बना दिया था, हमने उसे घटाकर 7 कर दिए ।... (व्यवधान) इनके समय में 29,45,136 व्यक्तिगत परिसंपत्तियां बनीं, हमने बनायी – 5,62,67,077 ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये देश को कितना गुमराह करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान) मैं आज एक तथ्य उजागर करना चाहता हूं ।... (व्यवधान)उस दिन हमारी बहन श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी कह रही थीं, इन्होंने नाम तो 'गांधी' लगा लिया है, गांधी को भी गांधी से चुराने का पाप कांग्रेस ने किया है ।... (व्यवधान) ये कह रही थीं कि किस सनक में ये नाम बदल रहे हैं, इन्होंने सनक की बात की थी ।... (व्यवधान)सनक में हम नहीं हैं, सनक में मोदी सरकार नहीं है, नाम रखने की सनक तो कांग्रेस की है ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कितनी योजनाओं का नाम महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम पर रखा? इन लोगों ने महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम पर योजनाओं का नाम नहीं रखा, बल्कि केवल नेहरू

परिवार के नाम पर रखने का पाप किया। आज पूरा देश यह जान लें कि कितनी योजनाओं का नाम इन्होंने अपने खानदान को महिमामंडित करने के लिए रखा। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य सरकार के 25 योजनाओं का नाम स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी के नाम पर रखा। 27 योजनाओं का नाम इंदिरा जी के नाम पर रखा। इस प्रकार कुल 52 नाम हैं। ये लोग नाम की बात करते हैं। अगर नाम रखने की किसी को सनक है तो कांग्रेस के है। शैक्षणिक संस्था या यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम राजीव जी पर 55, इंदिरा जी पर 21, नेहरू जी पर 22 हैं। खेल और टूर्नामेंट, ट्रॉफी के नाम राजीव गांधी जी पर 23, इंदिरा जी पर 4, नेहरू जी पर 2 हैं।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने सड़क, जगह और इमारत के 74 नाम अपने नामों पर रखे हैं। 51 अवार्ड्स के नाम नेहरू परिवार के नाम पर रखे गए। 37 संस्थान, चैरिटेबल और फेस्टिवल नेहरू जी तथा इंदिरा जी के नाम पर रखे गए। 39 चिकित्सा संस्थान और अस्पताल इन्होंने अपने नाम पर कर लिये हैं। 15 स्कॉलरशिप इनके नेताओं के नाम पर है।… (व्यवधान) 15 नेशनल पार्क्स जहां जानवर रहते हैं, वे भी नेहरू जी, इंदिरा जी और राजीव जी के नाम पर कर दिए गए। 5 एयरपोर्ट्स और बंदरगाहों के नाम उनके नाम से हैं।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कितनी योजनाएं चलाईं? नाम रखने की सनक इनकी है। मोदी सरकार तो केवल काम करना चाहती है। केवल काम में हमारा विश्वास है। चाहे मनरेगा का बेहतर क्रियान्वयन का सवाल हो, वह हमने करने का संकल्प लिया। इन्होंने तो गांधी जी की कभी नहीं मानी। हम गांधी जी को भी मानते हैं।… (व्यवधान) गांधी जी ने वर्ष 1948 में कहा था कि आजादी प्राप्त हो गई, कांग्रेस का काम पूरा हो गया और अब कांग्रेस भंग कर देनी चाहिए। कांग्रेस की जगह लोक सेवक संघ बनाना चाहिए। लेकिन, नेहरू जी ने सत्ता से चिपके रहने के लिए और आजादी के आंदोलन का लाभ उठाने के लिए कांग्रेस भंग नहीं की। कांग्रेस ने उसी दिन बापू जी की आदर्शों की हत्या कर दी, जिस दिन कांग्रेस भंग नहीं की गई।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, बापू जी के आदर्शों की हत्या कांग्रेस ने की है। जिस दिन देश का बंटवारा स्वीकार किया गया, उसी दिन बापू के आदर्शों की हत्या हो गई।… (व्यवधान) जिस दिन

इन्होंने कश्मीर को विशेष दर्जा दिया, उसी दिन बापू के आदर्शों की हत्या हो गई। जिस दिन इंदिरा गांधी ने आपातकाल लगाकर संविधान की धज्जियां उड़ाईं, उसी दिन गांधी जी हत्या इन्होंने कर दी। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस दिन दिल्ली में संतों पर गोलियां चलाई गईं, उसी दिन आपने गांधी जी की हत्या करने का पाप किया। पूरे देश को भ्रष्टाचार और घोटाले में डूबा कर आपने गांधी जी की हत्या की। आप गांधी जी के आदर्शों की हत्या कितनी बार करेंगे? … (व्यवधान) ये लोग हमसे बात करते हैं। माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने मनरेगा को ढंग से लागू करने का भी काम किया। मनरेगा में कई तरह की कमियां थीं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उसके स्थान पर हम नया विधेयक क्यों लेकर आए हैं? हम नया कानून क्यों बनाना चाहते हैं? अपेक्षाकृत राज्यों के बीच फंड्स का बंटवारा असमान्य था। सबको न्याय देना जरूरी था।… (व्यवधान) मनरेगा में एक नहीं, बल्कि कई तरह की समस्याएं पैदा हो रही थीं। मैं आपके सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना में 60 परसेंट पैसा मजदूरी के लिए था और 40 परसेंट पैसा मैटेरियल के लिए था। केन्द्र से मजदूरी का पूरा का पूरा पैसा आता है। इसलिए मजदूरी का पैसा ज्यादा खींच लो और मैटेरियल में खर्च ही मत करो।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैटेरियल पर केवल 26 परसेंट खर्च हुए। कई राज्यों ने तो केवल 19-20 परसेंट ही खर्च करने का काम किया। इसलिए, यह जरूरी हो गया था कि मनरेगा को एक बार पूरी तरह से देखा जाए, क्योंकि यह भ्रष्टाचार के हवाले कर दिया गया था।… (व्यवधान)

अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर यह इंडिया ब्लॉक वाले भी बताएं, कांग्रेस वाले भी बताएं कि क्या मनरेगा में भ्रष्टाचार नहीं हुआ? … (व्यवधान) क्या मनरेगा का पैसा लुटा नहीं दिया गया?… (व्यवधान) क्या मनरेगा का पैसा इनकी जेबों में नहीं चला गया?… (व्यवधान) क्या मनरेगा का पैसा इनके नेताओं ने नहीं लूटा?… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आवश्यक हो गया था कि मनरेगा का सही उपयोग हो, …

(व्यवधान) पैसे की लूट समाप्त हो।... (व्यवधान) केवल जनता को, गरीबों को काम देने में उस राशि का उपयोग हो। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए पारदर्शिता जरूरी थी, कमियाँ दूर करनी जरूरी थीं।... (व्यवधान) यह मोदी सरकार ने अचानक नहीं किया है।... (व्यवधान) हमने स्टेक-होल्डर्स से चर्चा की, ... (व्यवधान) कई राज्यों से चर्चा की।... (व्यवधान) व्यापक विचारविमर्श के बाद यह विचार बना कि इतनी विशाल धनराशि आज दस लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा क्या केवल मजदूरी देने के काम में नहीं, ... (व्यवधान) ये स्थाई परिसम्पत्तियों के निर्माण में भी लगनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए यह जरूरी हो गया था कि मनरेगा के बारे में खुले मन से, खुले दिमाग से एक बार फिर से विचार किया जाए, ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए हमने यह तय किया कि मनरेगा के स्थान पर एक नई योजना लेकर आएं। हमने बापू का नाम नहीं बदला है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने इतनी विशाल धनराशि से एक तरफ रोजगार के काम बेहतर हों, ... (व्यवधान) और रोजगार मिलें, ज्यादा रोजगार मिलें, इसका प्रावधान करने का काम किया है। ... (व्यवधान) वहीं दूसरी तरफ इतनी विशाल धनराशि का उपयोग संपूर्ण विकसित गांव बनाने में किया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) ये मोदी सरकार का लक्ष्य रहा है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये प्रस्तावित मनरेगा की योजना में नाम की बात करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) मैं इस पवित्र सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता को दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के नाम में ही इस योजना का काम लिखा हुआ है।... (व्यवधान) हम इस योजना में रोजगार की गारन्टी दे रहे हैं, आजीविका को समृद्ध करने का काम कर रहे हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य विकसित भारत होगा। ... (व्यवधान) प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एक वैभवशाली भारत, एक गौरवशाली भारत, एक सम्पन्न भारत, एक समृद्ध भारत, एक शक्तिशाली भारत का निर्माण हो रहा है ... (व्यवधान) और विकसित भारत के लिए विकसित गांव, यह हमारी इस योजना का उद्देश्य है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने एक आदर्श गांव की कल्पना की है। ... (व्यवधान) आज मैं सदन के सामने केवल योजना नहीं रख रहा हूँ, ... (व्यवधान) एक सपना, एक संकल्प, जो हम इस

योजना के माध्यम से पूरा करना चाहते हैं, … (व्यवधान) वो सपना और संकल्प है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आपको देश की जनता ने कागज फेंकने के लिए नहीं भेजा है, आपको चर्चा करने के लिए भेजा है। मैंने कल सभी माननीय सदस्यों को पर्याप्त अवसर, पर्याप्त समय चर्चा के लिए दिया है। ये संसदीय परम्पराओं के अनुरूप भी नहीं है और भारत के लोकतंत्र के अनुरूप भी नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सपनों का गांव, आदर्श गांव, एक विकसित गांव, जो स्वावलंबी हो, जो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी बनाना चाहते हैं। … (व्यवधान) जो रोजगार से युक्त हो, जो गरीबी से मुक्त हो, … (व्यवधान) जो सुविधाओं से सम्पन्न हो। जहाँ शिक्षा हो, जहाँ रोजगार हो, जहाँ समानता हो। … (व्यवधान) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ गलियाँ पक्की हों, जहाँ साफ नालियाँ हों, … (व्यवधान) जहाँ जल निकासी की व्यवस्था हो, … (व्यवधान) हर मोड़ पर एलईडी और सोलर की रोशनी हो, … (व्यवधान) गांव में सामुदायिक भवन हों, … (व्यवधान) बहुउद्देशीय भवन हों, … (व्यवधान) सार्वजनिक शौचालय हों। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आदर्श गांव ऐसा, जहाँ पीने का पर्याप्त पानी हो,… (व्यवधान) हर घर नल से जल पहुँचे, … (व्यवधान) हर शुद्धिकरण की जल की इकाई हो, सबके पास रहने का घर हो।… (व्यवधान)

चूल्हे के धुएं से मुक्ति हो, हर घर शौचालय हो, ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सेट हो, कचरा संग्रहण वाहन हो, डस्टबिन हो, सोख्ता टैंक हो, ग्रे वाटर प्रबंधन हो, वर्मी कंपोस्ट की व्यवस्था हो, स्वच्छता हो, सुशासन हो। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें ऐसा आदर्श गांव चाहिए, जहां बीमार होने पर शहर न भागना पड़े। आंगनवाड़ी भवन हो, पोषण वाटिका हो, बच्चों का पोषण सुरक्षित हो। जहां हर बच्चे को पढ़ने के लिए शहर न भागना पड़े, जहां डिजिटल क्लास रूम हो, जहां पुस्तकालय की व्यवस्था हो, जहां कौशल विकास केन्द्र हो, जहां प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र हो, जहां कम्प्यूटर हो, जहां लैब हो, आधुनिक तरीके से पढ़ाई हो, ताकि कोई गांव का बच्चा प्रतियोगिता में पीछे न छूटे। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां काम मिले, जहां मेहनत की कीमत मिले, स्वयं सहायता समूह के लिए शेड हो, ग्रामीण हाट हो, बाजार शेड हो, ताकि किसान अपनी उपज बेच सके। ... (व्यवधान) गोदाम हो, भंडारण शेड हो, फसलें सुरक्षित रहे, डेयरी एवं दुग्ध संग्रहण केन्द्र हो, कस्टम हायर सेन्टर हो, मत्स्य पॉल्ट्री शेड हो, कुटीर उद्योग हो। ... (व्यवधान) आदर्श गांव ऐसा हो, जहां खेती सुरक्षित हो, पानी संरक्षित हो, तालाब भरे हों, वाटर शेड हो, विकास के कार्य हों, चेक डेम हों, हर बूंद का सही उपयोग हो। ... (व्यवधान) एक ऐसा गांव हो, जहां पेड़ हों, हरियाली हो और आने वाली पीढ़ी का भविष्य सुरक्षित रहे। ... (व्यवधान) हम ऐसा गांव बनाना चाहते हैं, जहां ऊर्जा हो, तकनीक सभी के काम आए, सौलर लाइट्स हों, सरकारी भवनों पर रूफ टॉप हो, पंचायत भवन में इंटरनेट हो, ब्रॉडबैंड हो, सार्वजनिक वाई-फाई पॉइंट्स हों, सीएससी भवन हो, महिलाएं सशक्त और आत्मनिर्भर हों। ... (व्यवधान) ये आदर्श गांव ही विकसित भारत की नींव होंगे। जहां सुशासन हो, जहां सबका विकास हो, जहां सम्पन्नता हो, जहां अंत्योदय का विकास हो, जहां हर व्यक्ति को काम मिले, जहां मेहनत का मान सुनिश्चित हो, जहां हर खेत हरा-भरा हो, जहां ग्राम स्वराज का मंत्र हो। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे आदर्श गांव का सपना माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का है। ... (व्यवधान) इस विधेयक में हम उसी सपने को पूरा करने का काम करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं देश को आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि अब इस योजना में हमने जो प्रावधान किया है, चूँकि कांग्रेस ने इस योजना में जो धन राशि रखी थी, उसे भी घटाने का काम किया था। ... (व्यवधान) ये मनरेगा, मनरेगा कहते हैं, लेकिन 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये से घटाकर इन्होंने बजट का आबंटन 33 हजार करोड़ रुपये कर दिया था। ... (व्यवधान) ये हाथी के दांत खाने के और दिखाने के और हैं। ये मुंह में राम और बगल में छुरी लेकर घूमते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने मजदूरों को पर्याप्त रोजगार नहीं दिया, लेकिन यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है। हमने 1 लाख 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये तक मनरेगा पर खर्च किए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) 86 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का प्रावधान इस साल किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब हम जब प्रावधान कर रहे हैं तो उस प्रावधान को भी जानना

चाहिए। ये कह रहे हैं कि हम पैसा बचाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम पैसा बचाना नहीं चाहते हैं, हम रोजगार देना चाहते हैं। हम गांवों को विकसित बनाना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए इसी साल बजट में 1 लाख 51 हजार 282 करोड़ रुपये प्रस्तावित हैं और ये रुपये कहां जाएंगे? ये रुपये मजदूरों की मजदूरी के लिए जाएंगे। ये गांव के विकास के लिए भी जाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) भारत सरकार 95 हजार 600 करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा करेगी। यह अंतिम सीमा नहीं है। अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो और ज्यादा पैसा आएगा। मोदी जी हैं तो मुमकिन है। ये तो एक-एक पैसे के लिए रोते थे। ... (व्यवधान) इनके पास में कुछ नहीं था, लेकिन नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के पास गांव के विकास और रोजगार के लिए धन की कमी नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस योजना के अंतर्गत मैं देश को आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि अब जल संरक्षण के काम किए जाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) यहां पर जल शक्ति मंत्री भी बैठे हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) कई जगहों पर वाटर लेवल बहुत नीचे चला गया है और इसलिए जो क्रिटिकल ब्लॉक्स हैं, सेमी क्रिटिकल ब्लॉक्स हैं, उन सब में पानी की बेहतर व्यवस्था के लिए 65 परसेंट राशि तक खर्च की जाएगी।... (व्यवधान)

पानी की एक-एक बूंद को बचाने का काम होगा।... (व्यवधान) हम तालाब बनायेंगे, सिंचाई के कुएं बनायेंगे, माइक्रो इरिगेशन चैनल बनायेंगे।... (व्यवधान) सामुदायिक जल भराव भूमि का सुधार करेंगे, वृक्षारोपण करेंगे। एक पेड़ मां के नाम अभियान पर्यावरण को बचाने काम करेगा।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी कैटेगरी में हम सड़कें बनायेंगे, पुलिया बनायेंगे, ग्राम पंचायत भवन, आंगनबाड़ी भवन, ग्रामीण पुस्तकालय, विद्यालय का निर्माण, किचन शेड, स्कूल में अतिरिक्त कक्ष, प्रयोगशाला, स्कूल परिसर की दीवारें, खेल के मैदान ... (व्यवधान) शांति धाम, सामुदायिक काम, सोलर लाइट, ग्रामीण पार्किंग क्षेत्र, प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण आवास योजना के आवास, जल-जीवन मिशन के अधीन किए गए काम ... (व्यवधान) केवल इतने ही नहीं, ये काम तो हम करेंगे और आजीविका से संबंधित काम भी करेंगे।... (व्यवधान) प्रधानमंत्री जी ने हर दीदी को लखपति दीदी बनाने का संकल्प लिया है । ... (व्यवधान) दो करोड़ बन गयी हैं। अब तीन करोड़ बनाने वाले हैं।

इसे बढ़ाते हुए एक दिन ऐसा आएगा, जब देश की किसी बहन की आंखों में आंसू नहीं होंगे, हर चेहरे पर मुस्कुराहट होगी। ... (व्यवधान)

इसीलिए आजीविकामूलक काम, ग्रामीण हाट, प्रशिक्षण सह कौशल विकास केन्द्र, खाद्यान के लिए ग्रेन स्टोरेज बिल्डिंग, कृषि उत्पाद भंडार, एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस के लिए स्ट्रक्चर, सीड भंडारण यूनिट, स्वयं सहायता समूह तथा हमारे एफपीओ के लिए भवन, कम्पोस्ट खाद, चारागाह घास, ... (व्यवधान) घास के मैदान, डेयरी अवसंरचना, मवेशियों, बकरियों और मुर्गीपालन तथा अन्य पशुधन के लिए आश्रायों का विकास, मत्सयपालन संबंधी अवसंरचना और नर्सरी को बढ़ाने का भी काम किया जाएगा, ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिले। ... (व्यवधान)

यह तो केवल गरीब रखना चाहते थे। ... (व्यवधान) गरीबी हटाओ का वर्ष 1971 में इंदिरा जी को याद आया। ... (व्यवधान) गरीबी हटाओ का नारा दे दिया, लेकिन गरीबी नहीं हटाई। इन्होंने गरीब को हटाने का काम किया। उसके 25 वर्ष बाद इनको मनरेगा की याद आयी। ... (व्यवधान) हम आजीविकामूलक काम करके गरीबी हटाने का काम करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) चक्रवात और बाढ़ की स्थिति में नहर तक बंद आपदा निवारण कार्यों का निर्माण, बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए तालाब और जल संरचना को मजबूत करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) आपदा के बाद ग्रामीण सड़कों और सामुदायिक संपत्तियों का पुनर्वास करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपदा से निपटने के सारे प्रबंध भी इसके अंतर्गत करने का काम मोदी जी की सरकार करेगी। ... (व्यवधान) मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान) यह एससी-एसटी और कमजोर वर्गों की बात कर रहे थे। ये नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हैं, जिन्होंने विधवा को 'कल्याणी' नाम दिया। ... (व्यवधान) जिन्होंने विकलांग को 'दिव्यांग' नाम दिया। चाहे वह अनुसूचित जाति हो, अनुसूचित जनजाति हो, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग हो, समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हो, दिव्यांग हो, सबके लिए हमने विशेष प्रावधान किए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) उनके लिए विशेष जॉब कार्ड नहीं, रोजगार गारंटी कार्ड बनाये जायेंगे और कम काम करने पर भी उन्हें ज्यादा मजदूरी देने का काम किया जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान) गरीबों के और कमजोर वर्गों के हित पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित रखने का काम हमने इस विधेयक

में किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के जो मानवीय चेहरे हैं, जो सबसे पीछे और सबसे नीचे हैं, वे हमारे लिए सबसे पहले हैं। हम पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय के अनुयायी हैं। ... (व्यवधान) वे कहते थे कि यदि दीनों की सेवा कर ली, दुखियों की सेवा कर ली और गरीबों के आंखों के आंसू पोंछ लिए तो गरीबों के उन्हीं आंखों में तुम्हें साक्षात नारायण के दर्शन होंगे, ... (व्यवधान) साक्षात भगवान के दर्शन होंगे। ... (व्यवधान) यह दरिद्र ही हमारा नारायण है, गरीब ही हमारा भगवान है, जनता ही हमारी जर्नादन है। ... (व्यवधान) उसकी सेवा हमारे लिए भगवान की पूजा है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना के अंतर्गत बहुत सारे काम होंगे। ... (व्यवधान) एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं, गांधी जी की बात करने वालों ने कब गरीबों के लिए काम किए? ये नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है। ... (व्यवधान) प्रधानमंत्री आवास बनाकर 4 करोड़ गरीबों को घर देने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया। ... (व्यवधान)

13.00 hrs

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत 11 करोड़ शौचालय बनाए गए। ... (व्यवधान) उज्ज्वला योजना ने बहनों की जिंदगी बढ़ा दी और जिंदगी बदल दी।... (व्यवधान) दस करोड़ एलपीजी कनेक्शन दिए गए।... (व्यवधान) जल जीवन मिशन में 14 करोड़ 90 लाख घरों को नल से जल दिया गया।... (व्यवधान) आयुष्मान भारत में 36.9 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को फायदा हुआ। आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर डेढ़ लाख प्राइमरी केयर और सस्ती दवाई देने वाले सेंटर बन गए।... (व्यवधान) मुद्रा योजना के तहत 12 करोड़ लोन बांटे गए।... (व्यवधान) सौभाग्य योजना में सौ परसेंट विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य हासिल कर लिया गया। ... (व्यवधान) रिन्युएबल एनर्जी का विस्तार किया गया और 2.2 गीगावाट से बढ़कर 73.32 गीगावाट हो गयी।... (व्यवधान) पीएम जनधन खातों ने गरीब की जिंदगी बदल दी। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 34 लाख करोड़... (व्यवधान) स्किल इंडिया के तहत 1.4 करोड़ युवाओं को ट्रेनिंग दी गयी।... (व्यवधान) अटल पेंशन योजना 7.65 करोड़ लोगों को लाभ मिला। पीएम गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना 81 करोड़ को नि:शुल्क राशन देने का चमत्कार नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया।

… (व्यवधान) पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि 11 करोड़ से ज्यादा किसानों को देने का काम किया गया।… (व्यवधान) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यूपीए बनाम एनडीए अगर आप देखेंगे… (व्यवधान) कल जनजाति की बात कर रहे थे, आपका बजट 4295 करोड़ रुपये का बजट था, हमने उसे 13 हजार करोड़ रुपये कर दिया। … (व्यवधान) महिला और बाल विकास का आपका 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट था, हमने उसे 26 हजार करोड़ रुपये कर दिया।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, महिला हो, गरीब हो या किसान हो सबकी जिंदगी बदलने का काम अगर किसी ने किया है तो माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है।… (व्यवधान) इसिलए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने तो बापू के आदर्शों को मारने का काम किया, लेकिन नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने बापू के आदर्शों को जिंदा रखने का काम किया।… (व्यवधान) बापू आज जिंदा है- प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के मकानों में है।… (व्यवधान) बापू आज जिंदा है - जल जीवन मिशन के कामों में।… (व्यवधान) बापू आज जिंदा है- स्वच्छ भारत मिशन में।… (व्यवधान) बापू आज जिंदा है- उज्ज्वला योजना में, जहां दस करोड़ रसोई घरों से धुएं का अंधेरा हटा और मां की सांसे सुरक्षित हुईं और बहनों के चेहरों पर मुस्कान खिली।… (व्यवधान) बापू आज जिंदा है- आयुष्मान भारत में, जहां 36.9 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों को इलाज का भरोसा मिला।… (व्यवधान) बापू जिंदा है- आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिर में, जहां डेढ़ लाख से ज्यादा केन्द्र सस्ती दवाइयां दे रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान) बापू आज जिंदा है- पीएम जन-धन योजना और डीबीटी में, गरीबों के खाते में सीधा 34 लाख करोड़ रुपये पहुंचे हैं। … (व्यवधान) बापू आज मुद्रा योजना में जिंदा है, बापू सौभाग्य योजना में जिंदा है, बापू स्किल इंडिया मिशन में जिंदा है, बापू अटल पेंशन योजना में जिंदा है, बापू आज पीएम गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना में जिंदा है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, बापू तस्वीरों में नहीं, चिट्ठियों में नहीं, भाषणों और पोस्टरों में नहीं, अपितु बापू उन कामों में जिंदा है जो अंतिम व्यक्ति तक पहुंचते हैं। … (व्यवधान) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, बापू आज हम सभी के हृदयों में एक विचार बनकर जिंदा है।… (व्यवधान) बापू के आदर्शों को ही इस योजना में हमने क्रियान्वित करने का काम किया है, जो गरीब की जिंदगी बदलेगी।…

(व्यवधान) 60 और 40 का शेयर इसलिए है कि इससे राज्यों की सहभागिता बढ़े।... (व्यवधान) वे भी जिम्मेदारी का अनुभव करें और किसान के काम के समय योजना के काम को स्थगित रखने का काम इसलिए किया ताकि किसानों की खेती का काम प्रभावित न हो। ... (व्यवधान) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक नये भारत का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हो रहा है। गरीबों के कल्याण में यह योजना एक महत्वपूर्ण रोल अदा करेगी।... (व्यवधान)

कौन कहता है कि

आसमान में सुराख नहीं होता

एक पत्थर तो तबीयत से उछालो यारो।

महोदय, मैं इन निराश और हताश लोगों को अटल जी की पंक्तियां सुनाकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं-

'गीत नया गाता हूं

टूटे हुए तारों से फूटे वासंती स्वर

पत्थर की छाती मे उग आया नव अंकुर

झरे सब पीले पात कोयल की कुहुक रात

प्राची में अरुणिमा की रेख देख पाता हूं

गीत नया गाता हूं'

महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इनके हंगामे से-

'हार नहीं मानूंगा, रार नहीं ठानूंगा

काल के कपाल पर लिखता मिटाता हूं

गीत नया गाता हूं।'

विकास का गीत, जनकल्याण का गीत, गरीब कल्याण का गीत। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, श्री के. राधाकृष्णन, प्रो. सौगत राय, श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन, श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल, श्री डी. एम. कथीर आनंद, श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील, श्री अरुण नेहरू, डॉ. कडियम काव्य, सुश्री एस. जोतिमणि, श्री बैन्नी बेहनन, श्री ससिकांत सेंथिल, श्री हैबी ईडन, श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख एवं सुश्री इकरा चौधरी, इन सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने विभिन्न खंडों पर अपने-अपने संशोधन दिए हैं। अगर वे प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं तो अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर चले जाएं, अन्यथा मैं सभी खंडों को एक साथ ले रहा हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

> "कि प्रत्येक ग्रामीण गृहस्थों को, जिसके व्यस्क 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 ससंक्त या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

> "कि खंड 2 से 37 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 से 37 विधेयक में जोड़ दिये गये।

… (व्यवधान)

FIRST SCHEDULE

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

" कि पहली अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

पहली अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी गई ।

दूसरी अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी गई ।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र, उद्देशिका और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं:

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।"

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही कल शुक्रवार, दिनांक 19 दिसंबर, 2025 को प्रात: ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

13.07 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 19, 2025/Agrahayana 28, 1947 (Saka).

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ANNEXURE-I

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