

Eighteenth Series, Vol. IV No. 8

Thursday, December 05, 2024
Agrahayana 14, 1946 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Original Version)

Third Session
(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IV contains Nos.1 to 10)

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NEW DELHI

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No. 8, Thursday, December 05, 2024/ Agrahayana 14, 1946 (Saka)**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 05, 2024/ Agrahayana 14, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 141. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल जी।

दिल्ली-मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे में तकनीकी खामियां

***141. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:**

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

(क) क्या भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत राजस्थान से गुजरने वाले दिल्ली-मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे के तहत बनाई गई सड़क की गुणवत्ता बहुत खराब है जिसके कारण सड़क कई जगहों पर धंस गई है और जीर्ण-शीर्ण स्थिति में है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों/प्राधिकारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त मार्ग पर होने वाली सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों की जांच की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार तकनीकी खामियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इस संबंध में अब तक क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) दिल्ली - वडोदरा - मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण मानकों और विनिर्देशों के अनुसार किया जा रहा है। एक्सप्रेसवे के दिल्ली - वडोदरा (डीवीई) खंड में, स्टोन मैस्टिक ऐस्फॉल्ट (एसएमए) के घिसने वाली परत के साथ सर्वकालिक फुटपाथ के संदर्भ में एक नई तकनीक शुरू की गई है जिसमें निर्माण के दौरान कुछ हिस्सों में कुछ कमियां हुई हैं। इसके अलावा, मानसून में भारी बारिश के कारण एक्सप्रेसवे के सोहना - दौसा खंड के कुछ स्थानों पर नुकसान हुआ है, जिसे यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है। सोहना - दौसा - लालसोट खंड के लिए स्थायी उपचारात्मक उपायों के लिए, आईआईटी, खड़गपुर के द्वारा फुटपाथ की जांच की गई है। जांच के प्रारंभिक निष्कर्षों के अनुसार एसएमए परत की गुणवत्ता

में कुछ कमियां देखी गई हैं इस बीच, संबंधित ठेकेदार द्वारा अपने स्वयं के खर्च पर, अनुबंध समझौते में निर्धारित रखरखाव और 10 वर्ष की दोष दायित्व अवधि के अनुसार सुधार कार्य किया जा रहा है, तथा इस खंड को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में बनाए रखा जा रहा है।

(ख) अंतिम जांच रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, अनुबंध समझौते के प्रावधानों के अनुसार ठेकेदारों और पर्यवेक्षण सलाहकारों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी। इसके अलावा, क्षेत्र में निगरानी के लिए जिम्मेदार एनएचएआई अधिकारियों को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किए गए हैं। जांच के परिणाम के आधार पर अंतिम कार्रवाई की जानी है।

(ग) एक्सप्रेसवे खंड पर होने वाली दुर्घटनाएं मुख्य रूप से वाहनों की तेज गति, थकान और सड़क किनारे भारी वाहनों की अनधिकृत पार्किंग के कारण होती हैं।

(घ) और (ड.) वाहनों की ओवर-स्पीडिंग को रोकने के लिए, एक्सप्रेसवे पर लगाए गए वीएसडीएस (वाहन गति जांच प्रणाली) के माध्यम से राज्य पुलिस के साथ घनिष्ठ समन्वय में ऑनलाइन चालान जारी किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा राज्य प्रशासन की मदद से अनधिकृत पार्किंग को भी हटाया जा रहा है। एनएचएआई ने निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त उपाय किए हैं:

(i) चालक की थकान को कम करने के लिए एक्सप्रेसवे पर नियमित अंतराल पर विश्राम क्षेत्र/मार्गस्थ सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं।

(ii) सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं को जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए एक्सप्रेसवे के किनारे पर्याप्त संकेत लगाए गए हैं।

(iii) एक्सप्रेसवे की निगरानी के लिए प्रत्येक किलोमीटर पर यातायात निगरानी कैमरा (टीएमसीएस) भी लगाए गए हैं।

(iv) सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं को सड़क सुरक्षा से संबंधित संदेश और अन्य जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए परिवर्तनशील संदेश चिह्न उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं।

(v) सड़क किनारे पार्किंग सहित किसी भी संभावित खतरे को दूर करने के लिए एक्सप्रेसवे की नियमित गश्त की जा रही है।

(vi) दुर्घटना पीड़ितों को तत्काल सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए प्रत्येक टोल प्लाजा पर एम्बुलेंस उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश की आधारभूत संरचना का उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण बताते हुए, जिस दिल्ली-मुम्बई एक्सप्रेसवे के पहले फेज का उद्घाटन 12 फरवरी, 2023 को किया, चंद महीनों में बारिश ने सड़क के गड्ढे और निर्माण को उजागर कर दिया। राजस्थान से गुजर रहे इस एक्सप्रेसवे पर अब तक 150 यात्रियों की मौतें दुर्घटनाओं में हो गईं और 50 मौतें केवल दौसा जिले में हुई हैं। हाल ही में कोटा जिले में इस एक्सप्रेसवे पर निर्माणाधीन टनल में हादसा हो गया। किसानों की बेशकीमती सिंचित जमीन आपने इस प्रोजेक्ट में कम दामों पर अवाप्ति की। इस एक्सप्रेसवे का मकसद सफल नजर नहीं आ रहा है।

मंत्री जी, आपने मुझे जो जवाब दिया है, उसी क्रम में मैं अपना पहला सवाल पूछ लेता हूँ। आपने जवाब में कहा है कि स्टोन मैस्टिक ऐस्फॉल्ट (एसएमए) की परत की गुणवत्ता में कुछ कमियां देखी गई हैं। उसके आगे के बिंदु में आपने बताया है कि अंतिम जांच रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ठेकेदारों और पर्यवेक्षण सलाहकारों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी। क्या आप बताएंगे कि अंतिम जांच रिपोर्ट कितने दिनों में आएगी? आप उन दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे, जो एक लाख करोड़ रुपये के प्रोजेक्ट में गम्भीर लापरवाही के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं? एनएचएआई के अधिकारियों को केवल कारण बताओ नोटिस देकर पीछा छोड़ देने से इसमें सुधार सम्भव नहीं है। यह मेरा पहला सवाल है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सम्माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश का पहला लोन्गस्ट एक्सप्रेसवे है और जो सबसे कम समय में ग्लोबली बनाया गया है। इसकी कीमत एक लाख करोड़ रुपये है। इससे

हम दिल्ली से मुम्बई 12 घंटे में जा सकेंगे और 200 किलोमीटर डिस्टेंस कम हुआ है। यह हाइवे जो बनाया गया है, it is for the first time in India that a new technology in terms of perpetual pavement with wearing course of SMA, Stone Mastic Asphalt, has been used. यह अमेरिका के एक्सप्रेसवे, हाइवे में यूज हुआ था। इसका पहला प्रयोग हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ है और इसलिए इस कॉन्ट्रैक्टर का जो गारंटी पीरियड है, डिफेक्ट लायबिलिटी पीरियड है, वह 10 साल है। This technology is used in high-density corridors across the USA and Europe. It provides a superior riding quality to cement-concrete as an alternative. सीमेंट में जो पेवमेंट होता है, वह हार्ड होता है। इसमें जो बिटुमिन है, उसके कारण बेहतर कंफर्ट्स मिलते हैं, इसलिए इस टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग किया गया था। इसका डिफेक्ट लायबिलिटी पीरियड दस साल है। आफ्टर नोटिसिंग डेफिशिएंसीज़, हमने आईआईटी, खड़कपुर और आईआईटी, गांधीनगर दोनों को अपॉइंट किया था। The initial findings of the investigation show that there are deficiencies in the SMA layer. यह जो एसएमए लेयर है, इसमें टायर जाने के बाद कुछ जगहों पर वह दब गई है। But all the below-layers are intact and up to the mark. इसके नीचे वाली जो लेयर है, वह बराबर है। यह जो एसएमए लेयर में फर्क आया है, उसमें मटेरियल में बदमाशी नहीं हुई है, पर कुछ जगहों पर वह रुकी है। वह नीचे जरा दब गई है, यह ध्यान में आया है। The thickness of individual bituminous layers was varying, but the overall thickness was the same as per the design.

इसके बाद हमने इसे सुधारने के लिए उनको ऑर्डर दिया है और उन्होंने सुधारने का काम किया है। वर्ल्ड की बेस्ट टेक्नोलॉजी का इसमें पहली बार उपयोग किया है। इसके बावजूद भी दस साल का डिफेक्ट लायबिलिटी पीरियड इसमें जान-बूझकर रखा गया था। इसमें पहली बार प्रयोग करते समय कुछ कमी होगी तो उसे दूर करेंगे। कॉन्ट्रैक्टर अपने पैसे से दस साल तक इसके सब डिफेक्ट्स को सुधारेगा। यह उसकी जिम्मेदारी है और उसका काम भी शुरू हुआ है। लगभग तीन महीने के अंदर

पूरा काम हो जाएगा। इस विषय में जहां यह लेयर में फर्क आया है, इसके लिए हमने चार कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है।

हम नोटिसेज देकर उनको टर्मिनेट करेंगे, निश्चित रूप से कड़ी कार्रवाई करेंगे। इसमें जो मिस्टेक हुए हैं और इसके लिए जो अधिकारी जिम्मेवार हैं, हम उनके ऊपर भी कार्रवाई करेंगे। मैं आपके मार्फत से, सदन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि क्वालिटी के बारे में हम किसी प्रकार का कम्प्रोमाइज़ नहीं करेंगे। जिस तरह से, हमारे डिपार्टमेंट ने सात वर्ल्ड रेकॉर्ड्स बनाए हैं, वैसे ही मैंने तय किया है कि लोगों को सस्पेंड करना, जो काम के लोग नहीं हैं, उनको ज़बरदस्ती रिटायर करना और कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स को ब्लैक लिस्टेड करने लिए ऑलरेडी बड़े स्तर पर कार्रवाई शुरू की है। हम किसी को स्पेयर नहीं करेंगे। मैं यह विश्वास इस सदन और सम्मानीय सदस्य को दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया, लेकिन एक साल के अन्दर, यह एक लाख करोड़ रुपए का प्रोजेक्ट है, आप कह रहे हैं कि 10 साल की गारंटी है। लेकिन अभी जो डेढ़ सौ मौतें हुई हैं, उनका जिम्मेदार कौन होगा?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि इस एक्सप्रेस वे के दौसा-सोहना खंड के निर्माण में डामर व अन्य मैटेरियल... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी ने पूरा जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल: सर, अर्थ कॉम्पैक्शन बहुत जरूरी था, जो सही से नहीं किया गया। टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट के मुताबिक मिट्टी की छः इंच की प्रत्येक परत पर रोलर से प्रॉपर कुटाई नहीं हुई।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप टेक्निकल इंजीनियर थोड़े ही हो? मंत्री जी ने बता दिया है। आप पूरा ही पढ़ने लग जाते हो।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल: सर, प्रत्येक परत पर रोलर से प्रॉपली कुटाई नहीं की। ऐसे में कई जगहों पर सड़क ऊँची-नीची रह गई। इस तकनीक की खामी में कब तक व्यापक सुधार कर लिया जाएगा क्योंकि पूर्व में भी मैंने आपको सड़कों की खराब गुणवत्ता के बारे में लिखित शिकायतें दी हैं, लेकिन उन पर आज तक प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाए गए। आप उसके बारे में बताएं।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहली बात यह है कि मैटेरियल में जो नीचे वाली लेयर है, जब उसकी टेस्टिंग की गई, तो वह इंटेक्ट है, वह स्टैंडर्ड में अप टू द मार्क है, उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। विशेष रूप से, जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा कि इसके लिए अमेरिका की जो एसएमए टेक्नोलॉजी यूज की गई है, उस टेक्नोलॉजी के मुताबिक मैटेरियल बराबर डाला गया है। उसमें बेईमानी नहीं हुई है। लेकिन उसकी जो लेवल थी, वह कुछ जगह पर एक है और कुछ जगह पर एक इंच ऊपर है। इसके कारण उसमें बम्प आया है। उसमें मैटेरियल उतना ही है। उस काम में जिस प्रकार की चिंता करनी चाहिए, उसमें थोड़ा नेग्लिजेंस है। इसके लिए मैंने सम्मानित सदस्य से कहा है कि इसमें हम लोग चार कांट्रैक्टर्स को ब्लैक लिस्टेड करेंगे, उनको टेंडर भरने की मनाही करेंगे। हमने ऐसी पॉलिसी बनाई है कि अगर कोई कांट्रैक्टर खराब क्वालिटी का काम करता है, तो वह छः महीने या एक साल तक कोई टेंडर नहीं भर सकेगा। इसके लिए जो अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं, कार्रवाई के तहत हम उनको नोटिस देकर सस्पेंड करेंगे।

मैं आपको एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। आदरणीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार ने और मेरे विभाग ने 50 लाख करोड़ रुपए के काम किए हैं। बेनिवाल जी, आपके यहाँ के काम भी मैं लेकर आया हूँ। किसी भी कांट्रैक्टर को अपने सैंक्शन कराने के लिए मंत्रालय नहीं आना पड़ा है। हम ट्रांसपैरेंट है, टाइम बाउंड हैं, रिजल्ट ओरिएंटेड हैं। मैं इसका उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं पब्लिक सभा में कह चुका हूँ कि अगर कांट्रैक्ट ठीक से काम नहीं करेगा, तो उसको बुलडोजर के नीचे डलवा देंगे, यह याद रखना। यहाँ तक लोगों को धमकाया है। आप इस साल देखें, कैसे कांट्रैक्टर्स ब्लैक लिस्टेड होते हैं। इनको बिल्कुल ठोक-पीटकर मैं सीधा कर दूँगा। हम किसी के साथ कम्प्रोमाइज नहीं करेंगे।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल: माननीय मंत्री जी, एक साल में 150 लोग मरे हैं।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : मैं इसमें थोड़ा सुधार कर देता हूँ, 150 लोग नहीं... (व्यवधान)

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल: केवल एक जगह डेढ़ सौ लोग मरे हैं।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सड़क में इसके कारण एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं, ऐसी बात ज्ञात नहीं हुई है। हमारे देश में डेढ़ लाख लोग मरते थे और 5 लाख एक्सीडेंट्स होते थे।

सम्माननीय सदस्य डेढ़ सौ लोगों की बात कर रहे हैं, मैं इसलिए दुखी हूँ। इससे 1 लाख 68 हजार लोग मरे हैं। ये किसी दंगे में नहीं मरे हैं, किसी लड़ाई में नहीं मरे हैं। मैं सदन से सभी सदस्यों को आह्वान करना चाहता हूँ कि हर मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट की अध्यक्षता में हमने रोड सेफ्टी कमेटी अपॉइंट की है और 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए ब्लैक स्पॉट्स के लिए डाले हैं। मेरा खुद का एक्सीडेंट हुआ है और चार बार मेरे पैर टूटे हैं। इसलिए मैं आह्वान करता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या है। इसके अलग-अलग कारण हैं। उनकी चर्चा जब कहीं होगी तब होगी, लेकिन मैं आपके मार्फत, सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों से आह्वान करता हूँ कि जो मरने वाले लोग हैं, उनमें 18 वर्ष से 34 वर्ष की वय- वर्ग के लड़के-लड़कियाँ हैं।

उनको बचाने के लिए आपकी अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी है, आपके जिले में जो ब्लैक स्पॉट्स हैं, उनके रेक्टिफिकेशन में आप सहयोग कीजिए। इस रोड पर भी कोई एक्सीडेंट अगर इसके कारण होता है, जो कि अभी तक ज्ञात नहीं है, तब भी हम इसकी चिंता करेंगे। हायर-स्पीड के कारण कहीं न कहीं प्रॉब्लम्स आई हैं, उनके ऊपर भी हम चिंता करेंगे।

श्री अमरा राम: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपने अपना प्रश्न पूछ लिया है। सेकेंड नंबर में सप्लिमेंट्री नहीं पूछी जाती है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमरा राम: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न पूछा ही नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल जी को उत्तर दिया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि एक्सप्रेस हाईवे में पर-किलोमीटर क्या लागत आई है? दूसरा, चार महीने पहले यह हाईवे टूट गया और अभी आप कह रहे हैं कि अनुबंध के समझौते के अनुसार, प्रावधानों के अनुसार हम उन पर कार्रवाई करेंगे। चार महीने में कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। कार्रवाई में कितना समय लगेगा? आप केवल ब्लैक लिस्ट करेंगे, उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। पूरे देश में सबसे हाइएस्ट टोल इस हाईवे पर जनता से लिया जा रहा है। इससे

ज्यादा टोल देश में कहीं और नहीं लिया जा रहा है। लोगों को छः महीने से परेशानी हो रही है। आप केवल उनको ब्लैक लिस्ट करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय अमरा राम जी, आप व्यवस्था के अनुसार चलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब देने के पहले ही नोटिसेज़ इश्यू हो गए हैं। नियम यह कहता है कि कार्रवाई करने से पहले नोटिस देनी पड़ती है। मैंने ऑलरेडी विभाग को इंस्ट्रक्शन दे दी है। चार कॉन्ट्रैक्ट्स पर नोटिस के बाद तुरंत कार्रवाई होगी। अधिकारियों को सस्पेंड करने के भी आदेश दिए हैं। दूसरी बात, जो ये कह रहे हैं, यह टोटल 1,368 किलोमीटर्स की रोड है, जो कि दिल्ली से मुंबई तक है। इसमें कुछ जगहों पर जो पुरानी रोड थी, उससे डिस्टेंस 220 किलोमीटर कम हुआ है। मुंबई से दिल्ली जाने के लिए कम से कम 32-36 घंटे लगते थे, अब आप 12 घंटे में जाएंगे, तो डीजल और पेट्रोल बचेगा। ... (व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात यह है कि इससे लॉजिस्टिक कॉस्ट कम होगी। एक ट्रक को मुंबई जाने के लिए तीन दिन लगते थे। अब वह काम 18-20 घंटे में होगा, तो ट्रक ज्यादा फेरी मारेगा, इससे कॉस्ट बचेगी। ... (व्यवधान) पब्लिक प्राइवेट इनवेस्टमेंट में मार्केट से पैसा ला करके रोड बनाई गई है, यह उसका टोल है। इसके ऊपर भी हम लोग गंभीरता से सोच रहे हैं। इस पर अध्ययन चल रहा है। अगले सेशन से पहले आपके लिए कोई टोल नाका नहीं रहेगा, कहीं रुकना नहीं पड़ेगा। ऐसा नया सिस्टम, वर्ल्ड की बैस्ट टेक्नोलॉजी पर हम काम कर रहे हैं, वह लागू होगी। कम से कम, आप जितना प्रवास करेंगे, उतना ही टोल लगेगा, पूरा टोल नहीं लगेगा।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Thank you very much Sir for giving me an opportunity.

With great pain and sorrow, I would like to ask a question through you Sir.

Two days ago, in one major accident, five medical students died in my Constituency. Three students were severely injured, and they are in a critical

condition now. We have passed the Road Security Act. As per the Good Samaritan Law, there should be a provision of immediate care and attention.

As per the Law Commission of India, 50 per cent of these victims died of preventable injuries and could have been saved if they had received care on time. We have also discussed about the issues in design of the National Highways several times, which is also one of the reasons for these accidents.

My question to the hon. Minister is this. We have passed the Bill and we passed the rules, but those rules and the law are not implemented properly in this country. Is the Government going to take serious note on this aspect? This is one of the serious issues as five medical students had died. They were studying in first year in that college. They all died in that accident. Are you going to take serious action on this issue?

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Hon. Speaker Sir, the hon. Member is making a reference to the Ernakulam bypass for two cities in Kerala. There are 90,000 traffic PCUs and the road is in BOT agreement.

Actually, yesterday there was a Question in Rajya Sabha. We have already sanctioned the Ernakulam Bypass. Secondly, regarding the existing road also, the BOT contractor has gone to the court and the matter is *sub-judice*. We will find a way out. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: I am talking about the Alleppey accident. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Actually, the accident that took the life of these five students happened on this road. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: It is a National Highway. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Yes, I accept it that it is a National Highway. The problem is that there are some black spots. The Government has already decided to spend Rs. 40,000 crore on black spots.

Black spots are there because of the mistakes in the Detailed Project Report, and we are very much committed to that.

There are four reasons behind road accidents – road engineering, automobile engineering, enforcement of law and education of people. The biggest problem in the society is that the people neither respect the law nor have fear of the law. छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं, जैसे रेड सिग्नल पर लोग रुकते नहीं हैं। कल रात मेरे सामने एक गाड़ी रेड सिग्नल क्रास करके निकल गई। ऐसी ही कई और भी बातें हैं जैसे हेलमेट न पहनने के कारण 30 हजार लोगों की मौत होती है। मैं आपसे यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो रूल्स ऑफ दि रोड है, जिनका पालन हमारे देश के लोगों को करना चाहिए, उसमें काफी कमी होने के कारण दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। सरकार इसके लिए बहुत कमिटेड है। मैं स्वयं भुक्तभोगी हूँ। मेरे स्वयं का एक्सीडेंट हुआ और मेरा पैर चार जगह से टूटा हुआ है, जब मैं महाराष्ट्र में लीडर ऑफ दि आपोजिशन था। मैं इस विषय में लगातार संवेदनशील हूँ। मुझे यह स्वीकारने में संकोच नहीं हो रहा बल्कि दुख हो रहा है कि हमारी कोशिश के बावजूद भी पहले जो संख्या डेढ़ लाख मौतों की थी, वह इस साल 1 लाख 68 हजार मौतें हुईं, without cooperation from the people, media and society.

महोदय, यह समाज की बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। आप भी इस विषय में अलग से चर्चा रखिए। हम इस समस्या का समाधान निकालने की जरूर कोशिश करेंगे। We are committed to that. Whatever good suggestions are coming from your side, we are ready to accept them. हमने फाइन के रेट्स बढ़ा दिए। रोड सेफ्टी बिल में जो था, वह हमने सब किया। फिर भी लोग रूल्स का पालन नहीं करेंगे तो यह भी हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि रूल्स को फालो कराएं... (व्यवधान)

We will try to do that. यह कंक्रेट लिस्ट में है। यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट भी है और सेंट्रल सब्जेक्ट भी है। मैं दोनों में से किसी को ब्लेम नहीं कर रहा हूँ और मैं अपने को जिम्मेदार ठहरा रहा हूँ। We will do it.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी, माननीय सदस्य जो बैठे-बैठे पूछ रहे हैं, आप उसका जवाब मत दीजिए। जब इन्हें बोलने का अवसर दिया गया है, तो ये बैठे-बैठे क्यों टिप्पणी कर रहे हैं?

आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। जब मैंने आपको बोलने के लिए एलाऊ कर दिया है, तो बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी नहीं करनी चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल : यह बहुत सीरियस मैटर है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : लेकिन बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी करना भी संसदीय तरीका नहीं है।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: I am sorry, Sir.

ELECTRIFICATION UNDER DDUGJY

*142. **SHRI G SELVAM:**

SHRI C N ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) the objectives and salient features of the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and its contribution to rural electrification;
- (b) the details of the number of villages and households electrified under the scheme and the current status of electrification coverage, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) households provided electricity connections under DDUGJY;

- (d) the details of any special provisions for providing free or subsidized electricity connections to BPL households;
- (e) the target year for achieving 100% rural electrification under DDUGJY;
- (f) the measures taken/being taken to ensure the reliability and quality of rural electricity supply under the scheme;
- (g) the challenges faced in implementing the scheme in remote and difficult terrain along with the steps taken/being taken to address them; and
- (h) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of DDUGJY on rural development and economic activities and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (ड) : भारत सरकार (जीओआई) ने वर्ष 2014 में दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई) शुरू की। स्कीम की मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार थीं:

- i. कृषि और गैर-कृषि फीडरों को अलग करना, जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि और गैर-कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को आपूर्ति की न्यायोचित रोस्ट्रिंग हो सके;
- ii. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उप-पारेषण एवं वितरण (एसटीएंडडी) अवसंरचना सुदृढीकरण और संवर्धन, जिसमें वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर/फीडर/उपभोक्ता तक मीटर लगाना शामिल है;
- iii. पूर्ववर्ती ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के शेष कार्यों सहित ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण को डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत शामिल कर लिया गया।

राज्यों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, देश के सभी गैर-विद्युतीकृत संगणना गांवों में दिनांक 28 अप्रैल, 2018 तक विद्युत पहुंचा दी गई। डीडीयूजीजेवाई के दौरान कुल 18,374 गांवों में विद्युत पहुंचाई गई। राज्यवार विवरण **अनुबंध-1** पर है।

डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत गरीबी रेखा से नीचे (बीपीएल) वाले परिवारों को मुफ्त बिजली कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराए जाने थे। डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से सितंबर 2017 तक विद्युतीकृत बीपीएल घरों का विवरण **अनुबंध-II** पर है।

भारत सरकार ने देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी इच्छुक गैर-विद्युतीकृत घरों और शहरी क्षेत्रों में सभी इच्छुक गरीब परिवारों को बिजली कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से अक्टूबर, 2017 में प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) की शुरुआत की थी। सौभाग्य के शुभारंभ के बाद से विद्युतीकृत घरों का विवरण, जिसमें डीडीयूजीजेवाई (दिनांक 31.03.2022 तक) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत अतिरिक्त घर भी शामिल हैं, **अनुबंध-III** पर है।

जुलाई 2021 में भारत सरकार द्वारा संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र योजना (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य वितरण यूटीलिटियों यानी डिस्कॉम/विद्युत विभागों को वितरण क्षेत्र की प्रचालनात्मक क्षमता और वित्तीय स्थिरता में सुधार करने में सहायता करना था, ताकि गुणवत्तापूर्ण और विश्वसनीय बिजली आपूर्ति प्रदान की जा सके। प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम-जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए-जेजीयूए) सहित आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत घरेलू विद्युतीकरण कार्यों का विवरण **अनुबंध-IV** पर है।

(च) : गुणवत्तापूर्ण और विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत 1.17 लाख करोड़ रुपये की लागत के वितरण अवसंरचना कार्य शुरू किए गए, जिनमें सब-स्टेशनों का विस्तार, नए सब-स्टेशनों का निर्माण, फीडर पृथक्करण, 33 केवी/11 केवी/एलटी लाइनें बिछाना, नए वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर आदि शामिल हैं। स्कीम के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत सभी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं और स्कीम दिनांक 31.03.2022 तक बंद हो गई है।

(छ) : परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन में दूरदराज के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों और जंगलों जैसी जटिल स्थलाकृति, चरम मौसम परिस्थिति और कुशल जनशक्ति की उपलब्धता जैसी चुनौतियां शामिल हैं। चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में पोर्टेबल सबस्टेशन और प्री-फैब्रिकेटेड संरचनाओं जैसे इंजीनियरिंग समाधान शामिल हैं। भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली (जीआईएस) मैपिंग, ड्रोन और रिमोट सुपरविजन टूल जैसी

तकनीकों ने परियोजना कार्यान्वयन में वृद्धि की। विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए, जिससे श्रमिकों और ठेकेदारों को पहाड़ी और जंगली क्षेत्रों में प्रभावी ढंग से और सुरक्षित रूप से कार्य करने के लिए तैयार किया गया।

(ज) : मंत्रालय ने मेसर्स अन्स्ट एंड यंग एलएलपी के माध्यम से वर्ष 2022 में डीडीयूजीजेवाई का तृतीय पक्ष प्रभाव मूल्यांकन कराया, जिसमें इस स्कीम के व्यवसाय विकास, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, सामुदायिक सुरक्षा और बैंकिंग पर पड़ने वाले व्यापक सकारात्मक प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डाला गया।

अनुबंध-1

डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2015-16 से दिनांक 28.04.2018 तक आबादी वाले जनगणना गांवों का राज्यवार विद्युतीकरण

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	विद्युतीकृत गांवों की संख्या
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,483
2	असम	2,732
3	बिहार	2,906
4	छत्तीसगढ़	1,078
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	28
6	जम्मू और कश्मीर	129
7	झारखंड	2,583
8	कर्नाटक	39
9	मध्य प्रदेश	422
10	महाराष्ट्र	80
11	मणिपुर	366

12	मेघालय	1,051
13	मिजोरम	54
14	नागालैंड	78
15	ओडिशा	3,281
16	राजस्थान	427
17	त्रिपुरा	26
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,498
19	उत्तराखंड	91
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	22
	कुल	18,374

अनुबंध-II

डीडीयूजीजेवाई के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2015 से सितंबर 2017 तक कुल गरीबी रेखा से नीचे (बीपीएल) परिवारों को विद्युतीकृत करने की राज्यवार उपलब्धि

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	कुल बीपीएल विद्युतीकृत परिवार
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	6,64,851
2	असम	1,01,537
3	बिहार	19,76,832
4	छत्तीसगढ़	63,756
5	गुजरात	813
6	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1,133

7	झारखंड	12,391
8	कर्नाटक	98,821
9	केरल	24,993
10	मध्य प्रदेश	5,61,262
11	महाराष्ट्र	59
12	मेघालय	95
13	मिजोरम	447
14	नागालैंड	507
15	ओडिशा	1,03,857
16	राजस्थान	1,49,854
17	सिक्किम	1,850
18	तमिलनाडु	1,976
19	तेलंगाना	849
20	त्रिपुरा	41,759
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	10,82,986
22	उत्तराखंड	46
23	पश्चिम बंगाल	34,450
	कुल	49,25,124

अनुबंध-III

सौभाग्य योजना के शुभारंभ के बाद से विद्युतीकृत घरों की संख्या, जिसमें डीडीयूजीजेवाई के तहत अतिरिक्त घरों की उपलब्धि भी शामिल है

क्रम. सं.	राज्यों का नाम	विद्युतीकृत घरों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश*	1,81,930
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	47,089
3	असम	23,26,656
4	बिहार	32,59,041
5	छत्तीसगढ़	7,92,368
6	गुजरात*	41,317
7	हरियाणा	54,681
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,891
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3,77,045
10	झारखंड	17,30,708
11	कर्नाटक	3,83,798
12	लद्दाख	10,456
13	मध्य प्रदेश	19,84,264
14	महाराष्ट्र	15,17,922
15	मणिपुर	1,08,115
16	मेघालय	2,00,240
17	मिजोरम	27,970
18	नागालैंड	1,39,516
19	ओडिशा	24,52,444
20	पुडुचेरी*	912

21	पंजाब	3,477
22	राजस्थान	21,27,728
23	सिक्किम	14,900
24	तमिलनाडु*	2,170
25	तेलंगाना	5,15,084
26	त्रिपुरा	1,39,090
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	91,80,571
28	उत्तराखंड	2,48,751
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	7,32,290
कुल		2,86,13,424

*सौभाग्य स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्त पोषित नहीं

अनुबंध- IV

आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्तुत घरेलू विद्युतीकरण

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	स्वीकृत परिव्यय (करोड़ रुपए)	स्वीकृत जीबीएस (करोड़ रु. में)	कुल स्वीकृत परिवार	22.11.20 24 तक विद्युतीकृत घर
क.	अतिरिक्त परिवार				
1	राजस्थान	459.18	275.51	1,90,959	64,368
2	मेघालय	435.70	392.13	50,501	0
3	मिजोरम	79.90	71.91	15,167	0
4	नागालैंड	69.55	62.59	10,004	0
5	उत्तर प्रदेश	931.04	558.62	2,51,487	0

6	आंध्र प्रदेश	49.24	29.54	15,475	12,740
7	झारखंड	7.47	4.48	872	0
8	जम्मू और कश्मीर	77.10	69.39	10,730	0
9	बिहार	238.86	143.31	35,467	0
10	असम	785.55	706.99	1,27,111	0
11	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	47.11	42.40	6,506	0
12	मणिपुर	214.44	193.00	36,972	0
13	छत्तीसगढ़	316.51	189.90	63,161	0
	कुल (क)	3,711.65	2,739.79	8,14,412	77,108
ख.	जीवंत गांव कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत				
1	हिमाचल प्रदेश*	6.08	5.47	-	-
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20.18	18.16	1,683	0
3	उत्तराखंड	13.08	11.77	1,154	0
	कुल (ख)	39.34	35.41	2,837	0
ग.	प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम-जनमन) के अंतर्गत				
ग1	आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत				
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	88.71	53.23	25,054	24,057
2	बिहार	0.28	0.17	51	0
3	छत्तीसगढ़	38.17	22.90	7,077	4,323
4	झारखंड	74.13	44.47	12,442	62
5	मध्य प्रदेश	143.39	86.02	29,290	9,445
6	महाराष्ट्र	26.61	15.96	8,556	9,216
7	राजस्थान	40.34	24.20	17,633	15,667
8	कर्नाटक	3.77	2.26	1,615	921
9	केरल	0.86	0.52	345	309

10	तमिलनाडु	29.89	17.94	10,673	4,851
11	तेलंगाना	6.79	4.07	3,884	3,884
12	त्रिपुरा	61.52	55.37	11,664	5,329
13	उत्तराखंड	0.60	0.54	669	669
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	1.10	0.66	316	195
	उप योग (ग1)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269	78,928
ग2	राज्य योजना के अंतर्गत				
1	गुजरात	0	0	0	6,626
2	ओडिशा	0	0	0	1,326
3	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	3,372
	उप योग (ग2)	0	0	0	11,324
	कुल (ग=ग1+ग2)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269	90,252
घ.	धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए-जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत				
1	छत्तीसगढ़	11.98	7.19	2,550	0
2	महाराष्ट्र	2.07	1.24	480	0
	कुल (घ)	14.05	8.43	3,030	0
	कुल योग (क+ख+ग+घ)	4,281.19	3,111.93	9,49,548	1,67,360

* वितरण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कार्य संस्वीकृत

SHRI G. SELVAM: Sir, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. How many kilometres of transmission lines have been laid under the Yojana as on date? Are there any plans or proposals to modernise or upgrade the rural power infrastructure to ensure stability?

श्री मनोहर लाल : अध्यक्ष जी, वैसे तो यह सवाल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के संबंध में है। ट्रांसमिशन के संबंध में आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत जो विचार किया है, उसके संबंध में इन्होंने पूछा है। यदि ट्रांसमिशन के संबंध में अलग से प्रश्न आएगा तो उस पर जरूर विचार किया जाएगा। आज आरडीएसएस के माध्यम से जो कुछ योजनाएं तय की जाती हैं, उसके अंदर ऑपरेशनल एफिशिएंसी और फाइनेंशियल सस्टेनेबिलिटी ऑफ डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सेक्टर्स के ऊपर ही सारा काम किया जा रहा है इसलिए यदि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के संबंध में कोई बात आती है तो उसका जवाब दिया जाएगा।

SHRI G. SELVAM: The hon. Minister has given the data of achievement with respect to the Below Poverty Line households up to September, 2017. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to give the current status of the total number of BPL households electrified under the Yojana.

श्री मनोहर लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बीपीएल के 49,25,000 हाउसहोल्ड्स को इस योजना के अंतर्गत लाभ पहुंचाया गया है।

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI : The hon. Minister has given the number of connections provided to the Below Poverty Line households up to September 2017. Will the hon. Minister give the current status about the total number of BPL households electrified under the DDUGJ Yojana?

श्री मनोहर लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक इलेक्ट्रिफाइड हाउसहोल्ड्स की संख्या 2,86,13,000 है। अभी तक डीडीयूजीजेवाई और सौभाग्य स्कीम योजना का लाभ पहुंचा दिया गया है।

श्री राजेश रंजन : महोदय, सरकार ने बीपीएल के लिए फ्री बिजली कनेक्शन लगाने और उस पर किसी भी तरह का आर्थिक बोझ न पड़ने की बात कही थी, यह उत्तर में लिखा है। पर, देश में एस.सी., एस.टी., ईबीसी, ओबीसी या किसी भी जाति, धर्म या वर्ग के जो गरीब लोग हैं, ऐसे बीपीएल परिवारों को अभी तक फ्री कनेक्शन देने की कोई घोषणा आपने नहीं की है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो गरीब लोग गांवों से आकर शहरों में काम करने लगे हैं, जिनमें मजदूर वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनके पास सरकार के द्वारा किसी भी तरह की सुविधा नहीं है। उनके घरों को विद्युतीकृत करने में काफी दिक्कत हो रही है।

महोदय, बिहार में स्मार्ट मीटर लगाकर लोगों पर एक बड़ा बोझ डाला जा रहा है, तो क्या इन स्मार्ट मीटर्स पर कोई अंकुश लगेगा? ये स्मार्ट मीटर्स बहुत ही खतरनाक हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि इन स्मार्ट मीटर्स को बंद किया जाए। यह किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए है। बीपीएल परिवार को हर कीमत पर फ्री बिजली कनेक्शन देने का काम किया जाए... (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोहर लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश भर में सभी गांव के सभी हाउसहोल्ड्स को बिजली मिले, इस नाते अलग-अलग समय पर अलग-अलग योजनाएं चलायी गयीं। वर्ष 2014 से पहले रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन अथवा राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना चलायी गयी। उसके बाद उन दोनों योजनाओं को दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण ज्योति योजना और सौभाग्य योजना में सम्मिलित कर दिया गया। मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें सभी गांवों के अंदर बिजली पहुंच गयी है। कहीं एक-दो राज्यों की शिकायत है कि उनके यहां दूरदराज के कुछ जो मजरे-टोले हैं, वहां तक अभी बिजली नहीं पहुंची है। उसमें भी पी.एम. सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अन्तर्गत हम बिजली पहुंचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, इसके अन्दर अब अन्त में आरडीएसएस योजना है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत हर गरीब परिवार को कनेक्शन देने के लिए कुछ कंडीशंस डाली गयी हैं कि जो परिवार इस कंडीशन पर गरीब परिवार होगा, उन्हें बिजली मुफ्त मिलेगी। उसके अन्तर्गत जो-जो परिवार एलिजिबल हैं, उन सब परिवारों को और सभी को कनेक्शंस दिए जा रहे हैं। यह योजना वर्ष 2021 में शुरू की गयी थी। पर, यह योजना कुछ देरी से शुरू हुई और इसको वर्ष 2022 से शुरू किया गया। कुछ प्रांतों में इसके अच्छे परिणाम निकले हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आने वाले एक वर्ष के अन्दर शेष प्रांतों में इन सब गरीब परिवारों को मुफ्त बिजली देने का काम कर दिया जाएगा... (व्यवधान)

भूमिहीन लोगों को मालिकाना अधिकार

*143. श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1975-76 में पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यकाल के दौरान दिल्ली राज्य में "20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम" के तहत भूमिहीन लोगों को कृषि भूमि और 120 गज के भूखंड आवंटित किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा आवंटित कृषि भूमि और भूखंडों की संख्या कितनी है और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और भूमिहीन लोगों को मालिकाना हक न देने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के तहत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (डीडीए) ने पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली के भूमिहीन लोगों और गांवों के लिए कोई स्वामित्व अधिकार अधिसूचित किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने दिल्ली के गांवों का मालिकाना हक और कब्जा ले लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

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

विवरण

(क): जी, हां।

(ख): वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान "20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम" के अंतर्गत दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा आवंटित कृषि भूमि और 120 गज के भूखंडों के लाभार्थी आवंटियों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

दिल्ली सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि मालिकाना हक उन आवंटियों को दिया गया है, जिन्होंने आवेदन के आधार पर पट्टे की सभी शर्तें पूरी की हैं।

(ग) और (घ): डीडीए ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली नगरपालिका अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 507 के तहत अधिसूचना के माध्यम से गांवों के शहरीकरण के पश्चात् ग्राम सभा भंग हो गई है। दिल्ली भूमि

सुधार अधिनियम, 1954 की धारा 150 (3) के आधार पर, ग्राम सभा में शामिल सभी संपत्तियों का मालिकाना अधिकार केंद्र सरकार के पास है। केंद्र सरकार के पास उक्त ग्राम सभा की भूमि दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 22 (1) के तहत डीडीए को सौंप दी गई है।

अब तक, 252 गांवों की लगभग 16,000 एकड़ ग्राम सभा भूमि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा डीडीए को सौंप दी गई है।

डीडीए ने बताया है कि पिछले 10 वर्षों में डीडीए द्वारा भूमिहीन लोगों और विशेष रूप से दिल्ली के गांवों के लिए कोई मालिकाना अधिकार अधिसूचित नहीं किया गया है।

अनुबंध

वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान “20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम” के अंतर्गत दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा आवंटित कृषि भूमि और 120 गज के भूखंडों का ब्यौरा:

जिला	कृषि भूमि के लाभार्थी आवंटियों की संख्या	120 गज भूखंड के लाभार्थी आवंटियों की संख्या
उत्तर	389	144
उत्तर-पश्चिमी	99	शून्य
पूर्व	शून्य	शून्य
दक्षिण	शून्य	शून्य
दक्षिण-पूर्वी	शून्य	शून्य
दक्षिण-पश्चिमी	2706	1076
नई दिल्ली	10	शून्य
पश्चिम	शून्य	शून्य
मध्य	शून्य	69

उत्तर-पूर्वी	शून्य	शून्य
शाहदरा	शून्य	शून्य
कुल	3204	1289

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आपके माध्यम से मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1975-76 में पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यकाल के दौरान दिल्ली राज्य में '20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम' के तहत भूमिहीन लोगों को कृषि भूमि और 120 गज के भूखंड आवंटित किए हैं?

यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा आवंटित कृषि भूमि और भूखंडों की संख्या कितनी है और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है? भूमिहीन लोगों को मालिकाना हक न देने के क्या कारण हैं?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह प्रश्न तो आपने पूछ ही लिया है। आप यह प्रश्न जो पढ़ रहे हैं, वह मत पढ़िए।

अब आप सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछिए। आप क्या जानना चाहते हैं?

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जो उत्तर मुझे मिला है, उसमें माननीय मंत्री जी के द्वारा यह बताया है कि वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा आवंटित कृषि भूमि और 120 गज के भूखंडों का जो ब्यौरा दिल्ली सरकार ने दिया है, यह जानकारी उन्होंने गलत दी है, इस सदन को गुमराह किया गया है। जबकि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में उस समय ग्राम सभा होती थीं। पहले अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को और उसके बाद सभी समाज के लोगों को ग्राम सभा ने प्लॉट दिए हैं। 120 गज के प्लॉटों का मालिकाना हक आज तक उनको नहीं दिया गया है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि उनको मालिकाना अधिकार दिया जाए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोहर लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा सदस्य महोदय ने पूछा है, इसमें यह ठीक है कि वर्ष 1974-75 के अंदर कुछ प्लॉट्स उनको एलॉट किए गए थे, जिनकी संख्या उस समय बहुत ही नॉमिनल थी, लेकिन बाद में उनको स्वामित्व के अधिकार नहीं दिए गए, क्योंकि उस समय गवर्नर साहब ने एक पत्र लिखा कि एज-पर रूल्स उनको स्वामित्व का अधिकार नहीं दिया जा सकता। इसलिए उसके बाद

उनको स्वामित्व के अधिकार देने के लिए अलग से योजना बनाई गई। यानि वर्ष 1974-75 में न दे कर, वर्ष 1989 में 2,045 लोगों को ओनरशिप के राइट्स दिए गए हैं, जबकि एलॉटमेंट 18,690 लोगों को हुई थी।

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से वह सूची चाहता हूँ जो एलजी साहब ने कौन सा ऐसा पत्र निकाला और कितने लोगों को मालिकाना अधिकार दिया गया? मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार एक भी व्यक्ति को 120 गज के प्लाट का मालिकाना अधिकार नहीं दिया गया। उसी के साथ-साथ अनुसूचित जाति के भूमिहीन लोगों को एक एकड़ जमीन कृषि के काम करने के लिए दी थी। वह भी आज तक, सन् 1975 के बाद, मालिकाना हक के लिए जगह-जगह जूझ रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा आग्रह है कि यह जो जानकारी मैं आपको दे रहा हूँ, इन लोगों को मालिकाना अधिकार मिलना चाहिए, जो सरकार ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत दिया है।

श्री मनोहर लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो जानकारी दी गई है, उसके अनुसार 2,045 लोगों को ओनरशिप के राइट्स मिल चुके हैं। इसकी सूची सदस्य महोदय को उपलब्ध करवा दी जाएगी।

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत बड़ी संख्या में भूमिहीनों को खेतीबाड़ी के लिए एक एकड़ जमीन उपलब्ध कराई गई। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को खेती-बाड़ी के लिए जमीन उपलब्ध कराई गई, उनमें से कितने भूमिहीनों को मालिकाना अधिकार दिया गया है या भूमिधर बनाया गया है? इसी के साथ-साथ 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत जिन लोगों को आवासीय प्लॉट्स दिए थे, उन लोगों ने अपने घर भी उन प्लाट्स के ऊपर बना लिए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनको कब तक मालिकाना अधिकार दे दिया जाएगा, जिससे कि वे अपना जीवन सम्मान के साथ जी सकें? यह मामला बहुत लंबे समय से चला आ रहा है। दिल्ली सरकार इसमें सहयोग नहीं कर रही है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि इस मामले को सुलझाने की कृपा करें, जिससे कि जिन लोगों को खेती-बाड़ी के लिए जमीन मिली है या जिन लोगों को रेसिडेंशियल प्लाट्स मिले हैं, उनको मालिकाना अधिकार मिल सके।

श्री मनोहर लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्योंकि हमको मालूम है कि दिल्ली के जितने गांव हैं, उनमें से 252 गांव, और जब-जब इसका नोटिफिकेशन हुआ तो उनको ग्रामों की संज्ञा से समाप्त कर उनको म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के अंदर शामिल कर लिया गया। और सैक्शन 507 यह बताता है कि जैसे ही गांव म्यूनिसिपैलिटी में आ जाता है, तब वह सारी जमीन डीडीए के पास चली जाती है। तो ऐसी जमीनें जो डीडीए के पास आई हैं, ऐसे लोगों को और उनको एक एकड़ जमीन का जो अधिकार दिया गया है, वह संख्या इस प्रकार है कि कुल मिलाकर 4,964 ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनको ये प्लॉट्स दिए गए हैं।

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AIRPORTS

144. **SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB**

SHRI P P CHAUDHARY

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop fifty additional airports over the next five years, if so, the detailed plan and timeline drawn for completion of each airport;

(b) the manner in which the said initiative aims to enhance the airport ecosystem across the country;

(c) the manner in which the expansion of the airport network would contribute to job creation and boost commercial activities in the aviation sector;

(d) whether the Government has identified any locations for the additional airports and carried out feasibility surveys and if so, the details thereof across the country, State-wise particularly in Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(e) the estimated investment required for the proposed airports, State/UT-wise, particularly in Rajasthan;

(f) whether the Government proposes to develop airport at Palghar district in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the Government has taken initiative for operationalisation of Pali airport in Rajasthan, Latur airport in Maharashtra, singrauli in Madhya Pradesh and Bokaro in Jharkhand, recently and if so, the details for each of the airports thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (g): A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (f): Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21-10-2016 to stimulate regional air connectivity from unserved and underserved airports in the country, making air travel affordable to the masses. With the budgetary support of Rs. 1000 crore, Government of India (GoI) has approved the proposal of Revival/Development of 50 more unserved and underserved Airports/Helipads/Water Aerodromes and Advance Landing Grounds (ALGs) during the period of 03 years i.e. from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2026. 36 aerodromes have been identified for development so far. As on date, 613 routes connecting 87 unserved and underserved airports (including 13 heliports and 2 water aerodromes) have been operationalised under the Scheme. More than 146 lakh domestic passengers have travelled through

2.87 Lakh RCS flights.; Gol has also accorded 'In-Principle" approval for setting up of 21 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai , Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Kalaburagi, Vijayapura, Hassan and Shivamogga in Karnataka, Dabra (Gwalior) in Madhya Pradesh, Kushinagar and Noida (Jewar) in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera and Rajkot (Hirasar) in Gujarat, Karaikal in Puducherry, Dagadathi , Bhogapuram and Oravakal (Kurnool) in Andhra Pradesh, Durgapur in West Bengal, Pakyong in Sikkim, Kannur in Kerala and Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, as per Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008.; Out of these, 12 Greenfield airports viz. Durgapur, Shirdi, Kannur, Pakyong, Kalaburagi, Orvakal (Kurnool), Sindhudurg, Kushinagar, Itanagar, Mopa, Shivamogga and Rajkot (Hirasar) have been operationalised.; Besides, Gol has also granted 'Site Clearance' for construction of 9 Greenfield airports namely Alwar in Rajasthan, Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, Mandi in Himachal Pradesh, Kottayam in Kerala, Puri in Odisha, Doloo in Assam, Parandur in Tamil Nadu, Kota in Rajashtan and Raichur in Karnataka. As per Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008, Gol has not received any proposal for 'Site Clearance' from Government of Maharashtra or any Airport developer for construction of a Greenfield Airport at Palghar in Maharashtra.; The responsibility of implementation of airport projects including financing rests with the concerned airport developer including Airports Authority of India (AAI) and the respective State Government (in case the State Government is the project proponent).; Airports have emerged as a nucleus of economic activities and have multiplier effect on the economy of the State. The linkage between the Civil Aviation Sector

and Economic Growth is well recognised. Development of airports leads to increase in passenger movements, tourism development, employment generation and augmentation in circle rates of land valuation leading to enhanced collection of various taxes/stamp duties etc., in the respective State and in the overall development of the Country. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) study shows that the air connectivity has an economic multiplier of 3.25 and employment multiplier of 6.1.

(g): Sojat Airstrip in Pali District, Singrauli Airstrip and Latur Airstrip are available in the list of unserved airstrips in the UDAN document. However, no airline operator has submitted any proposal to operate RCS flight from these airstrips till five rounds of bidding under UDAN. Bokaro airport, Jharkhand belonging to Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has been identified for development and operation of RCS flights during 2nd round of bidding under UDAN. The development works at Bokaro airport had been completed. On readiness of the airport, the Selected Operator may start operation of RCS flights connecting Patna and Kolkata.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, during the Second World War, a number of airfields were constructed with the support of the American Government. One such airfield was subsequently developed as an Aviation Research Centre at Charbatia, adjacent to Cuttack, which has more than 2,400 acres of land under its control. That airfield is now becoming defunct.

My question to the hon. Minister is whether the Civil Aviation Ministry will take adequate steps to take control of this airfield from Defence, and utilise it for civilian purpose.

SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU: Hon. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member has mentioned, the Charbatia Air Base is currently with the Aviation Research Centre. From the Civil Aviation Department, under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, we want to expand the airport network as much as possible. जितना ज्यादा बन जाए, उतना हमारे लिए अच्छा है। But when it comes to these airports being operated or owned by certain different institutions, once the institution agrees to let it operate for civilian operations, only then we come into the picture. So, I understand the request coming in from the hon. Member but I would say that if the State also comes in and if the State and obviously, the Aviation Research Centre -- अभी जिसके पास एयरपोर्ट है -- agree to run for civilian operations, then the Ministry of Civil Aviation will go ahead with the proposal.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Sir, I just want a clarification here. With the development of technology, now the Aviation Research Centre is being operated in and around Delhi. So, that airfield is becoming defunct. Not a single aircraft is being operated for the last three years.

My second supplementary is this. The International Civil Aviation Organisation's (ICAO) study shows that air connectivity has an economic multiplier of 3.25 and an employment multiplier of 6.1. My question is, will the Minister let us understand the total increase of inoperational airports since 2014,

and the impact of widespread and affordable air travel on general population from Tier-II and Tier-III cities?

SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU: Sir, I will give you a general picture from 2014. What were 74 airports in 2014, now, in the last ten years, we have expanded the whole airport network to 157 airports. And I can proudly say that India has reached that passenger capacity limit where they have crossed five lakh passengers in one single day. This is a great achievement and a great milestone for the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and we take great pride in that. With the improvement of the network, a large number of passengers have come into this air travel network.

The hon. Member has specifically asked regarding the job creation multiplier and economic multiplier. The numbers have already been mentioned. But one important statistic that I would like to give is this. If you look at the Chennai airport, the Chennai airport is being built in 1,350 acres and the daily passenger movement is 72,000 there, and for 72,000 people moving every day, the kind of job creation Chennai creates today is 20,000 direct jobs with the multiplier effect. So, one direct job being created in aviation sector results in up to six more jobs either direct or indirect within the aviation network. As per the ICAO's study, the multiplier effect is 6.7; in countries like India, the multiplier effect can go up to 15. So, if I am saying that 20,000 jobs are being created in Chennai airport itself, the indirect jobs can be up to 1.2 lakh to 3 lakh jobs. So, you can imagine that with the number of passenger movement that is happening in all the airports; we have created 80 airports in these Tier-II and Tier-III city networks.

So, when passenger movement is there, obviously, job creation also subsequently will happen. As for the specific figure, I will give it in writing to the hon. Member.

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आरसीएस फ्लाइट्स और उड़ान योजना के तहत पिछले 10 सालों में जो प्रोग्रेस हुई है, वह अपने आप में सराहनीय है। मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में, पाली जिले के सोजत में एयरस्ट्रिप एवलेबल है, लेकिन यह उड़ान डोक्यूमेंट के तहत अनसर्व्ड एयरस्ट्रिप है। पांच राउंड्स में भी वहां पर कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं आया है। मैं मंत्री जी की नोटिस में लाना चाहूंगा कि हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जो 12 इंडस्ट्रियल कोरीडोर डिक्लेयर हुए हैं, उसमें पाली में भी एक इंडस्ट्रियल कोरीडोर डिक्लेयर हुआ है। पाली लोक सभा क्षेत्र के लिए प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के द्वारा 932 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं और 7,500 करोड़ रुपये और दिए जाएंगे। आपने 5 राउंड्स लिए हैं तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि आपका बिडिंग प्रोसेस क्या कंटीन्युअस प्रोसेस है या इस प्रोसेस को आप क्लोज कर देंगे? इन फैक्ट्स को देखते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि देश के 12 में से 1 इंडस्ट्रियल कोरीडोर पाली जिले के सोजत में बिडिंग प्रोसेस शुरू होगा या नहीं?

SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned that UDAN has been the revolutionary scheme for the civil aviation network. Under the UDAN scheme, whatever unserved or underserved airports are there, the only way we could invite the airlines to run on some routes from those airports was giving viability gap funding and this was happening through the UDAN. 'उड़ें देश का आम नागरिक', यही सोच हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की है कि आम नागरिक, हमारे देश की आम जनता भी हवाई जहाज से ट्रैवल करे। उस सोच को सही साबित करने का काम हमने उड़ान योजना के तहत किया है। हमने आइडेंटिफाई किया है सोजत एयर स्ट्रिप पाली में है। माननीय सांसद जी ने बताया कि यह एक स्ट्रैटिजिक लोकेशन है और वहां इंडस्ट्रियल हब भी बनने वाला है। उस जगह

की इकोनॉमिक एक्टिविटी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भी एयर कनेक्टिविटी बहुत उपयोगी होगी। उड़ान में अगर कोई भी एयरपोर्ट लिस्ट हो जाता है तो वह कंटीन्युअस बिडिंग में रहता है। अगर इस बार एयरलाइन्स नहीं आए तो दूसरे राउंड में हम जरूर लगाएंगे। उन्होंने प्रश्न भी उठाया, तो हमारी यह कोशिश रहेगी कि वहां से किसी भी तरह एक प्लेन को हम चलाएं, तो उसकी कंटीन्युअस बिडिंग चलती रहेगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप जवाब अच्छा देते हैं, लेकिन थोड़ा शॉर्ट और करिए। आप जवाब प्रॉपरली देते हैं।

श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू : क्वेश्चन में दो-तीन का समाधान हो जाता है तो इसलिए एक्सपेंड कर देता हूँ।

श्री तारिक अनवर : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री से मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन बिहार को लेकर है। बिहार में बिना सेवा वाले हवाई अड्डों के विकास के लिए सरकार की योजनाएं रीजनल कनेक्टिविटी स्कीम और उड़ान के तहत क्या हैं? साथ ही, मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कटिहार आरसीएस मार्ग को उड़ान - श्री के तहत बोली लगाने के लिए प्रस्तावित किया गया है? यदि हां, तो कटिहार हवाई अड्डा जो हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र में है, वहां कब तक इसके चालू होने की उम्मीद है? मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा ... (व्यवधान)

श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू : पूर्णिया का भी बता देते हैं। हमने पूर्णिया का टेंडर वैसे कर दिया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हमारे मंत्री महोदय भी जबरदस्त हैं। इतना कहता हूँ कि बैठे-बैठे बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य का जवाब मत दीजिए, पर जवाब देते ही हैं।

श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू : सर, कटिहार का भी कर देंगे। For Katihar, we will just verify and let you know when exactly we can start the operations and for the other airport in Purnia, we are at the final stages. टर्मिनल बिडिंग का टेंडर अभी निकालने वाले हैं।

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इनके पास कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव आया है कि दुर्गापुर, पश्चिम बंगाल में काज़ी नज़रुल इस्लाम एयरपोर्ट के एक्सपेंशन की बात

हुई है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एयरपोर्ट बनाने की बात कही गई है? वहां पर काफी जमीन है। वहां पहले एयर इंडिया की फ्लाइट्स भी चला करती थीं और वह देश के पांच सबसे बड़े औद्योगिक नगरों में से एक है। वहां बड़े-बड़े पीएसयूज हैं, बहुत बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं। इसलिए आवश्यकता है कि वहां यातायात को बढ़ाया जाए। इसको लेकर माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ जानकारी दें, तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दुर्गापुर में अभी फिलहाल 650 एकड़ का एयरपोर्ट है जो फिलहाल कोड-सी एयरक्राफ्ट के लिए 2800 मीटर का रनवे है, काफी बड़ी फ्लाइट्स भी वहां चल सकती है। अभी फिलहाल कनेक्शन दिल्ली, हैदराबाद, बंगलुरु, हैदराबाद, मुंबई और चेन्नई के लिए है। दुर्गापुर एयरपोर्ट से और फ्लाइट्स चलाने की कैपिसिटी अभी है, अगर कोई डिमांड स्पेसिफिकली रहती है और उसको कनेक्ट करना है तो मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से कोशिश रहेगी कि उस रूट पर भी हवाई जहाज चलाएं।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार ने नीति के तहत 2008 के पश्चात् से लेकर आज तक 21 ग्रीनफील्ड प्रोजेक्ट्स लागू किये हैं। हम उस राज्य से आते हैं जहां की आबादी 14 करोड़ है। एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी ने बिहार में ग्रीनफील्ड एयरपोर्ट का प्रस्ताव दिया था, वर्तमान में बिहटा और पटना में दो हवाई अड्डे बनाये जा रहे हैं, जिसमें कोई ग्रीनफील्ड और बड़े विमान को उतरने की संभावना नहीं है और क्रिटिकल है।

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की 14 करोड़ जनता को क्या आप अपनी नीति के तहत एक ग्रीनफील्ड एयरपोर्ट, जिसका प्रस्ताव आपके यहां लंबित है, उस पर विचार करके देना चाहेंगे। बिहार के लोगों को पूरे भारतवर्ष में जाकर हवाई जहाज पकड़ना पड़ता है। हम देश का दसवां हिस्सा हैं। 75 वर्षों में एक भी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा नहीं मिला है।

श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार हमारी सरकार के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। हम बिहटा एयरपोर्ट के लिए 1500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। बिहटा में एक नये टर्मिनल का शिलान्यास किया है। माननीय सांसद जी बता रहे हैं कि वहां पर ग्रीनफील्ड एयरपोर्ट की भी जरूरत है। हमारी भी यही राय है कि जितने ज्यादा एयरपोर्ट्स बनेंगे, कनेक्टिविटी के लिए उतना ही अच्छा है।

जिस तरह से पटना का एयरपोर्ट है, बिहटा का एयरपोर्ट है, ये अभी इंडियन एयरफोर्स के पास है। हम उसको डेवलप कर रहे हैं। वह सेचुरेट हो जाएंगे। जिस तरह से एयर ट्रैफिक बढ़ता जा रहा है, पैसेंजर्स का नेटवर्क भी बढ़ता जा रहा है, बिहार जैसे शहर में जरूर दोनों सेचुरेट हो जाएंगे तो एक ग्रीनफील्ड की भी आवश्यकता रहेगी।

राज्य सरकार ग्रीनफील्ड बनाने के लिए लैंड इकट्ठा करके हमें साइट क्लियरेंस का प्रस्ताव करती है तो हम जरूर उसके लिए आगे बढ़ेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्य इस विषय पर प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं। एयरपोर्ट और एयरपोर्ट के विस्तार के प्रति लोगों की अपेक्षाएं व अकांक्षाएं बढ़ी हैं, यह एक अच्छा संकेत है।

PRIVATISATION OF AIRPORTS

145. PROF. SOUGATA RAY

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

- (a) the details of funds spent for renovation/construction of various airports which were privatized during the last ten years in the country;
- (b) the reasons for spending public funds for renovation of airports that are scheduled to be privatized;
- (c) whether there is any option to recover such amount from the bidders of the said airports;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has put any condition regarding the safety and job security of existing employees of such airports; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (d): During last ten years, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has leased out six airports namely Mangaluru, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Jaipur and Guwahati under Public Private Partnership (PPP). As per the present valuation and after truing up by AERA, the investment made by AAI at these six airports prior to handing over them to the PPP concessionaire is approximately Rs. 5260 crore including the Capital Work in Progress and Regulated Asset Base (RAB) in aeronautical and non- aeronautical Assets.; To maintain the required performance standards AAI continues to incur CAPEX on these airports so as to meet passenger needs optimally. AAI gets this CAPEX back in the form of upfront payment from PPP partner, whenever the airport is handed over to the PPP partner. The Concessionaire of these six Airports has paid this amount to AAI in the form of Upfront Fee.

(e) and (f): As per the provisions of the Concession Agreement of PPP transaction of aforesaid 06 airports, the employees (holding the position of Assistant General Manager and below) had continued the services at the airport for the period of one year (Joint Management Period) followed by another term of two years (Deemed Deputation Period).

During this period of three years, the concessionaire offered employment to the minimum of 60% of the employees on the same terms and conditions of service

currently they were governed in AAI. The employees to whom the offers of employment were made by the concessionaire had the option to accept the offer or decline. Those employees who accepted the offer of employment, have resigned from the services of AAI and joined the concessionaire. Those employees who declined the offer of employment made by the concessionaire have continued to be the employees of AAI and redeployed after completion of Deemed Deputation Period by AAI where the concessionaire bears their employment cost till their separation from AAI.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I thank the young and energetic Minister for giving an honest answer. It has been said that six airports built at a cost of Rs.5,260 crore have been handed over to private parties. I would like to know from the hon Minister if the name of such a private party is Adani. If so, whether they are being given any further airports to bolster their kitty. I would like an honest answer. I want to know whether the name of the six concessionaires is Adani and whether they are being given any further airports for their benefit.

SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU: Sir, the answer to the question that he has asked is yes. As he has mentioned, Rs.5,260 crore which had gone into the investment for infrastructure of the airports which has been leased out, has already been given back to the Airport Authority of India... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: देश में सब पारदर्शी तरीके से होता है।

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I asked a simple question, not a complicated question. It is as to who these six airports were given to. The Minister is very intelligent. He has curtailed the question. Now, my question is coming.

You may know that NITI Aayog and the Department of Economic Affairs have recommended that not more than two airports should be given to the same entity.

Now, with these six airports, the total number of airports in the Adani kitty becomes eight including the Mumbai Airport which they have obtained at gunpoint.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आपका प्रश्न पूरा हो गया है।

... (व्यवधान)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, let me formulate the question. I may say that workers in all these airports opposed the privatisation. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU: Sir, in terms of intelligence, I cannot compete with my senior hon. Member of the House. He has asked a very simple question, and I have answered it very simply.... (*Interruptions*) I am answering the question only. ... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Please name these persons. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU: Why? You have already done it. I have answered the question also.... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, when he talked about the Department of Expenditure, and the Department of Economic Affairs, it is totally false. It does not arise also. ... (*Interruptions*) I am just mentioning the point why it does not arise in this case.... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Why does the Government not allow to form a JPC? ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU: Why it does not arise in this case is because when the leasing out of these six airports was done, a thorough process was followed, and an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) was also formed headed by the CEO of NITI Aayog. The Secretary of Economic Affairs was part of that. When all these people were part of the EGoS, where does the point come that they were opposing these things? So, there was nothing like that. A thorough, competitive, and transparent bidding process was followed for leasing out these airports. So, whatever the hon. Member is saying are wild allegations. There is no fact in all of that.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे अब सवाल नहीं पूछना है क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दे दिया और बहुत स्पष्टता से उत्तर दिया है कि बिडिंग बड़ी ट्रांसपेरेंट तरीके से हुई। ... (व्यवधान) इसमें कोई सवाल ही खड़ा नहीं होता है, केवल पैसेजर्स खड़े करना एक आदत सी बन गई है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मंत्री जी, क्या आप जवाब देना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, एक और सवाल उठाया गया था। ... (व्यवधान) एक बात यह है कि सरकार इससे भागने वाली नहीं है, जो भी सवाल ठीक से पूछेंगे तो सीधा-सीधा उत्तर देंगे। उन्होंने एक और विषय उठाया था कि एम्पलाइज़ ने भी इसका विरोध किया था। ... (व्यवधान) इसके होने की कोई संभावना नहीं है। एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया के पास जब ये एयरपोर्ट्स थे, एक क्लॉज़ है कि तीन साल तक एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी के एम्पलाइज़ को, जो कन्सेशनर है, जो एयरपोर्ट को ऑपरेट करेगा, 60 परसेंट they can retain them. If they are not retained or if their retention is not possible, they can come back. They are with AI only. All of them are with AI only. Nobody is losing job. So, there is no reason for anyone

to be afraid कि यह लीजिंग पर जा रहा है तो हमारी नौकरी का क्या होगा? सब कायम है। जिनको प्राइवेट ऑपरेटर्स के पास जाना है, जा सकते हैं, यह तो एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी के पास ही है। किसी के द्वारा नौकरी के बारे में विरोध करने की कोई संभावना नहीं है।

PLI SCHEME FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

***146. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**

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

(a) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI) in underdeveloped and rural areas along with the contribution of the scheme to the overall growth and development of the food processing sector in the country;

(b) whether the Government support Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the food processing sector, particularly in terms of incentivizing capacity expansion and innovation and if so, the details thereof along with the impact on their growth and formalization;

(c) the details of the specific incentives offered by the Government to boost the manufacturing of food products in major segments, especially in the region of Jhalawar-Baran, Rajasthan and across the country; and

(d) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to enhance the branding and marketing of Indian food products abroad and contribute to the global competitiveness of Indian food brands?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स्वनीत सिंह):

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

विवरण

(क): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) को केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 31 मार्च 2021 को ₹10,900 करोड़ के बजट के साथ मंजूरी दी थी, जिसे 2021-22 से 2026-27 तक लागू किया जाना है। इस योजना के तहत कुल 171 आवेदकों को नामांकित किया गया है। पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के तहत लाभार्थी चयन प्रक्रिया एक बार की प्रक्रिया के रूप में आयोजित की गई थी, जिसके पहले सक्रिय हितधारक जुड़ाव और व्यापक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए व्यापक प्रचार किया गया था।

विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया में घरेलू रूप से उगाए गए कृषि उत्पादों (एडिटीवज, फ्लेवर्स और खाद्य तेलों को छोड़कर) के उपयोग को अनिवार्य करके, इस योजना ने स्थानीय कच्चे माल की खरीद में काफी वृद्धि की है, जिससे अविकसित और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को लाभ हुआ है और साथ ही किसानों की आय में सहायता करती है। इसके अलावा, प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य पदार्थों के लिए कच्चे माल के स्थानीय उत्पादन पर जोर देने से अतिरिक्त ऑफ-फार्म रोजगार के अवसर पैदा हुए हैं, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रहे हैं।

इस योजना ने घरेलू विनिर्माण को बढ़ाकर, मूल्य संवर्धन को बढ़ाकर, कच्चे माल के घरेलू उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देकर और रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करके देश की समग्र वृद्धि और विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। यह योजना बड़ी कंपनियों, मिलेट आधारित उत्पादों, नवीन और जैविक उत्पादों के साथ-साथ छोटे और मध्यम उद्यमों का समर्थन करती है, साथ ही वैश्विक स्तर पर भारतीय ब्रांडों को भी बढ़ावा देती है। योजना के लाभार्थियों द्वारा बताए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 213 स्थानों पर ₹8,910 करोड़ का निवेश किया गया है। 31 अक्टूबर 2024 तक, इस योजना ने जानकारी के अनुसार पर 2.89 लाख से अधिक रोजगार सृजित किए हैं।

(ख): जी हां, सरकार प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई), खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए उत्पादन लिंकड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई), और प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एसएमई) को सक्रिय रूप से समर्थन देती है। ये योजनाएं एसएमई को वित्तीय, तकनीकी और विपणन सहायता प्रदान करती हैं, क्षमता विस्तार, नवाचार और औपचारिकीकरण की सुविधा प्रदान करती हैं। एसएमई पीएमकेएसवाई योजना के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए भी पात्र हैं। पीएमएफएमई योजना विशेष रूप से असंगठित इकाइयों के औपचारिकीकरण को लक्षित करती है, संस्थागत ऋण, आधुनिक बुनियादी ढांचे और बढ़ी हुई खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षमता तक उनकी पहुंच में सुधार करती है। पीएलआई योजना के तहत, 70 एमएसएमई के सीधे नामांकन और अन्य का 40 बड़ी फर्मों के लिए अनुबंध निर्माता के रूप में योगदान के साथ लाभार्थियों का एक महत्वपूर्ण अनुपात एमएसएमई हैं। सामूहिक रूप से, इन पहलों ने नवाचार को बढ़ावा देकर, प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में सुधार करके, बाजार पहुंच का विस्तार करके, रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करके और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग में व्यापक मूल्य श्रृंखला का समर्थन करके एसएमई को मजबूत किया है।

(ग): मंत्रालय की पीएमकेएसवाई, पीएमएफएमई और पीएलआई योजना के तहत दिए जाने वाले प्रोत्साहन **अनुबंध** में दिए गए हैं। उपर्युक्त योजनाएँ माँग आधारित हैं और इच्छुक लाभार्थियों को दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार योजनाओं का लाभ उठाने के लिए आवेदन करना और अर्हता प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है। इन योजनाओं के तहत प्रोत्साहन राजस्थान के झालावाड़-बारां क्षेत्र के आवेदकों सहित उन आवेदकों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं, जो प्रत्येक योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों में उल्लिखित मानदंडों को पूरा करते हैं।

(घ): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) के तहत, सरकार विदेशों में भारतीय खाद्य ब्रांडों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है, वैश्विक बाजारों में भारतीय ब्रांडेड उपभोक्ता खाद्य उत्पादों के लिए

ब्रांडिंग और विपणन गतिविधियों का समर्थन करती है। लाभार्थियों को विदेश में ब्रांडिंग और विपणन पर उनके खर्च के 50% की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है, जो उनके वार्षिक खाद्य उत्पाद बिक्री के 3% या प्रति वर्ष ₹50 करोड़, जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित है। अर्हता प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदकों को पाँच वर्षों में न्यूनतम ₹5 करोड़ खर्च करने होंगे। वर्तमान में, पीएलआई योजना के इस घटक के तहत 73 लाभार्थी हैं।

अनुबंध

पीएमकेएसवाई योजना के तहत सहायता का स्वरूप

- i. **एकीकृत कोल्ड चेन एवं मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना** : सामान्य क्षेत्र में परियोजना के लिए पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से तथा कठिन क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति, एफपीओ और एसएचजी की परियोजनाओं के लिए पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता दी जाएगी, जो प्रति परियोजना अधिकतम 10 करोड़ रुपये होगी। स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता तीन बराबर किस्तों में जारी की जाती हैं।
- ii. **कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर अवसंरचना सृजन**: इस योजना में सामान्य क्षेत्रों में पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति, एफपीओ और स्वयं सहायता समूहों में पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 10.00 करोड़ रुपये होगी। स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता तीन बराबर किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।
- iii. **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एवं परिरक्षण क्षमता का सृजन/विस्तार** : इस योजना में सामान्य क्षेत्रों में पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से तथा दुर्गम क्षेत्रों, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति, एफपीओ तथा स्वयं सहायता समूहों में पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 5.00

करोड़ रुपये होगी। स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता दो समान किस्तों में जारी की जाएगी।

- iv. **खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं गुणवत्ता आश्वासन अवसंरचना योजना** : सरकारी संगठनों के लिए अनुदान 100% है, निजी संगठनों के लिए सामान्य क्षेत्रों के लिए 50% तथा दुर्गम क्षेत्रों और अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के आवेदकों के लिए 70% है।
- v. **ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स योजना** : सामान्य क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाओं के लिए पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से अनुदान सहायता और कठिन क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाओं के साथ-साथ एससी/एसटी, एफपीओ और एसएचजी की परियोजनाओं के लिए पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता दी जाएगी। एकीकृत मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए, अधिकतम अनुदान सहायता प्रति परियोजना ₹15 करोड़ होगी; और स्टैंडअलोन पोस्ट-हार्वैस्ट इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर परियोजनाओं के लिए, अधिकतम अनुदान सहायता प्रति परियोजना ₹10 करोड़ होगी।
- vi. **प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान एवं विकास योजना** : सरकारी संगठन के लिए अनुदान पात्र परियोजना लागत का 100% है और निजी संगठन के लिए यह सामान्य क्षेत्रों में पात्र परियोजना लागत का 50% और कठिन क्षेत्रों में पात्र परियोजना लागत का 70% है।

पीएलआई योजना के तहत सहायता का स्वरूप

- i. योजना के श्रेणी-I, श्रेणी-II और मिलेटआधारित उत्पाद घटकों के अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहन का दावा करने के लिए लाभार्थी को प्रत्येक वर्ष न्यूनतम वार्षिक बिक्री वृद्धि 10% प्राप्त करनी चाहिए। श्रेणी-I घटक के अंतर्गत, कंपनियों को अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध निवेश करना होगा। यदि कोई कंपनी 2023-24 के अंत तक प्रतिबद्ध निवेश नहीं करती है, तो वह योजना के अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र नहीं होगी।
- ii. श्रेणी-III, अर्थात् ब्रांडिंग और मार्केटिंग घटक के अंतर्गत, कोई कंपनी विदेश में ब्रांडिंग और

मार्केटिंग पर किए गए व्यय के 50% की दर से वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन के लिए पात्र है, जो खाद्य उत्पादों की बिक्री के अधिकतम 3% या प्रति वर्ष 50 करोड़ रुपये, जो भी कम हो, के अधीन है। पांच साल की अवधि में न्यूनतम व्यय 5 करोड़ रुपये होना चाहिए।

पीएमएफएमई योजना के तहत सहायता का स्वरूप:

प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के अंतर्गत उद्यमों को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

- i. वैयक्तिक/समूह श्रेणी सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को सहायता: पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से क्रेडिट-लिंकड पूंजी सब्सिडी, अधिकतम सीमा 10 लाख रुपये प्रति इकाई;
- ii. स्वयं सहायता समूहों को प्रारम्भिक पूंजी के लिए सहायता: कार्यशील पूंजी और छोटे औजारों की खरीद के लिए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण में लगे स्वयं सहायता समूहों के प्रत्येक सदस्य को 40,000 रुपये की दर से प्रारम्भिक पूंजी, प्रति स्वयं सहायता समूह संघ के लिए अधिकतम 4 लाख रुपये के अध्यक्षीन होगी।
- iii. सामान्य अवसंरचना के लिए सहायता: एफपीओ, एसएचजी, सहकारी समितियों और किसी भी सरकारी एजेंसी को सामान्य अवसंरचना स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता देने के लिए 35% की दर से ऋण से जुड़ी पूंजी सब्सिडी, जो अधिकतम 3 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यक्षीन होगी। सामान्य अवसंरचना की क्षमता का एक बड़ा भाग किराये के आधार पर उपयोग के लिए अन्य इकाइयों और आम जनता के लिए भी उपलब्ध होगा।
- iv. ब्रांडिंग और विपणन सहायता: एफपीओ/एसएचजी/सहकारिता समूहों या सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों के एसपीवी को ब्रांडिंग और विपणन के लिए 50% तक अनुदान।

- v. क्षमता निर्माण: इस योजना में उद्यमिता विकास कौशल (ईडीपी+) के लिए प्रशिक्षण की परिकल्पना की गई है: खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग और उत्पाद विशिष्ट कौशल की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए कार्यक्रम को संशोधित किया गया है।

श्री दुष्यंत सिंह: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं कि आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सोच है कि फूड प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। प्रोडक्शन लिंक्ड इंसेंटिव स्कीम फॉर फूड प्रोसेसिंग में वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2026-27 तक 10,900 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए और लगभग 8,910 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं। इसमें लगभग 9 लाख 89 हजार लोगों को नौकरी दी गई है।

मैं झालावाड़, बारां से आता हूं, जो आकांक्षी जिला है। हमारे क्षेत्र में गार्लिक, ऑयल सीड्स का अच्छा प्रोडक्शन होता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, फाइनेंशियल इंसेंटिव्स हमारे हाड़ौती के क्षेत्र झालावाड़, बारां, कोटा, बूंदी में आपके संरक्षण द्वारा निफिटम, जो कुंडली में है, हमारे क्षेत्र में गार्लिक और ऑयल सीड्स प्रोसेसिंग के लिए कोटा यूनिवर्सिटी के सेंटर में, झालावाड़ में हॉर्टिकल्चर कॉलेज के सेंटर में जाएगा?

श्री रवनीत सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी का बहुत ज्यादा इस ओर ध्यान है, क्योंकि अगर किसान को फायदा देना है, उसकी इनकम डबल, ट्रिपल करनी है, तो फूड प्रोसेसिंग एक ऐसा माध्यम है, जिससे हर पिछड़ा, गरीब वंचित, एससी इससे जुड़ते ही प्रॉफिट कमा सकता है। यह स्कीम 31 मार्च, 2021 को शुरू हुई थी और वर्ष 2026-27 तक यह चलनी है। इसमें 10 हजार 9 सौ करोड़ रुपये हमने रखे हैं। यह डिमांड ड्रिवेन स्कीम है। आपको खुद आकर अप्लाई करना पड़ेगा। जब आपकी डिमांड मंत्रालय में आएगी, तो उसे हम पूरा करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष जी, आप भी राजस्थान से आते हैं। जिले से राज्य और राज्य से केंद्र सरकार सारी डिस्कशनस करती हैं। राजस्थान के अलवर में अनियन बेस्ड प्रोडक्ट्स की बात है। राजस्थान से

सलाह-मशविरा करके आपका जो बारां जिला है, वहां पर पहले से ही केंद्र सरकार द्वारा ओडीओपी स्कीम के तहत गार्लिक के लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और हब है। इसी तरह से चुरु में ग्राउंड नट का भी है।

श्री दुष्यंत सिंह : सर, मैं मंत्री जी और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं, क्योंकि इनका एक विजन है कि हमारे किसानों की आर्थिक आय बढ़े। मेरे क्षेत्र में दूध उत्पादन भी काफी अच्छा है। हमारे क्षेत्र में मोजेरेला चीज के लिए आपने बात रखी है। हमारे हाड़ौती, झालावाड़, बारां, बूंदी, कोटा आदि क्षेत्र में कई विदेशी पर्यटक आते हैं? क्या हमारे क्षेत्र में भी आप एक सेंटर ऑफ एक्सिलेंस खोलना चाहेंगे? जैसा कि आपने बोला है कि लोग आना चाहते हैं, जब तक लोग नहीं आएंगे, तब तक इस हेतु आप राशि नहीं देंगे। अंत में, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि लोग तभी आएंगे जब आप उनको इंसेंटिव देंगे। जो बैकवर्ड रीजन्स, आकांक्षी जिले हैं, वहां जब आप इंसेंटिव देंगे, तभी तो लोग आएंगे। मैं विनती करता हूं कि माननीय अध्यक्ष जी और हमारे क्षेत्र में एक सेंटर ऑफ एक्सिलेंस आप खोलें और एश्योरेंस दें, जिससे हमारे क्षेत्र को इसमें फायदा हो।

श्री रवनीत सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, दुष्यंत जी बहुत ही सीनियर लीडर हैं और लगातार एमपी बनते आ रहे हैं। उनकी चिंता जायज है। किसान के पास सबसे नजदीक उसकी डेयरी है, उसकी गाय और भैंसें हैं। आप अंदाजा लगाएं कि इस स्कीम में अगर किसी ने अप्लाई किया है और जो आया है, वह अमूल है। पता नहीं क्यों, हमारे राज्य जैसे पंजाब, राजस्थान आदि में को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज नहीं आती हैं। इसके अलावा अन्य राज्यों के जो दूध उत्पादक हैं, तथा जो राज्य हैं, उन्होंने इसमें पार्टिसिपेट नहीं किया है।

सर, अंत में कहना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने निफिटम की बात की। निफिटम हमारे बहुत ही अच्छे इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं। वे हमारे यहां कुंडली तथा राजस्थान के भी नजदीक हैं। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि उनकी स्टडी स्टेट लेवल पर होती है, लेकिन आप निफिटम इंस्टीट्यूट में किसी को भी ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए भेजना चाहते हैं, तो उसका बंदोबस्त हम करेंगे। स्पेशल टीम्स जिलों में भी आपके पास भेजी जाएंगी। दूध की आपने जो बात की है, उसके लिए हम बहुत ध्यान से देखेंगे कि स्पीकर साहब के जिले में दूध का कोई न कोई सेंटर आ सके।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दी। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। असम में फूड प्रोसेसिंग का बहुत स्कोप है। नार्थ-ईस्ट में फूड प्रोसेसिंग का बहुत स्कोप है। केंद्र में पीएमकेएसवाई एक स्कीम है, जिसके द्वारा 10 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से जाता है।

मैं मंत्रालय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि असम में 10 करोड़ रुपये की जो पीएमकेएसवाई स्कीम है, उसको किन बेनिफिशरीज को दिया गया है और वह कितना आगे बढ़ी है? क्या ऐसे भी बेनिफिशरीज हैं, जिनको 10 करोड़ रुपये एलोकेट हो गया है, लेकिन उन्होंने खर्च नहीं किया है। उसके कारण पूरा 10 करोड़ रुपया ब्लॉकड हो चुका है। सैंक्शन हो चुका है, लेकिन वे नहीं ले रहे हैं। मैं इसका विवरण भी माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा।

श्री रवनीत सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, जैसा गौरव जी ने कहा, यह प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना है, इस स्कीम में स्मॉल और मिडियम सेगमेंट के इन्वेस्टर्स आते हैं। अगर मैं असम की बात करूँ, मैं टोटल फीगर के बारे में भी बात कर लूँगा, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को इसके फायदे के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। Any farmer can be a part of integrated cold chain and value addition. अगर उसके साथ कोल्ड चेन होगी तो वह दूध जैसे उत्पाद को उसमें रख सकता है। They can create infrastructure for agro processing clusters. They can also do expansion of the food processing and preservation capacity. They can also take the benefit of the Scheme for Food Safety and Quality Assurance. जहां तक इन्होंने असम की बात की है तो असम में अप्रूव्ड प्रोजेक्ट 112 हैं और ऑपरेशनल 53 हैं। प्रोजेक्ट की कॉस्ट 1,329.27 करोड़ रुपये है। मैं इसके लाभ के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर 29,433 एम्प्लॉयमेंट्स मिली हैं और फॉर्मर्स को 87,169 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मिली है। अगर आपको लगता है कि कोई प्रोजेक्ट बंद है तो मैं आपसे मिलकर इस बारे में बात करूंगा।

PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER CRIF FOR KERALA

***147 ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:**

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

(a) the details of projects approved and sanctioned under the Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) for the State of Kerala during the last five years;

(b) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has received any proposals from the State Government of Kerala for the sanctioning of 53 projects worth Rs.1126.1 crore in March 2024;and

(c) If so, the details thereof and the time period by which the final approval would be granted?

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

(क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान केरल राज्य के लिए सीआरआईएफ के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित और संस्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण **अनुबंध** में संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) अब तक, केरल राज्य में सीआरआईएफ के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत कार्यों की कुल लागत 2979.50 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसके लिए 1925.56 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है। इस प्रकार, पहले से स्वीकृत कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए 1053.94 करोड़ रुपये की शेष निधि की आवश्यकता है, जो राज्य के लिए वर्तमान वार्षिक संग्रहण 140.31 करोड़ रुपये से 7.51 गुना अधिक है। अतः राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी गई है कि वह आगे की स्वीकृति के कारण निधियों की उपलब्धता के बारे में किसी भी तरह के दबाव से बचें।

अनुबंध

पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान स्वीकृत सीआरआईएफ कार्यों का विवरण

योजना	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	लंबाई (सं.)	लागत (करोड रु.)	लंबाई (सं.)	लागत (करोड रु.)	लंबाई (सं.)	लागत (करोड रु.)	लंबाई (सं.)	लागत (करोड रु.)	लंबाई (सं.)	लागत (करोड रु.)	लंबाई (सं.)	लागत (करोड रु.)
सीआरएफ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	403.25 (30)	506.14	0	0	0	0
सीआरआईएफ (सेतु बंदन)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1987 (7)	167.00	0	0	0	0

अनुबंध - क					
श्रेणी क - पिछले पांच वर्षों में सीआरआईएफ के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत कार्य					
क्र.सं.	कार्य का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	राशि (करोड़ रु.में)	सड़क का प्रकार	जिले का नाम
1	सीआरएफ - 2022-23- कोझिकोड जिले में चेरुवन्नूर-फेरोकेपेट्टा-परुथिप्पारा-फारुक कॉलेज- अझिनजिलम-फेरोकेचुंगम-चंदक्कदव सड़क में सुधार।	10	12.35	एमडीआर	कोझिकोड
2	सीआरएफ - 2022-23- कासरगोड जिले में ओडयाचल - एडाथोडु - वेल्लारीकुंडु - चेरुपुझा सड़क में सुधार	10	10	एमडीआर	कासरगोड
3	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 कन्नूर जिले में 6वें मील - पानुडा - आर्टेक - ओलायिककारा - पचप्पोयका - कायालोडु - कुट्टीचल मैडम- कुझियिपिडिका - पावरलूम मोट्टा - अराथिक्कावु सड़क में सुधार	10.2	26.4	एमडीआर	कन्नूर
4	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 कन्नूर जिले में पोन्नुरुक्किप्पारा - मदमथट्टु सड़क में सुधार	12.3 5	19.9	एमडीआर	कन्नूर
5	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 कोझिकोड जिले में कूमुल्ली - कोलाथुर - करट्टुप्पारा - एरामंगलम - कोक्कल्लूर सड़क में सुधार	10	14.72	एमडीआर	कोझिकोड

6	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 केरल राज्य के वायनाड जिले में कवुमनम-मदाकुन्नू-बंकुन्नू सड़क किलोमीटर 0/000 से 12/000 तक सुधार	12	15	एमडीआर	वायनाड
7	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 केरल राज्य के वायनाड जिले में पनामाराम-नेलियांबम-नदावायल-वेलियांबम सड़क किमी 0/000 से 11/190 तक सुधार	11.2	15	एमडीआर	वायनाड
8	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 कोझिकोड जिले में ओमासेरी-पेरीविली-शांतिनगर-कोडेनचेरी-पुलिकायम-वलियाकोल्ली-पुलूरनपारा-पल्लीपदी सड़क में सुधार	12	15	एमडीआर	कोझिकोड
9	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 मलप्पुरम जिले में त्रिक्कन्नापुरम -नारीपरम्बा - पोन्नानी सड़क (पुराना एनएच 66) में सुधार	20	20	पुराना एनएच	मलप्पुरम
10	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 केरल राज्य के मलप्पुरम जिले में थूथा - वेट्टाथुर सड़क का सुधार	17.8	15	एमडीआर	मलप्पुरम
11	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 - पलक्कड़ जिले में कल्लादिकोड-पुलपेट्टा-श्रीकृष्णपुरम सड़क में सुधार	15	18	एमडीआर	पलक्कड़
12	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 एर्नाकुलम जिले में अरक्कुन्नम - ओलिप्पुरम त्रिप्पनकुदम सड़क (पुराना एनएच 66) में सुधार	17	20	एमडीआर	एर्नाकुलम
13	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 पथनमथिट्टा जिले में अरनमुला - कुझिक्कला - परियाराम - एलावुमथिट्टा सड़क में सुधार	10	15	एमडीआर	पथानाम थिट्टा
14	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 कोल्लम जिले में ओचिरा-अयिरामथेंगु-अझीक्कल-वेल्लानाथुरुथ-करुनागप्पल्ली सड़क में सुधार	13	22.5	एमडीआर	कोल्लम
15	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 कोझिकोड जिले में कुट्टयाडी-वलाक्केट-कैप्रमकाडव सड़क में सुधार	10	16	एमडीआर	कोझिकोड
16	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 वायनाड जिले में बेगुर-थिरुनेल्ली सड़क किमी 0/000 से 10/000 तक सुधार	10	12	एमडीआर	वायनाड

17	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 वायनाड जिले में सुल्तानबथेरी-कट्टयड-पझुपाथुर सड़क किमी 0/000 से 14/100 तक सुधार	14.1	18	एमडीआर	वायनाड
18	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 वायनाड जिले में मुल्लानकोल्ली-पाडीचिरा-कबनिगिरी-मरक्कडव-पेरीकलूर सड़क किमी 0/000 से 13/400 तक सुधार	13.4	15	एमडीआर	वायनाड
19	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 वायनाड जिले में वेल्लामुंडा-वरंबट्टा-पंथिपोइल-पदिनहारेथारा सड़क किमी 0/000 से 11/700 तक सुधार	12	15	एमडीआर	वायनाड
20	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 वायनाड जिले में चेन्नालोड-ऊट्टुपारा सड़क किमी 0/000 से 12/325 तक सुधार	12	15	एमडीआर	वायनाड
21	सीआरआईएफ-2022-23 - केरल राज्य में मलप्पुरम जिले में वंडूर - कालिकावु सडक और वंडूरबाईपास सडक में सुधार	12	12	एमडीआर	मलप्पुरम
22	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 मलप्पुरम जिले में पेरकामन्ना - कुझियामपरम्बा सडक और कवनूर-वडक्कुमला- करापराम्बा सडक में सुधार	11	13	एमडीआर	मलप्पुरम
23	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 पलक्कड़ जिले के नेम्मारा एलएसी में नेम्मारा-ओलिपारा सड़क में सुधार	11.8	16.5	एमडीआर	पलक्कड़
24	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 कलादिमलयाटूर सडक में सुधार - कडप्पारा - मुल्लांकुझी - एर्नाकुलम जिले में एसएच एमसी सडक को जोड़ना	18.2	22.75	एसएच एवं एमडीआर	एर्नाकुलम
25	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 एर्नाकुलम जिले में डेसोम - चौवारा - श्रीमूलनगरम - पुथियेडोम - परप्पुरम - वल्लमकादावु सडक में सुधार	14.5	17	एमडीआर	एर्नाकुलम
26	सीआरआईएफ - 2022-23 कोल्लम जिले में परिप्पल्ली - परवूर - चथन्नूर सड़क में सुधार	20	22.2	एमडीआर	कोल्लम
27	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 त्रिवेन्द्रम जिले में मुदावूरपारा - वलियाराथला - मुक्कमपालमूडु - एरुथावूर - नरुवम्मूडु सड़क में सुधार	10.6	8.62	एमडीआर	तिरुवनंत पुरम

28	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 त्रिवेन्द्रम जिले में बलरामपुरम - विझिंजम - पूवर-पननिन्ना - मरप्पलम-अवानाकुझी-कट्टाचाकुझी सड़क में सुधार	27.4	29.2	एमडीआर	तिरुवनंत पुरम
29	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 एर्नाकुलम जिले में थंकलम - त्रिक्करियूर - अयक्कड़-मुथाकुझी-वेट्टमपारा सडक में सुधार	12	16	एमडीआर	एर्नाकुलम
30	सीआरएफ - 2022-23 इडुक्की जिले में नेदुमकंदम - पचाडी - मंजपरा - मेलेचिन्नार नदी घाटी सड़क में सुधार	13.7	19	एमडीआर	इडुक्की
	कुल	403.25	506.14		

श्रेणी ख - पिछले पांच वर्षों में सीआरआईएफ (सेतु बंधन) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत कार्य

क्र. सं.	कार्य का नाम	पुल की लंबाई (मीटर में)	धनराशि (करोड़ रु. में)	सड़क का प्रकार
1.	केरल राज्य के कोझिकोड जिले में पुराने एनएच 17 पर मौजूदा फेरोके पुराने पुल के समानांतर 2 लेन पुल और पहुंच मार्ग का निर्माण	280.00	55.00	एमडीआर
2.	केरल राज्य में मलप्पुरम जिले में राज्य सड़क (एसएच) पर कुलाथुरथोड पर कुलाथुर पुल का पुनर्निर्माण	12.00	10.00	एसएच
3.	केरल राज्य के मलप्पुरम जिले में राज्य सड़क (एमडीआर) को जोड़ने वाली चैय्यार नदी पर अम्बुट्टनपोट्टि संधिग्राम पुल का पुनर्निर्माण	140.00	12.50	एमडीआर

4.	केरल राज्य के मलप्पुरम जिले में राज्य सड़क (एसएच) को जोड़ने वाले ओलीपुझा नदी पर चेरायकोडे पुल का निर्माण	64.70	12.50	एसएच
5.	केरल राज्य के मलप्पुरम जिले में राज्य सड़क (एसएच) को जोड़ने वाले पोनमुंडम बाईपास आरओबी के लिए पहुंच पुल का निर्माण	350.00	33.00	एसएच
6.	केरल राज्य के पलक्कड़ जिले में राज्य सड़क (एमडीआर) को जोड़ने वेंगनूर पुल का गायत्री नदी पर निर्माण	152.00	12.00	एमडीआर
7.	केरल राज्य के इडुक्की जिले में एनएच-185 को राज्य सड़क (एमडीआर) से जोड़ने वाले थडियानपाडु पुल का पेरियार नदी पर निर्माण	200.00	32.00	एनएच से एमडीआर
	कुल	1198.70	167.00	

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE : Sir, development of national highways is our major achievement. There is no doubt about it. In Kerala, development work on MH-66 from Kasargod to Trivandrum is going on well. But despite the State Government's commitment for State's share in the development works of Angamali to Trivandrum, M.C. Road parallel line project, and also in the case of Kochi to Theni project, the progress is not going on at the same pace.

Sir, through you, I also want to know the status of the Kochi-Theni greenfield highway and Angamali-Trivandrum Bharatmala project. Thank you.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the land acquisition cost in Kerala is about Rs.45 crore to Rs.50 crore per kilometre and the cost of

construction is also about Rs.45 crore per kilometer whereas it is maximum Rs.20 crore in other parts of the country. So, acquisition of land in Kerala is a big problem. Primarily, a commitment was given by the hon. Chief Minister of the State that they would contribute to 50 per cent of the cost in terms of land acquisition for the purpose of national highways development. Initially they gave us Rs.5000 crore as their contribution to the project but later they informed me that it was very difficult for them to contribute that much of share in the land acquisition cost.

Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member that I have a meeting with the hon. Chief Minister tomorrow itself. We have already found a way out in terms of GST where the share of the State Government as well as of the Central Government is 9 per cent each will be the notional loss. On the basis of that, they will be exempted from GST. Then, we can also compensate it through royalty on aggregate sand and other things. So, we will find a way out. Tomorrow we are meeting the hon. Chief Minister of Kerala.

Sir, so far as the Kochi-Theni project is concerned, it is under DPR preparation. After completion of DPR, we will immediately go for the tender. So, we will positively consider this project.

1200 hrs.

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE: Sir, similarly in our rural areas also, there are so many national highway projects. In respect of 12 cases from Kerala, we have got in principle approval for converting them into national highways, but we have not got

the final sanction. What is the status of those 12 cases for which we have got in principle approval? I would like to know the exact position of these cases.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Actually, at the time of declaration, if we declare it as a national highway, then we have to take the responsibility for the maintenance of the road. For that reason, we have given in principle approval. When we declare it as a national highway, then we will start making expenditure on the project. But presently, the policy is changed. So, it is difficult to change a highway approved in principle into a national highway.

Sir, under the Gati Shakti Scheme, there are some special conditions for port and airport connectivity and on the basis of that, we can consider it on project-to-project basis. But presently, in this particular thing, there is no policy for conversion into an NH of stretches of roads for which in principle approval has been given.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS**NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH*****148. SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:**

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

- (a) the total number of National Highways (NHs) in Himachal Pradesh and their operational status thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has given in-principle approval for construction of new NHs in Himachal Pradesh during the last ten years and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the progress made in this regard and the time by which the said works are likely to be started;
- (d) the details of the number of the proposed highways along with their length; and
- (e) the details of the estimated expenditure incurred on these projects and the time by which these are likely to be completed?

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

- (a) There are 19 National Highways (NHs) having total length of 2,607 km in the State of Himachal Pradesh. Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Works on NHs including the NHs in the state of Himachal

Pradesh are accordingly taken up as per inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds to keep the NHs in traffic worthy condition.

(b) No, Sir.

The Government keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments/Union Territories (UTs), including from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for declaration/upgradation of State roads as new NHs. The Government considers declaration of some State roads as NHs from time to time based on the fulfillment of the criteria for declaration of NHs, requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of resources. The length of NHs in the state of Himachal Pradesh has been increased from about 2196 Km in 2014 to 2607 Km at present.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES FOR TRIBAL STUDENTS

***149. DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:**

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme and National Fellowship Scheme for supporting Scheduled Tribes students in pursuing higher education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly in Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) :

(a) and (b): Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing following 5 scholarship Schemes for ST students in the country

- i. Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class IX and X)
- ii. Post Matric Scholarship for ST students. (Class XI and above)
- iii. National Fellowship for ST students. (For MPhil and PhD)
- iv. National Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students. (For Higher Education in top class Institutes)
- v. National Overseas Scholarship for ST student (for Higher studies abroad)

The Pre-Matric and Post Matric scholarship schemes are Centrally sponsored schemes implemented by the State Govt, who are responsible for inviting application, verification of students and release of funds.

However, State Govt. of Maharashtra is implementing only Post-Matric Scholarship scheme of M/o Tribal Affairs. As regards Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme State Govt. of Maharashtra has reported that they are implementing Golden Jubilee Pre-Secondary Scholarship Scheme (100% State Government Scheme) from the year 2010-11 as per the Government Resolution dated 31.05.2010 as an incentive scheme to cover educational expenses of Scheduled Tribe students studying in classes 1st to 10th in the state.

Further, the National Fellowship Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme implemented and funded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs to grant fellowship to ST students for pursuing Ph.D. in India after completion of Master Degree. There are

750 slots for fresh fellowships every year under this scheme. The value of fellowship is at par with the UGC rates. For detailed guidelines and further details, Ministry's website (tribal.nic.in) and Performance Dashboard (dashboard.tribal.gov.in) may be visited.

The details of beneficiaries and funds released under Post Matric Scholarship, as submitted by Government of Maharashtra and details under National Fellowship Scheme as per Ministry's record in respect of Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency is at **Statement**.

Statement

Details under Post-Matric scholarship scheme for ST students in respect of Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency			
F.Y	Fund Released (Rs in Lakh)	Fund Utilized (Rs in Lakh)	No. of beneficiaries paid scholarship
2019-20	1263.95	1263.95	12427
2020-21	1545.11	1545.11	11033
2021-22	1630.62	1630.62	13255
2022-23	1767.82	1767.82	13419

2023-24	1653.49	1653.49	11953
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Details under National Fellowship Scheme for ST students in respect of Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency		
F.Y	Fund released (Rs. in Lakhs)	No of beneficiaries paid fellowship
2019-2020	18.90	6
2020-2021	15.77	7
2021-2022	41.67	9
2022-2023	26.46	7
2023-2024	14.66	5

DEVELOPMENT OF SABARIMALA AIRPORT

150. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH

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

(a) whether the Government has taken concrete steps to expedite the development of the Sabarimala-Erumely Airport in Kerala;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of environmental clearances, land acquisition and other necessary approvals;
- (c) whether the Government has set a timeline for the completion of the said project and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the current challenges and delays faced in the implementation of the said project and the measures being taken to address them;
- (e) whether any consultations have been held with the State Government of Kerala, local stakeholders and aviation experts regarding the said project and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the expected benefits of the Sabarimala-Erumely Airport in terms of enhancing connectivity to Sabarimala, promoting tourism, and supporting regional economic development?

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

(a) to (e): Government of Kerala (GoK) envisaged the development of a Greenfield Airport in Kottayam (Sabrimala) near Erumeli in Kottayam district for which the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India, has already granted "Site Clearance" in April 2023, as required under the Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy 2008. Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, GoI has also granted Terms of Reference (ToR) to the Project in July 2023 and State Government has conducted the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Study. As per the GFA Policy, 2008, the responsibility for implementation of the Greenfield airport project including land acquisition, RandR, funding etc. lies with

the concerned airport developer or the State Government, as the case may be. The timeline for completion of the airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances including environmental clearances, financial closure etc. Going forward, the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (KSIDC), a State Government of Kerala Agency being the project proponent is required to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) including details like development plan, project cost and funding, traffic projections, timelines for completion of the project etc. As per GFA Policy, 2008 once completed, this report is required to be submitted along with an application to GoI for grant of "In Principle" approval, before the commencement of the work.; KSIDC has informed that it does not anticipate any difficulty or delay in the completion of the project other than a title dispute of the land related to the project.

(f): Airports have emerged as a nucleus of economic activities and have multiplier effect on the economy of the State. The linkage between the Civil Aviation Sector and Economic Growth is well recognised. The International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) study shows that the air connectivity has an economic multiplier of 3.25 and employment multiplier of 6.1. KSIDC has stated that the proposed Kottayam Greenfield International Airport has been envisaged for the convenience of Sabarimala pilgrims, NRIs, tourists, and other passengers. It will improve access to pilgrimage sites in central Travancore, such as Vavaru Mosque, Maramon Convention, Ettumanoor Mahadeva Temple etc. The airport will boost the local economy and tourism, connecting key attractions like

Kumarakom backwaters, Munnar hill stations, Gavi Forest, Thekkady Wildlife Sanctuary, Periyar Tiger Reserve, Idukki Dam etc. Thus, Kottayam Airport is expected to play a key role in boosting overall economic development of the region.

IMPLEMENTATION OF JJM IN KERALA

*151. **SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:**

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

- (a) the number of tap water connections provided to the rural households under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in the State of Kerala as on 31st October, 2024;
- (b) the total funds allotted under the said mission to the State of Kerala; and
- (c) the status of the completion of installation of tap water connections along with the supply of drinking water to the said households?

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

- (a) and (c) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe and potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular and long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to be implemented in partnership with States/ UTs, in August 2019. Drinking water is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of

drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with State/ UT Governments. The Government of India supports the states by providing technical and financial assistance.

As informed by State government of Kerala, all the rural water supply schemes have been approved to make provision of functional household tap connection in every rural household and most of the works have been tendered. Further, as reported by the state government of Kerala on JJM-IMIS, at the time of launch of Jal Jeevan Mission in the state on 15.08.2019, approximately 16.64 lakh rural households had tap water connections. Since then, 21.63 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 02.12.2024, the provision of tap water supply is available to more than 38.27 lakh (54.40%) rural households in Kerala.

(b) Under JJM, the details of fund allocation, fund drawn and reported fund utilization during the last five years (2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24) and current financial year 2024-25 (as on 02.12.2024) by the state of Kerala are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Allocation	Fund Drawn	Available Fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	2.58	248.76	101.29	103.87	62.69	57.23
2020-21	41.18	404.24	303.18	344.36	304.29	311.25
2021-22	40.07	1,804.59	1,353.44	1,393.51	957.44	1,059.57
2022-23	436.08	2,206.54	2,206.54	2,642.62	1,741.93	1,741.68
2023-24	900.69	1,342.36	671.18	1,571.87	1,465.41	1,448.53
2024-25	106.45	1,949.36	974.68	1,081.13	793.07	782.04

Source: JJM-IMIS

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत पानी की उपलब्धता

*152. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर:

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

- (क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना खेतों में पानी की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता बढ़ाने, सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के तहत खेती योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने, खेत में पानी के उपयोग की दक्षता में सुधार करने और सतत जल संरक्षण पद्धतियों को लागू करने के उद्देश्य से शुरू की गई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और अब तक हुई प्रगति का महाराष्ट्र के संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद), मध्य प्रदेश तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली सहित

राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा पानी की कमी का सामना कर रहे राज्यों में खेतों में पर्याप्त पानी की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई उपाय या योजना प्रस्तावित है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) सहित महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली में राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटील):

(क): जी, हाँ। प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) एक अम्ब्रेला योजना है, जिसमें जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे दो प्रमुख घटक शामिल हैं, नामतः - त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी) और हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी)। जबकि एचकेकेपी में चार उप-घटक होते हैं: (i) कमांड एरिया डेवलपमेंट एंड वाटर मैनेजमेंट (सीएडी एवं डब्ल्यूएम); (ii) सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई); (iii) जल निकायों की मरम्मत, नवीकरण एवं पुनरुद्धार (आरआरआर); और (iv) भूजल (जीडब्ल्यू) विकास। वर्ष 2016 में, संशोधित एआईबीपी प्रारूप के शुभारंभ के साथ, एचकेकेपी के सीएडी और डब्ल्यूएम उप-घटक को एआईबीपी के साथ समरूप पारी-पासू कार्यान्वयन किया गया।

इसके अलावा, दिसंबर 2021 में, वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन को भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है। हालांकि, पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी के तहत भूजल घटक की मंजूरी केवल प्रतिबद्ध देनदारियों के लिए वर्ष 2021-22 तक अनंतिम रूप से दी गई है, जिसे बाद में चल रहे कार्यों के पूरा किए जाने तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप घटक पहले पीएमकेएसवाई का हिस्सा था, अब इसे राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के तहत कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीओए एंड एफडब्ल्यू) द्वारा अलग से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वॉटरशेड विकास घटक (डब्ल्यूडीसी) का कार्यान्वयन भूमि संसाधन विभाग (डीओएलआर) द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

एआईबीपी घटक देश में नई सिंचाई क्षमता के सृजन/सिंचाई क्षमता की बहाली के लिए वृहद एवं मध्यम तथा विस्तार, नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण (ईआरएम) परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने पर जोर देता है। सीएडी एंड डब्ल्यूएम सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता और इसके उपयोग के बीच के अंतर को कम करने और जल की बरबादी को कम करने के लिए खेत पर जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार करने के लिए कमान क्षेत्र विकास के कार्यों के लिए समर्पित है। एचकेकेपी-एसएमआई और आरआरआर सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के तहत खेत पर पानी की पहुंच बढ़ाने और खेती योग्य क्षेत्र के विस्तार के लिए लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से संबंधित हैं। पीडीएमसी ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर जैसी प्रिसिजन-सिंचाई और अन्य जल बचत प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने से संबंधित है। डब्ल्यूडीसी, मृदा और जल संरक्षण, भूजल के उत्थान, रन-ऑफ को रोकने और जल संचयन, जल प्रबंधन और किसानों के लिए फसल संरक्षण आदि से संबंधित विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों के एकीकृत विकास की दिशा में कार्य करता है।

(ख): वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना-त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 18 राज्यों में फैली 99 चल रही वृहद/मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं (एमएमआई) (और 7 चरणों) की पहचान की गई थी, जिसमें राज्यों के परामर्श से 88 परियोजनाओं में सीएडी और डब्ल्यूएम के कार्यान्वयन के पारी-पासू चरणों में पूरा किया जाना था। पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के तहत 62 एमएमआई परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है, जिसमें वर्ष 2016-24 के दौरान इन परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से 25.80 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन हुआ है, जबकि शेष सिंचाई क्षमता 34.64 लाख हेक्टेयर है। वर्ष 2016-24 के दौरान 19.28 लाख हेक्टेयर का कमान क्षेत्र विकास हासिल किया गया है।

वर्ष 2021-22 से योजना में नौ (09) नई एमएमआई/ईआरएम परियोजनाओं को शामिल किया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं द्वारा सृजित की जाने वाली लक्षित क्षमता 4.01 लाख हेक्टेयर है। वर्ष 2021-22 से

वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना-त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम के तहत नई शामिल परियोजनाओं से सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता 0.31 लाख हेक्टेयर है।

एचकेकेपी-एसएमआई और आरआरआर के तहत वर्ष 2016-17 से वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान सिंचाई क्षमता सृजन का लक्ष्य 3.50 लाख हेक्टेयर था, जबकि 3.89 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता हासिल की गई थी। इसके अलावा, पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी-एसएमआई और आरआरआर के तहत वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान सिंचाई क्षमता सृजन का लक्ष्य 4.5 लाख हेक्टेयर रखा गया है। वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान एचकेकेपी-एसएमआई और आरआरआर के तहत 75.32 हजार हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है।

इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2016-24 के दौरान, कृषि एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही पीडीएमसी स्कीम के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत 84.11 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है। पीएमकेएसवाई के वाटरशेड विकास घटक के तहत भूमि विभाग द्वारा 89.23 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में कुल 9,364 परियोजनाएं भी शुरू की गई हैं।

पीएमकेएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत अब तक हुई वास्तविक प्रगति का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दर्शाया गया है।

पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी, सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम और पीएमकेएसवाई के अन्य घटकों के तहत महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में अब तक की गई वास्तविक प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

पीएमकेएसवाई के घटक	महाराष्ट्र में अब तक हुई वास्तविक प्रगति	मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक हुई वास्तविक प्रगति
पीएमकेएसवाई- एआईबीपी और सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम	पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य से 28 परियोजनाएं शामिल की गई हैं और शेष सिंचाई क्षमता 5.56 लाख हेक्टेयर सृजित की जानी है। सीएडी एवं डब्ल्यूएम के तहत 2.19 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में कमान क्षेत्र विकास के साथ एआईबीपी घटक के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2016-17 से वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान 16 परियोजनाएं पूरी की जा चुकी हैं और 3.77 लाख हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य से पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी की एक परियोजना अर्थात् नादुर मधमेश्वर चरण-II (प्रमुख) सिंचाई परियोजना संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद जिला) को	पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत, 21 परियोजनाओं (14 परियोजनाओं और 7 चरणों) को शामिल किया गया है और शेष सिंचाई क्षमता 2.54 लाख हेक्टेयर के रूप में सृजित की जाएगी। इनमें से अब तक 17 परियोजनाएं (12 परियोजनाएं और 5 चरण) पूरी हो चुकी हैं। एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत 1.83 लाख हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है जिसमें सीएडी एवं डब्ल्यूएम के अंतर्गत 2.89 लाख हेक्टेयर में कमान क्षेत्र विकास का कार्य किया गया है।

पीएमकेएसवाई के घटक	महाराष्ट्र में अब तक हुई वास्तविक प्रगति	मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक हुई वास्तविक प्रगति
	लाभ प्रदान कर रही है, जो वर्ष 2018-19 में पूरी हुई थी।	
पीएमकेएसवाई- डब्ल्यूडीसी	पीएमकेएसवाई 1.0 के तहत महाराष्ट्र में मार्च, 2022 तक 5.128 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की कुल 1,186 परियोजनाएं पूरी हुईं। पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 के तहत महाराष्ट्र में 5.26 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए 140 और परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।	पीएमकेएसवाई 1.0 के तहत मध्य प्रदेश में 2.937 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए कुल 517 परियोजनाएं पूरी की गईं। पीएमकेएसवाई 2.0 के तहत मध्य प्रदेश में 5.10 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करने वाली 85 और परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।
पीएमकेएसवाई- पीडीएमसी	वर्ष 2016-17 से वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई-पीडीएमसी योजना के तहत 9.90 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है।	मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 2016-17 से वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान सूक्ष्म सिंचाई-पीडीएमसी योजना के तहत 3.31 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र कवर किया गया है।

दादरा और नगर हवेली में पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत कोई परियोजना कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ): भारत सरकार द्वारा 93,068.56 करोड़ रुपये (37,454 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता, नाबार्ड की 20,434.56 करोड़ रुपये की डेट सर्विसिंग और हिस्सेदारी के लिए राज्य के शेयर हेतु राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 35,180 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय) के साथ वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष

2025-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई को बढ़ाने का अनुमोदन दिया गया है। पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड राज्यों में क्रमशः रेणुकाजी बांध और लखवाड़ बहुउद्देशीय (राष्ट्रीय) परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता भी अनुमोदित की गई है। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही पीएमकेएसवाई के कुछ घटकों में देश में कृषि की समस्या वाले क्षेत्रों के समावेशन और वित्त पोषण अनुपात के लिए विशेष प्रावधान रखे गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा तथा शेष महाराष्ट्र के सूखा प्रवण जिलों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से 13,651.61 करोड़ रुपये की शेष लागत के साथ 83 सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई) परियोजनाओं और 8 वृहद/मध्यम सिंचाई (एमएमआई) परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए जुलाई, 2018 में भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान किए जाने के लिए एक विशेष पैकेज शुरू किया गया है। इनमें से अब तक 53 एसएमआई परियोजनाओं और 2 एमएमआई परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की सूचना मिली है। इस योजना के तहत अब तक 3.77 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, जिसमें से मार्च, 2024 तक 1.66 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है।

महाराष्ट्र की पांच लघु उद्योग परियोजनाओं के विशेष पैकेज से महाराष्ट्र के औरंगाबाद जिले को लाभ प्राप्त होता है। कुल 1040 हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता वाली तीन परियोजनाएं बनोटी, वानगांव पोहरी और सावलादबारा एसटी पूरी हो चुकी हैं, जबकि 1,267 हेक्टेयर की कुल सिंचाई क्षमता वाली तितवी और देवगांव रंगारी नामक दो परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने दिसंबर, 2021 में 44,605 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। वर्ष 2018 में, भारत सरकार ने जम्मू-कश्मीर और पंजाब को लाभान्वित करने वाली शाहपुरकंडी बांध (राष्ट्रीय) परियोजना और पंजाब और राजस्थान को लाभान्वित करने वाले राजस्थान फीडर और सरहिंद फीडर की रिलाइनिंग को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का भी अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। इसके

अलावा, बिहार और झारखंड की उत्तरी कोयल परियोजना को पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के तहत वित्तीय सहायता के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया है।

विवरण

क. पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2016-17 से वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान राज्यवार सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता/विकसित कमान क्षेत्र

हजार हेक्टेयर में क्षेत्रफल

क्र.सं.	राज्यों का नाम	पीएमकेएसवाई - एआईबीपी के तहत सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता (आईपी)	सीएडी और डब्ल्यूएम के तहत विकसित कमान क्षेत्र	पीएमकेएसवाई -एचकेकेपी- एसएमआई के तहत सृजित आईपी	पीएमकेएसवाई - एचकेकेपी- आरआरआर के तहत सृजित आईपी	जीडब्ल्यू के तहत सृजित आईपी
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	24.33	0.93	0.00	0.00	-
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	--	--	17.86	--	3.742
3	असम	36.55	25.40	116.44	--	38.648
4	बिहार	19.69	19.13	33.8	21.79	-
5	छत्तीसगढ़	16.76	8.78	4.87	0.00	-
6	गोवा	4.24	6.70	--	--	-
7	गुजरात	610.90	1,030.54	--	3.90	1.866
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.66	--	22.57	--	-

9	जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	6.52	2.28	33.1	--	-
10	लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	0.00	--			-
11	झारखंड	79.80	0.00	6.09	--	-
12	कर्नाटक	115.86	42.08	3.48	--	-
13	केरल	2.59	1.50	--		-
14	मध्य प्रदेश	182.94	289.11	31.83	8.00	-
15	महाराष्ट्र	385.96	218.78	--	--	-
16	मणिपुर	24.46	8.67	17.93	0.62	2.057
17	मेघालय	--	--	26.47	0.88	-
18	मिजोरम	--	--	1.93	--	0.553
19	नागालैंड	--	--	12.84	--	0.667
20	ओडिशा	87.44	85.49	--	27.92	-
21	पंजाब	34.99	73.53	--	--	-
22	राजस्थान	16.38	82.47	--	15.33	-
23	सिक्किम	--	--	4.18	--	-
24	तमिलनाडु	5.23	--	--	12.27	0.610
25	तेलंगाना	189.52	10.68	--	16.31	-
26	त्रिपुरा	0.00	--	0.00	--	3.009

27	उत्तर प्रदेश	766.93	21.71	--	2.35	36.365
28	उत्तराखंड	0.00	--	21.27		1.030
	कुल	2611.75	1927.77	354.66	109.37	88.547

ख. पीएमकेएसवाई-पीडीएमसी और डब्ल्यूडीसी के तहत राज्यवार प्रगति

(हेक्टेयर लाख में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	पीएमकेएसवाई- पीडीएमसी	पीएमकेएसवाई- केडब्ल्यूडीसी के तहत कवर माध्यम से प्रिसिशनकिए गए परियोजना का सिंचाई के तहत लाया क्षेत्र गया क्षेत्र
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	8.37	4.25
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.13	1.98
3	असम	0.45	2.94
4	बिहार	0.25	2.33
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1.40	3.70
6	गोवा	0.008	0.20
7	गुजरात	9.74	6.03
8	हरियाणा	1.75	0.67
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.076	1.38
10	झारखंड	0.36	2.39
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.01	1.30

12	कर्नाटक	19.41	5.47
13	केरल	0.05	0.68
14	मध्य प्रदेश	3.31	8.03
15	महाराष्ट्र	9.90	10.39
16	ओडिशा	1.24	4.64
17	पंजाब	0.14	0.60
18	राजस्थान	7.67	13.27
19	तमिलनाडु	11.03	2.72
20	तेलंगाना	2.88	2.87
21	उत्तराखंड	0.32	1.05
22	उत्तर प्रदेश	3.92	5.69
23	पश्चिम बंगाल	1.05	1.98
24	मणिपुर	0.15	1.08
25	मेघालय	0.00	0.86
26	मिजोरम	0.046	0.87
27	नागालैंड	0.25	0.80
28	सिक्किम	0.15	0.27
29	त्रिपुरा	0.045	0.53
30	लद्दाख	0.00	0.26
	कुल योग	84.11	89.23

'स्वनिधि से समृद्धि' पहल

*153. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का गुजरात के कच्छ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 'स्वनिधि से समृद्धि' योजना लागू करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या कच्छ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के भुज, अब्दासा, गांधीधाम, रापर, मांडवी और अंजार जिलों में इस योजना के अंतर्गत आठ परियोजनाओं के तहत लाभार्थियों की पात्रता का आकलन करने के लिए उनके संबंध में सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रोफाइलिंग पूरी हो गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजनाओं के तहत लाभार्थियों को प्रदत्त लाभ सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): जी हां, प्रधानमंत्री पथ विक्रेता आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि) योजना का एक घटक स्वनिधि से समृद्धि (एसएसएस) कार्यक्रम गुजरात के कच्छ लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश के शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) : कच्छ लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के भुज, गांधीधाम, रापर, मांडवी और अंजार यूएलबी/जिलों में लाभार्थियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रोफाइलिंग का ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** में है। जहां तक अब्दासा का संबंध है, यह एक शहरी स्थानीय निकाय नहीं है।

(ग) : एसएसएस के तहत लाभार्थियों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को प्रदान किए गए लाभों का ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में है। आठ केंद्रीय योजनाओं के तहत लाभार्थियों को प्रदान किए गए लाभ **विवरण -III** में हैं।

(घ): प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण -I

कच्छ लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के भुज, गांधीधाम, रापर, मांडवी और अंजार शहरी स्थानीय निकायों/जिलों में लाभार्थियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रोफाइलिंग स्थिति दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा

(26.11.2024 तक)

शहरी स्थानीय निकाय/जिले	कुल लाभार्थी	प्रोफाइल किए गए लाभार्थी
भुज नगर पालिका	2094	982
गांधीधाम नगर पालिका	2042	1152
रापर नगर पालिका	516	325
मांडवी नगर पालिका	1072	781
अंजार नगर पालिका	1480	854

डेटा स्रोत: पीएम स्वनिधि पोर्टल

विवरण -II

कच्छ लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के भुज, अब्दासा, गांधीधाम, रापर, मांडवी और अंजार जिलों में लाभार्थियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रोफाइलिंग स्थिति दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा ।

(26.11.2024 तक)

योजनाएं	भुज नगर पालिका	गांधीधाम नगर पालिका	रापर नगर पालिका	मांडवी नगर पालिका	अंजार नगर पालिका
प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना	129	373	69	230	309

प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना	93	286	48	139	234
प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मानधन योजना	1	0	0	1	0
प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना	15	24	2	51	65
एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड	0	13	0	1	11
जननी सुरक्षा योजना	0	4	1	1	0
बीओसीडब्ल्यू के अंतर्गत पंजीकरण	0	0	0	0	0
प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना	0	0	0	0	0
कुल	238	700	120	423	619

डेटा स्रोत: पीएम स्वनिधि पोर्टल

विवरण -III

आठ केंद्रीय योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को प्रदान किए गए लाभों को दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा

योजनाओं	योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभ
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प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● दुर्घटनावश मृत्यु और पूर्ण दिव्यांगता के लिए 2 लाख रुपये ● आंशिक दिव्यांगता के लिए 1 लाख रुपये
प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● किसी भी कारण से मृत्यु होने पर 2 लाख रुपये का जीवन कवर
प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मानधन योजना	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 60 वर्ष की आयु होने पर ग्राहक को न्यूनतम 3000 रुपये प्रति माह की पेंशन मिलेगी और यदि ग्राहक की मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो लाभार्थी का जीवनसाथी पारिवारिक पेंशन के रूप में पेंशन का 50% प्राप्त करने का हकदार होगा।
प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● एक बुनियादी बचत बैंक जमा (बीएसबीडी) खाता ● 28.08.2018 के बाद खोले गए खातों के लिए 2,00,000/- के दुर्घटना कवरेज के साथ रूपे डेबिट कार्ड ● कोई न्यूनतम शेष राशि बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं ● जमा राशि पर ब्याज अर्जित किया जाता है ● पात्र खाताधारकों को 10,000 रुपये तक की ओवरड्राफ्ट (ओडी) सुविधा उपलब्ध है।
एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● लाभार्थी देश भर में किसी भी उचित दर की दुकान से सब्सिडी वाला खाद्यान्न खरीद सकेंगे।

जननी सुरक्षा योजना	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● संस्थागत प्रसव का विकल्प चुनने वाली पात्र गर्भवती महिलाओं को 600 रुपये से लेकर 1400 रुपये तक की नकद प्रोत्साहन राशि दी जाती है (राज्य के आधार पर) ● बीपीएल गर्भवती महिलाएं, जो घर पर ही प्रसव कराना पसंद करती हैं, उन्हें प्रति प्रसव 500 रुपये की नकद सहायता दी जाती है।
बीओसीडब्ल्यू के अंतर्गत पंजीकरण	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● किसी दुर्घटना या दुर्घटना की स्थिति में श्रमिकों को तुरंत सहायता, ● पेंशन प्रदान करना ● घर निर्माण के लिए ऋण देना ● समूह बीमा योजना के लिए प्रीमियम से संबंधित भुगतान करना ● बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना ● गंभीर बीमारी की स्थिति में चिकित्सा व्यय वहन करके श्रमिकों की सहायता करना
प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र (एडब्ल्यूसी) / अनुमोदित स्वास्थ्य सुविधा में गर्भावस्था के प्रारंभिक पंजीकरण पर 1000 रुपये की पहली किस्त, जिसे संबंधित प्रशासकीय राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश द्वारा चिन्हित किया जा सकता है। ● गर्भावस्था के छह महीने बाद कम से कम एक प्रसवपूर्व जांच (एएनसी) कराने पर 2000 रुपये की दूसरी किस्त दी जाएगी।

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● प्रसव के पंजीकरण के बाद और बच्चे को बीसीजी, ओपीवी, डीपीटी और हेपेटाइटिस-बी या इसके समकक्ष/विकल्प का पहला चक्र प्राप्त होने पर 2000 रुपये की तीसरी किस्त।
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डेटा स्रोत: पीएम स्वनिधि पोर्टल

'हर घर नल से जल' योजना

*154. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

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

(क) वर्ष 2023-24 और 2024-25 के दौरान 'हर घर नल से जल' योजना के तहत आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का उत्तर प्रदेश और विशेषतः सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ हरियाणा सहित राज्य-वार एवं वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और लाभान्वित ग्रामीण परिवारों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष और अगले वर्ष अर्थात् 2025-26 के दौरान उक्त योजना के तहत निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और सम्मिलित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित परिवारों की संख्या का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी आर पाटिल):

(क) से (ग): उत्तर का विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(क) भारत सरकार राज्यों की भागीदारी में प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम)-हर घर जल का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। वर्ष 2023-24 और 2024-25 के दौरान जेजेएम के तहत आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का वर्ष-वार और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा शामिल हैं, **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है। हालांकि, जल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण इस विभाग द्वारा जिला-वार/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार निधि आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) अगस्त 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की घोषणा के समय, 3.23 करोड़ (17%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। मिशन के शुभारंभ के समय शेष सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान करने की योजना बनाई गई थी। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सूचना के अनुसार, 2022-23 तक 8.39 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए। 2023-24 में लगभग 3 करोड़ कनेक्शन और 2024-25 में (29.11.2024 तक) 69.46 लाख कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए। इस प्रकार, 29.11.2024 तक, देश के 19.34 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.32 करोड़ (79.17%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना थी और शेष परिवारों को राज्यों द्वारा उनकी योजनाओं के अनुसार कवर किए जाने की आशा है।

मिशन की शुरुआत में शेष ग्रामीण परिवारों और 2022-23 तक, 2023-24 में और 2024-25 में 29.11.2024 तक नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए परिवारों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण **विवरण -II** में दिए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिशन के तहत प्रदान किए गए नल जल कनेक्शन की जिला-वार स्थिति पब्लिक डोमेन में भी और जेजेएम डैशबोर्ड पर निम्न लिंक पर उपलब्ध है:

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

विवरण -I

जल जीवन मिशन: वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान आवंटित केंद्रीय निधि, आहरित निधि और
संसूचित उपयोगिता ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	केन्द्रीय अंश					राज्य अंश के अंतर्गत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आवंटित	आहरित	उपलब्ध	संसूचित	
1.	अंडमान एवं	2.20	7.52	3.76	5.96	0.99	एनआर
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	407.42	6,530.49	793.57	1,200.99	861.11	939.08
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	310.77	1,057.11	771.21	1,081.98	1,055.15	137.77
4.	असम	2,447.48		6,204.00	8,651.48	7,870.90	866.11
5.	बिहार	54.95	-	एनडी	54.95	एनआर	एनआर
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	274.38	4,485.60	2,885.56	3,159.94	2,638.91	2,627.12
7.	गोवा	0.92	11.25	11.25	12.17	11.76	11.25
8.	गजरात	1,088.66	2,982.85	2,237.14	3,325.80	2,377.83	2,676.40
9.	हरियाणा	101.93	1,053.44	526.72	628.65	589.79	687.56
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	548.18	379.67	402.34	950.52	859.96	97.18
11.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	903.84	9,611.31	3,267.12	4,170.96	3,510.26	364.69
12.	झारखंड	528.81	4,722.76	2,875.35	3,404.16	3,140.70	3,291.53
13.	कर्नाटक	1,184.01		4,966.62	6,150.63	5,236.52	6,015.14
14.	केरल	900.69	1,342.36	671.18	1,571.87	1,465.41	1,448.53
15.	लद्दाख	280.66	477.11	131.07	411.73	346.73	एनआर
16.	लक्षद्वीप	9.25	39.63	19.82	29.07	एनआर	एनआर
17.	मध्य प्रदेश	1,060.06		5,419.90	6,479.96	6,388.57	6,390.54
18.	महाराष्ट्र	2,363.74		7,444.26	9,808.00	8,208.53	8,370.96
19.	मणिपुर	164.42	110.54	एनडी	164.42	119.49	18.75
20.	मेघालय	369.04	3,567.25	1,500.00	1,869.04	1,572.14	171.74
21.	मिजोरम	121.27	425.46	303.10	424.37	416.52	43.77
22.	नागालैंड	19.57	366.86	314.90	334.47	294.71	44.02
23.	ओडिशा	817.27	2,108.54	2,108.54	2,925.81	2,441.58	2,428.16
24.	पद्चेरी	5.40	15.39	1.00	6.40	6.39	0.62
25.	पंजाब	-	479.02	119.76	119.76	103.79	166.43
26.	राजस्थान	3,435.49	3,019.94	250.00	3,685.49	2,898.54	3,903.05
27.	सिक्किम	79.29	634.55	251.61	330.90	318.98	29.67
28.	तमिलनाडु	813.55	3,615.56	2,617.10	3,430.65	2,617.49	2,612.30
29.	तेलंगाना	26.06	-	एनडी	26.06	एनआर	एनआर
30.	त्रिपुरा	227.01	1,773.40	744.18	971.19	860.09	105.25
31.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,007.30				19,102.47	20,285.30
32.	उत्तराखंड	284.48	4,689.69	1,890.66	2,175.14	1,942.63	236.81

33.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,751.06	3,806.29	4,206.29	5,957.35	5,004.16	5,155.11
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दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण व दीव निधि का लाभ नहीं उठाता है

स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस

एनडी: आहरित नहीं

एनआर: सूचित नहीं

जल जीवन मिशन: वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान आवंटित केंद्रीय निधि, आहरित निधि और संसूचित

उपयोगिता ब्यौरा

(29.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	केन्द्रीय अंश					राज्य अंश के अंतर्गत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आवंटित	आहरित	उपलब्ध	संसूचित	
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4.97	2.98	एनडी	4.97	एनआर	एनआर
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	339.88	2,520.97	एनडी	339.88	225.79	336.66
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	26.84	217.82	65.35	92.19	22.32	0.06
4.	असम	780.58	5,198.78	2,059.63	2,840.21	2,389.14	264.23
5.	बिहार	54.95	-	एनडी	54.95	एनआर	एनआर
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	521.03	1,277.27	191.59	712.62	252.39	256.51
7.	गोवा	0.40	4.32	एनडी	0.40	एनआर	एनआर
8.	गुजरात	947.97	2,420.14	एनडी	947.97	729.70	953.56
9.	हरियाणा	38.86	462.03	एनडी	38.86	16.92	176.67
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	90.56	916.53	137.48	228.04	136.94	13.45
11.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	660.69	2,112.86	633.86	1,294.55	938.25	77.22
12.	झारखंड	263.46	2,114.22	एनडी	263.46	107.54	279.81
13.	कर्नाटक	914.11	3,804.41	570.66	1,484.77	669.26	2,491.29
14.	केरल	106.45	1,949.36	974.68	1,081.13	793.07	781.54
15.	लद्दाख	65.00	624.78	93.72	158.72	35.04	एनआर
16.	लक्षद्वीप	29.06	0.75	0.38	29.44	एनआर	एनआर
17.	मध्य प्रदेश	91.39	4,044.70	2,622.35	2,713.74	2,490.85	2,475.65
18.	महाराष्ट्र	1,599.47	5,352.93	1,605.88	3,205.35	1,959.82	2,203.86
19.	मणिपुर	44.93	-	एनडी	44.93	24.65	1.12
20.	मेघालय	296.90	653.60	196.08	492.98	439.26	51.85
21.	मिजोरम	7.85	45.09	6.76	14.61	12.03	7.32
22.	नागालैंड	39.75	39.75	5.96	45.71	45.54	5.08
23.	ओडिशा	484.23	2,455.94	368.39	852.62	506.77	504.24
24.	पुदुचेरी	0.01	12.58	एनडी	0.01	एनआर	0.01
25.	पंजाब	15.97	644.54	एनडी	15.97	2.93	45.58

26.	राजस्थान	786.95		1,659.22	2,446.17	2,161.81	873.88
27.	सिक्किम	11.92	124.50	18.67	30.59	18.68	7.91
28.	तमिलनाडु	813.15	2,438.89	731.67	1,544.82	1,267.22	1,273.25
29.	तेलंगाना	26.06	-	एनडी	26.06	एनआर	एनआर
30.	त्रिपुरा	111.10	736.75	221.03	332.13	286.79	29.43
31.	उत्तर प्रदेश	851.83		6,310.98	7,162.81	6,809.79	8,585.48
32.	उत्तराखण्ड	232.51	1,016.80	508.40	740.91	245.27	एनआर
33.	पश्चिम बंगाल	953.19	5,049.98	2,524.99	3,478.18	2,528.01	2,741.84

दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण व दीव निधि का लाभ नहीं उठाता है

स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस

एनडी: आहरित नहीं

एनआर: सूचित नहीं

विवरण -II

शेष ग्रामीण परिवारों और नल जल कनेक्शन वाले परिवारों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार

विवरण 2023-24 और 2024-25

(29.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

(संख्या लाख में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	15/08/2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	अगस्त 2019 में शेष ग्रामीण	ग्रामीण परिवार को दिए गए नल जल कनेक्शन			नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
					22-23 तक	23-24 में	24-25 में	संख्या	% में
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.62	0.29	0.33	0.33	-	-	0.62	100.00
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.29	0.23	2.06	1.54	0.52	-	2.29	100.00
3.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.85	-	-	0.85	100.00
4.	व. दीव	2.64	1.99	0.65	0.65	-	0.01	2.64	100.00
5.	गुजरात	91.18	65.16	26.02	26.02	-	-	91.18	100.00
6.	हरियाणा	30.41	17.66	12.75	12.75	-	-	30.41	100.00
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.09	7.63	9.46	9.17	0.29	-	17.09	100.00
8.	मिजोरम	1.33	0.09	1.24	1.01	0.22	-	1.33	100.00
9.	पुदुचेरी	1.15	0.94	0.21	0.21	-	-	1.15	100.00

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	15/08/2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	अगस्त 2019 में शेष ग्रामीण	ग्रामीण परिवार को दिए गए नल जल कनेक्शन			नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
					22-23 तक	23-24 में	24-25 में	संख्या	% में
10.	पंजाब	34.27	16.79	17.48	17.39	0.00	0.09	34.27	100.00
11.	तेलंगाना	53.98	15.68	38.30	38.30	-	-	53.98	100.00
12.	बिहार	166.92	3.16	163.75	155.92	1.27	0.01	160.36	96.07
13.	उत्तराखंड	14.51	1.30	13.21	10.09	2.25	0.41	14.06	96.90
14.	लद्दाख	0.41	0.01	0.39	0.29	0.07	0.01	0.39	95.91
15.	नागालैंड	3.64	0.14	3.50	2.29	0.75	0.19	3.36	92.43
16.	लक्षद्वीप	0.13	-	0.13	-	0.11	0.01	0.12	91.17
17.	सिक्किम	1.33	0.70	0.62	0.38	0.10	0.03	1.20	90.68
18.	महाराष्ट्र	146.79	48.44	98.35	61.41	15.17	3.24	128.26	87.37
19.	तमिलनाडु	125.29	21.76	103.53	57.72	23.05	7.50	110.04	87.83
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश	266.71	5.16	261.55	89.50	120.51	14.68	229.86	86.18
21.	त्रिपुरा	7.50	0.25	7.26	4.34	1.32	0.41	6.32	84.22
22.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	19.24	5.75	13.48	5.21	3.47	1.09	15.52	80.69
23.	असम	72.00	1.11	70.89	30.83	22.95	3.64	58.54	81.31
24.	मेघालय	6.51	0.05	6.46	3.03	1.91	0.31	5.30	81.36
25.	मणिपुर	4.52	0.26	4.26	3.19	0.08	0.06	3.59	79.58
26.	छत्तीसगढ़	50.04	3.20	46.84	17.72	18.05	0.83	39.80	79.54
27.	कर्नाटक	101.29	24.51	76.77	42.92	9.23	5.83	82.48	81.44
28.	ओडिशा	88.69	3.11	85.59	49.54	12.06	2.45	67.16	75.72
29.	आंध्र प्रदेश	95.53	30.74	64.79	35.43	3.86	0.25	70.29	73.58
30.	मध्य प्रदेश	111.78	13.53	98.25	43.86	11.30	5.57	74.27	66.44
31.	झारखंड	62.54	3.45	59.09	16.90	11.93	1.86	34.14	54.59
32.	केरल	70.83	16.64	54.19	16.83	3.67	1.13	38.27	54.04
33.	राजस्थान	107.31	11.74	95.57	27.10	12.18	7.66	58.67	54.68
34.	पश्चिम बंगाल	175.25	2.15	173.10	56.60	22.92	12.19	93.85	53.55
	कुल	19,34.56	3,23.63	16,10.93	8,39.33	2,99.26	69.46	15,31.68	79.17

दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ में कोई ग्रामीण आबादी नहीं है।

स्रोत: जेजेएम -

आईएमआईएस

एचएच: परिवार

बंद पड़े सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों से संबंधित सर्वेक्षण

***155. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर :**

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी :

क्या सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश भर में विशेषतः हरियाणा के सोनीपत संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, बिहार के दरभंगा जिले तथा झारखंड के गिरिडीह संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बंद पड़े सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित विशेषतः बिहार, हरियाणा और झारखंड में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों के माध्यम से राज्य-वार कितने रोजगार सृजित हुए;
- (ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बंद पड़े मौजूदा सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों को सुदृढ़ करने, उन्हें सहायता प्रदान करने, उनका वित्तपोषण करने, उन्हें पुनर्जीवित करने और उनका पुनर्निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों को वित्तीय संस्थानों के साथ कामकाज करने में होने वाली कठिनाइयों के संबंध में उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए कोई चर्चा या संवाद शुरू किया है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री जीतन राम मांझी):

- (क) : कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है, हालाँकि, उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल (यूआरपी) के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, लगभग 0.22% एमएसएमई बंद होने के कारण अपंजीकृत हो चुके हैं। साथ ही, इसी अवधि के दौरान 3.13 करोड़ उद्यमों ने यूआरपी पर पंजीकरण कराया है। दिनांक 01.04.2023 को यूआरपी पर पंजीकरण 1.52 करोड़ से बढ़कर दिनांक 30.11.2024 तक 3.13 करोड़ हो चुका है। निम्नलिखित

तालिका में उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल के अनुसार सोनीपत, दरभंगा और गिरिडीह जिले का विवरण शामिल है।

क्र. सं.	अखिल भारतीय, राज्य एवं जिला स्तरीय	01.7.2020 से 30.11.2024 तक पंजीकृत एमएसएमई की संख्या	से 01.7.2020 से 30.11.2024 तक पंजीकृत एमएसएमई में से बंद हो चुके एमएसएमई की संख्या का प्रतिशत (%)
1.	अखिल भारतीय	3.13 करोड़	0.22
2. (क)	हरियाणा	10.01 लाख	0.005
(ख)	सोनीपत	00.47 लाख	0.0003
3. (क)	बिहार	12.80 लाख	0.0103
(ख)	दरभंगा,	00.42 लाख	0.0005
4. (क)	झारखंड	5.20 लाख	0.0037
(ख)	गिरिडीह	00.33 लाख	0.0002

(ख) : दिनांक 30.11.2024 तक पंजीकृत उद्यमों द्वारा सूचित रोजगार का राज्य-वार विवरण जिसमें दरभंगा, सोनीपत और गिरिडीह जिले शामिल हैं, की स्थिति, **विवरण -I, II, III और IV** में दी गई है।

(ग) : एमएसएमई क्षेत्र को मजबूत करने, समर्थन और वित्तपोषित करने, पुनर्जीवित करने और पुनर्निर्माण करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने कई उपाय किए हैं और इनमें से कुछ उपाय इस प्रकार हैं:

- i. प्रारंभिक चरण में एमएसएमई खातों में दबाव को दूर करने और उनके पुनरुद्धार को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए, सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने 29 मई, 2015 के अपने राजपत्र अधिसूचना के माध्यम से, 'सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों के पुनरुद्धार और पुनर्वास के लिए एक फ्रेमवर्क' (एमएसएमई के लिए एफआरआर) को अधिसूचित किया। राजपत्र अधिसूचना के अनुक्रम में, आरबीआई ने दिनांक 17.03.2016 के अपने परिपत्र संख्या आरबीआई/2015-16/338एफआईडीडी.एमएसएमई एवं एनएफएस.बीसी.सं.21/06.02.31/2015-16 के माध्यम से अनुदेश जारी किए।
- ii. एमएसएमई सहित व्यवसायों के लिए 5 लाख करोड़ रुपए की आपात क्रेडिट लाइन गारंटी योजना। दिनांक 31.03.2023 तक यह योजना क्रियाशील थी। आपातकालीन क्रेडिट लाइन गारंटी योजना पर भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की दिनांक 23.01.2023 की शोध रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, लगभग 14.6 लाख एमएसएमई खाते, जिनमें से लगभग 98.3% खाते सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम श्रेणियों के थे, को गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्ति (एनपीए) वर्गीकरण में जाने से बचा लिया गया था।
- iii. एमएसएमई मंत्रालय के सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी योजना के तहत, सदस्य ऋण प्रदाता संस्थानों को एमएसई को उनके द्वारा दिए गए ऋण के लिए बिना किसी संपार्श्विक सुरक्षा या तृतीय पक्ष की गारंटी प्रदान की जाती है। जैसा कि वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के केंद्रीय बजट में घोषणा की गई थी, एमएसई के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड ट्रस्ट के कोष में 9,000 करोड़ रुपये दिये गए, ताकि ऋण की कम लागत पर 2.00 लाख करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जा सके।
- iv. आत्मनिर्भर भारत फंड के माध्यम से 50,000 करोड़ रुपये की इक्विटी निवेश।
- v. एमएसएमई को परिभाषित करने के लिए संशोधित नए मानदंड।
- vi. व्यवसाय की सुगमता हेतु दिनांक 01.07.2020 से एमएसएमई के लिए "उद्यम पंजीकरण"।
- vii. खुदरा और थोक व्यापारियों का दिनांक 02.07.2021 से एमएसएमई के रूप में समावेशन।

- viii. एमएसएमई की स्थिति में प्रगतिशील परिवर्तन के मामले में गैर-कर लाभ 3 वर्ष के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया।
- ix. अनौपचारिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों (आईएमई) को प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिए जाने वाले ऋण के तहत लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए औपचारिक दायरे में लाने के लिए दिनांक 11.01.2023 को उद्यम सहायता प्लेटफॉर्म (यूएपी) का शुभारंभ।
- x. 200 करोड़ रुपये तक की खरीद के लिए कोई वैश्विक निविदा नहीं होगी।

(घ) और (ङ) : एमएसएमई मंत्रालय द्वारा दिनांक 01.06.2020 को लॉन्च किए गए चैंपियंस पोर्टल के माध्यम से एमएसएमई की शिकायतों का समाधान किया जा रहा है। यह एक आईसीटी आधारित प्रणाली है, जो एमएसएमई की शिकायतों के निवारण के लिए हब और स्पोक मॉडल में केंद्रीय नियंत्रण कक्ष और 69 राज्य नियंत्रण कक्षों का संचालन करती है। परिचालन आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर, चैंपियंस पोर्टल का दायरा बैंकों / वित्तीय संस्थानों / क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों और सीपीएसई आदि तक विस्तारित किया गया है।

एमएसएमई के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने और एमएसएमई के लिए किफायती ऋण तक पहुंच में सुधार करने के लिए, एमएसएमई मंत्रालय एमएसएमई-विकास कार्यालय (एमएसएमई-डीएफओ), बैंकों, सदस्य ऋण संस्थानों, सिडबी, सीजीटीएमएसई आदि के समन्वय में एमएसएमई और उद्योग संघों के साथ कार्यशालाएं/वार्ता सत्र आयोजित करता है।

विवरण -I

दिनांक 01/07/2020 से 30/11/2024 तक		
एमएसएमई द्वारा सूचित अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर राज्य-वार रोजगार		
क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	सूचित रोजगार

1.	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2,42,123
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,19,46,322
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,80,787
4.	असम	51,44,186
5.	बिहार	1,05,13,995
6.	चंडीगढ़	3,51,136
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	31,03,978
8.	दिल्ली	69,20,657
9.	गोवा	3,80,481
10.	गुजरात	1,28,78,537
11.	हरियाणा	67,25,061
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10,98,669
13.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	24,76,596
14.	झारखंड	41,99,027
15.	कर्नाटक	1,90,66,710
16.	केरल	46,22,919
17.	लद्दाख	50,121
18.	लक्षद्वीप	5,491
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	1,01,96,990
20.	महाराष्ट्र	2,48,82,033
21.	मणिपुर	6,19,982
22.	मेघालय	1,80,926

23	मिजोरम	1,92,980
24	नागालैंड	2,01,387
25	ओडिशा	81,63,137
26	पुडुचेरी	3,16,235
27	पंजाब	72,16,607
28	राजस्थान	1,32,61,764
29	सिक्किम	85,355
30	तमिलनाडु	2,40,95,491
31	तेलंगाना	1,30,47,615
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	2,26,615
33	त्रिपुरा	8,18,996
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	2,29,28,343
35	उत्तराखंड	19,37,333
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,55,79,729
कुल :-		23,38,58,314
रिपोर्ट दिनांक:- 03/12/2024		

स्रोत: उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल

विवरण -II

दिनांक 01/07/2020 से 30/11/2024 तक		
एमएसएमई द्वारा बिहार में सूचित जिला-वार रोजगार		
क्र.सं.	जिला	रोजगार रिपोर्ट
1	अररिया	3,26,264

2	अरवल	36,178
3	औरंगाबाद	2,94,253
4	बांका	1,36,238
5	बेगूसराय	3,42,031
6	भागलपुर	3,73,666
7	भोजपुर	1,63,014
8	बक्सर	98,011
9	दरभंगा	2,98,266
10	गया	4,00,415
11	गोपालगंज	2,51,537
12	जमुई	1,34,441
13	जहानाबाद	97,271
14	कैमूर (भभुआ)	1,04,387
15	कटिहार	3,23,397
16	खगरिया	1,47,928
17	किशनगंज	1,67,169
18	लखीसराय	68,388
19	मधेपुरा	2,44,128
20	मधुबनी	3,81,069
21	मुंगेर	1,12,711
22	मुजफ्फरपुर	6,29,542
23	नालंदा	2,27,906

24	नवादा	1,75,092
25	पश्चिम चंपारण	3,08,343
26	पटना	11,33,656
27	पूरबी चंपारण	5,05,469
28	पूर्णिया	4,44,612
29	रोहतास	2,69,440
30	सहरसा	2,48,045
31	समस्तीपुर	4,10,452
32	सरन	3,41,431
33	शेखपुरा	49,085
34	शिवहर	44,854
35	सीतामढ़ी	2,95,841
36	सिवान	2,59,652
37	सुपौल	2,23,652
38	वैशाली	4,46,161
	कुल:-	1,05,13,995
रिपोर्ट दिनांक:- 03/12/2024		

स्रोत: उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल

विवरण -III

दिनांक 01/07/2020 से 30/11/2024 तक		
एमएसएमई द्वारा हरियाणा में जिला-वार रोजगार की रिपोर्ट		
क्र.सं.	ज़िला	रोजगार रिपोर्ट

1	अंबाला	3,61,611
2	भिवानी	1,89,234
3	चरकी दादरी	41,425
4	फरीदाबाद	8,81,877
5	फतेहाबाद	1,61,421
6	गुरुग्राम	13,21,176
7	हिसार	3,04,115
8	झज्जर	2,29,188
9	जींद	1,77,523
10	कैथल	1,85,585
11	करनाल	3,32,840
12	कुरुक्षेत्र	1,85,204
13	महेन्द्रगढ़	1,33,272
14	नूह	1,79,255
15	पलवल	2,33,953
16	पंचकुला	1,52,283
17	पानीपत	4,52,379
18	रेवाड़ी	1,98,327
19	रोहतक	2,01,571
20	सिरसा	1,92,147
21	सोनीपत	3,57,764
22	यमुनानगर	2,52,911

कुल:-	67,25,061
रिपोर्ट दिनांक:- 03/12/2024	

स्रोत: उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल

विवरण -IV

दिनांक 01/07/2020 से 30/11/2024 तक		
एमएसएमई द्वारा झारखंड में जिला-वार रोजगार की रिपोर्ट		
क्र.सं.	ज़िला	रोजगार की सूचना
1	बोकारो	2,76,937
2	चतरा	3,33,869
3	देवघर	1,38,672
4	धनबाद	3,52,589
5	दुमका	1,10,275
6	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	4,72,779
7	गढ़वा	1,93,022
8	गिरिडीह	2,04,118
9	गोड्डा	1,21,726
10	गुमला	45,962
11	हजारीबाग	2,33,709
12	जामताड़ा	39,670
13	खूंटी	23,642
14	कोडरमा	84,159
15	लातेहार	42,092

16	लोहरदगा	47,401
17	पाकुर	98,777
18	पलामू	2,07,807
19	रामगढ़	1,38,314
20	रांची	6,54,902
21	साहेबगंज	80,258
22	सरायकेला-खरसावन	1,40,342
23	सिमडेगा	66,926
24	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम	91,079
	कुल:-	41,99,027
रिपोर्ट दिनांक:- 03/12/2024		

स्रोत: उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल

GREENFIELD AND BROWNFIELD PROJECTS

*156. **SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:**

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for setting up of greenfield and brownfield projects by the Petroleum, Oil and Natural Gas Companies in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details regarding the permissions/clearances required for setting up of greenfield and brownfield projects by such companies;

(c) the details regarding the greenfield and brownfield projects undertaken by various Petroleum, Oil and Natural Gas Companies across the country; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey/assessment to identify the Companies that are flouting norms for setting up of greenfield and brownfield projects and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI):

(a) to (d): Oil and Gas sector in India is deregulated and the decision for setting up greenfield (new project) and brownfield (capacity expansion of existing plant) is taken by the Board of respective oil and gas companies. The role of the government is that of a facilitator. Since, oil and gas public sector undertakings are Board driven publicly listed commercial entities therefore, the Board of these CPSEs enjoys operational autonomy in deciding the nature and type of project, CAPEX, techno-economic and commercial viability, etc. Board of the respective CPSEs takes appropriate decision on the nature of the projects execution, viz. greenfield or brownfield, for optimizing operational efficiencies, reducing operational cost, meeting demand, exploring new streams to sustain its profitability and other socio-economic benefits.

The permissions/clearances required for setting up greenfield and brownfield projects depend upon the type and nature of projects, location, state, legal/statutory requirement on the subject which inter-alia include environment and forest clearance, coastal regulatory zone (CRZ) clearance, wildlife clearance,

land acquisition, right of way (RoW), right of use (RoU), explosive and safety approval, crossing permissions, etc.

As per information compiled on the project monitoring pariyojana portal (www.npariyojana.gov.in) maintained by the Government total 145 projects costing Rs 100 crore and above are under implementation with an approved project cost of Rs 5.65 lakh crore. Of these, 78 projects costing Rs 2.84 lakh crore are greenfield (new) projects and 67 projects costing Rs 2.81 lakh crore are brownfield (capacity expansion) projects.

Since 2014, total 379 projects costing Rs 100 crore and above with total cost of 4.86 lakh crore have been completed. Of these, 225 projects costing Rs 2.52 lakh crore are greenfield projects and 154 projects costing Rs 2.34 lakh crore are brownfield projects.

Oil and Gas CPSEs have been exceeding their annual Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR/Capex) target continuously over the last five years.

Achievement of IEBR CAPEX is given below

(Rs Crore)

Year	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
2019-20	93639	105603	113
2020-21	98522	111194	113
2021-22	104620	107968	103
2022-23	111354	119027	107

2023-24	106401	136821	129
2024-25	118499	97667*	83

* as on 30.11.24

Oil and gas CPSEs have a robust online monitoring system for assessing the implementation status of their projects. Government provides supportive supervision through online project monitoring portal (www.pariyojana.gov.in), periodic review meetings and site visits for resolution of issues enabling timely completion of the projects. Further, government also proactively facilitates CPSEs to speed up and resolve all critical inter-state and inter-ministerial issues through the review mechanism of PRAGATI and Project Monitoring Group (PMG).

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-148 को छह लेन का बनाना

*157. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) दक्षिण दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-148 एनए डीएनडी कालिंदी कुंज से फरीदाबाद-सोहना तक छह लेन वाले राजमार्ग का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के उक्त खंड के निर्माण की अनुमानित कुल लागत क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) डीएनडी फरीदाबाद बाईपास सोहना रा. 148 एनए छह लेन का पहुंच नियंत्रित राजमार्ग जिसकी कुल लंबाई 59.063 किमी है, को नीचे दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार तीन पैकेजों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है: -

पैकेज	लंबाई	कुल निर्माण लागत करोड़ रु. में	वर्तमान स्थिति
डीएनडी फरीदाबाद बाईपास सोहना पैकेज-1	09 किमी	2017.42	वास्तविक प्रगति लगभग 81% है तथा संशोधित निर्धारित लक्ष्य सितम्बर 2025 तक पूरा हो जाएगा।
डीएनडी फरीदाबाद बाईपास सोहना पैकेज -2	25.38 किमी	1908.4	परियोजना 2024 के सितम्बर में पूर्ण हो गई है और यातायात के लिए शुरू कर दी गई है।
डीएनडी फरीदाबाद बाईपास सोहना पैकेज -3	26.063 किमी	978.07	परियोजना 2023 के मई में पूर्ण हो गई है और यातायात के लिए शुरू कर दी गई है।

GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT AND REGULATION SCHEME

*158 **SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO**

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH

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

(a) the details of the total progress achieved under the Ground Water

Management and Regulation (GWMandR) Scheme in the country especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the total number of notified areas for regulation of ground water development by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any data regarding the complaints of violations under the notified areas during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the details of the total number of identified, in progress and completed projects under the component for artificial recharge during the last five years; and

(e) whether the Government has any plan to incorporate new components under the scheme by considering the extension of the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWMR) Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented since 2007-08 by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). Major activities being taken up under the scheme include regular ground water level and quality monitoring throughout the country along with annual quality and resource assessment; National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) Programme; Regulation and control of ground water withdrawal in States/UTs; Taking up few demonstrative recharge projects in selected water stressed areas and Strengthening of scientific infrastructure for technological up gradation.

The major activity under the scheme is National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) which is being implemented with the objectives to delineate and characterize the aquifers and develop plans for ground water management. Under this component, so far the entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq.km has been covered along with 1.41 lakh sq kms of Andhra Pradesh. Further, aquifer maps and

management plans have been shared with all the State and District authorities for suitable demand side and supply side interventions.

(b) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) regulates abstraction cum use of Groundwater in the country as per the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020. The concept of Notified Areas is no longer applicable as per the Guidelines dated 24.09.2020. As per these Guidelines, NOCs are being issued and abstraction charges are being levied based on the classification of Assessment Units (wherein the projects are located), into Safe, Critical, Semi-critical, Over Exploited and Saline categories. Further, as per the dynamic ground water resource assessment, 2023, out of 6553 total Assessment Units (AUs) in the country, 736 AUs have been categorized as Over-Exploited (OE), .

As per the information received from the state government, regulation and management of ground water resources in the state is being done under Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Trees Act (APWLTA). Further, under the prevailing ground water regulation regime in the state, a total of 188 villages in seven districts have been notified for regulation of ground water development in Andhra Pradesh. District-wise details are provided in **Statement**.

(c) CGWA has been acting promptly, either *suo moto* or based on complaints against illegal extraction of ground water and non-compliance of NOC conditions. Environmental Compensation (EC) charges and penalties are imposed against the violators as per the provisions of its Guidelines. As per records, penalties have been imposed and recovered from 5568 cases and Environmental compensation has been imposed and recovered from 1150 cases up to November 2024.

Further, as per the information received from APWLTA no complaints of violations in notified areas have been received by them in the past three years including the current year.

(d) Under GWM and R Scheme, important artificial recharge projects handled by CGWB in the past five years include construction of AR structures in Aspirational Districts of Osmanabad, YSR Kadapa and Warangal; construction of innovative Bridge-cum-Bhandaras meant for water storage as well as artificial recharge in Wardha and Amravati districts of Maharashtra; and Ground water augmentation through artificial recharge in identified water stressed areas of Rajasthan comprising of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Sikar districts. All put together, since 2018, 195 check dams, 113 recharge shafts, 8 percolation tanks, 5 bridge-cum-bhandaras, 2 sub-surface barriers and 2 dams have been constructed across the country under GWM and R scheme. Apart from GWM and R scheme, the Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) across the country since 2019 in mission mode and currently JSA 2024 is in progress. Since the inception of JSA, a total of around 1.57 cr. water conservation and rain water harvesting structures have been completed/ongoing in the country and an expenditure of Rs. 1.15 lakh cr has been incurred towards this through convergence with MGNREGS alone.

(e) Present phase of GWM and R Scheme has been approved for a period from 2021-2026 and there is no proposal for incorporation of new components to the Scheme under consideration of the Ministry.

STATEMENT

Details of the total number of notified areas for regulation of ground water development by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise

Sl.No.	District	No. of Notified Villages
1.	Ananthapuram	6
2.	Chittoor	1
3.	Palnadu	16
4.	Prakasam	57
5.	Sri Satya Sai	42
6.	Srikakulam	53
7.	YSR Kadapa	13
	Total	188

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पेट्रोल पंप आवंटन योजना

159. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के उत्थान के लिए

उन्हें पेट्रोल पंप प्रदान किए जाने की योजना बंद कर दी है;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना को पुनः शुरू करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त कोटे के तहत आवंटित पेट्रोल पंप को किसी बड़े व्यवसायी द्वारा अपने कब्जे में लिए जाने और उसके वास्तविक मालिक द्वारा वहां एक कर्मचारी के रूप में 10,000 रुपये से 12,000 रुपये में काम किए जाने के किसी मामले का संज्ञान लिया है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ड.) भविष्य में ऐसे कृत्यों को रोकने के लिए क्या नीति अपनाई जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ड) दिनांक 01.04.2002 से प्रशासित मूल्य व्यवस्था (एपीएम) को विघटित करने के बाद, एससी और एसटी सहित सभी श्रेणियों के लिए खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र (आरओ) डीलरों का चयन/निरस्तीकरण सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कम्पनियों (ओएमसीज) द्वारा स्वयं ही किया जाता है।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के ओएमसीज के लिए मौजूदा डीलर चयन दिशानिर्देशों, 2023 के अनुसार, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, नगालैंड और मिजोरम राज्यों को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में एससी और एसटी उम्मीदवारों के लिए 22.5 प्रतिशत (15 प्रतिशत एससी+7.5 प्रतिशत एसटी) विज्ञापित स्थलों को आरक्षित किया जाता है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, नगालैंड और मिजोरम के राज्यों में क्रमशः 70, 80, 80 और 90 प्रतिशत विज्ञापित स्थलों को एसटी श्रेणी के लिए आरक्षित किया जाता है। देश में आरओ डीलरशिपों के आबंटन के लिए विस्तृत मानक/मानदंड/आरक्षण www.petrolpumpdealerchyan.in/petrol-2023/ की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध है।

आरओ से संबंधित शिकायतें समय-समय पर सरकार को प्राप्त होती रहती हैं। ऐसी शिकायतों पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिए इसे संबंधित ओएमसीज को अग्रेषित किया जाता है। चयन के बाद, पीएसयू ओएमसीज डीलर के साथ डीलरशिप करार का निष्पादन करती है। डीलरशिप करार के अनुसार, डीलर सभी आरओ डीलरशिप पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए बाध्य है। इस संबंध में किसी प्रकार का उल्लंघन डीलरशिप करार के उल्लंघन के रूप में माना जाता है, जिसके कारण डीलरशिप समाप्त हो सकता है। इसके अलावा, बेनामी प्रचालनों के संबंध में डीलरों के प्रत्यय-पत्रों को सत्यापित पीएसयू के ओएमसीज द्वारा नियमित आधार पर किया जाता है। बेनामी प्रचालनों के स्थापित मामलों पर डीलरशिप करार के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है।

पीएसयू के ओएमसीज के मौजूदा पुनर्गठन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, एससी/एसटी को आबंटित किए गए आरओ को एससी/एसटी डीलर के पास शेष बचे हुए पण को नियंत्रित करते हुए केवल अधिकतम 25 प्रतिशत शेयर सहित गैर-एससी/गैर-एसटी श्रेणी के पक्षकार को शामिल करके तीन वर्षों बाद पुनर्गठित किया जा सकता है।

ROAD SAFETY ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

***160. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO :**

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

(a) the steps being taken to enhance road safety measures on National Highways in Jharkhand, including the installation of traffic signals, signages, and accident-prone zone identification signs;

(b) the manner in which the Government would ensure the timely maintenance and repair of roads in Jharkhand, especially in Jamshedpur during and after the monsoon season when road conditions often worsen due to heavy rains; and

(c) whether there is any focus on improving the infrastructure for public transport, such as the construction of bus terminals and safe passenger waiting areas, to enhance travel experience for both locals and tourists in Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) is primarily responsible for development, maintenance and construction of National Highways (NHs) in the country. Requirement of road safety is taken care of in all stages of project cycle, i.e., design, construction, operation and maintenance. Road safety audit is carried out at the design stage of NH improvement and upgradation projects to ensure that design meet the safety standards. During construction stage, construction zone safety measures are provided for safe movement of traffic. During the operation stage, road safety audit is periodically carried out to ensure that the road safety measures as originally provided are in proper shape and to assess additional requirement of safety measures, if any.

Government has classified certain sections of NHs as accident black spots considering the number of accidents involving fatalities and grievous injuries in a

block period of 3 continuous calendar years. After detailed investigation, certain short/long term measures are provided to prevent recurrence of accidents at these locations. The safety measures provided on NHs include road marking, signages, crash barriers, raised pavement markers, delineators, closure of unauthorized median openings, traffic calming measures, etc. apart from long term measures like improvement of road geometrics, junction improvement, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc. These measures are being provided on all NHs including those in the State of Jharkhand.

(b) Maintenance of NHs is a continuous process taken up to keep the NHs in traffic worthy condition. Maintenance works are carried out by contractor/concessionaire of ongoing NH development projects during construction/operation/defect liability period or through maintenance contracts such as Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) and Short-Term Maintenance Contract (STMC), etc. Maintenance of NHs following these guidelines are carried out throughout the country including the State of Jharkhand. NH No. 18 and 49 pass through Jamshedpur and these NHs are being maintained in traffic worthy condition.

(c) The State Transport Undertakings and Transport Corporations/ Local Municipal Bodies undertake construction and maintenance of bus stops and bus terminals. Bus bays and bus shelters are also provided on National Highways. These facilities are provided in all States including Jharkhand.

Further, under the scheme "Central assistance for strengthening the ITS in Public Transport System in the Country", the Central Government provides financial support for development and implementation of advanced Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) in buses being operated by State Road Transport Undertakings(SRTUs)/State Transport Undertakings (STUs)/ State Transport Corporations (STCs). However, no proposal has been received from State of Jharkhand under the said scheme.

Under the Scheme "Development, Customization, Deployment and Management of State-wise Vehicle Tracking Platform for safety and Enforcement with AIS-140 specification", in States/UTs under Nirbhaya Framework, the Government supports the States/UTs to implement the project by providing funds under the Nirbhaya Framework for setting up of Monitoring/ Command and Control Centre in each State/UT for tracking the Public Service vehicles (PSVs) fitted with VLTD and Emergency button, monitoring the alerts in case of emergency and coordinating with State Emergency Response Support system (ERSS) for responding to the distress calls.

JAL HI AMRIT SCHEME

1611. **SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:

SHRI BALYA MAMA SURESH GOPINATH MHATRE:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI P C MOHAN:

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI LUMBA RAM:

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI MITESH PATEL BAKABHAI:

SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

- (a) the measures taken/being taken for implementation of the Jal Hi Amrit scheme along with the expected outcomes thereof in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the number of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) nominated by the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for participation in this initiative and the current status thereof with regard to Shimla and Amroha Parliamentary Constituencies;
- (c) the details of the Clean Water Credit System and the manner in which it is likely to incentivise STPs to improve their performance in treating waste water;
- (d) the details regarding the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT 2.0) State/UT-wise;
- (e) the total budget allocated for the 68 projects sanctioned under AMRUT 2.0 along with the manner in which it contributes to the overall funding for water management in urban areas; and

(f) the current status of project implementation under the mission including the number of projects completed, ongoing and tendered, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (c): Sanitation being a state subject, management of sewerage and septage system in the cities/towns is the responsibility of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Urban Development Authorities. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in providing infrastructure for basic services such as sewerage and septage infrastructure in urban areas through its various flagship Missions like Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0.

"Jal Hi AMRIT" is a sub-scheme under AMRUT 2.0 reforms, which aims to incentivize States and Union Territories (UTs) to efficiently manage sewage treatment plants for recyclable treated water meeting environmental standards on sustained basis. The focus of this sub-scheme is to build capacity and incentivizing qualitative improvements in the treated discharge effluent. This initiative is targeted to create opportunities for suitable reuse of water, contributing to the overall goal of water security through increasing water availability under the Mission. The outcomes envisaged are as below:

- Improvement in treated effluent quality

- Enhancement of reuse capacity of treated used water in urban area and enhancing water availability through reuse of used water.
- Improved capacity of ULBs / parastatals /operational staff through targeted training
- Enhancement in monitoring systems like Online Continuous Effluent/ Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) for operational efficiency and transparency.

This initiative is for award of incentives to the existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and not for sanction of new projects. Participation of existing STPs under this sub-scheme is voluntary.

Under this programme, provision has been made for assessment of participating STPs based on the desktop assessment, field verification, water quality testing and thereafter issue of Star-rating certificate with six months validity to the eligible STPs based on the final assessment. The amount of incentive for the STPs with 3-Star and above rating in different groups is as below:

	Group - 1	Group - 2	Group - 3	Group – 4	Group – 5
Star rating	STPs with treatment capacity				
	< 5 MLD	5 to <10 MLD	10 to <50 MLD	50 to <100 MLD	100 MLD and above
*****	0.75 Crore	1.5 Crore	4 Crore	6 Crore	8 Crore
****	0.5 Crore	1 Crore	2 Crore	3 Crore	5 Crore

***	0.25 Crore	0.75 Crore	●Crore	2 Crore	● Crore
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A 70:30 incentive release structure has been adopted for this program with release of 70% of the incentive upfront to the STPs after meeting the required conditions and remaining 30% of incentive upon maintaining their star rating for another six months. 4 Star and 3 Star-rated STPs becomes eligible for balance incentive as earmarked for higher rating, upon upgradation of their Standards to 5 Star and 4 Star rating respectively by next year.

Concerned STPs are to utilize the incentive released under the sub scheme for improvement of operating efficiencies, technology upgradation, capital expenditures for reuse infrastructure, setting up of real time data management system (OCEMS and SCADA etc.) and capacity building of staff.

MoHUA has taken the following measures for implementation of Jal Hi Amrit scheme-

- An online module has been developed by MoHUA and ULBs/ STPs have submitted their information/ details on this module on AMRUT 2.0 portal.
- Around 2,500 participants have been trained through on-site and online training programmes organised for States/ UTs and ULBs including two trainings for assessors and samplers.
- For desktop assessment, field verification and capacity building of ULBs, specialised agencies have been onboarded. Progress of the assessment is

monitored daily with the agencies and issues raised are addressed on real time basis.

- For field data collection and verification, mobile app has been developed by MoHUA.

So far, 848 Sewage Treatment Plants have been enrolled (submitted information) via online platform for assessment. In Shimla Parliamentary constituency of Himachal Pradesh, 6 Sewage Treatment Plants have been submitted. However, in Amroha Parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh, ULB has not submitted any Sewage Treatment Plant for assessment so far under the said scheme.

(d) to (f): AMRUT 2.0 has been launched on 1st Oct 2021 enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is other major focus of AMRUT 2.0. Rejuvenation of water bodies and development of green spaces and parks are other components of the Mission. Total indicative outlay for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹2,77,000 crore including central share of ₹76,760 crore. Under AMRUT 2.0, States/ Union Territories (UTs) are empowered to design, prioritize and implement the projects within the broad framework of AMRUT 2.0 guidelines. State Water Action Plans for 8,998 projects worth ₹1,89,489 crore submitted by States/UTs have been approved by the Apex committee of MoHUA.

As reported by States/ UTs on AMRUT 2.0 portal (as on 15.11.2024), tenders have been issued for 5886 projects worth ₹1,15,872.91 crore out of which, contracts have been awarded for 4,916 projects worth ₹85,114.01 crore. Rest of the projects are at various stages of implementation. The State/UT- wise details of central allocation, no of projects approved, completed, ongoing, and tendered is given in **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UT- wise details of central allocation, no of projects approved, and works completed

(All amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	Committe d CA (Projects)	CA approved so far	Projects approved		Works Complete d
		Amount	Amount	No	Amount	Amount
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS	36	34.9	1	34.9	
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	2948	2,947.73	552	8,515.31	429.07
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	226	147.59	19	183.01	3.14
4	ASSAM	775	775	60	919.48	37.01

S. No.	State/ UT	Committe d CA (Projects)	CA approved so far	Projects approved		Works Complete d
		Amount	Amount	No	Amount	Amount
5	BIHAR	2628	2,619.77	64	8,481.14	
6	CHANDIGARH	170	170	6	153.52	28.20
7	CHHATTISGARH	1303	1,017.50	111	2,593.66	199.99
8	DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI and DAMAN AND DIU	30	30	1	63.47	
9	DELHI	2885	2,104.27	89	2,450.01	245.74
10	GOA	85	78.78	24	156.35	10.66
11	GUJARAT	4512	4,511.80	922	17,431.56	3,540.97
12	HARYANA	1496	742.62	57	1727.36	190.17
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	256	255.99	49	321.66	60.20
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	867	812.28	153	1665.11	5.76
15	JHARKHAND	1183	1,183.00	113	4202.53	72.96
16	KARNATAKA	4628	4,611.68	703	10274.13	858.90
17	KERALA	1374	1,374.00	740	3743.43	414.45
18	LADAKH	128	58.5	3	195.05	

S. No.	State/ UT	Committe d CA (Projects)	CA approved so far	Projects approved		Works Complete d
		Amount	Amount	No	Amount	Amount
19	LAKSHADWEEP	2	-	-	-	
20	MADHYA PRADESH	4065	4,052.06	1,273	12963.14	412.11
21	MAHARASHTRA	9310	9,310.00	303	31722.23	3,873.61
22	MANIPUR	170	133.11	32	155.73	1.36
23	MEGHALAYA	111	108.45	1	121	91.96
24	MIZORAM	143	140.02	166	157.78	40.54
25	NAGALAND	176	175.96	64	218.9	
26	ODISHA	1373	1,373.00	348	3940.98	1,276.09
27	PUDUCHERRY	150	149.57	19	189.68	55.58
28	PUNJAB	1836	1,596.29	195	3659.47	15.24
29	RAJASTHAN	3552	3,506.49	321	10823.72	1,432.32
30	SIKKIM	40	40	8	49.41	17.52
31	TAMIL NADU	4942	4,942.00	1,270	14687.83	4,809.45
32	TELANGANA	2789	2,788.03	252	9584.26	69.06
33	TRIPURA	157	157	18	191.53	113.85
34	UTTAR PRADESH	8161	8,161.00	654	26626.97	3,476.53
35	UTTARAKHAND	585	210.38	19	263.04	48.89
36	WEST BENGAL	3658	3,658.00	388	10621.59	1,184.99

S. No.	State/ UT	Committe d CA (Projects)	CA approved so far	Projects approved		Works Complete d
		Amount	Amount	No	Amount	Amount
Grand Total		66,750	63,976.77	8,998	1,89,089.94	23,016.30

ROAD SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

1612. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) whether the number of road accidents in the country has increased over the years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the factors responsible for increase in the number of road accidents in the country including number of persons killed during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has made systematic assessment of current road safety management system and formulated any policy to prevent road accidents and if so, action taken thereon;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide free/cashless treatment to the victims of road accidents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) As per the report published by Government on Road Accidents in India, 2022, based on data received from States/UTs, total number of road accidents and fatalities in road accidents in the country from calendar year 2018 to 2022 is given in the table below : -

Year	Accidents	Fatalities
2018	4,70,403	1,57,593
2019	4,56,959	1,58,984
2020*	3,72,181	1,38,383
2021*	4,12,432	1,53,972
2022	4,61,312	1,68,491

* - Covid affected year

State-wise details of total number of road accidents and number of fatalities due to road accidents in the country from calendar year 2020 to 2022 are annexed as per **Statement – I** and **Statement – II** respectively.

As per the data received from the Police Departments of all States/UTs, road accidents occur due to multiple causes such as over speeding, use of mobile phone, drunken driving/consumption of alcohol and drug, driving on wrong side/ lane indiscipline, jumping red light, non-use of safety devices such as helmets and seat belts, vehicular condition, weather condition, road condition etc.

The Government has approved National Road Safety Policy, 2010 to improve road safety in the Country.

The Government has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Accordingly, various initiatives have been taken by the Ministry as detailed at **Statement - III**.

(d) and (e) The Government of India, in line with its commitment to reduce fatalities due to road accidents and the legal mandate under section 162 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), along with National Health Authority (NHA), has implemented a pilot program for providing cashless treatment to victims of road accidents in Chandigarh on 14.03.2024 and in Assam on 30.05.2024. The pilot has been extended to the UT of Puducherry and States of Haryana, Punjab and Uttarakhand.

Statement - I

State-wise details of Road Accidents for the Calendar Year 2020-2022				
S. No.	States/UTs	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	19,509	21,556	21,249
2	Arunachal Pradesh	134	283	227
3	Assam	6,595	7,411	7,023
4	Bihar	8,639	9,553	10,801

5	Chhattisgarh	11,656	12,375	13,279
6	Goa	2,375	2,849	3,011
7	Gujarat	13,398	15,186	15,751
8	Haryana	9,431	9,933	10,429
9	Himachal Pradesh	2,239	2,404	2,597
10	Jharkhand	4,405	4,728	5,175
11	Karnataka	34,178	34,647	39,762
12	Kerala	27,877	33,296	43,910
13	Madhya Pradesh	45,266	48,877	54,432
14	Maharashtra	24,971	29,477	33,383
15	Manipur	432	366	508
16	Meghalaya	214	245	246
17	Mizoram	53	69	133
18	Nagaland	500	746	489
19	Odisha	9,817	10,983	11,663
20	Punjab	5,203	5,871	6,138
21	Rajasthan	19,114	20,951	23,614
22	Sikkim	138	155	211
23	Tamil Nadu	49,844	55,682	64,105
24	Telangana	19,172	21,315	21,619
25	Tripura	466	479	575
26	Uttarakhand	1,041	1,405	1,674

27	Uttar Pradesh	34,243	37,729	41,746
28	West Bengal	10,863	11,937	13,686
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	141	115	141
30	Chandigarh	159	208	237
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli *	100	140	196
32	Delhi	4,178	4,720	5,652
33	Jammu and Kashmir \$	4,860	5,452	6,092
34	Ladakh		236	374
35	Lakshadweep	1	4	3
36	Puducherry	969	1,049	1,181
Total (All India)		3,72,181	4,12,432	4,61,312

Note:

* Includes data of Daman and Diu for the Year 2020 to 2022.

\$ Includes data of Ladakh for the Year 2020.

Statement - II

State-wise details of fatalities due to Road Accidents for the Calendar Year 2020-2022				
S. No.	States/UTs	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,039	8,186	8,293

2	Arunachal Pradesh	73	157	148
3	Assam	2,629	3,036	2,994
4	Bihar	6,699	7,660	8,898
5	Chhattisgarh	4,606	5,371	5,834
6	Goa	223	226	271
7	Gujarat	6,170	7,452	7,618
8	Haryana	4,507	4,706	4,915
9	Himachal Pradesh	893	1,052	1,032
10	Jharkhand	3,044	3,513	3,898
11	Karnataka	9,760	10,038	11,702
12	Kerala	2,979	3,429	4,317
13	Madhya Pradesh	11,141	12,057	13,427
14	Maharashtra	11,569	13,528	15,224
15	Manipur	127	110	127
16	Meghalaya	144	187	162
17	Mizoram	42	56	113
18	Nagaland	53	55	73
19	Odisha	4,738	5,081	5,467
20	Punjab	3,898	4,589	4,756
21	Rajasthan	9,250	10,043	11,104
22	Sikkim	47	56	92
23	Tamil Nadu	14,527	15,384	17,884

24	Telangana	6,882	7,557	7,559
25	Tripura	192	194	241
26	Uttarakhand	674	820	1,042
27	Uttar Pradesh	19,149	21,227	22,595
28	West Bengal	5,128	5,800	6,002
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	20	19
30	Chandigarh	53	96	83
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli *	64	76	90
32	Delhi	1,196	1,239	1,461
33	Jammu and Kashmir \$	728	774	805
34	Ladakh		56	62
35	Lakshadweep	0	1	2
36	Puducherry	145	140	181
Total (all India)		1,38,383	1,53,972	1,68,491

Note:

** Includes data of Daman and Diu for the Year 2020 to 2022.*

\$ Includes data of Ladakh for the Year 2020.

Statement - III

Details of various initiatives taken by the Ministry to address the issue of Road

Safety: -

(1) **Education:**

i. Ministry administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme to provide financial assistance to various agencies for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs.

ii. Observance of National Road Safety Month/Week every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.

iii. Ministry administers a scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) at state/district level across the Country.

(2) Engineering :

2.1. Road engineering:

i. Road Safety Audit (RSA) of all National Highways (NHs) has been made mandatory through third party auditors/ experts at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance etc.

ii. High priority is accorded to identification and rectification of black spots /accident spots on NHs.

iii. Road Safety Officer (RSO) has been designated at each Regional Office of road owning agencies under the Ministry to look after RSA and other road safety related works.

iv. Ministry administers the electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) Project to establish a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of road accidents data across the Country.

v. Ministry has issued guidelines for the provision of signages on Expressways and National Highways to offer improved visibility and intuitive guidance to the drivers.

vi. Provisions have been made in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for failure to comply with standards for the road design, construction and maintenance, as prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

2.2 **Vehicle engineering:**

Ministry has taken various initiatives to make vehicles safer, including the following:-

i. Mandatory provision of an airbag for the passenger seated on the front seat of a vehicle, next to the driver.

ii. Prescribed norms related to safety measures for children below four years of age, riding or being carried on a motor cycle. It also specifies use of a safety harness, crash helmet and restricts speed to 40kmph.

iii. Mandatory provisions for fitment of following listed safety technologies: -

For M1 category vehicles:

- Seat Belt Reminder (SBR) for driver and co-driver.
- Manual Override for central locking system
- Over speed warning system.

For all M and N category vehicles:

- Reverse Parking Alert System

- iv. Mandated Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) for certain classes of L [Motor vehicle with less than four wheels and includes a Quadricycle], M [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying passengers] and N [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying goods which may also carry persons in addition to goods, subject to conditions stipulated in BIS standards] categories.
- v. Mandated speed limiting function/speed limiting device in all transport vehicles, except for two wheelers, three wheelers, quadricycles, fire tenders, ambulances and police vehicles.
- vi. Published the rules for recognition, regulation and control of Automated Testing Stations, which define the procedure for fitness testing of vehicles through automated equipment and the procedure for grant of fitness certificate by ATs. The rules have been further amended on 31.10.2022 and 14.03.2024.
- vii. Formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy based on incentives/dis-incentives and for creating an ecosystem to phase out old, unfit and polluting vehicles.
- viii. A Scheme to set up one model Inspection and Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.
- ix. Published rules regarding the Bharat New Car Assessment Program (BNCAP) to introduce the concept of safety rating of passenger cars and empower consumers to take informed decisions.

x. Published rules regarding prescribed level playing field in the area of manufacturing of buses by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Bus Body Builders.

xi. Mandated vehicles, manufactured on or after 1st October, 2025, shall be fitted with an air-conditioning system for the cabin of vehicles of N2 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12.0 tonnes) and N3 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 12.0 tonnes) category.

xii. Published rules for revision of standards for Safety Belt, Restraint Systems and Safety Belt Reminder to provide provisions for applicability of revised standards for safety belt assemblies, safety belt anchorages and the installation of Safety Belts and Restraint Systems, in Motor vehicles of category M,N and L7 w.e.f. 01st April, 2025. Further, the vehicles of category M1, manufactured on and after the 1st April 2025, shall meet the requirement of safety belt reminder for all front facing rear seats as per AIS-145-2018.

(3) Enforcement:

i. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 as stands implemented provides for strict penalties for ensuring compliance and enhancing deterrence for violation of traffic rules and strict enforcement through use of technology.

ii. Ministry has issued rules for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety. The rules specify the detailed provisions for placement of electronic enforcement devices on high risk and high density corridors on

National Highways, State Highways and critical junctions in Million plus cities in India and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

iii. Ministry on 10th June, 2024 has issued an advisory to all the States and Union territories on technological interventions for ensuring compliance with Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

(4) **Emergency care:**

i. Ministry has published rules for the protection of Good Samaritan, who in good faith, voluntarily and without expectation of any reward or compensation renders emergency medical or non-medical care or assistance at the scene of an accident to the victim or transports such victim to the hospital.

ii. Ministry has enhanced compensation of victims of Hit and Run motor accidents (from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 50,000 for grievous hurt and from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 for death).

iii. The National Highways Authority of India has made provisions for ambulances with paramedical staff/Emergency Medical Technician/Nurse at toll plazas on the completed corridor of National Highways.

iv. Ministry along with National Health Authority (NHA), has implemented a pilot program for providing cashless treatment to victims of road accidents in Chandigarh Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Puducherry and Assam.

FLOWING OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS INTO RIVERS

1613. **SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI**

SHRI ARUN GOVIL

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

- (a) the measures taken/being taken to reduce high level of pollution in the Sutlej and Beas rivers, particularly with regard to untreated sewage and industrial effluents;
- (b) the detailed plan of the Government to increase sewage treatment capacity to prevent further pollution of rivers in Punjab;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to prevent untreated flowing in Meerut and surrounding areas into river and on the land;
- (d) whether release of industrial effluents into the river is making it infamous as Kali Nadi in Meerut whereas its water is clean at its origin; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) As per the last report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2022 on pollution assessment of rivers in the country, 311 polluted stretches were identified on 279 rivers, including one stretch on river Satluj in the State of Punjab. No stretch was found polluted on river Beas.

River Satluj gets polluted with the discharge of Buddha Nallah, carrying municipal, industrial, dairy and other wastes from Ludhiana town. Punjab Pollution Control Board has informed that to address the pollution concerns, the State Government of Punjab has undertaken Buddha Nallah Rejuvenation project which mainly included setting up sewage treatment plants (STPs) of 225 and 60 million litres per day (MLD), rehabilitation of four STPs,

two effluent treatment plants of capacity 3.75 MLD and 2.25 MLD for treatment of waste water from dairy complexes in Ludhiana.

In order to prevent and control of industrial discharge from clusters of small/medium scale dyeing industries in Ludhiana, Common Effluent Treatment Plants of capacity 40 MLD, 50 MLD and 15 MLD, have been made operational.

For conservation of rivers, this Ministry has been supplementing efforts of the States/Union Territories by providing financial and technical assistance for abatement of pollution in identified stretches of rivers in the country through the Central Sector Scheme of Namami Gange for rivers in Ganga basin, and Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for other rivers. Under NRCP, pollution abatement schemes for conservation of Satluj and Beas rivers in Punjab were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.717.32 crores, and sewage treatment capacity of 648 MLD has been created so far.

(b) The State Government of Punjab has informed that in order to increase sewage treatment capacity in the State, 54 STPs of total capacity 256 MLD are in different stages of implementation. Also, out of proposed 99 STPs, 45 STPs of total capacity 247 MLD are reported to be under tendering or preparation of Detailed Project Report.

(c) to (e) Rivers in the country are polluted mainly due to discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents in their respective catchments, problems in operation and maintenance of sewage/effluent treatment plants, agricultural runoff, dumping of solid wastes, lack of dilution and other non-point sources of pollution.

In case of discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB has informed that regular monitoring of grossly polluting industries (GPIs) is being done. There were 64 GPIs located in Meerut, out of which, 4 fall in catchment area of Hindon while 60 are located in the catchment of river Kali

East. Out of these 64, 17 have been self closed. Out of operational 47 GPIs, 42 are complying with the discharge norms. The regulatory bodies take punitive action against non complying GPIs.

To tackle domestic wastewater from Meerut city in the State of Uttar Pradesh, National Mission for Clean Ganga has sanctioned a project for interception and diversion of sewage and setting up STP of 220 MLD at a cost of Rs.690.71 crore for pollution abatement for the river Kali East under Namami Gange Program.

छत्तीसगढ़ में वन अधिकार अधिनियम

1614. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ में वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत जनजातीय समुदायों को उनके अधिकार देने की प्रक्रिया में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) कितने आदिवासियों को उनके वन अधिकार मिले हैं और कितने मामलों में निर्णय अभी भी लंबित हैं?

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

(क) तथा (ख): नोडल मंत्रालय होने के नाते जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय, "अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य वन निवासी वन अधिकार मान्यता अधिनियम 2006" (संक्षेप में एफआरए) के विधायी मामलों की निगरानी और प्रशासित कर रहा है। एफआरए और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार, संबंधित राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन अधिनियम के विभिन्न प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं और इन्हें 20 राज्यों (छत्तीसगढ़ सहित) और 1 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन एफआरए के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में इस मंत्रालय को मासिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट (एमपीआर) प्रस्तुत करते हैं। जैसाकि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, 30.09.2024 तक, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में वन निवासी अनुसूचित जनजाति (एफडीएसटी) समुदाय को एफआरए के तहत कुल **4,22,101** व्यक्तिगत अधिकार पत्र और **47,685** सामुदायिक अधिकार पत्रों को मान्यता दी गई है। ब्यौरा विवरण में हैं।

विवरण

30.09.2024 तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार छत्तीसगढ़ में एफआरए के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र . सं .	मद	वैयक्तिक			सामुदायिक			कुल	
		अजजा	ओटी एफडी	कुल	अज जा	ओटी एफ डी	कुल	अज जा	ओटीए फडी
1	प्राप्त दावों की सं ख्या	64934	2386	88802	520	1,91	53,9	7013	240,6
		1	87	8	34	5	49	75	02
2	वितरित किए गए अधिकार पत्रों की संख्या	42210	5646	47856	476	1,58	49,2	4697	58,04
		1	2	3	85	5	70	86	7

3	वन भूमि का वि	34681	3653	38335	196	1193	2,08	2310	155,8
	स्तार (सीमा) जि	7.974	2.30	0.28	345	50.5	2,80	268.	82.89
	सके लिए अधि		1		0.72	92	1	7	3
	कार पत्र वितरित किए गए (हेक्टेयर में)				9				
4	अस्वीकृत दावों	21888	1785	39741	294	288	3,23	2218	178,8
	की संख्या	3	36	9	2		0	25	24
5	निपटान किए गए	64098	2349	87598	506	1873	525	6916	236,8
	दावों की सं. (क्रमांक 2 + 4)	4	98	2	27		00	11	71
6.	लंबित दावों की संख्या (क्रमांक 1 - 5)	8357	3689	12046	140 7	42	144 9	9764	3,731

SCHEME FOR CONSERVATION AND PURIFICATION OF RIVERS**1615. SHRI ESWARASAMY K**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to start a scheme for conserving and purifying major rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of rivers taken up under the said scheme; and

(c) the present status of the implementation of the said scheme?

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

(a) to (c) It is the responsibility of States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into the rivers and other water bodies. The Govt of India provides financial and technical support to the States and ULBs under various programs like Namami Gange, National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

Central Sector scheme 'Namami Gange' is being run by Ministry of Jal Shakti for pollution abatement in Ganga and other rivers falling in Ganga Basin. For other rivers, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'National River Conservation Plan' is being run to support the efforts of States and ULBs for abatement of pollution in rivers.

NRCP has so far covered 57 rivers spreading over 17 States/UTs in the country with a sanctioned cost of Rs.8931.49 crore, and inter-alia, a sewage treatment capacity of 2941 million litres per day (MLD) has been created.

Namami Gange program covers 30 rivers, and a total of 484 projects, including 203 projects for sewage treatment of 6255 MLD and a sewer network of 5249 kilometers, have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 39604 crore, against which sewerage treatment capacity of 3327 MLD has been created so far.

FLOOD RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN ASSAM

1616. **SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

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

(a) the status of the utilization of funds allocated in the Union Budget 2024 for flood relief and rehabilitation measures in Assam;

(b) the steps taken/being taken to strengthen and maintain flood protection infrastructure in flood-prone areas of Assam during the last five years and the current year;

(c) the details of measures implemented by the Government to improve early warning systems for flood alerts and evacuations in Assam; and

(d) whether the Government plans to empower local communities to participate in flood mitigation and preparedness efforts and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The primary responsibility of disaster management rests with the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government and provides requisite logistics and financial support. The State Government undertakes assessment of damages caused due to 12 notified natural calamities including rain and floods

and provide relief assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal as per Government of India's approved norms. 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 Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has released ₹ 5858.60 crore to 14 flood-affected states as a central share from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and an advance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). This include ₹ 716 crore to Assam during this year.

(b) and (c) 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. To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Ministry had implemented during XI and XII Plan Flood Management (FMP) for providing Central Assistance to States for works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, etc. which subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme" (FMBAP) for the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 and further extended up to September 2022 with limited outlay. The Government has approved FMBAP scheme with total outlay of Rs. 4,100 crores for a period of 5 years from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Year wise Central Assistance (CA) released to the State of Assam during last 5 years under FMP Component of FMBAP is given as under:

Financial Year	Central Assistance (CA) released (Rs. in Cr.)
2019-20	85.03
2020-21	-
2021-22	14.80
2022-23	248.65
2023-24	7.20
Total	355.68

Moreover, Government of India has constituted Brahmaputra Board in 1980 with the objective of planning and integrated implementation of measures for control of floods and bank erosion in Brahmaputra Valley and matters connected therewith.

Further, CWC issues short-range flood forecasts with lead times of up to 24 hours as well as long term forecast with 7-day Flood Advisory Forecasts, as a non- structural measure of flood management to reduce loss of life and ensure proper reservoir operation. CWC maintains 30 level Flood Forecasting Stations in Assam.

(d) NDMA implemented ***Pilot Scheme namely Aapda Mitra*** from 2016 to 2021 in 30 most flood prone Districts of 25 States/UTs, **including Kamrup and Jorhat Districts of Assam** in order to train 6000 community volunteers (200 in each District) in disaster response with a focus on **flood**. The scheme aimed to provide the community volunteers with the basic skills they would require for responding to their community's immediate needs in the aftermath of a disaster including flood.

Based on demand of States/UTs, NDMA is implementing **Up-scaling of Aapda Mitra Scheme** from 2021-22 to 2024-25 to train 1,00,000 volunteers in disaster response covering 350 Districts, **including 3900 volunteers from 16 Districts of Assam**, prone to landslide, cyclone, earthquake, and **floods** to provide them an Emergency Responder Kit and to provide each selected District an Emergency Essential Resource Reserve (EERR). Under this scheme, 3900 volunteers from the districts of Assam including Baksa (200), Barpeta (300), Cachar (300), Darrang (200), Dhubri (300), Dibrugarh (300), Dima Hasao (100), Hailakandi (200), Karimganj (300), Kokrajhar (200), Morigaon (200), Nagaon (300), Nalbari (200), Sivasagar (300), Tinsukia (300), and Udalguri (200) were trained and the EERR had been purchased by Assam.

NDMA has now started **Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme** from 2024-25 to train 2,37,326 volunteers from NCC, NSS, NYKS, and BSandG (**including 9174 from 16 Districts of Assam**) in disaster response covering all States (315 Districts) prone to landslide, cyclone, earthquake, and **floods** to provide them an Emergency Responder Kit.

The districts covered in Assam with targeted volunteers are Baksa (420), Barpeta (700), Cachar (610), Darrang (460), Dhubri (700), Dibrugarh (750), Dima Hasao (210), Hailakandi (410), Karimganj (800), Kokrajhar (516), Morigaon (500), Nagaon (793), Nalbari (475), Sivasagar (630), Tinsukia (750), and Udalguri (450).

EMRS UNDER GUWAHATI LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY

1617. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

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

the details of the scheme for Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)

highlighting the roots of democracy under Guwahati Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

The Central Sector Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya to the tribal children in their own environment. Under the new scheme, Government decided to establish 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). 288 EMRS schools were initially funded under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which are being upgraded as per the new model. Accordingly, Ministry has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefiting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the country. As on date, 715 schools have been sanctioned, out of which 476 EMRSs have been reported to be functional across the country benefiting about 1,33,929 students. National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS), has been established as an autonomous body under Ministry of Tribal Affairs to manage and implement the central sector scheme of EMRS. The Ministry has recognized the importance of acquainting students from the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) with the functioning of Parliament and parliamentary institutions. As part of this initiative, the Scheme of Youth Parliament has been sanctioned for EMRSs in the year 2024. This scheme aims to provide students with a platform to simulate parliamentary procedures,

encouraging them to actively participate in democratic processes and understand governance at the national level.

Further, students from EMRSs have also participated in the Online Youth Parliament Scheme, which enabled them to engage with parliamentary proceedings in a virtual format. This ensured that they remained connected and informed about the workings of Parliament, despite geographical constraints.

In addition to this, a Scheme of Y20 was also introduced in EMRSs. This initiative is designed as a prototype of the G20 framework, allowing students to engage in global discussions and gain insights into international diplomacy and cooperation.

Furthermore, students from EMRSs have had the invaluable opportunity to visit both the old and new Parliament Houses. These visits have allowed them to experience first-hand the operations and significance of the Indian Parliament.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sanctioned 2 EMRSs in Guwahati Lok Sabha Constituency under the new scheme namely EMRS Dudhnai at Kuchdhowa block in Goalpara district. and EMRS Boko at Boko block in Kamrup district. Both are non functional

LPG Cylinders under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

1618. **DR. SHASHI THAROOR:**

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

- (a) the percentage of beneficiaries of the PM Ujjwala Yojana who either did not take a cylinder or just took one refill annually during the last three financial years and the current year;
- (b) whether the Government has undertaken any study to assess and resolve such issues and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to help struggling households that are paying high prices for gas cylinders, even with subsidies;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any measures to lower the prices of LPG cylinders for households not covered under Ujjwala Yojana; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM.

(SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (e): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched on 01.05.2016 to provide deposit free LPG connection in the name of adult woman member of poor households across the country. As on 01.11.2024, there are 10.33 crore Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries across the country. Details of refills taken by PMUY beneficiaries during the last three financial years is at **Statement.**

LPG consumption of PMUY beneficiaries is monitored on regular basis. Consumption of domestic LPG by households depends on several factors like

food habits, household size, cooking habits, tradition, flavor, taste, preferences , price and availability of alternate fuels, etc.

Under PAHAL Scheme, the domestic LPG cylinders are sold at non-subsidised price and the applicable subsidy to the consumers is transferred directly into their bank accounts. Apart from the direct subsidy to consumers, the OMCs have also been compensated Rs 22,000 crore in FY 2022-23 by Government of India to cover the under-recoveries suffered by them in not passing on the high international LPG prices to the domestic LPG consumers.

India imports about 60% of the domestic LPG consumed. Price of LPG in the country is linked to its price in the international market. Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for domestic LPG. Average Saudi CP (international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose by 64% (from US\$ 385/MT in July 2023 to US\$ 632 /MT in November 2024) while the effective price for Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY) consumers for domestic LPG reduced in India by 44% (from Rs. 903 in August 2023 to Rs. 503 in November 2024).

Government reduced the retail selling price of domestic LPG for all consumers by Rs. 200 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder with effect from 30th August, 2023. Government further reduced the RSP of domestic LPG by Rs. 100 per 14.2 Kg cylinder w.e.f. 9th March, 2024. The current RSP of domestic LPG at Delhi is Rs. 803 per 14.2 Kg cylinder.

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, Government started a targeted subsidy of Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per Annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers in May 2022. In October 2023, Government has increased targeted subsidy Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per Annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections). After a targeted subsidy of Rs 300/cylinder to PMUY consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs.503 per cylinder (in Delhi). This is available to more than 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country. A few State Governments are providing some additional subsidy on LPG refills and bear the additional cost from their respective budgets.

Further, as a result of various steps taken by Government to improve access and affordability of domestic LPG for PMUY consumers, per capita consumption of PMUY beneficiaries (in terms of no. of 14.2 kg LPG cylinders taken per year) has increased from 3.68 (FY 2021-22) to 3.95 in FY 2023-24, and 4.34 in FY 2024-25 (upto October 2024). PMUY consumption has witnessed a growth of 24.3% during Oct 2024 vis-à-vis October 2023 (Total PMUY consumption has risen from 459TMT to 570.7 TMT during this period).

Statement

Details of refills taken by PMUY beneficiaries during the last three financial years

Financial Year	Number of PMUY Customers as on closing of FY (A)	Number of PMUY Customers out of (A), who have not taken any refill during FY	Number of PMUY Customers out of (A), who have taken only one refill (incl installation refill) during FY
2021-22	7,99,03,131	91,74,648	1,08,13,246
2022-23	9,58,59,418	1,18,84,259	1,54,74,040
2023-24	10,32,66,007	1,40,48,192	1,66,52,314

Source:- Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL).

FOOD PARKS UNDER PMKSY

1619. Shri Manoj Tiwari:

Shri Praveen Patel:

Dr. K Sudhakar:

Dr. Nishikant Dubey:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of food parks, cold chain projects and agro processing clusters approved under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY);
- (b) the significant achievements under Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI);
- (c) whether any new policy under the scheme is being proposed for Chikkaballapur Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of initiatives taken under the Food Processing Sector for the said constituency during the last five years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

- (a). Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a centrally sponsored umbrella scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). Under component schemes of PMKSY, Ministry provides financial assistance for setting up food processing industries and related infrastructure. PMKSY is demand driven in nature and applications are invited through Expression of Interest (EoI) from all over India.

The details of the number of projects approved since inception of component schemes of Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure and Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) are as follows:

Name of the component Scheme	Number of projects approved	Total project cost (₹ in crore)	Approved Grants-in-aid (₹ in crore)	Grants-in-aid released (₹ in crore)
Mega Food Parks	41	4631.13	1958.53	1492.73
Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	399	11682.35	3009.71	2366.86
Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters	76	2460.41	658.83	258.62

(b). Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) during 2021-22 to 2026-27 with an outlay of ₹10,900 crores. As on date incentive amount to the tune of ₹1084.011 Crores in 85 eligible cases has been disbursed by the Government. Investment of ₹8910 Crores has so far been reported at 213 locations across the length and breadth of the country. As per the data reported by the beneficiaries of

Bengaluru Rural	13	12	29	27	22	20	8	7	72	66
Bengaluru Urban	20	20	82	76	139	127	98	70	339	293
Chikkaballapur	3	3	19	19	18	17	5	3	45	42

Seed Capital: Amount of Rs. 08.9 Cr. has been sanctioned for 2242 Self Help Groups (SHGs)

District	Chikkaballapur		Bangalore Rural	
	SHG members	Amount sanctioned (In Rs. Cr.)	SHG members	Amount sanctioned (In Rs. Cr.)
2021-22	14	0.056	36	0.144
2022-23	339	1.334	217	0.8678
2023-24	227	0.908	112	0.444
2024-25	220	0.88	150	0.6
Total	800	3.178	515	2.0558

Incubation centre: 1 Incubation centre has been approved in the district of Chikkaballapur with Grant in Aid of Rs. 02.08 Cr.

Capacity Building: 192 beneficiaries have been trained.

Marketing and Branding: 1 proposal with brand name of 'India Coffee' approved from the district of Bengaluru Rural and Bengaluru Urban.

The details of projects approved under in Chikkaballapur Parliamentary Constituency under PMKSY and PLISFPI is at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Projects approved in Bengaluru (Karnataka)					
Scheme for Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities component scheme of PMKSY					
Sr. No.	Project	Date of Approval	Total project cost (₹ in crore)	Approved grant (₹ in crore)	Amount of grant released (₹ in crore)
1	Jubliant Food Works Limited	08.07.2023	49.88	5.00	5.00
2	Sridevi General Engineering	22.11.2023	13.04	5.00	0.00
3	Kanishka Beverages India Pvt. Ltd	29.02.2024	13.27	4.99	0.00
4	VB Foods	05.12.2022	10.12	3.70	1.85

Scheme for Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure component scheme of PMKSY					
S. No	Project	Date of Approval	Total project cost (₹ in crore)	Approved grant (₹ in crore)	Amount of grant released (₹ in crore)
5	ALS Testing Services India Pvt Ltd	22.12.2022	10.9	3.335	3.34
6	Eureka Analytical, Bangalore	31.10.2022	10.79	3.15	3.15
7	Banjara Lambani Samaj	21.11.2023	11.83	6.65	-
Scheme for Human Resource and Institutions - Research and Development component scheme of PMKSY					
8	Process technology for instant mixes for varieties of payasam, Kheer and Phirni using Dry Crystallisation Approach	18.10.2019	0.08	0.08	0.08

Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure component scheme of PMKSY					
9	Square Meal Private Limited	28.09.2020	9.97	3.76	3.57
Project approved in Chikkaballapur (Karnataka)					
Scheme for Operation Greens component scheme of PMKSY					
S. No	Project	Date of Approval	Total project cost (₹ in crore)	Approved grant (₹ in crore)	Amount of grant released (₹ in crore)
1.	Karavan	21-11-2023	26.87	9.95	-

Projects approved under PLISFPI				
S. No	Beneficiary Name	Sector	District	Approval date
1.	MTR Foods Private Limited	Fruits and Vegetables	Bangalore	03-12-2021
2.	Vidya Herbs Private Limited	Fruits and Vegetables	Bengaluru	03-12-2021

3.	ITC Limited	Consumer Products (RTC/RTE)	Bengaluru	03-12-2021
4.	Prataap Snacks Limited	Consumer Products (RTC/RTE)	Bengaluru	03-12-2021
5.	Phalada Agro Research Fondations Pvt Ltd	Category 2- Organic	Bengaluru	04-01-2022
6.	ITC Limited	Millet LE	Bengaluru	08-10-2022
7.	Mrs Bectors Food Specialities Limited	Millet LE	Bengaluru	08-10-2022
8.	Sproutlife Foods Private Limited	Millet MSME	Bengaluru	08-10-2022
9.	Wholsum Foods Pvt Ltd	Millet MSME	Bengaluru	08-10-2022

FUNDS ALLOCATED UNDER PMSKY

1620. SHRI MURASOLI S:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated and disbursed under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) for Thanjavur District in Tamil Nadu since 2019; and

(b) the details of number of beneficiaries in Thanjavur district under the scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) and (b). Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a centrally sponsored umbrella scheme Pradhan Mantra Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). Under component schemes of PMKSY, Ministry provides financial assistance for setting up food processing industries and related infrastructure. PMKSY is demand driven in nature and applications are invited through Expression of Interest (EoI) from all over India. The funds are not allocated/sanctioned/released state wise or district wise under any of the component schemes of PMKSY.

Under component schemes of PMKSY, 13 projects have been approved in Thanjavur District of Tamil Nadu since launch of PMKSY in 2017 with the project cost of ₹11.40 crore and approved grants in aid/subsidy of ₹ 10.79 crores. So far, ₹ 9.54 crores have been released to these 13 projects.

The details of projects approved in Thanjavur District in Tamil Nadu since launch of PMKSY in 2017 are at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Scheme of Setting up/Up gradation of Food Testing Laboratories						
S. No	Project	Date of Approval	Total project cost (₹ in crore)	Approved grant (₹ in crore)	Amount of grant released (₹ in crore)	Status
1	Department of Food Safety and Quality Testing, IIFPT, Thanjavur	23.10.2017	5.56	5.26	5.26	Operational
2	Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (GMO)	02.09.2019	1.46	1.15	0.44	Under Implementation
Total			7.02	6.41	5.70	
Scheme for Human Resource and Institutions -Research and Development						
S. No	Project	Date of Approval	Total project cost (₹ in crore)	Approved grant (₹ in crore)	Amount of grant released (₹ in crore)	Status
1	Effective utilization of bio-waste from small	02.05.2018	0.34	0.34	0.33	Operational

	onion in food processing applications					
2	Integrated coconut processing unit for continuous removal of shell, testa, coconut water and dicing of coconut meat	02.05.2018	0.52	0.52	0.47	Operational
3	3-D Printed Foods: Personalized Nutrition to Address Malnutrition in India	08.05.2018	0.55	0.55	0.50	Operational
4	Development of active intelligent packaging system with antimicrobial agent for fruits and vegetables	17.12.2018	0.53	0.53	0.46	Operational
5	Development of diversified millet products for the nutritional security of	19.12.2018	0.47	0.47	0.40	Operational

	future generations and improving livelihood of millet farmers					
6	Development of non-dairy synbiotic food to ensure food safety and combat hidden hunger deficiency.	19.12.2018	0.30	0.30	0.25	Operational
7	Development of process for production of coconut sap (Neera) sugar crystals and granules	16.10.2019	0.45	0.45	0.40	Operational
8	Pineapple fruit waste (processing by-products); characterisation and its utilisation in development of millet based probiotic fermented products	18.05.2020	0.28	0.28	0.26	Operational

9	Design and Development of a System for Trapping of Bioactive components from selected Fruits (Mango, Orange, Pineapple, Banana and Grape) and Vegetables (Onion, Carrot, Garlic, Mint and Ginger)during Drying process.	19.05.2020	0.33	0.33	0.27	Operational
10	Design and development of continuous ohmic heating system to soak and parboil traditional paddy varieties and stabilize bran	11.03.2021	0.30	0.3	0.23	Operational
11	Ultrasound processing of liquid food on a pilot	11.03.2021	0.30	0.3	0.26	Operational

scale: Feasibility and Efficacy					
Total		4.38	4.38	3.84	

सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में एमएसएमई क्षेत्र का योगदान

1621 श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवा:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री मुकेश राजपूत:

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

क्या सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार एक ऐसा वेब पोर्टल विकसित करने का है जहां सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा चलाई जा रही एमएसएमई क्षेत्र संबंधी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा देख सकेंगे, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) रोजगार सृजन और निर्यात संवर्धन में एमएसएमई क्षेत्र की क्या भूमिका है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्ष के दौरान सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में एमएसएमई क्षेत्र का योगदान कितना रहा है;

(घ) क्या इसने उद्यमियों को अर्थव्यवस्था में मजबूत आधार बनाने के लिए सशक्त बनाया है;

(ङ) अन्य निर्यातों की तुलना में एमएसएमई संबंधी उत्पादों के निर्यात की हिस्सेदारी में हुई वृद्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जा रही विभिन्न कल्याणकारी पहलों की सफलता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) छत्तीसगढ़ के जांजगीर-चांपा में एमएसएमई क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने घरेलू उत्पादों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है?

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

(क) एमएसएमई मंत्रालय एक वेब पोर्टल (My MSME link -www.my.msme.gov.in) का प्रचालन करता है, जिस पर एमएसएमई क्षेत्र से संबंधित सरकारी स्कीमों और सेवाओं से संबंधित विस्तृत सूचना प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें एमएसएमई मंत्रालय के साथ-साथ अन्य केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों के कार्यक्रमों और पेशकशों से संबंधित सूचना उपलब्ध है। वेब पोर्टल के माध्यम से सुलभ एमएसएमई से संबंधित सरकारी स्कीमों की सूची **विवरण-1** में दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय ने एमएसएमई इकाइयों के पंजीकरण के लिए उद्यम पोर्टल विकसित किया है। इसे वस्तु और सेवा कर नेटवर्क (जीएसटीएन), व्यापार प्राप्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक छूट प्रणाली (ट्रेड्स) मंच, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड (सीबीडीटी) डेटाबेस, गवर्नमेंट ई-मार्केटप्लेस (जेम), राष्ट्रीय कैरियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल तथा भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई) प्रणाली से सत्यापन इत्यादि के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है।

(ख) से (ङ): एमएसएमई विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है तथा एमएसएमई उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ावा देता है और तुलनात्मक रूप से कम पूंजी लागत पर बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करता है। एमएसएमई देश के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में भी प्रमुख योगदानकर्ता हैं। दिनांक 01.07.2020 को एमएसएमई की नई व्याख्या को अपनाने के बाद, एमएसएमई

के लिए उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल और उद्यम सहायता पोर्टल का शुभारंभ किया गया है। अब तक, 23.30 करोड़ से अधिक व्यक्तियों को स्व-घोषित रोजगार के साथ 5.53 करोड़ से अधिक एमएसएमई डिजिटल रूप से पंजीकृत किए गए हैं। वर्ष 2020-23 के दौरान, 2.3 लाख सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को लघु उद्यमों में उन्नत किया गया, 29,847 सूक्ष्म और लघु को मध्यम उद्यमों में उन्नत किया गया तथा 3,610 सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों को बड़े उद्यमों में उन्नत किया गया।

वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और प्रत्यक्ष व्यापार-से-उपभोक्ता तथा व्यापार-से-व्यापार व्यवस्था के माध्यम से निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में एमएसएमई की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। वर्ष 2018-19 से वर्ष 2022-23 तक अखिल भारतीय सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) में एमएसएमई सकल मूल्य वर्धित (जीवीए) का हिस्सा और वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्ष 2023-24 तक अखिल भारतीय निर्यात में विनिर्दिष्ट एमएसएमई के निर्यात का हिस्सा **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

(च): एमएसएमई मंत्रालय विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रमों/स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन करता है, जिनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं:

- **उद्यम पोर्टल (<https://udyamregistration.gov.in>)-** उद्यम पंजीकरण भारत में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू की गई एक निःशुल्क, ऑनलाइन पहल है जो एमएसएमई को पंजीकृत करने और वर्गीकृत होने में सहायता करती है। अब तक, 5.5 करोड़ से अधिक एमएसएमई डिजिटल रूप से पंजीकृत हो चुके हैं।
- **प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी):** पीएमईजीपी एमएसएमई मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रशासित एक प्रमुख कार्यक्रम है, जिसका उद्देश्य नए स्वरोजगार उद्यमों/परियोजनाओं/सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना के माध्यम से देश के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करना है।

- **पीएम विश्वकर्मा (पीएमबी) स्कीम:** भारत सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई एक नई पहल (केंद्रीय बजट 2023-24 के एक भाग के रूप में) का उद्देश्य परंपरागत कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों को पहचान दिलाना और उनकी सहायता करना है, ताकि उनकी क्षमता, उत्पादकता और उत्पादों एवं सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें बेहतर और आधुनिक उपकरण उपलब्ध कराए जा सकें। अब तक 2.6 करोड़ से अधिक आवेदन जमा किए जा चुके हैं और 25.28 लाख से अधिक आवेदकों ने सफलतापूर्वक पंजीकरण कराया है।
- **सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण गारंटी ट्रस्ट फंड (सीजीटीएसएमई):** सीजीटीएसएमई सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) में उधारग्राहियों को ऋणदाता संस्थाओं द्वारा दी जाने वाली ऋण सुविधाओं के संबंध में गारंटी प्रदान करने के लिए एमएसएमई मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रशासित एक स्कीम है।
- **चैंपियंस पोर्टल:** (www.champions.gov.in) 11 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भौतिक और डिजिटल माध्यमों से सूचना और शिकायत निवारण, पथ प्रदर्शन सहायता और मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है। अब तक 1.14 लाख से अधिक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनमें से 1.13 लाख से अधिक का उत्तर दिया जा चुका है।

(छ): छत्तीसगढ़ के जांजगीर-चांपा में एमएसएमई क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कुल 132 घरेलू उत्पादों का विनिर्माण किया जा रहा है।

विवरण-I

माई एमएसएमई वेब पोर्टल (<https://my.msme.gov.in>) के माध्यम से एमएसएमई से संबंधित सरकारी स्कीमों की सूची

क्र. सं.	स्कीम/पोर्टल का नाम	लिंक

	माई एमएसएमई	
1.	उद्यम पंजीकरण	https://udyamregistration.gov.in
2.	इंक्व्यूबेशन स्कीम	https://my.msme.gov.in/inc/
3.	एमएसएमई समाधान	https://samadhaan.msme.gov.in/
4.	एमएसएमई संबंध	https://sambandh.msme.gov.in/
5.	ऋण संबद्ध पूंजीगत सब्सिडी स्कीम	https://clcss.dcmsme.gov.in/
6.	क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम	https://cluster.dcmsme.gov.in/
7.	एमएसएमई नवपरिवर्तन(डिजा इन)	https://innovative.msme.gov.in/Home/lprIndex
8.	खरीद और विपणन सहायता स्कीम	https://my.msme.gov.in/MyMsme/Reg/COM_Matu.a.spx
9.	बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार	https://innovative.msme.gov.in/

10.	परंपरागत उद्योग के पुनसृजन हेतु निधि स्कीम (स्फूर्ति)	https://sfurti.msme.gov.in/
11.	एमएसएमई परीक्षण केन्द्र	https://tc.dcmsme.gov.in/TestingCenter/index.aspx
12.	अंतराष्ट्रीय सहयोग	https://ic.msme.gov.in/IC_APP/IC_Welcome.aspx
13.	शिकायत निगरानी प्रणाली	https://champions.gov.in/Government-India/
14.	एमएसएमई डेटाबैंक	https://www.msmedatabank.in/
15.	आकांक्षी जिला	https://my.msme.gov.in/MyMsme/LdapLogin.aspx
16.	जीरो डिफेक्ट जीरो इफेक्ट	www.zed.msme.gov.in
17.	बी2बी पोटल	https://www.msmemart.com/
18.	ऋण गारंटी (सीजीटीएमएसई)	https://www.cgtmse.in/

	19.	प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कायम (पीएमईजीपी)	https://www.kviconline.gov.in/pmegpeportal/
	20.	नवपरिवर्तन, ग्रामीण उद्योग और उद्यमिता संबंधन स्कीम (एस्पायर)	https://aspire.msme.gov.in/
	21.	एमएसएमई परियोजना प्रोफाइल	https://my.msme.gov.in/MyMsmeMob/ MsmeProjectProfile/Home.htm
	22.	एटीआई स्कीम	https://ati.msme.gov.in/ATI/home.aspx
	23.	टूल रूम - एसडीएमआईएस	https://ab.dcmsme.gov.in/
	24.	ईएसडीपी स्कीम	https://msmedi.dcmsme.gov.in/
	25.	पीएम विश्वकर्मा	https://pmvishwakarma.gov.in
ख.		ट्रेड कनेक्ट पोर्टल	https://www.trade.gov.in

ग.	विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय पोर्टल	www.dgft.gov.in
घ.	व्यापार प्राप्य इ-छूट प्रणाली (ट्रेडस)	TReDS Platforms
ङ.	गवर्नमेंट ई-मार्केटप्लेस जेम	https://gem.gov.in/
च.	वस्तु और सेवा कर नेटवर्क (जीएसटीएन)	https://www.gstn.org.in/
छ.	राष्ट्रीय कैरियर सेवा	https://www.ncs.gov.in/
ज.	राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्यम निगम (एनएसआईसी)	https://www.nsic.co.in/
झ.	आय कर भारत	https://www.incometax.gov.in/iec/foportal/
ञ.	पीएम स्वनिधि	https://pmsvanidhi.mohua.gov.in
ट.	स्टैंड अप-इंडिया	https://www.standupmitra.in
ठ.	ई श्रम	https://eshram.gov.in
ड.	पीएम सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों का औपचारीकरण	https://pmfme.mofpi.gov.in

ढ.	नेशनल सिंगल विंडो सिस्टम (एनएसडलूएस)	https://www.nsws.gov.in
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विवरण -II

वर्ष 2018-19 से वर्ष 2022-23 तक अखिल भारतीय सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) में एमएसएमई सकल मूल्य वर्धन (जीवीए) का हिस्सा:

वर्ष	अखिल भारतीय सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में एमएसएमई जीवीए का हिस्सा (% में)
2018-19	30.5
2019-20	30.5
2020-21	27.3
2021-22	29.6
2022-23	30.1

(स्रोत: पीआईबी विज्ञप्ति आईडी -2035073, दिनांक 22 जुलाई, 2024)

वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्ष 2023-24 तक अखिल भारतीय निर्यात में एमएसएमई विनिर्दिष्ट उत्पादों के निर्यात का हिस्सा:

वर्ष	अखिल भारतीय सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में एमएसएमई जीवीए का हिस्सा (% में)
2019-20	49.75 %
2020-21	49.35 %

2021-22	45.03 %
2022-23	43.59 %
2023-24	45.73 %

(स्रोत: पीआईबी विज्ञप्ति आईडी -2035073, दिनांक 22 जुलाई, 2024)

HUBS FOR MSMEs ON PPP MODE

1622. **SHRIMATI D K ARUNA;**

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER;

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR.

Will the **MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up hubs on public-private-partnership mode enabling MSMEs and traditional artisans sell their products in the international markets and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to conduct an investment-grade energy audit of traditional MSMEs in 60 clusters and provide financial support to shift them to cleaner forms of energy; and
- (c) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with funds sanctioned/spent so far in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Telangana?

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 Department of Commerce has invited proposals for the pilot launch of E-Commerce Export Hubs (ECEH). These hubs bring stakeholders together under one roof to streamline e-commerce export clearances and simplify reverse logistics, enabling MSMEs to sell their products in international markets through e-commerce.

(b) and (c): Ministry of Power has envisaged an interest subvention scheme for MSMEs operational in 60 clusters in adopting energy-efficiency measures, Under this scheme handholding support to MSMEs for carrying out investment Grade Energy Audits (IGEA) has also been envisaged. Further, no funds under this scheme have been released so far.

BIOFUELS PROJECTS UNDER PM JI-VAN

1623. **SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:**

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) the details regarding the number of proposals sent and approved for establishing biofuels projects under PM JI-VAN scheme especially from Andhra Pradesh;

- (b) the details regarding the financial assistance allocated and disbursed till date for approved biofuels projects supported under PM JI-VAN;
- (c) the details regarding the physical progress of selected biofuels projects and the proposed timeline for their completion; and
- (d) whether any delay occurred in completion of biofuels projects, if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address such delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM.

(SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) The Government had notified the “Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan-Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana” 2019, amended in 2024, to provide financial support for integrated bio-ethanol projects for setting up Advanced Biofuels projects in the country using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock. Under this scheme, a total of 14 commercial scale proposals and 8 demonstration scale proposals were submitted for approval, of which 8 commercial scale proposals including one from Andhra Pradesh and 4 demonstration scale proposals have been approved.

(b) and (c) The total financial outlay under the PM-JIVAN Yojana is Rs. 1969.50 crore for the period 2018-19 to 2028-29 of which financial assistance of more than

Rs.908 crore has been approved to Public and Private Sector Companies as per details given below:

S. No	Projects Developer	Project Type	Approved Financial Assistance (Rs. in Crore)	Financial Assistance Disbursed (Rs. in Crore)	Timeline of Completion
1	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haryana	Commercial	150	75	Commissioned
2	Bharat Oil Corporation Limited, Odisha	Commercial	150	75	Mechanically Completed
3	Hindustan Oil Corporation Limited, Punjab	Commercial	150	37.5	Mechanically completion December, 2024

4	Numaligarh Refineries Limited, Assam	Commercial	150	75	Mechanically Completed
5	Mangalore Refinery Petrochemical Limited, Karnataka	Commercial	100	-	Yet to Start
6	Rice Cellulose Private Limited, Andhra Pradesh	Commercial	150	-	Yet to Start
7	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haryana	Demonstration	15	-	Mechanically Completed
8	Hindustan Oil Corporation Limited, Bihar	Demonstration	15	-	Under pre- construction activity
9	Lignopura Agrotech Pvt Ltd, Maharashtra	Demonstration	13.25	-	Under pre- construction activity

10	Godavari Biorefineries Ltd, Karnataka	Demonstration	15	-	Under pre- construction activity
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(d) The completion of projects has been delayed due to the COVID-19 outbreak impacting plant construction, limited vendors for new technology equipment, extended lead time for specialized items like evaporators, etc. Project implementation is monitored regularly by Government and issues resolved on ongoing basis.

स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) के अंतर्गत नए स्मार्ट शहरों की स्थापना

1624. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) के अंतर्गत चयनित 100 स्मार्ट शहरों के लिए स्वीकृत केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार की सहायता के उपयोग का शहर-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्व में चयन किए गए 100 स्मार्ट शहरों के अलावा 100 नए शहरों को स्मार्ट शहरों के रूप में विकसित करने का है;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश से चयन किए गए सहारनपुर स्मार्ट सिटी में योजना का लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) के अंतर्गत, केंद्र सरकार ने 100 शहरों के लिए कुल 48,000 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया है। दिनांक 15.11.2024 तक, स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कुल 88,177 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्र सरकार का हिस्सा 47,225 करोड़ रुपये और राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का मिलान हिस्सा 40,952 करोड़ रुपये) की निधियां जारी की गई हैं, जिसमें से 82,351 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्र सरकार का हिस्सा 44,626 करोड़ रुपये और राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का हिस्सा 37,725 करोड़ रुपये) का उपयोग किया जा चुका है। राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के हिस्से के उपयोग का वर्ष-वार विवरण केंद्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखा जाता है। केंद्र सरकार और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार द्वारा जारी और उपयोग की गई निधियों का शहर-वार **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): वर्तमान में, अतिरिक्त शहरों को शामिल करके मौजूदा एससीएम का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकार के पास विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ): दिनांक 15.11.2024 तक, 1,278 करोड़ रूपए की कुल 117 परियोजनाओं में से, सहारनपुर स्मार्ट सिटी ने 880 करोड़ रूपए की 96 परियोजनाएँ पूरी कर ली हैं।

यहाँ यह उल्लेख करना उचित है कि 'भूमि' और 'कॉलोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय संविधान की 12वीं अनुसूची (अनुच्छेद 243डब्ल्यू) के अनुसार, नगर नियोजन सहित शहरी नियोजन शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों की जिम्मेदारी है। हालाँकि, भारत सरकार तेजी से होते शहरीकरण को तीव्र आर्थिक विकास की आकांक्षाओं की दिशा में एक अवसर के रूप में देखती है। भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध हस्तक्षेपों/सलाहों के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों को पूरा करने में सहायता करती है, जबकि परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन संबंधित शहरों द्वारा किया जाता है।

जैसा कि सहारनपुर स्मार्ट सिटी द्वारा बताया गया है, शेष परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में देरी के लिए मुख्य रूप से विभिन्न कारण जिम्मेदार हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, कानूनी मुद्दे, विभिन्न विभागों से मंजूरी प्राप्त करने में देरी, भूमि अधिग्रहण, विक्रेता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता संबंधी चुनौतियां शामिल हैं।

विवरण

केंद्र और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा जारी और उपयोग की गई सहायता का शहर-वार विवरण

(करोड़ रू. में)

राज्य/शहर	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी	एस.पी.वी. को जारी किया गया राज्य का हिस्सा	भारत सरकार शेयर उपयोग	राज्य शेयर उपयोग
अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	245.00	200.00	242.46	189.65
पोर्ट ब्लेयर	245.00	200.00	242.46	189.65
आंध्र प्रदेश	1,860.00	1,612.00	1,840.49	1,134.86
अमरावती	488.00	488.00	488.00	291.29
काकीनाडा	490.00	488.00	485.00	298.57
तिरुपति	392.00	186.00	388.02	186.00
विशाखापत्तनम	490.00	450.00	479.47	359.00
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	978.00	117.32	766.35	117.32
ईटानगर	488.00	61.61	343.54	61.61

राज्य/शहर	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी	एस.पी.वी. को जारी किया गया राज्य का हिस्सा	भारत सरकार शेयर उपयोग	राज्य शेयर उपयोग
पासीघाट	490.00	55.71	422.81	55.71
असम	490.00	321.98	490.00	313.33
गुवाहाटी	490.00	321.98	490.00	313.33
बिहार	1,688.49	1,606.04	1,581.57	1,522.33
भागलपुर	490.00	490.00	482.95	440.68
बिहारशरीफ	376.38	319.56	316.70	302.38
मुजफ्फरपुर	425.98	428.48	418.55	420.44
पटना	396.13	368.00	363.37	358.83
चंडीगढ़	490.00	468.18	490.00	454.60
चंडीगढ़	490.00	468.18	490.00	454.60
छत्तीसगढ़	1,351.63	1,302.63	1,248.88	1,233.11
अटल नगर	488.00	457.38	448.76	448.76
बिलासपुर	428.75	428.75	383.62	383.62
रायपुर	434.88	416.50	416.50	400.73
दादरा और नगर हवेली	392.00	340.35	386.14	340.35
सिल्वासा	392.00	340.35	386.14	340.35
दमन और दीव	385.95	261.24	373.48	243.75
दीव	385.95	261.24	373.48	243.75

राज्य/शहर	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी	एस.पी.वी. को जारी किया गया राज्य का हिस्सा	भारत सरकार शेयर उपयोग	राज्य शेयर उपयोग
दिल्ली	343.00	349.00	316.64	343.05
एनडीएमसी	343.00	349.00	316.64	343.05
गोवा	416.50	407.00	386.71	373.29
पणजी	416.50	407.00	386.71	373.29
गुजरात	2,866.52	2,841.26	2,819.99	2,644.05
अहमदाबाद	490.00	467.25	490.00	450.21
दाहोद	416.52	414.51	413.96	379.17
गांधीनगर	490.00	490.00	450.89	392.36
राजकोट	490.00	489.00	487.72	474.86
सूरत	490.00	492.50	490.00	492.50
वडोदरा	490.00	488.00	487.42	454.95
हरियाणा	961.63	943.26	843.87	801.07
फरीदाबाद	490.00	490.00	412.37	391.52
करनाल	471.63	453.26	431.50	409.55
हिमाचल प्रदेश	978.00	246.89	933.67	222.99
धर्मशाला	490.00	52.89	462.00	52.89
शिमला	488.00	194.00	471.67	170.10
जम्मू और कश्मीर	794.25	733.00	726.04	760.16
जम्मू	415.50	391.00	385.04	385.06

राज्य/शहर	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी	एस.पी.वी. को जारी किया गया राज्य का हिस्सा	भारत सरकार शेयर उपयोग	राज्य शेयर उपयोग
श्रीनगर	378.75	342.00	341.00	375.10
झारखंड	490.00	490.00	490.00	461.99
रांची	490.00	490.00	490.00	461.99
कर्नाटक	3,372.88	3,444.88	3,290.59	3,047.63
बेलगावी	490.00	500.00	484.15	436.67
बेंगलुरु	488.00	500.00	455.09	417.69
दावणगेरे	490.00	500.00	475.21	429.03
हुबली, धारवाड़	490.00	500.00	461.38	404.72
मंगलुरु	434.88	444.88	434.88	417.34
शिवमोगा	490.00	500.00	490.00	473.22
तुमकुरु	490.00	500.00	489.88	468.96
केरल	978.00	982.00	928.13	884.31
कोच्चि	490.00	494.00	484.64	455.64
तिरुवनंतपुरम	488.00	488.00	443.49	428.67
लक्षद्वीप	183.31	15.34	44.97	-
कवरट्टी	183.31	15.34	44.97	-
मध्य प्रदेश	3,430.00	3,500.01	3,372.59	3,300.07
भोपाल	490.00	500.00	490.00	500.00
ग्वालियर	490.00	500.00	466.15	418.54

राज्य/शहर	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी	एस.पी.वी. को जारी किया गया राज्य का हिस्सा	भारत सरकार शेयर उपयोग	राज्य शेयर उपयोग
इंदौर	490.00	500.00	490.00	655.10
जबलपुर	490.00	500.00	490.00	497.30
सागर	490.00	500.01	489.42	395.69
सतना	490.00	500.00	480.38	431.12
उज्जैन	490.00	500.00	466.64	402.32
महाराष्ट्र	3,822.00	3,758.44	3,796.78	3,800.83
औरंगाबाद	490.00	495.00	490.00	458.30
कल्याण-डोम्बीवली	490.00	465.50	467.93	513.68
नागपुर	453.25	418.63	453.25	416.47
नासिक	428.75	414.37	426.06	359.87
पिंपरी-चिंचवड	490.00	489.92	490.00	641.48
पुणे	490.00	490.02	490.00	490.02
सोलापुर	490.00	495.00	490.00	486.61
ठाणे	490.00	490.00	489.54	434.40
मणिपुर	352.19	34.14	299.36	30.19
इंफाल	352.19	34.14	299.36	30.19
मेघालय	490.00	115.00	400.78	126.07
शिलोंग	490.00	115.00	400.78	126.07
मिजोरम	490.00	46.70	382.62	20.91

राज्य/शहर	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी	एस.पी.वी. को जारी किया गया राज्य का हिस्सा	भारत सरकार शेयर उपयोग	राज्य शेयर उपयोग
आइजोल	490.00	46.70	382.62	20.91
नगालैंड	490.00	53.14	466.10	47.77
कोहिमा	490.00	53.14	466.10	47.77
ओडिशा	980.00	1,000.00	976.30	881.56
भुवनेश्वर	490.00	500.00	490.00	473.61
राउरकेला	490.00	500.00	486.30	407.95
पुद्दुचेरी	343.00	269.50	266.33	259.37
पुद्दुचेरी	343.00	269.50	266.33	259.37
पंजाब	1,408.75	1,462.87	1,379.89	1,321.01
अमृतसर	490.00	500.00	468.21	439.50
जालंधर	428.75	468.12	428.75	422.01
लुधियाना	490.00	494.75	482.93	459.50
राजस्थान	1,960.00	1,862.65	1,883.16	1,815.37
अजमेर	490.00	460.00	480.55	459.00
जयपुर	490.00	450.00	465.00	436.43
कोटा	490.00	452.65	447.61	452.65
उदयपुर	490.00	500.00	490.00	467.29
सिक्किम	909.09	88.15	872.00	88.15
गंगटोक	488.00	50.00	465.00	50.00

राज्य/शहर	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी	एस.पी.वी. को जारी किया गया राज्य का हिस्सा	भारत सरकार शेयर उपयोग	राज्य शेयर उपयोग
नामची	421.09	38.15	407.00	38.15
तमिलनाडु	5,390.00	5,489.00	5,336.65	5,152.94
चेन्नई	490.00	500.00	490.00	449.27
कोयंबटूर	490.00	500.00	490.00	497.90
ईरोड	490.00	500.00	464.63	472.75
मदुरै	490.00	500.00	490.00	484.15
सलेम	490.00	500.00	490.00	493.32
तंजावुर	490.00	500.00	488.41	491.84
थुथुकुडी	490.00	500.00	480.29	461.14
तिरुचिरापल्ली	490.00	500.00	489.00	445.10
तिरुनेलवेली	490.00	500.00	480.00	453.84
तिरुपूर	490.00	499.00	487.19	475.63
वेल्लोर	490.00	490.00	487.13	428.00
तेलंगाना	718.44	662.28	631.65	620.63
ग्रेटर वारंगल	320.31	264.15	264.15	254.28
करीमनगर	398.13	398.13	367.50	366.35
त्रिपुरा	490.00	51.04	490.00	49.36
अगरतला	490.00	51.04	490.00	49.36
उत्तर प्रदेश	4,900.00	4,896.50	4,805.53	4,371.90

राज्य/शहर	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी	एस.पी.वी. को जारी किया गया राज्य का हिस्सा	भारत सरकार शेयर उपयोग	राज्य शेयर उपयोग
आगरा	490.00	490.00	490.00	487.39
अलीगढ	490.00	490.00	486.19	453.91
बरेली	490.00	490.00	485.19	425.17
झांसी	490.00	489.00	490.00	479.21
कानपुर	490.00	489.50	489.00	437.07
लखनऊ	490.00	488.50	488.47	438.80
मुरादाबाद	490.00	490.00	463.34	424.93
प्रयागराज	490.00	489.50	475.64	412.30
सहारनपुर	490.00	490.00	447.70	375.48
वाराणसी	490.00	490.00	490.00	437.64
उत्तराखंड	490.00	490.00	483.66	280.93
देहरादून	490.00	490.00	483.66	280.93
पश्चिम बंगाल	490.00	490.00	483.66	469.59
न्यू टाउन कोलकाता	490.00	490.00	483.66	469.59
कुल	46,419	40,952	44,527	37,724
गैर-चयनित स्मार्ट शहर	18.00		18.00	
सुल्तानपुर लोधी	81.33		81.33	
सीआईटीआईआईएस कार्यक्रम	706.79		-	

राज्य/शहर	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी	एस.पी.वी. को जारी किया गया राज्य का हिस्सा	भारत सरकार शेर उपयोग	राज्य शेर उपयोग
कुल योग	47,225	40,952	44,626	37,724

15 नवंबर, 2024 तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार

टिप्पण:

1. # का अर्थ है 'स्मार्ट सिटी के रूप में चयनित नहीं हुआ शहर' (18 करोड़ रूपए)
2. * का तात्पर्य सुल्तानपुर लोधी को दी गई धनराशि से है (81 करोड़ रूपए)
3. नवाचार, एकीकरण और स्थायित्व हेतु शहरी निवेश (सीआईटीआईआईएस) कार्यक्रम के लिए जारी की गई निधियां (707 करोड़ रूपए)।

PROJECT LAUNCHED FOR TRIBAL COMMUNITY

1625. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBAJIRAO MANE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 150th anniversary of tribal freedom fighter Birsa Munda was celebrated in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details of the programme/project launched by the Government for tribal community;

(c) whether the Government has held any consultation with various stakeholders

and State Governments about working towards inclusive and sustainable growth of tribal community in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and response of various stakeholders and State Governments in this regard; and

(e) the details of various initiatives taken/being taken by the Government aimed at enhancing healthcare access, education, housing etc. in remote tribal areas of the country?

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

(a): The Government of India has declared 15th November as Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas in the year 2021. The 4th Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas was celebrated from 15th November to 26th November, 2024. In addition, the Commemoration of the period from 15th November, 2024 to 15th November, 2025 year as the 150th Birth Anniversary year of Bhagwan Birsa Munda has been approved by the Government which will culminate in 150th Anniversary celebration on 15th November, 2025.

(b): During the year 2023-24, the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha AbhiyaN (PM JANMAN) was launched for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The mission aims to provide

basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities to PVTGs/PVTG habitations in 3 years. These objectives are planned to be met through 11 interventions implemented by 9line Ministries. In addition, IEC campaigns and beneficiary saturation camps to enable the PVTG population to benefit out of other initiatives/schemes of Government, such as Aadhar Enrolment, PM-Jandhan enrolment and so on, are also carried out.

The Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan was launched on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17-line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. The Abhiyan aims for improving the socio-economic condition of tribal communities, by adopting saturation coverage for tribal families in tribal majority villages and aspirational districts.

(c) and (d): A Manthan Shivir was held on 15th December, 2023 to discuss the way forward for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) Mission with 8 key sectoral Ministries/ departments and their counterpart Departments from 18 States and UTs. The shivir comprised of 8 sectoral workshops on Rural Development, Drinking water and Sanitation,

Education, Skill development, Health, Women and Child development, Power and Tribal Livelihoods and Infrastructure. Further, a workshop was held on 18th and 19th July, 2024 with Tribal Welfare Departments of States/UTs to review the progress of ongoing schemes of the Ministry and the new initiatives being proposed as per part of Vision 2047. Another manthan shivir was held on 27.09.2024 with 17-line ministries for discussing the road map for implementation of Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA). This Shivir also comprised of sectoral workshops on the roadmap for implementation of various interventions under the Mission.

(e): The Government is implementing Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) as a strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes and areas having tribal concentration. Beside Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 40 Ministries/Departments are allocating certain percentage of their total scheme budget every year for tribal development under DAPST for various tribal development projects relating to education, health, agriculture, irrigation, roads, housing, electrification, employment generation, skill development, etc. Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing various schemes/programmes for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country. Details of these schemes/programmes are as per **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Brief details of major schemes/programmes, including Grans under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the country is as follows:

(i) Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN):

Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PMJANMAN) on 15th November 2023, which is celebrated as Janjatiya Gaurav Divas. The mission with financial outlay of around Rs.24,000 Crore aims to saturate PVTG households and habitations with basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and sanitation, improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of un-electrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in time bound manner in 3 years. The Mission involves 9 Ministries/Departments and 11 interventions.

(ii) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)/Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY): Government has revamped the earlier Scheme of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) with nomenclature 'Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAAGY)', for implementation during 2021-22 to 2025-26, which aims at integrated development of villages with significant tribal population covering about population of 4.22 crore (About 40% of the total Tribal Population). It is envisaged to cover 36,428 villages having at least 50% tribal population and 500 STs across States / UTs with notified STs. The main objective of this scheme is to achieve integrated socio-economic development of selected villages through convergence approach. The Ministry

has analyzed Mission Antyodaya data collated by Ministry of Rural Development and has identified 36,428 villages with 50% ST population and 500 STs to be covered under PMAAGY. Relevant schemes of different Central Ministries have been identified based on Tribal Sub Plan allocation. States are also encouraged to supplement with State TSP funds, District Mineral Funds (DMF) and Finance Commission grants. Under PMAAGY, 20.38 lakh per village as 'Gap-filling' for approved activities including administrative expenses is provided by the Ministry.

(iii) The Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan was launched on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17 line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. The Abhiyan has an outlay of over Rs. 79000 crores. The Abhiyan aims for improving the socio-economic condition of tribal communities, by adopting saturation coverage for tribal families in tribal majority villages and aspirational districts.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Jan Jatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Jan Jatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM), which has been designed through the merger of two existing schemes for the promotion of tribal livelihood, i.e., "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP" and "Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/ Produce". The guidelines of the scheme were notified on 27th March,

2023. The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price for the 87 MFPs. Procurement and Marketing operation at pre-fixed MSP will be undertaken by the designated State Agencies in the event of the prevailing market price of the particular MFP item falling below the stipulated MSP. Simultaneously other medium- and long-term issues like sustainable collection, value addition, infrastructure development, knowledge base expansion of MFP and market intelligence development will also be addressed. Vandhan Vikas Kendras, comprising of 15 SHGs with 20 members each (totally 300 members per VDVK optimally) are sanctioned and provided a financial assistance of Rs. 15 lakhs for training, procurement of toolkit and operationalization purposes. This enables these VDVKs to commence operations and augment their incomes. In addition, marketing support is provided by the TRIFED for sale of tribal products through a chain of outlets called *Tribes India*.

(v) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS): Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) were introduced in the year 1997-98 to impart quality education exclusively to ST children with an objective to provide quality middle and high-level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas in order to enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and get jobs in government and public and private sectors. In the Union Budget of 2018-19, Government announced that every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 ST persons will be eligible to have an Eklavya Model Residential School. A total number of 740 EMRSs are scheduled to be established. Eklavya schools will be on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas and will

have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development.

(vi) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution: Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India is meant for the development of the Schedule Tribes and for creation of infrastructure in tribal areas. Under the program, grants are released to States, having ST population for raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of tribal people. Grants-in-aid under Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution of India are 100% annual grant from Government of India to 27 States. It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for Northeastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development.

(vii) Grant-in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled

Tribes: The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education and health through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide favourable environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other activity having direct positive impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts. The scheme is demand-driven and grants are provided to the non-governmental organizations on application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the State Government/UT Administration of the concerned State/UT. The grants are

also provided for strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts with the aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls.

(viii) Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST students: It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through respective State/UT administrations. This is an open-ended Scheme covering all ST students studying in Std. IXth and Xth, whose annual parental income is not exceeding Rs.2.50 lakhs. The contribution from Government of India is 75% and the state contribution is 25%. In respect of North East states and hilly states, the contribution from Government of India is 90% and the state contribution is 10%. In case of UTs like Andaman and Nicobar without Legislative Assembly and own grants, Govt. of India's contribution is 100%.

(ix) Post Matric Scholarship to ST students: It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through respective Ste/UT administrations. This is an open-ended Scheme covering all ST students studying in in class XI and above, whose annual parental income is not exceeding Rs.2.50 lakhs. The contribution from Government of India is 75% and the state contribution is 25%. In respect of North East states and hilly states, the contribution from Government of India is 90% and the state contribution is 10%. In case of UTs like Andaman and Nicobar without Legislative Assembly and own grants, Govt. of India's contribution is 100%.

(x) National Overseas Scholarships for ST Candidates: National Overseas Scholarship for ST students: It is a Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs under which scholarships are given to the meritorious Schedule Tribe (ST)

students for pursuing higher education in top 1000 ranked (as per latest QS world ranking) Institutes/Universities abroad. The Scheme is implemented through the Indian Embassies/Missions abroad, Ministry of External Affairs. Twenty awards are given every year. ST students with annual family income not exceeding Rs.6.0 lakhs are eligible to apply for the Scholarship under the Scheme.

(xi) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students:

(a) National Scholarship Scheme for Higher Education of ST Students (earlier known as Top Class Scholarship Scheme): Under this Scheme, Scholarship is provided for pursuing Graduate/Post Graduate courses in the selected top-class Government and Non-Government Institutes in professional fields such as Management, Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, Law etc. All the ST students, with annual parental income is not exceeding Rs.6.0 lakhs and studying in the 265 notified institutes by the Ministry, are eligible to receive scholarship.

(b) National Fellowship Scheme for Higher Education of ST Students: It is a Central Sector Scheme, fully funded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs to grant scholarship to meritorious ST students for pursuing M.Phil or Ph.D in India after completion of Master degree. The total number of fresh fellowships for M.Phil / M.Phil+PhD/ Ph.D every year will be 750. ST students with a minimum of 55% marks in Master Degree up to the age of 36 years are eligible to apply for fellowship under the Scheme. The value of fellowship is at par with UGC rates.

(xii) Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs): Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends support to the State Governments through centrally sponsored Scheme, 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)' to strengthen Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in their infrastructural needs, research and documentation activities and training and capacity building programmes, organization of tribal festivals yatras for promotion of unique cultural heritage and for promoting tourism and organization of exchange visits by tribal, so that the tribal culture practices, languages and ritual are preserved and disseminated.

(xiii) Tribal Research Information, Education, communication and Events (TRI-ECE):

The scheme 'Tribal Research Information, Education, communication and Events (TRIECE)' is aimed at promotion of rich tribal cultural heritage, dissemination of information and creation of awareness, including organization of tribal craft and food festivals, sports, music, dance and photo competitions, science, art and craft expos, workshops, seminars, production of documentary films by the Ministry and States, bringing out publications highlighting significant studies, documenting historical facets of tribal communities, achievements of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and State Departments besides other necessary publicity at regular intervals.. Financial support under the scheme is given to State Governments, academic and research institutes in public and private sector, organizations of Union/State/UT governments, non-government organizations, not-for profit private organizations, and Centres of Excellence (COE) in research and development. It is envisaged that such organizations would play an important role

in building knowledge bank and complementing efforts of Tribal Research Institutes in the States for devising appropriate strategies for tribal development by the Union and State Government.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS UNDER SCM and AMRUT

1626. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

- (a) the current status of urban infrastructure projects initiated under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) and AMRUT schemes, including the number of projects completed and pending as of November 2024;
- (b) the key challenges faced in implementing these projects;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken to address these challenges and ensure timely completion of urban infrastructure initiatives; and
- (d) whether the Government is taking any steps to integrate sustainability principles into urban development and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND

URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

- (a) Under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), work orders have been issued in 8,066 projects amounting to ₹1,64,669 crore, of which 7,352 projects (i.e. 91% of total projects) amounting to ₹1,47,366 crore have been completed, as per the data provided by 100 Smart Cities. Remaining 714 projects amounting to ₹17,303 crore are currently in implementation stage.

Similarly, in respect of AMRUT, total number of 5,995 projects worth ₹83,374.39 crore have been undertaken. As reported by States/Union Territories (UTs) on AMRUT portal, 5,417 projects have been completed and works worth ₹78,404 crore have been physically completed.

- (b) Some of the key challenges faced by smart cities include frequent transfer of CEO's, timely release of matching share contribution from State/ UT Governments, new and diverse areas of work, cities had no experience in building Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC), incubation centers, bicycle sharing schemes, solar power projects, riverfront development etc., utilization of full capacity of ICCCs with integration of all municipal departments and agencies and lack of public consultation during DPR preparation and implementation stage.

Similarly, challenges faced in implementing projects under AMRUT are of various reasons, such as land acquisition issues, climatic challenges, delay in obtaining requisite clearances/ permissions and shortage of experienced and technically skilled contractors for complex urban infrastructure projects, etc.

- (c) and (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has a multi-level review structure to expedite the progress of projects under the SCM. At State level, Mission implementation is monitored by the State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary. At the National level, implementation is monitored by an Apex Committee headed by

Secretary, MoHUA. Nominee Directors of MoHUA on the Boards of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) monitor progress in respective cities on a regular basis. MoHUA also regularly interacts with the States /Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops, Chief Executive Officer's (CEO's) Conference etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the 100 smart cities / ULBs and handhold them enabling them to address various challenges, wherever required.

Under SCM, sustainability principles have been integrated through its 8,066 multisectoral projects. Accordingly, local needs were identified in cities, since project inception using various citizens engagement tools to improve urban infrastructure including, inter-alia, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Smart Mobility (Non-Motorized Transport (NMT), Public Bicycle Sharing (PBS)), Smart Energy, Vibrant Public Spaces, Economic and Social Infrastructure (Incubation and Skilling Centres, Smart Classrooms, and Digital Libraries), Environment improvement (Integrated Solid Waste Management facility) and Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC) for effective management of urban services by harnessing the power of digital technology for data-driven governance and last mile service delivery to its citizens.

In addition to the projects undertaken by the cities, SCM has launched several initiatives to promote sustainability of development with citizen engagement including, inter-alia, Nurturing Neighborhoods Challenge, India Cycles for Change (IC4C) Challenge, Streets4People Challenge,

Placemaking Marathon, Transport4All (T4A) Challenge, EatSmart Cities Challenge, The Urban Learning Internship Program (TULIP), Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework, City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) Challenge, Climate Centre for Cities, Climate Smart Cities Alliance, Data Maturity Assessment Framework (DMAF) and ICCC Maturity Assessment Framework (IMAF).

To ensure timely completion and tracking the implementation of AMRUT projects, the progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by MoHUA with the States/UTs and their ULBs. There are AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 portals for tracking the progress of projects provided by the States. The Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews, monitors and supervises the AMRUT Mission periodically. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT in the States, there is a provision for setting up Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs) in all the States/UTs. Funds are released to the States/UTs upon satisfactory compliance of IRMA reports.

CAUSES FOR ACCIDENTS

1627. **SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the major causes for car accidents in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including the major causes identified in the study;
- (c) whether drowsiness or fatigue while driving has been identified as one of the major reasons for car accidents, if so, the number of fatalities recorded over the past five years due to driver drowsiness/fatigue, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government is working on any driver drowsiness alert system or other technological mechanisms to prevent accidents caused by fatigue;
- (e) if so, the current status of the development of such systems, the operational plan and the timeline for rollout; and
- (f) whether the Government has any plans to make driver drowsiness alert systems mandatory in vehicles, especially for commercial transport and if so, the details of such plans?

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

(a) to (c) Government publishes "Road Accidents in India" annually based on data received from States/ UTs. As per the data received from the States/UTs, road accidents occur due to multiple causes such as over speeding, use of mobile phone, drunken driving/consumption of alcohol and drug, driving on wrong side/ lane indiscipline, jumping red light, non-use of safety devices such as helmets and seat belts, vehicular condition, weather condition, road condition etc. As per the Report for the year 2022, out of total number of road accidents around 78% road accidents were caused due to drivers' fault.

		dent s		dent s		dent s		dent s	Kill ed		
1	Andhra Pradesh	2576	841	2116	596	1913	580	2399	703	5073	1179
2	Arunachal Pradesh	58	32	97	53	37	17	59	27	53	49
3	Assam	1253	371	1301	455	1307	399	1429	528	1665	594
4	Bihar	765	556	752	504	667	347	1332	932	1487	1014
5	Chhattisgarh	1865	363	1606	336	1383	305	1965	413	2411	569
6	Goa	1054	28	953	17	620	15	1063	16	1366	78
7	Gujarat	2422	104 5	2250	939	2193	869	3349	138 1	5004	1809
8	Haryana	1512	617	1338	563	1371	674	1346	589	3103	1330
9	Himachal Pradesh	932	408	932	471	878	409	1137	469	1424	538
10	Jharkhand	713	475	742	510	524	323	642	497	715	465
11	Karnataka	6787	153 6	5594	135 1	6678	153 3	7870	173 5	10227	2096

		1534		1203				1335			
12	Kerala	1	306	1	220	9501	217	4	365	12412	1049
13	Madhya Pradesh	7893	4	6938	8	6402	3	8237	1	10549	2014
14	Maharashtra	5045	1	4178	9	3273	6	5306	9	7591	2450
15	Manipur	88	18	50	16	75	20	177	32	229	36
16	Meghalaya	70	44	66	55	61	31	62	31	71	36
17	Mizoram	28	17	29	25	16	14	8	4	18	14
18	Nagaland	193	19	373	18	251	24	138	8	151	19
19	Odisha	1542	625	1429	535	1071	414	1539	661	1922	791
20	Punjab	1488	3	1618	6	1150	909	1180	774	1571	1167
21	Rajasthan	5304	1	5264	1	4798	0	8088	8	7265	3027
22	Sikkim	91	45	77	17	48	18	38	8	134	73
23	Tamil Nadu	3963	1	3395	935	5113	931	1574	262	17478	3068
24	Telangana	3057	588	2906	604	2733	658	4849	782	5400	1127

25	Tripura	57	16	73	29	82	23	105	32	181	54
26	Uttarakh and	491	278	149	55	56	13	128	70	423	315
27	Uttar Pradesh	6562	353 6	6022	345 2	5375	297 1	6873	372 9	7732	3992
28	West Bengal	1674	504	1400	678	1374	609	680	257	3198	1127
29	Andama n and Nicobar Islands	15	2	22	1	21	1	22	0	87	4
30	Chandig arh	29	0	33	6	26	3	39	3	194	40
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	6	15	2	11	6	6	2	13	5
32	Daman and Diu							13	4	22	5
33	Delhi	308	50	254	66	215	53	910	233	1717	354

	Jammu and Kashmir	1870	202	1799	200	1703	192	2004	246	2214	284
34											
35	Ladakh	220	33	138	34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Puducherry	45	3	50	1	60	16	101	11	390	39
Total		7533	210	6599	194	6098	178	9219	239	11349	
		1	14	0	88	6	73	6	00	0	30811

Note :

1. Data of Daman and Diu is included in Dadra and Nagar Haveli from 2020 onwards
2. NA: Not Available
3. Category-wise data for West Bengal for the calendar year 2015 to 2017, 2019 and 2020 and Tamil Nadu for the calendar year 2017 to 2020 are under reconciliation.

BUDGET UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI JI-VAN YOJANA

1628. **SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of several challenges faced due to decline in the budget allocations from 314.36 crore in FY 2022-23 to 227.26 crore in FY 2023-24 under Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any mechanism to help project developers having trouble in finding equipment suppliers, getting the needed approvals on time and dealing with supply chain problems and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the current status of financial support for various advanced bioethanol projects along with the number of projects operational, under construction, yet to start; and
- (d) the criteria by which the "bolt-on" and "brownfield" projects fit into this plan?

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) Financial assistance for setting up biofuels projects under the PM JI-VAN Yojana is released based on the successful completion of defined project milestones. The budgetary allocation of Rs. 314.36 crore in FY 2022-23 and Rs. 227.26 crore in FY 2023-24 under the PM JI-VAN Yojana has been adequate to cater to the demand for release of funds in accordance with the milestone based progress made by the Project Developers.

(b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have developed indigenous 2G Ethanol technology for Second Generation (2G) Ethanol production. Primary equipment for 2G Ethanol production including shredder, wet washer, pre-treatment unit, enzymatic hydrolysis unit, fermenter, co-fermenter, distillation/dehydration column, boiler etc. is manufactured by various equipment manufacturing companies within the country. Supply chain related challenges, if any, are monitored regularly by the company concerned and Government and issues resolved on ongoing basis.

(c) The details of the current status of financial support for various advanced biofuels projects along with number of projects operational, under construction, yet to start, under the PM JI-VAN Yojana are as under:

S. No	Projects Developer	Project Type	Approved Financial Assistance (Rs. in Crore)	Financial Assistance Disbursed (Rs. in Crore)	Timeline of Completion
1	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haryana	Commercial	150	75	Commissioned

2	Bharat Oil Corporation Limited, Odisha	Commercial	150	75	Mechanically Completed
3	Hindustan Oil Corporation Limited, Punjab	Commercial	150	37.5	Financial Year 2025-26
4	Numaligarh Refineries Limited, Assam	Commercial	150	75	Mechanically Completed
5	Mangalore Refinery Petrochemicals Limited, Karnataka	Commercial	100	-	Yet to Start
6	Rice Cellulose Private Limited,	Commercial	150	-	Yet to Start

	Andhra Pradesh				
7	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haryana	Demonstration	15	-	Mechanically Completed
8	Hindustan Oil Corporation Limited, Bihar	Demonstration	15	-	Under pre-construction activity
9	Lignopura Agrotech Pvt Ltd, Maharashtra	Demonstration	13.25	-	Under pre-construction activity
10	Godavari Biorefineries Ltd, Karnataka	Demonstration	15	-	Under pre-construction activity

(d) The Government has amended the PM JI-VAN in August, 2024 and made bolt-on and brownfield projects eligible for financial assistance under the scheme

to leverage the experience and installed infrastructure of the existing plant, improve the project viability by bringing down the capital cost and promote wider participation.

स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के तहत परियोजनाओं की स्थिति

1629. श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री कृपानाथ मल्लाह:

श्री अरुण गोविल:

श्री दुलू महतो:

श्री जय प्रकाश:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

श्री तापिर गाव:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

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

(क) स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एमसीएम) के अंतर्गत देश भर में विशेषकर झारखंड में शहर-वार कितनी परियोजनाएं पूरी की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या मिशन की समय-सीमा को 31 मार्च, 2025 तक विस्तार देने में चयनित 100 शहरों में चल रही परियोजनाओं पर असर पड़ेगा, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सतत शहरी विकास और जन भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एमसीएम) में अपनाए जा रहे विशिष्ट दृष्टिकोणों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के विभिन्न महानगरों में वर्तमान जनसंख्या घनत्व को कम करने के लिए कुछ और शहरों विशेषकर महानगरों के निकटवर्ती शहरों की पहचान करने का है; और

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

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

(क): दिनांक 15.11.2024 तक, स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन (एससीएम) के अंतर्गत, 1,64,669 करोड़ रु. के मूल्य वाली 8,066 परियोजनाओं के लिए कार्य आदेश जारी किए जा चुके हैं, 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, जिनमें से 1,47,366 करोड़ रु. के मूल्य वाली 7,352 परियोजनाएं (अर्थात् कुल परियोजनाओं का 91%) पूरी हो चुकी हैं। एससीएम परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का शहर-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

झारखंड राज्य के संबंध में, रांची स्मार्ट सिटी कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड ने एससीएम के अंतर्गत 1,847 करोड़ रूपए की अपनी सभी 26 परियोजनाएं पूरी कर ली हैं।

(ख): यहां यह उल्लेख करना उचित है कि 'भूमि' और 'कॉलोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय संविधान की 12वीं अनुसूची (अनुच्छेद 243डब्ल्यू) के अनुसार, नगर नियोजन सहित शहरी नियोजन की जिम्मेदारी शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों की है। तथापि, भारत सरकार तेजी से बढ़ते हुए शहरीकरण को तेज आर्थिक विकास की आकांक्षाओं के अवसर के रूप में देखती है। भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध हस्तक्षेपों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

तथापि, दिनांक 30.06.2024 तक, एससीएम के अंतर्गत 1,44,237 करोड़ रूपए की लागत वाली 7,188 परियोजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी थीं। विस्तारित अवधि अर्थात् दिनांक 01.07.2024 से 15.11.2024 तक, 3,129 करोड़ रूपए की लागत वाली कुल 164 चालू परियोजनाएँ दिनांक 30.06.2024 तक पूरी हो चुकी हैं। सभी शहर 31 मार्च, 2025 तक चल रही परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने पर काम कर रहे हैं।

(ग): एससीएम के अंतर्गत, व्यापक नागरिक भागीदारी वाली 8,066 बहुक्षेत्रीय परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से सतत शहरी विकास सुनिश्चित किया गया है। तदनुसार, परियोजना की शुरुआत से ही शहरों में स्थानीय जरूरतों की पहचान की गई ताकि शहरी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में सुधार हो सके, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जल स्वच्छता और स्वास्थ्य (वाश), स्मार्ट मोबिलिटी (गैर-मोटर चालित परिवहन (एनएमटी), सार्वजनिक साइकिल शेयरिंग (पीबीएस)), स्मार्ट ऊर्जा, जीवंत सार्वजनिक स्थान, आर्थिक और सामाजिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (इन्क्यूबेशन और स्किलिंग सेंटर, स्मार्ट क्लासरूम और डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी), पर्यावरण सुधार (एकीकृत ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सुविधा) और अपने नागरिकों को डेटा-संचालित शासन और अंतिम चरण तक सेवा प्रदायगी के लिए डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी की शक्ति का उपयोग करके शहरी सेवाओं के प्रभावी प्रबंधन के लिए एकीकृत कमान और नियंत्रण केंद्र (आईसीसीसी) शामिल हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): वर्तमान में, मौजूदा एससीएम में और अधिक शहरों की पहचान करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विवरण

15.11.2024 तक एससीएम परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की शहर-वार स्थिति:

(करोड़ रुपये में)

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि
अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	445.00	432.11	18	511.33	7	39.65	11	471.68
पोर्ट ब्लेयर	445.00	432.11	18	511.33	7	39.65	11	471.68

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+ राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि
आंध्र प्रदेश	3472.00	2975.35	281	6616.07	234	5653.20	47	962.87
अमरावती	976.00	779.29	20	930.00	14	746.00	6	184.00
काकीनाडा	978.00	783.57	92	1908.09	79	1722.97	13	185.12
तिरुपति	578.00	574.02	104	2082.75	79	1610.65	25	472.10
विशाखापत्त नम	940.00	838.47	65	1695.23	62	1573.58	3	121.65
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1095.32	883.67	75	1032.11	52	560.57	23	471.54
ईटानगर	549.61	405.15	32	520.61	20	346.12	12	174.49
पासीघाट	545.71	478.52	43	511.50	32	214.45	11	297.05
असम	811.98	803.33	21	754.65	19	722.42	2	32.23
गुवाहाटी	811.98	803.33	21	754.65	19	722.42	2	32.23
बिहार	3294.53	3103.90	153	5401.74	123	4142.84	30	1258.9 0
भागलपुर	980.00	923.63	27	1504.14	25	1394.96	2	109.18
बिहारशरीफ	695.94	619.08	61	1449.15	50	1095.64	11	353.51
मुजफ्फरपुर	854.46	838.99	30	965.89	22	626.16	8	339.73
पटना	764.13	722.20	35	1482.56	26	1026.08	9	456.48
चंडीगढ़	958.18	944.60	97	2694.25	95	2631.66	2	62.59
चंडीगढ़	958.18	944.60	97	2694.25	95	2631.66	2	62.59
छत्तीसगढ़	2654.26	2481.99	520	4443.43	479	3655.98	41	787.45
अटल नगर	945.38	897.52	52	944.03	36	573.55	16	370.48
बिलासपुर	857.50	767.24	126	1765.46	111	1474.10	15	291.36

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+ राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि
रायपुर	851.38	817.23	342	1733.94	332	1608.33	10	125.61
दादरा और नगर हवेली	732.35	726.49	29	853.06	9	382.72	20	470.34
सिल्वासा	732.35	726.49	29	853.06	9	382.72	20	470.34
दमन और दीव	647.19	617.23	54	1037.43	43	705.67	11	331.76
दीव	647.19	617.23	54	1037.43	43	705.67	11	331.76
दिल्ली	692.00	659.69	133	1034.15	118	827.67	15	206.48
एनडीएमसी	692.00	659.69	133	1034.15	118	827.67	15	206.48
गोवा	823.50	760.00	49	1053.14	36	585.55	13	467.59
पणजी	823.50	760.00	49	1053.14	36	585.55	13	467.59
गुजरात	5707.78	5464.04	354	11451.3 6	339	10824.1 4	15	627.22
अहमदाबाद	957.25	940.21	70	2655.39	69	2626.40	1	28.99
दाहोद	831.03	793.13	36	984.46	27	710.42	9	274.04
गांधीनगर	980.00	843.25	43	1045.99	41	777.99	2	268.00
राजकोट	979.00	962.58	71	2183.73	69	2156.62	2	27.11
सूरत	982.50	982.50	82	2638.38	82	2638.38	0	0.00
वडोदरा	978.00	942.37	52	1943.41	51	1914.33	1	29.08
हरियाणा	1904.89	1644.94	166	2082.83	140	1634.58	26	448.25
फरीदाबाद	980.00	803.89	44	928.96	32	687.23	12	241.73
करनाल	924.89	841.05	122	1153.87	108	947.35	14	206.52
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1224.89	1156.66	291	1551.66	259	1165.05	32	386.61
धर्मशाला	542.89	514.89	80	655.74	54	353.74	26	302.00

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+ राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि
शिमला	682.00	641.77	211	895.92	205	811.31	6	84.61
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1527.25	1486.20	291	6603.39	261	6085.10	30	518.29
जम्मू	806.50	770.10	127	2969.07	117	2773.31	10	195.76
श्रीनगर	720.75	716.10	164	3634.32	144	3311.79	20	322.53
झारखंड	980.00	951.99	26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0.00
रांची	980.00	951.99	26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0.00
कर्नाटक	6817.76	6338.22	908	13791.7 5	882	13380.5 7	26	411.18
बेलगावी	990.00	920.82	217	2779.52	211	2716.46	6	63.06
बेंगलुरु	988.00	872.78	48	1033.53	47	1014.77	1	18.76
दावन्नोरे	990.00	904.24	128	1976.27	125	1932.81	3	43.46
हुबली - धारवाड़	990.00	866.10	81	1949.61	78	1816.62	3	132.99
मंगलुरु	879.76	852.22	105	2573.14	93	2428.81	12	144.33
शिवमोगा	990.00	963.22	112	1381.00	111	1372.42	1	8.58
तुमकुरु	990.00	958.84	217	2098.68	217	2098.68	0	0.00
केरल	1960.00	1812.44	177	3003.20	150	2398.11	27	605.09
कोच्चि	984.00	940.28	98	1760.73	85	1555.47	13	205.26
तिरुवनंतपुर म	976.00	872.16	79	1242.47	65	842.64	14	399.83
लक्षद्वीप	198.65	44.97	8	11.21	8	11.21	0	0.00
कावारत्ती	198.65	44.97	8	11.21	8	11.21	0	0.00

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+ राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि
मध्य प्रदेश	6930.01	6672.66	788	15078.5 4	748	14192.2 3	40	886.31
भोपाल	990.00	990.00	82	2790.60	82	2790.60	0	0.00
ग्वालियर	990.00	884.69	83	1572.00	76	1367.23	7	204.77
इंदौर	990.00	1145.10	232	3767.04	230	3725.38	2	41.66
जबलपुर	990.00	987.30	130	2196.50	130	2196.50	0	0.00
सागर	990.01	885.11	80	1782.22	75	1574.96	5	207.26
सतना	990.00	911.50	86	1357.33	68	1065.34	18	291.99
उज्जैन	990.00	868.96	95	1612.85	87	1472.22	8	140.63
महाराष्ट्र	7580.44	7597.61	347	17042.1 7	318	14851.3 1	29	2190.8 6
औरंगाबाद	985.00	948.30	47	2835.40	44	2622.66	3	212.74
कल्याण – डोम्बिवली	955.50	981.61	19	1244.58	15	715.86	4	528.72
नागपुर	871.88	869.72	47	1767.71	37	1498.37	10	269.34
नासिक	843.12	785.93	53	3197.19	48	2903.91	5	293.28
पिंपरी- चिंचवाड	979.92	1131.48	25	1303.61	22	1134.84	3	168.77
पुणे	980.02	980.02	55	3333.07	55	3333.07	0	0.00
सोलापुर	985.00	976.61	49	1650.56	48	1256.56	1	394.00
ठाणे	980.00	923.94	52	1710.05	49	1386.04	3	324.01
मणिपुर	386.33	329.55	27	513.02	19	247.28	8	265.74
इंफाल	386.33	329.55	27	513.02	19	247.28	8	265.74

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि
मेघालय	605.00	526.85	13	517.41	10	453.41	3	64.00
शिलांग	605.00	526.85	१३	517.41	10	453.41	3	64.00
मिजोरम	536.70	403.53	47	513.30	32	277.64	15	235.66
आइजोल	536.70	403.53	47	513.30	32	277.64	15	235.66
नागालैंड	543.14	513.87	40	689.30	36	516.94	4	172.36
कोहिमा	543.14	513.87	40	689.30	36	516.94	4	172.36
ओडिशा	1980.00	1857.86	107	3589.05	104	3426.64	3	162.41
भुवनेश्वर	990.00	963.61	32	2071.59	31	2056.59	1	15.00
राउरकेला	990.00	894.25	75	1517.46	73	1370.05	2	147.41
पुदुचेरी	612.50	525.70	82	629.98	46	85.05	36	544.93
पुदुचेरी	612.50	525.70	82	629.98	46	85.05	36	544.93
पंजाब	2871.62	2700.90	204	4449.54	176	3949.32	28	500.22
अमृतसर	990.00	907.71	44	1911.06	39	1759.21	5	151.85
जालंधर	896.87	850.76	80	1196.50	71	974.88	9	221.62
लुधियाना	984.75	942.43	80	1341.98	66	1215.23	14	126.75
राजस्थान	3822.65	3698.53	579	8639.95	561	8315.22	18	324.73
अजमेर	950.00	939.55	179	2223.58	171	2135.76	8	87.82
जयपुर	940.00	901.43	170	2545.38	165	2368.83	5	176.55
कोटा	942.65	900.26	87	2153.81	82	2093.45	5	60.36
उदयपुर	990.00	957.29	143	1717.18	143	1717.18	0	0.00
सिक्किम	997.24	960.15	55	1660.99	45	1415.22	10	245.77
गंगटोक	538.00	515.00	29	743.75	23	652.14	6	91.61
नामची	459.24	445.15	26	917.24	22	763.08	4	154.16

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+ राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि
तमिलनाडु	10879.00	10489.59	733	17983.63	708	17470.09	25	513.54
चेन्नई	990.00	939.27	49	1104.19	47	1037.46	2	66.73
कोयंबटूर	990.00	987.90	72	1454.82	72	1454.82	0	0.00
इरोड	990.00	937.38	55	1304.12	54	1302.34	1	1.78
मदुरै	990.00	974.15	16	1899.66	16	1899.66	0	0.00
सलेम	990.00	983.32	114	1860.64	114	1860.64	0	0.00
तंजावुर	990.00	980.25	104	1001.33	101	973.91	3	27.42
थुथुकुडी	990.00	941.43	75	1038.48	72	993.74	3	44.74
तिरुचिराप ल्ली	990.00	934.10	83	1547.68	79	1314.89	4	232.79
तिरुनेलवेली	990.00	933.84	84	1844.17	76	1755.85	8	88.32
तिरुपूर	989.00	962.82	28	2832.71	26	2795.55	2	37.16
वेल्लोर	980.00	915.13	53	2095.83	51	2081.23	2	14.60
तेलंगाना	1380.72	1252.28	169	2917.65	97	2122.91	72	794.74
ग्रेटर वारंगल	584.46	518.43	119	1800.38	68	1288.28	51	512.10
करीमनगर	796.26	733.85	50	1117.27	29	834.63	21	282.64
त्रिपुरा	541.04	539.36	76	807.54	71	642.32	5	165.22
अगरतला	541.04	539.36	76	807.54	71	642.32	5	165.22
उत्तर प्रदेश	9796.50	9177.43	889	21115.53	850	20251.13	39	864.40
आगरा	980.00	977.39	62	2368.80	62	2368.80	0	0.00
अलीगढ़	980.00	940.10	52	1839.98	48	1580.45	4	259.53

राज्य/शहर	कुल जारी धनराशि (भारत सरकार+राज्य)	कुल उपयोग (भारत सरकार+ राज्य)	कुल		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं		चल रही परियोजनाएं	
			परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	राशि	परियोजना ओं की संख्या	राशि
बरेली	980.00	910.36	88	1475.70	88	1475.70	0	0.00
झांसी	979.00	969.21	78	1867.74	77	1851.74	1	16.00
कानपुर	979.50	926.07	91	3061.78	88	2999.66	3	62.12
लखनऊ	978.50	927.27	103	2126.41	102	2115.41	1	11.00
मुरादाबाद	980.00	888.27	41	1460.67	39	1425.21	2	35.46
प्रयागराज	979.50	887.94	140	2294.83	135	2221.11	5	73.72
सहारनपुर	980.00	823.18	117	1277.75	96	880.45	21	397.30
वाराणसी	980.00	927.64	117	3341.87	115	3332.60	2	9.27
उत्तराखंड	980.00	764.59	33	1143.60	31	908.84	2	234.76
देहरादून	980.00	764.59	33	1143.60	31	908.84	2	234.76
पश्चिम बंगाल	980.00	953.25	226	1604.22	220	986.71	6	617.51
न्यू टाउन कोलकाता	980.00	953.25	226	1604.22	220	986.71	6	617.51
कुल	87,370	82,252	8,066	164,669	7,352	147,366	714	17,303
गैर-चयनित स्मार्ट शहर #	18.00	18.00						
सुल्तानपुर लोधी *	81.33	81.33						
सीआईटीआई आईएस कार्यक्रम	706.79	-						
कुल योग	88,177	82,351						

15 नवंबर, 2024 तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार।

टिप्पणी:

1. # से अभिप्राय है कि 'शहर का चयन स्मार्ट सिटी के रूप में नहीं हुआ है' (18 करोड़ रु.)
2. * से अभिप्राय सुल्तानपुर लोधी को दी जाने वाली धनराशि से है (81 करोड़ रु.)
3. नवाचार, एकीकरण और स्थायित्व हेतु शहरी निवेश (सीआईटीआईआईएस) कार्यक्रम के लिए जारी की गई धनराशि (707 करोड़ रु.)

IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGI YATRA

1630. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY

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

- (a) the details of airports wherein Digi Yatra services are fully functional/under implementation and proposed to be made functional across the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of passengers who have registered for Digi Yatra services during the last five years in the country, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any steps to increase the number of Digi Yatra users across the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps undertaken by the Government to provide proper data security to the sensitive information of passengers who use Digi Yatra in the country?

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

(a): Presently, Digi Yatra is available at 24 airports. Further, it is to be introduced at airports across country in a phased manner. The list of airports covered by Digi Yatra is at **Statement**.

(b): Since its launch in December 2022, more than 80 lakh passengers have registered on the Digi Yatra Application. The Digi Yatra Central Ecosystem and the Digi Yatra Apps are built on the fundamental tenets of Privacy by Design (PbD) and there is no central storage of passenger's Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data. Registration on the Digi Yatra App is done on user's mobile phone, irrespective of the State.

(c) To give wide publicity to Digi Yatra, Airport Operators and Airline Operators are doing in-flight announcements, providing help desk support and displaying banner and videos, etc. at the airports. Publicity is also being done through Social Media to encourage passenger to use Digi Yatra for seamless and hassle free access at the airports.

(d): To provide proper data security in Digi Yatra, by design/default, there is no central storage of passenger's Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data. All the passenger data is encrypted and stored in the passenger's smartphone wallet and shared only for a limited time duration with the origin airport where passenger

ID needs to be validated. The data is purged from the system after 24 hours of the departure of the flight.

STATEMENT

State-wise list of Digi Yatra enabled airports

Sr. No.	State/UT	Airport
1	Delhi	Delhi
2	Karnataka	Bangalore
3	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
		Lucknow
4	Telangana	Hyderabad
5	West Bengal	Kolkata
		Bagdogra
6	Maharashtra	Pune
		Mumbai
7	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
		Vizag
8	Kerala	Cochin
9	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
10	Assam	Guwahati
11	Rajasthan	Jaipur
12	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
		Coimbatore
13	Goa	Mopa Goa
		Dabolim

14	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
15	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
16	Bihar	Patna
17	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
18	Jharkhand	Ranchi

e-allotment of Petrol Pumps

1631 DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any specific provisions for re-allotment of Petrol pumps;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the number of such petrol pumps in the country, State-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) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that there is no provision for re-allotment of Retail Outlet dealerships.

However, the Retail Outlets (ROs) terminated in violation of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and breach of Dealership Agreement

executed between Dealer and OMC, are operated on Ad-hoc basis through another Retail Outlet Dealer as per policy till fresh advertisement for the said area.

In case of Retail Outlets performing less than their sales potential, subsequent to guidance/ counseling, the dealer is given an option for going on a holiday for 2 years as per "Holiday Scheme".

वन अधिकारों की मान्यता अधिनियम, 2006 में सुधार

1632. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 के कार्यान्वयन में राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार के बीच सहयोग की कमी है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए कोई कार्य योजना तैयार की है;

(ग) क्या इस अधिनियम के तहत उपलब्ध अधिकारों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए राजस्थान में कोई विशेष सूचना अभियान चलाया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या अनुसूचित जनजातियों और पारंपरिक वन निवासियों को इस अधिनियम के तहत अपने अधिकारों के संबंध में अदालतों में विवादों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में कानूनी सुधार लाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ख): जी नहीं। नोडल मंत्रालय होने के नाते, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय, अधिनियम की धारा 12 के तहत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करके अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 (संक्षेप में, एफआरए) के कार्यान्वयन की बारीकी से निगरानी कर रहा है और राज्य सरकारों को अधिनियम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाने के लिए लगातार प्रेरित कर रहा है।

कार्यान्वयन प्रक्रिया में क्षेत्र स्तर की समस्याओं को हल करने और सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ सुगम बनाने के लिए, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय और पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने एफआरए कार्यान्वयन करने वाले सभी राज्यों के मुख्य सचिवों को दिनांक 06.07.2021 और 14.03.2024 को दो संयुक्त परामर्शियां जारी की हैं।

भारत सरकार ने 'धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान' (डीए-जेजीयूए) की योजना शुरू की है, जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एफआरए के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं (आवास से संबंधित, पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग की योजनाएं, कृषि विभाग, मत्स्य पालन विभाग) के लाभों को एफआरए पट्टा धारकों तक पहुंचाने पर केंद्रित है ताकि उनका सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

इसके अलावा जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों को 'संभावित वन क्षेत्रों का मानचित्रण करने तथा एफआरए एटलस तैयार करने' के लिए प्रविधियां भी दी हैं, जो वन अधिकारों के प्रभावी निहितिकरण तथा इसके लिए वित्त पोषण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक निगरानी तथा मूल्यांकन उपकरण होगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, डीए-जेजीयूए के तहत, जिलों और ग्राम सभाओं को सहायता प्रदान करने वाले संस्थागत ढांचे की स्थापना के लिए, मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों को **समर्पित एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ (सेल) स्थापित करने** के लिए निधियां भी प्रदान कर रहा है। समर्पित टीम का कार्य प्रगति की निगरानी,

रिपोर्टिंग और कानूनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के अलावा दावेदारों को दावे दाखिल करने में सहायता प्रदान करना और आवश्यक डेटा तक पहुंच की सुविधा प्रदान करना होगा।

एफआरए के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य जनजातीय कल्याण विभाग (राजस्थान सहित) और राज्य सरकार के पदाधिकारियों के साथ समय-समय पर नियमित रूप से समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

(ग): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय और पंचायती राज मंत्रालय (एमओपीआर), डीए जेजीयूए के तहत सभी 20 एफआरए कार्यान्वयन राज्यों (राजस्थान सहित) और 1 केंद्र शासित प्रदेश में विशेष क्षमता निर्माण अभियान चला रहे हैं ताकि वन निवासी समुदायों/ग्राम सभाओं सहित सभी हितधारकों के बीच एफआरए के तहत उनके अधिकारों के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा की जा सके। राज्य स्तरीय मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों (एसएलएमटी) और जिला स्तरीय मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों (डीएलएमटी) को प्रशिक्षित किया गया, जिसमें राजस्थान के एसएलएमटी और डीएलएमटी ने भी भाग लिया। राज्य सरकारों को राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के तहत राज्य वार्षिक प्रशिक्षण कैलेंडर के एक भाग के रूप में पीईएसए (पेसा) और एफआरए पर प्रशिक्षण को शामिल करने और इन विषयों पर नियमित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने की भी सलाह दी गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, 15 नवंबर, 2024 को जनजातीय गौरव दिवस समारोह के अवसर पर पूरे देश में विशेष ग्राम सभाएं सह-अभिविन्यास/प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए। और जैसा कि पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा बताया गया है, राजस्थान में 25 जिलों के 3930 गांवों, 1891 ग्राम पंचायतों, 143 ब्लॉकों ने भाग लिया था।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय अनुसंधान, दस्तावेजीकरण और मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों का भी समर्थन करता है और ऐसे अध्ययनों को करने के लिए राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के आधार पर निधियां उपलब्ध कराता है। कई राज्यों ने अधिनियम, दिशा-निर्देशों आदि का क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया है।

(घ): वन अधिकार अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में देश के विभिन्न न्यायालयों में पंजीकृत विभिन्न मामलों में मंत्रालय को भी पक्षकार के रूप में शामिल किया गया है। वर्तमान वन अधिकार अधिनियम और नियम विभिन्न कानूनी मुद्दों का समाधान करने में सक्षम होने के कारण मंत्रालय के पास किसी भी कानूनी सुधार के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, मंत्रालय वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रक्रियाओं के संबंध में समुदाय सहित सभी हितधारकों की क्षमता निर्माण और जागरूकता सृजन पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहा है, साथ ही प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए विभिन्न कानूनों के तहत उपलब्ध सुरक्षा उपायों पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहा है।

स्वच्छ नदी स्मार्ट प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना

1633. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ:

श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवा:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

श्री तापिर गाव:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री अनन्त नायक:

श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत और डेनमार्क के बीच हरित रणनीतिक साझेदारी के तहत वाराणसी में वरुणा नदी पर एक स्वच्छ नदी स्मार्ट प्रयोगशाला (एसएलसीआर) स्थापित की है और यदि हां, तो उसके लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य क्या हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) इससे नदियों के कायाकल्प और प्रबंधन में सुधार लाने में किस प्रकार मदद मिलेगी और वरुणा नदी की चुनौतियों के समाधान के लिए एसएलसीआर द्वारा अपनाए गए स्थायी उपाए क्या हैं;
- (ग) उक्त परियोजना के लिए भारत और डेनमार्क सरकार द्वारा आनुपातिक आधार पर किस प्रकार धन उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा;
- (घ) क्या सरकार देश के अन्य हिस्सों की नदियों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए उन्हें उक्त परियोजना के दायरे में लाने के लिए विचार कर रही है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र और ओडिशा के क्योझर जिले सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या सरकार की महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के अन्य हिस्सों में भी ऐसे एसएलसीआर स्थापित करने की योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): स्वच्छ नदी स्मार्ट प्रयोगशाला (एसएलसीआर) की स्थापना भारत और डेनमार्क के बीच हरित रणनीतिक साझेदारी के तहत की गई है, ताकि स्वच्छ नदी जल के क्षेत्र में मौजूदा चुनौतियों के संबंध में वैश्विक स्तर पर समाधान हासिल किए जा सकें और इनका लिविंग लैब दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से वास्तविक वातावरण में फिट होने के लिए सहयोगी अनुसंधान और विकास का कार्य किया जा सके और सरकारी प्राधिकारियों, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदाताओं के बीच स्वच्छ नदी जल प्राप्त करने के लिए ज्ञान साझा करने और सह-निर्माण के लिए एक मंच सृजित किया जा सके।

(ग): भारत सरकार ने स्वच्छ नदी स्मार्ट प्रयोगशाला के सचिवालय की प्रचालन लागत 10 वर्षों के लिए स्वीकृत की है और तीन परियोजनाओं की लागत भी स्वीकृत की है। डेनमार्क ने इस पहल के लिए चार मिलियन डेनिश क्रोन की धनराशि आवंटित की है।

(घ), (ङ) और (च): जी, नहीं।

SHELTERS FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE

1634. **SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

- (a) the data on the number of homeless people present in urban areas across the country, State-wise;
- (b) the data on the number of urban homeless people who have been provided shelter under the Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH) scheme across the country, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for recognizing, identify and locating homeless people; and
- (d) the challenges faced by the Government in implementing the said scheme along with the steps taken/being taken to address these issues?

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

- (a): Census of India conducts enumeration of population in the country on decadal basis including homeless people. As per Census of India 2011, the **total urban houseless population was 9,38,348**. State / UT wise list is at **Statement-I**. Further, operational guidelines of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-

NULM) prescribe systematic third-party surveys to be undertaken in cities / towns by the urban local bodies to identify the number of urban homeless to assess the need for shelters. The detail of homeless identified in the survey is annexed as **Statement-II**.

(b): As per information given by States/ UTs, as on 20.11.2024, a total of 1,994 shelters having capacity of 1.16 lakh are functional under DAY-NULM. Further 722 non-NULM shelters are functional with a capacity of 24,757. Number of functional NULM shelters along with capacity created is at **Statement-III**.

(c): It is the primary responsibility of Government of the States/ Union Territories to provide shelters for the urban homeless. However, in order to complement their efforts, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is administering SUH under DAY-NULM, through respective States/UTs. It focuses on providing permanent shelters equipped with basic facilities to the urban homeless.

Operational guidelines of SUH provide for identification and rescue of urban homeless under which Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and the agency running the shelter have the responsibility to ensure that no homeless person in the area spend night in the open. Further, Shelter Management Agencies are responsible for identifying and persuading the urban homeless persons to come to the shelters. Local police and line department are also engaged during the rescue process.

(d): As reported by States /UTs, the key challenges include unavailability of suitable land for construction of new shelter, mobilization of resources for Operation and Maintenance (OandM) of SUH beyond 5 years, unwillingness of homeless to leave the place where they have been living for so long and frequent migration of the homeless people etc.

States / UTs have also been advised to mobilize their own resources to make shelters self-sustainable after first 5 years of being operational.

STATEMENT-I

Houseless Urban Population in India as per census 2011

S. No.	State/UT	Urban Houseless Population
1	Andhra Pradesh*	75,857
2	Arunachal Pradesh	313
3	Assam	2,527
4	Bihar	12,591
5	Chhattisgarh	6,533
6	Goa	1,693
7	Gujarat	84,822
8	Haryana	23,789
9	Himachal Pradesh	872
10	Jammu and Kashmir	10,848

11	Jharkhand	6,967
12	Karnataka	35,473
13	Kerala	7,761
14	Madhya Pradesh	66,055
15	Maharashtra	1,11,373
16	Manipur	1,331
17	Meghalaya	177
18	Mizoram	104
19	Nagaland	344
20	Odisha	14,053
21	Punjab	18,374
22	Rajasthan	73,236
23	Sikkim	32
24	Tamil Nadu	37,117
25	Tripura	1,352
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,80,929
27	Uttarakhand	5,556
28	West Bengal	1,04,967
29	A and N Islands	65
30	Chandigarh	4,133
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	281
32	Daman and Diu	591

33	Delhi	46,724
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	1,508
	India 2011	9,38,348

Source: *Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population, office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.*

Note: *: *Andhra Pradesh means the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh i.e., the area now comprising the present-day State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.*

STATEMENT-II

Number of homeless identified through systematic third-party surveys

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Urban homeless persons identified
1	Andhra Pradesh	11,173
2	Assam	636
3	Bihar	10,253
4	Chandigarh	2,064
5	Chhattisgarh	10,216
6	Goa	173
7	Gujarat	35,293
8	Haryana	19,015
9	Himachal Pradesh	879

10	Jammu and Kashmir	42
11	Jharkhand	3,043
12	Karnataka	7,371
13	Kerala	3,196
14	Manipur	4
15	Madhya Pradesh	3,212
16	Maharashtra	21,882
17	Meghalaya	48
18	Mizoram	3,888
19	Nagaland	49
20	Odisha	13,651
21	Puducherry	719
22	Rajasthan	39,512
23	Sikkim	13
24	Tamil Nadu	14,040
25	Telangana	4,629
26	Tripura	328
27	Uttar Pradesh	28,409
28	Uttarakhand	2,202
29	West Bengal	10,565
	Total	2,46,505

Note: - (i) No urban homeless have been identified in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu in Systematic Third-Party Survey.

(ii) Third party Survey is not done in 03 States/UTs – Ladakh, NCT of Delhi and Punjab.

STATEMENT-III

Number of functional shelters along with their capacity -State /UT wise

SI. No.	Names of the States/UTs	Shelters Functional	Capacity Created
1	Andhra Pradesh	95	4,880
2	Assam	6	170
3	Bihar	111	3,969
4	Chhattisgarh	47	2,221
5	Goa	3	73
6	Gujarat	78	9,754
7	Haryana	54	2,812
8	Himachal Pradesh	20	688
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2	100
10	Jharkhand	57	1,618

11	Karnataka	108	4,013
12	Kerala	27	2,964
13	Madhya Pradesh	118	4,187
14	Maharashtra	99	5,467
15	Meghalaya	4	95
16	Mizoram	96	5,243
17	Nagaland	3	90
18	Odisha	46	2,282
19	Punjab	30	1,550
20	Rajasthan	237	10,900
21	Tamil Nadu	276	19,398
22	Telangana	45	2,530
23	Tripura	9	450
24	Uttar Pradesh	144	9,352
25	Uttarakhand	13	699
26	West Bengal	70	3,811
27	Chandigarh	1	105
29	Delhi	193	17,035
30	Puducherry	2	200
	TOTAL	1,994	1,16,656

URBANIZING RURAL AREAS FOR HOUSING**1635. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:**

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

whether the Government has any plan for urbanizing rural areas for housing without displacing existing agricultural communities;

- (a) whether the urban development projects will ensure sustainable practices for benefitting the local populations economically, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any analysis to assess the impact of urbanization on the displaced agricultural communities and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government plans to adopt policies that preserve rural habitats for sustainability?

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

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

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India has issued Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 ([https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)). The Chapter - 4 “Regional Planning Approach” of URDPFI guidelines 2014 deals with planning of peri-urban areas.

(c) and (d) – This Ministry has not conducted any such analysis.

PLI SCHEME FOR FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

1636. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN

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

- (a) the details of funds released and utilized under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for the Food Processing Sector since its inception, State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any study on the financial constraints faced by Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the food processing sector, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide financial assistance to SMEs in the Food Processing sector;
- (d) whether the Government has a plan to simplify the regulatory requirements for SMEs in Food Processing Sector and if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to promote innovation and technology adoption within the Food Processing sector?

**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 PLI scheme is a Central Sector Scheme. The incentives are released directly to the approved beneficiaries and not through the State Government. So far, Rs 1084 crores have been disbursed as incentives under the Scheme.

(b), (c) and (d). The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing the following Schemes: Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI), and the Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme. The Guidelines of these schemes have been formulated after stakeholder consultations. These schemes support food processing enterprises, including SMEs, by offering financial, technical, and marketing support for food processing infrastructure, capacity building, innovation, and formalization.

SMEs are also eligible to avail the benefits under various components of the PMKSY Scheme. PMFME scheme specifically targets formalization of unorganized units, improving their access to institutional credit and modern infrastructure. The PLISFPI supports SMEs through incentives for innovative and organic product sales and provides branding and marketing aid to promote Indian

food brands internationally. The PLI Scheme for Millet-Based Products further aids SMEs by fostering millet inclusion in food products, driving value addition, and enhancing market diversification. 70 MSMEs have directly enrolled under the scheme, with an additional 40 serving as contract manufacturers for larger firms.

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is implementing various schemes / programmes to improve the MSME sector in terms of new technologies and investments which *inter-alia* includes, MSME Champions Scheme, Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), SelfReliant India Fund, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Technology Centre Systems Programme etc. These schemes aims *inter-alia* to increase credit-flow and simplify regulatory requirements for SMEs, including those in food processing sector.

(e). The Government has implemented several measures to foster innovation and technology adoption in the food processing sector. Under the PLISFPI, financial incentives are extended to beneficiaries for promoting the sales of innovative and organic products. The PMFME scheme aims to *inter-alia* strengthening institutions, research, and training. The National Institutes of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) at Kundli, Haryana and NIFTEM at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, in collaboration with State Technical Institutions, provide training and research support. Additionally, specialized institutions under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), and premier bodies like Defence Food

Research Laboratory (DFRL) and Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) offer targeted training and research assistance.

राजस्थान में विमानन कौशल विकास केंद्र

1637. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान में विमानन कौशल विकास केंद्र स्थापित किए हैं या स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) वर्तमान में, इस मंत्रालय के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव/कार्यक्रम विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, वर्तमान में राजस्थान में सात नागर विमानन प्रशिक्षण केंद्र क्रियाशील हैं। विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

उड़ान प्रशिक्षण संगठन (एफटीओ) – 02

(i) अव्यना विमानन अकादमी, किशनगढ़ हवाईअड्डा

(ii) बनस्थली विद्यापीठ ग्लाइडिंग और फ्लाइंग क्लब, बनस्थली एयरोड्रोम, टोंक

दूरस्थ पायलट प्रशिक्षण संगठन (आरपीटीओ) – 04

(i) ड्रोन स्फीयर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जयपुर

(ii) विस्मो एगवेंचर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

(iii) ड्रोन रेंजर्स इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जयपुर

(iv) हॉगवॉर्ट्स स्कूल ऑफ ड्रॉन्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जयपुर

विमान रखरखाव इंजीनियरिंग प्रशिक्षण संस्थान - 01

(i) स्कूल ऑफ एयरोनॉटिक्स, नीमराना

POLAVARAM PROJECT

1638. **SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH**

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA

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

(a) whether the Government has consulted the experts regarding timeline and safety associated with the Polavaram Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by them in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) The Government has engaged Panel of Experts (PoE) for Polavaram irrigation project comprising of four international experts for providing consultation on technical and construction management issues concerning safety and completion of Polavaram irrigation project.

PoE has visited the project during 30th June to 3rd July, 2024 in first visit and during 6th to 9th November, 2024 in second visit. The key technical issues concerning project safety and completion like seepage from coffer dams, ground improvement of main dam foundation, construction of new Diaphragm wall and design of Earth-Core Rock Fill (ECRF) dam were discussed during visits. The following main steps regarding safety and timely completion of project have been recommended by the PoE;

Remedial measures to address the seepage issue from coffer dams, based on test results.

Buttress berm construction in both cofferdams for safety consideration.

- i. Water management plan for taking up the constructions works with safety.
- ii. Ways to address the issues in ground improvement works.
- iii. Suggestions on planning and construction of new Diaphragm wall.
- iv. Tests to be conducted to finalize design of main dam at Gap-1 and Gap-2.
- v. PoE has given its observations on project planning, construction management and site organization structure to minimize the risks and in-time project completion.

QUANTITY OF TAP WATER TO RURAL HOUSEHOLD UNDER JJM

1639. **SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:**

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

- (a) whether the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) will provide 55 litres of tap water to every rural household per capita per day regularly on long term basis by 2024;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the number of the States achieved the aim of the said Mission; and
- (d) the time by which the aim of the Mission will be completed by every State?

**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 is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, through functional tap water connection i.e. at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis.

At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 Crore (16.8%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 02.12.2024, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal more than 12.09 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 02.12.2024, out of 19.35 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.32 Crore (79.11%) households are reported to have

tap water supply in their homes and the remaining 4.02 Crore households are likely to be covered by the States as per their plans. State/ UT-wise details of tap water connections as on 02.12.2024 are enclosed as **Statement**.

As on date, 11 States/ UTs have become 'Har Ghar Jal' States/ UT i.e. 100% households are having tap water supply and the remaining States/ UTs are at various stages of achieving the objectives of the mission as per their plans. The Union Cabinet had approved the Jal Jeevan Mission for five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24. Further the extension of JJM is being considered by the government after which appropriate timeline will be worked out.

STATEMENT

JJM: State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections in rural households as on 02.12.2024

No. in lakh

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 15.8.2019		Rural HHs given tap water connections since 15.8.2019		Rural HHs with tap water connection as on date	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	A and N Islands	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00
2	Arunachal Pr.	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.06	90.03	2.29	100.00

3	DNH and DD	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
4	Goa	2.64	1.99	75.44	0.65	24.56	2.64	100.00
5	Gujarat	91.18	65.16	71.46	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00
6	Haryana	30.41	17.66	58.08	12.75	41.92	30.41	100.00
7	Himachal Pr.	17.09	7.63	44.64	9.46	55.36	17.09	100.00
8	Mizoram	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.24	93.09	1.33	100.00
9	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.33	0.21	18.67	1.15	100.00
10	Punjab	34.27	16.79	48.98	17.48	51.02	34.27	100.00
11	Telangana	53.98	15.68	29.05	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00
12	Bihar	166.92	3.16	1.90	157.19	94.17	160.36	96.07
13	Uttarakhand	14.51	1.30	8.98	12.76	87.93	14.06	96.91
14	Ladakh	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.38	92.45	0.39	95.92
15	Nagaland	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.22	88.61	3.36	92.43
16	Lakshadweep	0.13	-	0.00	0.12	91.17	0.12	91.17
17	Sikkim	1.33	0.70	52.96	0.50	37.73	1.20	90.69
18	Maharashtra	146.79	48.44	33.00	79.83	54.38	128.26	87.38
19	Tamil Nadu	125.29	21.76	17.37	88.32	70.49	110.08	87.86
20	Uttar Pr.	266.77	5.16	1.94	225.02	84.35	230.19	86.29
21	Tripura	7.50	0.25	3.26	6.08	81.07	6.33	84.34
22	J and K	19.23	5.75	29.92	9.77	50.78	15.52	80.70
23	Assam	72.00	1.11	1.55	57.43	79.77	58.55	81.31
24	Meghalaya	6.51	0.05	0.70	5.25	80.66	5.30	81.36

25	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.34	73.85	3.59	79.58
26	Chhattisgarh	50.04	3.20	6.39	36.63	73.19	39.83	79.58
27	Karnataka	101.29	24.51	24.20	58.21	57.47	82.72	81.67
28	Odisha	88.70	3.11	3.50	64.08	72.25	67.19	75.75
29	Andhra Pr.	95.53	30.74	32.18	39.57	41.42	70.31	73.60
30	Madhya Pr.	111.78	13.53	12.11	60.79	54.38	74.32	66.49
31	Jharkhand	62.54	3.45	5.52	30.70	49.08	34.15	54.60
32	Kerala	70.83	16.64	23.50	21.63	30.55	38.28	54.04
33	Rajasthan	107.31	11.74	10.94	47.00	43.80	58.74	54.74
34	West Bengal	175.25	2.15	1.22	91.85	52.41	94.00	53.64
		19,34.6	3,23.63	16.73		62.49		79.22
	Total	4			12,09.0		15,32.6	
					3		7	

Source: JJM-IMIS

IRRIGATION WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS

1640. **SHRI K NAVASKANI:**

SHRI G SELVAM:

SHRI C N ANNADURAI:

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

(a) the number of ongoing water supply projects in rural and urban areas under the various schemes of the Government;

(b) the expected timeline for completion of these water supply projects;

- (c) whether the Government has faced challenges in ensuring timely completion of water supply projects, particularly in rural regions and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the sustainability of ongoing water supply projects;
- (e) whether the Government has any plans for long-term maintenance and monitoring of these water supply projects and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to involve private sector to participate in the implementation of ongoing irrigation and water supply projects 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) 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. At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 Crore (16.8%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 02.12.2024, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.10 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 02.12.2024, out of 19.35 Crore rural households in the country, around 15.33 Crore (79.11%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and the remaining 4.02 Crore households are likely to be covered by the States as per their plans.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has informed that it has taken several initiatives towards sustainable management of water in urban areas through implementation of National Missions i.e., Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) launched in 2015 and AMRUT 2.0 launched in 2021. AMRUT focuses on development of basic urban infrastructure especially water supply and access to tap connection to every household in 500 cities. Taking it forward, AMRUT 2.0 covers all the statutory towns of the country to ensure universal coverage of water supply and make cities 'water secure'. It envisages rejuvenation of water bodies, urban aquifer management, promote recycling and reuse and rainwater harvesting to augment freshwater resources. For water availability and conservation, so far, 3,596 water supply projects worth Rs. 1,14,073.65 crore have been approved by Apex Committee at MoHUA.

(c) States have informed that lack of dependable drinking water sources in water-stressed, drought prone and desert areas, presence of geo-genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, delay in release of the matching State share in some States , lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, Gram Panchayats and local communities to plan, manage, operate and maintain the water supply schemes, rising price of raw materials, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. are few of problems being faced in the implementation of the Mission. Further, CoVID-19 pandemic and poor availability of raw materials especially DI/ HDPE pipes due to Russia-

Ukraine military conflict have also impacted the pace of implementation in the States.

To address the challenges holistically and overcome these, Government of India has taken a number of steps, *inter alia* including implementation of Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure through M/o Finance for financial assistance as 50-year interest free loan for capital investment projects; taking suitable measures for maintaining assured and adequate availability of pipes at reasonable price, nomination of a nodal officer in the Department for coordinating with Central nodal Ministries/ Departments/ agencies to facilitate the States in obtaining Statutory/ other clearances; setting up of State Programme Management Units (SPMUs) and District Programme Management Units (DPMUs) and implementation of “*Nal Jal Mitra Programme*” for ensuring availability of skilled local persons at village level.

Further, MoHUA has informed that the projects taken-up under AMRUT are large infrastructure projects with long gestation periods and the States have informed that implementation of some projects has been delayed due to various reasons such as land acquisition issues, climatic challenges. delay in obtaining requisite clearances/ permissions and shortage of experienced and technically skilled contractors for complex urban infrastructure projects. etc.

(d) and (e) To ensure long term sustainability of infrastructure created, quality material and quality construction is being ensured through third party inspection

before making payment. Moreover, measurement and monitoring of water supply in villages through sensor-based IoT solution, linking AADHAR of the head of household for targeted delivery subject to statutory provisions, geo-tagging of assets created, etc. are also provisioned under JJM.

Further, to bring transparency and effective monitoring, an online 'JJM dashboard' and mobile App has been created, which provides State/ UT, district, and village-wise progress as well as status of provision of tap water supply to rural homes.

Provisions for taking up augmentation and strengthening of local drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes viz. MGNREGS, 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), State schemes, MP/ MLA-LAD funds, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR funds, community contribution, etc. have also been envisaged under the JJM.

In addition, to address the financial issue of operation and maintenance of water supply schemes, provision has also been made under JJM to reward/ incentivize the community in a phased-manner after the commissioning of the scheme to the tune of 10% of the capital expenditure on their respective in-village water supply scheme along with collection of user charges.

As informed by MoHUA, to track the implementation of AMRUT projects, the progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by MoHUA with the

States/UTs and their ULBs. There are AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 portals for online monitoring and tracking of the progress of projects provided by the States. The Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews, monitors and supervises the AMRUT Mission periodically. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT in the States, there is a provision for setting up Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs) in all the States/UTs. Funds are released to the States/UTs upon satisfactory compliance of IRMA reports.

(f) Drinking Water being a State subject, it is the 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. State Governments may involve private companies for preparation of project reports, execution of the projects, etc., as per their requirements.

Further, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is implementing Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) 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. Command Area Development and Water Management (CADandWM) programme under PMKSY provides financial assistance for bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilized, and participatory irrigation management. For capacity building and training of farmers, various NGOs, WALMIs and other

educational institutions are recommended to get involved for better mass awareness.

DISBURSEMENT OF LOAN UNDER PM-SVANIDHI

1641. **SHRI ANTO ANTONY:**

Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total loan amount disbursed under the PM-SVANidhi scheme so far, along with the number of street vendors benefited from it, State/UT-wise; and
- (b) the percentage of total disbursements allocated to each region, region-wise?

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

- (a): The details of beneficiaries, loan disbursed and loan amount disbursed to street vendors under the scheme, State/UT wise is at **Statement-I**.
- (b): State/UT wise details of target allocated and achievement in percentage under the scheme is at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES, LOAN DISBURSED AND LOAN AMOUNT DISBURSED TO STREET VENDORS UNDER THE SCHEME

(As on 01.12.2024)

S. No.	State Name	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Loan Disbursed	Loan Disbursed Amount (in ₹ Cr)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	547	984	1.7
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	3,48,032	5,15,607	768.1
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4,676	7,406	12.2
4	ASSAM	1,19,818	1,74,375	255.7
5	BIHAR	1,27,220	1,58,818	201.6
6	CHANDIGARH	5,010	8,345	13.8
7	CHHATTISGARH	88,273	1,26,350	183.7
8	DAMAN AND DIU and DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	2,198	3,260	4.7
9	DELHI	1,89,784	2,29,029	282.7
10	GOA	1,564	2,679	4.8
11	GUJARAT	4,73,957	6,74,389	989.5
12	HARYANA	1,64,326	1,97,526	246.3
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5,432	9,884	18.5
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	17,058	27,378	45.9
15	JHARKHAND	84,799	1,06,480	137.7
16	KARNATAKA	3,90,624	5,49,109	801.1

17	KERALA	1,17,827	1,46,148	184.3
18	LADAKH	462	800	1.4
19	MADHYA PRADESH	8,77,228	13,10,119	1,997.4
20	MAHARASHTRA	8,42,104	10,55,516	1,354.1
21	MANIPUR	9,823	13,854	19.6
22	MEGHALAYA	3,816	5,008	6.8
23	MIZORAM	2,572	3,360	4.5
24	NAGALAND	3,359	4,485	6.4
25	ODISHA	63,055	96,707	148.4
26	PUDUCHERRY	3,512	5,128	7.6
27	PUNJAB	1,63,938	2,05,593	260.3
28	RAJASTHAN	1,82,500	2,33,436	295.4
29	SIKKIM	1,165	1,313	1.5
30	TAMIL NADU	3,97,197	5,54,642	784.2
31	TELANGANA	4,24,973	7,12,022	1,200.1
32	TRIPURA	5,494	7,851	11.6
33	UTTAR PRADESH	13,79,482	19,63,702	2,747.1
34	UTTARAKHAND	27,691	41,049	61.9
35	WEST BENGAL	2,03,066	2,28,872	255.6
Total		67,32,582	93,81,224	13,316.5

Data Source: PMS Portal

STATEMENT-II

**DETAILS STATE/UT WISE TARGET ALLOCATED AND ACHIEVEMENT IN
PERCENTAGE UNDER THE SCHEME**

(As on 01.12.2024)

S. No.	State/ UT Name	Target (Number of Beneficiaries)	Achievement (No. of 1st Loans Disbursed)	Achievement (In percentage)
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	788	547	69%
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,38,625	3,48,032	103%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,720	4,676	82%
4	Assam	1,09,159	1,19,818	110%
5	Bihar	1,61,000	1,27,220	79%
6	Chandigarh	7,875	5,010	64%
7	Chhattisgarh	1,06,250	88,273	83%
8	Daman Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,795	2,198	79%
9	Delhi	2,00,000	1,89,784	95%
10	Goa	3,278	1,564	48%
11	Gujarat	5,20,000	4,73,957	91%
12	Haryana	2,20,800	1,64,326	74%

13	Himachal Pradesh	7,500	5,432	72%
14	Jammu And Kashmir	25,000	17,058	68%
15	Jharkhand	1,18,750	84,799	71%
16	Karnataka	4,06,900	3,90,624	96%
17	Kerala	1,23,500	1,17,827	95%
18	Ladakh	533	462	87%
19	Madhya Pradesh	7,55,160	8,77,228	116%
20	Maharashtra	9,24,000	8,42,104	91%
21	Manipur	17,500	9,823	56%
22	Meghalaya	4,140	3,816	92%
23	Mizoram	4,025	2,572	64%
24	Nagaland	4,375	3,359	77%
25	Odisha	96,600	63,055	65%
26	Puducherry	3,445	3,512	102%
27	Punjab	1,75,000	1,63,938	94%
28	Rajasthan	2,64,500	1,82,500	69%
29	Sikkim	910	1,165	128%
30	Tamil Nadu	5,88,000	3,97,197	68%
31	Telangana	5,37,500	4,24,973	79%
32	Tripura	7,500	5,494	73%
33	Uttar Pradesh	13,22,250	13,79,482	104%
34	Uttarakhand	30,625	27,691	90%

35	West Bengal	4,02,500	2,03,066	50%
	Total	74,96,503	67,32,582	90%

Data Source: PMS Portal

NH PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU

1642. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

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

(a) the details of the National Highway (NH) projects completed/under construction in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year including total length and cost for each project;

(b) the details of the new NH projects approved and funds sanctioned/utilized for the State of Tamil Nadu for the next five years;

(c) the details of the pending constructions of underpasses on various NH running across the Tamil Nadu; and

(d) whether the Government has fixed any target for their completion, if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government for their timely completion?

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

(a) Total 120 number of National Highway works in a length of 1,840 km amounting to Rs. 22,579.76 crores have been completed during the last three years and the current year. Total 66 number of National Highway works in a length of 1197.8 km amounting to Rs. 41,206.88 crores are under construction in Tamil Nadu. A statement for National Highway projects under construction is enclosed as **Statement.**

(b) Total 7 number of works for length of 123.37 km amounting to Rs. 221.11 crores has been approved, so far in the current year.

(c) to (d) Total 46 number of underpasses for length of 31.07 km amounting to Rs. 943.40 crores are under construction in the State of Tamil Nadu. These works are scheduled for completion between January 2025 and October 2025. These projects are regularly monitored through Project Management Information System (PMIS) Portal and Data Lake at Executing Agency level and through Project Monitoring Group (PMG) portal at Ministerial level. Specific Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and dedicated project consultants are placed at site for ensuring timely completion of projects.

STATEMENT

WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION DURING CURRENT YEAR FOR
NHAI+STATE PWD:

Sl No.	Name of Work	Length (in km)	Sanction Cost (Rs)	Physical prog ress

			. in crore s)	
1	Reconstruction of existing ROB at Km 113/4 and Construction of grade separator at km 113/800 of NH-4 (Chennai – Chittoor- Bangalore road)		34.16	98%
2	Construction of grade separator at km 218/6 of NH 67 (New No – 81). (Nagappatinam – Guddalore – Mysore Road)	0.58	30.52	0%, Matter is in Arbitration
3	Widening to Two Lane with Paved shoulders from Km 414/4-428/0 and Strengthening from Km 422/0 – 425/0 of NH 67	13.60	36.48	The physical progress for work is 83% and the existing contract is proposed for Termination

4	Construction of grade separator at km 51/2 of NH532 (Cuddalore – Vridhachalam – Salem road town)	0.93	37.34	100%
5	Construction of ROB at km 22/2 of NH 49 Extn (New NH No 85) (Madurai – Cochin road) and Railway chainage in km 19/2-3 in lieu of LC-17 between Vadapalanji and Usilampatti Railway stations under Sethubharatham project	0.01	59.38	81%
6	Construction of ROB and their Approaches at Km 81/800 (Near Kannamangalam) in Lieu of Existing LC No.109A/3T at Railway Km 130/23-25 of NH-234 (Mangalore – Villupuram Road) stretches Land Acquisition	1.10	98.55	30%
7	Construction of ROB at Km 93/4 of NH 49 Extn. (Madurai – Cochin road) in lieu of LC 85 and Railway Km 89/7-8 in between Theni and Bodi Railway Stations.Under SethuBharatham project	0.85	45.18	25%

8	Construction of ROB at Km 75/8 of NH 49 Extn. (Madurai – Cochin road) in lieu of LC 68 and Railway Km 72/6-7 in between Aundipatti and Teni Railway Stations Under Sethu Bharatham Project	1.26	92.02	45%
9	Construction of ROB and their approaches at Km 103/4 near Ettivadi in Lieu of existing level crossing No. 86 of NH-234 (Mangalore –Villupuram road) including Land Acquisition	1.01	64.18	5%
10	Permanent rectification for the Black Spot ID:TN-(02)-680 (Alpet Junction) at Km 59/200-59/600 and 60/100-60/800 and Black Spot ID:TN-(02)-457 (Manjakuppam Clock Tower Junction) at Km 60/800-60/900 by providing widening the existing two lane with paved shoulders to four lane with Center median and Storm water drain including CD works of NH 45A	1.20	8.56	100%

	(New No: NH 32) (Villupuram-Pondicherry-Nagapattinam Road)			
11	Construction of 4 lane with paved shoulders Thiruvayaru Bypass in between existing Km.55/926 to 62/680 in NH 226Extn. (New NH 136)	6.75	191.33	94%
12	Construction of Vehicular Under Pass @ Km 6/6 (Ammakulam Cross Road) Ariyalur Bye pass in NH 226 Extn., (New No.136)	0.87	29.89	85%
13	Reconstruction of Minor Bridges at Km 158/280,186/560 and 212/840 and Widening of Minor Bridges at Km 170/325,Km 184/760 and Km 218/010 of Kollam Thirumangalam Road NH 208 (New NH 744)	0.01	13.33	90%
14	Constructions of additional 2 lane High level bridge across the river kamandala at Km 92/8 of NH-234 (New NH-38) (Mangalore – Villupuram Road) on Engineering Procurement and construction EPC basis contract in	0.08	8.25	100%

	the state of Tamilnadu. (Kamandala River)			
15	Construction of LVUP at Km 109/10 of NH-4 (New NH-40) (Chennai-Chittoor Bangalore road)	0.50	13.51	33%
16	Construction of Bypass to Gudiyatham Town in km 23/100 – 29/250 including LA and Shifting of NH-234 (Mangalore –Villupuram Road) (NEW NH-75)	7.30	243.96	75%
17	Widening from Two lane with paved shoulder to four lane with paved shoulder and Strengthening in Km 0/8 – 17/6, 18/0 – 25/0, 25/500 – 27/900, 29/6 – 34/0 and Km 39/0-50/570 and strengthening in km 17/6-18/0,25/0-25/5,27/9-29/6, and widening from Four lane to four lane with paved shoulder and strengthening in km 34/0-39/0 including centre median in selected stretches, Construction of Storm water drain including Widening a	42.69	294.70	45%

	nd Reconstruction of CD works and Additional Bridge at Km 39/8 of NH 532			
18	Construction of bypass to Bagalur town branching from km 3/0 (Kothapalli) and joining at Km 9/350 (Jee Mangalam) including LA and shifting of NH 207 (New NH 648)	4.58	90.00	31%
19	Construction of Fly Over including Junction Improvements at Km 348/6 – 349/8 of NH 67 (Km 15/6 – 16/8 of New NH 181) (Nagapattinam – Gudalur – Mysore Road) at Saibaba Colony Junction in Coimbatore City	1.14	71.05	4%
20	Construction of Bypass to Madurai – Achambathu – Viratipathu in Km 6/850 – 10/382 of NH 49 Extn. (New NH 85) including LA and Shifting of Utilities	3.53	260.07	5%
21	Widening to 4 lane in Km.40/510 to 41/450 and Strengthening from km 15/600 to 19/800, Km.36/000 to 54/	42.70	94.69	100%

	500, Km.55/375 to 57/400, Km.58/600 to 59/600, Km.60/200 to 61/900, Km.62/600 to 64/000, Km.74/000 to 75/126, Km.76/373 to 76/450 and Km.77/600 to 90/275 including Geometrical Improvement at Km.37/400 and Km.46/800, Construction of retaining wall and breast wall, construction of storm water drain, reconstruction and widening of culverts and Foot over bridge at Km.78/900 of NH 85 (Old NH-49 Extn.)			
22	Four laning of Ottanchatram to Palani section from Km 30/700 to Km 55/000 of NH 209 (New NH-83) including footpath for pedestrian and way side amenities except from Km 37/870 to 38/130, Km 39/2 to Km 41/0, from Km 43/4 to Km 44/100, From Km 47/4 to Km 51/0 and from Km 52/2 to 52/965	17.170	172.15	89%

23	Improvement from Km 94/0-96/0, 96/2-96/8, 97/6-101/0, 102/0-103/0, 138/0-139/3, 142/0-151/4 including Protective works and CD works of Thirumangalam – Kollam road NH 744 (Old No 208)	17.70	35.61	100%
24	Construction of ROB and their Approaches at Km 99/4 (LC Gate No.503/Spl – A -3/E) of NH208 Kollam- Thirumangalam Road	1.23	53.02	75%
25	Widening from Two Lane with Paved Shoulder to Four lane Paved shoulder and improvements at Km 26/5 – 34/2, 35/6 – 40/2, 42/2 – 53/2, 55/8 – 56/2, 58/7 – 61/2, 76/6 – 81/2 and widening from Two Lane with Paved Shoulder to Four lane from Km 40/2-42/2, Km 53/2-55/8, Km 61/2-66/7,Km 67/2-72/4 and improvements from km 34/2 – 35/6 including CD works of NH 81 (Coimbatore – Chidambaram)(Old NH-67) (	47.60	274.84	72%

	Nagapattinam-Trichy-Coimbatore-Gudalur			
26	Construction of Additional two lane bridge at Km 249/6 of NH 948 (Bangalore – Coimbatore Road)	0.10	9.27	81%
27	Permanent Improvement of Black Spot (TN-(02)-635) at New Cinema junction @ Km 62/4-63/0 by Providing additional high level bridge @ Km62/6-62/880 including widening of existing road with Centre median, Storm Water drain, CD works and Junction improvements of NH 45A (New NH 32) (Villupuram – Pondy – Nagapattinam Road)	0.6	31.45	15%
28	Strengthening of two lane with paved shoulder from Km 17/8 – 18/2, construction of two lane with paved shoulder from Km 18/2 to Km 20/0 and construction of four lane with paved shoulder from Km 20/0 to Km 35/6 of Salem- Thirupathur – Vaniyamba	18.02	169.68	43%

	di road (NH-179A) on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2022-23 in the state of Tamil Nadu			
29	Widening from two lane paved shoulder to four lane with paved shoulder Km 81/300-86/500,88/700-90/500, Km 90/900-96/300 and 97/700-110/700 of NH-81 (Old NH-67 Km 251/000- 245/800,243/600-242/800,242/400-236/000 and 234/4-221/600 and strengthening from Km 81/300-85/600 ,86/700-96/3 of NH-81 (old NH-67 251/0-236/0) including widening of pipe, slab culvert, Minor bridge , reconstruction of box culvert Kerb type Median,Retaining and well protective works and junction Improvements of NH-81.	26.13	137.25	22%
30	Strengthening in Km 0/0 – 1/500 and at Km 30/830 -32/230 of NH 383 Extn (Kottampatti – Thiruppathur Road)	2.90	11.69	100%

31	Improvements to existing Paver block carriageway at Km 429/2 – 430/8 and Km 433/2 (Selected Stretches) and Providing safety measures at vulnerable location of Km 397/2, 397/4, 398/4, 398/6, 399/4, 399/6, 399/10, 400/2, 400/4 and 400/10 including of CD works and Protective works and Improvements to Charring Cross Junction at Km 430/8 – 431/4 of NH 67 (New NH 181)	3.45	42.21	48%
32	Construction of additional 2 lane Bow-String ROB adjacent to the existing 2 lane Bow-String ROB at Km 56/2 of NH-234 (new NH-75) (Mangalore – Villupuram Road)	0.5	33.52	0%
33	Strengthening from Km 110/2 to km 142/0 of NH-38 (Km 170/4 – 202/6 of NH 234) (length 31.8 Km) (Mangalore-Villupuram Road) on EPC mode in Tamil Nadu.	31.80	42.52	0%

34	Strengthening the selected stretches from Km 58/700 to Km 68/900 of NH-381A (Vellakoil-Sangagiri Road) on EPC mode in Tamil Nadu.	9.60	19.01	0%
35	Strengthening selected stretches from km ½ to km 23/6 (9.50 km) of NH-81 and strengthening selected stretches from km 6/0 to km 23/0 (1.8Km) of NH-181 including junctions improvement at km 6/0 to km 6/4 of NH-181 on EPC in Tamil Nadu	11.30	47.57	0%
36	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal (Package-1)	4.9	1388.6	2.9%
37	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal (Package-2)	5.1	1617.0	1.1%
38	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal (Package-3)	4.5	1299.4	1.6%

39	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal (Package-4)	6.4	1205.4	0.5%
40	Balance works of four Lane from km 43+950 (Thiruvallur Bypass) to km 61+470 (Veppampattu Bypass) passing through Thannerkulam, Thozur and Sevapet Bypass (17.520 Kms) of Tirupati-Tiruttani-Chennai Section of NH 205	17.5	468.0	60.4%
41	Completion of Balance works pending in bit and pieces (incomplete stretch at 7 locations) and listed balance works from km. 274.800 to 338.030 in AP portion and other listed balance works from km. 0.000 to km. 43.950 in TN portion of 4/2 laning of Tirupati – Tiruttani – Chennai section of NH-205	7.4	166.5	70.2%
42	4- laning of Mamallapuram – Mugaiyur section of NH-332A	31.0	1360.5	38.5%

43	4- laning of Mugaiyur - Marakkanam section of NH-332A	31.0	1116.1	25.8%
44	Strengthening and Widening the existing 2 lane carriageway to 2 lane with paved shoulders from Km 0+000 to Km 85+000 of NH-544H (NH(O) Project (Thoppur – Mettur – Bhavani – Erode section)	85.0	242.4	95.0%
45	6-laning of Maduravoyal to Sriperumbudur section of NH-4	23.2	463.1	98.5%
46	6- laning of Sriperumbudur to Karaipettai Section of NH-48	34.0	1314.8	57.3%
47	6-laning of Karaipettai – Walajahpet section of NH-4	36.1	766.5	82.9%
48	Bangalore Chennai Expressway Phase-III – Package I (Gudipala to Walajahpet)	24.0	1341.5	72.4%
49	Bangalore Chennai Expressway Phase-III – Package II (Walajahpet to Arakkonam)	24.5	1051.4	86.7%

50	Bangalore Chennai Expressway Phase-III – Package III (Arakkonam to Kancheepuram)	25.5	1458.5	52.4%
51	Bangalore Chennai Expressway Phase-III – Package IV (Kancheepuram to Sriperumbudur) section of NE-7	31.7	3516.8	65.8%
52	Construction of Trumpet Interchange connecting Bangalore-Chennai Expressway (Km 261+705 to Km 262+800) with Maduravoyal to Walajahpet section of NH-48 near Sriperumbudur Toll Plaza	1.1	157.6	15.2%
53	4- laning of Neraluru – Thorapalli Agraharam section of NH-844 (P-1)	23.4	1757.3	55.7%
54	4- laning of Thorapalli Agraharam – Jittandahalli section of NH-844 (P-2)	36.8	1243.6	75.0%
55	4-laning of Puducherry – Poondiyan kuppam section of NH-45A	38.0	1588.4	96.3%
56	4- laning of Sattanathapuram to Nagapattinam Section of NH-45A (New NH-32)	55.8	2899.8	52.6%

57	4-laning of STRR Bengaluru, NH 94 8A Balagondapalli (Tamil Nadu) to K arnataka/Tamil Nadu border from K m 144.170 to Km 179.936 (35.766 k m) in the state of Tamil Nadu	35.8	1260.7	44.3%
58	4-laning of Kamalapuram – Oddanc hatram section of NH-83	36.5	1051.7	77.4%
59	4-laning of Madathukulam – Pollachi section of NH-83	50.1	1471.7	87.0%
60	4-laning of Vadipatti – Thamaraipatti section of NH-744A	30.0	854.9	67.2%
61	4-laning of Melur – Karaikudi section NH-36, 338 and 383	45.9	1103.9	70.7%
62	4-laning of Thirumangalam – Vadug apatti section of NH-744	36.0	1077.0	69.0%
63	4-laning of Vadugapatti to Therkuve nganallur section of NH-744	35.6	1317.1	82.0%
64	4-laning of left-over works including Additional Structures in Kerala/ Tam il Nadu Border – Kanyakumari sectio n of NH-47	23.1	1564.2	25.0%

65	4-laning of Sethiyathope – Cholapuram section of NH-36	50.5	2356.2	92.2%
66	6-laning of Port Road section of NH-138	5.2	180.3	70.0%
	Total	1197.8	41206.8	8

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

1643. **SHRI SELVAGANAPATHI T.M.:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has appointed a single-member bench to look into aspects relating to the preparedness of power managers and other stakeholders to meet the challenges arising on account of the sudden surge in power demand and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the peak power demand is expected to be 232.2 GW and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also true that there is an additional requirement of generating resources of about 12.60 GW with a reserve requirement of 3% to meet contingency and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government;

- (d) whether it is also true that the said Commission directed the National Load Dispatch Centre, Regional Load Dispatch Centres (RLDCs), and State Load Dispatch Centres (SLDCs) to submit a report on the implementation of steps as per the provisions of the Grid Code; and
- (e) 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) : Yes. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) in Suo Motu Petition No. 9/SM/2024 has appointed a Single Member Bench on 07.10.2024 to look into aspects relating to the preparedness of system operators and other stakeholders to meet the challenges arising on account of the sudden surge in demand for power due to seasonal variations and give recommendations with regard to the remedial measures to be taken for the future.

(b) and (c) : As per the submission made by NLDC/Grid-India to CERC in the Petition No. 9/SM/2024, the peak power demand was forecasted to reach 232.2 GW in October 2024 with the additional generation requirement of about 12.60 GW (with 3% reserve).

The following major steps have been taken by Govt. of India for meeting the increasing electricity demand in the country: -

- (a) Directions under Section 11 of Electricity Act have been issued to imported coal based plants to operate and generate power to their full capacity.

- (b) Gas based power plants of NTPC as well as gas-based generation procured through NVVN are being scheduled during high power demand period.
- (c) Steady supply of coal to all the thermal power plants is being ensured to prevent fuel shortages.
- (d) All the GENCOs including IPPs and Central generating stations have been advised to generate and maintain full availability on daily basis excluding the period of planned maintenance or forced outage.
- (e) Hydro based generation is being scheduled in a manner so as to conserve water for meeting demand during peak period.
- (f) Planned maintenance of generating units is being minimized during period of high demand.
- (g) To meet the growing electricity demand, new power generation capacity was monitored closely for timely addition.
- (h) All the States/ plants were instructed to offer any surplus generation into the market for better availability for the deficit States.

However, All India Maximum Demand in the month of October, 2024 was 219 GW which was met without any shortages.

(d) and (e): Yes. Under directions of CERC, the NLDC and RLDCs have submitted reports highlighting the activities in various time horizons as per detail at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

**Details of the activities in various time horizons as per reports submitted
under directions of CERC, the NLDC and RLDCs**

Time Horizon	Activity
Year ahead (2024-25)	<p><u>Resource Adequacy (RA)</u> Study was conducted to assess India's generation resource adequacy amidst uncertainties such as load variations, renewable energy integration, and thermal unit outages.</p> <p><u>Generation Outage Planning</u> for maintaining adequate thermal generation capacity in respect of Annual Resource Adequacy exercise.</p> <p><u>Comprehensive Reserves Estimation</u> of all States for assessment of the reserves needed to maintain grid stability, manage peak demand periods, and accommodate the variability associated with renewable energy sources.</p> <p><u>Network Adequacy (TTC/ATC)</u>: Assessment and publication of the Total Transfer Capability (TTC) and Available Transfer Capability (ATC) for inter-regional, Intra Regional and Cross border corridors, 11 months in advance in consultation/inputs with RLDC and NLDC.</p>
Month ahead	<p><u>Resource Adequacy (RA)</u> Study on Month ahead basis is also being carried out using same tool as being done for year ahead considering updated input.</p>

Time Horizon	Activity
	<p><u>Transmission Outage Planning</u> for elements under NLDC purview to ensure adequate network capacity and grid security through monthly Operation Coordination Committee.</p> <p><u>Network Adequacy (TTC/ATC):</u> Review of the Total Transfer Capability (TTC) and Available Transfer Capability (ATC) for inter-regional, Intra Regional and Cross border corridors on month-on-month basis, if required.</p>
Week Ahead	<p><u>All India weekly demand forecast</u> is also being carried out by NLDC/RLDCs.</p> <p><u>Operational Planning:</u> Based on weekly demand forecast with anticipated generation and weather patterns, an analysis for upcoming week is being carried out, and operational planning advisories are being issued from NLDC to all RLDCs.</p> <p><u>Transmission Outage Planning</u> to ensure adequate network capacity and grid security.</p>
Day ahead	<p><u>Exhaustive Resource Adequacy (RA)</u> exercise and report on errors in demand forecast are being done.</p> <p><u>Network Adequacy (TTC/ATC) and Transmission Outage:</u> Finalization of transmission outage in D-1 ensuring N-1 compliance and based upon this TTC/ATC are being revised, if required.</p>

Time Horizon	Activity
	<p><u>Reserves Estimation and Procurement:</u> NLDC performs Secondary/Tertiary reserve assessment based on historical Area Control Error (ACE) on day-ahead basis. Market-based procurement of tertiary reserves is being effected on day-ahead basis through Day-ahead Market (DAM) and balance reserve through Real-Time Market (RTM).</p> <p><u>Security Constrain Unit Commitment (SCUC):</u> NLDC ensures adequate generation availability through running of day-ahead security constrained unit commitment (SCUC) module as per the CERC approved procedure.</p>
Intra day	<p><u>Intraday Resources Adequacy</u> is being monitored for operational planning in real time.</p> <p><u>Network Adequacy (TTC/ATC) and Transmission Outage:</u> In case of any emergency outage or tripping of element, network adequacy is being reassessed and TTC/ATC are being revised, if required to ensure the same.</p> <p><u>Reserves Procurement:</u> Intra-day tertiary reserve (balance required, if any) procurement is being done through Real-Time Market (RTM).</p> <p><u>Security Constrained Economic Despatch (SCED)</u> for National level generation optimization is being carried out for</p>

Time Horizon	Activity
	<p>economic despatch to ensure minimum generation cost adhering to all system constraints.</p> <p><u>Real-time contingency analysis</u> through SCADA Energy Management System (EMS) is done.</p>

PIPED NATURAL GAS IN GOPALGANJ, BIHAR

1644. **DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any measures to provide Piped Natural Gas(PNG) in District Gopalganj in Bihar and if so, the progress made so far in this regard;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Districts such as Muzaffarpur, Chapra and Gopalganj have been selected for providing Piped Natural Gas and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by which the work of connection of Piped Natural Gas is likely to be completed in Muzaffarpur, Chhapra and Gopalganj districts of Bihar; and
- (d) the total funds sanctioned and utilized for the same in the said districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM.

(SHRI SURESH GOPI):

1.	Aurangabad, Kaimur and Rohtas Districts	Biha r	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	06-Sep- 18	04-Feb- 29	14271	3806	3959
2.	Begusarai District	Biha r	Think Gas Begusarai Private Limited	20-Sep- 18	30-Sep- 28	169787	50936	7375
3.	Gaya and Nalanda Districts	Biha r	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	20-Sep- 18	30-Sep- 28	37591	11277	2300
4.	Araria, Purnia, Katihar and Kishanganj Districts	Biha r	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-03- 2019 (New start date 01.01.202 2)	31-Mar- 30	305200	45780	11155
5.	Arwal, Jehanabad, Bhojpur and Buxar Districts	Biha r	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	05-Aug- 29	80636	17471	13176

6.	Khagaria, Saharsa and Madhepura Districts	Biha r	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-03- 2019 (New start date 01.01.202 2)	31-Mar- 30	24730	3709	2157
7.	Lakhisarai, Munger and Bhagalpur Districts	Biha r	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	05-Aug- 29	54471	11802	10947
8.	Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Saran and Samastipur Districts	Biha r	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	05-Aug- 29	100697 5	21817 8	40832
9.	Nawada and Koderma Districts	Biha r and Jhar kha nd	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-03- 2019 (New start date 01.01.202 2)	31-Mar- 30	13632	2045	1528

10	Sheikhpura, Jamui and Deoghar Districts	Biha r and Jhar kha nd	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	05-Aug- 29	37441	8112	7503
11	Darbhanga, Madhubani, Supaul, Sitamarhi and Sheohar districts	Biha r	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	15-Mar-22	31-Mar- 30	101099 9	15165 0	23227
12	Gopalganj, Siwan, West Champanan, East Champanan and Deoria districts	Biha r and Utta r Pra des h	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	04-May- 22	30-Jun- 30	101099 9	12637 5	12823
13	Patna District	Biha r	GAIL (India) Limited	07-Mar-18	31-Mar- 25	50154	43154	70824

05.12.2024

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14	Banka (Bihar), Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Pakur and Sahibganj districts	Bihar and Jharkhand	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	14-Jun-22	30-Jun- 30	147618 9	15992 0	0
Total						529307 5	85421 5	20780 6

UDAN SCHEME FOR SHIMOGA AIRPORT

1645. SHRI B Y RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) the number of routes sanctioned under the UDAN scheme for Shimoga airport;
- (b) the number of flights currently operational from Shimoga airport under the said sanctioned routes;
- (c) the details of approved routes/flights that are yet to commence operations along with the reasons for the delay;
- (d) the expected timeline for the commencement of pending flights under the said scheme from Shimoga airport; and
- (e) the other additional routes and flights envisaged for Shimoga airport in the future?

**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 Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN), 5 RCS routes connecting Shivamogga to New Goa (MoPA), Tirupati, Hyderabad, Delhi, and Chennai have been allocated to Selected Airline Operators for the operation of RCS flights.;

(b): The following RCS routes are currently operational from Shivamogga Airport:;

(i) Star Air connecting Shivamogga to New Goa (MoPA), Tirupati, and Hyderabad.

(ii) Spicejet connecting Shivamogga to Chennai and Hyderabad.

(c) to (e): The RCS route connecting Shivamogga to Delhi, awarded to SpiceJet, has not yet commenced.

With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was totally deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate subject to the compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines(RDGs) issued by Government and the flight schedules approved by DGCA. Hence, it is upto the airline operators to consider the introduction of air services to/from any city in the country depending on their operational and commercial viabilities.

FLYOVER PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1646. **SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY:**

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

- (a) the proposals approved for constructing flyovers in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the list of flyovers planned in the State;
- (c) the funds allocated under each of the projects; and
- (d) the status of construction of the flyover projects in the said state?

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

(a) to (d) The details of standalone proposals for construction of flyovers on National Highways (NHs) approved and planned in the state of Andhra Pradesh along with funds allocated and their present status of construction are enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of standalone proposals for construction of flyovers on National Highways (NHs) approved and planned in the state of Andhra Pradesh along with funds allocated and their present status of construction

Sl No	Name of Flyover	Sanctioned Total Project Cost (Cr)	Physical Progress %	Scheduled /Revised Scheduled completion date

1	Morampudi, Jonnada, Undarajavaram, Tetali and Kakiaram on NH-216A (5 Nos)	188.85	45 %	02.04.2025
2	Golagamudi Junction and Nellore T Junction on NH-16 (2 Nos)	74.88	18%	11.09.2025
3	Visakhapatnam airport junction (MMLP)	60	42%	15.02.2025
4	Construction of flyover at Km 412/800 RHS (Guntur Mirchi Yard) of NH 544D (Ananthapur – Guntur Road under RSI	28.47	5%	06.01.2025
5	Nagula Uppalapadu/Growth Centre on NH-16	48.8	Letter of Acceptance (LOA) issued	
6	Rajupalem Junction on NH-16	44.51	Letter of Acceptance (LOA) issued	
7	Kia half clover leaf interchange on NH-44	123.79	Bid invited	
8	Rajupalem Cross Road on NH-16	49.64	Bid invited	
9	Jonnathali cross road on NH-16	34.76	Bid invited	

10	Chevuru Cross Road on NH-16	49.55	Bid invited
11	Ranasthalam Town portion on NH-16	252.42	Bid invited
12	Sri City Zero point on NH-16	45.16	Bid to be invited
13	Chillakur Center on NH-16	45.81	Bid to be invited

Affordability of LPG Refills Under Ujjwala Yojana

1647. **DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the cases of underutilization of LPG connections distributed under the Ujjwala Yojana due to affordability issues;

(b) if so, the steps taken to subsidize refills and ensure consistent usage of clean energy for cooking; and

(c) whether the Government has any future plans to expand the scheme to cover additional beneficiaries in rural and underserved regions and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM.

(SHRI SURESH GOPI):

(a) to (c): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. The target to release 8 crore connections under PMUY Phase-I was achieved in September, 2019. To cover the remaining poor households, PMUY Phase-2 (Ujjwala 2.0) was launched in August 2021 with a target to release 1 crore additional PMUY connections, which was achieved in January 2022. Subsequently, the Government decided to release 60 lakh more LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 and as on 01.01.2023, the target of 1.60 crore Ujjwala 2.0 connections has already been achieved. Further, government approved release of additional 75 lakh connections under PMUY Scheme for the period FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 which has already been achieved in July 2024. As on 01.11.2024, out of total 32.83 crore domestic LPG connections in the country, 10.33 crore LPG connections are provided under PMUY.

In order to improve access to LPG across the country, various steps have been taken inter alia, including organizing campaigns for improving awareness about PMUY, organizing melas/camps to enroll and distribute connections, promotion through Out of Home (OOH) hoardings, radio jingles, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Vans etc., spreading awareness about advantages of using LPG over other conventional fuels and safe usage of LPG through LPG Panchayats, enrolment/awareness camps under Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, facilitation of consumers and their families for Aadhar enrolment and opening of bank accounts for getting PMUY connections, simplification of process of getting

LPG connection, online application for PMUY connection at www.pmuy.gov.in, nearest LPG distributors, Common Service Centres (CSC) etc., option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection (DBC), swap option from 14.2 Kg to 5 Kg, provision for Migrant Families to avail new connection on Self-Declaration instead of Proof of Address and Ration Card. Further, OMCs are continuously commissioning new LPG Distributorships, especially in rural areas. Since the launch of PMUY scheme, OMCs have commissioned 7944 Distributorships (commissioned during 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2024) across the country, out of which 7361 (i.e. 93 %) are catering to rural areas.

Since launch of PMUY till financial year 2022-23, Government has been bearing an expenditure of up to Rs. 1600 per PMUY connection for Security Deposit (SD) of Cylinder, Pressure Regulator, Suraksha Hose, DGCC booklet and installation charges. From financial year 2023-24, this expenditure has been increased to Rs. 2,200 per connection for 14.2 Kg Single Bottle Connection/ 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection and Rs. 1,300 per connection for 5 Kg Single Bottle Connection.

Under PAHAL Scheme, the domestic LPG cylinders are sold at non-subsidised price and the applicable subsidy to the consumers is transferred directly into their bank accounts. Apart from the direct subsidy to consumers, the OMCs have also been compensated Rs 22,000 crore in FY 2022-23 by Government of India to cover the under-recoveries suffered by them in not passing on the high international LPG prices to the domestic LPG consumers.

India imports about 60% of the domestic LPG consumed. Price of LPG in the country is linked to its price in the international market. Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for domestic LPG. Average Saudi CP (international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose by 64% (from US\$ 385/MT in July 2023 to US\$ 632 /MT in November 2024) while on the other hand effective price for Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY) consumers for domestic LPG reduced in India by 44% (from Rs. 903 in August 2023 to Rs. 503 in November 2024).

Government reduced the retail selling price of domestic LPG for all consumers by Rs. 200 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder with effect from 30th August, 2023. Government further reduced the RSP of domestic LPG by Rs. 100 per 14.2 Kg cylinder w.e.f. 9th March, 2024. The current RSP of domestic LPG at Delhi is Rs. 803 per 14.2 Kg cylinder.

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, Government started a targeted subsidy of Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per Annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers in May 2022. In October 2023, Government has increased targeted subsidy Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per Annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections).

The retail selling price of a 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is currently Rs 803 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.503 per cylinder (in Delhi). This is available to more than 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country.

Further, as a result of various steps taken by Government to improve access and affordability of domestic LPG for PMUY consumers, per capita consumption of PMUY beneficiaries (in terms of no. of 14.2 kg LPG cylinders taken per year) has increased from 3.68 (FY 2021-22) to 3.95 in FY 2023-24, and 4.34 (on annualised basis) in FY 2024-25 (upto October 2024). PMUY consumption has witnessed a growth of 24.3% during Oct 2024 vis-à-vis October 2023. Total PMUY consumption has risen from 459TMT to 570.7 TMT during this period.

INVOLVEMENT OF PRIVATE COMPANIES IN WATER SUPPLY

1648.**SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:**

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

- (a) the specific reasons to involve private companies in water supply in spite of being the responsibility of the States;
- (b) the reasons for increasing the role of private companies in water storage, treatment and supply and the measures taken/being taken by the Government to regulate the same;
- (c) the regulatory mechanism adopted by the Government to prevent escalating charges of water in many urban areas, particularly under private multinational companies; and

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints against the private companies and if so, the number of complaints, nature of the grievance along with the action taken/being taken by the Government during the last five years and the current year?

**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 is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, through functional tap water connection i.e. at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis.

Water is a State subject. It is States who plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing financial and technical assistance. State Governments may involve private companies for preparation of project reports, execution of the projects, etc., as per their needs. Moreover, complaints on irregularities / corruption/ grievances received so far have been forwarded to the respective State Government for taking necessary action.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has informed that it has taken several initiatives towards sustainable management of water in urban areas through implementation of National Missions i.e., Atal Mission for Rejuvenation

and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) launched in 2015 and AMRUT 2.0 launched in 2021. AMRUT focuses on development of basic urban infrastructure especially water supply and access to tap connection to every household in 500 cities. Taking it forward, AMRUT 2.0 covers all the statutory towns of the country to ensure universal coverage of water supply and make cities 'water secure'. It envisages rejuvenation of water bodies, urban aquifer management, promote recycle and reuse and rainwater harvesting to augment freshwater resources. For water availability and conservation, so far, 3,596 water supply projects worth Rs. 1,14,073.65 crore have been approved by Apex Committee at MoHUA.

LV UNDERPASS ON NH-66

1649. **SHRI K SUDHAKARAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received a request from the Member of Parliament representing Kannur seeking the sanction of a Light Vehicle (LV) underpass at Pariyaram Embate (CH 123 + 105) along NH-66 stretch in Kannur and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the Government has approved of this request, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, a request was received for the construction of a Light Vehicular Underpass (LVUP) at Km 123+105 on NH-66. However, this is not feasible since the main carriageway has already been constructed at a lower level to maintain the required gradient, while the service road has been constructed at a higher level to provide access to the existing residential areas along the NH.

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण सुविधा की कमी के कारण खराब होते खाद्य पदार्थ

1650. श्री अरुण गोविल:

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

- (क) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण सुविधा की कमी के कारण देश में उत्पादित खाद्यान्न, फल और सब्जियों की खराब हो जाने वाली औसत मात्रा संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या देश के कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों विशेषकर सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण को एक विषय के रूप में पढ़ाने की सुविधा है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो फलों, सब्जियों और खाद्यान्नों को खराब होने से बचाने हेतु प्रसंस्कृत करने के लिए उक्त विषय की पढ़ाई कब तक शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) ने नाबार्ड कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (एनएबीसीओएनएस) के माध्यम से वर्ष 2020-22 के संदर्भ में वर्ष 2022 में “ भारत में कृषि उपज के फसलोत्तर नुकसान का निर्धारण करने के लिए अध्ययन” नामक एक अध्ययन शुरू किया था। अध्ययन के अनुसार खाद्यान्न, फलों और सब्जियों के औसत उत्पादन और नुकसान की मात्रा का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

श्रेणी	औसत उत्पादन (मिलियन मीट्रिक टन में)	अनुमानित मात्रा का नुकसान (मिलियन मीट्रिक टन में)
अनाज	281.28	12.49
दाल	21.55	1.37
तिलहन	37.27	2.11
फल	90.82	7.36
सब्जियाँ	164.74	11.97

(ख) और (ग): जी हां, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ सहित देश के सभी कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण को विषय के रूप में पढ़ाने की सुविधा है।

METRO TRAIN PROJECTS

1651. **SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:**

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether the Government has inaugurated and laid the foundation stones for various Metro train projects in Telangana, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of the timeline fixed for completion of the phases of these projects along with the constructive steps taken/being taken in this regard?

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

- (a) and (b) No metro rail project has been inaugurated and no foundation stone has been laid in Telangana during the last three years by Government of India.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INSPECTION and CERTIFICATION CENTRES

1652. **SHRI G LAKSHMINARAYANA:**

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

- (a) the number of Inspection and Certification (landC) centres established under the scheme with central assistance, and the States/UTs where these centres have been set up;
- (b) the operational status of these landC centres in each State/UT, including the types of tests being conducted at these centres;
- (c) the total number of vehicles tested so far at these landC centres across the country;
- (d) the amount of funds allocated and released by the Union Government for the establishment and operation of these centres; and
- (e) whether the land required for the establishment of these centres has been provided by the respective State/UT Governments and if so, the current status of land availability in each State/UT?

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

- (a) Government administers a scheme for setting up of one model Inspection and Certification (landC) Centre in each State/UT with central assistance. 28 Inspection and Certification Centres, each one in 28 States/UTs, have been sanctioned as detailed at **Statement**.

(b) Out of the landC Centres sanctioned under the scheme, 7 landC centres i.e. landC, Rohtak, (Haryana), Surat (Gujarat), Nelamangala (Karnataka), Nashik (Maharashtra), Cuttack (Odisha), Jhujhuli (Delhi), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) are operational. The details of tests for fitness in respect of transport vehicles are prescribed in Rule 62 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

(c) As per information received from the States/UTs having operational landC centre under the scheme, a total of 7,25,613 vehicles has been tested at these 7 operational landC Centres since inception.

(d) The total sanctioned cost for setting up of the 28 landC Centres is around Rs. 410 Crore. The sanctioned cost covers civil cost, test lane equipment, operational cost for 2 years and AMC for 5 years after warranty period is over. The amount is released in installments as per scheme provisions. Out of the sanctioned cost, Government has released Rs. 253 Crore till date.

(e) As per the Scheme Guidelines, the total requirement for establishment of landC centre is around 3 acre and same is provided by the State Government as per the scheme provisions.

STATEMENT

Details of the number of Inspection and Certification (landC) centres established under the scheme with central assistance, and the States/UTs where these centres have been set up

S No.	State/ UT	Location
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair

S No.	State/ UT	Location
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizag (Vishakhapatnam)
3.	Assam	Guwahati
4.	Bihar	Patna
5.	Chandigarh	Raipur Kalan
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
7.	Gujarat	Surat
8.	Haryana	Rohtak
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
12.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
13.	Kerala	Kochi
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Chinndwara
15.	Maharashtra	Nashik
16.	Meghalaya	Shillong
17.	Mizoram	South Hlimen

S No.	State/ UT	Location
18.	Nagaland	Dimapur
19.	Odisha	Cuttack
20.	Puducherry	Puducherry
21.	Punjab	Kapurthala
22.	Rajasthan	Railmagra
23.	Sikkim	Ranipool
24.	Telangana	Hyderabad
25.	NCT of Delhi	Jhujhuli
26.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh and Kotdwar
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
28.	West Bengal	Kolkata

**EMPOWERING OF TRIBAL COMMUNITY IN RAYALASEEMA AND
NANDYAL REGION**

1653. **DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

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

(a) whether the Government plans to sanction any new Eklavya school for tribal children of Nandyal region/Royalaseema region, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the details of steps taken to improve the education standards of tribal community of Nandyal region, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any funds are being allotted for the welfare of the tribal community at Nandyal region during the FY 2024-25, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps and measures being taken to ensure that the health standards of the tribal community of the Nandyal region are improved;

(e) whether any steps and measures are being taken to provide minimum wage earning jobs to the tribal community of Nandyal region, if so, the details thereof;

and

(f) the steps and measures being taken to promote and market tribal products of Nandyal region?

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

(a) and (b): The Central Sector Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya to the tribal children in their own environment. Under the new scheme, Government decided to establish 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). 288 EMRS schools were initially funded under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which are being upgraded as per the new model.

Accordingly, Ministry has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefiting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the country. As on date, 715 schools have been sanctioned, out of which 476 EMRSs have been reported to be functional across the country benefiting about 1,33,929 students. covering 264 districts in 28 States/UTs.

There are 28 EMRSs sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh including Rayalaseema region where two Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) under Article 275 (1) are already operational at Buchinaidu Kandriga and Ozili. These schools are part of the initiative to provide quality education to tribal students in remote areas.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing following Scholarship Schemes to promote and encourage basic and higher education amongst ST population all over the country including state of Andhra Pradesh:

- i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (For Class IX and X):
- ii) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students (For Class XI and above):
- iii) National Scholarship Scheme for Higher Education of ST Students (earlier known as Top Class Scholarship Scheme): Scholarship is provided for pursuing Graduate/Post Graduate courses in the 265 top-class Government and Non-Government Institutes in professional fields such as Management, Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, Law etc.
- iv. National Fellowship Scheme for Higher Education of ST Students: Scholarship to meritorious ST students for pursuing M.Phil or Ph.D in India

v) National Overseas Scholarship for ST students: Scholarships are given to the meritorious Schedule Tribe (ST) students for pursuing higher education abroad. In addition to this, Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL) under Ministry of Education is implementing Samagra Shiksha scheme. Bridging gender and social category gaps at all levels of school education is one of the major objectives of the scheme. The Scheme focuses on the identified Special Focus Districts (SFDs) on the basis of performance on various indicators of enrolment, retention, and gender parity, as well as concentration of SC, ST and minority communities and financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for the expansion of quality education by undertaking various activities such as setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, setting up and running of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, establishing of PVTG hostels under PM-JANMAN and Tribal hostels under DA JGUA etc.

Foundation stone of 1 PVTG hostel at Nandyal was laid on 2 nd October 2024. Further it has been informed by DoSEL that in the Nandyal District there are 27 functional KGBVs ,residential schools running from class VI to XII for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups including STs with a total enrolment of 6592 girl students

(c) and(d): For the welfare of the Tribal Communities, During FY 2023-24, Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The mission aims to provide basic facilities such

as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years. These objectives are planned to be met through 11 interventions implemented by 9 line Ministries. The details of benefits given under PM JANMAN (as on 21.11.2024) in Andhra Pradesh including Nandyal district since its inception is as follows:

Ministry	Intervention	Sanctions	Financial sanctions (in Rs. cr)
Rural Development	Pucca houses	32258 houses	44.33
	Connecting roads	315.538 Km road	280.53
Jal Shakti	Piped Water Supply	372 villages saturated	Not Available
Health and Family Welfare	Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)	119 MMUs sanctioned	40.31
Women and Child Development	Anganwadi Centers (AWCs)	266 AWCs	43.44
Education	Hostels	8 Hostels	18.85
Power	Energization of HHs	25054 HHs	88.71

New and Renewable Energy	Energization of HHs	1675 HHs	8.38
Deptt. of Telecom, M/o Communication	Mobile towers	1010 habitations	94.5
Tribal Affairs	Multipurpose Centres (MPCs)	125 MPCs	14.97
	Setting up of VDVks	73 VDVks	3.105

As per information provided by concerned Ministries

Particularly In Nandyal District of Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 4.40 Crore has been sanctioned for construction of 7.11 k.m. Road from Kapileswaram to Janalagudem via Siddeswaram Balapalathippa Janalagudem. additionally 10 newly deployed Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) have been flagged off on 2nd October 2024.

Hon'ble PM launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. Each Ministry has been allocated budget and targets under Abhiyan and responsible for implementing the intervention assigned to it. The Abhiyan aims at Saturation through convergence and outreach.

(e) and (f): To facilitate and promote the tribal products , The Ministry of Tribal Affairs through its agency namely Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) is implementing the scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission' (PMJVM) which includes formation of Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK) . Under the scheme, in all the States including Andhra Pradesh, TRIFED provides backward and forward linkages to its empanelled tribal artisans / suppliers for marketing of their products under various categories like metal craft, textile, jewellery, painting, cane and bamboo, terracotta and pottery, organic and natural food products etc. through online and offline platforms. TRIFED also organizes and participates in festivals, melas etc. to provide platforms to the tribal artisans to showcase their products and connect them to the potential buyers giving thereby an opportunity to enhance their entrepreneurship activities. In Andhra Pradesh 415, VDVKs has been formed.

INCLUSION OF ISSR COMPONENT IN PMAY-U 2.0

1654. **SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:**

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

- (a) the details of the funds utilised under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) 1.0 scheme, year and component-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the mandatory In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component under the current scheme has been subsumed under the Beneficiary-Led Construction (BLC) and Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) components in PMAY-U 2.0., if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the funding pattern by the concerned stakeholders under four verticals of the Scheme, viz. Affordable Rental Housing (ARH), Beneficiary Linked Construction (BLC), Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS) and Affordable Housing Project (AHP)?

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

(a): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) since June 25, 2015 to provide pucca house in urban areas across the country by providing Central Assistance. Based on project proposals received from the States/Union Territories (UTs), a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry, out of which 114.22 lakh have been grounded and more than 88.22 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries as on 25.11.2024. The remaining houses are at different stages of construction. 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). A total of ₹1.99 lakh crore of Central Assistance has been sanctioned, ₹1.66 lakh crore released, and utilization certificate of about ₹1.56 lakh crore has been received under the scheme, so far. The year-wise and vertical-wise details of Central Assistance released and utilized are at **Statement**.

...2/-

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

Under PMAY-U, Government of India provided its fixed share as Central Assistance of ₹1.0 lakh per unit under ISSR, ₹1.5 lakh per unit for AHP and BLC verticals of PMAY-U. During implementation of PMAY-U, a large number of the beneficiaries belonging to slums have sought benefit under AHP and BLC verticals apart from ISSR vertical, as the Central Assistance under AHP and BLC vertical is more than ISSR. In many cases, States/Uts also undertook In-Situ Slum Redevelopment projects under AHP vertical.

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, State/UT Governments can propose projects for providing pucca houses in tenable slums with list of eligible beneficiaries for sanctioning of Central Assistance under BLC vertical. Similarly, States/Uts may also propose 'Redevelopment' or 'In-situ Improvement' projects for tenable slums having dilapidated buildings located on Government/Urban Local Body (ULB)/Public land under AHP vertical. Under this vertical, the existing

slum will be demolished and redeveloped in-situ in the form of multi-storied building with all basic amenities and social infrastructure.

(c): 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/ULBs/ Implementing agencies and the beneficiaries. A fixed amount of Central Assistance is provided by Government of India under different verticals and mandatory State share has been provisioned under the scheme as under:

S. No.	States/UTs	PMAY-U 2.0 Verticals		
		BLC and AHP	ARH	ISS
	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UTs of Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry and Delhi	Central Govt. - ₹2.25 lakh per unit State Govt. - Min. ₹0.25 lakh per unit	Technology Innovation Grant Gol: ₹3,000/Sqm. per unit State Share:	Home Loan Subsidy – up to ₹1.80 lakh (Actual Release) per unit by Government of India as Central Sector Scheme
	All other UTs	Central Govt. - ₹2.50 lakh per unit	₹2,000/Sqm. per unit	

	All other States	Central Govt. - ₹1.50 lakh per unit State Govt. - Min. ₹1.00 lakh per unit		
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Statement**Year-wise and vertical-wise details of Central Assistance released and utilized under PMAY-U**

FY	Central Assistance Released (₹ in Crore)				Central Assistance Utilised (₹ in Crore) *			
	BLC	AHP	ISSR	CLSS	BLC	AHP	ISSR	CLSS
2015-16	176.83	902.31	1,735.11	200.00	-	-	521.08	200.00
2016-17	2,358.74	1,147.21	406.61	475.00	412.53	49.97	636.79	475.00
2017-18	8,018.07	5,183.66	324.36	2,435.00	810.94	1,067.12	230.60	2,435.00
2018-19	12,350.41	3,013.23	95.26	10,669.56	6,497.23	2,602.68	187.16	10,669.56
2019-20	10,077.60	334.33	28.26	9,025.00	13,139.00	3,099.32	29.75	9,025.00
2020-21	13,184.46	339.84	1.79	13,240.04	6,422.84	2,134.01	174.86	13,240.04
2021-22	9,376.17	870.32	-	12,003.06	20,619.53	1,643.91	461.84	12,003.06
2022-23	13,781.98	1,664.44	(41.85)	10,820.78	14,626.60	1,166.39	82.02	10,820.78
2023-24	17,644.80	2,006.60	75.59	-	13,403.06	1,466.44	20.21	-
2024-25	2,129.04	202.19	-	-	5,719.78	1,574.75	15.73	-
Total	89,098.10	15,664.13	2,625.13	58,868.45	81,651.51	14,804.60	2,360.03	58,868.45

* Includes Central Assistance utilized during the year against which funds were released in preceding years.

बिजली की मांग और आपूर्ति

1655. **डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:**

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, विशेषकर बागपत जिले में बिजली की मांग और आपूर्ति में भारी अंतर है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या बागपत में विद्युत परियोजनाओं के विस्तार का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है?

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

(क) और (ख) : उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष में अक्तूबर, 2024 तक ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति का ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** पर है। विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति दर्शाती है कि विद्युत की आपूर्ति, विद्युत आवश्यकता के अनुरूप रही है और ऊर्जा की कमी वित्त वर्ष 2022 में 0.9% से घटकर वित्त वर्ष 2025 (अक्तूबर, 2024 तक) में 0.3% हो गया है।

विद्युत, समवर्ती विषय होने के कारण, किसी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/विद्युत यूटिलिटीज के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत जिले सहित विभिन्न जिलों को विद्युत आपूर्ति संबंधित राज्य सरकार/विद्युत यूटिलिटीज के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है।

(ग) और (घ) : उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में निर्माणाधीन नई विद्युत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** पर है।

विवरण -I

ऊर्जा की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पिछले तीन वर्षों तथा वर्तमान वर्ष में अक्तूबर, 2024 तक विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	ऊर्जा [मिलियन यूनिट (एमयू) में]			
	ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता (एमयू)	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति (एमयू)	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
			(एमयू)	(%)
2021-22	1,29,448	1,28,310	1,138	0.9
2022-23	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8
2023-24	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3
2024-25 (अक्तूबर, 2024 तक)*	1,11,367	1,11,071	296	0.3

*अक्तूबर, 2024 के आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं।

विवरण -II

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में निर्माणाधीन नई विद्युत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम / कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी	जिला	क्षेत्र	इकाई सं.	क्षमता (मेगावाट)
1	घाटमपुर टीपीपी (एनयूपीपीएल)	कानपुर	केंद्रीय	यू-1, 2 एवं 3	1980

2	जवाहरपुर एसटीटीपी (यूपीआरवीयूएनएल)	एटा	राज्य	यू-2	660
4	खुर्जा एससीटीपीपी (टीएचडीसी)	बुलंदशह र	केंद्री य	यू-1 and 2	1320
3	ओबरा-सी एसटीटीपी (यूपीआरवीयूएनएल)	सोनभद्र	राज्य	यू-2	660
5	पंकी टीपीएस एक्सटेंशन (यूपीआरवीयूएनएल)	कानपुर	राज्य	यू-1	660
महा योग					5280

ELECTRIFICATION OF REMOTE AND TRIBAL AREAS

1656. **SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:**

Will the Minister of **POWER**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the progress made by the Government in electrification of remote and tribal areas in Gujarat; and
- (b) the details of its impact on local economies?

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) : As reported by the State of Gujarat, all inhabited villages and eligible households of remote and tribal areas of Gujarat are electrified.

Electricity serves as a crucial input to many business and household activities. State has reported that electrification has had a positive impact on the standard of living for residents in remote and tribal areas, employment opportunities, agricultural activities and educational outcomes.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-29 के लिए अधिगृहीत की गई भूमि

1657. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर-बनारस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-29 को चौड़ा करने के लिए किसानों से अधिगृहीत की गई भूमि के साथ-साथ उनके उद्यान और ऐसी अन्य भूमि का भी अधिग्रहण किया गया था और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या बाग/बागानों और भूमि के लिए मुआवजा प्राप्त होने के बाद किसानों के उन बैंक खातों के संचालन को सीज कर दिया गया था, जिसके कारण किसान 2018-19 से अब तक उस खाते से अपनी मुआवजा राशि नहीं निकाल पाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो बैंक खातों को चालू करने के लिए क्या आवश्यक कार्रवाई की गई है अथवा इस मामले का समाधान कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है ताकि किसान अपने बगीचों के लिए प्रदान की गई मुआवजा राशि निकाल सकें?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए किसानों को दिया जाने वाला मुआवजा भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर एवं पारदर्शिता अधिकार

(आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर) अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची I, II एवं III के प्रावधानों के अनुसार भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी (सीएलए) द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है। स्वीकृत संरेखण के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-29 गोरखपुर-वाराणसी के चौड़ीकरण के लिए संरचनाओं, उद्यानों एवं वृक्षों, यदि कोई हो, आदि सहित भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है। अधिग्रहण के लिए निर्धारित मुआवजा संबंधित सीएलए द्वारा लाभार्थियों के बैंक खातों में जमा करा दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां। मुआवजे के निर्धारण में कुछ गणना संबंधी त्रुटियों के कारण सीएलए, गाजीपुर द्वारा उचित सुधार हेतु ग्राम कनसेहरी के लिए किसानों के 28 खातों को फ्रीज कर दिया गया है।

(घ) सीएलए, गाजीपुर द्वारा बैंकों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अतिरिक्त राशि को सीएलए खाते में वापस जमा कर दें तथा फ्रीज किए गए ऐसे खातों को चालू कर दें।

ROAD PROJECTS IN KARNATAKA

1658. **SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:**

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

(a) the details of the ongoing/pending road projects in the State of Karnataka;

and

(b) the details of the funds allocated and spent on road projects in the State of Karnataka during the last five years?

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

(a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is mainly responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). 99 No. projects on NHs are ongoing/approved in the State of Karnataka having total length of 2514 km and amounting to Rs. 48958 crore. The details of the funds

allocated and expenditure incurred on NH projects in the State of Karnataka during the last five years are as under:

Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in Cr.)	Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.)
2019-20	7860	7860
2020-21	5838	5838
2021-22	7681	7681
2022-23	6763	6763
2023-24	12695	12695

POLLUTION CAUSED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN TELANGANA

1659. **SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the extent of pollution caused by motor vehicles running on petrol and diesel and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Telangana;
- (b) the key steps taken to reduce vehicle emissions in the high-density urban areas in Telangana;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to reduce the reliance on petrol and diesel by shifting to cleaner alternatives like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and

Liquefied Natural Gas(LNG), if so, the details thereof along with any such transition plans for Telangana; and

(d) whether the Government has any plan to ensure the availability of LNG across Telangana, especially in major cities along with the timeline fixed and funds allocated for this purpose during the last five financial years and the current year, year and State/UT-wise, particularly in Telangana?

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 Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) has done an assessment of National Air Pollutant Emission Inventory of India. As per their draft report, the State wise contribution of PM10 and PM2.5 from Transport sector including Telangana State is at **Statement-I**.

(b) Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 as a national level strategy to reduce air pollution levels across the country. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 130 million plus and non-attainment cities (cities exceeding National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for which City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared and rolled out for implementation in these 130 non-attainment/million plus cities to improve the air quality.

Further, Government has undertaken several measures to control vehicular emissions, inter-alia, leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI norms for fuel and vehicles; development of expressways and highways to reduce fuel consumption;

improving roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads; linking of Pollution Under Control (PUC) data with the VAHAN database; notifying rules for electronic monitoring and enforcement in terms of PUC; introduction of cleaner alternate fuels; registration validity and fitness certification for million plus and non-attainment cities; Launch of Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernisation Programme; notifying E20 fuel as automotive fuel and issuing mass emission standard; notifying standards for retrofitment or conversion of vehicles of various categories to Electric Vehicle technology; promoting electric mobility and infrastructure; expansion of network of Metro rails for public transport and promotion of public transport etc.

(c) and (d) Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections and establishment of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) station 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). In order to increase usage of clean fuel, thereby reducing pollution across the country, PNGRB has authorized 307 Geographical Areas (GAs) covering almost 100% of total geographical area of the country spread over around 733 districts in 34 states/UTs. PNGRB has authorised 9 GAs (including 1 GA spread over Telangana and Karnataka) for development of CGD infrastructure in the state of Telangana. The GA-wise details of pro-rata Minimum Work Programme (MWP) target and achievement as on 31.08.2024 is at **Statement-II**.

No fund is released by the Government for CGD projects. The project cost for CGD projects are borne by the concerned CGD entities as per their Minimum Work Plan and techno-commercial feasibility.

Statement-I

State wise emissions form Transport sector in 2019 (Ktonne/year)

S. No.	States / UTs	PM₁₀	PM_{2.5}
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.0	0.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10.9	10.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.3	1.2
4.	Assam	4.4	4.2
5.	Bihar	8.4	8.1
6.	Chandigarh	0.1	0.1
7.	Chhattisgarh	6.4	6.2
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.1	0.1
9.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0
10.	Delhi	1.5	1.4
11.	Goa	1.1	1.0
12.	Gujarat	18.5	17.8
13.	Haryana	8.5	8.2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3.0	2.9
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.2	3.1

16.	Jharkhand	6.2	6.0
17.	Karnataka	17.5	16.9
18.	Kerala	11.2	10.8
19.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14.5	14.0
21.	Maharashtra	25.2	24.3
22.	Manipur	0.9	0.9
23.	Meghalaya	1.3	1.2
24.	Mizoram	0.7	0.6
25.	Nagaland	0.9	0.8
26.	Odisha	9.8	9.4
27.	Puducherry	0.1	0.1
28.	Punjab	8.4	8.1
29.	Rajasthan	18.3	17.6
30.	Sikkim	0.1	0.1
31.	Tamil Nadu	23.4	22.5
32.	Telangana	8.6	8.3
33.	Tripura	0.5	0.5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	20.1	19.4
35.	Uttarakhand	2.9	2.7
36.	West Bengal	11.1	10.7
Total		249.0	240.0

Source: CPCB

Statement-II

GA-wise details of pro-rata Minimum Work Programme (MWP) target and achievement as on 31.08.2024 in the state of Telangana

S. No.	Name of GA	Name of Authorized Entity	Date of Authorization	Date of Target Completion	CNG Stations	
					Pro-rata MWP Target as on 31.08.2024	Achievement as on 31.08.2024
1	BhadrakriKothagudem andKhamman Districts	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	20-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	5	10
2	Jagtial, Peddapalli, Karimnagar	Indian Oil	12-Sep-2018	31-Dec-29		

	andRajannaSircilla Districts	Corpora tion Limited	(New date 01-Jan- 2020)		1	7
3	Jangaon, JayashankarBhupalpal ly, Mahabubabad, Warangal Urban and Warangal Rural Districts	Megha City Gas Distribut ion Private Limited	24-Sep- 18	30- Sep-28	5	8
4	Medak, SiddipetandSangaredd y Districts	Torrent Gas Private Limited	13-Sep- 18	30- Sep-28	24	17
5	Medchal-Malkajgiri, Ranga Reddy andVikarabad Districts	Megha City Gas Distribut ion Private Limited	14-Nov- 18	31- Dec-28	45	26

6	Nalgonda Suryapet and Yadadri Bhuvanagiri Districts	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	13-Sep- 18	30- Sep-28	34	19
7	Nizamabad, Adilabad, Nirmal, Mancherial, Kumuramb heem, Asifabad and Kamareddy districts	Mahara shtra Natural Gas Limited	15-03- 2022 (New Start date 01.07.20 23)	30-Jun- 31	13	18
8	Jogulamba, Gadwal, Nagarkurnool, Mahabubnagar, Narayanpet, Wanaparthy and Yadgir districts	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	15-Mar- 22	31- Mar-30	61	11

9	Hyderabad	Bhagya nagar Gas Limited	09-Oct- 09	23- Sep-14	NA	90
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Source: PNGRB

PROMOTION OF TRADITIONAL CRAFTS AND LOCAL INDUSTRY

1660. **SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:**

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

- (a) the details of initiatives taken by the Government to promote traditional crafts and local industries in Bolangir and other districts of Odisha, such as handlooms, handicrafts, and agroprocessing industries, which are crucial to the region's economy;
- (b) the funds allocated to support handloom clusters and craft villages in Bolangir under the Cluster Development Programme and other schemes for the growth of local MSMEs and artisans in Odisha; and
- (c) whether the Union Government is working with State Government agencies to provide training, design support and market linkages for local handicraft products from Odisha to make them more competitive in both domestic and international markets 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 Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) aims towards organizing traditional industries and artisans into clusters to provide support for their long-term sustainability and economies of scale. The scheme covers artisans of handicrafts, handlooms, agro-processing, textiles, bamboo and other sectors.

As on date, 70 clusters have been approved in Odisha covering 23 Districts. Details of clusters approved in Odisha may be seen at **Statement**. No proposal has been received from the Bolangir district.

(b): Any fund support has not been provided in Bolangir District under MSE-Cluster Development Programme and SFURTI. However, 11 textile clusters approved under SFURTI in five districts of Odisha, include 05 handloom clusters.

(c): The Institute of Entrepreneurship Development (IED), Odisha, a State Government institution, is an empanelled Nodal Agency (NA) Under SFURTI. The NA provides training, design support, and market linkages to artisans of the approved clusters for local handicraft products of Odisha.

Statement-I

Details of clusters approved in Odisha

Sl. No.	District	Total no. of Clusters	Agro	Textile	Handicrafts	Coir	Honey	Bamboo
1	Angul	3	02	01	-	-	-	-
2	Balasore	5	01	-	02	01	-	01
3	Bargarh	1	01	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bhadrak	3	01	01	01	-	-	-
5	Cuttack	5	01	01	03	-	-	-
6	Dhenkanal	6	04	-	-	-	01	01
7	Gajapati	2	02	-	-	-	-	-
8	Ganjam	4	02	01	01	-	-	-
9	Jajpur	1	-	01	-	-	-	-
10	Kalahandi	2	-	-	01	-	-	01
11	Kandhamal	2	02	-	-	-	-	-
12	Kendrapara	1	-	-	-	01	-	-
13	Keonjhar	2	01	-	01	-	-	-
14	Khordha	5	02	-	03	-	-	-
15	Koraput	2	02	-	-	-	-	-
16	Mayurbhanj	11	04	02	02	01	01	01
17	Nayagarh	2	-	-	-	-	01	01
18	Nuapada	2	01	01	-	-	-	-
19	Puri	7	02	01	02	02	-	-
20	Rayagada	1	01	-	-	-	-	-
21	Sambalpur	1	-	01	-	-	-	-
22	Subarnapur	1	-	01	-	-	-	-
23	Sundargarh	1	01	-	-	-	-	-
Total		70	30	11	16	05	03	05

IMPACT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS ON TRIBALS

1661. **SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**
SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:
SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:
SHRI TAPIR GAO:
SHRIMATI ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:
SHRI HARENDRA SINGH MALIK:

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

- (a) the Term Loan Scheme, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Micro Credit Scheme and Adivasi Shiksha Rinn Yojana(ASRY) specifically target the needs of tribal populations;
- (b) the impact of these financial assistance programmes on entrepreneurship, education and self-reliance among tribal communities of north Maharashtra region, particularly the Khandesh area as Jalgaon, Nandurbar and Dhule;
- (c) whether the said impact have been constructive and progressive; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, is an apex organisation set up exclusively for economic development of Scheduled Tribes. NSTFDC was incorporated as a Govt. Company and granted license, not for profit, under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (now Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013). NSTFDC is implementing various schemes for providing soft loans to the eligible Scheduled Tribes for undertaking any income generation activity and

promoting livelihood. The schemes of NSTFDC are implemented across the country. Further, the Corporation also implements education loan scheme for its target group.

The schemes have been designed to cater the loan requirements of the target group keeping in view the unit cost of the projects. Further, the Corporation disbursed loans as per the loan proposals received from the implementing agencies. Detail of scheme-wise disbursement and number of beneficiaries assisted during the last three years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Term Loan		Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana		Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups		Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana	
	Disb.	Benef.	Disb.	Benef.	Disb.	Benef.	Disb.	Benef.
2021-22	166.06	91312	4.99	564	100.60	73166	1.27	59
2022-23	192.70	42175	6.44	782	98.64	29988	1.50	47
2023-24	247.80	61992	7.43	1828	94.74	31258	1.68	64

(b) to (d): Ministry of Tribal Affairs conducted an Evaluation Study of NSTFDC through Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) in 2018-19. This study has covered 18 states including state of Maharashtra. However, there is no separate study has been conducted specifically covering North Maharashtra region Khandesh area as Jalgaon, Nandurbar and Dhule. The study has revealed the overall improvement in socio-economic aspects concerning the ST target group of 18 states including Maharashtra as mentioned below:

Socio-economic aspect	Overall Percentage
Household income improved	82.63
Standard of living improved	42.74
Sending children to Schools	23.84

Availing Health facility	19.58
Improved social status	33.13
Nothing changed	10.57
Migration of family members reduced considerably	3.88

IMPLEMENTATION OF JJM IN GARO HILLS REGION OF MEGHALAYA

1662. SHRI SALENG A SANGMA:

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

- (a) the details of the progress made in the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in the Garo Hills region of Meghalaya including the number of households provided with tap water connections and the expected timeline for completing 100% coverage;
- (b) whether the Government has faced any challenges in extending JJM to remote and hilly areas in Garo Hills and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken to address them;
- (c) the total funds allocated and utilised in the Garo Hills region under the said Mission during the current year;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure sustainable water sources for the newly connected households under JJM in Garo Hills; and
- (e) whether any skill development programmes are being conducted to create employment opportunities for local residents through JJM projects in the said region 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) 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 including those in the Garo Hills region of Meghalaya. At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, 0.01 lakh (0.46%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in the Garo Hills region. So far, as

reported by the State as on 02.12.2024, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, around 2.28 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections in the region. Thus, as on 02.12.2024, out of 2.78 lakh rural households in the region, around 2.29 lakh (82.71%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and the remaining 0.49 lakh households are likely to be covered by the State as per its plan.

(b) Water being a State subject, States have been empowered to plan, design, approve, implement and operate and maintain drinking water supply schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing financial and technical assistance. State of Meghalaya has informed that transportation of materials due to poor road connectivity, poor network connectivity for updating of physical and financial progress and less discharge from water sources during the lean periods are the challenges being faced in implementation of the Mission in Garo Hills Region. To meet these challenges on priority, the State Government is regularly reviewing the progress apart from convergence for rejuvenation of identified critical water supply sources.

(c) Under JJM, district/ region-wise fund allocations and details thereof are not made and maintained by this department. However, year-wise details of Central fund allocated, fund drawn and fund utilization reported by the State of Meghalaya is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available Fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	0.80	86.02	43.01	43.81	26.35	0.77
2020-21	17.46	174.92	184.92	202.38	188.30	20.44
2021-22	14.18	678.39	1,078.39	1,092.57	672.05	76.55
2022-23	420.52	747.76	1,047.00	1,467.52	1,098.48	122.85
2023-24	369.04	3,567.25	1,500.00	1,869.04	1,572.14	171.74

2024-25*	296.90	653.60	196.08	492.98	440.40	51.98
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* As on 03.12.2024

ND: Not Drawn

Source: JJM-IMIS

(d) To ensure long term sustainability of infrastructure created, quality material and quality construction is being ensured through third party inspection before making payment. Further, provisions for taking up augmentation and strengthening of local drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes viz. MGNREGS, 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), State schemes, MP/ MLA-LAD funds, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR funds, community contribution, etc. have also been envisaged under the JJM. Moreover, as informed by the State, critical water sources have been identified for rejuvenation in collaboration with Soil and Water Conservation Department in the State and mass awareness programmes are also being conducted among village communities to conserve water sources.

(e) *Nal Jal Mitra Programme* is being implemented across the States, including Meghalaya, in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for ensuring availability of skilled local persons at village level so that they can function as scheme operators and are able to carry out minor repairs and maintenance, including preventive maintenance, of the piped water supply scheme(s) in their village. As informed by the State, so far 2,893 local residents have been trained as plumbers and masons in the State.

CHALLENGES FACED BY MSMEs IN GETTING BANK LOANS

1663. SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

PROF.VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

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

(a) whether Banks have set any criteria for lending loans to MSMEs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether many MSMEs are facing problems in getting loans from banks, if so, the steps taken by the Government to overcome the challenges being faced by the MSMEs in getting loans from banks in Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government has made an assessment of the collateral securities being demanded by the banking institutions while offering loans to MSMEs in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any action is being taken to ensure that the collateral requirements for loans being demanded from MSMEs in the said State are fair and reasonable according to the size and financial capability of their business and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes other schemes to provide easy credit facilities to MSMEs 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): As informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in terms of paragraph 4.1 of the Master Direction dated July 24, 2017 on 'Lending to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector' (updated as on June 11, 2024), Banks are mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans upto Rs. 10 lakh extended to

units in the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector. Banks may, on the basis of good track record and financial position of the MSE units, increase the limit to dispense with the collateral requirement for loans upto Rs. 25 lakh.

In terms of Master Direction on 'Priority Sector Lending (PSL) – Targets and Classification' dated September 4, 2020, all bank loans to MSMEs conforming to the conditions prescribed therein qualify for classification under Priority Sector Lending.

(b) to (e): Details of guarantees approved cumulatively under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises in respect of the State of Maharashtra as on Oct 31, 2024 are given below:

CGTMSE – Guarantee Approved – Maharashtra		
Duration	No.	Amt. ₹ Crore
Cumulative as on Oct 31, 2024	7,70,816	90,376

Further, the Government has taken many measures to improve the flow of credit to MSMEs in the country including the State of Maharashtra. Some of them are given below:

- i. To facilitate the flow of credit to the Micro and Small Enterprise sector without the hassles of collateral and third party guarantee, up to a maximum of Rs. 5 crore under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises.
- ii. Under the revised guidelines of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme issued on 13.05.2022, the project cost for Manufacturing and Services has been enhanced to Rs. 50.00 Lakh and Rs. 20.00 Lakh, respectively, from Rs. 25.00 Lakh and Rs. 10.00 Lakh.
- iii. Under Aatmanirbhar Bharat, the Government of India has set up Self Reliant India Fund to infuse equity in MSMEs which have the potential and viability to grow.
- iv. New revised composite criteria of Investment and turnover for classification of MSMEs adopted on 26.06.2020.

- v. "Udyam Registration" for MSMEs, for Ease of Doing Business w.e.f. 1.7.2020.
- vi. Launch of Udyam Assist Platform on 11.1.2023 to bring Informal Micro Enterprises under the formal ambit for availing Priority Sector Lending benefits.

ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE IN RURAL AREAS OF MAHARASHTRA

1664. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to expedite the approval for commencement of work under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in Maharashtra, considering the difficulties faced by rural farmers due to outdated electrical infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the expected timeline for the same and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has a plan to address the safety concerns related to night electricity distribution for farming;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/being taken to reduce the risk of incidents that endanger farmers lives and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government is taking immediate measures to address the hazards posed by old electric conductors, especially in light of the recent tragic incident occurred in Gulvanchi village 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) to (d) : Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), projects worth Rs. 30,755 Cr. have been sanctioned for the loss reduction and smart metering works for Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL).

This includes agricultural feeder segregation works worth Rs. 7,010 Cr. for 4,712 mixed load feeders having agricultural load of more than 30%. It is expected that separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders will facilitate reliable three phase supply to non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas and support DISCOMs in providing day time supply of power to the farmers.

State of Maharashtra has reported that, considering night time safety concerns related to farming and to provide day-time power to agriculture consumers, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) / Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Vahini Yojna (MSKVY) is being implemented with a plan to install decentralized solar power projects of 16,000 MW. To support this, system strengthening works for augmenting back-end infrastructure, worth Rs. 2,978 Cr., have been sanctioned under RDSS. Further, solar pumps are being installed instead of conventional pumps under 'Magel Tyala Saur Pump Program' of State of Maharashtra.

The sanctioned works under RDSS have been awarded and are under implementation.

(e) : State of Maharashtra has reported that in order to avoid the tragic incident that occurred in Gulvanchi village, old deteriorated Low Tension (LT) bare conductor lines have been identified and are being replaced with LT Aerial Bunched Cable. Also, the accident-prone areas are identified by MSEDCL and maintenance activities are carried out on priority.

FLIGHTS FROM PAKYONG AIRPORT

1665. DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Government offered SpiceJet airline to operate flights from Pakyong airport in Sikkim under the UDAN scheme and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for the discontinuation of operation of flights by SpiceJet from the said airport;

(c) whether any airlines have been offered to operate flights from Pakyong airport under the said scheme; and

(d) 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): During 2nd round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN), Pakyong airport, owned by AAI, was identified for development and operation of RCS flights. RCS routes connecting Pakyong with Kolkata, Guwahati and Delhi were awarded to SpiceJet, which commenced its operations on these routes on 04.10.2018, 28.10.2018 and 23.01.2021 respectively.;

SpiceJet has operated the routes from Pakyong to Delhi and Kolkata till 08.06.2024 and 09.06.2024 respectively and thereafter stopped flight operations due to adverse weather conditions in Pakyong.

RCS route connecting Pakyong to Guwahati has been re-considered for bidding under UDAN Round 5.3.

AMRIT SAROVAR - JAL DHAROHAR SANRAKSHAN PROGRAMME

1666. SHRI N K PREMACHANDRAN

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand mission Amrit Sarovar-Jal Dharohar Sanrakshan Programme so as to ensure the protection of more traditional water bodies and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(b) the details of water bodies enlisted for protection under this programme particularly in Kerala and Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) the details of the development project approved and amount sanctioned for developing water bodies in Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to complete the development of water bodies in Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency in a time bound manner and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on April 24th 2022, to construct or rejuvenate 75 Amrit Sarovars in every rural district (except Delhi, Chandigarh, and Lakshadweep) with a total of 50,000 sarovars across the country by 15th August 2023 in a concerted effort to conserve water for future generations. The phase II of the mission has been initiated on 01.11.2024 with aim to enhance water conservation and create sustainable water sources in every district, contributing to the overall community well-being and ecological balance.

(b) So far, following ponds have been identified in the State of Kerala for renovation/construction under Phase II:

Details of Ponds Selected for Phase 2 Amrit Sarovar- With Area 100 cent (1 Acre) and above				
Sl. No.	District	Block	Gram Panchayat	Name of the Sarovar
1	Ernakulam	Koovappady	Koovappady	Muttuchira
2	Kollam	Mukhathala	Elampallor	Punukkannor Chira
3	Malappuram	Malappuram	Pookkottoor	Myladi Quarry Pond
4	Palakkad	Alathur	Vadakkancheri	Puthukkulam
5	Thiruvananthapuram	Pandalam	Kulanada	Ramanchira
6	Thiruvananthapuram	Athiyanoor	Venganoor	Marthanda
7	Thiruvananthapuram	Athiyanoor	Venganoor	Ootukuzhi Kulam

(c) and (d) Punukkannoor Chira in Mukhathala Block under Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency has been selected and approved for the development of water bodies for an estimated amount of Rs. 11,86,113/- (Rupees Eleven Lakh Eighty-Six Thousand One Hundred and Thirteen only) utilizing 1902 man-days. The work on the same has been initiated for completion in a time bound manner.

CUTTING OF TREES ON HIGHWAYS

1667. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has submitted a proposal to the various District Green Committees to cut down trees near the flyovers for the identified Elevated Expressway Projects in States where the young, dense trees were planted by the Forest Department with funds from the NHAI, along with MoUs signed by the NHAI during the last ten years;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with funds sanctioned/spent therefor for each work and the results achieved therein; and

(c) whether the NHAI is ready to provide funds for the trees in a 1:10 ratio and if so, the details of funds provided thereof to States and the steps being taken to stop undertaking pay-and remove trees activities, State-wise?

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

(a) The Government of Tamil Nadu has constituted District Green Committee to regulate the felling of trees in public land vide G.O.(Ms).No:39 dated 02.07.2021. In tune with this government order, NHAI approaches the District Green Committee for obtaining permission for the felling of trees for highways projects.

(b) The details of all proposals sent to District Green Committees in Tamil Nadu along with funds sanctioned for each work is attached as **Statement**.

(c) NHAI has provided Rs. 65.18 crore to Forest Department Tamil Nadu for raising plantation in 1:10 ratio as per recommendation of District Green Committee. Project wise details are available in **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of Proposals approved for raising plantation in 1:10 ratio as per recommendation of District Green Committee for construction of NH Projects in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ NH Stretch	Length (Km)	No. of trees cut / to be cut	Amount deposited with Forest Dept. towards for planting of tress in 1:10 ratio (Rs.)	Status / Results of such plantation
1	Six laning of Krishnagiri – Walajahpet section of NH-48 (old NH-46) from Km. 0/000 to Km.148/300	148.300	45321	558,847,900	Amount deposited to Forest Department. By utilizing the current monsoon, planting by Forest Department is in progress.
2	Four laning of Tambaram to Tindivanam section of NH-32 (Old NH-45) from Km. 28+000 to Km. 121.000	93.000	2273	30,159,520	Amount has been remitted to Forest Department. Further plantation

					will be raised by Forest Department.
3	Four Laning of Mamallapuram to Mugaiyur section of NH-332A from Km. 0+000 to Km. 31+000 (PKG-I)	31.000	4000	22,512,100	Amount has been remitted to Green Committee account. Further, plantation will be raised by Forest department.
4	Four Laning of Mugaiyur to Marakkanam section of NH-332A from Km. 31+000 to Km. 62+000 (PKG-II)	31.000	3500	32,500,000	Amount has been remitted to Green Committee account. Further, plantation will be raised by Forest department.
5	Thoppur Mettur Bhavani Erode section of NH 544H	85.00	1054	6,500,000	Amount deposited to Forest Department for planting 10540 nos. of plants and plantation is yet to be done by Forest department.

6	4 lane Bangalore to Chennai Expressway (Walajahpet to Arakkonam) from Km 180/000 to Km 204/500 (Phase III) Package-II	24.500	3725	1,170,410	Amount has been remitted to DFO, Vellore
7	4 lane Bangalore to Chennai Expressway (Kanchepuram to Sriperumbudur) from Km 230/000 to Km 261/705 (Phase III) Package-IV	31.705	478	170,510	Amount has been remitted to DFO, Chengalattu
8	Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal	20.935	1658	-	An amount of Rs.4.69 crore has to be remitted to Forest Department to carry out 1:10 planting.
9	Access controlled Highway from Km17.56 to Km 61.540 of Chennai-Tirupati section of NH 716	44.000	4218	-	District Green Committee has requested to pay Rs.100 per plant as security deposit for 5 years. After ensuring the establishment of plantation in the

					project stretch, amount will get refund. Planting is in the scope of Concessionaire.
10	4 lane Bangalore to Chennai Expressway (Gudipala to Walajahpet from Km 156/000 to Km 180/000 (Phase III) Package-I	24.000	183	-	Planting 1830 trees is in the scope of Concessionaire.
11	4 lane Bangalore to Chennai Expressway (Arakkonam to Kancheepuram) from Km 204/500 to Km 230/000 (Phase III) Package-III	25.500	20	-	Planting of 200 trees is in the scope of Concessionaire.
12	Four Laning of Oddanchatram to Madathukulam section of NH-83	45.380	21	-	The trees were cut down for the construction of project and as a part of compensatory afforestation, trees were planted in the ratio of 1:10

					under the scope of Concessionaire and the status report have been submitted to District Administration vide PIU Dindigul letter No.1614
13	Four laning of Vadugapatti to Therkuvenganallur section of NH-744	35.600	588	-	The trees were cut down for the construction of project and as a part of compensatory afforestation, trees were being planted in the ratio of 1:10 under scope of EPC Contractor
14	Four laning of Thirumangalam - Vadugapatti to section of NH-744	36.000	2147	-	The trees were cut down for the construction of project and as a part of compensatory afforestation,

					trees were being planted in the ratio of 1:10 under scope of EPC Contractor
15	Fourt laning of Ulundurpet Padalur section of NH-38- Elimination of blackspot VUP	1.400	13	-	The trees were cut down for the construction of project and as a part of compensatory afforestation, trees were planted in the ratio of 1:10 under scope of Contractor
16	Access controlled Greenfield Highway of 4 lane with paved shoulder from Marakkanam to Koonimedu (Design Chainage Km. 62+000 to Km. 77+200) of NH-332A in the state of Tamil Nadu under HAM (PKG-III)	15.200	2648	-	Tree enumeration has been completed. Further, tree felling proposal has been submitted to Distrct Green Committee for obtaining permission.

17	Access controlled Greenfield Highway of 4 lane with paved shoulder from Koonimedu to Azhiyur (Design Chainage Km.0 to K77+200 to Km. 108.047) of NH-332A in the state of Tamil Nadu under HAM (PKG-IV)	30.847	40	-	Tree enumeration has been completed. Further, tree felling proposal has been submitted to Distrct Green Committee for obtaining permission.
Grand Total		723.367	71887	651,860,440	

GREEN HIGHWAY PROJECTS

1668. **SHRI A MANI:**

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

- (a) the measures that have been undertaken to ensure that all new highway projects incorporate green initiatives;
- (b) the details on the progress of Green Highway Projects across various States including Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the number of kilometers of National Highways that have been developed as green highways since the implementation of the policy;
- (d) the monitoring mechanisms placed to ensure proper plantation and maintenance under the Green Highways policy;
- (e) whether the Government is collaborating with private organizations, NGOs or local bodies for the implementation of green highways and if so, the details thereof;

- (f) the details of major green highway projects currently underway or completed during the last three years; and
- (g) the percentage of the National Highways Authority of India's (NHAI) highway network currently covered under green initiatives?

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

(a) In 2015, Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, beautification and Maintenance) Policy, 2015 was issued for planting Green Saplings along with National Highways with the involvement of various stakeholders of this Ministry.

(b). Government, under **Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, beautification and Maintenance) Policy, 2015**, has planted 465.42 lakh saplings along with National Highways in various states including Tamil Nadu. The details are in (**Statement**).

(c) Under the Green Highways Policy, the plantation along 62,660 Km of National Highways has been done till now (**Statement**).

(d) Plantation and its maintenance are monitored at the level of PIUs and ROs through the IE/AE. Also, these activities are frequently reviewed by other agencies of this Ministry. Data Analytic Monitoring System through use of Drones and Green Cover Index through use of satellite data are being commissioned for monitoring of plantation activities. A Plantation Monitoring Cell has also been created in Ministry to monthly review the progress of plantation.

(e) Yes Sir, Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways does not directly engage with private planting agencies, Self Help Groups, Government departments and local bodies for participation in plantation along highways. State Forest Departments in majority of States have been engaged with in this endeavor.

(f) The details of plantation along National Highways including last 3 years data is attached. (**Statement**).

(g) As mentioned in response (a) above, all the National Highways Projects are covered under green initiatives by planting of 465.42 lakh saplings till 15.11.2024.

STATEMENT

Details of Plantation carried out on National Highways from 2015-16 to 2024-25 (till 15th November 2024)																				
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 (till 15th November 2024) (No. of Plants in Avenue and Median Plantation in Lakh)	Total Plantation Progress (2015-16 to 2023-24) (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	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.34	1.47	4.8	1.22	1.79	3.01	0.50	1.17	1.67	0.58	1.00	1.58	0.58	0.55	1.14	0.89	1.22	2.11	22.12

2	Assam	1.01	0.73	0.04	0.92	1.54	2.46	1.01	0.72	1.73	0.45	0.44	0.89	0.22	0.63	0.85	0.16	0.11	0.27	7.98
3	Bihar	1.62	0.64	0.93	0.68	0.04	0.72	1.07	0.96	2.03	0.65	1.47	2.12	1.15	1.23	2.38	1.72	1.57	3.29	13.73
4	Chhattisgarh	2.02	0.86	0.54	0.84	0.34	1.18	0.70	0.31	1.02	0.88	0.44	1.33	0.86	0.31	1.17	0.47	0.53	0.99	9.11
5	Delhi	0.5	5.5	0.02	1.33	0.80	2.13	2.80	6.71	9.50	2.18	1.26	3.44	2.47	1.13	3.60	7.45	1.50	8.95	33.65
6	Gujarat	4.96	0.65	1.06	1.20	1.58	2.78	0.58	1.80	2.38	2.41	2.10	4.51	1.61	2.08	3.69	1.92	2.94	4.86	24.88
7	Haryana	6.46	4.25	0.28	0.61	1.91	2.52	1.00	0.59	1.59	0.93	1.27	2.19	1.13	1.85	2.98	1.07	4.52	5.59	25.87
8	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	0.22	0.61	3.61
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	0.70	0.11	0.80	3.82
10	Jharkhand	1.32	0.86	0.26	0.50	0.65	1.16	1.32	1.21	2.53	0.77	0.30	1.07	0.57	0.36	0.92	0.32	0.69	1.01	9.13
11	Karnataka	7.51	1.75	3.73	0.81	2.70	3.51	1.47	2.26	3.73	1.04	1.82	2.86	0.56	1.67	2.23	1.30	1.49	2.79	28.10
12	Kerala	0.9	0.24	0.15	0.08	0.25	0.33	0.04	0.20	0.24	0.02	0.13	0.16	0.01	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.04	0.04	2.24
13	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	43.53
14	Maharashtra	7.46	0.64	4.62	1.82	2.40	4.22	3.23	4.74	7.97	2.69	3.34	6.04	2.71	2.54	5.25	1.70	2.28	3.98	40.17
15	Odisha	2.91	2.04	1.73	1.84	1.06	2.90	2.43	1.35	3.78	1.88	1.52	3.40	1.23	1.45	2.68	0.68	1.82	2.51	21.95

16	Punjab	3.98	0	1.98	2.55	2.26	4.81	2.15	0.81	2.96	1.12	1.34	2.45	1.33	1.00	2.33	1.55	2.81	4.36	22.88
17	Rajasthan	8.1	1.52	2.07	3.16	1.63	4.79	4.17	5.28	9.45	7.29	5.16	12.46	2.81	5.29	8.10	2.05	2.14	4.19	50.67
18	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	1.93	1.03	2.95	24.63
19	Telangana	3.09	0.18	0.59	1.76	1.51	3.27	0.64	1.54	2.18	0.65	2.09	2.74	0.36	0.39	0.74	0.22	0.41	0.63	13.43
20	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	1.97	1.34	3.31	40.22
21	Uttarakhand	0	0.52	0.15	0.64	1.46	2.10	1.40	0.73	2.12	0.70	0.53	1.23	0.38	0.18	0.56	0.27	0.10	0.37	7.06
22	West Bengal	3.85	1.03	1.2	1.46	1.59	3.04	1.64	0.74	2.38	1.87	0.51	2.37	1.20	0.53	1.72	0.50	0.54	1.04	16.64
	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	31.44	31.70	63.14	465.42

SANCTION OF FUEL OUTLETS BY PUBLIC SECTOR OIL COMPANIES

1669. **SHRI M K RAGHAVAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the sanctioned fuel outlets by public sector oil companies without complying any yardsticks in distance;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken to ensure distance yardsticks for commencement of fuel outlets; and

(c) the details of road cess collected through fuels during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and State-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)and(b) Subsequent to dismantling of Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) w.e.f. 1.4.2002, the selection/cancellation of Retail Outlet (RO) dealers is done by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) themselves. OMCs have informed that ROs are set up at identified locations based on field survey and feasibility studies. New RO locations are advertised based on commercial viability i.e. sales potential specified in the Dealer Selection Guidelines and these guidelines do not prescribe distance norms for advertising or locating new ROs.

(c) As per information made available by the Ministry of Finance, details of Road and Infrastructure Cess collected during the last five years and current year are given in **Statement**. The Ministry of Finance has further informed that it does not maintain state-wise data relating to collection of Road and Infrastructure Cess.

STATEMENT

Details of Road and Infrastructure Cess Collection

(Rs. Crore)

Name of the levy and tax receipt heads	Actuals 2019-20	Actuals 2020-21	Actuals 2021-22	Actuals 2022-23	Revised 2023-24	Budget 2024-25
Road and Infrastructure Cess*						
Customs	2.41	1.57	1.82	2.55	..	..
Union Excise Duties	67371.33	123596.45	107598.94	59232.40	44300.00	46530.00
Union Excise Duties (Additional duty on Motor Spirit)	14381.86	26895.29	26565.25	..	..	..
Union Excise Duties (Additional duty on High Speed Diesel)	40668.72	85289.24	61820.95	..	..	..
Total	122424.32	235782.55	195986.96	59234.95	44300.00	46530.00

Source - Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Economic Affairs

BENEFICIARIES UNDER ASPIRE SCHEME

1670. SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

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

- (a) the key objectives of 'A Scheme for Promotion and Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)';
- (b) the number of rural entrepreneurs and enterprises supported under the ASPIRE scheme since its inception;
- (c) the manner in which the ASPIRE scheme contribute to the Government's goal of job creation, particularly in rural and under-developed regions;
- (d) the number of targeted beneficiaries under the ASPIRE scheme for the current financial year in Maharashtra;
- (e) the steps that are being taken to ensure that women and marginalized communities are specifically targeted under the ASPIRE scheme;

- (f) the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that are in place to track the progress and success of the ASPIRE scheme, and the manner in which its outcomes are measured;
- (g) the steps that are being taken to increase awareness about the ASPIRE scheme among rural youth, women, and first-generation entrepreneurs; and
- (h) the total financial outlay for the ASPIRE Scheme along with the details on types of financial assistance available under the Scheme?

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

(a): The key objective of 'A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry, and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)' is to create employment opportunities in the agro-rural sector by establishing a network of Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) to impart various skill development and incubation programs to the rural youth, women, and unemployed. The programmes offered by the LBIs aims to enable beneficiaries to set up their own enterprises or secure suitable employment in nearby industries.

(b) to (e) and (g): The scheme aims to promote entrepreneurship and job creation in rural and underdeveloped regions by fostering skill development and supporting micro-enterprise creation through its Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs).

Since inception, 1,07,460 beneficiaries have been trained under ASPIRE out of which 31,521 beneficiaries have been gainfully employed. Additionally, 662 micro-enterprises have been supported. There are no State-specific targets under ASPIRE however, as on date, 9,384 beneficiaries have been trained in Maharashtra.

The operational expenses under the Scheme enables LBIs to conduct awareness drives, training programs and capacity-building initiatives focusing on rural youth, women and marginalized communities. The LBIs provides comprehensive training and incubation programs, along with hand holding via various support services, for prospective first generation entrepreneurs.

(f): As part of monitoring and evaluation mechanism and to track the outcome, online monthly data is collected through a dedicated portal w.r.t number of beneficiaries trained, beneficiaries which became wage employed and number of micro enterprises supported/established.

(h): ASPIRE is approved for continuation during FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26, with a total financial outlay of Rs. 194.87 crore. Financial assistance of upto Rs one crore is granted for procurement of plant and machinery (private Institutions to contribute 25% own contribution) and upto Rs. one crore for meeting operational expenses.

PROGRESS UNDER PMKSY

1671. **SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:**

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

- (a) the details of the progress made in the country in implementing the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) during the last three years along with the number of projects approved and completed, State-wise; and
- (b) the details of funds allocated to each component of the scheme and the employment opportunities generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a). Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a centrally sponsored umbrella scheme Pradhan Mantra Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). Under component schemes of PMKSY, Ministry provides financial assistance for setting up food processing industries and related infrastructure. PMKSY is demand driven in nature and applications are invited through Expression of Interest (Eoi) from all over India.

During the last three years (2021-22 to 2023-24) under component schemes of PMKSY, 408 projects were operational, and 495 new projects were approved with the total project cost of ₹12227.38 crore and approved grants in aid/ subsidy of ₹2771.01 crore.

State-wise details of number of projects approved and operational under component schemes of PMKSY are at **Statement**.

(b). The details of funds allocated, and employment generated from component schemes of PMKSY during the last three years (2021-22 to 2023-24) are as follows:

Sl. No.	Scheme	Funds allocated (₹ in crore)			Employment generated (Numbers)
		FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	
1.	Scheme for of Creation	53.90	56.55	51.02	14,105

	Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters				
2.	Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages	40.79	18.78	10.83	17,357
3.	Scheme for Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities	242.50	219.68	264.34	74,304
4.	Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	263.00	222.34	175.41	41,400
5.	Scheme for Setting up / Up gradation of Food Testing Laboratories	46.70	33.80	23.20	1,628
6.	Scheme for Mega Food Parks	54.37	24.80	20.66	0
7.	Scheme for Operation Greens	74.50	74.49	160.36	2,165
8.	Human Resource Institutions -	3.40	2.12	2.40	0

	Research and Development				
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STATEMENT

State-wise details of number of projects approved and operational under component schemes of PMKSY

S. No	State/UT	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
		Approved	Operational	Approved	Operational	Approved	Operational
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	5	28	7	11	4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	1	5	0
4	Assam	2	4	22	7	36	5
5	Bihar	0	1	4	0	3	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	1	1	0
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1	0	0
9	Delhi	0	0	0	1	0	0
10	Goa	0	1	0	0	1	0
11	Gujarat	0	13	18	13	4	10
12	Haryana	0	9	7	7	9	11
13	Himachal Pradesh	0	7	2	12	5	1
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0	9	1	6	1	1
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	0	8	7	6	12	13
17	Kerala	0	5	8	11	9	6
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	7	17	3	6	3
21	Maharashtra	1	28	58	21	30	12
22	Manipur	0	0	0	1	3	0
23	Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	3	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Orissa	0	2	7	1	7	1
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	7	10	5	4	6

S. No	State/UT	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
		Approved	Operational	Approved	Operational	Approved	Operational
29	Rajasthan	0	4	16	3	7	2
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	1	12	16	8	17	17
32	Telangana	0	6	10	2	24	2
33	Tripura	0	2	1	2	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	0	14	20	7	9	7
35	Uttarakhand	0	6	8	5	4	10
36	West Bengal	0	7	8	2	6	6
	Total	5	158	273	133	217	117

PILOT PROJECT BY GAIL

1672. SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:

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

- (a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has any plan to start Pilot Project on small scale Liquefaction skids capable of producing liquefaction Natural Gas (LNG) in future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any company has shown any interest in the said project; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the places selected for the launch of this project?

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

(a) to (d) GAIL (India) Limited has informed that they have set up two Small -Scale Natural Gas Liquefaction pilot project (ssLNG) and associated liquid handling systems at GAIL, LPG recovery Plant at Vijaipur, Dist-Guna of Madhya Pradesh and both the units have been commissioned with capacity of each unit 18 Tons

per day (TPD). GAIL has also informed that they have entered into an agreement with M/s Galileo Technologies for supplying, installation and commissioning of the units.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सीआरआईएफ निधि

1673. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण के लिए केंद्रीय सड़क अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ) के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सीआरआईएफ के अंतर्गत कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है; और

(ग) कांगड़ा और चंबा जिलों के लिए कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है?

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

(क) केंद्र सरकार, राज्य की सड़कों और पुलों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) के लिए केंद्रीय सड़क और अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ) योजना के अंतर्गत संशोधित सीआरआईएफ अधिनियम, 2000 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार निधियां आवंटित करती है।

(ख) सीआरआईएफ योजना के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य के लिए अब तक 2390.40 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली कुल 196 सड़क और पुल परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है। मंत्रालय ने हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य के लिए सीआरआईएफ और सेतुबंधन योजना के तहत क्रमशः 1309.25 करोड़ रुपये और 7.04 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि जारी की है।

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार सीआरआईएफ योजना के अंतर्गत पहले से जारी निधियों के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त आवंटन और उपयोगिता प्रमाणपत्रों के आधार पर जिला-वार नहीं बल्कि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार निधियां आवंटित और जारी करती है। कांगड़ा और चम्बा जिलों के लिए अब तक क्रमशः 541.75 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 46 सड़क और पुल परियोजनाएं तथा 137.57 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 19 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं।

ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY

1674. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government intends to implement any strategies to ensure adequate water supply as the shortcomings noted in the National Report of Functionality Assessment 2022 that the State-wise variations in the supply of water to households with functional house-tap connections with average duration of water supply of three hours per day;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the gap between actual water delivery to households and certification for completion of work?

**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 in the country.

Water is a state subject. The responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance (OandM) of drinking water supply schemes lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

Under JJM, this department regularly conducts 'Functionality Assessment of tap connections' through an independent 3rd party agency. The last such assessment was completed in 2022.

The reports of the functionality assessment survey are shared with States/ UTs for taking corrective measures as early as possible. Besides, during regular review meetings/ workshops, States/ UTs are requested to take measures to improve the functionality of the schemes. During field visits also, the functionality of the schemes are reviewed and observations are shared with States/ UTs accordingly.

Apart from above, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation also obtained call-based feedback from JJM beneficiaries through a 3rd party agency. Based on a pre-defined questionnaire, the feedbacks were taken from beneficiaries in States through phone calls and findings of the same were shared with States/ UTs for taking corrective measures.

In Oct, 2022, the 'Jal Jeevan Survekshan (JJS)' was launched by the Hon'ble Vice President of India to assess districts and States/UTs on their performance in achieving the objectives of the JJM. The overarching purpose is to motivate and bring healthy competition among the districts and recognizing the efforts of the top performing districts periodically. Under JJS, the monthly, quarterly and annual national ranking of districts were published as per the pre-defined criteria. To motivate the districts to get the villages certified as 'Har Ghar Jal', under a particular category, the criteria of HGJ certification was also given weightage in calculation of the score of the district.

As per Operational Guidelines of JJM, after making provision of tap connections to all rural households in a village, the Department implementing the scheme provides completion certificate to Gram Panchayat and marks the village as 'Har Ghar Jal' village on JJM-IMIS. Subsequently, Gram Sabha while reading out aloud the work completion report in its meeting, formally passes resolution certifying itself as 'Har Ghar Jal' village. The copy of certificate provided by implementing department, resolution passed by Gram Sabha, and a small video capturing the Gram Sabha is reflected on JJM Dashboard and village is marked certified in JJM-IMIS. As such, certification is carried out only at village level and only after providing tap connections to all households in the village.

As reported by States/UTs, as on 02.12.2024, out of around 2.46 lakh villages reported as 'Har Ghar Jal', more than 1.46 lakh villages have been certified by the respective Gram Sabha.

PROJECTS FOR ANDHRA PRADESH UNDER AMRUT**1675. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:**

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

- (a) whether the projects for water supply, sewage-septage management and development of parks have been sanctioned for Vijayawada and Gudivada cities of Andhra Pradesh under AMRUT with an estimated cost of Rs. 128 crores and Rs. 54 crores respectively;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the projects have been completed and become operational; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which they are likely to be completed/made operational?

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

(a) to (d): As informed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 08 projects worth ₹128.53 crore have been taken up in Vijayawada city which includes 01 water supply project worth ₹84.66 crore, 01 sewerage and septage management project worth ₹39.36 crore and 06 parks and green spaces projects worth ₹4.51 crore. Out of 08 projects, 6 projects have been completed.

In the Gudivada city of Andhra Pradesh, 06 projects worth ₹54.45 crore have been taken up under AMRUT, which includes 02 water supply projects worth ₹41.4 crore, 01 sewage and septage management project and 03 parks and green spaces project worth ₹2.18 crore, all of which have been completed. Out of 06 projects, 3 projects have been completed.

The details of the projects in Vijayawada and Gudivada city are given in **Statement**.

As informed by the State Government, in Vijayawada city, the water supply and sewage and septage management project was delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic which led to labour shortages and irregular availability of construction material. The tentative date of completion for water supply project is around 31st March 2025 and the sewage and septage management project is around 31st January, 2025.

In Gudivada city, the water supply project and sewage and septage management project was delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic which led to labour shortages and irregular availability of construction material, delay in railway crossing permission, etc. The tentative date of completion of water supply project is around 31st March 2025 and for sewerage and septage management project is around 30th April, 2025.

STATEMENT

LIST OF GROUNDED PROJECTS IN VIJAYAWADA AND GUDIVADA UNDER AMRUT

S · N o ·	Cit y	Title	Sector	Miles tone	Pro ject Cos t (in ₹ cro re)	Physica l Progres s (in %)	Expen diture incurr ed (in ₹ crore)
1	Vija ya wa da	Development of Pragathi park near Tummalapalli Kalakshetram (Civil Works)	Others (Parks)	Work Comp leted	0.2 3	100	0.23
2	Vija ya wa da	Development of Prasthana park near Tummalapalli Kalakshetram (Landscape works)	Others (Parks)	Work Comp leted	0.2 7	100	0.27
3	Vija ya wa da	Development of Pragathi park on south side of fly over near Tummalapalli Kalakshetram (Greenery and Landscape works)	Others (Parks)	Work Comp leted	0.1 5	100	0.15
4	Vija ya	Development of Prasthana park on north side of fly over near Tummalapalli	Others (Parks)	Work Comp leted	0.0 7	100	0.02

S · N o ·	Cit y	Title	Sector	Miles tone	Pro ject Cos t (in ₹ cro re)	Physica l Progres s (in %)	Expen diture incurr ed (in ₹ crore)
	wa da	Kalakshetram (Greenery and Landscape works)					
5	Vija ya wa da	Development of Sithara Y Junction AMRUT 2016-17 - Phase II	Others (Parks)	Work Completed	2.42	100	2.42
6	Vija ya wa da	Development of Sithara Y Junction AMRUT 2016-17	Others (Parks)	Work Completed	1.37	100	1.37
7	Vija ya wa da	Providing sewer network	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	39.36	95	26.94
8	Vija ya wa da	Providing House Service Connections and Distribution Lines wherever Reservoirs source is available.	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	84.66	55	39.05
9	Gu div ada	Development of Tummala Seetha Rama Brahmam Municipal Park	Others (Parks)	Work Completed	0.48	100	0.48
10	Gu div ada	Development of Kodali Sri venkateswara park AMRUT 2016-17	Others (Parks)	Work Completed	0.69	100	0.69
11	Gu div ada	Development of Kodali Sri venkateswara park AMRUT 2016-17 - Phase II	Others (Parks)	Work Completed	1.01	100	0.87
12	Gu div ada	5 MLD STP; including interceptor drains and septage management for entire city	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	10.87	85	5.93
13	Gu div ada	Providing Water Supply distribution lines, feeder mains, ELSRs and House Service Connections to Gudivada Municipality	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	25.54	97	21.44
14	Gu div ada	Remodelling and replacement of pumping mains new ELSRs (Replacement of dilapidated conditioned ELSR's storage facility)	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	15.86	90	13.32

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PMAY-U

1676. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the achievements and outcomes of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) in terms of house construction and the beneficiaries;
- (b) the total funds allocated and utilized under this scheme since its inception; and
- (c) the measures taken/being taken to ensure the timely completion of ongoing housing projects?

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

(a) to (b): 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of States/Union Territories (UTs) by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) since June 25, 2015 to provide pucca house to eligible beneficiaries in urban areas across the country. Based on project proposals submitted by the State/UT Governments, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry under PMAY-U, out of which 114.22 lakh have been grounded and more than 88.22 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries as on 25.11.2024. The remaining houses are at different stages of construction.

So far, a total of ₹1.66 lakh crore of Central Assistance has been released to the States/UTs against which, Utilization Certificate of about ₹1.58 lakh crore has been received by the Ministry.

The scheme period of PMAY-U which was earlier up to 31.03.2022, has been extended till 31.12.2024, except for Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) vertical of the scheme, to complete all the houses sanctioned without changing the funding

pattern and implementation methodology. The Ministry conducts regular reviews to monitor early utilization of the fund released and completion of houses under the scheme.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN BISHNUPUR, WEST BENGAL UNDER PMKSY

1677. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN

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

- (a) the details of funds allocated and disbursed for irrigation projects under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Bishnupur Lok Sabha Constituency, West Bengal during the last five years and the current year;
- (b) the details of funds utilized for irrigation infrastructure development projects under PMKSY in West Bengal during the said period by specifying their status as ongoing/completed/delayed;
- (c) whether there are any pending proposals for irrigation projects under PMKSY in the Bishnupur Lok Sabha constituency, if so, the reasons for their pendency; and
- (d) whether any challenges and delays encountered in the implementation of PMKSY initiatives in Bishnupur Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for these challenges?

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

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the 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.

PMKSY is an umbrella scheme, consisting of two major components being implemented by this Ministry, namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), and Har Khet Ko

Pani (HKKP). HKKP, in turn, consists of four sub-components, being Command Area Development and Water Management (CADandWM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, and Ground Water (GW) Development component. However, the CADandWM sub-component of HKKP is being implemented pari-passu with AIBP.

In addition, PMKSY also consists of two components being implemented by other Ministries. Watershed Development component (WDC) of PMKSY is being implemented by Department of Land Resources. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component, being implemented by Department of Agriculture Farmers Welfare, was implemented as a part of PMKSY till December, 2021.

Irrigation infrastructure is developed in the country through major, medium and minor irrigation projects and in PMKSY scheme these projects are covered under AIBP, SMI and RRR components. Presently, there is no project in West Bengal under these components however State is receiving funds through other components of PMKSY i.e. PDMC and WDC, which mainly focus on micro irrigation and watershed development, respectively.

In Bishnupur Lok Sabha Constituency, West Bengal, no fund has been released in last five years and current year in AIBP-CADWM, SMI and RRR and GW components of PMKSY. Under PMKSY-PDMC component Rs. 84.43 lakh has been allocated and disbursed. Under PMKSY-WDC component Rs. 48.384 crore central share has been released.

(b) In West Bengal, no fund has been released and utilized in last five years in AIBP-CADWM, SMI and RRR and GW components of PMKSY. Under PMKSY-PDMC component Rs. 78.5382

crore has been utilized. Under PMKSY-WDC component Rs. 337.39 crore including state share and other receipts has been utilized.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal pending for irrigation projects under PMKSY in the Bishnupur Lok Sabha constituency. No challenge or delay has been reported in the implementation of PMKSY initiatives in Bishnupur Lok Sabha constituency

PM VISHWAKARMA SCHEME

1678. **DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:**

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented PM Vishwakarma Scheme to provide an end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople, if so, the aim, objectives, progress and impact of the scheme since its launch;
- (b) the number of artisans who have successfully registered under PM Vishwakarma Scheme, and the total number of applications submitted so far in the country, State/UT-wise and category-wise particularly Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Jalpaiguri Lok Sabha constituency;
- (c) the details on the number of training programmes conducted and the expected outcomes for participants in terms of skill enhancement in the country,

State/UT-wise including district-wise in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal;

(d) the total amount of credit support disbursed to artisans, and the number of beneficiaries who have availed themselves of this financial assistance in the country, State and category-wise; and

(e) the details of total fund disbursed to the artisans along with the number of beneficiaries of the scheme?

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

(a): 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 trades who work with their hands and tools. The Scheme comprises six components, viz, PM Vishwakarma Certificate and ID Card, Skill Upgradation, Toolkit Incentive, Credit Support, Incentive for Digital Transactions, and Marketing Support.

(b): Under the Scheme, as of 02.12.2024, more than 2.60 crore applications have been received, and 25.17 lakh applicants have been successfully registered under the Scheme.

The State/UT-wise details of applications received and successful registrations of beneficiaries under the Scheme including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Jalpaiguri are at **Statement I**.

The category-wise details of applications received and successful registrations of beneficiaries under the Scheme including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Jalpaiguri are at **Statement II**.

(c): As of 02.12.2024, 12.92 lakh beneficiaries have successfully completed their basic skill training under the Scheme. During skill upgradation, beneficiaries' skills are enhanced, and they are introduced to modern tools, best practices, and

innovative designs. They also receive training in digital, financial, and soft skills, along with marketing and entrepreneurial knowledge.

The State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries who have undergone basic skill training under the Scheme, including those from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal, are at **Statement III**.

The district-wise details of beneficiaries who have undergone basic skill training under the Scheme, from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal, are at **Statement IV**.

(d) and (e): As of 02.12.2024, under the credit component, Rs. 1,954.80 crore has been sanctioned to 2,26,270 beneficiaries. Of this, Rs. 1,241.55 crore has been disbursed to the 1,55,073 beneficiaries. The State/UT-wise details of the number of loans disbursed and the amount disbursed under the Scheme are at **Statement V**.

The category-wise details of the number of loans disbursed and the amount disbursed under the Scheme are at **Statement VI**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of applications received and successful registrations under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Jalpaiguri from 17.09.2023 to 02.12.2024 are as follows:

ALL INDIA:

S. No.	STATE/UT	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	21,15,408	1,98,386
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	10,655	1,094
3.	ASSAM	6,98,878	1,02,906
4.	BIHAR	17,58,284	95,050
5.	CHHATTISGARH	9,77,072	1,12,939
6.	GOA	35,040	17,355
7.	GUJARAT	14,86,723	2,02,770
8.	HARYANA	7,09,264	26,213
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,81,744	18,713
10.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4,63,381	1,47,727
11.	JHARKHAND	4,12,303	34,018
12.	KARNATAKA	30,47,341	5,29,011
13.	KERALA	55,947	20,257
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	30,68,881	2,08,808
15.	MAHARASHTRA	26,05,918	2,24,305
16.	MANIPUR	76,294	10,818
17.	MEGHALAYA	11,075	231
18.	MIZORAM	11,278	2,608
19.	NAGALAND	21,240	2,736
20.	ODISHA	6,62,204	87,657
21.	PUNJAB	1,72,901	8,574
22.	RAJASTHAN	20,32,824	2,05,411
23.	SIKKIM	4,526	1,934
24.	TAMIL NADU*	8,52,607	1*
25.	TELANGANA	3,38,210	68,055
26.	TRIPURA	53,768	19,935
27.	UTTAR PRADESH	30,75,293	1,43,919
28.	UTTARAKHAND	2,74,371	18,784
29.	WEST BENGAL*	7,78,055	1*

30.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	2,001	714
31.	CHANDIGARH	1,126	226
32.	DAMAN AND DIU AND DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	6,577	702
33.	DELHI	35,529	641
34.	LADAKH	5,589	3,527
35.	LAKSHADWEEP	1,425	654
36.	PUDUCHERRY	5,284	560
TOTAL		2,60,49,016	25,17,240

JALPAIGURI, WEST BENGAL:

STATE	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS
WEST BENGAL*	JALPAIGURI*	10,959	0*

* State Monitoring Committees (SMCs) and District Implementation Committees (DICs) are yet to be notified by Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

STATEMENT II

Category-wise details of applications received and successful registrations under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Jalpaiguri from 17.09.2023 to 02.12.2024 are as follows:

ALL INDIA:

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS
Other Backward Classes (OBC)	1,31,19,012	13,69,570
General	60,54,009	4,54,037
Scheduled Castes (SC)	51,82,018	4,80,420
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	16,94,794	2,13,206
TOTAL	2,60,49,833	25,17,233

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL:

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS
Other Backward Classes (OBC)	1,216	0
General	2,226	0
Scheduled Castes (SC)	7,181	0
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	336	0
TOTAL	10,959	0

STATEMENT – III

State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries who have undergone skill training under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme, including those from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal from 17.09.2023 to 02.12.2024

S. No.	STATE/UT	NUMBER OF BASIC SKILL TRAININGS IMPARTED
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1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	96,232
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	27
3.	ASSAM	47,592
4.	BIHAR	31,247
5.	CHHATTISGARH	51,494
6.	GOA	4,142
7.	GUJARAT	1,42,479
8.	HARYANA	13,343
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,277
10.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,07,314
11.	JHARKHAND	18,684
12.	KARNATAKA	3,10,484
13.	KERALA	4,586
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	92,033
15.	MAHARASHTRA	1,03,792
16.	MANIPUR	2,395
17.	MEGHALAYA	17
18.	MIZORAM	241
19.	NAGALAND	681
20.	ODISHA	26,366
21.	PUNJAB	2,742
22.	RAJASTHAN	1,21,811
23.	SIKKIM	157
24.	TAMIL NADU	0
25.	TELANGANA	42,992
26.	TRIPURA	10,990
27.	UTTAR PRADESH	46,083
28.	UTTARAKHAND	6,294
29.	WEST BENGAL	0
30.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	318
31.	CHANDIGARH	46

32.	DAMAN AND DIU AND DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	46
33.	DELHI	10
34.	LADAKH	1,524
35.	LAKSHADWEEP	0
36.	PUDUCHERRY	44
TOTAL		12,92,483

STATEMENT – IV

District-wise details of beneficiaries who have undergone skill training under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme, from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal from 17.09.2023 to 02.12.2024

STATE	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF BASIC SKILL TRAININGS IMPARTED
UTTAR PRADESH	AGRA	456
UTTAR PRADESH	ALIGARH	997
UTTAR PRADESH	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	3,651
UTTAR PRADESH	AMETHI	200
UTTAR PRADESH	AMROHA	192
UTTAR PRADESH	AURAIYA	680
UTTAR PRADESH	AYODHYA	2,811
UTTAR PRADESH	AZAMGARH	956
UTTAR PRADESH	BAGHPAT	217
UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	697
UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	1,729
UTTAR PRADESH	BALRAMPUR	572
UTTAR PRADESH	BANDA	79
UTTAR PRADESH	BARA BANKI	337
UTTAR PRADESH	BAREILLY	834
UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	354
UTTAR PRADESH	BHADOHI	390

STATE	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF BASIC SKILL TRAININGS IMPARTED
UTTAR PRADESH	BIJNOR	365
UTTAR PRADESH	BUDAUN	547
UTTAR PRADESH	BULANDSHAHR	156
UTTAR PRADESH	CHANDAULI	60
UTTAR PRADESH	CHITRAKOOT	104
UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	134
UTTAR PRADESH	ETAH	378
UTTAR PRADESH	ETAWAH	251
UTTAR PRADESH	FARRUKHABAD	247
UTTAR PRADESH	FATEHPUR	166
UTTAR PRADESH	FIROZABAD	579
UTTAR PRADESH	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	1,280
UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIABAD	651
UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	888
UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	1,435
UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	2,160
UTTAR PRADESH	HAMIRPUR	238
UTTAR PRADESH	HAPUR	1
UTTAR PRADESH	HARDOI	334
UTTAR PRADESH	HATHRAS	271
UTTAR PRADESH	JALAUN	387
UTTAR PRADESH	JAUNPUR	700
UTTAR PRADESH	JHANSI	1,797
UTTAR PRADESH	KANNAUJ	90
UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR DEHAT	124
UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR NAGAR	567
UTTAR PRADESH	KASGANJ	529
UTTAR PRADESH	KAUSHAMBI	3,049
UTTAR PRADESH	KHERI	435
UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	757

STATE	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF BASIC SKILL TRAININGS IMPARTED
UTTAR PRADESH	LALITPUR	254
UTTAR PRADESH	LUCKNOW	216
UTTAR PRADESH	MAHOBA	90
UTTAR PRADESH	MAHRAJGANJ	509
UTTAR PRADESH	MAINPURI	368
UTTAR PRADESH	MATHURA	88
UTTAR PRADESH	MAU	1,509
UTTAR PRADESH	MEERUT	659
UTTAR PRADESH	MIRZAPUR	19
UTTAR PRADESH	MORADABAD	140
UTTAR PRADESH	MUZAFFARNAGAR	296
UTTAR PRADESH	PILIBHIT	325
UTTAR PRADESH	PRATAPGARH	2,846
UTTAR PRADESH	PRAYAGRAJ	527
UTTAR PRADESH	RAE BARELI	48
UTTAR PRADESH	RAMPUR	48
UTTAR PRADESH	SAHARANPUR	765
UTTAR PRADESH	SAMBHAL	37
UTTAR PRADESH	SANT KABIR NAGAR	0
UTTAR PRADESH	SHAHJAHANPUR	219
UTTAR PRADESH	SHAMLI	92
UTTAR PRADESH	SHRAWASTI	0
UTTAR PRADESH	SIDDHARTHANAGAR	0
UTTAR PRADESH	SITAPUR	95
UTTAR PRADESH	SONBHADRA	1,005
UTTAR PRADESH	SULTANPUR	520
UTTAR PRADESH	UNNAO	95
UTTAR PRADESH	VARANASI	1,481
MADHYA PRADESH	AGAR-MALWA	71
MADHYA PRADESH	ALIRAJPUR	1,953
MADHYA PRADESH	ANUPPUR	1,476

STATE	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF BASIC SKILL TRAININGS IMPARTED
MADHYA PRADESH	ASHOKNAGAR	3,126
MADHYA PRADESH	BALAGHAT	538
MADHYA PRADESH	BARWANI	278
MADHYA PRADESH	BETUL	1,300
MADHYA PRADESH	BHIND	0
MADHYA PRADESH	BHOPAL	12
MADHYA PRADESH	BURHANPUR	2,237
MADHYA PRADESH	CHHATARPUR	2,168
MADHYA PRADESH	CHHINDWARA	3,136
MADHYA PRADESH	DAMOH	753
MADHYA PRADESH	DATIA	522
MADHYA PRADESH	DEWAS	779
MADHYA PRADESH	DHAR	2,028
MADHYA PRADESH	DINDORI	1,511
MADHYA PRADESH	GUNA	2,314
MADHYA PRADESH	GWALIOR	297
MADHYA PRADESH	HARDA	42
MADHYA PRADESH	INDORE	4,086
MADHYA PRADESH	JABALPUR	1,389
MADHYA PRADESH	JHABUA	1,419
MADHYA PRADESH	KATNI	2,431
MADHYA PRADESH	KHANDWA (EAST NIMAR)	0
MADHYA PRADESH	KHARGONE (WEST NIMAR)	0
MADHYA PRADESH	MAIHAR	0
MADHYA PRADESH	MANDLA	1,452
MADHYA PRADESH	MANDSAUR	4,557
MADHYA PRADESH	MAUGANJ	0
MADHYA PRADESH	MORENA	2,996
MADHYA PRADESH	NARMADAPURAM	0
MADHYA PRADESH	NARSIMHAPUR	455

STATE	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF BASIC SKILL TRAININGS IMPARTED
MADHYA PRADESH	NEEMUCH	2,369
MADHYA PRADESH	NIWARI	355
MADHYA PRADESH	PANDHURNA	0
MADHYA PRADESH	PANNA	4,080
MADHYA PRADESH	RAISEN	327
MADHYA PRADESH	RAJGARH	3,013
MADHYA PRADESH	RATLAM	3,662
MADHYA PRADESH	REWA	3,061
MADHYA PRADESH	SAGAR	3,208
MADHYA PRADESH	SATNA	2,629
MADHYA PRADESH	SEHORE	9,395
MADHYA PRADESH	SEONI	2,608
MADHYA PRADESH	SHAHDOL	1,528
MADHYA PRADESH	SHAJAPUR	784
MADHYA PRADESH	SHEOPUR	645
MADHYA PRADESH	SHIVPURI	2,310
MADHYA PRADESH	SIDHI	1,011
MADHYA PRADESH	SINGRAULI	2,122
MADHYA PRADESH	TIKAMGARH	752
MADHYA PRADESH	UJJAIN	3,225
MADHYA PRADESH	UMARIA	193
MADHYA PRADESH	VIDISHA	1,430
MAHARASHTRA	AHMEDNAGAR	2,152
MAHARASHTRA	AKOLA	3,162
MAHARASHTRA	AMRAVATI	14,104
MAHARASHTRA	BEED	1,387
MAHARASHTRA	BHANDARA	7,103
MAHARASHTRA	BULDHANA	8,578
MAHARASHTRA	CHANDRAPUR	5,921
MAHARASHTRA	CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR	0

STATE	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF BASIC SKILL TRAININGS IMPARTED
MAHARASHTRA	DHARASHIV	40
MAHARASHTRA	DHULE	355
MAHARASHTRA	GADCHIROLI	4,045
MAHARASHTRA	GONDIA	3,169
MAHARASHTRA	HINGOLI	1,417
MAHARASHTRA	JALGAON	1,112
MAHARASHTRA	JALNA	3,660
MAHARASHTRA	KOLHAPUR	4,869
MAHARASHTRA	LATUR	1,946
MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI	8
MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	0
MAHARASHTRA	NAGPUR	8,521
MAHARASHTRA	NANDED	7,575
MAHARASHTRA	NANDURBAR	510
MAHARASHTRA	NASHIK	3,157
MAHARASHTRA	PALGHAR	317
MAHARASHTRA	PARBHANI	2,844
MAHARASHTRA	PUNE	1,156
MAHARASHTRA	RAIGAD	590
MAHARASHTRA	RATNAGIRI	55
MAHARASHTRA	SANGLI	640
MAHARASHTRA	SATARA	351
MAHARASHTRA	SINDHUDURG	177
MAHARASHTRA	SOLAPUR	262
MAHARASHTRA	THANE	96
MAHARASHTRA	WARDHA	5,117
MAHARASHTRA	WASHIM	2,151
MAHARASHTRA	YAVATMAL	7,245
TOTAL		2,41,908

*Skill Training is yet to be started as there are no Registrations in West Bengal.

STATEMENT – V

State/UT-wise details of the number of loans and the amount disbursed under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme from 17.09.2023 to 02.12.2024

S. No.	STATE/UT	NUMBER OF LOANS DISBURSED	AMOUNT OF LOANS DISBURSED (in Rs.)
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	11,874	84,43,95,699
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0
3.	ASSAM	5,737	52,31,21,893
4.	BIHAR	3,899	32,06,20,711
5.	CHHATTISGARH	2,508	20,54,79,626
6.	GOA	237	1,99,49,101
7.	GUJARAT	18,520	1,58,58,29,930
8.	HARYANA	2,156	19,27,97,175
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	543	4,87,77,226
10.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5,166	45,02,54,864
11.	JHARKHAND	1,799	10,34,17,077
12.	KARNATAKA	42,188	2,96,09,68,206
13.	KERALA	838	7,03,47,304
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	9,848	84,87,93,486
15.	MAHARASHTRA	11,978	96,11,91,712
16.	MANIPUR	298	2,77,07,500
17.	MEGHALAYA	0	0
18.	MIZORAM	3	3,00,000
19.	NAGALAND	83	80,85,909
20.	ODISHA	3,543	30,11,06,000
21.	PUNJAB	320	2,79,42,422
22.	RAJASTHAN	18,232	1,54,45,14,229
23.	SIKKIM	1	1,00,000
24.	TAMIL NADU	0	0

25.	TELANGANA	10,410	94,40,87,084
26.	TRIPURA	1,871	16,49,44,610
27.	UTTAR PRADESH	2,565	21,86,87,756
28.	UTTARAKHAND	267	2,34,88,841
29.	WEST BENGAL	0	0
30.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	0	0
31.	CHANDIGARH	8	6,02,500
32.	DAMAN AND DIU AND DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0	0
33.	DELHI	0	0
34.	LADAKH	179	1,78,02,000
35.	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0
36.	PUDUCHERRY	2	2,00,000
	TOTAL	1,55,073	12,41,55,12,862

STATEMENT – VI

Category-wise details of the number of loans and the amount disbursed under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme from 17.09.2023 to 02.12.2024

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF LOANS DISBURSED	AMOUNT OF LOANS DISBURSED (inRs.)
Other Backward Classes (OBC)	94,758	7,70,72,06,134
General	25,051	2,01,60,69,938
Scheduled Castes (SC)	25,781	1,98,62,75,082
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	9,483	70,59,61,708
TOTAL	1,55,073	12,41,55,12,862

महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

1679 श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

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

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के रामटेक संसदीय क्षेत्र में कितने राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) घोषित किया गया है;

(ख) पिछले दस वर्षों में रामटेक संसदीय क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए वर्ष-वार कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है;

(ग) रामटेक संसदीय क्षेत्र से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और राज्य राजमार्गों (एसएच) की कुल लंबाई का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों/एक्सप्रेसवे परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा, इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति, उद्घाटन की तिथि और शामिल लागत क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्यतया राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव से संबंधित है। विगत दस वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में रामटेक संसदीय क्षेत्र से गुजरने वाले कुल 7 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की घोषणा की गई है। इसके अलावा, विगत दस वर्षों में रामटेक संसदीय क्षेत्र से गुजरने वाले 591 किलोमीटर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए 8,273 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाले कुल 18 कार्यों को मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

(घ) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में चालू वर्ष सहित विगत तीन वर्षों में 6,568 किलोमीटर की लंबाई वाले और 82,990 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाले कुल 230 कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं, जिनमें से चालू वर्ष सहित विगत तीन वर्षों में 2,501 किलोमीटर की लंबाई वाले और 41,781 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाले 70 कार्यों का उद्घाटन किया गया है।

शिरडी एयरपोर्ट से हवाई संपर्क

1680. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य के अहमदनगर जिले में शिरडी के लिए हवाई संपर्क उपलब्ध है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा आज की तिथि के अनुसार शिरडी से किस-किस शहर के लिए और एयरलाइन कंपनी-वार और दिन-वार कौन-कौन सी हवाई सेवाएं संचालित की जा रही हैं;
- (ग) क्या ये हवाई सेवाएं नियमित और पर्याप्त हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार नियमित आधार पर हवाई सेवाओं का संचालन शुरू करके शिरडी से प्रमुख शहरों के साथ-साथ राज्यों की राजधानियों को भी हवाई संपर्क प्रदान करने का विचार रखती है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) से (ङ): दिनांक 01.10.2017 से शिरडी हवाईअड्डा प्रचालनरत कर दिया गया है। मैसर्स इंडिगो, शिरडी को नई दिल्ली, बेंगलोर, हैदराबाद, चैन्ने, इंदौर और विजयवाड़ा से जोड़ने वाली प्रतिदिन 06 उड़ानें परिचालित करता है। मैसर्स स्पाइसजेट, शिरडी को नई दिल्ली, बेंगलोर, हैदराबाद और चैन्ने से जोड़ने वाली प्रतिदिन 04 उड़ानें परिचालित करता है। ये उड़ानें नियमित आधार पर परिचालित होती हैं।

मार्च 1994 में वायु निगम अधिनियम के निरसन के साथ ही भारतीय घरेलू विमानन पूर्ण रूप से विनियमन मुक्त हो गया है। एयरलाइनें किसी भी प्रकार के विमान को शामिल करने और बाजारों एवं मार्गों का चयन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। किसी भी हवाईअड्डे से/के लिए हवाई सेवाएँ शुरू करने का निर्णय, एयरलाइनों द्वारा उनके परिचालन और वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता तथा एयरलाइनों की नीति के आधार पर लिया जाता है।

राज्य राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में परिवर्तित करना

1681. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

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

- (क) क्या राज्य राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो गुजरात के संबंध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार की भविष्य में गुजरात में राज्य राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में परिवर्तित करने की कोई योजना है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ) सरकार को गुजरात सरकार सहित विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) से समय-समय पर राज्यीय राजमार्गों (एसएच) सहित राजकीय सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) के रूप में घोषित करने/ उन्नयन करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की घोषणा के लिए व्यापक सिद्धांतों की पूर्ति, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं।

गुजरात राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की कुल लंबाई लगभग 8,111 किलोमीटर है। अप्रैल, 2014 से राज्य की लगभग 3,814 किलोमीटर लंबी सड़कें, जिनमें राज्यीय राजमार्ग भी शामिल हैं, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में अधिसूचित की गई हैं।

MSME CREDIT ASSESSMENT MODEL

1682. **SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:**

SHRI B MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) the key objectives of the new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) credit assessment model based on digital footprints, and the manner in which it is expected to improve access to credit for MSMEs;
- (b) the timeline for the implementation of this model and the major milestones leading up to its launch by March end next year;
- (c) the manner in which the new model would ensure the privacy and security of the digital data used in credit assessments and the measures in place to comply with data protection regulations;
- (d) the training and support that would be provided to public sector banks to ensure effective adoption and utilization of the new credit assessment model; and
- (e) the mechanisms in place for proper monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the model, and the manner in which its impact on MSME credit access be assessed?

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): As per Union Budget 2024-25, Public Sector Banks will build their in-house capability to assess Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for credit, instead of relying on external assessment and will take a lead in developing or getting developed a new credit assessment model, based on the scoring of digital footprints of MSMEs in the economy.

As informed by the Department of Financial Services (DFS), Public Sector Banks have started processing for implementing the Budget announcement. DFS has also informed that the digital data is proposed to be fetched largely from portals namely Goods and Services Tax Network, National Securities Depository Limited and Income Tax Return data using secured Application Programming Interfaces ensuring the privacy and security of the digital data.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सीएनजी पंप

1683. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

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

- (क) क्या राज्यों के नए जिलों में सीएनजी सेवाएं शुरू की गई हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने जिलों में सीएनजी पंप स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;
- (ग) इस सेवा के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार कितने प्रतिशत क्षेत्र शामिल हैं: और
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने इसके कवरेज का विस्तार करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है और यदि हां, तो राज्य-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (घ): संपीडित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) स्टेशनों की स्थापना करना नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के विकास का भाग है और यह काम पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड

(पीएनजीआरबी) द्वारा प्राधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा उनके न्यूनतम कार्य कार्यक्रम (एमडब्ल्यूपी) के आधार पर किया जाता है। 12/12 ए सीजीडी बोली दौर पूरा होने के बाद, पीएनजीआरबी ने देश भर में वर्ष 2032 तक एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य सहित 18,336 सीएनजी स्टेशनों की स्थापना करने के लिए 34 राज्यों/ संघ शासित प्रदेशों में फैले हुए लगभग 733 जिलों में देश के लगभग कुल 100% भौगोलिक क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए 307 भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीएज) में सीजीडी नेटवर्क का विकास करने के लिए कंपनियों को प्राधिकृत किया है।

पीएनजीआरबी ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के सभी जिलों को कवर करते हुए 43 जीएज (मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में फैले 1 जीए, उत्तराखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश में फैले 1 जीए, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में फैले 1 जीए और राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में फैले 1 जीए सहित) को प्राधिकृत किया है और वर्ष 2030 तक प्राधिकृत कंपनियों को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 1649 सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में सीएनजी स्टेशनों को स्थापित करने के एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य का जीए-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्यों के साथ, जहां सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थित हैं, के भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीएज) का राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

दिनांक 30.09.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित करने के लिए एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य, आनुपातिक लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियों का जीए-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य	प्राधिकृत सीजीडी कंपनी	प्राधिकार की तिथि	पूरा होने की तिथि	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
						सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
1.	मथुरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	11-जून-09	30-जून-14	5	5	13
2.	मेरठ	उत्तर प्रदेश	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	12-जून-09	30-जून-14	5	5	21
3.	इलाहाबाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	08-मई-13	30-जून-18	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	9
4.	झांसी	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेंट्रल यूपी गैस लिमिटेड	26-फरवरी-14	31-मार्च-19	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	9
5.	सहारनपुर जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	11-मई-16	30-जून-23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	16
6.	बुलंदशहर (भाग) जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस	06-मार्च-18	31-मार्च-25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	20

			प्राइवेट लिमिटेड					
7.	बागपत जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	बागपत ग्रीन एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28-मार्च-18	31-मार्च-25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	13
8.	बुलन्दशहर जिला (ईएएए), अलीगढ़ और हाथरस जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-सितम्बर-18	30-सितम्बर-28	46	21	25
9.	इलाहाबाद जिला (ईएएए), भदोही और कौशांबी जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर-18	30-सितम्बर-28	24	11	18
10.	अमेठी, प्रतापगढ़ और रायबरेली जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	10-अगस्त-18	30-सितम्बर-28	20	9	33
11.	औरैया, कानपुर देहात और इटावा जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर-18	30-सितम्बर-28	27	12	35
12.	फैजाबाद और	उत्तर प्रदेश	ग्रीन गैस लिमिटेड	24-सितम्बर-18	30-सितम्बर-28	4	2	9

	सुल्तानपुर जिले							
13.	गोरखपुर, संत कबीर नगर और कुशीनगर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13- सितम्बर-18	30- सितम्बर- 29	36	16	28
14.	मेरठ जिला (ईएएए), मुजफ्फरन गर और शामली जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	13- सितम्बर-18	30- सितम्बर- 28	36	16	35
15.	मुरादाबाद (ईएएए) जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13- सितम्बर-18	30- सितम्बर- 28	27	12	19
16.	उन्नाव (ईएएए) जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	ग्रीन गैस लिमिटेड	24- सितम्बर-18	30- सितम्बर- 28	2	1	2
17.	झाँसी (ईएएए) जिला, भिंड, जालौन, ललितपुर और दतिया जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	31-मार्च- 29	29	11	20
18.	आज़मगढ़, मऊ और बलिया जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	30- सितम्बर- 29	40	12	26

19.	बरेली (ईएएए) जिला, पीलीभीत और रामपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	31-मार्च- 29	140	53	56
20.	बस्ती और अंबेडकरन गर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	30- सितम्बर- 29	18	5	15
21.	फर्रुखाबाद , एटा और हरदोई जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	31-मार्च- 29	75	28	51
22.	गोंडा और बाराबंकी जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	31-मार्च- 29	36	14	25
23.	जौनपुर और गाजीपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	इंडियन- ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-अप्रैल- 19	30-जून- 29	38	13	16
24.	कानपुर (ईएएए) जिला, फतेहपुर और हमीरपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	31-मार्च- 29	45	17	27
25.	मैनपुरी और कन्नौज जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	31-मार्च- 29	45	17	32

26.	मिर्जापुर, चंदौली और सोनभद्र जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	31-मार्च- 29	51	19	22
27.	शाहजहाँपु र और बदायूँ जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	31-मार्च- 29	75	28	43
28.	बिजनौर और नैनीताल जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखं ड	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	31-मार्च- 31	91	23	31
29.	गोपालगंज, सीवान, पश्चिम चंपारण, पूर्वी चंपारण और देवरिया जिले	बिहार एवं उत्तर प्रदेश	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	04-मई-22	30-जून- 30	67	13	26
30.	अमरोहा (पूर्व प्राधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर) एवं संभल (पूर्व प्राधिकृत क्षेत्र को	उत्तर प्रदेश	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूश न प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	04-मई-22	30-जून- 30	99	19	6

	छोड़कर) जिले							
31.	कासगंज जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूश न प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	04-मई-22	30-जून- 30	45	8	4
32.	बांदा, चित्रकूट और महोबा	उत्तर प्रदेश	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	13-अप्रैल- 22	30-जून- 30	102	19	16
33.	वाराणसी जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	07-मार्च-18	31-मार्च- 25	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	29
34.	खुर्जा	उत्तर प्रदेश	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	04- दिसम्बर-12	31- दिसंबर- 17	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	10
35.	मुरादाबाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	टोरेट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	30-नवंबर- 12	31- दिसंबर- 17	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	8
36.	बरेली	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेंट्रल यूपी गैस लिमिटेड	22-अप्रैल- 09	30-जून- 14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	21
37.	कानपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश	सेंट्रल यूपी गैस लिमिटेड	22-अप्रैल- 09	30-जून- 14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	56
38.	आगरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	ग्रीन गैस लिमिटेड	12-नवम्बर- 09	31-मार्च- 14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	31

39.	फिरोजाबाद (ताज ट्रेपेजियम जोन)	उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	26-सितम्बर-11	25-अगस्त-14	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	47
40.	लखनऊ	उत्तर प्रदेश	ग्रीन गैस लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-16	31-मार्च-23	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	45
41.	गाजियाबाद और हापुड़ जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	06-सितम्बर-19	31-दिसम्बर-26	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	76
42.	नोएडा (ग्रेटर नोएडा सहित)	उत्तर प्रदेश	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	25.04.2023	30-जून-28	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	70
43.	लखीमपुर खीरी, सीतापुर, बहराईच, श्रावस्ती, बलरामपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर और महाराजगंज जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	08-जून-22	30-जून-30	421	79	55
पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा प्राधिकृत कुल सीजीडी नेटवर्क						1649	487	1169

स्रोत: पीएनजीआरबी

विवरण -II

दिनांक 30.09.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित करने के लिए एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य, आनुपातिक लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियों का जीए-वार ब्यौरा।

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
1.	देवास	मध्य प्रदेश	2	2	6
2.	कोटा	राजस्थान	6	6	10
3.	मथुरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	5	5	13
4.	काकीनाडा	आंध्र प्रदेश	9	9	13
5.	सोनीपत	हरियाणा	3	3	27
6.	मेरठ	उत्तर प्रदेश	5	5	21
7.	चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़ (यूटी), हरियाणा, पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	33
8.	इलाहाबाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	9
9.	झांसी	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	9
10.	जालंधर*	पंजाब	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	5
11.	भावनगर	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	39
12.	जामनगर	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	30
13.	कच्छ (पश्चिम)	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	19
14.	कच्छ (पूर्व)*	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	0
15.	लुधियाना*	पंजाब	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	3
16.	बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण और शहरी जिले	कर्नाटक	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	118
17.	पानीपत जिला	हरियाणा	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	17
18.	पालघर जिला और ठाणे ग्रामीण	महाराष्ट्र	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	37

19.	रायगढ़ जिला (ईएएए)	महाराष्ट्र	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	49
20.	केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली (यूटी)	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	6
21.	दमन संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	दमन एवं दीव (यूटी)	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	5
22.	अमृतसर जिला	पंजाब	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	17
23.	पुणे जिला (ईएएए)	महाराष्ट्र	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	66
24.	एर्नाकुलम जिला	केरल	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	18
25.	उधम सिंह नगर जिला	उत्तराखंड	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	12
26.	हरिद्वार जिला	उत्तराखंड	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	9
27.	पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला (ईएएए)	आंध्र प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	16
28.	पश्चिमी गोदावरी जिला	आंध्र प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	16
29.	तुमकुर जिला	कर्नाटक	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	9
30.	कृष्णा जिला (ईएएए)	आंध्र प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	32
31.	धारवाड़ जिला	कर्नाटक	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	9
32.	बेलगाम जिला	कर्नाटक	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	14
33.	भटिंडा जिला	पंजाब	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	19
34.	सहारनपुर जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	16
35.	अमरेली जिला	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	15
36.	पाटन जिला	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	25
37.	दहेज वागरा तालुका	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	5
38.	रूपनगर जिला	पंजाब	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	19
39.	उत्तर गोवा जिला	गोवा	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	7
40.	दाहोद जिला	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	19
41.	बनासकांठा जिला	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	43

42.	आनंद जिला (ईएएए)	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	28
43.	पंचमहल जिला	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	31
44.	फतेहगढ़ साहिब जिला	पंजाब	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	10
45.	यमुनानगर जिला	हरियाणा	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	15
46.	रत्नागिरी जिला	महाराष्ट्र	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	21
47.	रेवाड़ी जिला	हरियाणा	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	42
48.	धार जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	4
49.	रोहतक जिला	हरियाणा	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	22
50.	अहमदाबाद जिला (ईएएए)	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	26
51.	सोलापुर जिला	महाराष्ट्र	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	23
52.	दक्षिण गोवा जिला	गोवा	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	7
53.	करनाल जिला	हरियाणा	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	29
54.	अंबाला और कुरुक्षेत्र जिले	हरियाणा	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	27
55.	कोल्हापुर जिला	महाराष्ट्र	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	26
56.	बुलंदशहर (भाग) जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	20
57.	बागपत जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	13
58.	श्रीकाकुलम, विशाखापत्तनम और विजयनगरम जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश	211	47	18
59.	कछार, हैलाकांडी और करीमगंज जिले	असम	21	5	0
60.	कामरूप और कामरूप महानगरीय जिले	असम	51	23	4
61.	औरंगाबाद, कैमूर और रोहतास जिले	बिहार	12	5	13
62.	बेगूसराय जिला	बिहार	25	11	9
63.	गया और नालंदा जिले	बिहार	46	21	21

64.	दीव और गिर सोमनाथ जिले	दमन और दीव एवं गुजरात	35	16	15
65.	सुरेन्द्रनगर जिला (ईएएए) और मोरबी जिला (ईएएए)	गुजरात	20	8	15
66.	बरवाला और रानपुर तालुका	गुजरात	4	2	5
67.	नवसारी जिला (ईएएए), सूरत जिला (ईएएए), तापी जिला (ईएएए) और डांग जिला	गुजरात	25	11	12
68.	जूनागढ़ जिला	गुजरात	45	20	17
69.	खेड़ा जिला (ईएएए) और महिसागर जिला	गुजरात	30	14	25
70.	नर्मदा (राजपीपला) जिला	गुजरात	4	2	9
71.	पोरबंदर जिला	गुजरात	12	5	10
72.	पंचकुला जिला (ईएएए), सिरमौर, शिमला और सोलन (ईएएए) जिले	हरियाणा एवं हिमाचल प्रदेश	45	14	14
73.	भिवानी, चरखी दादरी और महेंद्रगढ़ जिले	हरियाणा	60	27	48
74.	हिसार जिला	हरियाणा	46	10	19
75.	झज्जर जिला	हरियाणा	46	10	19
76.	सोनीपत जिला (ईएएए) और जिंद जिला	हरियाणा	38	17	40
77.	नूंह और पलवल जिले	हरियाणा	60	27	38
78.	बिलासपुर, हमीरपुर और ऊना जिले	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10	3	11
79.	बोकारो, हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिले	झारखंड	99	22	24
80.	गिरिडीह और धनबाद जिले	झारखंड	30	7	12
81.	चित्रदुर्ग और दावणगेरे जिले	कर्नाटक	42	19	19
82.	उडुपी जिला	कर्नाटक	11	2	10
83.	बल्लारी और गडग जिले	कर्नाटक	24	11	32

84.	बीदर जिला	कर्नाटक	4	2	16
85.	दक्षिण कन्नड़ जिला*	कर्नाटक	100	23	35
86.	रामनगर जिला	कर्नाटक	37	17	17
87.	कोझिकोड और वायनाड जिले	केरल	142	32	30
88.	मलप्पुरम जिला	केरल	130	29	27
89.	कन्नूर, कासरगोड और माहे जिले	केरल और पुडुचेरी	125	28	23
90.	पलक्कड़ और त्रिशूर जिले	केरल	200	45	44
91.	भोपाल और राजगढ़ जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	104	47	37
92.	गुना जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	7	3	5
93.	रीवा जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	18	8	6
94.	सतना और शांडोल जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	8	4	23
95.	अहमदनगर और औरंगाबाद जिले	महाराष्ट्र	106	48	107
96.	वलसाड (ईएएए), धुले और नासिक जिले	महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात	156	70	74
97.	लातूर और उस्मानाबाद जिले	महाराष्ट्र	30	14	24
98.	सांगली और सतारा जिले	महाराष्ट्र	64	27	61
99.	सिंधुदुर्ग जिला	महाराष्ट्र	25	11	11
100.	अंगुल और ढेकनाल जिले	ओडिशा	21	5	12
101.	सुंदरगढ़ और झारसुगुड़ा जिले	ओडिशा	20	5	9
102.	बालासोर, भद्रक और मयूरभंज जिले	ओडिशा	20	5	9
103.	बरगढ़, देबागढ़ और संबलपुर जिले	ओडिशा	11	2	24
104.	गंजाम, नयागढ़ और पुरी जिले	ओडिशा	15	3	9
105.	जगतसिंहपुर और केंद्रपाड़ा जिले	ओडिशा	10	2	5

106.	जाजपुर और केंदुझार जिले	ओडिशा	19	4	17
107.	कराईकल और नागापट्टिनम जिले	पुडुचेरी और तमिलनाडु	27	12	8
108.	पुडुचेरी जिला	पुडुचेरी	130	29	2
109.	एसएस नगर जिला (ईएएए), पटियाला और संगरूर जिले	पंजाब	54	24	28
110.	लुधियाना जिला (ईएएए), बरनाला और मोगा जिले	पंजाब	47	19	25
111.	जालंधर जिला (ईएएए), कपूरथला और एसबीएस नगर जिले	पंजाब	51	21	20
112.	बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिले	राजस्थान	80	24	41
113.	अलवर (भिवाड़ी के अलावा) और जयपुर जिले	राजस्थान	132	30	57
114.	कोटा जिला (ईएएए), बारां और चित्तौड़गढ़ (केवल रावतभाटा तालुका) जिले	राजस्थान	27	12	17
115.	भीलवाड़ा और बूंदी जिले	राजस्थान	25	11	19
116.	चित्तौड़गढ़ (रावतभाटा तालुका के अलावा) और उदयपुर जिले	राजस्थान	70	32	38
117.	धौलपुर जिला	राजस्थान	14	6	8
118.	कांचीपुरम जिला	तमिलनाडु	111	25	42
119.	चेन्नई और तिरुवल्लुर जिले	तमिलनाडु	222	50	67
120.	कोयम्बटूर जिला	तमिलनाडु	273	61	33
121.	कुड्डालोर, नागापट्टिनम और तिरुवरूर जिले	तमिलनाडु	40	9	23
122.	रामनाथपुरम जिला	तमिलनाडु	11	5	7
123.	सलेम जिला	तमिलनाडु	158	36	19
124.	तिरुपुर जिला	तमिलनाडु	75	17	34

125.	भद्राद्रि कोठागुडेम और खम्मन जिले	तेलंगाना	12	5	10
126.	जगतियाल, पेद्दापल्ली, करीमनगर और राजन्ना सिरसिला जिले	तेलंगाना	5	1	7
127.	जनगांव, जयशंकर भूपालपल्ली, महबुबाबाद, वारंगल शहरी और वारंगल ग्रामीण जिले	तेलंगाना	12	5	8
128.	मेडक, सिद्दीपेट और संगारेड्डी जिले	तेलंगाना	54	24	17
129.	मेडचल-मलकजगिरी, रंगारेड्डी और विकाराबाद जिले	तेलंगाना	110	45	26
130.	नलगोंडा सूर्यपिट और यदाद्रि भुवनागिरी जिले	तेलंगाना	75	34	19
131.	गोमती जिला	त्रिपुरा	6	3	8
132.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा (ईएएए) जिला	त्रिपुरा	6	3	6
133.	बुलन्दशहर जिला (ईएएए), अलीगढ़ और हाथरस जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	46	21	25
134.	इलाहाबाद जिला (ईएएए), भदोही और कौशांबी जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	24	11	18
135.	अमेठी, प्रतापगढ़ और रायबरेली जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	20	9	33
136.	औरैया, कानपुर देहात और इटावा जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	27	12	35
137.	फैजाबाद और सुल्तानपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	4	2	9
138.	गोरखपुर, संत कबीर नगर और कुशीनगर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	36	16	28
139.	मेरठ जिला (ईएएए), मुजफ्फरनगर और शामली जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	36	16	35
140.	मुरादाबाद (ईएएए) जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	27	12	19
141.	उन्नाव (ईएएए) जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	2	1	2

142.	देहरादून जिला	उत्तराखंड	50	11	14
143.	बर्दवान जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	80	18	23
144.	अनंतपुर और वाईएसआर (कडपा) जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश	134	45	25
145.	श्री पोद्दी श्रीरामुलु नेल्लोर जिला	आंध्र प्रदेश	81	27	18
146.	चित्तूर, कोलार और वेल्लोर जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु	251	56	47
147.	अररिया, पूर्णिया, कटिहार और किशनगंज जिले	बिहार	79	18	2
148.	अरवल, जहानाबाद, भोजपुर और बक्सर जिले	बिहार	50	16	12
149.	खगड़िया, सहरसा और मधेपुरा जिले	बिहार	9	2	2
150.	लखीसराय, मुंगेर और भागलपुर जिले	बिहार	16	5	10
151.	मुजफ्फरपुर, वैशाली, सारण और समस्तीपुर जिले	बिहार	222	72	45
152.	नवादा और कोडरमा जिले	बिहार और झारखंड	21	5	2
153.	शेखपुरा, जमुई और देवघर जिले	बिहार और झारखंड	16	5	5
154.	कैथल जिला	हरियाणा	27	10	15
155.	सिरसा, फतेहाबाद और मनसा (पंजाब) जिले	हरियाणा और पंजाब	54	12	27
156.	चतरा और पलामू जिले	झारखंड	4	2	10
157.	सरायकेला-खरसावां जिला	झारखंड	41	9	13
158.	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम जिला	झारखंड	5	1	2
159.	बागलकोट, कोप्पल और रायचूर जिले	कर्नाटक	114	38	26
160.	चिक्कमगलुरु, हसन और कोडागु जिले	कर्नाटक	121	41	20
161.	कलबुर्गी और विजयपुरा जिले	कर्नाटक	62	21	19

162.	मैसूर, मांड्या और चामराजनगर जिले	कर्नाटक	171	58	28
163.	उत्तर कन्नड़, हावेरी और शिवमोग्गा जिले	कर्नाटक	126	43	25
164.	अलपुझा, कोल्लम और तिरुवनंतपुरम जिले	केरल	291	109	44
165.	अशोकनगर जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	9	3	3
166.	ग्वालियर (ईएएए) जिला और श्योपुर जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	26	10	4
167.	मुरैना जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	8	3	6
168.	रायसेन, शाजापुर और सीहोर जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	65	24	28
169.	शिवपुरी जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	11	4	6
170.	सीधी और सिंगरौली जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	11	4	8
171.	उज्जैन (ईएएए) जिला, देवास (ईएएए) जिला और इंदौर (ईएएए) जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	42	16	24
172.	अनुपपुर, बिलासपुर और कोरबा जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़	20	8	9
173.	झाबुआ, बांसवाड़ा, रतलाम और डूंगरपुर जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान	54	20	32
174.	झाँसी (ईएएए) जिला, भिंड, जालौन, ललितपुर और दतिया जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश	29	11	20
175.	फिरोजपुर, फरीदकोट और श्री मुक्तसर साहिब जिले	पंजाब	45	10	28
176.	होशियारपुर और गुरदासपुर जिले	पंजाब	81	30	40
177.	अजमेर, पाली और राजसमंद जिले	राजस्थान	198	74	69
178.	जालोर और सिरोही जिले	राजस्थान	30	11	31
179.	आजमगढ़, मऊ और बलिया जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	40	12	26

180.	बरेली (ईएएए) जिला, पीलीभीत और रामपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	140	53	56
181.	बस्ती और अंबेडकरनगर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	18	5	15
182.	फर्रुखाबाद, एटा और हरदोई जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	75	28	51
183.	गोंडा और बाराबंकी जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	36	14	25
184.	जौनपुर और गाजीपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	38	13	16
185.	कानपुर (ईएएए) जिला, फ़तेहपुर और हमीरपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	45	17	27
186.	मैनपुरी और कन्नौज जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	45	17	32
187.	मिर्जापुर, चंदौली और सोनभद्र जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	51	19	22
188.	शाहजहाँपुर और बदायूँ जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	75	28	43
189.	बिजनौर और नैनीताल जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड	91	23	31
190.	दार्जिलिंग, जलपाईगुड़ी और उत्तर दिनाजपुर जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	125	31	11
191.	हावड़ा (ईएएए) जिला और हुगली (ईएएए) जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	100	23	19
192.	नादिया (ईएएए) जिला और उत्तर 24 परगना (ईएएए) जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	110	25	22
193.	दक्षिण 24 परगना (ईएएए) जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	65	24	11
194.	कुरनूल, गुंटूर और प्रकाशम जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश	301	68	24
195.	नागांव, मोरीगांव, होजई, कार्बी आंगलोंग, पश्चिम कार्बी आंगलोंग और दिमा हसाओ जिले	असम	78	9	3
196.	लखीमपुर, धेमाजी, दर्रांग, उदलगिरि, सोनितपुर और बिश्ननाथ चारियाली जिले	असम	166	25	0

197.	कोकराझार, धुबरी, दक्षिण सलमारा-मनकचर और गोलपारा जिले	असम	62	2	3
198.	बक्सा, बारपेटा, बोगाईगांव, चिरांग, नलबाड़ी और बजाली जिले	असम	78	3	7
199.	दरभंगा, मधुबनी, सुपौल, सीतामढी और शिवहर जिले	बिहार	50	11	12
200.	गोपालगंज, सीवान, पश्चिम चंपारण, पूर्वी चंपारण और देवरिया जिले	बिहार एवं उत्तर प्रदेश	67	13	26
201.	बलौदा बाजार, गरियाबंद और रायपुर जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	606	0	0
202.	कबीरधाम, राज नंदगांव और कांकेर जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	78	6	6
203.	मुंगेली, बेमेतरा, दुर्ग, बालोद और धमतरी जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	178	13	5
204.	जशपुर, रायगढ़, जांजगीर-चांपा और महासमुंद जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	162	6	4
205.	मंडी, कुल्लू, किन्नौर और लाहौल और स्पीति जिले	हिमाचल प्रदेश	45	7	3
206.	कांगड़ा और चंबा जिले	हिमाचल प्रदेश	41	6	2
207.	जम्मू, उधमपुर, रियासी, सांबा और कठुआ जिले	जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	121	0	2
208.	गुमला, लातेहार, लोहरदगा, सिमडेगा, गढ़वा और खूंटी जिले	झारखंड	62	0	10
209.	चिक्काबल्लापुर जिला	कर्नाटक	81	18	4
210.	इडुक्की, कोट्टायम और पट्टानमट्टिडा जिले	केरल	325	73	4
211.	आगर मालवा, नीमच, मंदसौर और झालावाड़ जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान	126	28	5
212.	बुरहानपुर, खंडवा, खरगोन और हरदा जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	119	27	16
213.	टीकमगढ़, निवाड़ी, छतरपुर और पन्ना जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	47	11	7

214.	बैतूल, छिंदवाड़ा, सिवनी और बालाघाट जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	171	0	6
215.	दमोह, जबलपुर, कटनी, मंडला, उमरिया और डिंडोरी जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	171	6	6
216.	होशंगाबाद, नरसिंहपुर, सागर और विदिशा जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	207	0	6
217.	बुलदाना, नांदेड़ और परभणी जिले	महाराष्ट्र	325	0	22
218.	बीड, जलगांव और जालना जिले	महाराष्ट्र	151	0	5
219.	अकोला, हिंगोली और वाशिम जिले	महाराष्ट्र	101	4	15
220.	अमरावती और यवतमाल जिले	महाराष्ट्र	162	0	17
221.	चंद्रपुर और वर्धा जिले	महाराष्ट्र	117	0	6
222.	नागपुर जिला	महाराष्ट्र	756	28	10
223.	भंडारा, गोंदिया और गरचिरोली जिले	महाराष्ट्र	78	0	12
224.	अलीराजपुर, नंदुरबार और बड़वानी जिले	महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश	62	14	16
225.	कोरापुट, मल्कानगिरी और नबरंगपुर जिले	ओडिशा	38	4	3
226.	गजपति, कंधमाल, बौध और सोनपुर जिले	ओडिशा	30	7	0
227.	रायगढ़ा, कालाहांडी, बोलांगीर और नुआपाड़ा जिले	ओडिशा	63	0	2
228.	पठानकोट जिला	पंजाब	51	0	3
229.	तरनतारन जिला	पंजाब	72	14	6
230.	फाजिल्का (पहले से प्राधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर), गंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिले	पंजाब और राजस्थान	49	9	20
231.	बीकानेर और चूरू जिले	राजस्थान	81	18	9

232.	झुझुनू, सीकर और नागौर जिले	राजस्थान	171	13	16
233.	दौसा, करौली, सवाई माधोपुर और टोंक जिले	राजस्थान	124	28	17
234.	धर्मपुरी और कृष्णागिरी जिले	तमिलनाडु	201	23	10
235.	तिरुवन्नामलाई, विल्लुपुरम और कल्लाक्कुरिची जिले	तमिलनाडु	99	7	4
236.	अरियालुर और पेरम्बलूर जिले	तमिलनाडु	63	5	2
237.	नमक्कल और तिरुचिरापल्ली जिले	तमिलनाडु	290	0	23
238.	पुदुकोट्टई, शिवगंगा और तंजावुर जिले	तमिलनाडु	216	8	4
239.	मदुरै, थेनी और विरुद्धनगर जिले	तमिलनाडु	201	23	14
240.	कन्याकुमारी, थूथुकुडी, तिरुनेवेली कट्टाबो और तेनकासी जिले	तमिलनाडु	251	28	12
241.	डिंडीगुल और करूर जिले	तमिलनाडु	135	15	3
242.	नीलगिरी और इरोड जिले	तमिलनाडु	201	45	30
243.	निज़ामाबाद, आदिलाबाद, निर्मल, मंचेरियल कुमुम भीम आसिफाबाद और कामारेड्डी जिले	तेलंगाना	351	13	18
244.	जोगुलम्बा गडवाल, नगरकुर्नूल, महबूबनगर, नारायणपेट, वानापर्थी और यादगीर जिले	तेलंगाना और कर्नाटक	270	61	11
245.	दक्षिण त्रिपुरा और सिपाहीजाला जिला	त्रिपुरा	46	10	0
246.	धलाई, उत्तरी त्रिपुरा, उनाकोटि और खोवाई	त्रिपुरा	66	15	0
247.	अमरोहा (पूर्व प्राधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर) एवं संभल (पूर्व	उत्तर प्रदेश	99	19	6

	प्राधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर) जिले				
248.	कासगंज जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	45	8	4
249.	पुरुलिया और बांकुरा जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	27	6	21
250.	पूर्वी मेदनीपुर, पश्चिम मेदनीपुर और झाड़ग्राम जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	131	5	2
251.	अलीपुरद्वार और कोच बिहार	पश्चिम बंगाल	19	3	5
252.	बांदा, चित्रकूट और महोबा	उत्तर प्रदेश	102	19	16
253.	पौडी गढ़वाल, उत्तरकाशी, रूद्रप्रयाग और टेहरी गढ़वाल जिले	उत्तराखंड	63	8	1
254.	पिथौरागढ़, चंपावत, अल्मोडा, चमोली और बागेश्वर जिले	उत्तराखंड	72	9	1
255.	फरीदाबाद-2	हरियाणा	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	32
256.	पटना जिला	बिहार	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	30
257.	पूर्वी सिंहभूम जिला	झारखंड	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	14
258.	रांची जिला	झारखंड	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	19
259.	खोरधा जिला	ओडिशा	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	15
260.	कटक जिला	ओडिशा	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	13
261.	वाराणसी जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	29
262.	खुर्जा	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	10
263.	सूरत, भरुच, अंकलेश्वर	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	119
264.	मुरादाबाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	8
265.	नाडियाड	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	32
266.	नवसारी	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	26
267.	राजकोट	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	89
268.	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	28

269.	अहमदाबाद शहर और दस्क्रोई क्षेत्र	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	84
270.	हजीरा	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	1
271.	वलसाड	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	27
272.	कंजरी और वडताल गांवों सहित आनंद क्षेत्र (खेड़ा जिले में)	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	14
273.	भिवाड़ी (अलवर जिले में)	राजस्थान	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	5
274.	गुरुग्राम-2	हरियाणा	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	42
275.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली (यूटी)	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	493
276.	मुंबई और ग्रेटर मुंबई	महाराष्ट्र	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	149
277.	बरेली	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	21
278.	कानपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	56
279.	पुणे शहर जिसमें पिंपरी-चिचवड़ और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र हिंजवडी, चाकन, तलेगांव शामिल हैं	महाराष्ट्र	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	121
280.	विजयवाड़ा	आंध्र प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	34
281.	ठाणे शहरी और आसपास की नगर पालिकाएँ	महाराष्ट्र	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	154
282.	इंदौर (उज्जैन शहर सहित)	मध्य प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	81
283.	हैदराबाद	तेलंगाना	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	90
284.	आगरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	31
285.	गांधीनगर मेहसाणा साबरकांठा	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	136
286.	ग्वालियर	मध्य प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	31
287.	फिरोजाबाद (ताज ट्रेपेजियम जोन)	उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	47

288.	कोलकाता नगर निगम और आसपास के जिलों के कुछ हिस्से	पश्चिम बंगाल	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	24
289.	ऊपरी असम	असम	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	7
290.	अगरतला	त्रिपुरा	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	6
291.	लखनऊ	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	45
292.	वडोदरा	गुजरात	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	43
293.	गाजियाबाद और हापुड़ जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	76
294.	नोएडा (ग्रेटर नोएडा सहित)	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	70
295.	लखीमपुर खीरी, सीतापुर, बहराईच, श्रावस्ती, बलरामपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर और महाराजगंज जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	421	79	55
296.	बांका (बिहार), दुमका, गोड्डा, जामताड़ा, पाकुड़ और साहिबगंज जिले	बिहार और झारखंड	99	19	11
297.	बीरभूम, मुर्शिदाबाद, मालदा और दक्षिण दिनाजपुर जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	162	30	5
298.	कोरिया, सूरजपुर, बलरामपुर और सरगुजा जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	54	10	7
299.	कोंडागांव, बस्तर, सुकमा, नारायणपुर, बीजापुर और दंतेवाड़ा जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	32	6	0
300.	यानम	पुदुचेरी	51	8	8
301.	मिजोरम राज्य	मिजोरम	75	0	0
302.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	26	0	0
303.	मेघालय राज्य	मेघालय	314	0	0
304.	मणिपुर राज्य	मणिपुर	39	0	0
305.	नागालैंड राज्य	नागालैंड	63	0	0
306.	सिक्किम राज्य	सिक्किम	45	0	0

307.	अनंतनाग, बांदीपोरा, बारामूला, बडगाम, डोडा, गांदरबल, कारगिल, किश्तवाड़, कुलगाम, कुपवाड़ा, लेह, पुंछ, पुलवामा, राजौरी, रामबन, शोपियां, श्रीनगर	जम्मू और कश्मीर, लद्दाख	23	0	0
पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा प्राधिकृत कुल सीजीडी नेटवर्क			18,336	3,605	7,190

स्रोत: पीएनजीआरबी (न्यायालय में विचाराधीन, विवादग्रस्त और समाप्त हो रहे मामलों को छोड़कर)

REDUCTION IN VEHICULAR CONGESTION

1684. **SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal for promoting alternative efficient mobility options such as carpooling and shared two wheelers across the country, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any State is actively working towards promoting carpooling as an efficient mobility option for transportation and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to regulate carpooling activities by having separate guidelines for the same and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce/check the increasing traffic congestion on the roads?

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

- (a) to (c) (i) Government has issued the Motor Vehicle Aggregators Guidelines, 2020 in accordance with section 93 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, on 27th November, 2020. These guidelines provide a guiding framework to the State/UT Governments to consider for issuance of license as well as regulation of the business being conducted by such Aggregators.

(ii) With an objective to reduce traffic congestion and pollution, clause 15 of aforesaid guidelines provides for non-transport vehicle pooling by aggregators unless prohibited by the State Government.

(d) (i) Planning of Urban Transport is inter-twined with Urban Planning which is a State subject. The initiatives for planning of sustainable urban transport system and other steps taken for reducing the increasing traffic congestion on the road are taken by the respective cities/States/UTs. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has notified policy (National Urban Transport Policy 2006) and other various guiding frameworks to help cities/ULBs/States/UTs to identify principles and strategies for better planning and implementation of the concepts in the area of urban transport.

(ii) Central Government also provides Central Finance Assistance for preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Plan, Feasibility and Detailed Project Report etc. for systematic Urban Transport Planning. Further, Central Government also provides Central Finance Assistance for implementation of Metro Rail Project, City Buses through Central Schemes such as PM e-Bus Sewa which reduces urban road congestion.

REDUCTION IN AIRFARE

1685. **SHRI S VENKATESAN**

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

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that DGCA circular dated 23.4.2024 stated that unbundled services must be provided on 'opt-in' basis and not on 'opt-out' basis and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether all Airline companies implement the above circular and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the implementation of the above circular and take corrective measures and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the said circular has resulted in reduction of airfare 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): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Air Transport Circular (ATC) 01 of 2024 titled “Unbundle of services and fees by scheduled airlines”, vide which the unbundled services will be provided on “opt-in” basis and not on “opt-out” basis.

(b) and (c): Airlines are in compliant of the circular. DGCA on random basis monitors the compliance of the circular.

(d): Considering the fact that unbundling of services and charges thereto has the potential to make basic fare more affordable and provides the consumer an option of paying for the services which he/she wishes to avail, DGCA has issued the aforesaid circular.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES TO MSMEs

1686. **SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:**

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

(a) the details of policies in place to help MSMEs overcome financial and operational challenges, particularly in the post-pandemic economic environment; and

(b) whether any new initiative have been taken to expand access to credit for small businesses, 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): Government has taken various steps for MSMEs to overcome financial and operational challenges, particularly in the post-pandemic economic environment. Some of them are as follows:

- (i) From 23.05.2020 to 31.03.2023, the Government implemented Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS), for businesses, including MSMEs, as a part of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package. 1.19 crore number of guarantees have been issued to businesses, including MSMEs, amounting to Rs.3.68 lakh Crore. Out of the total, 1.13 crore guarantees amounting to Rs. 2.42 lakh crore have been provided to MSMEs. State Bank of India's research report dated 23.01.23 on ECLGS, indicates that almost 14.6 lakh MSME accounts were saved due to ECLGS scheme from becoming NPA, of which about 93.8% of the accounts were in Micro and Small category.
- (ii) Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion through Self Reliant India (SRI) Fund.
- (iii) New revised criteria for classification of MSMEs.
- (iv) No global tenders for procurement up to Rs. 200 crore.
- (v) Launching of an online Portal "Champions" in June, 2020 to cover many aspects of e-governance including grievance redress and handholding of MSMEs.
- (vi) Non-tax benefits extended for 3 years in case of an upward change in status of MSMEs.
- (vii) Launch of Udyam Assist Platform on 11.1.2023 to bring Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) under the formal ambit for availing the benefits under Priority Sector Lending.
- (viii) Mandatory for all Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ CPSUs to procure at least 25% of their annual procurement from MSEs, including 3% from MSEs owned by women entrepreneurs.

- (ix) Inclusion of Retail and Wholesale traders as MSMEs w.e.f. 2.7. 2021.
- (x) During FY 2023-24 Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises was revamped through infusion of Rs. 9,000 Crore in the corpus of Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) which enabled facilitation of additional collateral-free guaranteed credit.

(b): Union Budget 2024-25 announced a package covering financing, regulatory changes and technology support for MSMEs to grow and also compete globally. The details are given below:

- Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs in the Manufacturing Sector;
- New assessment model for MSME credit;
- Credit Support to MSMEs during Stress Period;
- Enhancement in Mudra Loans limit from Rs. 10 lakh to 20 lakh;
- To facilitate working capital requirement of MSMEs by converting their trade receivables into cash the Government has notified to reduce the turnover threshold of buyers for mandatory on-boarding on the TReDS platform from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 250 crore. In this regard notification in The Gazette of India No.CG-DL-E-07112024-258523 dated 07.11.2024 has been issued.
- New SIDBI branches in MSME clusters for access of credit facility;
- MSME Units for Food Irradiation, Quality and Safety Testing;

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION-URBAN (2.0)

1687. **SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:**

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

- (a) the details of funds disbursed and utilised under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 for the North Eastern Region (NER), State/UT-wise;
- (b) the name and the number of cities and towns in the NER covered and achieved 3 star Garbage Free Certification under SBM-U 2.0;

(c) whether it is a fact that only less than 30% of legacy waste that covers 10% of the area of dumpsites has been remediated and reclaimed under the mission in Assam;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof along with the details regarding the measures being taken to accelerate the implementation of the Mission in the State;

(e) the details regarding the percentage of Solid Waste processed for NER and whether this figure is less than 60% in any of the States, State/UT-wise; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, Rs. 1142.08 Cr. has been allocated to the NER States and of which Rs. 221.81 Cr. has been released. State-wise details of disbursement for NER are given at **Statement**.

(b): Details about achievements of 3 Star Garbage Free Certification for all cities are available in website <https://sbmurban.org>.

(c) and (d): The proposal of the State of Assam worth Rs 123.80 Cr. having Central Share of Rs. 111.42 Cr. under Solid Waste Management have been approved by MoHUA. No proposal for remediation of legacy waste dumpsites has been received from the State of Assam for SBM-U 2.0 funding.

As reported by State of Assam on Swachhattam portal, out of 25 lakh tonnes of legacy waste, 8 lakh (~30%) tonnes has been remediated and out of 119.39 acres of land, 12 acres (~10%) has been reclaimed.

(e) and (f): Sanitation is a State subject under 7th schedule of the constitution. 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 through the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban by providing policy directions, financial and technical support.

On Swachhattam portal, NER States have reported Solid Waste processing as to Arunachal Pradesh at 7.67%, Assam at 60.07%, Manipur at 82.48%, Meghalaya

at 44.42%, Mizoram at 100%, Nagaland at 35.50%, Sikkim at 78.02% and Tripura at 98.57%.

To support upgradation/augmentation of these facilities as well as creation of new infrastructure provision has been made under SBM-U 2.0.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of disbursement for NER

S. No.	States	Fund allocation	Fund released
1	Arunachal Pradesh	129.00	28.73
2	Assam	503.50	82.02
3	Manipur	96.20	14.79
4	Meghalaya	67.30	16.79
5	Mizoram	82.50	19.93
6	Nagaland	158.88	40.17
7	Sikkim	19.40	4.03
8	Tripura	85.30	15.34

SETTING UP OF WATER PIPELINES IN REMOTE AREAS OF WEST BENGAL

1688. **KHALILUR RAHAMAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up water pipelines in remote areas of West Bengal and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the number of rural households covered with tap water connections and the estimated number of households yet to be covered in the country especially in West Bengal;
- (c) whether the Government has implemented Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) - Har Ghar Jal scheme in all the States of the country especially in West Bengal;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the features of the scheme and the estimated cost thereof especially in West Bengal, district-wise; and
- (e) the time by which all rural households are likely to be provided with safe drinking and tap water supply in the country particularly in West Bengal?

**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, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country, including those in West Bengal. JJM follows a universal approach to cover all rural households in the country including those in the remote areas.

Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of JJM, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the start of JJM in August 2019, only 3.23 crore rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs, around 12.09 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 02.12.2024, out of 19.34 crore rural households in the country, around 15.32 crore (79.22%) rural households are reported to have provision of tap water supply in their homes and 4.02 crore rural households are remaining to be covered.

As reported by the state government of West Bengal, at the time of launch of JJM in the state on 15.08.2019, approximately 2.14 lakh rural households had tap water connections. Since then, 91.84 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 02.12.2024, out of 175.25 lakh rural households in state, the provision of tap water supply is available to around 93.99 lakh (53.64%) rural households and 81.26 lakh rural households are remaining to be covered.

The key features of JJM are to make provision of potable water to every rural household through tap water connection at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis. The estimated outlay of the mission is Rs. 3.60 lakh crore, out of which central share is Rs. 2.08 lakh crore. District-wise fund estimates/ allocations are neither made nor maintained by this department.

- (e) 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. Under JJM, States/ UTs prepare saturation plan for making provision of potable tap water supply to every household.

As on 02.12.2024, 8 states viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Punjab and Telangana and 3 union territories of A and N Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and Puducherry have reported to be Har Ghar Jal. Further, the state of West Bengal has informed that it will saturate all eligible rural households with tap water connections by December, 2026.

EXPANSION OF EXISTING AIRPORTS

1689. **DR. M P ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI**

SHRI HIBI EDEN

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed specific timelines for the expansion of existing airports and the construction of new airports and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures being implemented to address potential challenges related to air traffic congestion and airport capacity in view of anticipated growth in domestic passengers by 2030; and

(c) the provisions in place to monitor the effective implementation of the airport expansion plans to ensure that the projected passenger growth targets are met by 2030?

**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 expansion and modernisation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and other Airport Operators from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand and willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports. To address the anticipated growth in air traffic, AAI and other Airport Operators have targeted capital outlay of more than Rs. 91,000 crore in the airport sector during 2019-24 under National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) for construction of Greenfield Airports and new terminals, expansion and modernisation of existing terminals and strengthening of runways, among other activities.

The Government of India (GoI) has accorded 'In-Principle' approval for setting up of 21 new Greenfield Airports namely, Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Kalaburagi, Vijayapura, Hassan and Shivamogga in Karnataka, Dabra (Gwalior) in Madhya Pradesh, Kushinagar and Noida (Jewar)

in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera and Hirasar in Gujarat, Karaikal in Puducherry, Dagadathi, Bhogapuram and Orvakal (Kurnool) in Andhra Pradesh, Durgapur in West Bengal, Pakyong in Sikkim, Kannur in Kerala and Hollongi (Itanagar) in Arunachal Pradesh across the country. Out of these, 12 Greenfield airports viz. Durgapur, Shirdi, Kannur, Pakyong, Kalaburagi, Orvakal (Kurnool), Sindhudurg, Kushinagar, Itanagar, Mopa, Shivamogga and Hirasar (Rajkot) have been operationalised. The total number of operational airports in the country has risen to 158, with a combined capacity to handle over 530 million passengers per annum (MPPA), compared to an actual footfall of 220 million passengers in the financial year 2023-24.

Additionally, Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) also aims for revival and development of un-served and under-served airports/ heliports/ water aerodromes of State Government, AAI, Civil Enclaves, CPSUs for operations of the UDAN flights. An airport which is included in the awarded routes of UDAN and requires upgradation/development for commencement of UDAN operations, is developed under 'Revival of unserved and underserved airports' scheme. Under RCS-UDAN, 87 unserved/underserved airports including 2 Water Aerodromes and 13 Heliports have been developed/operationalised.

The timelines for construction of airports depends upon various factors such as land acquisition, mandatory clearances, removal of obstacles, financial closure etc. by the respective airport developers.

In order to reduce traffic congestion, AAI has introduced five (05) NM surveillance based horizontal separation in the airspace with surveillance coverage in India w.e.f. 01-01-2024, contributing to enhancing the airspace capacity. In addition, AAI has established Central Air Traffic Flow Management (ATFM) unit in Delhi with Flow Management Position Pan India. ATFM monitors the traffic at different airports in India. Further, in whichever airport, it is anticipated that there is demand and capacity imbalance, ATFM unit takes action to resolve the situation by

applying flow measures. The ATFM system is continuously being upgraded to meet challenges that are coming up with the air traffic growth.;

(c): To ensure timely implementation of airport expansion and modernisation plans, regular monitoring is conducted at various levels by the Ministry of Civil Aviation in coordination with stakeholders. Progress of upgradation works and removal of bottlenecks are systematically tracked to avoid delays.

बिजली लाइनों में निजी भूमि उपयोग के लिए मुआवजा

1690. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार की नीतियों के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निजी भूमि पर बिजली कंपनियों द्वारा भूस्वामी की पूर्व सहमति के बिना बिजली के खंभे, तार और ट्रांसफार्मर लगाने के लिए उन्हें कोई मुआवजा या किराया प्रदान किया जाता है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए किस आधार पर मुआवजा तय किया जाता है और प्रभावित भूमि मालिकों को उचित मुआवजा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या दिशा-निर्देश हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रभावित ग्रामीण भूस्वामियों के संरक्षण हेतु कोई नीति बनाने का विचार है?

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

(क) और (ख) : छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि भू-स्वामियों को कोई किराया या मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) : विद्युत मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 14.06.2024 को पारेषण लाइनों के लिए राइट ऑफ वे (आरओडब्ल्यू) के संबंध में मुआवजे के भुगतान के लिए संशोधित दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, भूमि दर को बाजार दर से जोड़ दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, टावर के आधार क्षेत्र और आरओडब्ल्यू कॉरिडोर के लिए मुआवजा राशि को भूमि मूल्य का क्रमशः 200% और 30% तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

PROMOTION OF MILLET BASED PRODUCTS**1691. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**

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

- (a) the details of the key activities being implemented to promote millet-based products;
- (b) the details of farmers and food processing units expected to get benefit under this scheme;
- (c) the details of funds utilised out of allocated 800 crore;
- (d) the details of the policy the initiative taken by the Government to enhance the processing and marketing of millet-based products; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any corrective measures to address the challenges being faced during the implementation of the said scheme 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) and (d). To promote the use of millets in food products and encourage value addition, the Government of India launched the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Millet-based Products (PLISMBP) for the period FY 2022-2023 to FY 2026-2027, with an outlay of ₹800 crore. The scheme eliminates the threshold investment requirement, making it accessible to more applicants. To qualify for incentives, companies selected under the scheme must achieve a minimum year-on-year sales growth of 10% over the base year. The scheme incentivizes sales of branded Ready-to-Eat and Ready-to-Cook products in consumer packs that contain over 15% millet by weight or volume.

(b). Thirty beneficiaries were initially enrolled in the PLI Scheme for Millet-Based Products. Following the withdrawal of one beneficiary, there are now 29

beneficiaries. The list of 29 beneficiaries is at **STATEMENT**. According to the scheme guidelines, only domestically sourced agricultural products (excluding additives, flavors, and oils) must be used in the preparation of millet-based products. This requirement has boosted local production and procurement of agricultural produce, which has benefited farmers.

(c). The scheme has a tenure of five years. The claims in respect of first performance year (FY 2022-2023) were required to be filed in FY 2023-2024. 19 applicants submitted incentive claims, and ₹3.917 crore has been disbursed to the eligible applicants so far.

(e). Yes, the Government has introduced several measures to enhance the implementation of the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Millet-Based Products (PLISMBP). These measures include the establishment of a user-friendly portal and the creation of dedicated groups for prompt issue resolution. Clarifications on scheme guidelines have been issued from time to time to facilitate easy understanding of the scheme Guidelines. Moreover, regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms have been instituted, and technical assistance is provided through dedicated teams to facilitate smooth implementation of the scheme. Additionally, weekly meetings with applicants are held to ensure effective communication and progress tracking.

STATEMENT

List of 29 beneficiaries enrolled in the PLI Scheme for Millet-Based Products.

S. No.	Applicant Name
1	ARYAN NATURALS PRIVATE LIMITED
2	BAGRRYS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
3	BTW INDIA PVT LTD
4	CHORDIA FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED
5	CHRISTY SUPER FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED
6	COASTAL FOODS

7	EARLY FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED
8	HARSH BAKERS
9	HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LIMITED
10	HSM FOODS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED
11	HW WELLNESS SOLUTIONS
12	ITC LIMITED
13	MARICO LIMITED
14	MRS BECTORS FOOD SPECIALITIES LIMITED
15	NAGSHETIYA INDUSTRIES
16	NESTLE INDIA LTD.
17	PAHAL FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED
18	RAVI FOODS PVT LTD
19	REBALA NUTRI FOODEE PRIVATE LIMITED
20	SANNA ENTERPRISES
21	SATVAM NUTRIFOODS LIMITED
22	SPROUTLIFE FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED
23	SRI VELAVAN AGRO
24	SUPREME NUTRI GRAIN PRIVATE LIMITED
25	SWG INDUSTRIES LIMITED
26	TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED
27	TRETA AGRO PVT. LTD.
28	WHOLSUM FOODS PVT LTD
29	YASHEEL FOODS LLP

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-168 पर बाईपास का निर्माण

1692. श्री लुम्बा राम:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार डीसा-धनेरा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-168क पर स्थित रेवदार और मंदार शहरों के निकट बाईपास बनाने का है, जो झेरडा से मंदार, रेवदार (प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या-168

का स्थान) होते हुए सिरोही राज्य राजमार्ग तक जाएगा और जिसका राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-62 में विलय होगा;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त दोनों घनी आबादी वाले शहरों के निकट लगने वाले ट्रैफिक जाम से छुटकारा पाने के लिए झेरडा-मंदार-सिरोही सड़क को चार लेन बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) गुजरात राज्य में झेरदा से पंथावड़ा तक का सड़क खंड एक राज्य राजमार्ग है और पंथावड़ा को गुंडारी (गुजरात/राजस्थान सीमा) से जोड़ने वाले सड़क के 10 किलोमीटर खंड को 5 सितंबर, 2014 को एनएच-168 के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया था, लेकिन इसे केंद्र सरकार को नहीं सौंपा गया है। गुजरात राज्य सरकार ने झेरडा - पंथावड़ा - गुंडारी को जोड़ने वाली सड़क को बिल्ड-ऑपरेट-ट्रान्सफर (बीओटी) टोल मोड के माध्यम से पेव्ड शोल्डर के साथ 2 लेन विन्यास में विकसित किया है, जिसके लिए रियायत अवधि 29.03.2038 तक है। गुजरात में पंथावड़ा को गुंडारी (गुजरात/राजस्थान सीमा) से जोड़ने वाले एनएच-168 के खंड को 4-लेन एनएच मानकों के अनुसार विकसित करने का इस चरण पर कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

गुजरात/राजस्थान सीमा, मंदार, रेवदर को सिरोही से जोड़ने वाली लगभग 76.4 किलोमीटर लंबी सड़क (एनएच-168) भी पेव्ड शोल्डर के साथ 2 लेन की है। राजस्थान सरकार ने सितंबर, 2024 तक रियायत अवधि के साथ बीओटी (टोल) के माध्यम से सड़क का विकास किया; राजस्थान सरकार ने हाल ही में अक्टूबर, 2024 में इस सड़क/एनएच को मंत्रालय को सौंप दिया है। शहरों के लिए बाईपास सहित राजस्थान में एनएच 168 के मंदार - सिरोही खंड के उन्नयन के लिए व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन करने के लिए परामर्शी सेवाओं के लिए बोलियाँ आमंत्रित की गई हैं।

CONSTRUCTION OF TOILETS UNDER SBM-U

1693. **SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:**

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

(a) the details of the public and household toilets constructed under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned and utilised under SBM-U for construction of household and public toilets in semi-urban and urban areas of the country during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of complaints received regarding construction of substandard toilets, delay in construction and misappropriation of funds under the said Mission along with action taken thereon; and

(d) the number of public and inhouse toilets pending for construction along with the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) : Details of the State/UT-wise number of public and community toilets and Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed in the urban areas of the country the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) during the last five years and the current year are given at **Statement-I**.

(b): Details of State/UT-wise funds sanctioned and utilised under SBM-U for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and public and community toilets in urban areas of the country during the last five years and the current year are given at **Statement-I**.

(c): Sanitation is a State subject under 7th schedule of the Constitution. It is the responsibility of State/ULBs to plan, design and execute sanitation projects in the urban areas of the country. Any complaint/grievance in this regard is under the purview of ULB of the State/UTs. No such information is maintained at the level of Ministry.

(d) : State-wise details of number of approved Public/Community Toilets and Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) at various stages of implementation under SBM-U 2.0 is at **Statement – II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the State/UT-wise number of public and community toilets and Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed in the urban areas of the country the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) during the last five years and the current year and Details of State/UT-wise funds sanctioned and utilised under SBM-U for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and public and community toilets in urban areas of the country during the last five years and the current year

State/UT	Toilets constructed		Fund for Toilet construction		
	last 5 years	Current year	Mission Allocation SBM –U		Funds utilized/
			(2014-	20	
Andhra Pradesh	32552	0	212.03	47.10	63.17
Andaman and	258	0	0.53	0.50	1.07
Arunachal	4177	1863	13.75	1.00	5.93
Assam	74927	573	84.26	14.20	33.93
Bihar	23502	10831	237.17	37.90	0.16
Chandigarh	188	0	2.98	3.30	2.05
Chhattisgarh	19191	6	175.16	19.10	3.05
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman	896	0	1.72	1.10	0.00
Delhi	9352	51	55.31	10.00	0.00
Goa	4178	1	3.69	2.90	1.32
Gujarat	7958	0	194.78	83.00	26.34
Haryana	11885	111	67.28	28.50	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	7066	0	14.92	2.20	9.00
Jammu and	35437	0	106.32	10.30	21.66
Jharkhand	11920	14	113.49	25.60	0.00
Karnataka	19370	0	202.66	76.10	0.00
Kerala	9189	0	72.15	51.40	4.11
Ladakh	604	24	0.00	0.70	0.18
Madhya Pradesh	11249	0	358.21	64.70	36.17
Maharashtra	14609	7813	417.47	163.80	74.35
Manipur	34466	559	47.74	2.50	19.54
Meghalaya	837	0	5.98	1.90	2.78
Mizoram	10908	1111	18.16	1.80	22.68
Nagaland	14857	1023	26.78	8.17	14.24
Odisha	10466	21294	195.15	22.60	14.94
Puducherry	2602	27	8.35	1.45	0.58
Punjab	23736	0	87.11	33.50	31.64
Rajasthan	52375	0	260.74	54.90	23.49
Sikkim	585	90	2.69	0.50	2.19
Tamil Nadu	17738	30578	277.54	112.50	71.56
Telangana	19267	0	153.55	43.90	42.34
Tripura	22068	1947	68.77	3.10	17.60
Uttar Pradesh	64641	2416	553.31	143.40	31.94
Uttarakhand	15831	2275	31.89	9.80	11.71

West Bengal	7720	0	340.15	93.80	47.45
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STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of number of approved Public/Community Toilets and Individual Household Latrines (IHHF) at various stages of implementation under SBM-U 2.0

S. No	State/UT	No. of approved	
		Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), Nos.	Community/Public Toilets (No of Seats)
1	AandN Islands	0	30
2	Andhra Pradesh	72892	2424
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	64
4	Assam	0	912
5	Bihar	0	369
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	2004
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0
9	Delhi	0	0
10	Goa	0	524
11	Gujarat	30189	8209
12	Haryana	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	3528	294
14	Jammu and Kashmir	51	3087
15	Jharkhand	2889	5973
16	Karnataka	16968	9796
17	Kerala	17998	7553
18	Ladakh	200	181
19	Madhya Pradesh	650	8610
20	Maharashtra	188334	31358
21	Manipur	0	261
22	Meghalaya	925	87
23	Mizoram	133	108
24	Nagaland	3586	385
25	Odisha	17770	3288
26	Puducherry	555	99
27	Punjab	7204	5536

28	Rajasthan	41059	6320
29	Sikkim	0	36
30	Tamil Nadu	78032	20564
31	Telangana	0	1357
32	Tripura	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	44153	23994
34	Uttrakhand	5400	323
35	West Bengal	28768	17154

SCHEMES FOR PROMOTION OF FPI

1694. SHRI D M KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) whether the Government has proposed any special schemes for the promotion and development of Food Processing Industries (FPI) in Tamil Nadu particularly in Vellore Parliamentary constituency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the effective measures taken/being taken by the Government to establish a fruit pulp, storage and package industries to support food processing industries?

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). Keeping in view the potential of development of Food Processing sector in the country including Vellore Parliamentary constituency of Tamil Nadu, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up of Food Processing Industries through Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan

Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and Centrally sponsored – Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme. These schemes are not region or state specific but demand driven. Ministry extends financial support to the prospective entrepreneurs for setting up of different kinds of food processing industries including fruit pulp, integrated cold chain etc. as per respective scheme guidelines. Under sub-schemes of PMKSY, MoFPI provides mostly credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) to entrepreneurs with total outlay of Rs.5520 crores for 15th Finance Commission Cycle. MoFPI has sanctioned 1 Mega food Park, 23 Cold Chain projects, 12 Agro- Processing Clusters, 35 Food Processing Units, 9 Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages Projects and 4 Operation Green projects under corresponding component schemes of PMKSY in Tamil Nadu till 31st October, 2024. MoFPI also provides financial, technical and business support for setting up/ upgradation of micro food processing enterprises under PMFME scheme. The scheme is operational from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with total outlay of Rs. 10,000 crores. A total of 13,520 micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned for credit linked assistance under PMFME in Tamil Nadu till 31st October, 2024 including 187 micro food processing enterprises in Vellore district. In addition, Seed Capital assistance of Rs. 3.7 crores have been sanctioned for 959 SHG members in Vellore district. PLISFPI is, inter alia, intended to support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. The scheme is being implemented over a six-year period from 2021-22 to 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs. 10,900 crores. Food processing projects at 20 locations with committed investments of Rs 447.27 crores have been approved for incentives in Tamil Nadu under the scheme so far.

DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN MAHARASHTRA UNDER AMRUT

**1695. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:**

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

- (a) whether Union Government has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for development of basic infrastructure in selected cities and towns;
- (b) if so, the purpose of the scheme along with the names of cities and towns selected for development under AMRUT in Maharashtra;
- (c) the current status of implementation of schemes under AMRUT in Maharashtra;
- (d) whether the schemes under AMRUT have been facing some challenges, if so, the details thereof along with the solution worked to meet out these challenges;
- (e) the financial assistance provided for implementation of AMRUT during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (f) whether the World Bank estimates that around \$840 billion is required to develop the bare minimum urban infrastructure over the next 15 years; and
- (g) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto and the action plan to arrange the funds therefor?

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

(a) to (e): Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country. The Mission focuses on development of basic infrastructure, in the selected cities and towns, in the sectors of water supply; sewerage and septage management; storm water drainage; green spaces and parks; and non-motorized urban transport. In Maharashtra, 44 cities are taken up under AMRUT. List of the cities/ towns covered under AMRUT in the State of Maharashtra is given at **STATEMENT-I**.

Against Central share of ₹35,990 crore for projects under AMRUT, ₹34,869.15 crore have been released since the year 2014-15. Central assistance

released to the States/ UTs under AMRUT during the last 3 Financial Years and current year is given at **STATEMENT-II**.

For the State of Maharashtra, State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) worth ₹7,759.32 crore were approved under AMRUT. As reported by the State Government, 207 projects worth ₹8,011.32 crore have been grounded of which works worth ₹7,451.89 crore have been physically completed. In Maharashtra under AMRUT Mission and in convergence, 11.73 lakh water tap connections and 4.45 lakh sewer connections [including households covered through Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM)] have been provided so far. Further, 445.7 Million Litre Per Day (MLD) water treatment plant capacity (WTP) and 529.5 MLD of sewerage treatment plant (STP) capacity has been developed so far under AMRUT.

The projects taken-up under AMRUT are large infrastructure projects with long gestation periods. To ensure timely completion and tracking the implementation of AMRUT projects, the progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by MoHUA with the States/UTs and their ULBs. The Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews, monitors and supervises the AMRUT Mission periodically. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT in the States, there is a provision for setting up Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs) in all the States/UTs. Funds are released to the States/UTs upon satisfactory compliance of IRMA reports.

(f) and (g): In the World Bank report titled ["Financing India's Urban Infrastructure Needs: Constraints to Commercial Financing and Prospects for Policy Action"](#) it is estimated that India's cities require an estimated capital investment of \$840 billion in urban infrastructure and municipal services in next 15 years.

Urban planning including Water and Sanitation are State Subjects and responsibilities of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/ Union Territories (UTs) through schematic interventions/ advisories.

For improving infrastructure in urban areas, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) runs various schemes such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) with a focus on core infrastructure sectors like water, sewerage, drainage, urban transport and parks in 500 cities. Against allocation of ₹77,640 crore, projects worth more than ₹83,371 crore have been grounded. To carry forward the objective of universal coverage of water supply from 500 cities to about 4,902 statutory towns in the country, AMRUT 2.0 has been launched on 1st Oct 2021. AMRUT 2.0 focuses on making the cities 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is other major focus of AMRUT 2.0. Rejuvenation of water bodies and development of green spaces and parks are other components of the Mission. Total indicative outlay for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹2,77,000 crore including central share of ₹76,760 crore.

Further, funds have been allocated under various other schemes of the Ministry for development of infrastructure in urban areas such as Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Smart Cities Mission (SCM) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) for housing.

STATEMENT-I

Cities in Maharashtra covered under AMRUT

S.No	Name of City	S.No	Name of City
1	Achalpur	23	Malegaon
2	Ahmadnagar	24	Mira Bhayandar
3	Akola	25	Nagpur
4	Ambarnath	26	NandedWaghala
5	Amravati	27	Nandurbar
6	Aurangabad	28	Nashik
7	Badlapur	29	Navi Mumbai

8	Barshi	30	Osmanabad
9	Bhiwandi	31	Panvel
10	Bhusawal	32	Parbhani
11	Bid	33	Pimpri Chinchwad
12	Chandrapur	34	Pune
13	Dhule	35	Sangli-MirajKupwad
14	Gondiya	36	Satara
15	Greater Mumbai	37	Solapur
16	Hinganghat	38	Thane
17	Ichalkaranji	39	Udgir
18	Jalgaon	40	Ulhasnagar
19	Jalna	41	Vasai-Virar City
20	KalyanDombivali	42	Wardha
21	Kolhapur	43	Yavatmal
22	Latur	44	Shirdi

STATEMENT-II

STATE-WISE FUNDS RELEASED UNDER AMRUT FOR PROJECTS DURING THE LAST 3 YEARS

S.NO	State / UT	Financial Year			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	AandN Islands	4.32	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	76.37	107.13	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	56.44	-	-	-
4	Assam	179.64	258.84	-	-
5	Bihar	-	-	90.28	-
6	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.16	-	-	-
	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
9	Delhi	206.2	-	155.53	-
10	Goa	-	-	41.84	-
11	Gujarat	73.6	-	300	-
12	Haryana	147.18	-	9.43	-
13	Himachal Pradesh	66.71	-	-	-
14	Jammu and Kashmir	95.64	-	-	-
15	Ladakh	-	-	1.8	-
16	Jharkhand	109.62	-	-	-
17	Karnataka	125.93	-	-	-

S.NO	State / UT	Financial Year			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
18	Kerala	119.62	-	207.23	-
19	Lakshadweep	0.41	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	100.76	-	-	-
21	Maharashtra	330	-	-	249.94
22	Manipur	-	-	-	-
23	Meghalaya	22.69	39.42	-	-
24	Mizoram	-	-	5.65	-
25	Nagaland	43.52	-	30.69	-
26	Odisha	-	-	-	-
27	Puducherry	9.19	19.66	-	-
28	Punjab	623.57	-	204.87	-
29	Rajasthan	-	-	53.26	-
30	Sikkim	18.55	-	2.97	-
31	Tamil Nadu	1454.55	-	828.95	-
32	Telangana	-	-	-	-
33	Tripura	79.58	-	-	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	1418.72	566.88	460.21	-
35	Uttarakhand	147.02	-	-	-
36	West Bengal	675.26	-	-	-
Total		6112.88	961.17	2499.83	249.94

CHENNAI METRO RAIL PROJECT

1696. **SHRI KARTI P CHIDAMBARAM:**

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

(a) the current status of the Chennai Metro expansion project along with the new phases like Corridor 5 and 6 along with the expected timelines for completion of the same;

(b) whether the Government is considering the extension of metro services to other major cities in Tamil Nadu such as Trichy, Coimbatore and Madurai;

(c) if so, the timeline fixed for the same; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the sustainability and environmental standards by these metro rail projects in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase II, for a total length of 118.9 km, comprising three corridors, viz., (i) Corridor 3 - Madhavaram to SIPCOT (45.8 km); (ii) Corridor 4 - Light House to Poonnamallee Bypass (26.1 km), and (iii) Corridor 5 - Madhavaram to Sholinganallur (47.0 km) has been sanctioned by Central Government at the cost of Rs. 63,246 crores. Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL), which is implementing agency for Chennai Metro Phase-2 project has informed current physical progress of project as 38.64% and date of completion as December 2027.

(b) and (c) Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Coimbatore and Madurai without Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) and Alternative Analysis Report (AAR). As per Metro Rail Policy 2017, CMP and AAR is a mandatory prerequisite for appraisal of metro project. No proposal has been received from Government of Tamil Nadu for Trichy metro rail project.

(d) CMRL, the implementing agency, has informed that the following steps are being undertaken by them to ensure sustainability of metro rail projects and environmental standards in Tamil Nadu's metro rail projects:

- Environmental Assessments: Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) are developed to mitigate risks and manage air, water, and biodiversity impacts.
- Energy Efficiency: Solar panels, LED lighting, and energy-efficient systems are integrated, along with green-certified buildings.
- Sustainable Construction: Precast technology and recycled materials reduce waste and the carbon footprint.
- Climate Resilience: Flood-resistant infrastructure, stormwater drainage systems, and elevated designs ensure adaptability to extreme weather.

- **Noise and Vibration Control:** Barriers, dampers, and resilient rail pads are implemented to minimize disturbances, especially in sensitive zones.
- **Biodiversity Conservation:** Trees are replanted at a 1:12 ratio, focusing on native species, with green buffers created.
- **Multimodal Integration:** Seamless connections with buses, rail, and non-motorized transport reduce vehicular emissions.
- **Water Management:** STPs, water recycling, and rainwater harvesting systems are adopted for efficient water use.
- **Solar Panel Regenerative energy:** This involves generating renewable energy through the installation of rooftop, ground-mounted, and parking area solar plants across various premises, including Metro Rail depots, elevated and underground stations. The efforts of CMRL has resulted in positive impact not only on reduction of carbon footprints but also realizing tangible financial savings. The continuing expansion in this field will amplify solar energy generation and achieve energy independence and sustainability.

EXTENSION OF METRO TRAIN NETWORK

1697. **SHRI JAI PRAKASH:**
 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to expand metro rail network across the country to strengthen the public transport system;
- (b) If so, the details thereof, city and State-wise along with the funds allocated and criteria fixed in this regard;
- (c) the coverage of metro rail services in the country at present;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to extend metro rail services in the densely populated cities of Bihar particularly in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) As per Metro Rail Policy, 2017, the Central Government considers financial assistance for Metro Rail proposals in cities or urban agglomerates based on the feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned State Government. At present, 993 km of Metro Rail network is operational in 23 cities. The city wise details are given in **Statement I** and fund allocation city wise in last 3 years is enclosed as **Statement II**.

(d) and (e) In the State of Bihar, Patna Metro Rail Project having length of 33 km with completion cost of Rs. 13,365.77 crore has been sanctioned by Government of India. As far as city of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga are concerned, no such proposal for these cities has been received in this Ministry.

STATEMENT I

DETAILS OF OPERATIONAL/UNDER CONSTRUCTION METRO RAIL NETWORK ACROSS THE COUNTRY

Sr No	City	State	Approx Length of Operational Metro Rail Network (in Kms)	Approx Length of Under construction Metro Rail Network (in Kms)
1	Delhi and 8 NCR cities (Noida, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Bahadurgarh, Greater Noida,	Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh	435 (including 393 kms of Metro Rail network and 42 kms priority section of Delhi-Meerut RRTS)	155 (including 115 kms of Metro Rail network and 40 kms priority section of Delhi-Meerut RRTS)

	Gurugram and Meerut)			
2	Bangalore	Karnataka	77	140
3	Hyderabad	Telangana	69	-
4	Kolkata	West Bengal	58	75
5	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	54	119
6	Jaipur	Rajasthan	12	-
7	Kochi	Kerala	28	11
8	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	23	-
9	Kanpur		9	24
10	Agra		6	24
11	Nagpur	Maharashtra	40	44
12	Pune		33	33
13	Mumbai		90	176
14	Thane		-	29
15	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	59	9
16	Gandhinagar			
17	Surat		-	40
18	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	-	28
19	Indore		-	32

20	Patna	Bihar	-	32
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STATEMENT II

DETAILS OF FUNDS ALLOCATED DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS FOR METRO RAIL PROJECTS UNDER THIS MINISTRY.

(Rs in crore)

State/ UT	Project s	Cities	Funds allocat ed by Govt. of India 2021- 22	Funds allocated by Govt. of India 2022-23	Funds allocated by Govt. of India 2023-24	Funds allocated by Govt. of India 2024-25
NCT of Delhi Uttar Prades h	Delhi Metro Rail Project Phase- III and Extensi ons, Phase IV	Delhi and NCR	2,254.0 0	3,015.65	2,910.04	3,517.67
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-1 includin g extensi on	Chenn ai	935.78	0	0	0

Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase II, 2A and 2B	Bangalore	3,622.86	4,041.61	3,617.16	2,597.47
Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Rail Project Line III	Mumbai	2,412.09	507.22	3,894.83	4,597.42
	Nagpur Metro Rail Project	Nagpur	0.00	0.00	1,199.06	1,514.2
	Pune Metro Rail Project	Pune	3,194.91	1,357.73	0	1,520.04
Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Project	Kochi	0.00	146.74	0	553.75
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Metro Rail Project	Kanpur	2,012.00	1,156.75	1,472.50	262.25
	Agra Metro Rail Project	Agra	1,122.00	868.93	1,044.75	387.00

Gujarat	Ahmada bad Metro Rail Project	Ahmed abad	1,323.5 4	1,968.17	628.00	1,020.72
	Surat Metro Rail Project	Surat	638.93	1,697.87	2,264.00	2,264.00
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Metro Rail Project	Bhopal	527.23	217.54	613	882.1
	Indore Metro Rail Project	Indore	250.63	260	1105.74	852.02
Bihar	Patna Metro Rail Project	Patna	49.5	437.5	700.75	1060.09
NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh	Regiona l Rapid Transit System (Delhi- Ghaziab ad- Meerut)	Delhi, Ghazia bad, Meerut	4,472.0 0	4710	3596	3596
Haryana	Millenni um City Centre to	Gurugr am	0	0	0	219.21

	Cyber City Gurugram					
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जनजातीय छात्रों के लिए सेमीकंडक्टर प्रशिक्षण

1698. श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

श्री पी.पी. चौधरी:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जनजातीय छात्रों के कौशल उन्नयन के लिए मूलभूत और उन्नत स्तर के सेमीकंडक्टर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने की कोई योजना है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अवधि और पात्रता मानदंड सहित विस्तृत रूपरेखा और पाठ्यक्रम क्या हैं;

(ग) आदिवासी छात्रों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस आधार पर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किए जाने का राज्य-वार और लिंग-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या प्रशिक्षण और प्लेसमेंट के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए सेमीकंडक्टर उद्योग भागीदारों के साथ कोई भागीदारी स्थापित की गई है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी निधि आवंटित और उपयोग की गई और उसके प्लेसमेंट परिणाम क्या रहे?

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

(क) और (ख): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने जनजातीय अनुसंधान सूचना, शिक्षा, संचार और कार्यक्रम (टीआरआई-ईसीई) की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना के तहत वर्ष 2023-24 में भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलुरु के नैनो विज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग केन्द्र को "जनजातीय समुदाय के छात्रों के लिए सेमीकंडक्टर निर्माण और अभिलक्षणिकरण प्रशिक्षण" परियोजना सौंपी है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य आईआईएससी के सहयोग से तीन वर्षों में जनजातीय छात्रों को सेमीकंडक्टर प्रौद्योगिकी में 2100 एनएसक्यूएफ-प्रमाणित स्तर 6.0 और 6.5 प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है। इस परियोजना के तहत 1500 जनजातीय छात्रों को बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण और 600 जनजातीय छात्रों को उन्नत प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है। आईआईएससी, बंगलुरु, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, अवधि और पात्रता मानदंड के साथ विस्तृत रूपरेखा और पाठ्यक्रम **विवरण I** में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ): वर्तमान में, 111 प्रशिक्षुओं (93 पुरुष, 17 महिला और 01 ट्रांसजेंडर) ने प्रथम फाउंडेशन कार्यक्रम में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है और कुल 29 प्रशिक्षुओं (22 पुरुष और 7 महिला) ने नैनो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी प्रथम उन्नत कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है। कार्यक्रम में नियोजन (प्लेसमेंट) के लिए कोई स्पष्ट अधिदेश नहीं है। हालांकि, सीईएनएसई, आईआईएससी प्रतिभागियों के नियोजन (प्लेसमेंट) के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए सेमीकंडक्टर उद्योग भागीदारों के साथ संपर्क स्थापित करने के लिए काम कर रहा है।

(ङ): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा परियोजना के लिए अनुमोदित कुल लागत 13.02 करोड़ रुपये है तथा वर्तमान में नैनो विज्ञान एवं इंजीनियरिंग केंद्र, भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलुरु के पास 2,97,56,648 रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध है।

विवरण-I

अवधि और पात्रता मानदंड के साथ विस्तृत रूपरेखा और पाठ्यक्रम निम्नानुसार हैं:
कार्यक्रम दो पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान कर रहा है: आधारभूत और उन्नत।

क्र. सं.	योजना का नाम	वितरण मोड	घंटे / पाठ्यक्रम	एनक्यूआर कोड	एनसीआर एफ/एनएसक्यूएफ स्तर	सहभागियों की योग्यताएं	प्रति वर्ष प्रतिभागियों की संख्या
1	नैनो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी पर फाउंडेशन कार्यक्रम	ऑनलाइन	60	एनजी-06-ईएच-00197-20 23-वी1- ईएसएससी	6	यूजी इंजीनियरिंग या एमएससी	500/वर्ष
2	नैनो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी उन्नत कार्यक्रम	ऑनलाइन + ऑफलाइन	90	एनजी-6.5-ईएच-00198-20 23-वी1- ईएसएससी	6.5	यूजी इंजीनियरिंग या एमएससी + आधारभूत कार्यक्रम उत्तीर्ण	200/वर्ष
कुल							700/वर्ष

नैनो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी फाउंडेशन कार्यक्रम

यह कार्यक्रम शिक्षार्थियों को सेमीकंडक्टर प्रौद्योगिकी के आधारभूत ज्ञान से लैस (सुसज्जित) करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। **60 घंटे का प्रशिक्षण ऑनलाइन दिया जाता है।** आधारभूत कार्यक्रम एनएसक्यूएफ-प्रमाणित है, जिसका शीर्षक "नैनो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बंधी आधारभूत कार्यक्रम" है। पाठ्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण इस प्रकार है:

1. पाठ्यक्रम विवरण:

यह पाठ्यक्रम नैनोइलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स का परिचयात्मक अवलोकन प्रदान करता है, जो निर्दिष्ट नैनो केंद्र में चल रही शोध गतिविधियों पर प्रकाश डालता है। प्रतिभागियों को व्याख्यान और अनुप्रयोग नोट्स की एक श्रृंखला के माध्यम से अनुसंधान अवसंरचना में अंतर्दृष्टि प्राप्त होगी, जिसमें उपलब्ध उपकरणों और इसकी क्षमताओं का विवरण होगा। मॉड्यूल में व्यवस्थित, व्याख्यान श्रृंखला में एमईएमएस/एनईएमएस सेंसर, माइक्रोफ्लुइडिक्स, यौगिक (कम्पाउण्ड) अर्धचालक उपकरण, स्पिंट्रॉनिक्स, 2डी सामग्री, फोटोवोल्टिक्स और नैनोफोटोनिक जैसे प्रमुख विषयों को शामिल किया गया है।

2. प्रमुख मॉड्यूल:

- क. यह मॉड्यूल प्रशिक्षुओं को नैनो प्रौद्योगिकी/नैनो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की बुनियादी अवधारणाओं और विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में मार्गदर्शन करता है।
- ख. नैनो केंद्रों पर उपलब्ध अत्याधुनिक उपकरणों और अनुसंधान अवसंरचना का अवलोकन, प्रतिभागियों को व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्रदान करता है।
- ग. नैनो विज्ञान के विभिन्न विषयों पर मुख्य व्याख्यान, जिसमें आधारभूत सिद्धांत, उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकियां और उनके अनुप्रयोग शामिल हैं।
- घ. सीखने को सुदृढ़ करने और स्वतंत्र अध्ययन में सहायता करने के लिए डिज़ाइन की गई पूरक पठन सामग्री और असाइनमेंट।
- ङ. प्रशिक्षु सीखेंगे कि विस्तृत शोध प्रस्ताव कैसे विकसित करें और लिखें, जो एक आवश्यक कौशल है।
- च. प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए अपने शोध और निष्कर्षों को साथियों के सामने प्रस्तुत करने का एक मंच, जिससे चर्चा और सहयोग को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।
- छ. प्रतिभागियों के पाठ्यक्रम सामग्री के ज्ञान और समझ का परीक्षण करने के लिए एक अंतिम मूल्यांकन।

3. अवधि: 60 घंटे

4. सीखने के परिणाम:

- क. नैनो प्रौद्योगिकी और नैनोइलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की बुनियादी अवधारणाओं और प्रक्रियाओं में एक मजबूत आधार प्राप्त करना।
- ख. नैनो केंद्रों में नैनो प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान में उपयोग किए जाने वाले उन्नत अनुसंधान उपकरणों और बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्राप्त करना।
- ग. नैनो विज्ञान में प्रमुख विषयों को समझना, जिसमें मूलभूत सिद्धांत, उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकियां और उनके विविध अनुप्रयोग शामिल हैं।

घ. भविष्य की शैक्षणिक या उद्योग-संबंधी परियोजनाओं की तैयारी करते हुए व्यापक शोध प्रस्ताव तैयार करने की क्षमता विकसित करना।

5. पात्रता:

न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यता और अनुभव- संबंधित क्षेत्र में यूजी-इंजीनियरिंग का चौथा वर्ष या संबंधित क्षेत्र में एम.एससी. का प्रथम वर्ष

6. मॉड्यूल: मॉड्यूल-वार विस्तृत पाठ्यक्रम विवरण:

मॉड्यूल विवरण	अवधि (घण्टे में)	टर्मिनल परिणाम	निष्पादन विवरण
मॉड्यूल 1 (साहित्य सर्वेक्षण)	10:00	नैनोटेक्नोलॉजी/नैनोइलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की मूल अवधारणाओं की व्याख्या करना नैनोटेक्नोलॉजी/नैनोइलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स में विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं का वर्णन करना	छात्रों को पहले से रिकॉर्ड किए गए एनपीटीईएल व्याख्यान भेजे गए। विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए परिशिष्ट देखें। व्याख्यान निम्नलिखित विषयों पर थे माइक्रो-फैब्रिकेशन का परिचय सब्सट्रेट क्लीनिंग एडिटिव प्रोसेसिंग: डोपिंग एडिटिव प्रोसेसिंग: नेटिव फिल्म्स एडिटिव प्रोसेसिंग: सीवीडी एडिटिव प्रोसेसिंग: पीवीडी लिथोग्राफी 1 लिथोग्राफी 2 सबट्रैक्टिव प्रोसेस: वेट एचिंग सबट्रैक्टिव प्रोसेस: ड्राई एचिंग सीएमपी और पैकेजिंग
मॉड्यूल 2 (सुविधाओं का परिचय)	03:00	आईआईएससी में उपलब्ध विभिन्न सुविधाओं के बारे में जागरूकता, उपकरण क्षमताएं और विशिष्टताएं	ऑनलाइन व्याख्यान। अनुसूची परिशिष्ट में देखें
मॉड्यूल 3 (नैनोविज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग)	20:00	नैनोविज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग में अवधारणाएँ	ऑनलाइन व्याख्यान। परिशिष्ट में कार्यक्रम देखें

ग पर व्याख्यान)			
मॉड्यूल 4 (एचडब्ल्यू /पठन सामग्री)	15:00	नैनोटेक्नोलॉजी/ नैनोइलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की बुनियादी समझ सेमीकंडक्टर टेक्नोलॉजी की बुनियादी समझ	छात्रों ने घर से ही प्रोजेक्ट पर काम किया। छात्र कई विषयों में से चुन सकते थे। वे अपनी खुद की परियोजनाएँ भी परिभाषित कर सकते थे। विवरण परिशिष्ट में दिया गया है।
मॉड्यूल 5 (शोध प्रस्ताव तैयारी)	05:00	अच्छे तकनीकी प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने के बारे में ज्ञान प्राप्त करना।	छात्रों ने अपनी परियोजना के आधार पर एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की।
मॉड्यूल 6 (प्रतिभागी पोस्टर प्रस्तुतिक रण)	06:00	अनुसंधान एवं विकास प्रस्ताव को संक्षिप्त रूप में प्रस्तुत करना। समीक्षकों और प्रतिभागियों के समक्ष प्रस्तावित शोध कार्य को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए मंच। तकनीकी चर्चाएँ जो शोध समस्या को सुधारने में सहायक होंगी।	छात्रों ने परियोजना पर एक प्रस्तुति दी।
मॉड्यूल 7 (एमसी क्विज)	01:00	तकनीकी योग्यता में वृद्धि व्याख्यान के दौरान सिखाई गई अवधारणाओं की समझ का आकलन	ऑनलाइन परीक्षण प्लेटफॉर्म। परिशिष्ट देखें।
कुल अवधि	60:00		

नैनो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी पर उन्नत कार्यक्रम:

यह कार्यक्रम शिक्षार्थियों को सेमीकंडक्टर प्रौद्योगिकी के उन्नत ज्ञान से लैस (सुसज्जित) करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। 90 घंटे का प्रशिक्षण ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन दिया जाता है। पाठ्यक्रम का विवरण इस प्रकार है।

1. पाठ्यक्रम विवरण:

यह पाठ्यक्रम नैनोइलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स अनुसंधान और सेमीकंडक्टर निर्माण प्रक्रियाओं में गहन, व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्रदान करता है। प्रशिक्षु प्रयोगशाला भ्रमण, व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण और विशेषज्ञ-नेतृत्व वाले सत्रों के माध्यम से नैनो केंद्रों में अत्याधुनिक अनुसंधान अवसंरचना का पता लगाएंगे। प्रशिक्षण में लिथोग्राफी, पतली फिल्में, एक्सआरडी, एएफएम, एसईएम और टीसीएडी और सीओएमएसओएल जैसे सिमुलेशन जैसे निर्माण और अभिलक्षणिकरण (लक्षण वर्णन) दोनों उपकरण शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रशिक्षु साहित्य समीक्षा, अनुसंधान प्रस्ताव तैयार करने और एक इंटरैक्टिव प्रश्नोत्तरी के माध्यम से अपने सीखने का स्व-मूल्यांकन करेंगे।

2. प्रमुख मॉड्यूल:

- क. प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रयोगशाला भ्रमण के माध्यम से नैनो केंद्रों में अत्याधुनिक अनुसंधान अवसंरचना से परिचित कराया जाएगा, जिसमें उपयोग में आने वाले उपकरणों और प्रक्रियाओं पर प्रकाश डाला जाएगा।
- ख. लिथोग्राफी, पतली फिल्में, सूखी और गीली नक्काशी तथा धातु जमाव जैसे आवश्यक सेमीकंडक्टर निर्माण चरणों पर व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण।
- ग. एएफएम, एसईएम, एक्सआरडी, रमन और टीईएम जैसे उपकरणों पर गहन प्रशिक्षण, नैनोइलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स में विश्लेषण और माप तकनीकों में अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करना।
- घ. निर्माण और अभिलक्षणिकरण प्रक्रियाओं की समझ को गहरा करने के लिए प्रासंगिक साहित्य का अध्ययन, निर्देशित होमवर्क असाइनमेंट द्वारा पूरका।
- ङ. प्रशिक्षु व्यावहारिक सत्रों और साहित्य समीक्षा से प्राप्त ज्ञान के आधार पर एक शोध प्रस्ताव विकसित करेंगे।
- च. प्रशिक्षु अपने शोध प्रस्तावों को एक तकनीकी समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेंगे, प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करेंगे और अपने शोध विचारों को परिष्कृत करने के लिए चर्चा में शामिल होंगे।

3. अवधि : 90 घंटे

4. सीखने के परिणाम:

- क. नैनो केंद्रों में अनुसंधान अवसंरचना की गहन समझ विकसित करना, जिसमें उन्नत निर्माण और लक्षण वर्णन उपकरणों के साथ व्यावहारिक अनुभव शामिल है।
- ख. सेमीकंडक्टर निर्माण प्रक्रियाओं जैसे कि आरसीए सफाई, जमाव, लिथोग्राफी, नक्काशी, डोपिंग और पैकेजिंग तकनीकों का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान प्राप्त करना।
- ग. आईवी/सीवी माप, एक्सआरडी, सीईएम, रमन, एएफएम और टीईएम सहित विद्युत, यांत्रिक, ऑप्टिकल और सामग्री विश्लेषण के लिए विभिन्न लक्षण वर्णन उपकरणों का उपयोग करने में दक्षता प्राप्त करना।
- घ. प्रासंगिक वैज्ञानिक साहित्य की आलोचनात्मक समीक्षा करने और इस ज्ञान को नैनोइलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स में नए उपकरणों और प्रक्रियाओं पर लागू करने की क्षमता को बढ़ाना।

ड. एक स्पष्ट और प्रभावशाली शोध प्रस्ताव लिखने, समस्या कथनों का समाधान करने और अवधारणा के ठोस प्रमाण के साथ नवीन अवधारणाओं को रेखांकित करने के कौशल में महारत हासिल करना।

5. पात्रता:

न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक योग्यता और अनुभव- संबंधित क्षेत्र में पीजी इंजीनियरिंग का प्रथम वर्ष या संबंधित क्षेत्र में एम.एससी.

**नैनो विज्ञान का बुनियादी ज्ञान आवश्यक है

6. मॉड्यूल

मॉड्यूल-वार विस्तृत पाठ्यक्रम :

एनओएस और मॉड्यूल विवरण	सिद्धांत अवधि (घंटों में)	प्रैक्टिकल/ओजेटी अवधि (घंटों में)	कुल अवधि (घंटों में)	निष्पादन विवरण
मॉड्यूल 1 (सुविधाओं/उपकरणों का परिचय)	03:00	06:00	09:00	आईआईएससी परिसर में संकाय सदस्यों द्वारा व्यक्तिगत रूप से व्याख्यान दिए गए।
मॉड्यूल 2 (फैब्रिकेशन मॉड्यूल पर व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण)	06:00	16:00	22:00	राष्ट्रीय नैनोफैब्रिकेशन केंद्र में प्रयोगशाला सत्रों में प्रशिक्षुओं को आरसीए सफाई, डोपिंग, रमन/एक्सआरडी/सोलर सिम्युलेटर, एसईएम, एक्सपीएस, लिथोग्राफी और एल्यूमीनियम जमाव सहित निर्माण प्रक्रियाओं से अवगत कराया गया। [परिशिष्ट में विस्तृत जानकारी दी गई है]
मॉड्यूल 3 (चरित्र चित्रण उपकरणों पर व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण)	00:00	10:00	10:00	माइक्रो नैनो कैरेक्टराइजेशन सुविधा में प्रयोगशाला सत्रों में प्रशिक्षुओं को परमाणु बल माइक्रोस्कोप, माइक्रो सिस्टम एनालाइजर 500, जांच

एनओएस और मॉड्यूल विवरण	सिद्धांत अवधि (घंटों में)	प्राैक्टिकल/ओजेटी अवधि (घंटों में)	कुल अवधि (घंटों में)	निष्पादन विवरण
				स्टेशन, इलेक्ट्रोमैग्नेट और गैस सेंसर जैसे उपकरणों के साथ काम करने का अवसर मिला।
मॉड्यूल 4 (होम वर्क/पठन सामग्री)	00:00	10:00	10:00	अतिरिक्त शिक्षा के लिए ऑनलाइन वीडियो लिंक और हैंडआउट उपलब्ध कराए गए।
मॉड्यूल 5 (शोध प्रस्ताव की तैयारी)	06:00	10:00	16:00	प्रशिक्षुओं ने नैनो प्रौद्योगिकी से संबंधित विषयों पर आधारित परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की।
मॉड्यूल 6 (शोध प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुति)	02:00	10:00	12:00	बिना किसी पूर्व अनुभव वाले प्रशिक्षुओं ने स्तर 2 उन्नत प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिए तकनीकी प्रस्तुतियाँ (पांच स्लाइड तक) तैयार कीं, जिनमें निर्मित डिवाइस और प्रमुख शिक्षण परिणामों पर प्रकाश डाला गया।
मॉड्यूल 7 (एमसी क्विज़)	01:00	10:00	11:00	परीक्षा हॉल में एक प्रॉक्टर फिजीकल परीक्षा आयोजित की गई, जिसमें प्रश्न अभिलक्षणिकरण सुविधा और निर्माण केंद्र में व्यावहारिक सत्रों पर केंद्रित थे।
कुल अवधि	18:00	72:00	90:00	

DEVELOPING TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN AMRITSAR

1699. **SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:**

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

(a) whether it is true that Amritsar being a major tourist destination and having a dense population, there are issues of severe road congestion, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to address the issues sustainably by bringing metro system, rope ways, electric buses and capsules while reducing environmental impact, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is considering for allocating special budget for developing transport infrastructure of Amritsar into a world class eco-friendly system, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) (i) The Central Government is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country. The roads other than NHs are the responsibility of State Government and other local Authorities. The roads in the city portion of Amritsar fall under the jurisdiction of State Government of Punjab.

However, keeping in view that Amritsar is one of the most prominent cities of the country in terms of heritage, culture, and socio-religious importance, Government has taken several measures to enhance the travel experience and improve convenience to tourists traveling to Amritsar by roads.

Some of the important National Highway Development Projects taken up by NHAI in and around Amritsar are Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway including Spur for Amritsar connectivity, Amritsar Bypass (to facilitate movement of visitors to Attari-Wagah Border), Amritsar-Ramdas corridor (to facilitate tourists visiting Kartarpur Sahib), Amritsar-Una Corridor (connecting Amritsar to Anandpur Sahib) and Beas-Batala-Dera Baba Nanak corridor (connecting Beas to Kartarpur Sahib Corridor).

(ii) 'Urban planning' is a State subject. Therefore, the respective State Governments/ UT Administrations are responsible for planning, initiating and developing urban transport infrastructure including integration amongst various modes of public transport.

Central Government has formulated National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006, Metro Rail Policy, 2017 and Transit Oriented Development Policy, 2017, which act as a guide to State Governments/UT Administrations for integrated planning and implementation of urban transport systems. Central Government considers financial assistance to urban rail based system based on feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.

Presently, no proposal of Metro project in Amritsar has been received by Central Government from concerned State Government.

(iii) There are different schemes of Government of India such as "PM-eBus Sewa" Scheme of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and "PM E-DRIVE" Scheme of Ministry of Heavy Industries which extend financial assistance for incentivisation of faster adoption of electric vehicles (EVs), setting up of charging infrastructure and development of EV manufacturing eco-system in the country. State Transport Corporations may send proposals to such Ministries for assistance.

(iv) Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 as a national level strategy to reduce air pollution levels across the country. Taking into account the available international experiences and national studies, the tentative national level target under NCAP is 20%–30% reduction of particulate matter concentration by 2024. Target has been revised to achieve reduction in PM10 level up to 40% or achievement of national ambient air quality standards (60 µg/m³) by 2025-26.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 130 million plus/ non-attainment cities (cities exceeding National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), consecutively for five years) including Amritsar city of Punjab State. City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared and rolled out for

implementation in these 130 non-attainment/ million plus cities to improve the air quality.

As per the annual action plan information filled by Amritsar Municipal Corporation for FY2023-24, the following actions have been taken-up for e-vehicles in Amritsar city for reducing environmental impact:

- Incentives have been provided for purchasing 350 no. of E-rickshaw/ E-Cart.
- 4 no. of E-charging stations have been installed in Amritsar city.

OPERATIONAL AIRPORTS

1700. SHRIMATI MALA ROY

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

- (a) the number of operational airports which were inaugurated during the last five years; and
- (b) the details of the said airports, State-wise, passenger handling-wise and flights operationwise?

**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): A state-wise list of major inaugurations, including new airports/civil enclaves/water aerodromes and new terminal buildings at existing operational airports, undertaken during the last five years, is provided in the **Statement**. Additionally, year-wise data on passenger traffic and flight operations at these airports over the past five years are also included in the **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Total Aircraft Movements and Total passengers details of the Airports inaugurated during the last five years													
S. No.	STATE	AIRPORT NAME	INAUGURATION YEAR	FY 2019-2020		FY 2020-2021		FY 2021-2022		FY 2022-2023			FY 2023-2024
				Aircraft Movement	Passenger	Aircraft Movement	Passenger	Aircraft Movement	Passenger	Aircraft Movement	Passenger	Aircraft Movement	Passenger
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	PORT BLAIR	2023	14235	1658661	4801	400361	7364	761610	10918	1273138	12080	1453811
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	KURNOOL	2021	0	0	0	0	1234	31535	1412	38622	1311	39746
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ITANAGAR (HOLONGI)	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	35538	1766	147790
4		TEZU	2023	14	35	4	9	274	6770	928	16517	904	12048
5	CHHATTISGARH	AMBIKAPUR	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	DELHI	DELHI (DIAL)	2024	450012	67301016	213986	22583736	319571	39339998	429964	65327833	442488	73673708
7	GOA	GOA (MOPA)	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	4841	664160	29808	4406087
8	GUJARAT	RAJKOT (HIRASAR)	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4253	525668
9		SABARMATI RIVER FRONT (WA)	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10		STATUE OF UNITY (KEVADIA) (WA)	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11		SURAT	2023	15855	1515557	5755	564260	10429	933817	14462	1239913	14947	1380752
12	JHARKHAND	DEOGHAR	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	814	76430	1905	163012
13	KARNATAKA	BENGALURU (BIAL)	2022	230359	32361666	113651	10914194	148014	16287097	223223	31911429	244891	37528533
14		KALABURAGI (GULBARGA)	2019	298	13244	1444	61449	2149	86370	1994	79143	1641	54862
15		SHIVAMOGGA	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	984	39040
16	MADHYA PRADESH	GWALIOR	2024	3002	133635	1431	68756	4004	173900	3424	218245	3670	275397

17		JABALPUR	2024	5453	3130 85	2384	1266 47	5159	2943 56	7113	4317 24	4567	32803 1
18		REWA	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19		KOLHAPUR	2024	2780	1308 68	1934	7155 7	2258	9631 9	2730	1287 28	3174	16020 0
20	MAHARASHTRA	PUNE	2024	54261	8085 607	19831	2137 859	30821	3713 491	59451	8007 160	64039	95254 84
21		SHOLAPUR	2024	54	154	8	13	8	23	80	219	120	422
22		SINDHUDURG	2021	0	0	0	0	370	1956 9	610	2801 4	397	17618
23	PUNJAB	ADAMPUR (JALANDHAR)	2024	702	4867 0	240	1396 5	52	1955	0	0	14	536
24	TAMILNADU	CHENNAI	2023	167982	2226 6722	64590	5495 707	91602	9533 301	137693	1857 1393	145790	21207 262
25		TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	2024	14260	1612 492	4645	3559 03	6878	5567 07	13222	1514 260	14314	17639 42
26	TRIPURA	AGARTALA	2022	11118	1506 435	5063	5770 85	8272	9012 06	12203	1386 087	10906	14706 70
27		ALIGARH	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28		AYODHYA	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1694	21301 5
29		AZAMGARH	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30		CHITRAKOOT	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31		HINDAN	2019	300	7877	332	1277 2	710	2779 4	526	2056 0	566	3349
32	UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR (CHAKERI)	2023	1960	2120 17	754	6313 1	1692	1752 68	2238	2549 03	2089	28431 4
33		KUSHINAGAR	2021	0	0	0	0	214	1115 5	334	2322 1	242	17742
34		LUCKNOW	2024	38494	5433 757	22954	2441 037	30005	3303 960	42276	5220 528	45549	61848 50
35		MORADABAD	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36		SARSAWA	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37		SHRAVASTI	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	UTTARAKHAND	DEHRADUN	Ph 1- 2021 Ph 2- 2024	13127	1325 931	7821	6472 09	12142	9179 49	16652	1595 977	14133	15982 97

भूजल पुनर्भरण

1701. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र के पानी की कमी वाले शहरों में भूजल पुनर्भरण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार के पास महाराष्ट्र में भूजल पुनर्भरण के लिए कोई नीति है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) सरकार की महाराष्ट्र में भूजल के कुल घुलनशील ठोस (टीडीएस) स्तर की निगरानी के लिए नीति का जिला-वार और शहर-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): जल राज्य का विषय है, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र के शहरों सहित देश के ग्रामीण और शहरी, दोनों क्षेत्रों में भूजल के संरक्षण और सतत प्रबंधन तथा वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण उपायों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण उपाय किए गए हैं। इनमें से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निम्नलिखित हैं: -

- i. सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2019 से देश में जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है जो वर्षा संचयन और जल संरक्षण गतिविधियों के लिए एक मिशन मोड और समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम है। वर्तमान में, देश में जेएसए 2024 का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र के 7 जिलों सहित देश के 151 जल की कमी वाले जिलों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। जेएसए एक अम्ब्रेला अभियान है जिसके तहत विभिन्न केंद्रीय और राज्य योजनाओं के अभिसरण के माध्यम से विभिन्न भूजल पुनर्भरण और संरक्षण संबंधी कार्य किए जा रहे हैं।
- ii. केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिए मास्टर योजना-2020 तैयार की गई है और अनुमानित लागत के साथ देश में लगभग 1.42 करोड़ वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के निर्माण के लिए एक व्यापक रूपरेखा तैयार कर इसे राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किया गया है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य की मास्टर योजना में वर्षा जल के संचयन के लिए लगभग 56 लाख संरचनाओं के निर्माण की सिफारिश की गई है।
- iii. सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा भूजल प्रबंधन और विनियमन (जीडब्लूएम और आर) योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है जिसके तहत जलभृत के विन्यास और उनके विशिष्टीकरण के चित्रण करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय जलभृत मैपिंग और प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (नैक्यूम) आरंभ किया गया है। महाराष्ट्र के 2.59 लाख वर्ग किमी सहित देश के लगभग 25 लाख वर्ग किमी के कुल मैपिंग योग्य क्षेत्र को इस योजना के तहत शामिल किया गया है और इन प्रबंधन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वयन के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और जिला अधिकारियों के साथ साझा किया

गया है। ये प्रबंधन योजनाएं मुख्य रूप से भूजल के सतत् विकास के उपायों पर बल देती हैं जिसमें वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण उपाय भी शामिल हैं।

- iv. आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) द्वारा स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के उपयुक्त उपायों को अपनाने के लिए राज्यों के लिए दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए गए हैं, यथा दिल्ली के एकीकृत भवन उप-नियम (यूबीबीएल), 2016, मॉडल भवन उपनियम (एमबीबीएल), 2016 और शहरी और क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन (यूआरडीपीएफआई) दिशानिर्देश, 2014, जिसमें वर्षा जल संचयन और जल संरक्षण उपायों की आवश्यकता पर समुचित बल दिया गया है। एमबीबीएल के अनुसार, 100 वर्ग मी या इससे अधिक के प्लाट आकार वाले सभी भवनों में अनिवार्य रूप से वर्षा जल संचयन के पूर्ण प्रस्ताव को शामिल किया जाएगा। 35 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा इन उप-नियमों की विशेषताओं को अपनाया गया है।
- v. शहरी क्षेत्रों में भूजल संसाधनों के सतत् प्रबंधन के लिए, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) द्वारा उथले जलभृत प्रबंधन (एसएएम) परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन किया गया है, ताकि शहरों की समग्र जल सुरक्षा में संवर्धन के लिए विभिन्न उपायों का पता लगा कर उन्हें अपनाया जा सके जिससे उथले जलभृतों का पुनरुद्धार किया जा सकता है। महाराष्ट्र में पुणे और ठाणे सहित चुनिंदा 10 शहरों में हैरिटेज कुओं, इंजेक्शन बोरवेल, परकोलेशन बेड, रिचार्ज शाफ्ट आदि का पुनरुद्धार जैसी विभिन्न पहल की गईं हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप परियोजना क्षेत्रों में भूजल की स्थिति में संवर्धन हुआ है।
- vi. उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा महाराष्ट्र के जल की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में अनेक कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं का निर्माण किया गया है यथा उस्मानाबाद में आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (121 संरचनाएं), वर्धा और अमरावती जिलों में नवाचारी पुल-सह-बंधारा (5 संरचनाएं) आदि।

(ख) और (ग): चूंकी जल राज्य का विषय है, जल संसाधन के प्रबंधन के लिए नीति/दिशानिर्देश तैयार करना मुख्यतः राज्यों का दायित्व है। तथापि, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय जल नीति (2012) भी तैयार की गई है जिसमें *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ* वर्षा जल संचयन और जल संरक्षण पर भी जोर दिया गया है तथा यह वर्षा जल के प्रत्यक्ष उपयोग के माध्यम से जल की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पर भी प्रकाश डालती है।

(घ): सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा ईसी/टीडीएस सहित विभिन्न रासायनिक मापदंडों हेतु देश में भूजल गुणवत्ता मॉनिटरिंग के लिए मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) अपनाई गई है। एसओपी के अनुसार, देश भर में सभी मॉनिटरिंग स्टेशनों के लिए 5 वर्ष में एक बार बैकग्राउन्ड भूजल गुणवत्ता मॉनिटरिंग की

सिफारिश की गई है तथा उन स्थानों पर जहां भी संदूषक की मात्रा निर्धारित मानकों से अधिक हैं, वहाँ नियमित प्रवृत्ति की मॉनिटरिंग (वर्ष में दो बार, मानसून पूर्व और मानसून पश्चात) की जानी है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा अपने भूजल गुणवत्ता मॉनिटरिंग कार्यक्रम और विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों के एक भाग के रूप में क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर महाराष्ट्र सहित पूरे देश के विद्युत चालकता (ईसी)/कुल घुलनशील ठोस (टीडीएस) सहित भूमि जल गुणवत्ता आंकड़े तैयार किए जाते हैं। भूजल गुणवत्ता के आंकड़ों को राज्य सरकारों के साथ साझा किया जाता है और इसे वेबसाइट के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक डोमेन में भी उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। मई 2023 के ईसी/टीडीएस डेटा के विश्लेषण से यह ज्ञात होता है कि महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों में, टीडीएस मान सिंधुदुर्ग में न्यूनतम 136 (औसत मान) से लेकर सोलापुर में अधिकतम 1173 (औसत मान) के मध्य थी।

इसके अतिरिक्त पेयजल और स्वच्छता विभाग द्वारा देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को नल के पेय जल की आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझेदारी में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। जल गुणवत्ता मॉनिटरिंग और पर्यवेक्षण इस मिशन के प्रमुख घटकों में से एक है। इसके तहत, विभिन्न स्तरों जैसे राज्य, क्षेत्रीय, जिला, उप-मंडल और/या ब्लॉक स्तर पर पेयजल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं के सुदृढ़ नेटवर्क के माध्यम से अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ गांवों से एकत्र किए गए जल के नमूनों में कुल घुलनशील ठोस (टीडीएस) की भी नियमित रूप से जांच की जाती है।

AIRPORTS IN TELANGANA

1702. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO

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

- (a) the details and current status of airports approved/pending for approval for Telangana, including timelines for approval and construction;
- (b) whether the feasibility study for these proposed projects has been completed and if so, the details thereof particularly for Jakranpally airport;
- (c) the quantum of funds allocated and released by the Government for the development of the said airports;

- (d) the data on passenger traffic projections and the expected economic impact of the airport in Nizamabad and the surrounding regions; and
- (e) the status of the revival of existing airports in Telangana along with their expected operational timelines?

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

(a) to (c): Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008 for development of new Greenfield airports in the country. As per the policy, if any Airport developer including the State Government desires to develop an airport, they are required to identify a suitable site and get the Pre-feasibility Study conducted and submit a proposal to the Central Government for 'Site Clearance' followed by 'In-Principle' approval.

On the request of Government of Telangana (GoT), AAI had earlier carried out Pre-feasibility Study of six locations for development of airports in the State of Telangana and found 03 locations i.e. Warangal (Brownfield), Adilabad (Brownfield) and Jakranpally (Greenfield) technically feasible. AAI had also advised Government of Telangana to carry out fresh Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) survey upon taking up the development of these 3 airports and to obtain requisite approvals from Ministry of Civil Aviation and/or other Regulatory/ Statutory Authorities.

State Government has now also identified two new sites at Bhadadri-Kothagudem and Anthargaon, Peddapalli for development of new airports.

GoI however has not received any proposal for 'Site Clearance' under GFA Policy either from GoT or any Airport Developer for development of Greenfield Airports in the State of Telangana. Further, as per the GFA Policy, the responsibility for implementation of the Greenfield airport projects including land acquisition, RandR, funding etc. lies with the concerned airport developer or the State

Government, as the case may be. The timeline for completion of the airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances including environmental clearances, financial closure etc.

(d): Airports have emerged as a nucleus of economic activities and have multiplier effect on the economy of the State. The linkage between the Civil Aviation Sector and Economic Growth is well recognised. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) study shows that the air connectivity has an economic multiplier of 3.25 and employment multiplier of 6.1. Further, the development of airports in the State are expected to significantly boost regional connectivity, stimulate economic growth, and enhance tourism.

(e): Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21-10-2016 to stimulate regional air connectivity and making air travel affordable to the masses. Under RCS-UDAN, revival / upgradation of unserved and underserved airports is done on its identification through valid bid and award to the Selected Airline Operator.

Adilabad, Aleru and Kagazpur airports/airstrips in the state of Telangana are available in the tentative list of unserved airports in the UDAN document. None of the airline bidder has submitted the proposal to operate RCS flight from these airstrips till date. In case, any airline applies for routes connecting the above airstrips in future rounds of RCS bidding, the same will be considered as per provisions in RCS. ;

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF MSMEs

1703. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government acknowledges concerns raised by MSME stakeholders regarding persistent bureaucratic hurdles and high compliance costs, which remain significant barriers to sectoral growth despite initiatives announced in the Union Budget 2024-25;
- (b) the steps being taken to provide direct financial incentives for adopting sustainable and eco-friendly technologies and to ensure robust digital infrastructure and training programmes to support the digital transformation of MSMEs; and
- (c) whether the Government plans to address the lack of reliable sectoral data, which is reportedly a critical barrier to designing effective policy interventions for MSME growth 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) and (b): The Government has been constantly working to address the concerns raised by MSME stakeholders regarding hurdles, burden and barriers to sectoral growth. These includes digitization and digitalization of services/ programmes, setting up single window clearances and reducing/ simplifying procedures for Ease of Doing Business (EODB). Some of the initiatives of Ministry of MSME for digitalization, financing and sustainability are Udyam Registration, MSME SAMBANDH, Micro and Small Enterprises - Green Investment and Financing for Transformation Scheme (MSE- GIFT Scheme), Micro and Small Enterprises Scheme for Promotion and Investment in Circular Economy (MSE- SPICE Scheme), MSME Sustainable ZED Certification Scheme, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), MSME SAMADHAAN, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) etc.

The National Single Window System (NSWS) is a digital platform which guides in identifying and applying for approvals according to business requirements. The Ease of Doing Business under Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is an initiative aimed at creating a conducive business environment. The key focus areas of the initiative are:

- (i) Simplification of procedures related to applications, renewals, inspections, filing records, etc.
- (ii) Rationalization of legal provisions, by repealing, amending or omission of redundant laws, and
- (iii) Digitization of government processes by creating online interfaces.

(c): The Udyam Registration Portal of this Ministry captures economic activities as per NIC 2008 Codes and provides the information regarding the Manufacturing and Service sector. Further, more than 40 API integrations have been established with various organizations and bodies. Under the portal various data points are being captured and the data derived is used in designing Policy and improvement for efficacy.

COIR PRODUCTS

1704. **SHRI AZAD KIRTI JHA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to implement a scheme designed to increase the domestic market potential of coir products during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any schemes have been launched to utilize the market for eco-friendly coir products through blending of coir fiber with natural fibers and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any support has been extended to coir workers and entrepreneurs to enhance the marketability of coir products domestically 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) and (c): Yes. Domestic Market Promotion (DMP) component of Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY) focuses on promoting domestic market potential by organizing

exhibitions, sale of coir products through showrooms and sales outlets, popularizing coir and coir products by way of wide publicity through print, electronic media, etc. besides, providing financial support to the State Governments under Market Development Assistance (MDA) component for further assistance to the Co-operative Societies, Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) etc. Details of various activities undertaken under DMP during last three years are enclosed as **Statement**.

(b): The Domestic Market Promotion component of Coir Vikas Yojana promote and develop the market for coir and eco-friendly coir products such as, mats, carpets, ropes and other articles in blending with natural fibers.

STATEMENT

Details of various activities under Domestic Market Promotion component of Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY) during last three years.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Nos. of exhibitions participated	Sales through Showrooms	Fund released as Market Development Assistance (MDA)	Fund utilized for publicity activities
2021-22	74	1648.35	959.61	245.55
2022-23	97	1939.18	688.05	200.21
2023-24	94	1987.92	386.20	416.87

DEVELOPMENT OF AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

1705. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN HEMATBHAI MAADAM

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

- (a) whether mechanism is in place to ensure that airport infrastructure development adheres to environmental regulations and minimize ecological impact;
- (b) whether the Government enforces adherence to environmental regulations during airport development and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any specific environmental impact assessments are conducted before starting airport infrastructure projects; and
- (d) 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) : Environmental considerations are crucial in the planning and development of Airports. These considerations encompass various aspects including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to promote sustainability. As per the Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008, the airport developer is required to obtain necessary Environmental Clearance(EC) from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and relevant Authorities before commencement of development works for Greenfield Airport. As regards expansion and modernisation of existing airports also, the process of obtaining EC and conduct of EIA is completed, as per applicable provisions

INTELLIGENT TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

1706. SHRI K RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) the data on Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) installed on National Highways (NHs) across the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any review of highway traffic accidents before and after installation of ITS and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to integrate ITS with the Smart Cities Mission; and

(d) if so, the details of cities that have integrated ITS with public transport systems?

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

(a) Intelligent Transport System (ITS) can be implemented as Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS) or it can be part of broader (Vehicle to Everything) V2X communication. The objective is to reduce accidents, traffic violations and incident response time by implementation of ATMS. Government plans to implement the ATMS solution in Highways and Expressways in phased manner. The standalone ATMS projects are as under:

Corridor Name	Length (km)	State(s)	Status
Bangalore – Mysore (Augmentation)	117	Karnataka	Completed in July, 2024
Dwarka Expressway	58	Delhi, Haryana	Awarded
Delhi-Agra	180	Uttar Pradesh	Awarded
Lucknow Ring Road	103	Uttar Pradesh	Awarded
UER-II	75	Delhi, Haryana	Under Bidding
Bangalore Ring Road	80	Karnataka	Under Bidding
Chardham Connectivity	825	Uttrakhand	Under Bidding

In addition to above, Government has implemented/implementing ATMS as part of highway projects like Delhi-Mumbai Expressway, Trans-Haryana Expressway, Delhi-Dehradun Expressway, Amritsar-Jamnagar Expressway etc.

(b) In some projects, for e.g. in Bangalore-Mysuru Expressway, the accident data before and after installation of ATMS was reviewed and it was found that there is decrease in fatality post implementation of ATMS in July, 2024. (Accident Data attached as **Statement I**).

(c) These two separate systems can be integrated. However it is understood that Smart Cities Mission essentially deals with only urban areas included in the Mission whereas Highways criss-cross the country.

(d) Under the scheme "Central assistance for strengthening the ITS in Public Transport System in the Country" the Government provides financial support for development and implementation of advanced Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Intelligent Transport System (ITS) in buses being operated by State Road Transport Undertakings(SRTUs)/ State Transport Undertakings(STUS/State Transport Corporations(STCs).

The Details of approved projects under ITS scheme of MoRTH for the Transport Bodies is attached as **Statement II**.

STATEMENT I

Road accident details from 2023 and 2024 on Bangalore to Mysore 6 Lane Access controlled Highways			
Sl. No.	Month	No. of Persons Killed	
		2023	2024

1	Jan	14	12
2	Feb	17	6
3	Mar	20	9
4	Apr	20	3
5	May	29	3
6	June	27	9
7	July	10	6
8	Aug	10	2
9	Sep	16	0
10	Oct	14	0
11	Nov	6	0
12	Dec	5	0
Total		188	50

STATEMENT II

STU	Proposal Submission				Proposal scope from central share
	Date	Total Project Cost Sanctioned (in Crs.)	Central Share Sanctioned (incum-Crs.)	Appraisal-sanction Committee meeting	
Gujarat GSRTC	3/24/2023	39.73	27.81	3/29/2023	

					Hardware components only CAPEX:
					i. ETIM 12000 (8300+ buses)
					Passenger Information Display System
					POS smart card with reader
					Automatic vehicle location system
Telangana TSRTC	8/16/2022	29.96	20.97	27.02.2023	Updation of Bus pass/ Online passenger
					reservation system (Desktop, UPS, Internet connection)
					Automatic fare collection system (AFCS)
					for fleet of 9607 buses.
Karnataka KSRTC	7/26/2022	30.75	21.53	27.02.2023	Vehicle Location Tracking platform
					(Devices, panic button , central command and control centre) (8800 fleet)
					Mobile application and Web Portal
					Cloud hosting Data Centre (DC) and Data Recovery Centre (DRC)

Bhopal BCLL	1/31/2023	6.81	4.77	30.06.2023	Focus on software portion:
					i. Centralised Automatic Vehicle Location
Sikkim SNT	14.07.2023	15.24	10.67	30.06.2023	i. Command and Control Centre for 390 fleet size.
Assam State transport Corporation (ASTC)	29.03.2023	23.39	16.37	1.12.2023	Fleet Strength of 2255+ buses
					Passenger information system (PIS)
					Automatic Vehicle Location System
Mira Bhainder Municipal Corporation transport undertaking (MBMTU)	4/28/2023	11.29	7.90	1.12.2023	i. On-board Intelligent Transport System (OBITS) for 74 Buses
					Driver Display Unit
					Passenger Information display in Buses
Puducherry (PRTC)	14.10.2023	9.05	6.34	1.12.2023	Fleet strength of 140 Buses
					Vehicle Scheduling and Dispatch System
		166.22	116.354		

Andhra APSRTC	12/15/2020	29.71			UTS project of ITS Scheme 15.03.2010 to 31.03.2020 (Guidelines dated 05.01.2018)
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EXPRESSWAYS IN KARNATAKA

1707. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) the current status of the 4-laning of Goa-Karnataka Border to Kundapura, 2/4 laning of Karnataka/ Tamil Nadu Border to Bangalore-NH 209, 2-laning of Khanapur-Karnataka/Goa Border-NH 4A and 4/6 laning of Karnataka/Andhra Pradesh Border passing through Karnataka;
- (b) whether the land acquisition process has been completed for the Karnataka stretch of these expressways, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the mode, total projected length and length completed for each of these four expressways in Karnataka as on 30th September, 2024; and
- (d) whether there are any other expressways planned for development in Karnataka during the year 2024-25, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (c) The road stretches mentioned in question are classified as National Highways (NH). The details are enclosed as **Statement**.
- (d) As of now no new National Expressway (NE) is planned for approval in Karnataka in 2024-25.

STATEMENT

The details of road stretches mentioned in question are classified as National Highways (NH)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Mode	Total length (In Km)	Length Completed as on 30.09.2024 (In Km)	Physical Progress (%) as on 30.09.2024	Land Acquisition Status (%) as on 30.09.2024
1	4-Laning of Goa Karnataka Border - Kundapur Section of NH-66	BOT	187.24	179.35	97.80 %	97.03 %
2	2/4-Laning of BRT Tiger Reserve Boundary to Bangalore Section of NH-209	HAM	170.92	164.34	99.16 %	98.60 %
3	2-Lane with Paved Shoulders from Khanapur to Karnataka/Goa Border Section of NH-4A	EPC	52.30	43.60	51.51 %	100 %
4	Left Over Works of 4-Laning of Hospet-Bellary - Karnataka/AP Border Section of NH-63	EPC	95.37	77.91	49.30 %	97.50 %

**CONSTRUCTION OF RAINWATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES UNDER
JSJB INITIATIVE**

1708. **SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT**
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN

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

(a) whether the Government has a concrete strategy to construct one million rainwater harvesting structures under the Jal Sanchay, Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any specific regions or water-stressed districts have been prioritised under this initiative, if so, details thereof; and

(c) the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place to assess the effectiveness of these rainwater harvesting structures in achieving groundwater recharge and conservation goals?

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

(a) Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative has been launched as a part of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign with a special emphasis on construction of artificial recharge structures across the country. The Government has adopted a convergent approach for constructing at least a million artificial recharge structures under this initiative. This includes leveraging resources from schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions etc. This convergent funding ensures synergy and maximizes impact. The Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari initiative aims to conserve every drop of

water through collective efforts, following a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach.

(b) No specific regions or water-stressed districts have been prioritised under this initiative. The initiative focuses on both rural and urban areas across the country encouraging cost-effective, local solutions tailored to specific water challenges across different regions ensuring long-term sustainability.

(c) The Government has implemented robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative. The Jal Sanchay dashboard has been created which is used for tracking the progress and locations of recharge structures, with geo-tagged data to monitor their implementation. To strengthen monitoring, Nodal Officers have been designated from the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the Central Water Commission (CWC). These officers work in collaboration with District Nodal Officers to ensure the timely and accurate updating of data on the dashboard. In addition, to uphold data integrity and accountability, 1% of the constructed recharge structures will be subject to verification and testing by CGWB and CWC Nodal Officers. These measures underscore the Government's commitment to transparent, accountable and data-driven governance in the implementation of the JSJB initiative.

The Dynamic groundwater resources of India undergo assessment every year through a collaborative effort involving State Governments and CGWB. Periodic estimation of Dynamic groundwater resources provides pivotal information concerning annual replenishment, utilization and the overall accessibility of groundwater to various stakeholders across all assessment units in the country.

PRADHAN MANTRI ADI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA**1709. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:****SHRI TAPIR GAO:****SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL:**

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

- (a) the details of the features and objectives of Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY);
- (b) the specific criteria adopted for identification of villages under the scheme;
- (c) the details of number of villages identified under this scheme, State-wise, particularly in Khargone Parliamentary Constituency, Barwani district of Madhya Pradesh and in Chhattisgarh district-wise; and
- (d) the details of specific infrastructure improvement/development being targeted under the scheme?

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

(a) to (d): 'Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)' was launched by Govt for integrated development of eligible villages with 50% tribal population and 500 STs across States / UTs selected for undertaking development activities through convergence approach. An amount of Rs.20.38 lakh per village (Rs 7276 cr for 36,428 villages) was earmarked under the scheme by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the States were required to make Village development plan with convergence of Central STC (Schedule tribe component) and State TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) funds available with sectoral Central Govt Ministries and State Govt. In the VDP, the aim is to address gaps with regard to basic amenities identified through Antodaya Mission, in each selected village like Road connectivity, Telecom connectivity (Mobile /internet), School, Anganwadi Centres, Health Sub-Centre, Drinking water and electricity. As on date 17,656 VDPs have been approved and total funds released till date amounts to Rs.2357.50 Cr.

The total no. of identified villages under Barwani district of Madhya Pradesh are 493. The details of number of villages identified under the scheme, State-wise, is as per **(Statement I)** and State of Chhattisgarh district-wise is as per **(Statement II)**.

Based on learning from the success of PM JANMAN, Dharti Abba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA) has been launched which will cover more than 63000 villages including the villages covered under PMAAGY, including villages of MP and Chattisgarh is given in **Statement-III**.

The State Govt has been advised to cover these villages under DA-JGUA, which is more structured version of PMAAAGY with dedicated convergence of funds and Saturation for key interventions from line Ministries and State departments. It envisages providing dedicated funds for multi-sectoral interventions through convergence of specific schemes of line Ministries/Departments. Attempt has been made to remove the difficulties and challenges faced in PMAAGY. With launch of this Mission, the interventions to address gaps which could not be undertaken under PMAAGY are possible to be executed under DA-JGUA.

Statement-I

Total identified village State Wise under PMAAGY

S.No.	States Name	Total VDPs
1	Andhra Pradesh	517
2	Arunachal Pradesh	141
3	Assam	1700

S.No.	States Name	Total VDPs
4	Bihar	184
5	Chhattisgarh	4029
6	DNDD	55
7	Goa	21
8	Gujarat	3764
9	Himachal Pradesh	90
10	J and K	434
11	Ladakh	0
12	Jharkhand	3891
13	Karnataka	507
14	Kerala	6
15	Madhya Pradesh	7307
16	Maharashtra	3605
17	Manipur	254
18	Meghalaya	836
19	Mizoram	344
20	Nagaland	530

S.No.	States Name	Total VDPs
21	Odisha	1653
22	Rajasthan	4302
23	Sikkim	62
24	Tamilnadu	167
25	Telangana	533
26	Tripura	375
27	Uttarakhand	64
28	Uttar Pradesh	183
29	West Bengal	874
Total		36428

Statement II

District wise details of identified villages in the State of Chhattisgarh

District Name	No. of Villages
BALRAMPUR	53
Bastar	509
Bijapur	103
Bilaspur	226
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	256
Dhamtari	80
Durg	133
Janjgir - Champa	33
Jashpur	336
Kabeerdham	68
Kondagaon	91
Korba	287
Koriya	169
Mahasamund	60
Narayanpur	47

Raigarh	237
Raipur	121
Rajnandgaon	163
Surajpur	30
Surguja	796
Uttar Bastar Kanker	231
Total	4029

STATEMENT-III

State Wise villages under under the scheme of Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram

Utkarsh Abhiyan

SR. No	Name of the State	No. of District	No. of Block	No. of Villages	Total Population	ST Population	% ST
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	18	107	878	1113652	655450	58.86
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	23	84	329	272750	230896	84.65
3	ASSAM	32	147	3161	2779667	2124774	76.44

4	BIHAR	24	74	771	1783928	407136	22.82
5	CHHATTISGARH	32	138	6691	6967289	4909442	70.46
6	GOA	2	9	25	47144	34105	72.34
7	GUJARAT	21	102	4265	7675215	6605912	86.07
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10	26	270	170351	117040	68.71
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	20	112	393	792087	502935	63.49
10	JHARKHAND	24	231	7139	7044011	4976859	70.65
11	KARNATAKA	28	129	1089	1975186	805566	40.78
12	KERALA	4	9	89	1322280	219524	16.60
13	LADAKH	2	30	143	163981	155238	94.67
14	LAKSHADWEEP	1	2	2	9868	9322	94.47

15	MADHYA PRADESH	51	267	11377	13186399	9323125	70.70
16	MAHARASHTRA	32	214	4975	6347798	4694682	73.96
17	MANIPUR	13	57	516	666137	629332	94.47
18	MEGHALAYA	12	53	1437	1183736	1135901	95.96
19	MIZORAM	11	26	383	414444	400652	96.67
20	NAGALAND	16	74	608	956721	915742	95.72
21	ODISHA	27	234	7667	7042261	4815670	68.38
22	RAJASTHAN	30	208	6019	7655043	5537444	72.34
23	SIKKIM	6	26	119	123635	72682	58.79
24	TAMIL NADU	16	36	248	489153	303711	62.09
25	TELANGANA	30	230	924	1691305	1150538	68.03

26	DandD and DNH	2	2	76	203454	147290	72.39
27	TRIPURA	8	52	392	988452	828393	83.81
28	UTTAR PRADESH	26	47	517	1183202	311488	26.33
29	UTTARAKHAND	7	15	128	209384	88723	42.37
30	WEST BENGAL	21	170	3212	3974631	1707342	42.96
	Grand Total	549	2911	63843	78433164	53816914	68.61

ETHANOL PLANT IN BARGARH, ODISHA

1710. **SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to establish an ethanol plant in Bargarh, Odisha and if so, the current status of the project;
- (b) the expected timeline for the completion of the ethanol plant and the commissioning of its operations;
- (c) the total estimated fund allocation for the project and the amount released so far; and

(d) whether the Government has formulated any policy or framework to ensure local employment opportunities in connection with the project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): BPCL has taken up implementation of a 200 Kilo Litres per Day (KLPD) integrated ethanol plant at Bargarh, Odisha, comprising 100 KLPD each of First Generation (1G) and Second Generation (2G) technology. The project, with an approved cost of ₹1,557 crore, has incurred an expenditure of ₹1,243 crore till date. The project is under advanced stages of construction.

(d) The integrated ethanol project at Bargarh, Odisha shall directly and indirectly benefit local population by generating employment opportunities, promoting local entrepreneurships and supporting the supply of consumable items such as raw materials, machinery parts, other locally sourced goods and services.

CLEANING THE POLLUTED STRETCHES OF RIVERS

1711. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the condition of polluted stretches of rivers in different parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for cleaning these polluted stretches;

(c) whether the Government is planning to adopt any mechanism to effectively monitor the steps taken for controlling the pollution and rejuvenation of all polluted stretches of rivers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) As per the report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) published in 2022, a total of 603 rivers in the country were monitored, and it was found that a total of 311 river stretches of 279 rivers were polluted. The details of the same are available at:

<https://cpcb.nic.in/openpdffile.php?id=UmVwb3J0RmlsZXMvMTQ5OF8xNjcyOTg4MDQ1X21lZGlhcGhvdG8xMjk5NS5wZGY=>

It is the responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into the rivers and other water bodies. The Govt of India provides financial and technical support to the states and ULBs under various programs like Namami Gange, National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) etc.

Central Sector Scheme 'Namami Gange' is being run by Ministry of Jal Shakti for pollution abatement in Ganga and other rivers falling in Ganga Basin. For other rivers, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme National River Conservation Plan is being run to support the efforts of States and ULBs for abatement of pollution in rivers. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs also supports the states and ULBs in creating the sewerage and treatment infrastructure.

NRCP has so far covered 57 rivers spreading over 17 States in the country with a sanctioned cost of Rs.8931.49 crore, and inter-alia, a sewage treatment capacity of 2941 million litres per day (MLD) has been created.

Under Namami Gange program, and a total of 484 projects, including 203 projects for sewage treatment of 6255 MLD and a sewer network of 5249 kilometers, have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 39604 crore, against which sewerage treatment capacity of 3327 MLD has been created so far.

(c) and (d) In compliance with the orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No.673/2018 regarding rejuvenation of polluted river stretches in the country, States/UTs are required to implement approved action plans for restoration of the polluted stretches in their jurisdiction as identified by CPCB and published in their report of 2018, within the stipulated timelines. As per the orders of NGT, regular review on implementation of these action plans is undertaken in the States/UTs and the same is also done at the Central level by Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD

1712. **SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board's (BWSSB) initiative of supplying blended water mixed with Cauvery water particularly in south and west Bengaluru and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study on the water quality issues especially the hardness due to stagnation and the long-term effects of blending in water; and

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

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

(a) to (c) Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, 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 State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance. As such details of individual projects/ schemes for rural water supply are not maintained at Government of India level.

The Status of implementation of Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board's initiative, as informed by State Govt. of Karnataka, is **Statement**.

Statement

**Status of Implementation of Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board's
Initiative**

As informed by State Govt. of Karnataka, the Thippa Gondnahalli (TG Halli) reservoir was used as potable water source to Bangalore city from 1935 to 2012. Since the year 2012, the rainfall in the catchments of Arkavathi and Kumudvathi streams was extremely low, accordingly pumping from reservoir was stopped. In 2018, DPR was prepared for revival of TG Halli Reservoir with several options:

- i. Blending of Yettinahole water with TG Halli reservoir water
- ii. Dilution of TG Halli water with Secondary treated water from Vrishabhavathi catchment.

2. Subsequently the project of Revival of TG Halli water supply Scheme Phase-I was approved and allocation of 1.7 TMC/year of Yettinahole water to TG halli was done by State Government and the project work was taken up in March 2019.
3. Usually, the Water Treatment Plant have process of (1). Aeration (2). Alum dosing, pre-chlorination (3). Agitators (4). Flocculator (5). Clarifiers (6). Filter Beds (7). Post Chlorination and (8). Storage tanks/Clear water Reservoir.
4. Since the TG Halli Reservoir catchment has issues with contamination, the Project has 20 MLD STP for treating the Arkavathi catchment water (operational since September 2023) in upstream of the reservoir and the 110 MLD WTP (Water Treatment Plant) at TG halli was designed with Ozone as oxidizing agent for disinfection and treating both organic and inorganic load in addition to post chlorination. Further the filter beds are having 3-layer filter media 1. Activated Carbon granules filter 2. Sand filter 3. Pebbles.
5. Further the Dredging of Reservoir was conducted in project work after scouring of the Water from Dam and long-standing Stagnated water was removed.
6. During monsoon of 2022, High inflow water was received at TG Halli, the reservoir was fully filled (3.345 TMC) and excess water was discharged along with scouring of leftover water from Reservoir/Dam outlet valves. The Yettinahole project is under progress and water is probable to reach TG halli in the year 2026.
7. Subsequently Indian Institute of Science (IISc) was consulted and IISc had opined for blending of disinfected water from TG halli with Kaveri water in ratio of 1 :20 and can be used for potable purpose.
8. The WTP plant at TG halli was completed in June 2024 and several treated water samples were collected and given to 3rd party agencies (NABL approved, BIS approved) for testing the sample as per IS 10500 and the agencies have complied that treated (ozonized) water is meeting the parameters. But based on the IISc

opinion, the TG halli water (10 MLD) is mixed/blended in the ratio 1:25/30 at Hegganahalli GLR and supplied.

9. The hardness of TG Halli water is 750 800 TDS at surface and depth. Blended/Mixed water is meeting the standards IS 10500 (potable water).

RISING DEPENDENCE ON COAL IMPORTS

1713. **DR. C M RAMESH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increased quantity of coal imports in 2024 to offset the shortfall in hydroelectric power generation due to inadequate rainfall;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/being taken to mitigate the impact of reduced hydroelectric power including efforts to enhance the uptake of renewable energy sources in India's power generation mix; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken to reduce reliance on coal, especially imported thermal coal as per commitment made by the Government to achieve carbon neutrality by 2070?

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 details of Hydro generation for the year 2022-23, 2023-24 and the current year till October, 2024 are given at **Statement**.

The variable monsoon rains in FY 2023-24 resulted in depleted reservoir levels leading to sub-optimal hydro generation. There was corresponding increase in coal based generation, including generation from Imported Coal Based (ICB) plants. Consequently, the import of coal by power plants has increased from 55.6 MT in 2022-23 to 65.7 MT in 2023-24. This is mainly due to increase in import by ICB plants from 20.5 MT to 41.8 MT. However, during this period, the import of coal by domestic coal based (DCB) plants for blending has decreased from 35.1 MT to 23.9 MT.

Further, during the period from April to October, 2024, the import of coal by power plants has increased from 35.3 MT to 40.9 MT as compared to the same period last year, showing an increase of about 16%. This is mainly due to increase in generation from ICB plants from 45.363 BUs to 56.258 BUs during this period consequently resulting in increase in import from 21.7 MT to 30.0 MT. During the same period, the import of coal by domestic coal based (DCB) plants for blending has decreased from 13.6 MT to 10.9 MT.

The Government has undertaken following measures to enhance the uptake of renewable energy sources:

- i. Waiver of ISTS charges on transmission of electricity generated/supplied from Solar, Wind, Pumped Storage Plants and Battery Energy Storage Systems.
- ii. Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) and Energy Storage obligations Trajectory till 2029-30.
- iii. Construction of Green Energy Corridors and putting in place of 13 Renewable Energy Management Centres.
- iv. Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to Renewable Energy (RE) developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

(c) The Government has taken following capacity addition programme in Hydro, nuclear and Renewable sectors to reduce dependence on coal based generation:

- i. 13,997.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and 6,050 MW of Pumped Storage Projects are under construction and 24,225.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and 50,760 MW of PSP are under various stage of planning.
- ii. 7,300 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and 7,000 MW is under various stages of planning/approval.
- iii. 1,27,050 MW of Renewable Capacity is under construction and 89,690 MW is under various stages of tendering.

- iv. India has committed to augment non fossil fuel based installed electric generation capacity to over 5,00,000 MW by 2030.
- v. As per the extant policy regarding co-firing of biomass pellets with coal in Thermal Power Plants, all coal based thermal power plants of power generation utilities shall on annual basis mandatorily use 5% blend of biomass pellets made, primarily, of agro residue along with coal w.e.f. FY 2024-25. This obligation shall increase to 7% from FY 2025-26.

Further, the Government has taken following steps to increase production of domestic coal and thereby reducing reliance on imported coal:

- i. Regular reviews by Ministry of Coal to expedite the development of coal blocks.
- ii. Enactment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021 (MMDR Act) for enabling captive mines owners (other than atomic minerals) to sell up to 50% of their annual mineral (including coal) production in the open market after meeting the requirement of the end use plant linked with the mine in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government on payment of such additional amount.
- iii. Single Window Clearance portal for the coal sector to speed up the operationalization of coal mines
- iv. Project Monitoring Unit for hand-holding of coal block allottees for obtaining various approvals / clearances for early operationalization of coal mines.
- v. Auction of commercial mining on revenue sharing basis was launched in 2020. Under commercial mining scheme, rebate of 50 % on final offer has been allowed for the quantity of coal produced earlier than scheduled date of production. Further, incentives on coal gasification or liquefaction (rebate of 50 % on final offer) have been granted.
- vi. Terms and conditions of commercial coal mining are very liberal with no restriction on utilization of coal, allowing new companies to participate in the bidding process, reduced upfront amount, adjustment of upfront amount

- against monthly payment, liberal efficiency parameters to encourage flexibility to operationalize the coal mines, transparent bidding process, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route and revenue sharing model based on the National Coal Index.
- vii. The Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) has been increased upto 100% of the normative requirement, in cases where the ACQ was either reduced to 90% of normative requirement (non-coastal) or where the ACQ was reduced to 70% of normative requirement (coastal power plants). Increase in the ACQ would result in more domestic coal supplies, thereby, reducing the import dependency.
 - viii. Government has decided in 2022 that the coal to meet the full PPA requirement of all the existing linkage holders of Power Sector shall be made available by the coal companies irrespective of the trigger level and Annual Contracted Quantity levels. The decision of the Government of meeting the full PPA requirement of the linkage holders of the Power Sector shall reduce the dependence on the imports.
 - viii. An Inter - Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted in the Ministry of Coal on 29.05.2020 for the purpose of coal import substitution. A strategy paper on coal import substitution has been launched by Ministry of Coal focusing on future roadmap on coal imports substitution

In addition, coal companies have also taken the following steps to increase the domestic coal production:

- i. Coal India Limited (CIL) has adopted number of measures to increase coal production. In its Underground (UG) mines, CIL is adopting Mass Production Technologies (MPT), mainly with Continuous Miners (CMs), wherever feasible. CIL has also planned High walls (HW) mines in view of the availability of Abandoned/ Discontinued mines. CIL is also planning large capacity UG mines wherever feasible. In its Open cast (OC) mines, CIL already has State-of-the-Art technology in its high-capacity Excavators, Dumpers and Surface Miners.

- ii. Regular liaison is being undertaken by Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) for grounding of new projects and operation of existing projects. SCCL has initiated action for developing infrastructure for evacuation of coal like Coal Handling Plants (CHPs), Crushers, Mobile Crushers, Pre-weigh-bins etc.

STATEMENT

The details of Hydro generation for the year 2022-23, 2023-24 and the current year till October, 2024

Sl. No.	Year	Generation (MU)
1	2022-23	1,62,099
2	2023-24	1,34,054
3	2024-25 (Upto October)	1,09,078

CONGESTION ON ROAD IN DAVANAGERE

1714. **DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the urgent congestion and traffic hazards posed by the narrow underpass bridge at the 253.47 km chainage of NH-48 near S.S. Hospital, Davanagere, which accommodates approximately 166 KSRTC buses and 382 heavy vehicles daily and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the measures that are being taken to ensure timely access and reduce traffic-related delays caused by the underpass considering the critical role of S.S. Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, which handles 1000-1500 OPD patients daily and many emergency cases;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility study to assess the impact of widening this underpass on traffic flow, commuter safety and accident reduction, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the Government's plan and timeline for addressing this bottleneck to enhance road safety and reduce traffic congestion on NH-48; and

(e) whether any additional resources would be allocated to expedite the widening of this crucial underpass to facilitate smoother goods and passenger transportation?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, the mentioned location is at Km 257.450 (size 2 x 4m x 4.5m) and not at km 253.470, wherein Light Vehicular Underpass (LVUP) has been constructed. Traffic congestion appears to occur during peak hours, primarily due to movement of buses and other large vehicles using the LVUP, which is not designed to accommodate heavy vehicles such as Trucks and Buses. For movement of Trucks and Buses, a Vehicular Underpass (VUP) of size 2 x 10.5m x 5.5m at km 259.700 has been provided.

(c) to (e) NHAI has already analyzed the location and it is proposed to install height restriction barriers of 3.5 meters at the LVUP on Km 257.450 to prevent the unauthorized movement of heavy vehicles.

FOOD PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE IN UTTAR PRADESH

1715. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to strengthen Food Processing Infrastructure in the State of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the details of funds allocated for setting up of Food Processing Centres in the said State during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the details of the Food Processing Centres completed/pending in Mau, Ballia and surrounding districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) the extent to which the above facilities have helped to grow in marketing and sale of processed foods in the said State; and
- (e) the details of employment generation due to the existing Food Processing infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a). Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of food processing related infrastructure through its Central Sector Umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLIS-FPI) and Centrally sponsored Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme across the country including Uttar Pradesh.

(b). State/UT-wise allocation of funds are not made under PMKSY and PLIS-FPI. The details of Centre share of funds released to the State of Uttar Pradesh under PMFME scheme is given at **Statement-I**.

(c). The details of Food Processing projects sanctioned under PMKSY and PMFME in the Mau, Ballia and surrounding districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh is given at **Statement-II**. No project under PLIS-FPI has been sanctioned in these districts.

(d). The food processing facilities in Uttar Pradesh has helped in enhancing the exports of processed food from Rs.1351.85 crore in 2014-15 to Rs.3834.48 crore in 2023-24 as per the data of Export Promotion Bureau of Uttar Pradesh.

(e). It is estimated that about 1,35,383 nos. of direct/ indirect employment opportunities have been generated from approved projects of the said schemes of MoFPI in Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT-I

Funds (Centre Share) released to Uttar Pradesh State under PMFME

Scheme

2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
24.08 crore	21.06 crore	79.55 crore	100 crore

STATEMENT-II

Food Processing projects sanctioned in Mau, Balia and surrounding districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh under sub-schemes of PMKSY since inception

S N	Project Name	District	Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Approved Grants-in-aid (Rs. in Crore)
Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme				
1	Shiva and Sons Agro Products	Ballia	14.23	5.21
2	CP Milk and food products private limited	Gorakhpur	50.5	9.05
Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities				
3	M/s Crazy Bakery Udyog	Gorakhpur	16.95	3.94
Operation Greens Scheme				

4	Doab Agro Foods Private Limited	Ballia	46.52	7.1
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Micro Food Processing Enterprises based proposals sanctioned in Mau, Ballia and surrounding districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh under PMFME

District	Number of sanctioned Micro Food Processing Enterprises
Azamgarh	208
Ballia	337
Deoria	80
Ghazipur	375
Gorakhpur	253
Mau	146

EXTRACTION OF GROUND WATER FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

1716. **DR. K SUDHAKAR**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study with respect to over extraction of groundwater for commercial or industrial purposes across Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is true that Sewage Treatment Plants across major lakes of Karnataka are not effective in improving the water quality of these lakes and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reclaim urban lake/wetlands across the country;

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure quality of water made available for drinking purposes by the sewage treatment plants;

(e) the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government to ensure that indirect potable water reuse ensures safe and good quality of water for drinking purposes; and

(f) the details of the projects planned in this regard across the country?

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

(a) Water being a state subject, sustainable management of water resources, including regulation of extraction of ground water is primarily the responsibility of the states. However, to keep a tab on ground water situation of the country, Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country including Karnataka are being annually assessed by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in association with the State Governments. As per the latest (2023) assessment, the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource for Karnataka is 17.08 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre). The Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses is 11.32 BCM, out of which, about 0.13 BCM (1%) has been utilized for industrial activities.

(b) As per the information received from Minor Irrigation Department of Karnataka, studies and analysis have been carried out by Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and other reputed organization on the Quality aspect of Treated water supplied by Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) which is used for tank filling. The test results were meeting all the water quality standards as prescribed.

(c) Reclamation of urban lakes/wetlands is mainly the mandate of urban municipal bodies and respective state governments. However, the central government on its part has formulated the

National Environment Policy (NEP), 2006, which recognizes the importance of wetlands in the ecosystem maintenance and emphasizes on the need to set up a regulatory framework for all wetlands. In tune with this, Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 has been framed which prescribes constitution of Wetland Authority in every State and UT to oversee the conservation, regulation and management of wetlands in their jurisdiction. Further, Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad has prepared a National Wetland Inventory Atlas, mapping all the wetlands in the country.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of the States through various National Missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0. Rejuvenation of water bodies is a major component of AMRUT 2.0. So far, 3,078 water body rejuvenation projects worth 6,159.29 cr have been approved.

(d) and (e) The National Water Policy-2012 mandates recycle and reuse of water as general norm and advocates treatment to specified standards before reuse of waste water. It provides for properly planned tariff system to incentivize reuse of treated water in various sectors including industries, agriculture and others. It mentions that reuse of urban waste water from kitchen and bathrooms, after primary treatment should be encouraged in toilets ensuring no human contact.

Besides, a National Framework on Safe Reuse of Treated Water has also been adopted by Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. The framework will be a guiding document for the States to formulate their Reuse Water Policy and implement the same in a time bound manner. The Framework advocates reuse of treated waste water for various non-potable uses like industrial, agricultural, municipal etc.

(f) Sewerage and Septage Management sector is one of the Mission components under AMRUT under which up to July 2024 total sewage treatment projects of 6,232 Million Litres per Day (MLD) capacity have been approved and, of which, 4,174 MLD sewage treatment capacity has been created and 1,437 MLD capacity has been developed for recycle/reuse.

DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN FOR STs IN TAMIL NADU

1717. **SHRI MATHESWARAN V S:**

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

- (a) the details of funds sanctioned and allocated under the Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the number of tribal villages in Tamil Nadu that would benefit from this scheme;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any significant measures to ensure that Tamil Nadu's tribal areas, which account for only 1.1% of the total tribal population, are not disadvantaged in favor of States with larger tribal populations and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details regarding the steps taken by the Government in order to make this scheme penetrate effectively, particularly in view of a survey by a non-profit organization in Tamil Nadu, which shows that 27% of the children in the tribal families of Tamil Nadu remain unenrolled in schools?

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

(a) to (c): Government is implementing Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) as a strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes and areas having tribal concentration in the country. Besides Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 41 Ministries/Departments are allocating certain percentage of their total scheme

budget every year for tribal development under DAPST for various tribal development projects relating to education, health, agriculture, irrigation, roads, housing, electrification, employment generation, skill development, etc. The details of fund released under DAPST by Central Ministries/Departments to Tamil Nadu during last three years is as under:

Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Fund released (Rs. in crore)	808.87	976.01	888.92

Source: STC MIS Portal (<https://stcmis.gov.in/>) (As on 02/12/2024, 11:00 AM)

The above data has not been vetted by the concerned Ministries

Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing various schemes/programmes for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country. The schemes of the Ministry are targeted at development and welfare of all the STs in country including all STs of Tamil Nadu.

Further, The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has undertaken the developmental activities for STs and in ST dominated areas through convergence of funds available with different Ministries/Departments under DAPST.

During FY 2023-24, Government launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The mission aims to provide basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of electrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years. These objectives are planned to be met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries. PM JANMAN has total budgetary outlay of Rs.24,104 Cr (Central share: ₹15336 Cr and State share: ₹8768 Cr). Based on the data captured (as on

21.11.2024), 1737 villages under 21 districts of Tamil Nadu covering 3,80,376 PVTG population is being covered under PM JANMAN.

Hon'ble PM launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17-line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. The Abhiyan has total budgetary outlay of Rs.79,156 Cr (Central share: ₹56,333 Cr and State share: ₹22,823 Cr). The Abhiyan targets specific tribal-majority villages with populations of 500 or more, where at least 50% are tribal, and villages, in Aspirational districts, with at least 50 tribal population. 248 villages under 16 districts of Tamil Nadu covering 3,03,711 STs are being covered under Abhiyan.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs organized Manthan Shivirs to discuss and finalize action plan for implementation of PM JANMAN and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan. Officers from concerned Ministries/Departments and State Government officers participated in the Manthan Shivar. Thematic workshops, breakout sessions and knowledge sharing were conducted during the Shivar. MoTA has circulated IEC material to each of the participating Ministry of PM JANMAN and Dharti Aaba to sensitize their State and district counterparts to bring specific proposals under the relevant portion of the scheme.

(d): As per UDISE+, gross enrolment ratio of children of Scheduled Tribes for Tamil Nadu by level of education in 2021-22 is given below:

Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
112.1	110.9	118.2	85

Ministry of Education is implementing Samagra Shiksha, which is an overarching scheme of school education covering all levels from pre-primary to senior secondary. Financial assistance is provided to the States and UTs for various

activities to improve enrolment in Govt. schools, which include opening/strengthening of new schools up to senior secondary level, strengthening school infrastructure, setting up, upgradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) upto class 12, setting up of residential schools/hostel named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, transport allowance, undertaking enrolment drives, seasonal hostels/residential camps, provision of vocational education and ICT facilities in schools, etc.

Besides, Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing schemes - Pre- Matric Scholarship, Post Matric Scholarship, National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students, National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) to the ST Students for Studies Abroad and Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) for educational development of tribals. Further, hostels for ST students are being built under PM JANMAN and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan.

Further, Tamil Nadu has informed that 320 Government Tribal Residential Schools and 1134 Adi Dravidar Welfare schools under Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department and more than 50000 general schools under School Education Department are providing education for ST students in the State.

जनजातीय छात्रों के लिए अध्येतावृत्ति

1718 श्री राजकुमार रोट:

क्या **जनजातीय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को 'नेशनल ओवरसीज़ स्कॉलरशिप' के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2013 में प्रतिवर्ष दी जाने वाली 15,400 डॉलर की अध्येतावृत्ति राशि वर्ष 2024 में भी उतनी ही है;

(ख) क्या घरेलू छात्रों को दी जाने वाली कनिष्ठ अनुसंधान अध्येतावृत्ति की राशि को वर्ष 2013 में 16000 रुपये प्रति माह से बढ़ाकर 2024 में 37000 रुपये प्रति माह कर दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या वार्षिक अध्येतावृत्ति राशि में वृद्धि न किए जाने के कारण मुद्रास्फीति के कारण विदेश में पढ़ने वाले छात्र भी प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित हुए हैं, यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार विदेशों में वर्तमान जीवन स्तर को देखते हुए वार्षिक अध्येतावृत्ति राशि को वर्तमान 15,400 डॉलर से बढ़ाने का है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशों में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों के लिए अनुसूचित जाति के विद्यार्थियों की संख्या को अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों के समान ही बढ़ाकर कम से कम 70 करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ग): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय विदेश में अध्ययन करने के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों हेतु राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। भुगतान की गई अध्येतावृत्ति राशि के दो मुख्य घटक हैं: शुल्क और **फेलोशिप भत्ता**। इस शुल्क में ट्यूशन शुल्क शामिल है, जो अध्येतावृत्ति का प्रमुख घटक है, जिसका भुगतान अन्य गैर-वापसी योग्य शुल्क के साथ वास्तविक के अनुसार किया जाता है, जिसे पाठ्यक्रम पूरा करने के लिए छात्र द्वारा अनिवार्य रूप से भुगतान किया जाना आवश्यक है।

फेलोशिप भत्ता में 8 घटक शामिल हैं, जिनमें से 3 घटक अर्थात् वार्षिक रखरखाव भत्ता (\$ 15,400 / £ 9,900), वार्षिक आकस्मिकता और उपकरण भत्ता (\$ 1532 / £ 1116) और आकस्मिक यात्रा व्यय (यूएसडी 18.70) निर्धारित घटक हैं। अन्य 5 घटक अर्थात् पॉल टैक्स, वीजा शुल्क, आकस्मिक यात्रा व्यय, चिकित्सा बीमा प्रीमियम, हवाई यात्रा और स्थानीय यात्रा की लागत का भुगतान वास्तविक आधार पर किया जाता है।

चूंकि शुल्क सहित समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति के प्रमुख घटकों का भुगतान वास्तविक के अनुसार किया जाता है, इसलिए मुद्रास्फीति से प्रभावित नहीं होते हैं। 2013 से 15,400 अमेरिकी डॉलर की वार्षिक रखरखाव राशि समान बनी हुई है। मंत्रालय ने वित्त चक्र (2021-26) से पहले 2019-20 में एनओएस योजना का मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किया था, जिसमें छात्रवृत्ति की राशि के संबंध में छात्रों से विस्तृत प्रतिक्रिया (फीडबैक) ली गई थी। प्रतिक्रिया (फीडबैक) और विचार-विमर्श के आधार पर, वित्त चक्र 2021-26 के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की दरें तय की गईं। इसके अलावा, चूंकि छात्रवृत्ति का भुगतान डॉलर में किया जाता है और यह रुपये प्रति डॉलर की दर में बदलाव से प्रभावित नहीं होती है, जो 2013 में 56 रुपये से बढ़कर 2024 में 84 रुपये हो गई है।

(ख): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति छात्रवृत्ति योजना क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। जूनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप (जेआरएफ) स्कॉलर्स को वर्तमान में 2024

में 37,000 रुपये प्रति माह का भुगतान किया जाता है, जो 2013 में 16,000 रुपये प्रति माह था। यह संशोधन विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप है।

(घ) और (ङ): वर्तमान में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

1719. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the main objectives and goals of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) including the specific targets set under SBM Phase-II and SBM-Urban;

(b) the financial allocation and expenditure incurred under the said Mission within Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the impact of the Mission on improving sanitation, public health and environment including reduction in open defecation and improved solid waste management;

(d) the steps taken/being taken to ensure community participation and behavioural change in sanitation practices particularly in rural areas;

(e) whether the Government has faced any challenges or bottlenecks in the implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/being taken to address them; and

(f) the long-term sustainability plans under the Swachh Bharat Mission to maintain cleanliness and sanitation, post implementation including funding and Local Government involvement?

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

(a) The goal of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] Phase-II is to sustain the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of villages, to cover all villages with Solid Waste Management (SWM) and Liquid Waste Management (LWM) arrangements and make them visually clean by 2024-25 to make them ODF Plus Model villages.

Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on 2nd October 2014, with the objective of making the towns and cities Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in the urban areas of the country. To carry forward the progress made, SBM – Urban 2.0 was launched on 1st October, 2021 with the vision to achieve “Garbage Free” status through 100% source segregation, door-to-door collection and scientific processing of all fraction of waste, safe disposal in scientific landfill, remediation of all legacy dumpsites by converting them into green zones and treatment of used water including faecal sludge for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) under 1 lakh population to ensure that no untreated water pollutes the ground water or water bodies.

(b) The year wise Centre share allocated, released and expenditure in Tamil Nadu during last three years and the current year under SBM(G) are given below:

Rs. In crores

Year	Centre share allocation	Centre share release	Centre share expenditure*
2021-22	26.29	0	119.84
2022-23	421.10	78.47	144.43
2023-24	239.74	239.74	224.93
2024-25	300.00	75.00	122.66

* Expenditure is against Opening balance for the year and funds released during the year.

Funds under SBM-U are allocated for the Mission period and not on a yearly basis. Details of funds allocated and released to the State of Tamil Nadu is as below:

Rs. In crore

SBM Phase	SBM-U (2014-2021)	SBM-U 2.0 (2021-2026)
Fund allocation	1200.50	3296.70

Rs. In crore

Year	Fund Release
2021-22	224.91 (22.48 under SBM-U 1.0 and 202.43 under (SBM-U 2.0))
2022-23	384.66
2023-24	69.05
2024-25 (as on 02.12.24)	173.50

(c) Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] was launched by the Government on 2nd October, 2014 with the main aim to make the rural area of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October, 2019. All the villages in the country declared themselves ODF by 2nd October, 2019. A study published in 2024 in Nature, world's leading multi-disciplinary science journal, by leading experts revealed that the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), has contributed significantly to reducing infant and under-five mortality rates across the country – averting 60,000

– 70,000 infant lives annually. According to a study done by UNICEF during 2018-19 in some selected villages, groundwater sources were likely to be 12.7 times less contaminated in the ODF villages as compared to non-ODF villages.

Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U), 4889 ULBs have been certified Open defecation Free (ODF) and the scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in the country has increased from 16 % in 2014 to 80.26%.

(d) The following steps have been taken/being taken to ensure community participation and behavior change in sanitation practices particularly in rural areas

- A special event to honor Women changemakers of SBM-G at ground level was organized in New Delhi on 25 January 2024. This landmark event commemorated the achievements of Women changemakers in the sanitation sector and provided an opportunity for insightful exchanges that could influence future policy directions. This event united over 475 women nationwide in a vibrant dialogue with the Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen.
- A Fortnight Cleanliness campaign “Swachhata Hi Sewa (SHS-2024) Campaign under the theme Swabhav Swachhata, Sanskaar Swachhata, was organized from 17th September 2024 to 2nd October 2024, followed by Swachh Bharat Diwas to mark the conclusion of the Swachhata Hi Sewa (SHS) 2024 campaign. During the 15 days of the "Seva Pakhwada" (Service Fortnight), more than 27 lakh programs were organized nationwide, with over 28 crore people participating. A total of 30.91 Cr People Participation has been reported during SHS. Celebrity engagements have been over 175 during the period, including late Shri Ratan Tata, Bill Gates and many other celebrities from sports and Bollywood.
- A series of campaigns has been started on MyGov to popularize the message of SBMG Phase II at the grassroots level viz, 7 Day Swachhata

Challenge, Reel Contest for 10 Years of Swachh Bharat Mission, Article Writing Contest for Swachh Bharat: 10 Year Journey of Change, Hamara Shauchalay Hamara Samman - Photography Contest during World Toilet Day 2024, etc. This will help generate mass awareness of various components of ODF Plus among the community members for facilitating behavior change.

- For strengthening the capacities of ground level functionaries, SBM Academy- an Interactive Voice Response System for training of various stakeholders of SBM (G)-II is rolled out and around 90,000 field functionaries have enrolled till date.

(e) Capacity building of the implementing agencies and functionaries at various levels with respect to planning and implementation of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) activities is major issue. Recognizing the need to create a pool of competent human resources at the State and district levels to cater to Capacity Building, technical and managerial support needs of GPs, DDWS has started an initiative for creation of Master Trainers (MTs). The MTs further train Sarpanch/Swachhagrahi/Panchayat Secretaries on ODF plus and handhold GPs and villages to prepare their ODF plus village sanitation plans and implementing them. Till date a pool of 3,328 Master Trainers (MTs) has been created in 28 States.

Sanitation is a State subject under 7th schedule of the constitution. The 74th constitutional amendment mandates the setting up and devolution of powers to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) as the lowest unit of governance in cities and towns. However, in view of the various challenges faced by cities in efficient implementation of SBM-U, various forms of support is being provided by Government of India, inter-alia:

- Additional Central Assistance (ACA) at varying rates of 25%, 33% and 50% for different population categories of cities for setting up of waste processing facilities such as compost, bio-methanation, waste-to-energy, Material Recovery Facility (MRF), Construction and Demolition Waste processing, etc to increase the waste processing rates.
 - Technical support is being provided by manuals, advisories, designs, protocols covering all aspects of SWM including planning, designing and operation and maintenance.
 - The Mission also encourages adoption of locally innovated, cost-effective solutions and business models in sanitation and solid waste management by small scale and private entrepreneurs and start-ups, through investments in RandD, technology challenges, and facilitation for inclusion in GeM, etc.
 - The 'Swachh Survekshan' launched by Government has encouraged a spirit of healthy competition between cities to compete for achieving improved cleanliness in cities.
 - Funds for Capacity Building (CB) is provided to State and cities to create institutional capacity to effectively implement programmatic interventions to achieve mission objectives.
 - (Funds for IEC is also provided to State and cities to ensure awareness creation alongwith large scale citizen outreach to intensify 'Jan Andolan' and institutionalize swachh behavior and related set of actions, towards achieving the vision of Garbage Free cities.
 - Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTS through the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban by providing policy directions, financial and technical support.
- (f) Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II is currently approved upto 2024-25.

NPAs IN MSME SECTOR

1720. **SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are increasing number of cases of non repayment of the loan taken by entrepreneur in MSME sector;
- (b) if so, the size of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) amount in MSME Sector vis-à-vis NPAs of other sectors during the last five years;
- (c) the percentage of NPAs of MSMEs to the total NPAs during the last five years; and
- (d) the details of the securities that bank must ensure before granting loan to such MSME units?

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 Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) with respect to outstanding to MSME and the percentage thereon show a declining trend as per Table below:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Period (As on)	Scheduled Commercial Banks		
	MSME-Total Advances (Outstanding)-Funded	MSME-Gross NPAs (Domestic)	MSME-Gross NPAs(Domestic) as % of MSME-Total Advances (Outstanding)-Funded
31-Mar-20	16,97,836	1,87,255	11.03%
31-Mar-21	18,45,188	1,60,464	8.70%

31-Mar-22	20,44,788	1,54,991	7.58%
31-Mar-23	23,92,319	1,30,869	5.47%
31-Mar-24	28,04,511	1,25,217	4.46%

Source: RBI

As per the information given by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of cases classified as NPA for Scheduled Commercial Banks for period ending March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024 is 41,06,379 and 44,62,386, respectively.

(d): As informed by RBI, on lending to MSME Sector, banks are mandated not to accept collateral security in case of loans up to Rs. 10 lakh extended to units in the Micro and Small Enterprises sector. As per Department of Financial Service, banks are free to take credit related decision in terms of their Board approved policies and RBI's broad regulatory guidelines.

TOLL PLAZAS ON NH-9

1721. KUMARI SELJA:

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

- (a) the number of toll plazas that are there on NH-9 between Sirsa-Dabwali in Haryana and the distance between them;
- (b) whether the distance between two toll plazas on NH-9 is less than 60 kms. if so, the time by which these would be closed;
- (c) the number of street lights that are there between Hisar-Dabwali and whether these are working properly;
- (d) the number of drains that have been built on both sides of the road for drainage including their costs involved and place/length of their construction; and

(e) whether there is any proposal under consideration to construct a National Highway from Jalandhar to Jaipur (via Sirsa-Churu-Nohar-Taranagar), if so, the current status thereof?

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

(a) There is one (01) user fee plaza i.e. Khuiyan Malkana (at Ch. No. 302.250 of NH-9) situated between Sirsa and Dabwali in the state of Haryana.

(b) All user fee plazas are established on National Highways as per the applicable National Highways Fee Rules and the respective Concession Agreement.

Further, the details of user fee plazas from Rohtak to Dabwali section are at **Statement I**.

(c) There are a total of 2,622 street lights in number on Hisar-Dabwali stretch.

Further, operation and maintenance of the highway including repair of highway lighting is continuous process which is being done by NHA through its OandM Contractor. Highway lighting in Hisar-Dabwali stretch has been made operational and any faulty/damage in lighting is also rectified on priority basis.

(d) The details of drains that have been built on both sides of the road for drainage including their costs involved and place/length of their construction are at **Statement II**

(e) No, Sir.

STATEMENT I

The details of user fee plazas from Rohtak to Dabwali section:

S. No	Fee Plaza Name	Mode	Stretch (Project Name)	Tollable Length (in km)
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1.	Rohad	Public Funded	Delhi/ Haryana Border to Rohtak Section of NH-09 (old NH-10)	63.490
2.	Madina	Public Funded	Rohtak Hisar Section of NH-09 (old NH-10)	41.810
3.	Ramayana	Public Funded		57.000
4.	Landhari	Public Funded	Hisar to Dabwali Section of NH-09 (Old NH-10), Package-I,II andIII	57.000
5.	Bhavdeen	Public Funded		43.735
6.	Khuiyan Malkana	Public Funded		43.925

STATEMENT II

The details of drains that have been built on both sides of the road for drainage including their costs involved and place/length of their construction:

Hisar to Dabwali, Package-I						
Sr. No.	Design Chainage		Length (in km.)	Village Name	Remarks	Cost (in Crore Rupees)
	Start	End				
1.	170.000	178.100	8.100	Bir Hisar	Both Side	34.81 (As per Contract Agreement)
2.	178.535	179.535	1.000	Bir Hisar	Both Side	
3.	181.855	182.855	1.000	Chikenwas	Both Side	
4.	186.000	191.200	5.200	Landhari, Agroha	Both Side	
5.	196.300	197.300	1.000	KharaKheri	Both Side	
6.	200.750	202.200	1.450	Badopal	Both Side	
7.	207.300	209.425	2.125	Dhangar	Both Side	
8.	212.750	213.800	1.050	Barsen	Both Side	
9.	215.125	215.625	0.500	Fatehabad	Both Side	
10.	216.975	217.900	0.925	Fatehabad	Both Side	
11.	223.100	224.100	1.000	Fatehabad	Both Side	
12.	226.235	227.000	0.765	Dariyapur	Both Side	
Total Length			24.115			
Hisar to Dabwali, Package-II						
Sr. No.	Design Chainage		Length (in km.)	Village Name	Remarks	Cost (in Crore Rupees)
	Start	End				
1.	227.000	228.635	1.635	Shahidawali	Both Side	26.50 Crore (As per Contract Agreement)
2.	229.135	229.935	0.800	Kukdawali	Both Side	
3.	234.235	235.935	1.700	PatliDabar	Both Side	
4.	246.635	247.935	1.300	Moriwala	Both Side	
5.	250.100	251.950	1.850	Sikanderpur	Both Side	
6.	254.822	255.322	0.500	Bajekhan	Both Side	

7.	256.400	257.500	1.100	NejadelaKalan	Both Side		
8.	261.318	261.900	0.582	Mirpur	Both Side		
9.	262.311	262.568	0.257	Panjuwana	Both Side		
10.	262.311	Towards Sirsa City	0.500	Panjuwana	Both Side		
11.	284.868	286.618	1.750	Odhan	Both Side		
12.	291.218	292.218	1.000	Chormarkhera	Both Side		
13.	310.018	314.660	4.642	Dabwali	Both Side		
Total Length			17.616				
Total Length of Drain (Hisar-Dabwali Section)							41.731 km.
Total Cost of Drain (Hisar-Dabwali Section)							61.31 Crore

ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER TO HOUSEHOLDS AND SCHOOLS

1722. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI

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

- the total number of households and schools having access to potable drinking water under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) across the country, State/UT-wise including district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;
- whether the Government has conducted any survey of present beneficiaries under the JJM and if so, the details thereof indicating the satisfaction rate across the country, State-wise, district wise in Andhra Pradesh and Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;
- the details of the districts wherein the satisfaction rate of the JJM is below fifty per cent under JJM in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any review of such districts and if so, the details thereof especially in Andhra Pradesh and Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency; and

(e) whether the Government has set any timeline for achieving water for all across the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh and Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency?

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

(a) Since August, 2019, Government of India, in partnership with states, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household and public institutions like schools, anganwadi centres, ashramshalas, health centres, etc. in the country.

At the start of JJM in August 2019, only 3.23 crore rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs, around 12.09 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 02.12.2024, out of 19.34 crore rural households in the country, around 15.32 crore (79.22%) rural households are reported to have provision of tap water supply in their homes. The State/ UT-wise status of tap water connection in rural households across the country is at **Statement-I**.

Further, as on 02.12.2024, the provision of potable tap water supply is available in more than 9.31 lakh (89.26%) schools in the country. The State/ UT-wise details of tap water connections reported in schools are at **Statement-II**.

As reported by the state government of Andhra Pradesh, at the time of launch of JJM in the state on 15.08.2019, approximately 30.74 lakh rural households

had tap water connections. Since then, 39.57 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 02.12.2024, out of 95.33 lakh rural households in state, the provision of tap water supply is available to around 70.31 lakh (73.60%) rural households. The number of tap water connections provided to rural households and schools under JJM in the state of Andhra Pradesh, district- wise is at **Statement -III**. The parliamentary constituency-wise details under JJM are not maintained at the Government of India level.

(b) to (d) As per operational guidelines for the implementation of JJM, a third-party functionality assessment is carried out by the Government of India across the States/UTs. Reports are shared with the States/ UTs including Andhra Pradesh for taking corrective action, if any. The results of the functionality assessment of household tap connections under JJM 2022 shows that the satisfaction level of the users on regularity and quality parameters of water supply was 83% and 82% respectively in the country. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh, the survey shows that the user satisfaction level on regularity and quality parameters of water supply was 88% and 84% respectively. The detailed National report and State-wise functionality assessment report 2022 is in public domain that can be accessed using weblink <https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/functionality-reports> .

Govt. of India has been regularly reviewing the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) with States/ UTs including Andhra Pradesh. Several meetings including conferences, workshops, review meetings through video conferences, field visits, etc. are held from time to time. Review meetings are conducted at the levels of Hon'ble Union Minister, Secretary to Govt. of India, Chief Secretary and Senior officers. During these reviews, States/ UTs are advised to expedite the implementation of JJM in the States/UTs.

(e) 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. Under JJM, States/ UTs prepare saturation plan for making provision of potable tap water supply to every household.

As on 02.12.2024, 8 states viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Punjab and Telangana and 3 union territories of A and N Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and Puducherry have reported to be Har Ghar Jal. Further, the state of Andhra Pradesh has informed that it will saturate all eligible rural households, including those in Bapatla parliamentary constituency, with tap water connections by March, 2027.

Statement-I

State/ UT wise number of tap connections

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water		Rural HHs with tap water	
			No.	In %	No.	In%
1.	AandN	0.62	0.29	46.75	0.62	100.00
2.	Andhra Pr.	95.53	30.74	32.21	70.31	73.60
3.	Arunachal Pr.	2.29	0.23	10.06	2.29	100.00
4.	Assam	72.00	1.11	1.55	58.54	81.31
5.	Bihar	166.91	3.16	1.89	160.3	96.07
6.	Chhattisgarh	50.04	3.20	6.39	39.82	79.58
7.	DNH and DD	0.85	-	-	0.86	100.00
8.	Goa	2.64	1.99	75.41	2.64	100.00
9.	Gujarat	91.18	65.16	71.46	91.19	100.00
10.	Haryana	30.41	17.66	58.07	30.41	100.00
11.	Himachal Pr.	17.09	7.63	44.65	17.10	100.00
12.	JandK	19.23	5.75	30.76	15.52	80.70
13.	Jharkhand	62.54	3.45	5.52	33.79	54.60

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water		Rural HHs with tap water	
			No.	In %	No.	In%
14.	Karnataka	101.30	24.51	24.20	82.72	81.67
15.	Kerala	70.82	16.64	23.48	38.27	54.04
16.	Ladakh	0.41	0.01	2.45	0.39	95.92
17.	Lakshadweep	0.13		-	0.12	91.17
18.	Madhya Pr.	111.78	13.53	12.10	74.32	66.49
19.	Maharashtra	146.79	48.44	33.02	128.2	87.38
20.	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.76	3.59	79.58
21.	Meghalaya	6.5	0.05	0.77	5.29	81.36
22.	Mizoram	1.33	0.09	6.76	1.32	100.00
23.	Nagaland	3.63	0.14	3.85	3.36	92.43
24.	Odisha	88.69	3.11	3.51	67.19	75.75
25.	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.76	1.15	100.00
26.	Punjab	34.26	16.79	49.12	34.26	100.00
27.	Rajasthan	107.30	11.74	10.96	58.78	54.74
28.	Sikkim	1.32	0.70	52.57	1.20	89.10
29.	Tamil Nadu	125.28	21.76	17.39	110.0	87.86
30.	Telangana	53.98	15.68	29.05	53.98	100.00
31.	Tripura	7.50	0.25	3.33	6.32	84.34
32.	Uttar Pr.	266.77	5.16	1.94	230.1	86.29
33.	Uttarakhand	14.51	1.30	8.95	14.06	96.91
34.	West Bengal	175.24	2.15	1.23	93.99	53.64
	Total	19,34.63	3,23.62	16.75	15,32.	79.22

Statement-II

State/ UT- wise status of tap water connection in Schools

(As on 02.12.2024)

S. No	State/ UT	No. of Schools	No. of Schools with tap water supply	In %
1.	A and N Islands	368	368	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	41,227	41,227	100.00

3.	DandNH and DandD	411	411	100.00
4.	Kerala	10,877	10,877	100.00
5.	Lakshadweep	33	33	100.00
6.	Mizoram	2,371	2,371	100.00
7.	Sikkim	1,027	1,027	100.00
8.	Uttarakhand	19,123	19,109	99.93
9.	Tamil Nadu	38,855	38,816	99.90
10.	Gujarat	29,754	29,686	99.77
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1,16,524	1,16,237	99.75
12.	Punjab	22,389	22,314	99.67
13.	Karnataka	42,072	41,908	99.61
14.	Haryana	12,818	12,752	99.49
15.	Goa	1,098	1,090	99.27
16.	Maharashtra	77,725	76,809	98.82
17.	Telangana	22,845	22,572	98.80
18.	Ladakh	891	876	98.32
19.	Bihar	71,323	70,082	98.26
20.	Himachal Pradesh	17,251	16,921	98.09
21.	Tripura	4,512	4,342	96.17
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	22,422	21,539	96.06
23.	Assam	44,252	42,140	95.23
24.	Chhattisgarh	46,280	43,926	94.91
25.	Manipur	3,456	3,279	94.88
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,915	2,722	93.38
27.	Jharkhand	41,408	37,337	90.17
28.	Puducherry	390	349	89.49
29.	Nagaland	1,932	1,717	88.87
30.	Madhya Pradesh	93,419	75,487	80.80
31.	Meghalaya	13,821	10,495	75.94
32.	West Bengal	72,755	54,516	74.93
33.	Odisha	53,997	39,380	72.93
34.	Rajasthan	1,13,011	68,761	60.84
	Total	10,43,552	9,31,476	89.26

Source: JJM-IMIS

Statement-III**District-wise coverage of rural house households and schools in Andhra Pradesh**

Sr. No.	Districts	Total no. of rural households	As on 15.08.2019		As on 02.12.2024		Schools with tap water supply	
			No. of rural HHs	%	No. of rural HHs	%	No.	%
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	2,90,745	23,470	8.07	1,77,413	61.02	2,868	100.00
2	Anakapalli	4,17,489	67,359	16.13	2,64,320	63.31	1,365	100.00
3	Ananthapuramu	4,34,468	1,90,477	44.67	3,61,155	83.13	1,394	100.00
4	Annamayya	3,63,710	1,81,397	49.87	3,63,698	100.00	2,199	100.00
5	Bapatla	3,64,788	72,292	19.82	1,48,361	40.67	1,315	100.00
6	Chittoor	3,70,234	2,25,169	60.82	3,70,206	99.99	2,499	100.00
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	4,02,434	58,474	14.53	3,03,095	75.32	1,514	100.00
8	East Godavari	3,56,543	1,64,538	46.15	3,25,336	91.25	864	100.00
9	Eluru	4,79,752	2,56,892	53.55	4,14,660	86.43	1,789	100.00
10	Guntur	2,33,717	1,24,676	53.34	1,57,724	67.49	700	100.00
11	Kakinada	3,89,205	1,01,973	26.20	3,15,836	81.15	1,044	100.00
12	Krishna	3,75,691	1,12,952	30.07	2,22,954	59.53	1,336	100.00
13	Kurnool	3,45,790	90,710	26.23	2,24,802	65.01	1,294	100.00
14	Nandyal	3,46,130	1,22,973	35.57	2,60,289	75.20	1,306	100.00
15	Ntr	2,67,874	77,226	28.83	1,60,715	60.00	772	100.00

16	Palnadu	4,34,399	58,166	13.39	1,48,163	34.11	1,372	100.00
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	2,22,444	2,847	1.28	1,65,068	74.21	1,607	100.00
18	Prakasam	4,76,454	1,19,510	25.08	3,22,444	67.68	2,198	100.00
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	4,60,415	2,37,344	51.55	3,99,171	86.70	2,401	100.00
20	Sri Sathya Sai	3,65,072	1,44,890	39.69	3,08,226	84.43	1,714	100.00
21	Srikakulam	5,35,764	13,995	2.61	2,22,341	41.50	2,679	100.00
22	Tirupati	4,17,349	2,40,311	57.58	4,16,600	99.99	2,108	100.00
23	Visakhapatnam	59,338	10,395	17.52	38,911	65.58	224	100.00
24	Vizianagaram	4,44,171	13,692	3.08	3,00,096	67.68	1,709	100.00
25	West Godavari	3,69,137	1,70,938	46.31	3,09,839	83.94	1,185	100.00
26	Y.S.R.	3,29,890	1,91,599	58.08	3,29,890	100.00	1,771	100.00
Total		95,53,003	30,74,265	32.21	70,31,313	73.60	41,227	100.00

Source: JJM-IMIS

COLLATERAL FREE LOAN TO MSME SECTOR

1723. **SHRI A RAJA:**

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

- the details of existing schemes to help revive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise sector which is facing a crisis during the last four years;
- whether the Government intends to provide collateral-free term loan to MSME sector for their working capital, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any financial package covering financing, regulatory changes and technology support for MSMEs has been formulated to help them grow and also compete globally, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of measures taken by the Government to facilitate marketing their products, in domestic market and global market including giving preference by various Government Departments in procurement 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 Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes and programmes for the development of MSME Sector across the country. These schemes/ programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme, Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme, Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme, Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance, International Cooperation Scheme, National SC/ST Hub, MSME Champions, etc.

(b): The Government implements Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) to strengthen credit delivery system and to facilitate the flow of credit to the Micro and Small Enterprise sector without the hassles of collateral and third party guarantee up to a maximum of Rs. 500 lakh. Term loan and/or working capital facilities are eligible under the CGS for MSEs.

(c): Union Budget 2024-25 announced a package covering financing, regulatory changes and technology support for MSMEs to help them grow and also compete globally, as given below:

- Support for promotion of MSMEs;
- Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs in the Manufacturing Sector;
- New assessment model for MSME credit;
- Credit Support to MSMEs during Stress Period;
- Mudra Loans limit enhancement from Rs. 10 lakh to 20 lakh;

- Enhanced scope for mandatory onboarding in TReDS;
- SIDBI branches in MSME clusters;
- MSME Units for Food Irradiation, Quality and Safety Testing;
- E-Commerce Export Hubs.

(d): The Government has taken various measures to facilitate marketing and procurement support to MSME. Some of the measures are as under:

- The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order, 2012 under the MSMED Act, 2006. The Policy mandates 25% annual procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises by Central Ministries/ Departments/ Central Public Sector Enterprises, including 4% from Micro and Small Enterprises owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs and 3% from Micro and Small Enterprises owned by women entrepreneurs.
- The Ministry of MSME implements Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme for enhancing market access of Micro and Small Enterprises. The Scheme facilitates participation in National/International Trade Fairs/Exhibitions/MSME Expo, etc.
- The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements International Co-operation Scheme to encourage MSMEs to export their products and facilitates participation of MSMEs in international exhibitions/fairs/buyer-seller meets held abroad and organizes international conferences/seminars/workshops in India.
- For Capacity Building of First Time Exporters (CBFTE), reimbursement is provided to new Micro and Small Enterprises which are exporters for costs incurred on Registration cum-Membership Certification (RCMC) with Export Promotion Councils, Export Insurance Premium and Testing and Quality Certification for exports.

मल्टी मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक पार्क

1724. **डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:**

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

(क) भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के जयपुर मल्टी मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक पार्क में क्या-क्या विभिन्न सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार राजस्थान के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों सहित अन्य स्थानों पर भी लॉजिस्टिक पार्क विकसित करने का विचार रखती है यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उदयपुर और बांसवाड़ा मंडलों में भी लॉजिस्टिक पार्क विकसित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) मल्टी मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स पार्क (एमएमएलपी) जयपुर के विकास के लिए भूमि को राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है और भूमि के अंतिम रूप देने के बाद, एमएमएलपी जयपुर के विकास के लिए मांग आकलन सहित विस्तृत व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य किया जाएगा। मांग आकलन के परिणाम के अनुसार, वेयरहाउस, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, कंटेनर यार्ड आदि जैसी आवश्यक सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ मल्टी मॉडल शिफ्ट और कस्टम सुविधाओं को सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मोड पर विकसित किया जाएगा।

(ख) भारत सरकार की आर्थिक मामलों की कैबिनेट समिति (सीसीईए) ने मल्टी मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स पार्क (एमएमएलपी) के विकास के लिए देश भर में 35 स्थानों को मंजूरी दी है तथा राजस्थान राज्य से स्वीकृत दो स्थान जयपुर और कोटा हैं।

(ग) वर्तमान स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान राज्य में उदयपुर या बांसवाड़ा में मल्टी मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स पार्क के विकास का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

FLUE GAS DESULFURIZATION SYSTEM

1725. **SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that as per study of the Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA), India is largest emitter of sulphur

dioxide and India's thermal power plants emit 240 times more sulphur dioxide than paddy stubble burning and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the impact of these thermal power plants on public health due to poor air quality and thereby loss of GDP and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) systems have been operative only in 8 percent of total number of thermal power plants in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts being made to address this issue and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): All Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) are required to comply with the emission norms as notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFandCC) and directions given by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) from time to time. MoEFandCC notification dated 07.12.2015, 31.03.2021 and 05.09.2022 have stipulated stack emission norms [including for Sulfur Di-oxide (SO₂)] and timelines for compliance in respect of coal based TPPs, categorized as Category-A, B and C.

In order to meet the SO₂ emission norms, Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) systems are being installed in coal based TPPs. Total 537 units (2,04,160 MW) have been identified for installation of FGDs in TPPs. Out of these, FGD has been installed in 44 units (22,590 MW), contracts awarded/under implementation in 233 units (1,02,040 MW), 138 units (43,987 MW) are under various stages of tendering process and 122 units (35,543 MW) are under pre-tendering process.

WELFARE OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS

1726. **DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:**

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

- (a) the total number of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the country;
- (b) the current status of implementation of schemes for the welfare and development of PVTGs, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure access to education, healthcare and livelihood opportunities for PVTGs;
- (d) whether any specific measures have been implemented to protect the cultural heritage and traditional knowledge of PVTGs; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): For the socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 States and one UT, Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha AbhiyaN (PM JANMAN) on 15th November 2023. The mission aims to provide basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood

opportunities in 3 years. These objectives are being met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries. The details of benefits given under the Abhiyan scheme, across the country including Andhra Pradesh, since its inception is given in **Statement-I**.

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 and infrastructure gaps in order to cover PVTG residing in villages and habitations covered under PM JANMAN. Based on the data captured (as on 21.11.2024), State/UT- wise, PVTG population is tabulated at **Statement-II**.

(d) and (e): Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends support to the State Governments through the scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institute' (TRI) to protect the cultural heritage and traditional knowledge of PVTG. Funds are also given for organisation of festivals, Adi Mahotsav, tribal language, exchange visits, ethnographic studies, traditional practices, exchange visits etc so as to ensure preservation and promotion of tribal culture including PVTGs. The details of such projects sanctioned (State Wise Year wise) by the Ministry may be seen at the web site of the Ministry (https://tribal.nic.in/Display_Apex_Minutes.aspx)

Statement-I

PM JANMAN Progress (as on 21st November 2024)

Name of Ministry	Intervention	Mission Target (2023-2026)	Sanctions	Financial Sanctions (Rs in Crore)
M/o Rural Development	Pucca houses	~ 4.90 lakh pucca houses	336367 houses	2722.14

Name of Ministry	Intervention	Mission Target (2023-2026)	Sanctions	Financial Sanctions (Rs in Crore)
	Connecting roads	8000 Km road	4484.30 km road	3386.2
M/o Health and Family Welfare	Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)	1000 MMU	616 MMUs	208.7
D/o DWandS, M/o Jal Shakti	Piped Water Supply (FHTCs)	15309 Villages	6350 Villages 100% Saturated	344.35
M/o Women and Child Development	Anganwadi Centers (AWCs)	2500 AWCs	1864 AWCs	311.16
D/o SEandL, M/o Education	Hostels	500 Hostels	194 Hostels	476.16
DoT, M/o Communications	Mobile towers	Coverage of 3959 habitations	1499 habitations	204.3
M/o Power	Energization of HHs	~ 2.65 lakh HHs	140440 HHs	516.15
M/o New and Renewable Energy	Energization of HHs	All eligible and uncovered by MoP	9569 HHs	47.86

Name of Ministry	Intervention	Mission Target (2023-2026)	Sanctions	Financial Sanctions (Rs in Crore)
M/o Tribal Affairs	Multipurpose Centres (MPCs)	1000 MPCs	873 MPCs	119.24
	Setting up of VDVks	500 VDVks	501 VDVks	33.61 (including Rs. 12.20 Cr of MoSDE)
Total (Rs. in Crore)				8369.87

*As information provided by concerned Ministries

The details of benefits given under PM JANMAN (as on 21.11.2024) in Andhra Pradesh

Ministry	Intervention	Sanctions	Financial sanctions (in Rs. cr)
MoRD	Pucca houses	32258 houses	44.33
	Connecting roads	315.538 Km road	280.53
MoJS	Piped Water Supply	372 villages saturated	Not Available
MoHFW	Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)	119 MMUs sanctioned	40.31
MoWCD	Anganwadi Centers (AWCs)	266 AWCs	43.44

05.12.2024

546

MoE	Hostels	8 Hostels	18.85
MoP	Energization of HHs	25054 HHs	88.71
MNRE	Energization of HHs	1675 HHs	8.38
DoT, MoC	Mobile towers	1010 habitations	94.5
MoTA	Multipurpose Centres (MPCs)	125 MPCs	14.97
	Setting up of VDVks	73 VDVks	3.105

*As per information provided by concerned Ministries

Statement-II

PVTG population based on the mobile application-based habitation survey by State Governments / UT Administrations/department (as on 21.11.2024)

S.No	State*	PVTG Population
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	191
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	492552
3	CHHATTISGARH	229743
4	GUJARAT	153516
5	JHARKHAND	398952
6	KARNATAKA	57448
7	KERALA	29511
8	MADHYA PRADESH	1229201
9	MAHARASHTRA	623143
10	ODISHA	300436
11	RAJASTHAN	128456

S.No	State*	PVTG Population
12	TAMIL NADU	380376
13	TELANGANA	63194
14	TRIPURA	273240
15	UTTAR PRADESH	3527
16	UTTARAKHAND	92233
17	WEST BENGAL	67087
Grand Total		4522806

* Bihar and Manipur are the other States covered under Abhiyan.

NATIONAL URBAN DIGITAL MISSION

1727. SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Urban Digital Mission aims to digitize municipal services across the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is true that the said Mission would have new modules such as online booking of community centres and registration of properties, etc. and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that the National Urban Digital Mission was launched in 2021 and aimed to institutionalize a citizen-centric and ecosystem-driven approach to urban governance and serviced delivery across all cities and towns in the country by 2024 and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also true that the funds allocated in the 2024-25 budget for the said programme is yet to get the Cabinet nod; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) envisions to build and manage shared digital infrastructure usable by all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for delivery of digital municipal services thus contributing to enhancing Ease-of-Living and Ease-of-doing business. The pilot implementation of the Mission was launched in February, 2021.

The scheme envisions to build citizen centric urban digital infrastructure called the [Urban Platform for delivery of Online Governance (UPYOG)] - comprising a set of e-governance solutions usable by all ULBs for delivery of digital municipal services.

The e-governance solutions developed on UPYOG are available to the entire urban ecosystem, thus supporting development of applications and solutions at scale and speed, create a virtuous cycle of innovation and cocreation, and help strengthen collaboration between citizens, entrepreneurs, academics, administrators, governments, non-Government Organisations and other urban stakeholders across the country.

14 services/modules for digital delivery of urban services have been offered to all the cities and towns of the country for adoption and implementation, including booking of community centres and registration of properties for property tax. NUDM supports all States/ UTs in implementation of these services/modules.

The learnings from the pilot implementations have been consolidated to build the foundation and rollout of the proposed National Urban Digital Mission for which the proposal is at approval stage.

PROCEDURAL IRREGULARITIES IN BPCL ALLOTMENTS**1728. SHRI HIBI EDEN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to verify allegations of bribery and procedural irregularities in the recent BPCL petrol pump allotment to an individual at Cheranmoola, Nidvaloor, Sreekantapuram, Kerala and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government intends to cancel the said allotment in light of serious allegations;
- (c) whether any investigation is underway to assess the potential violation of safety guidelines for the location of the petrol pump at a road bend in Cheranmoola, Nidvaloor;
- (d) whether the Government is aware of the complaint to the Chief Minister of Kerala in which the individual has reportedly admitted paying a bribe to the Additional District Magistrate in exchange for NOC for the petrol pump; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) Subsequent to dismantling of Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) w.e.f. 1.4.2002, the selection/cancellation of Retail Outlet (RO) dealers is done by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) themselves.

Complaints have been received by the Government of India relating to grant of No Objection Certificate by the official of the District Administration for setting up of RO at Cheranmoola, Nidvaloor, Sreekantapuram in Kannur district of Kerala. As

the complaints relate to a functionary of the State Government, the complaints have been forwarded to the State Government of Kerala for appropriate action at their end.

भूजल का संदूषण तथा गिरते स्तर का अध्ययन

1729. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय भू-जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) ने भू-जल के संदूषण और उसमें गिरावट के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन कराया है;

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

(ग) सरकार द्वारा जल की गुणवत्ता में और गिरावट को रोकने और कम करने के लिए क्या ठोस उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा अपने भूजल गुणवत्ता मॉनिटरिंग कार्यक्रम और विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों के भाग के रूप में क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर पूरे देश के लिए वार्षिक रूप से भूजल गुणवत्ता आंकड़े तैयार किए जाते हैं। विभिन्न स्थानों से एकत्र किए गए भूजल नमूनों का विद्युत चालकता, फ्लोराइड, आर्सेनिक, नाइट्रेट और यूरेनियम आदि जैसे विभिन्न गुणवत्ता मानकों के लिए विश्लेषण किया जाता है। इन अध्ययनों से पता चलता है कि भारत में भूजल मुख्यतः पीने योग्य है हालांकि कुछ छिटपुट क्षेत्रों में संदूषण पाया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, देश में भूजल की स्थिति के आकलन के लिए सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष चार बार देश भर में भूजल स्तर की मॉनिटरिंग की जाती है। नवंबर 2023 के दौरान मापे गए भूजल स्तर के आंकड़ों के अवलोकन से यह पता चलता है कि देश भर के लगभग 84.8% कुओं में भूजल भूतल स्तर से 0-10 मीटर नीचे (एमबीजीएल) पाए गए हैं। ये आंकड़ें भूजल की सुलभ उपलब्धता का संकेत देते हैं।

(ग): जल राज्य का विषय है और भूजल गुणवत्ता में सुधार और संदूषण को कम करने के लिए पहल करने सहित भूजल प्रबंधन का दायित्व मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का है। इसके अतिरिक्त केंद्र सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में कई कदम उठाए गए हैं। इनमें से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निम्नलिखित हैं: -

- i. सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा एकत्रित भूजल गुणवत्ता संबंधी आंकड़े विभिन्न हितधारकों के उपयोग हेतु रिपोर्टों के साथ-साथ वेबसाइट (<http://www.cgwb.gov.in>) के माध्यम से भी सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं। आवश्यक उपचारात्मक उपाय करने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ आंकड़ों को साझा भी किया जाता है।

- ii. सीजीडब्ल्यूबी के राष्ट्रीय जलभूत मानचित्रण कार्यक्रम (नैक्यूम) के अंतर्गत भूजल में आर्सेनिक जैसे विषैले पदार्थों द्वारा संदूषण सहित भूजल गुणवत्ता के पहलुओं पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।
- iii. सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा संदूषण मुक्त जलभूतों से निकासी के लिए सीमेंट सीलिंग प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करते हुए आर्सेनिक प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में आर्सेनिक मुक्त कुओं का सफलतापूर्वक निर्माण किया जा रहा है और फ्लोराइड उपशमन में राज्य के विभागों को तकनीकी सहायता भी प्रदान किया जा रहा है।
- iv. भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों की साझेदारी के साथ अगस्त 2019 से जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, ताकि देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को पर्याप्त मात्रा में, निर्धारित गुणवत्ता और नियमित एवं दीर्घकालिक आधार पर नल के पेय जल की आपूर्ति का प्रावधान किया जा सके। जेजेएम के तहत, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के बीआईएस :10500 मानकों को नल जल सेवा वितरण की गुणवत्ता के लिए निर्धारित मानदंड के रूप में अपनाया गया है। जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत से इसके अंतर्गत जल सुरक्षा, प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं में से एक रही है। राज्यों को इन मानकों के अनुसार स्वच्छ पेयजल की आपूर्ति कड़ाई से सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियों का आबंटन करते समय, रासायनिक संदूषकों द्वारा प्रभावित रिहाइशों में रहने वाली जनसंख्या को 10% वेटेज दिया जाता है।
- v. राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे आर्सेनिक सहित जल गुणवत्ता प्रभावित गांवों के लिए सतही जल स्रोतों अथवा वैकल्पिक सुरक्षित भू-जल स्रोतों जैसे सुरक्षित स्रोतों पर आधारित पाइप द्वारा बल्क जल आपूर्ति स्कीमों आयोजना एवं कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करें। इसके अतिरिक्त जेजेएम के तहत घरों को नल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से पेय जल आपूर्ति की आयोजना करते समय गुणवत्ता प्रभावित रिहाइशों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। चूंकि सुरक्षित जल स्रोतों पर आधारित पाइप द्वारा जल आपूर्ति स्कीम की आयोजना, कार्यान्वयन और इसे शुरू करने में समय लगता है, अतः विशुद्ध रूप से अंतरिम उपाय के रूप में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे विशेष रूप से आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड प्रभावित रिहाइशों में प्रत्येक परिवार को 8-10 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन (एलपीसीडी) की दर से पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सामुदायिक जल शुद्धिकरण संयंत्र (सीडब्ल्यूपीपी) स्थापित करें।
- vi. इसके अतिरिक्त, भूजल की गुणवत्ता में कुछ सीमा तक सुधार किया जा सकता है यदि उपयुक्त भूजल पुनर्भरण/वर्षा जल संचयन के माध्यम से भूजल संसाधनों में सुधार करने के लिए ठोस प्रयास किए जाएं। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा इस दिशा में कई महत्वपूर्ण उपाय किए गए हैं यथा

जन भागीदारी के साथ वर्षा जल के संचयन और संरक्षण पर केंद्रित जल शक्ति अभियान, मास्टर प्लान को तैयार करना, कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिए देश के भौगोलिक स्थितियों के लिए विभिन्न संरचनाओं को इंगित करने वाली एक वृहद स्तरीय योजना तैयार करना, भूजल निष्कर्षण का विनियमन, भागीदारी भूजल प्रबंधन आदि विषयों के साथ अटल भूजल योजना का कार्यान्वयन।

दादरा और नगर हवेली में भारतमाला परियोजना

1730. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों तथा वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश में भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या और परियोजना लक्ष्यों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस संबंध में अब तक किए गए विकास कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर विशेषकर दादरा और नगर हवेली में कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को दादरा और नगर हवेली में इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृति पत्र के अभाव में लंबित परियोजनाओं की जानकारी है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा किए जाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने भारतमाला परियोजना चरण-1 के अंतर्गत विकास कार्यों के लिए दादरा और नगर हवेली में गलियारों की पहचान कर ली है और यदि हां, तो आज की तारीख के अनुसार इन परियोजनाओं की स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) आर्थिक मामलों की मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति ने देश भर में 34,800 किलोमीटर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए अक्टूबर 2017 में भारतमाला परियोजना चरण-1 को मंजूरी दी थी। भारतमाला परियोजना की स्वीकृत लंबाई 34,800 किलोमीटर में से परियोजना के तहत 26,425 किलोमीटर लंबाई की सड़कें सौंप दी गईं। इनमें से 18,714 किलोमीटर लंबाई की सड़कें विभिन्न राज्यों में परियोजनाओं के तहत बनाई जा चुकी हैं। प्रगति का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

भारतमाला परियोजना की परियोजना स्थिति और व्यय की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना की स्थिति	लंबाई (किमी)	स्वीकृति राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)	31 अक्टूबर 24 तक वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	पूर्ण किया गया	7,196	201,685	153,434

05.12.2024

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2	निर्माणाधीन	18,287	658,278	343,444
3	सौंपा गया एवं नियत नहीं	942	31,238	2,893
4= 1+2+3	उप योग	26,425	891,200	499,771

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान भारतमाला परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत, विशेष रूप से दादरा एवं नागर हवेली में , 627.2 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए।

(ग) दादरा एवं नागर हवेली में ऐसी कोई परियोजना लंबित नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ड.) भारतमाला परियोजना चरण-I के अंतर्गत कोई नई परियोजना प्रस्तावित नहीं है।

विवरण

विगत पांच वर्षों तथा वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश में भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं की प्रगति संबंधी ब्यौरा

राज्य	कुल लंबाई (किमी)	सौंपी गई लंबाई (किमी)	31 अक्टूबर 2024 तक निर्मित लंबाई (किमी)
आंध्र प्रदेश	2,525	1,936	994
असम	433	431	378
बिहार	1,572	1,159	641
छत्तीसगढ़	571	471	221
दिल्ली	203	203	178
गोवा	26	26	26
गुजरात	1,577	1,194	923
हरियाणा	1,058	1,058	870
हिमाचल प्रदेश	167	167	113
जम्मू और कश्मीर	433	251	115
झारखंड	1,000	801	440
कर्नाटक	2,059	1,603	1,043
केरल	1,126	708	396

मध्य प्रदेश	3,063	2,017	1,407
महाराष्ट्र	3,029	2,174	1,837
मणिपुर	635	635	394
मेघालय	170	170	107
मिजोरम	593	593	451
नागालैंड	208	208	155
ओडिशा	1,586	967	871
पंजाब	1,764	1,553	603
राजस्थान	2,503	2,360	2,241
तमिलनाडु	2,414	1,476	1,185
तेलंगाना	1,719	1,026	746
त्रिपुरा	94	94	68
उत्तर प्रदेश	3,127	2,496	1,854
उत्तराखंड	273	264	146
पश्चिम बंगाल	874	385	314
कुल	34,800	26,425	18,714

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF PROJECTS UNDER AMRUT

1731. **SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M S:**

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

- the current implementation status of the projects taken up under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in the country during the last five years, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- the funds allocated for the projects under AMRUT in Tamil Nadu during the last five years;
- whether the Government proposes to extend the said scheme to new cities and towns, if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the number of cities rejuvenated since the launch of the said mission in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;
- (e) the details of the included towns under the said mission; and
- (f) whether there is any provision for allocation of separate funds for the projects to cover towns and small cities under the said mission and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), which was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country. Under AMRUT, 1,110 projects worth ₹18,624.28 crore have been taken up in the Country during the last five years of which works worth ₹16,611.77 crore have been physically completed. Details of projects State/UT wise including Tamil Nadu in the last five years is given in **STATEMENT**.

In Tamil Nadu, 28 cities (including 5 merged cities) are taken up under AMRUT. Under AMRUT, Central funds are allocated at the start of the Mission and not year-wise. Under AMRUT, State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) worth ₹11,194.78 crore have been approved for the State including Central share of ₹4,756.58 crore. As reported by the State, 445 projects worth ₹13,339.43 crore have been grounded of which works worth ₹12,504.52 crore have been physically completed. In Tamil Nadu under AMRUT Mission and in convergence, 16.07 lakh water tap connections and 25.20 lakh sewer connections [including households covered through Fecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM)] have been provided so far. Further, 729 Million Litre Per Day (MLD) water treatment plant capacity and 289 MLD of sewerage treatment plant capacity has been developed so far under AMRUT.

Details of fund released during last five years to the State under AMRUT is as under:

(Amounts in ₹ crore)

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Fund Released	377.56	302.64	1,455.35	3.46	831.03

(c) to (f): To carry forward the objective of universal coverage of water supply from 500 cities to all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the country, AMRUT 2.0 has been launched on 1st Oct 2021 enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is other major focus of AMRUT 2.0. Rejuvenation of water bodies and development of green spaces and parks are other components of the Mission. Total indicative outlay for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹2,77,000 crore including central share of ₹76,760 crore. Under AMRUT 2.0, States/ Union Territories (UTs) are empowered to design, prioritize and implement the projects within the broad framework of AMRUT 2.0 guidelines. State Water Action Plans for 8,998 projects worth ₹1,89,489 crore submitted by States/UTs have been approved by the Apex committee of MoHUA.

In Tamil Nadu, projects worth ₹14,688 crore including Central Assistance of ₹4,942 crore have been approved for 606 ULBs/ cities so far.

STATEMENT

State wise Projects taken up under AMRUT during the last five years

S.No.	State/UTs	No	Project Cost (In ₹ Cr.)	Physical Progress (In ₹ Cr.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	3.03	2.70
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	84.66	46.56
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4	53.20	41.78
4	Assam	10	618.14	573.99

S.No.	State/UTs	No	Project Cost (In ₹ Cr.)	Physical Progress (In ₹ Cr.)
5	Bihar	13	386.96	290.16
6	Chhattisgarh	60	55.48	55.26
7	Delhi	8	190.53	146.51
8	Goa	4	205.18	174.56
9	Gujarat	112	996.05	988.96
10	Haryana	3	43.54	40.26
11	Himachal Pradesh	15	53.27	53.04
12	Jammu and Kashmir	19	84.92	83.64
13	Jharkhand	1	0.50	0.50
14	Karnataka	38	315.20	283.12
15	Kerala	218	834.98	605.88
16	Madhya Pradesh	35	736.21	384.24
17	Maharashtra	19	933.56	781.44
18	Manipur	2	3.22	2.30
19	Meghalaya	11	76.77	76.59
20	Nagaland	18	81.24	75.64
21	Puducherry	8	41.68	40.08
22	Punjab	124	2156.58	1824.66
23	Rajasthan	19	395.18	380.52
24	Sikkim	24	9.46	9.46
25	Tamil Nadu	7	4327.39	4131.32
26	Telangana	5	5.56	5.56
27	Tripura	2	137.59	137.59
28	Uttar Pradesh	237	5012.97	4640.79
29	Uttarakhand	60	211.54	203.92
30	West Bengal	25	569.69	530.73
Total		1110	18624.28	16611.77

PROJECTS FOR DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA DISTRICT

1732. SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) whether any projects have been sanctioned by the Government for coverage of water supply/water body rejuvenation/sewerage, septage management and recycle/reuse of treated used water in Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema district;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with their implementation status, timeline for completion, funds allocated, released and utilized, project-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has received any new proposals under any scheme from Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema district, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has completed formulation of Geographic Information System (GIS) based master plan for Amalapuram, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the details regarding the current status, completed components, timeline for completion of the GIS based master plan in Amalapuram;
- (f) whether there are any bottlenecks in the formulation of GIS master plan in Amalapuram and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken to address them; and
- (g) whether an MoUs has been signed in this regard, 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) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0 under which projects for water supply, sewerage and septage management, water body rejuvenation, etc. are taken up by the States/ Union Territories (UTs).

Under AMRUT, a total of 14 projects worth ₹243.65 crore have been undertaken in Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema district, Andhra Pradesh which include 02 water supply projects worth ₹37.73 crore, 02 sewerage and septage management projects worth ₹ 33.84 crore, 04 Storm water drainage projects worth ₹ 171.29 crore and 06 parks and green space projects worth ₹8.79 crore. Under AMRUT 2.0, a total number of 47 projects worth ₹611.71 crore have been approved in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema district, which include 22 water supply projects worth ₹366.89 crore, 06 sewerage and septage management project worth ₹ 205.98 crore and 19 water body rejuvenation project worth ₹ 38.84 crore.

Details of the projects undertaken under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 are given in **STATEMENT**.

05.12.2024

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(d) to (g) MoHUA is implementing Sub-Scheme on Formulation of GIS based Master Plans of Class-II Towns with population of 50,000 - 99,999 under AMRUT 2.0 as a 100% centrally funded sub-scheme. Under this Sub Scheme, State Action Plan from Andhra Pradesh has been received for 61 cities along with Amalapuram, Rs.9.23 Cr. has been released to State so far.

As reported by the State on AMRUT 2.0 online portal, for Amalapuram, Draft Base Map and Ground Truth/Field Verification and Socio-economic data collection for Master Plan Formulation has been Completed.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN IN KONASEEMA DISTRICT UNDER AMRUT

S.No.	City	Title	Sector	Milestone	Project Cost (in ₹ crore)	Physical Progress (in %)	Expenditure incurred (in ₹ crore)
1	Kakinada	Storm water drainage	Drainage	Work Completed	13.81	100	13.81
2	Kakinada	Storm water drainage - Phase II	Drainage	Work Completed	74.81	100	74.81
3	Kakinada	Development of Raja RamMohan Colony park	Others(Parks)	Work Completed	0.7	100	0.46
4	Kakinada	Development of Sameeta Street park AMRUT 2016-17	Others(Parks)	Work Completed	0.61	100	0.61
5	Kakinada	Development of Sameeta Street park AMRUT 2016-17 - Phase II	Others(Parks)	Work Completed	1.52	100	0.47
6	Kakinada	Providing water supply House service connection and distribution lines wherever, Reservoirs and House service Connections in Kakinada Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	Work Completed	35.36	100	35.36
7	Rajahmundry	Development of Park at A.B. Nageswara Rao Tank (Aryapuram Tank) in Rajamahendravaram Municipal Corporation	Others(Parks)	Work Completed	0.42	100	0.42
8	Rajahmundry	Development of Kambala Cheruvu AMRUT 2016-17	Others(Parks)	Work Completed	0.53	100	0.53

S.No.	City	Title	Sector	Milestone	Project Cost (in ₹ crore)	Physical Progress (in %)	Expenditure incurred (in ₹ crore)
9	Rajahmundry	Development of Kambala Cheruvu AMRUT 2016-17 - Phase II	Others(Parks)	Work Completed	1.01	100	1.01
10	Rajahmundry	Providing House Service Connections wherever network, Reservoirs and Source is available under AMRUT Scheme	Water Supply	Work Completed	2.37	100	2.37
11	Kakinada	5 MLD STP; including interceptor drains and septage manatement for entire city	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	19.75	47	9.13
12	Rajahmundry	Construction of outfall and major drains to prevent waterlogging	Drainage	Contract Awarded	40.06	57	17.52
13	Rajahmundry	Construction of outfall and major drains to prevent waterlogging - Phase II	Drainage	Contract Awarded	40.61	57	17.74
14	Rajahmundry	Providing sewerage treatment plants (5 MLD) with intercepting drains and septage management for entire city	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	12.09	43	3.43

DETAILS OF PROJECTS APPROVED IN KONASEEMA DISTRICT UNDER AMRUT 2.0

S N o	ULB	Project Type	Project Title	Project Mile stone	Physi cal Prog ress (in %)	Expe ndit ure Incu rred (in Cro re)	Tot al Proj ect Cos t (in Cro re)
1	PITH APU RAM	Wate r Suppl y	PITHAPURAM WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	DPR Prepa red			22. 64
2	AMA LAPU RAM	Wate r Suppl y	AMALAPURAM WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT	DPR Prepa red			9.3 9
3	PEDD APU RAM	Wate r Suppl y	PEDDAPURAM WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT	DPR Prepa red			10. 74
4	SAM ALKO T	Wate r Suppl y	water supply improvement scheme under AMRUT 2.0 in Samalkot Municipality	DPR Prepa red			23. 26
5	PITH APU RAM	Wate r Suppl y	Water Supply For Economically Weaker Colonies in Pithapuram Municipality	Pendi ng DPR Prepa ratio n			8.4 6
6	PEDD APU RAM	Wate r Suppl y	APTIDCO - PROVIDING WATER SUPPLY FACILITY AT PEDDAPURAM ULB IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT	Contr act Awar ded	92	0.14	0.3 7
7	KAKI NAD A	Wate r Suppl y	APTIDCO - PROVIDING WATER SUPPLY FACILITY AT KAKINADA ULB IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT	Contr act Awar ded	47	1.7	4.6 8
8	RAM ACH AND RAP URAM	Wate r Suppl y	APTIDCO - PROVIDING WATER SUPPLY FACILITY AT RAMACHANDRAPURAM ULB IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT	Contr act Awar ded	72	0.1	2.1 4

S N o	ULB	Project Type	Project Title	Project Milestone	Physical Progress (in %)	Expenditure Incurred (in Crore)	Total Project Cost (in Crore)
9	MAN DAPE TA	Water Supply	APTIDCO - Providing Internal Water Supply facilities at Gollapuntha, Vegulla Verraju Colony, Mandapeta (2064 units)	Contract Awarded	68	0.4	0.86
10	RAJA HMU NDR Y	Water Supply	APTIDCO - Providing Internal Water Supply facilities at VRajamahendravaram (Dowaleswaram (Vaddedara Colony), Morampudi (D-Block)), Rajamahendravaram Phase-II (Bommuru, Namavaram, Simhachalanagar), ULB	Contract Awarded	59	1.8	5.1
11	PEDD APU RAM	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme For Economically Weaker Colonies in Peddapuram Municipality	NIT Issued			2.4
12	GOLL APR OLU	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme For Economically Weaker Colonies in Gollaprolu Nagar Panchayat	Contract Awarded			1.98
13	PITH APU RAM	Water Supply	APTIDCO- Providing pumping main from existibng municipal pumping line to GLSR at PMAY in Gorsa roads of Pithapuram municipality.	Project Completed	100	1.98	2.15
14	YELE SWA RAM	Water Supply	Water Supply For Economically Weaker Colonies in Yeleshwaram Nagar Panchyat	NIT Issued			3.38
15	SAM ALKO T	Water Supply	Water Supply For Economically Weaker Colonies in Samalkot Municipality	Contract Awarded			2.96
16	MU MMI DIVA RAM	Water Supply	Water Supply For Economically Weaker Colonies in Mumidivaram Nagar Panchayat	Contract Awarded			2
17	KAKI NAD A	Water Supply	KAKINADA WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	DPR Approved			117.55
18	RAJA HMU	Water	improvement of water supply and establishing 24x7 in pilot areas	DPR Prepared			82.23

S N o	ULB	Project Type	Project Title	Project Milestone	Physical Progress (in %)	Expenditure Incurred (in Crore)	Total Project Cost (in Crore)
	NDR Y	Supply					
1 9	TUNI	Water Supply	TUNI WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PLAN	DPR Approved			13. 44
2 0	MU MMI DIVA RAM	Water Supply	MUMMIDIVARAM WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME	DPR Approved			13. 66
2 1	MAN DAPE TA	Water Supply	MANDAPETA WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	DPR Prepared			24
2 2	RAM ACH AND RAP URAM	Water Supply	RAMACHANDRAPURAM WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	DPR Prepared			13. 5
2 3	KAKI NAD A	Sewerage/ Septage Management	APTIDCO-Providing 1.50 MLD STP at the location of Paralovapeta, Kakinada in East Godavari District	Contract Awarded	75	2.89 2	4.9 6
2 4	RAJA HMU NDR Y	Sewerage/ Septage Management	APTIDCO-Providing 4.25 MLD STP at the locations of Bommuru-I, Torredu, Bommuru-II, Namavaram,Rajahmundry in East Godavari District	Contract Awarded	83.6 176	12.1 22	16. 58
2 5	RAJA HMU NDR Y	Sewerage/ Septage Management	APTIDCO - Providing Sewerage networkat Rajamahendravaram (Dowaleswaram (Vaddedara Colony), Morampudi D-Block, Rajamahendravaram (Bommuru, Namavaram, Simhachalanagar of East Godavari	Contract Awarded	91.6	0.94	0.8 7

S N o	ULB	Proje ct Type	Project Title	Proje ct Miles tone	Physi cal Prog ress (in %)	Expe ndit ure Incu rred (in Cror e)	Tot al Proj ect Cos t (in Cro re)
2 6	KAKI NAD A	Sewe rage/ Septa ge Mana geme nt	APTIDCO - Providing Sewerage Network facilities at Parlovapeta, Kakinada (2056 units)	Contr act Awar ded	73	0.27	0.3 4
2 7	KAKI NAD A	Sewe rage/ Septa ge Mana geme nt	Kakinada Sewerage Management	DPR Prepa red			95. 23
2 8	RAJA HMU NDR Y	Sewe rage/ Septa ge Mana geme nt	laying of new sewerage network in Rajamahendravaram Municipal Corporation	DPR Appro ved			88
2 9	GOLL APR OLU	Wate r Body Rejuv enati on	MOGALI SURIDU CHERUVU	Proje ct Com plete d	100	0.37	0.9 9
3 0	RAJA HMU NDR Y	Wate r Body Rejuv enati on	development of water body systems at telukulavani cheruvu etc	Contr act Awar ded			2.7 7
3 1	RAJA HMU NDR Y	Wate r Body Rejuv enati on	development of water body systems at katheru etc	Contr act Awar ded	70	0.31 42	3

S N o	ULB	Project Type	Project Title	Project Milestone	Physical Progress (in %)	Expenditure Incurred (in Crore)	Total Project Cost (in Crore)
32	SAMALKOT	Water Body Rejuvenation	Rejuvenation of Kotlamma Tank water body in 2nd ward in Samalkot Municipality under AMRUT-2.0	Project Completed	100	0.9442	1.34
33	PEDDAPURAM	Water Body Rejuvenation	Rejuvenation of Peddavari cheruv located at Kummara veedhi near Old RTC complex in Peddapuram Municipality	Contract Awarded			0.9
34	KAKINADA	Water Body Rejuvenation	Rejuvenation of Boat Club Park in 1st division	Pending DPR Preparation			2.7
35	AMALAPURAM	Water Body Rejuvenation	Rejuvenation of Garigunta Cheruvu in Amalapuram Municipality under AMRUT 2.0	Project Completed	100	0.8684	1.13
36	KAKINADA	Water Body Rejuvenation	Rejuvenation of Annammagati Park in 24th division	Contract Awarded			1.45
37	MUMMIDIVARAM	Water Body Rejuvenation	Rejuvenation of Ayyavari Cheruvu Water Body at Market Area 4th Ward in Mummidivaram Nagar Panchayat	Project Completed	100	0.5148	0.73
38	RAMACHANDRAPURAM	Water Body Rejuvenation	Ramachandrapuram Municipality - Rejuvenation of Gantalamma Cheruvu, Kotturu of 1st ward under AMRUT 2.0	Contract Awarded			0.99

S N o	ULB	Project Type	Project Title	Project Milestone	Physical Progress (in %)	Expenditure Incurred (in Crore)	Total Project Cost (in Crore)
	URAM	enation					
39	PEDDAPURAM	Water Body Rejuvenation	Rejuvenation of Thirupathi raju cheruvu located at Nagampeta in Peddapuram Municipality	Contract Awarded			0.61
40	RAJAHMUNDRY	Water Body Rejuvenation	Aryapuram Tank (A B Nageswarrao Park) Water Body	DPR Prepared			3.2
41	YELESWARAM	Water Body Rejuvenation	Development of Kappala Cheruvu in 7th Ward of Yeleswaram Nagar Panchayat	Pending DPR Preparation			0.73
42	RAJAHMUNDRY	Water Body Rejuvenation	River Godavari	Pending DPR Preparation			7.2
43	KAKINADA	Water Body Rejuvenation	Rejuvenation of Santha Cheruvu park in 29th division	Contract Awarded			0.98
44	GOLLAPROLU	Water Body Rejuvenation	Development of Lake in Gollaprolu Nagar Panchayat	DPR Prepared			4.1
45	RAMACHANDRA	Water Body	Rejuvenation of Lake in RamaChandrapuram	DPR Prepared			1.1

S N o .	ULB	Proje ct Type	Project Title	Proje ct Miles tone	Physi cal Prog ress (in %)	Expe ndit ure Incu rred (in Cror e)	Tot al Proj ect Cos t (in Cro re)
	RAP URA M	Rejuv enati on					
4 6	RAJA HMU NDR Y	Wate r Body Rejuv enati on	Rejuvenation of Kambala Cheruvu	DPR Prepa red			3.7
4 7	MAN DAPE TA	Wate r Body Rejuv enati on	Rejuvenation of Ravulapeta Cheruvu in 19th Ward, Mandapeta Municipality under AMRUT 2.0	Contr act Awar ded	90	0.33 8	1.2 2

REDUCTION IN PETROL AND DIESEL PRICES

1733 ADV K. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) the rationale provided by the Government for the reduction of Rs. 2 per litre in petrol and diesel prices, effective from 15th March 2024 and the objectives intended to be achieved through this decision;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the economic impact of this reduction on consumer spending and vehicle operating costs, particularly considering its implications for around 58 lakh heavy goods vehicles, 6 crore cars and 27 crore two-wheelers in India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the specific measures taken by the Government to stabilize fuel prices amidst global market fluctuations and the outcomes achieved through these measures during the last two years and the current year; and

(d) whether the Government is considering further reductions in the prices of petrol, diesel, or LPG to provide additional relief to consumers in light of ongoing inflationary pressures and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Prices of petrol and diesel are market determined and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel.

Domestically, Petrol and Diesel prices have come down to Rs. 94.77 and Rs. 87.67 per litre respectively (Delhi prices) as a result of various steps taken by Government and PSU OMCs, including reduction of Central Excise duty by the Central Government by a total of Rs. 13/litre and Rs. 16/litre on petrol and diesel respectively in two tranches in November 2021 and May 2022, which was fully passed on to consumers. Some State Governments also reduced state VAT rates to provide relief to citizens.

In March, 2024, OMCs reduced the retail prices of petrol and diesel by Rs. 2 per litre each. This reduction has assisted citizens through higher disposable income, lower costs and increased consumer spending. No impact assessment study has so far been carried out by the Ministry in this regard.

Government of India also took several other steps to insulate common citizens from high international prices, which included diversifying the crude import basket, invoking the provisions of Universal Service Obligation to ensure availability of petrol and diesel in domestic market, increasing the blending of ethanol in petrol, etc.

Recently PSU OMCs have carried out intra-state freight rationalisation. This has benefitted consumers located at remote areas, far from Petroleum Oil and Lubricants (POL) Depots in form of reduced Petrol and Diesel prices in remote parts within the states. This initiative has also reduced the difference between the maximum and minimum retail prices of Petrol or Diesel within a state.

India imports about 60% of the domestic LPG consumed. Price of LPG in the country is linked to its price in the international market. Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for domestic LPG. Average Saudi CP (international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose by 64% (from US\$ 385/MT in July 2023 to US\$ 632 /MT in November 2024) while on the other hand effective price for Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY) consumers for domestic LPG reduced in India by 44% (from Rs. 903 in August 2023 to Rs. 503 in November 2024).

The retail selling price of a 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is currently Rs 803 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.503 per cylinder (in Delhi). This is available to more than 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country. A few State Governments are providing some additional subsidy on LPG refills and bear the additional cost from their respective budgets.

राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले में प्रदूषित नदियां, बावड़ी, तालाब

1734. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

(क) क्या अशोधित मल-जल, जल और उद्योगों तथा होटलों से निकलने वाले अपशिष्ट को सीधे नदियों और नालों में बहाने के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर नदियां प्रदूषित हो रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के जिलों, विशेषकर झुंझुनू जिले में कुल कितनी नदियां, मल-जल, तालाब और छोटी नदियां प्रदूषित हुई हैं;

(ग) उक्त नदियों को प्रदूषण से बचाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त योजना में शामिल की गई छोटी नदियों और नालों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): देश में नदियां मुख्य रूप से शहरों/कस्बों से अनुपचारित और आंशिक रूप से उपचारित सीवेज और औद्योगिक बहिस्त्राव के कारण अपने संबंधित कैचमेंट में प्रदूषित और संदूषित होती है। प्रदूषण के नॉन-प्वइंट स्रोत जैसे कटाव, रॉकस का ट्रांसपोर्टेशन और सेडीमेंटेशन, मृदा, एगरिकल्चर रनऑफ, खुले में शौच और ठोस अपशिष्ट स्थलों से रनऑफ आदि भी नदियों के प्रदूषण में योगदान देते हैं।

वर्ष 2022 में प्रकाशित केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के सूचना के अनुसार, देश में कुल 603 नदियों की निगरानी की गई, और यह पाया गया कि 279 नदियों के कुल 311 नदी खंडों सहित राजस्थान के 14 प्रदूषित नदी खंड प्रदूषित थे। राजस्थान में चिन्हित प्रदूषित नदी खंडों की सूची **विवरण** में दी गयी है।

(ग) और (घ): नदियों और अन्य जल निकायों में बहिस्त्राव के निर्वहन से पूर्व निर्धारित शर्तों के अंतर्गत सीवेज और औद्योगिक बहिस्त्राव का अपेक्षित उपचार सुनिश्चित करना राज्यों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों की जिम्मेदारी है। भारत सरकार द्वारा नमामि गंगे और राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना जैसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत राज्यों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को वित्तीय और तकनीक सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा गंगा बेसिन में आने वाली गंगा और अन्य नदियों में प्रदूषण कम करने के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना "नमामि गंगे" चलाया जा रहा है। अन्य नदियों के लिए एक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना को नदियों में प्रदूषण कम करने के लिए राज्यों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के प्रयासों की सहायता के लिए चलाया जा रहा है।

अब तक, राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना में, छोटी नदियों नामतः मणिपुर में नामबुल, सिक्कीम में रानी चूंआं, गोवा में जुआरी आदि सहित 57 नदियों में 8931.49 करोड़ रुपये की संस्वीकृत लागत से देश

के 17 राज्यों को शामिल किया गया है और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ 2941 मीलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन (एमएलडी) की सीवेज उपचार क्षमता सृजित की गई है।

नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम 30 नदियों सहित उत्तराखंड में बिडाल, उत्तर प्रदेश में दाहमोल, बिहार में कुली, झारखंड में दामोदर जैसी छोटी नदियों को शामिल करती है। कुल 484 परियोजनाओं सहित 6255 एमएलडी की सीवेज उपचार के लिए 203 परियोजनाएं और 5249 कि.मी. के सीवर नेटवर्क को 39604 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से संस्वीकृत किया गया है, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप, अब तक, 3327 एमएलडी के सीवेज उपचार क्षमता का सृजन किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत, जोधपुर राजस्थान के जोजारी नदी में प्रदूषण कम करने के लिए कुल 172.60 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत से चार (04) परियोजनाओं को संस्वीकृत किया गया है और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सीवेज नेटवर्क से 40 मीलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन की सीवेज उपचार क्षमता की परिकल्पना की गई है। झुनझुनु जिला से संबंधित राजस्थान सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

विवरण

नवंबर, 2022 में सीपीसीबी द्वारा चिन्हित राजस्थान में 14 प्रदूषित नदी खंडों की सूची

क्र.सं.	नदियों के नाम	प्रदूषित नदी खंड/स्थान	आंकन की गई अधिकतम बीओडी	प्राथमिकृत वर्ग
1	बनास	बस्सी से बीसलपुर	35.7	I
2	बांदी	पाली के साथ	94.0	I
3	जवाई	जवाई बांध पर	11.7	III
4	गुवार्डी	गुवार्डी के साथ	9.5	IV
5	कानोटा	सुमेल के साथ	9.5	IV
6	खारी	केलवाड़ा के साथ	7.6	IV
7	कोठारी	भीलवाड़ा के साथ	6.2	IV
8	बेरेच	नागरी के साथ	3.9	V
9	भंवर सेमिला	भंवर सेमला के साथ	3.8	V
10	चंबल	केशोरायपट्टन के साथ और पाली (सवाई माधोपुर) के साथ	5.7	V
11	गंभीरी	चित्तौड़गढ़ के साथ	4.9	V

12	लूनी	रणकपुर के साथ	3.8	V
13	माही	बांसवाड़ा के साथ	5.0	V
14	पिपलाड	पिपलाड बांध में	3.2	V

बायो-केमिकल ऑक्सीजन डिमांड स्तर पर आधिरित 05 प्राथमिकृत वर्गों में प्रदूषित नदी खंडों को वर्गीकृत किया गया है, निम्नलिखित है:

श्रेणी	मी.ग्रा/लीटर में बीओडी
प्राथमिकता I	बीओडी 30 मिलीग्राम/लीटर से अधिक
प्राथमिकता II	बीओडी 20-30 मिलीग्राम/लीटर के बीच
प्राथमिकता III	बीओडी 10-20 मिलीग्राम/लीटर के बीच
प्राथमिकता IV	बीओडी 6-10 मिलीग्राम/लीटर के बीच
प्राथमिकता V	बीओडी 3-6 मिलीग्राम/लीटर के बीच

IMPORTANCE OF OIL EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

1735. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

- the importance of oil Exploration and Production (EandP) sector in achieving energy self sufficiency and sustaining economic growth;
- the future of oil exploration and the current oil production in the country;
- the projections of oil demand and the availability of petrol in the country;
- the future prediction of Indian oil along with the measures taken to accelerate the pace of exploration activities;
- whether the Government has reviewed the ongoing oil and gas projects started by the PSUs; and
- if so, the details of the findings thereof?

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

(a) to (d): As per the report of Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy, 2024, India is the world's third-largest energy consumer. Further, India's energy consumption is increasing continuously, due to sustained economic growth over the last few years, through industrialisation, urbanisation, transportation needs, infrastructure development, rising income, improved standard of living, increased access to modern energy coupled with increase in private consumption and gross fixed capital formation, etc. resulting in increasing import of Crude Oil. Currently, about ~13% of oil and ~53% of gas are domestically produced by EandP companies. Exploration and Production (EandP) contributes to reducing the country's dependence on imported oil and gas through various mechanisms. Production of crude oil has been 29.36 MMT during 2023-24 and 14.4 MMT (provisionally) during the current year 2024-25. As per International Energy Agency, projected demand of oil and petrol in India, by 2030, would be 6.6 mb/d (million barrel per day) and 1.0 mb/d respectively.

Government has been taking various steps to boost domestic oil and gas production and accelerate the pace of exploration activities which, *inter-alia*, include:

- i. Policy under PSC regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, 2014.
- ii. Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.
- iii. Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), 2016.
- iv. Policy for Extension of PSCs, 2016 and 2017.
- v. Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane, 2017.
- vi. Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.
- vii. Appraisal of Un-appraised areas in Sedimentary Basins under National Seismic Programme, 2017.

- viii. Policy framework for extension of PSCs for Discovered Fields and Exploration Blocks under Pre-New Exploration Licensing Policy (Pre-NELP), 2016 and 2017.
- ix. Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, 2018.
- x. Policy Framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under Existing Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contracts and Nomination Fields, 2018.
- xi. Natural Gas Marketing Reforms, 2020.
- xii. Lower Royalty Rates, Zero Revenue Share (till Windfall Gain) and no drilling commitment in Phase-I in OALP Blocks under Category II and III basins to attract bidders.
- xiii. Release of about 1 Million Sq. Km. (SKM) 'No-Go' area in offshore which were blocked for exploration for decades.
- xiv. Government is also spending about Rs.7500 Cr. for acquisition of seismic data in onland and offshore areas and drilling of stratigraphic wells to make quality data of Indian Sedimentary Basins available to bidders. Government has approved acquisition of additional 2D Seismic data of 20,000 LKM in onland and 30,000 LKM in offshore beyond Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India.

(e) and (f): Oil and Gas CPSEs have a robust online monitoring system for assessing the implementation status of their projects. Government provides supportive supervision through online project monitoring portal (www.pariyojana.gov.in), periodic review meetings and site visits for resolution of issues enabling timely completion of the projects. Further, government also proactively facilitates CPSEs to speed up and resolve all critical inter-state and inter-ministerial issues through the review mechanism of PRAGATI and Project Monitoring Group (PMG).

As per information available on the project monitoring pariyोजना portal (www.pariyojana.gov.in) maintained by the Government total 145 projects costing Rs 100 crore and above are under implementation with an approved project cost of Rs 5.65 lakh crore. Since 2014, a total of 379 projects costing Rs 100 crore and above with total cost of 4.86 lakh crore have been completed.

STEEP RISE IN PRICES OF LPG CYLINDERS

1736 **SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:**

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed the steep increase in the prices of domestic LPG cylinders and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to make it affordable; and

(b) whether the Government is ready to exempt domestic cylinders from the ambit of GST and introduce a regulating mechanism/body for price control and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

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): India imports about 60% of the domestic LPG consumed. Price of LPG in the country is linked to its price in the international market. Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for domestic LPG. While, average Saudi CP (international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose by 64% (from US\$ 385/MT in July 2023 to US\$ 632 /MT in November 2024), the effective price for Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY) consumers for domestic LPG was reduced by 44% (from Rs. 903 in August 2023 to Rs. 503 in November 2024).

The retail selling price of a 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is currently Rs 803 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.503 per cylinder (in Delhi). This is available to more than 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country.

Currently, domestic LPG attracts a GST rate of 5%, one of the lowest slabs of GST.

IMPLEMENTATION OF BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA

1737. **SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:**
SHRI NAVASKANI K:

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

- (a) the current status of projects under Bharatmala Pariyojana including the length of highways completed and the expenditure incurred and achievements made so far;
- (b) the total length of highways in kilometers constructed under Bharatmala Pariyojana, scheme and regions benefitting the most;
- (c) the number of projects under Phase-I that are currently delayed and the reasons for these delays;
- (d) the timelines and details of Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I and Phase-II;
- (e) the total budget allocation for Bharatmala Pariyojana for the current financial year;
- (f) the funding that has been allocated for Bharatmala projects in Tamil Nadu over the last three years;
- (g) whether Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) being encouraged in the implementation of Bharatmala Pariyojana projects and if so, the details of ongoing PPP projects;
- (h) the challenges in implementing Bharatmala projects in difficult terrains and the measures taken to overcome these; and
- (i) the future targets under Bharatmala Pariyojana to strengthen inter-state connectivity and reduce logistical costs?

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

(a), (b) and (d) Bharatmala Pariyojana was approved by Government of India in 2017 covering a length of 34,800 km to improve connectivity and reduce logistic cost in the country. As on 31.10.2024, Projects covering a total length of 26,425 km has been awarded and 18,714 km has been constructed. The state-wise details of Progress of project under Phase-I of Bharatmala is **Statement**. The total Expenditure incurred by NHAI under Bharatmala Pariyojana amounting to Rs. 4.72 lakh crore upto 30.11.2024.

(c) There has been delays in implementation of some projects due to delays in pre-construction activities, financial difficulties faced by contractors, force majeure events, and scarcity of construction materials. To overcome these challenges and expedite project execution, the government has undertaken various initiatives. These include streamlining and expediting the land acquisition process, revamping the Parivesh Portal to facilitate faster forest and environmental clearances, enabling online approval of General Arrangement Drawings (GAD) for Road over Bridges (ROB) and Road under Bridges (RUB) from the Railways, and conducting review meetings at various levels with all stakeholders, including State Governments.

(e) Provisional budgetary allocation for Bharatmala Pariyojana (BMP) during the year 2024-25, including debt servicing and annuity payments for BMP projects (including subsumed NHDP projects), is about Rs. 1,79,464 Crore.

(f) No separate allocation is made by the Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to its executing agencies under Bharatmala Pariyojana. However, the budgetary allocation for the development and maintenance of NHs including Bharatmala Pariyojana in the state of Tamil Nadu during last three years and the current year is as under:

Sr. No.	FY	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)
1	2021-22	4,305
2	2022-23	8,230
3	2023-24	9,925
4	2024-25 (till 31.10.2024)	5,249

(g) The Government has been prioritizing enhanced private sector participation in the construction of National Highways through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) modes. Out of the 26,425 km of projects awarded under Phase-I of the Bharatmala Pariyojana, 11,677 km have been awarded through (PPP) mode.

(h) Implementing projects in challenging terrains presents several difficulties, including seismic activity, unstable land strata, landslides, avalanches, heavy rainfall, floods, and cyclones. To address these issues, appropriate protection measures are incorporated into the Detailed Project Report (DPR) in accordance with the relevant Indian Roads Congress (IRC) codes and guidelines.

(i) No new projects are proposed to be undertaken in Bharatmala Pariyojana.

STATEMENT

The state-wise details of Progress of project under Phase-I of Bharatmala

State	Total Length (km)	Length Awarded (km)	Length Constructed till 31.10.2024 (km)
Andhra Pradesh	2,525	1,936	994
Assam	433	431	378
Bihar	1,572	1,159	641

Chhattisgarh	571	471	221
Delhi	203	203	178
Goa	26	26	26
Gujarat	1,577	1,194	923
Haryana	1,058	1,058	870
Himachal Pradesh	167	167	113
Jammu and Kashmir	433	251	115
Jharkhand	1,000	801	440
Karnataka	2,059	1,603	1,043
Kerala	1,126	708	396
Madhya Pradesh	3,063	2,017	1,407
Maharashtra	3,029	2,174	1,837
Manipur	635	635	394
Meghalaya	170	170	107
Mizoram	593	593	451
Nagaland	208	208	155
Odisha	1,586	967	871
Punjab	1,764	1,553	603
Rajasthan	2,503	2,360	2,241
Tamil Nadu	2,414	1,476	1,185
Telangana	1,719	1,026	746
Tripura	94	94	68
Uttar Pradesh	3,127	2,496	1,854
Uttarakhand	273	264	146
West Bengal	874	385	314
Total	34,800	26,425	18,714

CHALLENGES FACED BY MSMEs

1738. **SHRI K C VENUGOPAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) face several problems such as lack of access to global markets, inadequate infrastructure facilities, including power, water, roads, low technology levels and lack of access to modern technology, lack of skilled manpower for manufacturing, services, marketing, and multiplicity of labour laws and complicated procedures associated with compliance of such laws; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to solve these major problems?

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): Government follows a focused and multipronged strategy for MSME and has inter alia taken measures to address multiple challenges faced by MSMEs including access to infrastructure, access to technology, skilled manpower and global markets as well as compliance burden, economic growth, access to funding, capital infrastructure.

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing International Co-operation Scheme to encourage MSMEs to export of their products to other countries and facilitates their participation in the international exhibitions/fairs/buyer-seller meets held abroad and for organizing international conference/seminar/workshops in India. Further, for Capacity Building of First Time Exporters (CBFTE), a reimbursement is provided to new MSE exporters for costs incurred on Registration cum-Membership Certification (RCMC) with EPCs, Export Insurance Premium and Testing and Quality Certification for exports. A new initiative, MSME TEAM (Trade Enablement and Marketing) is being

implemented with an objective to support MSMEs by integrating them with the Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) to promote e-commerce in India.

Further, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has developed a dedicated support system for export promotion in MSME Sector by establishing 65 Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs) in its field organizations namely MSME-Development and Facilitation Offices, MSME Technology Centres and MSME Testing Centres. An MoU between Ministry of MSME and DGFT has also been signed for validation and issuance of IEC.

Under the Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development (MSE-CDP), financial assistance upto 70% of Project cost is being provided by Government of India for establishment of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) and Infrastructure Development. For the development of MSMEs in North Eastern Region, a special scheme for 'Promotion of MSMEs in North Eastern Region and Sikkim', is in operation which provides financial assistance up to 90% of the total project cost for creating / upgrading infrastructure facilities including setting up new and modernizing existing Mini Technology Centres and developing Industrial Estates. These Central Sector schemes run with the active cooperation of State Governments.

A network of **Technology Centres/Tool Rooms** has been established by the Government in the country to support MSMEs by providing access to advance manufacturing technologies, training and skilling and business consultancy services to make them competitive. 18 Technology Centres were established between 1969 and 1999. Another 15 Technology Centres are being established. To further increase the geographical outreach of these Technology Centres across the country, the Ministry of MSME is establishing 20 new Technology Centres, along with 100 Extension Centres under the Scheme "Establishment of New Technology/Extension Centres" in Public-Private Partnership Mode across the country. These Centres are conducting various skill development training programmes for the educated youth and technicians of industries. Various levels of courses, viz., certificate, diploma, advanced diploma, post diploma, post graduate diploma and post graduate courses are also offered by these Centres.

“MSME Champions” Scheme with three sub schemes, MSME-Sustainable (ZED) Certification Scheme, MSME-Competitive (LEAN) Scheme and MSME-Innovative Scheme (Incubation, Designand IPR) is a holistic approach to unify, synergize and converge various schemes and interventions with a single purpose to enable our MSMEs to become globally competitive.

Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) is a World Bank supported Central Sector Scheme aimed at providing support to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises in the country, through increased access to technological upgradation, market, and to credit by strengthening of Central and State agencies.

Government has notified 4 Labour Codes towards simplification of multiple labour laws to reduce compliance burden.

“Udyam Registration” has been launched for MSMEs, for Ease of Doing Business w.e.f. 1.7.2020 with a new revised criteria for classification of MSME. Udyam is a hassle free, self-declaration based, digital and voluntary registration. A total of 5.53 crore MSMEs have registered on Udyam Portal with an employment of 23.30 crore up to 30.11.2024.

RAPID URBANISATION AROUND CHANDIGARH

1739. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government is aware of the challenges arising from rapid urbanisation in Chandigarh and its peri-urban areas, particularly in towns such as Kharar;
- (b) if so, the impact on ecological balance, including biodiversity loss, depletion of the water table and increased pollution levels in the region;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to preserve Chandigarh’s planned urban heritage;

(d) whether the Government intends to establish a comprehensive policy framework to balance urbanisation, environmental sustainability and agricultural preservation in and around Chandigarh; and

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

The Union Territory of Chandigarh has informed that Master Plan has been notified in the year 2015 to regulate use and development in an orderly manner. Various heritage zones, heritage precincts and buildings have been notified in Chandigarh Master Plan 2031. It provides for specific development controls and regulations with respect to these sites/ zones in Chandigarh. Administration has also notified Chandigarh Heritage Conservation Committee to safeguard city's heritage aspect.

The State Government of Punjab has informed that 'The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952' was enacted with the aim to regulate the use of land and prevent unauthorized and unplanned urbanization in 16 kilometres periphery which was created with the objectives of ensuring a planned future expansion of the New Capital City and to prevent mushrooming of unplanned construction around it.

Further, in order to meet the emerging needs of population growth, promote planned and systematic development of the entire area and to check haphazard, unregulated and unplanned development, a comprehensive Regional Plan, Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA) (2008-2058) was notified which covers the entire Periphery Controlled Area, which includes Kharar town.

The State Government has also informed that six other Master Plans (Sahibzada Ajit Singh (SAS) Nagar, New Chandigarh, Kharar, Dera Bassi,

Zirakpur, Banur) were notified in areas around Chandigarh, in the State of Punjab which provide broad land uses like Residential Zones, Commercial Zones, Industrial Zones and Institutional Zones-where such development could be taken up while also highlighting the trunk services and infrastructure to support such development.

The development in this region is governed by Zoning Regulations of Master Plans; The Punjab Urban Planning and Development Building Rules 2021 and policy documents framed under various Acts (The Punjab Regional and Town Planning and Development Act, 1995 and Punjab Apartment and Property Regulation Act, 1995) of Department of Housing and Urban Development, to regulate the development by Punjab Government

Further, as informed by the State of Punjab, consideration has been given to the aspects of ecological balance, including biodiversity loss, depletion of the water table, and increased pollution levels while preparing the Master Plans in this region. Further, keeping in view the preservation of the eco-sensitive zones, natural drains, water resources and environmental factors, various safeguards have been proposed, such as forest areas, eco-sensitive zones, green belt along major roads have been earmarked in the Master Plans. Considering the depletion of the water table, there exists provisions for Rain Water Harvesting which is mandatory for all categories of buildings under The Punjab Urban Planning and Development Building Rules 2021.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF MSMEs

1740. **SHRI DURAI VAIKO:**

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

i	National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC).	320.40	320.40	321.07	336.98	329.65	468.44
ii	Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)	2504.44	1591.83	1450.94	771.43	1484.19	748.00
iii	National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSMEs)	257.02	245.40	356.76	622.28	427.82	422.75
iv	Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI)	7.11	15.69	22.98	26.13	41.30	24.78
v	Technology Centres and Extension Centres	The Technology Centres and its Extension Centers are conducting various skill development training programs. These skill development training programs are generally National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) / National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET)/ State Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (SCTEandVT) compliant, besides customized as per the industry requirements. These training programmes are paid courses and Technology Centres are reimbursed only for training imparted to SC/ST trainees as scheme guidelines.					

STATEMENT-I

National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC): The details of funds sanctioned during last 5 years and current year

Sl. no	State	(Rs. In Lakh)					
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Assam	25.95	30.53	44.10	44.10	44.10	63.50
2	Bihar	50.54	45.81	52.16	46.20	52.08	55.15
3	Delhi	20.53	13.15	13.87	20.95	22.15	30.13
4	Gujarat	22.90	15.27	17.64	17.64	17.64	26.46
5	Haryana	22.90	17.18	17.31	18.80	17.37	27.34
6	Him. Pradesh	15.62	13.99	17.77	14.01	15.36	18.55
7	Karnatka	15.33	11.10	0	0	0	0
8	Punjab	0.00	8.79	10.38	18.17	14.01	26.45
9	Tamil Nadu	22.90	7.82	9.58	26.28	24.76	32.32
10	Telangana	0.00	19.74	22.30	27.27	23.07	31.64
11	U.P	77.94	69.92	82.01	73.59	66.33	96.46
12	W. Bengal	21.37	7.63	8.46	6.63	7.30	7.09
13	Uttarakhand	24.42	21.37	25.49	23.34	25.49	53.34
	Total	320.40	282.30	321.07	336.98	329.65	468.44

STATEMENT-II

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC): The details of funds sanctioned during last 5 years and current year

Sr. No.	STATES / UNION TERRITORIES	2019-20 (Rs. In Lakhs)	2020-21 (Rs. In Lakhs)	2021-22 (Rs. In Lakhs)	2022-23 (Rs. In Lakhs)	2023-24 (Rs. In Lakhs)	2024-25 (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	Jammu and Kashmir	26.51	35.43	46.88	4.68	0.99	58.40
2	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.24	1.21	0	0	0
3	Punjab	0	0.27	0.27	0	9.32	14.36
4	Haryana	0	0.28	0.28	3.30	1.07	9.02
5	Delhi	81.82	119.40	113.46	111.42	85.56	146.85
6	Rajasthan	60.30	43.55	49.08	4.89	28.73	60.33

7	Uttarakhand	53.95	55.93	60.08	18.39	40.24	52.20
8	Uttar Pradesh	83.50	137.12	104.1	49.11	161.25	147.59
9	Chhattisgarh	0	0.25	0.25	0	22.39	13.82
10	Madhya Pradesh	8.31	25.72	30.8	7.9	0	42.22
11	Sikkim	0	0.10	0.20	0	0	0
12	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.10	0.20	0	1.29	8.28
13	Nagaland	27.95	26.31	22.4	17.73	24.03	33.44
14	Manipur	0	0.10	0.15	0	5.92	7.40
15	Mizoram	11.92	30.48	30.18	37.1	17.7	42.80
16	Tripura	0	0.16	0.20	0	1.10	7.04
17	Meghalaya	0	0.12	0.20	0	10.00	9.60
18	Assam	67.69	85.03	94.16	32.3	48.69	91.01
19	Bihar	34.26	58.39	53.08	12.01	72.35	64.00
20	West Bengal	30.59	52.93	65.40	55.72	108.85	122.17
21	Jharkhand	0	0.20	45.34	16.13	16.15	36.38
22	Odisha	16.79	25.05	12.96	3.52	38.39	65.57
23	Gujarat	0	0.25	0.92	0	11.49	0
24	Maharashtra	933.63	368.54	350.73	224.08	412.77	348.45
25	Goa	0	0.05	0.20	0	0	0
26	Andhra Pradesh	15.40	15.33	24.25	35.84	5.73	22.24
27	Telangana	0	15.32	0.30	0.27	9.61	29.60
28	Karnataka	404.89	175.09	160.92	66.62	172.89	152.19

29	Kerala	108.22	110.05	93.44	62.06	116.19	109.30
30	Tamil Nadu	65.09	59.61	50.31	8.36	61.49	88.41
31	Departmental	473.62	150.43	38.99	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		2504.44	1591.83	1450.94	771.43	1484.19	1782.67

एनएच 503 डी के सतह का पुनः निर्माण/चौड़ीकरण

1741. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को बटाला से डेरा बाबा नानक तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) 503डी की सतह के पुनः

निर्माण/चौड़ीकरण करने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति की स्थिति क्या है और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग को चौड़ा करने के लिए कौन-कौन से विभिन्न कदम उठाए जाने की संभावना है?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

(श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी):

(क) से (ग) एनएच-503डी के बटाला से डेरा बाबा नानक खंड को 4 लेन का बनाने का कार्य स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है तथा नियत तिथि 22.06.2023 घोषित की गई है, एवं निर्धारित समापन तिथि 22.06.2025 है। वर्तमान वास्तविक प्रगति लगभग 62% है।

PROGRESS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SBM-URBAN 2.0

1742. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

the details of the targets achieved under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 for clearing legacy landfill sites across the country, State-wise;

- (a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed any action plan for SBM-U 2.0 funding for bio-remediation and if so, the current status thereof;
- (b) the details of land reclaimed and waste remediated out of the total proposed land for remediation in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) the details of existing and proposed Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Waste-to-Energy (WTE) plants along with investment details, location and State-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the details of the Government's plans to achieve the targets for clearing landfill sites by 2025-26 under SBM Urban 2.0?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN

AFFAIRS (SHRI TOKHAN SAHU):

(a) and (e): Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U) 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving safe sanitation, scientific management of all fractions of waste and remediation of legacy dumpsites. Legacy dumpsites have been created over decades and pose a very challenging task. For the first time, the task of knocking down these garbage-dumps has been taken up at a national scale under Swachh Bharat Mission.

A total of 2417 dumpsites (with more than 1000 tonne of waste) 24.88 Cr. MT of waste have been identified for remediation, which collectively occupy 14,732.66 Ac. Of these, 641 dumpsites have been remediated completely and 1144 sites are under progress. A cumulative of 12.66 Cr. MT (51%) of waste has been remediated and 5694.86 Ac. (39%) land has been reclaimed. Under SBM-

U 2.0, remediation proposals worth Rs. 9197.35 Cr. having admissible central share of Rs. 3697.90 Cr. has been approved. State-wise legacy dumpsites remediation and land reclaimed in the urban areas of the country under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 is given at **Statement**.

(b) : As for the State of Andhra Pradesh, proposals worth Rs. 469.88 Crores for remediation of legacy waste dumpsites have been approved with Central Share of Rs. 167.25 Crores. Out of the approved Central Share Rs. 54.58 Crores have been released.

(c) : A total of 128 dumpsites having waste 86 lakh tonnes (approx.) and covering 1000 acres (approx.) land has been identified for remediation in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Out of which 45 lakh MT waste has been remediated and 200 acres of land has been reclaimed as reported by State on Swachhattam portal. District-wise details of **land reclaimed and waste remediated are not available**. However, **ULB-wise details are available in website at <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progress>**.

(d): Under AMRUT, Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of the capacity of 40 MLDs has been developed and 165 MLD are in various stages of development/implementation. Further, 60 new STPs having capacity of 401.97 MLDs have been approved under AMRUT 2.0.

Under SBM-U 2.0 State got approval for 692.09 MLD in 76 ULBs and out of which 45 STPs with capacity of 113 MLD are various stages of

development/construction. The State of Andhra Pradesh has two functional WtE projects in Visakhapatnam and Guntur in PPP mode.

STATEMENT

State-wise legacy dumpsites remediation and land reclaimed in the urban areas of the country under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0

S. No.	State/UT	Total no. of Dumpsite	Legacy Waste Qty (In Lakh Tonne)	Remediated Waste Qty (In Lakh Tonne)	% Remediated	Area (In Acre)	Area Reclaimed (In Acre)	% Area Reclaimed
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.86	0.81	94%	3	3	100%
2	Andhra Pradesh	128	85.66	40.85	48%	1,025.49	307	30%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9	0.36	0.17	47%	49.33	5	10%
4	Assam	21	24.93	8.18	33%	119.39	12	10%
5	Bihar	58	33.64	11.61	35%	274.39	98.3	36%
6	Chandigarh	2	12.77	12.77	100%	28	20	71%
7	Chhattisgarh	12	7.1	7.06	99%	87.2	83.2	95%
8	Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	2	1.4	0	0%	7.36	0	0%
9	Delhi	3	203	76.98	38%	202	0	0%

10	Goa	4	17.97	1.28	7%	14.73	1	7%
11	Gujarat	144	220.72	216.37	98%	930.4 7	819.34	88%
12	Haryana	91	107.28	69.83	65%	388.8 3	241.56	62%
13	Himachal Pradesh	10	5.14	2.42	47%	20.79	1	5%
14	Jammu And Kashmir	34	22.5	2.47	11%	125.5 8	17.38	14%
15	Jharkhand	38	31.29	1.32	4%	141.4 4	8.25	6%
16	Karnataka	206	173.71	7.8	4%	1,222 .40	43	4%
17	Kerala	35	12.79	3.5	27%	160.6 3	49	31%
18	Ladakh	1	1.32	0	0%	28	0	0%
19	Madhya Pradesh	167	59	23.4	40%	803.6 3	366.3	46%
20	Maharashtra	236	506	186.74	37%	1,740 .00	825.13	47%
21	Manipur	5	1.6	1.02	64%	10.96	5	46%
22	Meghalaya	6	4	0	0%	7.81	0	0%
23	Mizoram	2	7.84	7.84	100%	3	3	100%
24	Nagaland	12	8.1	0	0%	51.52	0	0%
25	Odisha	83	41.29	16.91	41%	416.3 7	276	66%
26	Puducherry	2	1.11	0.94	85%	11	0	0%
27	Punjab	108	71.48	31.3	44%	539.7 6	198.33	37%

28	Rajasthan	190	107.55	43.17	40%	1,869 .39	511.64	27%
29	Sikkim	2	2.54	0.93	37%	20.52	0	0%
30	Tamil Nadu	296	190.5	91.02	48%	1,916 .95	974.7	51%
31	Telangana	114	158.13	128.63	81%	1041. 95	375	36%
32	Tripura	15	5.6	1.58	28%	39.11	8	20%
33	Uttar Pradesh	227	155.08	121.5	78%	952.5 8	535.65	56%
34	Uttarakhand	37	14.73	7.81	53%	141.8 9	48	34%
35	West Bengal	118	143.73	9.18	6%	710.9 4	46.73	7%

ROAD ACCIDENT IN DEHRADUN

1743. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) the reasons for failing to implement effective road safety measures in Dehradun, leading to the recent tragic accident in a high-risk area;
- (b) whether a detailed inquiry report has been prepared and no accountability has been fixed for lapses in enforcement despite repeated incidents and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is absence of a check post or adequate monitoring system in an area known for being accident-prone in Dehradun and the person responsible for this negligence; and

- (d) whether there are protocols for sobriety checks and reasons for their non-enforcement, allowing a potentially drunk driver to cause such a fatal accident, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) As per information received from State of Uttarakhand, prima facie, the incident on 12.11.2024 at ONGC/Kaulagarh Chowk in Dehradun district was due to improper control of driver over vehicle in question, due to which the vehicle collided with a truck container and, the incident was not found to have occurred due to failure of traffic safety measures.

(b) As per information provided by the State, the police reached the accident spot immediately after receiving information about the accident. The police rescued one seriously injured person and 6 others, who appeared to be dead. All victims were immediately sent to nearby hospitals.

The Police have observed in the preliminary investigation that the car was moving at high speed at the time of accident. Further, a water bottle was also found stuck under the brake of the car, due to which the brakes of the said car could not be applied, as the marks of the tires were not found on the road due to the sudden application of brakes of the said car. The Police has registered FIR in the matter.

(c) and (d) Enforcement of traffic violations are essentially in the domain of States/UTs. As per information provided by the State Govt. the State of Uttarakhand has installed 686 Closed-circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, 105 Red Light Violation Detection (RLVD) System, 28 Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) Cameras, 04 Speed Violation Detection System (SVDS) and 03 drone cameras in Dehradun district to monitor the traffic. Further, smart bus stops, traffic signal lights, zebra crossing lines and stop lines with reflectors have also been installed.

As per the information provided by the State Government, the State Police check the cases of drunken driving with alcometers and takes action as per rules.

The police has taken action against 685 drivers in the year 2022, 756 in the year 2023 and 1226 drivers in the year 2024 (till 10/2024) under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

UNELECTRIFIED VILLAGES

1744. **SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):**

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

- (a) the details of number of villages in the country that have no electrification till 31.10.2024;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) the details of unelectrified villages in the country, State-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) to (c) : Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to all households.

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 DDUGJY (State wise details enclosed as **Statement-I**). Under DDUGJY and thereafter under 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 under the aegis of SAUBHAGYA (State wise details enclosed as **Statement-II**). Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Government of India is further supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July,2021. In addition, all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are being sanctioned for on-grid electricity connection under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,281 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 9,49,548 households including PVTG households identified under PM-JANMAN and tribal households identified under DA-JGUA (State wise details enclosed as **Statement-III**). Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 49 Cr. have been sanctioned for 9,863 households for off-grid solar based electrification (State wise details enclosed as **Statement-IV**).

STATEMENT-I

State-wise electrification of inhabited census villages under DDUGJY

S. No.	Name of the States	Number of villages electrified
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,483
2	Assam	2,732
3	Bihar	2,906
4	Chhattisgarh	1,078
5	Himachal Pradesh	28
6	J and K	129
7	Jharkhand	2,583
8	Karnataka	39
9	Madhya Pradesh	422
10	Maharashtra	80
11	Manipur	366
12	Meghalaya	1,051
13	Mizoram	54
14	Nagaland	78
15	Odisha	3,281

16	Rajasthan	427
17	Tripura	26
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,498
19	Uttarakhand	91
20	West Bengal	22
	Total	18,374

STATEMENT-II

Households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA scheme including additional households under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No of Households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317
7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970
18	Nagaland	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912
21	Punjab	3,477

22	Rajasthan	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290
Total		2,86,13,424

*Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme

STATEMENT-III

Household electrification sanctioned under RDSS

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	No. of households Sanctioned
A.	Additional Households		
1	Rajasthan	459	1,90,959
2	Meghalaya	436	50,501
3	Mizoram	80	15,167
4	Nagaland	70	10,004
5	Uttar Pradesh	931	2,51,487
6	Andhra Pradesh	49	15,475
7	Jharkhand	7	872
8	Jammu and Kashmir	77	10,730
9	Bihar	239	35,467
10	Assam	786	1,27,111
11	Arunachal Pradesh	47	6,506
12	Manipur	214	36,972
13	Chhattisgarh	317	63,161
	Total (A)	3,712	8,14,412
B.	Under Vibrant Villages Programme		
1	Himachal Pradesh*	6	-

2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	1,683
3	Uttarakhand	13	1,154
	Total (B)	39	2,837
C.	Under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyayay MahaAbhiyan (PM-JANMAN)		
C1	Sanctioned under RDSS		
1	Andhra Pradesh	89	25,054
2	Bihar	0.28	51
3	Chhattisgarh	38	7,077
4	Jharkhand	74	12,442
5	Madhya Pradesh	143	29,290
6	Maharashtra	27	8,556
7	Rajasthan	40	17,633
8	Karnataka	4	1,615
9	Kerala	1	345
10	Tamil Nadu	30	10,673
11	Telangana	7	3,884
12	Tripura	62	11,664
13	Uttarakhand	1	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1	316
	Sub Total (C1)	516	1,29,269
C2	Under State Plan		
1	Gujarat	0	0
2	Odisha	0	0
3	West Bengal	0	0
	Sub Total (C2)	0	0
	Total (C=C1+C2)	516	1,29,269
D.	Under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA)		
1	Chhattisgarh	12	2,550
2	Maharashtra	2	480
	Total (D)	14	3,030
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	4,281	9,49,548

STATEMENT-IV**Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme**

S. No.	Name of the States	No. of households
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,675
2	Chhattisgarh	1,578
3	Jharkhand	2,342
4	Karnataka	179
5	Madhya Pradesh	2,060
6	Telangana	326
7	Tripura	1,703
Total		9,863

PRADHAN MANTRI JANJATI ADIVASI NYAYA MAHA ABHIYAN

1745. **SHRI Y S AVINASH REDDY:**

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

- (a) the objectives and crucial interventions detailed in the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) scheme;
- (b) the current status of the PM JANMAN scheme; and
- (c) the expected number of beneficiaries under the scheme?

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

(a) to (c): On 15th November 2023, Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) with total outlay of Rs.24,104 crore for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The mission aims to provide basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years. These objectives are being met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries. The details of benefits given under the Abhiyan scheme since its inception is given in **Statement-I**.

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 covered under PM JANMAN. Based on the data captured (as on 21.11.2024), State/UT- wise, PVTG population is tabulated at **Statement-II**. However, the actual number beneficiaries to be covered under these Abhiyans is subject to eligibility criteria of specific guidelines of concerned interventions as per norms approved.

Statement-I

PM JANMAN Progress (as on 21st November 2024)

Name of Ministry	Intervention	Mission Target (2023-2026)	Sanctions	Physical Achievements	Financial Sanctions (Rs in Crore)

M/o Rural Development	Pucca houses	~ 4.90 lakh pucca houses	336367 houses	59487 houses completed.	2722.14
	Connecting roads	8000 Km road	4484.30 km road	11.51 Km road completed	3386.2
M/o Health and Family Welfare	Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)	1000 MMU	616 MMUs	616 MMUs functional with more than 25 lakhs footfall.	208.7
D/o DWandS, M/o Jal Shakti	Piped Water Supply (FHTCs)	15309 Villages	6350 Villages 100% Saturated	6350 Villages 100% Saturated	344.35
M/o Women and Child Development	Anganwadi Centers (AWCs)	2500 AWCs	1864 AWCs	770 AWCs made operational.	311.16
D/o SEandL, M/o Education	Hostels	500 Hostels	194 Hostels	-	476.16
DoT, M/o Communications	Mobile towers	Coverage of 3959 habitations	1499 habitations	406 habitations covered	204.3
M/o Power	Energization of HHs	~ 2.65 lakh HHs	140440 HHs	87132 HHs Electrified	516.15
M/o New and Renewable Energy	Energization of HHs	All eligible and	9569 HHs	800 HHs Electrified	47.86

		uncovered by MoP			
M/o Tribal Affairs	Multipurpose Centres (MPCs)	1000 MPCs	873 MPCs	Work started in 433 MPCs.	119.24
	Setting up of VDVKs	500 VDVKs	501 VDVKs	Operational: - 135 Tool kit distributed :280	33.61 (including Rs. 12.20 Cr of MoSDE)
Total (Rs. in Crore)					8369.87

As information provided by concerned Ministries

Statement-II

**PVTG population based on the mobile application-based habitation survey
by State Governments / UT Administrations/department (as on 21.11.2024)**

S.No	State*	PVTG Population
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	191
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	492552
3	CHHATTISGARH	229743
4	GUJARAT	153516

5	JHARKHAND	398952
6	KARNATAKA	57448
7	KERALA	29511
8	MADHYA PRADESH	1229201
9	MAHARASHTRA	623143
10	ODISHA	300436
11	RAJASTHAN	128456
12	TAMIL NADU	380376
13	TELANGANA	63194
14	TRIPURA	273240
15	UTTAR PRADESH	3527
16	UTTARAKHAND	92233
17	WEST BENGAL	67087
Grand Total		4522806

* Bihar and Manipur are the other States covered under Abhiyan.

HOUSING UNITS SANCTIONED IN TAMIL NADU UNDER PMAY-U

1746. **SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN:**

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

(a) the total number of housing units sanctioned, total funds allocated/disbursed to the State of Tamil Nadu, itemized and year-wise;

- (b) the steps taken/being taken to expedite the completion of pending housing units in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the current status of financial assistance for rural housing and urban housing along with the reasons for providing significantly lower funding for rural areas that often face greater economic challenges;
- (d) whether the Union Government would provide additional funding for disaster-resilient housing in vulnerable areas in light of incidents where houses collapsed during heavy rains in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the mechanisms in place to ensure the quality and durability of housing units constructed under PMAY?

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

(a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, under the vision of 'Housing for All', supplements the efforts of States/Union Territories (UTs), by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 to provide pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all 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 has been extended till 31.12.2024, except for CLSS vertical of the scheme, to complete all the houses sanctioned without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. The Ministry regularly reviews the status of implementation of PMAY-U with States/UTs through Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs), Monthly Review Meetings and in the meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC). States/UTs, including the State of Tamil Nadu, have been advised to expedite the completion of all sanctioned houses within the extended Mission period as per the Detailed Project Reports. The year-wise details of houses sanctioned, and Central Assistance sanctioned

and released to the State of Tamil Nadu under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) are at **Statement**.

Further, based on the learning from the experiences of PMAY-U, MoHUA has launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for assisting to one crore households to construct, purchase and rent a house at affordable cost in urban areas across the country through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). As on date, 29 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme guidelines launched on 17.09.2024 and available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf>. The state of Tamil Nadu has not yet signed the MoA to implement PMAY-U 2.0.

(c) Under PMAY-U, Government of India provides its fixed share as Central Assistance of ₹1.0 lakh under ISSR, ₹1.5 lakh for AHP and BLC verticals of PMAY-U. Under CLSS vertical of PMAY-U, an upfront subsidy upto 2.67 lakh per house as interest subsidy. The remaining cost of the house as per DPR is shared by States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Beneficiaries.

Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana –Gramin (PMAY-G), Central Government and State Government provides financial assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in the ratio of 60:40 in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in the ratio of 90:10 in hilly areas. Additionally, under convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), 90 days of unskilled labour is provided in plain areas and 95 days of unskilled labour is provided in difficult areas and hilly States. PMAY-G beneficiaries also get assistance of Rs 12,000 from SBM(G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated funding source for construction of toilets. The quantum of unit assistance under PMAY-G is as per the approval of Union Cabinet.

(d) and (e) As per the scheme guidelines, the houses under the PMAY-U mission should be designed and constructed to meet the requirement of structural safety against earthquakes, flood, cyclone, landslide etc. conforming to the National Building Code and relevant Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) codes. The mission also includes a Technology Sub-Mission to facilitate State / UT Governments to adopt modern, innovative, disaster resilient and green technologies for adoption of layout designs and building plans suitable for various geo-climatic zones. Under PMAY-U 2.0, additional Technology Innovation Grant (TIG) is also provisioned for projects constructed using innovative, environment friendly and disaster resilient construction technologies.

For effective monitoring of the quality and durability of houses sanctioned under the PMAY-U, the Third Party Quality Monitoring (TPQM) of all the ongoing projects under the Scheme is mandatory. On the basis of the reports on the quality of houses from such Agencies, States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Implementing Agencies (IAs) take both preventive and curative measures to ensure that standard quality houses are constructed under the PMAY-U.

STATEMENT

The Year wise details of Physical and Financial Progress in the State of Tamil Nadu under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U)

FY	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Houses Grounded for Construction (Nos)*	Constructions of Houses Completed (Nos)*	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in Cr.)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in Cr.)
2015-16	32,488	11,341	1,693	548.2	129.35

2016-17	94,745	46,462	5,617	1424.04	637.72
2017-18	1,13,425	1,43,839	33,718	1722.67	1,194.00
2018-19	1,30,822	1,35,762	1,57,451	2,079.10	1408.78
2019-20	1,04,072	1,13,112	66,088	1799.97	1992.3
2020-21	84,793	93,732	1,20,143	1470.5	1,575.24
2021-22	75,552	38,409	51,877	1324.94	1,578.91
2022-23	32,519	58,096	84,296	636.92	722.15
2023-24	11,931	18,270	40,322	178.96	877.57
2024-25	Nil	5,622	25,912	Nil	72.57
Total	6,80,347	6,64,645	5,87,117	11,185.30	10188.58

* Includes houses grounded and completed in the year which were sanctioned in preceding years.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-11 के सीकर बाइपास को चार लेन का बनाना

1747. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-11 के सीकर बाइपास, आगरा, जयपुर, सीकर, बीकानेर और लक्ष्मणगढ़ से बीकानेर खंड को चार लेन का बनाने और सीकर बाइपास क्रॉसिंग पर उपरिपुल बनाने के प्रस्ताव को कब तक स्वीकृति मिलने की संभावना है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर बावड़ी बस स्टैंड पर उपरिपुल बनाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि उक्त स्थान पर पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 27 लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) आगरा और जयपुर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) एनएच-21 से जुड़ा हुआ है, जयपुर- सीकर - लक्ष्मणगढ़ - फतेहपुर एनएच-52 से जुड़ा हुआ है, और फतेहपुर से बीकानेर एनएच-11 से जुड़ा हुआ

है। एनएच-52/एनएच-11 का सीकर - लक्ष्मणगढ़ - फतेहपुर -बीकानेर खंड वर्तमान में बिल्ड-ऑपरेट-ट्रांसफर (बीओटी) (टोल) रियायत के अंतर्गत है, जिसकी रियायत अवधि 2038 तक है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर विभिन्न कार्य (जिनमें चौड़ीकरण, ओवर ब्रिज का निर्माण आदि शामिल हैं) यातायात घनत्व, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर किए जाते हैं। सीकर बाईपास को चार लेन का बनाने के साथ-साथ ग्रेड-सेपरेटेड संरचनाओं का निर्माण, तथा एनएच-52 के लक्ष्मणगढ़ से फतेहपुर खंड को चार लेन का बनाने का प्रस्ताव डीपीआर तैयारी चरण में है। एनएच-11 के फतेहपुर से बीकानेर खंड को 2038 तक रियायत अवधि के साथ बीओटी (टोल) के तहत पेव्ड शोल्डर के साथ दो लेन के एनएच मानकों पर विकसित किया गया है। यातायात घनत्व को देखते हुए एनएच-11 के इस खंड को और अधिक चौड़ा करने का वर्तमान में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) इस स्थान की पहचान ब्लैक स्पॉट के रूप में की गई है; स्थान विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर अल्पकालिक उपाय लागू किए गए हैं। एनएचएआई ने ब्लैक स्पॉट के स्थायी सुधार के लिए दीर्घकालिक उपायों की पहचान करने के लिए सड़क सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षक (ऑडिटर) की नियुक्ति की है।

ACCUMULATION OF RIVER SILTS

1748. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that all rivers like Aie, Beki, Manas, Darrang, Sankosh etc. are full of silts due to flood flash and heavy rocks from foothills of Bhutan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is heavy scarcity of potable water in the said region due to huge accumulation of silts in the rivers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government to meet this challenge?

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

(a) Yes, a number of trans-border rivers flowing from Bhutan to India carry a significant quantity of river silts during flood season.

(b) 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 the Governments, appropriate and mutually acceptable remedial measures, a Joint Group of Experts (JGE) on Flood Management headed by Commissioner (BandB), D/o WR, RD and GR was constituted between India and Bhutan in 2004. Ten meetings of JGE have been held so far.

A Joint Technical Team (JTT) on Flood Management between the two Countries was also constituted to assist JGE by carrying out field survey and site visits to some of the areas of concern referred to it by JGE. The JTT is presently carrying out studies related to assessment of sediment load and its impact on rivers and also propose remedial measures in respect of Manas, Dhansiri and Puthimari rivers entering from Bhutan into Assam, and Pugli, Rethi, and Sukriti rivers entering from Bhutan into West Bengal.

Further, a National Framework for Sediment Management (NFSM) has been notified in January,2023 by DoWR, RD and GR, MoJS. Its emphasis is on reducing silt generation rather than silt removal and promote technological innovations and best practices. Further, it will provide overall guidance to States/UTs on various aspects of sediment management, handling issues of sediment management in integrated and scientific manner and use of different approaches of sediment management in a river basin. It also includes relevant references of existing guidelines/notifications issued by departments/ministries of central agencies.

In addition, Assam Water Resources Department has taken up various schemes to tackle the flash flood due to heavy silt and rise in bed level of Aie, Beki, Manas, Darang and Sankosh rivers. The list of the schemes taken up by the Assam Water Resources Department since 2021-22 to 2024-25 is appended herewith at **Statement**.

(c) and (d) 'Water' is a state subject and therefore, the primary responsibility for planning and implementing piped water supply schemes to provide tap water to rural households and management of water in urban areas lies with the respective State/UT government.

To ensure potable water supply to all rural households, since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States/UTs, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The aim of the Mission is to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household in adequate quantity (55 lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS 10500) and on a regular and long-term basis. Government of India supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing technical and financial assistance under JJM. Further, as informed by State Government of Assam, there are abundant ground and surface water sources; however, the challenge lies in ensuring the quality of water supplied through tap connections.

STATEMENT**SCHEMES TAKEN BY WRD, ASSAM IN RIVERS AIE, MANAS, DARRANGA,
BEKI, SANKOSH***(Rupees in Lakhs)*

SI No	HoA	Name of Division	Name of river	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost
1	SOPD-FDR 2021-22	Chirang	Aie	A/E measures to protect the village Debargaon from the erosion of river Aie on R/B.	49.98
2	NIDA	Bongaigaon	Aie	Protection of the D/S area of Bashbari bazar by pro-siltation measures against the oblique thrust of river Aie.	190.00
3	SOPD-FDR 2021-22	Barpeta	Manas	Protection of Bartari and its adjoining area from the erosion of river Manas.	331.92
5	NEC	Baska	Darranga	Anti-Erosion measures to protect B/B of river Darranga at different reaches.	495.73
6	World Bank aided AIRBMP	BarpetaandBaksa	Beki	Construction and Upgradation of river works along the Beki river to reduce river erosion risk	14308.00
7	World Bank aided AIRBMP	BarpetaandBaksa	Beki	Construction and upgrading of river works along the Beki River for reducing flood and river erosion risk (Emergency protection works at Chunbari, Maithabari, Nepalibasti, Biharibasti, Barobastiand U/S of GobardhanaSatra, Katajhar and Kaurjahi)	2973.00

SI No	HoA	Name of Division	Name of river	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost
8	FMBAP	Chirang	Aie	Protection of villages Durgapur, Dababeel, Chotonilibari, Debargaon, Dangaigaon, Bhirengaon, Bherbheri, Rowmari, Khagrabari, Sanyashiguri, Uttar Popragaon and Popragaon from the erosion of river Aie (R/B).	11594.40
9	SOPD-G-2023-24	Barpeta	Beki	Protection of Khudnabari area from the erosion of river Beki on its L/B.	177.58
10	SOPD-G-2023-24	Kokrajhar	Sonkosh	Anti-erosion measures to protect village Simlabari F V and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Sonkosh on L/B.	198.00
11	SOPD-G-2023-24	Kokrajhar	Sonkosh	A/E measures to protect at Bagdogra village and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Sonkosh on its L/B.	199.00
12	SOPD-G-2023-24	Barpeta	Beki	Protection of Kurakur bridge approach at Showpur from the erosion of river Beki on its R/B.	172.00

CAPITAL INVESTMENT SUBSIDY SCHEME

1749. **SHRI MUHAMMED HAMDULLAH SAYEED:**

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

- (a) the details of timelines and targets set under the 25 per cent capital investment subsidy scheme for establishing Micro and Small enterprises, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the mechanism established for monitoring the progress of this scheme; and
- (c) the number of enterprises set up under the scheme, State/UT-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) to (c): The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH) Scheme since October, 2016 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 implementation of the scheme is being monitored in the Ministry at various level at regular interval. The scheme has been continued for 15th Finance Cycle i.e FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26.

Under the 'Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (SCLCSS)' component of NSSH Scheme, 25% capital subsidy is provided to SC-ST owned MSEs for procurement of plant and machinery/equipment (i.e. subsidy cap of Rs. 25 lakh) without any sector specific restrictions. The beneficiary unit will have to remain in commercial production/service for three years after installation and commissioning of the plant and machinery and equipment, on which subsidy under the SCLCSS has been availed. To ensure this, the subsidy released by the Government under SCLCSS is being kept in the form of Term Deposit Receipt (TDR). On expiry of retention period of three years, bank liquidate the TDR and credit the proceeds into loan account of beneficiary after being satisfied that the requisite terms and conditions of SCLCSS are duly adhered to.

The State-wise SC-ST owned MSEs assisted under SCLCSS till date is enclosed at **Statement-I**

Further, under the Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) of this Ministry assists General Category beneficiaries with Margin Money (MM) subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to Special Categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, transgenders, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, and aspirational districts, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 50 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 20 lakh in the service sector.

Since 2018-19, existing PMEGP/MUDRA enterprises are also supported based on past good performances with 2nd loan for upgradation and expansion. Under 2nd Loan, maximum project cost admissible for margin money subsidy under Manufacturing sector is Rs. 1.00 crore and for Service sector is Rs. 25 lakh. Eligible subsidy on 2nd loan for all categories is 15% of project cost (20% for NER and Hill States).

State-wise details of beneficiaries assisted under PMEGP since its inception i.e. FY2008-09 to FY2024-25 (up to 02.12.2024) is enclosed at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise SC-ST MSEs assisted under SCLCSS of NSSH Scheme since its inception to till date

S. No	State Name	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of claims
1	Andhra Pradesh	190	190
2	Assam	3	4
3	Chandigarh	2	3
4	Chhattisgarh	3	3
5	Delhi	171	171

6	Gujarat	541	548
7	Haryana	19	22
8	Himachal Pradesh	5	7
9	Jharkhand	8	8
10	Karnataka	153	158
11	Ladakh	8	8
12	Madhya Pradesh	17	19
13	Maharashtra	790	868
14	Manipur	1	1
15	Mizoram	5	5
16	Odisha	6	6
17	Punjab	23	31
18	Rajasthan	180	222
19	Tamil Nadu	31	32
20	Telangana	163	166
21	Tripura	11	16
22	Uttar Pradesh	4	5
23	Uttarakhand	7	7
24	West Bengal	5	5
	Grand Total	2346	2505

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of beneficiaries assisted under PMEGP since its inception

i.e. FY 2008-09 to FY 2024-25 (up to 02.12.2024)

Sr. No.	State	No of Units Assisted
1	Andaman Nicobar	2,615
2	Andhra Pradesh	35,159
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4,177
4	Assam	65,608
5	Bihar	46,737
6	Chandigarh	511

Sr. No.	State	No of Units Assisted
7	Chhattisgarh	29,496
8	Delhi	1,959
9	Goa	1,277
10	Gujarat*	34,390
11	Haryana	21,171
12	Himachal Pradesh	16,107
13	Jammu Kashmir	92,302
14	Jharkhand	26,561
15	Karnataka	50,163
16	Kerala	32,107
17	Ladakh	824
18	Lakshadweep	93
19	Madhya Pradesh	48,997
20	Maharashtra**	54,452
21	Manipur	12,030
22	Meghalaya	6,543
23	Mizoram	9,221
24	Nagaland	10,524
25	Odisha	45,658
26	Puducherry	1,067
27	Punjab	20,295
28	Rajasthan	32,658
29	Sikkim	1,045
30	Tamil Nadu	62,759
31	Telangana	18,142
32	Tripura	16,174
33	Uttar Pradesh	105,201
34	Uttarakhand	22,798
35	West Bengal	56,226
Total		985,047

*Including Daman and Diu

**Including Dadra Nagar and Haveli

CRIF IN JHARKHAND

1750. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

(a) the total number of Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) projects sanctioned for Jharkhand and the total length of road constructed under those projects; and

(b) the progress of ongoing CRIF projects in Jharkhand including Hazaribagh and Ramgarh?

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

(a) Government has sanctioned 52 numbers projects on State roads having 1101 km length during the period from 2000 till date under Central Road Fund (CRF)/Central Road Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) at a cost of Rs. 2155 crores. State Government of Jharkhand has constructed 826 km length of State roads under CRF/CRIF in the State of Jharkhand.

(b) The progress of ongoing CRIF projects in Jharkhand including Hazaribagh are given in **Statement**. There is no ongoing work in Ramgarh.

STATEMENT**Works in progress under CRIF in Jharkhand**

S. No.	Name of Work	District	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakh)	Physical Progress (%)
1	Reconstruction of Meral-Bana-Ambakhoria Road (MDR-140) (Garhwa)	Garhwa	13905.57	95%
2	Reconstruction of Nagar Utari-Dhurki-Ambakhoria Road (MDR-139) (Garhwa)	Garhwa	11311.36	80%
3	Proposed High Level Bridge in Mugma-Chirkunda (MDR-62) Road over Barakar River (Dhanbad)- Length-512 mtr.	Dhanbad	5433.16	52%
4	Construction of Bridge over Bansloi River in 2nd Km of Amrapara Pakur bazar road (Link road Dumka-Sahebganj SH-18) (Pakur)-Length-6*24.60 mtr.)	Pakur	833.00	0%

5	Widening and Strengthening to 2 Lane of Duwari Rol Road (MDR-99) (Hazaribag)	Hazaribagh	8465.00	28%
6	Widening /Strengthening Banaso-Budgadda Road (MDR-93) (Hazaribag)	Hazaribagh	6845.00	26%
7	Widening /Strengthening 2-Lane of Chainpur-Mahuadarn upto Dumri Road (MDR-36) (Gumla)	Gumla	5941.00	68%
8	Reconstruction of Bhuiya Sinan to Susni via Hathi Kheda Road (Jamshedpur)	Jamshedpur	7351.57	16%
9	Reconstruction of Phuldungri (NH-33) to Jhantijharna via Burudih Road (Jamshedpur)	Jamshedpur	10462.01	3%
10	Widening and Strengthening of road of Mohanpur (Jaipur More) to Agriculture college up to Bihar border including Jhill Link Road (Deoghar)	Deoghar	2062.89	17%

11	Widening and Strengthening of road from NH-114A Jarmundi-Beldiha-Nimanth to NH-133 (Dumka)	Dumka	22132.00	51%
12	Widening and Strengthening of road connecting Bhagwan Adityanath temple of Dewaltand with NH-33 (Sarikela-Kharsawan)	Saraikela-Kharsawan	210.00	0%
13	Reconstruction of Bhajaniya of Mohamadganj to Haidernagar (Mohamadganj to Dangwar road) via Kolhua, Bardiha, Pansa, Adhori and Ranideva road (Daltonganj)	Daltonganj	6242.00	1%
14	Widening and Reconstruction of Kuti More (Chainpur) to Hotal via Ramgarh lock head quarter (Daltonganj)	Daltonganj	8113.00	1%

PM GATI SHAKTI-NATIONAL MASTER PLAN (NMP)

1751. **SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of the road projects/schemes approved for strengthening connectivity through various modes of transport under PM Gati Shakti-National Master Plan (NMP) in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Jharkhand States;

(b) the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Jharkhand, project-wise;

(c) whether any study has been conducted in the recent past to reduce the accident rate across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard including the steps taken under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Suraksha Yojana; and

(e) the present status of connectivity in various States and Union Territories across the country, particularly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Jharkhand?

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

(a) The Central Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). All the NHs development projects of MoRTH are planned in line with PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (NMP) Principles.

Details of NHs Projects awarded during the last year and the current year for the States of Gujarat, Jharkhand and Maharashtra are as under: -

Length in Km; Cost in Rs. Crore					
S. No.	State	2023-24		2024-25 (till 30.10.2024)	
		Length	Cost	Length	Cost
1	Gujarat	533	12,427	89	2,918
2	Jharkhand	197	2,405	26	29
3	Maharashtra	1,166	12,759	320	1,929

(b) Government does not allocate funds project-wise. Details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for development and maintenance of NHs during the last year and the current year for the States of Gujarat, Jharkhand and Maharashtra are as under: -

S. No.	State	Amount in Rs. Crore			
		2023-24		2024-25 (till 30.10.2024)	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Gujarat	10,900	10,900	4,649	4,455
2	Jharkhand	4,599	4,599	2,809	2,630
3	Maharashtra	19,867	19,867	11,887	10,504

(c) and (d) The analysis of road accident data from the States / Union Territories (UTs) reveals that road accidents have many causes and are the result of interplay of various factors which can broadly be categorized into human error, road condition/environment and vehicular condition.

Government has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Details of various initiatives taken by MoRTH to address road safety issues are **Statement**.

(e) Total Length of National Highways in the country is about 1,46,195 km. The length of NHs constructed in various States and UTs during 2023-24 and 2024-25 (upto October, 2024) are 12,349 Km and 3,914 Km respectively.

Details of NHs length constructed during the last year and the current year in the States of Gujarat, Jharkhand and Maharashtra are as under: -

S. No.	State	NHs Length Constructed (in Km)	
		2023-24	2024-25 (till 30.10.2024)
1	Gujarat	622	213
2	Jharkhand	248	63
3	Maharashtra	1,463	418

STATEMENT

Details of various initiatives taken by MoRTH to address road safety issues: -

(1) **Education:**

- i. MoRTH administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme to provide financial assistance to various agencies for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs.
- ii. Observance of National Road Safety Month/Week every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- iii. MoRTH administers a scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) at state/district level across the Country.

(2) Engineering:

2.1. Road Engineering:

- i. Road Safety Audit (RSA) of all National Highways (NHs) has been made mandatory through third party auditors/ experts at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance etc.
- ii. High priority is accorded to identification and rectification of black spots /accident spots on NHs.
- iii. Road Safety Officer (RSO) has been designated at each Regional Office of road owning agencies under MoRTH to look after RSA and other road safety related works.
- iv. MoRTH administers the electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) Project to establish a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of road accidents data across the Country.
- v. MoRTH has issued guidelines for the provision of signages on Expressways and National Highways to offer improved visibility and intuitive guidance to the drivers.
- vi. Provisions have been made in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for failure to comply with standards for the road design, construction and maintenance, as prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

2.2. Vehicle Engineering:

MoRTH has taken various initiatives to make vehicles safer, including the following:-

- i. Mandatory provision of an airbag for the passenger seated on the front seat of a vehicle, next to the driver.
- ii. Prescribed norms related to safety measures for children below four years of age, riding or being carried on a motor cycle. It also specifies use of a safety harness, crash helmet and restricts speed to 40kmph.
- iii. Mandatory provisions for fitment of following listed safety technologies: -
For M1 category vehicles:
 - a. Seat Belt Reminder (SBR) for driver and co-driver.
 - b. Manual Override for central locking system.
 - c. Over speed warning system.For all M and N category vehicles:
 - a. Reverse Parking Alert System.

- iv. Mandated Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) for certain classes of L [Motor vehicle with less than four wheels and includes a Quadricycle], M [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying passengers] and N [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying goods which may also carry persons in addition to goods, subject to conditions stipulated in BIS standards] categories.
- v. Mandated speed limiting function/speed limiting device in all transport vehicles, except for two wheelers, three wheelers, quadricycles, fire tenders, ambulances and police vehicles.
- vi. Published the rules for recognition, regulation and control of Automated Testing Stations, which define the procedure for fitness testing of vehicles through automated equipment and the procedure for grant of fitness certificate by ATs.
- vii. Formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy based on incentives/disincentives and for creating an ecosystem to phase out old, unfit and polluting vehicles.
- viii. A Scheme to set up one model Inspection and Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.
- ix. Published rules regarding the Bharat New Car Assessment Program (BNCAP) to introduce the concept of safety rating of passenger cars and empower consumers to take informed decisions.
- x. Published rules regarding prescribed level playing field in the area of manufacturing of buses by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Bus Body Builders.
- xi. Mandated vehicles, manufactured on or after 1st October, 2025, shall be fitted with an air-conditioning system for the cabin of vehicles of N2 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12.0 tonnes) and N3 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 12.0 tonnes) category.
- xii. Published rules for revision of standards for Safety Belt, Restraint Systems and Safety Belt Reminder to provide provisions for applicability of revised standards for safety belt assemblies, safety belt anchorages and the installation of Safety Belts and Restraint Systems, in Motor vehicles of

category M, N and L7 w.e.f. 01st April, 2025. Further, the vehicles of category M1, manufactured on and after the 1st April 2025, shall meet the requirement of safety belt reminder for all front facing rear seats as per AIS-145-2018.

(3) Enforcement:

- i. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 as stands implemented provides for strict penalties for ensuring compliance and enhancing deterrence for violation of traffic rules and strict enforcement through use of technology.
- ii. MoRTH has issued rules for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety. The rules specify the detailed provisions for placement of electronic enforcement devices on high risk and high density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and critical junctions in Million plus cities in India and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).
- iii. MoRTH on 10th June, 2024 has issued an advisory to all the States and Union territories on technological interventions for ensuring compliance with Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

(4) Emergency Care:

- i. MoRTH has published rules for the protection of Good Samaritan, who in good faith, voluntarily and without expectation of any reward or compensation renders emergency medical or non-medical care or assistance at the scene of an accident to the victim or transports such victim to the hospital.
- ii. MoRTH has enhanced compensation of victims of Hit and Run motor accidents (from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 50,000 for grievous hurt and from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 for death).
- iii. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has made provisions for ambulances with paramedical staff/Emergency Medical Technician/Nurse at toll plazas on the completed corridor of National Highways.
- iv. MoRTH along with National Health Authority (NHA), has implemented a pilot program for providing cashless treatment to victims of road accidents in Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Puducherry and Assam.

शहरों में जलभराव

1752. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

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

(क) क्या मानसून के दौरान शहरों, विशेषकर पटना शहर में बाढ़ और जलभराव की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त समस्या के समाधान हेतु कोई कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों और व्यय किए गए बजट का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): शहरों में बाढ़ का प्रबंधन राज्य सरकारों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है, जो जल निकासी और सीवरेज सिस्टम को बनाए रखने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। सामान्यतः कम अवधि में उच्च तीव्रता वाली वर्षा की बढ़ती घटनाएं शहरों में बाढ़ की समस्या का मुख्य कारण होती हैं, जो अनियोजित विकास, प्राकृतिक जल निकायों पर अतिक्रमण, अपर्याप्त सीवर सिस्टम, अपर्याप्त वर्षा जल निकासी प्रणाली, अतिक्रमण आदि से और भी जटिल हो जाती है। आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय शहरों में बाढ़ और जलभराव की घटनाओं का केंद्रीय स्तर पर विवरण नहीं रखता है।

पटना शहर में, केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) ने दो बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान स्टेशन बना रखे हैं, जिनके नाम गांधी घाट और दीघा घाट हैं। केंद्रीय जल आयोग दो प्रकार के पूर्वानुमान जारी करता है, अर्थात् शोर्ट-रेंज फोरकास्ट (24 घंटे के रेस्पॉस टाइम वाली) और 7 दिन का एडवाइजरी फ्लड फोरकास्ट। एडवाइजरी फोरकास्ट आईएमडी मौसम पूर्वानुमान और नदी बेसिन गणितीय मॉडल के माध्यम से विभिन्न सैटलाइट इनपुट के उपयोग पर आधारित है। दोनों बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान स्टेशनों ने वर्ष 2019, 2021, 2022 और 2024 के दौरान गंभीर बाढ़ की स्थिति (स्टेशन पर जल स्तर खतरे के स्तर को पार कर गया) की जानकारी दी।

बिहार सरकार ने बताया है कि 2024 में पटना शहर में बाढ़ का कोई मामला नहीं आया और केवल कुछ शहरी क्षेत्रों में भारी वर्षा के कारण जल भराव की जानकारी प्राप्त हुई। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी बताया है कि गंगा नदी के दाहिने किनारे पर स्थित पटना शहर को सुरक्षा दीवार से सुरक्षित किया गया है, जिसका निर्माण गंगा नदी के उच्चतम बाढ़ स्तर (एचएफएल) को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया गया है। 2024 में बारिश के मौसम के दौरान दीघा घाट और गांधी घाट पर दर्ज किए गए उच्चतम जल स्तर उनके संबंधित एचएफएल से नीचे थे।

(ख) और (ग) बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए शमन उपाय और जल निकासी योजना तैयार करना राज्य सरकार और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों/शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध उपायों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। सरकार शहरी नियोजन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए राज्यों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है।

बिहार सरकार ने बताया है कि जलभराव की समस्या से निपटने के लिए पटना शहर में 56 स्थायी ड्रेनेज पंपिंग स्टेशन और 28 अस्थायी ड्रेनेज पंपिंग स्टेशन हैं। इसके अलावा, पटना और आसपास के इलाकों को जलभराव से मुक्त रखने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 1230.74 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली स्टॉर्म वाटर ड्रेनेज परियोजनाओं और 325.48 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाले 22 नए ड्रेनेज पंपिंग स्टेशनों के लिए अनुमोदन दे दिया है। राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, उपरोक्त कार्यों के लिए 545.15 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान पंप क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए कुल 137.74 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने शहरी जल निकासी और बाढ़ प्रबंधन में सुधार के लिए निम्नलिखित दस्तावेज/परामर्शी दिशानिर्देश प्रकाशित किए हैं:

i. शहरी और क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना निरूपण और कार्यान्वयन (यूआरडीपीएफआई) दिशानिर्देश, 2014:

[https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)

ii. शहरी बाढ़ के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी)

<http://www.tcpo.gov.in/sites/default/files/TCPO/schemes/SOP-Urban-flooding.pdf>

iii. 2021 में नदी केन्द्रित शहरी नियोजन दिशानिर्देश, ताकि शहरों को प्रकृति-आधारित समाधान सहित संयुक्त जल प्रबंधन दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके।

<https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/RCUP%20Guidelines.pdf>

iv. वर्षा जल संचयन पार्कों के निर्माण पर मार्गदर्शन दस्तावेज

<https://mohua.gov.in/pdf/6566e1048ab41guidance-document-on-rainwater-harvesting-parks-final.pdf>

अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) के तहत, वर्षा जल निकासी एक स्वीकार्य घटक है जिसमें बाढ़ की समस्या को कम करने और खत्म करने के लिए नालियों/वर्षा जल निकासी नालियों का निर्माण और सुधार शामिल है। अमृत के तहत, 3018 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 841 वर्षा

जल निकासी परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुमोदन दिया जा चुका है। राज्यों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 2,271 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 783 वर्षा जल निकासी परियोजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 3,621 स्थानों पर जल भराव की समस्या समाप्त हो गई है।

अमृत 2.0 के तहत जलाशयों और कुओं का पुनरुद्धार मुख्य घटकों में से एक है। इसके तहत स्वीकार्य तत्वों में वर्षा जल को जलाशयों (जिसमें सीवेज/अपशिष्ट नहीं आ रहा है) में वर्षा जल नालियों के माध्यम से संचयित करना शामिल है। अमृत 2.0 के तहत अब तक 6,159 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 3,078 जलाशय पुनरुद्धार परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुमोदन दिया जा चुका है।

COAL SUPPLY TO THERMAL PLANTS

1753. SHRI S JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that all major metros like Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata and Bengaluru face electricity shortage due to lack of adequate coal supply to thermal plants, redevelopment and infrastructure projects and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the adequate electricity supply to meet the growing demand in 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) : The coal stock available at coal based power plants in the country increased from 36.95 Million Tonnes (MT) (sufficient for about 13 days) as on 31.03.2023 to 50.69 MT (sufficient for about 18 days) as on 31.03.2024. The coal stock available at the power plants as on 30.11.2024 is about 39.9 MT, which is sufficient for about 14 days at 85% Plant Load Factor (PLF). There has been no reporting of electricity shortage in the country including the major metros like Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Bengaluru.

(b) : The following steps are being taken by Govt. of India to ensure Electricity supply to keep up with demand growth:

- (i) Installed generation capacity has increased from 2,48,554 MW in March 2014 to 4,54,452 MW in October 2024.

Ministry of Power, in consultation with States, has envisaged a plan to add thermal capacity of a minimum 80,000 MW by 2031-32. Against this target, 29,200 MW Thermal Capacity is already under construction while 51,520 MW is at various stages of planning and development. In addition, 13,997.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and 6,050 MW Pumped Storage Projects (PSP) are under construction. 24,225.5 MW of hydro electric projects and 50,760 MW of PSP are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32. Also, 7,300 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and 7,000 MW is under various stages of planning and approval.

- (ii) 1,98,970 circuit kilometer (ckm) of transmission lines, 7,53,799 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been added since 2014 with capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another.

Further, As per the National Electricity Plan, about 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1274 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32.

- (iii) Waiver of ISTS charges on transmission of electricity generated from Solar, Wind, Pumped Storage Plants and Battery Energy Storage Systems.
- (iv) Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) and Energy Storage obligations Trajectory till 2029-30.
- (v) Construction of Green Energy Corridors and putting in place of 13 Renewable Energy Management Centres.
- (vi) Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to Renewable Energy (RE) developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- (vii) India has committed to augment non fossil fuel based installed electricity generation capacity to over 5,00,000 MW by 2031-32.

- (viii) Under RDSS, projects worth Rs. 2.77 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works and smart metering works have been sanctioned at National level.
- (ix) Under Power System Development Fund (PSDF), a total of 188 projects have been approved for improvement of State, Regional and National Power System.
- (x) Introduction of Real Time Market (RTM), Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM), Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM), High Price Day Ahead Market (HP-DAM) in Power Exchanges. Also, DEEP Portal (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price) for e-Bidding and e-Reverse for procurement of short-term power by DISCOMs was introduced.

SURVEY FOR IDENTIFICATION OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER DAY-NULM

1754. **SHRI CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:**

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

- (a) Whether any survey has been conducted for identification of urban poor below poverty line under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) from 2014 to till March 2024 across the country, if so, the details thereof including the data of SCs, STs, women, minorities, disabled, etc.;
- (b) the number of City Livelihood Centres (CLCs) established post 2014 across the country, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the number of urban poor provided training under Employment through Skills Training and Placement (ESTandP) programme across the country, State/UT-wise?

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

(a): It is pertinent to mention that 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects and the implementation of schemes/programmes under this is the responsibility of State/UT Governments. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the effort of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)".

As per DAY-NULM Mission Document, the target of DAY-NULM is the urban population identified as below poverty line in urban areas by the States/UTs. The coverage may be broadened to include families of disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, women, minorities, disabled etc. subject to a maximum of 25 percent of the above urban poor population. Accordingly, States/UTs/ULBs have been undertaking surveys for identification of urban poor.

(b): As on 20.11.2024, total 101 City Livelihood Centres (CLCs) have been established post 2014 across the country. State/UT-wise break up of CLCs is attached at **Statement I**.

(c): As on 20.11.2024, total 15,44,361 urban poor have been skill trained under ESTandP component of DAY-NULM. State/UT-wise break up of Skill Trained urban poor is attached at **Statement II**.

STATEMENT I

State/UT-wise details regarding CLCs established post 2014

S.No	Name of the State/UT	Number of CLC's established (As on 20.11.2024)
1	Andhra Pradesh	40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3	Gujarat	11
4	Karnataka	1
5	Kerala	4

6	Madhya Pradesh	2
7	Maharashtra	17
8	Meghalaya	1
9	Rajasthan	16
10	Telangana	2
11	Tripura	1
12	Uttar Pradesh	2
13	Uttarakhand	1
	Total	101

STATEMENT II

State/UT-wise details regarding number of urban poor skill trained under ESTandP Component from 01.04.2014 to 20.11.2024 under DAY-NULM

S.No	State/UT Name	No. of Candidates Skill Trained (As on 20.11.2024)
1	A and N Islands	143
2	Andhra Pradesh	82546
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4475
4	Assam	34905
5	Bihar	37351
6	Chandigarh	7188
7	Chhattisgarh	41778
8	Goa	6605
9	Gujarat	107017
10	Haryana	34136
11	Himachal Pradesh	7102
12	Jammu and Kashmir	5264
13	Jharkhand	110660
14	Karnataka	22315
15	Kerala	22367
16	Ladakh	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	261108
18	Maharashtra	201280

19	Manipur	10734
20	Meghalaya	2600
21	Mizoram	10733
22	Nagaland	582
23	NCT of Delhi	1921
24	Odisha	17026
25	Puducherry	3194
26	Punjab	74366
27	Rajasthan	51887
28	Sikkim	3294
29	Tamil Nadu	50744
30	Telangana	24484
31	Tripura	2146
32	Uttar Pradesh	220113
33	Uttarakhand	20432
34	West Bengal	63865
	Total	15,44,361

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMEGP

1755. **SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

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

- (a) the total number of units assisted under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since its inception, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the estimated employment generated under the scheme;
- (c) whether the government maintains data on the beneficiaries under PMEGP based on social category and religious group, particularly beneficiaries of Muslim community, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the total number of female beneficiaries under the scheme, State/UT and year-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): State/UT-wise number of units assisted and estimated number of employment generated under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since its inception is given at **Statement I**.

(c): Government does not maintain beneficiaries' data based on religion. Details of social category-wise number of beneficiaries of PMEGP since inception is given as at **Statement II**.

(d): State/UT and year-wise number of women entrepreneurs assisted under PMEGP scheme since inception is given at **Statement III**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise number of units assisted and estimated number of employment generated under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since inception

As on 02.12.2024

Sr. No.	State	No. of Units Assisted	Estimated Employment Generated
1	Andaman Nicobar	2,615	14,634
2	Andhra Pradesh	35,159	404,710
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4,177	31,585
4	Assam	65,608	396,961
5	Bihar	46,737	387,870
6	Chandigarh	511	3,418
7	Chhattisgarh	29,496	239,881
8	Delhi	1,959	15,476
9	Goa	1,277	12,802
10	Gujarat*	34,390	309,020
11	Haryana	21,171	165,223
12	Himachal Pradesh	16,107	108,162
13	Jammu Kashmir	92,302	734,684

Sr. No.	State	No. of Units Assisted	Estimated Employment Generated
14	Jharkhand	26,561	182,357
15	Karnataka	50,163	409,733
16	Kerala	32,107	261,937
17	Ladakh	824	6,592
18	Lakshadweep	93	368
19	Madhya Pradesh	48,997	407,601
20	Maharashtra**	54,452	431,490
21	Manipur	12,030	82,489
22	Meghalaya	6,543	44,011
23	Mizoram	9,221	73,002
24	Nagaland	10,524	87,384
25	Odisha	45,658	353,017
26	Puducherry	1,067	6,740
27	Punjab	20,295	157,605
28	Rajasthan	32,658	268,865
29	Sikkim	1,045	6,610
30	Tamil Nadu	62,759	593,115
31	Telangana	18,142	150,522
32	Tripura	16,174	122,644
33	Uttar Pradesh	105,201	919,297
34	Uttarakhand	22,798	174,762
35	West Bengal	56,226	472,891
Total		9,85,047	80,37,458

**Including Daman and Diu ** Including Dadra Nagar and Haveli*

STATEMENT-II

Details of social category-wise number of beneficiaries of PMEGP since inception Social category-wise number of beneficiaries of PMEGP since inception

Financial Year	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	General	Total
2008-09	2,404	1,040	6,375	1,939	7,408	19,166

2009-10	4,551	3,663	12,107	3,406	17,191	40,918
2010-11	5,285	3,707	14,989	6,452	18,631	49,064
2011-12	5,851	5,127	16,821	7,171	20,165	55,135
2012-13	6,142	5,890	17,088	6,530	22,234	57,884
2013-14	5,189	5,921	15,947	6,154	17,282	50,493
2014-15	5,606	5,069	16,064	5,553	15,876	48,168
2015-16	5,127	4,941	15,014	4,951	14,307	44,340
2016-17	7,604	6,053	18,097	5,900	15,258	52,912
2017-18	6,610	4,219	16,858	5,219	15,492	48,398
2018-19	8,683	7,306	24,148	9,034	24,256	73,427
2019-20	7,759	6,021	22,486	6,743	23,644	66,653
2020-21	7,909	5,497	25,533	10,335	25,141	74,415
2021-22	10,161	7,225	32,751	21,667	31,415	103,219
2022-23	9,142	4,850	32,084	12,999	26,092	85,167
2023-24	10,364	4,681	32,602	14,597	26,874	89,118
2024-25*	4,860	2,686	8,664	2,587	7,773	26,570
Total	1,13,247	83,896	3,27,628	1,31,237	3,29,039	9,85,047

***FY 2024-25 Data up to 02.12.2024**

STATEMENT- III

State/UT and year-wise number of women entrepreneurs assisted under PMEGP scheme since inception

Sr. No	States / UTs	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar	14	38	26	21	37	29	42	29	22	38	51	17	42	43	24	12		3	488
2	Andhra Pradesh	378	695	1,240	739	805	793	439	352	294	719	1,101	1,113	856	1,320	1,176	3,457		1,132	17,149
3	Arunachal Pradesh	29	12	15	83	43	61	230	14	104	86	99	77	38	84	70	78		35	1,158

4	Assam	22 9	46 2	1, 00 0	1, 07 1	1, 54 1	48 0	1, 25 6	73 9	1, 48 4	58 1	99 9	79 8	95 1	1, 27 2	90 7	76 1	47 1	1 5, 0 0 2
5	Bihar	38	47	86	99 1	63 8	80	35 7	54 5	91 5	64 7	86 1	58 2	66 5	83 8	1, 33 5	2, 30 3	66 8	1 1, 5 9 6
6	Chandi garh	8	9	5	16	21	17	4	14	14	18	13	8	6	11	10	7	-	1 8 1
7	Chhatti sgarh	22 8	12 0	39 3	34 0	41 2	47 8	17 1	26 0	31 9	32 7	72 6	67 0	75 3	84 8	70 3	66 2	27 3	7, 6 8 3
8	Delhi	3	19	-	57	35	6	69	77	40	43	54	41	33	45	30	27	11	5 9 0
9	Goa	-	37	52	51	15	-	14	42	37	19	30	36	18	43	36	38	13	4 8 1
1 0	Gujarat **	61	24 9	38 9	55 2	28 5	12 8	55 0	43 0	56 7	1, 01 7	2, 38 2	2, 71 9	1, 84 1	2, 63 0	1, 82 1	1, 82 1	71 2	1 8, 1 5 4
1 1	Haryan a	12 0	88	14 7	11 0	16 9	25 2	23 9	20 7	28 3	42 2	54 7	59 2	62 2	69 2	62 6	63 8	20 1	5, 9 5 5
1 2	Himach al Prades h	98	11 9	18 1	18 6	24 0	20 6	31 6	26 0	19 8	30 3	52 8	44 7	43 1	47 2	35 2	34 4	12 4	4, 8 0 5
1 3	Jammu Kashmi r	26 1	44 0	53 6	37 8	20 9	54 7	49 0	69 0	47 6	1, 18 8	2, 44 9	1, 86 1	3, 32 0	8, 52 0	5, 03 5	7, 08 2	97 8	3 4, 4 6 0
1 4	Jharkha nd	46	81	16 7	28 3	32 0	96	27 8	28 2	29 2	21 5	42 8	45 1	44 4	50 2	61 3	67 1	62	5, 2 3 1
1 5	Karnata ka	30 7	17 6	42 7	46 9	27 0	64 4	54 4	52 8	81 6	58 0	1, 08 6	1, 16 7	1, 49 2	1, 94 0	1, 88 8	1, 65 4	44 6	1 4, 4 3 4

16	Kerala	-	683	564	494	762	-	531	542	635	525	1,052	1,003	953	1,092	1,257	1,396	381	1,870
17	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	28	35	10	155
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	10	4	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	49
19	Madhya Pradesh	112	290	525	563	804	235	673	291	512	518	738	627	1,435	2,385	1,813	1,690	399	3,610
20	Maharashtra***	653	756	1,066	823	980	1,370	1,195	678	783	1,079	1,196	1,163	1,179	1,712	1,523	1,150	400	8,948
21	Manipur	-	48	50	201	217	-	234	231	223	237	533	518	725	552	244	153	146	4,312

22	Meghalaya	-	128	107	203	137	-	143	160	142	31	126	117	140	283	121	103	132	2,073
23	Mizoram	-	58	138	145	233	-	447	462	128	134	542	389	417	333	195	194	101	3,916
24	Nagaland	13	-	99	216	162	27	194	252	334	427	535	481	310	535	196	244	251	4,276
25	Odisha	485	376	570	539	883	1,017	510	649	942	777	1,185	1,160	1,319	1,874	1,757	1,430	347	15,820
26	Puducherry	21	29	81	32	28	47	21	17	26	21	29	21	13	24	13	16	9	448
27	Punjab	65	274	251	232	165	136	390	148	454	580	703	681	737	818	759	725	317	7,435
28	Rajasthan	151	293	450	463	531	317	379	394	314	337	524	732	663	670	596	567	174	7,555
29	Sikkim	3	19	-	26	21	6	13	41	11	15	27	29	24	33	22	68	31	389
30	Tamil Nadu	468	977	827	1,142	573	982	1,161	1,010	1,248	1,929	2,463	2,841	2,663	2,857	2,856	3,285	747	28,029
31	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	174	218	370	668	735	734	1,111	953	967	349	6,489
32	Tripura	-	50	117	254	299	-	146	127	452	261	248	219	224	260	165	152	88	3,062

33	Uttar Pradesh	1,066	912	1,076	1,434	1,076	2,236	1,132	1,054	1,387	1,492	1,433	1,574	2,777	3,712	3,549	3,733	1,152	30,795
34	Uttarakhand	72	254	321	200	218	151	267	231	296	327	499	467	551	489	484	377	134	5,338
35	West Bengal	1,481	1,924	1,218	1,981	1,483	3,107	718	426	802	406	810	911	907	1,073	928	966	256	19,397
Total		6,410	9,663	12,134	14,299	13,612	13,448	13,394	11,356	14,768	15,669	25,434	24,720	27,285	39,156	32,626	36,806	10,553	3,213

***FY 2024-25 Data up to 02.12.2024 **Including Daman and Diu ***Including Dadra Nagar and Haveli**

KEY PROVISIONS OF PMAY-U 2.0

1756. SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- the details of the provisions of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) 2.0, including the eligibility criteria for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Groups (LIGs) and Middle Income Groups (MIGs);
- the specific steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the scheme addresses the housing needs of urban poor and middle-class families, with an emphasis on women's empowerment through mandatory female ownership of houses; and
- whether the Government has finalized the list of beneficiaries under PMAY-U 2.0 in Karnataka including Dakshina Kannada and if so, the details of the beneficiaries in these regions?

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

- and (b) : Learning from the experiences of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched PMAY-U 2.0

'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). As on date, 29 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme guidelines. The scheme guidelines are available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/pmay-u-2.0-guidelines>.

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, families belonging to EWS/LIG/MIG category living in urban areas, having no pucca house anywhere in the country, are eligible to purchase or construct a house under any of the verticals of PMAY-U 2.0 scheme as per their preferences.

Under the scheme, the EWS households are defined as households with an annual income of up to ₹3 lakh. LIG is defined as households with an annual income from ₹3 lakh up to ₹6 lakh. MIG is defined as households with an annual income from ₹6 lakh up to ₹9 lakh.

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, preference under the scheme is given to Widows, single women, Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens, Transgenders, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and other weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. Special focus will be given to Safai Karmi, Street Vendors identified under PM SVANidhi Scheme and different artisans under PM Vishwakarma Scheme, Anganwadi workers, building and other construction workers, residents of slums/chawls and other groups identified during operation of PMAY-U 2.0. Further, as per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, the houses constructed/ acquired/purchased with Central Assistance under the scheme should be in the name of the female head of the household or in the joint name of the male head of the household and his wife and only in cases when there is no adult female member in the family, the house can be in the name of male member of the household.

(c): Under PMAY-U 2.0, the identification of the beneficiaries is done by the respective State/UT Governments based on eligibility criteria defined in the scheme guidelines. As a pre-requisite, States/UTs were mandated to sign a MoA with the

Ministry agreeing on implementation of reforms stipulated in the scheme guidelines and initiate the demand survey for further submission to the Ministry for sanctioning of houses. Govt. of Karnataka has not signed MoA with the Ministry so far.

ROAD PROJECTS IN TELANGANA

1757. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

- (a) the details of ongoing road projects/completed National Highways in the State of Telangana;
- (b) the estimated cost of each project along with date of completion, project-wise;
- (c) whether Government of Telangana has sent proposals for new road projects for approval and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the total funds allocated for these projects and the manner in which the same would be utilised?

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

(a) and (b) The details of ongoing projects on National Highways (NHs) in the State of Telangana along with sanctioned cost and scheduled/revised scheduled date of completion of the projects are at **Statement-I**. The details of completed projects on National Highways (NHs) in the State of Telangana along with sanctioned cost and date of completion of the projects are at **Statement-II**.

(c) to (d) 1 NH project having length of 14 km amounting to Rs 516.17 Cr was received from Government of Telangana during the year 2024-25 and the same has been sanctioned on 29.10.2024. Government has allocated funds to the tune of Rs. 4494 Crore for the year 2024-25 to Telangana for NH developmental works

and the funds are spent on pre-construction activities like land acquisition, forest clearance and utility shifting, payment to contractors/concessionaires and consultants, etc.

STATEMENT-I

Details of ongoing projects on National Highways (NHs) in the State of Telangana along with sanctioned cost and scheduled/ revised scheduled date of completion of the projects

S.NO.	Name of the project	Length (km)	Total project cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Scheduled/ revised scheduled date of completion
1	Construction of HLB across river Godavari at km 166/0 of NH 221	2.4	98.45	30.06.2025
2	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-221 (new No.30) from km.121/0 to 165/0 (Rudrampur-Bhadrachalam Section)	43.185	334.82	30.06.2025
3	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-365 from Design km.121/0 to 154/0 to two lane with paved shoulders	33	192.67	31.03.2025
4	Strengthening and improvement of road safety from km 59/2 to km 67/2 of NH-353 C	8	79.47	31.12.2024
5	Strengthening and improvement of Road Safety of Hyderabad - Bhupalapatnam section of NH-163 from km 215/0 to 231/0, km 236/0 to km 247/0, km 294/6 to km 307/3	39.7	48.2	31.12.2025
6	Improvement of Road Safety through rectification of identified Black Spot ID TG (02)-436 by Reconstruction of arch giving	1.16	13.22	31.03.2025

	access to entire width of carriageway near Samakka-Sarakka Arch from km 231.420 to km 232.580 of Warangal Mulugu section of NH-163			
7	Improvement of Road Safety through rectification of identified Black Spot ID TG (02)-248 by Permanent improvement of junctions near Chinnaboinapally from km 242.400 to km 243.240 of Warangal Mulugu section of NH-163	0.84	6.8	31.12.2024
8	Improvement of Road Safety through rectification of identified Black Spot ID TG (02)-249 by Permanent improvement of junctions near Peddagollagudem from km 287.200 to km 288.240 of Warangal Mulugu section of NH-163	1.04	10.08	31.12.2024
9	Widening and Strengthening of Existing 2L+PS to 4 lane +PS from Km 150+000 to Km 159+000 and from Km 165+400 to Km 186+000 of NH-163	29.6	317.19	31.07.2025
10	Improvement from Km 182/570 to Km 187+723 and link road including widening of road from Km 185/230 to Km 185/920 of NH-167	5.47	124	31-03-2025

11	Permanent rectification of black spots at TG-(02)-115 (km 39/6 to 40/10), TG-(02)-448(38/650-39/1s0), TG (02)-387(41/4-41/9), TG-(02)-388 (km 43/8-44/3) including improving road safety and the riding quality of the road surface and Junction at Km.38/875, 40/775, 41/750 , 43/410 on Khammam-Kurvi section of NH-365A	7.05	57.52	31-03-2025
12	Permanent rectification of black spots at TG- 02-321 (Km. 30/5 to 31/0), TG- 02-255 (33/4 to 33/9)TG- (02)- 386 (KM 37/3 to 37/8) including improving road safety and the riding quality of the "Road surface and Junction at Km.30/6-8, 34/3-450, Km.36/3-500 on Khammam- Kurvi section of NH- 365A	5.5	67.28	31-03-2025
13	Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Valigonda Thorrur section to two lane with paved shoulders from Km 39.180 to Km 108.30 of NH-930P	69.12	549.28	28.12.25
14	Widening and improvement of existing carriageway to two lane with paved shoulder from km 86/160 to Km 131/730 of Duddeda to Jangaon section of NH-365B	45.57	423.48	18.03.2025

15	Widening of existing 2 lane road to 2 lane with Paved shoulders configuration from km 279/150 to 290/500 (excluding from km 287/200 to 288/240) section of NH-163 of Hyderabad - Bhupalapatnam road	10.31	136.22	21.01.2026
16	Widening to 4 lane for the permanent rectification of 7 black spots falling in Km 170.250 to 180.60 on Nizamabad - Jagadapur section of NH-63	9.8	59.79	31.03.2025
17	Widening of existing 2 lane bridges to 4 lane at Km 4/4 Nizamabad - Jagadapur section of NH-63	0.8	20.59	31.12.2024
18	Strengthening and Widening of 2-Lane with Paved Shoulder of from Km 0/0 to Km 8/380 of NH-63	8.38	47.68	31.12.2024
19	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders of 'Bodhan - Basar - Bhainsa' section from Km 38/900 to Km 95/300 of NH-161BB	56.4	644.45	30.06.2025
20	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders of Siddipet - Elkathurthy section from km 69/978 to Km 133/619 of NH-765 DG	63.641	578.85	31.03.2025
21	Improvement of Road Safety through rectification of identified Black Spot ID TG(02)-106 by permanent improvement ROB from Km 168/325 to Km 169/420 and Improvement of T Junction at Km 169/6-8(Municipal 100' Road	1.925	15.14	31.12.2024

	Junction) from Km 169+420 to Km 170+250 on Nizamabad- Jagdalpur section of NH-63			
22	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders of Medak - Siddipet section from km 0/000 to Km 69/978 of NH-765 DG	69.978	882.18	30.06.2025
23	Nirmal to Khanapur section of NH 61 Construction of Animal Under Passages (AUPs) along with approaches from km 683 860 to km 684.290, km 690 690 to km 691 860, km 694.140 to km 695.480, km 697.780 to Km 698.150	3.31	81.5	24.01.2026
24	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders from Km 0+00 to km 32+970 of Adilabad - bela section of NH 353B	32.62	490.92	03.05.2026
25	Widening to Two lane with paved shoulders from 106/830 to 158/496 of Yellareddy - Rudrur Section of NH-765D	51.7	499.88	06.07.2026
26	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders from Km 62/920 to Km 106/830 of Medak - Yellareddy Section of NH-765D	43.9	399.01	21.08.2026
27	Six laning from km.9/900 to 19/948 (Aramgarh-Shamshabad Section) of Hyderabad-Bangalur Section of NH-44 on EPC mode	10.048	300.7	31.03.2025

28	Construction of six lane Elevated Corridor from km.7/950 (Uppal) to km.14/200 of NH-163 to De-Congest the Urban Limits of Hyderabad-Bhoopalapatnam Section on EPC mode	6.25	626.76	28.02.2026
29	Improvements and widening to 6 lane + PS with drains from km 14/200- 18/600 of Hyderabad - Bhoopalapatnam section	4.4	48.32	31.03.2025
30	Construction of 4-lane flyover at Amberpet-X road, Hyderabad on NH-202	1.661	265.88	31.03.2025
31	Improvement of Road Safety through Provision of Vehicular Underpass and Service Roads from km 20/0 to 21/150 on Hyderabad - Bangalore section of NH-44	1.15	21.16	31.03.2025
32	Construction/ Reconstruction of 4 lane ROB in Jadcherla town in Km 17+000 to Km 18+000 of Jadcherla -Kalwakurthy section of NH-167	1	45.81	30.09.2025
33	Rehabilitation and upgradation of LB nagar to Malkapur section to 6-lane main carriageway with service road, drains , come footpath , including VUPs and widening of minor bridge and road safety provision from Km 15/00 to Km 40/00 of NH-63	22.492	545.11	12.06.2025

34	Construction of Fly over at km 521 (BHEL junction) On Pune-Hyderabad section of NH 65.	1.65	172.56	31.03.2025
35	Nizampet - Bidar- Telangana/Karnataka Border) section of NH-161B 2L+PS from km 0/0 to km 45/946	45.946	512.98	19.02.2026
36	6 Lanning of Pune-Hyderabad section of NH-65 from km 493+00 to 524+000 from Sangareddy X Road to Madinaguda (Excluding BHEL Flyover from Km 520+000 to Km 521+650)	29.35	1297.75	03.07.2026
37	Widening to two lane with paved shoulders from Km 0/000 to Km 79/300 of Kalwakurthy - Kollapur section of NH-167K	79.3	886.69	11.07.2025
38	Widening and strengthening to 2 Lane/4lane with paved shoulders from km 0+000 to km 60+255 of Mahabubnagar - Chincholi section of NH-167N	60.255	703.68	18.01.2025
39	Widening and strengthening to 4lane/2 lane with paved shoulders of Mahabubnagar - Chincholi section from km 60+255 to Km 102/834 of NH-167N	42.579	631.49	08.10.2025
40	Six laning of Km.464 (Gundlapochampally) to Km.474 (Bowenpally) of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section of NH-44 NS-23	10.03	401.18	31.05.2025
41	4 lane of NH-365BG (Khammam - Devarapalle section) Somavaram	29.513	637.11	31.03.2025

	village to Chintagudem village (design length 29.513 km) Pkg II			
42	4 lane of NH-365BG (Khammam - Devarapalle section) from Chintagudem village to Thumburu village (design length 42.119 km) Pkg III	42.119	804.69	20.03.2025
43	4 lane of NH-365BG (Khammam - Devarapalle section) from Thallampadu village to Somavaram village (design length 33.604 km) Pkg I	33.6	772.11	31.03.2025
44	Construction of 6 lane Access Controlled Highway of Nandinne village to Julekal village from Km.202.900 to Km.242.200 under BM (Akalkot-Kurnool Section) (Package-I)	39.3	779.5	31.03.2025
45	Construction of 6 lane Access Controlled Highway of Julekal village to Dinnedevaram village from Km.242.200 to Km.280.400 under BM (Akalkot- Kurnool Section) (Package-II)	38.2	943.5	02.07.2025
46	Six laning with Elevated corridor from Km.447.000 (Kalakallu) to Km.464.000 (Gundlapochanpalli) of Nagpur - Hyderabad Section	17	533.35	30.09.2025
47	Six laning of Thondupally to Kothur Stretch of NH- 44 on Hyderabad to Bangalore section	12	311.08	31.12.2025
48	Four Laning of Karimnagar – Warangal Section of NH- 563 from	68	1647	31.12.2025

	Km.49.275 to Km.116.875 (Design Length 67.600Km.)			
49	4-Lane AC GH section on NH-163G (Warangal-Khammam) from Venkatpur to Thallasenkesa village as part of Nagpur Vijayawada Corridor (Package-II)	39.41	847.87	17.04.2026
50	4-Lane AC GH section on NH-163G (Khammam-Vijayawada)from V.Venkatayapalem village to Brahmanapalli(K) village as part of Nagpur Vijayawada Corridor on HAM in Telangana (Package-I)	29.92	747	06.07.2026
51	Four laning of NH -163 from Hyderabad (ORR near Appa Junction at Km. 14+000) to Manneguda (Km. 59+500)	46.4	785	26.11.2026

STATEMENT-II

Details of completed projects on National Highways (NHs) in the State of Telangana along with sanctioned cost and date of completion of the projects

S.No	Project Name	Length (km)	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Completion Date
1	Widening to two lane from Km 215/0 to 231/0 and 236/0 to 247/0 including widening/reconstruction of cross drainage structures,construction of drains of Hyderabad-Bhupalapatnam road of NH 163	27	63.31	20.05.2017

2	Construction of HLB at km 69/8-10 ,km 79/8-10 and at km 98/8-10 of Sironcha-Atmakur road of NH 363	0	9.08	15.05.2017
3	Widening and Strengthening of existing 2-lne carriageway from km.108/8 to 128/600 including construction of HL Major Bridge at km.109/745 and construction of 4 new HL Bridges at km.109/360, km.111/150; km.111/335 and km.111/405 and its approaches of NH-765 in the State of AP	19.8	77.26	30.06.2018
4	Development of Missing Link from Km 0.00 to 3.240 of Kalyan-Nirmal road of NH-61 in Nirmal town	3.24	25.91	31.12.2018
5	Widening to two lane with paved shoulder from Km 125/242 to 137/604 (Design length 12.244 km) of NH-150 on Kalaburgi-Yadgiri-Krishna road	12.24	34.76	08.03.2019
6	Reconstruction of minor bridge at Km 65/4-6 on NH-63	0	5.83	22.05.2019
7	Four Laning from Km 4/8 to 24/6 of Nizamabad-Jagdulpur section of NH-63	19	117.56	03.10.2018
8	Widening to two lane with paved shoulders from Km 40/410 to Km 84/037 of Thirumalagiri to Suryapet section of NH-365B	43.89	244.54	05.08.2019

9	Widening to two lane with paved shoulders from Km 0/970 to Km 40/410 of Janagaon-Thirumalagiri of NH-365B	39.18	196.52	03.10.2019
10	Widening to two lane with paved shoulders from Km 15.525 to Km 62.880 of Jadcherla-Kalwakurthy section of NH-167	47.36	283	27.12.2019
11	Widening to two lane with paved shoulders from Km 59.500 to Km 132.033 of Manneguda-Ravulapally section of NH-163	72.53	359.27	20.10.2020
12	Rehabilitation and upgradation of Hyderabad outer ring road to Medak Section of NH-765D from existing km.15.970 (Design km.0.0) to existing km.78.70 (Design km.62.92) to two lane with paved shoulder/four lane	62.92	426.52	01.07.2020
13	Widening and Strengthening of existing carriageway in 2 lane with paved shoulders from Km.25/0 to 59/2 (Design Ch. Km.25.467 to 59.200) of NH-353C	33.73	206.13	11.01.2021
14	Widening and Strengthening of existing 2-lane to 2-lane with paved shoulders from km.159/0 to 165/4 and 186/0 to 215/0 of NH-163	34.69	230.03	18-11-2020
15	Providing Road Safety provisions, Junction Improvement, Central Lightening	2	15.1	01.02.2021

	on NH-563 Jagtial- Karimnagar- Warangal road section from Km 50/0 to 52/0			
16	Improvement of road safety through provision of service roads, improvement of junction, drains etc from km.507/000 to 509/000 on Pune-Hyderabad Section of NH-65	2	12.63	31.12.2020
17	Widening to 2L+PS from Km 67.00 to 114.425 of Kalwakurthy- Mallepally section	47.05	300	26-07-2021
18	Strengthening to NH-63 Nizamabad -Jagadapur road in selective stretches from Km 59/0 to 170/0	45.8	47.42	15.03.2020
19	Strengthening to NH-61 Kalyan- Nirmal - Jagtial road from Km 707/055 to 719/055 and 734/550 to 745/550 under NH(O)	23	18.8	01.02.2021
20	Strengthening of the road from Km 152/0 to km 157/0, Km 175/0 to km 180/0 and Km 198/0 to km 203/0 of Jagityal to Khammam Road of NH-563	15	15.09	03.05.2021
21	Strengthening to NH-63 Nizamabad -Jagadapur road section from Km 98/0 to 108/0	10	10.56	17.10.2021
22	Strengthening of Nizamabad- Bodhan road of NH-63 extension from Km 10/2 to Km 26/8 and Nizamabad-Jagadapur road of NH-63 from Km2/7 to Km4/8 and	19.1	43.24	30.06.2022

	Km24/6 to Km25/0 for the year 2019-20 in NH Division Perkit			
23	Widening and Strengthening from km 227/6 to 283/0 of Haggari - Jadcherla section	38.75	127.24	25.11.2021
24	Widening to 2L+PS from Design Km 157+707 to 187+723 of Ali Nagar – Miryalaguda section	30.02	220.28	01.06.2022
25	Widening to 2L+PS from Km 187+723 to 234+434 of Miryalaguda – Kodad section	46.71	346.71	01.07.2022
26	Rehabilitation and Up gradation of NH-167 from Design Km 113.900 to 154.479 (Mallepally - Haliya) to two lane with paved shoulders	40.579	294.13	01.03.2023
27	Reconstruction/ Widening of High Level Bridges at design chainage Km 35.331 and at Km 35.771 of NH-65 (old no. 9) to 8-Lane configuration including development of stretch from design chainage km 34.930 to km 36.400 of NH-65 (old no. 9) to 4 to 8 lane	1.47	31.58	21.07.2022
28	Widening to two/four lane with paved shoulders from km.182/120 to 227/600 of NH-167 on Haggari Jadcherla road on EPC mode	45.916	298.32	31.07.2023
29	Widening to two/four lane with paved shoulders from	33.28	183.26	30.04.2023

	km.180/600 to 223/0 of NH-63 on Nizamabad-Jagdalpur road			
30	Widening and Strengthening / Re-construction of existing pavement to Four Lane with paved shoulders including replacement/ Widening of Culverts and Bridges from Km 266.348 to Km 283.000 of NH-167 on Mahabubnagar-Jadcherla road.	16.65	249.72	30.06.2023
31	Balance Works of Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Nakrekal to Nagarjunasagar section of NH-565 to 2L+PS/4L from Km 1.000 to Km 86.057	85.45	351.67	23.07.2023
32	Strengthening of road from km 671.555 to km 678.555 of NH-61 under NH division Perkit	7	39.96	15.10.2023
33	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation to Two lane with Paved Shoulders from Km 0/0 to 72/6 of NH-365 (Nakrekal to Thanamcherla section)	66.56	605.08	08-06-2021
34	Km.308.000 (Armur) to Km.367.00 (AdloorYellareddy) on Nagpur-Hyderabad section of NH-44	60.25	490.5	15.09.2021
35	Km 367.000 (Adloor Yellareddy) to Km 447.000 and Improvement, Operation and Maintenance of Km 447.000 to Km 464.000 (GundlaPochanpalli) on Nagpur -	103.07	546.15	25.07.2009

	Hyderabad section of NH-44 AP-2			
36	Km.34.1 (Farooqnagar) to Km.80.00 (Jadcherla) and Improvement, Operation and maintenance of Km.22.3 (Thondupally) to Km.34.1 (Farooqnagar) on Hyderabad - Bangalore section of NH-44 under N-S corridor	57.75	520.55	12.02.2009
37	Km.80.050 (Jadcherla) to Km.135.469 (End of proposed Kothakota bypass) on Hyderabad - Bangalore section of NH-44 under North – South Corridor	55.74	313.7	03.08.2021
38	Km.135+469 (End of proposed Kothakota Bypass) to Km.211+000 (Kurnool) on Hyderabad - Bangalore section of NH-44 (Total length 75.531 Km, in Telangana 65.531 Km) AP-5	74.62	611.44	26.09.2022
39	Km.175.000 (AP/Mah Border) to Km. 230.000 (Islam Nagar) on Nagpur - Hyderabad section of NH-44 under North – South Corridor (NHDP Phase – II) AP-6	54.6	360.42	01.12.2020
40	Km.230.000 (Islam Nagar) to Km. 278.000 (Kadthal) on Nagpur - Hyderabad section of NH-44 under North – South Corridor (NHDP Phase – II) AP-7	53.01	518.46	27.12.2016
41	Km.278.000 (Kadthal) to Km.308.000 (Armoor) on Nagpur	30.89	271.73	03.10.2018

	- Hyderabad section of NH-44 under North – South Corridor (NHDP Phase – II AP-8			
42	Km.464 (Gundlapochampally) to Km.474 (Bowenpally) of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section of NH-44 NS-23	10	75	31.03.2015
43	Km.40.000 (Malkapur) to Km.221.500 (Nandigama) of Hyderabad - Vijayawada Section of NH-65(Total length 181.5 Km in Telangana 151.4 Km)NHDP-III	181.5	1740	30.06.2024
44	Km.18.600 (Annojiguda) to Km.54.000 (Raigiri) of Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section of NH-163 under NHDP-Phase-III / AP-04	35.4	388	27.06.2015
45	Four-Laning of Yadgiri – Warangal Section of NH-163 (Old NH-202) from Km 54/0 to Km 150/0 (Design Length 99.103 km)	99	2026	23.05.2022
46	Four-laning of NH-161 from Ramsanpalle to Mangloor	46.81	1234	21.06.2022
47	Four laning of Mangaloor to TS/MH Border of NH-161 a	48.96	936	15.12.2021
48	Four laning of Suryapet to Khammam section of NH-365 BB	58.63	1566.3	10.08.2023
49	Four laning of Mancherial to Repallewada section of NH-363	42	1356.9	02.12.2022
50	Four laning of Kandi to Ramsanpalle section of NH-161	39.98	1000	31.01.2024
51	Four laning of NH-363 from Repallewada to Telangana/	52.6	1140.5	29.03.2024

	Maharashtra Border under NH(O) on HAM			
52	Four laning of kodad to khammam section of NH-365A under NH(O) on HAM	31.8	1039.9	27.08.2024
53	Kalyan to Nirmal section of NH- 61 (From Km.615 – Km 668.6)	53.6	244	25.01.2019
54	Hyderabad-Dindi section of NH- 765 (From Km.23 – Km 108.8)	85.8	340	25.03.2019
55	Tanamcherla to Jamandlapally Section of NH-365 (From Km.72.6 – Km 121)	48.4	177	08.01.2016
56	Mangalwarpet to Mallampalli Section of NH-365 (From Km.154 – Km 187)	33	158	08.03.2016
57	AP/Telangana Border to Rudrampur Section of NH-30 (From Km.71.2 – Km 121)	49.8	244	25.01.2018

CLEAN COOKING FUEL IN RURAL AREAS IN HARYANA

1758. **SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure access to clean cooking fuel in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details of beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the steps taken to expand the gas pipeline network to underserved areas, particularly in Haryana;
- (d) whether the Government plans to establish LPG bottling plants or fuel stations in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh and the details thereof; and

(e) the initiatives proposed to promote the use of biofuels and renewable energy in the petroleum sector?

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

(a) and (b): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. The primary objective of the PMUY is to provide access to clean cooking fuel LPG to poor households thereby protecting their health by reducing the serious health hazards associated with use of conventional cooking fuel such as firewood, coal, cow dung etc. which cause severe indoor air pollution. Use of LPG as cooking fuel frees women from the drudgery of collecting firewood, reduces time spent on cooking and prevents deforestation.

As on 01.11.2024, there are 10.33 crore Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries across the country. State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY are at **Statement**.

OMCs are continuously commissioning new LPG Distributorships, especially in rural areas. Since the launch of PMUY scheme, OMCs have commissioned 7944 Distributorships (commissioned during 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2024) across the country, out of which 7361 (i.e. 93 %) are catering to rural areas. As of November 1, 2024, there are a total of 25,532 LPG distributorships across the country, an increase from 17,916 distributorships as of April 1, 2016.

(c): Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections and laying of pipeline infrastructure is part of development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Networks and the same is carried out by the entities authorised by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). PNGRB has authorised 18 Geographical Areas (GAs) (including 1 GAs spread over Chandigarh (UT), Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and 1 GA spread over Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and including 1 GAs spread over Haryana and Punjab) covering entire state of Haryana.

(d): No Sir. No such proposal is currently under consideration of Government.

(e): The Government is promoting biofuels with the broader objectives of reducing import dependency, generating employment, providing better remuneration to farmers, for associated environmental benefits, promoting better waste management practices, etc.

Further, to promote the use of biofuels across the country various programmes such as Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, wherein Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) sell petrol blended with ethanol, Biodiesel blending programme wherein biodiesel is blended with diesel and Sustainable Alternative towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative wherein Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) is marketed along with Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) have been taken up.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India notified the National Bioenergy Programme(NBP) on November 2nd, 2022 for the

period from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a budget outlay of Rs. 858 Crore, including the committed liabilities is being implemented. The NBP of MNRE aims to promote the use of bioenergy and waste-to-energy technologies to support clean energy solutions to enhance energy security and support sustainable development in India.

MNRE has been implementing the following three Bioenergy schemes under the umbrella of National Bioenergy Programme (NBP).

- i. **Waste to Energy programme** : The objective of the programme is to support setting up of waste to energy projects for generation of Biogas/ Bio-CNG (Compressed Biogas)/ Power / producer or syngas from urban , industrial and agricultural waste / residues.
- ii. **Biomass Power programme**: The objective of the programme is to support setting up of biomass briquettes / pellets manufacturing plants and to support biomass (non-bagasse) based Cogeneration Projects in Industries in the country; and
- iii. **Biogas programmeme**: This programme focuses on supporting small and medium size biogas plants (ranging from 1 to 2500 m³ biogas generation per day) to provide clean cooking fuel and decentralized power and thermal applications.

Further, The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission, with an objective to make India a global

hub of India a global hub of production, usage and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of connections released under PMUY Scheme – As on 01.11.2024

State/UT	Total PMUY Connections
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,824
Andhra Pradesh	9,71,176
Arunachal Pradesh	53,797
Assam	50,97,753
Bihar	1,16,30,709
Chandigarh	2,027
Chhattisgarh	38,01,995
Dadra and Nagar Haveli AND Daman	17,798
Delhi	2,59,720
Goa	1,956
Gujarat	43,09,053
Haryana	11,15,148
Himachal Pradesh	1,50,774
Jammu and Kashmir	12,69,896
Jharkhand	38,95,898
Karnataka	41,47,354
Kerala	3,87,835
Ladakh	11,086

Lakshadweep	361
Madhya Pradesh	88,47,291
Maharashtra	52,17,443
Manipur	2,24,987
Meghalaya	3,17,156
Mizoram	36,007
Nagaland	1,22,152
Odisha	55,50,211
Puducherry	19,350
Punjab	13,59,320
Rajasthan	73,82,580
Sikkim	19,892
Tamil Nadu	41,00,363
Telangana	11,85,878
Tripura	3,16,468
Uttarakhand	5,30,163
Uttar Pradesh	1,85,95,383
West Bengal	1,23,76,143

Source: Indian Oil Corporation Limited on industry basis

मध्य प्रदेश हेतु उड़ान योजना

1759. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

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

(क) उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के दतिया जिले में कार्य की प्रगति की स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) उक्त कार्य का निष्पादन कौन-सी कंपनी कर रही है;

(ग) उक्त कार्य के निष्पादन हेतु कितनी निधि स्वीकृत की गई है; और

(घ) मंत्रालय द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश, विशेषकर भिंड और दतिया जिलों, हेतु कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं?

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) से (घ): मध्य प्रदेश के दतिया जिले में स्थित दतिया हवाईअड्डे को 'उड़ान योजना 4.2' के अंतर्गत आरसीएस उड़ानों के पुनरुद्धार और परिचालन के लिए चिन्हित किया गया है। दतिया हवाईअड्डे का विकास कार्य पूरा हो गया है, तथा हवाईअड्डे को 3सी-वीएफआर श्रेणी के लिए लाइसेंस देने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है। 'उड़ान' योजना के अंतर्गत दतिया हवाईअड्डे के विकास कार्य के लिए 45 करोड़ रुपए की राशि स्वीकृत और खर्च की गई है। मैसर्स हिंदुस्तान कंस्ट्रक्शन और मेसर्स श्री बालाजी कंस्ट्रक्शन दतिया हवाईअड्डे पर प्रमुख इंजीनियरिंग अवसंरचना कार्य का क्रियान्वयन कर रहे हैं।

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय (एमओसीए) ने देश में असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों से क्षेत्रीय हवाई संपर्क बढ़ाने और जनसाधारण के लिए हवाई यात्रा को किफायती बनाने के लिए दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर, 2016 को क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना (आरसीएस)-उड़ान (उड़े देश का आम नागरिक) शुरू की है। 'उड़ान' एक सतत् योजना है, जिसमें योजना के अंतर्गत अधिक गंतव्यों और मार्गों को शामिल करने के लिए समय-समय पर बोली प्रक्रिया, आयोजित की जाती है। असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों का पुनरुद्धार/उन्नयन, वैध बोली के माध्यम से उनकी पहचान करके और चयनित एयरलाइन प्रचालक (एसएओ) को अवार्ड करने के बाद किया जाता है।

DEVELOPMENT OF MSMEs CLUSTERS

1760. **SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

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

- (a) the number of proposals submitted and approved from Andhra Pradesh for development of MSME clusters under Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), year-wise since 2021;
- (b) the details regarding the physical progress of approved projects from Andhra Pradesh under MSE-CDP scheme along with expected timeline for completion; and
- (c) the details regarding the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for approved projects from Andhra Pradesh, year-wise since 2021?

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): Under Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) Scheme, 06 nos. of proposals of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) have been approved in the State of Andhra Pradesh since 2021-2022 to till date. The year-wise details of approved CFCs, physical progress along with expected timeline for completion of these projects in Andhra Pradesh under MSE-CDP scheme are enclosed (Statement –I).

(c): The MSE-CDP is a demand driven scheme under which State/UT Governments propose fund requirement for approved projects. The year-wise

details of funds disbursed for approved projects since 2021-2022 to till date from Andhra Pradesh under MSE-CDP Scheme are enclosed (**Statement – II**).

STATEMENT – I

The year-wise details of approved/developed for CFCs and physical progress along with expected timeline for completion of these projects in Andhra Pradesh under MSE-CDP scheme are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the Cluster	Date of final approval	Project valid up to/expected timeline for completion	Project Cost	Gol grant		Physical progress
					grant	grant released	
				(Rs. in lakh)			
1.	CFC in Pulses and Pulses Products Cluster, Machavaram village, Rayavaram Mandal, East Godavari District	16.11.21	31.03.25	1483.06	1038.14	726.70	70%
2.	CFC in Printing Cluster, Kakinada, East Godavari District	29.07.21	31.12.24	1476.00	1033.20	929.88	85%
3.	CFC in Gold Ornament Cluster, Jaggayyapeta, Krishna District	19.08.21	31.10.24	800.00	614.52	430.16	70%
4.	CFC in Furniture Manufacturing Cluster, Rajahmundry	19.08.21	31.03.25	1498.41	1048.88	0.00	40%

5.	CFC in Hosiery and Readymade Garments Cluster, Nellore	26.11.21	31.03.25	822.98	576.08	0.00	45%
6.	CFC in Printing Cluster, Tirupati	07.06.24	07.12.25	2519.26	1763.48	0.00	30%

STATEMENT-II

The year-wise details of funds disbursed for approved projects since 2021-2022 to till date from Andhra Pradesh under MSE-CDP is appended below:

Year	Disbursed funds/Gol grant released (Rs. in crore)
2021-2022	0.00
2022-2023	4.13
2023-2024	14.89
2024-2025 (as on 02.12.2024)	1.84
Total	20.86

उत्तरी कोयल जलाशय परियोजना

1761. श्री काली चरण सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का बिहार और झारखंड की बहुउद्देशीय उत्तरी कोयल जलाशय परियोजना को पूरा करने का कोई उद्देश्य है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी निधि जारी की गई है;

(ख) उत्तरी कोयल जलाशय परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और अब तक पूरे किए गए कार्य

का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त कार्य निर्धारित समय-सीमा के अनुरूप किया जा रहा है;

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

(ङ) सरकार उक्त परियोजना को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए किस प्रकार निगरानी कर रही है?

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

(क) से (घ): केंद्र सरकार ने अक्टूबर, 2023 में 2430.76 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्र का हिस्सा: 1,836.41 करोड़ रुपये) की संशोधित लागत से उत्तरी कोयल जलाशय परियोजना के शेष कार्यों को पूरा करने के एक प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दे दी है। केंद्र के हिस्से में से अब तक 771.04 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी कर दी गई है।

बांध और सहायक कार्यों में 10%, बैराज पर 100%; बायीं मुख्य नहर पर 86%, दाहिनी मुख्य नहर (झारखंड का भाग) पर 22% और दाहिनी मुख्य नहर (बिहार का भाग) पर 15% प्रगति हुई है।

अक्टूबर, 2023 में परियोजना के अनुमोदन के दौरान निर्धारित समय-सीमा के अनुसार परियोजना के शेष कार्यों को पूरा करने की लक्ष्य तिथि मार्च, 2026 है।

(ङ): सचिव, जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग की अध्यक्षता में एक अधिकार प्राप्त समिति और सदस्य (डब्ल्यूपी एंड पी), केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की अध्यक्षता में एक तकनीकी मूल्यांकन समिति, जिसमें - जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, बिहार एवं झारखंड दोनों राज्य सरकारों और वाटर एंड पावर कंसलटेंसी सर्विस (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, के सदस्य की समिति द्वारा परियोजना के शेष कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन में हुई प्रगति की निगरानी की जा रही है।

PM e-BUS SEWA YOJANA

1762. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

- whether the Government has any plan to run 20,000 e-buses in more than 160 cities across the country;
- if so, the details for the cities of Odisha including the salient features of the scheme thereof;

- (c) the names of the cities selected initially for the said purpose, including the cities of Odisha and particularly from Keonjhar district;
- (d) whether the Government has sanctioned and released any fund under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the total amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on procurement and operation of the said e-buses in the country?

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

(a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled as “**PM-eBus Sewa**” on 16th August 2023 for deploying 10,000 electric buses with a Central Assistance of Rs 20,000 crore.

(b) Four hundred buses have been sanctioned for 5 cities of Odisha (100 buses each for Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Rourkela and 50 buses each for Berhampur and Sambalpur). The Scheme, which was launched on 16th August 2023, aims to augment urban bus operations in urban areas with Central Assistance (CA) of Rs.20,000 crore for deploying 10,000 electric buses on PPP model. Cities with a population between 3-40 lakhs and other State Capitals with less than 3 lakh population as per 2011 census including Hilly capitals cities, NER State capital cities and UT capital cities, are eligible to participate in the scheme. Eligibility of buses per city depends on the city’s population: 50 buses for a population of 3-5 lakh population and other State Capitals with less than 3 lakhs population, 100 buses for a population of 5-20 lakh; and 150 buses for a population of 20-40 lakh. CA for operation of e-buses will be provided on per kilometre (km) basis for 10 years. Operation support of Rs. 24, 22, 20 per km shall be provided for standard (12m), midi (9m) and mini (7m) buses respectively. As per the Scheme guidelines, Central Assistance for Behind-The-Meter power infrastructure **is 100%** and Central Assistance for Civil infrastructure of Depot is **60%** to cities of

States, **90%** to capital cities of Hilly States/North-East States/UTs with legislature and **100%** to capital cities of UTs without legislature. The validity of the Scheme is upto March, 2037.

(c) Total 88 cities have applied and selected including cities of Odisha under the Scheme is attached as **STATEMENT-I**.

(d) As on date, Rs 983.75crore has been sanctioned and Rs 438 Cr. has been released in Financial Year 2024-25.

(e) Under PM-eBus Sewa scheme, a PPP operator/Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) procures, maintains and operates the e-buses on Gross Cost Contract (GCC) model. The PPP operator receives payment against the billed kms on the basis of per-km fee for providing bus service. The expenditure on GCC contracts for procurement, maintenance and operation of electric buses will depend on the discovered per-km fee and kms billed for the operation of electric buses under the scheme.

STATEMENT I

List of Participating Cities		
S.No.	State/ UT	City
1	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
2	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
3		Rajkot
4		Vadodara
5		Bhavnagar
6		Jamnagar
7		Junagadh
8		Haryana	Gurugram
9	Faridabad	
10	Hisar	
11	Karnal	

12		Panipat
13		Yamuna Nagar
14		Rohtak
15	J andK	Srinagar
16		Jammu
17	Maharashtra	Nagpur
18		Chhatrapati Sambhaji nagar
19		Kalyan Dombivli
20		Nashik
21		Thane
22		Vasai Virar
23		Amravati
24		Bhiwandi
25		Kolhapur
26		Mira Bhayandar
27		Solapur
28		Ullhasnagr
29		Ahmednagar
30		Latur
31		Sangli
32		Akola
33		Dhule
34		Ichalkaranji
35		Jalgaon
36		Chandrapur
37		Malegaon
38		Parbhani
39	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
40		Cuttack
41		Rourkela
42		Berhampur
43		Sambalpur

44	Punjab	Amritsar
45		Jalandhar
46		Patiala
47		Ludhiana
48	Meghalaya	Shillong
49	Bihar	Patna
50		Darbhanga
51		Bhagalpur
52		Gaya
53		Muzaffarpur
54		Purnea
55	Puducherry	Puducherry
56	Assam	Guwahati
57	Ladakh	Leh
58	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
59		Bhopal
60		Jabalpur
61		Gwalior
62		Ujjain
63		Sagar
64	Rajasthan	Ajmer
65		Alwar
66		Bikaner
67		Bhilwara
68		Jaipur
69		Jodhpur
70		Kota
71		Udaipur
72	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
73		Bhilai
74		Korba
75		Raipur

76	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
77		Haridwar
78	Andhra Pradesh	Amravati
79		Anantapur
80		Kadapa
81		Kakinada
82		Kurnool
83		Rajahmundry
84		Tirupati
85		Nellore
86		Guntur
87		Vijayawada
88		Visakhapatnam
Total	17	88

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) की प्रमुख विशेषताएं

1763. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

(क) स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) की प्रमुख विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त राज्यों में उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और अब तक प्राप्त की गई उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत सम्पूर्ण देश में अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र स्थापित करने हेतु कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र विशेषकर छत्रपति संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे संयंत्रों की तत्संबंधी स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) : भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 को स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) को प्रारंभ किया था, जिसका उद्देश्य खुले में शौच मुक्त (ओडीएफ) और देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट (एमएसडब्ल्यू) का वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण करना है। इस प्रगति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, दिनांक 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 को एसबीएम-शहरी 2.0 को प्रारंभ किया गया, जिसका उद्देश्य 100% स्रोत पृथक्करण, घर-घर जाकर संग्रह और कचरे के सभी अंशों का वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण, वैज्ञानिक लैंडफिल में सुरक्षित निपटान, हरित क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तित करके सभी पुराने डंपसाइटों का उपचार और 1 लाख से कम आबादी वाले शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) के लिए मल कीचड़ सहित इस्तेमाल किए गए पानी का शोधन करके "कचरा मुक्त" स्थिति प्राप्त करना है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि अशोधित पानी भूजल या जल निकायों को प्रदूषित न करें।

(ख) : एसबीएम-यू और एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियों का केंद्रीय हिस्सा (सीएस) पूरी मिशन अवधि के लिए आवंटित किया जाता है, न कि वार्षिक आधार पर। एसबीएम-यू और एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों को आवंटित और उनके द्वारा उपयोग/दावा की गई निधियों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

(करोड़ रूपए में)

राज्य	मिशन चरण	मिशन आवंटन	जारी की गई/दावा की गई निधि				
			2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
मध्य प्रदेश	एसबीएम-यू (2014-2021)	920.04	26.72	36.45	90.72	29.07	-

	एसबीएम-यू 2.0 (2021- 2026)	2200.20	-	-	30.43	0.00	89.17
महाराष्ट्र	एसबीएम-यू (2014- 2021)	1677.80	286.6 3	153.61	102.54	60.00	-
	एसबीएम-यू 2.0 (2021- 2026)	3758.50	-	-	142.68	23.75	625.3 8

(ग) : महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में एसबीएम-यू और एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत अब तक निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा, जैसा कि राज्यों द्वारा स्वच्छतम पोर्टल पर बताया गया है, निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	श्रेणी	मिशन लक्ष्य	पूर्ण
महाराष्ट्र	व्यक्तिगत घरेलू शौचालय (आईएचएचएल)	6,29,819	7,22,791
	सामुदायिक और सार्वजनिक शौचालय	59,706	1,66,465
	नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन	उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट 24,155 मीट्रिक टन/दिन	प्रसंस्कृत अपशिष्ट 22,928 मीट्रिक टन/दिन
मध्य प्रदेश	व्यक्तिगत घरेलू शौचालय (आईएचएचएल)	5,12,380	5,79,642

	सामुदायिक और सार्वजनिक शौचालय	40,230	29,867
	नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन	उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट	प्रसंस्कृत अपशिष्ट
		6,948 मीट्रिक टन/दिन	6,920 मीट्रिक टन/दिन

(घ) और (ङ): एसबीएम-यू में हुई प्रगति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, अगला चरण अर्थात् स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (एसबीएम-यू) 2.0 को दिनांक 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 को पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए सभी शहरों में सुरक्षित स्वच्छता और नगरपालिका ठोस कचरे के वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण के दृष्टिकोण के साथ प्रारंभ किया गया था। अक्टूबर, 2026 तक एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) नीति निर्देश, वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता करता है। स्वच्छतम पोर्टल पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रतिदिन कुल 1,61,910 टन (टीपीडी) नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न होता है, जिसमें से 1,29,949 टीपीडी का प्रसंस्करण किया जाता है। अर्थात् वर्ष 2014 में 16% अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण के मुकाबले, वर्तमान प्रसंस्करण क्षमता बढ़कर 80.26% हो गई है। ठोस अपशिष्ट संयंत्रों के बारे में शहरी स्थानीय निकाय-वार, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार विवरण <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progress> पर उपलब्ध है।

कूड़े-कचरे का प्रबंधन

1764. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

- (क) क्या देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में कूड़े-कचरे और मल-जल का प्रबंधन एक गंभीर मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार राज्यों को कचरा और मल-जल शोधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए कोई वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रही है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान विशेषकर सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का तत्संबंधी वर्ष/शहर-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में राज्यों द्वारा किए गए कार्यों की प्रगति का आकलन किया गया है/करने का विचार है; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य/जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) : कचरा, अपशिष्ट और सीवेज से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 को स्वच्छ भारत मिशन- शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) और दिनांक 25 जून, 2015 को 500 शहरों में अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) प्रारंभ किया है।

चरण-1 में जमीनी स्तर पर किए गए कार्यों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) 2.0 को दिनांक 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 से दिनांक 1 अक्टूबर, 2026 तक पांच साल की अवधि के लिए प्रारंभ किया गया है जिसका उद्देश्य सभी शहरों में सुरक्षित स्वच्छता सुनिश्चित करना और नगरपालिका के ठोस कचरे का वैज्ञानिक तरीके से प्रसंस्करण करना है।

शहरों को 'आत्मनिर्भर' और 'जल संरक्षित' बनाने के लिए दिनांक 1 अक्टूबर 2021 को अमृत 2.0 प्रारंभ किया गया है। अमृत 2.0 देश के 500 शहरों से लेकर सभी सांविधिक कस्बों तक जलापूर्ति में सार्वभौमिक कवरेज को बढ़ाकर जीवन को आसान बनाएगा।

(घ) और (ङ) : एसबीएम-यू के तहत केंद्रीय हिस्से (सीएस) की सहायता राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न प्रकार के एमएसडब्ल्यू प्रबंधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए दी जाती है, जैसे अपशिष्ट से खाद (डब्ल्यूटीसी), अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा (डब्ल्यूटीई), जैव-मीथेनेशन, सामग्री पुनर्प्राप्ति सुविधाएं (एमआरएफ) और पुराने अपशिष्ट डंपसाइट सुधार आदि। एसबीएम-यू में एसडब्ल्यूएम घटक के तहत 7,365.82 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए (दिनांक 02.10.2014 से 30.09.2021 तक) और एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के तहत 10,930.12 करोड़ रुपये (दिनांक 01.10.2021 से 01.10.2026 तक) आवंटित किए गए हैं।

एसबीएम-यू और एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के तहत केंद्रीय हिस्से की धनराशि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की जाती है, शहरों को नहीं। इसलिए, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में शहर-वार धनराशि का ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है। एसबीएम-यू और एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के तहत हरियाणा राज्य को आवंटित और जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र. सं.	एसबीएम चरण	आवंटित निधि	जारी की गई निधि
1	एसबीएम-यू (2014 - 2021)	287.08	186.01
2	एसबीएम-यू 2.0 (2021 - 2026)	645.70	13.46

हरियाणा में यूएलबी-वार ठोस अपशिष्ट संयंत्रों का विवरण <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progress> पर उपलब्ध है।

अमृत के तहत सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत 34,488 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 888 परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं, जिनमें से 32,022 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य भौतिक रूप से निष्पादित किए जा चुके हैं। अमृत 2.0 के तहत सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन क्षेत्र में अब तक 68,198 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 595 परियोजनाओं को आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय की सर्वोच्च समिति द्वारा स्वीकृति दी गई है।

अमृत और अमृत 2.0 के तहत हरियाणा राज्य को जारी सीएस निधियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जारी की गई धनराशि (करोड़ रुपये में)			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	हरियाणा	147.18	0.00	149.43	0.00

अमृत पोर्टल पर राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, अमृत के तहत सोनीपत लोकसभा क्षेत्र में 99.2 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की कुल 05 सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजनाएं प्रारंभ की गई हैं और ये सभी परियोजनाएं पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं।

(च) और (छ): स्वच्छ भारत मिशन- शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) की निगरानी एसबीएम-यू की प्रगति पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत सूचना की विभिन्न स्तरों पर समीक्षा और क्षेत्रीय दौरों के माध्यम से की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, शहरों में एसबीएम-यू के कार्यान्वयन में स्वच्छता की स्थिति और प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए तीसरे पक्ष के मूल्यांकन के माध्यम से प्रतिवर्ष 'स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण' संचालित किया जाता है।

SELECTION OF KARUR UNDER SMART CITY MISSION

1765. **SUSHRI S JOTHIMANI:**

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

- (a) the criteria for the selection of cities under the Smart Cities Mission;
- (b) the reasons for excluding Karur under the Smart Cities Mission; and
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to recognise and develop Karur as a smart city in the future being the fourth largest textile hub in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) 100 cities have been selected under Smart Cities Mission (SCM) after 2 stages of challenge process. In the first stage, State/UT Governments shortlisted potential smart cities within the State/UT. Cities emerging successful in first stage, were then recommended by the State/ UT Governments to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) for the second stage of National competitions. As per the SCM guidelines, second stage criteria include city level and Smart City Proposal (SCP) level evaluation based on factors, viz., credibility of implementation, city vision and strategy, impact of proposal, cost effectiveness, innovation, scalability etc.
- (b) The State Government of Tamil Nadu did not recommend the proposal to include Karur in the SCM.

- (c) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to extend the existing SCM by including additional cities.

उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

1766. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

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

- (क) देश में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
 (ख) आज की स्थिति के अनुसार, सम्पूर्ण देश में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के किन-किन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में नवीकरण और चौड़ीकरण का कार्य चल रहा है; और
 (ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हेतु आवंटित निधि का राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) देश में वर्तमान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) नेटवर्क की लंबाई 1,46,195 किमी है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 12,123 किमी शामिल है।

देश में कुल 670 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में से 90 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से होकर गुजरते हैं।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित निर्माणाधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कार्यों की संख्या और लंबाई का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी)-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में है।

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 90 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कार्यों के विकास एवं रखरखाव हेतु आवंटित धनराशि तथा किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

राशि करोड़ रुपये में					
2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय
13,944	13,944	21,453	21,453	28,114	28,114

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित निर्माणाधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कार्यों की संख्या और लंबाई का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा: -

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कार्यों की संख्या	लंबाई (किमी)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	6	179
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	94	2,488
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	21	469
4	असम	51	962
5	बिहार	65	1,964
6	छत्तीसगढ़	41	1,387
7	दिल्ली	5	59
8	गोवा	21	41
9	गुजरात	48	1,310
10	हरियाणा	22	607
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	38	655
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	51	758
13	झारखंड	34	903
14	कर्नाटक	70	1,773
15	केरल	23	760
16	मध्य प्रदेश	58	1,865
17	महाराष्ट्र	146	3,750
18	मणिपुर	32	679
19	मेघालय	17	318
20	मिजोरम	14	410
21	नागालैंड	28	589
22	ओडिशा	58	1,313
23	पुडुचेरी	1	11
24	पंजाब	38	1,195
25	राजस्थान	42	1,359
26	सिक्किम	14	213
27	तमिलनाडु	62	1,311
28	तेलंगाना	51	1,439
29	त्रिपुरा	15	288
30	लद्दाख	6	159

31	उत्तर प्रदेश	92	2,517
32	उत्तराखंड	61	664
33	पश्चिम बंगाल	33	525

GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN RAJASTHAN

1767. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN

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

(a) whether the groundwater level is continuously falling in the entire country including Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of groundwater level in the context of Rajasthan for the last five years, districtwise;

(c) whether the Government is considering any plan to recharge the falling groundwater level and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government published any report on the study of groundwater level so that action can be taken to recharge the water sources in future and if so, the details thereof, districtwise ?

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

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors groundwater levels throughout the country on a regional scale including Rajasthan, four times in every year. In order to assess the long term fluctuation in ground water level, the water level data collected by CGWB during November 2023 has been compared with the decadal mean of November water levels of ten years (2013-2022). Analysis of water level data indicates that about 51.7% of the wells monitored in the country have registered rise in ground water levels. State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation is presented in Statement. Further, the perusal of long term fluctuation

data in respect of Rajasthan indicates that 33.60% of wells have registered rise in ground water levels in Rajasthan.

(b) The data of district wise ground water levels measured for the period of last five years (2019-2023) in respect of Rajasthan can be seen at the following link :-

<https://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/document/the-district-wise-groundwater-level-data-for-rajasthan-recorded-over-the-past-five-years-2019-2023/>

(c) Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries for improving the ground water levels and sustainable development of ground water resources in the country are given below:-

The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2024 is being implemented in the country with special focus on 151 water stressed districts of the country, including 10 such districts in Rajasthan. JSA is an umbrella campaign under which various ground water recharge and conservation related works are being taken up in convergence with various central and state schemes.

Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB for the entire country, including Rajasthan and shared with States/UTs providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 BCM (Billion cubic meter). In Rajasthan, the Masterplan recommends construction of 7.7 lakh structures.

CGWB has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) with an aim to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization. Entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq. km, including 3.34 lakh sq km of Rajasthan, has been mapped under the scheme and management plans, including recommendations for artificial recharge have been shared with the respective State governments for implementation.

MoJS is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, which is a community led scheme for participatory ground water management focusing on demand side management of ground water in 80 water stressed districts in 7 States, Rajasthan being one among them.

Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DA and FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop Scheme in the country, including Rajasthan, since 2015-16, which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources.

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, including Rajasthan. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. Abstraction cum use of Groundwater in the country is regulated by CGWA in the country by way of issuing NOCs as per the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020.

To further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: A Community-Driven Path to Water Sustainability in India has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on September 6, 2024, in Surat, Gujarat

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

Details of several other significant initiatives of the Government of India for improvement of groundwater situation in the country can be seen through the link below-

<https://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/document/steps-taken-by-the-central-government-to-control-water-depletion-and-promote-rain-water-harvesting-conservation/>

(d) As mentioned earlier, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors groundwater levels throughout the country on a regional scale, four times in every year. Based on these periodic measurements of ground water levels, CGWB prepares ground water year books for the states as well as for the country as whole. Such yearbooks for individual years are in public domain and have been made available on the web site of CGWB. They can be accessed with the following web link:<https://cgwb.gov.in/en/ground-water-level-monitoring>

STATEMENT

State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation; comparison between Mean of (Post-Monsoon 2013 to 2022) and Post-Monsoon 2023

Sr. No.	State Name	No of wells analysed	No. of wells in different depth range		Total No. of wells	Total % of wells
			Rise	Fall		

			0 to 2	%	2 to 4	%	> 4	%	0 to 2	%	2 to 4	%	> 4	%	Rise	Fall	Rise	Fall
1	Andhra Pradesh	693	92	13.3	27	3.9	34	4.9	381	55.0	119	17.2	40	5.8	153	540	22.08	77.92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21	3	14.3	1	4.8	0	0.0	16	76.2	1	4.8	0	0.0	4	17	19.05	80.95
3	Assam	209	97	46.4	7	3.3	0	0.0	92	44.0	8	3.8	5	2.4	104	105	49.76	50.24
4	Bihar	606	226	37.3	27	4.5	0	0.0	327	54.0	21	3.5	4	0.7	253	352	41.75	58.09
5	Chhattisgarh	692	340	49.1	42	6.1	4	0.6	260	37.6	32	4.6	13	1.9	386	305	55.78	44.08
6	Goa	80	49	61.3	3	3.8	2	2.5	24	30.0	0	0.0	2	2.5	54	26	67.50	32.50
7	Gujarat	503	193	38.4	67	13.3	47	9.3	148	29.4	28	5.6	19	3.8	307	195	61.03	38.77
8	Haryana	577	170	29.5	54	9.4	33	5.7	184	31.9	67	11.6	69	12.0	257	320	44.54	55.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	52	28	53.8	0	0.0	3	5.8	20	38.5	0	0.0	1	1.9	31	21	59.62	40.38
10	Jharkhand	230	90	39.1	12	5.2	3	1.3	101	43.9	14	6.1	10	4.3	105	125	45.65	54.35
11	Karnataka	1160	403	34.7	69	5.9	32	2.8	501	43.2	116	10.0	37	3.2	504	654	43.45	56.38
12	Kerala	1169	809	69.2	51	4.4	6	0.5	284	24.3	13	1.1	5	0.4	866	302	74.08	25.83
13	Madhya Pradesh	1060	397	37.5	101	9.5	47	4.4	385	36.3	87	8.2	43	4.1	545	515	51.42	48.58
14	Maharashtra	1387	549	39.6	96	6.9	37	2.7	512	36.9	119	8.6	71	5.1	682	702	49.17	50.61
15	Meghalaya	29	12	41.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	58.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	17	41.38	58.62
16	Nagaland	9	3	33.3	1	11.1	0	0.0	4	44.4	1	11.1	0	0.0	4	5	44.44	55.56
17	Odisha	1133	576	50.8	35	3.1	8	0.7	442	39.0	59	5.2	13	1.1	619	514	54.63	45.37
18	Punjab	176	47	26.7	8	4.5	6	3.4	64	36.4	24	13.6	27	15.3	61	115	34.66	65.34
19	Rajasthan	753	146	19.4	69	9.2	38	5.0	223	29.6	121	16.1	156	20.7	253	500	33.60	66.40
20	Tamil Nadu	771	285	37.0	154	20.0	121	15.7	163	21.1	134	4.4	14	1.8	560	211	72.63	27.37
21	Telangana	616	156	25.3	76	12.3	82	13.3	223	36.2	46	7.5	33	5.4	314	302	50.97	49.03

22	Tripura	63	20	31.7	1	1.6	0	0.0	37	58.7	4	6.3	1	1.6	21	42	33.33	66.67
23	Uttar Pradesh	606	275	45.4	31	5.1	9	1.5	229	37.8	47	7.8	15	2.5	315	291	51.98	48.02
24	Uttarakhand	147	58	39.5	20	13.6	12	8.2	43	29.3	10	6.8	4	2.7	90	57	61.22	38.78
25	West Bengal	573	325	56.7	11	1.9	1	0.2	213	37.2	18	3.1	5	0.9	337	236	58.81	41.19
26	Andaman and Nicobar	108	72	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	36	66.67	33.33
27	Chandigarh	12	6	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	8.3	4	33.3	6	6	50.00	50.00
28	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	13	56.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	34.8	1	4.3	1	4.3	13	10	56.52	43.48
29	Delhi	58	22	37.9	13	22.4	8	13.8	6	10.3	5	8.6	4	6.9	43	15	74.14	25.86
30	Jammu and Kashmir	211	121	57.3	3	1.4	0	0.0	79	37.4	7	3.3	1	0.5	124	87	58.77	41.23
31	Puducherry	7	4	57.1	1	14.3	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2	71.43	28.57
	Total	13734	5587	40.7	980	7.1	533	3.9	5025	36.6	1003	7.3	597	4.3	7100	6625	51.70	48.24

ASSESSMENT OF PMAY-U

1768. **SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:**

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

- whether the Government has made any assessment to find out the demand for housing under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) in the country;
- if so, the details thereof along with its findings, State-wise;
- whether the Government has set any target under PMAY-U during the last five years and the current year;
- if so, the target set and achievement made so far in this regard, State-wise; and
- the details of funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised under the said scheme during the said period?

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

(a) to (e): 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of States/Union Territories (UTs) by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) since June 25, 2015 to provide pucca house to eligible beneficiaries in urban areas across the country. PMAY-U is a demand driven scheme and no target has been fixed for construction of houses under the scheme. States/UTs have undertaken a demand survey for assessing the actual demand of housing for eligible beneficiaries and reported a demand of 112.24 lakh houses in the year 2017; State-wise details of which are at **Statement I**.

However, demand of houses being dynamic in nature, additional urban households who became eligible during implementation of the scheme, were also covered under PMAY-U. Based on the validated demand, the project proposals were approved by the State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) headed by the Chief Secretary of States/UTs for further sanctioning of Central Assistance by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Based on the proposals received from State/UT Governments, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry under PMAY-U, out of which 114.22 lakh have been grounded and more than 88.22 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries as on 25.11.2024. The remaining houses are at different stages of construction. State-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed/delivered to the beneficiaries under PMAY-U since inception as well as Central Assistance sanctioned, released and utilized during the last five years and the current year are at **Statement II**.

Statement I

State/UT wise details of assessed demand under PMAY-U

Sr. No.		State/ UT	Likely Demand after validation (Nos)
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	20,50,000
2		Bihar	3,75,000
3		Chhattisgarh	3,00,000
4		Goa	4,845
5		Gujarat	7,65,000
6		Haryana	1,50,000
7		Himachal Pradesh	13,000
8		Jharkhand	2,20,000
9		Karnataka	7,00,000
10		Kerala	1,30,000
11		Madhya Pradesh	8,50,000
12		Maharashtra	13,50,000
13		Odisha	1,80,000
14		Punjab	1,15,000
15		Rajasthan	2,20,000
16		Tamil Nadu	7,15,000
17		Telangana	2,25,000
18		Uttar Pradesh	17,00,000
19		Uttarakhand	50,000
20		West Bengal	5,50,000
Sub- total (States) :-			1,06,62,845
21	North East States	Arunachal Pradesh	8,000
22		Assam	1,40,000
23		Manipur	55,000
24		Meghalaya	6,000
25		Mizoram	40,000
26		Nagaland	35,000
27		Sikkim	1,500
28		Tripura	92,000
Sub- total (N.E. States) :-			3,77,500
29	Union Territory	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	670

30	Chandigarh	1,000
31	DNH and DD	6,023
32	Delhi	79,000
33	JandK	79,331
34	Ladakh	1,926
35	Lakshadweep	-
36	Puducherry	15,650
Sub- total (UT) :-		1,89,140
Grand Total :-		1,12,23,945

Statement II

State-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed/delivered to the beneficiaries under PMAY-U since inception as well as Central Assistance sanctioned, released and utilized during the last five years and current year under PMAY-U

Sr. No.	State/ UT	Since Inception			Central Assistance during last five years and current year (₹ in Cr.)		
		Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Houses Grounded (Nos)	Houses Completed/ Delivered	Sanctioned	Released**	Utilised
1	Andhra Pradesh	21,37,028	19,46,381	10,02,729	24929.54	17,569.87	14,484.03
2	Bihar	3,14,477	3,08,362	1,60,921	1788.89	2,186.49	1,698.93
3	Chhattisgarh	3,02,663	2,85,312	2,45,291	2693.71	3,208.14	2,943.46
4	Goa	3,146	3,146	3,145	63.31	63.31	63.31
5	Gujarat	10,05,204	9,79,704	9,31,989	13536.31	13,851.72	13,309.58
6	Haryana	1,15,034	90,422	69,009	778.01	1,034.98	807.29
7	Himachal Pradesh	12,758	12,640	10,878	133.32	142.74	118.26
8	Jharkhand	2,29,156	2,13,901	1,49,818	1739.67	1,594.33	1,239.38
9	Karnataka	6,38,121	5,72,423	3,76,192	3641.54	4,135.01	3,621.82
10	Kerala	1,67,322	1,53,228	1,26,761	1372.14	1,322.77	1,178.89
11	Madhya Pradesh	9,61,147	9,45,002	8,33,759	7554.27	9,479.68	9,009.56
12	Maharashtra	13,64,923	10,94,243	8,70,530	15895.65	14,861.40	13,855.06
13	Odisha	2,03,380	1,85,216	1,53,791	1635.82	1,725.04	1,542.18
14	Punjab	1,32,235	1,18,302	90,508	1634.28	1,539.44	1,434.79

15	Rajasthan	3,19,877	2,96,283	2,07,472	4540.6	3,926.65	3,767.61	
16	Tamil Nadu	6,80,347	6,64,645	5,87,117	5411.29	6,818.96	6,518.43	
17	Telangana	2,50,084	2,34,737	2,23,318	1994.07	2,134.01	2,032.39	
18	Uttar Pradesh	17,76,823	17,58,298	16,44,176	15129.04	20,251.69	19,812.27	
19	Uttarakhand	64,391	62,353	37,917	749.32	670.28	617.76	
20	West Bengal	6,68,953	6,06,960	4,18,036	6042.22	5,242.85	4,867.12	
Sub-total (States) :-		113,47,069	105,31,558	81,43,357	1,11,263.00	1,11,759.36	1,02,922.12	
21	North East States	Arunachal	8,499	8,070	8,063	49.91	72.62	53.81
22		Assam	1,76,643	1,69,032	1,13,697	1915.07	1,749.99	1,684.99
23		Manipur	56,037	50,422	14,961	263.56	324.94	296.56
24		Meghalaya	4,758	4,000	1,778	38.53	39.96	25.55
25		Mizoram	39,605	39,076	18,649	171.78	336.78	323.78
26		Nagaland	31,860	31,055	25,949	149.53	241.53	198.74
27		Sikkim	316	316	202	3.98	3.98	3.98
28		Tripura	92,854	87,168	75,060	536.66	663.87	538.56
Sub-total (N.E. States) :-		4,10,572	3,89,139	2,58,359	3,129.02	3,433.67	3,125.97	
29	Union Territories	AandN Island	376	376	47	5.45	2.66	2.49
30		Chandigarh	1,256	1,256	1,256	24.09	24.09	24.09
31		DNH and DD	9,947	9,947	9,230	139.48	147.14	141.23
32		Delhi	29,976	29,976	29,976	401.79	401.79	401.79
33		JandK	47,040	41,930	27,407	419.17	394.97	338.00
34		Ladakh	1,307	991	875	4	7.12	6.78
35		Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
36		Puducherry	15,995	15,921	10,437	129.91	160.40	106.51
Sub-total (UT) :-		1,05,897	1,00,397	79,228	1,123.89	1,138.17	1,020.89	
Grand Total :-		118.64 Lakh	114.22 Lakh*	88.22 Lakh*	1,15,515.91	1,16,331.20	1,07,068.98	

* Includes completed (3.41 lakh)/ grounded (4.01 lakh) houses of JnNURM during mission period.

** Includes Central Assistance released during the year against houses sanctioned in preceding years.

HOUSES CONSTRUCTED UNDER ISSR AND AHP

1769. **SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:**

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

- (a) the data on the houses constructed under the ISSR (In-situ Slum Redevelopment) and AHP (Affordable Housing in Partnership) verticals of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) scheme across the country particularly in Punjab;
- (b) the details of the unoccupied houses out of the total constructed houses;
- (c) the reasons/factors for non-occupancy of these houses in Punjab;
- (d) whether any steps have been taken/being taken by the Government to encourage occupancy by resolving the related issues; and
- (e) 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 (e): 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. Based on the project proposals submitted by States/UTs, as on 25.11.2024, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry, out of which 114.22 lakh have been grounded and 88.22 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country and remaining houses are at various stages of construction. State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed/delivered under ISSR and AHP verticals including Punjab as on 25.11.2024 are at **Statement**.

In the State of Punjab, a total of 570 houses were sanctioned under AHP vertical, out of which 176 houses have been completed and handed over to the beneficiaries. There is no project sanctioned under ISSR vertical in Punjab. Ministry conducts rigorous review meetings with States/UTs on regular basis to assess the progress of the scheme including issue related to unoccupancy of the completed houses, if any.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed/delivered under ISSR and AHP verticals including Punjab as on 25.11.2024 under PMAY-U

S. No.	State/UT	ISSR			AHP		
		Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed / Delivered	Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed / Delivered
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,617	1617	235	2,68,050	2,68,050	2,38,026
2	Bihar	6,502	6502	5644	-	-	-
3	Chhattisgarh	300	300	300	40,503	38,097	30,712
4	Goa	-	0	0	-	-	-
5	Gujarat	61,794	51793	38575	1,42,645	1,35,001	1,18,074
6	Haryana	2,452	2085	1818	-	-	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	64	64	64	-	-	-
8	Jharkhand	2,986	2986	2889	32,701	18,712	4,120
9	Karnataka	22,203	22203	20980	2,93,163	2,73,956	1,10,117
10	Kerala	1,183	1183	784	970	938	530
11	Madhya Pradesh	7,562	7562	7041	51,152	50,238	33,246
12	Maharashtra	1,44,820	85660	52538	3,05,276	1,80,295	75,688
13	Odisha	8,897	8497	7011	9,320	6,412	1,712
14	Punjab	1,025	0	0	570	570	176
15	Rajasthan	14,492	14492	12929	33,580	27,396	11,062
16	Tamil Nadu	4,763	4763	4763	1,44,896	1,35,817	1,06,843
17	Telangana	256	256	256	1,59,372	1,46,035	1,34,616
18	Uttar Pradesh	5,490	5490	5439	65,930	62,729	42,877
19	Uttarakhand	2,536	2536	2425	15,960	15,944	2,680
20	West Bengal	442	442	292	3,542	1,654	352
Sub-total (States)		2,89,384	218431	163983	15,67,630	13,61,844	9,10,831
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1,536	1536	1536	-	-	-
22	Assam	108	64	0	128	-	-
23	Manipur	-	0	0	-	-	-
24	Meghalaya	-	0	0	-	-	-
25	Mizoram	142	142	142	-	-	-
26	Nagaland	1,054	1054	702	-	-	-
27	Sikkim	-	0	0	-	-	-
28	Tripura	3,005	3005	1929	1,000	1,000	-
Sub-total (NE States)		5,845	5801	4309	1,128	1,000	-
29	AandN Islands	-	-	-	329	329	-
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	DandNH and DandD	-	-	-	1,531	1,531	1,311

32	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	JandK	-	-	-	968	-	-
34	Ladakh	369	77	62	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (UTs)		369	77	62	2,828	1,860	1,311
Grand Total		2,95,598	224309	168354	15,71,586	13,64,704	9,12,142

INDIGENOUS AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT

1770. SHRI RAJU BISTA

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

- (a) the number of employment generated in the aerospace sector in view of the various initiatives and schemes initiated to promote indigenous aircraft development;
- (b) the number of foreign and domestic collaborations and partnerships being made for enhancing the development of indigenous aircraft technologies by 2047;
- (c) the details of investment made by the Government and private sectors in the indigenous aircraft projects during the last five years;
- (d) the strategies to be implemented by the Government to ensure the workforce is trained and skilled for the technological advancements in aerospace sector; and
- (e) the existing technological gaps faced by the Indian companies that stop India from becoming a significant player in the global aerospace industry along with the corrective steps being taken by the Government to bridge this gap?

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 Government has been encouraging the development of the ecosystem for the manufacturing of aircraft, including regional transport aircraft, and associated equipment by public and private enterprises in India. The steps taken by the Government aim to bridge the technological gaps faced by the

industry. CSIR-NAL is designing and developing indigenous 19-seater Light Transport Aircraft Saras Mk-2. Under this project CSIR-NAL has employed about 120 engineers and technicians as on date. CSIR-NAL has collaboration and partnership with HAL for the development of indigenous 19-seater Light Transport Aircraft Saras. CSIR-NAL has also implemented two major aircraft programmes in the last five years viz., Saras Mk2 19 seater Light Transport Aircraft under development with a project outlay of Rs. 495 Crore and Hansa-3(NG) - 2 seater trainer aircraft developed and certified by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) with a project outlay of Rs. 22.60 crores.;

DGCA has issued a regulation viz. Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR)-147 (Basic) for granting approval to basic Aircraft Maintenance Organization (AMO). The regulations are in line with international standards of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and harmonised as per European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) regulations. The regulations require part of practical training to be imparted by the approved AMO which provides a live environment, practical working exposure for enhancing the competency of students. The students on completing training under CAR-147 (Basic) approved Institute and on passing the requisite DGCA examinations become eligible for issue of Aircraft Maintenance Engineers (AME) licence. Currently, total 16203 numbers of AME licences in different categories i.e. Cat A, B1, B2, B3 have been issued by DGCA to certify the Indian registered aircraft.

The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) being implemented by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship focuses on new age and emerging courses such as Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), etc. Craft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) is being offered at National Skill Training Institute, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh in the trade of Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter w.e.f. Admission session 2024-25 with an objective to provide comprehensive training in both hands-on skills and training methodology to the instructor trainees

to make them conversant with techniques of imparting hands-on skills and train skilled manpower for the industry. Directorate General of Training (DGT) has introduced training program in "Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter", National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant, Level 4 course having duration of 2 years under Craftsmen Training Scheme in year 2019 to cater the need of skilled workforce including growing demand of aviation industries. DGT and Dassault Aircraft Services India (DASI) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter (ASandEF) trade under Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) and Craft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) at National Skill Training Institute (NSTI), Kanpur Uttar Pradesh.

FOREST RIGHTS ACT IMPLEMENTATION IN KASARGOD DISTRICT

1771. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) whether the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 has not been implemented in Kasargod district in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement this Act in the above district for the benefit of tribal people especially Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs), who do not own any land to build their houses or do farming; and

(d) 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) to (d): The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short FRA) seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in Forest Dwelling Scheduled

Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. As per provisions of FRA and rules made thereunder, State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for implementation of various provisions of the Act.

As reported by the State Government of Kerala, FRA is being implemented in 12 districts. In Kasargod District, the State Government has constituted the District Level Committee (DLC), 2 Sub-District Level Committees, and 62 Forest Rights Committees (FRCs) in the district. However, no claims have been received and no rights have been vested.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued joint communication to States on 14th March for the benefit of FRA Patta holders; which would also be applicable for Kerala including Kasargod. The relevant para of the advisory is reproduced as under.

“The individuals and PVTGs who have been given rights under Section 3(1) (a) and 3(1) (e) of the Act should be facilitated to make use of vested forest land for availing benefits under relevant Government Schemes, in the best possible manner. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has launched PM JANMAN, wherein interventions including provision of pucca house, electricity and water apart from dovetailing with agriculture schemes are being provided to tribal families.

Thus States and UT Governments are requested to provide all necessary support and handholding to holders of forest rights under Section 3(1)(a) and PVTGs under Section 3(1)(e) of FRA 2006”

Further, Government of India has launched scheme of **‘Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan’ (DA JGUA)** which inter alia focuses on effective implementation of FRA and convergence of benefits of various Government Schemes (related to housing, PM Kisan Samman Nidhi, Schemes of Department of Animal Husbandry, Department of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries) to FRA Patta holders to ensure their socio economic development.

The Ministry has also given modalities to State Governments to initiate **‘Mapping of Potential forest areas and preparation of FRA Atlas’** which would be a

monitoring and assessment tool for effective vesting of forest rights for which funding is given.

Additionally under DA JGUA; to establish an institutional framework that provides support to the districts and the gram sabhas, Ministry is also providing funds to State Governments, including State Govt of Kerala, for **setting up dedicated FRA cells**. The FRA cell are aimed to support claimants in filing claims and facilitating access to necessary data in addition to monitoring of progress, reporting and ensuring compliance with legal requirements.

Further, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Panchayati Raj, under DA JGUA are conducting special capacity building programmes in all FRA implementing States (including Kerala) to generate awareness amongst all stakeholders including the forest dwelling communities/ gram sabhas about their rights under the FRA.

सोनभद्र और चंदौली जिलों में वन अधिकार अधिनियम

1772. श्री छोटेलाः

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) :क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत दिसम्बर, 2005 से पहले अपनी पैतृक भूमि पर रहने वाले जनजातीय लोगों को भूमि के स्वामित्व का अधिकार है;

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

(ग) क्या वन विभाग के अधिकारी विशेषकर सोनभद्र और चंदौली संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में गरीब और दलित आदिवासियों की भूमि पर कब्जा करके उन्हें उनके अधिकारों से वंचित कर रहे हैं;

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

(ड.) क्या वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत केवल दलित आदिवासियों और अपनी पैतृक भूमि में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों को ही अपनी पैतृक भूमि को पट्टे पर देने का अधिकार और स्वामित्व का अधिकार है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो सोनभद्र और चंदौली जिलों तथा देश के अन्य भागों में वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत चिन्हित क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले निर्धन और दलित आदिवासियों को भूमि का स्वामित्व प्रदान करने के लिए अब तक अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क), (ख), (ड) और (च): 'अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 (संक्षेप में एफआरए) वन में रहने वाली अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी जो पीढ़ियों से ऐसे जंगलों में निवास कर रहे हैं लेकिन जिनके अधिकारों को दर्ज नहीं किया जा सका है, के वन अधिकारों को मान्यता देने और वन भूमि पर कब्जे को निहित करने का प्रयास करता है। यह अधिनियम विभिन्न प्रकार के अधिकार प्रदान करता है, जैसे कि स्व-खेती और निवास के लिए वन भूमि पर व्यक्तिगत अधिकार और वन संसाधनों पर सामुदायिक अधिकार, तथा वन भूमि के प्रबंधन और संरक्षण के लिए सामुदायिक वन अधिकार (सीएफआर)। एफआरए के तहत पैतृक भूमि को पट्टे पर देने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। एफआरए के अनुसार, प्रदत्त अधिकार वंशानुगत है, किन्तु संक्रमणीय या अंतरणीय नहीं है। इसके अलावा, भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन अधिनियम, 2013 में उचित मुआवजा और पारदर्शिता के अधिकार के अनुसार, 'भूमि स्वामी' की परिभाषा में शामिल है - 'कोई भी व्यक्ति जिसे अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पारंपरिक वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 (2007 का 2) के तहत वन अधिकार दिए गए हैं।'

(ग) और (घ): एफआरए और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार अधिनियम के विभिन्न प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन जिम्मेदार हैं। एफआरए को 20 राज्यों (उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित) और 1 संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में लागू किया जा रहा है। कार्यान्वयन प्रक्रिया में कार्य क्षेत्र (फील्ड) स्तर की समस्याओं को हल करने यदि कोई हों, और सरकारी योजनाओं (सिंचाई, सड़क, आवास आदि) का लाभ सुगम बनाने के लिए जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय और पर्यावरण वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने सभी एफआरए कार्यान्वयन करने वाले राज्यों के मुख्य सचिवों को दिनांक 06.07.2021 और 14.03.2024 को दो संयुक्त परामर्शियां जारी की हैं।

POST-HARVEST LOSSES

1773. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India loses an estimated 5-10% of perishable food during transportation and if so, the steps taken/being taken to improve logistics to reduce this loss; and

(b) the details of the total monetary loss due to post-harvest losses including crop-specific data for cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables during 2018-23?

**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) had commissioned a study through NABARD Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. (NABCONS), namely, "Study to determine Post harvest losses of Agri Produce in India" in 2022 with reference year 2020-22. The details of estimated loss of perishable food during transportation reported in the study are as under:

Category	Estimated Loss (%)	
	At Farm level	At Market level
Fruits	0.27-1.41	0.50-1.30
Vegetables	0.11-0.85	0.12-1.57
Milk	0.21	0.12
Egg	0.30	0.39
Meat	-	0.02
Poultry meat	-	0.02
Inland fish	0.14	0.14
Marine fish	0.42	0.52

MoFPI implements Central Sector Umbrella Scheme-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) since 2016-17 to create post-harvest infrastructure and processing facilities to boost the overall development of the food processing sector including reduction in post-harvest losses, enhancing value addition etc. The component schemes under PMKSY are (i) Mega Food Parks (the component has been discontinued with effect from 01.04.2021 with provision for committed liabilities only) (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (The component has been discontinued from 1st April 2021)

(v) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities and (vi) Operation Greens. MoFPI provides credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs for setting up of food processing/preservation infrastructure which, inter alia, includes cold storages to minimize post-harvest losses. As on 31st October, 2024, 1187 projects have been approved under PMKSY.

Apart from MoFPI, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has also launched the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Scheme in July 2020 under the Atmanirbhar Bharat package in order to improve post-harvest infrastructure and create community farming assets. The AIF Scheme facilitates sanction of medium to long term loans by Banks and other lending institutions for the setting up of cold storage facilities, warehouses and processing units, aimed at reducing crop wastage and enhancing value addition.

(b). As per the above said study conducted by NABCONS in 2022 with reference year 2020-22, the estimated monetary post-harvest loss for various commodities are as below:

Category	Estimated monetary loss (Rs. in crore)
Cereals	26000.79
Pulses	9289.21
Oilseeds	10924.97
Fruits	29545.07
Vegetables	27459.08
Plantation crops	16412.56
Livestock produce	29871.41
Eggs	3287.32

Crop-specific data for cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables are at Statement.

STATEMENT

Crop-specific data for cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables

Commodities	Crops	Estimated Post-harvest monetary loss (Rs. in Crore)
Cereals, Pulses and Oilseeds	Paddy	12296.67

	Wheat	9883.45
	Maize	2256.16
	Bajra	864.37
	Sorghum	700.14
	Pigeon Pea	2067.07
	Chick pea	4985.45
	Black gram	866.50
	Green gram	1370.19
	Mustard	2541.38
	Cottonseed	289.29
	Soybean	4736.14
	Safflower	4.61
	Sunflower	46.99
	Groundnut	3306.56
Fruits and Vegetables	Apple	1941.53
	Banana	5777.01
	Citrus	4347.13
	Grapes	1562.08
	Guava	2217.05
	Mango	10581.92
	Papaya	786.10
	Sapota	263.13
	Pineapple	303.74
	Pomegranate	1533.08
	Muskmelon	232.30
	Cabbage	1230.05
	Cauliflower	1696.87
	Green Pea	2288.30
	Mushroom	221.90
	Onion	5156.32
	Potato	5733.84
	Tomato	5921.15
	Tapioca	642.50
	Bottlegourd	338.67
	Brinjal	1989.50
	Beans	758.95
	Radish	252.13
	Capsicum	105.13
	Okra	1123.77

GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION

1774. SHRI RAJESH VERMA

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI

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

- (a) the details of the budget allocated and utilised for implementing the projects concerning the groundwater conservation;
- (b) the details of the groundwater that got polluted during the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the list of the States that were the winners of the National Water Awards during the last five years since its inception, category-wise;
- (d) the details of the schemes and strategies of the Government for reduction of groundwater depletion in the country along with the percentage in reduction of groundwater depletion during the last five years; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the monitoring and access to quality groundwater across the country?

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

- (a) The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 in a mission mode and as a time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2024 is being implemented in the country with special focus on 151 water stressed districts of the country. JSA is an umbrella campaign under which various ground water recharge and conservation related works are being taken up in convergence with various central and state schemes. As per the available information, since the inception of JSA, a total of around 1.57 cr. water conservation and rain water harvesting structures have been completed/ongoing in the country and an

expenditure of Rs. 1.15 lakh or has been incurred through convergence with MGNREGS alone.

In addition to JSA, the central government provides funds for ground water conservation activities under its various flagship programmes and schemes like Atal Bhujal Yojana, PMKSY-WDC, GWM and R Scheme etc.

(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. These studies indicate the occurrence of contaminants such as Fluoride, Arsenic, Nitrate, Iron and heavy metals beyond permissible limits (as per BIS) for human consumption in isolated pockets of some of the districts in various States / UTs.

Since ground water quality improvement as well as contamination are continuous processes the latest picture of ground water quality for the entire country, with the state-wise number of the districts affected by major ground water contaminants as in 2022-23 is given in **Statement-I**.

(c) The list of winners of National Water Awards under 'Best State' category since 2018 is provided at **Statement-II**.

(d) Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries for sustainable development of ground water resources in the country are given below:-

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWMR) Scheme, a Central Sector Scheme, under which activities related to exploration, monitoring,

assessment and management of ground water resources including groundwater conservation/ artificial recharge interventions are carried out across the country.

CGWB has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme(NAQUIM) with an aim to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization. Entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq. km, has been mapped under the scheme and management plans have been shared with the respective State governments for implementation.

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.

MoJS is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, which is a community led scheme for participatory ground water management focusing on demand side management of ground water in 80 water stressed districts in 7 States.

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.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. Abstraction cum use of Groundwater in the country is regulated by CGWA in the country by way of issuing NOCs as per the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020.

Details of several other significant initiatives of the Government of India for improvement of groundwater situation in the country can be seen through the link below- <https://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/document/steps-taken-by-the-central->

government-to-control-water-depletion-and-promote-rain-water-harvesting-conservation/

As a result of such consistent and cumulative efforts, total Extractable Ground water in the country has gone up from 392.7 BCM in 2017 to 407.21 BCM in 2023.

(e) CGWB conducts ground water quality monitoring for several contaminants on a regular basis throughout the country and also generates ground water quality data on a regional scale during various scientific studies. Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are made available in public domain through reports as well as through the web site (<http://www.cgwb.gov.in>) for use by various stakeholders.

Further, to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular and long-term basis to every rural household by 2024, since August, 2019, Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal. Under the JJM, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards have been adopted as prescribed norms for quality of tap water service delivery. Water safety has been one of the key priorities under the JJM since its inception.

Further, under JJM, a vast network of more than 2000 water quality testing laboratories have been set up in the country. Besides this, five persons, preferably women, are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs). To enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water sources, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed.

STATEMENT-I

State Wise Number of Partly Affected Districts (cumulative) with different major Contaminants in Ground Water of India in 2022-23

S.No.	State/ UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 micro mhos/ cm) (EC : Electrical Conductivity)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1mg/l)
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	19	26	7	12
2	Telangana	16	29	32	1	9
3	Assam	1	17		21	29
4	Arunachal Pradesh					7
5	Bihar	7	19	32	27	35
6	Chhattisgarh	1	23	24	4	23
7	Delhi	8	8	11	5	5
8	Goa					2
9	Gujarat	28	30	32	12	14
10	Haryana	18	21	21	18	20
11	Himachal Pradesh		2	7	1	5
12	Jammu and Kashmir		4	10	3	10
13	Jharkhand		17	23	4	23
14	Karnataka	30	31	30	3	22
15	Kerala	4	6	14	1	14
16	Madhya Pradesh	21	44	51	9	47
17	Maharashtra	29	22	31		24
18	Manipur		1		2	4
19	Meghalaya		5			8
20	Nagaland		3			5
21	Odisha	18	26	32	5	31
22	Punjab	12	19	23	17	19
23	Rajasthan	32	33	33	10	33
24	Tamil Nadu	29	30	33	14	16
25	Tripura		3		3	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	21	43	67	45	75
27	Uttarakhand	1	1	5	5	8
28	West Bengal	9	12	18	11	22
29	Andaman and Nicobar	1				3
30	Daman and Diu	1	1	2	1	
31	Puducherry			2	1	
	Total	Parts of 310 districts in 21 states and UTs	Parts of 469 districts in 27 states and UTs	Parts of 559 districts in 23 states and UTs	Parts of 230 districts in 25 states and UTs	Parts of 533 districts in 29 states and UTs

STATEMENT-II

The list of the States that were the winners of the National Water Awards during the last five years since its inception, category-wise.

Sl. No.	Name of Awardees	Name of Category/State	Rank
1st National Water Awards-2018			
1	Maharashtra	Best State	1 st Rank
2	Gujarat		2 nd Rank
3	Andhra Pradesh		3 rd Rank
2nd National Water Awards-2019			
4	Tamil Nadu	Best State	1 st Rank
5	Maharashtra		2 nd Rank
6	Rajasthan		3 rd Rank
3rd National Water Awards-2020			
7	Uttar Pradesh	Best State	1 st Rank
8	Rajasthan		2 nd Rank
9	Tamil Nadu		3 rd Rank
4th National Water Awards-2022			
10	Madhya Pradesh	Best State	1 st Rank
11	Odisha		2 nd Rank
12	Andhra Pradesh		3 rd Rank (Joint Winner)
13	Bihar		3 rd Rank (Joint Winner)
5th National Water Awards-2023			
14	Odisha		1 st Rank
15	Uttar Pradesh		2 nd Rank
16	Puducherry		3 rd Rank (Joint Winner)
17	Gujarat		3 rd Rank (Joint Winner)

F.N.- No awards were given in 2021 due to Covid-19 pandemic

ADDRESSING POWER CRISIS IN ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS

1775. **SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:**

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Government of Andaman and Nicobar Islands submitted letters to the Union Government highlighting the issues related to power cuts and power shortages in the Islands and suggesting potential measures to address these challenges;
- (b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the power crisis in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, specifically considering the suggestions provided by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands UT Administration;
- (c) the details of the proposed plan of action, both in the short term and long term, to mitigate and resolve the power crisis in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands permanently; and
- (d) whether there is a specific timeline established for resolving the power crisis in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and if so, the details thereof along with expected completion or improvement dates?

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) : Yes.

(b) to (d) : The steps taken by Government of India, both in the short term and long term, to mitigate and address the power situation in the Andaman and Nicobar (AandN) Islands are:

Short Term Measures

I. Augmentation of Existing Generation Capacity:

- i. Extension of the operational period of 15 MW NTPC's Diesel Generator (DG) power plant.

- ii. Further, the tender has also been finalized by Electricity Department of AandN Administration under PPA mode for additional DG power of 10 MW at Chatham, 5 MW at Ograbraj and 5 MW at Bambooflat.
- iii. Augmentation of in-house generation capacity to 7x2000 KVA DG sets at Chatham Power House and 5x2000 KVA DG sets at Phoenix Bay.
- iv. Installation of 20 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) by Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd (SECI) is in the process of tendering and also 15 MWh BESS by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is proposed.

Long Term Measures

I. Establishment of 50 MW LNG power plant:

Ministry of Power has directed NTPC Ltd to re-initiate the process of installation of 50 MW Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) based power plant in Sri Vijaya Puram (Port Blair) for enhancing the reliability of power supply in South Andaman Islands and Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) has been published on 07.11.2024.

II. Strengthening of Distribution Infrastructure:

The smart metering works at an estimated cost of Rs 54 crores and distribution infrastructure works at an estimated cost of Rs 462 crores have been sanctioned under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to improve the distribution infrastructure in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

III. Renewable Energy (RE) Plan

A comprehensive Renewable Energy (RE) plan has been envisaged by SECI to augment the generation capacity of the islands. It envisions a total capacity of 123.25 MW of solar power, 36 MW of wind energy, 316.2 MWh of BESS and other renewable sources across South Andaman, North and Middle Andaman, and Nicobar districts, which shall ensure an optimal energy mix for the islands.

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR MAINTENANCE OF NHS

1776. **SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**

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

(a) the total amount of funds allocated for the maintenance of National Highways(NHs) across the country;

(b) whether the Government has considered that given the vast length of National Highways, the allocated amount for maintenance may be inadequate, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of recommendations, including those from NITI Aayog, which suggest prioritizing the maintenance of existing roads over the construction of new National Highways, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government acknowledges any direct connection between the lack of infrastructure improvement on older National Highways and the increasing number of road accidents in the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Provisional allocation for all types of Maintenance and Repair (MandR) works on National Highways (NHs) by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) during 2024-25 is about ₹ 6,500 Crore.

(b) and (c) Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The conditions of NHs are assessed from time to time by MoRTH and its various executing agencies. The maintenance works on NHs are accordingly taken up from time to time to keep the NHs in traffic worthy condition.

The MandR of stretches of NHs, where development works have commenced or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions/ Operation and Maintenance (OandM) Contracts have been awarded, are the responsibility of the concerned Concessionaires/ Contractors till the end of the Defect Liability Period (DLP)/ the Concession Period. Similarly, for NHs stretches

undertaken under TOT (Toll Operate and Transfer) and InvIT (Infrastructure Investment Trust), MandR responsibility lies with concerned Concessionaire till the end of the Concession Period. No separate maintenance expenditure is recorded in respect of these NHs stretches.

For all remaining sections of NHs stretches, the Government has prioritized the maintenance and inter-alia evolved a mechanism to ensure MandR of all NHs sections through accountable maintenance agency through Performance based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) or Short Term Maintenance Contract (STMC). MoRTH has incurred expenditure of ₹ 6,523 Crore towards maintenance on such stretches during last year.

Since accounting of separate maintenance expenditure is not done for a large section of NHs as above, therefore expenditure incurred on entire NH network merely based on the expenditure incurred on maintenance contracts does not provide a true picture of expenditure on maintenance of entire NH network in the country.

(d) No specific study has been taken up to establish a direct connection between the lack of infrastructure improvement on older NHs and the increasing number of road accidents in the country. However, the analysis of road accident data from the States / Union Territories (UTs) reveals that road accidents are multi-causal and are the result of interplay of various factors which can broadly be categorized into human error, road condition/environment and vehicular condition.

गंडक नदी पर पुल का निर्माण

1777. श्री सुनील कुमार:

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

(क) क्या बिहार में गंडक नदी को पार करके बगहा और पिपरासी के बीच की दूरी मात्र आठ किलोमीटर है जबकि सड़क मार्ग से उक्त दूरी 50 किलोमीटर से अधिक है;

(ख) क्या बिहार में बगहा और उत्तर प्रदेश में जत्था के बीच पिपरासी के सामने गंडक नदी पर एक बड़े पुल के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और यदि हां, तो क्या यह बीटीआर का विकल्प होने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त पुल का वास्तविक संरेखण स्थान क्या होने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या उक्त पुल को उत्तर प्रदेश में सड़क मार्ग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-727 से जोड़े जाने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त पुल को सड़क मार्ग से किस स्थान से जोड़े जाने की संभावना है और उक्त मार्ग के सर्वेक्षण अथवा डीपीआर तैयार करने का कार्य कब तक प्रारंभ किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ङ.) जी, हाँ मंत्रालय ने बिहार राज्य में गंडक नदी के किनारे वाल्मीकि वन्यजीव अभयारण्य और टाइगर रिजर्व के सीमा क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग -727 पर किमी 95.20 एसएसबी कैंप (औसनी गांव) के पास से उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा तक के खंड को नए संरेखण 2-लेन/पेव्ड शोल्डर विन्यास सहित 2-लेन संरेखण के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के लिए एक परामर्शी फर्म को नियुक्त किया है। बिहार राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से विभिन्न संरेखणों के सापेक्ष गुणों के आधार पर, मंत्रालय ने पहले ही लगभग 19 किलोमीटर के संरेखण को मंजूरी दे दी है जिसमें गंडक नदी पर एनएच-727 पर बिहार के बगहा से उत्तर प्रदेश के बेलवनिया को जोड़ने वाले एक नया पुल शामिल है।

WIDENING OF NARROW BRIDGE CONNECTING MAHE AND PALLOOR

1778. SHRI VE VAITHILINGAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the important bridge connecting Mahe with Palloor and other areas is very narrow and often poses danger to the movement of traffic, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government proposes for widening and reconstruction of this narrow bridge which is the only connection between Mahe with other areas in that region of UT of Puducherry, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The bridge connecting Mahey and Palloor lies on the abandoned section of new National Highway (NH) No. 66 due to the construction of bypass and has already been handed over to the Union Territory Government for its further development and maintenance.

EMPOWERMENT OF TRIBAL WOMEN

1779. **SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:**

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

- (a) whether Government has implemented any specific initiatives and programmes to empower tribal women, particularly in areas of education, healthcare, and economic independence across the country, particularly in the State of Odisha, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any step to enhance the representation of tribal women in local governance and decision-making bodies, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of steps being taken by the Government to raise awareness among tribal women about their rights and available Government schemes?

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

(a): Government is implementing Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) (now known as Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST)) as a strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes and areas having tribal concentration in the country for improving the social economic condition of the tribals including tribal women. Besides Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 41 Ministries/Departments are allocating certain percentage of their total scheme budget every year for tribal development under DAPST for various tribal development projects relating to education, health, housing, employment generation, skill development, etc wherein women are also benefitted. Various schemes of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are

specially dedicated for welfare and development of women. For details of these schemes, Ministry's website stcmis.gov.in may please be visited.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the Central Sector Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS). As on date, 476 EMRSs are functional across the country benefiting 1,33,929 students covering 264 districts in 28 States/UTs. 50% of the seats are reserved for tribal girls. 114 EMRSs have been approved for State of Odisha, of which 108 EMRSs have been sanctioned. For details, Ministry's web site (nests.tribal.gov.in) may be visited.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs also implements 5 scholarship schemes. Pre-Matric and Post Matric schemes are open ended, where in every year about 30 lakh students take benefit, of which about 50% of the beneficiaries are women. Year wise State wise details may be seen at MoTA Dashboard (dashboard.tribal.gov.in). In National Fellowship scheme, meant for pursuing PhD, 30% of seats have been reserved for women.

National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a CPSE under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, operates an exclusive scheme for the empowerment of Scheduled Tribes Women titled Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY). Under the scheme, Scheduled Tribes women can undertake any income generation activity. NSTFDC provides loans upto 90% for projects costing upto ₹2 lakh are provided @ rate of 4% p.a. The details of disbursement made under Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY) and Number of women beneficiaries covered across country including Odisha during last 3 years :

Financial Year	Amount disbursed (₹ in lakh)	No. of Women Beneficiaries assisted
2021-22	499.27	564
2022-23	644.09	782

2023-24	742.82	1828
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On 15th November 2023, Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) for socio- economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT including Odisha. The mission aims to provide basic facilities including providing houses with water and electricity which improves the quality of life of tribal women. such as improved access to education, health and nutrition and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years. The details of benefits given under the Abhiyan scheme in Odisha since its inception is given in **Statement-I**.

Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17 line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs including Odisha in 5 years. Each Ministry has been allocated budget and targets under Abhiyan and responsible for implementing the intervention assigned to it. The Abhiyan aims at Saturation through convergence and outreach. As the mission aims to provide 20 lakh houses under PMAY for tribal families with electricity, water, toilet and gas connection, which would improve quality of life of tribal women.

(b): In view of (a), does not arise.

(c) and (d): Ministry of Panchayati Raj has informed that "Panchayat", being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State List of Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts which may vary from State to State, subject to the provisions of the Constitution. Accordingly, all matters relating to Panchayats fall within the purview of State Government.

Article 243D of the Constitution of India provides not less than one- third reservation for women out of 'total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat' and total number of offices of chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level'. However, 21 States and 2 Union Territories have gone even further and have made provisions of 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts/Rules. In respect of remaining States and Union Territories, Constitutional provision as prescribed in Article 243D (i.e. not less than one -third reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions) applies.

Further, Ministry of Panchayati Raj holds extensive exercise of capacity building of Elected Representatives, including Elected Women Representatives, through the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. This Ministry focuses on developing the capacity of Elected Women Representatives of Panchayats to enable them to function effectively in Gram Panchayats and properly discharge their leadership roles. The Ministry has also been encouraging increased involvement of women in the functioning of Panchayats through active participation in the Gram Sabha meetings for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans and various schemes being implemented by the Panchayats.

The Ministry has also issued advisories to States to facilitate holding of separate Ward Sabha and Mahila Sabha meetings prior to Gram Sabha meetings. Advisories have also been issued to States for enhancing the presence and participation of women in Gram Sabha and Panchayat meetings, allocation of Panchayat funds for women- centric activities.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends support to the State Governments through the scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institute' (TRI) to strengthen Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) research and documentation, Organization of tribal festivals, exchange visits, Adi Mahotsav, traditional knowledge and practices. Some of the projects sanctioned under the scheme "Support to TRI" relating to

empowerment of tribal women are given in **Statement-II**. For details of these projects Ministry website (https://tribal.nic.in/Display_Apex_Minutes.aspx) may be visited.

STATEMENT-I

The details of benefits given under PM JANMAN (as on 21.11.2024) in Odisha

Ministry	Intervention	Sanctions	Financial sanctions (in Rs. cr)
MoRD	Pucca houses	28757 houses	263.72
	Connecting roads	147.87 Km road	149.75
MoJS	Piped Water Supply	525 villages saturated	Not Available
MoHFW	Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)	50 MMUs sanctioned	16.94
MoWCD	Anganwadi Centers (AWCs)	90 AWCs	14.64
MoE	Hostels	30 Hostels	82.50
MoP	Energization of HHs	1326 HHs	0
MNRE	Energization of HHs	-	-
DoT, MoC	Mobile towers	130 habitations	13.5
MoTA	Multipurpose Centres (MPCs)	61 MPCs	24.64
	Setting up of VDVVs	43 VDVVs	1.7765

As per information provided by concerned Ministries

STATEMENT-II

Some of the projects sanctioned under the scheme “Support to TRI” relating to empowerment of tribal women

State Name	Project Name
ASSAM	Workshop on Tribal Women, Empowerment Entrepreneurship
CHHATTISGARH	Evaluation Studies - Evaluation of tribal development scheme taken up for women empowerment in the state
CHHATTISGARH	Evaluation Studies - Study of tribal women with respect to menstrual hygiene, knowledge practices and behavioral patterns related to it.
CHHATTISGARH	Prevalence and Screening of RCH in the KAMAR and BAIGA tribal women (Age 15-45 yr) focus will be on cancer screening and other Gynecological disease (Baiga - Kabirdaham , Gaurella-Pendra- Marwahi (GPM) Dist.) (Kamar - Gariyabandandamp;Dhamtari Dist.)
GUJARAT	A Study on Women Empowerment and Poverty alleviation through Micro credit Self Help Groups in Tribal of Tapi District
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Skill Development of Tribal Women
JHARKHAND	Study on existing nature of Right's of tribal women in Jharkhand with reference to land-socio-economy
JHARKHAND	Study of Tribal Women and Girls of Jharkhand in Sports-Extending Limits to Physical Expression, Establishing Identity, Honour Economic Security
KERALA	Leadership and Empowerment Training Programme for the Elected Women Scheduled Tribe Representatives in Kerala.
KERALA	National Seminar on the Contemporary Socio Cultural Scenario of Tribal Women in India Challenges and prospects

MADHYA PRADESH	Study of Anaemia in Tribal pregnant women and foster mother
ODISHA	Capacity Building Training to Tribal Women SHG members on Value Addition and Food
ODISHA	Capacity Building Training of Tribal Women SHG Members on Value Addition of Mahua(100 Tribal Women representing 25 SHG groups in 3 batches) in collaboration with Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology(OUAT)
ODISHA	Capacity Building Training to 2 Batches of Tribal Women SHG members on Value Addition and Food Processing of Minor Forest Produces
ODISHA	Impact of FRA in Life and Livelihood of Women Headed Households including Widows- Sate Initiative, Success Story, Issue and Way Forward
SIKKIM	Empirical study on tribal women in Sikkim with special focus on education, healthcare and economic activities practices by the tribal women of Sikkim

TELANGANA	Video Documentation of Sri Gussadi Kanaka Raju, Padmasree Awardee and other Tribal achievers from PVTGs and Tribal women
TELANGANA	Economic Impact of Kalyanalaxmi Scheme
TELANGANA	Socio economic impact of ST Women sarpanches
TELANGANA	Workshops on Events like Poshan, Swatch Bharat, Women trafficking etc., and Development of IEC materials (Audio and Video clippings in Telugu, English).
TRIPURA	Role of Tribal Women in Development of Tribal Society
TRIPURA	Awareness Camp I) Superstition - a curse on Tribal Society. II) Drug Addiction- A Curse of the Tribal Society III) Trafficking of Tribal Women and Child.
WEST BENGAL	Evaluation of Tribal Development Schemes Taken up For Women Empowerment

WEST BENGAL	A study on the Educational Status of Tribal Women of four Districts in West Bengal
WEST BENGAL	Study on School Enrollment and dropout among Tribal Children of West Bengal

दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव में सड़कें

1780. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कई वर्षों से संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव के शहरों और गांवों में कई सड़कें जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का इरादा इसकी मरम्मत करने का है और यदि हां, तो इसके लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ख) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव से संबंधित है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव में एनएच को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में बनाए रखा जा रहा है। सरकार ने संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव में एनएच के विकास और उन्नयन के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों में 3 कार्यों को मंजूरी दी है, जिनकी कुल लंबाई 37 किलोमीटर है।

अन्य श्रेणी की सड़कों के संबंध में, लोक निर्माण विभाग, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादर एवं नागर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव ने सूचित किया है कि सभी सड़कें यातायात योग्य स्थिति में हैं।

STATUS OF KALASA-BHANDURA DRINKING WATER SCHEME

1781. SHRI JAGDISH SHETTAR:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Kalasa-Bhandura Drinking Water Scheme envisaging the allocation of 3.90 TMC of water for diversion Mahadayi Basin to Malaprabha River for drinking water supply to the cities of Hubli-Dharwar and Kundgol town and several villages en-route it in Karnataka;

(b) whether any clearances is awaiting for approval from other Central Ministries; and

(c) 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) to (c) Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, 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 such details of individual projects/schemes for rural water supply are not maintained at Government of India level.

As informed by the State Govt. of Karnataka, the present status of implementation of "Kalasa -Bhandura Drinking Water Scheme" is **Statement.**

Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has informed that DPR of Kalasa Scheme and Bhandura Scheme were submitted on 23.11.2022 and 28.11.2022 respectively to Central Water Commission (CWC). Based on the technical appraisal by CWC, DPRs of both the schemes are found acceptable from Hydrology and inter-state aspects, subject to strict compliance of mandatory clearances as required by law.

STATEMENT

Present status of Implementation of Kalasa —Bhandura Drinking Water Scheme"

1. The "MAHADAYI WATER DISPUTES TRIBUNAL" (MWDT) has pronounced the award on 14.08.2018 and gazetted on 27.02.2020. The Tribunal allocated 3.90 TMC of water for diversion from Mahadayi Basin to Malaprabha River for drinking water purpose of Hubli-Dharwad twin cities, Kundagol Town and enroute villages, comprising of 1.72 TMC from Kalasa Nala and 2.18 TMC from Bhandura Nala.
2. The Central Water Commission (CWC) vide Office Memorandum Dtd: 29.12.2022 accorded clearance to the Modified Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Kalasa and Bhandura Nala Diversion Schemes (Lift Schemes), subject to obtaining all mandatory clearances as required by law.
3. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has framed a Scheme to constitute Mahadayi PRAWAH (Progressive River Authority for Welfare and Harmony) vide gazette notification dated 22.05.2023 to give effect to the decision of the Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal.
4. Present Status of Forest/ Wildlife clearances from MoEF and CC is as under:
 - (a) **Kalasa Nala Diversion Scheme (Lift Scheme):**
 - i. Upon submission of forest clearance proposal of Kalasa Nala Diversion project to MOEF and CC through PARIVESH Portal, which involves diversion of 26.925 Ha of forest land, the Regional Empowered Committee, IRO, MOEF and CC, Bangalore had directed the State of Karnataka vide dated 20.01.2023 to apply for Wildlife clearance from Standing Committee for National Board for Wildlife (NBWL), New Delhi for the Tiger Corridor passing through Kalasa Project which is about 10.685 Ha (out of 26.925 Ha of forest land).

- ii. Further the wildlife clearance proposal was submitted through PARIVESH portal on 31.05.2023. The Kalasa Wildlife clearance proposal was approved by the State Board for Wildlife with recommendation to NBWL seeking approval for the same.
- iii. In turn, NBWL referred the proposal to National Tiger Corridor Authority (NTCA) and a team was constituted on 29.11.2023 by NTCA to Cause Site appraisal. The team from NTCA conducted the Cause Site appraisal of the proposed Kalasa Project on 08.01.2024 and submitted the report to NTCA on 23.01.2024 with a recommendation in favour of Karnataka which is as under:

"Considering the larger benefits associated with the project (such as water availability to wildlife during summer period and ground water recharge), the Committee is of the opinion that implementation of the project may be recommended under Section 380(1)(g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972."

But, NTCA has mentioned that the matter is subjudice as currently the matter is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and therefore not provided any comment in the matter as such.

- iv. In 77th meeting of SC-NBWL held on 30.01.2024, the Standing Committee decided that the comments on the proposal shall be sought from the NTCA in accordance with Section 38-O(1)(g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Accordingly, the proposal was deferred for the next meeting and the proposal was also deferred during the SC NBWL meeting held on 31.072024.
- v. Further, during 80th meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024, the standing committee has instructed to submit the additional documents with current status of legal cases related to project. The required documents were submitted by Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, and Environment

Department Karnataka to ADG (Wildlife), Member Secretary NBWL, New Delhi vide letter dated: 10.10.2024 and 15.10.2024.

(b) Bhandura Nala Diversion Scheme (Lift Scheme):

- i. The Forest Clearance proposal for Bhandura Nala Diversion project was submitted to MOEF and CC through PARIVESH Portal, which involves diversion of 28.4427 Ha of forest land as per the direction of the Regional Empowered Committee, IRO, MOEF and CC, Bangalore.
- ii. The Regional Empowered Committee, IRO, MOEF and CC, Bangalore has sought certain information through PARIVESH portal (EDS-Queries) dated: 25.08.2024. Further the information/ compliance for EDS-Queries was submitted through PARIVESH portal to MOEF and CC on 26.11.2024.

नवीकरणीय उर्जा की खरीद

1782. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों के लिए अपनी विद्युत मांग के अनुसार अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की खरीद करना अनिवार्य कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने प्रशुल्क नीति, 2006 में कोई संशोधन किया है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों की वितरण कंपनियों द्वारा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की खरीद सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विनियामक तंत्र तैयार किया है?

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

(क) : विद्युत मंत्रालय ने ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2001 के अंतर्गत दिनांक 20.10.2023 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के माध्यम से निर्दिष्ट उपभोक्ताओं के लिए गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा खपत का न्यूनतम हिस्सा अनिवार्य कर दिया है। वितरण लाइसेंसधारियों और अन्य सभी निर्दिष्ट उपभोक्ताओं, जो वितरण

लाइसेंसधारी के अलावा अन्य स्रोतों से विद्युत की खपत की सीमा तक ओपन एक्सेस उपभोक्ता या कैप्टिव उपयोगकर्ता हैं, को वर्ष 2024-25 से 2029-30 के दौरान विद्युत ऊर्जा खपत के अपने कुल हिस्से के प्रतिशत के रूप में विभिन्न प्रकार के गैर-जीवाश्म स्रोतों से ऊर्जा खपत का न्यूनतम प्रतिशत उपयोग करने के लिए निम्नलिखित विवरण अनुसार अनिवार्य किया गया है:

क्रम. सं.	वर्ष	पवन नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा	जल विद्युत नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा	वितरित नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा*	अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा	कुल नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा
1.	2024-25	0.67%	0.38%	1.50%	27.35%	29.91%
2.	2025-26	1.45%	1.22%	2.10%	28.24%	33.01%
3.	2026-27	1.97%	1.34%	2.70%	29.94%	35.95%
4.	2027-28	2.45%	1.42%	3.30%	31.64%	38.81%
5.	2028-29	2.95%	1.42%	3.90%	33.10%	41.36%
6.	2029-30	3.48%	1.33%	4.50%	34.02%	43.33%

*पहाड़ी और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों अर्थात् अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड के लिए वितरित नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा घटक तालिका में दिए गए घटक का आधा होगा और इन राज्यों के लिए शेष घटक अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों में शामिल किया जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग) : विद्युत मंत्रालय ने 31 मार्च 2008 को टैरिफ नीति, 2006 में संशोधन किया है ताकि इसे जल विद्युत नीति, 2008 के साथ संरेखित किया जा सके। इसके अलावा, कुल खपत में सौर ऊर्जा का न्यूनतम प्रतिशत निर्धारित करने और जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं और कुछ पारेषण परियोजनाओं को क्रमशः टैरिफ आधारित प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली से छूट देने के लिए टैरिफ नीति, 2006 में 20 जनवरी 2011 और 8 जुलाई 2011 को संशोधन जारी किए गए हैं।

तदुपरान्त, 28 जनवरी 2016 को संशोधित राष्ट्रीय टैरिफ नीति जारी की गई, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के परामर्श से विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा नवीकरणीय क्रय दायित्वों (आरपीओ) के लिए दीर्घकालिक विकास ट्रेजेक्ट्री को अनिवार्य करने का प्रावधान शामिल है।

(घ) : विद्युत मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 20.10.2023 के राजपत्र अधिसूचना के माध्यम से नामित उपभोक्ता(ओं) द्वारा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उपयोग के अनुपालन की निगरानी के लिए ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (बीईई) को नामित किया है। नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा खपत लक्ष्यों में कमी के मामले में, ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2001 की धारा 26 की उप-धारा (3) के तहत प्रावधानों के अनुसार जुर्माना लगाया जा सकता है, जिसके लिए संबंधित राज्य आयोग के सदस्य द्वारा न्यायिक निर्णय लिया जाना है।

FLIGHT FACILITIES AT AYODHYA AIRPORT

1783. **SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R**

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

- the number of flights currently being operated from Maharishi Valmiki International Airport in Ayodhya till date;
- the details of the operations of flights to Ayodhya from January, 2024 to October, 2024 month-wise along with the aviation companies operating flight services and the cities they operate services from;
- the average number of passengers per month that have travelled to Ayodhya during the said period; and
- the details of the acquired Government land holdings?

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

(a) to (c): The details are enclosed as **Statement**.

(d): 317.86 acres of land has been handed over by the State Govt. to AAI.

STATEMENT

Airline wise Total Aircraft Movement and Passenger Handled at Ayodhya Airport From January 2024 to October 2024 (In Numbers)			
MONTH	Airline	Aircraft Movement	Cities Connected
January	Air India Express	62	Ahmedabad,
	Blue Dart Aviation	2	Mumbai, Delhi,

	Indigo	106	Bangalore, Jaipur, Khajuraho
	Spicejet	4	
	Zoom Air	2	
	Non-Scheduled Operators	156	
	Total	332	
February	Air India Express	110	Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Jaipur, Darbhanga, Chennai, Patna
	Akasa Air	30	
	Indigo	142	
	Spicejet	313	
	Zoom Air	22	
	Non-Scheduled Operators	48	
	Total	665	
March	Air India Express	118	Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Jaipur, Darbhanga, Chennai, Patna, Dehradun
	Akasa Air	62	
	Alliance Air	28	
	Indigo	156	
	Spicejet	242	
	Zoom Air	26	
	Non-Scheduled Operators	61	
	Total	693	
April	Air India Express	126	Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Dehradun, Kolkata, Shamshabad
	Akasa Air	60	
	Alliance Air	22	
	Indigo	146	
	Spicejet	258	
	Zoom Air	26	
	Non-Scheduled Operators	16	
	Total	654	
May	Air India Express	104	Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai,
	Akasa Air	112	
	Alliance Air	24	
	Indigo	152	

	Spicejet	140	Dehradun, Kolkata, Shamshabad
	Zoom Air	28	
	Non-Scheduled Operators	89	
	Total	649	
June	Air India Express	126	Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Dehradun, Kolkata, Shamshabad
	Akasa Air	174	
	Alliance Air	21	
	Indigo	146	
	Spicejet	184	
	Zoom Air	8	
	Non-Scheduled Operators	21	
	Total	680	
July	Air India Express	96	Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Jaipur, Chennai, Dehradun, Kolkata, Lucknow
	Akasa Air	158	
	Alliance Air	28	
	Indigo	152	
	Spicejet	126	
	Non-Scheduled Operators	10	
	Total	570	
August	Air India Express	144	Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Jaipur, Dehradun
	Akasa Air	124	
	Alliance Air	26	
	Indigo	152	
	Spicejet	94	
	Non-Scheduled Operators	2	
	Total	542	
September	Air India Express	162	Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Jaipur, Dehradun, Shamshabad
	Akasa Air	98	
	Alliance Air	12	
	Indigo	150	
	Spicejet	158	
	Non-Scheduled Operators	14	

	Total	594	
October	Air India Express	118	Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Jaipur, Shamshabad
	Akasa Air	124	
	Alliance Air	4	
	Indigo	188	
	Spicejet	116	
	Non-Scheduled Operators	8	
	Total	558	

*** The average number of passengers per month handled at Ayodhya Airport during January to October, 2024) is 81036 (Eighty one thousand three hundred thirty six only)**

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों पर लगाए गए करों से प्राप्त राजस्व

1784. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

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

- (क) विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों पर लगाए गए अतिरिक्त करों से सरकार को क्रमशः कुल कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ;
- (ख) क्या उक्त अतिरिक्त **अजत** राजस्व में से बिहार सहित अन्य राज्यों को कोई हिस्सा देने का कोई प्रावधान है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त अतिरिक्त राजस्व में से बिहार सहित अन्य राज्यों के लिए प्रस्तावित अतिरिक्त राजस्व का हिस्सा कितने प्रतिशत है; और
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (घ): 2019-20 से राजकोष में पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र के योगदान का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

(करोड़ रुपए में)

विवरण	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
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							(अप्रैल-सितंबर 2024) (पी)
केन्द्रीय राजकोष में योगदान							
क. कच्चे तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों पर कर/शुल्क							
कच्चे तेल पर उपकर	14,789	10,676	19,214	21,445	19,580	7,769	
कच्चे तेल/प्राकृतिक गैस पर रॉयल्टी	5,602	3,590	5,639	9,822	9,286	4,675	
सीमा शुल्क	22,927	13,514	11,423	14,985	13,134	6,696	
कच्चे तेल पर एनसीसीडी	1,130	1,016	1,121	1,192	1,191	578	
उत्पाद शुल्क	2,23,057	3,72,970	3,63,305	2,87,575	2,73,684	1,22,507	
सेवा कर	17	1	-	-	-	-	
आईजीएसटी	13,099	11,594	19,726	22,236	20,930	10,364	
सीजीएसटी	6,831	6,158	10,843	13,012	12,230	5,523	
अन्य	88	365	338	59	51	23	
उप योग (क)	2,87,540	4,19,884	4,31,609	3,70,326	3,50,086	1,58,135	
ख. सरकार को लाभांश/आयकर आदि।							
कॉर्पोरेट आयकर	23,134	21,909	29,219	33,292	57,493	19,053	
केन्द्र सरकार को लाभांश आय	12,270	10,393	22,612	15,673	19,310	4,294	
लाभांश वितरण कर	5,462	-	-	-	-	-	
तेल/गैस की खोज पर लाभ पेट्रोलियम	5,909	2,883	8,862	8,776	5,505	1,837	
उप योग (ख)	46,775	35,185	60,694	57,741	82,308	25,184	
1. केन्द्रीय राजकोष में कुल योगदान (क+ख)	3,34,315	4,55,069	4,92,303	4,28,067	4,32,394	1,83,319	
2. राज्य राजकोष में कुल योगदान	2,21,055	2,17,650	2,82,122	च	3,18,762	1,55,866	

राजकोष में पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र का कुल योगदान (1+2)	5,55,370	6,72,719	7,74,425	7,48,718	7,51,156	3,39,185
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उपरोक्त जानकारी 15 प्रमुख तेल एवं गैस कंपनियों द्वारा पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ (पीपीएसी) को उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों पर आधारित है। कंपनियों द्वारा पीपीएसी को दी गई रिपोर्ट कच्चे तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के लिए सभी करों/ उपकर /शुल्कों/जीएसटी आदि की समेकित राशि है।

(पी) – अनंतिम

विभाज्य पूल से बिहार सहित राज्यों को करों का हस्तांतरण वित्त आयोग की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों पर आधारित है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पिछले 5 वर्षों में बिहार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कर भी संग्रहित किए गए हैं:-

(करोड़ रुपए में)

विवरण	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (पी)	2024-25 (अप्रैल-सितंबर) (पी)
पीओएल उत्पादों पर बिक्री कर/वैट	6,238.1	5,854.1	6,866.9	9,848.4	9,359.9	4,183.5
पीओएल उत्पादों पर एसजीएसटी/आईजीएसटी का संग्रहण	144.5	121.8	146.9	210.5	202.9	75.0

(पी) – अनंतिम

स्रोत: पीपीएसी

AVIATION PARK

1785. SHRI TAPIR GAO

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN

SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH

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

- (a) whether the Government has set up Aviation Park in the premises of the Ministry and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the aims and objectives of the said Aviation Park;
- (c) the manner in which the said initiative would showcase the rich cultural and architectural heritage including the milestones in civil aviation history of the country;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to use sustainable materials and architectural elements representing various regions of the country and contribute to its educational and cultural objectives and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which the said initiative inspire the future generations of aviation enthusiasts?

**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 Aviation Park, located within the premises of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, was inaugurated on October 17, 2024. The Aviation Park features a display of aircraft models that trace the growth of India's civil aviation sector. These exhibits symbolize the Ministry's commitment to progress and innovation in aviation.

Sustainability has been a core focus in the park's development. Eco-friendly materials like bamboo have been used for shaded seating areas, reflecting a commitment to green construction practices.

The park's design incorporates free-standing architectural Columns representing diverse regions of India, celebrating the nation's rich cultural and architectural heritage. A dedicated pathway highlights key milestones in India's civil aviation history, from the early days of flight to modern advancements, offering visitors an engaging and educational experience. Combining India's aviation achievements

with its cultural and architectural heritage, the park is set to become a landmark destination, inspiring future generations of aviation enthusiasts.

Global Oil Price Volatility

1786. **DR. AMAR SINGH:**

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

- (a) the details of the quantum of crude oil imported monthly during the last five years and the current year along with the import prices, country-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted an evaluation of the current global oil supply trends and their potential impact on domestic oil prices and if so, the details thereof along with its findings;
- (c) the mechanism adopted/proposed to be adopted by the Government to mitigate the effects of global oil price volatility on the Indian economy; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote alternative energy sources to reduce the dependence on imported oil?

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 details of the quantum of crude oil imported during the last five years and the current year are as under:

Financial Year	Quantity in Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT)
2019-20	2,26,955
2020-21	1,96,461
2021-22	2,12,382

2022-23	2,32,700
2023-24(P)	2,34,262
2024-25 (Apr-Oct) (P)	1,40,170

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell,

(P): Provisional

(b) and (c): To ensure security of crude supplies and to mitigate the risk of dependence on crude oil from single region, Indian Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have diversified their crude basket and are procuring crude from countries located at various geographical locations viz. Middle East, Africa, North America, South America etc.

(d): Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to reduce dependency on crude oil imports and improve energy security which inter alia comprises increasing domestic production of oil and gas, promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures, giving thrust on demand substitution, promoting biofuels and other alternate fuels/renewables, EV charging facilities and refinery process improvements. Government has also provided functional freedom to National Oil companies and wider private sector participation by streamlining approval processes including electronic single window mechanism.

In addition, Government has launched National Biofuel Policy, 2018, to boost availability of biofuels in country and use of alternative clean fuels like ethanol,

Bio-diesel and bio-CNG through schemes for Ethanol Blending, Bio-diesel blending and Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT).

PENDING ROAD OVER BRIDGES IN KALABURAGI

1787. **SHRI RADHAKRISHNA :**

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

- (a) the details of pending Road over Bridges (RoBs) in Kalaburagi stating the time since these are pending including their present status/completion timeline/reasons for delay/funds allocated and utilized therein; and
- (b) the steps taken to ensure timely completion of all pending/delayed projects in the region?

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

- (a) The work of construction of 4 lane Road over Bridge (ROB) including balance approach work at Wadi (km 40.134 of NH 150) in Kalaburagi District of Karnataka has been sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 87.64 Crore on 03.12.2024.
- (b) Various steps such as streamlining and expediting land acquisition and forest clearance processes, close coordination with other Stakeholders, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, frequent review meetings with concessionaires/contractors, State Government at various levels, etc. have been taken up for timely completion of the NH projects in the region.

VEHICLE DAMAGE DUE TO FAULTY EXPRESSWAYS

1788. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted any thorough investigation into the instances of vehicle damage due to faulty expressway construction and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are specific technical flaws identified in the newly built expressways that have led to vehicle damage and if so the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken against officers responsible for the wrong construction of expressways and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has any plans to address the urgent need for improvements in expressway construction standards and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there have been reports from vehicle owners regarding the damages incurred due to expressway construction flaws and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) No specific investigation has been carried out regarding instances of vehicle damage on National Expressways (NEs) as a result of highway construction.

(d) and (e) The Indian Roads Congress (IRC) publication IRC SP-99: 2023 (Manual for Specifications and Standards for Expressway) was revised in 2023 inter-alia with incorporation of the State-of-Art practices in the sector.

Damages to vehicles on the expressways are reported to primarily occur due to over speeding by vehicles, fatigue and unauthorized parking of heavy vehicles on road side. Accordingly, NHAI has taken following measures to curb accidents and damages to vehicles:

- (i) Issuance of online challans through VSDS (Vehicle Speed Detection System) placed on expressway in close coordination with State Police in order to curb the over speeding of vehicles;
- (ii) Removal of unauthorized parking with the help of State Administration;
- (iii) Provision of Rest Areas/Way side amenities at regular intervals on the expressway to reduce driver fatigue;
- (iv) Provision of adequate signages along the expressway to provide information to the road users;
- (v) Provision of Traffic Monitoring Camera (TMCS) at every Kilometer for monitoring of the expressway;
- (vi) Provision of variable message signs to provide road safety related messages and other information to road users;
- (vii) Regular patrolling of Expressway to remove any potential hazards including road side parking;
- (viii) Provision of Ambulances at every toll plaza to provide immediate help to accident victims.

उड़ानों का संचालन

1789. श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में वर्तमान में निजी विमान कंपनियों सहित संचालित विमान कंपनियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) देश में निजी विमान कंपनियों को प्रचालन की अनुमति प्रदान करने के संबंध में नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) की नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या निजी विमान कंपनियों के प्रचालनों की निगरानी के लिए नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय के दिशानिर्देशों के साथ-साथ कोई निगरानी नीति है; और

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

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

(क): अनुसूचित एयरलाइनों की सूची **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ख): नागर विमानन मंत्रालय वायुयान अधिनियम, 1937 के नियम 134 और अनुसूची XI के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, अनुसूचित/अनुसूचित कम्प्यूटर हवाई परिवहन सेवा शुरू करने के लिए किसी भी संभावित एयरलाइन प्रचालक को प्रारंभिक अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान करता है।

मंत्रालय से प्रारंभिक अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र के आधार पर, डीजीसीए सभी प्रयोज्य विनियामक अपेक्षाओं के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के बाद एयरलाइन प्रचालकों को एयर ऑपरेटर सर्टिफिकेट (एओसी) प्रदान करता है।

(ग) और (घ): सभी एयरलाइन प्रचालक वार्षिक निगरानी योजना के अनुसार निरन्तर निगरानी और निरीक्षण के अध्यक्षीन हैं, जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

निगरानी गतिविधियाँ (नियोजित निरीक्षण)

विनियामक संपरीक्षा (नियोजित संपरीक्षा)

रैम्प संबंधी जाँचें (नियोजित निरीक्षण)

स्पॉट संबंधी जांच (अनियोजित निरीक्षण)

विवरण

दिनांक 26.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुसूचित एयरलाइनों की सूची

क्र. सं.	अनुसूचित प्रचालक
1.	एअर इंडिया लिमिटेड (एअर इंडिया)
2.	एअर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस लिमिटेड (एलाइंस एयर)
3.	एलाइंस एयर एविएशन लिमिटेड (एलाइंस एयर)
4.	ब्लू डार्ट एविएशन लिमिटेड (ब्लू डार्ट)–कार्गो
5.	इंटरग्लोब एविएशन लिमिटेड (इंडिगो)

6.	क्विकजेट कार्गो एयरलाइंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (क्विकजेट) – कार्गो
7.	एसएनवी एविएशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (अकासा एयर)
8.	स्पाइस जेट लिमिटेड (स्पाइस जेट)
अनुसूचित यात्री प्रचालक	
9.	बिग चार्टर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (फ्लाई बिग)
10.	जीएसईसी मोनार्क एण्ड डेक्कन एविएशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (इंडियावन एयर)
11.	घोडावत एंटरप्राइजेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (स्टार एयर)
12.	जस्ट उड़ो एविएशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (फ्लाई 91)

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के आयात में कमी

1790. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार आयात को कम करने के लिए पेट्रोलियम और गैस क्षेत्र को विकसित करने हेतु कोई दीर्घकालिक योजना बनाने का है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन से आयात में कितनी कमी आने की संभावना है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा आयात को कम करने के लिए अन्य क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (घ) : सरकार ने कच्चे तेल पर निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए एक बहु आयामी कार्यनीति अपनाई है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ अर्थव्यवस्था में प्राकृतिक गैस की हिस्सेदारी को बढ़ाने और गैस आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था की दिशा में देशभर में ईंधन / फीडस्टोक के रूप में प्राकृतिक गैस के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देकर मांग प्रतिस्थापन, एथेनॉल और दूसरी पीढ़ी के एथेनॉल, संपीड़ित जैव गैस एवम बायोडीजल जैसे नवीकरणीय तथा वैकल्पिक ईंधन को बढ़ावा देना, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग आधारभूत संरचना का निर्माण करना, रिफाइनरी प्रोसेस सुधार करना, ऊर्जा दक्षता और संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देना, विभिन्न नीतिगत पहलों के माध्यम से तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के प्रयास आदि शामिल हैं। ऑटोमोटिव ईंधन के रूप में संपीड़ित जैव गैस (सीबीजी) के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, किफायती परिवहन के लिए दीर्घकालिक विकल्प (सतत) पहल की भी शुरुआत की गई। एथेलोन मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी) कार्यक्रम जैसे अन्य वैकल्पिक ईंधनों पर सरकार के बल देने के परिणाम स्वरूप ईएसवाई 2013 - 2014 से ईएसवाई 2023 – 2024 तक लगभग 1.09 लाख करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी विनिमय की बचत हुई है।

हालांकि विगत कुछ वर्षों में औद्योगीकरण, शहरीकरण, परिवहन आवश्यकताओं, बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास, बढ़ती आय, जीवन स्तर में सुधार, आधुनिक ऊर्जा तक बढ़ती पहुंच के साथ साथ निजी खपत और सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण में वृद्धि आदि के कारण दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक विकास के कारण भारत की ऊर्जा खपत लगातार बढ़ रही है, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप कच्चे तेल का आयात बढ़ रहा है।

सरकार घरेलू तेल एवम गैस उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठा रही है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ निम्नलिखित भी शामिल हैं :

- i. हाइड्रोकार्बन खोजों के शीघ्र मुद्रीकरण के लिए पीएससी व्यवस्था के तहत नीति, 2014

- ii. खोजे गए छोटे क्षेत्र नीति, 2015
- iii. हाइड्रोकार्बन अन्वेषण और लाइसेंसिंग नीति (एचईएलपी), 2016
- iv. पीएससी के विस्तार के लिए नीति, 2016 और 2017
- v. कोल बेड मीथेन के शीघ्र मुद्रीकरण के लिए नीति, 2017
- vi. राष्ट्रीय डेटा रिपोजिटरी की स्थापना, 2017
- vii. राष्ट्रीय भूकंपीय कार्यक्रम, 2017 के तहत तलछटी बेसिन में गैर-मूल्यांकित क्षेत्रों का मूल्यांकन।
- viii. पूर्व-नई अन्वेषण लाइसेंसिंग नीति (प्री-एनईएलपी), 2016 और 2017 के तहत खोजे गए क्षेत्रों और अन्वेषण ब्लॉकों के लिए पीएससी के विस्तार के लिए नीति ढांचा।
- ix. तेल और गैस के लिए उन्नत रिकवरी विधियों को बढ़ावा देने और प्रोत्साहित करने की नीति, 2018
- x. मौजूदा उत्पादन साझाकरण संविदाओं (पीएससी), कोल बेड मीथेन (सीबीएम) संविदाओं और नामांकन क्षेत्रों, 2018 के तहत अपरंपरागत हाइड्रोकार्बन की खोज और दोहन के लिए नीति ढांचा।
- xi. प्राकृतिक गैस विपणन सुधार, 2020
- xii. बोलीदाताओं को आकर्षित करने के लिए श्रेणी II और III बेसिनों के तहत ओएएलपी ब्लॉकों में चरण-I में कम रॉयल्टी दरें, शून्य राजस्व हिस्सेदारी (अप्रत्याशित लाभ तक) और कोई ड्रिलिंग प्रतिबद्धता नहीं।
- xiii. अपतटीय क्षेत्र में लगभग 1 मिलियन वर्ग किलोमीटर (एसकेएम) 'नो-गो' क्षेत्र को छोड़ना, जो दशकों से अन्वेषण के लिए अवरुद्ध था।
- xiv. सरकार भूमि और अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में भूकंपीय डेटा के अधिग्रहण और स्ट्रेटीग्राफिक कूपों की ड्रिलिंग के लिए लगभग 7500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च भी कर रही है, ताकि बोलीदाताओं को भारतीय तलछटी बेसिनों का गुणवत्तापूर्ण डेटा उपलब्ध कराया जा सके। सरकार ने भारत के अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र (ईईजेड) से परे ऑनलैण्ड पर 20,000 एलकेएम और अपतटीय क्षेत्र में 30,000 एलकेएम के अतिरिक्त 2डी भूकंपीय डेटा के अधिग्रहण को मंजूरी दी है।

INVESTMENT IN FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

1791. DR. D. PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the total investment made in the food processing sector during the last five years and the current year along with the percentage growth in investments annually, year-wise;
- (b) the impact of Government policies and initiatives on the growth of the food processing sector, supported by data on the number of new food processing units established and jobs created during the last five years and the current year particularly in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the total amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) received by the food processing sector during the last five years and the current year, year-wise along with the key countries contributing to this investment; and
- (d) the details of the future plans and targets set by the Government to further boost the food processing sector, including expected outcomes in terms of investment, job creation, and export growth along with any planned international collaborations or agreements?

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 ensure overall development of Food Processing Sector in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) implements Central Sector Umbrella Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), since 2016-17, Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI), since 2021-22 and centrally sponsored Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, since 2020-21. The details of the total investment made in the sector under the schemes of MoFPI and the percentage growth is as below:

I. PMKSY

Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)						
Schemes	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
PMKSY	1875.20	1890.53	2378.12	1729.97	1665.65	732.17
Growth (%)	-	0.82	25.79	-27.25	-3.72	-

*as on 31st October, 2024

II. PMFME

Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)				
Schemes	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
PMFME	390.99	2483.14	5198.3	2335.18
Growth (%)	-	535.09	109.34	-

*as on 31st October,2024

III. PLISFPI

Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)				
Schemes	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
PLISFPI*	663	3106	7067	8910
Growth (%)	-	368.48	127.53	26.08

*Under the PLISFPI, all the beneficiaries are supposed to establish their units before 31st March, 2024 and start commercial operations.

Additionally, the details of the Foreign Direct Investment received in the food processing sector are as below:

Year	FDI (in US\$ million)
2019-20	904.7
2020-21	393.41
2021-22	709.72
2022-23	895.34
2023-24	608.31
2024-25 (Upto September 2024)	368.37

(b). By implementing PMKSY and PMFME, the total number of units set up are 643 and 1,08,580 respectively. Moreover, the employment generated through PMKSY and PMFME is 2,52,025 and 3,78,005 respectively. Year wise break-up is given as below:

Number of Food Processing units						
Schemes	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
PMKSY	79	106	158	133	117	50
PMFME	-	-	2,885	28,686	54,730	22,279

Employment Generated						
Schemes	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
PMKSY	36600	50204	66760	50618	33581	14262
PMFME	-	-	14201	90188	188802	84814

Under PLISFPI, 213 projects have been completed till date resulting in employment generation to the tune of 289832 persons. Furthermore, the number of units and employment generated in the state of Andhra Pradesh is as below:

Schemes	Number of Food Processing units	Employment Generated
PMKSY	23	14096
PMFME	5770	11185
PLISFPI	36	48758

(c). The details of the Foreign Direct Investment received in the food processing sector is as below:

Year	FDI (in US\$ million)
2019-20	904.7
2020-21	393.41
2021-22	709.72
2022-23	895.34
2023-24	608.31
2024-25(Upto September 2024)	368.37

The details of the key countries contributing to this investment are at **STATEMENT**.

(d). The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is mandated to create post-harvest infrastructure and processing facilities, inter-alia, to boost the overall development of the food-processing sector including reduction in post-harvest losses; enhancing value addition etc. The Ministry through implementation of various initiatives and schemes aims for the overall development of food processing sector, including creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet, and to help in providing better

returns to farmers, creation of employment opportunities, reducing wastage, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

MoFPI has undertaken a number of measures as part of the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Initiative, which includes PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI).

The Ministry has launched “PM Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme” for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises as well as setting up of new units. The scheme is operational from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with total outlay of Rs. 10,000 crores.

PLISFPI is, inter alia, intended to support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. The scheme is being implemented over a six-year period from 2021-22 to 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs.10,900 crores.

MoFPI implements Central Sector Umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) since 2016-17 to create post-harvest infrastructure and processing facilities to boost the overall development of the food processing sector including reduction in post-harvest losses, enhancing value addition etc. MoFPI provides credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs for setting up of food processing/preservation infrastructure which, inter alia, includes cold storages to minimize post-harvest losses. As on date 1654 projects have been approved under PMKSY.

STATEMENT

COUNTRY WISE FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR IN INDIA

In US \$ million

Sr No	Name of the Country	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Till SEP. 2024)
1	Singapore	202.15	38.80	302.48	267.96	262.44	48.45
2	Mauritius	77.18	64.26	82.56	193.90	20.65	41.65
3	U.S.A	68.79	130.91	60.06	66.06	29.51	38.60
4	Belgium	262.39	5.43	24.09	17.70	1.82	2.51
5	France	8.71	5.08	66.03	76.75	2.05	4.51
6	Switzerland	65.07	11.99	6.50	12.14	50.93	0.19
7	Ireland	-	0.0007	-	-	42.05	83.84
8	Mexico	-	52.28	55.59	5.88	-	9.59
9	British Virginia	1.48	1.39	16.12	29.33	71.89	-
10	Cyprus	106.94	0.28	1.60	-	-	-
11	IFSC, India	-	-	-	-	-	104.11
12	Japan	38.26	17.55	3.85	4.22	15.90	7.33
13	Netherland	9.01	30.83	11.42	25.23	7.07	-
14	Australia	0.0006	6.42	18.40	0.0003	30.01	20.18
15	Guernsey	-	-	-	59.12	5.06	0.86
16	Cayman Islands	3.49	5.97	15.02	28.42	6.05	-
17	Saudi Arabia	0.00	0.06	-	47.37	7.98	-
18	UAE	7.39	8.27	11.69	6.14	16.11	1.12
19	United Kingdom	9.37	1.35	10.00	11.70	9.55	0.08
20	Italy	14.58	-	0.01	0.01	18.17	0.06
21	South Korea	1.07	0.31	4.50	22.07	2.87	0.49

22	Brunei Darussalam	-	-	14.69	11.52	-	-
23	Luxembourg	12.64	-	0.18	0.15	-	0.02
24	Thailand	0.00	0.04	3.02	4.78	0.00001	1.31
25	Germany	4.69	3.32	-	0.51	0.11	0.0007
26	China	0.27	6.63	0.22	-	-	-
27	Spain	6.05	0.16	0.009	0.08	0.07	0.68
28	Indonesia	0.11	0.14	0.14	1.87	2.63	0.27
29	Canada	0.48	0.69	0.81	0.90	0.88	0.19
30	Denmark	0.51	-	-	-	2.44	-
31	Malaysia	0.21	0.06	0.29	0.12	0.21	1.89
32	Hong Kong	1.91	0.22	-	0.09	-	0.02
33	New Zealand	0.30	-	-	1.25	-	0.006
34	Taiwan	1.01	-	-	-	-	-
35	Kenya	0.00	0.68	-	-	-	-
36	Swaziland	-	-	-	-	0.67	-
37	Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	0.10	0.45	0.04
38	Qatar	0.07	0.07	0.17	-	0.19	-
39	Sweden	-	-	-	0.26	0.12	-
40	Sri Lanka	0.17	-	-	-	0.15	0.05
41	Iceland	-	-	0.10	0.07	-	0.14
42	Russia	0.07	0.03	0.001	-	-	0.05
43	Bulgaria	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.005	-
44	Oman	0.00	0.001	-	0.02	-	0.12
45	Greece	-	0.03	0.10	-	-	-
46	Serbia	0.13	-	-	0.001	-	-
47	Afghanistan	-	0.12	-	-	-	-
48	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	0.11	-
49	Cook Island	0.04	-	-	0.005	0.04	-
50	Israel	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.02
51	Nigeria	-	-	-	-	0.06	-
52	South Africa	0.05	-	-	-	-	-

53	Zambia	0.04	-	-	-	-	-
54	Bermuda	-	-	0.04	-	-	-
55	Romania	-	-	-	0.03	-	-
56	Lebanon	-	0.01	0.010	0.009	-	-
57	Egypt	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
58	Morocco	-	-	-	-	0.008	0.008
59	Poland	-	-	-	-	0.001	-
60	Kuwait	0.0007	-	-	-	-	-
61	Virgin Islands(US)	0.0001	-	-	-	-	-
	Total:	904.70	393.41	709.71	895.84	608.31	368.37

TRIBAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT KARGIL

1792. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) whether a proposal with a DPR for establishment of Tribal Research Institute at Kargil has been submitted to the Ministry and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Ministry has any plan to implement the project any time soon;
- (c) if so, the progress so far on the said proposal; and
- (d) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

(a) to (d): Yes Sir. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has received a proposal under the centrally sponsored scheme "Support to Tribal Research Institutes", from the Union Territory of Ladakh for setting up of "Tribal Research Institute" at

Ladakh University Campus at Kargil. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is administering the scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)' to set up new TRIs in the States/Union Territories where TRI does not exist and to strengthen the functioning of existing TRIs so as to carry out its core responsibility towards Research and Documentation, Training and capacity building, promotion of rich tribal heritage etc.

CONVERSION GRIEVANCES IN DDA MARKETS

1793. **SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:**

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

- (a) the steps taken / being taken by the Government to address freehold conversion grievances of long-time leaseholders and property owners in DDA markets;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to consider for policy revisions to make free hold conversion via more accessible and affordable via online systems, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which DDA is balancing regularisation efforts with regulatory compliance in view of an estimated 45-46 lakh properties in Delhi out of which 70-80% are reportedly unauthorised;
- (d) the details of the DDAs plan to implement the 'General Amnesty Scheme' to fairly address to the property owners unaware of certain regulatory requirements; and
- (e) the manner in which DDA is ensuring efficient documentation processes, particularly for pending lease deeds and section plans by shifting it to online systems?

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

(a) DDA has informed that regular monitoring of pendency of conversion cases is being done on monthly basis on Interactive Disposal of Land Information (IDLI) system in online mode. IDLI has been launched in DDA for quick processing of conversion cases. The IDLI System facilitated ease of applying conversion application and fast processing of the cases. In Housing Department, the same process is being followed on the Citizen Services Portal which is an end-to-end web based online portal.

(b) DDA has informed that processing of Conversion Applications through online mode by IDLI System and Citizen Services portal is being carried out and thus making freehold / conversion more accessible and user friendly which is convenient to the applicants.

(c) The Development Control Norms notified vide S.O. 1014(E) dated 08.03.2022 are applicable for regularization / regeneration of 1731 unauthorized colonies listed under the 'National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Regulations, 2019' notified by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs vide G.S.R. 814(E) dated 29.10.2019. Monitoring of flouting of such developmental norms in notified areas under jurisdiction of DDA is done by DDA and necessary action for the same is taken periodically.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of DDA.

(e) DDA has informed that processing of Conversion Applications through online mode by IDLI System and Citizen Services portal is being carried out and thus making freehold / conversion more accessible. In these portals, the requisite documents are to be uploaded by the applicant. Further, scanned property files are also uploaded in the online System.

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA

1794. SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) in the Country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of urban and rural areas benefited under PMAY during the last ten years?

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

(a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 to provide pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all 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 has been extended till 31.12.2024, except for CLSS vertical of the scheme, to complete all the houses sanctioned without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Further, based on the learning from the experiences of PMAY-U, MoHUA has launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for assisting to one crore households to construct, purchase and rent a house at affordable cost in urban areas across the country through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). As on date, 29 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme guidelines launched on 17.09.2024 and available at

<https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf>

Additionally, in order to achieve the objective of “Housing for All” in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April, 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households. The scheme which was earlier upto 31.03.2024 has now been extended upto 31.03.2029 with a cumulative target to construct 4.95 crore pucca houses with basic amenities.

As on 25.11.2024, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Central Government in urban areas, out of which 114.22 lakh have been grounded and more than 88.22 lakh are completed/ delivered to the beneficiaries, since the inception. Further, in rural areas, a total target of 3.33 crore houses have been allotted to the States/UTs and out of which 3.21 crore houses have been sanctioned and more than 2.67 crore houses have been completed.

विभिन्न राज्यों में सीएनजी पंपों की संख्या

1795. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

- (क) देश में राज्य-वार और जिला-वार, विशेषकर परभणी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थापित किए गए सीएनजी पंपों के फिलिंग स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का देश को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने के लिए कई राज्यों में नए सीएनजी फिलिंग स्टेशन स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य/जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) प्रथम चरण में कितने सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और इस संबंध में निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(ड.) क्या सरकार का विशेष रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निकट ऐसे सीएनजी पंप के फिलिंग स्टेशनों को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव 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 (ड): संपीडित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) स्टेशन की स्थापना नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के विकास का भाग है और यह काम पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) द्वारा प्राधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। स्वच्छ ईंधन के उपयोग को बढ़ाने और देश भर में प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए पीएनजीआरबी ने 307 भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीए) को प्राधिकृत किया है जो देश के भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के लगभग कुल 100% को शामिल करते हैं और 34 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लगभग 733 जिलों में फैले हैं। पीएनजीआरबी ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य में सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए 22 जीए (महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में फैले हुए 1 जीए और महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में फैले हुए 1 जीए सहित) को प्राधिकृत किया है।

प्राधिकृत कंपनियां अपने न्यूनतम कार्य योजना (एमडब्ल्यूपी) और तकनीकी-व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार अपने संबंधित भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीए) में सीएनजी बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास करती हैं। एमडब्ल्यूपी के अनुसार, सीजीडी कंपनियां ने वर्ष 2032 तक देश भर में लगभग 18,336 सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है जिसमें महाराष्ट्र (परबनी संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित, जो बुलदाना, नादेड़ और परवनी जिले के अंतर्गत आता है) भी शामिल है।

भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीए) का राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश-वार विवरण जहां सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थित हैं, **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

दिनांक 30.09.2024 तक देश में सीएनजी स्टेशनों का विवरण (राज्यवार/जीएवार)

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
1.	काकीनाडा	आंध्र प्रदेश	9	9	13
2.	पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला (ईएएए)	आंध्र प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	16
3.	पश्चिमी गोदावरी जिला	आंध्र प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	16
4.	कृष्णा जिला (ईएएए)	आंध्र प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	32
5.	श्रीकाकुलम, विशाखापत्तनम और विजयनगरम जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश	211	47	18
6.	अनंतपुर और वाईएसआर (कडपा) जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश	134	45	25
7.	श्री पोट्टी श्रीरामुलु नेल्लोर जिला	आंध्र प्रदेश	81	27	18
8.	कुरनूल, गुंटूर और प्रकाशम जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश	301	68	24
9.	विजयवाड़ा	आंध्र प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	34
10.	चित्तूर, कोलार और वेल्लोर जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु	251	56	47

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
11.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	26	0	0
12.	कछार, हैलाकांडी और करीमगंज जिले	असम	21	5	0
13.	कामरूप और कामरूप महानगरीय जिले	असम	51	23	4
14.	उपलब्ध नहीगांव, मोरीगांव, होजई, कार्बी आंगलोग, पश्चिम कार्बी आंगलोग और दिमा हसाओ जिले	असम	78	9	3
15.	लखीमपुर, धेमाजी, दर्रांग, उदलगिरि, सोनितपुर और बिश्वनाथ चारियाली जिले	असम	166	25	0
16.	कोकराझार, धुबरी, दक्षिण सलमारा-मनकचर और गोलपारा जिले	असम	62	2	3
17.	बक्सा, बारपेटा, बोंगाईगांव, चिरांग, नलबाड़ी और बजाली जिले	असम	78	3	7

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
18.	ऊपरी असम	असम	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	7
19.	औरंगाबाद, कैमूर और रोहतास जिले	बिहार	12	5	13
20.	बेगूसराय जिला	बिहार	25	11	9
21.	गया और नालंदा जिले	बिहार	46	21	21
22.	अररिया, पूर्णिया, कटिहार और किशनगंज जिले	बिहार	79	18	2
23.	अरवल, जहानाबाद, भोजपुर और बक्सर जिले	बिहार	50	16	12
24.	खगड़िया, सहरसा और मधेपुरा जिले	बिहार	9	2	2
25.	लखीसराय, मुंगेर और भागलपुर जिले	बिहार	16	5	10
26.	मुजफ्फरपुर, वैशाली, सारण और समस्तीपुर जिले	बिहार	222	72	45
27.	दरभंगा, मधुबनी, सुपौल, सीतामढी और शिवहर जिले	बिहार	50	11	12

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
28.	पटनाजिला	बिहार	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	30
29.	नवादा और कोडरमा जिले	बिहार और झारखंड	21	5	2
30.	शेखपुरा, जमुई और देवघर जिले	बिहार और झारखंड	16	5	5
31.	बांका (बिहार), दुमका, गोड्डा, जामताड़ा, पाकुड़ और साहिबगंज जिले	बिहार और झारखंड	99	19	11
32.	गोपालगंज, सीवान, पश्चिम चंपारण, पूर्वी चंपारण और देवरिया जिले	बिहार एवं उत्तर प्रदेश	67	13	26
33.	चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़ (यूटी), हरियाणा, पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	33
34.	बलौदा बाजार, गरियाबंद और रायपुर जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	606	0	0
35.	कबीरधाम, राज नंदगांव और कांकेर जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	78	6	6
36.	मुंगेली, बेमेतरा, दुर्ग, बालोद और धमतरी जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	178	13	5

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
37.	जशपुर, रायगढ़, जांजगीर-चांपा और महासमुंद जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	162	6	4
38.	कोरिया, सूरजपुर, बलरामपुर और सरगुजा जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	54	10	7
39.	कोंडागांव, बस्तर, सुकमा, नारायणपुर, बीजापुर और दंतेवाड़ा जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	32	6	0
40.	केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली (यूटी)	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	6
41.	दमन संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	दमन एवं दीव (यूटी)	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	5
42.	दीव और गिर सोमनाथ जिले	दमन और दीव एवं गुजरात	35	16	15
43.	उत्तर गोवा जिला	गोवा	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	7
44.	दक्षिण गोवा जिला	गोवा	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	7
45.	भावनगर	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	39

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
46.	जामनगर	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	30
47.	कच्छ (पश्चिम)	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	19
48.	कच्छ (पूर्व)*	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	0
49.	अमरेली जिला	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	15
50.	पाटन जिला	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	25
51.	दहेज वागरा तालुका	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	5
52.	दाहोद जिला	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	19
53.	बनासकांठा जिला	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	43
54.	आनंद जिला (ईएएए)	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	28
55.	पंचमहल जिला	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	31

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
56.	अहमदाबाद जिला (ईएएए)	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	26
57.	सुरेंद्रनगर जिला (ईएएए) और मोरबी जिला (ईएएए)	गुजरात	20	8	15
58.	बरवाला और रानपुर तालुका	गुजरात	4	2	5
59.	नवसारी जिला (ईएएए), सूरत जिला (ईएएए), तापी जिला (ईएएए) और डांग जिला	गुजरात	25	11	12
60.	जूनागढ़ जिला	गुजरात	45	20	17
61.	खेड़ा जिला (ईएएए) और महिसागर जिला	गुजरात	30	14	25
62.	नर्मदा (राजपीपला) जिला	गुजरात	4	2	9
63.	पोरबंदर जिला	गुजरात	12	5	10
64.	सूरत, भरुच, अंकलेश्वर	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	119
65.	उपलब्ध नहीं डियाड	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	32

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
66.	नवसारी	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	26
67.	राजकोट	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	89
68.	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	28
69.	अहमदाबाद शहर और दस्करोई क्षेत्र	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	84
70.	हजीरा	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	1
71.	वलसाड	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	27
72.	कंजरी और वडताल गांवों सहित आनंद क्षेत्र (खेड़ा जिले में)	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	14
73.	गांधीनगर मेहसाणा साबरकांठा	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	136
74.	वडोदरा	गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	43
75.	सोनीपत	हरियाणा	3	3	27

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
76.	पानीपत जिला	हरियाणा	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	17
77.	यमुनानगर जिला	हरियाणा	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	15
78.	रेवाड़ी जिला	हरियाणा	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	42
79.	रोहतक जिला	हरियाणा	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	22
80.	करनाल जिला	हरियाणा	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	29
81.	अंबाला और कुरुक्षेत्र जिले	हरियाणा	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	27
82.	भिवानी, चरखी दादरी और महेंद्रगढ़ जिले	हरियाणा	60	27	48
83.	हिसार जिला	हरियाणा	46	10	19
84.	झज्जर जिला	हरियाणा	46	10	19
85.	सोनीपत जिला (ईएएए) और जिंद जिला	हरियाणा	38	17	40
86.	नूह और पलवल जिले	हरियाणा	60	27	38
87.	कैथल जिला	हरियाणा	27	10	15

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
88.	फरीदाबाद-2	हरियाणा	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	32
89.	गुरुग्राम-2	हरियाणा	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	42
90.	पंचकुला जिला (ईएएए), सिरमौर, शिमला और सोलन (ईएएए) जिले	हरियाणा एवं हिमाचल प्रदेश	45	14	14
91.	सिरसा, फतेहाबाद और मनसा (पंजाब) जिले	हरियाणा और पंजाब	54	12	27
92.	बिलासपुर, हमीरपुर और ऊनाजिले	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10	3	11
93.	मंडी, कुल्लू, किन्नौर और लाहौल और स्पीति जिले	हिमाचल प्रदेश	45	7	3
94.	कांगड़ा और चंबा जिले	हिमाचल प्रदेश	41	6	2
95.	अनंतउपलब्ध नहींग, बांदीपोरा, बारामूला, बडगाम, डोडा, गांदरबल, कारगिल, किश्तवाड़, कुलगाम, कुपवाड़ा, लेह, पुंछ, पुलवामा, राजौरी, रामबन, शोपियां, श्रीनगर	जम्मू और कश्मीर, लद्दाख	23	0	0

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
96.	पूर्वी सिंहभूम जिला	झारखंड	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	14
97.	रांची जिला	झारखंड	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	19
98.	बोकारो, हज़ारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिले	झारखंड	99	22	24
99.	गिरिडीह और धनबाद जिले	झारखंड	30	7	12
100.	चतरा और पलामू जिले	झारखंड	4	2	10
101.	सरायकेला-खरसावां जिला	झारखंड	41	9	13
102.	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम जिला	झारखंड	5	1	2
103.	गुमला, लातेहार, लोहरदगा, सिमडेगा, गढ़वा और खूंटी जिले	झारखंड	62	0	10
104.	बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण और शहरी जिले	कर्नाटक	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	118
105.	तुमकुर जिला	कर्नाटक	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	9
106.	धारवाड़ जिला	कर्नाटक	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	9

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
107.	बेलगाम जिला	कर्नाटक	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	14
108.	चित्रदुर्ग और दावणगेरे जिले	कर्नाटक	42	19	19
109.	उडुपी जिला	कर्नाटक	11	2	10
110.	बल्लारी और गडग जिले	कर्नाटक	24	11	32
111.	बीदर जिला	कर्नाटक	4	2	16
112.	दक्षिण कन्नड़ जिला*	कर्नाटक	100	23	35
113.	रामनगर जिला	कर्नाटक	37	17	17
114.	बागलकोट, कोप्पल और रायचूर जिले	कर्नाटक	114	38	26
115.	चिक्कमगलुरु, हसन और कोडागु जिले	कर्नाटक	121	41	20
116.	कलबुर्गी और विजयपुरा जिले	कर्नाटक	62	21	19
117.	मैसूर, मांड्या और चामराजनगर जिले	कर्नाटक	171	58	28
118.	उत्तर कन्नड़, हावेरी और शिवमोग्गा जिले	कर्नाटक	126	43	25

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			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
119.	चिक्काबल्लापुर जिला	कर्नाटक	81	18	4
120.	एर्नाकुलम जिला	केरल	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	18
121.	कोझिकोड और वायनाड जिले	केरल	142	32	30
122.	मलप्पुरम जिला	केरल	130	29	27
123.	पलक्कड़ और त्रिशूर जिले	केरल	200	45	44
124.	अलपुझा, कोल्लम और तिरुवनंतपुरम जिले	केरल	291	109	44
125.	इडुक्की, कोट्टायम और पट्टानमटिट्टा जिले	केरल	325	73	4
126.	कन्नूर, कासरगोड और माहे जिले	केरल और पुडुचेरी	125	28	23
127.	धार जिल	मध्य प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	4
128.	भोपाल और राजगढ़ जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	104	47	37
129.	देवास	मध्य प्रदेश	2	2	6
130.	गुना जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	7	3	5
131.	रीवा जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	18	8	6

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			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
132.	सतना और शांडोल जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	8	4	23
133.	अशोकनगर जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	9	3	3
134.	ग्वालियर (ईएएए) जिला और श्योपुर जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	26	10	4
135.	मुरैनाजिला	मध्य प्रदेश	8	3	6
136.	रायसेन, शाजापुर और सीहोर जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	65	24	28
137.	शिवपुरी जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	11	4	6
138.	सीधी और सिंगरौली जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	11	4	8
139.	उज्जैन (ईएएए) जिला, देवास (ईएएए) जिला और इंदौर (ईएएए) जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	42	16	24
140.	बुरहानपुर, खंडवा, खरगोन और हरदा जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	119	27	16
141.	टीकमगढ़, निवाड़ी, छतरपुर और पन्ना जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	47	11	7
142.	बैतूल, छिंदवाड़ा, सिवनी और बालाघाट जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	171	0	6

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			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
143.	दमोह, जबलपुर, कटनी, मंडला, उमरिया और डिंडोरी जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	171	6	6
144.	होशंगाबाद, नरसिंहपुर, सागर और विदिशा जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	207	0	6
145.	इंदौर (उज्जैन शहर सहित)	मध्य प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	81
146.	ग्वालियर	मध्य प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	31
147.	अनुपपुर, बिलासपुर और कोरबा जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़	20	8	9
148.	झाबुआ, बांसवाड़ा, रतलाम और डूंगरपुर जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान	54	20	32
149.	आगर मालवा, नीमच, मंदसौर और झालावाड़ जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान	126	28	5
150.	झाँसी (ईएएए) जिला, भिंड, जालौन, ललितपुर और दतिया जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश	29	11	20
151.	पालघर जिला और ठाणे ग्रामीण	महाराष्ट्र	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	37

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			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
152.	रायगढ़ जिला (ईएएए)	महाराष्ट्र	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	49
153.	पुणे जिला (ईएएए)	महाराष्ट्र	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	66
154.	रत्नागिरी जिला	महाराष्ट्र	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	21
155.	सोलापुर जिला	महाराष्ट्र	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	23
156.	कोल्हापुर जिला	महाराष्ट्र	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	26
157.	अहमदनगर और औरंगाबाद जिले	महाराष्ट्र	106	48	107
158.	लातूर और उस्मानाबाद जिले	महाराष्ट्र	30	14	24
159.	सांगली और सतारा जिले	महाराष्ट्र	64	27	61
160.	सिंधुदुर्ग जिला	महाराष्ट्र	25	11	11
161.	बुलदाना, नांदेड़ और परभणी जिले	महाराष्ट्र	325	0	22
162.	बीड, जलगांव और जालना जिले	महाराष्ट्र	151	0	5

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			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
163.	अकोला, हिंगोली और वाशिम जिले	महाराष्ट्र	101	4	15
164.	अमरावती और यवतमाल जिले	महाराष्ट्र	162	0	17
165.	चंद्रपुर और वर्धा जिले	महाराष्ट्र	117	0	6
166.	उप नागपुर जिला	महाराष्ट्र	756	28	10
167.	भंडारा, गोंदिया और गरचिरोली जिले	महाराष्ट्र	78	0	12
168.	मुंबई और ग्रेटर मुंबई	महाराष्ट्र	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	149
169.	पुणे शहर जिसमें पिंपरी-चिचवड और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र हिंजवडी, चाकन, तलेगांव शामिल हैं	महाराष्ट्र	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	121
170.	ठाणे शहरी और आसपास की नगर पालिकाएँ	महाराष्ट्र	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	154
171.	वलसाड (ईएएए), धुले और नासिक जिले	महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात	156	70	74
172.	अलीराजपुर, नंदुरबार और बड़वानी जिले	महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश	62	14	16

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			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
173.	मणिपुर राज्य	मणिपुर	39	0	0
174.	मेघालय राज्य	मेघालय	314	0	0
175.	मिजोरम राज्य	मिजोरम	75	0	0
176.	नागालैंड राज्य	नागालैंड	63	0	0
177.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली (यूटी)	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	493
178.	अंगुल और ढेकनाल जिले	ओडिशा	21	5	12
179.	सुंदरगढ़ और झारसुगुड़ा जिले	ओडिशा	20	5	9
180.	बालासोर, भद्रक और मयूरभंज जिले	ओडिशा	20	5	9
181.	बरगढ़, देबागढ़ और संबलपुर जिले	ओडिशा	11	2	24
182.	गंजाम, नयागढ़ और पुरी जिले	ओडिशा	15	3	9
183.	जगतसिंहपुर और केंद्रपाड़ा जिले	ओडिशा	10	2	5
184.	जाजपुर और केंदुझार जिले	ओडिशा	19	4	17

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			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
185.	कोरापुट, मल्कानगिरी और नबरंगपुर जिले	ओडिशा	38	4	3
186.	गजपति, कंधमाल, बौध और सोनपुर जिले	ओडिशा	30	7	0
187.	रायगढ़ा, कालाहांडी, बोलांगीर और नुआपाड़ा जिले	ओडिशा	63	0	2
188.	खोरधा जिला	ओडिशा	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	15
189.	कटक जिला	ओडिशा	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	13
190.	पुडुचेरी जिला	पुडुचेरी	130	29	2
191.	यानम	पुडुचेरी	51	8	8
192.	कराईकल और नागापट्टिनम जिले	पुडुचेरी और तमिलनाडु	27	12	8
193.	जालंधर*	पंजाब	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	5
194.	लुधियाना*	पंजाब	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	3

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			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
195.	अमृतसर जिला	पंजाब	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	17
196.	भटिंडा जिला	पंजाब	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	19
197.	रूपनगर जिला	पंजाब	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	19
198.	फतेहगढ़ साहिब जिला	पंजाब	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	10
199.	एसएस नगर जिला (ईएए), पटियाला और संगरूर जिले	पंजाब	54	24	28
200.	लुधियाना जिला (ईएए), बरनाला और मोगा जिले	पंजाब	47	19	25
201.	जालंधर जिला (ईएए), कपूरथला और एसबीएस नगर जिले	पंजाब	51	21	20
202.	फिरोजपुर, फरीदकोट और श्री मुक्तसर साहिब जिले	पंजाब	45	10	28
203.	होशियारपुर और गुरदासपुर जिले	पंजाब	81	30	40
204.	पठानकोट जिला	पंजाब	51	0	3

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			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
205.	तरनतारन जिला	पंजाब	72	14	6
206.	फाजिल्का (पहले से अधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर), गंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिले	पंजाब और राजस्थान	49	9	20
207.	कोटा	राजस्थान	6	6	10
208.	बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिले	राजस्थान	80	24	41
209.	अलवर (भिवाड़ी के अलावा) और जयपुर जिले	राजस्थान	132	30	57
210.	कोटा जिला (ईएएए), बारां और चित्तौड़गढ़ (केवल रावतभाटा तालुका) जिले	राजस्थान	27	12	17
211.	भीलवाड़ा और बूंदी जिले	राजस्थान	25	11	19
212.	चित्तौड़गढ़ (रावतभाटा तालुका के अलावा) और उदयपुर जिले	राजस्थान	70	32	38
213.	धौलपुर जिला	राजस्थान	14	6	8
214.	अजमेर, पाली और राजसमंद जिले	राजस्थान	198	74	69

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			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
215.	जालोर और सिरौही जिले	राजस्थान	30	11	31
216.	बीकानेर और चूरु जिले	राजस्थान	81	18	9
217.	झुंझुनू, सीकर और नागौर जिले	राजस्थान	171	13	16
218.	दौसा, करौली, सवाई माधोपुर और टोंक जिले	राजस्थान	124	28	17
219.	भिवाड़ी (अलवर जिले में)	राजस्थान	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	5
220.	सिक्किम राज्य	सिक्किम	45	0	0
221.	कांचीपुरम जिला	तमिलनाडु	111	25	42
222.	चेन्नई और तिरुवल्लुर जिले	तमिलनाडु	222	50	67
223.	कोयम्बटूर जिला	तमिलनाडु	273	61	33
224.	कुड्डालोर, नागपट्टिनम और तिरुवरुर जिले	तमिलनाडु	40	9	23
225.	रामनाथपुरम जिला	तमिलनाडु	11	5	7
226.	सलेम जिला	तमिलनाडु	158	36	19
227.	तिरुपुर जिला	तमिलनाडु	75	17	34

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			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
228.	धर्मपुरी और कृष्णागिरी जिले	तमिलनाडु	201	23	10
229.	तिरुवन्नामलाई, विल्लुपुरम और कल्लाक्कुरिची जिले	तमिलनाडु	99	7	4
230.	अरियालुर और पेरम्बलूर जिले	तमिलनाडु	63	5	2
231.	नमक्कल और तिरुचिरापल्ली जिले	तमिलनाडु	290	0	23
232.	पुदुकोट्टई, शिवगंगा और तंजावुर जिले	तमिलनाडु	216	8	4
233.	मदुरै, थेनी और विरुद्धनगर जिले	तमिलनाडु	201	23	14
234.	कन्याकुमारी, थूथुकुडी, तिरुनेवेली कट्टाबो और तेनकासी जिले	तमिलनाडु	251	28	12
235.	डिंडीगुल और करूर जिले	तमिलनाडु	135	15	3
236.	नीलगिरी और इरोड जिले	तमिलनाडु	201	45	30
237.	भद्राद्रि कोठागुडेम और खम्मन जिले	तेलंगाना	12	5	10

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
238.	जगतियाल, पेद्दापल्ली, करीमनगर और राजन्ना सिरसिला जिले	तेलंगाना	5	1	7
239.	जनगांव, जयशंकर भूपालपल्ली, महबुबाबाद, वारंगल शहरी और वारंगल ग्रामीण जिले	तेलंगाना	12	5	8
240.	मेडक, सिद्धीपेट और संगारेड्डी जिले	तेलंगाना	54	24	17
241.	मेडचल-मलकजगिरी, रंगारेड्डी और विकाराबाद जिले	तेलंगाना	110	45	26
242.	नलगोंडा सूर्यपेट और यदाद्री भुवनागिरी जिले	तेलंगाना	75	34	19
243.	निजामाबाद, आदिलाबाद, निर्मल, मंचेरियल कुमुरम भीम आसिफाबाद और कामारेड्डी जिले	तेलंगाना	351	13	18
244.	हैदराबाद	तेलंगाना	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	90

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
245.	जोगुलम्बा गडवाल, नगरकुर्नूल, महबूबनगर, नारायणपेट, वानापर्थी और यादगीर जिले	तेलंगाना और कर्नाटक	270	61	11
246.	गोमती जिला	त्रिपुरा	6	3	8
247.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा (ईएएए) जिला	त्रिपुरा	6	3	6
248.	दक्षिण त्रिपुरा और सिपाहीजाला जिला	त्रिपुरा	46	10	0
249.	धलाई, उत्तरी त्रिपुरा, उनाकोटि और खोवाई	त्रिपुरा	66	15	0
250.	अगरतला	त्रिपुरा	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	6
251.	जम्मू, उधमपुर, रियासी, सांबा और कठुआ जिले	जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	121	0	2
252.	मथुरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	5	5	13
253.	मेरठ	उत्तर प्रदेश	5	5	21
254.	इलाहाबाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	9

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
255.	झांसी	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	9
256.	सहारनपुर जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	16
257.	बुलंदशहर (भाग) जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	20
258.	बागपत जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	13
259.	बुलन्दशहर जिला (ईएएए), अलीगढ और हाथरस जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	46	21	25
260.	इलाहाबाद जिला (ईएएए), भदोही और कौशांबी जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	24	11	18
261.	अमेठी, प्रतापगढ़ और रायबरेली जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	20	9	33
262.	औरैया, कानपुर देहात और इटावा जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	27	12	35
263.	फैजाबाद और सुल्तानपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	4	2	9

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
264.	मेरठ जिला (ईएएए), मुजफ्फरनगर और शामली जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	36	16	35
265.	मुरादाबाद (ईएएए) जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	27	12	19
266.	उन्नाव (ईएएए) जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	2	1	2
267.	आज़मगढ़, मऊ और बलिया जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	40	12	26
268.	बरेली (ईएएए) जिला, पीलीभीत और रामपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	140	53	56
269.	बस्ती और अंबेडकरनगर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	18	5	15
270.	फरुखाबाद, एटा और हरदोई जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	75	28	51
271.	गोंडा और बाराबंकी जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	36	14	25
272.	जौनपुर और गाज़ीपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	38	13	16
273.	कानपुर (ईएएए) जिला, फ़तेहपुर और हमीरपुर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	45	17	27
274.	मैनपुरी और कन्नौज जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	45	17	32

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
275.	मिर्जापुर, चंदौली और सोनभद्र जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	51	19	22
276.	शाहजहाँपुर और बदायूँ जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	75	28	43
277.	अमरोहा (पूर्व अधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर) एवं संभल (पूर्व अधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर) जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	99	19	6
278.	कासगंज जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	45	8	4
279.	बांदा, चित्रकूट और महोबा	उत्तर प्रदेश	102	19	16
280.	वाराणसी जिला	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	29
281.	खुर्जा	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	10
282.	मुरादाबाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	8
283.	बरेली	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	21
284.	कानपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	56

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
285.	आगरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	31
286.	लखनऊ	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	45
287.	गाजियाबाद और हापुड़ जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	76
288.	नोएडा (ग्रेटर नोएडा सहित)	उत्तर प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	70
289.	लखीमपुर खीरी, सीतापुर, बहराईच, श्रावस्ती, बलरामपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर और महाराजगंज जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	421	79	55
290.	गोरखपुर, संत कबीर नगर और कुशीनगर जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	36	16	28
291.	फिरोजाबाद (ताज ट्रेपेजियम जोन)	उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	47
292.	बिजनौर और नैनीताल जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड	91	23	31
293.	हरिद्वार जिला	उत्तराखंड	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	9

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
294.	पौडी गढ़वाल, उत्तरकाशी, रूद्रप्रयाग और टेहरी गढ़वाल जिले	उत्तराखंड	63	8	1
295.	पिथौरागढ़, चंपावत, अल्मोडा, चमोली और बागेश्वर जिले	उत्तराखंड	72	9	1
296.	उधम सिंह नगर जिला	उत्तराखंड	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	12
297.	देहरादून जिला	उत्तराखंड	50	11	14
298.	बर्दवान जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	80	18	23
299.	दार्जिलिंग, जलपाईगुड़ी और उत्तर दि नाजपुर जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	125	31	11
300.	हावड़ा (ईएएए) जिला और हुगली (ईएएए) जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	100	23	19
301.	नादिया (ईएएए) जिला और उत्तर 24 परगना(ईएएए) जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	110	25	22
302.	दक्षिण 24 परगना(ईएएए) जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	65	24	11
303.	पुरुलिया और बांकुरा जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	27	6	21

क्रम सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सीएनजी स्टेशन		
			सीएनजी एमडब्ल्यू पी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
304.	पूर्वी मेदनीपुर, पश्चिम मेदनीपुर और झाड़ग्राम जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	131	5	2
305.	अलीपुरद्वार और कोच बिहार	पश्चिम बंगाल	19	3	5
306.	कोलकाता नगर निगम और आसपास के जिलों के कुछ हिस्से	पश्चिम बंगाल	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	24
307.	बीरभूम, मुर्शिदाबाद, मालदा और दक्षिण दनाजपुर जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	162	30	5
पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा अधिकृत कुल सीजीडी नेटवर्क			18,336	3,605	7,190

स्रोत: पीएनजीआरबी (न्यायालय में विचाराधीन, विवादग्रस्त और समाप्त हो रहे मामलों को छोड़कर)

जनजातीय संस्कृति, परंपरा और रीति-रिवाजों का संरक्षण

1796. श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने जनजातीय संस्कृति, परम्पराओं और रीति-रिवाजों के संरक्षण के लिए कोई नीति बनाई है;

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

(ग) क्या जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं और रीति-रिवाजों को धर्मांतरण के माध्यम से स्थायी रूप से नष्ट किया जा रहा है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का ऐसे धर्मांतरण पर प्रतिबंध लगाकर जनजातीय संस्कृति, परम्पराओं और रीति-रिवाजों के संरक्षण के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है;

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

(च) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने जनजातीय संस्कृति, परंपरा और रीति-रिवाजों के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। मंत्रालय “जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान को सहायता” और “जनजातीय अनुसंधान, सूचना, शिक्षा, संचार और कार्यक्रम” की योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके तहत जनजातीय समुदायों की जनजातीय संस्कृति, अभिलेखों, कलाकृतियों, रीति-रिवाजों और परंपराओं के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ की जाती हैं। राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों में 29 जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान और दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थान हैं। उल्लेखनीय कुछ पहलें इस प्रकार हैं:

(i) जनजातीय लोगों के वीरतापूर्ण और देशभक्तिपूर्ण कार्यों को मान्यता प्रदान करने तथा क्षेत्र की समृद्ध जनजातीय सांस्कृतिक विरासत को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए मंत्रालय ने 11 जनजातीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संग्रहालयों को मंजूरी दी है।

(ii) मंत्रालय ने खोज योग्य डिजिटल रिपोजिटरी विकसित की है, जहाँ सभी शोध पत्र, पुस्तकें, रिपोर्ट और दस्तावेज, लोकगीत, फोटो/वीडियो अपलोड किए जाते हैं। इस रिपोजिटरी में वर्तमान में 10,000 से अधिक फोटो, वीडियो और प्रकाशन हैं, जो ज्यादातर जनजातीय शोध संस्थानों द्वारा किए गए हैं। रिपोजिटरी को <https://repository.tribal.gov.in/> (जनजातीय डिजिटल दस्तावेज रिपोजिटरी) और <https://tribal.nic.in/repository/> (जनजातीय रिपोजिटरी) पर देखा जा सकता है।

(iii) नागालैंड के हॉर्नबिल महोत्सव, तेलंगाना के मेदाराम जात्रा जैसे राज्य स्तरीय उत्सवों को

टीआरआई योजना के माध्यम से वित्त पोषित किया जाता है। देश भर के जनजातीय लोगों की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत की झलक को लोक नृत्यों, गीतों, व्यंजनों, चित्रकला, कला और शिल्प, औषधीय प्रथाओं आदि में पारंपरिक कौशल की प्रदर्शनी और प्रदर्शन के अद्वितीय माध्यम से प्रदर्शित करने के लिए राज्य जनजातीय महोत्सव, मेले और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों को जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओटीए) द्वारा वित्त पोषित किया जाता है।

(iv) ट्राइफेड जनजातीय उत्पादकों के आधार का विस्तार करने के लिए राज्यों/जिलों/गांवों में स्रोत (सोर्सिंग) स्तर पर नए कारीगरों और नए उत्पादों की पहचान करने के लिए जनजातीय कारीगर मेलों (टीएएम) का आयोजन करता है।

(v) राज्यों के नृवंशविज्ञान संग्रहालय विभिन्न जनजातियों के जीवन और संस्कृति से संबंधित दुर्लभ कलाकृतियों को संरक्षित और प्रदर्शित करते हैं।

(vi) “जनजातीय अनुसंधान, सूचना, शिक्षा, संचार और कार्यक्रम (टीआरआई-ईसीई)” के अंतर्गत, प्रतिष्ठित शोध संस्थानों/संगठनों/विश्वविद्यालयों ने जनजातीय मुद्दों पर शोध अध्ययनों के अंतराल (गैप) को पूरा करने और जनजातीय कार्य से जुड़े जनजातीय व्यक्तियों/संस्थाओं की क्षमता निर्माण, सूचना का प्रसार और जागरूकता पैदा करने के साथ-साथ समृद्ध जनजातीय संस्कृति, परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न शोध अध्ययन/पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन/श्रव्य-दृश्य वृत्तचित्रों सहित दस्तावेजीकरण किया है।

(vii) संस्कृति मंत्रालय जनजातीय संस्कृति सहित संस्कृति के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए नोडल मंत्रालय है।

इसके अलावा, जनजातीय संस्कृति, परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की सुरक्षा, संरक्षण, अनुरक्षण और प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए पर्याप्त संवैधानिक और वैधानिक सुरक्षा उपाय हैं। संस्कृति मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने पूरे देश में लोक कला और जनजातीय संस्कृति के विभिन्न रूपों को संरक्षित करने और बढ़ावा देने के लिए पटियाला, नागपुर, उदयपुर, प्रयागराज, कोलकाता, दीमापुर और तंजावुर में मुख्यालयों के साथ सात आंचलिक सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (जेडसीसी) स्थापित किए हैं। संविधान की पांचवीं अनुसूची में

अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों वाले राज्यों में जनजातीय सलाहकार परिषदों की स्थापना का प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा, इसमें ऐसे राज्यों में राज्यपाल की विशेष शक्तियों का प्रावधान है। पंचायत (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों तक विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 में इसी तरह ग्राम सभाओं/ग्राम पंचायतों को परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों तथा उनकी सांस्कृतिक पहचान की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण के लिए व्यापक अधिकार दिए गए हैं। असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा और मिजोरम राज्यों में लागू छठी अनुसूची सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों के मामलों में जिला और आंचलिक परिषदों को सशक्त बनाती है। इसमें पहले उल्लिखित टीआरआई और टीआरआई-ईसीई को सहायता की योजनाएं और इसके तहत की जाने वाली गतिविधियां भी जनजातीय संस्कृति, परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों के संरक्षण और संवर्धन में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देती हैं।

INTERCONNECTED DISASTER RISKS REPORT, 2023

1797. **SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

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

- a) the measures taken/being taken to increase certified status of household tap connections under Har Ghar Jal Mission, considering only 54% of villages have such certification reported;
- (b) the manner in which the Government addressing the severe water crisis caused by overexploitation of groundwater as highlighted in the 'Interconnected Disaster Risks Report, 2023';
- (c) whether the Government proposes to make household rainwater harvesting mandatory and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the present status of the Interlinking of rivers project as water scarcity increasingly becomes a challenge?

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

(a) Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household in the country.

Water is a state subject. The responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance (OandM) of drinking water supply schemes lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

As per Operational Guidelines of JJM, after making provision of tap connections to all rural households in a village, the Department implementing the scheme provides completion certificate to Gram Panchayat and marks the village as ‘Har Ghar Jal’ village on JJM-IMIS. Subsequently, Gram Sabha while reading out aloud the work completion report in its meeting, formally passes resolution certifying itself as ‘Har Ghar Jal’ village. The copy of certificate provided by implementing department, resolution passed by Gram Sabha, and a small video capturing the Gram Sabha is reflected on JJM Dashboard and village is marked certified in JJM-IMIS. As such, certification is carried out only at village level and only after providing tap connections to all households in the village

To review the progress of implementation of JJM in States/ UTs, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation regularly conducts review meetings wherein States/ UTs are requested to increase the ‘Har Ghar Jal’ certification and update it on JJM dashboard. Besides, this department also conducts field visits/ holds workshops with States, wherein States are repeatedly impressed upon to increase the HGJ certification.

In Oct, 2022, the ‘Jal Jeevan Survekshan (JJS)’ was launched by the Hon’ble Vice President of India to assess districts and States/UTs on their performance in achieving the objectives of the JJM. The overarching purpose is to motivate and bring healthy competition among the districts and recognizing the efforts of the top performing districts periodically. Under JJS, the monthly, quarterly and annual

national ranking of districts were published as per the pre-defined criteria. To motivate the districts to get the villages certified as 'Har Ghar Jal', under a particular category, the criteria of HGJ certification was also given weightage in calculation of the score of the district.

Till 3rd Dec, 2024, out of total 2.46 Lakhs 'Har Ghar Jal' reported villages, 1.47 Lakhs (59.56%) villages have been certified by respective GPs as 'Har Gar Jal'.

(b) The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being assessed every year from 2022 jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the 2023 assessment, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge is 449 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 407 BCM. The Total Annual Ground Water Extraction of the entire country for the year 2023 has been estimated as 241 billion cubic meter (bcm), of which the domestic use accounts for 11% (27.57 bcm). The Stage of Ground Water Extraction, which is a measure of Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses (irrigation, industrial and domestic uses) over Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 59% for the country as a whole.

Out of the total 6,553 assessment units (Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas) in the country, 736 units in various States/ UTs (11.23%) have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' indicating ground water extraction exceeding the annually replenishable ground water recharge. In, 199 (3.04 %) assessment units the stage of groundwater extraction is between 90-100% and have been categorized as 'Critical'. There are 698 (10.65 %) "Semi-critical" units, where the stage of ground water extraction is between 70 % and 90 % and 4793 (73.14 %) 'Safe' units, where the stage of Ground water extraction is less than 70 %.

(c) Water being a State subject, the aspects related to water resources including its conservation are studied, planned, funded and executed by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. Role of Government of India is limited to being catalytic, providing technical support and,

in some cases partial financial assistance in terms with the existing schemes being implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. However, various steps have been taken to encourage water harvesting in country:

- i) Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development, which also includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 21 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation. The model bill envisages that in urban areas, rain water available from roof tops of buildings and other open areas can be utilized gainfully for ground water recharge. Rain water harvesting structures feasible in urban areas include recharge pits, trench, existing tube wells or open wells etc.
- ii) Also, as per MoJS guidelines, dated 24.09.2020 and amendments thereof dated 29.03.2023, Project Proponents (Industry, Infrastructure and Mining) have to submit 'Copy of Rain Water Harvesting Plan submitted to Government agency by the applicant or a proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises as per the prevailing Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India' for obtaining NOC from CGWA for GW extraction. Further, DoWR, MoJS has recently (31.03.2023) issued advisory to Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of all States/ UTs regarding implementation of RWH and AR along with SOP and Dos and Don'ts. BIS document on standards for RWH has also been included in the advisory. CGWA also forwarded the advisory to all SGWAs and concerned State Principal Secretaries.
- iii) National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD and GR, advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water. In urban, rainwater harvesting wherever techno-

economically feasible, should be encouraged to increase availability of utilizable water. Implementation of rainwater harvesting should include scientific monitoring of parameters like hydrogeology, groundwater contamination, pollution and spring discharges.

- iv) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has released Model Building Bye-laws, 2016 which recommends Rainwater Harvesting for all types of Building with plot size 100 sq.m or more. So far, 35 States have incorporated the provisions in their respective building bye laws.
- v) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 25 Lakh sq. km. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. The management plans include various water conservation measures through recharge structures.
- vi) CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.42 crore Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall. DPR has to be prepared by the concerned line department of the respective State Government at an implementable level like any other water supply project or city development project. Implementation has to be done through existing schemes of the respective State Government only and no separate scheme/fund has been envisaged for implementation. The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 circulated to all the States/UTs for implementation.

(d) Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) in year 1980 and National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with work of Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) under NPP. The Scheme of Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) under National Perspective Plan (NPP) has been formulated for providing storages and transfer of surplus waters to water deficit regions to minimize the miseries brought by droughts and also to mitigate the ravages of annually recurring floods.

Under NPP, 30 link projects have been identified, 16 link projects under Peninsular component and 14 link projects under Himalayan component. Government of India has accorded top priority to Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) Programme.

Out of these 30 link projects, Detailed Project Reports of 11 link projects, Feasibility Reports (FR) of 26 link projects and Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFR) of all the 30 link projects is completed. Five projects have been identified as "Priority link projects" viz; Ken Betwa Link Project (KBLP), Godavari-Cauvery link project (comprised of 3 projects) and Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link (PKC) Link project. Ken Betwa Link Project (KBLP) is first link of NPP that is under implementation.

Out of 30 link projects, FRs for following 4 projects are not required to be prepared:

- i) Kosi-Mechi Inter State link - PFR prepared and proposal dropped and Kosi-Mechi Intra State link is taken up
- ii) Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link - PFR prepared and proposal dropped
- iii) Bedti - Varda link – DPR was prepared directly after preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared.
- iv) Netravati – Hemavati link - Further studies after PFR preparation, are not taken up since after implementation of Yettinahole project by Govt. of

Karnataka, as no surplus water is available in Netravati basin for diversion through this link.

Out of 26 FRs prepared, draft FR of Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link has further substantial amendments. Status of all 30 ILR Projects is enclosed at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Status of Inter-basin Water Transfer Link Schemes Under Peninsular Component

<u>Sl. No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>States benefited</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>1</u>	a) <u>Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link</u>	<u>AP and Odisha</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
	b) Alternate Mahanadi (Barmul) - Rushikulya – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	AP and Odisha	<u>FR completed</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link ##</u>	<u>AP</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
<u>3</u>	a.) <u>Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link</u>	<u>Telangana</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
	b) Alternate Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link *	Telangana	<u>DPR completed</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Godavari (Inchampalli / SSMPP) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link</u>	<u>Telangana and AP</u>	<u>DPR completed</u>
<u>5</u>	a.) <u>Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link</u>	<u>AP</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
	b.) Alternate Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link *	AP	<u>DPR completed</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link</u>	<u>AP</u>	<u>Draft DPR completed</u>

<u>7</u>	<u>Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link</u>	<u>AP and Karnataka</u>	<u>Draft DPR completed</u>
<u>8</u>	a.) <u>Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link</u>	<u>AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
	b) Alternate Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link *	AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	<u>DPR completed</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link</u>	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	<u>DPR completed</u>
<u>10</u>	a) <u>Parbati –Kalisindh - Chambal link</u>	<u>MP and Rajasthan</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
	b) Modified Parbati – Kalisindh-Chambal link (duly integrated with ERCP)	MP and Rajasthan	Draft PFR completed
<u>11</u>	<u>Damanganga - Pinjal link</u>	<u>Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)</u>	<u>DPR completed</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>Par-Tapi-Narmada link</u>	<u>Gujarat and Maharashtra</u>	<u>DPR completed</u>
13	Ken-Betwa link	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	DPR completed and project is under implementation
<u>14</u>	<u>Pamba - Achankovil – Vaippar link</u>	<u>Tamil Nadu and Kerala</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>Bedti - Varda link #</u>	<u>Karnataka</u>	<u>DPR completed</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>Netravati – Hemavati link **</u>	<u>Karnataka</u>	<u>PFR completed</u>

*Due to pending consensus on Manibhadra and Inchampalli dams, Alternate study to divert unutilized waters of Godavari river was carried out and DPR of Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link project was completed. Godavari-Cauvery link project has been

prepared comprising of Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar), Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) and Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects.

** Further studies are not taken up since after implementation of Yettinahole project by Govt. of Karnataka, as no surplus water is available in Netravati basin for diversion through this link.

Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link – The project has been taken up by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

Bedti - Varda link – DPR was prepared directly after preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared

Himalayan Component

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Link</u>	<u>Country/ States benefited</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>1.</u>	<u>Kosi-Mechi link</u>	<u>Bihar and Nepal</u>	<u>PFR completed</u>
<u>2.</u>	<u>Kosi-Ghaghra link</u>	<u>Bihar and U.P and Nepal</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
<u>3.</u>	<u>Gandak - Ganga link</u>	<u>U.P and Nepal</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
<u>4.</u>	<u>Ghaghra - Yamuna link</u>	<u>U.P and Nepal</u>	<u>Draft FR completed</u>
<u>5.</u>	<u>Sarda - Yamuna link</u>	<u>U.P and Uttarakhand</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
<u>6.</u>	<u>Yamuna-Rajasthan link</u>	<u>Haryana and Rajasthan</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
<u>7.</u>	<u>Rajasthan-Sabarmati link</u>	<u>Rajasthan and Gujarat</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
<u>8.</u>	<u>Chunar - Sone Barrage link</u>	<u>Bihar and U.P.</u>	<u>Draft FR completed</u>
<u>9.</u>	<u>Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link</u>	<u>Bihar and Jharkhand</u>	<u>Draft FR completed</u>

<u>10.</u>	<u>Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link</u>	<u>Assam, W.B and Bihar</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
<u>11.</u>	<u>Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)</u>	<u>Assam, W.B and Bihar</u>	PFR completed (The proposal has been dropped)
<u>12.</u>	<u>Farakka-Sundarbans link</u>	<u>W.B</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
<u>13.</u>	<u>Ganga(Farakka) - Damodar-Subarnarekha link</u>	<u>W.B., Odisha and Jharkhand</u>	<u>FR completed</u>
<u>14.</u>	<u>Subarnarekha-Mahanadi link</u>	<u>W.B. and Odisha</u>	FR completed

WATER STORAGE CAPACITY AT AAJI DAM

1798. **SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

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

the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in partnership with the State Government of Gujarat to boost the water storage capacity of Aaji Dam?

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

The Government of India is implementing the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase II and III with funding assistance from the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank. Under the Scheme, there is a provision for need-based desiltation/undertaking sediment management works for a few pilot reservoirs to restore the lost capacity to the possible extent. Gujarat Water Resource Department (WRD) is one of the participating Implementing Agencies under the DRIP Phase-II and III Scheme. As per Union Cabinet approval for the DRIP Scheme, provision exists for the safety improvement of six dams

of Gujarat at the estimated cost of Rs. 400 crore. However, Aaji Dam has not been proposed for rehabilitation under the Scheme by Gujarat WRD.

WRD, Gujarat has informed that Aaji Dam is currently planned to supply drinking water to Rajkot city.

IRREGULARITIES IN REPAIR OF ASSAM AGARTALA HIGHWAY

1799. **SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints of irregularities in maintenance/ repair of the dilapidated condition of Assam Agartala Highway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the disciplinary action taken in accordance with guidelines of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)?

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

(a) and (b) Agartala is connected to Assam by NH-8. Few references and complaints in print media, public grievance portal, etc. were received regarding condition of road and maintenance actions were promptly taken up wherever necessary.

भारतमाला परियोजना का प्रभाव

1800. **श्री अजय भट्ट:**

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही भारतमाला परियोजना के उद्देश्यों को देश में किस सीमा तक प्राप्त कर लिया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में सीमा और तटीय सड़क नेटवर्क के सुदृढीकरण पर उक्त परियोजना के प्रभाव का पता लगाने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कराया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या परिणाम निकले और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) उक्त परियोजना के प्रारंभ से लेकर अब तक इसके कार्यान्वयन में अनियमितताओं के संबंध में कितनी शिकायतें सरकार के संज्ञान में आई हैं और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(घ) इस परियोजना को समयबद्ध तरीके से पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) भारत सरकार ने 5.35 लाख करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत के भीतर 34,800 किलोमीटर की लंबाई को कवर करने वाली भारतमाला परियोजना को मंजूरी दे दी थी, जिसका उद्देश्य आर्थिक गलियारे, अंतर गलियारे, फीडर रूट, राष्ट्रीय गलियारे की दक्षता में सुधार, सीमा और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संपर्कता, तटीय और बंदरगाह संपर्कता सड़कें और एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण के साथ-साथ एनएचडीपी परियोजना के अवशेष कार्य के माध्यम से देश में संपर्कता में सुधार और रसद(लॉजिस्टिक) लागत को कम करना है। दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक, कुल 26,425 किलोमीटर की लंबाई को कवर करने वाली परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दे दी गई है और 18,714 किलोमीटर का निर्माण किया जा चुका है। आईआईएम बेंगलोर को कार्यक्रम के सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव पर अध्ययन करने के लिए नियुक्त किया गया है। अध्ययन प्रगति पर है।

(ग) और (घ) भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए हस्ताक्षरित अनुबंध समझौते के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जा रहा है और कार्यान्वयन के दौरान प्राप्त सभी शिकायतों का निपटारा अनुबंध समझौते और मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर परियोजना कार्यान्वयन में अक्सर कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है जो परियोजनाओं के समय पर पूरा होने को प्रभावित करती हैं, जिसके निर्माण-पूर्व कार्यकलापों में देरी, ठेकेदारों के सामने आने वाली वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ, अप्रत्याशित घटनाएँ और

निर्माण सामग्री की कमी आदि शामिल हैं। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने और परियोजना निष्पादन में तेज़ी लाने के लिए, सरकार ने कई पहल की हैं। इनमें भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया को सुव्यवस्थित और तेज़ करना, वन और पर्यावरण मंजूरी को तेज़ करने के लिए परिवेश पोर्टल को नया रूप देना, रेलवे से आरओबी/आरयूबी के सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख (जीएडी) की ऑनलाइन मंजूरी को सक्षम करना और राज्य सरकारों सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करना शामिल है।

ACHIEVEMENTS MADE UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION

1801. SHRI E T MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) the achievements made in the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in providing safe drinking water to all rural households in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure sanitation and hygiene in rural areas and the manner in which the Government is combating open defecation?

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

(a) Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, through functional tap water connection i.e. at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis.

At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 Crore (16.8%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 02.12.2024, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal more than 12.09 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 02.12.2024, out of 19.35 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.32 Crore (79.11%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. State/ UT-wise details of tap water connections as on 02.12.2024 are **Statement**.

(b) Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to eliminate open defecation in rural areas by 2nd October, 2019. Sanitation over the years became Jan Andolan. Coverage as on 2.10.2014 was 38.7%. This increased to 100% as on 02.10.2019. Over 10 crore Individual household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under Phase-I of SBM(G) and all the villages of the country declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October, 2019. Having achieved the ODF status, SBM(G) Phase-II is being implemented during the period from 2020-21 to 2024-25 with the aim to sustain ODF status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). Grey Water Management (GWM) is one of the integral components of Phase-II of SBM(G). Greywater management is done through soak pits, wherever possible, or through other technologies such as Waste Stabilization Ponds, Constructed Wetlands, Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS), etc, to ensure that untreated wastewater is not mixed with water bodies. Solid Waste management (GWM) is an important component of SBM(G). As per the SBM-G Phase-II operational guideline, for Solid Waste Management (SWM), States/UTs have been advised to make arrangement for Solid Waste Management i.e.-Bio-degradable and non-biodegradable system for Household and for all public Places (including the primary schools, Panchayat Ghar and Anganwadi canter). SWM system includes Collection, Transportation, Segregation, Storage, and management of SWM.

4,56,201 villages have been covered with Solid Waste Management (SWM) and 510,134 villages have been covered with Liquid Waste Management (LWM) in the Country as on 02-12-2024.

STATEMENT

JJM: State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections in rural households as on 02.12.2024

No. in lakh

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 15.8.2019		Rural HHs given tap water connections since 15.8.2019		Rural HHs with tap water connection as on date	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	A and N Islands	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00
2	Arunachal Pr.	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.06	90.03	2.29	100.00
3	DNH and DD	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
4	Goa	2.64	1.99	75.44	0.65	24.56	2.64	100.00
5	Gujarat	91.18	65.16	71.46	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00
6	Haryana	30.41	17.66	58.08	12.75	41.92	30.41	100.00
7	Himachal Pr.	17.09	7.63	44.64	9.46	55.36	17.09	100.00
8	Mizoram	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.24	93.09	1.33	100.00
9	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.33	0.21	18.67	1.15	100.00
10	Punjab	34.27	16.79	48.98	17.48	51.02	34.27	100.00
11	Telangana	53.98	15.68	29.05	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00
12	Bihar	166.92	3.16	1.90	157.19	94.17	160.36	96.07
13	Uttarakhand	14.51	1.30	8.98	12.76	87.93	14.06	96.91
14	Ladakh	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.38	92.45	0.39	95.92
15	Nagaland	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.22	88.61	3.36	92.43
16	Lakshadweep	0.13	-	0.00	0.12	91.17	0.12	91.17
17	Sikkim	1.33	0.70	52.96	0.50	37.73	1.20	90.69

18	Maharashtra	146.79	48.44	33.00	79.83	54.38	128.26	87.38
19	Tamil Nadu	125.29	21.76	17.37	88.32	70.49	110.08	87.86
20	Uttar Pr.	266.77	5.16	1.94	225.02	84.35	230.19	86.29
21	Tripura	7.50	0.25	3.26	6.08	81.07	6.33	84.34
22	J and K	19.23	5.75	29.92	9.77	50.78	15.52	80.70
23	Assam	72.00	1.11	1.55	57.43	79.77	58.55	81.31
24	Meghalaya	6.51	0.05	0.70	5.25	80.66	5.30	81.36
25	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.34	73.85	3.59	79.58
26	Chhattisgarh	50.04	3.20	6.39	36.63	73.19	39.83	79.58
27	Karnataka	101.29	24.51	24.20	58.21	57.47	82.72	81.67
28	Odisha	88.70	3.11	3.50	64.08	72.25	67.19	75.75
29	Andhra Pr.	95.53	30.74	32.18	39.57	41.42	70.31	73.60
30	Madhya Pr.	111.78	13.53	12.11	60.79	54.38	74.32	66.49
31	Jharkhand	62.54	3.45	5.52	30.70	49.08	34.15	54.60
32	Kerala	70.83	16.64	23.50	21.63	30.55	38.28	54.04
33	Rajasthan	107.31	11.74	10.94	47.00	43.80	58.74	54.74
34	West Bengal	175.25	2.15	1.22	91.85	52.41	94.00	53.64
	Total	19,34.6	3,23.63	16.73	12,09.0	62.49	15,32.6	79.22
		4			3		7	

Source: JJM-IMIS

किसानों को मुआवजा

1802. श्री रमाशंकर राजभर:

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

(क) सड़क परियोजनाओं के लिए किसानों के भूमि अधिग्रहण पर उन्हें मुआवजा दिए जाने से संबंधित प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या देवरिया जिले के सलेमपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-727ए, 727बी के लिए मुआवजे का भुगतान वर्ष 2024 के सर्किल रेट पर किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-727ए के संरेखण में परिवर्तन किया गया है जिससे मकानों को तोड़ा जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या यह नगरीय ग्रामों से पृथक अर्ध-शहरी और विशेष ग्रामों के निर्माण नियमों के अनुरूप है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या किसान के गाटा को इकाई मानकर 101 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि पर 2/3 की कटौती की जा रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 3 के तहत किया जाता है। भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्व्यस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार (आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर) अधिनियम, 2013 की पहली अनुसूची के प्रावधानों के अनुसार मुआवजे का निर्धारण, इसकी दूसरी अनुसूची के अनुसार पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन और तीसरी अनुसूची के अनुसार बुनियादी सुविधाओं का निर्धारण किया जाता है।

(ख) बाजार मूल्य का निर्धारण भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी (सीएलए) द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 3क के तहत अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तिथि पर सर्किल रेट के आधार पर किया गया है, जो इस मामले में 2020 है।

(ग) प्रस्तावित बाईपास के संरेखण को इंडियन ऑयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल) के अनुरोध के आधार पर संशोधित किया गया था क्योंकि आईओसीएल की भूमिगत पाइपलाइन कई बिंदुओं पर प्रस्तावित संरेखण को ओवरलैप कर रही थी और/या क्रॉस कर रही थी। संशोधित संरेखण को भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) और आईओसीएल के दिशानिर्देशों द्वारा निर्धारित मानक के अनुसार डिजाइन किया गया था, जिसमें आईओसीएल पाइपलाइन और प्रस्तावित बाईपास की ज्यामिति की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखा गया था।

(घ) भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी (सीएलए) द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि देवरिया जिले में शहरी गांवों के अलावा अर्ध-शहरी और विशेष गांवों के लिए सर्किल दरें दिनांक 13.08.2020 को अधिसूचित की गई थीं।

(ङ.) सीएलए ने सूचित किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया जिले के लिए दिनांक 13.08.2020 को घोषित जिला सर्किल दरों के अनुसार, कृषि भूमि का मूल्यांकन निम्नलिखित मानदंडों के अनुसार किया गया है:

क्र.सं.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)	मूल्यांकन *
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1.	0.00 हेक्टेयर से 0.1010 हेक्टेयर	संबंधित स्थान की कृषि भूमि के मूल्यांकन के लिए निर्धारित प्रासंगिक दर के अनुसार
2.	0.1010 हेक्टेयर से अधिक	0.1010 हेक्टेयर तक के क्षेत्रफल का मूल्यांकन उपरोक्त क्रम संख्या एक (1) के अनुसार किया जाएगा तथा शेष भूमि का मूल्यांकन उस स्थान पर निर्धारित दर के 1/3 के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

*एक भूखंड को एक इकाई माना गया है

ट्रैफिक जाम

1803. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

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

(क) क्या एशियाई विकास बैंक द्वारा 55 देशों के 387 शहरों के यातायात प्रवृत्ति के आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण के अनुसार देश के चार शहर नामतः बंगलौर, पुणे, नई दिल्ली और मुंबई का एशिया में सबसे खराब यातायात की दृष्टि से क्रमशः पहला, दूसरा, बारहवां और चौदहवां स्थान है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का यातायात व्यवस्था से संबंधित नीतियां बनाकर यातायात को सुचारु रूप से चलाने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित समय-सीमा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) वर्ष 2024 के दौरान विभिन्न तिथियों पर कुछ समाचार पत्रों जैसे टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया, द इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स आदि में प्रकाशित समाचार लेखों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2023 में 55 देशों के 387 शहरों में यातायात प्रवृत्तियों के बारे में टॉमटॉम ट्रैफिक इंडेक्स के आधार पर, भारत के चार शहर अर्थात् बंगलुरु, पुणे, नई दिल्ली और मुंबई एशिया में सबसे खराब यातायात के मामले में क्रमशः पहले, दूसरे, 12वें और 14वें स्थान पर हैं।

(ख) यातायात प्रबंधन अनिवार्यतः राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है और केन्द्र सरकार की यातायात प्रवर्तन में मामूली भूमिका है, तथापि केन्द्र सरकार मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 के तहत नियम बनाती है, इन नियमों का प्रवर्तन राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

इसके अलावा, मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 67 राज्य सरकारों को दिशा-निर्देश/अधिसूचनाएं जारी करने और यातायात के भीड़भाड़ को कम करने के लिए योजनाओं के विकास सहित सड़क परिवहन को नियंत्रित करने की शक्ति प्रदान करती है। मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 117 राज्य सरकारों को सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं की सुरक्षा और यातायात के निर्बाध आवागमन को

प्राथमिकता देते हुए पार्किंग स्थलों और ठहराव स्टेशनों के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान निर्धारित करने की शक्ति प्रदान करती है।

EMERGENCY LANDING OF FLIGHTS

1804. **SHRI K GOPINATH**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that various airlines have faced problems such as emergency landing due to technical problems during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, aircraft-wise;
- (c) whether it is true that the said airlines lack in trained engineers and modern equipment; and
- (d) if so, the details of safety measures being taken by the Government to deal with such problems along with the manner in which such problems are being resolved?

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

(a) and (b): During the last two year i.e. 2022 and 2023 and 2024 (till 29.11.2024), there have been total 20 incidents of emergency landings due to technical problems. The aircraft wise breakup details of emergency landing for last two years and current year are attached as **Statement**.

(c) and (d): Presently there is no shortage of trained engineers and modern equipment in the civil aviation sector / aviation industry in the country. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Regulation, Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR-147) (Basic) - approved Basic Maintenance Training Organization. The regulations are in line with international standards of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and harmonized as per European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) regulations. The regulation streamline the

syllabus and skilled training requirements for the development of competent/ skilled manpower for maintenance of aircraft. The regulations require part of practical training to be imparted by the approved Aircraft Maintenance Organization (AMO) which provides a live environment, practical working exposure for enhancing the competency of students. The students on completing training under CAR-147 (Basic) approved institute and on passing the requisite DGCA examinations become eligible for issue of Aircraft Maintenance Engineers (AME) licence.

Currently, 57 AME Training Institutes have been approved by DGCA under CAR-147 (Basic) to impart basic maintenance training, which is sufficient to cater the demand of Indian Civil Aviation Industry.

Currently, 16202 Nos. of AME licenses in different categories i.e. Cat A, B1, B2, B3 and C etc. have been issued by DGCA to certify the Indian registered aircraft. The AME performs the maintenance on the aircraft as per DGCA approved AMP to maintain continuing airworthiness of Aircraft.

Civil Aviation Requirements for grant of approval to aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul Organisations (MRO) under CAR-145 requires that adequate initial and recurrent training including latest technology as per the manufacturer guidelines for maintaining the aircraft should be provided to maintenance personnel to ensure continued competence so that it is maintained throughout the duration of employment/contract.

DGCA ensures safety measures by conducting Annual Surveillance / audit of the approved facility of the MROs and airlines and the compliance submitted thereof.;

STATEMENT

Aircraft wise Breakup of Emergency Landing for last two years and current year (till date)

Aircraft Type	2022	2023	2024	Total
A-320	-	02	04	06
A-321	-	01	-	01
ATR-72	02	01	-	03
B737	02	01	03	06
B777	01	-	-	01
DASH8 Q400	02	-	-	02
EMB-145 LR	-	-	01	01
Total	07	05	08	20

CONSTRUCTION OF FOUR LANE ROAD IN WEST BENGAL

1805. **MD ABU TAHER KHAN:**

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

- (a) the current progress of the 318 km four-lane road from Jangipur to Basirhat covering three districts, Murshidabad, Nadia and North 24 Parganas which was announced by him at a cost of around four and a half thousand crore rupees;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to initiate the project; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Development of National Highways is a continuous process. The Government keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments including West Bengal for declaration/upgradation/development of NHs. Revised DPR for this Project after its notification as National Highway is under preparation. Decisions are taken based on the fulfillment of the criteria, requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

मुरार नदी विकास परियोजना

1806. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:

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

- (क) मध्य प्रदेश में निर्माणाधीन नदी विकास परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) मुरार नदी विकास परियोजना के संबंध में वर्तमान में वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो अद्यतन प्रगति सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): केंद्र सरकार द्वारा नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के तहत ग्वालियर (मुरार नदी), चित्रकूट सतना (मंदाकिनी नदी) और मंदसौर (शिवना नदी) शहरों के लिए 132.47 करोड़ रुपये की कुल अनुमानित स्वीकृत लागत पर चार नदी तट विकास/घाट विकास परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ): मुरार नदी के लिए, 2 परियोजनाओं अर्थात् मुरार नदी का नदी तट विकास चरण-1 और मुरार नदी तट विकास चरण-II का क्रमशः 39.24 करोड़ रुपये और 32.44 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से स्वीकृत किया गया है। ग्वालियर नगर निगम इन परियोजनाओं के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी है जबकि वापकोस (एक केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम) इन परियोजनाओं के लिए कार्य निष्पादन एजेंसी है। चरण-I परियोजना में लगभग 9.65 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय के साथ अब तक 60% वास्तविक प्रगति प्राप्त की गई है। चरण-I परियोजना को दिसंबर, 2025 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है। चरण-II परियोजना निविदा प्रक्रियाधीन है।

REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES

1807. **SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:**

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

- (a) the total registered transport motor vehicles by category of number with Speed Limiting Devices (SLDs) and those having provisions for SLD fitment;
- (b) the total registered motor vehicles, valid driving and valid learner licenses and reasons for low issuance of licenses;
- (c) the total valid insurance policies and Pollution Under Control Certificates (PUCCs) issued for motor vehicles;
- (d) the reasons for insufficient enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Act, including levying of penalties and suspensions of licenses despite available data on SLDs, licenses, insurance and PUCCs; and
- (e) the total e-challans issued in the last five years across the country, States/UTs-wise, with corresponding fine amounts collected thereof?

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

- (a) As per Rule 118 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, every transport vehicle notified by the Central Government under sub-section (4) of section 41 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988), save as provided herein, and manufactured on or after the 1st October, 2015 shall be equipped or fitted by the

vehicle manufacturer, either in the manufacturing stage or at the dealership stage, with a speed governor (speed limiting device or speed limiting function) having maximum pre-set speed of 80 kilometre per hour conforming to the Standard AIS 018/2001, as amended from time to time.

Provided further that the transport vehicles that are-

- (i) two wheelers;
 - (ii) three wheelers;
 - (iii) quadricycles;
 - (iv) fire tenders;
 - (v) ambulances;
 - (vi) police vehicles;
 - (vii) verified and certified by a testing agency specified in rule 126 to have maximum rated speed of not more than 80 kilometer per hour;
- shall not be required to be equipped or fitted with speed governor (speed limiting device or speed limiting function).

As on 30th November, 2024, out of 2.18 Crore transport vehicles, 10.70 lakh transport vehicles are fitted with Speed Limiting Devices (SLDs).

(b) As on 30th November, 2024, as per National Register of motor vehicles i.e. Vahan 4.0, the total number of registered motor vehicles is approximately 38.51 Crore. As per National Register of driving license i.e. Sarathi 4.0, the total number of valid driving licenses and valid learner licenses are 18.20 Crore and 95.79 Lakh respectively. As per the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 multiple classes of vehicle may be added in a driving license. Further, an individual or entities like companies, NGOs, Government, local bodies, etc., may own more than one motor vehicle in their name.

(c) As per data received from Insurance Information Bureau (IIB) on Vahan 4.0, the total number of insured motor vehicles is 17,54,37,351. Further, the total number of valid Pollution Under Control Certificate (PUC) for motor vehicles is 5,34,30,822. As per sub-rule (7) of rule 115 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 new motor vehicles which have not completed one year from the date of their initial registration are not required to undergo PUC. Further, as per sub-rule(1) and (2) of rule 115 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, battery operated

vehicles and non-self-propelled vehicles (trailers, etc.) are exempted from having a Pollution Under Control Certificate (PUCC).

(d) The role of Central Government is to notify the rules/regulations under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 in terms of the provisions contained in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The implementation of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 comes under the purview of concerned authorities of the States/Union Territories.

(e) As per data available on e-Challan portal, the State-wise details of the number of e-Challan issued and revenue accrued to the States/Union Territories (except the States of Telangana, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar, where e-Challan was not implemented in the said period) in the last five years w.e.f. 1st of January, 2019 to 31st December, 2023 are as under:

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of challan issued	Revenue collection (in Rupees)
1.	Tamil Nadu	5,57,62,916	7,55,58,16,274
2.	Uttar Pradesh	4,40,03,150	24,95,18,72,926
3.	Kerala	1,88,35,738	6,90,92,02,912
4.	Haryana	1,03,90,665	14,65,17,51,846
5.	Delhi	90,22,711	5,71,43,38,802
6.	Rajasthan	58,55,678	13,93,47,99,915
7.	Odisha	54,11,511	5,00,06,47,690
8.	Bihar	43,41,219	14,03,85,98,368
9.	Himachal Pradesh	36,06,736	3,81,74,53,286
10.	West Bengal	33,44,857	3,18,46,88,520
11.	Gujarat	33,31,209	6,80,31,93,071
12.	Maharashtra	30,91,878	9,44,11,27,057
13.	Goa	25,86,910	78,30,56,228
14.	Chandigarh	22,90,051	1,49,99,55,378
15.	Madhya Pradesh	20,19,408	69,21,38,896

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of challan issued	Revenue collection (in Rupees)
16.	Assam	18,08,274	3,51,13,99,862
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	17,62,845	50,38,34,565
18.	Uttarakhand	14,30,163	1,65,34,12,974
19.	Tripura	8,24,362	26,80,74,243
20.	Jharkhand	6,71,941	50,07,44,416
21.	Chhattisgarh	4,93,068	33,79,34,672
22.	Punjab	4,07,691	31,53,48,085
23.	Andhra Pradesh	3,87,676	77,49,215
24.	Pondicherry	2,90,868	6,29,94,200
25.	Karnataka	2,79,957	5,28,61,700
26.	Meghalaya	70,531	6,58,82,600
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	57,985	3,51,64,187
28.	Mizoram	15,709	1,38,12,800
29.	Manipur	7,128	4,25,99,12
30.	Sikkim	1,564	73,03,090
31.	Ladakh	651	2,96,625
TOTAL		18,24,05,050	1,26,31,97,14,315

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMAY-U 2.0

1808. **SHRI MANICKAM TAGORE B:**

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

- (a) the details on the progress of PMAY-U 2.0 implementation across the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the manner in which the Government ensures transparency and fairness in selecting beneficiaries for the Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS) vertical;

- (c) the total budget allocation for PMAY-U 2.0 along with the distribution of funds under different verticals;
- (d) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the shortage of affordable housing options in urban areas, particularly for Economically Weaker Section/Low Income Group/Middle-Income Group families;
- (e) the details of the criteria fixed for availing 1.80 lakh subsidy under the ISS vertical;
- (f) the manner in which the Government ensures that the unified web portal is user-friendly and accessible to all stakeholders, particularly to those with limited digital literacy; and
- (g) the role of private sector institutions in implementing PMAY-U 2.0 along with the manner in which partnerships be fostered?

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 June 25, 2015 to provide pucca house in urban areas across the country by providing Central Assistance to eligible beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories. Based on the project proposals received from the States/Union Territories (UTs), a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry, out of which 114.22 lakh have been grounded and more than 88.22 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries as on 25.11.2024.

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

urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf. The total investment is ₹10 lakh crore including Government Subsidy of ₹2.30 lakh crore and there is no vertical-wise allocation under the scheme.

Under the scheme, the EWS households are defined as households with an annual income of up to ₹3 lakh. LIG is defined as households with an annual income from ₹3 lakh up to ₹6 lakh. MIG is defined as households with an annual income from ₹6 lakh up to ₹9 lakh. Under PMAY-U 2.0, the identification of the beneficiaries is done by the respective State/UT Governments based on eligibility criteria defined in the scheme guidelines. States/ UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are undertaking assessment of housing demand under different verticals through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing on the unified web portal which ensures transparency and fairness in the whole process. The beneficiaries can also register themselves for housing demand with all details on the portal. States/UTs/ULBs validate the beneficiaries as per the eligibility criteria of the scheme guidelines. The unified web portal for submitting online application under PMAY-U 2.0 may be accessed at https://pmaymis.gov.in/PMAYMIS2_2024/PmayDefault.aspx.

Further, under ISS vertical of PMAY-U 2.0, the subsidy on home loan is provided to the beneficiaries through Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) after all necessary due diligence as per the eligibility criteria of the scheme. The details of eligible beneficiaries are sent to the Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for further validation. Such multi-layer validation of the beneficiaries ensures transparency and fairness in selection of beneficiaries. Further, for implementation of ISS vertical, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with National Housing Bank (NHB), State Bank of India (SBI) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) as CNAs.

- (e): As per the scheme guidelines, under ISS vertical, a maximum release of interest subsidy of ₹1.80 lakh is provided to eligible beneficiaries having income up to ₹9 lakh. Home loan value up to ₹25 lakh for property value up to ₹35 lakh with carpet area up to 120 sqm. are eligible for a subsidy at 4.0% on first ₹8 lakh for a tenure up to 12 years. The subsidy is released in 5 yearly instalments in loan accounts of beneficiary provided loan is active at the time of release of subsidy and more than 50% principal is outstanding.
- (f): A robust and unified web portal have been developed to monitor the scheme. This web portal is user friendly and accessible to all stakeholders and has the facility for the beneficiaries to apply online and track their application status on real-time basis. States/UTs, implementing agencies, beneficiaries and all concerned stakeholders will have accessibility to upload all requisite information. A mobile-friendly interface is also developed with offline functionality and multi-lingual support with enhanced accessibility and inclusivity. The feedback from the stakeholders is taken to improve usability of web-portal.
- (g): As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, Public/Private sector agencies are encouraged to construct houses for EWS beneficiaries under AHP vertical. Public/Private agencies are also encouraged to construct, operate and maintain rental housing projects under ARH vertical of PMAY-U 2.0. States/UTs have to formulate "Affordable Housing Policy" to provide various reforms and incentives to Public/Private agencies on time bound basis to develop affordable housing ecosystem. PMAY-U 2.0 supports States/UTs to formulate 'Affordable Housing Policy'.

राजस्थान में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत नल कनेक्शन

1809. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

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

(क) क्या विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान के प्रत्येक जिले में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराए गए घरेलू नल जल कनेक्शन जरूरतमंद लोगों को नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं;

(ख) राजस्थान में ग्रामीण परिवारों की कुल संख्या की तुलना में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत कितने प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को चालू घरेलू नल कनेक्शन मिल रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत भरतपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ऐसे अधिकांश ग्रामीण परिवार गांवों में नल कनेक्शन के लिए बोरवेल की कमी के कारण जल प्राप्त कर पाने में असमर्थ हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत ठेकेदारों द्वारा काफी धांधली की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे ठेकेदारों के नाम दर्शाते हुए तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है/किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) और (ख) भारत सरकार देश के सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में निर्धारित गुणवत्ता वाली नियमित और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर सुरक्षित तथा पीने योग्य नल जल आपूर्ति के लिए प्रावधान करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। इस दिशा में, भारत सरकार ने अगस्त 2019 में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ भागीदारी में लागू होने वाले जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) की शुरुआत की। पेयजल राज्य का विषय है और इसलिए जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत आने वाली स्कीमों सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की आयोजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, संचालन और रखरखाव का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है।

राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, राज्य में 15.08.2019 को जेजेएम के शुभारंभ के समय, केवल 11.68 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन थे। तब से, 47.06 लाख और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 02.12.2024 तक, राज्य

के 107.30 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से, लगभग 58.74 लाख (57.74%) ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान उपलब्ध है।

(ग) राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि विभागीय दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार स्कीम का कार्य शुरू करने से पूर्व जल स्रोत के निर्माण को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। इस प्रकार, ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है जिसके तहत जल स्रोत के निर्माण के बिना कार्यशील घरेलू नल कनेक्शन जारी किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि भरतपुर जिले के भरतपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, 597 गांवों को कवर करने वाली 570 जल आपूर्ति योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनमें से 281 गांवों में योजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं और 13 गांव ऐसे हैं जो बोरवेल सूखने के कारण आंशिक रूप से प्रभावित हुए हैं, जिससे ग्रामीण परिवारों में नल जल आपूर्ति प्रभावित हुई है। डीग जिले में, 164 गांवों को कवर करने वाली 121 ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनमें से 45 गांवों में योजनाएं एफएचटीसी के साथ पूरी की गई हैं। अलवर जिले के भरतपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, 80 गांवों को कवर करने वाली 71 ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनमें से 17 गांवों में योजनाएं एफएचटीसी के प्रावधान के साथ पूरी की गई हैं और 10 गांवों में बोरवेल सूखने के कारण कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शनों में आंशिक व्यवधान का अनुभव किया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, राजस्थान सार्वजनिक प्रापण पारदर्शिता अधिनियम (आरटीपीपी) 2012 और आरटीपीपी नियमावली 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार जेजेएम कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं ई-प्रोक्योरमेंट मॉड्यूल पर ऑनलाइन आमंत्रित की जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि अब तक किसी भी ठेकेदार को जल जीवन मिशन कार्यों में हेराफेरी के लिए चूककर्ता सिद्ध नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, जाली प्रमाण-पत्रों के कारण 02 फर्मों को काली सूची में डाल दिया गया था और उनके विरुद्ध एफआईआर दर्ज की गई थी तथा फर्मों के प्रोपराइटर को गिरफ्तार किया गया था।

REVIVAL OF SICK MSMEs

1810. **SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:**

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

(a) whether the Government has drawn any plan to ensure enhanced financial support, technological upgradation, easy access to Government schemes, etc. to sick Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) units in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes comprehensive training and development programmes to upskill workers in MSMEs, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has any plan to constitute dedicated committees to monitor the progress of MSME revival plans and timely and need based intervention 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 Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines on 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' to Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) in March 2016. Under this Framework, banks have been advised to identify incipient stress in the MSME accounts and refer it to the Committees formed under the Framework for suitable Corrective Action viz. rectification, restructuring and recovery.

The Government has taken a number of steps to enhance financial support, technology upgradation and easy access to credit for the MSME sector in the country, through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives. Some of the schemes implemented are as follows:

- i. To facilitate the flow of credit to the Micro and Small Enterprises, without the hassles of collateral and third party guarantee up to a maximum of Rs. 5 crore, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises has been implemented.
- ii. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy program, aimed at generating self-employment for Micro Enterprises.

- iii. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) extends collateral free credit up to Rs. 20 lakh.
- iv. Stand-Up India (SUI) Scheme facilitates loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one women borrower per bank branch.
- v. A network of Technology Centres/Tool Rooms has been established by Government across the country to provide access to advance manufacturing technologies to MSMEs, and to impart training to youths in partnership with academia and industry.
- vi. Other initiatives to provide new and indigenous technologies to MSME include Green Investment and Financing for Transformation Scheme to help MSEs adopt green technology and Scheme for Promotion and Investment in Circular Economy to promote circularity among MSEs are under implementation.
- vii. PM Vishwakarma Scheme provides end-to-end holistic support, including credit support to artisans and craftspeople in the 18 trades covered.
- viii. Launch of Udyam Assist Platform on 11.01.2023 to bring Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) under the formal ambit of MSME.
- ix. Inclusion of Retail and Wholesale traders as MSMEs for the purpose of availing Priority Sector Lending benefits, w.e.f. 02.07. 2021.
- x. To increase awareness about the benefits available through registration among MSMEs in the country, awareness programmes are conducted by the field offices of Ministry of MSME, in coordination with MSME/ Industry Departments of States/UTs concerned and other MSME stakeholders through physical workshops, social media, print media and electronic media for creating wide publicity for increasing participation from all stakeholders

(b): The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises conducts comprehensive training and development programme viz Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) Scheme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana, SCST Hub, Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI) Scheme, PM Vishwakarma Scheme, A Scheme For Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) and training through Technology Centres set up across the country.

(c): As informed by Reserve Bank of India, in order to provide a simpler and faster mechanism to address the stress in the accounts of MSMEs, Reserve Bank of India vide circular dated March 17, 2016, FIDD.MSME and NFS.BC.No.21/06.02.31/2015-16, has put in place a framework for revival and rehabilitation (FRR) of MSME units having loan limits up to 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 lakhs shall be examined at branch level for corrective action plan (CAP). The resolutions under CAP may include rectification, restructuring and recovery.

DHUBRI-PHULBARI BRIDGE PROJECT

1811. **MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:**

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

(a) the projected timeline for the completion and the current status of the Dhubri-Phulbari Bridge project;

(b) whether the Government has provided a timeline and roadmap for the completion of the proposed 3,000 kilometers of new National Highway by Assam PWD; and

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

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

(a) The bridge connecting Dhubri and Phulbari across Brahmaputra River on NH-127B in the States of Assam/Meghalaya is currently under construction with present physical progress of 53.27%. The scheduled date of completion is 12.09.2028 as per the contract agreement.

(b) and (c) The time period for the completion of a project is specified in the contract agreement of the project duly considering the type and size of the project and availability of the working season. Furthermore, completion of NH projects is dependent upon availability of encumbrance-free land, forest clearance, environmental clearance, utility shifting, contractor's financial position, etc. All under-construction projects on National Highways in the State of Assam entrusted to Assam PWD have scheduled/revised scheduled completion dates in 2025.

RATE OF LPG CYLINDERS

1812 **SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide LPG cylinders at the rate of Rs. 450/- per cylinder in some of the States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has a plan to provide LPG cylinders at the rate of Rs. 450/- per cylinder to the consumers in every State of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): India imports about 60% of the domestic LPG consumed. Price of LPG in the country is linked to its price in the international market. Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for domestic LPG. Average Saudi CP (international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose by 64% (from US\$ 385/MT in July 2023 to US\$ 632 /MT in November 2024) while on the other hand effective price for Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY) consumers for domestic LPG reduced in India by 44% (from Rs. 903 in August 2023 to Rs. 503 in November 2024).

The retail selling price of a 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is currently Rs 803 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.503 per cylinder (in Delhi). This is available to more than 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country. A few State Governments are providing some additional subsidy on LPG refills and bear the additional cost from their respective budgets.

Globally, PMUY is the biggest program of its kind that provides Domestic LPG to more than 100 million poor households at an effective price of just about Rs. 35/Kg. Further, the effective price of domestic LPG cylinder in neighbouring countries as on 01.11.2024 is as below:

(In Indian Rupees)

Country	Domestic LPG (Rs./14.2 kg. cyl.)#
India	503.00*
Pakistan	1095.41

Sri Lanka	1211.24
Nepal	1209.21

#Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell

*Effective cost to PMUY beneficiaries in Delhi, effective price is Rs. 803 for non-PMUY consumers

Further, as a result of various steps taken by Government to improve access and affordability of domestic LPG for PMUY consumers, per capita consumption of PMUY beneficiaries (in terms of no. of 14.2 kg LPG cylinders taken per year) has increased from 3.68 (FY 2021-22) to 3.95 in FY 2023-24, and 4.34 in FY 2024-25 (upto October 2024). PMUY consumption has witnessed a growth of 24.3% during Oct 2024 vis-à-vis October 2023 (Total PMUY consumption has risen from 459TMT to 570.7 TMT during this period).

SCHEMES FOR STs IN JAMMU and KASHMIR

1813. **SHRI MIAN ALTAF AHMAD:**

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

- (a) the details of funds released during the last five years for the development of Scheduled Tribe Community of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) the names of the schemes implemented and the status of targets set thereunder; and
- (c) the details of number of roads and hospitals constructed in Tribal areas of JandK?

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

(a) to (c): Government is implementing Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) as a strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes and areas

having tribal concentration in the country. Besides Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 41 Ministries/Departments are allocating certain percentage of their total scheme budget every year for tribal development under DAPST for various tribal development projects relating to education, health, agriculture, irrigation, roads, housing, electrification, employment generation, skill development, etc. The details of fund released under DAPST by Ministries/Departments to Jammu and Kashmir during last five years is as under:

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Fund released (Rs. in crore)	617.04	319.06	541.48	765.57	1106.11

Source: STC MIS Portal (<https://stcmis.gov.in/>) (As on 02/12/2024, 11:00 AM)

The names of the schemes being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given at **Statement**. Most of the schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs are demand driven and funds are provided to the State Governments based on the proposals received from them after appraisal and approval by the Ministry.

Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). PMGSY is an area development programme and the objective of the scheme is to provide all-weather road connectivity in rural areas catering to the access needs of the entire population of the target habitation. Since inception till 02nd December 2024, 3,437 roads of 20,801 km length and 305 bridges at value of projects of Rs. 14,810 crore have been sanctioned under all the interventions/ verticals of PMGSY to the UT of JandK, against which 3,214 roads of 19,324.72 km and 217 bridges have been constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 12,610 Crore (including UT share).

Further, as per Health Dynamics of India (Infrastructure and Human Resources) 2022-23, as on 31st March 2023, 198 Sub Centres, 65 PHCs and 3 CHCs are functional in tribal areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

STATEMENT

Name of schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry

S.N.	Name of the scheme/programme
1.	Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan
2.	Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN)
3.	Pradhan Mantri Jan Jatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)
4.	Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)
5.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution
6.	Grant-in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes
7.	Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST students
8.	Post Matric Scholarship to ST students
9.	National Overseas Scholarships for ST Candidates
10.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students
11.	Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)
12.	Tribal Research Information, Education, Communication and Events
13.	Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Tribes

EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEYVELI AIRPORT

1814. **DR. M K VISHNU PRASAD**

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

- (a) the time by which the commercial operation would be commenced from Neyveli Airport in Tamil Nadu under UDAN scheme;
- (b) the status of the expansion and development of the said airport;
- (c) the measures being taken to improve infrastructure at the said airport during the current year and the last year;

(d) the steps being taken to establish air connectivity between Neyveli and other airports; and

(e) 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) Neyveli Airport, Tamil Nadu owned by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) was identified for the development and operation of RCS (Regional Connectivity Scheme) flights in the 1st round of bidding under the UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme. The airport has been developed with an expenditure amounting to Rs. 15.21 Cr. (as on 31.10.2024) and licensing of the airport is in process. An RCS route connecting Neyveli to Chennai has been awarded. Commencement of flights is subject to readiness of the airport.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AT SURAJPUR, MALDA

1815.**SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY:**

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

(a) whether the service road at Surajpur GP, Malda Dakshin with an allocated amount of 26.19 crore has received financial sanction from the Ministry, if not, the time by which it would receive financial sanction;

(b) whether any action has been taken with regard to additional works at Kaliachak 1 Block made by URS vide reference numbers URSSWI/F-R/TL/NHAI/2016-17/01493 andamp; URSSWI/F-R/TL/NHAI/2015-16/01420

dated 8 March 2017 addressed to the Project Director, NHAI, PIU Malda, Mangalbari;

(c) whether construction of a flyover at Kaliachak is feasible, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken towards the construction of the Kaliachak flyover considering Kaliachak is a densely populated area with heavy traffic congestion on NH-34?

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

(a) to (d) The four-laning work from Km 294.800 (Farakka) to Km 395.000 (Raiganj), which includes both Sujapur and Kaliachak Gram Panchayats under Malda Dakshin, was substantially completed on 03.05.2021. Originally, a bypass was proposed in the Kaliachak area bypassing Baliadanga More also. However, the said bypass was descope due to public resistance and a request from the State Government in February 2014.

Considering the existing site condition, preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) is being contemplated. The decision on the project shall be based on outcome of DPR.

कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव से बचत

1816. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

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

- (क) क्या गत दशकों के दौरान कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में आई अत्यधिक गिरावट के बावजूद तेल कंपनियों को हुए लाभ को सरकार द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं दिया गया है, यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;
- (ख) कच्चे तेल की घटती कीमतों से होने वाली बचत को किन योजनाओं में लगाया जा रहा है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उपभोक्ताओं को उचित वित्तीय राहत प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमत की गणना के लिए सटीक गणितीय सूत्र क्या हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (घ): पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्य बाजार निर्धारित है और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियां (ओएमसीजी) पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्य निर्धारण पर उचित निर्णय लेती हैं।

भारत अपनी कच्चे तेल की जरूरतों के 85% से अधिक का आयात करता है। कच्चे तेल के मूल्य (भारतीय बास्केट) 55 डॉलर/बीबीएल (मार्च 2015) से बढ़कर 113 डॉलर/बीबीएल (मार्च 2022) तथा आगे और अधिक बढ़ कर 116 डॉलर/बीबीएल (जून 2022) हो गए तथा अत्यधिक अस्थिर बने हुए हैं।

सरकार और पीएसयूज ओएमसीजी द्वारा बहुत से कदम उठाए गए हैं जिनमें केन्द्र सरकार ने पेट्रोल और डीजल पर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में दो बार नवंबर, 2021 और मई, 2022 में क्रमशः कुल 13 रुपए/लीटर और 16 रुपए/लीटर की कमी की है, जो उपभोक्ताओं को पूर्णतः प्रदान की गई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप, घरेलू रूप से, पेट्रोल तथा डीजल के मूल्य घटकर क्रमशः 94.77 रुपए प्रति लीटर और 87.67 रुपए प्रति लीटर हो गए (दिल्ली में मूल्य)। कतिपय राज्य सरकारों ने भी नागरिकों को राहत पहुँचाने के निमित्त राज्य वैट दरों को कम कर दिया था। मार्च, 2024 में ओएमसीजी ने भी पूरे देश में पेट्रोल और डीजल, प्रत्येक के खुदरा मूल्यों में 2 रुपए प्रति लीटर की कमी की थी।

भारत सरकार ने आम नागरिकों को उच्च अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मूल्यों से सुरक्षित रखने के लिए कई अन्य कदम भी उठाए हैं, जिनमें कच्चे तेल की आयात बास्केट में विविधता लाना, घरेलू बाजार में पेट्रोल और डीजल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सार्वभौमिक सेवा दायित्व के प्रावधानों को लागू करना, पेट्रोल में एथेनॉल का मिश्रण बढ़ाना आदि शामिल है।

हाल ही में पीएसयू ओएमसीजी ने अंतर-राज्य भाड़े का युक्तिकरण किया है। इससे राज्यों के भीतर सुदूर भागों में पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में कमी के रूप में पेट्रोलियम ऑयल और ल्यूब्रिकेंट (पोओएल) डिपो से दूर, सुदूर स्थानों में रहने वाले उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ मिला है। इस पहल ने राज्य में पेट्रोल या डीजल के अधिकतम और न्यूनतम खुदरा मूल्यों के अंतर को भी कम कर दिया है।

भारत अपनी घरेलू एलपीजी खपत का लगभग 60% आयात करता है। देश में एलपीजी का मूल्य अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में इनके मूल्यों से जुड़ा हुआ है। सरकार घरेलू एलपीजी के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए

प्रभावी मूल्य को घटाती-बढ़ाती रहती है। औसत सऊदी सीपी (एलपीजी मूल्य निर्धारण के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय बेंचमार्क) में 64 प्रतिशत (जुलाई 2023 में यूएस अमेरिकी डॉलर 385 प्रति एमटी से नवंबर 2024 में यूएस अमेरिकी डॉलर 632 प्रति एमटी तक) तक वृद्धि हुई है जबकि दूसरी ओर प्रधान मंत्री उज्जवला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) उपभोक्ताओं के लिए भारत में घरेलू एलपीजी के प्रभावी मूल्य में 44 प्रतिशत (अगस्त 2023 में 903 रुपए से नवम्बर, 2024 में 503 रुपए तक) तक की कमी हुई है।

वर्तमान में 14.2 किलोग्राम वाले एक घरेलू एलपीजी सिलेंडर का खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य दिल्ली में 803 रुपए है। पीएमयूवाई उपभोक्ताओं के लिए 300 रुपए प्रति सिलेंडर की निर्धारित राजसहायता के बाद, भारत सरकार 503 रुपए प्रति सिलेंडर (दिल्ली में) की प्रभावी लागत पर 14.2 किलोग्राम वाले एलपीजी सिलेण्डर उपलब्ध करवा रही है। यह पूरे देश में 10.33 करोड़ से अधिक उज्ज्वला लाभार्थियों को उपलब्ध हैं।

उपभोक्ताओं को सीधे राजसहायता के अलावा, ओएमसीज को भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 22,000 करोड़ रुपए का मुआवजा भी दिया गया है, ताकि उच्च अन्तरराष्ट्रीय एलपीजी मूल्यों का बोझ घरेलू एलपीजी उपभोक्ता पर न डालने के कारण उन्हें हुई अल्प वसूली की भरपाई की जा सके।

कराधान से उत्पन्न राजस्व को सरकार की विभिन्न विकासात्मक योजनाओं यथा- पीएमयूवाई परिवारों को निर्धारित राजसहायता, खाद्य एवं उर्वरक राजसहायता और अवसंरचना निर्माण, प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), प्रधानमंत्री उज्जवला योजना (पीएमयूवाई), आयुष्मान भारत, प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना (पीएमजीकेवाई), प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेवाई), कोविड-19 के लिए मुफ्त टीकाकरण आदि में प्रयोग किया जाता है। उप कर को अवसंरचनात्मक विकास और रोजगार उत्पन्न करने के लिए भी प्रयोग किया जाता है।

STRENGTHEN FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN BIHAR

1817. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH

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

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen flood management in Bihar given its recurrent vulnerability to severe flooding;

(b) the status of ongoing flood control projects in Bihar along with the specific measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect districts like Buxar, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur facing frequent flood devastation;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any studies or assessments on the effectiveness of existing flood management infrastructure such as embankments and drainage systems in Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any new initiatives or planned collaborations with the State Government of Bihar to enhance early warning systems, disaster preparedness and the resilience of communities in flood-prone areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the strategy adopted by the Government for long-term flood mitigation in Bihar especially in the context of climate change and its impact on river systems in the region?

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

(a) to (c) Flood management projects are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments from own resources 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.

To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Ministry had implemented during XI and XII Plan Flood Management Programme (FMP) for providing Central Assistance to States for works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. which subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme" (FMBAP) for the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 and further extended up to September 2022 with limited outlay. The Government has approved

FMBAP with total outlay of Rs. 4,100 crore for a period of 5 years from 2021-22 to 2025-26. A central assistance of Rs 924.40 crore under FMP component and Rs 699.64 crore under RMBA component has been released to Bihar. The 42 projects completed under this Programme in the State of Bihar have provided reasonable protection to an area of around 28.67 Lakh hectares and protected a population of about 223.46 Lakh. State Government of Bihar has informed that embankments of length 3800.41 Km have been constructed on different Rivers in Bihar for flood protection.

Measures taken by the Govt. of Bihar to protect flood prone area in Buxer, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur district in Bihar under Flood Management Programme (FMP) component of FMBAP is attached as **Statement-I**. Measures proposed to be taken to protect flood prone area in Buxer, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur district in Bihar is attached as **Statement-II**.

As part of monitoring of the centrally assisted projects, the concurrent evaluation studies during construction and performance evaluation after construction of flood management project are being done by the State Governments through third party.

(d) As a non-structural measure of flood management, Central Water Commission (CWC) issues flood forecasts at identified locations in consultation with State Governments. CWC also issues inflow forecasts to identified reservoirs for proper reservoir regulation. Presently in the State of **Bihar**, Central Water Commission maintain 43 FF station (40 Level Forecast Stations + 03 Inflow Forecast Stations).

In order to provide more lead time to the local authorities to plan evacuation of people and take other remedial measures, Central Water Commission (CWC) has developed basin wise flood forecasting model based on rainfall-runoff mathematical modelling for 7 days advance flood forecast advisory at identified flood forecasting and inflow forecasting stations in addition to

short-range forecast having response time upto 24 hours. CWC flood forecasting services are also integrated with integrated alert dissemination platform Common Alert Protocol (CAP) issued to the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) of the respective States/ UTs, including State of Bihar.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) implemented **Pilot Scheme namely Aapda Mitra** from 2016 to 2021 in 30 most flood prone Districts of 25 States/UTs, in order to train 6000 community volunteers (200 in each District) in disaster response with a focus on **flood**.

NDMA has also started **Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme** from 2024-25 to train 2,37,326 volunteers from NCC, NSS, NYKS, and BSandG in disaster response covering all States (315 Districts) prone to landslide, cyclone, earthquake, and **floods** to provide them an Emergency Responder Kit.

BEFIQR app has been developed by Government of Bihar to disseminate flood related information to different stakeholders in real time.

(e) The main reason for floods in the State of Bihar is on account of increased discharge in rivers of North Bihar like Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Bagmati, Kamla, Kosi and Mahananda due to heavy rainfall in the upper catchment areas which mainly lie in Nepal. The related issues are discussed in the existing Indo-Nepal bilateral three tier mechanisms comprising of (i) Joint Ministerial Level Commission on Water Resources (JMCWR) (ii) Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR) and (iii) Joint Standing Technical Committee (JSTC). Government of India is having regular dialogue with the Government of Nepal for construction of dams for long-term flood mitigation on these rivers for mutual benefit of the two countries which includes flood control.

Apart from this, to reduce the impact of floods through barrages, a committee of officials of Central Water Commission, NWDA, Ganga Flood Control Commission and Water Resources Department, Government of Bihar was constituted by the Central Water Commission in June 2024. One of the barrages identified in the recommendation report of this committee is also on Kosi river, which is proposed in Dagmara of Supaul district. As per the recommendation of the committee, the work of studying the utility of this barrage in hydropower, flood control and irrigation and its technical feasibility has been identified by the Bihar government.

STATEMENT-I

Measures taken by the Govt. to protect flood prone area in Buxer, Darbhanga and Muzafferpur district in Bihar under FMB component of FMBAP				
Sl. No.	Scheme Code	Title of Scheme	Estimated Cost (Crore)	District Benifitted
2	BR-02	Bagmati Flood Management, Embankment construction (l/b 17.55 to 56.97km, r/b 15.2 to 56.97 km)	135.16	Sitamadhi, Shivhar, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Sitamadhi
4	BR-14	Raising and strengthening of right BurhiGandak embankment from 8.00 km u/s of Akharaghat to 39.00 km d/s of Akharaghat.	12.00	Muzaffarpur
5	BR-15	Darbhanga Town Protection Scheme Part- I	9.33	Darbhanga
6	BR-16	Darbhanga Town Protection Scheme Part-II	14.16	Darbhanga
7	BR-17	Darbhanga Town Protection Scheme Part-III	10.60	Darbhanga

9	BR-34	Anti erosion work at PaharpurManorath, Bangara, Barar, Gayeetola in between 5.00 to 6.00 mile of Tirhut embankment along river Gandak in Muzaffarpur district(Bihar)	8.13	Muzaffarpur
10	BR-36	Anti Erosion Work Between Ch 135 – 160(Sector B) Near village Kewatia, 143 – 160.38Ch Near village Majhariaand 1491 – 1505.75 Ch Near village Nainijore(Sector – C) of BKG Embankment on right bank of river Ganga In districts BhojpurandBuxar in Bihar	7.55	BuxarandBhojpur
11	BR-41	Extension of embankment on left and right bank of river Kamala Balan in lengths of 11.42 km and 5.00 km with brick soling road on top in left over reaches and protection work at two points on extended portion of right KamlaBalan embankment in DisttDarbhanga and Madhubani.	56.12	Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Khagaria, Saharsa
12	BR-48	Bagmati Flood Management Scheme Phase-II, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Samastipur districts.	120.94	Sitamadhi, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Samastipur
13	BR-49	Raising and Strengthening of Adhwara and Khiroi left embankment from RD 0.0 Km to RD 43.60 Km and from RD 44.00 Km to RD 90.50 Km and right embankment from RD 0.0 Km to RD 81.50 Km in Sitamarhi, Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar	167.03	Sitamadhi, Darbhanga, madhubani
		Total estimated cost in Rs. Crore	541.02	

STATEMENT-II**Measures proposed to be taken by the Govt. to protect flood prone area
inBuxer, Darbhanga and Muzafferpur district in Bihar**

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Estd.Cost t (in crore)
1.	Raising, Strengthenig and Puccikaran of Left KamlaBalan embankment andRight KamlaBalan embankment Phase-I(Pipraghat Bridge to Thangha bridge) LKBE between Km27.10 to km 66.30 and RKBE between km 23.20 to km 64.00	325.12
2.	Raising and strengthening and Puccikaran of left and right KamlaBalan embankment (Phase-II) from km 66.300 (FatkiKutti) to km 92.500 (Punach) of L.K.B.E. and from km 64.00 (Thengha) to km 94.00 (Palwa) of R.K.B.E.	297.08
3.	Raising, Strengthening and Puckkikaran of left and right KamlaBalan Embankment (Phase-III) from km 0.00 (Jainagar) to km 11.72(Kasama),km 21.50 (Pirahi) to km 27.10(Pipraghat) and km 92.50 (Punach) to km105.35(Ghoghepur) of Left KamlaBalan Embankment and from km 0.00(Jainagar) to km 23.20 (Bhatgama) and km 94.00 (Palwa) to km 111.29 (Phuhia) of Right KamlaBalan Embankment.	255.46

4.	Bagmati Flood Management Scheme-Phase-V(a)	338.69
	Total in Rs. Crore	1216.35

EXPANSION OF PIPED COOKING GAS CONNECTION IN WEST BENGAL

1818 **SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED**

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

(a) the details of the expansion of piped cooking gas connections in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Uluberia Municipality area in West Bengal has executed with piped cooking gas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the targeted PNG connections in West Bengal?

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

(a) to (d) Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections is part of development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks and the same is carried out by the entities authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). In the state of West Bengal, PNGRB has authorized 10 Geographical Areas (GAs) covering the entire state. Uluberia Municipality Area falls under Howrah (Except Area Already Authorized (EAAA)) district and Hoogly (EAAA) district GA authorized to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited. As on 30.09.2024, the authorized entity has provided 2,361 number of PNG (Domestic) connections in Howrah (EAAA)

district and Hoogly (EAAA) district GA. The GAs wise details including MWP target, in the state of West Bengal, as on 30.09.2024, is given at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

As on 30.09.2024, details of PNG Connections in state of West Bengal

S.No	Geographical Area/ CGD Networks	Authorized CGD Entity	MWP Target	Pro-rata Target	PNG (D) Connection
1	Burdwan District	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	625000	37178	6464
2	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Uttar Dinajpur Districts	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	300000	172500	2617
3	Howrah (EAAA) District and Hoogly (EAAA) District	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	555999	86250	2361
4	Nadia (EAAA) District and North 24 Parganas (EAAA) District	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	3734901	93750	6690
5	South 24 Parganas (EAAA) District	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	251999	75000	138
6	Purulia and Bankura districts	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	1417959	83400	10306
7	East Mednipore, West Mednipore and Jhargram districts	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	6210189	93372	0
8	Alipurduar and Koch Bihar	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	625000	25200	9426
9	Kolkata Municipal Corporation and Parts of Adjoining Districts	Bengal Gas Company Limited	300000	525000	5297
10	Birbhum, Murshidabad, Maldah and Dakshin Dinajpur districts	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	555999	672770	808
		Total	1,46,08,899	18,64,420	44,107

Source: PNGRB

PER CAPITA WATER AVAILABILITY

1819. **SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita water availability in the country is declining as a result of the rise in population and if so, the details of likely per capita water availability by 2030, yearwise;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the per capita water availability and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce groundwater dependency along with the funds allocated and utilised for the same during the last five years and the current year?

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

(a) The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydrometeorological and geological factors, however, water availability per person is dependent on population of a country. The per capita water availability in the country is reducing due to increase in population. Based on the study titled "Reassessment of Water Availability in India using Space Inputs, 2019" conducted by Central Water Commission, the average annual per capita water availability for year 2021 and 2031 has been assessed as 1486 cubic meter and 1367 cubic meter respectively.

(b) and (c) 'Water' being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources which positively impact over the issue of per capita water availability are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

Government of India, in partnership with State, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country. At the time of announcement of the Mission, only 3.23 Crore (17%) rural households had tap water supply. Since the launch of the Mission, more than 12.09 Crore have been provided with tap water connection and as on 03.12.2024. Thus, out of 19.34 Crore rural household, around 15.33 Crore (79.24%) rural households are presently getting tap water supply.

Government of India has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) launched in 2015 which focuses on development of basic urban infrastructure especially water supply and access to tap connection to every household in 500 cities. So far 1,390 projects worth ₹ 43,241.8 crore have been grounded including 1,180 completed projects worth ₹ 29,310 crore. Through these projects and in convergence with other programmes, 189 lakh household water tap connections have been provided.

Taking it forward, AMRUT 2.0 has been launched in 2021 which covers all the statutory towns of the country to ensure universal coverage of water supply and make cities 'water secure'. For availability of quality water supply, so far, 3,596 water supply projects worth ₹ 1,14,073.65 crore (including OandM) have been approved by Apex Committee at Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

To ensure optimum utilization of water, Government of India has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY) from 2015-16 onwards. Under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), 99 ongoing major/medium irrigation projects were prioritized during 2016-17, in consultation with States. Out of these projects, AIBP works of 62 prioritized projects have been reported to be completed. An additional irrigation potential

of 25.80 lakh hectare has been reported to be created by these projects in the country, during 2016-17 to 2023-2024. The extension of PMKSY for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by Government of India, with an overall outlay of Rs. 93,068.56 crore. The scheme of Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies are being implemented under PMKSY-HKKP.

The Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched on National Panchayati Raj Day on 24th April, 2022 as a part of celebration of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav with an objective to conserve water for future. The Mission is aimed at developing and rejuvenating 75 water bodies in each district of the country.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan-I (JSA-I) was conducted in 2019 in 1592 blocks out of 2836 blocks in 256 water stressed districts of the country and was expanded as “Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain” (JSA: CTR) in 2021 with the theme “Catch the Rain – Where it Falls When it Falls” to cover all the blocks of all districts (rural as well as urban areas) across the country. Now, the fifth edition of JSA: CTR 2024 has been launched on March 9, 2024 across the country. Following water related works/ afforestation works have been completed/ ongoing during the JSA: CTR 2024.

Water related works across the country in JSA: CTR 2024	
Water Conservation and Rainwater Harvesting Structures	8,70,757
Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	2,13,586
Reuse and Recharge Structures	3,59,188
Watershed Development	13,85,664
Intensive Afforestation	5,46,37,190
No. of districts where Jal Shakti Kendra has been established	700

No. of Districts that have prepared water conservation plan	614
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The Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (BWUE) has been set up for promotion, regulation and control of efficient use of water in irrigation, industrial and domestic sector. The Bureau will be a facilitator for promotion of improving water use efficiency across various sectors namely irrigation, drinking water supply, power generation, industries, etc. in the country.

Central Ground Water Board is periodically monitoring the ground water levels throughout the Country on a regional scale, through a network of monitoring wells. In order to assess the decline in water level on a long-term basis, the water level data collected by CGWB during November 2023 has been compared with the decadal average (2013-2022). Analysis of water level data indicates that about 51.70% of the wells monitored have registered rise in ground water levels. The rise in ground water level is the cumulative effect of the both Central and State Governments initiatives.

Government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, a Central Sector Scheme in identified water stressed areas of 8203 Gram Panchayats under 229 blocks in 80 districts of Seven States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with an aim to arrest decline in ground water level through community led sustainable groundwater management. Allocation and utilisation of funds for Atal Bhujal Yojana since its inception is as given below:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized
2020-21	125	123.03
2021-22	330	327.48

2022-23	700	637.64
2023-24	1774.57	1738.21
2024-25	1778	71.24 (Till 25.11.2024)

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the "Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. CGWA grants No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for ground water abstraction to Industries, Infrastructure units and Mining projects in feasible areas in certain States/UTs where regulation is not being done by the respective State/UTs. CGWA also issues notifications and directions to State Governments and the Administrators of the UTs to adopt Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting (RTRWH) in all the 'Critical' and 'Over-exploited' assessment units (blocks / Taluks / Firkas / Districts / Valley / Islands / Region / Tehsil, etc. in the country and in all the Government buildings under their jurisdiction.

Important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other Central Ministries for Water conservation, Control and regulation of ground water and to promote rainwater harvesting / artificial recharge/ water use efficiency etc. can be seen at the URL:

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

JEWELLERY TRADING INDUSTRY

1820. **DR. D RAVI KUMAR:**

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

- (a) the steps being taken by the Ministry to address the issue of misrepresentation of jewellery weight in the jewellery trading industry and whether there are any plans to introduce regulations that standardize and disclose weight loss during the manufacturing process;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which the Ministry intend to ensure fair compensation for skilled labour in the jewellery industry, particularly considering that only three percent of the wastage compensation currently reaches these workers;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted studies or held consultations with stakeholders in the jewellery industry to assess unethical practices such as weight misrepresentation and inadequate labour compensation and if so, the major findings thereof; and
- (e) whether any initiatives or policies are being proposed aimed at promoting transparency and ethical standards within the jewellery industry while ensuring fair practices for consumers and workers?

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): Under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and Rules made there under, the verification of weighing instrument and weights used for trading of Jewellery, as also the enforcement there under, is done by the State Governments. In the case of exports of gems and Jewellery, there is 100 per cent appraisalment of goods by customs with respect to Jewellery weight at the time of exports. Labour compensation value addition norms, as prescribed by the Handbook of Procedures notified under the Foreign Trade Policy 2023, are also checked by customs at the time of exports.

(c) and (d): In the case of exports of Gems and Jewellery, wastage or manufacturing loss for gold/silver/platinum Jewellery is admissible as per the Handbook of Procedures notified under the Foreign Trade Policy 2023.

The National Institute of Labour and Economic Research and Development (NILERD) under the aegis of NITI Aayog published a paper in 2020 called 'Socio-economic and working conditions of workers in the Indian gold industry'. To encourage and streamline the manufacturing of gems and Jewellery, various state governments are looking at promoting the set-up of Jewellery parks by themselves or by industry bodies. These integrated industrial parks provide access to facilities under one roof, including manufacturing units, commercial areas, residences for industrial workers, commercial support services and an exhibition centre. Jewellery parks would also help modernize the trade, as units would be better designed and there would be ample space available for modern machinery.

(e): Under section 24 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009, and Rules made there under, the verification of weighing machines used for trading of Jewellery is done by the Legal Metrology Offices of the State Governments every year as per the provisions of the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011.

विमानन पार्कों का विकास

1821. श्री शंकर लालवानी:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का संपूर्ण देश में विमानन क्षेत्र को मजबूत करने के उद्देश्य से विमानन पार्क विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का उक्त विमानन पार्कों में हवाई पट्टी, प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, हेलीपैड और कई विनिर्माण इकाइयां बनाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

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

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):

(क) से (ग): केंद्रीय सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

1822. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) the current condition of existing National Highways, including the percentage requiring urgent repairs or upgrades;
- (b) the details of allocation, utilization along with reasons for underutilisation of funds earmarked for maintenance of National Highways during the last five years;
- (c) the number of kilometers of National Highways that have undergone maintenance or improvement works during each of the last five years, NH-wise;
- (d) the proposal of the Government to address the maintenance backlog, if any, and strategies to improve the overall condition of the National Highways network; and
- (e) the details of innovative technologies or methods being employed or considered to enhance the durability and reduce the maintenance requirements of National Highways?

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

(a) Out of 1,46,195 km length of National Highways (NH) network in the country, damages have been reported in about 816 km length during the current financial year.

Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The conditions of NHs are assessed from time to time by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) and its various executing agencies. The maintenance works on NHs are accordingly taken up from time to time to keep the NHs in traffic worthy condition.

(b) Details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred by MoRTH on Maintenance and Repair (MandR) of NHs during the last five years are as under:-

Amount in Rs. Crore		
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2019-20	3,418	3,011
2020-21	5,948	5,948
2021-22	5,214	5,135
2022-23	6,510	6,278
2023-24	6,581	6,523

(c) State / Union Territory (UT) – wise details of NH length maintained / repaired / improved under all types of MandR works during the last five years are at **Statement**.

(d) The Government has prioritized the maintenance of existing NH network and inter-alia evolved a mechanism to ensure MandR of all NHs sections through accountable maintenance agency.

The MandR of stretches of NHs, where development works have commenced or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions/ Operation and Maintenance (OandM) Contracts have been awarded, are the

responsibility of the concerned Concessionaires/ Contractors till the end of the Defect Liability Period (DLP)/ the Concession Period. Similarly, for NHs stretches undertaken under TOT (Toll Operate and Transfer) and InvIT (Infrastructure Investment Trust), MandR responsibility lies with concerned Concessionaire till the end of the Concession Period.

For all remaining sections of NHs stretches, Government has taken a policy decision to undertake maintenance works through Performance based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) or Short Term Maintenance Contract (STMC).

(e) MoRTH encourages the adoption of innovative technologies or methods to enhance the durability and reduce the maintenance requirements of NHs (depending upon factors like rainfall, terrain type, soil category etc.). Such innovative technologies or methods include stabilization of subgrade, geosynthetic reinforced layer(s) in sub-base / base, concrete roads / whitetopping, perpetual pavement, Hi-performance bituminous mixes, modified bitumen / bituminous mixes, Fiber Reinforced Concrete, Cement Grouted Bituminous Mixes, intelligent compaction etc.

STATEMENT

State / UT – wise details of NH length maintained / repaired / improved under all types of MandR works during the last five years

		Length in Km				
S. No.	State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,757	3,073	2,950	3,257	2,757
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	88	116	174	0
3	Assam	575	727	670	749	575
4	Bihar	309	464	489	361	309
5	Chhattisgarh	20	89	144	53	20
6	Goa	13	13	13	50	13
7	Gujarat	2,998	3,092	3,130	3,429	2,998
8	Haryana	716	830	1,227	1,706	716

Length in Km						
S. No.	State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
9	Himachal Pradesh	370	488	471	500	370
10	Jharkhand	435	776	782	818	435
11	Karnataka	2,021	1,881	1,753	1,627	2,021
12	Kerala	119	216	123	184	119
13	Madhya Pradesh	1,371	1,412	1,513	1,680	1,371
14	Maharashtra	1,102	1,382	1,467	1,724	1,102
15	Manipur	420	381	461	430	420
16	Meghalaya	47	73	40	232	47
17	Mizoram	53	279	423	17	53
18	Nagaland	63	159	83	84	63
19	Odisha	86	416	659	880	86
20	Punjab	562	972	1,083	1,538	562
21	Rajasthan	2,344	2,910	3,106	3,300	2,344
22	Sikkim	31	97	28	28	31
23	Tamil Nadu	869	820	941	1,329	869
24	Telangana	563	943	889	1,270	563
25	Tripura	185	432	343	337	185
26	Uttar Pradesh	2,460	2,644	3,021	3,953	2,460
27	Uttarakhand	218	407	739	718	218
28	West Bengal	231	134	218	95	231
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	43	11	94	90
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	49	49	49	49	12
31	Jammu and Kashmir	429	429	454	334	428
	Total	21,450	25,721	27,393	31,002	36,503

नदियों द्वारा कटाव के लिए किसानों को मुआवजा

1823. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

(क) नदियों द्वारा भू-क्षरण, जो कि देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्याओं में से एक है, का समाधान करने की क्या नीति है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का भू-क्षरण से प्रभावित किसानों को सर्किल रेट के अनुसार मुआवजा देने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यह मुआवजा कब तक दिए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): बाढ़ प्रबंधन और कटावरोधी स्कीमें संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार तैयार और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। भारत सरकार महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देती है और उनके लिए तकनीकी सहायता के साथ-साथ संवर्धनात्मक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। हाल ही में इस संबंध में भारत सरकार की कुछ प्रमुख पहलें निम्न प्रकार से हैं।

नीति आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति ने राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श द्वारा पूरे देश में बाढ़ प्रबंधन कार्यों हेतु रणनीतिक तैयारी करने के संबंध में अपनी एक रिपोर्ट सौंपी है। प्रभावी और दीर्घकालिक रणनीति में आधुनिक तकनीक के उपयोग के साथ-साथ संरचनात्मक और गैर-संरचनात्मक उपायों का संयोजन शामिल है जो बाढ़ / कटाव की समस्या को काफी हद तक कम कर सकता है। समिति ने बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (एफएमबीएपी) को वर्ष 2021-26 की अवधि तक के लिए बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। केंद्र सरकार वर्ष 2021-26 के दौरान 4,100 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ एक प्रायोजित एफएमबीएपी योजना को लागू कर रही है।

गैर-संरचनात्मक उपायों के लिए, केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) नोडल संगठन है जिसे देश में बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान और प्रारंभिक बाढ़ चेतावनी का कार्य सौंपा गया है। यह नेटवर्क राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से स्थापित किया गया है। 24 घंटे की अल्प प्रतिक्रिया अवधि के साथ छोटी अवधि के पूर्वानुमानों के अलावा, सीडब्ल्यूसी द्वारा अपने पूर्वानुमान स्टेशनों पर 7 दिनों की अग्रिम चेतावनी के लिए वर्षा- रनॉफ गणितीय मॉडलिंग के आधार पर बेसिनवार एक बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान मॉडल भी विकसित किया गया है ताकि स्थानीय अधिकारियों को लोगों की निकासी की योजना बनाने और अन्य उपचारात्मक उपाय करने के लिए अधिक समय प्रदान किया जा सके। इस समय, सीडब्ल्यूसी द्वारा 340 केन्द्रों (200 स्तरीय पूर्वानुमान और 140 अंतर्वाह पूर्वानुमान) केन्द्रों से बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान जारी किए जाते हैं।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा देश में बाढ़ प्रबंधन के गैर-संरचनात्मक उपाय के रूप में बाढ़ मैदान के लिए जोनिंग दृष्टिकोण अपनाने हेतु राज्यों को निरंतर कहा गया है। राज्यों को बाढ़ मैदानों और इसकी जोनिंग का वैज्ञानिक आकलन करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए, मंत्रालय द्वारा बाढ़ मैदान जोनिंग पर तकनीकी दिशानिर्देशों का एक मसौदा तैयार किया गया है और वर्ष 2024 में राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परिचालित किया गया है।

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन निधि (एनडीएमएफ) के दिशा-निर्देशों में शामिल की गई आपदाओं के संबंध में न्यूनीकरण परियोजनाओं के प्रयोजन से अनन्य रूप से वित्तपोषण हेतु आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 47(1) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय आपदा न्यूनीकरण निधि (एनडीएमएफ) स्थापित की गई है। मिटिगेशन फंड का उपयोग उन स्थानीय स्तर और समुदाय-आधारित कार्यकलापों के लिए किया जाता है, जो जोखिमों को कम करते हैं और पर्यावरण के अनुकूल बस्तियों और आजीविका प्रथाओं को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

AVIATION INSTITUTES IN TELANGANA

1824. **SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO**

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

- (a) the number of aviation institutes available in Telangana;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is a demand for more aviation institutes in Telangana to impart skills to youth in this sector and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any study has been done to identify future employment opportunities in aviation sector across the country; and
- (d) the steps being taken to encourage more aviation institutes in Telangana?

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

- (a) There are 21 civil aviation training centres presently functioning in Telangana. The details are as under:-

Flying Training Organisations (FTOs) -04

- (i) Asia Pacific Flight Training Academy Ltd.;
- (ii) Flytech Aviation Academy.;
- (iii) Telangana State Aviation Academy;
- (iv) Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd.

Remote Pilot Training Organizations (RPTOs)- 10

- i. Better Fly Drone Academy Private Limited
- ii. DRONE ACADEMY PVT LTD
- iii. Flytech Aviation Academy
- iv. Gundavaram Vanaja Bhaskar Rao Vidyapeet
- v. Marut Dronetech Private Limited
- vi. PAVAMAN AVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED
- vii. PJTSAU Drone Academy
- viii. Telangana State Aviation Academy
- ix. Woahage Aviation Private Limited
- x. TARA UAV Private Limited

CAR-147 (BASIC) ORGANISATIONS - 04

- i. Flytech Aviation Academy
- ii. Rajiv Gandhi Aviation Academy
- iii. Telangana State Aviation Academy
- iv. GMR Air Cargo And Aerospace Engineering Ltd.

CAR-147 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE TYPE TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS - 03

- i. M/S CFM AIRCRAFT ENGINE SUPPORT SOUTH ASIA PVT LTD
- ii. M/s Mytri Aviation Pvt. Ltd.
- iii. M/s. United Technologies Corporation India Pvt. Ltd.

(b) and (c) While, establishment of aviation training institutes and employment opportunities are related to demand and supply dynamics in the aviation industry. As such, the Ministry has not done any specific assessment on the issue of demand of aviation institutes in Telangana.

(d) The Government has adopted various measures to encourage aviation institutes in the country including Telangana. In 2020, Ministry of Civil Aviation approved liberalized FTO guidelines wherein the concept of airport royalty (revenue share payment by FTOs to AAI) has been abolished and land rentals have been significantly rationalized.

Currently, 140 drone training schools have been approved for providing drone training/skilling across the country. Till October, 2024, these training schools have certified 18862 drone pilots.;

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

1825. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान असम सहित देश के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और सड़क परिवहन से संबंधित कितनी परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं;

(ख) उक्त परियोजनाओं की कुल लागत कितनी है और उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है तथा उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) असम में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-15 को दो लेन से चार लेन तक चौड़ा करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) उक्त राजमार्ग के निर्माण कार्य में देरी के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान असम सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) पर 468 विकासात्मक कार्य कार्यान्वित किए गए, जिनकी कुल लंबाई 9,337 किलोमीटर है और कुल लागत 1,51,246 करोड़ रुपये है, जिनमें से 232 कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं और शेष 236 कार्य के समापन की निर्धारित/संशोधित निर्धारित तिथि 2028 तक हैं।

(ग) और (घ) असम में एनएच-15 की लंबाई लगभग 574 किलोमीटर है, जिसमें से 121 किलोमीटर को पहले ही चार लेन में चौड़ा किया जा चुका है, जबकि लगभग 67 किलोमीटर की लंबाई में चार लेन तक चौड़ीकरण का कार्य प्रगति पर है, जिसे 2025 तक पूरा करने की योजना है। लगभग 340 किलोमीटर की लंबाई में चार लेन तक चौड़ीकरण का कार्य शुरू करने की योजना है, जबकि यातायात के दृष्टि से वर्तमान में शेष 46 किलोमीटर की लंबाई में चार लेन करना आवश्यक नहीं माना गया है। चल रही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की पूर्णता, ऋणभार मुक्त भूमि की उपलब्धता, वन मंजूरी, पर्यावरण मंजूरी, जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण, उपलब्ध कार्य मौसम, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, ठेकेदार की वित्तीय स्थिति आदि पर निर्भर है।

WIDENING OF PRAGATI MAIDAN TUNNEL

1826. **SHRI RAMBHUAL NISHAD:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that traffic jam has rather increased multifold particularly during peak hours in the Pragati Maidan tunnel connecting India Gate and Ring Road, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to decongest the traffic flow by widening the tunnel exit and also widening the ring road by minimum two lanes from tunnel to Nizamuddin Bridge turn; and

(c) if so, the time by which this stretch of ring road will be widened?

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

(a) to (c) The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The section of road is not an NH.

Planning of Urban Transport is inter-twined with urban Planning, which is a State subject. As such, initiatives for planning of sustainable urban transport system and other steps taken for reducing the increasing traffic congestion on the road are taken by the respective cities/States/UTs. The Government through Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), which is the Central line Ministry for urban transport matters, have notified policy (National Urban Transport Policy 2006) and other various guiding frameworks to help cities/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/States /UTs to identify principles and strategies for better planning and implementation of the concepts in the area of urban transport by making the best use of various guidance documents issued by the Government from time to time. The Government also provides Central Finance Assistance for preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Plan, Feasibility and Detailed Project Report etc. for systematic Urban Transport Planning. Further, the Government also provides Central Finance Assistance for implementation of Metro Rail Project, City Buses through Central Schemes such as PM-eBus Sewa Scheme, which reduces urban road congestion.

PRADHAN MANTRI ADI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA

1827. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is aiming to transforming villages with significant tribal population into model village under Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof especially for tribal dominated areas of Palghar district of Maharashtra;
- (c) the salient features and objectives of Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana; and
- (d) the details of the number of villages identified for this initiative and specific infrastructure improvements being targeted under the scheme and funds released in last two years?

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

(a) to (d): Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)' was launched by Govt for integrated development of eligible villages with 50% tribal population and 500 STs across States / UTs selected for undertaking development activities through convergence approach. An amount of Rs.20.38 lakh per village (Rs 7276 cr for 36,428 villages) was earmarked under the scheme by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the States were required to make Village development plan with convergence of Central STC (Schedule tribe component) and State TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) funds available with sectoral Central Govt Ministries and State Govt. In the VDP, the aim is to address gaps with regard to basic amenities identified through Antodaya Mission, in each selected village like Road connectivity, Telecom connectivity (Mobile /internet), School, Anganwadi Centres, Health Sub- Centre, Drinking water and electricity. As on date 17,656 VDPs have been approved across country and total funds released till date amounts to Rs.2357.50 Cr. This includes approval of VDPs of 1542 villages of Maharashtra (95 villages in Palghar District). The Ministry has released an amount of Rs. 134.85 crores to the State of Maharashtra under the scheme. An amount of Rs 179.40 cr can be released to State on submission of UC and SNA compliance, as Maharashtra has large pendency of SNA balance.

Based on learning from the success of PM JANMAN, Dharti AbbaJanjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA) has been launched which will cover more than 63000 villages including the villages covered under PMAAGY. Maharashtra will have 4975 villages as per details given below.

No. of District	No. of Block	No. of Villages	Total Population	ST Population	% ST
32	214	4975	6347798	4694682	73.96

The State Govt has been advised to cover these villages under DA- JGUA, which is more structured version of PMAAAGY with dedicated convergence of funds and Saturation for key interventions from line Ministries and State departments. It envisages providing dedicated funds for multi-sectoral interventions through convergence of specific schemes of line Ministries/Departments. Attempt has been made to remove the difficulties and challenges faced in PMAAAGY.

DISASTER PROOFING MEASURES

1828. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

- (a) the details on the measures being taken to ensure that Jal Jeevan Mission water supply schemes are resilient to the recent flood incidents in Kodagu; and
- (b) whether there are disaster proofing measures for water infrastructure 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) Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, 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 State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance. As such the details of individual projects/schemes for rural water supply are not maintained at Government of India level.

As informed by State Government of Karnataka, Kodagu district has a number of “Single Village Schemes” (in-village works) under Jal Jeevan Mission, based on the reported ground water table and techno–economic feasibility.

The pressure filters and other minor infrastructures taken up under these Single Village Schemes (in-village works) are considered with “Standard Codes” to enable adequate safety to structures, and are resilient to disasters like floods.

(b) As per operational guideline of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), following measures have been outlined to protect water infrastructure from natural disasters as well as to address the challenges posed by floods in regions like Kodagu:

- i.) **Infrastructure Planning:** Selection of locations for water supply infrastructure like treatment plants, reservoirs, and pipelines to avoid flood-prone, landslide-prone, and seismic areas. Anchoring pipelines securely to prevent washout during floods or mudflows.
- ii.) **Compliance with Safety Standards:** Ensuring all rural water supply systems comply with standards set by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO).
- iii.) **Community Engagement:** Involving local communities in disaster planning and using their knowledge to identify vulnerabilities and optimize site selection for infrastructure.
- iv.) **Disaster Preparedness:** Developing contingency plans with identified sustainable water sources and rapid response mechanisms, including mobile water purification plants and emergency water supply kits.
- v.) **Emergency Response Measures:** Deploying prepositioned emergency water supply kits and setting up mobile water purification units during disasters. Conducting water quality surveillance to monitor and prevent waterborne diseases.
- vi.) **Post-Disaster Reconstruction:** Prioritizing the restoration of damaged water supply systems with a focus on "build back better" principles to enhance resilience against future disasters.

- vii.) **Utilization of JJM Fund:** State can use 25% of JJM's annual allocation as flexi fund and also tap into the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for immediate recovery post natural disaster. States/ UTs are also advised to set aside at least 5% of the annual allocation under JJM to take care of unforeseen challenges/ issues arising out of natural disasters/ calamities and internal disturbances, which may be used by the State for coverage at the fag end of the financial year, if remain unutilized.
- viii.) **Integration of Disaster measures:** As per section 35 clause 2 (b) of The Disaster Management Act, 2005, it is inter alia envisaged to ensure that disaster mitigation measures are incorporated into project designs and disaster resilience is a fundamental part of all new water infrastructure developments

As informed by State Government of Karnataka, there are no Multi- Village-Schemes (MVS) taken up in Kodagu district under Jal Jeevan Mission, which generally involve major structures like jackwell, aerator, clariflocculator, filter beds, chlorination unit, sedimentation tanks etc and which are generally more prone to disasters. The schemes proposed are based on the ground water, involving in-village pipe line networks, which are designed taking into consideration the soil strata and have resistance to cope with flood situations.

त्योहारी सीजन में हवाई किराये में वृद्धि

1829. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के पास त्योहारों और छुट्टियों के मौसम में हवाई यात्रा के किराए में वृद्धि के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार की पूरे वर्ष हवाई यात्रा के किराए में एकरूपता बनाए रखने के लिए कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) 'कोचीन' हवाई अड्डे की तर्ज पर देश में सौर ऊर्जा पर आधारित विकसित किए जाने वाले हवाई अड्डों का राज्य- वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): अधिक विमान बेड़े को शामिल करके क्षमता में वृद्धि, हवाईअड्डों के आधुनिकीकरण और नए हवाईअड्डों के विकास से घरेलू यात्री यातायात वर्ष 2022-23 में 136,028,656 की तुलना में वर्ष 2023-24 में बढ़कर 153,674,310 हो गया है। वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में सितंबर तक घरेलू यात्री यातायात (79,345,065), वर्ष 2023-24 की इसी अवधि के दौरान की यात्री (75,358,445) को पार कर गया है, जो 5.3% की वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एयरलाइनों और ऑनलाइन टिकटिंग एजेंटों (ओटीए) के साथ निरंतर संपर्क और सरकार द्वारा हवाई किराए की उतार-चढ़ाव पर नज़र रखने से, वर्ष 2023 की तुलना में वर्ष 2024 में हवाई किराए में कमी आई है। एयरलाइनों को हवाई किराए तय करते समय तर्कसंगतता सुनिश्चित करने और यात्रियों के हितों को ध्यान में रखने के लिए भी जागरूक किया गया है। उल्लेखनीय है कि त्यौहार के समय के दौरान, विभिन्न सेक्टरों में हवाई किराए में कमी देखी गई थी।

एयरलाइनों द्वारा अपने वेबसाइट के होम पेज के प्रमुख स्थान पर टैरिफ शीट प्रदर्शित करना अनिवार्य है।

नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) ने टैरिफ मॉनीटरिंग इकाई (टीएमयू) की स्थापना की है, जो मासिक आधार पर एयरलाइनों की वेबसाइटों का उपयोग करके औचक आधार पर चयनित घरेलू सेक्टरों पर हवाई किराए की मॉनीटरिंग करती है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि एयरलाइनें उनके द्वारा घोषित सीमा से अधिक हवाई किराया न वसूलें।

हवाई किराए सरकार के विनियमन के अध्यक्षीन नहीं हैं और एयरलाइनें, वायुयान नियमावली, 1937 के नियम 135 का पालन करते हुए अपनी प्रचालन आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर अपने हवाई किराए का निर्धारण कर सकती हैं। यद्यपि सरकार बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा बनाए रखने के लिए समान्यतः हवाई किराए को विनियमित नहीं करती है, तथापि वह सतर्क रहती है, और यात्रियों की सुविधा और कल्याण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अत्यधिक मूल्य निर्धारण को रोकने हेतु एक सेक्टर से दूसरे सेक्टर में क्षमता अंतरित करने के लिए हस्तक्षेप करती है।

हवाई किराए परिवर्तनशील स्वरूप के होते हैं और ये मांग और आपूर्ति के सिद्धांत पर आधारित होते हैं। भारत में हवाई किराए की कीमतों के रुझानों में काफी हद तक सीजनेलिटी, प्रचलित ईंधन मूल्य, मार्ग पर परिचालन करने वाले विमानों की क्षमता, क्षेत्र में प्रतिस्पर्धा, मौसम, छुट्टियां, त्यौहार, लंबे सप्ताहांत, कार्यक्रम (खेल, मेले, प्रतियोगिताएं), आदि परिलक्षित होते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, हवाईअड्डों पर परिचालन बाधाओं से हवाई किराए का मूल्य निर्धारण काफी प्रभावित होता है। पर्यटकों की अधिक मांग वाले मार्गों पर परिचालन, इलाके, मौसम की स्थिति और प्रतिबंधित परिचालन समय द्वारा लगाई

गई सीमाओं के अध्यधीन होता है। सीमित क्षमता और बढ़ी हुई मांग के संयोजन से हवाई किराए में उतार-चढ़ाव होता है।

भारतीय विमानन उद्योग की जटिल परिवर्तनशीलता को देखते हुए, सरकार इस क्षेत्र के विकास में सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए सक्षमकारी वातावरण बनाकर सुविधाप्रदाता की भूमिका निभा रही है।

(ग): वर्ष 2015 में कोचीन हवाईअड्डा पूर्ण रूप से सौर ऊर्जा, अर्थात् हरित ऊर्जा से प्रचालित विश्व का पहला हवाईअड्डा बन गया। तब से, 79 और हवाईअड्डों ने 100% हरित ऊर्जा के उपयोग को अपनाया है। इन 80 हवाईअड्डों की राज्यवार सूची **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है।

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय ने सभी अनुसूचित प्रचालन कर रहे कार्यशील हवाईअड्डों और तैयार हो रहे ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डों के विकासकर्ताओं को कार्बन न्यूट्रैलिटी और नेट जीरो प्राप्त करने की दिशा में काम करने की सलाह दी है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ हरित ऊर्जा का उपयोग भी शामिल है।

विवरण

100% हरित ऊर्जा का उपयोग करने वाले 80 हवाईअड्डों की राज्यवार सूची

क्र. सं.	हवाईअड्डा	राज्य	100% हरित ऊर्जा उपयोग प्राप्ति का वर्ष
1	विशाखापट्टनम	आंध्र प्रदेश	2023
2	विजयवाड़ा	आंध्र प्रदेश	2023
3	राजमुंदरी	आंध्र प्रदेश	2023
4	तिरुपति	आंध्र प्रदेश	2023
5	कडप्पा	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024
6	तेजु	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2021
7	रायपुर	छत्तीसगढ़	2024
8	दिल्ली	दिल्ली	2022
9	गोवा	गोवा	2024
10	वडोदरा	गुजरात	2023
11	कांडला	गुजरात	2023
12	भावनगर	गुजरात	2023
13	जामनगर	गुजरात	2023
14	भुज	गुजरात	2023

15	राजकोट	गुजरात	2023
16	पोरबंदर	गुजरात	2023
17	केशोद	गुजरात	2024
18	कांगड़ा	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2021
19	शिमला	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2021
20	कुल्लू	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2021
21	जम्मू	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2021
22	श्रीनगर	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2021
23	बेंगलुरु	कर्नाटक	2022
24	हुबली	कर्नाटक	2022
25	बेलगावी	कर्नाटक	2022
26	मैसूर	कर्नाटक	2022
27	कोचीन	केरल	2015
28	कालीकट	केरल	2024
29	लेह	लद्दाख	2021
30	भोपाल	मध्य प्रदेश	2023
31	ग्वालियर	मध्य प्रदेश	2023
32	जबलपुर	मध्य प्रदेश	2023
33	खजुराहो	मध्य प्रदेश	2023
34	इंदौर	मध्य प्रदेश	2023
35	नासिक	महाराष्ट्र	2019
36	मुंबई	महाराष्ट्र	2022
37	जलगांव	महाराष्ट्र	2022
38	कोल्हापुर	महाराष्ट्र	2022
39	पुणे	महाराष्ट्र	2022
40	औरंगाबाद	महाराष्ट्र	2022
41	गोंदिया	महाराष्ट्र	2022
42	अकोला	महाराष्ट्र	2022
43	शोलापुर	महाराष्ट्र	2022
44	जुहू	महाराष्ट्र	2022
45	इम्फाल	मणिपुर	2021
46	दीमापुर	नगालैंड	2021
47	भुवनेश्वर	ओडिशा	2023

48	झारसुगुडा	ओडिशा	2023
49	पुदुचेरी	पुदुचेरी	2022
50	आदमपुर	पंजाब	2024
51	पठानकोट	पंजाब	2024
52	बठिंडा	पंजाब	2024
53	अमृतसर	पंजाब	2024
54	लुधियाना	पंजाब	2024
55	पाक्योग	सिक्किम	2021
56	चेन्नई	तमिलनाडु	2023
57	कोयंबटूर	तमिलनाडु	2023
58	त्रिची	तमिलनाडु	2023
59	मदुरै	तमिलनाडु	2023
60	तूतीकोरिन	तमिलनाडु	2023
61	हैदराबाद	तेलंगाना	2023
62	बेगमपेट	तेलंगाना	2023
63	कानपुर (सी)	उत्तर प्रदेश	2021
64	हिंडन	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023
65	गोरखपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023
66	प्रयागराज	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023
67	वाराणसी	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023
68	बरेली	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023
69	कुशीनगर	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023
70	कानपुर (सीएचके)	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023
71	मेरठ	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023
72	आगरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023
73	मुरादाबाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024
74	अयोध्या	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024
75	पंतनगर	उत्तराखंड	2021
76	देहरादून	उत्तराखंड	2021
77	कोलकाता	पश्चिम बंगाल	2023
78	बेहाला	पश्चिम बंगाल	2023
79	बागडोगरा	पश्चिम बंगाल	2023
80	कूच बिहार	पश्चिम बंगाल	2023

DATA ON ROAD INCIDENTS

1830. **SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the report of the Ministry, the country recorded a total of 4,61,312 cases of road casualties incidents across the States and Union Territories during the year 2022 which left 1,68,491 persons dead and 4,43,366 injured;
- (b) the steps being taken to prevent these casualties by the Government; and
- (c) whether there is any increase or decrease in road deaths during the last three years and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per data received from States/UTs, total 4,61,312 number of road accidents were reported in the country during the calendar year 2022. The number of persons dead and injured in road accidents in the country during the calendar year 2022 were 1,68,491 and 4,43,366 respectively.

(b) Government has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Accordingly, various initiatives have been taken by the Ministry as detailed at **Statement**.

(c) Based on data received from States/UTs, comparison of road accident fatalities in the country from calendar year 2018 to 2022 is given in the table below

:-

Year	Fatalities
2018	1,57,593
2019	1,58,984

2020*	1,38,383
2021*	1,53,972
2022	1,68,491

* - Covid affected year

STATEMENT

Details of various initiatives taken by the Ministry to address the issue of Road Safety: -

(1) Education:

- i. Ministry administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme to provide financial assistance to various agencies for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs.
- ii. Observance of National Road Safety Month/Week every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- iii. Ministry administers a scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) at state/district level across the Country.

(2) Engineering :

2.1. Road engineering:

- i. Road Safety Audit (RSA) of all National Highways (NHs) has been made mandatory through third party auditors/ experts at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance etc.

- ii. High priority is accorded to identification and rectification of black spots /accident spots on NHs.
- iii. Road Safety Officer (RSO) has been designated at each Regional Office of road owning agencies under the Ministry to look after RSA and other road safety related works.
- iv. Ministry administers the electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) Project to establish a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of road accidents data across the Country.
- v. Ministry has issued guidelines for the provision of signages on Expressways and National Highways to offer improved visibility and intuitive guidance to the drivers.
- vi. Provisions have been made in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for failure to comply with standards for the road design, construction and maintenance, as prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

2.2 Vehicle engineering:

Ministry has taken various initiatives to make vehicles safer, including the following:-

- i. Mandatory provision of an airbag for the passenger seated on the front seat of a vehicle, next to the driver.
- ii. Prescribed norms related to safety measures for children below four years of age, riding or being carried on a motor cycle. It also specifies use of a safety harness, crash helmet and restricts speed to 40kmph.
- iii. Mandatory provisions for fitment of following listed safety technologies: -
 - For M1 category vehicles:
 - Seat Belt Reminder (SBR) for driver and co-driver.
 - Manual Override for central locking system
 - Over speed warning system.
 - For all M and N category vehicles:
 - Reverse Parking Alert System

- iv. Mandated Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) for certain classes of L [Motor vehicle with less than four wheels and includes a Quadricycle], M [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying passengers] and N [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying goods which may also carry persons in addition to goods, subject to conditions stipulated in BIS standards] categories.
- v. Mandated speed limiting function/speed limiting device in all transport vehicles, except for two wheelers, three wheelers, quadricycles, fire tenders, ambulances and police vehicles.
- vi. Published the rules for recognition, regulation and control of Automated Testing Stations, which define the procedure for fitness testing of vehicles through automated equipment and the procedure for grant of fitness certificate by ATSS. The rules have been further amended on 31.10.2022 and 14.03.2024.
- vii. Formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy based on incentives/dis-incentives and for creating an ecosystem to phase out old, unfit and polluting vehicles.
- viii. A Scheme to set up one model Inspection and Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.
- ix. Published rules regarding the Bharat New Car Assessment Program (BNCAP) to introduce the concept of safety rating of passenger cars and empower consumers to take informed decisions.
- x. Published rules regarding prescribed level playing field in the area of manufacturing of buses by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Bus Body Builders.
- xi. Mandated vehicles, manufactured on or after 1st October, 2025, shall be fitted with an air-conditioning system for the cabin of vehicles of N2 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12.0 tonnes) and N3 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 12.0 tonnes) category.
- xii. Published rules for revision of standards for Safety Belt, Restraint Systems and Safety Belt Reminder to provide provisions for applicability of

revised standards for safety belt assemblies, safety belt anchorages and the installation of Safety Belts and Restraint Systems, in Motor vehicles of category M,N and L7 w.e.f. 01st April, 2025. Further, the vehicles of category M1, manufactured on and after the 1st April 2025, shall meet the requirement of safety belt reminder for all front facing rear seats as per AIS-145-2018.

(3) **Enforcement:**

i. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 as stands implemented provides for strict penalties for ensuring compliance and enhancing deterrence for violation of traffic rules and strict enforcement through use of technology.

ii. Ministry has issued rules for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety. The rules specify the detailed provisions for placement of electronic enforcement devices on high risk and high density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and critical junctions in Million plus cities in India and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

iii. Ministry on 10th June, 2024 has issued an advisory to all the States and Union territories on technological interventions for ensuring compliance with Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

(4) **Emergency care:**

i. Ministry has published rules for the protection of Good Samaritan, who in good faith, voluntarily and without expectation of any reward or compensation renders emergency medical or non-medical care or assistance at the scene of an accident to the victim or transports such victim to the hospital.

ii. Ministry has enhanced compensation of victims of Hit and Run motor accidents (from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 50,000 for grievous hurt and from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 for death).

iii. The National Highways Authority of India has made provisions for ambulances with paramedical staff/Emergency Medical Technician/Nurse at toll plazas on the completed corridor of National Highways.

iv. Ministry along with National Health Authority (NHA), has implemented a pilot program for providing cashless treatment to victims of road accidents in Chandigarh Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Puducherry and Assam.

SATELLITE BASED TOLL COLLECTION

1831. **SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:**

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated a satellite-based toll collection project on national highways and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a cost analysis comparing Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) and FASTag has been conducted and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether challenges such as weather distortions and infringement on the fundamental right to privacy, posed against adopting Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) toll technology at large scale have been assessed, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir. Satellite-based user fee collection project is presently not operational anywhere on National Highways.

(b) No, Sir. However, it is expected that the operational cost associated with physical user fee plaza could be reduced by using barrier-free user fee collection system and provide great convenience to the Road users.

(c) These challenges to be addressed through suitable technological measures such as data encryption and filtering of irrelevant data etc. in consultation with experts and associated stakeholders, before Satellite-based user fee collection system is put to operation/ commercial roll-out.

पेट्रोल और डीजल पर कर

1832. श्री जिया उर रहमान :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार पेट्रोल और डीजल पर केन्द्रीय और राज्यस्तरीय करों को कम करने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार के पास ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एलपीजी सिलेंडर वितरण की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कोई नीति है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या यह नीति अपनाई गई है; और
- (ड.) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क): केन्द्र सरकार ने पेट्रोल और डीजल पर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में 4 नवंबर, 2021 से क्रमशः 5 रुपए/लीटर और 10 रुपए/लीटर तथा 22 मई, 2022 में क्रमशः 8 रुपए/लीटर और 6 रुपए/लीटर की कमी की है, जो उपभोक्ताओं को पूर्णतः प्रदान की गई थी। कतिपय राज्य सरकारों ने भी नागरिकों को राहत पहुँचाने के निमित्त राज्य वैट दरों को कम कर दिया था। मार्च, 2024 में ओएमसीज ने भी पूरे देश में पेट्रोल और डीजल, प्रत्येक के खुदरा मूल्यों में 2 रुपए प्रति लीटर की कमी की थी। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप, पेट्रोल तथा डीजल के मूल्य घटकर नवंबर 2024 में क्रमशः 94.77 रुपए प्रति लीटर और 87.67 रुपए प्रति लीटर हो गए।

भारत सरकार ने आम नागरिकों को उच्च अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मूल्यों से सुरक्षित रखने के लिए कई अन्य कदम भी उठाए हैं, जिनमें कच्चे तेल की आयात बास्केट में विविधता लाना, घरेलू बाजार में पेट्रोल

और डीजल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सार्वभौमिक सेवा दायित्व के प्रावधानों को लागू करना, पेट्रोल में एथेनॉल का मिश्रण बढ़ाना आदि शामिल है।

हाल ही में पीएसयू ओएमसीज ने अंतर-राज्य भाड़े का युक्तिकरण किया है। इससे राज्यों के भीतर सुदूर भागों में पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में कमी के रूप में पेट्रोलियम ऑयल और ल्यूब्रिकेंट (पोओएल) डिपो से दूर, सुदूर स्थानों में रहने वाले उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ मिला है। इस पहल ने राज्य में पेट्रोल या डीजल के अधिकतम और न्यूनतम खुदरा मूल्यों के अंतर को भी कम कर दिया है।

(ख)से (ङ): एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स की नियुक्ति एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स की स्थापना के लिए स्थलों की पहचान बिक्री संभाव्यता आधारित पर होती है जो उनको वाणिज्यिक रूप से व्यवहार्य बनाती है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसीज) देश भर में नयी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स की स्थापना करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एलपीजी की पहुँच को बढ़ाने में कार्यरत हैं। दिनांक 01.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश भर में 25,532 एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स हैं जिसमें से 17,610 डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेवा प्रदान कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, ओएमसीज ने पूरे देश में 01.04.2016 से 31.10.2014 की अवधि के दौरान 7944 डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स की स्थापना की है जिसमें से 7361 (93%) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेवा प्रदान कर रही हैं।

उपरोक्त के अलावा, नए कनेक्शन के लिए नामांकन, रीफिल बुकिंग और रीफिल की डिलीवरी जैसी विभिन्न एलपीजी से संबंधित सेवाओं के लिए सीएससी वीएलई (ग्रामीण स्तरीय उद्यमियों) नेटवर्क का लाभ प्राप्त करने हेतु ओएमसीज ने सामान्य सेवा केंद्र (सीएससी एसपीवी) के साथ करार किया है।

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN ODISHA

1833. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI

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

- (a) the number of Major Irrigation Projects are in-progress in Bharat;
- (b) whether there is any one from Odisha and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there are any proposals from Odisha pending with the Government for clearances and if so, the details thereof along with the status of their clearance?

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

(a) and (b) As per National register of major and medium irrigation projects in India-2024, total 207 nos major irrigation projects are ongoing in the country. There are 7 nos ongoing major irrigation projects in Odisha. Details of these 7 nos projects is given in **Statement-I**.

(c) There are two proposals of major irrigation projects of Odisha under appraisal in Central Water Commission. Detail of appraisal status is given in **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of 7 ongoing major irrigation projects in Odisha

SI. No.	Name of Project	Basin/River	District Benefitted	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (in thousand hectare)
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1	Rengali Irrigation Project	Brahmani and Baitarni/ Brahmani	Angul, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Jaiipur	143.49
2	Subernarekha Irrigation Project	Subernarekha/ Subernarekha	Mayurbhanj	119.26
3	Upper Indravati Lift Canal	Godavari/ Mahanadi	Kalahandi	43.04
4	Kanupur	Brahmani and Baitarni/ Baitarni	Kendujhar	47.71
5	Lower Suktel	Mahanadi/ Suktel	Bolangir, Sonapur	50.80
6	Integrated Anandapur Barrage	Brahmani and Baitarni/ Baitarni	Jaiipur, Dhenkanal, Baleshwar, Cuttack	56.72
7	Bagh Barrage Project	Mahanadi/ Bagh	Boudh	15.46

STATEMENT-II

Detail of appraisal status of two proposals of major irrigation projects of Odisha in Central Water Commission

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/River	District Benefitted	Appraisal status
1	Middle Kolab Multipurpose project	Godavari/Kolab	Koraput, Malkangiri	Meeting on Middle Kolab Multipurpose project with the Project Authority, under chairmanship of Chief Engineer, Project Appraisal Organization, Central Water Commission has been scheduled on 05.12.2024.
2	Govindapalli Integrated irrigation project	Godavari/Kolab	Malkangiri	Comments of all appraising directorates of Central Water Commission has been issued during November, 2023-February 2024.

पीएम-स्वनिधि

1834. श्री विजय बघेल:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री पथ-विक्रेता आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम-स्वनिधि) योजना के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ विशेषकर दुर्ग संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के पथ-विक्रेताओं से प्राप्त और स्वीकृत आवेदनों तथा उन्हें वितरित की गई ऋण राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या प्रधानमंत्री पथ-विक्रेता आत्मनिर्भर निधि योजना (पीएम-स्वनिधि) के अंतर्गत ऋण की राशि बैंक द्वारा सीधे लाभार्थियों को संवितरित की जाती है;

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

(घ) सरकार द्वारा अधिकतम विक्रेताओं की वित्तीय स्थिति और जीवन स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ.) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दुर्ग संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के नगरीय स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा पथ-विक्रेताओं को जारी किये गये विक्रय प्रमाण-पत्रों/पहचान-पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) दिनांक 01.12.2024 तक प्रधान मंत्री पथ विक्रेता आत्म निर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि) योजना के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ एवं दुर्ग संसदीय क्षेत्र में पथ विक्रेताओं से प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या तथा उन्हें संवितरित ऋण राशि का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

राज्य/संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या	संवितरित ऋणों की संख्या	संवितरित ऋणों की राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य	1,73,375	1,26,350	183.70
दुर्ग संसदीय क्षेत्र	42,782	34,215	51.81

(ख) और (ग): जी, हां। ऋण देने वाली संस्थाओं द्वारा ऋण राशि सीधे पीएम स्वनिधि योजना के लाभार्थियों को संवितरित कर दी जाती है। पीएम स्वनिधि योजना में ऋण देने वाली संस्थाओं द्वारा संवितरित ऋण की कुल राशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ): शहरी क्षेत्रों में बिक्री करने वाले सभी पथ विक्रेताओं को पीएम स्वनिधि योजना उपलब्ध कराई गई है। इसके अलावा, योजना के तहत ऋण देने की अवधि 31 मार्च, 2022 से आगे दिसंबर, 2024 तक बढ़ा दी गई है। इससे अधिक से अधिक विक्रेताओं को योजना के दायरे में लाने में मदद मिलेगी।

प्रधान मंत्री स्वनिधि योजना के अंतर्गत 'स्वनिधि से समृद्धि' घटक की शुरुआत 04 जनवरी, 2021 को की गई, जिसका उद्देश्य लाभार्थियों के परिवारों को सुरक्षा देना है, ताकि उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार हो सके। इसका उद्देश्य लाभार्थी परिवारों को भारत सरकार की मौजूदा आठ कल्याणकारी योजनाओं से जोड़ना है, जिसका लक्ष्य उनका समग्र विकास और सामाजिक-आर्थिक उत्थान करना है। ये योजनाएं इस प्रकार हैं - पीएम जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना, पीएम सुरक्षा बीमा योजना, पीएम जन धन योजना, वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड, पीएम श्रम योगी मानधन योजना, भवन और अन्य निर्माण श्रमिकों (बीओसीडब्ल्यू) के तहत पंजीकरण, जननी सुरक्षा योजना और पीएम मातृ वंदना योजना।

(ड.): पीएम स्वनिधि योजना के तहत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दुर्ग संसदीय क्षेत्र में शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) द्वारा पथ विक्रेताओं को कुल 972 विक्रय प्रमाण पत्र/पहचान पत्र जारी किए गए हैं।

विवरण

पीएम स्वनिधि योजना में ऋणदाता संस्था द्वारा संवितरित ऋण की कुल राशि का ब्यौरा

(01.12.2024 तक)

क्र.सं.	ऋण देने वाली संस्था का प्रकार	संवितरित कुल ऋण	संवितरित ऋण राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1	पीएसबी - सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक	86,89,385	12,346

2	प्राइवेट बैंक	1,55,382	204
3	एसएफबी - लघु वित्त बैंक	19,616	28
4	एनबीएफसी - गैर - बैंकिंग वित्त कंपनियां	89	0.089
5	राज्य सहकारी बैंक	129,300	184
6	एमएफआई - सुक्ष्म वित्त संस्थाएं	13,069	20
7	शहरी सहकारी बैंक	2,674	3
8	आरआरबी - क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	349213	503
9	डीसीबी - ज़िला सहकारी बैंक	22496	27
	कुल	93,81,224	13,315

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आंकड़ों का स्रोत: पीएम स्वनिधि पोर्टल

INTERLINKING OF MAJOR RIVERS

1835. **SHRI T R BAALU**

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for interlinking the major rivers, viz, Brahmaputra, Ganga, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the project works are expected to be commenced in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include this project in the PM Gati Shakti Master Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for the Interlinking of Rivers for transferring water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas in 1980. The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with the work of the Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) under the NPP. Under the NPP, 30 ILR projects have been identified, which, inter alia, includes proposals for linking of rivers Manas (a sub basin of Brahmaputra basin), Sankosh, Tista, Ganga, Damodar, Subernarekha, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar. The Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga-Damodar-

Subernarekha-Mahanadi linkage system envisages to provide water to Mahanadi and thereafter, the Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar linkage system system to provide water to the down South. Detailed status of ILR Projects under the NPP are enclosed in the **Statement**.

Pending consensus on the Mahandi-Godavari link and the upper links, about 4189 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) of unutilised waters of the Indravati sub-basin of Chhattisgarh State has been envisaged to be diverted through the Godavari (Inchampalli)-Cauvery link, for providing irrigation benefits to about 5.74 lakh ha area in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu States including supplementation of existing commands. The *enroute* demands of domestic and industrial needs of these three States including the domestic and industrial needs of the Malaprabha sub-basin in Karnataka and Puducherry have also been considered in the project. The Detailed Project Report for the link project has been prepared and circulated in January, 2024. Based upon the requests received from the party States in various consultation meetings held to bring them to consensus, the proposal for transfer of 4189 MCM from Godavari basin has been combined with the proposal for supplementation in the Krishna basin through Bedti-Varda link. Concerted efforts have been made by the Government of India in consultation with the Party States to bring them to consensus. It is, however, for the party States to reach a consensus for implementation of the link project.

(c) The time by which works of the above ILR projects are expected to be commenced depends upon the party States to reach a consensus for implementation of the respective projects.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal.

STATEMENT**STATUS OF ILR PROJECTS UNDER THE NPP****Peninsular Component**

Sl. No	Name	States benefited	Status
1	a. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Odisha	FR completed
	b. Alternate Mahanadi (Barmul) - Rushikulya – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	AP and Odisha	FR completed
2	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link **	AP	FR completed
3	a. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Telangana	FR completed
	b. Alternate Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link *	Telangana	DPR completed
4	Godavari (Inchampalli / SSMPP) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Telangana and AP	DPR completed
5	a. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	AP	FR completed
	b. Alternate Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link *	AP	DPR completed
6	Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link	AP	Draft DPR completed
7	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	AP and Karnataka	Draft DPR completed

8	a. Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	FR completed
	b. Alternate Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link *	AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	DPR completed
9	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Tamil Nadu	DPR completed
10	a. Parbati –Kalisindh - Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Rajasthan	FR completed
	b. Modified Parbati – Kalisindh-Chambal link (duly integrated with ERCP)	MP and Rajasthan	Draft PFR completed
11	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Maharashtra	DPR completed
12	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Gujarat and Maharashtra	DPR completed
13	Ken-Betwa link	Uttar Pradesh (UP) and MP	DPR completed and project is under implementation
14	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Tamil Nadu and Kerala	FR completed
15	Bedti - Varda link @	Karnataka	DPR completed
16	Netravati – Hemavati link @@	Karnataka	PFR completed

* Due to pending consensus on Manibhadra and Inchampalli dams, Alternate study to divert unutilized waters of Godavari river was carried out and DPR of Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link project was completed. Godavari-Cauvery link project has been prepared comprising of Godavari

(Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar), Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) and Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects.

** Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link – The project has been taken up by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

@ Bedti - Varda link – DPR was prepared directly after preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared.

@@ Further studies are not taken up since after implementation of Yettinahole project by Govt. of Karnataka, as no surplus water is available in Netravati basin for diversion through this link.

Himalayan Component

Sl. No.	Name of the Link	Country/ States benefited	Status
1.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar and Nepal	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, UP and Nepal	FR completed
3.	Gandak - Ganga link	UP and Nepal	FR completed
4.	Ghaghra - Yamuna link	UP and Nepal	Draft FR completed
5.	Sarda - Yamuna link	UP and Uttarakhand	FR completed
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Haryana and Rajasthan	FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Rajasthan and Gujarat	FR completed
8.	Chunar - Sone Barrage link	Bihar and UP	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal (WB) and Bihar	FR completed

11.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Assam, WB and Bihar	PFR completed (The proposal has been dropped)
12.	Farakka-Sundarbans link	WB	FR completed
13.	Ganga(Farakka) - Damodar-Subarnarekha link	WB, Odisha and Jharkhand	FR completed
14.	Subarnarekha-Mahanadi link	WB and Odisha	FR completed

DPR – Detailed Project Report

PFR- Pre Feasibility Report

FR- Feasibility Report

TOLL RATES

1836. **SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

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

(a) the factors that are considered while determining toll tax rates in the country;

(b) whether the Government is aware that high toll tax rates contribute to inflation and increase economic burden on the public, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures that are taken by the Government to provide relief to citizens for, high toll tax rates;

(d) the details of the agreements made between private concessionaires and Government for Panipat Khatima Highway, Meerut-Roorkee Highway and Panchkula-Dehradun highway;

(e) whether there are new policies/amendments proposed by Government to rationalize toll tax rates in the country; and

(f) whether the Government would take steps to reduce toll rates for such highways where the concessionaire earns profits significantly higher than the cost of road construction and maintenance in a short period of time and, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Various factors such as Lane Configuration i.e. 2 Lane with paved shoulders/ 4 or more lane, Length of Section, Length of Bypasses /Structures /Tunnels and Type of Vehicle (Car, Bus, Multi Axle Trucks, etc.) are considered in determining the rate of user fee at a fee plaza for use of a particular section of National Highway, in accordance with provision of NH Fee rules.

(b) The user fee is charged for use of section of National Highway that has been completed to provide ease of travelling to the road users and enhance logistic efficiency. Further, as per the provision of NH Fee rules, the user fee collected at NH Fee plazas is subject to annual revision, primarily to account for changes in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), which reflects inflationary trends in the economy.

(c) User fee discounts and monthly passes are available to National Highways users as per the provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008.

(d) The details of agreement made between Concessionaires/ Contractors and the Government for Panipat Khatima Highway, Meerut-Roorkee Highway and Panchkula-Dehradun highway are at **Statement**.

(e) Presently, user fee at fee plazas on National Highways are collected for the use of section of National Highway as per the provisions of NH Fee Rules.

(f) In case of private investment project, the collection of user fee shall be made in accordance with the terms of agreement entered into with the Concessionaire

STATEMENT

The details of Agreement made between Concessionaires/Contractors and Government for the stretches (A) Panipat-Khatima Highway, (B) Meerut-Roorkee Highway and (C) Panchkula-Dehradun Highway:

S. No.	Project Name	Length (in Km)	Name of Concessionaire/ Contractor
(A) Panipat-Khatima Highway			
1.	4 laning of Haridwar-Nagina section of NH-74 from Ch. 69.800 to Ch. 71.614 in EPC Mode under NHDP Phase IV.	2.814	M/s Corsan Corviam Construcccion SA
2.	4-Laning of Nagina-Kashipur section of NH-74 from Ch. 71.614 to Ch. 170.407 in EPC mode under NHDP Phase IV	98.793	M/s PNC Infratech Pvt. Ltd
3.	Kashipur Sitarganj Section of NH-74 from km. 175.000 to km. 252.200	77.200	M/s Kashipur Sitarganj Highway Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Sitarganj Tankpur Section of NH-125 from km. 0.000 to km. 52.200	43.945	M/s HG Infra Engineering Ltd.

5.	2L PS of Khatima bypass from km 24+720 to km. 32+975 of Nh-125	8.255	M/s APS Infra Engineers Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Routine Maintenance and Incident Management work of from Km. 0.000 to Km. 52.200 of NH-125	43.945	M/s. Shree Krishna and Company
7	Muzaffarnagar -Miranpur section of NH-709AD package-III in the state of Uttar Pradesh from Km. 97.450 to Km 123.450.	26	M/s RCC Developers Pvt Ltd.
8	4-laning of Behsuma - Bijnor section of NH-119 from Km. 39.240 to Km. 86.590 in the state of Uttar Pradesh	39.560	M/s Gawar Construction Limited
9	Bijnor - Kotwali section of NH-709AD (package-IV) in the state of Uttar Pradesh from Km. 153.660.to Km. 175.280.	21.62	M/s APS Hydo-Mathiyani (JV)
10	Spur of Muzaffarnagar connecting NH-709 AD to NH-58 bypassing Muzaffarnagar town in	10.16	M/s Kaluwala Construction Co.

	the state of Uttar Pradesh.		
11	Panipat to Shamli section of NH-709AD (Panipat-Khatima) from Km. 0.00 to Km. 35.58 .	35.58	M/s G.R. Infraprojects
12	Shamli to Muzaffarnagar section of NH-709AD (Panipat-Khatima) from Km. 35.58 to Km. 78.45.	42.87	M/s G.R. Infraprojects
(B) Meerut-Roorkee Highway			
1.	Meerut Muzaffarnagar section of NH-58 (from Km. 52.250 to Km. 131.000) in the state of Uttar Pradesh on BOT Mode.	78.31	M/s Western UP Tollway Pvt Ltd.
2.	Muzaffarnagar - Miranpur section of NH-709AD package-III in the state of Uttar Pradesh from Km 97+450 to Km123+450	26	M/s RCC Developers Pvt Ltd.
3.	Bijnor - Kotwali section of NH-709AD (package-IV) in the state of Uttar	21.62	M/s APS Hydo-Mathiyani (JV)

	Pradesh from Km 153+660 .to Km 175+280		
4.	Spur of Muzaffarnagar connecting NH-709AD (Panipat-Shamli- Muzaffarnagar Highway) and NH-58 (New NH- 334) (Meerut-Roorkee Highway) bypassing Muzaffarnagar town	10.157	M/s Kaluwala Construction Co.
5.	Balance work of 4L of Muzaffarnagar - Haridwar [Pkg.-I] (Desg. Ch. 130.360 to 167.200) [Muzaffarnagar to Start of Roorkee bypass]	36.84	M/s RSCPL-SKC-ABIPL J.V.
(C) Panchkula-Dehradun Highway			
1.	4-laning of UP/Haryana Border-Yamunanagar- Saha-Barwala- Panchkula section of NH- 73 from Km. 70.830 to Km. 115.400 in the State of Haryana (Package-I)	44.57	M/s Sadbhav Engineering Ltd.
2.	4/6 laning of UP/ HR Border-Yamunanagar- Saha-Barwala-	41.79	M/s Sadbhav Engineering Ltd.

	Panchkula Section of NH-73 from Km. 115.400 to Km. 157.192 (Package-II) in the state of Haryana.		
3.	4/6 laning of UP/ Border-Yamuna- nagar-Saha-Barwala-Panchkula Section of NH-73 from Km.160.357 to Km. 179.248 (Design Km. 157.192 Km. to 176.400) (Package-III) in the State of Haryana	19.200	M/s Gawar Construction Limited
4.	Chutmalpur Ganeshpur section of NH-72A from Km. 0.000 to 17.900 and Roorkee Chutmalpur Gagalheri section of NH-73 from Km. 0.000 to Km. 35.400.	50.53	M/s. MBL (CGRG) Road Limited
5.	Gagalheri-Saharanpur-Yamunanagar (UP/ Haryana Border) Section of NH-73 from Km. 35.000 to Km. 86.855	51.455	M/s. MBL (GSY) Road Limited

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ENTERPRISES UNDER PMFME**1837. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to enterprises under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the total funds allocated and disbursed, State-wise;
- (c) the salient features of the PMFME scheme, including eligibility criteria and types of enterprises supported; and
- (d) whether the scheme has had an impact on the formalization of micro food processing enterprises and employment generation in rural areas, particularly for women and marginalized communities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) to (c). Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Centrally Sponsored- "Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of micro food processing enterprises in the country. The scheme is operational for a period from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 Crore. The scheme aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector. The Scheme primarily adopts One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. It

provides the framework for value chain development and alignment of support infrastructure. The ODOP are identified by States / UTs based on the agriculture production, raw material availability, perishability of the product etc. Organizations such as Proprietorship Firms/ Partnership Firms/ Farmer Producer Organizations(FPOs)/ Non-governmental Organization (NGOs)/ Cooperatives/ Self Help Group (SHGs)/ Pvt. Ltd. Companies etc. are eligible for financial assistance under the Scheme. The details of financial assistance offered to the enterprises under Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme is at **Statement-I**. The allocation of funds (Centre Share) to States / UTs depend on the progress of implementation of the scheme by them and utilization of already released funds. However, the State / UT-wise details of funds (Centre Share) released for implementation of various components of the PMFME Scheme till 31st October, 2024 is at **Statement-II**.

(d). Till 31st October, 2024, 31,805 micro food processing units have been formalized through credit linked subsidy support including 2,442 SC, 1,315 ST and 14,432 women beneficiaries (including 1345 SC and 646 ST women beneficiaries) and about 1,21,450 direct / indirect employment has been generated under the PMFME Scheme. The Scheme is demand driven and focuses equally on implementation in rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT-I

The details of financial assistance offered to the enterprises under Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (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.

STATEMENT-II

State / UT-wise details of funds (Centre Share) released for implementation of various components of the PMFME Scheme till date 31st October, 2024

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Total Amount released (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	4.12
2	Andhra Pradesh	115.78
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18.59
4	Assam	118.02
5	Bihar	211.28
6	Chandigarh	2.00
7	Chhattisgarh	28.58
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1.29
9	Delhi	3.98
10	Goa	9.34

11	Gujarat	47.04
12	Haryana	42.63
13	Himachal Pradesh	70.51
14	Jammu and Kashmir	18.39
15	Jharkhand	24.22
16	Karnataka	148.06
17	Kerala	75.30
18	Ladakh	6.29
19	Lakshadweep	1.01
20	Madhya Pradesh	111.08
21	Maharashtra	318.62
22	Manipur	6.41
23	Meghalaya	9.23
24	Mizoram	10.67
25	Nagaland	16.52
26	Odisha	75.28
27	Puducherry	6.00
28	Punjab	93.15
29	Rajasthan	43.95
30	Sikkim	12.87
31	Tamil Nadu	164.30
32	Telangana	90.36
33	Tripura	18.21
34	Uttar Pradesh	240.39
35	Uttarakhand	27.45
36	West Bengal	6.28
	Total	2197.20

REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES

1838. **SHRI AMARSING TISSO:**

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that tribal communities residing in remote and less-developed regions, such as the North-Eastern States, especially Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Districts of Assam are receiving the full benefits of the schemes;

(b) whether the Government has taken measures to bridge regional disparities in the implementation of tribal welfare schemes, especially in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Districts of Assam where tribal populations are more vulnerable or marginalized; and

(c) 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) to (c): Government is implementing Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) (now known as Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST)) as a strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes and areas having tribal concentration in the country for improving the social economic condition of the tribals including Assam and North East region. Besides Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 41 Ministries/Departments are allocating certain percentage of their total scheme budget every year for tribal development under DAPST for various tribal development projects relating to education, health, housing, employment generation, skill development, for development of North East. Details of DAPST fund released to NE States including Assam by obligated Ministries/Departments

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
2022-2023	2689.73	1140.59	617.75	1954.10	1121.35	1643.36	214.33	1146.37
2023-2024	4636.88	1625.19	455.99	3236.09	1482.90	1881.06	312.95	1732.75

Total	7326.60	2765.78	1073.74	5190.19	2604.25	3524.41	527.28	2879.12
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Source: STC MIS Portal (<https://stcmis.gov.in/>)

The 10% Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) scheme is a policy in India that requires non-exempted central ministries and departments to spend at least 10% of their annual budget on the development of the North Eastern Region (NER). Under GBS policy, all non-exempted Central Ministries/Departments (currently 55) are mandated to spend at least 10% of their Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) to Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for North Eastern Region (NER). Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) monitors and keeps track of such expenditure.

Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17 line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs including Assam in 5 years. Each concerned Ministry has been allocated budget and targets under Abhiyan and responsible for implementing the intervention assigned to it. The Abhiyan aims at Saturation through convergence and outreach. The Abhiyan targets specific tribal-majority villages with populations of 500 or more, where at least 50% are tribal, and villages, in Aspirational blocks, with at least 50 tribal population. The State-wise coverage of districts along with the ST population in respect of NE States including Assam under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan is at **Statement-I**.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the Central Sector Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) and 715 schools have been sanctioned, out of which 476 EMRSs are functional benefiting 1,33,929 students covering 264 districts in 28 States/UTs. Out of 17 EMRSs approved for State of Assam, 16 EMRSs have been sanctioned including 3 EMRSs in the Dima Hasao District and 3 EMRSs in Karbi Anglong District in Assam.

Ministry is implementing the scheme Pre-Matric Scholarship and Post Matric scholarship Schemes, which are open ended schemes. For details of the projects sanctioned under these 2 schemes (State Wise Year Wise), the Ministry's Dashboard (dashboard.tribal.gov.in) may be visited.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides financial assistance to the State Governments on the basis of their proposals under Grants under Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution. It is a 100% grant from Government of India. Funding under this programme is to enable the State to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State. The details of funds released to the NE states including Assam during last three years, State-wise and year-wise, under Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution are at **Statement-II**. For details of projects approved for North East including arbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Districts, the Ministry website https://tribal.gov.in/display_PAC_minutes.aspx may be visited.

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT-wise coverage of districts along with the ST population in respect of NE States including Assam under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan

S. No	Name of the State	No. of District	ST Population
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	23	230896
2	ASSAM	32*	2124774
3	MANIPUR	13	629332
4	MEGHALAYA	12	1135901
5	MIZORAM	11	400652
6	NAGALAND	16	915742
7	SIKKIM	6	72682
8	TRIPURA	8	828393
	Grand Total	121	6338372

*includes Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong districts

STATEMENT-II

Funds released to the NE states including Assam during last three years, State-wise and year-wise, under Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution

(in Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	States	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Arunachal Pradesh	9830.00	7265.30	6740.00
2	Assam	2570.00	2300	3294.12
3	Manipur	0.00	1067.36	2456.35
4	Meghalaya	1595.25	2904.84	3127.29
5	Mizoram	2971.54	1654.05	2897.97
6	Nagaland	3202.39	5863.47	5020.11
7	Sikkim	2045.00	720.38	1754.38
8	Tripura	607.53	1294.71	4226.39

Note: The fund release to State depends on amount allocated to State, Physical and financial progress and timely submission of UCs etc.

INITIATIVES UNDER AMRUT

1839. **DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:**

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

- (a) whether there have been initiatives introduced by the Government under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) to meet the needs of marginalized communities and to provide basic services and infrastructure in slum areas and low-income neighbourhoods during the last three years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/district and year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to integrate smart city concepts and technologies into AMRUT projects for sustainable urban development; and
- (d) 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 (d): Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country with an outlay of ₹1 lakh crore. The Mission focuses on development of basic infrastructure, in the selected cities and towns, in the sectors of water supply; sewerage and septage management; storm water drainage; green spaces and parks; and non-motorized urban transport.

Under AMRUT States/ Union Territories (UTs) are empowered to design, prioritize and implement the projects within the broad framework of guidelines including for slum areas and low—income groups within the city. The State wise number of projects approved under AMRUT is at **Statement**.

Smart elements, components and technologies are part of AMRUT projects and this aims to promote sustainable urban development. AMRUT guidelines provides for smart elements such as Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) as part of the water supply and sewerage projects. As reported by States/UTs 230 Water supply projects and 146 Sewerage projects have been implemented with SCADA.

STATEMENT

STATE-WISE STATUS OF GROUNDED AMRUT PROJECTS

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No	State	Total	
		No	Project Cost (In ₹ Cr.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	79	10.90
2	Andhra Pradesh	226	3333.76
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11	129.81
4	Assam	17	625.71
5	Bihar	65	2575.72
6	Chandigarh	12	57.41
7	Chhattisgarh	293	2269.50
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	41.45
	Daman and Diu	3	25.98
9	Delhi	26	674.77
10	Goa	15	259.98
11	Gujarat	451	5165.96
12	Haryana	136	2919.99
13	Himachal Pradesh	75	304.51
14	Jammu and Kashmir	84	527.99
15	Jharkhand	59	1615.06
16	Karnataka	407	5118.95
17	Kerala	1111	2538.74
18	Ladakh	20	72.02
19	Lakshadweep	6	2.42
20	Madhya Pradesh	216	6765.91
21	Maharashtra	207	8011.32
22	Manipur	6	211.87
23	Meghalaya	15	81.65
24	Mizoram	15	136.58
25	Nagaland	27	126.96
26	Odisha	191	1714.42
27	Puducherry	23	64.10
28	Punjab	163	2761.02

S. No	State	Total	
		No	Project Cost (In ₹ Cr.)
29	Rajasthan	144	3548.32
30	Sikkim	75	37.53
31	Tamil Nadu	445	13339.43
32	Telangana	66	1663.08
33	Tripura	10	160.28
34	Uttar Pradesh	670	11838.07
35	Uttarakhand	151	592.97
36	West Bengal	473	4050.25
	Total	5995	83374.39

PROMOTION OF PRE-FABRICATED HOUSING

1840. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to promote pre-fabricated house construction technology as an affordable and sustainable solution for addressing housing shortage in urban areas across the country particularly in the State of Odisha including Kandhamal Parliamentary constituency and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether pre-fabricated housing technology has been incorporated in the PMAY (Urban) scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the road map for the next five years;
- (c) whether the Government is ensuring the adoption of eco-friendly and energy-efficient materials and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the measures taken/being taken to enhance the capacity of construction for pre-fabricated housing;
- (e) the estimated reduction in construction time and costs achieved through pre-fabricated housing projects in the country; and

(f) the manner in which the Government address the challenges related to land acquisition and zoning regulations for pre-fabricated housing projects with a focus on densely populated tribal pockets?

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

(a) to (d): Yes. Under PMAY-U, a Technology Sub-Mission (TSM) has been set up for promotion and adoption of innovative, sustainable, eco-friendly, energy efficient and disaster-resilient technologies

and building materials including pre-fabricated technologies by various stakeholders of construction sector for fast, cost effective and quality construction of houses across the country along with Kandhamal Parliamentary constituency of Odisha.

About 10 lakh houses have been constructed using innovative construction technologies including pre-fabricated technology in the country so far under PMAY-U. In this system, components such as walls, slabs, and beams are manufactured in a factory and then assembled at the construction site which significantly reduces construction time while enhancing quality control.

In addition, following activities have been undertaken under TSM for promoting modern, innovative and green technology for faster and quality construction of houses:

- i. Identification, Evaluation and Certification of Emerging Technologies for adoption by Public/Private agencies.
- ii. Global Housing Technology Challenge - India (GHTC-India) was initiated to identify and mainstream globally best available proven construction technologies including prefabricated technology that are rapid, sustainable, green and disaster resilient. Under GHTC-India, 54 innovative proven construction technologies shortlisted from across the globe.
- iii. Six Light House Projects (LHPs) using six distinct technologies shortlisted under GHTC-India are constructed at six places in the country. These projects mark a significant advancement in the Indian Government's

- endeavour to address urban housing shortages by adopting sustainable and disaster-resilient technologies.
- iv. 13 Demonstration Housing projects (DHPs) using new technologies are built in different part of the country to showcase innovative and eco-friendly technology and energy-efficient materials to States/Union Territories (UTs) and disseminating technical awareness among professionals.
 - v. An online course named NAVARITIH (New, Affordable, Validated, Research Innovation Technologies for Indian Housing) has been started to enhance the capability of building professionals about the new and emerging building materials, technologies and processes for construction.
 - vi. Indian Housing Technology Mela (IHTM) in 2021 was organized to showcase the domestic indigenous and innovative technologies, building materials and construction processes for low and medium rise houses. 84 innovative technologies/products/materials were shortlisted under IHTM. In addition, under the Indian Urban Housing Conclave 2022, a National Exhibition on Innovative construction practices was organized to showcase more than 85 innovative construction systems and materials.
 - vii. MoHUA in association with GIZ and Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) has hosted series of trainings/workshops on Innovative Construction Technologies and Thermal Comfort for Affordable Housing named RACHNA (Resilient, Affordable and Comfortable Housing through National Action). More than 150 RACHNA training programmes across the country have been successfully conducted across India, covering over 11,000 stakeholders.
 - viii. Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS) is being operated for Identification, Evaluation and Certification of Emerging Technologies suiting to different geo-climatic conditions of the country, which are safe, sustainable and environment-friendly and ensure faster delivery of quality houses by BMTPC. Under PACS, so far, 77 innovative products and systems have been certified.
 - ix. A series of offsite Workshops/Webinars, Webcasting, Mentoring on Technical know-how/Modules were organised jointly with State Governments for capacity building and handholding support on innovative construction technologies.

- x. Various publications on innovative construction technologies and other areas related to faster, eco-friendly, energy-efficient, cost effective, environment friendly, disaster-resistant, sustainable construction system has been made.

Learning from the experiences of PMAY-U, MoHUA has launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost. The TSM set up under PMAY-U continue to guide and facilitate States/UTs and other stakeholders in adoption of modern, innovative and green technologies and alternate building material for faster and quality construction of houses under PMAY-U 2.0. It is further expanded into Technology and Innovation Sub-Mission (TISM) to support innovative construction practices and projects. It also assists States/UTs/Cities in deploying disaster resistant and environment friendly technologies for climate smart buildings and resilient housing. TISM also facilitates preparation and adoption of layout designs and building plans suitable for various geo-climatic zones.

- (e) and (f): Based on the field experience, the reduction in time and cost using prefabricated houses depends upon type of technology, location and scale of the project etc.

With regard to prefabricated housing projects, there is no special requirement related to land acquisition and zoning regulations in the country including densely populated tribal pockets.

1201 hrs**OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER****Appeal to Members to Follow Rules and Maintain Decorum in the House**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आप सबसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप संसद की मर्यादा, नियम तथा प्रक्रियाओं का पालन करें, ताकि हम संसद की मर्यादा को बढ़ा सकें। हमारे कुछ पालनीय नियम भी हैं, सभी माननीय सदस्य उनका पालन करते हैं।

मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करता हूँ कि लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन नियम 349 के अधीन कोई भी माननीय सदस्य सदन में केवल राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के अलावा लैपेल पिन या बिल्ले लगाकर नहीं आ सकते हैं। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप संसद के नियम और प्रक्रियाओं का पालन करें। आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं।

अगर हम संसद की गरिमा, प्रतिष्ठा और नियमों का पालन नहीं करेंगे, तो सदन की गरिमा गिरेगी और कोई भी व्यक्ति अलग-अलग तरीके के बिल्ले या बैच लगाकर यहां आएंगे। आप राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को लगाकर आएँ, उसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन किसी और तरह का बिल्ला लगाकर न आएँ, मैं इसके लिए आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ। आप इसका पालन करें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अगर वे भी लगाकर आएंगे, तो उनको भी मना करेंगे। किसी भी तरह का बिल्ला लगाकर आएंगे, तो मना करेंगे, चाहे सत्ता पक्ष हो या चाहे प्रतिपक्ष हो।

... (व्यवधान)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**1203 hrs.**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर – 2. श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक जी।

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): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table : -

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.3471(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2024, making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.246(E) dated 17th January, 2024 sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1023/18/24]

- (2) 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) Review by the Government of the working of the NTPC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the NTPC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1024/18/24]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith

Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1025/18/24]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1026/18/24]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the REC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the REC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1027/18/24]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the GRID Controller of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the GRID Controller of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts

and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1028/18/24]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1029/18/24]

- (3) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the SJVN Limited, Shimla, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the SJVN Limited, Shimla, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1030/18/24]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh) Jammu, 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 Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh) Jammu, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1031/18/24]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (for the State of Goa and Union Territories), Gurgaon, 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 Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (for the State of Goa and Union Territories), Gurgaon, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1032/18/24]

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, we have given notice for an Adjournment Motion. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपने किस विषय पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है?

श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल (अलप्पुझा) : महोदय, संभल विषय पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : संभल विषय पर बात होगी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अभी मैं शून्य काल में देखूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे जी।

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) कॅयर बोर्ड, कोच्चि के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) कॅयर बोर्ड, कोच्चि के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।
- (तीन) कॅयर बोर्ड, कोच्चि के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1033/18/24]

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : महोदय, आप बात नहीं करने देते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने किस विषय पर बात नहीं करने दी है? मैंने आपसे उस समय भी कहा था, जब माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे। मैंने आपके और सदन द्वारा बनाए गए नियम-प्रक्रियाओं का पालन किया है। मैं नियम-प्रक्रियाओं का पालन करता हूँ। मैं नियम-प्रक्रियाओं के बाहर नहीं जाता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अगर नियम-प्रक्रियाओं में होता कि सप्लीमेंट्री सवाल पूछ सकते, तो मैं आपको निश्चित रूप से मौका देता।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 4.

श्री सुरेश गोपी जी।

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) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (a) (i) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1034/18/24]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1035/18/24]

- (c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1036/18/24]

- (d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1037/18/24]

- (e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1038/18/24]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1039/18/24]

- (g) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1040/18/24]

- (h) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Balmer and Lawrie and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Balmer and Lawrie and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited

Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1041/18/24]

- (i) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Balmer Lawrie Investment Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Balmer Lawrie Investment Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1042/18/24]

- (j) (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1043/18/24]

- (k) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat PetroResources Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat PetroResources Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited

Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at Item No. 1(k) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1044/18/24]

- (3) A Copy of 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 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1045/18/24]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the India Oil Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1046/18/24]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1047/18/24]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the M/s Engineers India Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1048/18/24]

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्र (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) नेशनल हाइवेज एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (2) नेशनल हाइवेज एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1049/18/24]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH): Respected, Speaker Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under the sub-section (2) of Section 39 of the National Institutes of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management Act, 2021:-
 - (i) The National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu Academic Ordinances, 2024 published in Notification No. F. No. I-12052/3/2023-ID in Gazette of India dated 12th October, 2024.
 - (ii) The National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management, Kundli, Haryana Academic Ordinances, 2024

published in Notification No. F. No. I-11018/1/2023-ID in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1050/18/24]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (3) 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 2022-2023.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1051/18/24]

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) रामकृष्ण शारदा मिशन, खोंसा, तिराप, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) रामकृष्ण शारदा मिशन, खोंसा, तिराप, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के कार्यक्रम 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 1052/18/24]

- (3) (एक) बुद्धिस्ट कल्चरल प्रिजर्वेशन सोसाएटी, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) बुद्धिस्ट कल्चरल प्रिजर्वेशन सोसाएटी, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1053/18/24]

- (5) (एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, मुर्शिदाबाद के वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, मुर्शिदाबाद के वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (6) उपर्युक्त (5) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1054/18/24]

- (7) (एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, बेलडांगा, मुर्शिदाबाद के वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, बेलडांगा, मुर्शिदाबाद के वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (8) उपर्युक्त (7) 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 1055/18/24]

- (9) (एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, मुलुक बोलपुर, बीरभूम, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, मुलुक बोलपुर, बीरभूम, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (10) उपर्युक्त (9) 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 1056/18/24]

- (11) (एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, बालूरघाट, दक्षिण दीनाजपुर, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, बालूरघाट, दक्षिण दीनाजपुर, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (12) उपर्युक्त (11) 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 1057/18/24]

- (13) (एक) गोल्दिहाजाति-उपजाति ब्लू बर्ड वूमैन्स वेलफेयर सेंटर, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-24 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) गोल्दिहाजाति-उपजाति ब्लू बर्ड वूमैन्स वेलफेयर सेंटर, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-24 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1058/18/24]

- (14) (एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, कुनोर, उत्तर दीनाजपुर, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-24 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, कुनोर, उत्तर दीनाजपुर, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2022-2023 और 2023-24 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1059/18/24]

- (15) (एक) विवेकानन्द इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सोशल हेल्थ एंड वेलफेयर सर्विस, नारायणपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ के वर्ष 2017-2018, 2018-2019 और 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) विवेकानन्द इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सोशल हेल्थ एंड वेलफेयर सर्विस, नारायणपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ के वर्ष 2017-2018, 2018-2019 और 2019-2020 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (16) उपर्युक्त (15) 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 1060/18/24]

- (17) (एक) हिमालयन बुद्धिस्ट कल्चरल एसोसिएशन, कुल्लू, हिमाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) हिमालयन बुद्धिस्ट कल्चरल एसोसिएशन, कुल्लू, हिमाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (18) उपर्युक्त (17) 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 1061/18/24]

- (19) (एक) रिनचेन जांगपो सोसाएटी, हिमाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) रिनचेन जांगपो सोसाएटी, हिमाचल प्रदेश के वर्ष 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (20) उपर्युक्त (19) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1062/18/24]

- (21) (एक) ग्राम विकास परिषद, असम के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 और 2017-2018 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) ग्राम विकास परिषद, असम के वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017 और 2017-2018 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (22) उपर्युक्त (21) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1063/18/24]

- (23) (एक) आदर्श लोक कल्याण संस्था, मध्य प्रदेश 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) आदर्श लोक कल्याण संस्था, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (24) वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के लिए उपर्युक्त (23) 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 1064/18/24]

- (25) (एक) केशम ग्रामोत्थान शिक्षण समिति, डिंडोरी, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2016-2017 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2016-2017, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) केशम ग्रामोत्थान शिक्षण समिति, डिंडोरी, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2016-2017, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (26) वर्ष 2016-2017 और 2021-2022 के लिए उपर्युक्त (25) 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 1065/18/24]
- (27) (एक) एमपी आदिवासी सेवक संघ, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) एमपी आदिवासी सेवक संघ, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (28) उपर्युक्त (27) 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 1066/18/24]
- (29) (एक) पाण्डेय शिक्षा समिति, सतना, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) पाण्डेय शिक्षा समिति, सतना, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (30) उपर्युक्त (29) 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 1067/18/24]

- (31) (एक) खाण्डेराव एजुकेशन सोसाएटी, धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) खाण्डेराव एजुकेशन सोसाएटी, धुले, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (32) उपर्युक्त (31) 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 1068/18/24]

- (33) (एक) रेणुका देवी शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडल, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) रेणुका देवी शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडल, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1069/18/24]

- (34) (एक) जय हिन्द मित्र मण्डल, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) जय हिन्द मित्र मण्डल, महाराष्ट्र के वर्ष 2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1070/18/24]

(35) (एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, (बरजुरी यूनिट), घाटशिला, झारखण्ड 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) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, (बरजुरी यूनिट), घाटशिला, झारखण्ड के वर्ष 2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(36) वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के लिए उपर्युक्त (35) 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 1071/18/24]

(37) (एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, (सोनारी), जमशेदपुर, झारखण्ड 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, (सोनारी), जमशेदपुर, झारखण्ड के वर्ष 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1072/18/24]

- (38) (एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, (पाकुर), झारखण्ड के वर्ष 2015-2016 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
 (दो) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, (पाकुर), झारखण्ड के वर्ष 2015-2016 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (39) उपर्युक्त (38) 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 1073/18/24]

- (40) (एक) रामकृष्ण मिशन ट्यूबरक्लोसिस सेनेटोरियम, झारखण्ड के वर्ष 2016-2017 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
 (दो) रामकृष्ण मिशन ट्यूबरक्लोसिस सेनेटोरियम, झारखण्ड के वर्ष 2016-2017 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (41) उपर्युक्त (40) 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 1074/18/24]

- (42) (एक) रामकृष्ण मिशन आश्रम चेरापूंजी, मेघालय के वर्ष 2016-2017 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
 (दो) रामकृष्ण मिशन आश्रम चेरापूंजी, मेघालय के वर्ष 2016-2017 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (43) उपर्युक्त (42) 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 1075/18/24]

- (44) (एक) इंटरनेशनल रूरल एजुकेशन एंड कल्चरल एसोसिएशन (आईएनआरईसीए) रायपीपला रोड, टिम्बापाड़ा, देदियापाड़ा जिला नर्मदा, गुजरात के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) इंटरनेशनल रूरल एजुकेशन एंड कल्चरल एसोसिएशन (आईएनआरईसीए) रायपीपला रोड, टिम्बापाड़ा, देदियापाड़ा जिला नर्मदा, गुजरात के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (45) उपर्युक्त (44) 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 1076/18/24]

- (46) (एक) श्री स्वामी सर्व धर्म शरणालय ट्रस्ट, तुमकुर, कर्नाटक के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) श्री स्वामी सर्व धर्म शरणालय ट्रस्ट, तुमकुर, कर्नाटक के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (47) उपर्युक्त (46) 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 1077/18/24]

(48) (एक) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, (सुंदरगढ़ शाखा), जिला-सुंदरगढ़, ओडिशा 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) भारत सेवाश्रम संघ, (सुंदरगढ़ शाखा), जिला-सुंदरगढ़, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1078/18/24]

(49) (एक) कलिंगा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सोशल साइंसेज, जिला-खोर्दा, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) कलिंगा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सोशल साइंसेज, जिला-खोर्दा, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1079/18/24]

(50) (एक) होली होम, नुआपाड़ा, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2016-2017, 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) होली होम, नुआपाड़ा, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2016-2017, 2021-2022, 2022-2023 और 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1080/18/24]

- (51) (एक) कोरापुट डेवलपमेंट फाउंडेशन, जिला-कोरापुट, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2013-2014, 2014-2015 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) कोरापुट डेवलपमेंट फाउंडेशन, जिला-कोरापुट, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (52) वर्ष 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के उपर्युक्त (51) 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 1081/18/24]

- (53) (एक) नेशनल यूथ सर्विस एक्शन एण्ड सोशल डेवलपमेंट रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट (एनवाईएसएसडीआरआई), संथासरा, डाक घर - संथापुर, बरास्ता: गोंदिया, जिला-ढेंकनाल, ओडिशा 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) नेशनल यूथ सर्विस एक्शन एण्ड सोशल डेवलपमेंट रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट (एनवाईएसएसडीआरआई), संथासरा, डाक घर - संथापुर, बरास्ता: गोंदिया, जिला-ढेंकनाल, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (54) उपर्युक्त (53) 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 1082/18/24]

- (55) (एक) प्रकल्प एटी/पीओ- ज्योतिपुर, जिला - क्योँझर, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2018-2019, 2019-2020 और 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) प्रकल्प एटी/पीओ- ज्योतिपुर, जिला - क्योँझर, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (56) उपर्युक्त (55) 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 1083/18/24]

- (57) (एक) सर्वोदय समिति, गांधी नगर, एटी/पीओ-कोरापुट, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2016-2017, 2017-2018 और 2018-2019 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) सर्वोदय समिति, गांधी नगर, एटी/पीओ-कोरापुट, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2016-2017, 2017-2018 और 2018-2019 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (58) उपर्युक्त (57) 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 1084/18/24]

- (59) (एक) श्री रामकृष्ण आश्रम पता डाक घर- एम. रामपुर, जिला- कालाहांडी, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) श्री रामकृष्ण आश्रम पता डाक घर- एम. रामपुर, जिला- कालाहांडी, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1085/18/24]

- (60) (एक) सोसाइटी फॉर नेचर, एजुकेशन एंड हेल्थ (एसएनईएच), एनडी 19-20, आईआरसी विलेज, नयापल्ली, वीआईपी, भुवनेश्वर, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2020-21 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) सोसाइटी फॉर नेचर, एजुकेशन एंड हेल्थ (एसएनईएच), एनडी 19-20, आईआरसी विलेज, नयापल्ली, वीआईपी, भुवनेश्वर, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2020-21 और 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (61) उपर्युक्त (60) 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 1086/18/24]

- (62) (एक) विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ, पता-सरधापुर, जिला- खुर्दा, ओडिशा 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) विश्व जीवन सेवा संघ, पता-सरधापुर, जिला- खुर्दा, ओडिशा का वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 और 2017-2018 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (63) उपर्युक्त (62) 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 1087/18/24]

- (64) (एक) टाइप राइटिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन एंड रूरल डेवलपमेंट सर्विस राज्य मणिपुर के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) टाइप राइटिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन एंड रूरल डेवलपमेंट सर्विस राज्य मणिपुर के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (65) उपर्युक्त (64) 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 1088/18/24]

- (66) (एक) यूनाइटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट सर्विस, थौबल, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) यूनाइटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट सर्विस, थौबल, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (67) उपर्युक्त (66) 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 1089/18/24]

- (68) (एक) चिल चिल एशियन मिशन सोसाइटी, कांगपोकपी, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) चिल चिल एशियन मिशन सोसाइटी, कांगपोकपी, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2019-2020, 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (69) उपर्युक्त (68) 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 1090/18/24]

- (70) (एक) सियामसिनपावल्पी, लामका, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2016-17 और 2022-23 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) सियामसिनपावल्पी, लामका, मणिपुर के वर्ष 2016-17 और 2022-23 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (71) वर्ष 2016-2017 के लिए उपर्युक्त (70) 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 1091/18/24]

- (72) (एक) ग्रामीय मक्कल अबिविरुधि इयक्कम, कोयंबटूर के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) ग्रामीय मक्कल अबिविरुद्धि इयक्कम, कोयंबटूर के वर्ष 2015-2016 और 2016-2017 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (73) उपर्युक्त (72) 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 1092/18/24]

- (74) (एक) नीलगिरि आदिवासी कल्याण संघ, कोटागिरी, तमिलनाडु के वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) नीलगिरि आदिवासी कल्याण संघ, कोटागिरी, तमिलनाडु के वर्ष 2020-2021 और 2021-2022 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (75) उपर्युक्त (74) 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 1093/18/24]

... (व्यवधान)

1206 hrs.

At this stage Shri B. Manickam Tagore and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

... (व्यवधान)

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 58 के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 609(अ) जो दिनांक 8 अक्टूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए, उसमें उल्लिखित विभिन्न उपयोगों/स्थानों के लिए प्रभार्य प्रीमियम की पूर्व-निर्धारित दरों को अधिसूचित किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1094/18/24]

- (2) 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) हाउसिंग एण्ड अर्बन डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
(दो) हाउसिंग एण्ड अर्बन डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1095/18/24]

- (ख) (एक) एनबीसीसी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
(दो) एनबीसीसी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1096/18/24]

- (ग) (एक) हिंदुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड, कोलकाता, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) हिंदुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड, कोलकाता का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1097/18/24]

- (घ) (एक) हॉस्पिटल सर्विसेज कंसल्टेंसी कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) हॉस्पिटल सर्विसेज कंसल्टेंसी कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1098/18/24]

- (ङ) (एक) बेंगलोर मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बेंगलुरु के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) बेंगलोर मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बेंगलुरु का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1099/18/24]

- (च) (एक) उत्तर प्रदेश मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, लखनऊ के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) उत्तर प्रदेश मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, लखनऊ का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक- महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1100/18/24]

(छ) (एक) नोएडा मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नोएडा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के लिए कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) नोएडा मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नोएडा का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1101/18/24]

(ज) (एक) दिल्ली मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) दिल्ली मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1102/18/24]

(झ) (एक) महाराष्ट्र मेट्रो कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नागपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण।

(दो) महाराष्ट्र मेट्रो कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नागपुर का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1103/18/24]

- (2) (एक) दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।
- (तीन) दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1104/18/24]

- (3) (एक) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी कल्याण आवास संगठन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी कल्याण आवास संगठन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1105/18/24]

- (4) हाउसिंग एण्ड अर्बन डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड तथा आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के बीच वर्ष 2024-2025 के लिए हुआ समझौता ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1106/18/24]

... (व्यवधान)

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

Hon. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, on behalf of Shri Murlidhar Mohol, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1107/18/24]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Rohini Heliport Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rohini Heliport Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1108/18/24]

... (*Interruptions*)

1206 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA – LAID

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Boilers Bill, 2024 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th December, 2024.”

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the Boilers Bill, 2024, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 4th December, 2024.

... (*Interruptions*)

1206½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

1st to 4th Reports

श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2024-25) के निम्नलिखित की गई-कार्रवाई प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (1) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (एम्स) में रोजगार में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और उनके कल्याण के लिए किए गए उपाय' के बारे में समिति के 26वें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी पहला प्रतिवेदन।
- (2) इस्पात मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) और राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड (आरआईएनएल) में रोजगार में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और उनके कल्याण के लिए किए गए उपाय' के बारे में समिति के 27वें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी दूसरा प्रतिवेदन।
- (3) कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग (डीओपीटी) के अधीन विभिन्न विभागों/संगठनों/संस्थाओं में रोजगार में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और उनके कल्याण के लिए किए गए उपाय' के बारे में समिति के 30वें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी तीसरा प्रतिवेदन।
- (4) गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन 'केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (सीआरपीएफ) में रोजगार में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और उनके कल्याण के लिए किए गए उपाय' के बारे में समिति के 33वें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी चौथा प्रतिवेदन।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। मैंने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप संभल वाले विषय पर बोलना चाहते हैं और अब शून्य काल शुरू हो चुका है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: शून्य काल में निशिकान्त जी के बाद आपको सम्भल के विषय पर बोलने दिया जाएगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सम्भल के विषय पर जीरो आवर में निशिकान्त जी के बाद आप बोल लेना। एक-दो लोगों को बोलने देंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: निशिकान्त जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप जल्दी बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : अध्यक्ष जी, धन्यवाद। विपक्षी पार्टियों का यह काम है कि इनको सरकार को कैसे डिरेल करना है, उसके लिए ये अलग-अलग तरह के मंसूबे पालते रहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ये घृणा के शिकार हैं। मोदी जी और मोदी जी की सरकार के खिलाफ कैसे विदेशी फंडिंग के साथ डिरेलमेंट होता है, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे देश को बताना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) अभी

मीडिया पर्ट एक फ्रेंच ऑर्गेनाइजेशन है, जिसने एक रिपोर्ट निकाली है। उसने यह कहा है कि ओसीसीआरपी (ऑर्गेनाइज्ड क्राइम एंड करप्शन रिपोर्टिंग प्रोजेक्ट) एक संस्था है और उसके साथ जीएसीसी है तथा सोरोस फाउंडेशन है। यह उसको मदद करता है तथा ... * गवर्नमेंट और सोरोस फाउंडेशन ओसीसीआरपी चलाता है। ओसीसीआरपी का क्या काम है, भारत की पार्लियामेंट को कैसे बंधक बनाना, कैसे नहीं चलने देना ... (व्यवधान) इसके साथ ह्यूमैन राइट्स ... (व्यवधान) सोरोस कौन है, सोरोस पूरी दुनिया की इकोनॉमी को कैसे डिरेल करता है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं केवल संरक्षण चाहता हूँ और मैं दस क्वेश्चंस पूछना चाहता हूँ बैंक ऑफ इंग्लैंड को वर्ष 1991 में सोरोस ने भंग कर दिया, डिरेल कर दिया... (व्यवधान) उसके कारण उसको 6 बिलियन का फायदा हुआ। आज वह भारत की इकोनॉमी को डिरेल करना चाहता है। यदि ओसीसीआरपी कोई भी रिपोर्ट बनाएगा, तुरंत कांग्रेस पार्टी उसको ट्विट करेगी। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, तीन मुद्दे हैं। पहला पेगासस है, जिस पर पार्लियामेंट नहीं चली। पेगासस जैसा मामला 18 जुलाई को आता है, वैसे ही राहुल गांधी, कांग्रेस की महासचिव प्रियंका गांधी, ... * उसको ट्विट करते हैं और यह पार्लियामेंट डिरेल हो जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) दूसरा, हिंडनबर्ग का मामला आता है, माइन्स का मामला आता है, कोल का मामला आता है, जो ओपन सोसाइटी करती है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप बोलना चाहते हैं? आप उनके बाद बोल लेना।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे: उसके ऊपर ...* ट्विट करते हैं, ... * ट्विट करते हैं और पूरी पार्लियामेंट बंद हो जाती है। ... (व्यवधान) सर, उसी तरह से वैक्सीन का मामला है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 140 करोड़ लोगों को बचाया। जैसे ही यह वैक्सीन का मामला आएगा, कहेगा कि ब्राजील ने हमको रोक दिया। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : गौरव गोगोई जी, आप बोलेंगे?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप लोग अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर जाइए, तब बोलने दूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे: उसी तरह से ... * ट्विट करेंगे, ... *ट्विट करेंगे और यह पार्लियामेंट बंद हो जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सीट पर जाइए। गौरव गोगोई जी बोलेंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : गौरव गोगोई जी, आप सीट पर जाएंगे, तभी तो आपको बोलने के लिए बुलाऊंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

1210 hrs.

At this stage Shri B. Manickam Tagore and some other hon. Members went back to their seats

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे: मेरा आपके माध्यम से कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदन के लीडर ऑफ ओपोजिशन से केवल दस सवाल हैं कि ओपन सोसायटी फाउंडेशन के सलील शेड्डी, जो भारत जोड़ो आंदोलन में गए थे, उनसे आपका क्या संबंध है? ... (व्यवधान) क्या भारत जोड़ो आंदोलन में उन्होंने पैसा दिया? ... (व्यवधान) मुश्फिकुल फज़ल से राहुल गांधी जी ने अमेरिका में जाकर मुलाकात की, जो बांग्ला देश में हो रही जीनोसाइड का जिम्मेदार है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री गौरव गोगोई।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : सर, इनको बैठाइए।... (व्यवधान) सर, यह आपके निर्देश का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे: सर, मुझे सिर्फ दो मिनट दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे: आनंद मंगनाले, जो शर्जिल इमाम को फंड कर रहा था, उससे आपका क्या संबंध है? इल्हान उमर, रो खन्ना और बाबर अली, जिन्होंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यक्रम का यूएस में विरोध किया... (व्यवधान) उसके साथ आपने मीटिंग की, जो खालिस्तान बनाना चाहता है... (व्यवधान) जो कश्मीर को अलग करना चाहता है... (व्यवधान) उसके साथ आपके क्या संबंध हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

1211 hrs.

At this stage Sushri S. Jothimani and some other hon. Members cam and stood on the floor near the Table

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे: इसी तरह से सोरोस ने ... * के साथ मीटिंग की थी... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : गौरव गोगोई जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई: सर, उनको बैठाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे: इसी तरह से सोरोस ने ...* के साथ मीटिंग की थी... (व्यवधान) बी.के. नेहरू के साथ उसके क्या संबंध हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : गौरव गोगोई जी।

... (व्यवधान)

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair

श्री गौरव गोगोई: सर, भाजपा नहीं चाहती है कि यह सदन चले... (व्यवधान) भाजपा ...* बोल रही है... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : गौरव गोगोई जी, क्या आपको बोलना है?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई: सर, मैं बोल तो रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : गौरव गोगोई जी, आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई: राहुल गांधी जी देश में अमन चाहते हैं... (व्यवधान) ... * ... (व्यवधान) ...* (व्यवधान) राहुल गांधी जी को रोका गया है... (व्यवधान) राहुल गांधी जी, संभल में अमन और चैन चाहते हैं... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

... (व्यवधान)

1212 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock

1400 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fourteen of the Clock

(Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

...(व्यवधान)

14.01 hrs**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377***

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को सभापटल पर रखे जाने वाले मामलों के संबंध में जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को आज उठाने की अनुमति दी गई थी, वे अपने मामलों के अनुमोदित पाठ को तुरंत व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभापटल पर रखने की कृपा करें।

(i) Need to establish a National Sugar Institute in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अरुण गोविल (मेरठ) : उत्तर प्रदेश में पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश शुगर बेल्ट के रूप में जाना जाता है। अभी तक देश में गन्ने के संबंध में रिसर्च, प्रशिक्षण एवं कंसल्टेंसी देने के लिए सिर्फ कानपुर में एक नेशनल शुगर इंस्टिट्यूट है जो 1936 में स्थापित किया गया था। इस इंस्टिट्यूट में वर्तमान में 12 कोर्स हैं, जिनमें से प्रमुख कोर्स है- पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट डिप्लोमा इन इंडस्ट्रियल फर्मेंटेशन एंड टेक्नोलॉजी और बोयलिंग टेक्नोलॉजी। वर्तमान समय में चीनी के साथ साथ शराब, गत्ते, बिजली, एथेनॉल का भी सोर्स हो गया है।

एथेनॉल उत्पादन से देश में अब तक 99 हजार करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई है, 2025 तक जब ईंधन में 20 प्रतिशत एथेनॉल मिलाया जाएगा तो बचत एक लाख करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष हो जाएगी। इन तरह गन्ने तथा चीनी उद्योग का महत्व बहुत बढ़ गया है। इस समय देश में 534 शुगर मिल हैं। कानपुर

* Treated as laid on the Table.

का शुगर इंस्टिट्यूट साल मे 325 टेक्नोलॉजिस्ट तैयार करता है। अर्थात् एक शुगर मिल के लिए एक साल में एक टेक्नोलॉजिस्ट भी तैयार नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए शुगर टेक्नोलॉजी के पाठ्यक्रमों में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है अतः मेरठ में नेशनल शुगर इंस्टिट्यूट खोलने की जरूरत है।

**(ii) Need to develop Gokarna in Uttara Kannada Parliamentary
Constituency as a Spiritual Tourism Cluster under Special Assistance to
States for Capital Investment**

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI (UTTARA KANNADA): I request the Union Government that Gokarna Located in Uttara Kannada Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka be developed as a Spiritual Tourism Cluster under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment under Ministry of Tourism.

**(iii) Need to establish Rail Wagon Repair Workshop in Keonjhar
Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha.**

श्री अनन्त नायक (क्योंझर) : क्योंझर, जिला ओडिशा का एक प्रमुख खनिज उत्पादक क्षेत्र है, जो राज्य के कुल खनिज उत्पादन का लगभग 28 प्रतिशत योगदान देता है। रेल डिब्बों (वैगन) की कमी यहाँ एक बड़ी समस्या है। खनिजों की भारी मांग के बावजूद समय पर वैगन उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाते, जिससे खनिज लदान और बाहर भेजने में देरी होती है। क्योंझर में मौजूद खनिज सम्पदा के समुचित उपयोग और प्रबंधन के लिए यहाँ एक रेल वैगन रिपेयरिंग फैक्ट्री स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि यहाँ से निकलने वाले खनिजों का समय पर लदान कर बाहर भेजा जा सके और वैगनों की कमी के कारण होने वाले नुकसान से बचा जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त क्योंझर में रेल वैगन रिपेयरिंग फैक्ट्री स्थापित किए जाने से स्थानीय जनजाति के युवाओं को घर पर ही रोजगार मिलेगा और पलायन

रुकेगा तथा स्थानीय लोगों और युवाओं का रेत विभाग और केंद्र सरकार के प्रति विश्वास भी बढ़ेगा। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र क्यॉंझार में एक रेल वैगन रिपेयरिंग फैक्ट्री की स्थापना की जाए जिससे इस क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास के साथ-साथ रोजगार के नए अवसर भी उत्पन्न हों।

(iv) Need to expedite construction of Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar Medical College in Nahan, Sirmaur district, Himachal Pradesh

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप (शिमला) : आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने नियम 377 के अंतर्गत मुझे अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया। माननीय स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहूंगा कि मेरी लोकसभा क्षेत्र शिमला के सिरमौर जिले के नाहन में स्थित डॉक्टर यशवंत सिंह परमार मेडिकल कॉलेज निर्माण में देरी और बुनियादी ढांचे की चुनौतियों के बीच संघर्ष कर रहा है। पहले भी मेरी तरफ से सदन के माध्यम से इस विषय को रखा गया था। वर्ष 2016 में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा नाहन जिला अस्पताल को वाई.एस. परमार मेडिकल कॉलेज में अपग्रेड करने की स्वीकृति दी गयी थी तथा केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के बीच निधि संज्ञाकरण प्रणाली 90 : 10 तय किया गया था। योजना के प्रथम चरण के तहत 189 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किये गए थे। केंद्र सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को 170.10 करोड़ रुपये का सम्पूर्ण हिस्सा जारी कर दिया है, परन्तु वर्तमान में प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा योजना का क्रियान्वन और कमीशनिंग का कार्य करने में असमर्थ साबित हो रही है। प्रदेश सरकार इस योजना को गंभीरता पूर्वक नहीं ले रही है। आज सुविधाओं के विस्तार में प्रगति की कमी के कारण क्षेत्र की स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धित माँगों को प्रभावी ढंग से पूरा करने में असमर्थता पैदा हो गई है। 8 वर्ष बीतने के बाद भी आज पूर्णतः कार्यात्मक संस्थान नहीं हो पाया है। लगभग 1000 रोगियों की औसत दैनिक उपस्थिति वाले बाह्य रोगी विभाग में अत्यधिक भीड़ होने के कारण चार डॉक्टरों को एक ही छोटा कमरा साझा करना पड़ता है। निर्माण में देरी दो साल से अधिक समय से ठप्प रहने से राज्य में स्वास्थ्य सेवा और चिकित्सा शिक्षा प्रभावित हो रही है। जगह की कमी, अत्यधिक भीड़, सीमित सुविधाएं और अपर्याप्त पार्किंग आवश्यक बुनियादी ढांचे की कमी, कोई एमआरआई मशीन नहीं होने के कारण मरीज

को निजी सेवाएं लेने के लिए राज्य से बाहर जाने पर मजबूर किया जा रहा है। विशेष रूप से रेडियोग्राफरों और नर्सों की गंभीर, सीमित कक्षाएँ और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएँ और संसाधनों तक छात्रों की पहुँच कम होना सुविधाओं के विस्तार में प्रगति की कमी के परिणामस्वरूप संस्थान क्षेत्र की मांगों को प्रभावी ढंग से पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है। अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि केंद्र सरकार इस योजना की गंभीरता को समझते हुए आवश्यक कदम उठाये ताकि यह योजना जल्द से जल्द कर आम जन को समर्पित की जा सके।

(v) Need to rehabilitate people displaced due to floods and erosion and presently residing on railway land in Valmiki Nagar Parliamentary

Constituency, Bihar

श्री सुनील कुमार (वाल्मीकि नगर) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र वाल्मिकी नगर (बिहार) अंतर्गत बगहा के कैलाश नगर में बाढ़ के कारण कटाव पीड़ित परिवार 50 सालों से रेलवे की जमीन पर हजारों की संख्या में बसे हैं। इन्हें स्थायी और अधिकारिक रूप से बासगीत पर्चा दिए जाने की जरूरत है ताकि इन गरीब लोगों को सरकार की योजनाओं तथा आवास, शौचालय आदि का लाभ मिल सके। ये सभी लोग कटाव पीड़ित विस्थापित, गरीब व भूमिहीन हैं। मेरी सरकार से माँग होगी कि या तो रेलवे अपनी जमीन पर इन्हें स्वामित्व का अधिकार दे या राज्य सरकार से समन्वय स्थापित कर इन्हें बिहार सरकार से भूमि उपलब्ध कराये। क्योंकि यहाँ के अलावे इनके पास कहीं भी अपनी जमीन नहीं है। स्थायी आवासीय प्रमाण पत्र या एलपीसी नहीं बन पाने के कारण ये परिवार सरकारी सुविधा से वंचित है। पुनः मैं संबंधित विभाग के मंत्री जी से माँग करता हूँ कि इन हजारों परिवार के लिए चिंता करें एवं सरकारी सुविधा तथा आवास की व्यवस्था करवाने की कृपा करें।

(vi) Need to address the problem of forest fire caused by high tension wire passing over forests in Uttarakhand

श्री अजय भट्ट (नैनीताल-ऊधमसिंह नगर) : उत्तराखंड राज्य चारों तरफ से जंगलों से घिरा हुआ है यहां पर वन संपदा बहुत अधिक है यहां के निवासियों की ज्यादातर आवश्यकता इन्हीं जंगलों से पूरी होती है यहां के जंगलों में कई प्रकार की औषधि जड़ी बूटियां भी विद्यमान है रामायण में संजीवनी बूटी का जिक्र भी उत्तराखंड के क्षेत्र में पाए जाने का जिक्र है परंतु गत कुछ बीते वर्षों में उत्तराखंड के जंगलों में आग लगने की घटनाओं में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है जिसका मुख्य कारण यहां के जंगलों के ऊपर से बिजली की तारों का जाल सा बिछा हुआ है एक जगह से दूसरी जगह बिजली की सप्लाई जंगलों के ऊपर से गुजरे तारों से होती है वहां गर्मी के मौसम में तारों में शॉर्ट सर्किट होता है और जंगलों में आग लग जाती है जिससे वन्य प्राणी व वन संपदा को प्रत्येक वर्ष बहुत नुकसान होता है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए राज्य सरकार से सलाह कर एक उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी का गठन अति शीघ्र किया जाए।

(vii) Need to declare Gandhamardan Parbat located in Bargarh

Parliamentary Constituency as national asset and develop it as a Centre of Tourism, Sports and Sustainable Development

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित (बारगढ़) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बारगढ़ (ओडिसा) में गंधमर्दन पहाड़ की लगभग 97 किमी लंबाई हैं और यहां से दो प्रमुख नदियां निकलती हैं। साथ ही, यहा भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण द्वारा पहचानी गई 256 से अधिक दुर्लभ औषधीय पौधों की प्रजातियां पाई जाती है। ये पहाड़ियां ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक और पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। उत्तरी ढलान पर स्थित नरसिंहनाथ और दक्षिणी ढलान पर हरिशंकर मंदिर श्रद्धेय ऐतिहासिक स्मारक हैं। प्रसिद्ध चीनी यात्री ह्वेनसांग ने इसे अपनी यात्रा वृत्तांत में "परिमलगिरी" नामक बौद्ध धरोहर स्थल के रूप में उल्लिखित किया है। इन पहाड़ियों के आसपास 50 हजार से अधिक जनजातीय लोग निवास करते हैं, जिनका जीवनयापन इन

पहाड़ियों के पर्यावरण से गहराई से जुड़ा हुआ है। 1983 में कांग्रेस सरकार ने इन पहाड़ियों को खनन हेतु पट्टे पर दिया, जिसके विरोध में स्थानीय जनजातीय समुदायों ने व्यापक प्रदर्शन किए और 1988 में पट्टा रद्द कर दिया गया। इसके बाद कई सरकारों ने खनन की योजना बनाई, लेकिन हर बार जनजातीय समुदायों के विरोध ने इसे रोका।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि गंधमर्दन पहाड़ियों को राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति घोषित किया जाए और इसे केंद्रीय पर्यटन, खेल और सतत विकास केंद्र के रूप में विकसित किया जाए। यह कदम इस धरोहर को संरक्षित करने और स्थानीय लोगों के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने में सहायक होगा।

(viii) Regarding alleged sub-standard construction work of bypass on NH-731 in Shahjahanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान पुनः दिनांक 27-07-2023 में विगत लोक सभा में नियम 377 के अधीन उठाए गए उस प्रकरण की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा, जिसमें मैंने उल्लेख किया था कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शाहजहाँपुर में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-731 के खण्ड शाहजहाँपुर बाईपास से खुटार बाईपास का निर्माण कार्य किया जा रहा है। लेकिन, कार्यदायी एजेंसी द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-731 के उक्त खण्ड में अत्यधिक निम्नस्तरीय सामग्री का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, जिसकी वजह से कार्य की गुणवत्ता अत्यधिक निम्न स्तर की है। घटिया निर्माण कार्य के कारण सरकारी धन का न केवल काफी दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, बल्कि सरकार की छवि भी धूमिल हो रही है। ये सब अनियमितताएं कार्यदायी एजेंसी द्वारा की जा रही हैं।

मैंने सदन में नियम 377 के अधीन सूचना के अन्तर्गत यह मांग की थी कि मेरे संसदीय जनपद में शाहजहाँपुर बाईपास से खुटार बाईपास तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-731 पर किये जा रहे कार्य की मंत्रालय स्तर पर एक उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी गठित करके विस्तृत जाँच करवाकर इसमें संलिप्त कार्यदायी एजेंसी और अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध वैधानिक कार्यवाही की जाए।

इस संदर्भ में, मुझे पूर्व सड़क परिवहन, राजमार्ग राज्य मंत्री, भारत सरकार का अ०शा० पत्र संख्या एच-11016/93/2023-बीपी एवं एसपी दिनांक 10-02-2024 प्राप्त हुआ था, जिसमें अवगत कराया गया था कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण मुख्यालय ने एक जांच टीम गठित कर स्थानीय निरीक्षण कराया गया है। जांच आख्यानानुसार आगे की आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी। लेकिन, संदर्भित प्रकरण में दोषी कार्यदायी एजेंसी और इसमें संलिप्त अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, उसकी सूचना मुझे आज तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, जो अत्यधिक दुःखद है।

मेरा पुनः अनुरोध है कि मेरे द्वारा विगत लोक सभा में नियम 377 के अधीन उठाए गए संदर्भित प्रकरण में दोषियों के विरुद्ध मंत्रालय द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, उसकी जानकारी मुझे भिजवाए जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया जाए और यदि अभी जांच का कार्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है तो फिर मंत्रालय स्तर पर जो उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति गठित की गई है, उसमें स्थानीय सांसद को भी शामिल किये जाने एवं साथ ही तकनीकी समिति के अधिकारियों के साथ स्थानीय सांसद को भी संयुक्त तौर पर निरीक्षण किए जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया जाए, ताकि वह मौका स्थल पर तकनीकी समिति के अधिकारियों को वास्तविकता से अवगत करा सके और दोषियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की जा सके।

(ix) Need to launch residential housing schemes under PMAY for Jhuggi-

Jhopri dwellers in Mumbai

श्री रविंद्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) : मुंबई में झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों का तेजी से बढ़ता विस्तार शहरी नियोजन के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती बन चुका है। यह न केवल शहर के आधारभूत ढाँचे पर दबाव डाल रहा है, बल्कि वहां रहने वाले गरीब और निम्न आय वर्ग के लोगों के जीवन स्तर को भी प्रभावित कर रहा है। झुग्गी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लाखों परिवारों को आज भी बुनियादी सुविधाओं का अभाव झेलना पड़ रहा है।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (PMAY 2.0) के तहत 10 लाख करोड़ रुपये का बजट आवंटित किया गया है। यदि इस योजना के तहत मुंबई में सस्ती और गुणवत्तापूर्ण आवासीय परियोजनाओं का निर्माण किया जाए, तो झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों की समस्या को काफी हद तक नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है। इसके साथ ही, मध्यम वर्गीय परिवारों के लिए भी affordable housing और गरीब परिवारों के लिए सस्ती किराए की आवासीय योजना भी शुरू की जानी चाहिए जिससे इन सभी वर्गों के लोगों को लाभ मिलेगा जो आवास खरीदने का खर्च नहीं उठा सकते।

Affordable और Rental Housing की योजना से झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों की संख्या में कमी आएगी, क्योंकि यह लोगों को एक सुरक्षित और स्वच्छ आवास का विकल्प प्रदान करेगी। यह पहल न केवल गरीब और मध्यम वर्गीय परिवारों के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने में मदद करेगी, बल्कि मुंबई के शहरी विकास और उसकी संरचना को भी संतुलित बनाएगी।

(x) Regarding prices of life-saving medicines

SHRI ASIT KUMAR MAL (BOLPUR): I may be provided the information regarding the steps taken by the Government to fix the rational price of life saving medicines. Also, provide the information about the action taken by the Regulatory Body in this regard.

(xi) Need to ensure daily payment of wages to the job card holders

under MGNREGA

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI (NABARANGPUR): It is observed that payment to the Job Card holders under MGNREGA is getting delayed by 15 days to years in some cases. MGNREGA scheme was initiated with the objective to provided sufficient man-days of works during off season to enhance income of the poor

families as well as to stop migration. Due to its poor payment cycle, daily wage earners are preferring to move out of their villages/districts/states with a hope to get timely payment. In course of time these poor labourers are getting exploited at their places of works with marginal income or not getting payment at all. To overcome these difficulties, all the stakeholders were consulted and almost all were of unanimity that migration can be almost stopped if payment under MGNREGA is made on daily basis. However, these also do not seem to be easy as at times there is no fund in the accounts under MGNREGA scheme. The present guidelines do not permit corpus fund by the State Governments. Therefore, the Hon'ble Minister is requested to ensure daily payment to the labourers by upgrading the technical systems and ensure adequate fund in the MGNREGA accounts.

(xii) Regarding expansion of capacity of Bongaigaon Refinery in Assam

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) : बोंगाईगांव रिफाइनरी की स्थापना 1974 में 1.35 एमएमटीपीए क्षमता के साथ की गई थी, जिसे 2.7 एमएमटीपीए तक विस्तारित किया गया था। रिफाइनरी को 2001 में भारी नुकसान हुआ और बंद होने की नौबत आ गई थी। 2002 में तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के कार्यकाल में भारत सरकार द्वारा राहत प्रदान कर इस रिफाइनरी को बचाया गया।

9 फरवरी, 2016 को माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली भारत सरकार ने उत्तर-पूर्व के विकास में रुचि ली और बोंगाईगांव रिफाइनरी के लिए हाइड्रोकार्बन (HC) विजन 2030 प्रकाशित किया, जिसे वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 5 एमएमटीपीए तक विस्तारित किया जाना था।

बोंगाईगांव रिफाइनरी की क्षमता में विस्तार की परियोजना के लिए लगभग १०० बीघा भूमि की आवश्यकता थी, जोकि IOCL के अनुरोध पर बोडोलैंड प्रादेशिक क्षेत्र (BTR) परिषद ने भूमि आवंटित कर दी थी, लेकिन अभी तक इस परियोजना को पूरा नहीं किया जा सका है। इस परियोजना के पूरा होने से पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि और आर्थिक लाभ सुनिश्चित हो सकेंगे।

मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि बोंगाईगांव रिफाइनरी की क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 5 एमएमटीपीए तक करने के लिए जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाए जाएँ।

(xiii) Regarding transparency in functioning of Electronic Voting

Machines (EVMs)

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE (SOLAPUR): The issue and doubts with EVMs are not new and continue to persist over every election, ultimately putting apprehensions on people's minds concerning the integrity of the electoral process. Malfunctioning of EVMs and their tampering has been a subject of debate and this would not wither if no reforms are initiated. Like every machine, EVMs, being electronic devices, are vulnerable to hacking or manipulation, which could undermine the integrity of elections. Major concerns include the lack of transparency in the machine's programming. While manufacturers maintain that modern EVMs are secure, and equipped with safeguards like voter-verified paper audit trails (VVPAT), doubts persist due to occasional technical glitches and allegations of malfeasance. These discrepancies in EVMs have raised serious concerns about their ability to ensure free and fair elections. We demand that the Government take immediate action to address these issues by ensuring greater transparency in the functioning of EVMs. Implementing 100% cross verification of

EVM votes with VVPAT slips must be taken urgently and at all poll booths. If the Government fail to guarantee transparency in the functioning of EVMs, a return to the ballot-voting system should be imminent to restore public confidence.

**(xiv) Need for expeditious procurement of soyabean from farmers in
Maharashtra**

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Across Maharashtra, the government's procurement of soybean has been slow and inadequate, and farmers have found themselves constrained even further by the regulations regarding procurement. As a result, they have been forced to sell their crop in the open market at as low as Rs 3000 per quintal, much lower than even the already far too conservative MSP of Rs 4892. More than a decade ago, soybean farmers were promised an MSP of Rs 6000 per quintal. Yet today, they are forced to sell it at half that rate. Maharashtra's farmers have already been pushed into a corner by soaring fertilizer prices, bolstered by the government's refusal to exempt fertilizers and their raw materials from GST despite recommendations by the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers, and its failure to ensure water security. Now, those who had pinned their hopes of repaying heavy debts on this soybean harvest have now incurred further losses and been forced to take on additional loans due to the unprofitability of this year's crop. I urge the government to look into this crisis urgently and take steps to ease our farmers' plight.

(xv) Need to extend the facility of Kisan Credit Card to Animal Husbandry and Dairy Sector

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना (टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर) : पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग को एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आज हम सभी जानते हैं कि हमारे देश के किसानों और पशुपालकों को कई कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। विशेषकर, डेयरी एवं पशुपालन क्षेत्र में कार्यरत किसानों को कृषि क्षेत्र के समान सुविधाएँ प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं, जिससे वे अनेक समस्याओं से जूझ रहे हैं। जैसे अकाल, अतिवृष्टि, शीतलहर आदि की स्थिति में किसानों को राहत मिलती है, परंतु डेयरी एवं पशुपालन क्षेत्र के लिए इस प्रकार की कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। अतः डेयरी एवं पशुपालन को कृषि क्षेत्र में शामिल कर इन समस्याओं का समाधान सुनिश्चित किया जाए। कृषि क्षेत्र की तरह डेयरी एवं पशुपालन क्षेत्र के लिए भी किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के माध्यम से ऋण सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए। यदि इन सभी सुविधाओं को डेयरी एवं पशुपालन क्षेत्र में भी लागू किया जाता है, तो इससे न केवल हमारे देश के दुग्ध उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी बल्कि हमारे पशुपालक भी आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बन सकेंगे। राजस्थान, जो वर्तमान में दुग्ध उत्पादन में प्रमुख स्थान पर है। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वे इस विषय पर गंभीरता से विचार करें।

(xvi) Need to provide stoppage to Howrah-Lalkuan Express at Bhadohi Railway Station and introduce a train from Gyanpur Road Railway Station to Lucknow

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद (भदोही) : मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र भदोही की पहचान वैश्विक स्तर पर कालीन कारोबार के लिए जानी जाती है। हजारों करोड़ रुपये की कालीन का एक्सपोर्ट विदेशी बाजारों में होता है। ऐसे में विदेशी आयतक बुनकर और स्थानीय लोगों का आवागमन ट्रेनों के माध्यम से कालीन नगरी भदोही और ज्ञानपुर रोड रेलवे स्टेशन के द्वारा होता है। हावड़ा लाल कुआं एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन का ठहराव अगर कालीन नगरी की भदोही रेलवे स्टेशन पर होगा तो क्षेत्र को बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा। इसके अलावा

ज्ञानपुर रोड रेलवे स्टेशन रूट से प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ के लिए कोई ट्रेन नहीं है इस रूट पर उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ के लिए ट्रेन आज अति महत्वपूर्ण है इन दोनों मांगों के पूरा होने से कालीन कारोबार और स्थानीय लोगों को बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा।

(xvii) Regarding upgradation of National Homoeopathy Research Institute in Mental Health (NHRIMH) at Kurichy, Kerala as AIIMS, Homoeopathy

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of AYUSH to the urgent need for upgrading the National Homoeopathy Research Institute in Mental Health (NHRIMH), located in Kurichy, Kerala, to a premier institution akin to an AIIMS for Homoeopathy. The NHRIMH, currently recognized as a pivotal institution for mental health research in Homoeopathy, has immense potential to serve as a national center of excellence in this field. Upgrading it to the status of a Homoeopathy AIIMS would not only elevate its infrastructure but also position it as a leader in advanced research and patient care. To achieve this, it is essential to appoint permanent staff, including a full-time Director and qualified teaching personnel, to ensure stability and consistent academic and clinical excellence. It is also necessary to introduce graduate courses, including Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (BAMS) to broaden the scope of education and integrate complementary systems of medicine. Such measures would significantly enhance the institution's capacity to address the growing demand for mental health solutions and further strengthen India's traditional and integrative healthcare systems. I urge the Hon'ble Minister

to take prompt action in this regard to benefit the health and education sectors in Kerala and across the country.

**(xviii) Need to restart Tool Room and Technology Centre in Fazalganj,
Kanpur**

श्री रमेश अवस्थी (कानपुर) : मैं सरकार को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर शहर के औद्योगिक स्वरूप को एक बार पुनः स्वर्णिम बनाने के लिए लगभग 10 वर्ष पूर्व कानपुर महानगर स्थित फ़ज़लगंज में कौशल विकास को प्राथमिकता देने के उद्देश्य से 118 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से भारत सरकार के एमएसएमई मंत्रालय के द्वारा टूलरूम एवं टेक्नोलॉजी सेंटर की स्थापना की गई थी सरकार कि मंशा थी की एक ही छत के नीचे लगभग 8000 युवाओं को कुशल प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सके ताकि उनको रोज़गार मिल सके परंतु खेद के साथ अवगत कराना पड़ रहा है कि जो कल्पना भारत सरकार ने की थी वह पूरी तरह से सुचारु रूप से चालू नहीं हो पायी है जिससे ऐसा लग रहा है कि सरकारी धन का सही उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। टूल रूम का सही उपयोग ना होने के कारण मशीनें जंग खाने लगी है मेरा सदन के माध्यम से आग्रह है की उपरुक्त टूलरूम का संबंधित विभागों के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में निरीक्षण कराकर युवाओं को रोज़गार देने हेतु टेक्नोलॉजी का प्रशिक्षण दिये जाने एवं उपरोक्त टूल रूम टेक्नोलॉजी सेंटर में जो भी कमियाँ है उनका निराकरण करते हुए स्थायी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति कर यथाशीघ्र सुचारु रूप से चालू कराया जाये ताकि युवाओं को रोजगार मिले।

**(xix) Need to extend the area under Lucknow Cantonment Board up to
Sandila in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिश्रिख) : मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र मिश्रिख, जनपद सीतापुर (उ०प्र०) एक अति पिछड़ा हुआ अनुसूचित बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है। इस क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत सण्डीला, जो जनपद हरदोई में आता है, एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है तथा यह मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र, जिसमें सीतापुर, हरदोई एवं कानपुर नगर जनपद

शामिल है, के मध्य में पड़ता है। मैं अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि राज्य की राजधानी लखनऊ कंटोनमेंट क्षेत्र है और घनी आबादी होने की वजह से यहां कंटोनमेंट क्षेत्र का विस्तार नहीं हो पा रहा है तथा लखनऊ से सण्डीला की दूरी केवल 60 किलोमीटर है और यहां पर भूमि भी उपलब्ध है। अतः लखनऊ कंटोनमेंट क्षेत्र का विस्तार सण्डीला तक किया जा सकता है। ऐसा करने से मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के कंटोनमेंट क्षेत्र का विस्तार सरलता से तीनों जनपद के पिछड़े हुए अनुसूचित जाति बाहुल्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का तेजी से विकास हो सकेगा।

अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि लखनऊ कंटोनमेंट क्षेत्र का निकटवर्ती सण्डीला तक विस्तार किए जाने से सार्थक कदम उठाए जाए, जिससे इस क्षेत्र का चहुमुखी विकास हो सके।

**(xx) Need to ensure adequate supply of DAP and Urea to farmers
particularly in Uttar Pradesh**

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी (कैराना) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान भारतवर्ष में यूरिया और डीएपी की भारी कमी की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूं, जिससे देशभर के किसान, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान, बुरी तरह प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। खाद की कमी के कारण रबी फसल की बुआई पर संकट गहराता जा रहा है। इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र और अन्य प्रदेशों के गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों का शोषण हो रहा है, क्योंकि चीनी मिलें अभी तक गन्ने का उचित मूल्य निर्धारण नहीं कर पाई हैं। किसान विवश होकर बिना मूल्य निर्धारण के ही अपना गन्ना चीनी मिलों को सौंपने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं। कई स्थानों पर किसान धरने पर बैठे हुए हैं, जिससे उनकी आजीविका पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूं कि इस गंभीर समस्या का संज्ञान लेते हुए तुरंत यूरिया और डीएपी की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जाए और गन्ना किसानों के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण की प्रक्रिया शीघ्र पूरी कराई जाए।

(xxi) Regarding water contamination caused by the Ash Dam of NTPC

Tanda, District Ambedkarnagar, Uttar Pradesh

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : ग्राम शरीफपुर परगना व तहसील टाण्डा, जिला अम्बेडकरनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश के आबादी से 100 मीटर की दूरी पर एन०टी०पी०सी० टाण्डा अम्बेडकरनगर का ऐश डैम बन जाने के कारण उक्त ग्राम में सीपेज बना रहता है। गर्मी के दिन में ऐश डैम की राख से उक्त ग्राम में अत्यधिक प्रदूषण रहता है जिसके कारण ग्राम में पानी भी पीने योग्य नहीं रहता। पुराने मकान होने के कारण सीपेज के कारण मकानों का गिरने का खतरा बना हुआ है। उक्त ग्राम वासियों द्वारा एन०टी०पी०सी० के अधिकारियों से मिलकर ग्राम की आबादी का अधिग्रहण किए जाने की मांग की गयी है।

अतः इस लोक महत्व के प्रश्न पर जनहित में ग्राम का सर्वे कराकर उक्त ग्राम वासियों को अन्य जगह बसाने की मांग करता हूँ।

(xxii) Need to rehabilitate people residing in the vicinity of Sanjay Gandhi

National Park, Mumbai

श्री संजय दीना पाटिल (मुंबई उत्तर-पूर्व) : मुलुंड पश्चिम संजय गांधी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के निकट में मेरे मुंबई उत्तर पूर्व संसदीय क्षेत्र में रहने वाले 2000 हजार से ज्यादा परिवारों की स्थिति काफी गंभीर है। कई सालों से रहने वाले इन परिवारों को वन विभाग ने बिना सोचें घर खाली करने का नोटिस दिया है। इस वजह से यह परिवार घर, रोजगार और जरूरी सेवाओं से वंचित रह सकते हैं। इनमें से कई लोग तो दूसरी जगह रहने का सोच भी नहीं सकते। इस कार्रवाई से गरीबी और बेघर होने की समस्या बढ़ सकती है। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये यहाँ पर्यावरण और उनके अधिकारों की सुरक्षा को भी ध्यान में रखना जरूरी है। इसलिये SRA Project, PAP योजना के तहत इन परिवारों को उसी जगह या आसपास घर देने का प्रयास करने के लिये मैं मंत्रीजी से अनुरोध करता हूँ। अगर ऐसा होता है तो इन परिवारों की परेशानी कम होगी तथा साथ ही पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा भी होगी।

**(xxiii) Need to provide rope car facility in Raja Desingh Fort in Gingee,
Tamil Nadu**

SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S. (ARANI): The Troy of the East and a Hidden Gem of Tamil Nadu Gingee Fort, also known as Senji Fort is a massive fort complex that spans over three hills in Thiruvannamalai district of Tamil Nadu. It is often called the "Troy of the East" or the "Fortress of a Thousand Pillars". Therefore, it is requested to provide Rope Car Facility in Raja Desingh Fort in Gingee, Tamil Nadu as a number of persons, children and school students visit the fort daily. Rope car facility will be helpful for attract more numbers of tourists.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आपकी बात को सुनूंगा। कल रेलवे संशोधन विधेयक पर चर्चा हुई है। सभी माननीय दलों के सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है। आप कृपया सुन लीजिए। मैं आपको एलाऊ करूंगा। आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

1402 hrs.

At this state Shri B. Manickam Tagore, Dr. Rani Srikumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कल रेल संशोधन विधेयक, 2024 पर चर्चा हुई थी।
संसदीय कार्य मंत्री, श्री किरेन रिजिजू जी।

... (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरें रिजिजू) : सर, कांग्रेस पार्टी और विपक्ष के सदस्यों का यह व्यवहार ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में हर बिल पर चर्चा के लिए समय तय किया गया था। ... (व्यवधान) कल रेलवे संशोधन बिल पर चर्चा भी बहुत अच्छी तरह से हुई है। आज रेल मंत्री जी को जवाब देना है। ... (व्यवधान) जहां तक जीरो आवर का सवाल है तो स्पीकर सर ने कहा था कि विपक्ष का मुद्दा भी सुनेंगे और पक्ष की तरफ का मुद्दा भी सुनेंगे, लेकिन ये लोग रंग-बिरंगे कपड़े पहनकर संसद के अंदर आए। ... (व्यवधान) मिलकर यह नियम बनाया गया था कि हम प्लेकार्ड नहीं लाएंगे और तस्वीर वगैरह नहीं लाएंगे, लेकिन इन्होंने नियम तोड़ा है। ... (व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात यह है कि पार्लियामेंट के बाहर रंग-बिरंगे और नए-नए कपड़े पहनकर इन लोगों ने एक तरह का फैशन शो शुरू कर दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) यह चीज हमारी संसद की गरिमा को गिराती है। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं अपोजिशन पार्टी का खंडन करता हूँ, ऐसा दुर्व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) आपके माध्यम से बीएसी में सब तय किया गया था। आपको रेल मंत्री जी का जवाब सुनना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) उसके बाद आज दूसरा बिल, डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट (अमेंडमेंट) बिल भी लिस्टेड है। उसको भी पेश किया जाएगा और उसको भी सुनने के लिए मैं इनसे आग्रह करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) इस तरह का हंगामा करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। इससे देश में गलत संदेश जाता है। हंगामा करने से वोट नहीं मिलते हैं। अच्छा व्यवहार करने से लोग आपको पसंद करेंगे। लोग डिबेट को सुनना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने आपसे एक अपील की है कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में, जिसमें माननीय लोक सभा स्पीकर साहब की अध्यक्षता में आप सभी लोग मिलकर तय करते हैं कि सदन में क्या-क्या कार्यवाही होगी और जब बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में आपने यह तय किया कि हम रेल संशोधन बिल लेंगे तथा कल आपने और सभी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों ने उस बिल पर चर्चा की, पार्टिसिपेट किया।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब हमें माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का जवाब सुनना है। शून्य काल का समय खत्म हो चुका है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने कहा था कि आपको अवसर मिल चुका है। गौरव गोगोई जी, जब निशिकान्त जी ने अपनी बात रख दी थी तो उसके बाद आपको बोलने के लिए अवसर मिला था और आपने संभल का मामला उठाया था। इस तरह से उन्हें भी अवसर मिला था और आपको भी अवसर मिल गया था।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : गौरव जी, आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Shri K.C. Venugopal Ji, kindly listen to me.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : अगर मैं आपसे चेयर से कुछ कह रहा हूँ, तो कृपया आप सुनें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अध्यक्ष जी ने शून्य प्रहर में कहा था कि पहले हम निशिकान्त जी को बोलने का अवसर देंगे और निशिकान्त जी के बाद गौरव गोगोई जी को बोलने का अवसर देंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप दोनों को बोलने का अवसर मिला है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगर आपको लगता है कि शून्य प्रहर में ऐसी कोई बात है, तो आप अध्यक्ष जी से भी मिल चुके हैं और उस पर अध्यक्ष जी का निर्णय होगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का रेल (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 पर उत्तर सुनें।
माननीय मंत्री जी।

...(व्यवधान)

1406 hrs.

RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024-contd...

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि कल आपने रेल (संशोधन) विधेयक पर विस्तृत चर्चा की।...(व्यवधान) आपके इस फैसले के कारण कुल मिला कर 72 माननीय सांसदों ने अपने विचार यहां रखे। ...(व्यवधान) मैं उन सभी माननीय सांसदों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने इतने डिटेल्स में, इतने सकारात्मक वातावरण में चर्चा की।...(व्यवधान) कल की सकारात्मक वातावरण के बाद, आज भी जवाब सुनने का समय उसी तरह से सकारात्मक हो, तो कितना अच्छा हो।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मान्यवर सांसदों से निवेदन करूंगा।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : बैन्नी बेहनन साहब, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी आपसे अपील कर रहे हैं कि आप लोगों ने जो विषय उठाए थे।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, you have raised so many issues.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, the hon. Railway Minister is ready to reply to the concerns raised by the hon. Members.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I request all of you kindly to listen to him.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : आप सभी वेल को छोड़ें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सभी वेल से जाएं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी आपके सारे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देंगे।

माननीय रेल मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय सभापति जी, कल माननीय सांसदों ने जो विषय यहां रखे, उन विषयों में एक बहुत बड़ा विषय था कि बिल की आवश्यकता क्या है?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : गौरव गोगोई जी, एक बार सभी को सीट्स पर ले जाएं।

...(व्यवधान)

1407 hrs.

At this stage Shri B. Manickam Tagore and some other hon. Members went back to their seats

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आप सभी लोग वेल से जा रहे हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदय, मेरी बात पूरी नहीं हुई है।...(व्यवधान) मैंने कहा था कि नेता विपक्ष...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैंने अभी उनका नाम नहीं पुकारा है।

...(व्यवधान)

1408 hrs.

At this stage Shri Benny Behanan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

माननीय सभापति : अभी मैंने रिक्वेस्ट किया है, लेकिन आप फिर ऐसे आ जाएंगे।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय रेल मंत्री जी।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सांसदों ने सबसे पहले मुद्दा रखा था कि इस बिल की जरूरत क्या है और क्या इस बिल से पार्लियामेंट के पावर्स पर कोई इम्पैक्ट पड़ेगा।...(व्यवधान) माननीय सभापति जी, मैं बहुत स्पष्ट तौर पर आपके सामने यह रखना चाहूंगा कि संसद की गरिमा को बनाए रखने के लिए एनडीए और भाजपा हमेशा प्रतिबद्ध है।...(व्यवधान) विपक्ष के इस तरह के व्यवहार के बजाय संसद की गरिमा हमेशा भारतीय जनता पार्टी बनाए रखती है।...(व्यवधान) संसद में हमेशा ही एक सकारात्मक और कंस्ट्रक्टिव डिस्कशन हो।...(व्यवधान) भारतीय जनता पार्टी, एनडीए की सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री जी नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का यही प्रयास रहता है।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अभी संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने इस सदन की मर्यादा के लिए आपसे आग्रह किया है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : नहीं।

...(व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are trying to hold the proceedings of the House.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will not allow that.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : No one can hold the proceedings.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आप ऐसे मत कीजिए। माननीय रेल मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं। आप कृपया इधर आ जाएं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : गौरव जी, आप एक बार इन लोगों को अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाने के लिए कहें। आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाइये।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप एक बार इनको बोलिये कि अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your Deputy Leader is now standing.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आप कृपया उनकी बात तो मानें। आप एक बार वेल को वेकेट करें। मैं कैसे सुनूं? मैं आपके नेता को तभी सुनूंगा, जब आप सब लोग इस वेल को वेकेट करेंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह क्या? आप वेल में रहेंगे और आपके डिप्टी लीडर बोलेंगे, ऐसे नहीं होगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप वेल को वेकेट कीजिए। आप अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाइये। आप हमारी बात मानिये।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप सब लोग अपना-अपना स्थान ग्रहण करें।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Most of the Members are in the well of the House. How will I allow you? Kindly ask your Members to vacate the well.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : ये लोग वेल को वेकेट करें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय रेल मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय सभापति जी, इस बिल से दो कानूनों का एक कानून में कंसोलिडेशन होगा। यह सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट एक मैथड है, जिससे कानूनों का, लीगल स्ट्रक्चर का सिम्पलीफिकेशन हो सके। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही तीन बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

1412 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock

1500 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fifteen of the Clock

(Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

...(व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Yesterday, 72 hon. Members of Parliament participated in the discussion on the Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2024. And now, the hon. Minister of Railways is here to give a reply.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति: कुल 72 मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट ने रेलवे संशोधन विधेयक पर अपनी बात रखी।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You should not bulldoze.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : गौरव जी, आप सुन लीजिए। यदि आपको बोलना है, तो पहले निशिकांत जी बोलेंगे। वे बात कहेंगे, फिर आप कहेंगे, तो कैसे होगा?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय रेल मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

1501 hrs.

At this stage Shri B. Manickam Tagore, Dr. Mohammad Jawed and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

1502 hrs.

RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024-contd...

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव) : माननीय सभापति जी, जिस सकारात्मक भावना के साथ कल चर्चा हुई। आज उस चर्चा को आगे ले जाने और लोगों की जो आकांक्षाएं हैं... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : ऑनरेबल रेल मिनिस्टर रिप्लाइ करना चाहते हैं, अगर आप सदन को नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं, तो सदन की कार्यवाही कैसे चलेगी?

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is no point of order on any Bill.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is no issue. अभी तो हाउस शुरू हुआ है।

... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): I want to raise a point of order. ...

(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. K.C. Venugopal, on which issue, do you want to raise a point of order?

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is no issue.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Only the speech of the hon. Minister of Railways will go on record.

.... (*Interruptions*)...*

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सांसदों ने सबसे पहले जो विषय रखा, वह था कि क्या इस बिल से पार्लियामेंट का रोल कुछ कम हो जाएगा... (व्यवधान) मैं आपके माध्यम से, सभी माननीय सांसदों को... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप लोग सदन की कार्यवाही चलने दें। क्या आप सदन नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं?

माननीय रेल मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय रेल मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं। गौरव जी, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का जवाब हो जाए। आप एक बार माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब सुन लें।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is no point of order because there is no issue.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय रेल मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं। कृपया आप सदन चलाने दें।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Seventy-two hon. Members have participated in the discussion on the Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2024.

... (*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, if the hon. Minister wants to reply, you should have some patience to listen to him.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I request you.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : हमने निर्णय दे दिया है।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please come to this side of the House.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : इस तरह से सदन नहीं चलने वाली है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2024, जिस पर माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं, आप लोग उनके जवाब को नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं। इसे पूरा देश सुनना चाहता है। वे यह रेलवे अमेंडमेंट बिल लेकर आए हैं, तो आप उनकी बात नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं। इस बिल का जवाब आ जाए, यह कल से चल रहा है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही शुक्रवार, दिनांक 6 दिसम्बर, 2024 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

1504 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Friday, December 06, 2024/ Agrahayana 15, 1946 (Saka)*

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