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Wednesday, December 11, 2024

Agrahayana 20, 1946 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Original Version)**

**Third Session**

**(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. V contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

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**LOK SABHA DEBATES**

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LOK SABHA

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Wednesday, December 11, 2024/ Agrahayana 20, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** प्रश्न संख्या 221,

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील ।

### AI GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

**\*221. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:  
ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:**

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to upskill the workforce in Artificial Intelligence (AI) governance and development to address challenges posed by rapid AI adoption including potential job displacement;
- (b) whether the AI Ethical Certification Project and Privacy Enhancing Strategy Project under the Ministry has established measurable objectives and timelines and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of international collaborations or partnerships undertaken by the Government to co-develop ethical AI governance frameworks and standards?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

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

### विवरण

**(क):** भारत सरकार 'सभी के लिए एआई' की अवधारणा पर जोर देती है जो कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री के प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि एआई समाज के सभी क्षेत्रों को लाभान्वित करे जिससे नवाचार और विकास को बढ़ावा मिले।

भारत को प्रौद्योगिकी और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के क्षेत्र में कौशल की राजधानी माना जाता है। एआई में सबसे विश्वसनीय रैंकिंग के फलस्वरूप भारत को एआई कौशल, एआई क्षमताओं और एआई का



उपयोग करने की नीतियों वाले शीर्ष देशों में रखा जाता है। स्टैनफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी ने 42 संकेतकों के आधार पर वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय एआई जीवंतता रैंकिंग में अमेरिका, चीन और यूके के साथ भारत को शीर्ष चार देशों में स्थान दिया है। डेवलपर्स के समुदाय गिटहब ने सभी परियोजनाओं के 24% की वैश्विक हिस्सेदारी के साथ भारत को शीर्ष स्थान दिया है।

सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा, कृषि और शिक्षा जैसे क्षेत्रों में लोगों की भलाई के लिए कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) की शक्ति का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। साथ ही, सरकार एआई से उत्पन्न जोखिमों से भी अवगत है।

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की खोज और इसका उपयोग क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए एक उपकरण के रूप में किया जा रहा है। एआई के परिणामस्वरूप डेटा विज्ञान, डेटा क्यूरेशन आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन होगा। कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता में प्रशिक्षित कार्यबल के मामले में भारत को वैश्विक स्तर पर एक अलग बढ़त हासिल है। इसके लिए पुनः कौशलन और अपस्किलिंग की आवश्यकता होगी जिसके लिए सरकार ने विभिन्न पहलों की हैं:

- i. **फ्यूचरस्किल्स प्राइम:** एमईआईटीवाई और नैसकॉम फ्यूचरस्किल्स प्राइम कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से पेशेवरों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सहयोग कर रहे हैं। फ्यूचरस्किल्स प्राइम एक ऐसा मंच है जिसमें विभिन्न ऑनलाइन कौशल प्रदाता शामिल हैं जो ऑनलाइन मोड में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर डिजिटल कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य नई/उभरती 10 प्रौद्योगिकियों जैसे कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स, रोबोटिक प्रोसेस ऑटोमेशन, एडिटिव मैनुफैक्चरिंग/3डी प्रिंटिंग, क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग, सोशल एंड मोबाइल, साइबर सुरक्षा, ऑगमेंटेड/वर्चुअल रियलिटी, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स और ब्लॉकचेन में आईटी पेशेवरों को फिर से प्रशिक्षित करना/अप-स्किलिंग करना है। ऑनलाइन मोड के अलावा, सीडैक और नाईलिट के 40 केंद्र मिश्रित शिक्षण मोड, प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण और सरकारी अधिकारी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को भी लागू कर रहे हैं।

अब तक 8.65 लाख उम्मीदवारों ने विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में नामांकन/प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है, जिनमें 3.20 लाख उम्मीदवार एआई/बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स प्रौद्योगिकियों में शामिल हैं। फ्यूचरस्किल्स प्राइम प्लेटफॉर्म पर एआई/बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स में कुल 172 पाठ्यक्रम उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अलावा सी-डैक/नाईलिट केंद्रों ने इस कार्यक्रम के तहत 2,879 सरकारी अधिकारियों और प्रशिक्षकों को एआई में प्रशिक्षित किया है।

- ii. **इंडियाएआई मिशन:** माननीय प्रधानमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 7 मार्च 2024 को इंडियाएआई मिशन को मंजूरी दे दी है जो देश के विकास लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप एक मजबूत और समावेशी एआई पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र स्थापित करने की रणनीतिक पहल है। यह मिशन सात आधारभूत स्तंभों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करके भारत को कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के क्षेत्र में वैश्विक स्तर पर अग्रणी देश के रूप में स्थापित करने की दृष्टि से प्रेरित है।

इस मिशन का कार्यान्वयन डिजिटल इंडिया कॉरपोरेशन के तहत इंडियाएआई नामक एक स्वतंत्र व्यापार प्रभाग (आईबीडी) द्वारा किया जा रहा है और इंडियाएआई मिशन के कार्यान्वयन के लिए किए गए प्रमुख कार्य निम्नानुसार हैं:

#### **इंडियाएआई कंप्यूट:**

- इंडियाएआई कंप्यूटस्तंभ का लक्ष्य एक उच्च स्तरीय स्केलेबल एआई कंप्यूटिंग इकोसिस्टम का निर्माण करना है जिसमें 10,000 या उससे अधिक ग्राफिक्स प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स (जीपीयू) का एआई कंप्यूट इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर शामिल होगा।
- क्लाउड पर एआई सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए एजेंसियों के पैनल के लिए 16 अगस्त 2024 को आवेदन आमंत्रित किए गए। बोली प्रस्तुत करने की प्रक्रिया 28 नवंबर 2024 को बंद कर दी गई और अनुरोध के जवाब में 19 बोलीदाताओं ने बोलियां प्रस्तुत की हैं।

#### **इंडियाएआई फ्यूचरस्किल्स :**

- इंडियाएआई फ्यूचरस्किल्स स्तंभ का लक्ष्य एआई डोमेन में ग्रेजुएट, पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट और पीएचडी की संख्या बढ़ाना है। इसके अलावा इसका लक्ष्य भारत भर के टियर 2 और टियर 3 शहरों में डेटा और एआई लैब स्थापित करना है ताकि डेटा और एआई में बुनियादी स्तर के पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान किए जा सकें।
- अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई) से मान्यता प्राप्त इंजीनियरिंग संस्थानों से एआई डोमेन में काम करने वाले 400 बी.टेक और 500 एम.टेक छात्रों को प्रतिवर्ष इंडियाएआई फेलोशिप प्रदान की जा रही है।
- शीर्ष 50 राष्ट्रीय संस्थान रैंकिंग फ्रेमवर्क (एनआईआरएफ) रैंक प्राप्त शोध संस्थानों से इंडियाएआई पीएचडी फेलोशिप के तहत नए पीएचडी स्कॉलर्स लेने के लिए कहा गया है।
- राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (नाइलिट), दिल्ली में एक मॉडल इंडियाएआई डेटा लैब स्थापित की गई है, जो इस पहल के एक भाग के रूप में टियर 2 और टियर 3 शहरों में स्थापित किए जाने वाले बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए संदर्भ बिंदु के रूप में कार्य करती है।
- सभी 36 राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों (यूटी) से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे डेटा लैब स्थापित करने के लिए टियर 2 और टियर 3 शहरों में स्थित औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई)/पॉलिटेक्निक की अपनी नामित सूची प्रस्तुत करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, इंडियाएआई ने नाइलिट के सहयोग से देश भर के टियर 2 और टियर 3 शहरों में 27 डेटा लैब स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है जिसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध-1** में दिया गया है।

### **इंडियाएआई स्टार्टअप वित्तपोषण:**

- इंडियाएआई स्टार्टअप वित्तपोषणका उद्देश्य एआई स्टार्टअप्स को सभी चरणों में सहायता प्रदान करना है। प्री-सीड, सीड और ग्रोथ स्टेज पर एआई स्टार्टअप्स को समर्थन देने की योजना पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए हितधारक परामर्श के कई दौर आयोजित किए गए हैं।

### **इंडियाएआई इनोवेशन सेंटर:**

- इंडियाएआई इनोवेशन सेंटर का लक्ष्य भारत-विशिष्ट डेटा पर प्रशिक्षित स्वदेशी बड़े मल्टीमॉडल मॉडल (एलएमएम) विकसित और तैनात करना है
- स्वदेशी वृहद बहु-मॉडल मॉडल (एलएमएम) के निर्माण के लिए इंडियाएआई की रणनीति पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए हितधारकों के साथ कई दौर के परामर्श आयोजित किए गए हैं।

### **इंडियाएआई डेटासेट प्लेटफॉर्म:**

- इंडियाएआई डेटासेट्स प्लेटफॉर्म (आईडीपी) का उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के डेटासेट्स की पहुंच, गुणवत्ता और उपयोग बढ़ाना है ताकि उन्हें एआई की दृष्टि से तैयार बनाया जा सके।
- प्लेटफॉर्म विकसित करने के लिए एक व्यापक योजना बनाई गई है और हर्गिंग फेस, दुबई पल्स आदि जैसे अन्य प्रमुख डेटासेट प्लेटफॉर्मों का मूल्यांकन करने के बाद एक फीचर सूची को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है।

### इंडियाएआई अनुप्रयोग विकास पहल:

- इंडियाएआई अनुप्रयोग विकास पहल का उद्देश्य महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए प्रभावशाली एआई समाधानों को विकसित करना, उनका विस्तार करना और उन्हें अपनाने को बढ़ावा देना है।
- इंडियाएआई इनोवेशन चैलेंज 13 अगस्त 2024 को स्वास्थ्य सेवा, कृषि, बेहतर शासन, जलवायु परिवर्तन और आपदा प्रबंधन तथा सीखने की अक्षमताओं के लिए सहायक प्रौद्योगिकियों के विषयों के लिए शुरू किया गया था। इनोवेशन चैलेंज भारतीय इनोवेटर्स, स्टार्टअप्स, गैर-लाभकारी संस्थाओं, छात्रों, शैक्षणिक/आरएंडडी संगठनों और कंपनियों के लिए खुला था। 30 सितंबर की समय सीमा तक पांच फोकस क्षेत्रों में कुल 900 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।
- साइबर अपराध की रोकथाम के लिए भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र (I4C) के सहयोग से 17 अक्टूबर 2024 को साइबरगार्ड एआई हैकथॉन शुरू किया गया और इसके लिए 263 प्रतिक्रियाएं प्राप्त हुईं।

### सुरक्षित एवं विश्वसनीय एआई:

- यह स्तंभ स्वदेशी उपकरणों और ढांचे के विकास, नवप्रवर्तकों के लिए स्व-मूल्यांकन चेकलिस्ट और अन्य दिशानिर्देश और शासन ढांचे सहित उत्तरदायी एआई परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन को सक्षम बनाता है।
- एआई प्रौद्योगिकियों के जिम्मेदार विकास, परिनियोजन और अपनाने की प्रक्रिया सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मजबूत सुरक्षा उपायों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए आठ जिम्मेदार एआई परियोजनाओं का चयन किया गया है। परियोजनाओं में मशीन अनलर्निंग, सिंथेटिक डेटा जेनरेशन, एआई पूर्वाग्रह शमन, नैतिक एआई फ्रेमवर्क,

गोपनीयता बढ़ाने वाले उपकरण, व्याख्यात्मक एआई, एआई गवर्नेंस परीक्षण और एल्गोरिदम ऑडिटिंग टूल सहित कई महत्वपूर्ण विषय शामिल हैं। चयनित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध -II** में दिया गया है।

- iii. **विश्वेश्वरैया पीएचडी योजना:** विश्वेश्वरैया पीएचडी योजना का उद्देश्य देश में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सिस्टम डिजाइन और मैनुयुफैक्चरिंग (ईएसडीएम) और आईटी/आईटी सक्षम सेवाओं (आईटी/आईटीईएस) जैसे क्षेत्रों में पीएचडी धारकों की संख्या बढ़ाना है। योजना के पहले चरण में 904 पीएचडी उम्मीदवारों ने सफलतापूर्वक अपनी पीएचडी पूरी की और 74 पीएचडी उम्मीदवारों ने थीसिस जमा की या अपनी पीएचडी पूरी करने के करीब हैं। योजना का दूसरा चरण नौ वर्षों की अवधि में 1,000 पूर्णकालिक और 150 अंशकालिक पीएचडी उम्मीदवारों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए शुरू किया गया है। इस चरण के तहत संस्थानों को 600 पूर्णकालिक और 90 अंशकालिक पीएचडी सीटें आवंटित की गई हैं।
- iv. **युवएआई - एआई के साथ उन्नति और विकास के लिए युवा:एमईआईटीवाई** ने अपने सहयोगियों के साथ मिलकर स्कूली छात्रों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम 'युवएआई: उन्नति और विकास के लिए युवा एआई के साथ' शुरू किया है जिसका उद्देश्य कक्षा 8<sup>वीं</sup> से 12<sup>वीं</sup> तक के स्कूली छात्रों को समावेशी तरीके से एआई तकनीक और सामाजिक कौशल से सक्षम बनाना है। यह कार्यक्रम युवाओं को 8 विषयगत क्षेत्रों- कृषि, आरोग्य, शिक्षा, पर्यावरण, परिवहन, ग्रामीण विकास, स्मार्ट सिटी और विधि और न्याय में एआई कौशल सीखने और लागू करने के लिए एक मंच प्रदान करेगा।
- इस कार्यक्रम से 31 राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के 9,000 से अधिक छात्रों और 200 से अधिक शिक्षकों को लाभ मिला। ऑनलाइन ओरिएंटेशन सत्रों में 1,000 से अधिक छात्रों ने भाग लिया और 750 से अधिक विचार प्रस्तुत किए गए। 2023 में जीपीएआई शिखर सम्मेलन के दौरान शीर्ष 10 विजेताओं की घोषणा की गई और उन्हें सम्मानित किया गया।

**(ख):** भारत एआई मिशन के अंतर्गत 'सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय' स्तंभ का उद्देश्य एआई जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए एआई प्रौद्योगिकी के डिजाइन में अंतर्निहित सुरक्षा, पारदर्शिता और गोपनीयता के सिद्धांतों के साथ जिम्मेदार तरीके से एआई को अपनाने को प्रोत्साहित करना है तथा इसके मूल में 'एआई फॉर ऑल' का विचार रखना है।

इस स्तंभ के अंतर्गत एआई प्रौद्योगिकियों के जिम्मेदार विकास, परिनियोजन और इसे अपनाया जाए, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मजबूत सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता पूर्ण करने के लिए "एआई नैतिक प्रमाणन" और "गोपनीयता बढ़ाने की रणनीति" विषयों के अंतर्गत दो जिम्मेदार एआई परियोजनाओं का चयन किया गया है।

"एआई नैतिक प्रमाणन ढांचा" थीम के तहत चुनी गई परियोजना "निष्पक्ष: एआई मॉडल की निष्पक्षता का आकलन करने के लिए उपकरण" है। परियोजना का उद्देश्य दूरसंचार इंजीनियरिंग केंद्र (टीईसी) द्वारा जारी निष्पक्षता मानक के अनुसार मॉडल की निष्पक्षता का आकलन करने के लिए उपकरणों से युक्त एक मंच विकसित करना है, परियोजना की अवधि 2 वर्ष है।

"गोपनीयता बढ़ाने की रणनीति" थीम के तहत चुनी गई परियोजना "मजबूत गोपनीयता-संरक्षण मशीन लर्निंग मॉडल" है। परियोजना का उद्देश्य ऐसे लर्निंग एल्गोरिदम विकसित करना है जो हमलों के प्रति संवेदनशील वातावरण में भी अच्छी तरह से काम करें। परियोजना की अवधि 2 वर्ष है।

**(ग):** भारत कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता पर वैश्विक भागीदारी (जीपीएआई) का संस्थापक सदस्य है और इसने वैश्विक स्तर पर सुरक्षित, संरक्षित और भरोसेमंद एआई को आगे बढ़ाने के अपने दृष्टिकोण में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। भारत को 2023 के लिए आने वाले परिषद अध्यक्ष, 2024 के लिए प्रमुख अध्यक्ष और 2025 के लिए निवर्तमान अध्यक्ष के रूप में चुना गया। आने वाले परिषद अध्यक्ष के रूप में, भारत ने दिसंबर, 2023 में वार्षिक जीपीएआई शिखर सम्मेलन की मेजबानी की जो एक ऐतिहासिक कार्यक्रम था जिसमें 22000 से अधिक प्रतिभागियों ने भाग लिया। प्रमुख अध्यक्ष के रूप में भारत ने जुलाई 2024 में नई दिल्ली में "ग्लोबल इंडिया एआई शिखर सम्मेलन" और मध्यवर्ष जीपीएआई शिखर सम्मेलन की मेजबानी की, जहां 6वीं जीपीएआई मंत्रिस्तरीय परिषद आयोजित

की गई और इस कार्यक्रम में 12000 से अधिक प्रतिभागियों ने भाग लिया। जीपीएआई नई दिल्ली घोषणा 2024 के तहत, जीपीएआई सदस्य जीपीएआई के भविष्य के बारे में सहमति पर पहुंचे और जीपीएआई ब्रांड के तहत सभी मौजूदा ओईसीडी सदस्यों और जीपीएआई देशों को समान स्तर पर एक साथ लाने के लिए ओईसीडी के साथ एक एकीकृत साझेदारी के माध्यम से जीपीएआई के लिए एक नए दृष्टिकोण की घोषणा की।

जी-20 नई दिल्ली लीडर्स घोषणापत्र नवाचार समर्थक विनियामक/शासन दृष्टिकोण को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है जो लाभों को अधिकतम करता है और एआई के उपयोग से जुड़े जोखिमों पर विचार करता है। भारत 2024 में ब्राजील में अपनाए गए साओ लुइस घोषणापत्र का भी हस्ताक्षरकर्ता है जो एआई शासन के लिए वैश्विक सहयोग की आवश्यकता पर भी प्रकाश डालता है और जी-20 सदस्यों को एआई शासन ढांचे के बीच अंतर-संचालन को आगे बढ़ाने और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करता है।

इसके अलावा, भारत ने सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) के लिए एआई पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा (यूएनजीए) के प्रस्ताव से संबंधित चर्चाओं में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लिया है और उस प्रस्ताव को सह-प्रायोजित किया है।

भारत हिरोशिमा एआई प्रोसेस फ्रेंड्स ग्रुप का सदस्य है, जिसमें सदस्य देशों द्वारा कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के लिए एक व्यापक नीति ढांचा विकसित करने के लिए सहयोगात्मक प्रयास शामिल है, जिसमें सुरक्षित, संरक्षित और भरोसेमंद उन्नत एआई प्रणालियों को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत और आचार संहिता शामिल है।

भारत 22 सितंबर, 2024 को अपनाए गए संयुक्त राष्ट्र जीडीसी का भी हस्ताक्षरकर्ता है। मानवाधिकारों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून पर आधारित जीडीसी में संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलनों और बैठकों के दौरान एआई पर एक बहु-विषयक स्वतंत्र अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक पैनल और एआई गवर्नेंस पर एक वैश्विक वार्ता की स्थापना के माध्यम से कनेक्टिविटी, ऑनलाइन सुरक्षा और एआई गवर्नेंस पर प्रतिबद्धताएं शामिल हैं।



अनुबंध- I

देश भर के टियर 2 और टियर 3 शहरों में नाइलिट के सहयोग से इंडियाएआई द्वारा नियोजित डेटा और एआई प्रयोगशालाओं की सूची :

| क्र.सं. | नाइलिट केंद्र | राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र |
|---------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1       | गोरखपुर       | उत्तर प्रदेश            |
| 2       | लखनऊ          | उत्तर प्रदेश            |
| 3       | शिमला         | हिमाचल प्रदेश           |
| 4       | औरंगाबाद      | महाराष्ट्र              |
| 5       | पटना          | बिहार                   |
| 6       | बक्सर         | बिहार                   |
| 7       | मुजफ्फरपुर    | बिहार                   |
| 8       | कुरुक्षेत्र   | हरियाणा                 |
| 9       | रोपड़         | पंजाब                   |
| 10      | हरिद्वार      | उत्तराखंड               |
| 11      | बीकानेर       | राजस्थान                |
| 12      | तेजपुर        | असम                     |
| 13      | भुवनेश्वर     | ओडिशा                   |

|    |          |                 |
|----|----------|-----------------|
| 14 | कालीकट   | केरल            |
| 15 | गुवाहाटी | असम             |
| 16 | ईटानगर   | अरुणाचल प्रदेश  |
| 17 | श्रीनगर  | जम्मू और कश्मीर |
| 18 | जम्मू    | जम्मू और कश्मीर |
| 19 | रांची    | झारखंड          |
| 20 | इम्फाल   | मणिपुर          |
| 21 | गंगटोक   | सिक्किम         |
| 22 | अगरतला   | त्रिपुरा        |
| 23 | आइजोल    | मिजोरम          |
| 24 | शिलांग   | मेघालय          |
| 25 | कोहिमा   | नगालैंड         |
| 26 | लेह      | लद्दाख          |
| 27 | सिलचर    | असम             |

### अनुबंध- II

"सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय एआई" स्तंभ के अंतर्गत चयनित परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा

निम्नानुसार है:

| विषय का नाम                  | चयनित आवेदक  | परियोजना का शीर्षक  |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| मशीन अनलर्निंग               | आईआईटी जोधपुर  | जनरेटिव फाउंडेशन मॉडल में मशीन अनलर्निंग  |
| सिंथेटिक डेटा जनरेशन         | आईआईटी रुड़की  | डेटासेट में पूर्वाग्रह को कम करने के लिए सिंथेटिक डेटा उत्पन्न करने की विधि का डिजाइन और विकास; तथा उत्तरदायी एआई के लिए मशीन लर्निंग पाइपलाइन में पूर्वाग्रह को कम करने के लिए रूपरेखा |
| एआई पूर्वाग्रह शमन रणनीति    | राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान रायपुर                  | स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणालियों में पूर्वाग्रह शमन के लिए उत्तरदायी कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का विकास  |
| व्याख्या योग्य एआई फ्रेमवर्क | डीआईएटी पुणे और माइंडग्राफ टेक्नोलॉजी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड | सुरक्षा के लिए व्याख्यात्मक और गोपनीयता संरक्षण एआई को सक्षम करना   |
| गोपनीयता बढ़ाने की रणनीति    | आईआईटी दिल्ली, आईआईआईटी दिल्ली, आईआईटी धारवाड़ और      | मजबूत गोपनीयता-संरक्षण मशीन लर्निंग मॉडल  |

|                               |  |  |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
|                               | दूरसंचार इंजीनियरिंग केंद्र<br>(टीईसी)                                 |  |
| एआई नैतिक प्रमाणन<br>ढांचा    | आईआईआईटी दिल्ली<br>और<br>दूरसंचार इंजीनियरिंग केंद्र<br>(टीईसी)        | एआई मॉडल की निष्पक्षता का<br>आकलन करने के लिए उपकरण                                    |
| एआई एल्गोरिदम<br>ऑडिटिंग टूल  | सिविक डेटा लैब्स   | परखएआई - सहभागी एल्गोरिथमिक<br>ऑडिटिंग के लिए एक ओपन-सोर्स<br>फ्रेमवर्क और टूलकिट      |
| एआई गवर्नेंस परीक्षण<br>ढांचा | अमृता विश्व विद्यापीठम<br>और<br>दूरसंचार इंजीनियरिंग केंद्र<br>(टीईसी) | ट्रैक-एलएलएम, पारदर्शिता, जोखिम<br>मूल्यांकन, संदर्भ और लार्जभाषा<br>मॉडल के लिए ज्ञान |

**SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL** : Sir, the MeitY AI experts say that almost 97 million new AI jobs are projected to be created by 2025 and 85 million jobs are projected to replace the conventional jobs. The *Economic Survey* also says that 78.5 lakh non-farm jobs need to be created in 2030.

However, Future Skills Prime has only 3.37 lakh candidates having completed their courses while you had a target of 18.56 candidates. At this rate,

how does the Government strategize to match the quantum of fulfilling the future need of these jobs?

**SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW:** Hon. Speaker Sir, the hon. Member has raised the question basically about the entire AI landscape which is emerging. I would like to give a little bit of background to this question. Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi believes in democratising technology.

We have seen how some of the Congress leaders used to treat technology. They used to feel that technology cannot be used by the poor people ... (*Interruptions*) But in our case, the hon. Prime Minister has given the technology right into the hands of the poorest of the poor and same is the case with the AI Mission.

A very comprehensive IndiaAI Mission has been started, which has seven pillars, and all these seven pillars are very well thought through. The first pillar is creating AI compute facility, the second pillar is creating a skill framework; the third pillar is to create start-up financing; the fourth pillar is creating an innovation centre; the fifth pillar is about data sets platform; the sixth pillar is about creating new applications and the last pillar is about having a safe and trusted AI.

The hon. MP has raised the question as to how many people have got enrolled in the FutureSkills Prime. As on today 8.6 lakh candidates have enrolled in FutureSkills Prime platform, and this is again a platform which has been created in collaboration with the industry. So, the training which is given is very relevant to what the industry today needs.

**SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL** : I think you are missing the question. प्रश्न यही है कि आप साढ़े आठ करोड़ की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप साल के सिर्फ तीन लाख लोगों को ही ट्रेड कर पाए हैं। It is not sufficient. Therefore, what is your plan? That is the question.

Sir, thank you for running the House today because yesterday also you were trying to run the Question Hour and clearly the BJP was disrupting it. लेकिन आप जो 27 डेटा लैब्स बना रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष** : माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज, आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

**श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील** : सर, मैं 27 डेटा लैब्स का प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ कि आप जो डेटा लैब्स बना रहे हैं तो इसमें मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सांगली जैसे छोटे शहरों में भी you will bring in these Data Labs and they may be beneficial. आज किसानों को भी एआई की जरूरत है। उनको स्किलिंग करने की जरूरत है, चाहे वह खेती के लिए हो या बाजार के लिए हो। क्या उनकी स्किलिंग करने का आपका कोई प्रयोजन है और अगर है तो वह कब से है?

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव** : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बार फिर से दोहराना चाहूंगा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमेशा टेक्नोलॉजी को डेमोक्रेटाइज करने का मिशन हाथ में लिया है। इसीलिए ये जो एआई डेटा लैब्स बन रही हैं, वे टीयर-2 और टीयर-3 सीटीज़ में बन रही हैं। अगर आप देखें तो इनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर, लखनऊ, शिमला उसके बाद महाराष्ट्र में औरंगाबाद, बिहार में पटना, बक्सर, मुजफ्फरपुर सिटीज़ हैं। एक तरह से पूरी लिस्ट आपके आन्सर में आपको दी गई है और सदन के पटल पर भी रखी गई है। हमारी कोशिश यह है कि देश के टीयर-2 और टीयर-3 सीटीज़ में स्टार्टअप्स हों, एआई लैब्स हों, 5G लैब्स हों, सेमीकंडक्टर की ट्रेनिंग की फैसिलिटीज़ हों तो यह सब एक कॉन्सेंट्रेटेड वे में न होकर, देश भर में फैले।

**ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH** : Sir, India has been ranked among the top four countries along with US, China, and UK in the AI ranking with the global share

of 24 per cent. Sir, as per another ranking mentioned in the answer, we are at the top with the global share of 24 per cent of all projects. It shows India has a huge potential to explore the essentials of AI. Various sectors in our country are witnessing fast adoption of technologies based on artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence has the potential to address many critical challenges but, at the same time, it raises some serious concerns, including data privacy, ethical usage, etc.

Sir, there is no legal framework to govern the usage of artificial intelligence. So, I would like to know whether the Government is planning to bring any legislation for regulating the usage of AI in the country.

**SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW:** Hon. Speaker Sir, yes, it is a major challenge that societies across the world are facing because the way the accountability of social media is established in case of using fake news, in case of developing fake narratives, all those accountabilities have to be really established in the society, and the legal framework has to change. But, a lot of consensus is required to be created around this because these are issues where the freedom of speech comes on the one hand and the accountability and having a proper real news network getting created comes on the other hand. So, these are things which, basically, need to be debated. If the House agrees, and if there is a consensus in the entire society, we can come up with a new law. We are open to that idea.

On the point of privacy, I would like to share with you, hon. Speaker Sir, that we have created eight projects for developing tools, and technologies within

our country so that the emerging landscape of AI can be dealt with the tools and technologies that are available and developed within the country. The list of the projects is given in the answer and it is laid on the Table of the House. So, I do not want to repeat that.

**SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE :** Sir, I would like to ask about the initiative that the Government has undertaken to promote a responsible AI development in key sectors like health, finance, education. How do we monitor or evaluate its effectiveness?

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव:** माननीय स्पीकर सर, यह बात सही है कि एआई का सबसे अधिक उपयोग होने वाला है। इसका ऐसे सेक्टर्स में उपयोग होने वाला है, जिससे कि जन-जन के जीवन पर इसका अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ सके – एग्रीकल्चर, एजुकेशन, हेल्थकेयर सेक्टर, लॉजिस्टिक्स सेक्टर, फाइनेंशियल सेक्टर, इन सभी में एआई की ऐप्लिकेशंस जो देश के काम में आएँ, देश की जरूरत के अनुसार हों उनको डेवलप करने के लिए एआई मिशन के सात पिलर्स में से एक बड़ा पिलर ऐप्लिकेशन डेवलपमेंट है। रिस्पॉंसिबल यूज ऑफ एआई के लिए आठ प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाए गए हैं, जिनमें आईआईटी जोधपुर, आईआईटी रुड़की, एनआईटी रायपुर, पुणे, आईआईटी दिल्ली, आईआईआईटी दिल्ली, इस तरह के बड़े इंस्टिट्यूशंस के साथ मिल कर आठ ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाए गए हैं, जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स से टूल्स डेवलप हों, जो रिस्पॉंसिबल एआई के लिए काम आएँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, एआई में बहुत सारे एथिकल इश्यूज भी हैं उन एथिकल इश्यूज को भी एड्रेस करना जरूरी है। यह एक इमर्जिंग टेक्नोलॉजी है, इसलिए दुनिया भर में इस पर डिबेट भी हो रही है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस महान सदन को यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि एआई के बारे में जो ग्लोबल विचार करने वाले देश हैं, भारत उनमें one of the leading countries है और ग्लोबल पार्टनरशिप ऑन एआई (जीपीएआई) का चेयर भी लास्ट इयर भारत ने किया था एवं



सम्मिट भारत में हुआ। आज भी ओईसीडी एवं अन्य सभी देशों के साथ, यूएन के साथ जितने भी डिसकशंस होते हैं, उसमें भारत की बात को सबसे ज्यादा महत्व दी जाती है।

**श्री प्रसून बनर्जी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने के लिए समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं एक बात बहुत दिनों से बोल रहा हूँ। मैं सात साल से बोल रहा हूँ। मैं बंगाल से एमपी हूँ और आप सब लोग यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मेरी एक ही बात है कि हमारे यहां रेल फाटक पर बहुत बुरा हाल है। यदि वहां रेल रुक जाती है तो एक घंटे, दो घंटे या चार घंटे तक के लिए रुक जाती है। मैं वहां बोलता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब हैं और वे अच्छे हैं। मैंने उनको बोला है कि हम वहां अंडरपास चाहते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष** : यह प्रश्न रेलवे का नहीं है। यह प्रश्न आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस का प्रश्न है।

क्वेश्चन नंबर 222 – डॉ. कडियम काव्य।

### **PLATFORM RELATED WORKS IN TELANGANA**

#### **\*222 DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:**

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

(a) the details of Railway Station Platform related works in Telangana which are planned, in progress and its commissioning target for the current year, division and section-wise;

(b) the details of construction of new platforms, digital clocks with GPS sync, coach guidance display boards, coaches, summary display boards, public announcement system, CCTV deployment, Wi-Fi, escalator, drinking water facilities and washroom facilities; and

(c) the details of special arrangements made for women and specially challenged people?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

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

**STATEMENT**

(a) to (c) Ministry of Railways has launched 'Amrit Bharat Station Scheme' for development of Railway stations on Indian Railways. This scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach.

It involves preparation of Master Plans and their implementation in phases to improve the amenities at the stations like improvement of station access, circulating areas, waiting halls, toilets, lift/escalators as necessary, platform surfacing and cover over platform, cleanliness, free Wi-Fi, kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product', better passenger information systems, Executive Lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans and persons with reduced mobility such as entrance ramps, accessible parking, low height ticket counters, help booths, toilets, drinking water

booths, sub-ways/foot over bridges with ramps/lifts, standard signages including Braille signages and tactile pathways for persons with visual impairment, etc., sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far 1337 stations have been identified under this scheme out of which 40 stations are located in the state of Telangana. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Telangana are as following:

| <b>State</b> | <b>No. of Stations</b> | <b>Names of Stations</b>  |
|--------------|------------------------|---|
| Telangana    | 40                     | Adilabad, Basar, Begumpet, Bhadrachalam Road, Gadwal, Hafizpet, Hi-tech City, Huppuguda, Hyderabad, Jadcherla, Jangaon, Kacheguda, Kamareddi, Karimnagar, Kazipet Jn, Khammam, Lingampalli, Madhira, Mahabubabad, Mahbubnagar, Malakpet, Malkajgiri, Manchiryal, Medak, Medchal, Miryalaguda, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Peddapalli, Ramagundam, Secunderabad, Shadnagar, Sri Bala Brahmeswara Jogulamba, Tandur, Umdanagar, Vikarabad, Warangal, Yadadri, Yakutpura, Zahirabad |

During the current year (2024-25), high level passenger platforms have been constructed at three stations in the state of Telangana viz. Hafizpet, Karimnagar and Mahabubnagar Town Halt, and platform works have been taken up at 46 stations.

In order to facilitate easy movement of elderly, sick passengers and Divyangjans and for smooth access to platforms, 67 lifts at 28 stations and 34 escalators at 9 stations have been provided in the state of Telangana. In addition, Digital Clocks with GPS SYNC have been provided at 176 stations, Coach Guidance Display Boards have been provided at 33 stations, Public Announcement System has been provided at 183 stations and Wifi has been provided at 176 stations in the state. Also, 367 CCTV cameras have been installed at 17 stations across Telangana to strengthen the security at railway stations.

Further, development/upgradation of stations and amenities for passengers including facilities for women and differently abled persons (Divyangjans) is a continuous and on-going process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. The priority for provision/upgradation of amenities is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Development/redevelopment/upgradation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, air-port clearance etc.

The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities, (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables, etc.) infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

The works of passenger amenities and station development are generally carried out under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise under Plan Head-53 and not station-wise or section-wise or State/UT-wise. The state of Telangana is covered by South Central Railway. The allocation for the financial year 2024-25 for this zone is Rs 789 Crores.

**DR. KADIYAM KAVYA** : Sir, it is about the integrated coach factory. Over the decades, there has been a demand and agitation for the establishment of an integrated coach factory at Kazipet. This was also assured in the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014. However, a letter from the Ministry now mentions the plans to develop a railway manufacturing unit at Kazipet. Hence, I request the hon. Railway Minister to give a clarity on whether an integrated coach factory will be established at Kazipet or not.

The second question is regarding re-alignment of railway bypass lines. The Government of India has proposed two railway bypass lines on either side

of the Warangal city in Telangana. The two bypass lines – one from Nashkal to Hasanparthy and another from Nashkal to Chintalpalli – are dividing the Warangal city in a triangular manner, passing through valuable agricultural lands and residential zones, jeopardising the city's planned expansion, and affecting the overall growth of the city. It also affects the Mamnoor Airport area where the Government of India has recently given approval for the operation of domestic flights. Will the hon. Minister of Railways be pleased to inform the action taken to re-examine the proposals of bypass lines which are trisecting the Warangal city and hampering the overall development of the city?

Sir, the next question is regarding formation of a new railway division at Kazipet. ... (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आपको दूसरी सप्लीमेंट्री दे देंगे ।

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** ऑनरेबल स्पीकर सर ... (व्यवधान)

**HON. SPEAKER:** Only one supplementary question is allowed now.

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** सर, main क्वेश्चन वैसे तो स्टेशन से रिलेटिड है । माननीय सांसद जी ने जो सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन पूछा है, काजीपेट में जो रेलवे मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग यूनिट बन रही है, उससे संबंधित है और दो बायपास लाइंस का है । I would still like to address it. काजीपेट में जो रेलवे मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग यूनिट बन रही है, वह एपी रीऑर्गेनाइजेशन एक्ट के तहत भारत सरकार ने जो प्रॉमिस किया था, उसके तहत बन रहा है । आज रेलवे में एक फ्लेक्सिबल मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग का कॉन्सेप्ट लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, क्योंकि केवल कोच बनाए या केवल इंजन बनाए, वह एक पुरानी पद्धति थी । आज जिस तरह से टेक्नोलॉजी और खासकर मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग टेक्नोलॉजी जैसे इवॉल्व हो रही है, उसमें एक फ्लेक्सिबल मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग का कॉन्सेप्ट लाया गया है, इसलिए काजीपेट को रेल मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग यूनिट के हिसाब से डेवलप किया जा रहा है । काजीपेट की इस यूनिट में काम बहुत

अच्छा चल रहा है। आरवीएनएल उसके कंस्ट्रक्शन का कान्ट्रैक्टर है। काम काफी अच्छी तेजी से चल रहा है। साथ ही साथ, माननीय सांसद जी ने जो दोनों बायपास लाइन्स के बारे में कहा है, जितने बड़े शहर हैं, उसमें रेलवे का एक मास्टर प्लान बनकर आने वाले 20, 25, 50 वर्षों के लिए कैसे मूवमेंट होना चाहिए, किस तरह से ट्रैफिक का फ्लो होना चाहिए, उस विचार के साथ देश में जितने भी बड़े शहर हैं, उन सब के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार हो रहा है। बायपास लाइन उसी के कॉन्टेक्स्ट में है। फिर भी माननीय सांसद जी का अगर उसमें कोई पॉइंट है, जो ध्यान में लाना चाहती हैं, खासकर किसानों की जमीन के बारे में कह रही थीं, तो वह जरूर आएँ और उनकी डिटेल्स शेयर करें। उसको एड्रेस करेंगे।

**DR. KADIYAM KAVYA :** Sir, my question is with regard to the formation of a new railway division at Kazipet. The Government of India has decided to form a new railway zone with Visakhapatnam as headquarters and forming Raigad as a division. With the new zone coming up, there is every justification for forming another division on the Central Railways because Vijayawada, Guntur and Guntakal divisions are now on the South Central Railways which will be merged in the new Visakhapatnam Zone leaving only Secunderabad, Hyderabad and Nanded divisions for the South Central Railways.

Sir, I would like to know the steps taken for formation of the new division at Kazipet as its headquarters, which is contributing majorly for the earnings of the Railways.

The second question is with regard to increasing the number of platforms at Kazipet railway station. Presently, there are only three platforms existing at the Kazipet railway station. Around 60 passenger trains and 15 to 20 goods trains are passing through the station daily. This is located on the

Secunderabad-Balharshah, Balharshah-Vijayawada and Secunderabad-Vijayawada routes. Three directional trains are passing through this Kazipet railway station. Due to lack of sufficient platforms, the passenger trains are being stopped at outer stations, which is resulting in inconvenience to the passengers and causing delay in the train timings.

**SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW:** Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised the issue of development of Kazipet railway station. I would like to inform the hon. Member and I am sure she also knows about it that the Kazipet railway station is being totally reconstructed and being developed as part of the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. In fact, in Telangana, 40 stations are being developed as Amrit Bharat stations, and a very large amount of investment is being done in these stations. Kazipet is one of those stations.

Regarding the new division at Kazipet, I would like to mention that the fund allocation has increased for this project. Earlier the demand used to come primarily because of the lack of funds in a particular area. But that has now changed. Today, Telangana is getting record allocation. This year, it has got Rs.5,336 crore. If we compare it with the allocation during the UPA period for Andhra and Telangana, the combined allocation used to be Rs.886 crore. The allocations today are record allocations. So, creating a division just for the sake of asking more funds is not required.

**DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:** Thank you very much, hon. Speaker, Sir.



My question to the hon. Minister is regarding the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. The Ministry has announced 1324 stations, which have been identified for the redevelopment, including 77 stations in the State of Tamil Nadu. So, what has been the update with respect to these railway stations in our State? I have given a representation with regard to Saidapet railway station in my constituency as well as the redevelopment works of Chennai Egmore. Thank you very much.

**SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW:** Hon. Speaker Sir, this supplementary is actually not related to the main question. But still I would like to point out that the hon. Prime Minister has really focused on transformation of Indian Railways. And, part of that, one of the major programmes that we have taken up is redevelopment of more than 1300 railway stations. At this point of time, this is the world's largest railway station redevelopment programme. Nowhere in the world has anybody taken up the redevelopment of such a large number of stations in a network which is continuously operating.

I would like to pronounce Chennai Egmore as Chennai Elumbur. So, Chennai Elumbur station is one of the Amrit Bharat stations. It is being developed very well. I have visited that twice. The design and the enthusiasm of the officers working on that project is really amazing. I can say that that will be one of the stations which will become a prime attraction in the city of Chennai.

Regarding other stations, the hon. Member of Parliament can always meet me and discuss it in detail.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** प्रश्न संख्या 223,

श्री राजेश वर्मा ।

**RAILWAY CONNECTIVITY TO ALL DISTRICTS OF MAHARASHTRA AND  
BIHAR**

**\*223. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:**

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any plans to ensure railway connectivity to all districts of Maharashtra and Bihar;
- (b) if so, the current status thereof and progress made towards achieving railway connectivity to all districts;
- (c) the criteria and prioritization process used for extending railway connectivity to new districts in the said States;
- (d) the details of challenges, if any, faced in enhancing railway coverage across these States; and
- (e) the Government's plans and initiatives to increase railway connectivity and coverage in said States including any new railway projects or extensions proposed and the socio - economic benefits anticipated for these States?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री  
(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

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

### विवरण

(क) से (ड): रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार/जिला-वार नहीं, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाएं लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमान, अंतिम स्थान पहुंच संपर्कता, अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के विस्तार, राज्य सरकारों, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती हैं, जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रॉफॉरवर्ड तथा धन की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र और बिहार सहित भारतीय रेल में 488 रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं (187 नई लाइनें, 40 आमान परिवर्तन और 261 दोहरीकरण), जिनकी कुल लंबाई 44,488 किलोमीटर तथा लागत लगभग 7.44 लाख करोड़ रु. है, जो योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिनमें से 12,045 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक लगभग 2.92 लाख करोड़ रु. का व्यय किया जा चुका है। इसका सार निम्नानुसार है:-

| कोटि                       | परियोजनाओं की सं. | कुल लंबाई नई लाइन/आमान परिवर्तन/दोहरीकरण (कि.मी. में) | मार्च 2024 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में) | मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रु. में) |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| नई लाइन                    | 187               | 20,199  | 2,855  | 1,60,022                           |
| आमान परिवर्तन              | 40                | 4,719   | 2,972  | 18,706                             |
| दोहरीकरण/<br>मल्टीट्रैकिंग | 261               | 19,570  | 6,218  | 1,13,742                           |
| कुल                        | 488               | 44,488  | 12,045                                       | 2,92,470                           |

महाराष्ट्र

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, पश्चिम रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और दक्षिण पश्चिम रेलवे जोनों के अंतर्गत आती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं का लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों व चालू वर्ष के दौरान, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले 7,458 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई के 91 सर्वेक्षणों (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण/मल्टी ट्रैकिंग) को मंजूरी प्रदान कर दी गई है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 41 रेल परियोजनाएं (16 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 23 दोहरीकरण) हैं, जिनकी लागत 81,580 करोड़ रु. तथा कुल लंबाई 5,877 किलोमीटर है, योजना तथा कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 1,926 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 31,236 करोड़ रु. का व्यय किया गया है।

कार्य की स्थिति का सार निम्नानुसार है:-

| कोटि          | परियोजनाओं की सं. | कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में) | कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में) | मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रु. में) |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| नई लाइन       | 16                | 2017                   | 166                            | 8,529                              |
| आमान परिवर्तन | 2                 | 609                    | 312                            | 3,332                              |

|                            |    |       |       |        |
|----------------------------|----|-------|-------|--------|
| दोहरीकरण/<br>मल्टीट्रैकिंग | 23 | 3,251 | 1,448 | 19,376 |
| कुल                        | 41 | 5,877 | 1,926 | 31,236 |

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और अन्य कार्यों के लिए औसत बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है :-

| अवधि    | परिव्यय                            |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 2009-14 | 1,171 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष         |
| 2024-25 | 15,940 करोड़ रु. (13 गुना से अधिक) |

2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले खंडों (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) की कमीशनिंग का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

| अवधि    | नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग | नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग                |
|---------|----------------------|---|
| 2009-14 | 292 किलोमीटर         | 58.4 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष                 |
| 2014-24 | 1830 किलोमीटर        | 183 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (3 गुना से अधिक) |

इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र में फ्लैगशिप हाई स्पीड बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य तेजी से हो रहा है। अब, भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य 100 प्रतिशत पूरा कर लिया गया है। पुलों, एक्वेडक्ट आदि के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। समुद्र के नीचे लगभग 21 कि.मी. सुरंग का कार्य करने के लिए 3

टीबीएम के लिए ऑर्डर दे दिए गए हैं। इस दौरान, शाफ्ट आदि के निर्माण जैसे टीबीएम के कार्य के लिए सभी प्रारंभिक कार्य भी शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारा महाराष्ट्र से भी होकर गुजरता है। पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारे का लगभग 178 मार्ग किलोमीटर महाराष्ट्र में अवस्थित है जो पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारे की समग्र मार्ग की लंबाई का लगभग 12 प्रतिशत है। महाराष्ट्र में न्यू घोलवड से न्यू वैतरणा तक इस परियोजना का 76 कि.मी. पहले ही कमीशन कर दिया गया है। शेष कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारे से जेएनपीटी तक संपर्कता होने से पत्तन से राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली तक कार्गो और कंटेनर यातायात सम्हालने की क्षमता बढ़ जाएगी।

## बिहार

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पूर्व रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे जोनों के अंतर्गत आती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं का लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार ब्यौरा सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है।

पिछले 3 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले 3,889 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई के 72 सर्वेक्षण कार्य (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 55 रेल परियोजनाएं (31 नई लाइन, 02 आमामान परिवर्तन और 22 दोहरीकरण) जिनकी कुल लंबाई 5,064 किलोमीटर तथा लागत 79,356 करोड़ रु. है, योजना व कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 1,194 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 26,983 करोड़ रु. का व्यय किया गया है। इसका सार निम्नानुसार है:-

| कोटि                       | परियोजनाओं की सं. | कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में) | कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में) | मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रु. में) |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| नई लाइन                    | 31                | 2712                   | 464                            | 13,629                             |
| आमामान परिवर्तन            | 2                 | 348                    | 288                            | 1,520                              |
| दोहरीकरण/<br>मल्टीट्रैकिंग | 22                | 2005                   | 442                            | 11,834                             |
| कुल                        | 55                | 5064                   | 1194                           | 26,983                             |

2014 से, परियोजनाओं के बजट आबंटन और उनकी तदनुरूपी कमीशनिंग में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले अवसंरचना और अन्य कार्यों हेतु वार्षिक बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

| अवधि    | परिव्यय                        |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| 2009-14 | 1,132 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष     |
| 2024-25 | 10,033 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 9 गुना) |

2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान, बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाले खंडों (नई लाइन, आमामान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) की कमीशनिंग का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

| अवधि | नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग | नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------|
|      |                      |                          |

|         |               |  |
|---------|---------------|--|
| 2009-14 | 318 किलोमीटर  | 63.6 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष                |
| 2014-24 | 1669 किलोमीटर | 166.9 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (लगभग 3 गुना) |

रेल परियोजना का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा त्वरित भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा वानिकी स्वीकृतियां, लागत भागीदारी परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपना अंशदान जमा करना, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भूविज्ञानी और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

**श्री राजेश वर्मा :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद ।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि मेरे खगड़िया लोक सभा में एक अलौली रेलवे स्टेशन है, जहां सिर्फ मालगाड़ी ट्रेनों का ही परिचालन किया जा रहा है । वहां अभी तक पैसेंजर ट्रेनों की शुरुआत नहीं की गई है । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वहां पैसेंजर ट्रेन कब से शुरू होगी?

इसके साथ ही साथ खगड़िया लोक सभा क्षेत्र में 'खगड़िया-कुशेश्वर रेल परियोजना' का काम बहुत लंबे समय से अधूरा पड़ा है । वहां रेल पटरी बिछाने का कार्य कब तक पूरा होगा?

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में ट्रेडिशनली रेलवे एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट रोल प्ले करता है । एक लंबे समय तक बिहार में रेलवे का डेवलपमेंट बहुत अच्छा रहा । जिस पार्टिकुलर रेल लाइन के बारे में मान्यवर सांसद जी ने कहा है कि उस पर केवल मालगाड़ी चलती है, पैसेंजर गाड़ी नहीं चलती है, उसके बारे में मैं जानकारी लेकर मान्यवर सांसद जी को जरूर बता दूंगा ।



मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार के प्रोजेक्ट्स की प्रोग्रेस बहुत अच्छी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि बिहार के लिए भारत सरकार ने, प्रधान मंत्री माननीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने करीब नौ गुना एलोकेशन बढ़ाया है। वर्ष 2009 से वर्ष 2014 वाले पीरियड में मात्र 1,132 करोड़ रुपए का एलोकेशन होता था, वर्ष 2024-25 में बिहार के लिए दस हजार करोड़ रुपए का एलोकेशन है।

मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार में नए ट्रैक्स बिछाने का जो काम है, उसमें भी बहुत अच्छी तेजी आई है। यूपीए सरकार के समय करीब 60 किलोमीटर का काम प्रतिवर्ष होता था, अभी 167 किलोमीटर पर-इयर का काम हो रहा है। बहुत अच्छी तरह से और तेजी से रेलवे का डेवलपमेंट हो, ओवरऑल स्टेशनस का डेवलपमेंट हो, नई लाइंस बनें, इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कंप्लीट हो, इन सब पर तेजी से काम चल रहा है।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, क्या आप सप्लिमेंट्री पूछेंगे?

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री राजेश वर्मा :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि मैंने खगड़िया लोक सभा के महेशखूंट-गोगरी पथ पर एक आरओबी के निर्माण के लिए पहले भी कहा है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस आरओबी का निर्माण कब तक पूरा होगा, क्योंकि घंटों वहां पर यात्रियों को इंतज़ार करना पड़ता है? अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इसके बारे में जानना चाहूंगा।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इसलिए ज्यादा उम्मीद करता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं पहली बार जीतकर आया हूँ। बिहार में सबसे पिछड़ा लोक सभा क्षेत्र मेरा है। इसलिए, मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान विशेष रूप से मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र की ओर हो। माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे खगड़िया लोक सभा क्षेत्र में पहली राजधानी ट्रेन देकर मेरे उत्साह को बढ़ाने का काम किया है। जिस तरीके से खगड़िया लोक सभा क्षेत्र की जनता ने आपकी तरफ निगाह बनाकर रखी हुई है, उसी प्रकार आप भी अपनी सकारात्मक निगाह वहां पर रखें। धन्यवाद।

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने आरओबी की बात की है। उस पर बहुत तेजी से काम चल रहा है तथा उसको और एक्सपिडाइट भी किया जाएगा।

मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, इसके साथ ही साथ मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सामने यह भी रखना चाहूंगा कि आरओबी/आरयूबी बनाने के काम में, फलाईओवर-अंडरपास के काम में बहुत अच्छी तेजी आई है। जहां 2004-14 के दस वर्षों में मात्र 4,000 आरओबी/आरयूबी बने थे, पिछले दस वर्षों में प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में रेलवे नेटवर्क में करीब 12,000 आरओबी/आरयूबी बने हैं। कहां 4,000 थे, कहां 12,000 हो गए हैं। इतना बड़ा परिवर्तन आया है। वर्ष 2023-24 तो एक रिकॉर्ड वर्ष रहा है। एक साल में 1,000 से ज्यादा आरओबी और आरयूबी बने, जो कि अपने आप में एक बहुत ही सैटिस्फाइंग काम हुआ है। आपके इस पार्टिकुलर आरओबी के लिए भी पूरा ध्यान देकर उसको एक्सपिडाइट किया जाएगा।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे जी।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री पप्पू यादव जी।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री राजेश रंजन :** माननीय मंत्री जी, आप दो-तीन बातें समझिए।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप मंत्री जी को मत समझाएं, आप प्रश्न पूछें।

**श्री राजेश रंजन :** माननीय मंत्री जी, कोरोना के समय आपने बिहार में जो भी पैसेंजर ट्रेनें बंद की थीं, उनमें से एक भी पैसेंजर ट्रेन आज तक नहीं चली है। आप कनेक्टिविटी की बात भी कहते हैं। बिहार का आधार पर्यटन का है। मैंने आपसे कई बार हाथ जोड़कर आग्रह किया है, प्रधान मंत्री जी अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन बिहार के प्रति आप जितनी बात कहते हैं, वह पूरी नहीं होती है। कोसी में शिवहर और सीतामढ़ी, इसके अलावा बोधगया, राजगीर, वैशाली आदि जगहों को आप पर्यटन की दृष्टि से नहीं जोड़ पाए। कुरसेला से बिहारीगंज, बिहारीगंज से भीम नगर नहीं जोड़ पाए। इसके लिए मैं आपसे 190 करोड़ रुपये की मांग कर रहा हूं।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दें।

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** अध्यक्ष जी, वैसे तो माननीय सदस्य ने कोई प्रश्न नहीं पूछा है और केवल अपना विचार रखा है। हम इनके विचार का सम्मान करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) महोदय, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जितना काम बिहार में इन दस वर्षों में हुआ है, वह ऐतिहासिक है। एलोकेशन ऐतिहासिक है, काम ऐतिहासिक है। याद कीजिए कोसी का ब्रिज कितने वर्षों से पेंडिंग था। उस ब्रिज का काम प्रधान मंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कम्प्लीट किया। अध्यक्ष जी, यदि एक-एक करके प्रोजेक्ट गिनाने लगे तो आप देखेंगे कि बिहार में ऐतिहासिक काम हुआ है। यह काम की गति और भी आगे बढ़ेगी। मैं माननीय सांसद महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे इसमें कोऑपरेट करें। माननीय सदस्य रेलवे के बहुत पुराने और अच्छे जानकार हैं। आपके यहां रेलवे की बहुत अच्छी फैक्टरी भी बनी है। आप रेलवे के संबंध में और अच्छे सुझाव दें। उन सुझावों को लेकर साथ मिलकर काम करेंगे और बिहार को मजबूत, सशक्त और समृद्ध प्रदेश बनाने का काम करेंगे।

**श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इंदौर-मनमाड़ रेल लाइन और इंदौर-जबलपुर रेल लाइन के लिए हम अपेक्षा रख रहे हैं कि छिंदवाड़ा से लेकर सागर तक सीधा जुड़ाव हो जाएगा। इस नई रेल लाइन से हमारी 15 से 20 लाख जनसंख्या को लाभ मिलेगा और नागपुर से सीधा जुड़ाव हो जाएगा। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस नई रेल लाइन को देने से छिंदवाड़ा, नरसिंहपुर, करेली, तेंदूखेड़ा और सागर तक मध्य प्रदेश को नई गति मिलेगी।

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** अध्यक्ष जी, मध्य प्रदेश में डबल इंजन की सरकार है और काम भी बहुत तेजी से चल रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश के लिए एलोकेशन भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हुआ है। मैं आपके सामने तथ्य रखना चाहूँगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में दस साल पहले साल का मात्र छह सौ करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन होता था लेकिन आज रिकार्ड संख्या में 14738 करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन है और कई नए प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंक्शन हुए हैं। काम की गति बहुत बड़ी है और राज्य सरकार की तरफ से सहयोग भी बहुत अच्छा मिल रहा है। जिस पर्टिकुलर प्रोजेक्ट सागर-छिंदवाड़ा के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने चर्चा की है, वे दो दिन पहले आए थे। डिटेल में उनके साथ चर्चा हुई। बीच में एक पहाड़ी क्षेत्र आता

है और उस क्षेत्र के कारण प्रोजेक्ट की लागत बहुत ज्यादा हो रही थी। माननीय सदस्य के साथ मध्य प्रदेश के करीब आठ सांसद भी आए थे। उस पहाड़ी क्षेत्र को बायपास करके यदि दूसरा एलाइनमेंट बने, इसके लिए मैं माननीय सांसद जी को एश्योर करना चाहूंगा कि नया डीपीआर बनाने का काम जल्दी सैंक्शन कर देंगे, जिससे कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्र को बायपास करके दूसरा एलाइनमेंट बन सके। यदि यह फिजिबल होता है तो उसे एग्जामिन करने के लिए नया डीपीआर सैंक्शन कर सकते हैं।

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव :** अध्यक्ष जी, जैसे पप्पू जी ने भी चर्चा की कि कोरोना काल के समय कई ट्रेनें बंद की गईं। इसी तरह का शिकार हमारा क्षेत्र आजमगढ़ भी हुआ। आजमगढ़ के ज्यादातर लोग व्यापारिक कारण से, पढ़ाई के कारण से ज्यादा कनेक्शन मुम्बई के साथ है। आजमगढ़ से मुम्बई के लिए ट्रेन चलती थी। कोरोना काल के समय वह ट्रेन बंद कर दी गई और आज तक वह ट्रेन बंद है।

अध्यक्ष जी, कोरोना काल आया जरूर था और संक्रमण का वह दौर गुजर गया लेकिन उस संक्रमण के दौर के गुजरने के बाद जब स्थिति सामान्य हो गई है, आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था बढ़ गई है, सब सामान्य हो गया है तो आखिर जनसामान्य की सुविधाएं क्यों दोबारा शुरू क्यों नहीं की जा रही हैं? मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि वे इस बात का जवाब दें कि आजमगढ़ से मुम्बई के लिए ट्रेन कब तक शुरू करेंगे?

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, वैसे तो यह सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न मुख्य प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि कोरोना का इससे कोई संबंध नहीं है। ट्रेक्स की मेनटेनेंस बहुत ढंग से हो, सुचारु रूप से हो, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से हो, इसके लिए ट्रेक्स को कम से कम तीन-चार घंटे तक फ्री रखना पड़ता है। दुनिया के कई देशों में ट्रेक्स को मेनटेनेंस के लिए 6 घंटे तक फ्री रखा जाता है। लेकिन, अपने यहां चूंकि रेलवे को 50-60 वर्षों तक नेग्लेक्ट किया गया था, इसमें इन्वेस्ट नहीं किया गया, पर अब इन्वेस्टमेंट आया है, अब नए ट्रेक्स बन रहे हैं। एक नयी पद्धति से काम करने का प्रयास चल रहा है।... (व्यवधान) इसमें आई.आई.टी., बॉम्बे के साथ मिलकर पूरे टाइम टेबल को रेफ्रेश/इज्ज करके ऐसी व्यवस्था की गयी थी, जिसमें हर सेक्शन को रेगुलर्ली मेनटेन

करने के लिए एक पीरियड ऐसा मिले, जिसमें उसके ट्रैक्स के मेनटेनेंस के लिए समय मिल सके। इसके कारण कई स्टॉपेजेज हटाने पड़े थे और कुछ गाड़ियां भी री-शिड्यूल्ड करनी पड़ी थीं, लेकिन मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि जैसे-जैसे नए ट्रैक्स बन रहे हैं, पिछले साल 5,300 किलोमीटर के नए ट्रैक्स बनाए गए, जो कि अपने आप में एक रिकॉर्ड है।... (व्यवधान) पूरे स्विट्ज़रलैंड का रेल नेटवर्क 5,000 किलोमीटर है। उससे ज्यादा रेल नेटवर्क भारत में एक साल में बढ़ा है।... (व्यवधान) जैसे-जैसे नए रेल ट्रैक्स बन रहे हैं, नयी ट्रेन्स भी चालू की जा रही हैं, नए तरह की ट्रेन्स भी चालू की जा रही हैं।... (व्यवधान) वन्दे भारत एक्सप्रेस चालू की गयी, अमृत भारत ट्रेन चालू की गयी।... (व्यवधान) इस साल मेमू के 600 कोचेज बने।... (व्यवधान)

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव :** आप आजमगढ़ के बारे में जवाब दीजिए। मेनटेनेंस का काम केवल आजमगढ़ के लिए नहीं हो रहा।... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, ओवरऑल, इन दस वर्षों में रेलवे का कम्प्लीट ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन हुआ है और आने वाले पाँच वर्षों में और भी कई नई सुविधाएं बनाने के लिए मोदी जी की सरकार बहुत ही मेहनत करके तेज काम कर रही है।... (व्यवधान)

**SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:** Thank you, Sir. ... (*Interruptions*) Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Railway Minister a supplementary question on rail connectivity. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, my Constituency has one complete side of about 140 kms. from Krishnanagar to Karimpur where about 12 lakh people are without rail connectivity. ... (*Interruptions*) I have met the hon. Minister about two-and-a-half years ago and he had very kindly agreed to a feasibility survey. This feasibility survey was supposed to be ready by December, 2023 and then action was to be taken. However, no report was given. Can you please let us know about the status of connectivity on the Krishnanagar-Karimpur line? Thank you, Sir.

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, इस स्पेसिफिक प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में जानकारी लेकर उसे मैं माननीय सांसद जी को पहुंचा दूंगा।

**श्रीमती सुप्रिया सुले :** सर, महाराष्ट्र में रेल मंत्रालय का काम सचमुच अच्छा हो रहा है और उनकी टीम को मैं बधाई दूंगी। इनकी मैं हमेशा प्रशंसा इसलिए करती हूं, क्योंकि सफाई के मामले में रेलवे ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन, महाराष्ट्र में मिराज, जेजुरी, बारामती और दौंड रेलवे स्टेशंस हैं, जो मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में हैं, इन पर ट्रेनों की स्टॉपेजेज कम हो चुकी हैं। मैं आपको दौंड रेलवे स्टेशन का उदाहरण दूं। वहां पहले 80 ट्रेन्स रुकती थीं, पर आज वहां मात्र 40 ट्रेन्स रुकती हैं। वह एक बहुत बड़ा जंक्शन है। Part (e) of the Question states that : "... socio-economic benefits anticipated for these States".

सर, दौंड, जो एक बड़ा जंक्शन था, बारामती, जो आज इतना ग्रो हो रहा है, अगर आप इन जगहों पर ट्रेनों के स्टॉपेजेज को कम करेंगे तो यहां इकोनॉमिक बेनिफिट्स कैसे होंगे? एफिशिएंसी बढ़ाने के लिए स्टॉपेजेज कर रहे हैं, ऐसा जवाब मंत्री जी ने बहुत बार दिया है, लेकिन उनसे मेरी विनती है कि वे स्टॉपेजेज को कम न करें, बल्कि दूसरे कुछ उपाय करें, जिससे एफिशिएंसी बढ़े।

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय सांसद महोदया को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में रेलवे का जो काम हो रहा है, आपने उसकी तारीफ की। इसको आपने सराहा, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पुणे-दौंड एरिया इतना महत्वपूर्ण एरिया है कि उसके लिए टोटल एक अलग मास्टर प्लान बनाकर एक बहुत ही अच्छा प्रोग्राम बना है। पुणे की कपैसिटी को दोगुना करने के लिए उरुली में एक मेगा टर्मिनल बनाया जा रहा है। पुणे जंक्शन को टोटली री-मॉडेल्ड करके री-डेवलप किया जा रहा है। शिवाजी नगर स्टेशन को टर्मिनल बनाने का प्रयास है। फिर पुणे से लोनावाला के लिए तीसरी और चौथी रेल लाइन बनाने का काम है। फिर अहमदनगर से पुणे के बीच नई रेल लाइन बनाने का काम है।

ओवरऑल उस एरिया के लिए बहुत सारा डेवलपमेंट करने के काम हाथ में लिए गए हैं और प्रोग्रेस भी बहुत अच्छी है। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, महाराष्ट्र में अभी करीब-करीब एक लाख 64 हजार करोड़ रुपये का इनवेस्टमेंट रेलवे का विभिन्न प्रोजेक्ट्स में हो रहा है और इससे महाराष्ट्र के रेलवे नेटवर्क का टोटल ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन होगा। जैसे पूरे देश में रेलवे नेटवर्क का ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन हो रहा है, वैसा ही आपके क्षेत्र में भी होगा। साथ ही, मैं स्टॉपेजिस के बारे में फिर एक बार बताना चाहूंगा कि जैसे-जैसे रेलवे नेटवर्क बढ़े, वैसे-वैसे मेंटेनेंस के लिए स्कोप बनता है, मेंटेनेंस के लिए एक मार्जिन मिलता है, टाइम मिलता है, तो उसके हिसाब से भविष्य में जैसे नेटवर्क बढ़ेगा, वैसे स्टॉपेजिस पर रीकंसीड्रेशन किया जा सकता है। अभी हमको इस नेटवर्क को सेफ रख कर अच्छे तरीके से चलाने का मेजर फोकस रख कर आगे चलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष जी, जिस तरह से काम अभी चल रहा है, प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी कहते हैं कि इस थर्ड टर्म में तीन गुना मेहनत करनी है तो इस तीन गुना मेहनत से जो परिणाम आएं, इन पांच वर्षों से रेलवे एकदम ट्रांसफॉर्म हो कर निकलेगा।

**डॉ. संबित पात्रा :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि रेल केवल एक कनेक्टिविटी का सूत्र ही नहीं है, यह एक इमोशन का भी सूत्र है। चूंकि मैं जगन्नाथ पुरी से आता हूँ, मुझे लगता है कि सभी लोग, जो प्रस्ताव मैं रखने वाला हूँ, माननीय मंत्री जी भी ओडिशा से आते हैं और हमेशा से हमें आशीर्वाद देते रहते हैं, उस प्रस्ताव को सभी स्वीकार करेंगे। कोई भी ट्रेन से ओडिशा जाता है तो उसकी इच्छा होती है कि महाप्रभु जगन्नाथ जी का दर्शन करें, लेकिन कर नहीं पाते हैं तो यह इच्छा होती है कि कम से कम प्रसाद ले कर वापस जाएं। आज मैं रेल मंत्रालय को प्रस्ताव देना चाहूंगा कि हमारे जो मंदिर के प्रशासक हैं, जिसको मंदिर कमिटी कहते हैं, पुरी के गजपति महाराज हैं, जगन्नाथ मंदिर का हमारा जो सेवायत है और जो मुक्ति मंडप है, जहां पंचांग बनता है, उनके साथ एक बार चर्चा कर इस विषय पर प्रयास करें कि क्या यह संभव है कि ओडिशा के मुख्य रेलवे स्टेशन जैसे भुवनेश्वर, कटक, पुरी, बोलेश्वर इत्यादि में क्योस्क नहीं, टेंपल सेंटर बना कर, वहां पर सेवायतों के माध्यम से सूखा प्रसाद वितरित करने की व्यवस्था करते हैं, तो जो भी यात्रीगण वहां से जाते हैं, वे

महाप्रभु के प्रसाद को प्राप्त करेंगे और कहीं न कहीं उनकी भावनाओं को सम्मान मिलेगा। मैं यह विषय माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सांसद, संबित भाई ने बहुत ही अच्छा प्रस्ताव रखा है। इस प्रस्ताव को डीटेल में एग्जामिन करना चाहिए। क्योंकि मंदिर के प्रसाद के साथ बहुत सारी भावनाएं जुड़ी रहती हैं तो उसके प्रसाद को किस तरह से रखा जाए, किस तरह से उसकी हैंडलिंग हो, इन सभी विषयों पर बहुत ही ध्यान रख कर ही काम करना चाहिए। मैं माननीय सांसद महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे डीटेल में चर्चा करें और जितने भी मंदिर के प्रशासन से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं, उनके साथ बातचीत कर के ही कोई फैसला आगे लेना चाहिए।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न संख्या 224,

श्री राजीव राय।

### सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा

**\*224. श्री राजीव राय:**

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा देशभर में सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजनाओं के तहत आवंटित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का राज्य-वार/योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) उक्त योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन से अब तक प्राप्त लाभों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?



उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद जोशी):

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

### विवरण

(क) और (ख): देश में सौर ऊर्जा के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने समय-समय पर कई योजनाओं की शुरुआत की है। क्रियाशील योजनाओं की सूची संलग्न **अनुबंध-I** में दी गई है।

(ग) इन योजनाओं के तहत विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अर्थात् वर्ष 2021-22, वर्ष 2022-23 और वर्ष 2023-24 में व्यय की गई धनराशि का योजना-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) 92 गीगावाट से अधिक संचयी क्षमता की सौर परियोजनाओं की स्थापना देश में की गई है। इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध-III** में दिया गया है।

ये परियोजनाएं विद्युत उत्पादन, प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष स्थानीय रोजगार आदि सहित विभिन्न लाभ प्रदान करती हैं।

### अनुबंध-I

**देश में सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए चल रही विभिन्न योजनाओं की सूची**

1. 40,000 मेगावाट क्षमता की स्थापना के लक्ष्य से सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए योजना। इस योजना के तहत भूमि, सड़क, विद्युत निकासी प्रणाली, जल की सुविधाएं जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएं सभी सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों/अनुमोदनों के साथ विकसित की जाती हैं। इस प्रकार, यह योजना देश में उपयोगिता-स्तर की सौर परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र विकास में सहायता करती है।

2. देश भर में एक करोड़ घरों पर रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना के लिए पीएम-सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना।
3. उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों (ट्रांश-I और II) में गीगावाट स्तर की उत्पादन क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए “राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम” नामक उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना।
4. लघु ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर विद्युत संयंत्रों, स्टैंडअलोन सौर ऊर्जा चालित कृषि पंपों और मौजूदा ग्रिड कनेक्टेड कृषि पंपों के सौरीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएम-कुसुम योजना।
5. सरकारी उत्पादकों द्वारा स्वयं के उपयोग के लिए अथवा सरकार/सरकारी संस्थाओं के उपयोग के लिए सीधे अथवा वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉमों) के माध्यम से व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) सहायता के साथ 12000 मेगावाट ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर फोटोवोल्टेक (पीवी) विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (सीपीएसयू) योजना चरण-II (सरकारी उत्पादक योजना)।
6. प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आभा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए)।

### अनुबंध-II

सौर पार्क योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा

| राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | 2021-22<br>(करोड़ रु. में) | 2022-23<br>(करोड़ रु. में) | 2023-24<br>(करोड़ रु. में) |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|                         |                            |                            |                            |

|              |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| छत्तीसगढ़    | 0.0          | 0.0          | 14.3         |
| गुजरात       | 28.0         | 522.2        | 505.1        |
| कर्नाटक      | 40.0         | 0.0          | 0.0          |
| केरल         | 0.0          | 2.5          | 0.0          |
| लद्दाख       | 0.0          | 0.0          | 0.0          |
| मध्य प्रदेश  | 50.8         | 109.4        | 59.3         |
| महाराष्ट्र   | 0.0          | 12.0         | 0.0          |
| मिजोरम       | 0.5          | 1.3          | 0.0          |
| राजस्थान     | 87.2         | 0.0          | 97.5         |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 0.9          | 28.8         | 39.3         |
| <b>कुल</b>   | <b>207.3</b> | <b>676.1</b> | <b>715.5</b> |

सौर रूफटॉप योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा

| राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | 2021-22<br>(करोड़ रु. में) | 2022-23<br>(करोड़ रु. में) | 2023-24<br>(करोड़ रु. में) |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| आन्ध्र प्रदेश           | 2.1                        | 5.6                        | 3.0                        |
| असम                     | 0.4                        | 4.9                        | 2.0                        |
| बिहार                   | 0.0                        | 0.0                        | 9.3                        |
| चंडीगढ़                 | 0.0                        | 2.0                        | 3.3                        |

|                 |        |        |       |
|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|
| छत्तीसगढ़       | 1.2    | 3.3    | 1.2   |
| गोवा            | 3.6    | 0.0    | 0.0   |
| गुजरात          | 1214.7 | 1040.2 | 639.1 |
| हरियाणा         | 7.7    | 14.7   | 13.5  |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश   | 13.8   | 11.7   | 2.4   |
| जम्मू और कश्मीर | 20.2   | 1.2    | 0.0   |
| झारखंड          | 6.6    | 3.0    | 0.0   |
| कर्नाटक         | 0.0    | 9.9    | 7.9   |
| केरल            | 36.3   | 102.5  | 104.2 |
| मध्य प्रदेश     | 0.0    | 35.0   | 3.8   |
| महाराष्ट्र      | 63.1   | 55.7   | 182.0 |
| मणिपुर          | 4.7    | 0.0    | 0.9   |
| मिजोरम          | 0.0    | 0.8    | 0.0   |
| दिल्ली          | 26.2   | 10.8   | 4.5   |
| ओडिशा           | 0.0    | 0.6    | 2.8   |
| पंजाब           | 16.6   | 45.8   | 12.2  |
| राजस्थान        | 10.4   | 96.3   | 83.0  |

|              |               |               |               |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| तमिलनाडु     | 0.0           | 20.5          | 9.6           |
| तेलंगाना     | 16.1          | 43.9          | 23.2          |
| उत्तराखंड    | 10.6          | 1.7           | 0.0           |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 5.9           | 2.4           | 7.2           |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 0.0           | 10.2          | 0.0           |
| <b>कुल</b>   | <b>1460.2</b> | <b>1522.7</b> | <b>1115.1</b> |

पीएम-कुसुम योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा

| राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | 2021-22<br>(करोड़ रु. में) | 2022-23<br>(करोड़ रु. में) | 2023-24<br>(करोड़ रु. में) |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| अरुणाचल प्रदेश          | 0.00                       | 0.82                       | 2.12                       |
| गुजरात                  | 0.00                       | 7.83                       | 28.72                      |
| हरियाणा                 | 161.12                     | 137.95                     | 429.78                     |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश           | 0.00                       | 5.85                       | 0.00                       |
| जम्मू और कश्मीर         | 0.00                       | 15.69                      | 0.00                       |
| झारखंड                  | 0.00                       | 20.04                      | 2.36                       |
| कर्नाटक                 | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 2.38                       |
| केरल                    | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 28.53                      |
| मध्य प्रदेश             | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 0.80                       |

|              |              |               |               |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| महाराष्ट्र   | 9.60         | 247.60        | 330.21        |
| मणिपुर       | 0.00         | 0.23          | 0.17          |
| मेघालय       | 0.00         | 0.00          | 0.31          |
| नागालैंड     | 0.00         | 0.20          | 0.18          |
| ओडिशा        | 0.00         | 0.00          | 7.69          |
| पंजाब        | 23.70        | 31.11         | 5.41          |
| राजस्थान     | 153.49       | 247.63        | 49.41         |
| तमिलनाडु     | 20.30        | 0.00          | 2.59          |
| त्रिपुरा     | 7.36         | 0.12          | 17.81         |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 13.73        | 82.30         | 92.13         |
| उत्तराखंड    | 0.00         | 4.00          | 0.00          |
| <b>कुल</b>   | <b>389.3</b> | <b>801.37</b> | <b>1000.6</b> |

सीपीएसयू योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा

| राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र              | 2021-22<br>(करोड़ रु. में) | 2022-23<br>(करोड़ रु. में) | 2023-24<br>(करोड़ रु. में) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>सीपीएसयू योजना चरण-I</b>          |                            |                            |                            |
| दादरा और नगर हवेली<br>तथा दमन और दीव | 0.00                       | 1.50                       | 0.00                       |

|   |              |              |               |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| मध्य प्रदेश                                   | 0.00         | 32.25        | 0.00          |
| <b>कुल</b>                                    | <b>0.00</b>  | <b>33.75</b> | <b>0.00</b>   |
| <b>सीपीएसयू योजना चरण-II (ट्रांश-I और II)</b> |              |              |               |
| असम   | 0.00         | 0.00         | 6.80          |
| बिहार   | 0.00         | 1.75         | 0.00          |
| गुजरात  | 0.00         | 0.00         | 11.21         |
| राजस्थान                                      | 0.00         | 0.00         | 380.1         |
| तमिलनाडु                                      | 0.00         | 0.00         | 80.50         |
| तेलंगाना                                      | 27.37        | 0.00         | 27.39         |
| <b>कुल</b>                                    | <b>27.37</b> | <b>1.75</b>  | <b>506.00</b> |
| <b>सीपीएसयू योजना चरण-II (ट्रांश-III)</b>     |              |              |               |
| आन्ध्र प्रदेश                                 | 0.00         | 0.00         | 22.45         |
| गुजरात  | 0.00         | 0.00         | 134.70        |
| कर्नाटक                                       | 0.00         | 0.00         | 112.35        |
| राजस्थान                                      | 0.00         | 0.00         | 311.97        |
| तमिलनाडु                                      | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.47          |
| <b>कुल</b>                                    | <b>0.00</b>  | <b>0.00</b>  | <b>581.94</b> |

### अनुबंध-III

सौर ऊर्जा की राज्य-वार स्थापित क्षमता (दिनांक 31.10.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

| क्र.सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | स्थापित क्षमता<br>(मेगावाट) |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1       | आंध्र प्रदेश            | 4650.89                     |
| 2       | अरुणाचल प्रदेश          | 14.72                       |
| 3       | असम                     | 180.77                      |
| 4       | बिहार                   | 257.34                      |
| 5       | छत्तीसगढ़               | 1265.78                     |
| 6       | गोवा                    | 47.86                       |
| 7       | गुजरात                  | 15305.26                    |
| 8       | हरियाणा                 | 1905.19                     |
| 9       | हिमाचल प्रदेश           | 137.29                      |
| 10      | जम्मू और कश्मीर         | 73.89                       |
| 11      | झारखंड                  | 181.04                      |
| 12      | कर्नाटक                 | 8930.10                     |
| 13      | केरल                    | 1261.76                     |



|    |              |          |
|----|--------------|----------|
| 14 | लद्दाख       | 7.80     |
| 15 | मध्य प्रदेश  | 4248.69  |
| 16 | महाराष्ट्र   | 8133.57  |
| 17 | मणिपुर       | 13.79    |
| 18 | मेघालय       | 4.28     |
| 19 | मिजोरम       | 30.35    |
| 20 | नागालैंड     | 3.17     |
| 21 | ओडिशा        | 608.38   |
| 22 | पंजाब        | 1375.79  |
| 23 | राजस्थान     | 24553.13 |
| 24 | सिक्किम      | 7.56     |
| 25 | तमिलनाडु     | 9324.05  |
| 26 | तेलंगाना     | 4842.10  |
| 27 | त्रिपुरा     | 20.93    |
| 28 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 3286.98  |
| 29 | उत्तराखंड    | 592.07   |
| 30 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 310.47   |

|    |                                   |                 |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 31 | अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह     | 29.91           |
| 32 | चंडीगढ़                           | 75.51           |
| 33 | दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव | 48.12           |
| 34 | दिल्ली                            | 288.39          |
| 35 | लक्षद्वीप                         | 4.97            |
| 36 | पुडुचेरी                          | 52.27           |
| 37 | नाबार्ड परियोजनाओं सहित अन्य      | 45.01           |
|    | <b>कुल (मेगावाट)</b>              | <b>92119.18</b> |

**श्री राजीव राय :** महोदय, सोलर एनर्जी में आज-कल एक बहुत प्रचारित कार्यक्रम चल रहा है, जिसका नाम 'प्रधान मंत्री सूर्य घर योजना' है। मैं इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें एक किलोवाॅट से ले कर 10 किलोवाॅटर तक, 65 हजार रुपये से ले कर पांच लाख रुपये तक की कीमत रखी गई है, जो निश्चित रूप से वेंडरों से मिल कर जरूरत से ज्यादा कीमत है। उसमें उपभोक्ताओं को 20 हजार से रुपये से लेकर तीन लाख, 92 हजार रुपये तक देने पड़ रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे यहां तो जो गरीब बिजली उपभोक्ता हैं, खास कर के बुनकर उपभोक्ता पांच सौ रुपये तक के बिजली के बिल का भुगतान नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, जिसके लिए छापेमारी की एक व्यवस्था शुरू की गई है। लाखों रुपये की अवैध वसूली रोज होती है और यह बड़ा इश्यू बना हुआ है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस कार्यक्रम को असफल बनाने के लिए इस तरह की कीमत रखी गई है? मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां 19 हजार घरों का लक्ष्य है और अब तक सिर्फ 98 घरों में लगे हैं और उनमें से भी एक को भी सब्सिडी अभी तक नहीं मिली है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या इस दाम को सरकार कम करेगी? सब्सिडी सही समय पर मिले या ज़ीरो पेमेंट पर या मिनिमम पेमेंट पर आप लगा सकें तो यह कार्यक्रम भी सही चलेगा, उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ मिलेगा और भ्रष्टाचार भी कम होगा। साथ ही, हमारे बुनकर भाइयों को लूटने से बचाने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, सोलर एनर्जी को प्रमोट करने के लिए सरकार ने बहुत सारी स्कीमों के माध्यम से प्रयास किया है कि देश में सोलर एनर्जी बढ़े। आज हम जिस पावर के ऊपर डिपेंड हैं, सोलर एनर्जी की ताकत से हम धीरे-धीरे अपनी प्रॉब्लम को सॉल्व करने में सक्षम होंगे।

माननीय सांसद जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अब तक हमने छह स्कीम्स तैयार की हैं। जैसा सांसद जी ने कहा है, हम निश्चित तौर से उनको बताना चाहेंगे कि पहले इसकी कॉस्ट प्रति यूनिट छह रुपये से ज्यादा आती थी। अब हम प्रति यूनिट ढाई रुपये पर आ गए हैं। अब जिस तरह से रिनोवेशन हो रहा है, उससे हमारी कॉस्ट भी कम हो जाएगी। जिस तरह से माननीय सांसद ने कहा है, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इन स्कीमों के माध्यम से आगे हम लोगों को कम कॉस्ट पर भी बिजली दे पाएं।

**श्री राजीव राय :** महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह था कि संयंत्र लगाने में जो कॉस्ट आ रही है, उसकी वजह से 19 हजार के बनिस्पत केवल 98 घरों पर लगे हैं। उसकी कॉस्ट कम करने की मैं बात कर रहा था। सवाल कुछ और है, जवाब कुछ और आ रहा है। मैं आपसे अपेक्षा करूंगा कि आप थोड़ा होमवर्क करके जवाब दें ताकि हम अपने क्षेत्रों में लोगों को आपकी तरफ से बता पाएं।

दूसरा, अभी सौर ऊर्जा की बात हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि देश के बड़े औद्योगिक घराने जैसे अडाणी वगैरह हैं, उनको इसमें कितना हिस्सा दिया गया है और क्या उनके इलाके में काम हो रहा है? इसके साथ ही उनसे जनता को क्या बेनिफिट मिलेगा?

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सोलर एनर्जी में आत्म-निर्भर हो, इसके लिए हमने स्कीम भी तैयार की है। जो पीएलआई स्कीम है, यह ऐसी स्कीम है कि जो लोग खुद पावर बनाएंगे, उन तक यह स्कीम आगे गई ही नहीं है। इसके लिए सरकार ने कहीं भी अब तक पैसा नहीं दिया है।

**श्री गणेश सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर प्रश्न पूछने का आदेश दिया है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कार्बन उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए और सौर ऊर्जा बिजली उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेकों बहुत कारगर उपाय किये हैं। उनमें पीएम सूर्य घर योजना, पीएम कुसुम योजना और जनमन योजना शामिल हैं। ये सभी ऐसी योजनाएं हैं, जिनमें करोड़ों की संख्या में उपभोक्ता स्वयं चलकर इन योजनाओं का लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ, मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है, जो खाली पड़ा हुआ है और वहां पेड़ भी नहीं हैं। वहां कैमूर की पहाड़ियां हैं। 15-20 किलोमीटर का एरिया है। क्या आप वहां पर एक बड़ा सौर ऊर्जा का संयंत्र लगाने के लिए उसका सर्वे कराएंगे? यह मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले में है।

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सांसद ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने सोलर एनर्जी प्रोडक्शन के लिए अलग-अलग स्कीम्स दे दी हैं। इसी तरह से जो सूर्य घर योजना है, उसमें हम घर के ऊपर तीन किलोवाट के लिए सब्सिडी देते हैं। पहले किलोवाट तक हम 30 हजार रुपये देते हैं, दूसरे किलोवाट तक 22 हजार रुपये देते हैं और तीसरे किलोवाट के लिए हम 18 हजार रुपये देते हैं। सूर्य घर योजना में हम करीब 70 हजार रुपये की

सब्सिडी देते हैं। ऐसे ही हमारा संकल्प है कि इस सूर्य घर योजना में एक करोड़ हाउसहोल्ड में संयंत्र लगाना है।

महोदय, मैं सांसद जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्कीम है, इसे आपको खुद तैयार करना है। ग्रिड से जो पैसा मिलेगा, एग्रीमेंट के हिसाब से उसका जो रेट है, उसी तरह से आपको फायदा मिलेगा। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करता हूँ कि सोलर एनर्जी बनाने की स्कीम को अपने-अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लोगों में प्रोत्साहित करें। यही हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** प्रश्न संख्या 225,

श्री धर्मबीर सिंह।

### **TRAINS BETWEEN BHIWANI AND JAIPUR**

#### **\*225. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to regularize train 09733/09734 between Bhiwani and Jaipur and allot it a permanent number;
- (b) if so, the timeline for its implementation;
- (c) whether the rescheduling of train 14705 has caused inconvenience to the passengers connecting via train 14086 to Khatu Shyam;
- (d) if so, whether the Government proposes to align the timings of trains 14086 and 14705 at Bhiwani;
- (e) whether the Railways plans to upgrade the 16-coach washing line at Bhiwani to accommodate 24-coach trains and construct an additional washing line;
- (f) if so, the details and the timeline thereof;

(g) whether the Government is introducing new train service between Bhiwani and Sikar via Rewari-Atteli-Narnaul-Ringas and if so, the details thereof; and

(h) whether stoppages for trains 14717/14718 and 22737/22738 are proposed to be provided at Siwani station and if so, the details thereof?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

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

### विवरण

(क) से (घ) भारतीय रेल में त्यौहारों, छुट्टियों आदि के दौरान यात्रियों की अतिरिक्त मांग को पूरा करने के लिए नियमित गाड़ी सेवाओं के अलावा विशेष गाड़ियां भी चलाई जाती हैं। तदनुसार, भारतीय रेल द्वारा 09733/09734 भिवानी-जयपुर स्पेशल का परिचालन किया जा रहा है, जो भिवानी-जयपुर खंड के यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को सेवित करने वाली 07 जोड़ी नियमित मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों और 2 जोड़ी स्पेशल गाड़ी सेवाओं के अतिरिक्त है।

दैनिक यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, 14086 सिरसा-तिलक ब्रिज एक्सप्रेस और 14705 भिवानी-देहरा का बालाजी (जयपुर) एक्सप्रेस के समय में बदलाव किया गया है। 14086 सिरसा-तिलक ब्रिज एक्सप्रेस का भिवानी में आगमन/प्रस्थान समय अब 05:20/05:30 बजे होगा, जबकि पहले यह 05:05/05:10 बजे था। 14705 भिवानी- देहरा का बालाजी एक्सप्रेस अब भिवानी से 05:30 बजे चलेगी, जबकि पहले यह 05:00 बजे चलती थी।

(ड) और (च) वाशिंग पिट लाइन के निर्माण/ उन्नयन /विस्तार की योजना परिचालनिक आवश्यकतानुसार बनाई जाती है और यह भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन संबंधी स्वीकृति, यदि कोई हो, अतिलंघन जनोपयोगी सेवाओं के स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, परियोजना स्थल में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

तदनुसार, भिवानी में मौजूदा सवारी डिब्बा वाशिंग पिट लाइन के उन्नयन के कार्य को स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है।

(छ) इस समय, भिवानी-रेवाड़ी खंड पर 17 जोड़ी गाड़ी चलती हैं जबकि रेवाड़ी-अटेली-नारनौल-रींगस सेक्टर में 16 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाएं परिचालित हैं, जो यात्रियों को रींगस (खाटू श्याम जी) से जोड़ती हैं। इसके अलावा, रींगस स्टेशन 18 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाओं के माध्यम से सीकर से भी जुड़ा हुआ है।

भिवानी और सीकर के बीच संपर्कता को बेहतर करने के लिए, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए झज्जर-चरखी दादरी-लोहारू नई लाइन (94 किलोमीटर) के अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण को मंजूरी दे दी गई है। इसके अलावा, खाटूश्यामजी तक अंतिम पहुंच संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए, रींगस और खाटूश्यामजी के बीच एक नई लाइन (17 किलोमीटर) को भी मंजूरी दे दी गई है और कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

(ज) वर्तमान में, सिवानी को 05 जोड़ी मेल/एक्सप्रेस सेवाओं और 03 जोड़ी पैसेंजर गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है। गाड़ी सं. 14717/14718 बीकानेर-हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस और 22737/22738 सिकंदराबाद-हिसार एक्सप्रेस का सिवानी के पास स्थित सादुलपुर/हिसार में ठहराव निर्धारित किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर गाड़ी सेवाओं के ठहराव की व्यवस्था, गाड़ी सेवाओं के नियमितीकरण, गाड़ी सेवाओं के समय में बदलाव करना और नई गाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है जो यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता आदि के अध्यधीन है।

**श्री धर्मबीर सिंह :** महोदय, हरियाणा के बहुत से लोग हर रोज खाटू श्याम जी जाते हैं। हमारा सारा प्रदेश धार्मिक भावना से जुड़ा हुआ है। ये समय-समय पर ट्रेन चला देते हैं। क्या मंत्री जी ट्रेन संख्या 9733 और 9734 को स्थायी करेंगे? साथ में, वहां जाने के लिए भिवानी से शीतल वाया लोहारू नई रेल लाइन बिछाने का भी क्या कोई प्रस्ताव इनके पास है? एक ट्रेन हिसार से चलती है, लेकिन सिवानी उसका स्टेशन नहीं है। ट्रेन संख्या 14717 और 14718, 22737 और 22738 का इस

स्टेशन पर ठहराव हो। भिवानी जिले में बड़ा सब डिवीजन है, लेकिन हिसार से चलने के बाद वहां ट्रेन नहीं रुकती है। भिवानी के अंदर अंग्रेजों के समय से वाशिंग लाईन चल रही थी। अब सुनने में आ रहा है कि उसे हिसार शिफ्ट किया जा रहा है। क्या आप उसे दोबारा बनवाएंगे?

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** मान्यवर, सांसद जी ने बहुत इंपोर्टेंट पॉइंट रेज़ किया है। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि भिवानी और सीकर के बीच में कनेक्टिविटी इंप्रूव करने के लिए झज्जर, चरखी, दादरी, लोहारू नई लाइन का 94 किलोमीटर का फाइनल लोकेशन सर्वे सैंक्शन किया है। एक बार डीपीआर बन जाए, उसके बाद उस पर आगे काम होगा।

खाटू श्याम जी, जो कि हम सबकी श्रद्धा से जुड़ा हुआ है, उसके लिए रिंगस से खाटू श्याम जी की 17 किलोमीटर की नई लाइन सैंक्शन हो गई है। उसके लिए लैंड एक्विजिशन का काम चालू हो गया है। जिस स्टेशन की बात मान्यवर सांसद जी ने कही, उसके बारे में मैं जानकारी लेकर इनको दे दूंगा।

**श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी :** आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दिल्ली के तुगलकाबाद स्टेशन पर देहरादून एक्सप्रेस 19119 एवं 19120 और फिरोजपुर-मुंबई के बीच चलने वाली जनता एक्सप्रेस 19023 एवं 19024 का ठहराव कोविड काल के दौरान बंद कर दिया गया था? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का लोगों के समक्ष आ रही कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए तुगलकाबाद स्टेशन पर उक्त रेलगाड़ियों के ठहराव को पुनः बहाल करने का कोई विचार है? यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** अध्यक्ष जी, यह प्रश्न हरियाणा का है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जरूर बताना चाहूंगा कि 10 साल पहले हरियाणा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेश का मात्र 315 करोड़ रुपये एनुअल एलोकेशन रेलवे का होता था। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने हरियाणा को 3,383 करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन दिया है और हरियाणा में बहुत अच्छा काम तेजी से चल रहा है। वहां डबल इंजन की सरकार है।



साथ ही साथ, दिल्ली की बात मान्यवर सांसद जी ने कही। दिल्ली जैसे प्रदेश के लिए पहले मात्र 96 करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन साल का होता था। आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 2,582 करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन दिल्ली के लिए किया है। मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने जिन ट्रेन्स के स्टॉपेज की बात कही है, उसके बारे में मैं इंडीविजुअल जानकारी लेकर उनको बता दूंगा।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न संख्या 226,

कुमारी सुधा आर.।

### **ATOMIC POWER PLANTS**

**\*226. KUMARI SUDHA R.:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the number of nuclear and atomic power plants in the country and their capacity, State and Unit-wise along with the capacity utilisation and power output;
- (b) the details of share of atomic power distributed to stake holders, State-wise;
- (c) the details of per-unit production cost of atomic power vis-a-vis other fossil-based and renewable energy;
- (d) the number of atomic power plants under construction in the country, State wise; and
- (e) the number of radiation affected people and employees treated at State and private facilities along with the compensation package given to them, unit and State-wise?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह):

(क) से (ड) विवरण सभापटल पर रखा गया।

### विवरण

- (क) ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध-I** में दिया गया है।
- (ख) केंद्रीय क्षेत्र के बिजली उत्पादन स्टेशनों द्वारा उत्पादित बिजली निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार विद्युत मंत्रालय (एमओपी) द्वारा बिजली क्षेत्र के लाभार्थी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को आबंटित की जाती है। ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध-II** में दिया गया है।
- (ग) वर्ष 2023-24 में नाभिकीय ऊर्जा का औसत प्रशुल्क रुपए 3.83 प्रति किलोवाट था। नाभिकीय ऊर्जा से उत्पादित बिजली का प्रशुल्क इलाके/क्षेत्र में स्थित समकालीन परम्परागत मूल भार बिजली उत्पादन इकाइयों (जैसे कोयला आधारित तापीय विद्युत) के बिजली प्रशुल्क से तुलनीय है। सौर और पवन जैसी नवीकरणीय ऊर्जाएं अस्थायी हैं और उनके प्रशुल्क की तुलना कोयला और नाभिकीय जैसे आधार भार स्रोतों के बिजली प्रशुल्क के साथ तभी की जा सकती है जब उनसे जुड़े ग्रिड और भंडारण लागत को भी इसमें शामिल किया जाए।
- (घ) नौ नाभिकीय विद्युत रिएक्टर निर्माण/कमीशनन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और बारह रिएक्टर पूर्व-परियोजना गतिविधियों के अधीन हैं। विवरण निम्नानुसार है :

| राज्य | स्थान | परियोजना | क्षमता (मेगावाट) |
|-------|-------|----------|------------------|
|-------|-------|----------|------------------|

| निर्माण/कमीशनन के अधीन परियोजनाएं            |                |                      |          |
|--|----------------|----------------------|----------|
| राजस्थान                                     | रावतभाटा       | आरएपीपी-7 व 8        | 2 X 700  |
| तमिलनाडु                                     | कुडनकुलम       | केकेएनपीपी-3 व 4     | 2 X 1000 |
|  |                | केकेएनपीपी-5 व 6     | 2 X 1000 |
|  | कल्पाक्कम      | पीएफबीआर#            | 1 X 500  |
| हरियाणा                                      | गोरखपुर        | जीएचएवीपी-1 व 2      | 2 X 700  |
| पूर्व-परियोजना गतिविधियों के अधीन परियोजनाएं |                |                      |          |
| कर्नाटक                                      | कैगा           | कैगा-5 व 6           | 2 X 700  |
| हरियाणा                                      | गोरखपुर        | जीएचएवीपी-3 व 4      | 2 X 700  |
| मध्य प्रदेश                                  | चुटका          | चुटका-1 व 2          | 2 X 700  |
| राजस्थान                                     | माही बांसवाड़ा | माही बांसवाड़ा-1 व 2 | 2 X 700  |
|  |                | माही बांसवाड़ा-3 व 4 | 2 X 700  |
| तमिलनाडु                                     | कल्पाक्कम      | एफबीआर-1 व 2 #       | 2 X 500  |

# भाविनी द्वारा क्रियान्वित

- (ड) नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्रों से जनता पर विकिरण के प्रभाव की डोज एईआरबी द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा का एक नगण्य अंश ही रही है। इसलिए, नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्रों से निकलने वाले विकिरण से प्रभावित लोगों के उपचार और मुआवजे की आवश्यकता का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। जहां तक

कर्मचारियों का संबंध है, विकिरण के संपर्क के कारण चिकित्सा उपचार की आवश्यकता के कोई मामले नहीं हुए हैं।

### अनुबंध-1

| राज्य        | स्थान     | यूनिट        | क्षमता (मेगावाट) | संयंत्र भार गुणक (%)<br>(अप्रैल 24 - अक्टूबर 24) |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--|
| महाराष्ट्र   | तारापुर   | टीएपीएस-1&   | 160              | 0&   |
|              |           | टीएपीएस-2&   | 160              | 0&   |
|              |           | टीएपीएस-3    | 540              | 98.82  |
|              |           | टीएपीएस-4    | 540              | 99.47  |
| राजस्थान     | रावतभाटा  | आरएपीएस-1@   | 100              | 0@   |
|              |           | आरएपीएस-2    | 200              | 91.97  |
|              |           | आरएपीएस-3    | 220              | 52.45  |
|              |           | आरएपीएस-4    | 220              | 89.88  |
|              |           | आरएपीएस-5    | 220              | 95.57  |
|              |           | आरएपीएस-6    | 220              | 102.29   |
| तमिलनाडु     | कल्पाक्कम | एमएपीएस-1&   | 220              | 0&   |
|              |           | एमएपीएस-2    | 220              | 92.74  |
|              | कुडनकुलम  | केकेएनपीपी-1 | 1000             | 92.93  |
|              |           | केकेएनपीपी-2 | 1000             | 72.56  |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | नरौरा     | एनएपीएस-1    | 220              | 92.75  |
|              |           | एनएपीएस-2    | 220              | 97.73  |
| गुजरात       | काकरापार  | केएपीएस-1    | 220              | 77.29  |
|              |           | केएपीएस-2    | 220              | 95.38  |
|              |           | केएपीएस-3    | 700              | 70.43  |
|              |           | केएपीएस-4    | 700              | 67.14  |
| कर्नाटक      | कैगा      | केजीएस-1     | 220              | 95.22  |
|              |           | केजीएस-2     | 220              | 93.04  |
|              |           | केजीएस-3     | 220              | 104.55   |
|              |           | केजीएस-4     | 220              | 108.02   |

@ आरएपीएस-1 विस्तारित शटडाउन के अधीन है।

& टीएपीएस-1 व 2 और एमएपीएस-1 वर्तमान में नवीकरण हेतु परियोजना मोड के अधीन है।

**अनुबंध-II**

हितधारकों को वितरित परमाणु ऊर्जा की हिस्सेदारी का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

| यूनिट         | क्षमता<br>(मेगावाट) | पश्चिम क्षेत्र में नाभिकीय बिजलीघरों से आबंटन (% हिस्सा) |        |             |                |      |           |          |
|---------------|---------------------|--|--------|-------------|----------------|------|-----------|----------|
|               |                     | महाराष्ट्र   | गुजरात | मध्य प्रदेश | डीएनए च व डीडी | गोवा | छत्तीसगढ़ | अनाबंटित |
| टीएपीएस-1 व 2 | 2X160               | 50.00  | 50.00  | -           | -              | -    | -         | -        |
| टीएपीएस-3 व 4 | 2X540               | 36.39  | 25.37  | 16.67       | 1.11           | 1.02 | 4.44      | 15.00    |
| केएपीएस-1 व 2 | 2X220               | 31.14  | 28.41  | 21.14       | 0.90           | 3.41 | -         | 15.00    |
| केएपीएस-3 व 4 | 2X700               | 27.05  | 33.99  | 15.64       | 0.94           | 1.12 | 6.26      | 15.00    |

| यूनिट         | क्षमता<br>(मेगावाट) | उत्तरी क्षेत्र में नाभिकीय बिजलीघरों से आबंटन (% हिस्सा) |         |                          |       |              |         |        |            |               |          |
|---------------|---------------------|--|---------|--------------------------|-------|--------------|---------|--------|------------|---------------|----------|
|               |                     | राजस्थान   | हरियाणा | जम्मू व कश्मीर और लद्दाख | पंजाब | उत्तर प्रदेश | चंडीगढ़ | दिल्ली | उत्तराखण्ड | हिमाचल प्रदेश | अनाबंटित |
| आरएपीएस-1 व 2 | 100+200             | 100.00   | -       | -                        | -     | -            | -       | -      | -          | -             | -        |
| आरएपीएस-3 व 4 | 2X220               | 28.41  | 10.91   | 7.95                     | 22.73 | 15.00        | -       | -      | -          | -             | 15.00    |
| आरएपीएस-5 व 6 | 2X220               | 19.94  | 5.67    | -                        | 10.41 | 19.49        | 0.68    | 12.69  | 3.40       | 3.40          | 24.32    |
| एनएपीएस-1 व 2 | 2X220               | 10.00  | 6.36    | 7.50                     | 11.59 | 31.30        | 1.14    | 10.68  | 3.70       | 3.18          | 14.55    |

| यूनिट            | क्षमता<br>(मेगावाट) | दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में नाभिकीय बिजलीघरों से आबंटन (% हिस्सा) |         |       |          |          |          |  |
|------------------|---------------------|---|---------|-------|----------|----------|----------|--|
|                  |                     | आंध्र प्रदेश  | कर्नाटक | केरल  | तमिलनाडु | तेलंगाना | पुडुचेरी |  |
| केजीएस-1 व 2     | 2X220               | 12.05   | 24.55   | 8.64  | 23.86    | 14.08    | 1.82     |  |
| केजीएस-3 व 4     | 2X220               | 12.89   | 27.05   | 7.95  | 20.68    | 15.06    | 1.36     |  |
| एमएपीएस-1 व 2    | 2X220               | 3.98  | 6.59    | 5.23  | 74.32    | 4.65     | 1.14     |  |
| केकेएनपीपी-1 व 2 | 2X100               | -   | 22.10   | 13.30 | 46.25    | -        | 3.35     |  |

**KUMARI SUDHA R. :** Thank you, hon. Speaker, Sir.

I would like to ask a question through you to our hon. Prime Minister, who is very well available here. Will the share of power allocation from Kudankulam and Kalpakkam projects to Tamil Nadu be increased given the risk the State takes and the power need it has?

My second question is this. The answer says that twelve projects are under construction. But the list is only containing the details of 11 projects.

**DR. JITENDRA SINGH:** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member for the projects falling in the State of Tamil Nadu. I would just like to tell her that this issue of the power share has been deliberated upon very extensively not only within the Department of Atomic Energy but more so with the Department of Power, Ministry of Power, and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. The earlier formula, which was known as Gadgil Formula, made only about 15 to 20 per cent of the electricity available for the home State where it was being generated. In fact, that was revised, and as of today, 50 per cent of the electricity is available to the home State; 35 per cent of the electricity is available to the neighbouring States in the region; and 15 per cent of the electricity is unallocated which goes to the grid. And that has been by and large accepted as a consensus for all the States and Union Territories of the country. Considering the concept of 'One Nation' and 'Whole of Government', I think, that is in the true federal spirit as well.

Now, as far as the second part is concerned, it is just that one of the projects has been on hold in Rawatbhata. So, that is why, maybe the numerical difference that she is pointing out is there. But overall, she would be glad to know

that Kudankulam is one project which had been envisaged somewhere around 1990. It was repeatedly visited, and revisited, but it was only after 2014 when Prime Minister Modi ji took over, that it has been made functional. Now, we have four units of Kudankulam which are made functional and so also Kalpakkam. The unique feature of all these power generation capacities is this. I am not speaking on my behalf, but I am speaking through the figures and statistics. In 2014, when this Government came, the total power generation capacity of India was 4,780 megawatts, which has almost doubled now in 2024 to 8,180 megawatts. So, the capacity developed in the last sixty years is equal to the capacity developed in the last ten years. And not only so, if we proceed by the same pace, our future projections reflect that by 2031-32, this generation capacity would increase three times from today, which is about 22,480 megawatts. This has been possible because we had the talent; we had the equipment; and we had the capacity, but what was lacking perhaps was the enabling milieu which is provided by the political leadership and that happened after 2014. A number of decisions were taken like bulk approval of ten reactors; extra allocations; decisions to have joint ventures with PSUs; and also, involvement of the private sector in a very limited manner of course. We have also diversified, not only confined atomic energy to generation of energy. As Homi Bhabha had rightly pointed out at the time of inception, India's nuclear programme will be dedicated for peaceful purposes. At that time, there was some controversy as Hiroshima had just happened. And today, we are living up to that vindication under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi.

Atomic energy is being extensively utilised in agriculture sector. Even for mutagenesis, we have produced 70 mutagenic crops. With the intervention of atomic energy, we have fortified foods. In health sector, we are among the first in the world to have come up with a new set of series of isotopes which are being used in the treatment of cancer. And similarly, in the defence sector, through the atomic energy process, we have come out with cost-effective and light-weight bullet-proof jackets.

These are just a few examples. Otherwise, we will go up for the whole day.

**KUMARI SUDHA R.** : Sir, my second question is this. The answer says that there are 12 projects which are under construction. But only 11 projects are listed here. Which is the 12<sup>th</sup> project? Kindly provide the project-wise completion date? Thank you.

**DR. JITENDRA SINGH:** If you go through in detail, it has been provided. We have provided the amount of construction that has happened and the amount of it left. On the exact date, it does not happen because sometimes in the process of the construction of the project, some of the imponderables come in. When we are expanding, sometimes there comes land acquisition issues, sometimes the forest clearance issue, sometimes the equipment has to be procured from another country. So, it is not easy to give an exact date but we have nine projects under construction; and with a total of 14, some of them are in the pre-project stage. Pre-project stage means that the construction has not *per se* started but



it is in the process of obtaining clearance and the procedural works being accomplished. That is how, we have categorized it into two parts in the answer.

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:** Thank you very much Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to ask the supplementary.

Sir, atomic power has become very important as far as our country is concerned. From the traditional system of generation of power, we are moving to atomic power.

One of the raw materials for atomic power is uranium and thorium and this is derived from monazite and in our country especially in the State of Kerala, in the beach sand minerals, we are having abundant availability of monazite. The Monazite is abundantly available in the coastal areas. We have derived it. The Indian Rare Earth Limited is there. But unfortunately, it is not being utilized properly. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that even by the Indian Rare Earth Limited, there is no value addition expansion project at the mother plant in my Constituency Chavara.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether by the Ministry of the Government of India which directly comes under the hon. Prime Minister whether some projects will be commenced so as to utilize this monazite to generate power and some value addition project will be implemented in IRE.

Thank you very much.

**DR. JITENDRA SINGH:** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the hon. Member's intervention whenever there have been any issues related to the atomic energy projects in the State of Kerala, he has always been very forthcoming and

cooperative. He has rightly pointed out that India is proud to have one of the largest shares of Thorium in the world. We have 21 per cent of the total amount of Thorium available in the world and he has also rightly pointed out that monazite is the mineral from where it is extracted. So, monazite is one of those beach minerals. Earlier, we also confronted the issues of pilferage happening because some of the business houses would obtain permission to extract some other mineral and clandestinely also indulge in this. So, that also with the support of the hon. Member has been taken care of.

Now, as he has rightly pointed out, we are gradually moving in that direction and I think one of our indigenous projects called BHAVINI would make use of that. And that would be an experiment learning from which we will move on and certainly that will also reduce our dependence on uranium or also on the other materials to be obtained from the other countries.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न संख्या 227,

कैप्टन बृजेश चौटा ।

### **HIGH-CAPACITY RAIL LINE BETWEEN MANGALORE AND BANGALORE**

**\*227. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to establish a dedicated high capacity rail line between Mangalore and Bangalore to improve passenger and freight connectivity;

- (b) if so, the details of the proposed project including feasibility studies, timelines and budgetary allocations;
- (c) whether the Government has identified the challenges in the existing railway route between the two cities including the speed and capacity limitations and if so, the steps being taken to address them; and
- (d) the benefits of the said railway line for trade, tourism and regional development?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

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

**STATEMENT**

(a) to (d): Railway projects are surveyed/ sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise as the Railway projects may span across State boundaries. Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations including trade and tourism etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

Railway infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka are covered by South Western Railway (SWR), Central Railway (CR), Southern Railway (SR) and South Central Railway (SCR) Zones of Indian Railways. Zonal

Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

Mangaluru is already connected with Bengaluru via Sharavanbelagola and also via Arsikere and Hassan. The Broad gauge single line section between Hassan – Mangaluru (183 Km) which is a part of Mangaluru to Bengaluru was commissioned in 2006 by converting earlier Meter Gauge into Broad Gauge section through a SPV with major share of Government of Karnataka. This section crosses western ghats and has sharp curves and gradients. This line is a vital link and connects Mangalore port to the hinterland of Karnataka. Due to poor financial health of SPV, Ministry of Railways has proposed to takeover this line so that capacity augmentation works such as doubling, electrification etc can be taken up.

Accordingly, a Final Location Survey (FLS) of doubling between Bengaluru and Mangaluru has been sanctioned in two parts viz. (i) Mangaluru – Hassan (247 Km) and (ii) Hassan – Chickbanavara (Bengaluru) via Kunigal (166 Km). Further, a survey for 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> line between Bengaluru – Tumakuru (30 Km) has also been sanctioned.

Survey of total 56 projects (19 new line and 37 doubling) of total length 6159 Km falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka have been sanctioned during last three years (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and current financial year 2024-25).

As on 01.04.2024, 31 projects (21 new lines, and 10 Doubling) of total length of 3,840 Km, costing ₹47,016 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 1,302 Km length

has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹17,383 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The summary is as under:-

| <b>Category</b>                | <b>No. of projects</b> | <b>Total Length (in Km)</b> | <b>Length Commissioned (in Km)</b> | <b>Expenditure upto March 2024 (₹ in Cr.)</b> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>New Line</b>                | 21                     | 2556                        | 395                                | 7592  |
| <b>Doubling/ Multitracking</b> | 10                     | 1284                        | 907                                | 9791  |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>31</b>              | <b>3840</b>                 | <b>1302</b>                        | <b>17383</b>                                  |

Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in Karnataka is as under:

| <b>Period</b> | <b>Outlay</b>                     |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2009-14       | ₹835 crore/year                   |
| 2024-25       | ₹7,559 crore ( more than 9 times) |

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka during 2009-14 and 2014-24 is as under:

| <b>Period</b> | <b>Total Track Commissioned</b> | <b>Average Track Commissioned</b> |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|               |                                 |                                   |

|                |          |             |
|----------------|----------|-------------|
| <b>2009-14</b> | 565 Km   | 113 Km/Year |
| <b>2014-24</b> | 1,633 Km | 163 Km/Year |

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, deposition of cost share by State Government in cost sharing projects, priority of projects, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climate conditions etc.

Benefits of Railway projects in the State of Karnataka include faster movement of the essential goods and agriculture products, increase in employment opportunities for the people of this region, Socio-economic development of the area, development of tourism industry and increase in industrial activities in the region.

**CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA** : Thank you hon. Speaker Sir.

Sir, the hon. Minister has given a detailed reply which is highlighting the planning and execution of rail infrastructure projects as well as the challenges in the Mangalore – Bangalore Rail line and also about the administrative issues of

the SPV which is the HMRDL, which is a joint venture between the Indian Railways and the Government of Karnataka.

In this backdrop, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the Ministry's proposal to address the ghat stretch while we know that there is a feasibility study which is happening in the Shiradi Ghat Stretch. What is the progress in this feasibility for the new alignment?

Also, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister one more thing. In the Mangalore city limit, Mangalore Central and Mangalore Junction come under the Southern Railway while the entire stretch between Mangalore and Bangalore comes under South Western Railway. I have also highlighted this fact and the Minister has also acknowledged the fact that Mangalore – Bangalore Rail line is a vital rail line. I would like to ask the Minister if there is any proposal in the Ministry for considering Mangalore city limit to be shifted to South Western Railway so that the entire rail line can be better managed considering the challenges existing in the rail line and its vitality.

### **12.00 hrs**

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव** : मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने जो प्रश्न रखा है basically, the project was taken up by the State Government and the Ministry of Railways jointly. ज्वाइंट वेंचर में राज्य सरकार की तरफ से जो कॉन्ट्रीब्यूशन आना चाहिए that needs to come. Then only, the project can be taken forward. Speaker, Sir, as the Question Hour is going to be over, I will give the details individually to the hon. Member.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****IMPROVEMENT IN SERVICES OF BSNL****\*228. MD ABU TAHER KHAN:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that while other telecom companies across the country have launched 5G service, the Government owned BSNL is still considering service from 3G to 4G in some places and BSNL 2G service is still not reaching properly to remote villages all over the country and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to roll out 4G and 5G services across the country; and
- (c) whether there is any shortage of skilled worker and if so, the measures being undertaken to expedite the process of their recruitment/appointment?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA):**

(a) and (b) As the technology changed and the world moved from 3G to 4G, BSNL had two options, either to adopt foreign technology or to innovate and prepare our own 4G technology. Under Prime Minister's Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission, it was decided to adopt the latter route. We have since developed indigenous 4G technology. India is the 5th country in the world to be able to do so. BSNL is now rolling out indigenously developed 4G technology at one lakh



sites, out of which around 61,000 of 4G sites have been installed. This technology is 5G upgradable. 5G has been rolled out by other operators in 99% districts across the country.

Further, BSNL is implementing 4G Saturation project to provide 4G mobile services in uncovered villages across the country.

As far as BSNL coverage in villages is concerned, BSNL covers around 67% of all the villages in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

### **JAN POSHAN KENDRA**

**\*229. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched a new pilot project named as Jan Poshan Kendras to upgrade the income of retail dealers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has limited the project to Gujarat, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to extend the pilot project to Kerala; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI):**

(a) and (b): The Department of Food and Public Distribution has launched a pilot study to transform the 60 Fair Price Shops (FPSs) into Jan Poshan Kendra on 20<sup>th</sup> August, 2024.

This pilot study has been launched in the states/districts of Gujarat (Ahmedabad), Telangana (Hyderabad), Rajasthan (Jaipur) and Uttar Pradesh (Ghaziabad).

The Government of India has undertaken this pilot study to enhance the financial viability of FPS dealers while focusing on improving nutritional outcomes of the beneficiaries. The Government of India, in association with respective States, has been providing handholding assistance to these FPS shops by partnering with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for provision of working capital in the form of invoice financing and B2B online wholesale aggregators for sale of non-PDS items with particular focus on nutritional-dense items.

Further, to address the skill development challenges, the department has imparted capacity building training through the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to boost the confidence of FPS owners and equip them with the essential entrepreneurship skills required for venturing into new business avenues.

(c) to (e): States would be encouraged to scale up the JPK model within their states to any number they deem necessary.

**STATUS OF SEMI-HIGH SPEED AND HIGH-SPEED RAIL PROJECTS****\*230. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:****SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:**

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

- (a) the current status of semi-high speed and high-speed rail projects in the country including Tamil Nadu along with the details of the routes, expected completion dates and the progress made so far;
- (b) whether the Government has plans to extend the said rail network to other parts of the country and if so, the details of the proposed routes under consideration alongwith the criteria adopted for selecting these routes;
- (c) the specific benefits that the said rail projects are expected to bring to the country including Tamil Nadu in terms of reducing travel time, enhancing connectivity and promoting economic growth;
- (d) whether International funding or collaboration has been sought for the said rail projects and if so, the details of the countries or agencies involved and the terms of the agreements entered into;
- (e) the total funds allocated for the development of these rail projects along with the share of funding sources from the Government, State Governments and private players;
- (f) the measures being taken to ensure timely completion of semi high speed and high speed rail projects in Tamil Nadu including any delays faced and the reasons therefor; and

(g) whether the Government has conducted detailed cost-benefit or feasibility studies for the said rail corridors and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (g): Railway projects are surveyed/ sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise as the Railway projects may span across State boundaries. Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

Railway infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are covered under Southern Railway (SR), South Central Railway (SCR) and South Western Railway (SWR) zones of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

As on 01.04.2024, Railway Infrastructure projects falling under state of Tamil Nadu fully/partly are 22 (10 New Line, 03 Gauge Conversion and 09 Doubling) of total length 2,587 Km, costing ₹ 33,467 crore, out of which 665 Km

length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹ 7,153 crore has been incurred upto March' 2024. The summary is as under:-

| <b>Plan Head</b>               | <b>No. of projects</b> | <b>Total Length (in Km)</b> | <b>Length Commissioned (in Km)</b> | <b>Expenditure upto March 2024 ( ₹ in Cr.)</b> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>New Line</b>                | 10                     | 872                         | 24                                 | 1223   |
| <b>Gauge Conversion</b>        | 3                      | 748                         | 604                                | 3267   |
| <b>Doubling/ Multitracking</b> | 9                      | 967                         | 37                                 | 2664   |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>22</b>              | <b>2587</b>                 | <b>665</b>                         | <b>7153</b>                                    |

Cont..2/-

-:2:-

Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:-

| <b>Period</b>  | <b>Outlay</b>                     |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>2009-14</b> | ₹ 879 crore/year                  |
| <b>2024-25</b> | ₹ 6,362 crore (more than 7 times) |

Though fund allocation has increased manifold but pace of execution of project is dependent on expeditious land acquisition. Railway acquires the land through State Government and the completion of a railway projects is dependent of land

acquisition. However, Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are held up due to delay in land acquisition.

Status of land acquisition in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Total Land required for Projects in Tamil Nadu | 3389 Ha       |
| Land Acquired                                  | 866 Ha (26%)  |
| Balance Land to be acquired                    | 2523 Ha (74%) |

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Tamil Nadu. For instance, details of some major projects which are delayed due to land acquisition are as under:-

| SN | Name of the project                         | Total land required (in Ha) | Land acquired (in Ha) | Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha) |
|----|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Tindivanam –Tiruvannamalai new line (71 Km) | 273                         | 33                    | 240                                 |
| 2. | Attiputtu – Puttur New Line (88 Km)         | 189                         | 0                     | 189                                 |
| 3. | Morappur – Dharmapuri (36 Km)               | 93                          | 0                     | 93                                  |
| 4. | Mannargudi – Pattukkottai (41 Km)           | 152                         | 0                     | 152                                 |

|    |                                 |     |   |     |
|----|---------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| 5. | Thanjavur – Pattukottai (52 Km) | 196 | 0 | 196 |
|----|---------------------------------|-----|---|-----|

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, deposition of cost share by State Government in cost sharing projects, priority of projects, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climate conditions etc.

Presently, Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 Kms) is the only sanctioned project of High Speed Rail in India under execution with technical and financial assistance from Government of Japan. Entire land (1389.5 Ha) has been acquired. Till now, 368 Kms. of Pier Foundation, 346 Kms. of Pier Construction, 274 Kms. of Girder Casting and 234 Kms. of Girder Launching have been completed. The work of the under-sea tunnel (21 Kms. Approx.) has also started.

Being highly capital intensive, the decision to sanction any HSR Project depends on many factors such as outcome of DPR, techno-economic feasibility, availability of resources such as financing options etc.

Further, with a view to provide better travel experience and improved safety, Indian Railways are introducing Vande Bharat trains which have enhanced safety features and modern passenger amenities. Presently, 136 Vande Bharat services, including 16 Vande Bharat trains, which on

originating/terminating basis serve various stations, located in the State of Tamil Nadu. Besides, introduction of train services, including Vande Bharat services, is an on-going process on Indian Railways, subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, etc. However, as the Railway network straddles across State boundaries trains are introduced, as per network requirement, across such boundaries.

### **CONCESSION IN RAILWAY FARE TO SENIOR CITIZENS**

**\*231. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:**

**SHRI S. VENKATESAN:**

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

- (a) the total number of senior citizens who travelled via Indian Railways during each of the last five years, State and district-wise especially from State of Andhra Pradesh and Prakasam district;
  - (b) the details of provisions made in trains and at stations for the welfare of senior citizens across the country during the last five years along with funds allocated/utilised for the same;
  - (c) whether the Government has considered re-instating railway fare concessions for senior citizens across the country when they travel via Indian Railways;
  - (d) if so, the details regarding the proposed timeline for the implementation of such concessions and the amount of concessions to be given, if not, the reasons therefor;
- and



(e) the total amount saved by the Railways due to the withdrawal of concessions to Senior citizens in train fare during the financial years from 2020-21 to 2023-24, year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (e) During the financial years 2020-21 to 2024-25 (upto October 2024) approximately 2230.7 crore passengers of all ages (including senior citizens) travelled both in reserved and unreserved classes.

Indian Railways continuously strive to provide various facilities for the convenience of passengers including senior citizens. Some of the facilities extended to senior citizens are as under:-

- (i) Allotment of lower berths to Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability.
- (ii) Earmarking of a combined quota of six to seven lower berths per coach in Sleeper class, four to five lower berths per coach each in Air Conditioned 3 tier (3AC) and three to four lower berths per coach in Air Conditioned 2 tier (2AC) classes (depending on the number of coaches of that class in the train) for senior citizens, female passengers 45 years of age and above and pregnant women.
- (iii) Earmarking of unreserved accommodation for senior citizens in the local train services on suburban sections of Zonal Railways.

- (iv) Allotment of lower berths falling vacant in the train to senior citizens, Persons with Disabilities or pregnant women (who have been allotted middle/upper berth) on priority.
- (v) Earmarking of separate counters at various Passenger Reservation System (PRS) centres of Indian Railways, keeping in view the demand pattern.
- (vi) Provision of wheel chairs at stations.
- (vii) Provision of Battery Operated Vehicles (BOVs) at some stations for Senior Citizens, Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans), sick passengers and pregnant women.
- (viii) Provision of ramps, lifts, escalators, signages, May I Help Booths, etc. at various stations.

Apart from above Indian Railways continuously envisages improvement of amenities for passengers with reduced mobility through provision of ramps, accessible parking, lifts, escalators among others.

The provision/upgradation of various passenger amenities at stations including the amenities for senior citizens is a continuous and ongoing process. Works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement and availability of funds under Plan Head-53 which includes passenger amenities works. A total allocation of ₹15,510.75 crore has been made under Plan Head-53 for the current financial year.

Indian Railways strives to provide affordable services to all strata of the society and gave subsidy of ₹56,993 crore on passenger tickets in 2022-23. This amounts to concession of 46% on an average, to every person,

travelling on Railways. In other words for easier understanding, if the cost of providing service is ₹100, then the price of ticket is ₹54 only. This subsidy is continuing for all passengers. Further, concessions beyond this subsidy amount are continuing for many categories like 4 categories of Persons with disabilities (Divyangjans), 11 categories of patients and 8 categories of students.

### **RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN TIRUVALLUR, TAMIL NADU**

**\*232. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:**

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

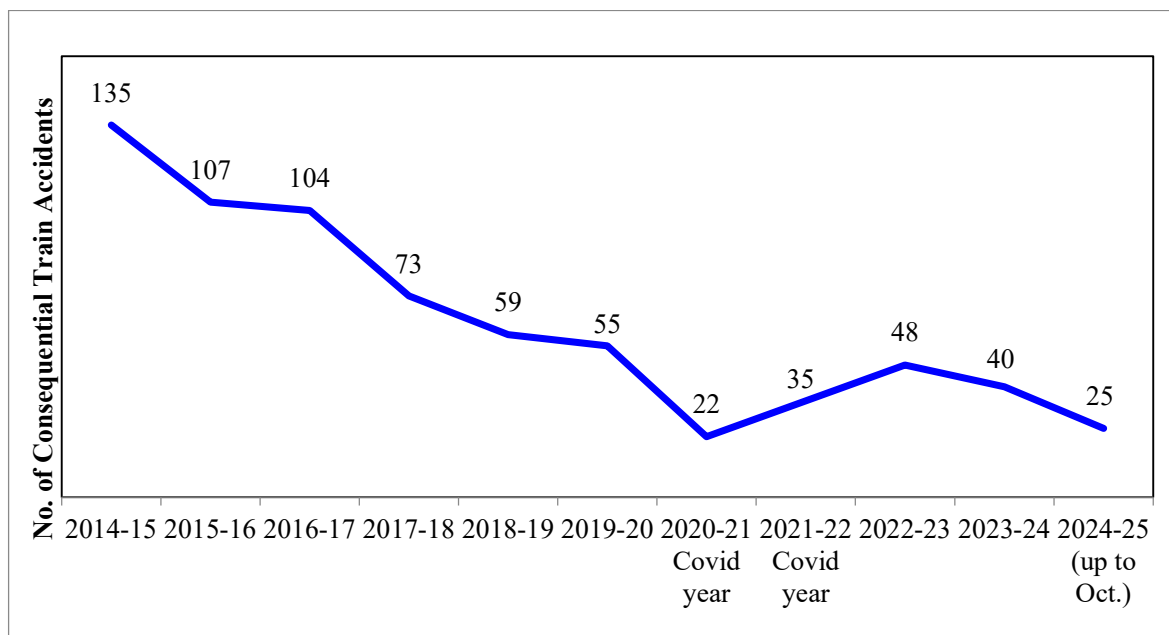
- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to address the frequent railway accidents in Tamil Nadu particularly in the Tiruvallur Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the specific actions being implemented to prevent such incidents in the future;
- (b) the status of the installation and implementation of the 'Kavach' train protection system on railway lines within Tamil Nadu especially in high-risk zones and the expected timeline for its completion;
- (c) whether any review of signal systems in the railway stations of the Tiruvallur Parliamentary Constituency has been conducted following the recent Kavaraipettai accident and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the nature of immediate and long-term support provided by the Railways to the injured passengers and their families in the Kavaraipettai accident along with the plans proposed to improve emergency response times and medical assistance during the railway accidents in future?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (d): As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents. Consequential Train Accidents including derailments, collisions, fire and level crossing accidents have reduced from 135 in 2014-15 to 40 in 2023-24 as shown in the graph below. The causes of these accidents broadly include track defects, loco/coach defects, equipment failures, human errors etc.

It may be noted that the consequential train accidents during the period 2004-14 was 1711 (average 171 per annum), which has declined to 678 during the period 2014-24 (average 68 per annum), i.e. reduction of 60%.

Another important index showing improved safety in train operations is Accidents Per Million Train Kilometer (APMTKM) which has reduced from 0.11 in 2014-15 to 0.03 in 2023-24, indicating an improvement of approx. 73% during the said period.



Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. The various safety measures taken to enhance safety in train operations are as under:-

1. On Indian Railways, the expenditure on Safety related activities has increased over the years as under:

| <b>Expenditure on Safety related activities</b> |                      | <b>(Rs. in Cr.)</b> |                   |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|   | <b>2022-23 (Act)</b> | <b>2023-24(Act)</b> | <b>BE 2024-25</b> |
| Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works            | 18,115               | 20,322              | 21,386            |
| Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock   | 27,086               | 30,864              | 31,494            |

|  |               |                 |                 |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Maintenance of Machines                                | 9,828         | 10,772          | 11,864          |
| Road Safety LCs and ROB's/<br>RUBs                     | 5,347         | 6,662           | 9,980           |
| Track Renewals   | 16,326        | 17,850          | 17,652          |
| Bridge Works   | 1,050         | 1,907           | 2,137           |
| Signal & Telecom Works                                 | 2,456         | 3,751           | 4,647           |
| Workshops Incl. PUs and<br>Misc. expenditure on Safety | 7,119         | 9,523           | 9,615           |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>87,327</b> | <b>1,01,651</b> | <b>1,08,776</b> |

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,608 stations up to 31.10.2024 to eliminate accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,053 level Crossing Gates up to 31.10.2024 for enhancing safety at LC gates.
4. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,619 stations up to 31.10.2024.
5. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order. Kavach was adopted as a National ATP

system in July 2020. Kavach is provided progressively in phased manner. Kavach has already been deployed on 1548 RKm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 1081 RKm (705RKm on Delhi-Mumbai section and 376 RKm on Delhi-Howrah section). Regular trials are being done on these sections.

6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for S&T equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.
9. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.
10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates etc.
11. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fanshaped layout turnout on PSC

- sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
12. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.
  13. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
  14. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
  15. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
  16. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
  17. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
  18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
  19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
  20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
  21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.



22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches & Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory "Fire Notices" for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.
27. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.
28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.
29. Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work

of integrated maintenance/repair/ replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

The details of the Safety related works undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:-

| <b>S<br/>N</b> | <b>Item</b>   | <b>2004-05 to<br/>2013-14</b> | <b>2014-15 to 2023-24</b> | <b>2014-24 Vs.<br/>2004-14</b> |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                | <b>Track Maintenance</b>                                      |                               |                           |                                |
| 1.             | Expenditure on Track Renewal (Rs. in Cr.)                     | 47,038                        | 1,09,577                  | 2.33 times                     |
| 2.             | Rail Renewal Primary (Track Km)                               | 32,260                        | 43,335                    | 1.34 times                     |
| 3.             | Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)                        | 57,450                        | 1,23,717                  | 2.15 times                     |
| 4.             | Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)                                | 9,917                         | 68,233                    | 6.88 times                     |
| 5.             | USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Rails (Track km) | 20,19,630                     | 26,52,291                 | 1.31 times                     |
| 6.             | USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)     | 79,43,940                     | 1,73,06,046               | 2.17 times                     |

|    |   |                            |   |                   |
|----|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 7. | New Track KM added<br>(Track km)                                | 14,985                     | 31,180  | 2.08 times        |
| 8. | Weld failures (Nos.)  | In 2013-14:<br>3699        | In 2023-24: 481                                       | 87%<br>reduction  |
| 9. | Rail fractures (Nos.)   | In 2013-14:<br>2548        | In 2023-24: 383                                       | 85%<br>reduction  |
| 10 | Thick Web Switches<br>(Nos.)                                    | Nil                        | 21,127  |                   |
| 11 | Track Machines (Nos.)   | As on<br>31.03.14 =<br>748 | As on 31.03.24 =<br>1,661                             | 122%<br>increase  |
|    | <b>Level Crossing Gate<br/>Elimination</b>                      |                            |   |                   |
| 1. | Elimination of Unmanned<br>Level Crossing Gates<br>(Nos.)       | As on<br>31.03.14:<br>8948 | As on 31.03.24:<br>Nil(All eliminated by<br>31.01.19) | 100%<br>reduction |
| 2. | Elimination of Manned<br>Level Crossing Gates<br>(Nos.)         | 1,137                      | 7,075   | 6.21 Times        |
| 3. | Road over Bridges<br>(RoBs)/Road under<br>Bridges (RUBs) (Nos.) | 4,148                      | 11,945  | 2.88 Times        |

|    |  |                    |                        |             |
|----|--|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 4. | Expenditure on LC Elimination (LC+ROB+RUB)                                   | 8,825              | 41,957                 | 4.75 Times  |
|    | <b>Bridge Rehabilitation</b>   |                    |                        |             |
| 1. | Expenditure on Bridge Rehabilitation (Rs. in Cr.)                            | 3,924              | 8,255                  | 2.10 Times  |
|    | <b>Signalling Works</b>  |                    |                        |             |
| 1. | Electronic Interlocking (Stations)   | 837                | 2,964                  | 3.52 times  |
| 2. | Automatic Block Signaling (Km)   | 1,486              | 2,497                  | 1.67 times  |
| 3. | Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)   | As on 31.03.14: 90 | As on 31.03.24: 19,742 | 219 times   |
|    | <b>Rolling Stock</b>   |                    |                        |             |
| 1. | Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)  | 2,337              | 36,933                 | 15.80 times |
| 2. | Provision of Fire and Smoke Detection System in AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches) | 0                  | 19,271                 |             |
| 3. | Provision of Fire Detection and Suppression System                           | 0                  | 2,991                  |             |

|    |   |   |        |  |
|----|---|---|--------|--|
|    | in Pantry and Power Cars<br>(Nos. of Coaches)                                 |   |        |  |
| 4. | Provision of Fire<br>Extinguishers in Non –AC<br>coaches (Nos. of<br>Coaches) | 0 | 66,840 |  |

### **KAVACH**

1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of train within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.
3. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach Ver 3.2.
4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.
5. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
  - a. Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
  - b. Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
  - c. Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
  - d. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.

- e. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 RKm on south central Railway, lot of experience was gained. Using that further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.
8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yard, Station to Station Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, Kavach Ver.4.0. is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.
9. Progress of Key items comprising Kavach system on Indian Railways upto Oct' 2024 is as under: -

| SN. | Items                           | Progress |
|-----|---------------------------------|----------|
| i   | Laying of Optical Fibre Cable   | 5116 Km  |
| ii  | Installation of Telecom Towers  | 538 Nos. |
| iii | Provision of Kavach at Stations | 521Nos.  |

|    |                                      |           |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| iv | Provision of Kavach in Loco          | 687 Locos |
| v  | Installation of Track side equipment | 3413 Rkm  |

The above includes fully deployed Kavach System on 1548 Rkm.

10. Next phase of Kavach implementation is planned as under:-
  - a. Project for equipping 10,000 Locomotives has been finalized.
  - b. Bids for track side Works of Kavach for approximately 15000 Rkm have been invited, out of which Bids for about 9000 Rkm have been opened. It covers all GQ, GD, HDN and Identified sections of Indian Railways.
11. Parts of the routes mentioned above is also passing through the state of Tamil Nadu.
12. Currently, 3 OEMs are approved for supply of Kavach System. To increase capacity and scale of implementation, trials and approval of more OEMs are at different stages.
13. Specialized training programme on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 9000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.

The accident that occurred at Kavaraipettai on 11.10.2024 in Southern Railway is being inquired into by the independent statutory body, Commission of Railway Safety (CRS) under Ministry of Civil Aviation.

09 passengers got injured in the said train accident. Injured passengers were provided first aid and emergency medical services at accident site as well as during transportation to hospitals by Railway Medical Teams.

Ex-Gratia @Rs.2.50 Lakh each to 04 grievously injured and Rs. 50,000/- each to 05 simple injured has been paid. Accordingly, a total amount of Rs. 12.50 Lakh (Grievously Injured-Rs.10 Lakh and Simple Injured-Rs.2.50 Lakh) has been paid as ex-gratia.

Compensation for death/injury of railway passengers in train accidents and untoward incidents as defined under Section 124 and Section 124-A (read with Section 123) of the Railways Act, 1989, is decided by Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) on the basis of a claim application filed by the victims/their dependents before RCT and it disposes of the cases after following the due judicial process. Railway Administration pays compensation when a decree is awarded by Hon'ble RCT in favour of the claimant and Railways decide to implement the decree.

Indian Railways is always prepared to respond in a quick and effective manner in case of any accident. In case of major train accidents the first responders are the railway staff on-board the train. They are trained in handling such emergencies. Immediately on receipt of information regarding a major train accident, Indian Railways responds immediately utilizing its own setup,



equipment, doctors, and staff, also coordinating with the state government and the district administration to start carrying out rescue and relief immediately. The initial focus is on saving lives, attending to the injured and providing succour to stranded passengers. Indian Railways has a network of 176 Accident Relief Trains(ARTs), 97 high capacity 140T Breakdown diesel-hydraulic cranes and 170 Accident Relief Medical Vans (ARMVs) placed at identified locations which cover the entire rail network. In addition, Portable Medical Kits for accidents have also been provided at identified locations to render immediate medical support. ARMVs are like hospital on wheels that are rushed to the site, fully equipped with medical equipment supplies and personnel. Additional equipment like road vehicles, earthmovers, ambulances etc are also requisitioned for attending to such accidents. Roles of every officer and staff in case of an accident are laid down and they are appropriately trained and empowered to discharge their duties.

Besides above, Zonal Railways regularly conduct Joint mock drills with NDRF and other agencies such as Civil Defence, Fire Brigade, City Police and Medical teams towards preparedness for immediate rescue and relief in the aftermath of accidents.

Medical teams are rushed to accident site for providing medical assistance to injured passengers. Injured passengers are admitted in available nearby Railway/State Government hospitals. Local hospital near the accident site are kept on alert mode to mobilize the medical team and ambulances to the

site. A first aid booth is setup at accident site round the clock with the Doctors and Para Medical Staff till the restoration work is completed.

### **BHARATNET PROJECT IN MADHYA PRADESH**

**\*233. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:**

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

(a) whether the Government has launched BharatNet project in Madhya Pradesh to connect all Gram Panchayats and villages with broadband;

(b) if so, the number of Gram Panchayats and villages in Madhya Pradesh and particularly in the districts of Panna, Katni and Khajuraho of district Chhatarpur provided with broadband, Wi-Fi and FTTH Services; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA):**

(a) to (c) BharatNet is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country, including Madhya Pradesh. Till Oct' 2024, 17,850 GPs in Madhya Pradesh have been made service ready. In Madhya Pradesh, total 57,683 fibre to the home (FTTH) connections have been provided under BharatNet. Wi-Fi service is supported by equipment installed at many GPs.

The details for districts of Panna, Katni, and Chhattarpur are as follows:

| District | Panna | Katni | Chhattarpur |
|----------|-------|-------|-------------|
|          |       |       |             |

|                                 |      |      |      |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|
| No. of Villages (including GPs) | 1443 | 1360 | 1808 |
| No. of GPs                      | 395  | 407  | 558  |
| No. of GPs made Service Ready   | 390  | 115  | 225  |
| No. of FTTH connections         | 901  | 339  | 650  |

### **FARMER BENEFICIARIES REGISTERED UNDER PM-KUSUM**

**\*234. SHRI K. GOPINATH:**

**SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:**

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers, groups of farmer's collectives, Farmer Producing Organisations (FPOs) and other beneficiaries registered under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), State and district-wise especially for the States of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal;

(b) the number of stand-alone solar agricultural pumps installed under Component B and C of scheme, State and district-wise for Tamil Nadu and West Bengal along with the details of the total installed generation capacity of these pumps;

(c) the details of the excess solar power generated under Component C and the total revenue generated through it, State-wise and particularly for Tamil Nadu, district-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to increase the reach of this programme?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI):**

(a) PM-KUSUM is a demand driven scheme. The capacities are allocated based on demand received from the States/UTs. The State/UT wise progress under PM KUSUM, including Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, is placed at **Statement**.

(b) The details of installation under Component B and Component C in the states of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are as follows:

| <b>State</b> | <b>Number of Districts having pump installations</b> | <b>Districts</b>                  | <b>Total installed capacity in PM KUSUM</b> |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Tamil Nadu   | 37 districts   | Details at<br><b>Statement-II</b> | 23.84 MW                                    |
| West Bengal  | 1 district   | Purba Bardhman                    | 0.15 MW                                     |

(c) Not Applicable, as no grid-connected pumps are solarized so far, in the state under Component C of the PM KUSUM scheme.

(d) To increase the reach of PM KUSUM scheme, extensive outreach and capacity-building workshops are conducted by the Ministry from time to time. This also includes periodic review and handholding meetings with the implementing states.

### STATEMENT

#### State/UT-wise progress under PM-KUSUM Scheme

| S. No. | State Name        | Component-A (MW) |           | Component-B (Nos) |           | Component-C (Nos) |                  |                   |
|--------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|        |                   | Sanctioned       | Installed | Sanctioned        | Installed | Sanctioned (IPS)  | Sanctioned (FLS) | Installed (Total) |
| 1      | Arunachal Pradesh | 0                | 0         | 700               | 394       | 0                 | 0                | 0                 |
| 2      | Assam             | 10               | 0         | 4000              | 0         | 1000              | 0                | 0                 |
| 3      | Chattisgarh       | 30               | 4         | 10000             | 0         | 0                 | 0                | 0                 |
| 4      | Bihar             | 0                | 0         | 0                 | 0         | 0                 | 136812           | 0                 |
| 5      | Gujarat           | 500              | 0         | 12382             | 7705      | 0                 | 725000           | 30158             |
| 6      | Goa               | 150              | 0         | 900               | 80        | 0                 | 11000            | 700               |

|    |                  |      |       |        |        |       |        |       |
|----|------------------|------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 7  | Haryana          | 85   | 6.65  | 197655 | 137594 | 0     | 45519  | 0     |
| 8  | Himachal Pradesh | 100  | 25.95 | 1270   | 685    | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| 9  | Jammu & Kashmir  | 20   | 0     | 5000   | 1937   | 4000  | 0      | 0     |
| 10 | Jharkhand        | 20   | 0     | 42985  | 23999  | 1000  | 0      | 0     |
| 11 | Karnataka        | 0    | 0     | 41360  | 1674   | 0     | 766588 | 1713  |
| 12 | Kerala           | 40   | 0     | 8      | 8      | 45100 | 25387  | 7402  |
| 13 | Ladakh           | 0    | 0     | 1400   | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh   | 1490 | 39.63 | 59400  | 7325   | 0     | 445000 | 7417  |
| 15 | Maharashtra      | 700  | 6     | 505000 | 222933 | 0     | 775000 | 31428 |
| 16 | Manipur          | 0    | 0     | 150    | 78     | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| 17 | Meghalaya        | 0    | 0     | 3035   | 96     | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| 18 | Mizoram          | 0    | 0     | 1700   | 40     | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| 19 | Nagaland         | 5    | 0     | 265    | 65     | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| 20 | Odisha           | 500  | 0     | 16441  | 5478   | 25000 | 10000  | 0     |
| 21 | Puducherry       | 0    | 0     | 0      | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| 22 | Punjab           | 220  | 0     | 53000  | 12952  | 186   | 75000  | 0     |
| 23 | Rajasthan        | 1550 | 244   | 212914 | 89245  | 6418  | 350000 | 5476  |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu       | 424  | 1     | 5200   | 3909   | 5000  | 6000   | 0     |
| 25 | Telangana        | 4000 | 0     | 0      | 0      | 28000 | 0      | 0     |

|    |                        |              |                    |                |               |               |                |              |
|----|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 26 | Tripura                | 5            | 0                  | 10895          | 3537          | 2600          | 0              | 50           |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh          | 151          | 0                  | 110948         | 54117         | 12000         | 94000          | 2000         |
| 28 | Uttarakhand            | 0            | 0                  | 5685           | 473           | 200           | 0              | 0            |
| 29 | West Bengal            | 0            | 0                  | 0              | 0             | 700           | 0              | 20           |
| 30 | Andaman and<br>Nicobar | 0            | 0                  | 34             | 0             | 436           | 0              | 0            |
|    | <b>Total</b>           | <b>10000</b> | <b>327.2<br/>3</b> | <b>1302327</b> | <b>574324</b> | <b>131640</b> | <b>3465306</b> | <b>86364</b> |

**STATEMENT-II**

**District-wise progress under PM-KUSUM Scheme in Tamil Nadu (as on  
06.12.2024)**

| <b>S.<br/>No.</b> | <b>District<br/>Name</b> | <b>No. of Solar Pumps Installed<br/>under Component-B (Nos)</b> |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1                 | Ariyalur                 | 170   |
| 2                 | Chengalpet               | 64  |
| 3                 | Coimbatore               | 46  |
| 4                 | Cuddalore                | 71  |
| 5                 | Dharmapuri               | 71  |
| 6                 | Dindugal                 | 145   |
| 7                 | Erode                    | 89  |
| 8                 | Kallakurichi             | 68  |

|    |                |     |
|----|----------------|-----|
| 9  | Kancheepuram   | 54  |
| 10 | Kanniyakumari  | 102 |
| 11 | Karur          | 83  |
| 12 | Krishnagiri    | 82  |
| 13 | Madurai        | 125 |
| 14 | Mayiladuthurai | 29  |
| 15 | Nagapattinam   | 27  |
| 16 | Namakkal       | 78  |
| 17 | Perambalur     | 82  |
| 18 | Pudukottai     | 153 |
| 19 | Ramnad         | 86  |
| 20 | Ranipet        | 50  |
| 21 | Salem          | 179 |
| 22 | Sivagangai     | 172 |
| 23 | Tenkasi        | 92  |
| 24 | Thanjavur      | 161 |
| 25 | The Nilgiris   | 145 |
| 26 | Theni          | 118 |
| 27 | Thiruvallur    | 107 |
| 28 | Thiruvarur     | 139 |
| 29 | Thoothukudi    | 217 |
| 30 | Tirunelveli    | 202 |



|              |                |             |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 31           | Tirupattur     | 38          |
| 32           | Tiruppur       | 50          |
| 33           | Tiruvannamalai | 49          |
| 34           | Trichy         | 144         |
| 35           | Vellore        | 108         |
| 36           | Villupuram     | 102         |
| 37           | Virudhunagar   | 216         |
| <b>Total</b> |                | <b>3914</b> |

### **PMJVK PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

**\*235. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:**

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

- (a) the details of projects sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, including Vizianagaram;
- (b) the total funds allocated and disbursed for PMJVK projects during the said period in Andhra Pradesh district-wise, including Vizianagaram,;
- (c) the current status of ongoing/completed/delayed projects in each district of Andhra Pradesh, including Vizianagaram, along with the timeline for their completion and the details of funds utilization;

(d) the details of challenges, if any, faced in implementing PMJVK projects in each district of Andhra Pradesh including Vizianagaram along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of pending proposals from the State Government related to PMJVK projects in each district of Andhra Pradesh along with the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU):**

(a) to (c): District -wise details of projects sanctioned, funds released and status thereof in the state of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK), as per the information available in the Ministry, is given in the enclosed **Statement**. Projects under PMJVK are considered and approved on the basis of the requests received from the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The State of Andhra Pradesh has not reported any expenditure by submitting Utilization Certificates in respect of the project sanctioned during the last five years.

(d) Formulation of the project proposals including Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), submission thereof to the Ministry via online PMJVK Portal, execution of the approved projects and operation & maintenance of the completed projects is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. Delay in execution of the approved project units is the key challenge in respect of the state.

(e) No project proposals has received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for consideration under PMJVK in the Ministry.

**STATEMENT**

**PMJVK PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

| <b>Name of District</b> | <b>Name of Projects</b>                              | <b>No of units approved</b> | <b>Total Cost approved (Rs. in Lakh)</b> | <b>Central Share approved (Rs. in Lakh)</b> | <b>Total fund release (Rs. in Lakh)</b> | <b>Current status of the project units</b> |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Anantapur               | School Buildings                                     | 2                           | 900.00                                   | 540.00                                      | 216.00                                  | Work in progress                           |
|                         | Residential School                                   | 4                           | 9010.00                                  | 5406.00                                     | 2427.00                                 | -do-                                       |
|                         | Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic                  | 4                           | 843.36                                   | 506.00                                      | 253.01                                  | -do-                                       |
|                         | Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools | 1                           | 65.00                                    | 39.00                                       | 11.70                                   | -do-                                       |
|                         | ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI               | 2                           | 2000.00                                  | 1200.00                                     | 480.00                                  | -do-                                       |

|          |   |   |         |         |         |      |
|----------|---|---|---------|---------|---------|------|
|          | Polytechnic/<br>Additional<br>infrastructure for<br>existing<br>polytechnic | 2 | 3600.00 | 2160.00 | 1080.00 | -do- |
|          | Hunar Hub   | 1 | 420.00  | 252.00  | 75.60   | -do- |
|          | Working Women<br>Hostel   | 1 | 300.00  | 180.00  | 90.00   | -do- |
|          | Community<br>Service Centre/<br>Sadbhav Mandap/<br>Community Hall           | 2 | 270.00  | 162.00  | 48.60   | -do- |
| Chittoor | Hostel for school/<br>ITI/ polytechnic                                      | 5 | 721.68  | 433.00  | 216.50  | -do- |
|          | Additional<br>Classrooms/<br>Library/ Lab/ Hall<br>in schools               | 1 | 10.00   | 6.00    | 1.80    | -do- |
|          | Other<br>Infrastructure in<br>school  | 6 | 36.00   | 21.60   | 6.48    | -do- |

|         |  |   |         |         |        |      |
|---------|--|---|---------|---------|--------|------|
|         | ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI                         | 1 | 1000.00 | 600.00  | 180.00 | -do- |
|         | Hunar Hub  | 3 | 360.00  | 216.00  | 79.20  | -do- |
|         | Community Service Centre/<br>Sadbhav Mandap/<br>Community Hall | 3 | 420.00  | 252.00  | 75.60  | -do- |
| Kurnool | School Buildings   | 2 | 398.90  | 239.34  | 71.80  | -do- |
|         | Residential School   | 1 | 1800.00 | 1080.00 | 324.00 | -do- |
|         | Hostel for school/<br>ITI/ polytechnic                         | 6 | 1265.04 | 759.00  | 379.51 | -do- |
|         | Colleges   | 1 | 299.45  | 179.67  | 53.90  | -do- |
|         | Working Women Hostel   | 1 | 210.84  | 126.50  | 37.95  | -do- |
|         | Community Service Centre/<br>Sadbhav Mandap/<br>Community Hall | 3 | 420.00  | 252.00  | 75.60  | -do- |

|           |   |   |         |         |        |      |
|-----------|---|---|---------|---------|--------|------|
| Sri Potti | Residential   | 1 | 1950.00 | 1170.00 | 585.00 | -do- |
| Sriramulu | School  |   |         |         |        |      |
| Nellore   | Hostel for school/<br>ITI/ polytechnic                                      | 2 | 200.00  | 120.00  | 60.00  | -do- |
|           | Additional<br>Classrooms/<br>Library/ Lab/ Hall<br>in schools               | 3 | 30.00   | 18.00   | 9.00   | -do- |
|           | Other<br>Infrastructure in<br>school  | 6 | 36.00   | 21.60   | 10.80  | -do- |
|           | ITI/ Additional<br>Infrastructure for<br>ITI                                | 1 | 950.00  | 570.00  | 285.00 | -do- |
|           | Polytechnic/<br>Additional<br>infrastructure for<br>existing<br>polytechnic | 1 | 1420.00 | 852.00  | 426.00 | -do- |
|           | Community<br>Service Centre/  | 1 | 140.00  | 84.00   | 25.20  | -do- |

|  |                                   |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | Sadbhav Mandap/<br>Community Hall |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|

### **EXTENSION OF METRO LINE**

**\*236. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received representations/ requests from local bodies, peoples representatives requesting for extension of Metro line from Howrah to Chuchura in Eastern Railway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to consider the requests for extension of the line in view of horrible situation of the railway passengers in this section due to dangerous overcrowding with increased population in the last decades;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (e): Proposals/suggestions/representations, both formal and informal including those from Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Ministers of Central Government, elected representatives, Railways' own requirements, organizations/rail users etc. are received at various levels of Railway Administration viz. Division, Zonal Headquarter and Railway Board's level for

introduction of new trains, extension of existing trains, provision of stoppages, new lines, Gauge conversion, Doubling, Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges etc., a compendium of which is not maintained. However, these are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time.

Railway projects are surveyed/sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise as the Railways' projects may span across State boundaries. Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throw forward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

Presently, Chuchura is an existing station of Indian Railway Network situated on Howrah - Bandel Jn main line having 3 to 5 tracks.

Metro project in Kolkata started in 1972. Since then 66 km metro line has been constructed as given below:

| <b>Period</b>            | <b>Metro Constructed in and around Kolkata</b> | <b>Expenditure</b> |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1972 to 2014 ( 42 years) | 28 km  | Rs 5981 Cr         |



|                          |       |             |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------|
| 2014 to 2024 ( 10 years) | 38 km | Rs 23050 Cr |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------|

Presently, 59 km metro is under construction in and around Kolkata. Out of which, 20 km is held up due to land acquisition and utility shifting related issues as given below:

New Barrackpore – Barasat (7.5 Km) is held up due to land acquisition and encroachment issues.

Baranagar – Barrackpore (12.5 Km) is held up due to pending utility (water pipeline of Kolkata Municipal Corporation) shifting in the alignment.

Further, 6.65 Km metro from Salt lake Sector-V to Haldiram (Teghoria) is held up due to cost sharing consent from the State Government.

Support of the State Government of Bengal is required for land acquisition and other issues.

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, deposition of cost share by State Government in cost sharing projects, priority of projects, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions etc.

Various steps taken by the Government for speedy approval and implementation of Railway projects include (i) setting up of Gati Shakti units (ii) prioritisation of projects (iii) substantial increase in allocation of funds on priority projects (iv)

delegation of powers at field level (v) close monitoring of progress of project at various levels, and (vi) regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects. This has led to substantial increase in rate of commissioning since 2014.

### **CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION OF DISTRICTS UNDER PM-KUSUM**

#### **\*237. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA**

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria laid down for inclusion of a district under PM-KUSUM scheme;
- (b) the number of districts in the country which are not covered under PM-KUSUM, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to cover Sitapur and Lakhimpur Kheri districts in Uttar Pradesh under the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

#### **THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI):**

(a) to (d) The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) is a demand driven Scheme and the capacities are allocated based on demand received from the States. The scheme is being implemented in all districts of the country, including in Sitapur and Lakhimpur Kheri districts of

the State of Uttar Pradesh. As per information received from the State Implementing Agency, under the PM KUSUM scheme, as on 30.11.2024, a total of 1132 solar pumps have been installed in Lakhimpur Kheri and 1158 solar pumps have been installed in Sitapur districts of Uttar Pradesh.

### डिजिटल इंडिया अभियान

#### \*238. श्री शंकर लालवानी:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने डिजिटल इंडिया अभियान के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसका कारण क्या है;
- (ग) दूरसंचार सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने बीएसएनएल में निवेश और रोजगार के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

#### संचार मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्री (श्री ज्योतिरादित्य मा. सिंधिया):

(क) और (ख) ग्रामीण और सुदूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए डिजिटल साक्षरता और ई-गवर्नेंस सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लिए डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत कई स्कीमें/परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं:

- प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान (पीएमजीडिशा)
- राष्ट्रीय ज्ञान नेटवर्क
- भाषिणी

- राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल साक्षरता मिशन
- आधार
- सामान्य सेवा केंद्र (सीएससी)
- डिजिलॉकर
- यूनिफाइड मोबाइल ऐप फॉर न्यू एज गवर्नेंस (उमंग)
- माईस्कीम
- एकीकृत भुगतान इंटरफ़ेस
- डिजिटल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फॉर नॉलेज शेयरिंग
- मेरी पहचान
- ई-अस्पताल/ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण प्रणाली (ओआरएस)
- ई-संजीवनी
- जीवन प्रमाण

इसके अलावा, इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार देश के ग्रामीण, सुदूरवर्ती और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल टावरों की संस्थापना करके डिजिटल भारत निधि (पूर्व में यूएसओएफ) के तहत विभिन्न स्कीमों/परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। 4जी सैचुरेशन परियोजना का उद्देश्य देश के सेवा से वंचित 24,680 गांवों में 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध कराना है। इसके अलावा, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 28 राज्यों और 8 संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में सभी 2.64 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों और मांग के आधार पर लगभग 3.8 लाख गांवों को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए भारतनेट के कार्यक्षेत्र का विस्तार करने के लिए 1,39,579 करोड़ रुपए के वित्तपोषण के साथ संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को अनुमोदित किया है।

(ग) भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (टीआरएआई) समय-समय पर जारी किए गए सेवा गुणवत्ता संबंधी विनियमों के जरिये सेवा गुणवत्ता संबंधी विभिन्न पैरामीटरों के लिए निर्धारित बेंचमार्क के अनुसार सेवा प्रदाताओं के कार्य-निष्पादन की निगरानी करता है।

हाल ही में, दिनांक 02.08.2024 को टीआरएआई ने दिनांक 1 अक्टूबर 2024 से प्रभावी होने वाले एक्सेस (वायरलाइन और वायरलेस) और ब्रॉडबैंड (वायरलाइन और वायरलेस) सेवा की सेवा गुणवत्ता के मानक विनियम, 2024 को अधिसूचित किया है, जो पहले की तुलना में अधिक सख्त हैं क्योंकि वे प्रत्येक बेस ट्रांसीवर स्टेशन (बीटीएस) स्तर पर दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) के नेटवर्क निष्पादन के संबंध में बेहतर जानकारी देते हैं। टीआरएआई द्वारा जारी किया गया सेवा की गुणवत्ता संबंधी नया विनियम तीन अलग-अलग विनियमों को प्रतिस्थापित करता है और यह वायरलाइन, वायरलेस एक्सेस और ब्रॉडबैंड सेवाओं के लिए एक सामान्य विनियम है।

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार ने बीएसएनएल के पुनरुद्धार को अनुमोदित कर दिया है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ स्पेक्ट्रम का प्रशासनिक रूप से आवंटन करने, बीएसएनएल की बैलेंस शीट पर दबाव कम करने, बीएसएनएल सेवाओं के उन्नयन के लिए कंपनी में नई पूंजी का निवेश करने, समायोजित सकल राजस्व बकायों का भुगतान करने, पूंजीगत व्यय का प्रावधान करने, प्राधिकृत शेयर पूंजी में वृद्धि करने, अधिमान शेयरों का शोधन करने, बीबीएनएल का बीएसएनएल के साथ विलय करने आदि का प्रावधान है।

बीएसएनएल की व्यावसायिक आवश्यकताओं और सेवाओं के अभिसरण तथा दूरसंचार उपकरणों और प्रचालनों के तीव्र विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बीएसएनएल का वर्तमान कुशल कार्यबल बीएसएनएल में जारी कार्य संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

### कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु योजनाएं

**\*239. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:**

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु कोई विशेष योजना बनाने का विचार है;

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

(ग) वर्ष 2030 और 2047 तक कोयले की अनुमानित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या अतिरिक्त कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कोयला खनन से राज्यों को प्राप्त रॉयल्टी, रोजगार सृजन और बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश के संबंध में आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड (एनसीडीसी) और सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड (एससीसीएल) के वर्तमान प्रचालनों और भावी परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) कोयला खनन के पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को कम करने और सतत विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

**कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी):**

(क) और (ख) : कोयला मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2030 तक घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन को 1.5 बि.ट. तक बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यनीति तैयार की है। वर्ष 2029-30 तक देश में घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन/अनुमान योजना निम्नानुसार है:

|  | वार्षिक<br>योजना<br>लक्ष्य | अनुमान योजना |  |  |  |  |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|
|  |                            |              |  |  |  |  |
|  |                            |              |  |  |  |  |

| कंपनी/वर्ष       | 2024-25        | 2025-26        | 2026-27        | 2027-28        | 2028-29        | 2029-30        |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| सीआईएल           | 838.00         | 915.00         | 1004.00        | 1043.00        | 1082.00        | 1131.00        |
| एससीसीएल         | 72.00          | 75.00          | 79.00          | 80.00          | 82.00          | 82.00          |
| कैप्टिव एवं अन्य | 170.00         | 203.39         | 227.80         | 255.14         | 285.75         | 320.04         |
| <b>कुल</b>       | <b>1080.00</b> | <b>1193.39</b> | <b>1310.80</b> | <b>1378.14</b> | <b>1449.75</b> | <b>1533.04</b> |

(ग) : आगामी वर्षों के लिए कोयले की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए देश में कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम निम्नानुसार हैं -

- i कोयला ब्लॉकों के विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा नियमित समीक्षा।
- ii कैप्टिव खान स्वामियों (परमाणु खनिजों को छोड़कर) को ऐसी अतिरिक्त राशि के भुगतान पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा यथानिर्धारित तरीके से खान से संबद्ध अंत्य उपयोग संयंत्र की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के बाद खुले बाजार में अपने वार्षिक खनिज (कोयला सहित) उत्पादन का 50% तक बेचने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए खान और खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 [एमएमडीआर अधिनियम] का अधिनियमन।
- iii कोयला खानों के प्रचालन में तेजी लाने के लिए कोयला क्षेत्र हेतु सिंगल विंडो क्लीयरेंस पोर्टल।
- iv कोयला खानों के शीघ्र प्रचालन के लिए विभिन्न अनुमोदन/निकासी प्राप्त करने के लिए कोयला ब्लॉक आबंटितियों की सहायता हेतु परियोजना निगरानी इकाई।
- v राजस्व शेयरिंग के आधार पर वाणिज्यिक खनन की नीलामी वर्ष 2020 में शुरू की गई।

वाणिज्यिक खनन स्कीम के अंतर्गत उत्पादन की निर्धारित तारीख से पूर्व उत्पादित कोयले की मात्रा के लिए अंतिम प्रस्ताव पर 50% की छूट की अनुमति दी गई है। इसके अलावा, कोयला गैसीकरण या द्रवीकरण पर प्रोत्साहन (अंतिम प्रस्ताव पर 50% की छूट) भी दिए गए हैं।

- vi कोयले के उपयोग पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं होने, बोली प्रक्रिया में नई कंपनियों को भाग लेने की अनुमति देने, अग्रिम राशि को कम करने, मासिक भुगतान हेतु अग्रिम राशि के समायोजन, कोयला खानों को प्रचालनात्मक बनाने के लिए लचीलापन को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उदार दक्षता मापदंड, पारदर्शी बोली प्रक्रिया, ऑटोमैटिक रूट के माध्यम से 100% प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) और राष्ट्रीय कोयला सूचकांक पर आधारित राजस्व शेयरिंग मॉडल के साथ वाणिज्यिक कोयला खनन की निबंधन एवं शर्तें बहुत उदार हैं।

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, कोयला कंपनियों ने घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम भी उठाए हैं -

- i. कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) ने कोयला उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए अनेक उपाय किए हैं। सीआईएल अपनी भूमिगत (यूजी) खानों में, जहां भी व्यवहार्य हो, मुख्यतः सतत खनिकों (सीएम) के साथ व्यापक उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकियां (एमपीटी) अपना रही है। सीआईएल ने परित्यक्त/बंद खान की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए हाईवॉल (एचडब्ल्यू) खानों की भी योजना बनाई है। सीआईएल, जहां भी व्यवहार्य हो, बड़ी क्षमता वाली यूजी खानों की भी योजना बना रही है। सीआईएल की अपनी ओपनकास्ट (ओसी) खानों में पहले से ही उच्च क्षमता वाले एक्सकेवेटरों, डम्परों और सतही खनिकों में अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी मौजूद है।
- ii. सिंगरैनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड (एससीसीएल) द्वारा नई परियोजनाओं की स्थापना करने और मौजूदा परियोजनाओं के प्रचालन के लिए नियमित संपर्क किया जा रहा है। एससीसीएल ने कोयले की निकासी के लिए कोल हैंडलिंग प्लांट्स (सीएचपी), क्रशर, मोबाइल



क्रशर, प्री-वे-बिन्स आदि जैसी अवसंरचना विकसित करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है।

(घ) : पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कोयला खनन से राज्यों को प्राप्त रॉयल्टी (₹ करोड़ में) का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

| राज्य का नाम | 2019-20 | 2020-21     | 2021-22     | 2022-23     | 2023-24<br>(अंतिम) |
|--------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| छत्तीसगढ़    | 2350.21 | 2292.<br>88 | 2509.<br>75 | 3342.<br>72 | 3285.05            |
| झारखण्ड      | 3211.03 | 2879.<br>95 | 3616.<br>95 | 4727.<br>55 | 5427.24            |
| ओडिशा        | 2139.45 | 1519.<br>31 | 2704.<br>31 | 4137.<br>88 | 3881.8             |
| मध्य प्रदेश  | 2069.38 | 3199.<br>42 | 2544.<br>95 | 1890.<br>72 | 3296.11            |
| महाराष्ट्र   | 1198.80 | 1153.<br>85 | 1703.<br>76 | 2898.<br>58 | 2322.02            |
| तेलंगाना     | 1537.36 | 1429.<br>74 | 351.5       | 4845.<br>66 | 2904.23            |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 18.96   | 12.64       | 16.87       | 18.16       | 18.46              |
| असम          | 31.34   | 5.89        | 0           | 25.39       | 16.84              |

|              |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 406.39 | 638.23 | 475.24 | 583.87 | 606.12 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान रोजगार सृजन का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

| वर्ष    | सीआईएल | एससीसीएल | नेयवेली लिग्नाइट<br>कारपोरेशन इंडिया<br>लिमिटेड<br>(एनएलसीआईएल) |
|---------|--------|----------|---|
| 2019-20 | 5113   | 2333     | 117   |
| 2020-21 | 4236   | 1706     | 85  |
| 2021-22 | 6168   | 2799     | 1094  |
| 2022-23 | 6134   | 1892     | 770   |
| 2023-24 | 5626   | 1245     | 732   |

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कैपेक्स उपलब्धि का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

| (करोड़ रुपए में राशि) |          |            |          |          |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| वर्ष                  | सीआईएल   | एनएलसीआईएल | एससीसीएल | कुल      |
| 2019-20               | 6269.65  | 6470       | 2257.6   | 14997.25 |
| 2020-21               | 13283.83 | 2881       | 1310.08  | 17474.91 |
| 2021-22               | 15400.96 | 2541.76    | 1713.7   | 19656.42 |
| 2022-23               | 18619.27 | 3307.78    | 1473.17  | 23400.22 |

|         |          |         |         |          |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| 2023-24 | 23475.41 | 4270.18 | 1704.08 | 29449.67 |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|

(ड.) : आज तक की स्थिति के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम (एनसीडीसी) का कोई प्रचालन नहीं है। सिंगरैनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड (एससीसीएल) ने वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 72 मि.ट. उत्पादन की योजना बनाई है। 72 मि.ट. में से 68.30 मि.ट. कोयले की योजना प्रचालनरत खानों से बनाई गई है और 3.70 मि.ट. कोयले की योजना वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में स्थापित होने वाली 3 नई परियोजनाओं से बनाई गई है। एससीसीएल ने अपने खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र के भीतर 31.30 एमटीपीए की नियत क्षमता के साथ 7 नई परियोजनाएं खोलने की भी योजना बनाई है।

(च) : देश में कोयला/लिग्नाइट खानों में पर्यावरणीय संधारणीयता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, विभिन्न सतत और पर्यावरण अनुकूल पहलें की गई हैं जैसे कि वृक्षारोपण/जैव-पुनरुद्धार, सामुदायिक उपयोग के लिए खान जल का उपयोग, इको-पार्कों का विकास और ऊर्जा दक्षता उपायों को अपनाना।

इसके अलावा, वाणिज्यिक खनन के लिए सफल बोलीदाता और नामनिर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी के बीच निष्पादित कोयला ब्लॉक विकास और उत्पादन करार में यह अधिदेश दिया गया है कि सफल बोलीदाता आधुनिक और प्रचलित प्रौद्योगिकियों के अनुरूप कोयला खान में यंत्रीकृत कोयला निष्कर्षण, परिवहन और निकासी को लागू करेगा। तदनुसार, सफल बोलीदाता अच्छी उदयोग पद्धति के अनुरूप कोयला खान में प्रचालनों से कार्बन फुटप्रिंट्स को न्यूनतम करने का प्रयास करेगा, पर्यावरण प्रदूषण को कम करने और संधारणीयता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कदम उठाएगा।

### **INCENTIVE FOR MANUFACTURING OF SOLAR COMPONENTS**

**\*240. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:**

**SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:**

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that solar energy is increasingly the most cost-effective option for power sector and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the measures being taken by the Government to further promote the adoption of solar energy;
- (c) whether the Government is providing any incentive to boost domestic manufacturing of solar components in order to reduce reliance on imports; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI):**

- (a) The tariff of solar power projects discovered through transparent bidding process is competitive and affordable, which are being procured by various DISCOMs in different States.
- (b) In order to promote development of solar energy in the country, Government has introduced various schemes from time to time. The list of operational schemes is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (c) and (d) The Government has been consistently bringing out policies to boost domestic manufacturing of solar components to reduce reliance on imports. Various initiatives taken are mentioned in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

**STATEMENT-I**

**LIST OF VARIOUS ONGOING SCHEMES FOR PROMOTION OF SOLAR ENERGY IN THE COUNTRY**

1. Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra-mega Solar Power Projects with a target of setting up 40,000 MW capacity. Under the scheme, the infrastructure such as land, roads, power evacuation system water facilities are developed with all statutory clearances/approvals. Thus, the scheme helps expeditious development of utility-scale solar projects in the country.
2. PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana for installing rooftop solar on one Crore households across the country.
3. Production Linked Incentive scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' for achieving manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules (Tranche- I & II).
4. PM-KUSUM Scheme to promote small Grid Connected Solar Energy Power Plants, stand-alone solar powered agricultural pumps and solarisation of existing grid connected agricultural pumps.
5. Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase-II (Government Producer Scheme) for setting up 12,000 MW grid-connected Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Projects by Government Producers, using domestically manufactured solar PV cells and modules, with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support, for self-use or use by Government/ Government entities, either directly or through Distribution Companies (DISCOMS).
6. New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Abha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA).

## **STATEMENT-II**

### **MAJOR INITIATIVES TAKEN TO INCREASE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF SOLAR COMPONENTS**

**(i) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:** The Government of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, for achieving domestic manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules, with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore. The Scheme is being implemented in two tranches. Tranche-I has an outlay of Rs. 4,500 crore, under which Letters of Award have been issued for setting up of 8,737 MW of fully integrated solar PV module manufacturing units. For Tranche-II with an outlay of Rs. 19,500 crore, Letters of Award have been issued for setting up of 39,600 MW of fully/ partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing units.

**(ii) Domestic Content Requirement (DCR):** Under some of the current schemes of the MNRE, namely CPSU Scheme Phase-II, PM-KUSUM Components B & C, and PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, wherein government subsidy is given, it has been mandated to source solar PV cells and modules from domestic sources.

**(iii) Preference to 'Make in India' in Public Procurement:** In accordance with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) 'Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order', MNRE had notified Purchase Preference (linked with local content) for RE sector which, inter-alia, identified

list of all goods and services or works in respect of which there is sufficient local capacity and competition, and mandated that only “Class-I local supplier” shall be eligible to bid for the above goods/services/works with the mandate that minimum local content should be at least 50%.

**(iv) Imposition of Basic Customs Duty on import of solar PV cells & modules:** The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of solar PV cells and modules, with effect from 01.04.2022.

**(v) Discontinuation of Customs Duty Concessions:** MNRE has discontinued issuance of Customs Duty Concession Certificates for import of material /equipment for initial setting up of solar PV power projects with effect from 02.02.2021.

### **BHARAT GAURAV TOURIST TRAIN**

**2531. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

**SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:**

**SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:**

**SHRI DARSHAN SINGH CHOUDHARY:**

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

- (a) the details about the objectives and salient features of the Bharat Gaurav Tourist Train being run by the Railways destinations of the Bharat Gaurav Tourist Train Shri Jagannath Yatra the initiative contributed to promote the tourism and cultural development in the country;
- (b) the details of amenities on the Bharat Gaurav Deluxe AC Tourist Train for passengers comfort and safety;

- (c) the details of the appreciation letter by the travelers who have experienced the services and facilities of the said trains;
- (d) whether the launch of the said Train align with the “Dekho Apna Desh” initiative of the Government of India and if so, the role played by this train to promote domestic tourism within the country;
- (e) whether the Shri Ram-Janaki Yatra: Ayodhya to Janakpur initiative promotes bilateral relations between India and Nepal, if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Garvi Gujarat tour through the said Train help to promote India’s cultural heritage, if so, the details thereof;
- (g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted operation and maintenance of the said trains solving the Government’s commitment to provide quality services to the passengers; and
- (h) the details of special trains running for promoting Jharkhand Tourism?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (h) Indian Railways issued the ‘Bharat Gaurav Trains’ policy in November 2021. The objective of this scheme is to showcase India's rich cultural heritage and magnificent historical places to the people of India and the world through Bharat Gaurav Trains. Bharat Gaurav Tourist train, “Shri Jagannath Yatra” was operated on 25.01.2023. It covered Varanasi (Kashi), Baidyanath Dham, Jagannath Puri, Bhubaneshwar, Konark and Gaya in a 7 Nights & 8 days trip.



Shri Ram Janki Yatra covers pilgrimage destinations associated with the life of Lord Ram, including Janakpur, which is located in Nepal. The tour itinerary covers Ayodhya, Nandigram, Sitamarhi, Janakpur (Nepal), Buxar, Varanasi, Sita Samahit Sthal, Prayagraj, Shringeverpur & Chitrakoot. This initiative has popularized Janakpur and has placed it as an important pilgrimage in the minds of Indians. This interconnection exemplifies the shared cultural and spiritual heritage of India and Nepal, highlighting the profound civilizational ties that unite the two nations. Such initiatives enhance people-to-people connectivity and serve to further strengthen cultural exchanges.

The "Garvi Gujarat" tour operated through Bharat Gaurav Train covers various cultural and historical destinations, like Champaner, Pavagadh, Sabarmati Ashram, Modhera Sun Temple, Rani Ki Vav (Patan), Dwarkadhish, Somnath temple, Nageshwar Jyotirlinga and modern marvels like the Statue of Unity at Kevadia and Dandi Kutir (Ahmedabad).

The Baijnath Dham at Deoghar in Jharkhand is one of the pilgrimage destinations covered in some of the tour itineraries of Bharat Gaurav Trains.

The Bharat Gaurav Deluxe AC tourist trains provide comfortable and modern passenger amenities during travel, which include a dining car, shower cubicle, onboard announcement facilities, mini library, digital lockers, foot massagers, etc.

It is the continuous endeavour of Indian Railways to ensure seamless operation and maintenance of Bharat Gaurav trains. Two maintenance staff are also deployed on board to look after maintenance issues during the journey.

Feedback from the onboard tourists is collected and constructive suggestions are taken into consideration for overall improvement in services. Indian Railways strive to provide the best of services to tourists travelling in Bharat Gaurav trains and to make their travel experience memorable.

### **DEATHS DUE TO EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS IN THE COUNTRY**

**2532. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:**

**SHRI MURARI LAL MEENA:**

Will the Minister of **EARTH SCIENCES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that deaths due to extreme weather events in the country increased by 18% during the last three years, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) year-wise and State-wise data on the details of fatalities and injuries caused by extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, floods, cyclones, landslides, and droughts during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the long-term impact of climate change on the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) the details of financial resources allocated by the Government towards adaptation and resilience initiatives for communities vulnerable to extreme weather events, particularly in high-risk regions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

- (a) and (b). The latest details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (c) In coordination with various research centers across the country, India Meteorological Department (IMD) has continuously taken multiple steps to improve monitoring and early warning systems, which have helped minimize loss of life and property during extreme weather events. The weather information is provided to all the stakeholders, including ministries of the Union Government, State Governments, and local Government bodies. IMD issues various outlooks/forecasts/warnings for the Public and disaster management authorities to prepare for extreme weather events. While issuing the alert, a suitable color code is used to highlight the impact of the severe weather expected and alert disaster management about the course of action to be taken regarding an impending disaster weather event. IMD issues the necessary warnings and advisories well in advance for preparedness. A series of National and State-level preparedness meetings

are conducted much before the start of the season, with regular review meetings from time to time during the season.

IMD has brought out a web-based online “Climate Hazard & Vulnerability Atlas of India” prepared for the thirteen most hazardous meteorological events, which cause extensive damages and economic, human, and animal losses. The same can be accessed at [https://imdpune.gov.in/hazardatlas/about\\_hazard.html](https://imdpune.gov.in/hazardatlas/about_hazard.html). This atlas will help State government authorities and disaster management agencies plan and take appropriate action to tackle extreme weather events. This product is helpful in building Climate Change resilient infrastructure.

IMD has launched seven of its services (Current Weather, Nowcast, City Forecast, Rainfall Information, Tourism Forecast, Warnings, and Cyclone) with the ‘UMANG’ Mobile App for use by the Public. Moreover, IMD developed a mobile App, ‘MAUSAM’ for weather forecasting, ‘Meghdoot’ for Agromet advisory dissemination, and ‘Damini’ for lightning alerts. The Common Alert Protocol (CAP) developed by NDMA is also being implemented to disseminate warnings by IMD.

- (d) Yes. Due to climate change, annual temperature is increasing globally, and the impact of the same is reflected in the extreme weather events in various parts of the globe, including India. Furthermore, the Ministry has recently published the Climate Change Assessment Report over the Indian region, which is available at <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-15-4327-2>.

- (e) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) uniformly implements the central sector schemes throughout the country, and IMD provides weather and climate-related forecasts and warnings, including warnings about heatwaves.

**STATEMENT****State-wise Deaths Due to Disastrous Weather Events During 2023:**

| STATE/UT               | SNOWFALL | COLD WAVE | HEAT WAVE | GALE | LIGHTNING | THUNDER STORM | HAIL STORM | FLOODS and HEAVY RAINS | CYCLONIC STORM / CYCLONE RELATED EVENTS | Grand Total |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|---------------|------------|------------------------|---|-------------|
| AndhraPradesh          | *        | *         | 3         | *    | 55        | *             | *          | *                      | 9                                       | 67          |
| ArunachalPradesh       | *        | *         | *         | *    | *         | *             | *          | 17                     | *                                       | 17          |
| Assam                  | *        | *         | *         | *    | 20        | 8             | 1          | 20                     | *                                       | 49          |
| Bihar                  | *        | *         | 12        | *    | 250       | *             | *          | 1                      | *                                       | 263         |
| Chandigarh             | *        | *         | *         | *    | *         | *             | *          | 1                      | *                                       | 1           |
| Chhattisgarh           | *        | 1         | 2         | *    | 67        | 8             | 2          | 1                      | *                                       | 81          |
| Dadar and Nagar Haveli | *        | *         | *         | *    | *         | *             | *          | 2                      | *                                       | 2           |
| Delhi                  | *        | *         | *         | *    | *         | *             | *          | 2                      | *                                       | 2           |
| Goa                    | *        | *         | *         | *    | *         | *             | *          | 1                      | *                                       | 1           |
| Gujarat                | *        | *         | *         | *    | 30        | *             | *          | 5                      | *                                       | 35          |
| Haryana                | *        | *         | *         | *    | 1         | *             | *          | 7                      | *                                       | 8           |

|                     |   |   |    |   |     |    |   |     |    |     |
|---------------------|---|---|----|---|-----|----|---|-----|----|-----|
| HimachalPradesh     | 2 | * | *  | * | 2   | *  | * | 123 | *  | 127 |
| Jammuand<br>Kashmir | 9 | * | *  | * | 5   | *  | * | 40  | *  | 54  |
| Jharkhand           | * | * | 25 | 4 | 120 | *  | * | 11  | *  | 160 |
| Karnataka           | * | * | *  | * | 8   | 4  | * | 10  | *  | 22  |
| Kerala              | * | * | *  | * | 5   | *  | * | 25  | *  | 30  |
| Ladakh              | 2 | * | *  | * |     | *  | * | 5   | *  | 7   |
| MadhyaPradesh       | * | * | *  | * | 167 | 5  | * | 136 | *  | 308 |
| Maharashtra         | * | * | 8  | 7 | 108 | 14 | * | 71  | *  | 208 |
| Meghalaya           | * | * | *  | * | *   | 5  | * | 13  | *  | 18  |
| Mizoram             | * | * | *  | * | *   | *  | * | 9   | *  | 9   |
| Odisha              | * | * | 45 | 3 | 205 | *  | * | 10  | *  | 263 |
| Punjab              | * | * | *  | * | *   | *  | * | 8   | *  | 8   |
| Rajasthan           | * | * | *  | * | 39  | 15 | * | 56  | 7  | 117 |
| Sikkim              | 7 | * | *  | * | *   | *  | * | 106 | *  | 113 |
| TamilNadu           | * | * | *  | * | 6   | *  | * | 10  | 17 | 33  |
| Telangana           | * | * | *  | * | 36  | 1  | * | 41  | 3  | 81  |

|                   |           |          |            |           |             |           |          |            |           |             |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Tripura           | *         | *        | *          | *         | 5           | 2         | *        | *          | *         | 7           |
| UttarPradesh      | *         | 4        | 86         | *         | 94          | 8         | *        | 81         | *         | 273         |
| Uttarakhand       | 1         | *        | *          | *         | 3           | 4         | *        | 75         | *         | 83          |
| WestBengal        | *         | *        | *          | *         | 33          | *         | *        | 3          | *         | 36          |
| <b>GrandTotal</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>181</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>1259</b> | <b>74</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>890</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>2483</b> |

### State-wise Deaths Due to Disastrous Weather Events During 2022:

| STATE/UT          | SNOW<br>FALL | COLD<br>WAVE | HEAT<br>WAVE | SQUALL | GALE | DUST<br>STORM | LIGHTNING | THUNDER<br>STORM | HAIL<br>STORM | FLOODS AND<br>HEAVY RAINS | CS/CS_RELA<br>TED EVENTS | Grand<br>Total |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|------|---------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Andhra Pradesh    | *            | *            | *            | *      | *    | *             | 51        | *                | *             | 7                         | 1                        | 59             |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 7            | *            | *            | *      | *    | *             | *         | *                | *             | 32                        | *                        | 39             |
| Assam             | *            | *            | *            | *      | 1    | *             | 25        | 33               | *             | 199                       | *                        | 258            |
| Bihar             | *            | *            | *            | *      | *    | *             | 118       | 297              | *             | 3                         | *                        | 418            |
| Chhattisgarh      | *            | *            | 1            | *      | *    | *             | 46        | 25               | *             | 7                         | *                        | 79             |
| Delhi             | *            | *            | *            | *      | *    | *             | *         | 2                | *             | 3                         | *                        | 5              |
| Goa               | *            | *            | *            | *      | *    | *             | *         | *                | *             | 2                         | *                        | 2              |



|                   |    |   |    |   |   |   |     |   |   |     |   |     |
|-------------------|----|---|----|---|---|---|-----|---|---|-----|---|-----|
| Gujarat           | *  | * | *  | * | * | * | 7   | * | * | 24  | * | 31  |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 10 | * | *  | * | * | * | 1   | 2 | * | 75  | * | 88  |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 3  | * | *  | * | 4 | * | 7   | * | * | 43  | * | 57  |
| Jharkhand         | *  | * | 1  | * | 2 | * | 118 | 4 | * | 5   | * | 130 |
| Karnataka         | *  | * | *  | * | * | * | 33  | * | * | 34  | * | 67  |
| Kerala            | *  | * | *  | * | 2 | * | 9   | 1 | * | 43  | * | 55  |
| Ladakh            | 1  | * | *  | * | * | * | *   | * | * | *   | * | 1   |
| Madhya Pradesh    | *  | * | *  | * | * | * | 115 | 1 | * | 1   | * | 117 |
| Maharashtra       | *  | 1 | 13 | * | * | * | 81  | 2 | * | 143 | * | 240 |
| Manipur           | *  | * | *  | * | * | * | *   | * | * | 56  | * | 56  |
| Meghalaya         | *  | * | *  | * | * | * | 1   | * | * | 15  | * | 16  |
| Nagaland          | *  | * | *  | * | * | * | *   | * | * | 3   | * | 3   |
| Odisha            | *  | * | 12 | * | 2 | * | 168 | * | * | 12  | * | 194 |
| Puducherry        | *  | * | *  | * | * | * | *   | * | * | *   | 1 | 1   |
| Punjab            | *  | * | *  | * | * | * | *   | * | * | 3   | * | 3   |
| Rajasthan         | *  | * | *  | * | * | * | 78  | * | * | 48  | * | 126 |
| Sikkim            | *  | * | *  | * | * | * | 1   | * | * | 7   | * | 8   |



**State-wise Deaths Due to Disastrous Weather Events During 2021:**

| State/UT           | SNOW FALL | COLD WAVE | GALE | DUST STORM | LIGHTNING<br>(with Thunderstorm) | THUNDERSTORM | HAIL STORM | FLOODS AND HEAVY RAINS | CYCLONIC STORM / CYCLONE RELATED EVENTS<br>/ | Grand Total |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------|--|-------------|
| Andamanand Nicobar | *         | *         | 1    | *          | *                                | *            | *          | *                      | *  | 1           |
| Andhra*Pradesh     | *         | *         | *    | *          | *                                | *            | *          | 46                     | 6  | 52          |
| Assam              | *         | *         | *    | *          | *                                | *            | *          | 14                     | *  | 14          |
| Bihar              | *         | *         | *    | *          | 73                               | 99           | *          | 12                     | 1  | 185         |
| Chhattisgarh       | *         | *         | *    | *          | 10                               | 32           | 3          | *                      | *  | 45          |
| Delhi              | *         | 3         | *    | *          | *                                | *            | *          | 4                      | *  | 7           |
| Goa                | *         | *         | *    | *          | 1                                | *            | *          | 1                      | 3  | 5           |
| Gujarat            | *         | *         | *    | *          | 6                                | *            | *          | 7                      | 79   | 92          |
| Haryana            | *         | *         | *    | *          | 1                                | *            | *          | *                      | *  | 1           |
| HimachalPradesh    | 12        | *         | *    | *          | *                                | *            | *          | 61                     | *  | 73          |
| Jammu and Kashmir  | 4         | 2         | *    | *          | 4                                | *            | 1          | 21                     | *  | 32          |
| Jharkhand          | *         | *         | *    | *          | 22                               | 35           | *          | *                      | 3  | 60          |
| Karnataka          | *         | *         | *    | *          | 3                                | 1            | *          | 33                     | 8  | 45          |
| Kerala             | *         | *         | *    | *          | 5                                | *            | *          | 53                     | 9  | 67          |
| Madhya Pradesh     | *         | 1         | 1    | *          | 158                              | 2            | *          | 34                     | *  | 196         |
| Maharashtra        | *         | 3         | *    | *          | 84                               | 2            | *          | 217                    | 56   | 362         |
| Odisha             | *         | *         | 3    | *          | 213                              | *            | *          | 3                      | 4  | 223         |
| Puducherry         | *         | *         | *    | *          | *                                | *            | *          | 1                      | *  | 1           |
| Rajasthan          | *         | *         | *    | *          | 49                               | *            | *          | 14                     | *  | 63          |
| Sikkim             | *         | *         | *    | *          | *                                | *            | *          | 2                      | *  | 2           |

|                      |           |           |          |          |            |            |          |            |            |             |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>    | *         | *         | *        | *        | 15         | *          | *        | 28         | *          | <b>43</b>   |
| <b>Telangana</b>     | *         | *         | *        | *        | 7          | *          | *        | 15         | 3          | <b>25</b>   |
| <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> | *         | 2         | *        | 5        | 43         | 6          | *        | 42         | *          | <b>98</b>   |
| <b>Uttrakhand</b>    | 15        | *         | *        | *        | *          | *          | *        | 138        | *          | <b>153</b>  |
| <b>West Bengal</b>   | *         | *         | *        | *        | 61         | 3          | *        | 33         | 2          | <b>99</b>   |
| <b>Grand Total</b>   | <b>31</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>755</b> | <b>180</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>779</b> | <b>174</b> | <b>1944</b> |

**State-wise Deaths Due to Disastrous Weather Events During 2020:**

| State/UT          | Cold Wave | Cyclonic Storm / Cyclone_Related Events | Dust Storm | Floods and Heavy Rains | Galaxy | Heat Wave | Lightning | Squall | Snowfall | Thunderstorm | Grand Total |
|-------------------|-----------|---|------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| Andhra Pradesh    | *         | 9                                       | *          | 20                     | *      | *         | 20        | *      | *        | *            | 49          |
| Arunachal Pradesh | *         | *                                       | *          | 12                     | *      | *         | *         | *      | *        | *            | 12          |
| Assam             | *         | *                                       | *          | 129                    | *      | *         | *         | *      | *        | *            | 129         |
| Bihar             | 54        | *                                       | *          | 54                     | *      | 2         | 98        | *      | *        | 186          | 394         |
| Chhattisgarh      | *         | *                                       | *          | *                      | *      | *         | 12        | *      | *        | 17           | 29          |
| Gujarat           | *         | *                                       | *          | 106                    | *      | *         | 9         | *      | *        | *            | 115         |
| Haryana           | *         | *                                       | *          | 1                      | *      | *         | *         | *      | *        | *            | 1           |
| Himachal Pradesh  | *         | *                                       | *          | 38                     | *      | *         | *         | *      | 4        | *            | 42          |
| Jammu and Kashmir | *         | *                                       | *          | 13                     | 3      | *         | 5         | *      | 17       | *            | 38          |
| Jharkhand         | 16        | *                                       | *          | 4                      | *      | *         | *         | 6      | *        | 126          | 152         |
| Karnataka         | *         | *                                       | *          | 148                    | 1      | *         | 15        | *      | *        | *            | 164         |
| Kerala            | *         | *                                       | *          | 78                     | 6      | 1         | 2         | *      | *        | 1            | 88          |
| Madhya Pradesh    | *         | *                                       | *          | 10                     | *      | *         | 72        | *      | *        | 7            | 89          |
| Maharashtra       | *         | 6                                       | *          | 59                     | *      | 6         | 42        | *      | *        | 1            | 114         |
| Meghalaya         | *         | *                                       | *          | 12                     | *      | *         | *         | *      | *        | *            | 12          |
| Nagaland          | *         | *                                       | *          | 7                      | *      | *         | *         | *      | *        | *            | 7           |
| New Delhi         | *         | *                                       | *          | 1                      | *      | *         | *         | *      | *        | *            | 1           |
| Odisha            | *         | 4                                       | *          | 38                     | 3      | 16        | 278       | *      | *        | *            | 339         |
| Punjab            | *         | *                                       | *          | 2                      | *      | *         | *         | *      | *        | *            | 2           |
| Rajasthan         | 3         | *                                       | 14         | 18                     | *      | *         | 4         | *      | *        | *            | 39          |
| Sikkim            | *         | *                                       | *          | 5                      | *      | *         | *         | *      | 1        | 1            | 7           |
| Tamil Nadu        | *         | 14                                      | *          | *                      | *      | *         | 9         | *      | *        | *            | 23          |



|                      |     |    |    |      |   |   |     |     |    |   |     |      |
|----------------------|-----|----|----|------|---|---|-----|-----|----|---|-----|------|
| Odisha               | *   | 53 | *  | 10   | 1 | * | 9   | 239 | *  | 1 | *   | 313  |
| Punjab               | *   | *  | *  | 14   | * | * | *   | *   | *  | * | *   | 14   |
| Rajasthan            | *   | *  | 25 | 82   | * | * | 3   | 5   | *  | * | 15  | 130  |
| Sikkim               | *   | *  | *  | 1    | * | * | *   | *   | *  | * | *   | 1    |
| Tamil Nadu           | *   | *  | *  | 20   | 1 | * | *   | *   | *  | * | *   | 21   |
| Telangana            | *   | *  | *  | 10   | 2 | * | 66  | 7   | *  | * | *   | 85   |
| Tripura              | *   | *  | *  | 2    | * | * | *   | *   | *  | * | 1   | 3    |
| Jammu and<br>Kashmir | *   | *  | *  | 21   | * | * | *   | *   | 32 | * | *   | 53   |
| Ladakh               | *   | *  | *  | 1    | * | * | *   | *   | 18 | * | *   | 19   |
| Uttar<br>Pradesh     | 240 | *  | *  | 18   | * | * | 9   | 26  | *  | * | 64  | 357  |
| Uttarakhand          | *   | *  | *  | 33   | * | * | *   | *   | *  | * | *   | 33   |
| West<br>Bengal       | *   | 7  | *  | 223  | * | * | *   | 5   | *  | * | 17  | 252  |
| Grand Total          | 291 | 60 | 25 | 1297 | 6 | 2 | 505 | 415 | 65 | 3 | 348 | 3017 |

The Symbol \* indicates NIL / NOT REPORTED

The above information is sourced by IMD from media reports and reports from government Disaster Management Authorities.

### राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की बैठकें

#### 2533. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद (एनडीसी) का क्या उद्देश्य है;
- (ख) एनडीसी की कुल कितनी बैठकें आयोजित की गई हैं तथा अब तक लिए गए निर्णयों के कार्यान्वयन में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;
- (ग) नीति आयोग के गठन के पश्चात एनडीसी की प्रासंगिकता बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) एनडीसी के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई स्वतंत्र निगरानी तंत्र न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं?

**सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; योजना मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (राव इंद्रजीत सिंह):**

(क) से (घ): राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद (एनडीसी) की स्थापना वर्ष 1952 में तत्कालीन योजना आयोग के तत्वावधान में की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य योजना के लिए संसाधनों के आकलन सहित, राष्ट्रीय योजना के निर्माण हेतु दिशानिर्देश निर्धारित करना; योजना आयोग द्वारा तैयार की गई राष्ट्रीय योजना पर विचार करना; राष्ट्रीय विकास को प्रभावित करने वाले सामाजिक और आर्थिक नीति से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों पर विचार करना; और समय-समय पर योजना संबंधी कामकाज की समीक्षा करना एवं राष्ट्रीय योजना में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों की सिफारिश करना था। एनडीसी की अध्यक्षता भारत के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा की गई थी और इसमें केंद्रीय मंत्री, सभी राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्री तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासक एवं तत्कालीन योजना आयोग के सदस्य शामिल थे।

नीति आयोग का गठन 1 जनवरी 2015 को केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के एक संकल्प के माध्यम से किया गया था, जिसने भारत सरकार के प्रमुख नीति थिंक टैंक के रूप में पूर्ववर्ती योजना आयोग की जगह ली, जिसका उद्देश्य केंद्र, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रासंगिक कार्यनीतिक, दिशात्मक नीतिगत इनपुट और तकनीकी सलाह प्रदान करना और राष्ट्रीय विकास कार्यसूची को पूरा करने की दिशा में राज्यों को एक साथ लाना है। नीति आयोग की अपनी शासी परिषद् है, जिसे 16 फरवरी 2015 को कैबिनेट सचिवालय द्वारा जारी एक अधिसूचना के माध्यम से स्थापित किया गया था और 19 फरवरी 2021 को इसका पुनर्गठन किया गया था। भारत के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में शासी परिषद के तहत सभी राज्यों और विधानसभा सहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्यमंत्री, अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के उपराज्यपाल, नीति आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष और सदस्य तथा विशेष आमंत्रित सदस्य शामिल हैं। शासी परिषद को राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं



का साझा दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने तथा राष्ट्रीय विकास की रूपरेखा तैयार करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है।

अब तक माननीय प्रधानमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में शासी परिषद की 9 बैठकें आयोजित की जा चुकी हैं और अंतिम बैठक 27 जुलाई, 2024 को हुई थी। शासी परिषद के उद्देश्यों को विधिवत पूरा करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त निगरानी तंत्र मौजूद हैं।

### ग्राम पंचायत में इंटरनेट और वाई-फाई सुविधा

#### 2534. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का संपूर्ण देश में प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में इंटरनेट और वाई-फाई सुविधाएं

उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है;

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

(ग) भीलवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान की कितनी ग्राम पंचायतों में इंटरनेट और

वाई-फाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) देश में सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने भारतनेट चरण-I और चरण-II के मौजूदा नेटवर्क के उन्नयन, शेष ग्राम पंचायतों में नेटवर्क के निर्माण के लिए संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) को मंजूरी दे दी है। यह कार्यक्रम शेष गैर-ग्राम पंचायत गांवों (लगभग 3.8 लाख) को मांग के आधार पर ऑप्टिकल फाइबर (ओएफ) कनेक्टिविटी भी प्रदान करता है। कई ग्राम पंचायतों में संस्थापित उपकरण वाई-फाई सेवा को सपोर्ट करते हैं।

(ग) ग्राम पंचायतों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

| ब्यौरा  | राजस्थान | भीलवाड़ा संसदीय क्षेत्र |
|---|----------|-------------------------|
| सेवा के लिए तैयार ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या                                  | 8776     | 384                     |
| ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या जहां इंटरनेट कनेक्शन (एफटीटीएच) प्रदान किया गया है | 4750     | 176                     |
| एफटीटीएच कनेक्शन की संख्या जो चालू कर दिए गए हैं                            | 49,252   | 1,362                   |

### BHARATNET PROJECTS IN PUNJAB

#### 2535. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of Bharat Net Projects in Punjab, including the number of Gram Panchayats connected to high-speed internet and optical fiber along with the details of number of uncovered Panchayats and villages;
  - (b) the details pertaining to the fund allocated and utilised for Bharat Net projects in Punjab since its inception;
  - (c) the challenges being faced in extending Bharat Net connectivity to the rural and remote areas of Punjab and the steps being taken to address them;
- and

(d) the manner in which the Government monitors the quality and reliability of internet services provided under Bharat Net Projects in Punjab?

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

(a) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country, including Punjab. So far, 12,668 GPs, out of total 13,337 GPs have been made service ready in Punjab.

(b) In Punjab, as on 30.09.2024, total amount of Rs. 1422.98 crore has been utilized under BharatNet project.

(c) Difficult terrain in rural & remote areas, difficulty in getting right of way permissions (RoW), and non-availability of stable power supply are the main challenges faced in extending BharatNet connectivity in rural and remote areas in the country including Punjab. However, the work under the scope of Phase-I and Phase-II is already complete in the state.

(d) The operation and maintenance of the BharatNet network is done by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) through professional agencies based on service level agreement (SLA) based contracts. BharatNet network is monitored through centralised Network Operating Centre (NOC) and its reports are being monitored on a regular basis.

**PADDY PROCUREMENT CRISIS****2536. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government is aware of the fact that Punjab is facing its worst paddy procurement crisis in over 25 years despite favorable weather conditions;
- (b) if so, the reasons for delays in the procurement process;
- (c) whether the Union Government didn't procure last year's 2 lakh tonnes of rice from millers, causing State godowns to overflow while blocking the movement of wheat and rice;
- (d) if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which the Union Government is responding to private rice millers' refusal to store paddy due to storage limitations, issues with hybrid paddy varieties not meeting FCI standards and challenges with labour and commission arrangements?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a)and(b): The period of paddy procurement for KMS 2024-25 in the State of Punjab was from 01.10.2024 to 30.11.2024. A quantity of 172 Lakh MT paddy has been procured through arhatiyas by the State govt. agencies including FCI

against reported total arrival of 173 LMT in mandi of Punjab. Almost entire paddy has been lifted and stored in the state allotted Rice Mills.

Apart from 1823 regular notified mandies, 951 Public places cum temporary yards and 475 rice mills cum temporary yards were made operational by the State Govt. for paddy procurement at MSP.

(c) and (d): In Kharif Marketing Season KMS 2023-24, out of 125.13 LMT rice due, 125.05 LMT has been delivered to Central pool leaving balance only 0.08 LMT.

(e): Creation /vacation of godown for receipt /storing incoming stocks is a continuous process by moving out the already stored foodgrains stocks. In order to made additional storage capacity available for receipt/storage of rice after milling of current crop of paddy, measures like prioritising movement/evacuation of wheat stocks kept in covered godowns in the State, additional storage capacity hiring, additional outward movement of rice from Punjab are being resorted to.

Almost entire paddy has been allocated to 4855 registered millers by the State Govt. Agencies for its storage under joint custody and milling.

With respect to issues regarding new hybrid varieties of paddy grown in Punjab, a study has been entrusted to IIT Kharagpur on yield related issue.

Total process of paddy procurement has been completed through the commission Agents, Labour contractor and Transport Contractor.

## **RISING THREAT OF CYBER ATTACKS**

### **2537. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):**

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

the manner in which the Government is addressing the rising threat of cyber-attacks and ensuring cybersecurity crucial infrastructure, financial system and personal data?

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

The policies of the Government are aimed at ensuring an open, safe, trusted and accountable internet for its users. Government is fully cognizant and aware of various cyber threats and challenges. To strengthen the nation's cybersecurity posture and ensure the protection of critical infrastructure, financial system and personal data, the Government has taken several key initiatives which, inter alia, includes:

- i. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is designated as the national agency for responding to cyber security incidents under the provisions of section 70B of the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- ii. National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) implemented by the CERT-In serves as the control room to scan the cyberspace in the country and detect cyber security threats. NCCC facilitates coordination among

different agencies by sharing with them the metadata from cyberspace for taking actions to mitigate cyber security threats.

- iii. CERT-In has formulated a Cyber Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- iv. The Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country under the provisions of section 70A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000.
- v. NCIIPC provides threat intelligence, situational awareness, alerts & advisories and information on vulnerabilities to organisations having Critical Information Infrastructure (CIIs)/ Protected Systems (PSs) for taking preventive measures from cyberattacks and cyber terrorism. It also provides all cyber security related advice to these organisations, whenever asked for.
- vi. The Computer Security Incident Response Team-Finance Sector (CSIRT-Fin) has been setup for responding to and containing and mitigating cyber security incidents reported from the financial sector under the umbrella and guidance of CERT-In.
- vii. CERT-In operates an automated cyber threat intelligence exchange platform for proactively collecting, analysing and sharing tailored alerts

with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation actions by them.

- viii. Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK) is a citizen-centric service provided by CERT-In, which extends the vision of Swachh Bharat to the Cyber Space. Cyber Swachhta Kendra is the Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre and helps to detect malicious programs and provides free tools to remove the same, and also provides cyber security tips and best practices for citizens and organisations.
- ix. CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers, mobile phones, networks and data on an ongoing basis.
- x. CERT-In issued Cyber Security Directions in April 2022 under sub-section (6) of section 70B of Information Technology Act, 2000 relating to information security practices, procedure, prevention, response and reporting of cyber incidents for Safe & Trusted Internet.
- xi. CERT-In issued guidelines on information security practices for government entities in June 2023 covering domains such as data security, network security, identity and access management, application security, third-party outsourcing, hardening procedures, security monitoring, incident management and security auditing.
- xii. CERT-In issued Guidelines for Secure Application Design, Development, and Implementation & Operations in September 2023. CERT-In has also released the Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) guidelines for entities,



particularly those in the public sector, government, essential services, organizations involved in software export and software services industry in October 2024 to help organizations know exactly what components are in their software or assets, making it easier to identify and fix vulnerabilities.

- xiii. CERT-In issued an advisory to various Ministries in November 2023 outlining the measures to be taken for strengthening the cyber security by all entities that are processing digital personal data or information including sensitive personal data or information.
- xiv. Cyber security mock drills are conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations and enhance resilience in Government and critical sectors.
- xv. National Informatics Centre (NIC) provides Information Technology (IT) support to ministries, departments and agencies of the Central Government, State Governments and district administrators for various e-governance solutions and follows information security policies and practices in line with industry standards and practices, aimed at preventing cyber attacks and safeguarding data.
- xvi. CERT-In and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) jointly carry out a cyber security awareness campaign on 'beware and be aware of financial frauds' through the Digital India Platform.
- xvii. RBI has directed all payment system operators to get Audit of their payment system done by a CERT-In empanelled auditors on an annual

basis and submit the report to RBI within two months of close of their respective financial year.

- xviii. CERT-In has empanelled 155 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- xix. In order to ensure data protection, the Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal data or Information) Rules, 2011 ('SPDI Rules') mandates reasonable security practices and procedures for compliant body corporate or any person on its behalf, handling sensitive personal data or information. Body corporate or any person on its behalf shall obtain written consent from the provider of such information regarding lawful purpose of usage before collection of such information.
- xx. Further, in order to safeguard the personal data of individuals and ensure that their data is shared only with their consent, the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act) has been enacted. The DPDP Act is aimed at safeguarding the personal data of individuals, including consumers in the e-commerce sector and ensuring processing of personal data for the lawful purposes. The DPDP Act mentions that appropriate technical and organisational measures must be implemented for processing of the personal data and reasonable security safeguards must be taken to prevent any personal data breach.

**WI-FI SERVICES AT RAILWAY STATIONS****2538: SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL**

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

- (a) the number of Railway stations currently having Internet and Wi-Fi services in Malda and Sonapur Rail Divisions including Bhagalpur Parliamentary Constituency;
- (b) whether RailTel proposes to provide broadband and Wi-Fi facilities in the remote villages under the Prime Minister Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM Wani) project and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the RailTel has the infrastructure and equipment to extend their services in the villages and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

- (a) to (d): Presently Internet and Wi-Fi services have been provided at 6112 Railway Stations over Indian Railways including 67 stations in Malda Division and 67 stations in Sonapur Division. Bhagalpur Parliamentary constituency is covered by Malda and Sonapur Division.

RailTel's broadband service-RailWire is a collaborative model for providing broadband services across India subject to feasibility for the location. Presently, RailTel is providing broadband services in more than 17000 villages and serving 3.26 lakhs rural subscribers under this model.

## फर्जी मोबाइल कनेक्शन

**2539. श्री विजय बघेल:**

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत:

श्रीमती बिजुली कलिता मेधी:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवा:

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे:

श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) फर्जी दस्तावेजों के माध्यम से प्राप्त किए गए या साइबर अपराध में शामिल मोबाइल कनेक्शनों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा काटे गए ऐसे मोबाइल कनेक्शनों की संख्या कितनी है जो जाली दस्तावेजों के माध्यम से प्राप्त किए गए थे या साइबर अपराध में शामिल थे; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सिम कार्ड हासिल करने के लिए केवाईसी प्रोटोकॉल की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) दूरसंचार विभाग (डीओटी) ने नकली दस्तावेजों के आधार पर प्राप्त मोबाइल कनेक्शनों की पहचान के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस आधारित टूल विकसित किया है और विश्लेषण के आधार पर दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा पुनः सत्यापन के बाद 78.33 लाख

मोबाइल कनेक्शन काट दिए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, साइबर अपराध में शामिल होने की रिपोर्टिंग के आधार पर 6.78 लाख मोबाइल कनेक्शन काट दिए गए हैं।

(ग) ग्राहकों को मोबाइल कनेक्शन जारी करने के लिए मौजूदा नो योर कस्टमर (केवाईसी) फ्रेमवर्क को मजबूत करने के लिए दूरसंचार विभाग ने अब दूरसंचार लाइसेंसधारियों को अपने प्वाइंट ऑफ सेल (पीओएस) {फ्रेंचाइजी, वितरक और एजेंट} जो ग्राहकों का नामांकन करते हैं और लाइसेंसधारियों की ओर से सिम जारी करते हैं का पंजीकरण करवाना अनिवार्य कर दिया है। इन दिशा-निर्देशों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित अधिदेशित है,:

- i. प्रत्येक पीओएस का निर्विवाद सत्यापन;
- ii. पीओएस का बायोमेट्रिक सत्यापन;
- iii. पीओएस के व्यावसायिक और स्थानीय निवास के स्थान के पते का भौतिक सत्यापन;
- iv. जम्मू और कश्मीर, असम और पूर्वोत्तर लाइसेंस सेवा क्षेत्रों (एलएसए) में पीओएस का पुलिस सत्यापन;
- v. पीओएस के दायरे और कर्तव्यों, प्रचालन का क्षेत्र (एलएसए के भीतर सीमित), उल्लंघन के लिए करार की समाप्ति सहित दंडात्मक कार्रवाई से संबंधित विशिष्ट प्रावधानों वाले पारस्परिक करारों पर हस्ताक्षर,;
- vi. यदि पीओएस द्वारा दिए गए दस्तावेज/जानकारी झूठे/जाली हों तब और कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए)/एलएसए के निर्देशों पर सभी टीएसपी में पीओएस को ब्लैकलिस्ट करना;
- vii. ब्लैकलिस्टेड पीओएस द्वारा नामांकित सभी मोबाइल ग्राहकों का पुनः सत्यापन;
- viii. यदि कोई मौजूदा पीओएस दिनांक 31.01.2025 के बाद पंजीकरण के बिना ग्राहकों को नामांकित करता पाया जाता है तो ऐसी प्रत्येक स्थिति में 10 लाख रुपये का जुर्माना; आदि। इसके अलावा, दूरसंचार विभाग ने मौजूदा केवाईसी अनुदेशों में भी संशोधन किया है जिसमें पहले के थोक कनेक्शन फ्रेमवर्क को बंद करना और व्यावसायिक कनेक्शन फ्रेमवर्क की शुरुआत करना शामिल है जहां एक्टिवेशन से पहले प्रत्येक अंतिम-उपयोगकर्ता के केवाईसी को अनिवार्य कर

दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, सब्सक्राइबर आइडेंटिटी मॉड्यूल (सिम) स्वैप/रिप्लेसमेंट के लिए एक मजबूत केवाईसी प्रक्रिया भी शुरू की गई है। कागजात आधारित केवाईसी प्रक्रिया को भी दिनांक 01.01.2024 से बंद कर दिया गया है।

### संसद सदस्यों के लिए बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल सेवाएं

#### 2540. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने संसद सदस्यों को बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही सेवाओं में समस्याओं, विशेष रूप से नेटवर्क और डेटा कवरेज के मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली डेटा सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल के नेटवर्क में सुधार और विस्तार करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार इन दोनों सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों (बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल) के नेटवर्क को एकीकृत करने या उनकी कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार करने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) दूरसंचार सेवाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए, बीएसएनएल ने अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर तैनाती के लिए स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित एक लाख 4जी साइटों की खरीद के लिए क्रय आदेश दिया है। 06.12.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, 61,492 साइटें संस्थापित की जा चुकी हैं और 51,135 4जी साइट ऑन-एयर हैं। इसके अलावा, बीएसएनएल ने एमटीएनएल से दिल्ली में

01.04.2021 से और मुंबई में 01.09.2021 से मोबाइल सेवाओं के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण (ओएंडएम) का काम अपने हाथ में ले लिया है।

ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में नेटवर्क कवरेज का और विस्तार करने के लिए, बीएसएनएल 4जी सेचुरेशन स्कीम, सीमा चौकी (बीओपी)/सीमा आसूचना चौकी (बीआईपी), वामपंथी उग्रवाद और लक्षद्वीप द्वीपसमूह में दूरसंचार अवसंरचना के संवर्धन आदि जैसी विभिन्न परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

इसके अलावा, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 1.5 करोड़ हाई स्पीड एफटीटीएच ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्शनों का प्रावधान करने सहित सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में और मांग के आधार पर गांवों में फाइबर के विस्तार के लिए 1.39 लाख करोड़ रु. के परिव्यय के साथ संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा 04.08.2023 को मंजूरी दी गई है। बीएसएनएल इस स्कीम के लिए परियोजना प्रबंधन एजेंसी है।

## 6G PLAN IN BSNL AND MTNL

### 2541. ADV K. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

- (a) the role of BSNL and MTNL in promoting the development and adoption of 6G technology in India, particularly in rural and underserved areas;
- (b) the manner in which BSNL and MTNL are contributing to bridging the digital divide in villages by providing low-cost internet services;
- (c) the specific initiatives undertaken by BSNL and MTNL to ensure high-speed internet access to all rural areas; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government plans to further leverage the relatively low prices offered by BSNL and MTNL to expand digital infrastructure across the country?

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

(a) to (d) BSNL is installing indigenously developed one lakh 4G sites across the country. The equipment is 5G upgradable.

BSNL is entrusted with ambitious projects of the Government to provide coverage to uncovered villages in the country including rural and underserved areas, such as 4G Saturation Scheme, Boarder Out Post (BOP)/Boarder Intelligence Post (BIP), Left Wing Extremism (LWE) and augmentation of telecom infrastructure in Lakshadweep Islands etc.

Further, Amended Bharatnet program has been approved by the Union Cabinet on 04.08.2023 to improve penetration of high speed FTTH broadband in rural areas, wherein there is a provision to provide 1.5Cr FTTH connections distributed across all States/UT's. BSNL is the Project Management Agency for this scheme.

**PRIVATE COMPANIES WORKING WITH ISRO**

**2542. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed list of private companies (domestic / international) which have partnered with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for space



- exploration and technology projects in the country along with their scope, duration and purpose of collaborations during the last five years;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to encourage and incentivise private sector participation in space exploration and technology development in the Country during the last five years; and
- (c) the details of the total number of inventions and patents registered by private companies associated/working with ISRO in regard to space exploration and technology in the country during the last five years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

- (a) The industry participation has been the back bone for the Indian Space Programme since its inception. Indian Industry has reached a matured level of self-sufficiency to produce materials, components and sub-systems for both launch vehicle and satellites. However, there is no specific partnered space exploration/ technology projects between ISRO and private companies.

Supports from industries are also being harnessed through mechanism like Purchase Order including technology developmental orders for various space systems of ISRO, Contract, Memorandum of Understanding and Technology Transfer. Many products are successfully

developed and realized through industries for the Indian Space Programme. Considering the future DOS programmes and advanced space missions in anvil, ISRO always strives to increase the participation of industry in all the programmes by leveraging their strengths in focus areas of interest.

- (b) The Indian government has taken the following measures to encourage and incentivise private sector participation in space exploration and technology development in India:
- i. The space sector has been liberalised and private sector allowed to carry out end to end space activities.
  - ii. Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre (IN-SPACe) was created in Department of Space for promoting, authorising and overseeing the activities of non-government entities (NGEs) in Space Sector.
  - iii. The Indian Space Policy – 2023 has been formulated by the Government to provide regulatory certainty to space activities by various stakeholders, in order to create a thriving space ecosystem.
  - iv. Various schemes to encourage and hand hold private sector also announced and implemented by IN-SPACe, i.e., Seed fund Scheme, Pricing Support Policy, Mentorship support, Technical Centre, Design Lab for NGEs, Skill Development in Space Sector, ISRO facility utilisation support, Technology Transfer to NGEs,

creation of IN-SPACe Digital Platform to connect with all the stakeholders of space ecosystem etc.

- v. The number of Space Start-Ups have gone up, from just 1 in 2014 to around 266 as on date.
- vi. IN-SPACe has signed around 71 MoUs with Non-Government Entities (NGEs) to provide necessary support for realization of space systems and applications envisaged by such NGEs, which is expected to increase the industry participation in manufacturing of launch vehicles and satellites.
- vii. In order to ease access to foreign capital by Indian NGEs, the Central Government has brought out revised FDI policy for Space Sector.
- viii. Decadal vision and strategy for Indian space economy is also announced by IN-SPACe, which shall increase the share of India in overall space economy.
- ix. The Union Cabinet has approved the establishment of a Rs.1,000 crore Venture Capital (VC) Fund dedicated to supporting India's space sector.
- x. IN-SPACe has initiated Establishment of Earth Observation (EO) System under Public Private Partnership (PPP). The Expression of Interest (EOI) is invited from Non-Government Entities (NGEs).

- xi. Technology Transfer of Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) to Indian entities is under process and response to RFP is invited from shortlisted bidders.
  - xii. Announcement of Opportunity is made by IN-SPACe for making available Indian orbital resources to the NGEs. Bid is under consideration and one Indian entity is selected.
- (c) Patents originated from ISRO are filed and the patenting process is managed by ISRO. Details of the inventions and patents registered by private companies are not available with ISRO/ DOS. Also, ISRO does not own any patent with private companies as of now.

### **INTEGRATED SECURITY SYSTEM (ISS) AT RAILWAY STATIONS**

#### **2543. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:**

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Government has installed Integrated Security System (ISS) at 202 identified sensitive railway stations in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of number of Integrated Security System (ISS) to be installed in the country in the next five years;
- (d) whether the Government is planning to enhance the security system of Railways in the coming years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (e): With a view to strengthen surveillance mechanism at sensitive railway stations, installation of an Integrated Security System (ISS) comprising of Close Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance system, access control, personal and baggage screening system and bomb detection system has been planned to be provided at 199 stations. CCTV cameras have been provided over 196 railway stations under ISS. In addition, 271 baggage scanners, 76 under vehicle scanning system (UVSS) and 129 bomb detection items have also been provided under ISS, 416 dogs have also been deployed over different zonal railway for detection of explosives and tracking purposes.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, as such, State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and maintaining law and order etc. on Railways through their law enforcement agencies viz. Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP/District Police to provide better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

The following steps are being taken by the Railways in coordination with GRP for safety and security of passengers at stations:-

1. For immediate assistance, passengers can make complaints on Rail Madad Portal directly or through Helpline Number 139 [integrated with Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) No.112].
2. Railways are in regular touch with passengers through various social media platforms like twitter, facebook etc. to enhance security of passengers and to address their security concern.
3. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers to take precautions against theft, snatching, drugging etc.
4. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras provided at railway stations for enhanced security of passengers.
5. State Level Security Committee of Railways (SLSCR) have been constituted for all State/Union Territories under the Chairmanship of respective Director General of Police/Commissioner of States/Union Territories for regular monitoring and review of security arrangements of Railways.

#### **AUTOMATIC TRAIN PROTECTION SYSTEM – KAVACH 4.0**

##### **2544. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:**

**SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE -PATIL :**

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:**

**SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:**

**SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:**

**PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**

**SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:**

**SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:**

**SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:**

**DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

**SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:**

**SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has developed an Automatic Train Protection System called Kavach and if so, the current status of Kavach 4.0 across the Railways alongwith timeline for its implementation on high-density and high-speed routes;
- (b) the details of railway lines in the country particularly in Maharashtra where Kavach 4.0 has been deployed, route-wise;
- (c) the number of trains operating in Maharashtra currently equipped with Kavach 4.0;
- (d) the reasons for the delay in rolling out the Kavach system in all stations;
- (e) the specific technological advancements in Kavach 4.0 compared to its earlier versions;
- (f) whether any foreign technology partnerships were involved in its development;
- (g) the measures being taken to continuously upgrade the system to meet global safety standards;
- (h) the number of train accidents or near-misses prevented by Kavach 4.0 since its deployment;

- (i) anticipated reduction in accidents and delays due to the system;
- (j) the Government has conducted any cost-benefit analysis for Kavach 4.0 implementation, if so, the details thereof;
- (k) whether the deployment of Kavach 4.0 has improved punctuality and safety in train operations;
- (l) if so, the details of its impact, with specific reference to zones where it is operational; and
- (m) the details of fund allocated for installation of Kavach system for Maharashtra and Jharkhand?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

- (a) to (m):
1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
  2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of train within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.
  3. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach Ver 3.2.
  4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.



5. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
  - a) Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
  - b) Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
  - c) Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
  - d) Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
  - e) Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
  
6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 RKm on south central Railway, lot of experience was gained. Using that further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
  
7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.
  
8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yard, Station to Station Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, Kavach Ver.4.0. is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.
  
9. Progress of Key items comprising Kavach system on Indian Railways upto Oct' 2024 is as under: -

| <b>SN</b> | <b>Items</b>                         | <b>Progress</b> |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| I         | Laying of Optical Fibre Cable        | 5116 Km         |
| ii        | Installation of Telecom Towers       | 538 Nos.        |
| iii       | Provision of Kavach at Stations      | 521 Nos.        |
| iv        | Provision of Kavach in Loco          | 687 Locos       |
| v         | Installation of Track side equipment | 3413 Rkm        |

10. Next phase of Kavach implementation is planned as under:-

- c. Project for equipping 10,000 Locomotives has been finalized.
- d. Bids for track side Works of Kavach for approximately 15000 Rkm have been invited. It covers all GQ, GD, HDN and Identified sections of Indian Railways.

11. The sections mentioned above also pass through states of Maharashtra and Jharkhand.

12. Currently, 3 OEMs are approved for supply of Kavach System. To increase capacity and scale of implementation, trials and approval of more OEMs are at different stages.

13. Specialized training programme on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all

concerned officials. By now more than 9000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.

14. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far is Rs. 1547 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2024-25 is Rs. 1112.57 Crores. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

### **ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

#### **2545. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

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

- (a) the details of the current development status of Phase-1 Aspirational Districts selected in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated by the Central Government for the development of Aspirational Districts in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise along with the details of fund utilised;
- (c) the details of performance of each Aspirational District in Andhra Pradesh during the said period including socio-economic indicators and developmental outcomes; and
- (d) the details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds unlocked by the Central and/or State Government for the development of Aspirational Districts in Andhra Pradesh?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH):**

(a) The Aspirational Districts Programme monitors the progress of Aspirational Districts on 49 Key Performance Indicators across sectors such as health, nutrition, education, agriculture, water resources, financial inclusion, skill development and basic infrastructure. The progress of all 112 districts is monitored monthly, and the performance data is publicly accessible via the Champions of Change Dashboard ([championsofchange.gov.in](http://championsofchange.gov.in)).

Details of district-wise performance for the 3 aspirational districts of the State of Andhra Pradesh are attached as **Statement-I**. It may be noted that Alluri Sitaramaraju District was carved out of the erstwhile Aspirational District of Visakhapatnam, and Parvathipuram Manyam District was carved out of the erstwhile Aspirational District of Vizianagaram on January 25, 2022. Both Alluri Sitaramaraju District and Parvathipuram Manyam District are now part of the Aspirational Districts Programme replacing Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.

(b) Under the Aspirational Districts Programme, districts undertake various developmental projects to address critical gaps using the financial grants they win through the programme's delta ranking method. Detailed information on the total funds sanctioned and utilized over the last three

years (2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24) for the aspirational districts of Andhra Pradesh under the ADP is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

- (c) Please refer to the answer to question (a), which outlines the performance of each district based on various indicators. Further details regarding the performance of Aspirational districts can be accessed at the Champions of Change Dashboard ([championsofchange.gov.in](http://championsofchange.gov.in)), which is in the public domain.
- (d) CSR activities of corporates including Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are governed as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 which inter-alia prescribes the criteria for companies falling under the ambit of CSR, activities covered under CSR and the amount to be allocated for CSR activities. It is, however, mentioned that the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has been issuing guidelines from the financial year 2018-19 to all administrative Ministries and CPSEs for adopting a theme-based focussed approach every year on CSR expenditure by the CPSEs. These instructions, inter-alia, provide that CSR expenditure for such thematic programmes should be around 60% of annual CSR expenditure of CPSEs and the aspirational districts as identified by NITI Aayog are given preference in CSR expenditure by the CPSEs. This has helped aspirational districts including those in Andhra Pradesh.

**STATEMENT- I****Status of Progress of Aspirational Districts of Andhra Pradesh since inception**

|              |  | <b>Alluri<br/>Sitharama Raju</b> |                          | <b>Parvathipuram<br/>Manyam</b> |                           | <b>Y.S.R.</b>                  |                          |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>SI no</b> | <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Baselin<br/>e Value</b>       | <b>Current<br/>Value</b> | <b>Baselin<br/>e Value</b>      | <b>Curren<br/>t Value</b> | <b>Baseli<br/>ne<br/>Value</b> | <b>Current<br/>Value</b> |
|              | <b>Health &amp; Nutrition</b>  |                                  |                          |                                 |                           |                                |                          |
| 1            | Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester against Total ANC Registration   | 81.77                            | 81.57                    | 90.9                            | 91.74                     | 87.37                          | 96.04                    |
| 2            | Percentage of Anganwadis/UPHCs reported to have conducted at least one Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition day / Urban Health Sanitation & Nutrition | 100                              | 100                      | 100                             | 100                       | 100                            | 100                      |

|   |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | day outreach in the last one month  |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 3 | Percentage of children fully immunised (9-11 months) (BCG+ DPT3 + OPV3 + Measles1)  | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 99.82 | 97.08 |
| 4 | Percentage of deliveries at home attended by an SBA (Skilled Birth Attendance) trained health worker to total home deliveries | 0     | 100   | 0.08  | 0     | 89.57 |       |
| 5 | Percentage of First Referral Units (FRU) with labour rooms and obstetrics OT NQAS certified (meet LaQShya guidelines)         | 11.11 | 16.67 | 28.57 | 28.57 | 33.33 | 33.33 |

|    |   |       |        |      |      |       |      |
|----|---|-------|--------|------|------|-------|------|
| 6  | Percentage of institutional deliveries to total estimated deliveries                                      | 86.42 | 99.11  | 100  | 100  | 99.58 | 100  |
| 7  | Percentage of live babies weighed at birth  | 100   | 100.06 | 100  | 100  | 100   | 100  |
| 8  | Percentage of low birth weight babies (less than 2500g)   | 4.72  | 2.39   | 2.66 | 3.81 | 5.69  | 2.65 |
| 9  | Percentage of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in children under 6 years to total children under 6 years | 13.83 | 14.56  | 3.67 | 2.61 | 4.61  |      |
| 10 | Percentage of newborns breastfed within one hour of birth   | 94.08 | 100.06 | 100  | 99.9 | 96.49 | 100  |



|    |  |     |        |       |            |       |       |
|----|--|-----|--------|-------|------------|-------|-------|
| 11 | Percentage of pregnant women (PWs) registered for ANC to total estimated pregnancies   | 100 | 100.48 | 82.02 | 78.02      | 89.77 | 93.14 |
| 12 | Percentage of Pregnant women having severe anaemia treated, against PW having severe anaemia tested cases                                  | 100 | 100    | 100   | 100        | 100   | 100   |
| 13 | Percentage of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal care check-ups to the total no. of pregnant women registered for antenatal care | NA  | 91.8   | NA    | 126.8<br>4 | 91.5  |       |

|    |  |       |       |       |      |       |       |
|----|--|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 14 | Percentage of pregnant women regularly taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme                   | 99.41 | 99.99 | 97.84 | 100  | 94.36 | 97.33 |
| 15 | Percentage of pregnant women tested for Haemoglobin 4 or more times in respective ANCs to total ANC registration | NA    | 91.8  | NA    | 100  | 98.5  |       |
| 16 | Percentage of Primary Health Centers compliant to Indian Public Health Standards                                 | 18.75 | 4.69  | 100   | 100  | 64.86 | 100   |
| 17 | Percentage of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) in children  | 2.5   | 3.47  | 1.3   | 0.98 | 5.27  |       |

|    |  |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|    | under 6 years to total children under 6 years  |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 18 | Percentage of underweight children under 6 years   | 2.5   | 3.76  | 7.45  | 4.82  | 6.75  |       |
| 19 | Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings  | 41.32 | 41.32 | 41.18 | 41.18 | 40.79 | 43.66 |
| 20 | Proportion of functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 500,000 population (1 per 300,000 in hilly areas) | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 90    |
| 21 | Proportion of specialist services available in district hospitals against IPHS norms   | 100   | 100   | 88.57 | 94.29 | 100   | 100   |

|    |   |       |       |       |       |               |       |
|----|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 22 | Proportion of sub-centres/PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)                        | 100   | 86.78 | 100   | 100   | 0             | 100   |
| 23 | Sex Ratio at birth  | 896   | 916   | 973   | 981   | 949.2<br>6804 | 916   |
| 24 | TB treatment success rate among notified TB patients (public and private)                             | 92.78 | 95.95 | 89.92 | 100   | 72.58         | 93.68 |
| 25 | Tuberculosis (TB) case notification rate (Public and Private Institutions) as against estimated cases | 73.43 | 88.62 | 84.18 | 97.39 | 89.62         | 96.1  |
|    | <b>Education</b>  |       |       |       |       |               |       |
| 26 | Percentage of elementary schools complying with RTE   | 88.72 | 100   | 100   | 100   | 96.53         | 100   |

|    |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|----|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|    | specified Pupil<br>Teacher Ratio  |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 27 | Percentage of schools providing textbooks to children within 1 month of start of academic session | NA    | 100   | NA    | 100   | 100   |       |
| 28 | Percentage of schools with functional drinking water facility                                     | 95.9  | 99.9  | 100   | 100   | 81.3  | 100   |
| 29 | Percentage of schools with functional electricity facility at secondary level                     | 95.9  | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   |
| 30 | Toilet access: percentage schools with functional girls' toilets                                  | 95.23 | 97.04 | 98.35 | 96.14 | 98.57 | 99.76 |

|  |  |    |       |    |       |       |  |
|--|--|----|-------|----|-------|-------|--|
| 31                                       | Transition rate from primary to upper primary school level   | NA | 97.41 | NA | 96.57 | 100   |  |
| 32                                       | Transition rate from upper primary to secondary school level | NA | 97.19 | NA | 98.23 | 98.34 |  |
| <b>Agriculture &amp; Water Resources</b> |  |    |       |    |       |       |  |
| 33                                       | Agricultural productivity of Major Crop1 in Kharif           | NA | 3600  | NA | 5295  | 4012  |  |
| 34                                       | Agricultural productivity of Major Crop1 in Rabi             | NA | 250   | NA | 7613  | 4403  |  |
| 35                                       | Agricultural productivity of Major Crop2 in Kharif           | NA | 700   | NA | 1515  | 1496  |  |
| 36                                       | Agricultural productivity of Major Crop2 in Rabi             | NA | 600   | NA | 650   | 735   |  |

|    |   |       |       |       |        |           |       |
|----|---|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|
| 37 | Artificial insemination coverage  | 60.78 | 64.46 | 90.07 | 123.93 | 83.72     | 41.13 |
| 38 | Certified quality seed distribution   |       | 0     |       | 26441  | 110351.37 |       |
| 39 | Crop Insurance - Kharif: Percentage of net sown area under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)       | NA    | 80.12 | NA    | 95.54  | 40.6      |       |
| 40 | Crop Insurance - Rabi: Percentage of net sown area in Rabi under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) | NA    | 73.83 | NA    | 53.04  | 69.24     |       |
| 41 | No. of water bodies rejuvenated under MGNREGA during this period  | 40    | 40    | NA    |        | 4976      |       |

|    |   |   |   |      |      |       |      |
|----|---|---|---|------|------|-------|------|
| 42 | Number of Mandis in the District linked to Electronic Market  | 0 | 0 | 0    | 0    | 1     | 1    |
| 43 | Number of Soil Health Cards distributed   | 0 | 0 | 4680 | 110  | 83412 | 5870 |
| 44 | Paddy (Common):<br>Percentage change in Price Realization (defined as the difference between Farm Harvest Price (FHP) and Minimum Support Price (MSP))) | 0 | 0 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 6.45  |      |
| 45 | Paddy (Grade A):<br>Percentage change in Price Realization (defined as the difference between Farm Harvest Price (FHP) and Minimum Support Price (MSP)) | 0 | 0 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 16.35 |      |



|    |  |       |          |       |           |        |           |
|----|--|-------|----------|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 46 | Percentage increase in agricultural credit   | 89.22 | -46.01   | 1.36  | 30.85     | NA     |           |
| 47 | Percentage of animals vaccinated   | 100   | 84.98    | 100   | 136.07    | 100    | 141.67    |
| 48 | Percentage of area under micro-irrigation  | 0     | 0.2      | 69.34 | 74.23     | 41.59  | 62.79     |
| 49 | Percentage share of high value crops to total sown area in district  | NA    | 47.98    | NA    | 97.56     | 30.14  |           |
| 50 | Wheat: Percentage change in Price Realization (defined as the difference between Farm Harvest Price (FHP) and Minimum Support Price (MSP)) | 0     | 0        | NA    |           | -13.64 |           |
|    | <b>Financial Inclusion &amp; Skill Development</b>   |       |          |       |           |        |           |
| 51 | Atal Pension Yojana (APY): number of   | 4459  | 3830.582 | 3179  | 6186.9151 | 792    | 9076.9044 |

|    |   |       |           |       |           |       |           |
|----|---|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
|    | beneficiaries per 1 lakh population   |       |           |       |           |       |           |
| 52 | No. of people certified under Recognition of Prior Learning to non-formally skilled workforce | 0     |           | 0     |           | NA    |           |
| 53 | Number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana per 1 Lakh population          | 5108  | 38529.524 | 28598 | 30111.959 | 13309 | 25841.339 |
| 54 | Number of apprenticeships completing to total number of trainees registered on the portal     | 0.323 | 19.458    | 0.166 | 6.427     | NA    | 33.333    |
| 55 | Percentage certified trained: differently abled   | 0     |           | 0     |           | 1.39  | 0         |

|    |  |        |        |        |       |       |        |
|----|--|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 56 | Percentage certified trained: minorities   | 82.291 |        | 0      |       | 3.67  | 16.667 |
| 57 | Percentage certified trained: OBC  | 82.291 |        | 35.294 |       | 48.62 | 50     |
| 58 | Percentage certified trained: SC   | 6.25   |        | 19.44  |       | 20.18 | 33.333 |
| 59 | Percentage certified trained: ST   | 3.125  |        | 0      |       | 0.92  | 0      |
| 60 | Percentage certified trained: women  | 45.833 |        | 4.545  |       | 100   | 66.667 |
| 61 | Percentage of accounts seeded with Aadhaar to total bank accounts                                      | 96.5   | 90.5   | 99.12  | 94.1  | 91.2  | 94.7   |
| 62 | Percentage of certified youth employed# to no. of youth trained under short term or long term training | 0      | 19.737 | 0      | 4.622 | 0     | 3.18   |

|                             |   |       |               |        |               |            |               |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|---------------|--------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 63                          | Percentage of youth certified in short term or long term training schemes to no. of youth in district in age group 15-29* | 0.005 | 0             | 0      | 0             | 0.02       | 0.001         |
| 64                          | Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY): number of enrolments per 1 lakh population                              | 21073 | 12924         | 320430 | 21773         | 2161       | 71015         |
| 65                          | Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY): number of enrolments per 1 lakh population                                   | 44225 | 22016         | 48373  | 38505         | 23843      | 137466        |
| 66                          | Total disbursement of Mudra loan (in Crore rupees) per 1 lakh population  | 2.151 | 1.7068<br>783 | 0.322  | 5.727<br>6244 | 17.48<br>9 | 11.7355<br>65 |
| <b>Basic Infrastructure</b> |   |       |               |        |               |            |               |

|    |   |       |       |       |        |      |  |
|----|---|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|--|
| 67 | Cumulative number of kilometres of all-weather road work completed as a percentage of total sanctioned kilometres in the district under PMGSY | 70.78 | 4.11  | 0     | 52.16  | 100  |  |
| 68 | Percentage coverage of establishment of Common Service Centres at Gram Panchayat level  | 81.86 | 81.86 | 70.95 |        | 21.9 |  |
| 69 | Percentage of gram panchayats with internet connection  | 81.86 | 81.86 | 44.35 |        | 1.14 |  |
| 70 | Percentage of habitations with access to all weather roads under PMGSY  | 95.42 | 5.26  | 0     | 107.14 | 100  |  |

|    |   |      |      |     |       |       |  |
|----|---|------|------|-----|-------|-------|--|
| 71 | Percentage of pucca houses constructed for households that are shelterless or have one room with kuchha wall and roof or have 2 rooms with kuchha wall and roof | 3.43 | 7.27 | 100 | 12.27 | 75.89 |  |
|----|---|------|------|-----|-------|-------|--|

\* Alluri Sitaramaraju District was carved out of the erstwhile Aspirational District of Visakhapatnam, and Parvathipuram Manyam District was carved out of the erstwhile Aspirational District of Vizianagaram on January 25, 2022. Both Alluri Sitaramaraju District and Parvathipuram Manyam District are now part of the Aspirational Districts Programme replacing Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.

### STATEMENT-II

**Details of total funds sanctioned and utilized over the last three years (2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24) for the aspirational districts of Andhra Pradesh**

| S.N<br>o. | District | Amount<br>Sanction | Amount<br>Sanction | Amount<br>Sanction<br>ed | Total<br>Sanctione | Amount<br>Utilized<br>(in INR Cr) |
|-----------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
|-----------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|

|                    |                             | ed (in<br>INR Cr)<br>FY 21-22 | ed (in<br>INR Cr)<br>FY 22-23 | (in INR<br>Cr)<br>FY 23-24 | d Amount<br>(in INR Cr) |             |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1                  | Alluri<br>Sitharama<br>Raju | -                             | 2.00                          | 8.14                       | 10.14                   | 0.38        |
| 2                  | Parvathipura<br>m Manyam    | -                             | 2.00                          | 3.00                       | 5.00                    | 1.60        |
| 3                  | Y.S.R.<br>Kadapa            | 0.012                         | 3.00                          | 3.00                       | 6.012                   | 0.00        |
| 4                  | Vizianagaram<br>*           | 5.01                          | -                             | -                          | 5.01                    | 4.74        |
| 5                  | Visakhapatna<br>m*          | 0.012                         | -                             | -                          | 0.012                   | 0.00        |
| <b>Grand total</b> |                             | <b>5.034</b>                  | <b>7.00</b>                   | <b>14.14</b>               | <b>26.174</b>           | <b>6.72</b> |

\* Andhra Pradesh has three (3) Aspirational Districts namely Y.S.R Kadapa, Alluri Sitaramaraju and Parvathipuram Manyam. Alluri Sitaramaraju District was carved out of the erstwhile Aspirational District of Visakhapatnam, and Parvathipuram Manyam District was carved out of the erstwhile Aspirational District of

Vizianagaram on January 25, 2022. Both Alluri Sitaramaraju District and Parvathipuram Manyam District are now part of the Aspirational Districts Programme replacing Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.

### **HOSTING OF WAVES SUMMIT IN 2025**

**2546: SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

**SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:**

**SHRI G.KUMAR NAIK:**

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the significant revenue losses faced by the Media and Entertainment industry due to piracy particularly through platforms like Telegram and if so, the estimated scale of such losses and the details thereof;
- (b) the mechanisms or systems which have been established by the Government to address complaints related to piracy including their effectiveness;
- (c) the total number of piracy-related complaints received during the last three years along with the actions taken thereon including their current status;
- (d) the details of existing initiatives, policies and Acts introduced by the Government to combat piracy in the Media and Entertainment sector;
- (e) whether there are additional measures or policies in the pipeline to address this growing issue;



(f) the details of punitive measures taken/being taken by the Government against piracy; and

(g) whether the Government has held any consultation with gaming industry stakeholders regarding their concerns while organising World Audio Visual and Entertainment Summit (WAVES) in 2025 and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):**

(a) to (f): The Government of India has established various mechanisms and policies to address complaints related to piracy in the Media and Entertainment sector. These initiatives aim to safeguard intellectual property rights, curb digital piracy, and protect the stakeholders in the industry.

To address the concerns of the industry, the Cinematograph Act, 1952 has been amended in 2023 to include the provisions for addressing the issues of unauthorized recording and exhibition of films to curb the menace of film piracy by transmission of unauthorized copies on the internet. These amendments supplement the existing laws that address the issue of film piracy, viz. the Copyright Act, 1957 and the Information Technology Act (IT) 2000.

Under these provisions, an institutional mechanism has been established in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and the Central Board of Film Certification for receiving complaints by the authorized Nodal officers, from the original copyright holders of cinematograph films or by persons authorized by

them and/or any other person, regarding exhibition of pirated/infringing copies of films on the internet.

During the last three years, a number of complaints were received, which were addressed by issuing notifications to the intermediaries for disabling access to online links containing pirated content from the websites.

Further, the Government of India has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media, Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 on 25.02.2021 under the Information Technology Act, 2000. The Rules, inter-alia, provide for a Code of Ethics for the digital news publishers and publishers of OTT platforms, and a three level institutional mechanism for redressal of grievances relating to violation of the Code of Ethics. The Code of Ethics requires OTT platforms not to transmit any content which is prohibited by any law for the time being in force, including Copyright Act, 1957, or has been prohibited by any court of competent jurisdiction.

Provisions for strict punishment against piracy of films have been included in the Cinematograph Act prescribing minimum 3 months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3 lakh which can be extended up to 3 years imprisonment and fine up to 5% of the audited gross production cost. A person can also be prosecuted for piracy of films under the Copyright Act, 1957 and the Information Technology Act, 2000.

(g): World Audio Visual & Entertainment Summit (WAVES) is an industry-driven event. The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has held stakeholder

consultations with various key federations and association of the Media & Entertainment (M&E) industry including the gaming sector.

### ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर

#### 2547. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) उच्च नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा संस्थापित क्षमता वाले राज्यों में ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर फेज-I के अंतर्गत विद्युत पारेषण के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) योजना की क्या स्थिति है और परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने का राज्य-वार अपेक्षित समय क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त प्रयोजनार्थ आज तक कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत, जारी और व्यय की गई है;
- (घ) ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर (जीईसी) फेज-II के अंतर्गत चिह्नित राज्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) जीईसी चरण-II योजना के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) देश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा पारेषण को सुगम बनाने के लिए उपयोग में लाई जा रही नवोन्मेषी प्रौद्योगिकियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

- (क) हरित ऊर्जा कॉरिडोर (जीईसी) चरण-I का कार्यान्वयन 8 अक्षय समृद्ध राज्यों आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और तमिलनाडु द्वारा लगभग 24 गीगावट अक्षय ऊर्जा विद्युत के एकीकरण को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए किया जा रहा है। इस योजना में 9767 सीकेएम (सर्किट किलोमीटर) ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों की स्थापना और कुल 22689 मेगा वोल्ट-एम्पीयर (एमवीए) की क्षमता के सबस्टेशनों की

स्थापना शामिल है, जिसमें परियोजना लागत या आवंटन लागत का 40 प्रतिशत, जो भी कम हो, केन्द्रीय अनुदान होगा।

- (ख) और (ग): जीईसी चरण-I मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटक राज्य में पूरा हो चुका है। आंध्र प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र के लिए जीईसी चरण-I की पूर्णता तिथि दिसंबर 2024 है और गुजरात राज्य के लिए मार्च 2025 है। दिनांक 30.11.2024 तक जीईसी चरण-I के तहत स्वीकृत और जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।
- (घ) इंटर स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम (आईएनएसटीएस) जीईसी चरण-II योजना से 7 कार्यान्वयनकारी राज्य गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश हैं।
- (ङ) इंटर स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम (आईएनएसटीएस) जीईसी चरण-II के अंतर्गत शामिल राज्य गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 20 गीगावाट क्षमता की अक्षय ऊर्जा (आरई) विद्युत परियोजनाओं से विद्युत निकासी के लिए आवश्यक इन्टर-स्टेट पारेषण अवसंरचना तैयार करने में सहायता होगी।
- (च) देश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा पारेषण को सुगम बनाने के लिए उपयोग में लाई जा रही नवोन्मेषी प्रौद्योगिकियों में अन्य के साथ-साथ अतिरिक्त उच्च वोल्टेज एसी लाइनों का निर्माण, लंबी दूरी के पारेषण और ग्रिड स्थिरता के लिए वोल्टेज सोर्स कनवर्टर आधारित हाई वोल्टेज डायरेक्ट करंट सिस्टम की तैनाती शामिल है। कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) आधारित अक्षय ऊर्जा पूर्वानुमान के साथ अक्षय ऊर्जा प्रबंधन केंद्रों की स्थापना, तथा गतिशील क्षतिपूर्ति उपकरणों की स्थापना, जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रिड लचीलापन और स्थिरता को बढ़ाना, तथा विद्युत गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार करना है।

विवरण

ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर चरण-I के अंतर्गत जारी धनराशि की स्थिति

|   |               | पात्र केन्द्रीय अनुदान<br>(करोड़ रु.) | जारी<br>(करोड़ रु.) |
|---|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | आंध्र प्रदेश  | 361.25                                | 290.61              |
| 2 | गुजरात        | 746.40                                | 544.08              |
| 3 | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 237.28                                | 206.66              |
| 4 | कर्नाटक       | 326.50                                | 326.50              |
| 5 | मध्य प्रदेश   | 655.09                                | 624.24              |
| 6 | महाराष्ट्र    | 67.49                                 | 46.76               |
| 7 | राजस्थान      | 241.35                                | 241.35              |
| 8 | तमिलनाडु      | 529.34                                | 524.30              |
|   | <b>कुल</b>    | <b>3164.70</b>                        | <b>2804.50</b>      |

**DISBURSAL OF FUNDS TO MAHARASHTRA FOR RAILWAY PROJECT**

**2548 SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:**

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

- (a) the year-on-year budget allocations and actual disbursement of funds Maharashtra, inclusive of all railway-related projects during the last five years;
- (b) the details of projects undertaken in the state along with the status of the projects, the total budget allocated, project-wise, and the actual amount sanctioned during the said period;
- (c) the budget allocation and actual funds disbursed under Railways for the said period, year-on-year, State-wise, particularly in said State;
- (d) the revenue generated by the Railways from the said State during the past five years, year-wise; and
- (e) the present status of these projects in Maharashtra?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (e): Railway projects are surveyed/ sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise as the Railway projects may span across State boundaries.

Railway infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra are covered under Central Railway, South Central Railway, South East Central Railway, South Western Railway and Western Railway Zones of Indian Railways. The details of Railway projects including allotment of funds and expenditure project wise and zonal railway wise are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website.

As on 01.04.2024, 41 Railway projects (16 New Lines, 02 Gauge Conversions and 23 Doubling), of total length of 5,877 Km, costing ₹81,580 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra including the projects sanctioned, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 1,926 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹31,236 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024.

The status of work is summarized as under:-

| Category                   | No. of projects | Total Length (in Km) | Length Commissioned (in Km) | Expenditure upto March, 2024 (₹ in Cr.) |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| New Lines                  | 16              | 2,017                | 166                         | 8,529                                   |
| Gauge Conversion           | 2               | 609                  | 312                         | 3,332                                   |
| Doubling/<br>Multitracking | 23              | 3,251                | 1,448                       | 19,376                                  |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>41</b>       | <b>5,877</b>         | <b>1,926</b>                | <b>31,236</b>                           |

Average Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and other works, falling fully/ partly in Maharashtra is as under:

| Period  | Average Outlay     | Increase w.r.t. average allocation of 2009-14 |
|---------|--------------------|---|
| 2009-14 | ₹ 1,171 crore/year | -   |

|                |                 |                    |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>2024-25</b> | ₹ 15,940 crore. | More than 13 times |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|

Commissioning of sections (New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling) falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra during 2009-14 and 2014-2024 is as under:

| <b>Period</b> | <b>New track Commissioned</b> | <b>Average commissioning of new tracks</b> |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 2009-14       | 292 Km                        | 58.4 Km/year                               |
| 2014-24       | 1,830 Km                      | 183 Km/year (more than 3 times)            |

Year wise revenue and total expenditure of the Zonal Railways covering Maharashtra during the last 5 years is as under:-

| <b>Railway</b> | <b>2019-20</b> |             | <b>2020-21</b> |             | <b>2021-22</b> |             |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
|                | <b>Revenue</b> | <b>Exp.</b> | <b>Revenue</b> | <b>Exp.</b> | <b>Revenue</b> | <b>Exp.</b> |
| CR             | 14,329.30      | 23,454.25   | 9,242.48       | 19,123.19   | 14,300.99      | 26,421.58   |
| SCR            | 15,815.03      | 23,347.6    | 10,869.74      | 20,842.34   | 16,890.44      | 27,584.5    |
| WR             | 11,555.58      | 21,882.42   | 7,897.05       | 20,885.98   | 12,016.39      | 26,582.28   |
| SECR           | 13,726.67      | 11,038.97   | 13,833.04      | 10,630.3    | 16,757.59      | 14,434.56   |
| SWR            | 4,922.64       | 9,772.61    | 3,681.08       | 8,816.71    | 5,375.70       | 12,701.7    |



(₹ in crore)

| Railway | 2022-23   |           | 2023-24   |           |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|         | Revenue   | Exp.      | Revenue   | Exp.      |
| CR      | 18,263.06 | 33,196.25 | 19,576.55 | 40,101.12 |
| SCR     | 21,670.78 | 29,465.44 | 23,126.66 | 38,891.23 |
| WR      | 16,309.47 | 31,438.07 | 17,165.93 | 35,012.43 |
| SECR    | 18,884.59 | 17,805.6  | 19,896.55 | 20,055.92 |
| SWR     | 6,788.54  | 13,002.96 | 7,487.76  | 17,414.66 |

### बसई से पुणे और दिवा तक नई रेलवे लाइन

#### 2549. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने मुंबई मंडल के अंतर्गत वसई और पुणे तथा दिवा से नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का निर्णय लिया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त कार्य को पूरा करने में कितना समय लगेगा; और
- (घ) उक्त कार्य को समय पर पूरा करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

- (क) से (घ): वसई-दिवा-पुणे पहले से ही एक मौजूदा दोहरी बड़ी लाइन खंड है। नायगांव और जूचंद्र (6 कि.मी.) के बीच वसई कोर्ड लाइन (दोहरी लाइन) का निर्माण कार्य स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, मुंबई और आस-पास के इलाकों में संकुलन को कम करने और यात्रियों की भविष्य

की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए 8,087 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर मुंबई शहरी परिवहन परियोजना (एमयूटीपी)-II, 10,947 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर एमयूटीपी-III और 33,690 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर एमयूटीपी-IIIक को स्वीकृत किया गया है। मुंबई और आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं की सूची इस प्रकार है:-

| क्र.सं. | परियोजना का नाम  | लागत<br>(करोड़ रु. में) |
|---------|--|-------------------------|
| 1       | सीएसएमटी-कुर्ला पांचवीं और छठी लाइन (एमयूटीपी-II) (17.5 कि.मी.)          | 891                     |
| 2       | मुंबई सेंट्रल-बोरीवली छठी लाइन (एमयूटीपी-II) (30 कि.मी.)                 | 919                     |
| 3       | गोरेगांव से बोरीवली तक हार्बर लाइन का विस्तार (एमयूटीपी-IIIक) (7 कि.मी.) | 826                     |
| 4       | बोरीवली-विरार पांचवीं और छठी लाइन (एमयूटीपी-IIIक) (26 कि.मी.)            | 2,184                   |
| 5       | विरार-दहाणु रोड तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (एमयूटीपी-III) (64 कि.मी.)            | 3,587                   |
| 6       | पनवेल-करजत उपनगरीय गलियारा (एमयूटीपी-III) (30 कि.मी.)                    | 2,782                   |
| 7       | ऐरोली-कलवा (एलिवेटेड) उपनगरीय गलियारा लिंक (एमयूटीपी-III) (4 कि.मी.)     | 476                     |
| 8       | कल्याण-आसनगांव चौथी लाइन (एमयूटीपी-IIIक) (32 कि.मी.)                     | 1,759                   |
| 9       | कल्याण-बदलापुर तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (एमयूटीपी-IIIक) (14 कि.मी.)            | 1,510                   |
| 10      | कल्याण-कसारा तीसरी लाइन (67 कि.मी.)                                      | 792                     |
| 11      | निलजे-कोपर दोहरी कोर्ड लाइन (5 कि.मी.)                                   | 338                     |
| 12      | नायगांव-जूचंद्र दोहरी कोर्ड लाइन (6 कि.मी.)                              | 176                     |
|         | कुल  | 16,240                  |

किसी रेल परियोजना का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा त्वरित भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा वानिकी स्वीकृतियां, लागत भागीदारी परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपना अंशदान जमा करना, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भूविज्ञानी और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के

कारण परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

### कालाबाजारी

#### 2550. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

क्या उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा कालाबाजारी रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात में कालाबाजारी के मामले प्रकाश में आए हैं; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा इस पर कोई कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) और (ख): आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम (ईसी अधिनियम), 1955 और कालाबाजारी निवारण और आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम (पीबीएमएमएसईसी अधिनियम), 1980 सरकार को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति बनाए रखने या बढ़ाने तथा उचित मूल्य पर उनका समान वितरण और उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य, उत्पादन, आपूर्ति, वितरण आदि को विनियमित करने के लिए विधायी और प्रशासनिक आधार प्रदान करते हैं।

कालाबाजारी निवारण और आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम (पीबीएमएमएसईसी संलग्न अधिनियम), 1980, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 का पूरक है। इसे राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के माध्यम से अवैध और अनैतिक व्यापार प्रथाओं, मुनाफाखोरी, आवश्यक वस्तुओं की जमाखोरी और कालाबाजारी आदि को रोकने के लिए कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, जिसके तहत ऐसी गतिविधियों में शामिल व्यक्तियों को छह महीने के लिए निवारक हिरासत में रखने का आदेश दिया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, गुटबाजी, आवश्यक वस्तुओं की जमाखोरी और कालाबाजारी को रोकने के लिए 2016 में सचिव, उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की गई थी, जिसमें आसूचना ब्यूरो, प्रवर्तन निदेशालय, राजस्व आसूचना निदेशालय, आयकर और दिल्ली पुलिस के प्रतिनिधि शामिल थे। अब तक इस समूह की 21 बैठकें हो चुकी हैं।

(ग) और (घ): जी, हां। पिछले तीन वर्षों में गुजरात सरकार द्वारा कालाबाजारी के मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं और तदनुसार उन पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए कार्रवाई की गई है। कालाबाजारी की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए गुजरात सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

### विवरण

#### कालाबाजारी की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए गुजरात सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा

| क्र. सं. | ब्यौरा  | अप्रैल 2021 से<br>मार्च 2022 | अप्रैल 2022 से<br>मार्च 2023 | अप्रैल 2023 से<br>मार्च 2024 | अप्रैल 2024 से<br>अक्तूबर 2024 |
|----------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1)      | (2)   | (3)                          | (4)                          | (5)                          | (6)                            |
| 1        | निरीक्षणों की संख्या                                  | 19858                        | 23545                        | 39659                        | 25824                          |
| 2        | जब्त की गई वस्तुओं और उपकरणों की राशि (लाख रुपये में) | 2639                         | 1112                         | 1075                         | 2888                           |
| 3        | जब्त की गई राशि (लाख रुपये में)                       | 675                          | 741                          | 368                          | 238                            |
| 4        | जब्त की गई जमा राशि (लाख रुपये में)                   | 55                           | 42                           | 57                           | 29                             |
| 5        | जुर्माने की राशि (लाख रुपये में)                      | 503                          | 733                          | 620                          | 341                            |

|   |                                   |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 6 | निलंबित लाइसेंसों की संख्या       | 259 | 169 | 197 | 91 |
| 7 | रद्द किये गये लाइसेंसों की संख्या | 89  | 46  | 75  | 48 |
| 8 | अदालती मामलों की संख्या           | 20  | 12  | 19  | 16 |
| 9 | पीबीएम मामलों की संख्या           | 10  | 23  | 47  | 12 |

### MASTER CLOCK SYSTEM

#### 2551: SHRI V.K. SREEKANDAN

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

- (a) whether Railways is developing a master clock system for synchronizing time with the applications and systems across its network and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether zonal railways across the country use various systems sourcing time from different sources and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Railway Board had constituted a high level committee to coordinate with the Research Designs and Standards Organization to finalise the architecture for the master clock system and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the said organization of the railways demonstrated a prototype for the master clock system and synchronisation between different applications and systems, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Railways will soon dispense with the method of station masters setting time on the instructions of section controllers and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (e): In order to synchronize the time uniformly across all system, a working group has been constituted for studying the existing system of time synchronization for different applications/system and finalizing the architecture of Master Clock System for Indian Railways.

**CRITICAL MINERAL RESERVES**

**2552 SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI**

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

- (a) the details of critical mineral reserves including Cobalt, Lithium and Nickel, State-wise;
- (b) whether any exploration efforts have been undertaken by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) or other agencies to identify critical mineral reserves;
- (c) if so, the details of the findings of such exploration initiatives, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and the estimated timeline for the commencement of domestic production;
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to reduce India's import dependency on critical minerals including strategies to diversify imports and develop domestic refining and processing capabilities;

(e) whether the Government has initiated any bilateral or multilateral partnerships with mineral-rich countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the current status of auctions and planned mining initiatives under the Critical Minerals Mission along with the details of financial or technological support being provided to promote domestic production?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a): The details of critical mineral reserves including Cobalt, Lithium and Nickel, State-wise, is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India (GSI) had taken up 433 exploration projects in field seasons (FS) 2020-21 to 2023-24, and has taken up another 195 projects in FS 2024-25 to assess the potential of various critical minerals. Further, GSI has taken an initiative for assessment of secondary enrichment zones for Critical Minerals in nationwide scale through its Critical Mineral Assessment Program (CMAP). In FS 2024-25, 16 CMAP projects have been taken up in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana, Manipur and Meghalaya.

The State-wise details of resource augmented for various critical minerals by GSI is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. 59 resource bearing Geological Reports (GRs) and 65 Geological Memorandums (GM) of GSI on critical mineral commodities have been handed over to the concerned State/Central Governments for auctioning. In respect of Andhra Pradesh, 4 GRs and 2 GMs

on critical mineral commodities have been handed over, the details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

Further, funding for 54 critical mineral exploration projects by Mineral Exploration & Consultancy Ltd. (MECL) and for 29 critical mineral exploration projects by 9 notified private exploration agencies have been approved so far from the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET).

(d): The Government has, *inter-alia*, taken the following steps to reduce India's import dependency and build supply chain resilience in critical minerals, including strategies to diversify imports and develop domestic refining and processing capabilities.

- Central Government has been empowered to exclusively auction mining lease and composite license for 24 critical minerals, with an aim to increase exploration and mining of critical minerals and ensure self-sufficiency in their supply. 24 blocks have been successfully auctioned so far. Moreover, royalty rates of critical minerals have been rationalized to encourage greater participation in auctions.
- A new mineral concession namely, Exploration License has been introduced for 29 deep-seated minerals such as Cobalt, Lithium and Nickel, which are difficult to explore and mine.
- NMET has been funding critical mineral exploration projects through various exploration agencies.



- The Government has announced in the Union Budget 2024-25 the setting up of a Critical Mineral Mission for a harmonized approach in areas including domestic production, recycling, overseas acquisition of critical mineral assets, and research & development (R&D).
- A framework is being designed to encourage the Indian industry to develop recycling capacity in the country for the separation and production of critical minerals from secondary sources through recycling.
- As part of the Union Budget 2024-25 announcements, import duties have been eliminated for 25 critical minerals to diversify import source and support their easy evacuation to the country, and to encourage domestic refining and processing.

(e): Yes, Sir. The Government has been working to build bilateral or multilateral partnerships with mineral-rich countries, the details of which are as under:

- The Government has entered into bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with the Governments of a number of countries such as Australia, Argentina, Zambia, Peru, Zimbabwe, Bolivia, Morocco, Mali, Colombia, Chile, Mozambique, Malawi, Cote D'Ivoire and also international organizations such as International Energy Agency (IEA).
- The Government is engaging in various multilateral and bilateral platforms such as Minerals Security Partnership (MSP), the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), and initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET) for strengthening the critical minerals value chain.

- Under the aegis of Ministry of Mines, a joint venture company named Khanij Bidesh India Ltd. (KABIL) has been incorporated to acquire critical mineral assets overseas. KABIL has signed an Exploration and Development Agreement with M/s CAMYEN, a State-owned enterprise of Catamarca province of Argentina, for exploration and mining of five Lithium blocks in Argentina.

(f): The Central Government has put up 48 critical and strategic mineral blocks for auction in four tranches so far, of which 24 blocks have been successfully auctioned.

Further, the Government has been promoting R&D and technological innovation in mining and metallurgy sector through its Science and Technology Programme. Due to increased emphasis on critical minerals, focus on critical mineral extraction has been added as a thrust area of the Programme. A total of 11 projects amounting to ₹5.79 crore which are related to Critical Minerals have been sanctioned under the said Programme during 2024-25 (till 05.12.2024).

### **STATEMENT-I**

**Table: State-wise Reserves of Critical Minerals in India**

| # | Mineral  | State        | Unit   | Reserves  |
|---|----------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| 1 | Cobalt   | All India    | Tonnes | 0         |
| 2 | Graphite | Chhattisgarh | Tonnes | 5,282     |
|   |          | Jharkhand    |        | 26,04,079 |

|    |                                 |                  |                         |                    |
|----|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
|    |                                 | Kerala           |                         | 15,443             |
|    |                                 | Odisha           |                         | 28,38,414          |
|    |                                 | Tamil Nadu       |                         | 31,00,193          |
|    |                                 | <b>All India</b> |                         | <b>85,63,411</b>   |
| 3  | Molybdenum                      | All India        | Tonnes                  | <b>0</b>           |
| 4  | Nickel                          | All India        | Million Tonnes          | <b>0</b>           |
| 5  | Phosphorous (Rock Phosphate)    | Madhya Pradesh   | Tonnes                  | 90,31,093          |
|    |                                 | Rajasthan        |                         | 2,18,45,000        |
|    |                                 | <b>All India</b> |                         | <b>3,08,76,093</b> |
| 6  | Platinum Group Of Metals (PGMs) | All India        | Tonnes of metal content | <b>0</b>           |
| 7  | Potash                          | All India        | Million Tonnes          | <b>0</b>           |
| 8  | Rare Earth Elements (REE)       | All India        | Tonnes                  | <b>0</b>           |
| 9  | Tin                             |                  |                         |                    |
|    | Ore                             | Chhattisgarh     | Tonnes                  | 2,101              |
|    |                                 | <b>All India</b> |                         | <b>2,101</b>       |
|    | Metal                           | Chhattisgarh     | Tonnes                  | 974                |
|    |                                 | <b>All India</b> |                         | <b>974</b>         |
| 10 | Titanium                        | Kerala           | Tonnes                  | 23,70,712          |
|    |                                 | Maharashtra      |                         | 3,03,551           |



|                 |            |            |          |           |            |           |           |           |           |            |             |             |            |            |          |
|-----------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Chhattisgarh    |            |            |          |           | 4.14       | 20        |           | 30.5      | 11.6      |            |             |             |            |            |          |
| Gujarat         | 192.67     | 282        |          |           |            |           |           |           |           |            |             |             |            |            |          |
| Haryana         |            |            |          |           |            |           |           |           |           |            | 1.35        |             |            |            | 3        |
| Jharkhand       | 0.009      |            |          |           | 138.27     |           | 28.7      | 12.9      | 17.73     |            |             |             |            |            |          |
| Jammu & Kashmir |            |            |          |           |            |           |           |           |           |            |             | 5.9         |            |            |          |
| Karnataka       | 0.75       |            |          |           |            |           |           |           |           |            |             |             | 2.4        | 275        |          |
| Kerala          |            |            | 0.3      |           |            |           |           |           |           |            |             |             | 0.2        |            |          |
| Maharashtra     | 0.046      |            |          |           |            |           |           |           |           |            |             |             |            |            |          |
| Madhya Pradesh  |            |            |          | 15        | 23.91      |           |           | 28.7      | 38.67     |            |             |             |            |            |          |
| Odisha          |            |            |          | 0.99      |            |           |           |           |           |            |             |             | 2.1        |            |          |
| Rajasthan       |            |            |          |           | 354.02     |           |           |           |           |            | 20.12       | 6.4         |            |            |          |
| Uttar Pradesh   | 0.342      |            |          |           | 9.66       |           | 12.6      | 2.5       | 2.72      |            |             |             |            |            |          |
| Tamil Nadu      |            |            | 0.7      | 2.02      |            |           |           |           |           | 1.7        | 0.07        |             |            |            |          |
| West Bengal     | 0.67       |            |          |           |            |           |           |           |           |            |             |             |            |            |          |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>230</b> | <b>282</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>830</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>74</b> | <b>71</b> | <b>1.7</b> | <b>21.5</b> | <b>12.3</b> | <b>4.7</b> | <b>275</b> | <b>3</b> |

### **STATEMENT-III**

**Details of resource bearing critical minerals Geological Reports of GSI  
handed over since amendment of MMDR Act, 2015**

| SI No. | District | Title of the Geological Report | Commodity | UNFC<br>Stage | FSP Year |
|--------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|
|--------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|

|   |               |  |                   |    |         |
|---|---------------|--|-------------------|----|---------|
| 1 | East Godavari | Preliminary exploration for tungsten and graphite mineralization at Chinnagalikonda-Potavaram in Rampachodavaramtaluk, East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh.     | Graphite          | G3 | 2016-17 |
| 2 | Vizianagaram  | General Exploration for Manganese And Cobalt in Gumpamkonda Block, Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh   | Manganese, Cobalt | G2 | 2022-23 |
| 3 | East Godavari | General Exploration for Graphite And Associated elements In Burugubanda Block, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh  | Graphite          | G2 | 2021-22 |
| 4 | Anantapur     | Preliminary Exploration for Tungsten and associated Mineralization Near Balepalyam Area in Ramagiri-Penakacherla Schist Belt in Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh | Tungsten          | G3 | 2022-23 |

### Details of Geological Memorandums of GSI handed over

| Sl. No. | District     | Title of the Geological Memorandum  | FS year | No of Blocks | Commodity |
|---------|--------------|---|---------|--------------|-----------|
| 1       | Kadapa       | Lithium mineralization in Tatireddipalle block, Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh   | 2021-22 | 1            | Lithium   |
| 2       | Vizianagaram | Reconnaissance survey for graphite, manganese and associated mineralization in Parasam-Garudabilli area, Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh (G4) | 2022-23 | 1            | Graphite  |

**FREE DOORDARSHAN DTH SERVICES****2553. SHRI G. SELVAM:****SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:****SHRI NAVASKANI K:**

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current reach and coverage of free Doordarshan DTH services across the country;
- (b) whether there are any plans to expand coverage in regions with poor terrestrial or cable connectivity;
- (c) the number of free Doordarshan DTH connections distributed across the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether any specific categories, such as Below Poverty Line (BPL) families or rural households are prioritized for receiving free DTH connections;
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure equitable distribution of such connections in remote and tribal areas;
- (f) whether the distribution of free DTH connections has significantly increased the viewership of Doordarshan channels in rural and remote areas and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether any feedback mechanism is in place to assess the satisfaction and impact of free DTH services on beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):**

(a) to (g): Doordarshan (DD) Free Dish is a free-to-air DTH service that has full coverage across the country. In case of Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Islands, a special 10 channel C-Band Satellite DTH service is in operation. Presently, about 45 million TV homes in India have DD Free Dish (industry estimate). The DD Free Dish is widely available across the country.

### खाद्यान्न को नुकसान

#### 2554. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

क्या उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्तमान में देश में एफसीआई की राज्य-वार भंडारण क्षमता कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ाई है;
- (ग) क्या एफसीआई का खाद्यान्न किराये के गोदामों में भी रखा जाता है और यदि हां, तो उस पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय होता है;
- (घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान एफसीआई गोदामों और निजी गोदामों में क्षतिग्रस्त हुए खाद्यान्नों की कुल मात्रा राज्य-वार और गोदाम-वार कितनी है;
- (ड.) क्या सरकार ने एफसीआई द्वारा क्षतिग्रस्त किए जा रहे खाद्यान्नों के लिए कोई जिम्मेदारी तय की है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक राज्य-वार क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):



(क): दिनांक 01.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 515.12 लाख टन के भंडारित स्टॉक की तुलना में केंद्रीय पूल खाद्यान्न स्टॉक के भंडारण के लिए एफसीआई और राज्य एजेंसियों के पास उपलब्ध कवर की गई कुल भंडारण क्षमता 776.59 लाख टन है। राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-1** में संलग्न है।

(ख): साइलोज स्कीम के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान समस्तीपुर, दरभंगा और कटिहार में कुल 1.5 लाख टन क्षमता के 03 साइलोज विकसित किए गए हैं। (0.50 लाख टन क्षमता के साथ प्रत्येक स्थान पर 01)।

(ग): जी हाँ, वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान बिहार क्षेत्र में एफसीआई द्वारा भंडारण पर वार्षिक व्यय के रूप में कुल 66.79 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया गया था।

(घ): एफसीआई मुख्य रूप से खाद्यान्नों में गेहूँ, चावल और धान से संबंधित जिंस को देखता है। यह सरकार की विभिन्न कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के तहत वितरण के लिए लंबी अवधि हेतु बड़ी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों का भंडारण और प्रबंधन करता है। यह देश के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु बफर और रणनीतिक रिजर्व भी बनाए रखता है। इस प्रक्रिया के दौरान, विभिन्न कारकों मुख्य रूप से चक्रवात, बाढ़, वर्षा आदि जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण, बहुत कम मात्रा में जारी ना करने योग्य (क्षतिग्रस्त) खाद्यान्नों के रूप में उपार्जित किया जाता है।

उठान की गई मात्रा की तुलना में जारी ना करने योग्य खाद्यान्नों की प्राप्ति का वर्ष-वार विवरण नीचे तालिका में दिया गया है:

| एफसीआई में जारी ना करने योग्य खाद्यान्नों का उपार्जन |   |                                       |   |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| वर्ष   | जारी ना करने योग्य खाद्यान्नों का उपार्जन (आंकड़े लाख टन में) | उठान की गई मात्रा (आंकड़े लाख टन में) | क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्न की तुलना में उठान की गई मात्रा का % |
| 2019-20  | 0.019   | 455.130                               | 0.004   |
| 2020-21  | 0.018   | 688.566                               | 0.003   |
| 2021-22  | 0.017   | 766.081                               | 0.002   |
| 2022-23  | 0.016   | 675.826                               | 0.002   |

|  |       |        |       |
|--|-------|--------|-------|
| 2023-24  | 0.103 | 470.71 | 0.022 |
| 2024-25 (दिनांक<br>01.11.2024 तक की<br>स्थिति के अनुसार) | 0.031 | 234.93 | 0.013 |

| एफसीआई में क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्न का उपार्जन दर्शाने वाला ब्योरा |          |  |                                    |            |          |       |
|---|----------|--|------------------------------------|------------|----------|-------|
| (आंकड़े टन में)   |          |  |                                    |            |          |       |
| वर्ष  | एफसीआई   | सीडब्ल्यूसी (केन्द्रीय<br>भंडारण निगम) | एसडब्ल्यूसी (राज्य<br>भंडारण निगम) | निजी गोदाम |          | कुल   |
|   |          |  |                                    | एआरडीसी*   | पीईजी ** |       |
| 2019-20   | 254.629  | 705.023                                | 965.656                            | 0.000      | 5.054    | 1930  |
| 2020-21   | 340.269  | 1484.043                               | 8.540                              | 0.000      | 17.098   | 1850  |
| 2021-22   | 666.071  | 68.655                                 | 697.367                            | 0.000      | 260.890  | 1693  |
| 2022-23   | 1424.827 | 93.195                                 | 91.109                             | 0.000      | 18.869   | 1628  |
| 2023-24   | 3709.639 | 2707.194                               | 91.728                             | 0          | 3839.726 | 10348 |

\* कृषि पुनर्वित्त विकास निगम स्कीम

\*\* निजी उद्यमी गारंटी स्कीम

इसके अतिरिक्त, पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान जारी न किए जा सकने वाले प्रत्येक लॉट का राज्यवार एवं गोदामवार ब्योरा विवरण-II पर संलग्न है।

(इ) और (च): एफसीआई, खाद्यान्नों की क्षति के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई शुरू करके जवाबदेही निर्धारित करता है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस संबंध में की गई कार्रवाई का राज्यवार ब्योरा निम्नानुसार है:

| राज्य | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

|            |   |    |   |   |
|------------|---|----|---|---|
| राजस्थान   | 0 | 6  | 0 | 0 |
| महाराष्ट्र | 0 | 9  | 0 | 0 |
| कुल        | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |

### विवरण

दिनांक 01.11.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों के साथ एफसीआई की केंद्रीय पूल भंडारण क्षमता

| (आंकड़े लाख टन में) |         |                |  |                 |                                  |                 |  |         |                                    |
|---------------------|---------|----------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|---------|------------------------------------|
| अंचल                | क्र. सं | राज्य/क्षेत्र  | एफसीआई के पास कुल भंडारण क्षमता (स्वामित्व/किराये पर ली गई ) |                 | कुल (स्वामित्व+किराये पर ली गई ) |                 | खाद्यान्नों के भंडारण के लिए राज्य भंडारण निगमों (एफसीआई को दी गई क्षमता को छोड़कर) सहित राज्य एजेंसियों की कुल भंडारण क्षमता। | कुल योग | केंद्रीय पूल स्टॉक (गेहूँ और चावल) |
|                     |         |                | स्वामित्व  | किराये पर ली गई |                                  |                 |  |         |                                    |
|                     |         |                |  |                 | स्वामित्व                        | किराये पर ली गई |  |         |                                    |
| पूर्व               | 1       | बिहार          | 3.45   | 7.30            | 10.74                            |                 | 10.13  | 20.87   | 9.06                               |
|                     | 2       | झारखण्ड        | 0.89   | 3.60            | 4.49                             |                 | 1.78   | 6.27    | 3.65                               |
|                     | 3       | ओड़िशा         | 3.65   | 2.77            | 6.42                             |                 | 6.18   | 12.60   | 8.73                               |
|                     | 4       | पं.बंगाल       | 9.53   | 0.77            | 10.30                            |                 | 9.66   | 19.96   | 10.00                              |
|                     | 5       | सिक्किम        | 0.11   | 0.01            | 0.11                             |                 | 0.11   | 0.23    |                                    |
| कुल पूर्वी अंचल     |         |                | 17.63  | 14.44           | 32.07                            |                 | 27.86  | 59.93   | 31.44                              |
| पूर्वांचल           | 6       | असम            | 3.74   | 1.54            | 5.28                             |                 | 0.00   | 5.28    | 3.82                               |
|                     | 7       | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 0.41   | 0.01            | 0.42                             |                 | 0.00   | 0.42    | 0.29                               |
|                     | 8       | मेघालय         | 0.20   | 0.26            | 0.45                             |                 | 0.00   | 0.45    | 0.37                               |

|                     |    |                    |       |        |        |       |        |        |
|---------------------|----|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|                     | 9  | मिजोरम             | 0.32  | 0.00   | 0.32   | 0.41  | 0.73   | 0.07   |
|                     | 10 | त्रिपुरा           | 0.44  | 0.19   | 0.62   | 0.72  | 1.34   | 0.39   |
|                     | 11 | मणिपुर             | 0.65  | 0.00   | 0.65   | 0.00  | 0.65   | 0.21   |
|                     | 12 | नगालैंड            | 0.42  | 0.16   | 0.57   | 0.08  | 0.65   | 0.45   |
| कुल पूर्वोत्तर अंचल |    |                    | 6.16  | 2.16   | 8.32   | 1.21  | 9.53   | 5.60   |
| उत्तर               | 13 | दिल्ली             | 3.28  | 0.00   | 3.28   | 0.00  | 3.28   | 2.78   |
|                     | 14 | हरियाणा            | 8.75  | 46.52  | 55.27  | 44.95 | 100.22 | 70.18  |
|                     | 15 | हिमाचल प्रदेश      | 0.27  | 0.69   | 0.96   | 0.00  | 0.96   | 0.90   |
|                     | 16 | जम्मू एवं कश्मीर   | 0.95  | 1.35   | 2.30   | 0.00  | 2.30   | 2.30   |
|                     | 17 | लद्दाख             | 0.25  | 0.01   | 0.26   | 0.00  | 0.26   |        |
|                     | 18 | पंजाब              | 27.17 | 98.73  | 125.90 | 48.62 | 174.52 | 174.75 |
|                     | 19 | चंडीगढ़            | 0.00  | 0.09   | 0.09   | 0.00  | 0.09   |        |
|                     | 20 | राजस्थान           | 8.52  | 7.83   | 16.35  | 0.00  | 16.35  | 14.84  |
|                     | 21 | उत्तर प्रदेश       | 15.68 | 31.50  | 47.18  | 0.00  | 47.18  | 34.45  |
|                     | 22 | उत्तराखंड          | 0.73  | 1.11   | 1.85   | 1.62  | 3.47   | 2.03   |
| कुल उत्तर अंचल      |    |                    | 65.59 | 187.84 | 253.43 | 95.19 | 348.62 | 302.23 |
| दक्षिण              | 23 | आंध्र प्रदेश       | 8.64  | 2.74   | 11.38  | 13.20 | 24.58  | 13.09  |
|                     | 24 | अंडमान एवं निकोबार | 0.07  | 0.00   | 0.07   | 0.16  | 0.23   |        |
|                     | 25 | तेलंगाना           | 6.68  | 13.72  | 20.39  | 4.04  | 24.43  | 17.96  |
|                     | 26 | केरल               | 5.89  | 0.06   | 5.95   | 1.95  | 7.90   | 5.43   |
|                     | 27 | कर्नाटक            | 4.61  | 5.05   | 9.65   | 0.00  | 9.65   | 8.73   |
|                     | 28 | लक्षद्वीप          | 0.03  | 0.00   | 0.03   | 0.00  | 0.03   |        |
|                     | 29 | तमिलनाडु           | 6.46  | 5.54   | 12.00  | 8.92  | 20.92  | 14.83  |
|                     | 30 | पुदुचेरी           | 0.51  | 0.00   | 0.51   | 0.00  | 0.51   |        |

|                  |    |             |        |        |        |        |        |       |
|------------------|----|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| कुल दक्षिणी अंचल |    | 32.88       | 27.10  | 59.98  | 28.27  | 88.25  | 60.04  |       |
| पश्चिम           | 31 | गुजरात      | 4.93   | 4.31   | 9.23   | 0.56   | 9.79   | 8.54  |
|                  | 32 | दमन एवं दीव | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |       |
|                  | 33 | महाराष्ट्र  | 9.23   | 8.09   | 17.33  | 6.98   | 24.31  | 16.68 |
|                  | 34 | गोवा        | 0.19   | 0.00   | 0.19   | 0.00   | 0.19   |       |
|                  | 35 | मध्यप्रदेश  | 4.18   | 7.09   | 11.27  | 189.16 | 200.43 | 66.91 |
|                  | 36 | छत्तीसगढ़   | 6.32   | 12.74  | 19.06  | 16.49  | 35.55  | 23.68 |
| कुल पश्चिम अंचल  |    | 24.84       | 32.23  | 57.08  | 213.19 | 270.27 | 115.81 |       |
| कुल योग          |    | 147.10      | 263.77 | 410.88 | 365.72 | 776.59 | 515.12 |       |

| विवरण-11  |              |                             |        |      |        |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|--------|------|--------|
| वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान एफसीआई में जारी न किए जाने योग्य (क्षतिग्रस्त) खाद्यान्नों के उपार्जन से संबंधित ब्योरा |              |                             |        |      |        |
| (आंकड़े टन में)   |              |                             |        |      |        |
| अंचल  | क्षेत्र      | डिपो का नाम                 | गेहूँ  | चावल | कुल    |
| पूर्वी  | बिहार        | रोहतास/एफएसडी बक्सर         | 0.036  | 0    | 0.036  |
| पूर्वी अंचल   | ओडिशा        | कटक/एसडब्ल्यूसी जगतपुर      | 1.785  | 0    | 1.785  |
|   |              | कटक/एसडब्ल्यूसी जगतसिंहपुर  | 0.947  | 0    | 0.947  |
|   |              | कटक/सीडब्ल्यूसी चौदवार      | 4.26   | 0    | 4.26   |
|   |              | भुवनेश्वर/एफएसडी खुर्दा रोड | 27.42  | 0    | 27.42  |
|   |              | भुवनेश्वर/एसडब्ल्यूसी जाटनी | 8.624  | 0    | 8.624  |
|   |              | सीडब्ल्यूसी बेरहामपुर       | 0      | 0.87 | 0.87   |
|   |              | संबलपुर/एफएसडी बालीझोरी     | 43.193 | 0    | 43.193 |
| उत्तर   | दिल्ली       | एफएसडी नरेला                | 43.617 | 0    | 43.617 |
|   | उत्तर प्रदेश | लखनऊ/एफएसडी तालकटोरा        | 1.72   | 0    | 1.72   |
|   |              |                             | 0      | 4.11 | 4.11   |
|   |              | लखनऊ/साइलो                  | 0.47   | 0    | 0.47   |
|   |              | आज़मगढ़/पीईजी चकवल          | 0      | 1.96 | 1.96   |
|   |              | सहारनपुर/सीडब्ल्यूसी पिलखनी | 0.0778 | 0    | 0.0778 |
|   |              | आज़मगढ़/एसडब्ल्यूसी बलिया   | 1.08   | 0    | 1.08   |
|   |              | लखनऊ/एफएसडी तालकटोरा        | 1.852  | 0    | 1.852  |
|   |              | एफएसडी हापुड़               | 1.59   | 0    |        |

|          |            |   |                               |         |         |       |
|----------|------------|---|-------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|
|          |            | एफएसडी हापुड                            | 0.096                         | 0       | 0.1     |       |
|          |            | आज़मगढ़/एसडब्ल्यूसी बलिया               | 0                             | 10.81   | 10.81   |       |
|          |            | सीडब्ल्यूसी बस्ती, गोरखपुर              | 1.15                          | 0       | 1.15    |       |
|          |            | एफएसडी हापुड                            | 0.882                         | 0       | 0.882   |       |
| पंजाब    |            | संगरूर/एफएसडी । मलेरकोटला               | 0                             | 2.49    | 2.49    |       |
|          |            | संगरूर/एफएसडी । मलेरकोटला               | 0                             | 24.695  | 24.695  |       |
|          |            | साइलो मोगा                              | 7.531                         | 0       | 7.531   |       |
|          |            | लुधियाना/एफएसडी साइलो जगराओं            | 8.3                           | 0       | 8.3     |       |
|          |            | एफएसडी बालाचौर/होशियारपुर               | 0                             | 12.8    | 12.8    |       |
| हरियाणा  |            | एचएसडब्ल्यूसी यमुनानगर/करनाल            | 0                             | 286     | 286     |       |
| राजस्थान |            | जोधपुर                                  | 0                             | 0.698   | 0.698   |       |
|          |            | उदयपुर                                  | 1.283                         | 0       | 1.283   |       |
| पश्चिम   | महाराष्ट्र | डीओ नागपुर/एमएसडब्ल्यूसी चंद्रपुर पडोली | 3.328                         | 0       | 3.328   |       |
|          |            |   | 0.204                         | 0       | 0.204   |       |
|          |            | एफएसडी अजनी ओल्ड कॉम्प्लेक्स            | 0.437                         | 0       | 0.437   |       |
|          |            | एमएसडब्ल्यूसी सतारा के4                 | 0                             | 5.223   | 5.223   |       |
|          |            | पीईजी सतारा जलगांव जंब                  | 0                             | 1.70854 | 1.70854 |       |
|          |            | पुणे/एमएसडब्ल्यूसी केडगांव              | 4.408                         | 0       | 4.408   |       |
|          |            | पुणे/एमएसडब्ल्यूसी नागापुर पीईजी        | 2.826                         | 0       | 2.826   |       |
|          | छत्तीसगढ़  |   | बिलासपुर/सीडब्ल्यूसी ॥ रायगढ़ | 0       | 1.007   | 1.007 |
|          |            |   | रायपुर/एफएसडी मंदिरहसौद       | 0       | 4.458   | 4.458 |

|            |        |                                  |         |        |         |
|------------|--------|----------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
|            | गुजरात | बड़ौदा/सीडब्ल्यूसी चन्नी         | 693.971 | 0      | 693.971 |
| पूर्वात्तर | असम    | एफएसडी सेनचोवा                   | 0       | 2.147  | 2.147   |
|            | एनईएफ  | एफएसडी-डी.नगर                    | 0       | 3.247  | 3.247   |
|            |        | एफएसडी-चुराईबारी                 | 0       | 0.97   | 0.97    |
|            |        | एफएसडी- एन. नगर                  | 0       | 1.951  | 1.951   |
|            |        | एफएसडी-ए.डी. नगर                 | 0       | 1.42   | 1.42    |
|            |        | एफएसडी-चंद्रपुर                  | 0       | 6.872  | 6.872   |
|            |        | एफएसडी माधवबारी                  | 0       | 4.373  | 4.373   |
|            |        | एफएसडी शिलांग                    | 0       | 8.007  | 8.007   |
| दक्षिण     | केरल   | कोल्लम/एफएसडी कोल्लम             | 0       | 2.296  | 2.296   |
|            |        | पलक्कड़/एफएसडी ओलावक्कोडे        | 0       | 1.376  | 1.376   |
|            |        | कालीकट/एफएसडी वेस्ट हिल          | 0       | 0.805  | 0.805   |
|            |        | एफएसडी मीनांगडी                  | 0       | 0.913  | 0.913   |
|            |        | डीओ कोच्चि/एफएसडी मेसनरी         | 0       | 0.119  | 0.119   |
|            |        | डीओ अलाप्पुझा/एफएसडी मावेलिककारा | 1.27    | 0      | 1.27    |
|            |        | कालीकट/एफएसडी थिक्कोडी           | 0.47    | 0      | 0.47    |
|            |        | पलक्कड़/एफएसडी ओलावक्कोडे        | 1.601   | 0      | 1.601   |
|            |        | डीओ अलाप्पुझा/एफएसडी अलाप्पुझा   | 0       | 0.995  | 0.995   |
|            |        | डीओ कोच्चि/एफएसडी मेसनरी         | 0       | 3.656  | 3.656   |
|            |        | डीओ त्रिशूर/चालाकुडी             | 0       | 0.881  | 0.881   |
|            |        | डीओ पलक्कड़/ओलावक्कोडे           | 0       | 0.536  | 0.536   |
|            |        | डीओ पलक्कड़/ओलावक्कोडे           | 0       | 11.955 | 11.955  |



|              |                                       |                 |                  |                |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
|              | डीओ कालीकट/वेस्टहिल                   | 0               | 0.682            | 0.682          |
|              | एफएसडी, वलियाथुरा, तिरुवनंतपुरम       | 0               | 0.731            | 0.731          |
|              | डीओ अलाप्पुझा/एफएसडी अलाप्पुझा        | 0               | 3.479            | 3.479          |
| तमिलनाडु     | मुख्य डिपो कोयंबटूर                   | 0.036           | 0                | 0.036          |
|              | डीओ चेन्नई/एफएसडी अवदी                | 0               | 1.413            | 1.413          |
| कर्नाटक      | डीओ हुबली / पीईजी बेलगाम              | 0               | 1.386            | 1.386          |
|              | डीओ रायचूर/ एफएसडी बेल्लारी           | 0               | 2.668            | 2.668          |
|              | डीओ मैसूर / एफएसडी मैसूर              | 0               | 4.824            | 4.824          |
|              | रायचूर / सीडब्ल्यूसी गुलबर्गा II      | 0               | 0.94             | 0.94           |
| आंध्र प्रदेश | डीओ श्रीकाकुलम / एसडब्ल्यूसी टेक्काली | 0               | 640.421          | 640.421        |
| <b>कुल</b>   |                                       | <b>864.4648</b> | <b>1065.8925</b> | <b>1930.36</b> |

| वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान एफसीआई में जारी न किए जाने योग्य (क्षतिग्रस्त) खाद्यान्नों के उपार्जन से संबंधित ब्योरा |              |                                   |              |          |         |      |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------|---------|------|
| (आंकड़े टन में)   |              |                                   |              |          |         |      |
| अंचल  | क्षेत्र      | डिपों का नाम                      | गेहूँ        | चावल     | कुल     |      |
| पूर्वोत्तर  | असम          | सीडब्ल्यूसी सोरभोग                | 0            | 1.613    | 1.613   |      |
|   |              | एफएसडी रामनगर                     | 0            | 20.837   | 20.837  |      |
|   |              | एफएसडी होजाई                      | 0            | 4.24     | 4.24    |      |
|   |              | एफएसडी चांगसारी                   | 0            | 0.895    | 0.895   |      |
| पूर्व   | बिहार        | एफएसडी गया                        | 4.5          | 0        | 4.5     |      |
|   | ओडिशा        | एफएसडी बालीझोरी, डीओ संबलपुर      | 2.611        | 0        | 2.611   |      |
|   |              | टीओ टिटलागढ़, सीडब्ल्यूसी बलांगीर | 226.139      | 1216.131 | 1442.27 |      |
|   | झारखंड       | पीईजी हज़ारीबाग                   | 4.815        | 0        | 4.815   |      |
|   |              | सीडब्ल्यूसी हज़ारीबाग             | 0            | 2.282    | 2.282   |      |
|   |              | एफएसडी धनबाद                      | 0            | 4.455    | 4.455   |      |
|   | पश्चिम बंगाल | मिदनापुर, सीडब्ल्यूसी नीमपुरा     | 11.009       | 0        | 11.009  |      |
|   |              | पोर्ट डिपो, जेजेपी 1 ए            | 57.18        | 10.42    | 67.6    |      |
|   | उत्तर        | दिल्ली                            | एफएसडी घेवरा | 0.05     | 0       | 0.05 |
|   |              |                                   | एफएसडी नरेला | 3.89     | 0       | 3.89 |
| एफएसडी मायापुरी   |              |                                   | 0.0075       | 0        | 0.0075  |      |
| एफएसडी मायापुरी   |              |                                   | 2.5          | 0        | 2.5     |      |

|              |                         |        |       |        |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
|              | एफएसडी ओखला             | 0.36   | 0     | 0.36   |
|              | एफएसडी सीटीओ            | 0.025  | 0     | 0.025  |
|              | एफएसडी मायापुरी         | 0      | 0.33  | 0.33   |
|              | एफएसडी ओखला             | 0      | 0.265 | 0.265  |
|              | एफएसडी नरेला            | 20.457 | 0     | 20.457 |
|              | एफएसडी घेवरा            | 5.512  | 0     | 5.512  |
|              | एफएसडी शक्तिनगर         | 0      | 0.32  | 0.32   |
|              | मोगा साइलो, एफएसडी मोगा | 19.432 | 0     | 19.432 |
| पंजाब        | लुधियाना आरएसडी खन्ना   | 5.802  | 0     | 5.802  |
|              | एफएसडी आजमगढ़           | 0.35   | 0     | 0.35   |
|              | पीईजी चकवाल, आजमगढ़     | 4.88   | 0     | 4.88   |
|              | एफएसडी हापुड, हापुड     | 8.398  | 0     | 8.398  |
|              | लखनऊ/एफएसडी तालकटोरा    | 27.686 | 0     | 27.686 |
|              | साइलो तालकटोरा          | 3.32   | 0     | 3.32   |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | एफएसडी तालकटोरा         | 1.9    | 0     | 1.9    |
|              | एफएसडी तालकटोरा         | 1      | 0     | 1      |
|              | एफएसडी हापुड            | 3.64   | 0     | 3.64   |
|              | झाँसी/पीईजी बुधवार      | 0      | 3.632 | 3.632  |
|              | एफएसडी बाराबंकी II      | 1.3    | 0     | 1.3    |

|        |                  |                            |        |       |        |
|--------|------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
|        |                  | एसडब्ल्यूसी उन्नाव         | 8.54   | 0     | 8.54   |
|        |                  | एफएसडी चंदेरी              | 4.8    | 0     | 4.8    |
|        | राजस्थान         | जयपुर (एफएसडी निवाई)       | 8.223  | 0     | 8.223  |
|        |                  | बीकानेर (एफएसडी झुंझुनू)   | 0.09   | 0     | 0.09   |
|        |                  | अजमेर (पीईजी हमीरगढ़)      | 0.6    | 0     | 0.6    |
|        |                  | अलवर (सीएपी अलवर)          | 25.61  | 0     | 25.61  |
|        |                  | पीडब्ल्यूएस राजसमंद/उदयपुर | 0.245  | 0     | 0.245  |
|        |                  | एफएसडी जोधपुर/जोधपुर       | 17.05  | 0     | 17.05  |
|        |                  | एफएसडी जालोर/जोधपुर        | 13.5   | 0     | 13.5   |
|        |                  | उदयपुर                     | 18.763 | 0.201 | 18.964 |
|        | जम्मू एवं कश्मीर | एफएसडी श्रीनगर             | 0      | 4.749 | 4.749  |
|        |                  | पीईजी श्रीनगर              | 0      | 2.926 | 2.926  |
| दक्षिण |                  | पलक्कड़/एफएसडी ओलावक्कोडे  | 1.616  | 0     | 1.616  |
|        |                  | त्रिशूर/एफएसडी, चलाकुडी    | 0      | 2.813 | 2.813  |
|        |                  | पलक्कड़/एफएसडी ओलावक्कोडे  | 0      | 1.813 | 1.813  |
|        |                  | कोच्चि/एफएसडी अंगमाली      | 0      | 0.251 | 0.251  |
|        | केरल             | अलाप्पुझा/एफएसडी अलाप्पुझा | 0      | 2.042 | 2.042  |
|        |                  | पलक्कड़/एफएसडी ओलावक्कोडे  | 0      | 0.297 | 0.297  |
|        |                  | एफएसडी वेस्ट हिल/कालीकट    | 0      | 2.501 | 2.501  |
|        |                  |                            |        |       |        |

|        |                         |                                   |                                  |                 |                 |                  |
|--------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
|        |                         | एफएसडी एमजी कावु/त्रिशूर          | 2.313                            | 0               | 2.313           |                  |
|        | तमिलनाडु                | कुड्डालोर/सीडब्ल्यूसी चिदम्बरम    | 0                                | 0.115           | 0.115           |                  |
|        | कर्नाटक                 | सीडब्ल्यूसी ॥ गुलबर्गा/डीओ रायचूर | 0                                | 4.773           | 4.773           |                  |
|        |                         | एफएसडी बेल्लारी/डीओ रायचूर        | 0                                | 3.53            | 3.53            |                  |
| पश्चिम | गुजरात                  | राजकोट/एफएसडी वाधवान              | 6.532                            | 0               | 6.532           |                  |
|        |                         | राजकोट/एफएसडी घंदेश्वर            | 4.934                            | 0               | 4.934           |                  |
|        |                         | राजकोट एफएसडी भावनगर              | 0.753                            | 0               | 0.753           |                  |
|        |                         | राजकोट, सीडब्ल्यूसी माल्या हटिना  | 2.467                            | 0               | 2.467           |                  |
|        |                         | एफएसडी वांकानेर                   | 2.261                            | 0               | 2.261           |                  |
|        |                         | बड़ौदा, सीडब्ल्यूसी सूरत          | 17.09                            | 0               | 17.09           |                  |
|        |                         | छत्तीसगढ़                         | बिलासपुर, सीडब्ल्यूसी ॥ रायगढ़   | 0               | 4.737           | 4.737            |
|        | बिसरामपुर, डीओ बिलासपुर |                                   | 1.178                            | 0               | 1.178           |                  |
|        |                         | महाराष्ट्र                        | एफएसडी अजनी, पुराना परिसर/नागपुर | 0.454           | 0               | 0.454            |
|        |                         |                                   |                                  | <b>553.3285</b> | <b>1296.168</b> | <b>1849.4965</b> |

| वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान एफसीआई में जारी न किए जाने योग्य (क्षतिग्रस्त) खाद्यान्नों के उपार्जन से संबंधित ब्योरा |              |   |         |        |         |
|---|--------------|---|---------|--------|---------|
| (आंकड़े टन में)   |              |   |         |        |         |
| अंचल  | क्षेत्र      | डिपो का नाम   | गेहूँ   | चावल   | कुल     |
| पूर्व   | बिहार        | बीएसडब्ल्यूसी जहानाबाद                                | 4.919   | 0.000  | 4.919   |
|   |              | बीएसडब्ल्यूसी घासवर (हाजीपुर)                         | 4.25    | 0.000  | 4.25    |
|   |              | एसआरबी I (हाजीपुर)                                    | 19.397  | 0.000  | 19.397  |
|   |              | सीडब्ल्यूसी समस्तीपुर                                 | 12.195  | 0.000  | 12.195  |
|   | ओडिशा        | कटक   | 2.838   | 0.000  | 2.838   |
|   | झारखंड       | पीईजी रानेश्वर, देवगढ़                                | 0.000   | 10.325 | 10.325  |
|   | पश्चिम बंगाल | एनपीडी, ओजेएम   | 178.622 | 0.000  | 178.622 |
| पश्चिम  | गुजरात       | सीडब्ल्यूसी, पोपटपारा                                 | 0.903   | 0.000  | 0.903   |
|   |              | एफएसडी घंटेस्वर, राजकोट                               | 3.882   | 0.000  | 3.882   |
|   |              | सीडब्ल्यूसी हापा, राजकोट                              | 2.441   | 0.000  | 2.441   |
|   |              | एफएसडी डरेड, राजकोट                                   | 0.213   | 0.000  | 0.213   |
|   |              | एफएसडी भावनगर, राजकोट                                 | 4.751   | 0.000  | 4.751   |
|   |              | एफएसडी डरेड, राजकोट                                   | 1.251   | 0.000  | 1.251   |
|   |              | सीडब्ल्यूसी सूरत, डीओ बड़ौदा                          | 0.000   | 0.710  | 0.71    |
|   |              | एफएसडी पालनपुर  | 1.500   | 0.00   | 1.500   |
|   |              | एफएसडी वेरावल   | 5.425   | 0.000  | 5.425   |
|   | महाराष्ट्र   | एफएसडी वर्धा  | 10.025  | 0.000  | 10.025  |
|   |              | सीडब्ल्यूसी अमरावती                                   | 0.171   | 0.000  | 0.171   |
|   |              | एफएसडी अजनी ओल्ड कॉम्प्लेक्स, नागपुर                  | 63.904  | 0.000  | 63.904  |
|   |              | पीडब्ल्यूएस मानश्री डब्ल्यूएच प्रा. लिमिटेड मालीवाड़ा | 2.919   | 4.462  | 7.381   |
|   |              | एफएसडी गोंदिया  | 51.906  | 0.00   | 51.906  |
|   |              | एफएसडी पुणे   | 0.25    | 0.00   | 0.25    |
|   |              | एफएसडी बोरीवली  | 0.300   | 0.000  | 0.300   |
|   |              | एफएसडी मनमाड  | 6.824   | 0.00   | 6.824   |
| पूर्वोत्तर  | एनईएफ        | एफएसडी-कुमारघाट                                       | 0.000   | 1.063  | 1.063   |
|   |              | एफएसडी- एन.नगर  | 0.000   | 3.843  | 3.843   |

|             |                        |                                    |                           |         |         |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|
|             |                        | एफएसडी-ए.डी. नगर                   | 0.000                     | 4.716   | 4.716   |
|             |                        | एफएसडी-चंद्रपुर                    | 0.000                     | 5.502   | 5.502   |
|             | असम                    | एफएसडी-बदरपुरघाट                   | 0.00                      | 6.821   | 6.821   |
| उत्तर       | राजस्थान               | सीएपी अलवर                         | 32.02                     | 0.000   | 32.02   |
|             |                        | एफएसडी जोधपुर                      | 2.96                      | 0.000   | 2.96    |
|             |                        | आरएसडब्ल्यूसी अजमेर, डीओ अजमेर     | 0.28                      | 0.000   | 0.28    |
|             |                        | एफएसडी जालोर                       | 14.09                     | 0.000   | 14.09   |
|             |                        | एफएसडी गांधीनगर                    | 12.05                     | 0.000   | 12.05   |
|             |                        | एफएसडी भीलवाड़ा                    | 1.04                      | 0.000   | 1.04    |
|             |                        | एफएसडी सुजानगढ़                    | 0.09                      | 0.000   | 0.09    |
|             |                        | उत्तर प्रदेश                       | सीडब्ल्यूसी बलिया, आजमगढ़ | 48.451  | 0.000   |
|             | पीईजी सोनभद्र, वाराणसी |                                    | 10.875                    | 0.000   | 10.875  |
|             | लखनऊ                   |                                    | 6.609                     | 0.000   | 6.609   |
|             | एफएसडी चंदारी          |                                    | 3.235                     | 0.000   | 3.235   |
|             | साइलो हापुड़           |                                    | 4.13                      | 0.000   | 4.13    |
|             |                        |                                    | 4.313                     | 0.000   | 4.313   |
|             | पंजाब                  | मोगा                               | 23.009                    | 0.00    | 23.009  |
|             |                        | पीएसडब्ल्यूसी काहलौं, बटाला-II     | 0.000                     | 68.74   | 68.74   |
|             |                        | एफएसडी जगराओं                      | 8.595                     | 0.00    | 8.595   |
|             | दिल्ली                 | एफएसडी मायापुरी                    | 10.901                    | 0.07    | 10.969  |
|             |                        | एफएसडी ओखला                        | 0.03                      | 0.00    | 0.03    |
|             |                        | एफएसडी नरेला                       | 23.396                    | 2.680   | 26.076  |
|             |                        | एफएसडी शक्तिनगर                    | 0.560                     | 0.000   | 0.560   |
|             |                        | एफएसडी घेवरा                       | 24.567                    | 0.000   | 24.567  |
|             | जम्मू एवं कश्मीर       | पीईजी बारामूला                     | 0.000                     | 239.500 | 239.500 |
|             |                        | एफएसडी नया गोदाम                   | 2.000                     | 0.000   | 2.000   |
|             |                        | एफएसडी श्रीनगर                     | 0.000                     | 19.000  | 19.000  |
| पीईजी रामबन |                        | 0.000                              | 0.190                     | 0.190   |         |
| उत्तराखंड   | एसडब्ल्यूसी-गदरपुर     | 0.000                              | 592.400                   | 592.400 |         |
| दक्षिण      | केरल                   | कोच्चि/एफएसडी अंगमाली              | 0.000                     | 70.000  | 70.000  |
|             |                        | अलाप्पुझा/डीओ अलाप्पुझा            | 0.000                     | 1.813   | 1.813   |
|             |                        | एफएसडी मुलंकुन्नाथकावु/डीओ त्रिशूर | 0.000                     | 19.570  | 19.570  |
|             |                        | एफएसडी कोच्चि/डीओ कोच्चि           | 0.00                      | 1.100   | 1.100   |

|     |              |  |         |          |          |
|-----|--------------|--|---------|----------|----------|
|     | कर्नाटक      | सीडब्ल्यूसी गुलबर्गा- II / डीओ रायचूर                | 0.00    | 0.946    | 0.946    |
|     | आंध्र प्रदेश | मुख्य डिपो विशाखापत्तनम/डीओ विशाखापत्तनम/एपी क्षेत्र | 7.493   | 20.472   | 27.965   |
| कुल |              |  | 619.578 | 1073.921 | 1693.499 |

| वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान एफसीआई में जारी न किए जाने योग्य (क्षतिग्रस्त) खाद्यान्नों के उपार्जन से संबंधित ब्योरा |                  |                 |        |         |         |
|---|------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|---------|
| (आंकड़े टन में)   |                  |                 |        |         |         |
| अंचल  | क्षेत्र          | डिपो का नाम     | गेहूँ  | चावल    | कुल     |
| पूर्वोत्तर  | एनईएफ            | एफएसडी कोलासिब  | 0      | 15.538  | 15.538  |
|   |                  | एफएसडी-आइजोल    | 0      | 4.3     | 4.3     |
|   |                  | एफएसडी-बुआलपुई  | 0      | 4.665   | 4.665   |
|   |                  | एफएसडी-बैराबी   | 0      | 6.183   | 6.183   |
|   |                  | एफएसडी- लुंगलेई | 0      | 27.973  | 27.973  |
| उत्तर   | दिल्ली           | एफएसडी मायापुरी | 6.2484 | 0.095   | 6.3434  |
|   |                  | एफएसडी नरेला    | 5.3485 | 0.1504  | 5.4989  |
|   |                  | एफएसडी शक्तिनगर | 0.67   | 0       | 0.67    |
|   |                  | एफएसडी ओखला     | 0.0217 | 0       | 0.0217  |
|   |                  | एफएसडी घेवरा    | 0      | 0.137   | 0.137   |
|   | जम्मू एवं कश्मीर | एफएसडी बारामूला | 0      | 0.3     | 0.3     |
|   |                  | एफएसडी मीरबाजार | 0      | 0.2772  | 0.2772  |
|   |                  | पीईजी श्रीनगर   | 0      | 6.11204 | 6.11204 |



|                |  |                      |         |          |
|----------------|--|----------------------|---------|----------|
|                | पीईजी उधमपुर                           | 0                    | 0.205   | 0.205    |
|                | एफएसडी कुपवाड़ा                        | 0                    | 102.655 | 102.655  |
|                | पीईजी बांदीपोरा                        | 0                    | 2.376   | 2.376    |
|                | एफएसडी श्रीनगर                         | 0.012                | 0       | 0.012    |
|                | एफएसडी बडगाम                           | 0                    | 0.211   | 0.211    |
|                | एफएसडी बारामूला (डीओ श्रीनगर)          | 0                    | 135.497 | 135.497  |
| राजस्थान       | एफएसडी लालगढ़                          | 0.1489               | 0       | 0.1489   |
|                | सीडब्ल्यूसी बीकानेर                    | 0.11                 | 0       | 0.11     |
|                | एफएसडी किशनगढ़,<br>अजमेर               | 1.704465             | 0       | 1.704465 |
|                | एफएसडी नागौर (टीओ अजमेर)               | 0.811                | 0       | 0.811    |
|                | डीओ श्रीगंगानगर/आरएसडब्ल्यूसी पीलीबंगा | 60.366               | 0       | 60.366   |
|                | एफएसडी झुंझुनू (डीओ बीकानेर)           | 0.018                | 0       | 0.018    |
|                | एफएसडी सवाई माधोपुर (डीओ कोटा)         | 18.669               | 0       | 18.669   |
|                | एफएसडी अलवर                            | 0.095                | 0       | 0.095    |
|                | एफएसडी उदयपुर                          | 0.458                | 0       | 0.458    |
|                | आरएसडब्ल्यूसी झूंगरपुर,<br>उदयपुर      | 51.487               | 0       | 51.487   |
|                | एफएसडी सादुलपुर (डीओ बीकानेर)          | 2.533                | 0       | 2.533    |
|                | उत्तर प्रदेश                           | पीईजी बसंत पुर गोंडा | 4.925   | 0        |
| एफएसडी फैजाबाद |  | 1.681                | 0       | 1.681    |

|        |            |  |          |        |          |
|--------|------------|--|----------|--------|----------|
|        |            | एफएसडी हापुड                               | 2.61     | 0      | 2.61     |
|        |            | साइलो तालकटोरा                             | 3.86     | 0      | 3.86     |
|        |            | एसडब्ल्यूसी करहल रोड,<br>मैनपुरी, डीओ आगरा | 27.33    | 0      | 27.33    |
|        |            | पीईजी भदोही                                | 0.263    | 5.995  | 6.258    |
|        | पंजाब      | साइलो मोगा, एफसीआई<br>मोगा                 | 15.332   | 0      | 15.332   |
|        |            | एफएसडी पात्रान                             | 0        | 248.94 | 248.94   |
| पूर्व  | बिहार      | एफएसडी फुलवारीशरीफ                         | 21.553   | 0      | 21.553   |
|        | झारखंड     | एफएसडी डीटीओ                               | 7.66     | 0      | 7.66     |
|        |            | बीएसडब्ल्यूसी गढ़वा                        | 12.117   | 0      | 12.117   |
| पश्चिम | गुजरात     | सीडब्ल्यूसी कराचिया डीओ<br>बड़ौदा          | 5.21401  | 0      | 5.21401  |
|        |            | डीओ आदिपुर/सीडब्ल्यूसी<br>गांधीधाम         | 1.412    | 0      | 1.412    |
|        |            | अहमदाबाद सीडब्ल्यूसी<br>शाहलाम             | 80.11    | 0      | 80.11    |
|        | महाराष्ट्र | एफएसडी वर्धा                               | 2.479    | 0      | 2.479    |
|        |            | एफएसडी अजनी पुराना<br>परिसर                | 9.043    | 0      | 9.043    |
|        |            | एफएसडी पुणे                                | 0.25029  | 0      | 0.25029  |
|        |            | एफएसडी रत्नागिरी/पनवेल                     | 2.468103 | 0      | 2.468103 |
|        |            | एफएसडी अजनी ओल्ड<br>कॉम्प्लेक्स/नागपुर     | 30.4701  | 0      | 30.4701  |
|        |            | सीडब्ल्यूसी नासिक<br>रोड/मनमाड             | 0.33042  | 0      | 0.33042  |

|        |             |   |                   |                   |                    |
|--------|-------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|        |             | एफएसई बोरीवली   | 0.3               | 0                 | 0.3                |
|        |             | सीडब्ल्यूसी अकोला II  | 1.2055            | 0                 | 1.2055             |
|        |             | पीडब्ल्यूएस युगश्री जयसाई जलगांव  | 0.183             | 0                 | 0.183              |
|        |             | एफएसडी पनवेल, डीओ पनवेल   | 0                 | 661.541           | 661.541            |
|        |             | सीडब्ल्यूसी यवतमाल  | 4.8128            | 0                 | 4.8128             |
|        | मध्य प्रदेश | एफएसडी बैतूल  | 0.367             | 0                 | 0.367              |
| दक्षिण | केरल        | एफएसडी अंगमाली/डीओ कोच्चि/केरल क्षेत्र (गेहूं 0.24 टन) एफएसडी वेस्टहिल/डीओ कालीकट (चावल 8.65) | 0.24              | 8.645             | 8.885              |
|        |             | एफएसडी अराकुलम/डीओ कोट्टायम/केरल क्षेत्र  | 0                 | 4.72              | 4.72               |
|        |             | एफएसडी अलाप्पुझा (डीओ अलाप्पुझा)।   | 0                 | 6.688             | 6.688              |
|        |             |   | <b>384.917188</b> | <b>1243.20364</b> | <b>1628.120828</b> |

| वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान एफसीआई में जारी न किए जाने योग्य (क्षतिग्रस्त) खाद्यान्नों के उपार्जन से संबंधित ब्योरा |         |                              |       |        |        |
|---|---------|------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| (आंकड़े टन में)   |         |                              |       |        |        |
| अंचल  | क्षेत्र | डिपो का नाम                  | गेहूं | चावल   | कुल    |
| पूर्व   | झारखंड  | एफएसडी धनबाद                 | 0     | 14.744 | 14.744 |
|   |         | पीईजी सुरिया, धनबाद          | 1.926 | 0      | 1.926  |
|   | ओडिशा   | एफएसडी खुर्दा रोड, भुवनेश्वर | 7.193 | 0.812  | 8.005  |

|        |              |   |         |         |         |
|--------|--------------|---|---------|---------|---------|
|        |              | सीडब्ल्यूसी बेहरामपुर,<br>भुवनेश्वर       | 0.068   | 0       | 0.068   |
|        |              | बीएसडब्ल्यूसी गढ़वा,<br>डालटनगंज          | 0       | 1.478   | 1.478   |
|        |              | एफएसडी डालटनगंज                           | 0       | 5.736   | 5.736   |
|        |              | एफएसडी अंगुल, कटक                         | 0.31    | 0       | 0.31    |
|        |              | एफएसडी डुंगुरिपाली,<br>टिटलागढ़           | 0.265   | 0       | 0.265   |
|        | पश्चिम बंगाल | सीएसडी डाबग्राम, सिलीगुड़ी                | 0.221   | 0       | 0.221   |
| पश्चिम | महाराष्ट्र   | एफएसडी मनमाड                              | 0.558   | 0       | 0.558   |
|        |              | एफएसडी अजनी न्यू<br>कॉम्प्लेक्स, नागपुर   | 1.43    | 0       | 1.43    |
|        |              | एफएसडी अजनी ओल्ड<br>कॉम्प्लेक्स, नागपुर   | 6.551   | 0       | 6.551   |
|        |              | एफएसडी अजनी कॉम्प्लेक्स,<br>नागपुर        | 0       | 0.496   | 0.496   |
|        |              | एफएसडी वर्धा, नागपुर                      | 2.65    | 0       | 2.65    |
|        |              | एफएसडी गोंदिया                            | 4.3     | 0       | 4.3     |
|        |              | सीडब्ल्यूसी गोंदिया II,<br>नागपुर         | 2.241   | 0       | 2.241   |
|        | गुजरात       | सीडब्ल्यूसी गांधीधाम,<br>आदिपुर           | 17.669  | 5.402   | 23.071  |
| उत्तर  | पंजाब        | मोगा साइलो                                | 28.789  | 0       | 28.789  |
|        |              | मोगा साइलो                                | 3.195   | 0       | 3.195   |
|        |              | पीएसडब्ल्यूसी छेहरटा,<br>बरारीवाल, अमृतसर | 0.4     | 0       | 0.4     |
|        |              | एफएसडी पटियाला                            | 54.85   | 0       | 54.85   |
|        |              | जालंधर                                    | 0       | 35      | 35      |
|        |              | एफएसडी सरदूलगढ़, भटिंडा                   | 1704.18 | 49.58   | 1753.76 |
|        |              | एफएसडी खमाणों, चंडीगढ़                    | 2.37    | 68.08   | 70.45   |
|        |              | एफएसडी मोरिंडा, चंडीगढ़                   | 18.07   | 1112.86 | 1130.93 |
|        |              | सीडब्ल्यूसी रोपड़                         | 1483.05 | 1198.19 | 2681.24 |
|        |              | एफएसडी, कोटकापुरा,<br>फरीदकोट             | 0       | 270.12  | 270.12  |
|        |              | एफएसडी बालाचौर,<br>होशियारपुर             | 12      | 291     | 303     |

|        |              |  |                 |                 |                  |
|--------|--------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
|        |              | एफएसडी बनूर, पटियाला   | 87.3            | 0               | 87.3             |
|        |              | मूलक एग्रो भंडारण गोदाम,<br>जीडब्ल्यूटीपीएल, संगरूर<br>(पीईजी) | 1326.8          | 0               | 1326.8           |
|        | हरियाणा      | हैफेड मानकपुर  | 248.936         | 289.536         | 538.472          |
|        |              | हैफेड बांके बिहारी, करनाल                                      | 245.231         | 461.029         | 706.26           |
|        |              | हैफेड जाखल, हिसार  | 364.796         | 901.471         | 1266.267         |
|        | राजस्थान     | एफएसडी उदयपुर  | 0.141           | 0               | 0.141            |
|        |              | बीकानेर  | 4.101           | 0               | 4.101            |
|        |              | कोटा   | 1.786           | 0               | 1.786            |
|        | उत्तर प्रदेश | एफएसडी अयोध्या   | 1.314           | 0               | 1.314            |
|        |              | एफएसडी हापुड   | 0.5             | 0               | 0.5              |
| दक्षिण | आंध्र प्रदेश | मुख्य डिपो विशाखापत्तनम  | 0.247           | 0               | 0.247            |
|        |              | मुख्य डिपो, विजाग  | 0.136           | 0               | 0.136            |
|        |              | एफएसडी पोर्ट ब्लेयर, डीओ<br>पोर्ट ब्लेयर                       | 0.093           | 0               | 0.093            |
|        | तमिलनाडु     | एफएसडी अवदी  | 6.928           | 0               | 6.928            |
|        | तेलंगाना     | एफएसडी सनथनगर  | 2.146           | 0               | 2.146            |
|        | <b>कुल</b>   |  | <b>5642.741</b> | <b>4705.534</b> | <b>10348.275</b> |

### BRIDGING OF DIGITAL DIVIDE IN NORTH-EAST

#### 2555. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- the current status of the India AI Mission and key milestones which have been achieved this year;
- whether the Government proposes to develop a comprehensive regulatory framework to govern the development and deployment of Artificial Intelligence (AI) with a focus on preventing the dissemination of false information and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to bridge the digital divide in the North-East and ensure adequate internet connectivity and digital infrastructure for AI-powered solutions; and

(d) the initiatives being undertaken to collaborate with local Governments, academia and industry in the North-East to foster AI innovation and development?

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

(a) to (d): The Government of India emphasizes the concept of 'AI for All,' aligning with the Prime Minister's vision to democratize the use of technology. This initiative aims to ensure that AI benefits all sectors of society, driving innovation and growth.

Union Cabinet led by Hon'ble Prime Minister has approved the IndiaAI Mission on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2024, a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem that aligns with the country's development goals. This mission is driven by a vision to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by focusing on seven foundational pillars.

The Mission is being implemented by IndiaAI Independent Business Division (IBD) under Digital India Corporation, and key actions undertaken for implementation of the IndiaAI Mission are as below:

**IndiaAI Compute:**

- IndiaAI compute pillar envisions building a high-end scalable AI computing ecosystem comprising AI compute infrastructure of 10,000 or more Graphics Processing Units (GPUs).
- Applications were invited for empanelment of agencies for providing AI services on Cloud on 16th August 2024. The bid submission was closed on 28th November 2024 and 19 bidders have submitted bids in response to the request.

**IndiaAI FutureSkills:**

- IndiaAI FutureSkills Pillar envisions to augment the number of graduates, post-graduate and PhDs in AI domain. Further, it envisions setting up Data and AI Labs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across India, to impart foundational-level courses in Data and AI.
- IndiaAI fellowship are being awarded annually to 400 B.Tech and 500 M.Tech students working in AI domain from All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) recognized engineering institutions.
- Top 50 National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) ranked research institutes have been asked to take new PhD scholars under IndiaAI PhD fellowship
- A model IndiaAI Data Lab in the National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT's), Delhi has been set up, which acts as

a reference point for the infrastructure to be set up in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities as a part of the initiative.

- All the 36 States and Union Territories (UTs) have been requested to submit their nominated list of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)/Polytechnics located in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities for setting up of Data Labs. Additionally, IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT plans to establish 27 data labs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country, details of which are placed in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

**IndiaAI Startup Financing:**

- IndiaAI Startup Financing pillar is to provide support to AI startups at all stages. Multiple rounds of stakeholder consultations have been held to deliberate on the scheme for supporting AI Startups at Pre-Seed, Seed and Growth stage.

**IndiaAI Innovation Centre:**

- IndiaAI Innovation centre aims to develop and deploy indigenous Large Multimodal Models (LMMs) trained on India-specific data
- Multiple rounds of stakeholder consultations have been held to deliberate on the IndiaAI's strategy for building indigenous Large Multi-model Models (LMMs).

**IndiaAI Datasets Platform:**

- The IndiaAI Datasets Platform (IDP) seeks to enhance access, quality, and utilization of public sector datasets to make them AI-ready.



- A comprehensive plan has been created for developing platform and a feature list has been finalized after evaluating other prominent dataset platforms such as Hugging Face, Dubai Pulse etc.

#### **IndiaAI Applications Development Initiative:**

- IndiaAI Application Development Initiative aims to develop, scale, and promote the adoption of impactful AI solutions to effectively tackle significant problem statements.
- IndiaAI Innovation challenge was launched on 13th August 2024 for the themes of healthcare, agriculture, improved governance, climate change & disaster management and assistive technologies for learning disabilities. The Innovation Challenge was open to Indian innovators, startups, non-profits, students, academic/R&D organizations, and companies. A total of 900 applications have been received across the five focus areas by the deadline of 30th September.
- CyberGuard AI Hackathon was launched on 17th October 2024 for Cybercrime prevention in collaboration with the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) and in response 263 responses have been received.

#### **Safe & Trusted AI:**

- This pillar enables the implementation of Responsible AI projects including the development of indigenous tools and frameworks, self-

assessment checklists for innovators, and other guidelines and governance frameworks.

- Eight Responsible AI Projects have been selected to address the need for robust guardrails to ensure the responsible development, deployment, and adoption of AI technologies. The projects cover a range of critical themes, including Machine Unlearning, Synthetic Data Generation, AI Bias Mitigation, Ethical AI Frameworks, Privacy-Enhancing Tools, Explainable AI, AI Governance Testing, and Algorithm Auditing Tools. The details of the selected projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

India is a founding member of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) and has contributed significantly to its vision of advancing Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy AI globally. India was elected as the Incoming Council Chair for 2023, Lead Chair for 2024, and Outgoing Chair for 2025. As the Incoming Council Chair, India hosted the Annual GPAI Summit in December, 2023 which was a landmark event attended by 22000+ participants. As Lead Chair, India hosted the "Global India AI Summit" and midyear GPAI Summit in July 2024, in New Delhi where the 6th GPAI Ministerial Council was held and the event was attended by 12000+ participants. Under the GPAI New Delhi Declaration 2024, GPAI members came to a consensus about the future of the GPAI and announced a renewed vision for GPAI through an integrated partnership with OECD bringing together all current OECD members & GPAI countries on equal footing, under the GPAI brand.

The G20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration commits to pursue a pro-innovation regulatory/governance approach that maximizes the benefits and considers the risks associated with the use of AI. India is also a signatory to São Luís Declaration adopted in Brazil in 2024, which also highlights the need for global cooperation for AI governance and encourages G20 members to advance and reinforce interoperability between AI governance frameworks.

Further, India has actively participated in the discussions pertaining to a United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) resolution on AI for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and co-sponsored that resolution.

India is a member of the Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group which involves a collaborative effort by member countries to develop a Comprehensive Policy Framework for Artificial Intelligence that includes guiding principles and code of conduct aimed at promoting the safe, secure and trustworthy advanced AI systems.

India is also a signatory to the UN GDC adopted on September 22, 2024. Grounded in human rights and international law, the GDC includes commitments on connectivity, online safety, and AI governance through the establishment of a multidisciplinary Independent International Scientific Panel on AI and a Global Dialogue on AI governance in the margins of UN conferences and meetings.

### **STATEMENT-I**

**List of Data & AI labs planned by IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country:**

| <b>S.No.</b> | <b>NIELIT Centre</b> | <b>State/UT</b>   |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1            | Gorakhpur            | Uttar Pradesh     |
| 2            | Lucknow              | Uttar Pradesh     |
| 3            | Shimla               | Himachal Pradesh  |
| 4            | Aurangabad           | Maharashtra       |
| 5            | Patna                | Bihar             |
| 6            | Buxar                | Bihar             |
| 7            | Muzaffarpur          | Bihar             |
| 8            | Kurukshetra          | Haryana           |
| 9            | Ropar                | Punjab            |
| 10           | Haridwar             | Uttarakhand       |
| 11           | Bikaner              | Rajasthan         |
| 12           | Tezpur               | Assam             |
| 13           | Bhubaneswar          | Odisha            |
| 14           | Calicut              | Kerala            |
| 15           | Guwahati             | Assam             |
| 16           | Itanagar             | Arunachal Pradesh |
| 17           | Srinagar             | J&K               |
| 18           | Jammu                | J&K               |
| 19           | Ranchi               | Jharkhand         |

|    |          |           |
|----|----------|-----------|
| 20 | Imphal   | Manipur   |
| 21 | Gangtok  | Sikkim    |
| 22 | Agartala | Tripura   |
| 23 | Aizawl   | Mizoram   |
| 24 | Shillong | Meghalaya |
| 25 | Kohima   | Nagaland  |
| 26 | Leh      | Ladakh    |
| 27 | Silchar  | Assam     |

**STATEMENT-II**

**The details of the selected projects under “Safe & Trusted AI” Pillar are as under:**

| <b>NAME OF THE THEME</b>  | <b>SELECTED APPLICANT</b> | <b>TITLE OF THE PROJECT</b>   |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Machine Unlearning        | IIT Jodhpur               | Machine Unlearning in Generative Foundation Models  |
| Synthetic Data Generation | IIT Roorkee               | Design and Development of Method for Generating Synthetic Data for Mitigating Bias in Datasets; and Framework for Mitigating Bias in Machine Learning Pipeline for Responsible AI |

|                                    |   |   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| AI Bias Mitigation Strategy        | National Institute of Technology Raipur   | Development of Responsible Artificial Intelligence for Bias Mitigation in Health Care Systems |
| Explainable AI Framework           | DIAT Pune and Mindgraph Technology Pvt. Ltd.  | Enabling Explainable and Privacy Preserving AI for Security                                   |
| Privacy Enhancing Strategy         | IIT Delhi, IIIT Delhi, IIT Dharwad<br>and<br>Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC) | Robust Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning Models   |
| AI Ethical Certification Framework | IIIT Delhi<br>and<br>Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)                         | Tools for assessing fairness of AI model  |
| AI Algorithm Auditing Tool         | Civic Data Labs   | ParakhAI - An open-source framework and toolkit for Participatory Algorithmic Auditing        |
| AI Governance Testing Framework    | Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham<br>and<br>Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)         | Track-LLM, Transparency, Risk Assessment, Context & Knowledge for Large Language Models       |

**PM--WANI SCHEME****2556. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE - PATIL:****SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:****SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:****SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:****PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:****SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:****DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:****SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:****SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:**

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

- (a) the number of Public Data Offices (PDOs) established under the PM-WANI scheme in Maharashtra;
- (b) the districts with the highest and lowest number of PDOs in the State;
- (c) the timeline for expanding PM-WANI coverage across all districts of Maharashtra;
- (d) the number of PM-WANI Wi-Fi hotspots operational in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra;
- (e) the measures taken to ensure equitable access to Wi-Fi services in remote areas of the State;
- (f) whether the Government is providing any incentives to encourage participation in rural regions;

- (g) the total number of users who have availed Wi-Fi services under PM-WANI in Maharashtra since its inception;
- (h) the average data consumption per user in Maharashtra under the scheme;
- (i) whether the Government has collaborated with local entrepreneurs or small businesses in Maharashtra for the establishment of Public Data Offices (PDOs);
- (j) if so, the details of such collaborations; and
- (k) the financial or technical support extended by the Government to these stakeholders?

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

(a) to (d) The Prime Minister's Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI) framework aims to accelerate proliferation of internet services by setting up public Wi-Fi Hotspots in the country with the objective of building digital India and consequential benefits thereon.

Under the PM-WANI framework, Public Data Offices (PDOs) establish, operate and maintain WANI compliant Wi-Fi Hotspots based on their techno-commercial considerations and deliver internet services to subscribers. PDOs need to partner with a Public Data Office Aggregator (PDOA) to deliver internet services.

The total number of PM-WANI Wi-Fi hotspots installed in Maharashtra, as on 05.12.2024, are 16,362. The districts with highest and lowest number of PM-



WANI Wi-Fi hotspots are Mumbai and Hingoli with 2218 and 11 Wi-Fi hotspots respectively. As on date, PM-WANI Hotspots are operational in all the districts of Maharashtra. Rural/Urban area-wise data is not maintained.

(e) and (f) To ensure equitable access to Wi-Fi services, Department, through its Field Units, promotes the PM-WANI scheme by organizing seminars, press briefs and advertisements. Till October, 2024 for PM-WANI awareness 516 workshops/ seminars, 298 press briefs and 172 advertisements have been undertaken by the Department.

Further, to provide access to internet in rural regions, the Union Cabinet has approved the Amended BharatNet Program (ABP) on 04.08.2023 to be funded from Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN). The program envisages to provide optical fiber connectivity to 2.64 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) and to provide optical fiber connectivity to approximately 3.8 lakh non-GP villages on a demand basis. Additionally, the program plans to offer Internet Leased Line (ILL) bandwidth across 7,269 Blocks and ensure a minimum download speed of 25 Mbps for each Fiber to the Home (FTTH) subscriber. The program also envisages to provide 1.50 crore home fiber connections to rural households, institutions, and enterprises over a period of five years.

(g) and (h) Number of unique PM-WANI users in the country, as on 05.12.2024, are 18,19,674 and total data consumed is 58.55 PB (petabytes). State/UT-wise bifurcation of PM-WANI users and average data consumption per user, State/UT-wise, is not maintained.

(i) to (k) No such collaboration has been done by the Department. However, as stated above, the Department, through its Field Units, promotes the scheme by organizing seminars, press briefs and advertisements to raise awareness and enhance the scheme's outreach.

### **LAUNCHING OF SUPER APP FOR RAILWAYS**

**2557. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI :**

**SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU :**

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to launch a super app for the railways that will provide a range of services, including ticket booking, train tracking, and other railway-related tasks;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the services that consumers would be able to avail from the app; and

(c) the timeline by which the app will be launched for commercial usage along with the cost of developing the app?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (c) : Indian Railways is developing a passenger service focussed app. Passengers will be able to avail unreserved ticketing, lodge complaints, check train availability and many more functions in a single app.

## कंपनियों द्वारा विज्ञापनों में भ्रामक प्रतिरूपण पद्धति का उपयोग

### 2558. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

क्या सरकार को पता है कि कई ऑनलाइन प्लेटफार्म और ऑफलाइन कंपनियां उपभोक्ताओं को लुभाने के लिए अपनी विज्ञापन सामग्री में भ्रामक प्रतिरूपण पद्धतियों का उपयोग कर रही हैं;

- (क) यदि हां, तो सरकार का ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन प्लेटफॉर्मों पर विज्ञापनों में भ्रामक प्रतिरूपण के बढ़ते उपयोग को किस प्रकार से रोकने का विचार है;
- (ख) क्या शैक्षिक संस्थानों, स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या इकाइयों और अचल संपदा कंपनियों द्वारा किया जाने वाला अतिरंजित और मिथ्या प्रचार भ्रामक प्रतिरूपण की श्रेणी में आता है; और
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा उपभोक्ता संरक्षण के लिए भ्रामक प्रतिरूपण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए किए जाने वाले उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग प्रगतिशील कानून बनाकर उपभोक्ता संरक्षण और उपभोक्ताओं के सशक्तीकरण के लिए लगातार काम कर रहा है। वैश्वीकरण, प्रौद्योगिकियों, ई-कॉमर्स बाजारों आदि के नए युग में उपभोक्ता संरक्षण को नियंत्रित करने वाले ढांचे को आधुनिक बनाने की दृष्टि से उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 को निरस्त कर दिया गया और उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 लागू किया गया।

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 में उपभोक्ताओं के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा और उपभोक्ता विवादों का सरल और त्वरित निवारण प्रदान करने के लिए जिला, राज्य और केंद्रीय स्तर पर त्रि-स्तरीय अर्ध-न्यायिक तंत्र का प्रावधान है, जिसे आमतौर पर “उपभोक्ता आयोग” के रूप में जाना जाता है।

उपभोक्ताओं को ई-कॉमर्स में अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं से बचाने के लिए, उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग ने उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के प्रावधानों के तहत उपभोक्ता संरक्षण (ई-कॉमर्स) नियम, 2020 को भी अधिसूचित किया है। ये नियम अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ई-वाणिज्य संस्थाओं की जिम्मेदारियों को रेखांकित करते हैं और ग्राहक शिकायत निवारण के प्रावधानों सहित मार्केटप्लेस और इन्वेंट्री ई-कॉमर्स संस्थाओं की देनदारियों को विनिर्दिष्ट करते हैं।

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) ने ई-कॉमर्स में नकली और भ्रामक समीक्षाओं से उपभोक्ता हितों के रक्षोपाय और सुरक्षा के लिए 23.11.2022 को 'ऑनलाइन उपभोक्ता समीक्षाएं - उनके संग्रह, मॉडरेशन और प्रकाशन के लिए सिद्धांत और आवश्यकताएं' पर ढांचा अधिसूचित किया है। मानक स्वैच्छिक हैं और हर उस ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म पर लागू होते हैं जो उपभोक्ता समीक्षाएं प्रकाशित करता है। मानक के मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत ईमानदारी, सटीकता, गोपनीयता, सुरक्षा, पारदर्शिता, पहुंच और जवाबदेही हैं।

डार्क पैटर्न में उपभोक्ताओं को ऐसे विकल्प चुनने हेतु धोखा देने, मजबूर करने या प्रभावित करने के लिए ऐसे डिज़ाइन और विकल्प तैयार किए जाते हैं है जो उनके सर्वोत्तम हित में नहीं हैं। डार्क पैटर्न में ड्रिप मूल्य निर्धारण, प्रच्छन्न विज्ञापन, बेट और स्विच, झूठी तात्कालिकता आदि जैसी हेरफेर प्रथाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला शामिल है। ऐसी प्रथाएं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 2 की उपधारा 47 के तहत यथा परिभाषित "अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं" की श्रेणी में आती हैं।

केंद्रीय उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण ने उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 18 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए पहले ही डार्क पैटर्न की रोकथाम और विनियमन के लिए 30 नवंबर, 2023 को 13 विनिर्दिष्ट डार्क पैटर्न को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए "डार्क पैटर्न की रोकथाम और विनियमन के लिए दिशानिर्देश, 2023" जारी किए हैं।

**'VIKSIT BHARAT 2047'****2559. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:****SHRI HIBI EDEN:****SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

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

- (a) the details of total number of people consulted during the process of preparing the 'Viksit Bharat 2047' roadmap, State-wise and Sector-wise;
- (b) whether the Government will release a formal report summarising the consultations and suggestions gathered from citizens for the 'Viksit Bharat 2047' vision, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the actions the Government proposes to take in response to concerns raised by RTI activists regarding the lack of accessible records of these consultations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH):**

- (a) Inputs were received from over 14 lakh people during the process of preparing the 'Viksit Bharat @2047', through consultations and online submissions, by different Ministries and Sectoral Group of Secretaries.
- (b) NITI Aayog is coordinating with various Sectoral Groups of Secretaries in consolidating the 'Viksit Bharat 2047' vision document.
- (c) Responses to RTIs are being provided based on the extant guidelines.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES****2560. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:****SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:****DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:**

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes being implemented by the Ministry across the country in the field of information and broadcasting during each of the last three years and the current year, State and district-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilized under each of the above scheme, during the last five years across the country, State and district-wise particularly in Eluru district of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the total number of beneficiaries of above schemes in the country during the last five years, State and district-wise especially in Eluru District;

(d) the details regarding the projects completed, presently pending and proposed to be set up under above schemes in the country during the last five years, State and district-wise especially in Eluru district;

(e) whether the Government has carried out any promotional activities to increase awareness regarding the above specified schemes and if so, the details thereof including funds allocated and utilized during the last five years; and

(f) the details of physical targets set and achieved while implementing above schemes during the same period, scheme and State/district-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):**

(a) to (f): The Ministry implements four Central Sector Schemes which aim at mass communication and information dissemination of the policies and programmes of the Government as well as entertainment and education. Funds are neither allotted state/ district-wise nor are beneficiary oriented. The benefits of these schemes uniformly flow to the entire population of the country, including the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

In the Information sector, "Development Communication & Information Dissemination" (DCID) Scheme aims at ensuring peoples' participation in various plans and programmes of the Government, for their welfare, promoting national integration and ensuring nation building through integrated mass communication campaigns. The budget outlay from 2020-21 to 2024-25 under the DCID is Rs 941.31 Cr.

In the Films sector, "Development Communication & Dissemination of Filmic Content" (DCDFC) Scheme aims to promote Indian Cinema through film festivals, film markets, production of films and digitization and preservation of archival films through National Film Heritage Mission. The budget outlay from 2020-21 to 2024-25 under the DCDFC is Rs 1046.87 Cr.

In the Broadcasting sector, “Broadcasting Infrastructure Network Development” (BIND) scheme aims to strengthen broadcasting infrastructure and content of Doordarshan and All India Radio (AIR) from time to time. The budget outlay from 2020-21 to 2024-25 under BIND is Rs2101 Cr. In the state of Andhra Pradesh, there are 16 Akashvani stations, one major Doordarshan Kendra at Vijayawada and one Programme Generating Facility (PGF) at Tirupati. In the state of Telangana, there are 15 Akashvani stations, one major Doordarshan Kendra at Hyderabad and one PGF at Warangal.

Likewise, “Supporting Community Radio Movement in India” Scheme under the Broadcasting sector aims to strengthen both new and existing community radio stations(CRS) with resources, capacity and technology, thereby increasing number and effectiveness of operational CRS, which are critically required for Community Radio Sector. There are 522 CRS in the country at present, out of which 12 CRS are in Andhra Pradesh and 9 CRS stations in Telangana. The budget outlay from 2020-21 to 2024-25 under the CRS is Rs 22.18 Cr.

### **DECREASED TRAIN SPEED**

#### **2561. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the decreased speed of the trains on certain routes due to ageing or inadequate railway infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the routes or zones most affected by this issue;



(c) whether any assessment has been conducted to identify the specific infrastructure deficiencies causing speed reductions, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allocated and utilized for the infrastructure modernization in the last three years;

(e) the steps being taken to upgrade tracks, signalling systems and bridges to ensure higher train speeds in the country, including Tamil Nadu; and

(f) whether the Government has set any timeline to eliminate speed restrictions caused by poor infrastructure and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (f) Indian Railways network consists of various routes with different permissible sectional speed. Increasing the speed potential/Upgradation of railway track is a continuous and an ongoing process on Indian Railways.

In 2014, speed potential of only about 31,000 km of track was 110 kmph and above, which has significantly improved to about 80,000 km at present due to following measures taken by Indian Railways:

- i. Laying of track structure consisting of 60 kg longer rails on prestressed reinforced concrete (PSC) sleepers with modern fittings.
- ii. Use of thick web switches and weldable Cast Manganese Steel (CMS) crossings etc.

- iii. Providing Long welded rails/Continuous welded rails to eliminate the joints.
- iv. Use of Flash butt welding in place of thermit welds by providing long rail panels and testing of Flash Butt welds by advanced technology of Phased Array Ultrasonic testing to enhance weld reliability.
- v. Adoption of mechanized system for track maintenance using high output plain tampers and points & crossing tampers for improved maintainability & reliability of track.
- vi. Deployment of state-of-the-art modern machines including Rail Grinding machines manufactured in India on Railway network to further improve asset reliability.
- vii. Mechanization of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc. to improve progress of track renewal along with ensuring quality and to reduce human errors.
- viii. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals to eliminate human failure.
- ix. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates for enhancing safety at LC gates.

The various maintenance/ upgradation works are required to be carried out without stopping the train operations. In some cases, trains are required to be permitted at reduced speed (speed restriction) while passing through worksite

locations in order to ensure safety of trains. After completion of the work and as per laid down procedures, normal train speed is restored.

On Indian Railways, the investment on safety related activities including track renewal etc. is as under:

| (Rs. in cr.)  |               |                  |                 |
|---|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
|   | 2022-23 (Act) | 2023-24<br>(Act) | BE 2024-25      |
| Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works                | 18,115        | 20,322           | 21,386          |
| Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock       | 27,086        | 30,864           | 31,494          |
| Maintenance of Machines                             | 9,828         | 10,772           | 11,864          |
| Road Safety LCs and ROBs/RUBs                       | 5,347         | 6,662            | 9,980           |
| Track Renewals                                      | 16,326        | 17,850           | 17,652          |
| Bridge Works  | 1,050         | 1,907            | 2,137           |
| Signal & Telecom Works                              | 2,456         | 3,751            | 4,647           |
| Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety | 7,119         | 9,523            | 9,615           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>87,327</b> | <b>1,01,651</b>  | <b>1,08,776</b> |

## डाक विभाग

### 2562. श्री नारायण तातू राणे :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) देश में डाक विभाग द्वारा स्वतंत्र विभागीय कार्यालय स्थापित करने के मानदंड क्या हैं;
- (ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र के प्रत्येक जिले के लिए एक स्वतंत्र विभागीय कार्यालय स्थापित किया गया है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंध में पिछले तीन वर्षों से आज तक का जिला-वार और स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) महाराष्ट्र में स्वतंत्र विभागीय कार्यालयों और संयुक्त कार्यालयों की स्थापना का जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या महाराष्ट्र के रत्नागिरी-सिंधुदुर्ग जिले के लिए एक स्वतंत्र विभागीय कार्यालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

### ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी ):

(क) से (घ) डाक विभाग में स्वतंत्र और संयुक्त विभागीय डाकघरों की कोई अवधारणा नहीं है। विभागीय डाकघर दो प्रकार के होते हैं, नामतः प्रधान डाकघर और उप डाकघर। प्रधान डाकघर और उप डाकघर स्थापित करने के लिए स्थापना संबंधी मानदंड **विवरण-I** के रूप में संलग्न हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 2116 विभागीय डाकघर हैं, जिनमें रत्नागिरि और सिंधुदुर्ग जिले भी शामिल हैं। उक्त डाकघरों की स्थापना स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व से वर्ष 2024 तक की अवधि के दौरान की गई। डाकघरों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** के रूप में संलग्न है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पिछले तीन वर्षों में खोले गए डाकघरों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण -III** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ङ) रत्नागिरि जिले में 79 और सिंधुदुर्ग जिले में 55 विभागीय डाकघर हैं। रत्नागिरि और सिंधुदुर्ग जिलों में विभागीय डाकघर की स्थापना संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

## विवरण -I

### प्रधान डाकघर और उप डाकघर स्थापित करने के लिए स्थापना संबंधी मानदंड

#### प्रधान डाकघर खोले जाने संबंधी मानदंड :

प्रधान डाकघर (एचओ), जिला स्तर के डाकघर होते हैं। कोई भी नया प्रधान डाकघर, किसी उप-डाकघर को प्रधान डाकघर में परिवर्तित कर या मौजूदा प्रधान डाकघर को दो प्रधान डाकघरों में विभाजित कर खोला जाता है। इसके लिए निर्धारित मानदंड निम्नानुसार हैं :

- (क) प्रत्येक जिले में एक प्रधान डाकघर होना चाहिए, बशर्ते न्यूनतम 20 उप-डाकघरों को उसके साथ संबद्ध किया जा सके। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के मामले में इन मानदंडों को शिथिल किया जा सकता है, जोकि अनुमोदन के अध्यक्षीन होगा।
- (ख) यदि किसी मौजूदा प्रधान डाकघर से संबद्ध उप डाकघरों की संख्या 60 से अधिक हो जाती है, तो उक्त प्रधान डाकघर को दो प्रधान डाकघरों में विभाजित किया जाना चाहिए।

#### उप डाकघर खोले जाने संबंधी मानदंड :

**(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में :** अपग्रेड किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित शाखा डाकघर का न्यूनतम कार्यभार पांच घंटा प्रतिदिन होना चाहिए। सामान्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वार्षिक हानि की अनुमत सीमा 2400/- रु. तथा पहाड़ी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के मामले में 4800/- रु. है।

**(ख) शहरी क्षेत्रों में :** शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थित डाकघर शुरुआत में आत्मनिर्भर होने चाहिए तथा पहली वार्षिक समीक्षा के समय इसे चलाए जाना जारी रखे जाने हेतु पात्रता के लिए यह आवश्यक होगा कि वे, 5% का लाभ अर्जित कर रहे हों। 20 लाख और इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों में दो डाकघरों के बीच की न्यूनतम दूरी 1.5 कि. मी. तथा अन्य शहरी क्षेत्रों के मामले में 2 कि. मी. होनी चाहिए। तथापि, किन्हीं भी दो डिलिवरी डाकघरों के बीच की दूरी 5 कि. मी. से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए।

विवरण -II

## डाकघरों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

| क्र. सं. | जिले का नाम       | प्रधान डाकघरों की संख्या | उप-डाकघरों की संख्या |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1        | अहमदनगर           | 2                        | 95                   |
| 2        | अकोला             | 1                        | 31                   |
| 3        | अमरावती           | 2                        | 53                   |
| 4        | बीड               | 1                        | 35                   |
| 5        | भंडारा            | 1                        | 18                   |
| 6        | बुलढाना           | 2                        | 31                   |
| 7        | चंद्रपुर          | 1                        | 35                   |
| 8        | छत्रपति संभाजीनगर | 1                        | 48                   |
| 9        | धाराशिव           | 2                        | 27                   |
| 10       | धूले              | 1                        | 34                   |
| 11       | गढ़चिरोली         | 0                        | 18                   |
| 12       | गोंडिया           | 1                        | 11                   |
| 13       | हिंगोली           | 0                        | 9                    |
| 14       | जलगांव            | 3                        | 74                   |
| 15       | जालना             | 1                        | 32                   |
| 16       | कोल्हापुर         | 3                        | 93                   |
| 17       | लातूर             | 0                        | 31                   |

|                |                   |           |             |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 18             | मुम्बई शहर        | 6         | 105         |
| 19             | मुम्बई उप नगरीय   | 3         | 115         |
| 20             | नागपुर            | 3         | 104         |
| 21             | नांदेड            | 1         | 53          |
| 22             | नंदुरबार          | 0         | 21          |
| 23             | नासिक             | 3         | 95          |
| 24             | पालघर             | 1         | 36          |
| 25             | परभनी             | 1         | 23          |
| 26             | पुणे              | 3         | 211         |
| 27             | रायगढ़            | 2         | 66          |
| 28             | <b>रत्नागिरि</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>77</b>   |
| 29             | सांगली            | 2         | 81          |
| 30             | सतारा             | 2         | 91          |
| 31             | <b>सिंधुदुर्ग</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>53</b>   |
| 32             | शोलापुर           | 2         | 90          |
| 33             | ठाणे              | 2         | 81          |
| 34             | वर्धा             | 1         | 26          |
| 35             | वाशिम             | 0         | 14          |
| 36             | यवतमाल            | 1         | 40          |
| <b>कुल योग</b> |                   | <b>59</b> | <b>2057</b> |

**विवरण -III**

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पिछले तीन वर्षों में खोले गए डाकघरों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

| जिले का नाम     | पिछले तीन वर्षों में खोले गए डाकघरों की संख्या |
|-----------------|--|
| अमरावती         | 1  |
| चंद्रपुर        | 1  |
| नागपुर एमएफएल   | 1  |
| अकोला           | 1  |
| हिंगोली         | 1  |
| मुम्बई उप नगरीय | 1  |
| नांदेड़         | 2  |
| पुणे            | 3  |
| रायगढ़          | 1  |
| सांगली          | 1  |
| सतारा           | 1  |
| सिंधुदुर्ग      | 1  |
| ठाणे            | 1  |

**PLIGHT OF NLC LABOURERS**

**2563. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:**

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



- (a) whether the Government has taken serious note on the plight of contract labourers/employees engaged by Neyveli Lignite Corporation of India Limited (NLC) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the effective measures taken by the Government to provide minimum 20-24 days of work for the daily wage workers in NLC;
- (c) the total number of contract employees, daily wage labourers deployed by NLC and the wages paid during the last four years to till date, year-wise; and
- (d) the total number of management employees in NLC and the details of the salary paid during the last four years, year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

- (a) NLCIL has been a forerunner in providing various benefits/ welfare measures to the contract workmen deployed through contractors for execution of certain works. The benefits and welfare measures extended to contract workmen deployed in NLCIL and regular employees of NLCIL are enclosed as **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.
- (b) The days of deployment of contract workmen by the contractor depends on the work requirement and terms of the contract. However, it is informed that majority of the contract workmen deployed by the contractors in NLCIL are engaged for the maximum permissible limit of 26/27 shifts per month.

(c) The details of contract men in position (MIP) and amount paid to the contractors during the past four years are enclosed as **Statement-III** and **Statement-IV** respectively.

(d) The year wise - Total number of permanent employees in NLC India Ltd and the salary/wages paid during the last four years is furnished below:

| Sl. NO. | Year ending                  | Permanent employees | Salary and Wages paid<br>(In Rs. Cr.) |
|---------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1       | 31 <sup>st</sup> March' 2021 | 11379               | 2,688.36                              |
| 2       | 31 <sup>st</sup> March'2022  | 11246               | 2,624.48                              |
| 3       | 31 <sup>st</sup> March'2023  | 10781               | 2,526.32                              |
| 4       | 31 <sup>st</sup> March'2024  | 10368               | 2,646.73                              |

Details are contained in Statement-II.

### **STATEMENT-I**

#### **STATUTORY AND WELFARE MEASURES EXTENDED TO CONTRACT WORKMEN ENGAGED THROUGH CONTRACTORS IN NLC INDIA LIMITED, NEYVELI.**

##### **1. CONTRACT LABOUR STATUTORY COMPLIANCE**

1.1 The Contractor Employers are following all applicable statutory compliance(s) as per the following Acts;

- The Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act, 1970.

- The Employees Provident fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.
- The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
- The payment of Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and other applicable Acts and Rules.

1.2 The Principal Employer (i.e NLCIL) is strictly ensuring compliance of all the above statutory requirements.

## **2. Statutory benefits**

Contribution to Employees Provident Fund (EPF), Payment Of Gratuity, Contribution to Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESIC, Payment of Compensation under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, Payment of Bonus & Ex-Gratia, Payment on National And Festival Holidays, Annual Leave With Wages (ALW) are being extended to contract workmen as per the provisions of the respective Acts.

### **2.1 WAGES:**

Wages are being paid to the contract workmen are more than the CLC (C) / Central notified wages. The wages paid as per the 12 (3) settlement dated 07/08/2020, in NLCIL, Neyveli, is as under:

| Skill Category      | Total wages (including DA and Allowances) paid by<br>NLCIL as on 01/10/24 |
|---------------------|---|
|                     | (in Rs./ Per Month)   |
| A) Above Ground     |   |
| USK                 | 25067   |
| SSK                 | 26679   |
| SK                  | 28161   |
| HSK                 | 30522   |
| B) Below Ground     |   |
| USK                 | 26289   |
| SSK                 | 27901   |
| SK                  | 30652   |
| HSK                 | 33460   |
| C) Other than Mines |   |
| USK                 | 24937   |
| SSK                 | 26185   |
| SK                  | 27641   |

|     |       |
|-----|-------|
| HSK | 29248 |
|-----|-------|

### **3. Non - Statutory benefits**

- 3.1 Medical benefits to self and dependents for outpatient/ inpatient treatment at NLCIL Hospital at Neyveli, educational assistance to the wards of contract workmen, tuition fee reimbursement for wards of contract workmen, 2 sets of stitched uniform, are extended to the contract workmen.
- 3.2 In addition to the above, contract Workmen Death Relief Fund (CWDRF) Trust has been established to provide death relief to the dependants of contract workmen who lose their life due to accidents / natural reasons while in employment.
- 3.3 Compassionate employment will be provided to the eligible dependent of deceased who die due to industrial accident or family relief (in lieu of employment).
- 3.4 Free education, Free Breakfast, Noon meal & Uniforms to children studying in 11<sup>th</sup>& 12<sup>th</sup>Std in NLCIL schools.
- 3.5 Quarters are being allotted to Contract workmen and provided with free water, subsidized Electricity & nominal rent.
- 3.6 Around 5100 contract workmen were regularised as employees of NLICL, based on the common seniority list and settlements entered with the trade unions representing contract workmen.

## STATEMENT-II

### PAY AND OTHER BENEFITS TO REGULAR EMPLOYEES OF NLCIL, NEYVELI

1.0 The Unionized Category of Workmen/ Non-Executive of NLCIL are paid wages and allowances as per the Memorandum of Understanding dt.05/12/2018, is as given below:

| <b>Grade</b> | <b>Scale of Pay</b> |
|--------------|---------------------|
| W0A          | 15000 - 3% - 30000  |
| W0           | 16000 - 3% - 40000  |
| W1           | 18000 - 3% - 73000  |
| W2           | 19000 - 3% - 77000  |
| W3           | 20000 - 3% - 81000  |
| W4           | 21000 - 3% - 85000  |
| W5           | 22000 - 3% - 90000  |
| W6           | 23000 - 3% - 95000  |
| W7           | 24000 - 3% - 100000 |
| W8           | 25000 - 3% - 105000 |
| SG1          | 26000 - 3% - 110000 |
| SG2          | 27000 - 3% - 115000 |
| SG3          | 28000 - 3% - 117000 |

|     |                     |
|-----|---------------------|
| SG4 | 30000 - 3% - 120000 |
|-----|---------------------|

2.0 The Executives and Non-Unionized Supervisors of NLCIL are paid wages and allowances as per the DPE guidelines dated as given below

### 2.1 Non- Unionized Supervisors

| Grade | Pay Scale       |
|-------|-----------------|
| S-1   | Rs.31000-100000 |
| S-2   | Rs.32000-110000 |
| S-3   | Rs.34000-120000 |
| S-4   | Rs.36000-130000 |

### 2.2 Executives

| Grade | Pay Scale        |
|-------|------------------|
| E-1   | Rs.40000-140000  |
| E-2   | Rs.50000-160000  |
| E-3   | Rs.60000-180000  |
| E-4   | Rs.70000-200000  |
| E-5   | Rs.80000-220000  |
| E-6   | Rs.90000-240000  |
| E-7   | Rs.100000-260000 |
| E-8   | Rs.120000-280000 |

|     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| E-9 | Rs.150000-300000 |
|-----|------------------|

3.0 Further the employees are paid Common Allowance @ 35% on revised basic pay towards perks and allowances.

4.0 In addition to the above, the workmen are paid Area Based Compensation ranging from Rs.250 to 8700, Night Shift Compensation @ Rs.150/- per night shift, HRA ranging from 8% to 24%, Superannuation Benefits @ 30% of BP+DA (CPF + Gratuity + Superannuation Pension Scheme and Post-Retirement Medical Benefits).

5.0 In respect of Executives, pay and allowances as paid as per the terms of Om Order W- 02/0028/2017-DPe (WC)-GL –XIII /17 dated 03<sup>rd</sup> Aug 2017 of DPE guidelines.

#### 6.0 Statutory Benefits

Provident Fund (PF) benefits (Exemption granted to maintain Trust), Payment of Gratuity, NLCIL Employees Deposit Linked Insurance, are paid/ regulated as per respective Act.

#### 7.0 Non-statutory benefits.

7.1 Canteen facility, Potable drinking water, Rest shelters, Periodical medical check-up, First aid stations and well equipped First Aid Room, Transport facilities, Free supply of Terry Cotton uniform, shoes, gumboots, rain coats, goggles, etc.



7.2 Medical Services, Housing, Education, Community Development activities, Sports facilities, Social Welfare measures, Operation of subsidized transport facilities in the NLCIL Industrial Complex.

8.0 Presentation of Long Service Award, presentation of Loyal service award, marriage gift to the wards of the employee/ workman, superannuation Gift, Educational Scholarship to the wards of SC/ST employees and Meritorious Students, Central Library, Reading Rooms and Mobile Library and Group Personal Accident Insurance scheme.

9.0 Regular Employment is provided to the widow / ward/ legal heir on compassionate ground if the employee who die due to Industrial accident arising out of and in the course of employment or Family Relief in lieu of employment.

10.0 Uniforms and Liveries – Three sets of Uniform Footwear/ Protective Footwear, raincoats, helmets and safety appliances like goggles, respirators, hand gloves etc., at free of cost.

### **STATEMENT-III**

| <b>CONTRACT WORKMEN - MIP FOR THE PAST 4 YEARS</b> |                |                           |                                      |                                    |              |
|--|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Sl. No</b>                                      | <b>Year</b>    | <b>NLCIL,<br/>Neyveli</b> | <b>NLCIL,<br/>Barsingsar Project</b> | <b>NLCIL,<br/>Talabira Project</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| 1  | 01-04-<br>2021 | 14992                     | 786                                  | 63                                 | <b>15841</b> |

|   |            |       |      |     |              |
|---|------------|-------|------|-----|--------------|
| 2 | 01-04-2022 | 15012 | 640  | 69  | <b>15721</b> |
| 3 | 01-04-2023 | 15736 | 1045 | 567 | <b>17348</b> |
| 4 | 01-04-2024 | 16142 | 1320 | 732 | <b>18194</b> |

**STATEMENT-IV**

| <b>Agreement Wages (excluding allowances) payable to contract workmen deployed in NLCIL, Neyveli.</b> |       |            |       |               |            |       |               |            |        |                |            |        |                |            |        |                |
|---|-------|------------|-------|---------------|------------|-------|---------------|------------|--------|----------------|------------|--------|----------------|------------|--------|----------------|
| Ground Level  | Skill | 01-04-2021 |       |               | 01-04-2022 |       |               | 01-04-2023 |        |                | 01-04-2024 |        |                | 01-10-2024 |        |                |
|   |       | NLC Wage   | DA    | Total         | NLC Wage   | DA    | Total         | NLC Wage   | DA     | Total          | NLC Wage   | DA     | Total          | NLC Wages  | DA     | Total          |
| Above Ground  | USK   | 724.20     | 28.00 | <b>752.20</b> | 724.20     | 40.00 | <b>764.20</b> | 724.20     | 91.00  | <b>815.20</b>  | 724.20     | 119.00 | <b>843.20</b>  | 724.20     | 123.00 | <b>847.20</b>  |
|   | SSK   | 757.20     | 36.00 | <b>793.20</b> | 757.20     | 50.00 | <b>807.20</b> | 757.20     | 113.00 | <b>870.20</b>  | 757.20     | 148.00 | <b>905.20</b>  | 757.20     | 152.00 | <b>909.20</b>  |
|   | SK    | 786.20     | 42.00 | <b>828.20</b> | 786.20     | 60.00 | <b>846.20</b> | 786.20     | 133.00 | <b>919.20</b>  | 786.20     | 175.00 | <b>961.20</b>  | 786.20     | 180.00 | <b>966.20</b>  |
|   | HSK   | 848.00     | 49.00 | <b>897.00</b> | 848.00     | 69.00 | <b>917.00</b> | 848.00     | 155.00 | <b>1003.00</b> | 848.00     | 203.00 | <b>1051.00</b> | 848.00     | 209.00 | <b>1057.00</b> |
|   | USK   | 742.20     | 36.00 | <b>778.20</b> | 742.20     | 50.00 | <b>792.20</b> | 742.20     | 113.00 | <b>855.20</b>  | 742.20     | 148.00 | <b>890.20</b>  | 742.20     | 152.00 | <b>894.20</b>  |

|                        |     |       |       |              |       |       |                |       |       |                |       |       |                |        |        |                |
|------------------------|-----|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|----------------|--------|--------|----------------|
| Below<br>Ground        | SSK | 776.2 | 42.00 | <b>818.2</b> | 776.2 | 60.00 | <b>836.2</b>   | 776.2 | 133.0 | <b>909.2</b>   | 776.2 | 175.0 | <b>951.20</b>  | 776.20 | 180.00 | <b>956.20</b>  |
|                        |     | 0     |       | 0            | 0     |       | 0              | 0     | 0     | 0              | 0     | 0     |                |        |        |                |
| Ground                 | SK  | 853.0 | 49.00 | <b>902.0</b> | 853.0 | 69.00 | <b>922.0</b>   | 853.0 | 155.0 | <b>1008.00</b> | 853.0 | 203.0 | <b>1056.00</b> | 853.00 | 209.00 | <b>1062.00</b> |
|                        |     | 0     |       | 0            | 0     |       | 0              | 0     | 0     | 00             | 0     | 0     |                |        |        |                |
|                        | HSK | 935.0 | 55.00 | <b>990.0</b> | 935.0 | 77.00 | <b>1012.00</b> | 935.0 | 174.0 | <b>1109.00</b> | 935.0 | 228.0 | <b>1163.00</b> | 935.00 | 235.00 | <b>1170.00</b> |
|                        |     | 0     |       | 0            | 0     |       | 00             | 0     | 0     | 00             | 0     | 0     |                |        |        |                |
| Other<br>than<br>Mines | USK | 719.2 | 28.00 | <b>747.2</b> | 719.2 | 40.00 | <b>759.2</b>   | 719.2 | 91.00 | <b>810.2</b>   | 719.2 | 119.0 | <b>838.20</b>  | 719.20 | 123.00 | <b>842.20</b>  |
|                        |     | 0     |       | 0            | 0     |       | 0              | 0     |       | 0              | 0     | 0     |                |        |        |                |
|                        | SSK | 748.2 | 33.00 | <b>781.2</b> | 748.2 | 47.00 | <b>795.2</b>   | 748.2 | 105.0 | <b>853.2</b>   | 748.2 | 138.0 | <b>886.20</b>  | 748.20 | 142.00 | <b>890.20</b>  |
|                        |     | 0     |       | 0            | 0     |       | 0              | 0     | 0     | 0              | 0     | 0     |                |        |        |                |
| Mines                  | SK  | 776.2 | 40.00 | <b>816.2</b> | 776.2 | 56.00 | <b>832.2</b>   | 776.2 | 126.0 | <b>902.2</b>   | 776.2 | 165.0 | <b>941.20</b>  | 776.20 | 170.00 | <b>946.20</b>  |
|                        |     | 0     |       | 0            | 0     |       | 0              | 0     | 0     | 0              | 0     | 0     |                |        |        |                |
|                        | HSK | 806.0 | 48.00 | <b>854.0</b> | 806.0 | 68.00 | <b>874.0</b>   | 806.0 | 150.0 | <b>956.0</b>   | 806.0 | 196.0 | <b>1002.00</b> | 806.00 | 202.00 | <b>1008.00</b> |
|                        |     | 0     |       | 0            | 0     |       | 0              | 0     | 0     | 0              | 0     | 0     |                |        |        |                |

### DIGITAL INDIA INITIATIVE

#### 2564. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Digital India initiative has accelerated internet penetration and spurred significant private sector growth, creating a strong demand for professionals skilled in SEO, content creation, social media strategy and data analytics; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): The Digital India initiative has significantly accelerated internet penetration and spurred growth in India. Government of India had launched the Digital India programme in 2015 to ensure digital access, digital inclusion, and digital empowerment. The overall goal is to ensure that digital technologies improve the life of every citizen, expand India's digital economy, and create investment and employment opportunities in India.

Digital India has contributed to the rapid expansion of internet access, through initiatives such as BharatNet, which aims to provide high-speed internet to rural and remote areas. As a result, there has been a substantial increase in internet accessibility and usage across the country, and internet penetration in India has grown dramatically in the last decade. According to recent statistics, India is one of the largest internet markets in the world, with over 94 crore internet users (Source: Telecom Subscriptions Reports dated 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2024).

The increase in internet penetration has created significant growth in the private sector. It has facilitated the rise of e-commerce, education, health, social media, digital media, fintech, entertainment and other digital businesses. The digital transformation has created demand for professionals in various fields such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Data Analytics, Cybersecurity, SEO (Search Engine Optimization, Content Creation, Social Media Strategy, etc.

To bridge the industry skill gap, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated a programme titled “FutureSkills PRIME” jointly with National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) aimed at re-skilling/up-skilling of candidate in new/emerging technologies, namely Artificial Intelligence, Robotic Process Authomation, Augmented/Virtual Reality, Internet of Things, Big Data Analytics, Additive Manufacturing/3D Printing, Cloud Computing, Social & Mobile, Cyber Security and Blockchain. FutureSkills PRIME is available as an online platform for digital skills training, which is hosted at <https://futureskillsprime.in/>. On this platform, premium contents are made available to candidates, to facilitate anytime, anywhere learning, in line with their aptitude and aspirations. Under the FutureSkills Prime program, there are over 500+courses offered on the platform; and, more than 19.8 lakh learners have signed upon the platform and are learning about these emerging technologies. Out of these, 8.55 lakh candidates have enrolled/trained into various courses.

### **BHARTIYA ANTRIKSH SPACE STATION**

**2565. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**

**SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

**SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

**SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the goals of establishing Bhartiya Antriksh Space Station to enhance possibilities of future exploration programmes; and

- (b) the details of the scheduled ambitious indigenous programmes to achieve India's Space Vision 2047?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

- (a) The vision for space in the Amrit kaal envisages including other things, establishing an operational Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS) by 2035 and Indian Crewed Lunar Mission by 2040. BAS will be the first National Space Laboratory to conduct multidisciplinary microgravity experiments and studies in the fields of Science, Technologies, Medicine, Agriculture, Space manufacturing, among others. BAS will also be acting as platform for global & national collaboration, gateway to lunar exploration & beyond and to help boosting the Space Economy of the country.

ISRO has initiated development of various technologies for the Bharatiya Antariksh Station. These technologies will be demonstrated through precursor missions for BAS, which has been recently approved by the Government as part of revision in Gaganyaan programme.

- (b) Department of Space leap towards India's Space Vision 2047 with the approvals of key Missions which includes,

- Establishment of 1<sup>st</sup> module Bharatiya Anthariksh Station (BAS) by 2028,
- Development of Next Generation of satellite Launch Vehicle (NGLV) (re-usable Low-cost launch vehicle) by 2032,
- Chandrayaan-4 by 2027, to develop and demonstrate the technologies to come back to Earth after successfully landing on the Moon and also collect moon samples, and
- Venus Orbiter Mission (VOM) by 2028, to study the Venusian surface and subsurface, atmospheric processes and influence of Sun on Venusian Atmosphere.

## **NAI ROSHNI SCHEME AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

### **2566. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:**

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

- (a) the achievements of the Nai Roshni Scheme in empowering women from minority communities;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries trained under the scheme and the key skills imparted;
- (c) the challenges faced in implementing the scheme and the steps taken by the Government to address them; and
- (d) the initiatives introduced by the Government to ensure sustainable livelihoods for women beneficiaries?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF  
MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU):**

(a) and (b): Under Nai Roshni scheme, which was launched in 2012-13, about 4.35 lakh minority women were trained to empower and enhance confidence by generating awareness about women rights and interventions for 'Leadership Development', health and hygiene, legal rights of women, financial literacy, digital literacy, swachch bharat, life skills and advocacy for social and behavioral changes.

(c) and (d): The challenges faced in implementing the schemes related to awareness level among the target group, capacity building of training providers, increasing the scale of the scheme, and its delivery through various stakeholders. Considering the challenges faced in implementation of the scheme and recommendations from various stakeholders, the Nai Roshni scheme has been subsumed under an integrated scheme Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) which converges five erstwhile skilling and empowerment schemes of the Ministry and inter alia lays emphasis on community-level aspirations and challenges, mainstreaming them and improving the socio-economic conditions through exposure to relevant modern skills. The Leadership and Entrepreneurship sub-component of the PM VIKAS scheme focuses on imparting skill training to minority women for providing them sustainable economic livelihood opportunities and setting up enterprises/ self-employment ventures through inter-alia establishing linkages with financial institutions such as NMDFC, Banks, NBFCs.



**WALLS, FENCING AND ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE OF RAIL TRACKS****2567. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering for making safe rail track in vulnerable and open areas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of identified areas; and
- (c) the steps proposed to build walls, fencing and electronic surveillance of rail tracks across the country?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (c) To improve safety in train operation, fencing/boundary wall is being provided along the railway tracks to prevent unauthorized trespassing, encroachment, entry of animals and vehicular traffic etc. Works have been taken up in a phased manner, prioritizing the locations which are considered/ found more vulnerable. About 7,500 km fencing/boundary wall has been constructed up to Nov, 2024.

**SCIENTIFIC LANDSCAPE****2568. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:****SHRI BALYA MAMA SURESH GOPINATH MHATRE:**

Will the Minister of **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the role of biotechnology in transforming India's scientific landscape; and

(b) the impact of scientific advancements on general public particularly in areas such as healthcare and agriculture?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

a) Biotechnology has played a transformative role in reshaping India's scientific and technological landscape, contributing to advancements in healthcare, agriculture, industry, and environmental sustainability. Biotechnology is integral to India's journey toward becoming a knowledge-driven economy. By addressing societal challenges through innovation, biotechnology is helping to shape a sustainable and inclusive future. Following are key highlights of the biotechnology impact in India's scientific landscape:

Advancements in Healthcare: India has emerged as a global hub for vaccine production and generic drugs. Biotechnological innovations enabled the development of affordable vaccines. Initiatives like GenomeIndia to construct a comprehensive catalogue of genetic variations for India's population have enhanced our understanding of genetic diseases, paving the way for precision medicine. Biotech startups have developed rapid and cost-effective diagnostic tools, such as RT-PCR kits for COVID-19, improving healthcare delivery.

**Revolutionizing Agriculture:** The introduction of Bt cotton significantly boosted India's agricultural productivity by enhancing pest resistance. Biofertilizers and Biopesticides technologies have promoted sustainable farming practices through eco-friendly alternatives to chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Techniques like tissue culture and marker-assisted selection are being used to develop high-yield, drought-resistant, and disease-resistant crop varieties.

**Environmental Sustainability:** Biotechnology has enabled the cleanup of pollutants using microorganisms to restore contaminated environments. Conversion of organic waste into compost or energy is gaining momentum in India. India's push towards renewable energy includes advancements in biofuels, reducing dependency on fossil fuels.

**Startups and Innovation:** India's biotech ecosystem has flourished with the emergence of startups supported by Government initiatives like Make in India, and Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) supported Public-private partnerships programs. Various funding opportunities have propelled biotech research, bringing India closer to becoming a global biotech hub.

b) Scientific advancements have significantly improved the quality of life for the general public, particularly in areas such as healthcare and agriculture. These fields have seen transformative changes that have enhanced accessibility, affordability, and efficiency. Scientific advancements in healthcare

and agriculture have had a profound positive impact on society, addressing critical issues like food security and health equity.

In healthcare sector, improved disease diagnosis and treatment, vaccine development, production of generic drugs etc. has made essential medicines more affordable. Public health campaigns backed by scientific research, such as sanitation drives (e.g., Swachh Bharat mission) and vaccination programs, have reduced disease burden. Advances in neonatal care, fertility treatments, and maternal health monitoring have significantly reduced infant and maternal mortality rates.

In agriculture sector, the Green Revolution introduced high-yielding crop varieties, significantly boosting food production. Crops like Bt cotton have improved pest resistance and reduced dependence on chemical pesticides. Drought-resistant and flood-tolerant crops developed through biotechnology help farmers cope with climate change. Biofertilizers and biopesticides promote eco-friendly farming, reducing soil and water pollution. Organic farming techniques, supported by scientific advancements, cater to the growing demand for healthy and sustainable food. Scientific interventions like crop insurance, mobile apps for weather forecasting, and digital platforms for selling produce ensure better income and reduced risk for farmers. Advances in cold storage, food processing, and preservation technologies have minimized waste and extended the shelf life of agricultural produce.

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) continues to drive transformative initiatives, through support to biotechnology research & development programs, research resources, scientific infrastructure, and human resource & skill development programs. DBT- Biotechnology Research Innovation Council (BRIC) institutions focus on cutting-edge research and innovation by advancing programs in healthcare, agriculture, and environmental biotechnology. These efforts are fostering a robust ecosystem for biotechnological innovation, effectively bridging the gap between scientific research and societal benefits, and ensuring that advancements in biotechnology contribute to India's inclusive and sustainable development.

Overall, scientific advancements have made broader impacts for the general public in the form of improved nutrition, economic growth, enhanced quality of life, empowerment through technology.

### **Evaluation of Mines**

**2569. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:**

**SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**

**SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive policy framework to evaluate and rate mines based on various parameters and promote transparency, accountability and competition among coal/lignite producers and also champions best practices in environmental management,

safety and operational efficiency and also the performances of the mines are assessed on the basis of several modules; and

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Telangana?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a): The Ministry of Coal has issued the Star Rating Policy on March 7, 2019, which was implemented from the financial year 2018-19. This policy aims to evaluate all operating coal and lignite mines based on their performance in complying with rules and regulations related to safety, environmental standards, rehabilitation of project-affected families, worker welfare, adoption of best mining practices, use of the latest and safest technologies, and economic performance.

A web portal with seven modules was developed to cover various evaluation parameters. The participating mines are awarded Star Rating ranging from No Star to Five Stars based on the self-evaluation by the mines, followed by validation by Coal Controller Organization (CCO). This policy fosters competitiveness among all operating coal and lignite mines in a transparent manner.

(b): The Star Rating of the coal mines from financial years 2018-19 to 2022-23 have been completed and awards were also distributed to Star rated mines. All lignite and coal mines of Coal Bearing States including Chhattisgarh and

Telangana are participating in Star Rating. However, no lignite or coal mine of Andhra Pradesh have participated so far.

### **ONORC SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

#### **2570. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme;
- (b) the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised under Public Distribution System in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;
- (c) the details of the targets fixed and achievements made under the scheme in the State; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that targeted beneficiaries avail benefits in the State?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a) to (d): The nationwide portability of ration cards is popularly known as One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) feature. Through this technology driven reform, around 80 Crore PMGKAY beneficiaries are empowered to lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice, anywhere in the country, by using their same existing ration card with biometric authentication on an electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) device. The family back

home can also lift the part of the PMGKAY foodgrains in the home State/UT on the same ration card.

So far, ONORC feature is enabled in all 36 States/UTs, across the country (including Andhra Pradesh), covering almost 100% PMGKAY beneficiaries. Since its inception more than 158 Crore portability transactions (including 16.12 crore portability transactions in Andhra Pradesh) have been recorded under the ONORC feature, which includes both inter-State and intra-State transactions.

ONORC is a universal feature for PMGKAY beneficiaries and no separate funds have been allocated for Andhra Pradesh.

### मिशन मौसम के अंतर्गत मौसम रडार का विस्तार

2571. श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूडी:

श्री कोटा श्रीनिवास पूजारी:

श्री के.सी. वेणुगोपाल:

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में डॉपलर मौसम रडार के विद्यमान तंत्र और उसके भौगोलिक कवरेज का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का मौसम निगरानी क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने और अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों को कवर करने के लिए रडार तंत्र का विस्तार करने का विचार है;



- (ग) क्या सरकार ने देश में मिशन मौसम के अंतर्गत पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली की सटीकता बढ़ाने के लिए मौसम रडारों की संख्या बढ़ाने के उपाय किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत 30 सितंबर, 2024 तक स्थापित रडारों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार सटीक और स्थानीकृत मौसम पूर्वानुमानों के लिए मौसम पूर्वानुमान मॉडल में डॉपलर रडार डेटा के समावेशन की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह):**

(क) वर्तमान में, देश भर में विभिन्न स्थानों पर 39 डॉपलर मौसम रडार (डीडब्ल्यूआर) स्थापित हैं। एस-बैंड रडार 400 किमी की रेडियल कवरेज प्रदान करता है, जबकि सी-बैंड और एक्स-बैंड क्रमशः 250 किमी और 100 किमी की रेडियल कवरेज प्रदान करते हैं। राज्य और स्थानवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) जी हाँ

(ग) और (घ) जी हाँ। नए आरंभ किए गए मिशन मौसम का उद्देश्य पूरे देश में पूर्ण रडार कवरेज के लिए डीडब्ल्यूआर नेटवर्क को बढ़ाना और मौसम पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली की सटीकता को बढ़ाना है। मिशन मौसम सितंबर 2024 में आरंभ किया गया था तथा 2026 तक 87 और डीडब्ल्यूआर स्थापित करने की योजना है।

(ङ) जी हाँ। मौसम पूर्वानुमान में सुधार के लिए परिष्कृत डेटा समावेशन तकनीकों के माध्यम से डीडब्ल्यूआर डेटा को संख्यात्मक मौसम पूर्वानुमान (एनडब्ल्यूपी) मॉडल में डाला जा रहा है।

(च) हाल के वर्षों में, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय में कंप्यूटिंग संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के साथ, एनडब्ल्यूपी मॉडलिंग प्रणालियां उच्च स्थानिक और कालिक विभेदन के साथ अनेक रडार प्रेक्षणों का उपयोग करने में सक्षम हैं ताकि गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्थानीयकृत पूर्वानुमान सृजित करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त

किया जा सके। सभी रडार प्रेक्षकों सहित विभिन्न इनपुटों के उपयोग के साथ सभी प्रकार के मौसम के लिए स्थान-विशिष्ट पूर्वानुमान सृजित करने के लिए तकनीकें और उन्नत निर्णय समर्थन प्रणालियाँ हैं।

### विवरण -I

| डॉप्लर मौसम रडार (डीडब्ल्यूआर) नेटवर्क: |              |                    |                         |
|---|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| क्र. सं.                                | राज्य        | स्टेशन का नाम      | डीडब्ल्यूआर का प्रकार   |
| 1.                                      | पश्चिम बंगाल | कोलकाता            | एस बैंड                 |
| 2.                                      | आंध्र प्रदेश | मछलीपट्टनम         | एस बैंड                 |
| 3.                                      |              | विशाखापत्तनम       | एस बैंड                 |
| 4.                                      |              | श्रीहरिकोटा (इसरो) | एस बैंड                 |
| 5.                                      | तेलंगाना     | हैदराबाद           | एस बैंड                 |
| 6.                                      | दिल्ली       | पालम               | एस बैंड                 |
| 7.                                      |              | मुख्यालय नई दिल्ली | सी-बैंड (पोलारिमेट्रिक) |
| 8.                                      |              | आया नगर            | एक्स-बैंड               |
| 9.                                      | महाराष्ट्र   | नागपुर             | एस बैंड                 |
| 10.                                     |              | मुंबई              | एस बैंड                 |
| 11.                                     |              | मुंबई वेरावली      | सी बैंड                 |
| 12.                                     |              | सोलापुर            | सी बैंड                 |
| 13.                                     | त्रिपुरा     | अगरतला             | एस बैंड                 |
| 14.                                     | बिहार        | पटना               | एस बैंड                 |
| 15.                                     | उत्तर प्रदेश | लखनऊ               | एस बैंड                 |
| 16.                                     | पंजाब        | पटियाला            | एस बैंड                 |
| 17.                                     | असम          | मोहनबाड़ी          | एस बैंड                 |
| 18.                                     | मध्य प्रदेश  | भोपाल              | एस बैंड                 |
| 19.                                     | ओडिशा        | पारादीप            | एस बैंड                 |
| 20.                                     |              | गोपालपुर           | एस बैंड                 |
| 21.                                     | तमिलनाडु     | कराईकल             | एस बैंड                 |
| 22.                                     |              | चेन्नई (एनआईओटी)   | एक्स-बैंड               |

|     |                 |                               |                          |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 23. |                 | चेन्नई                        | एस बैंड                  |
| 24. | गोवा            | गोवा                          | एस बैंड                  |
| 25. | गुजरात          | भुज                           | एस बैंड                  |
| 26. | राजस्थान        | जयपुर                         | सी-बैंड (पोलारिमेट्रिक)  |
| 27. | जम्मू और कश्मीर | श्रीनगर                       | एक्स-बैंड                |
| 28. |                 | जम्मू                         | एक्स-बैंड                |
| 29. |                 | बनिहाल टॉप                    | एक्स-बैंड                |
| 30. | केरल            | कोच्चि                        | एस बैंड                  |
| 31. |                 | वीएसएससी (इसरो), तिरुवनंतपुरम | सी बैंड                  |
| 32. | उत्तराखंड       | मुक्तेश्वर                    | एक्स-बैंड                |
| 33. |                 | सुरकंडा देवी                  | एक्स-बैंड                |
| 34. |                 | लैंसडाउन                      | एक्स-बैंड                |
| 35. | लद्दाख          | लेह                           | ट्रांसपोर्टेबल एक्स-बैंड |
| 36. | हिमाचल प्रदेश   | कुफरी                         | एक्स-बैंड                |
| 37. |                 | जोत                           | एक्स-बैंड                |
| 38. |                 | मुरारी देवी                   | एक्स-बैंड                |
| 39. | मेघालय          | चेरापूंजी (इसरो)              | एस बैंड                  |

## BHARATNET AND USOF

### 2572. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

- (a) the specific outcomes achieved by the Government under the Universal Connectivity and Digital India initiatives from 2014 to 2024, including improvements in internet accessibility, affordability and digital inclusion in the rural and remote areas;

- (b) the number of villages connected under the BharatNet and Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) schemes, State-wise, including Karnataka;
- (c) the current status of pending targets under the scheme, State-wise;
- (d) whether any measures have been adopted to monitor the impact of these initiatives on the local economy and employment and technological development in underserved regions; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The Government has taken various initiatives and projects with funding from Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) [erstwhile Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)], under the Universal Connectivity. The details are available on Digital Bharat Nidhi website (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>).
- (b) and (c) State-wise including Karnataka, the number of GPs connected under the BharatNet project and number of villages connected under various mobile schemes of DBN alongwith pending targets under these schemes are available on Digital Bharat Nidhi website (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>).
- (d) and (e) Government has launched the Digital India programme with the vision of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge-based economy, by ensuring digital access, digital inclusion, digital empowerment and bridging the digital divide. The details are available on the Digital India website (<https://www.digitalindia.gov.in> )

### संवहनीय कोयला खनन

#### 2573. डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा मिशन लाइफ के अंतर्गत संवहनीय और पर्यावरण-अनुकूल कोयला खनन प्रविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कोयला क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास (आरएंडडी) के वित्तपोषण के लिए बजटीय परिव्यय कितना है;

(ग) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान छोड़ी गई, बंद की गई या अप्रचालित की गई कोयला खदानों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सीआईएल द्वारा उसकी भूमिगत और खुली खदानों में संवहनीयता और दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी तकनीक अपनाई जा रही है?

#### कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी):

(क) : मिशन लाइफ के तहत संधारणीय और पर्यावरण अनुकूल कोयला खनन प्रविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, कोयला मंत्रालय के मार्गदर्शन में कोयला कंपनियों ने मिशन लाइफ (पर्यावरण के लिए जीवन शैली) की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के तहत 10 कार्रवाई मंटे कार्यान्वित की हैं जैसा कि संलग्न **विवरण- I** में दर्शाया गया है।

(ख) : पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कोयला क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आरएंडडी) के वित्तपोषण के लिए बजटीय परिव्यय नीचे तालिका में दिया गया है

| वर्ष    | बजटीय परिव्यय<br>(करोड़ रु. में) | वास्तविक जारी<br>(करोड़ रु. में) |
|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2019-20 | 22.00                            | 18.78                            |

|         |       |       |
|---------|-------|-------|
| 2020-21 | 12.00 | 9.97  |
| 2021-22 | 11.50 | 8.35  |
| 2022-23 | 8.35  | 6.94  |
| 2023-24 | 18.00 | 18.00 |

(ग) : पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) द्वारा परित्यक्त, बंद अथवा समाप्त की गई कोयला खानों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण- II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) : सीआईएल द्वारा अपनी भूमिगत और ओपनकास्ट खानों में संधारणीयता और दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए अपनाई गई प्रौद्योगिकियां निम्नानुसार हैं

- ओपनकास्ट खानों में ड्रिलिंग, विस्फोटन और क्रशिंग प्रचालनों को समाप्त करने के लिए सतही खनिका
- विस्फोट रहित ओवरबर्डन हटाने के लिए एक्स-सेंट्रिक रिपर्सा
- भूमिगत खानों में विस्फोट मुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी के रूप में सतत खनिक और हाई वॉल खनना
- सड़क परिवहन को कम करने के लिए 'फर्स्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी' परियोजनाएं
- वायु प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए वाटर स्पिंकलर और फॉग कैनना
- धूल के फैलने को नियंत्रित करने के लिए वेट ड्रिलिंग और डस्ट एक्सट्रेक्टर्स युक्त ड्रिला
- कोयला परिवहन के लिए समर्थित कोयला कारिडोर
- वर्कशाप बहिःस्त्राव और कोयला हैंडलिंग संयंत्र के अवशोधन हेतु बहिःस्त्राव अवशोधन संयंत्र

**विवरण-I**

संधारणीय और पर्यावरण अनुकूल कोयला खनन कार्य पद्धति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए

**मिशन लाइफ के तहत कार्रवाई**

| क्र.सं. | मिशन लाइफ कार्रवाई की श्रेणी | मिशन लाइफ कार्रवाई मर्दे   |
|---------|------------------------------|--|
| 1.      | ऊर्जा की बचत                 | 1. एलईडी बल्ब/ट्यूब-लाइट का उपयोग  |
|         |                              | 2. पेट्रोल/डीजल वाहन की तुलना में सीएनजी/ईवी वाहन को प्राथमिकता देना                       |
|         |                              | 3. छतों पर सोलर सिस्टम संस्थापित करना  |
| 2.      | जल की बचत                    | 4. जल संरक्षण के लिए खनन गड्ढों के विकास सहित ग्रामीण जल निकायों के पुनर्भरण में सहभागिता। |
|         |                              | 5. घरों/स्कूलों/कार्यालयों में वर्षा जल संचयन अवसंरचना का निर्माण करना।                    |
| 3.      | सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक में कमी  | 6. शॉपिंग के लिए प्लास्टिक बैगों के स्थान पर कपड़े के बैग का इस्तेमाल करना।                |
|         |                              | 7. कोयला खनन टाउनशिप के सफाई अभियान/ गांवों और जल निकायों में सहभागिता और भागीदारी जुटाना  |
| 4.      | अपनाई गई स्वस्थ जीवनशैली     | 8. इको-पार्क और खनन पर्यटन स्थल का विकास करके सामुदायिक स्तर पर जैव विविधता संरक्षण शुरू   |
|         |                              | 9. प्रदूषण के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए पेड़ लगाना  |
| 5.      | ई-वेस्ट में कमी              | 10. गैजेट निकटतम ई-रीसाइक्लिंग यूनिट में डालना।  |

विवरण-II

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान सीआईएल में परित्यक्त, बंद अथवा समाप्त कर दी गई कोयला खानों का ब्योरा

| क्र.सं. | राज्य     | सहायक कंपनी का नाम | कोयला खान का नाम              | कोयला खान की स्थिति |
|---------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1.      | असम       | एनईसी              | लेडो ओपनकास्ट                 | परित्यक्त           |
| 2.      | असम       | एनईसी              | टिकाक ओपनकास्ट                | समाप्त              |
| 3.      | असम       | एनईसी              | टिपोंग अंडरग्राउंड            | परित्यक्त           |
| 4.      | असम       | एनईसी              | तिरप ओपनकास्ट                 | समाप्त              |
| 5.      | छत्तीसगढ़ | एसईसीएल            | बिश्रामपुर ओपनकास्ट           | परित्यक्त           |
| 6.      | छत्तीसगढ़ | एसईसीएल            | महामाया अंडरग्राउंड           | समाप्त              |
| 7.      | छत्तीसगढ़ | एसईसीएल            | महान ओपनकास्ट                 | समाप्त              |
| 8.      | छत्तीसगढ़ | एसईसीएल            | पवन अंडरग्राउंड               | परित्यक्त           |
| 9.      | छत्तीसगढ़ | एसईसीएल            | सुरकछार 3 और 4 अंडरग्राउंड    | समाप्त              |
| 10.     | छत्तीसगढ़ | एसईसीएल            | सुरकछार मुख्य खान अंडरग्राउंड | समाप्त              |
| 11.     | झारखंड    | सीसीएल             | पिपरवार ओपनकास्ट              | परित्यक्त           |
| 12.     | झारखंड    | सीसीएल             | सरुबेरा अंडरग्राउंड           | परित्यक्त           |
| 13.     | झारखंड    | सीसीएल             | उरीमारी अंडरग्राउंड           | परित्यक्त           |



|     |                |             |                                       |           |
|-----|----------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 14. | झारखंड         | ईसीएल       | गोपीनाथपुर ओपनकास्ट और<br>अंडरग्राउंड | समाप्त    |
| 15. | मध्य<br>प्रदेश | एसईसीएल     | जमुना आरओ (1और<br>अंडरग्राउंड 2)      | परित्यक्त |
| 16. | मध्य<br>प्रदेश | एसईसीएल     | कपिलधारा अंडरग्राउंड                  | परित्यक्त |
| 17. | मध्य<br>प्रदेश | एसईसीएल     | न्यू अमलाई अंडरग्राउंड                | परित्यक्त |
| 18. | मध्य<br>प्रदेश | एसईसीएल     | पिनौरा अंडरग्राउंड                    | परित्यक्त |
| 19. | प्रदेश         | डब्ल्यूसीएल | बरकुही ओपनकास्ट                       | परित्यक्त |
| 20. | मध्य<br>प्रदेश | डब्ल्यूसीएल | भारत (घारावड़ी-2)<br>ओपनकास्ट         | समाप्त    |
| 21. | मध्य<br>प्रदेश | डब्ल्यूसीएल | ओपनकास्ट डैम                          | परित्यक्त |
| 22. | मध्य<br>प्रदेश | डब्ल्यूसीएल | गणपती अंडरग्राउंड                     | परित्यक्त |
| 23. | मध्य<br>प्रदेश | डब्ल्यूसीएल | घरवारी/झरना<br>अंडरग्राउंडो           | परित्यक्त |
| 24. | मध्य<br>प्रदेश | डब्ल्यूसीएल | मोहन फेज- IV ओपनकास्ट                 | समाप्त    |

|     |              |             |                                       |           |
|-----|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 25. | मध्य प्रदेश  | डब्ल्यूसीएल | न्यू सेठिया ओपनकास्ट                  | परित्यक्त |
| 26. | मध्य प्रदेश  | डब्ल्यूसीएल | शोभापुर अंडरग्राउंड                   | परित्यक्त |
| 27. | मध्य प्रदेश  | डब्ल्यूसीएल | विष्णुपुरी-1 अंडरग्राउंड              | समाप्त    |
| 28. | महाराष्ट्र   | डब्ल्यूसीएल | एबी-इंक्लाइन अंडरग्राउंड              | समाप्त    |
| 29. | महाराष्ट्र   | डब्ल्यूसीएल | सीआरसी अंडरग्राउंड                    | परित्यक्त |
| 30. | महाराष्ट्र   | डब्ल्यूसीएल | महाकाली अंडरग्राउंड                   | परित्यक्त |
| 31. | महाराष्ट्र   | डब्ल्यूसीएल | मन्ना अंडरग्राउंड                     | परित्यक्त |
| 32. | महाराष्ट्र   | डब्ल्यूसीएल | मुरपर अंडरग्राउंड                     | परित्यक्त |
| 33. | महाराष्ट्र   | डब्ल्यूसीएल | पद्मपुर ओपनकास्ट                      | परित्यक्त |
| 34. | महाराष्ट्र   | डब्ल्यूसीएल | पिपला अंडरग्राउंड                     | समाप्त    |
| 35. | महाराष्ट्र   | डब्ल्यूसीएल | सारनी अंडरग्राउंड                     | परित्यक्त |
| 36. | महाराष्ट्र   | डब्ल्यूसीएल | सस्ती अंडरग्राउंड                     | परित्यक्त |
| 37. | ओडिशा        | एमसीएल      | ओरिएंट कोलियरी, खान सं. 3 अंडरग्राउंड | समाप्त    |
| 38. | पश्चिम बंगाल | ईसीएल       | चिनकुरी । अंडरग्राउंड                 | समाप्त    |
| 39. | पश्चिम बंगाल | ईसीएल       | जेमेहरी अंडरग्राउंड                   | समाप्त    |
| 40. | पश्चिम बंगाल | ईसीएल       | कालीपहाड़ी अंडरग्राउंड                | समाप्त    |

|     |              |       |                           |        |
|-----|--------------|-------|---------------------------|--------|
| 41. | पश्चिम बंगाल | ईसीएल | एस एस इंकलाइन अंडरग्राउंड | समाप्त |
| 42. | पश्चिम बंगाल | ईसीएल | सोडेपुर (आर) अंडरग्राउंड  | समाप्त |

### राज्य उपभोक्ता विवाद निवारण आयोगों द्वारा पंजीकृत मामले

#### 2574. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

क्या उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राज्य उपभोक्ता विवाद निवारण आयोगों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दर्ज किए गए मामलों की राज्य-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त मामलों में से निपटाए गए मामलों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त मामलों में से एआई, वित्तीय क्षेत्र, अचल संपदा क्षेत्र, चिकित्सागत असावधानी और ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग से संबंधित कितने मामले हैं; और
- (घ) इनमें से निपटान किए गए मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): राज्य उपभोक्ता विवाद निवारण आयोगों में पिछले तीन वर्षों (01.01.2022-31.10.2024) के दौरान दर्ज और निपटाए गए उपभोक्ता शिकायतों की संख्या का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में है।

#### विवरण

| क्र.सं. | आयोग           | दर्ज किए गए | निपटाए गए |
|---------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1       | अंडमान निकोबार | 5           | 1         |
| 2       | आंध्र प्रदेश   | 2170        | 823       |
| 3       | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 11          | 0         |

|    |               |      |      |
|----|---------------|------|------|
| 4  | असम           | 181  | 53   |
| 5  | बिहार         | 1238 | 187  |
| 6  | चंडीगढ़       | 1366 | 1080 |
| 7  | छत्तीसगढ़     | 1265 | 933  |
| 8  | दिल्ली        | 2421 | 901  |
| 9  | गोवा          | 144  | 96   |
| 10 | गुजरात        | 4016 | 1129 |
| 11 | हरियाणा       | 4173 | 467  |
| 12 | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 1013 | 531  |
| 13 | झारखंड        | 289  | 54   |
| 14 | कर्नाटक       | 8687 | 2590 |
| 15 | केरल          | 2612 | 534  |
| 16 | मध्य प्रदेश   | 5626 | 1773 |
| 17 | महाराष्ट्र    | 9017 | 787  |
| 18 | मणिपुर        | 47   | 21   |
| 19 | मेघालय        | 31   | 23   |
| 20 | मिजोरम        | 20   | 12   |
| 21 | नागालैंड      | 3    | 1    |
| 22 | ओडिशा         | 2431 | 481  |
| 23 | पुदुचेरी      | 27   | 13   |
| 24 | पंजाब         | 3086 | 1583 |
| 25 | राजस्थान      | 4751 | 2492 |
| 26 | सिक्किम       | 15   | 4    |
| 27 | तमिलनाडु      | 4982 | 1521 |
| 28 | तेलंगाना      | 3353 | 828  |
| 29 | त्रिपुरा      | 158  | 127  |

|    |              |      |      |
|----|--------------|------|------|
| 30 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 6171 | 1920 |
| 31 | उत्तराखंड    | 516  | 196  |
| 32 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 2575 | 1115 |

## OPERATIONAL MINES

### 2575 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the details of currently operational mines in the country, mineral-wise, along with the estimated reserves for each mine;

(b) the details of defunct mines in the country along with the year in which each mine became defunct;

(c) whether any measures are being undertaken for the redevelopment of these defunct mines or for sections within operational mines that are currently not in use; and

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

### **THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

#### **(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a) There are total 1206 operational mines of major minerals in the country. State-wise Mineral-wise details, along with the estimated reserves for each mine is given इन थे enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

(b) There are total 1789 non-working leases. Year-wise details of defunct/Non-working mines is given in the enclosed **Statment-III**.

(c) and (d) Yes sir, provisions have been made in the section 4A(4) of the MMDR Act 1957 to lapse the mining lease which fails to undertake production and dispatch for a continuous period of two years. This enables the State Government to put these leases on auction.

**STATEMENT-I**

| State          | Operational/ Working<br>Mines | Mineral wise Break Up   |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Madhya Pradesh | 302                           | Bauxite 30, Copper Ore 1, Diamond 2, Iron Ore 31, Limestone 181, Manganese ore 52, Rock Phosphate-5   |
| Gujarat        | 153                           | Bauxite 59, Fluorite1, Lead-Zinc Ore1, Limestone 92   |
| Karnataka      | 105                           | Gold Ore (Primary) 3, Iron Ore 42, Limeshell(2) 2, Limestone 50, Magnesite 2 Manganese ore 6  |
| Andhra Pradesh | 101                           | Gold Ore (Primary) 1, Iron Ore 8, Limestone 72, Manganese ore 13 Vermiculite 7  |
| Rajasthan      | 98                            | Bauxite1, Copper Ore 2, Fluorite 1, Garnet 8, Iron Ore 9, Lead-Zinc Ore 8, Limestone 44, Magnesite1, Manganese ore1, Rock Phosphate 1, Selenite(1) 3, Siliceous Earth(1) 14, Wollastonite 5 |

|                      |             |   |
|----------------------|-------------|---|
| Odisha               | 96          | Bauxite 5, Chromite 12, Graphite 6, Iron Ore 54, Limestone 8, Manganese ore 11  |
| Chhattisgarh         | 89          | Bauxite 4, Graphite 1, Iron Ore 18, Limestone 56, Moulding Sand(2) 4, Tin Ore 6 |
| Maharashtra          | 73          | Bauxite 11, Fluorite 1, Iron Ore 8, Kyanite 3 Limestone 28, Manganese ore 22    |
| Tamil Nadu           | 63          | Graphite 1, Limestone 58, Magnesite 3, Vermiculite 1                            |
| Telangana            | 36          | Limestone 30, Manganese ore 6   |
| Jharkhand            | 29          | Bauxite 17, Gold Ore (Primary) 1, Graphite 2 Iron Ore 7, Kyanite 1, Limestone 1 |
| Himachal Pradesh     | 26          | Limestone 25<br>Rocksalt 1  |
| Meghalaya            | 15          | Limestone 15  |
| Jammu & Kashmir (UT) | 8           | Limestone 8   |
| Assam                | 4           | Limestone 4   |
| Uttar Pradesh        | 3           | Limestone 3   |
| Uttarakhand          | 2           | Magnesite 2   |
| Bihar                | 1           | Limestone 1   |
| Goa                  | 1           | Iron Ore 1  |
| Kerala               | 1           | Limestone 1   |
|                      | <b>1206</b> |   |

| Sr. No | State      | District  | Name of Block            | Primary mineral   | Reserve (MT) |
|--------|------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
|        | 11.12.2024 |           |                          |                   | 314          |
| 1      | Rajasthan  | Udaipur   | Bansliya(39/1983, 23/03) | Bauxite           | 0.4300       |
| 2      | Rajasthan  | Jhunjhunu | Khetri (8/93)            | Copper Ore        | 22.6540      |
| 3      | Rajasthan  | Jhunjhunu | Kolihan (8/95)           | Copper Ore        | 9.1270       |
| 4      | Rajasthan  | Jalore    | Chatwara(06/07)          | Fluorite          | 2.0864       |
| 5      | Rajasthan  | Bhilwara  | Kochariya(432/07)        | Garnet            | 0.4846       |
| 6      | Rajasthan  | Bhilwara  | KoduKota( Gokulpura)2/93 | Garnet            | 0.8617       |
| 7      | Rajasthan  | Rajsamand | Mad(626/2011)            | Garnet            | 0.2009       |
| 8      | Rajasthan  | Bhilwara  | Odiyakhera(150/06)       | Garnet            | 0.4776       |
| 9      | Rajasthan  | Tonk      | Rajmahal (3/99)          | Garnet            | 0.0255       |
| 10     | Rajasthan  | Ajmer     | Sarwar (20/2000)         | Garnet            | 0.1289       |
| 11     | Rajasthan  | Ajmer     | Sarwar (44/01)           | Garnet            | 0.4370       |
| 12     | Rajasthan  | Ajmer     | Sarwar (63/03)           | Garnet            | 0.5334       |
| 13     | Rajasthan  | Jhunjhunu | Bagoli(10/98)            | Iron Ore          | 0.2259       |
| 14     | Rajasthan  | Bhilwara  | Dhedwas(631/05)          | Iron Ore          | 52.4692      |
| 15     | Rajasthan  | Jhunjhunu | Dudawa (59/12)           | Iron Ore          | 0.6025       |
| 16     | Rajasthan  | Jhunjhunu | Kharoti Dhaniya (03/99)  | Iron Ore          | 0.1732       |
| 17     | Rajasthan  | Bhilwara  | Lampiya(627/05)          | Iron Ore          | 16.7609      |
| 18     | Rajasthan  | Jaipur    | Luhakana(2/1999)         | Iron Ore          | 0.0801       |
| 19     | Rajasthan  | Jaipur    | Morija New (2/75,2/97R)  | Iron Ore          | 1.2230       |
| 20     | Rajasthan  | Jhunjhunu | Papra kala(6/05)         | Iron Ore          | 0.4136       |
| 21     | Rajasthan  | Sikar     | Preetampuri (15/2000)    | Iron Ore          | 0.3250       |
| 22     | Rajasthan  | Bhilwara  | Agucha(8/99)             | Lead and Zinc Ore | 32.9441      |
| 23     | Rajasthan  | Udaipur   | Balaria (3/1989)         | Lead and Zinc Ore | 10.4401      |
| 24     | Rajasthan  | Udaipur   | Baroi(3/1989)            | Lead and Zinc Ore | 6.1775       |



|    |           |             |                                     |                      |          |
|----|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 25 | Rajasthan | Ajmer       | Kayad 16/92                         | Lead and<br>Zinc Ore | 0.3287   |
| 26 | Rajasthan | Udaipur     | Mochia(3/1989)                      | Lead and<br>Zinc Ore | 7.3655   |
| 27 | Rajasthan | Rajsamand   | Rajpura Dariba(02/89,166/08)        | Lead and<br>Zinc Ore | 32.9462  |
| 28 | Rajasthan | Rajsamand   | Sindesar Khurd(07/95)               | Lead and<br>Zinc Ore | 34.1814  |
| 29 | Rajasthan | Udaipur     | Zawarmala (3/1989)                  | Lead and<br>Zinc Ore | 2.1759   |
| 30 | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | Aditya(24/92)                       | Limestone            | 272.9216 |
| 31 | Rajasthan | Sirohi      | Amli (6/94)                         | Limestone            | 135.7230 |
| 32 | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | Arniya Joshi(10/06)                 | Limestone            | 77.1574  |
| 33 | Rajasthan | Sirohi      | Basantgarh/Lakshmi<br>Cement(10/99) | Limestone            | 331.3236 |
| 34 | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | Bhatkotri(22/07)                    | Limestone            | 377.5035 |
| 35 | Rajasthan | Nagaur      | Chawandia (1/88)                    | Limestone            | 89.8980  |
| 36 | Rajasthan | Udaipur     | Daroli 1(2/88 ,186/08)              | Limestone            | 253.1856 |
| 37 | Rajasthan | Udaipur     | Daroli 2(64/79,23/01)               | Limestone            | 107.6859 |
| 38 | Rajasthan | Nagaur      | Dhanappa 03/93                      | Limestone            | 30.2707  |
| 39 | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | Dhanora (73/2011)                   | Limestone            | 152.5349 |
| 40 | Rajasthan | Pali        | Digrana(377/90)                     | Limestone            | 13.4766  |
| 41 | Rajasthan | Nagaur      | Gagrana (1/78)                      | Limestone            | 22.3196  |
| 42 | Rajasthan | Jhunjhunu   | Gothra(47/07)                       | Limestone            | 177.9348 |
| 43 | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | Jai Surjana(10/83)                  | Limestone            | 72.3355  |
| 44 | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | Karunda (3/2003)                    | Limestone            | 179.8595 |

|    |           |             |   |           |          |
|----|-----------|-------------|---|-----------|----------|
| 45 | Rajasthan | Nagaur      | Kherwad Rupasar 3/94                                | Limestone | 143.6981 |
| 46 | Rajasthan | Bundi       | Lakheri(01/92)                                      | Limestone | 20.3842  |
| 47 | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | Malia Khera(4/2003)                                 | Limestone | 248.9301 |
| 48 | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | Mangrol Tila Khera (7/97)                           | Limestone | 27.1383  |
| 49 | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | Mangrol(26/08)                                      | Limestone | 42.5224  |
| 50 | Rajasthan | Jaipur      | Mohanpura Jodhpura(03/2003)®                        | Limestone | 204.1505 |
| 51 | Rajasthan | Pali        | Mohrai Dagla(29/99)                                 | Limestone | 185.5169 |
| 52 | Rajasthan | Kota        | Morak (2/76)  | Limestone | 98.7775  |
| 53 | Rajasthan | Nagaur      | Nagaur Limestone Mine (01/2016)<br>block-3(B)(1)(b) | Limestone | 130.3198 |
| 54 | Rajasthan | Nagaur      | Nagaur Limestone Mine (03/2016)<br>block-3(B)(1)(a) | Limestone | 86.6297  |
| 55 | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | Nimbahera (2/97)                                    | Limestone | 16.2371  |
| 56 | Rajasthan | Pali        | Nimbeti 9/93  | Limestone | 622.3750 |
| 57 | Rajasthan | Jaisalmer   | Parewar Limestone Block-<br>B(08/2020)              | Limestone | 146.8750 |
| 58 | Rajasthan | Banswara    | Parthipura (1/1993)                                 | Limestone | 37.4624  |
| 59 | Rajasthan | Jaipur      | Pawana (2/95)                                       | Limestone | 0.7727   |
| 60 | Rajasthan | Nagaur      | Rajshree I-1/91                                     | Limestone | 11.2410  |
| 61 | Rajasthan | Nagaur      | Rajshree II(3/95)                                   | Limestone | 31.5398  |
| 62 | Rajasthan | Pali        | RAS I/Dayalpura(10/94)                              | Limestone | 150.7716 |
| 63 | Rajasthan | Pali        | RAS II/Patankerpura(02/94)                          | Limestone | 54.8831  |
| 64 | Rajasthan | Nagaur      | Rupasar Inana(111/07)                               | Limestone | 126.5824 |
| 65 | Rajasthan | Jaisalmer   | Sanu I(27/96)                                       | Limestone | 13.1455  |
| 66 | Rajasthan | Jaisalmer   | Sanu II(01/97)                                      | Limestone | 158.1839 |
| 67 | Rajasthan | Ajmer       | Sheopura Kesarpura (24A/97)®                        | Limestone | 29.2856  |

|    |           |             |                           |                    |          |
|----|-----------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 68 | Rajasthan | Ajmer       | Shyamgarh(3A/13)          | Limestone          | 26.4726  |
| 69 | Rajasthan | Pali        | Sinla(492/93)             | Limestone          | 14.3779  |
| 70 | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | Sita Ji Ka Khera(9A/92)   | Limestone          | 68.4259  |
| 71 | Rajasthan | Sirohi      | Thandiberi(7/94)          | Limestone          | 107.7641 |
| 72 | Rajasthan | Sirohi      | Watera(53/11)             | Limestone          | 0.8400   |
| 73 | Rajasthan | Sirohi      | Watera(54/11)             | Limestone          | 0.9700   |
| 74 | Rajasthan | Pali        | Khiwandi (5/98)           | Magnesite          | 0.0382   |
| 75 | Rajasthan | Banswara    | Kala Khunta (3/83 ,04/04) | Manganese<br>Ore   | 0.1724   |
| 76 | Rajasthan | Udaipur     | Jhamarkotra (1/1988)      | Rock<br>Phosphate  | 14.9060  |
| 77 | Rajasthan | Barmer      | Thob(02/98)               | Selenite           | 0.3544   |
| 78 | Rajasthan | Barmer      | Thob-1 (10/92)            | Selenite           | 0.0890   |
| 79 | Rajasthan | Barmer      | Thob-2 (12/92)            | Selenite           | 0.3730   |
| 80 | Rajasthan | Barmer      | Bariyara(3/10)            | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.0716   |
| 81 | Rajasthan | Barmer      | Bariyara(4/10)            | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.1116   |
| 82 | Rajasthan | Barmer      | Bariyara(5/10)            | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.1024   |
| 83 | Rajasthan | Jaisalmer   | Kapuria(1/01)             | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.4684   |
| 84 | Rajasthan | Jaisalmer   | Mandai(48/95)             | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.0956   |
| 85 | Rajasthan | Barmer      | Mati Ka Gol(8/97)         | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.1315   |

|     |                     |               |  |                    |          |
|-----|---------------------|---------------|--|--------------------|----------|
| 86  | Rajasthan           | Barmer        | Mokhab/Amar Singh ki<br>Dhani(64/2013) | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.0767   |
| 87  | Rajasthan           | Barmer        | Mokhab/Ramdevnagar(58/2014)            | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.0923   |
| 88  | Rajasthan           | Barmer        | Murad Ki Dhani/Borasar(2/85)           | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.2972   |
| 89  | Rajasthan           | Jaisalmer     | Sajit (217/13)                         | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.0823   |
| 90  | Rajasthan           | Jaisalmer     | Sajit(125/2014)                        | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.1117   |
| 91  | Rajasthan           | Jaisalmer     | Sajit(161/2013)                        | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.1132   |
| 92  | Rajasthan           | Jaisalmer     | Sajit(162/2013)                        | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.1205   |
| 93  | Rajasthan           | Jaisalmer     | Sajit(457/12)                          | Siliceous<br>Earth | 0.0821   |
| 94  | Rajasthan           | Ajmer         | Chachundra(97A/09)                     | Wollastonite       | 0.3266   |
| 95  | Rajasthan           | Pali, Udaipur | Kheratarla 1/95                        | Wollastonite       | 0.2469   |
| 96  | Rajasthan           | Ajmer         | Kotra (21/02)                          | Wollastonite       | 0.2885   |
| 97  | Rajasthan           | Ajmer         | Ramawas (22/02)                        | Wollastonite       | 0.1716   |
| 98  | Rajasthan           | Pali          | Sodpura rampura (14/05)                | Wollastonite       | 0.1486   |
| 99  | Himachal<br>Pradesh | Solan         | Baga Bhalag Limestone Mine             | Limestone          | 383.1654 |
| 100 | Himachal<br>Pradesh | Sirmour       | Baldhwa Limestone Mine                 | Limestone          | 0.5434   |

|     |                  |         |                              |           |         |
|-----|------------------|---------|------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 101 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmour | Bandla Limestone Mine        | Limestone | 0.2948  |
| 102 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmour | Banour Limestone Mine BSSR   | Limestone | 0.0810  |
| 103 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmour | Banour Limestone Mine DC     | Limestone | 0.1501  |
| 104 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmour | Banour Limestone Mine MCG    | Limestone | 1.7997  |
| 105 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmour | Banour Limestone Mine RC     | Limestone | 1.4904  |
| 106 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmour | Barwana Limestone Mine       | Limestone | 0.1906  |
| 107 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmour | Barwas Limestone Mine JMM    | Limestone | 5.9748  |
| 108 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmour | Bhawani Limestone Mine       | Limestone | 0.2951  |
| 109 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmour | Bhimgoda Limestone Mine CR   | Limestone | 0.4685  |
| 110 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmour | Bhimgoda Limestone Mine KP   | Limestone | 0.6663  |
| 111 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmour | Bhimgoda Limestone Mine SSMS | Limestone | 1.0429  |
| 112 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmour | Bhimgoda Limestone Mine ST   | Limestone | 3.9414  |
| 113 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmour | Bhootmari Limestone Mine     | Limestone | 20.7249 |

|     |                      |          |                                 |           |          |
|-----|----------------------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 114 | Himachal Pradesh     | Sirmour  | Bohar Limestone Mine            | Limestone | 0.4596   |
| 115 | Himachal Pradesh     | Sirmour  | Chowki Mrigwal Limestone Mine   | Limestone | 0.8127   |
| 116 | Himachal Pradesh     | Mandi    | Drang Rock Salt Mine            | Rock Salt | 0.5670   |
| 117 | Himachal Pradesh     | Sirmour  | Durga Limestone Mine            | Limestone | 1.1443   |
| 118 | Himachal Pradesh     | Bilaspur | Gagal Limestone Mine            | Limestone | 153.2291 |
| 119 | Himachal Pradesh     | Solan    | Kashlog Limestone Mine          | Limestone | 288.8852 |
| 120 | Himachal Pradesh     | Sirmour  | Manal Limestone Mine            | Limestone | 44.1192  |
| 121 | Himachal Pradesh     | Sirmour  | Mandoli Himalaya Limestone Mine | Limestone | 5.9241   |
| 122 | Himachal Pradesh     | Sirmour  | Nohradhar Limestone Mine        | Limestone | 0.8065   |
| 123 | Himachal Pradesh     | Sirmour  | Pamta Limestone Mine SC         | Limestone | 0.3340   |
| 124 | Himachal Pradesh     | Sirmour  | Sangarh Limestone Mine          | Limestone | 1.3531   |
| 125 | Jammu & Kashmir (UT) | Pulwama  | Bajnar Bathyan Limestone Mine   | Limestone | 28.3868  |
| 126 | Jammu & Kashmir (UT) | Pulwama  | Gunsnar Bajnar Limestone Mine   | Limestone | 27.5058  |

|     |                      |             |   |           |          |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|---|-----------|----------|
| 127 | Jammu & Kashmir (UT) | Pulwama     | Qutargan (Zantrag) Limestone Mine<br>MSM    | Limestone | 0.6105   |
| 128 | Jammu & Kashmir (UT) | Pulwama     | Qutargan (Zantrag) Limestone Mine<br>GHM    | Limestone | 1.4137   |
| 129 | Jammu & Kashmir (UT) | Srinagar    | Samman Limestone Mine                       | Limestone | 128.6105 |
| 130 | Jammu & Kashmir (UT) | Srinagar    | Sekinar Limestone Mine                      | Limestone | 7.2466   |
| 131 | Jammu & Kashmir (UT) | Pulwama     | Sulnar Satur Marg Limestone Mine            | Limestone | 15.2559  |
| 132 | Jammu & Kashmir (UT) | Srinagar    | Tulpow Limestone Mine                       | Limestone | 25.5359  |
| 133 | Uttarakhand          | Pithoragarh | Dungra Magnesite Mine                       | Magnesite | 0.6718   |
| 134 | Uttarakhand          | Bageshwar   | Jhiroli Magnesite Mine                      | Magnesite | 8.6824   |
| 135 | Karnataka            | Raichur     | Hutti(ML No.2671)                           | Gold      | 16.3550  |
| 136 | Karnataka            | Raichur     | Uti(ML No.2126)                             | Gold      | 0.3480   |
| 137 | Karnataka            | Raichur     | Hirabuddin gold mine(ML No.2578)            | Gold      | 0.5800   |
| 138 | Karnataka            | Bellary     | DONIMALAI(ML No.2396)                       | Iron Ore  | 84.9580  |
| 139 | Karnataka            | Bellary     | Auro Minerals Iron Ore Mine(ML No.19)       | Iron Ore  | 4.4610   |
| 140 | Karnataka            | Bellary     | Zeenath (ML No.2309)                        | Iron Ore  | 5.8570   |
| 141 | Karnataka            | Bellary     | S.A Thwab(ML No.2488)                       | Iron Ore  | 3.0560   |
| 142 | Karnataka            | Bellary     | Sankalapuram(ML No.2682)                    | Iron Ore  | 2.8280   |
| 143 | Karnataka            | Bellary     | Subbarayanahalli iron ore mines(ML No.2629) | Iron Ore  | 67.9050  |

|     |           |         |  |          |          |
|-----|-----------|---------|--|----------|----------|
| 144 | Karnataka | Bellary | Kumaraswamy iron ore mine(ML<br>No.1111)         | Iron Ore | 188.1780 |
| 145 | Karnataka | Bellary | Ramanadurga (ML No.2141)                         | Iron Ore | 59.6070  |
| 146 | Karnataka | Bellary | Thimmapannagudi iron ore<br>mine(ML No.2605)     | Iron Ore | 3.2720   |
| 147 | Karnataka | Bellary | Donimalai iron ore mine(ML<br>No.2526)           | Iron Ore | 3.3060   |
| 148 | Karnataka | Bellary | Sanjeevarayankote iron ore<br>mine(ML No.2289)   | Iron Ore | 5.5720   |
| 149 | Karnataka | Bellary | Thimmapannagudi iron ore<br>mine(ML No.2549)     | Iron Ore | 3.1880   |
| 150 | Karnataka | Bellary | Haraginadona iron ore mine(ML<br>No.2352)        | Iron Ore | 3.7680   |
| 151 | Karnataka | Bellary | Ramanamalai iron ore mine(ML<br>No.2296)         | Iron Ore | 23.5110  |
| 152 | Karnataka | Bellary | lyli gurunath(ML No.2593)                        | Iron Ore | 16.9750  |
| 153 | Karnataka | Bellary | M.H.R mines/SM block(ML<br>No.2505)              | Iron Ore | 4.6890   |
| 154 | Karnataka | Bellary | Haddinapade iron ore mine(ML<br>No.2516)         | Iron Ore | 26.5280  |
| 155 | Karnataka | Bellary | Kallahalli/H.N.P mines &<br>minerals(ML No.2538) | Iron Ore | 2.1300   |
| 156 | Karnataka | Bellary | Ramgad iron ore mine(ML<br>No.2547)              | Iron Ore | 4.0720   |
| 157 | Karnataka | Bellary | Dharmapura iron ore mine(ML<br>No.2543)          | Iron Ore | 1.8140   |



|     |           |             |  |           |          |
|-----|-----------|-------------|--|-----------|----------|
| 158 | Karnataka | Bellary     | Venkatagiri iron ore mine(ML No.2551)        | Iron Ore  | 1.2940   |
| 159 | Karnataka | Bellary     | Kammatharu iron ore mine(ML No.2678)         | Iron Ore  | 116.7900 |
| 160 | Karnataka | Bellary     | Tunga iron ore mine(ML No.4)                 | Iron Ore  | 3.8080   |
| 161 | Karnataka | Bellary     | Nandi Iron Ore Mine (ML No.5)                | Iron Ore  | 13.3250  |
| 162 | Karnataka | Bellary     | Devadari iron ore mine(ML No.6)              | Iron Ore  | 38.9180  |
| 163 | Karnataka | Bellary     | Bhadra iron ore(ML No.7)                     | Iron Ore  | 5.9460   |
| 164 | Karnataka | Bellary     | Rama iron ore mine(ML No.9)                  | Iron Ore  | 26.6530  |
| 165 | Karnataka | Bellary     | Karadikola Iron Ore Mine(ML No.10)           | Iron Ore  | 15.5310  |
| 166 | Karnataka | Bellary     | Narayana Iron ore mine(ML No.12)             | Iron Ore  | 18.2420  |
| 167 | Karnataka | BELLARY     | Dharma Iron ore mine(ML No.13)               | Iron Ore  | 10.2400  |
| 168 | Karnataka | Bellary     | Janikunta iron ore mine(ML No.11)            | Iron Ore  | 2.4450   |
| 169 | Karnataka | Chitradurga | Vedanta iron ore mine(ML No.2677)            | Iron Ore  | 105.7210 |
| 170 | Karnataka | Chitradurga | John iron ore mine(ML No.2294)               | Iron Ore  | 35.9000  |
| 171 | Karnataka | BELLARY     | Bhomman Iron Ore Mine (ML No.14)             | Iron Ore  | 76.7200  |
| 172 | Karnataka | Gulbarga    | Injepalli limestone mine(ML No.2475)         | Limestone | 420.1260 |
| 173 | Karnataka | Gulbarga    | Rajashree cements limestone mine(ML No.2666) | Limestone | 454.2170 |
| 174 | Karnataka | Gulbarga    | Wadi limestone mine(ML No.2641)              | Limestone | 20.5190  |
| 175 | Karnataka | Gulbarga    | Chittapur limestone mine(ML No.2588)         | Limestone | 481.2080 |
| 176 | Karnataka | Gulbarga    | Kallur limestone mine(ML No.2648)            | Limestone | 303.6960 |

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| 177 | Karnataka | Gulbarga    | Vicat Sagar Limestone Mine(ML No.2612)     | Limestone     | 268.6360 |
| 178 | Karnataka | Gulbarga    | Itagi limestone mine(ML No.2681)           | Limestone     | 197.3860 |
| 179 | Karnataka | Gulbarga    | Kharchikhed limestone mine(ML No.2676)     | Limestone     | 354.8370 |
| 180 | Karnataka | Gulbarga    | Kodla limestone mine(ML No.2673/2674)      | Limestone     | 213.2880 |
| 181 | Karnataka | Mysore      | Karya(ML No.2495)                          | Magnesite     | 0.2020   |
| 182 | Karnataka | Mysore      | Talooru(ML No.2484)                        | Magnesite     | 0.5060   |
| 183 | Karnataka | Bellary     | Ramgad managanese ore mine(ML No.2679)     | Manganese Ore | 1.0180   |
| 184 | Karnataka | Davanagere  | Hullikatte (ML No.2571)                    | Manganese Ore | 0.4930   |
| 185 | Karnataka | Tumkur      | Shivasandra manganese ore mine(ML No.2636) | Manganese Ore | 0.0920   |
| 186 | Karnataka | Davanagere  | Kadathihalli 2.02 ha(ML No.1616)           | Manganese Ore | 0.3450   |
| 187 | Karnataka | Davanagere  | Kadathi(ML No.1783)                        | Manganese Ore | 0.2780   |
| 188 | Karnataka | Bellary     | Dharmapuri iron ore mine(ML No.2160)       | Iron Ore      | 7.3700   |
| 189 | Karnataka | Bellary     | Jaisingpur iron ore mine(ML No.2545)       | Iron Ore      | 1.7180   |
| 190 | Karnataka | Chitradurga | Dindadahalli iron ore mine(ML No.2658)     | Iron Ore      | 1.1060   |

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| 191 | Karnataka | Gulbarga    | Ferozabad limestone mine(ML No.2558)                  | Limestone     | 411.5810 |
| 192 | Karnataka | Chitradurga | Doddabyladakere Iron & Manganese ore Mine(ML No.2639) | Manganese Ore | 1.8210   |
| 193 | Karnataka | Tumkur      | karekurchi iron & manganese ore mine(ML No.2028)      | Iron Ore      | 2.3061   |
| 194 | Karnataka | Chitradurga | Thangavelu And Others(ML No.21)                       | Iron Ore      | 3.1230   |
| 195 | Karnataka | Ballari     | Ubbalagundi Iron Ore Mine (ML No.22)                  | Iron Ore      | 2.3090   |
| 196 | KERALA    | Palakkad    | Pandarathu limestone mine                             | Limestone     | 7.5750   |
| 197 | Odisha    | Jajpur      | South Kaliapani                                       | Chromite      | 31.6000  |
| 198 | Odisha    | Jajpur      | Sukrangi  | Chromite      | 12.3900  |
| 199 | Odisha    | Jajpur      | Daitari   | Iron Ore      | 177.2300 |
| 200 | Odisha    | Keonjhar    | Bangur  | Chromite      | 4.4400   |
| 201 | Odisha    | Keonjhar    | Gandhamardan -B                                       | Bauxite       | 165.9300 |
| 202 | Odisha    | Koraput     | Panchpatmali (South Block)                            | Bauxite       | 76.6700  |
| 203 | Odisha    | Koraput     | Panchpatmali (North Block)                            | Bauxite       | 75.7200  |
| 204 | Odisha    | Sundargarh  | Biramitrapur  | Limestone     | 202.1800 |
| 205 | Odisha    | Bargarh     | Dunguri   | Limestone     | 16.3500  |
| 206 | Odisha    | Jajpur      | Ostapal   | Chromite      | 19.4600  |
| 207 | Odisha    | Jajpur      | Kalarangiatta   | Chromite      | 0.8100   |
| 208 | Odisha    | Jajpur      | Sukinda (Mahagiri)                                    | Chromite      | 9.3400   |
| 209 | Odisha    | Jajpur      | Kaliapani   | Chromite      | 14.6100  |
| 210 | Odisha    | Koraput     | Kodingamali P.F.                                      | Bauxite       | 67.5500  |
| 211 | Odisha    | Keonjhar    | Khandbandh  | Iron Ore      | 123.4500 |
| 212 | Odisha    | Keonjhar    | Katamati  | Iron Ore      | 73.9900  |

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|-----|--------|------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| 213 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Joda West                      | Manganese<br>Ore | 3.0600   |
| 214 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Bamebari                       | Manganese<br>Ore | 2.6100   |
| 215 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Unchabali                      | Iron Ore         | 55.6700  |
| 216 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Naibega & Katupali             | Iron Ore         | 12.8400  |
| 217 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Joda East                      | Iron Ore         | 133.2400 |
| 218 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Guruda & Tringpahar            | Manganese<br>Ore | 1.3000   |
| 219 | Odisha | Koraput    | Ampavalli                      | Manganese<br>Ore | 83.0500  |
| 220 | Odisha | Nuapada    | Gandabahali                    | Graphite         | 0.1700   |
| 221 | Odisha | Nuapada    | Kirkita / Gondabahali          | Graphite         | 0.1900   |
| 222 | Odisha | Rayagada   | Baphilimali                    | Bauxite          | 147.8600 |
| 223 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Patabeda                       | Iron Ore         | 7.8700   |
| 224 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Nuagaon                        | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.2200   |
| 225 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Tantra, Raikela, Bandhal (TRB) | Iron Ore         | 13.0500  |
| 226 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Tantra                         | Iron Ore         | 2.8000   |
| 227 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Patabeda                       | Iron Ore         | 1.2100   |
| 228 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Patabeda                       | Iron Ore         | 5.9100   |
| 229 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Raikela                        | Iron Ore         | 8.2500   |
| 230 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Kurmitar Pahar                 | Iron Ore         | 166.5700 |
| 231 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Raikela                        | Iron Ore         | 28.4300  |
| 232 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Oraghat                        | Iron Ore         | 41.7300  |
| 233 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Sanindupur                     | Iron Ore         | 107.4600 |

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|-----|--------|------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| 234 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Jaldihi, (K.J.S.T)           | Iron Ore         | 48.5800  |
| 235 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Lanjiberna                   | Limestone        | 135.8300 |
| 236 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Khatkurbahal                 | Limestone        | 62.7800  |
| 237 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Dharura-Kukuda               | Limestone        | 1.6000   |
| 238 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Bandhal                      | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.1100   |
| 239 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Roida - C                    | Iron Ore         | 3.8200   |
| 240 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Bolani                       | Iron Ore         | 286.5200 |
| 241 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Nayagarh                     | Iron Ore         | 4.2900   |
| 242 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Khandabandh & Baitarani R.F. | Iron Ore         | 10.5000  |
| 243 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Deojhar                      | Iron Ore         | 0.2900   |
| 244 | Odisha | Rayagada   | Bandhamundi                  | Graphite         | 1.9000   |
| 245 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Bhanjapali                   | Iron Ore         | 4.0900   |
| 246 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Raikela                      | Iron Ore         | 82.9100  |
| 247 | Odisha | Rayagada   | Birida                       | Graphite         | 2.4980   |
| 248 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Gandhamardan-A               | Iron Ore         | 23.5000  |
| 249 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Murgabeda                    | Iron Ore         | 3.7100   |
| 250 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Sirkagutta                   | Iron Ore         | 2.6400   |
| 251 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Adaghat                      | Iron Ore         | 5.4020   |
| 252 | Odisha | Koraput    | Bainibasa                    | Graphite         | 0.3790   |
| 253 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Thakurani                    | Iron Ore         | 117.2710 |
| 254 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Narayanposi                  | Iron Ore         | 148.4310 |
| 255 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Jajang                       | Iron Ore         | 29.1680  |
| 256 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Gonua                        | Iron Ore         | 96.4400  |
| 257 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Nuagaon                      | Iron Ore         | 611.1620 |
| 258 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Jururi                       | Iron Ore         | 2.3160   |

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| 259 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Balda                                   | Iron Ore         | 135.8800 |
| 260 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Jaribahal                               | Iron Ore         | 3.9770   |
| 261 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Siljora-Kalimati                        | Manganese<br>Ore | 3.2590   |
| 262 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Mahulsukha                              | Iron Ore         | 0.6690   |
| 263 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Badampahar                              | Iron Ore         | 9.5140   |
| 264 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Tanto, Roida - II                       | Iron Ore         | 17.4000  |
| 265 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Katasahi                                | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.6000   |
| 266 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Kanthor-Koira                           | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.5330   |
| 267 | Odisha | Jajpur     | Sukinda                                 | Chromite         | 2.6000   |
| 268 | Odisha | Jajpur     | Saruabil                                | Chromite         | 3.2390   |
| 269 | Odisha | Jajpur     | Kamarda                                 | Chromite         | 1.4480   |
| 270 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Kolmong                                 | Manganese<br>Ore | 3.2810   |
| 271 | Odisha | Mayurbhanj | Gorumahishani                           | Iron Ore         | 24.6080  |
| 272 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Jilling- Langalota                      | Iron Ore         | 24.0230  |
| 273 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Guali                                   | Iron Ore         | 141.0230 |
| 274 | Odisha | Keonjhar   | Tiringpahar                             | Iron Ore         | 31.2340  |
| 275 | Odisha | Rayagada   | Anajori                                 | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0225   |
| 276 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Neelachal Iron Ore Mine                 | Iron Ore         | 149.9170 |
| 277 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Sanindupur                              | Iron Ore         | 14.8350  |
| 278 | Odisha | Sundargarh | Ghoraburhani Sagasahi Iron Ore<br>Mines | Iron Ore         | 65.0100  |

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| 279 | Odisha     | Bolangir   | Ainlapali Graphite Mines                                       | Graphite         | 0.1060   |
| 280 | Odisha     | Sundargarh | <b>Barsuan/Kalta/Taldihi</b>                                   | Iron Ore         | 121.7400 |
| 281 | Odisha     | Keonjhar   | Bolani   | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.3975   |
| 282 | Odisha     | Keonjhar   | Khandbandh   | Iron Ore         | 19.9100  |
| 283 | Odisha     | Keonjhar   | Banspani Iron Ore Mine   | Iron Ore         | 13.1060  |
| 284 | Odisha     | Keonjhar   | Mahaparnbat, Unchabali, Balda,<br>Nayagarh                     | Iron Ore         | 5.6550   |
| 285 | Odisha     | Jajpur     | Kaliapani  | Chromite         | 3.8140   |
| 286 | Odisha     | Jajpur     | Kaliapani  | Chromite         | 25.0470  |
| 287 | Odisha     | Sundargarh | Nadidih Iron and Manganese Ore<br>Mines                        | Iron Ore         | 8.4690   |
| 288 | Odisha     | Sundargarh | Nadidih Iron ore Mines   | Iron Ore         | 14.3830  |
| 289 | Odisha     | Keonjhar   | Kasia Iron and Dolomite Mines                                  | Iron Ore         | 213.9600 |
| 290 | Odisha     | Sundargarh | Khatkurbahal Block (North)                                     | Limestone        | 18.6230  |
| 291 | Odisha     | Mayurbhanj | Nangalsila   | Iron Ore         | 0.0950   |
| 292 | Odisha     | Bargarh    | Putka  | Limestone        | 0.3560   |
| 293 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur   | Sendurai   | Limestone        | 0.5979   |
| 294 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur   | Karuppur Keelapalur  | Limestone        | 0.1806   |
| 295 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur   | Periyathirukonam   | Limestone        | 1.1309   |
| 296 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur   | Arungal  | Limestone        | 0.7601   |
| 297 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur   | Periathirukkonam &<br>Alanthurayarkattalai (G.O. No.<br>14812) | Limestone        | 0.0972   |
| 298 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur   | Periathirukkonam (G.O. No. 534)                                | Limestone        | 0.1927   |
| 299 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur   | Periyanalur  | Limestone        | 4.4323   |

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| 300 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Aminabad & Kairalabad (Go.No.2)                                   | Limestone | 0.7622  |
| 301 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Cpk - li (Proc.No.1977)   | Limestone | 0.2837  |
| 302 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Dhandapani Cements Pvt. Ltd                                       | Limestone | 0.3999  |
| 303 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Anandavadi  | Limestone | 1.0576  |
| 304 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Kallankurichi, Aminabad, Kairalabad<br>& Perianagalur (Go.No.456) | Limestone | 5.8977  |
| 305 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Periyagalur (Go.No.1659)  | Limestone | 0.2755  |
| 306 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Alathiyur (Go.No.765)   | Limestone | 0.8599  |
| 307 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Pudupalayam (Go.No.75))   | Limestone | 0.0069  |
| 308 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Adanakurichi, Alathiyur (Go.No.16)                                | Limestone | 3.6770  |
| 309 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Periyakurichi   | Limestone | 0.3994  |
| 310 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Periyathirukonam  | Limestone | 7.4532  |
| 311 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Adanakurichi, Alathiyur &<br>Manakkudiyam (Go.No.70)              | Limestone | 4.4836  |
| 312 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Alathiyur (Go.No.103)   | Limestone | 31.5715 |
| 313 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Manakudayan (Rc.No.16940)   | Limestone | 0.0692  |
| 314 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Periyagalur west (Go.No.153)                                      | Limestone | 5.6571  |
| 315 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Usenabad  | Limestone | 0.0237  |
| 316 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Pudupalayam & Periyagalur<br>[Go.No.1]                            | Limestone | 0.0149  |
| 317 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Adanakurichi & Manakkudaiyan<br>(Go.No.988)                       | Limestone | 1.3402  |
| 318 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Periyagalur (Go.No.2)   | Limestone | 0.0536  |
| 319 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Kattupiringium (Go.No.221)  | Limestone | 1.9467  |
| 320 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | Manakudayan (Go.No.76)  | Limestone | 3.7798  |



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| 321 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur    | Adanakurichi & Manakkudaiyan<br>(Go.No.2)             | Limestone | 5.6167  |
| 322 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur    | Reddipalayam (Rc.No.662)                              | Limestone | 4.4871  |
| 323 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur    | Adanakurichi & Manakkudaiyan<br>(Go.No.2)             | Limestone | 3.8687  |
| 324 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur    | Tular Lst Mine  | Limestone | 3.0007  |
| 325 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur    | Alanthuraiyarkattalai                                 | Limestone | 0.7989  |
| 326 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur    | Alanthuraiyarkattalai                                 | Limestone | 0.8293  |
| 327 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur    | Reddipalayam (Go.No.3)                                | Limestone | 0.1479  |
| 328 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur    | Ottakovil   | Limestone | 3.0079  |
| 329 | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur    | Karuppusenapathy                                      | Limestone | 0.2320  |
| 330 | Tamil Nadu | Dindigul    | Alambadi & Karikali (Seethainagar)                    | Limestone | 0.2237  |
| 331 | Tamil Nadu | Dindigul    | Karikali (Seethainagar)                               | Limestone | 11.1849 |
| 332 | Tamil Nadu | Dindigul    | Dholipatti  | Limestone | 14.2560 |
| 333 | Tamil Nadu | Dindigul    | Alambadi, Karikali, Mallapuram<br>Go81 (Seethainagar) | Limestone | 86.8131 |
| 334 | Tamil Nadu | Karur       | Devarmalai  | Limestone | 46.3532 |
| 335 | Tamil Nadu | Perambalur  | Sathammai Chemicals                                   | Limestone | 0.3585  |
| 336 | Tamil Nadu | Perambalur  | Vayalapadi  | Limestone | 0.7235  |
| 337 | Tamil Nadu | Perambalur  | Varagupadi  | Limestone | 1.4571  |
| 338 | Tamil Nadu | Salem       | Karumapurathanur (Go.No.77)                           | Limestone | 3.7230  |
| 339 | Tamil Nadu | Salem       | Pallakapalayam, Veerachipalayam,<br>Etc. (Go.No.878)  | Limestone | 1.7127  |
| 340 | Tamil Nadu | Tenkasi     | Pandapuli (Proc.No.56)                                | Limestone | 1.2708  |
| 341 | Tamil Nadu | Tirunelveli | Ramaiyanpatti   | Limestone | 8.9118  |
| 342 | Tamil Nadu | Trichy      | Kallakudi (G.O.No.258)                                | Limestone | 0.0234  |

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| 343 | Tamil Nadu  | Trichy       | Kallakudi & Kovandakurichi<br>(G.O.No.1158)                          | Limestone   | 1.2621  |
| 344 | Tamil Nadu  | Trichy       | Kallakudi & Kovandakurichi<br>(G.O.No.44, 109, 83, 195, 364,<br>366) | Limestone   | 72.7747 |
| 345 | Tamil Nadu  | Tuticorin    | Sivalarpatti Lst Mine - Lease IV                                     | Limestone   | 0.0445  |
| 346 | Tamil Nadu  | Tuticorin    | Sivalarpatti Lst Mine - Lease III                                    | Limestone   | 0.1280  |
| 347 | Tamil Nadu  | Tuticorin    | Melavenkateswarapuram  | Limestone   | 4.5707  |
| 348 | Tamil Nadu  | Tuticorin    | Sivalarpatti Lst Mine - Lease II                                     | Limestone   | 2.0519  |
| 349 | Tamil Nadu  | Tuticorin    | Sivalarpatti, P.K.Kurichi &<br>Muthusampuram                         | Limestone   | 1.8836  |
| 350 | Tamil Nadu  | Virudhunagar | Keelapandalgudi, Velayuthapuram<br>& Chettipatti (Go.No.434)         | Limestone   | 0.3236  |
| 351 | Tamil Nadu  | Salem        | Kondappanaickanpatty   | Magnesite   | 1.6607  |
| 352 | Tamil Nadu  | Salem        | Sri Ponguru Mag Mine   | Magnesite   | 11.8250 |
| 353 | Tamil Nadu  | Salem        | Arasu  | Magnesite   | 2.2633  |
| 354 | Tamil Nadu  | Sivagangai   | Sivaganga Graphite Mine  | Graphite    | 3.8328  |
| 355 | Tamil Nadu  | Thirupathur  | Sevathur   | Vermiculite | 1.8959  |
| 356 | Goa         | North Goa    | BLOCK-I, Bicholim Mineral Block                                      | Iron Ore    | 36.0705 |
| 357 | Maharashtra | Kolhapur     | Girgaon  | Bauxite     | 3.7260  |
| 358 | Maharashtra | Kolhapur     | Girgaon Ringewadi  | Bauxite     | 5.2407  |
| 359 | Maharashtra | Sindhudurg   | Kalane   | Iron Ore    | 0.9390  |
| 360 | Maharashtra | Ratnagiri    | Rovale   | Bauxite     | 8.6700  |
| 361 | Maharashtra | Ratnagiri    | Gudheghar  | Bauxite     | 0.9660  |
| 362 | Maharashtra | Ratnagiri    | Umbarshet  | Bauxite     | 4.1335  |
| 363 | Maharashtra | Sindhudurg   | Redi (Block A) (94.70)   | Iron Ore    | 4.5670  |

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| 364 | Maharashtra | Sindhudurg   | Redi (27.4520)        | Iron Ore  | 0.9407  |
| 365 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Amingad               | Iron Ore  | 0.0530  |
| 366 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Chikkalgundi          | Limestone | 0.4568  |
| 367 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Chikkalgundi          | Limestone | 0.5000  |
| 368 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Chikkashellikeri      | Limestone | 6.0999  |
| 369 | Karnataka   | North Kanara | Chittakula            | Limeshell | 0.7220  |
| 370 | Karnataka   | North Kanara | Gokarna (Aghanashini) | Limeshell | 0.0433  |
| 371 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Halki                 | Limestone | 51.1820 |
| 372 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Halki and Ningapur    | Limestone | 0.2591  |
| 373 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Hebbal                | Limestone | 1.5975  |
| 374 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Hebbal                | Limestone | 1.8600  |
| 375 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Hebbal & Kanasgere    | Limestone | 5.0761  |
| 376 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Hiremagi Aiholi       | Iron Ore  | 9.5100  |
| 377 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Jalikatti             | Limestone | 1.3544  |
| 378 | Karnataka   | Belgaum      | Kamkeri               | Limestone | 2.1950  |
| 379 | Karnataka   | Belgaum      | Kamkeri               | Limestone | 1.1941  |
| 380 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Lokapur               | Limestone | 0.8345  |
| 381 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Lokapur               | Limestone | 0.9916  |
| 382 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Lokapur               | Limestone | 2.0200  |
| 383 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Lokapur               | Limestone | 1.3748  |
| 384 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Lokapur               | Limestone | 0.8910  |
| 385 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Lokapur (Jalikatti)   | Limestone | 1.9823  |
| 386 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Muddapur              | Limestone | 7.2444  |
| 387 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Muddapur              | Limestone | 2.4383  |
| 388 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Muddapur              | Limestone | 1.1400  |
| 389 | Karnataka   | Bagalkot     | Muddapur              | Limestone | 0.2696  |

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| 390 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Muddapur                          | Limestone | 0.2400   |
| 391 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Muddapur                          | Limestone | 2.4202   |
| 392 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Muddapur                          | Limestone | 71.8510  |
| 393 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Muddapur                          | Limestone | 5.8899   |
| 394 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Naganapur                         | Limestone | 0.4768   |
| 395 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Naganapur                         | Limestone | 0.3535   |
| 396 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Naganapur                         | Limestone | 1.0005   |
| 397 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Naganapur                         | Limestone | 0.3873   |
| 398 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Naganapur                         | Limestone | 2.3185   |
| 399 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Naganapur                         | Limestone | 0.9580   |
| 400 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Sulikeri                          | Limestone | 1.2796   |
| 401 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Thimmapur                         | Limestone | 2.1883   |
| 402 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Thimmapur                         | Limestone | 2.8120   |
| 403 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Varchagal                         | Limestone | 0.6010   |
| 404 | Karnataka | Belgaum    | Yadwad                            | Limestone | 0.6200   |
| 405 | Karnataka | Belgaum    | Yadwad (3.12 ha.)                 | Limestone | 1.2616   |
| 406 | Karnataka | Badami     | Yendigeri                         | Limestone | 3.4928   |
| 407 | Karnataka | Belgaum    | Yadwad & Kunnal                   | Limestone | 115.8548 |
| 408 | Karnataka | Bagalkot   | Naganapur                         | Limestone | 3.5780   |
| 409 | Telangana | MANCHERIAL | DEVAPUR                           | Limestone | 14.7585  |
| 410 | Telangana | PEDDAPALLI | BASANTNAGAR                       | Limestone | 10.9600  |
| 411 | Telangana | PEDDAPALLI | TAKKALLAPALLI LIMESTONE           | Limestone | 4.3084   |
| 412 | Telangana | SURYAPET   | SAGAR CEMENTS LIMESTONE<br>MINE-1 | Limestone | 142.6789 |
| 413 | Telangana | SURYAPET   | SEETHAPURAM (LEASE 1)             | Limestone | 267.2750 |

|     |           |           |                                      |           |          |
|-----|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 414 | Telangana | NALGONDA  | VISHNUPURAM LIMESTONE<br>MINE        | Limestone | 24.8320  |
| 415 | Telangana | SURYAPET  | RAIN LIMESTONE MINE                  | Limestone | 195.6256 |
| 416 | Telangana | SURYAPET  | GUNDLAPALLI                          | Limestone | 53.7000  |
| 417 | Telangana | SURYAPET  | SAGAR CEMENTS LIMESTONE<br>MINE-2    | Limestone | 58.9266  |
| 418 | Telangana | SURYAPET  | SEETHAPURAM MINE(LEASE II)           | Limestone | 288.3489 |
| 419 | Telangana | SURYAPET  | MATTAPALLI                           | Limestone | 16.6821  |
| 420 | Telangana | NALGONDA  | LAXMIPURAM (LEASE 1&3,<br>GO.NO 306) | Limestone | 94.5886  |
| 421 | Telangana | SURYAPET  | ANJANI LIMESTONE MINE (PIT 1)        | Limestone | 12.9490  |
| 422 | Telangana | SURYAPET  | BHAVANIPURAM MINE - II               | Limestone | 23.8129  |
| 423 | Telangana | NALGONDA  | CHAANAKYA LIMESTONE MINE             | Limestone | 78.1360  |
| 424 | Telangana | SURYAPET  | SULTANPUR THANDA<br>LIMESTONE MINE   | Limestone | 25.3410  |
| 425 | Telangana | SURYAPET  | YEPALAMADHVARAM                      | Limestone | 36.1327  |
| 426 | Telangana | SURYAPET  | CHOUTAPALLI - I                      | Limestone | 52.2202  |
| 427 | Telangana | SURYAPET  | MY HOME (MELLACHERUVU)               | Limestone | 20.9247  |
| 428 | Telangana | VIKARABAD | KARANKOTE LIMESTONE MINE             | Limestone | 462.2477 |
| 429 | Telangana | VIKARABAD | SANGAMKALAN - I                      | Limestone | 28.4803  |
| 430 | Telangana | VIKARABAD | SANGAMKALAN - II                     | Limestone | 82.6320  |
| 431 | Telangana | VIKARABAD | OGIPUR LIMESTONE MINE                | Limestone | 129.3880 |
| 432 | Telangana | SURYAPET  | BHAVANIPURAM MINE-III                | Limestone | 70.4309  |
| 433 | Telangana | SURYAPET  | CHOUTAPALLI -II &<br>MELLACHERUVU    | Limestone | 135.0109 |

|     |                   |            |                                    |                  |          |
|-----|-------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| 434 | Telangana         | SURYAPET   | ANJANI LIMESTONE MINE-4 (PIT<br>4) | Limestone        | 6.1730   |
| 435 | Telangana         | ADILABAD   | PIMPERKUNTA MINE                   | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0234   |
| 436 | Telangana         | ADILABAD   | JAMDAPUR MINE                      | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0216   |
| 437 | Telangana         | ADILABAD   | CHANDA MANAGANESE MINE             | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.1652   |
| 438 | Telangana         | ADILABAD   | KUMBHAZARI MANAGANESE<br>MINE      | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0557   |
| 439 | Telangana         | ADILABAD   | BHORAJ MANGANESE ORE MINE          | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0097   |
| 440 | Telangana         | SURYAPET   | My Home-II                         | Limestone        | 170.8619 |
| 441 | Telangana         | MANCHERIAL | NAGARAM MINE                       | Limestone        | 0.9610   |
| 442 | Telangana         | SURYAPET   | SRI SANKARA                        | Limestone        | 30.0540  |
| 443 | Telangana         | SURYAPET   | GREY GOLD LIMESTONE MINE           | Limestone        | 25.9030  |
| 444 | Telangana         | ADILABAD   | PIMPERAKUNTA GUDA MINE             | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0568   |
| 445 | Andhra<br>Pradesh | ANANTAPUR  | J.C. RAVINDRA REDDY MINE           | Limestone        | 0.0614   |
| 446 | Andhra<br>Pradesh | NANDYAL    | KOCHERUVU MINE (572/F2/1)          | Limestone        | 1.6012   |
| 447 | Andhra<br>Pradesh | KURNOOL    | JONNAGIRI GOLD MINE                | Gold             | 6.8868   |
| 448 | Andhra<br>Pradesh | NANDYAL    | PADMAVATHI IRON ORE MINE           | Iron Ore         | 0.2980   |

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|-----|----------------|------------|---|-----------|----------|
| 449 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL    | GANIGATTU I/O MINE                        | Iron Ore  | 0.0664   |
| 450 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL    | EMBOY R.F I/O MINE                        | Iron Ore  | 0.4640   |
| 451 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL    | GUTUPALLI (716/B)                         | Iron Ore  | 0.1266   |
| 452 | Andhra Pradesh | ANANTAPUR  | URICHINTALA LIMESTONE MINE                | Limestone | 19.8190  |
| 453 | Andhra Pradesh | ANANTAPUR  | AMALGAMATED GUDIPADU LIMESTONE MINE       | Limestone | 163.2740 |
| 454 | Andhra Pradesh | ANANTAPUR  | GUDIPADU                                  | Limestone | 129.1736 |
| 455 | Andhra Pradesh | ANANTAPUR  | GUDIPADU LIMESTONE MINE (E-AUCTION BLOCK) | Limestone | 20.3230  |
| 456 | Andhra Pradesh | YSR KADAPA | COROMANDAL                                | Limestone | 195.9790 |
| 457 | Andhra Pradesh | YSR KADAPA | NIDUZUVVI LIMESTONE MINE                  | Limestone | 82.0771  |
| 458 | Andhra Pradesh | YSR KADAPA | ZUARI CEMENT LTD.                         | Limestone | 337.7238 |
| 459 | Andhra Pradesh | YSR KADAPA | NAWABPETA-TALAMANCHIPATNAM                | Limestone | 79.8763  |
| 460 | Andhra Pradesh | PALNADU    | KRISHNAPURAM                              | Limestone | 552.2790 |
| 461 | Andhra Pradesh | PALNADU    | PARASAKTHI                                | Limestone | 79.9277  |

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|-----|----------------|--------------|--|-----------|----------|
| 462 | Andhra Pradesh | PALNADU      | TERALA LIMESTONE MINE  | Limestone | 1.4037   |
| 463 | Andhra Pradesh | PALNADU      | KCP LIMESTONE DEPOSIT II MINE  | Limestone | 3.4104   |
| 464 | Andhra Pradesh | PALNADU      | KACHAVARAM LIMESTONE MINE  | Limestone | 191.1944 |
| 465 | Andhra Pradesh | NTR DISTRICT | PEDAGARLAPADU LIMESTONE MINE   | Limestone | 441.8420 |
| 466 | Andhra Pradesh | NTR DISTRICT | HEMADRI LIMESTONE MINE   | Limestone | 4.2023   |
| 467 | Andhra Pradesh | NTR DISTRICT | JAYANTHIPURAM (SOUTH BAND)   | Limestone | 48.8041  |
| 468 | Andhra Pradesh | NTR DISTRICT | JAYANTHIPURAM (NORTH BAND)   | Limestone | 31.0095  |
| 469 | Andhra Pradesh | NTR DISTRICT | RAVIRALA LIMESTONE MINE  | Limestone | 21.2566  |
| 470 | Andhra Pradesh | NTR DISTRICT | MUKTHYALA LIMESTONE MINE   | Limestone | 317.0480 |
| 471 | Andhra Pradesh | NTR DISTRICT | SRI VENKATESWARA LIMESTONE MINE  | Limestone | 12.9865  |
| 472 | Andhra Pradesh | NTR DISTRICT | BUDAWADA LIMESTONE MINES (Transferred from M/s.JAYPEE BALAJI CEMENT PLANT) | Limestone | 572.3480 |
| 473 | Andhra Pradesh | NTR DISTRICT | RAMCO BUDAWADA LIMESTONE MINE  | Limestone | 132.8523 |



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|-----|----------------|---------|--|-----------|----------|
| 474 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL | KLS QUARRY III<br>(KANDIKAYAPALLI ML I )       | Limestone | 0.0000   |
| 475 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL | THUMMALAPENTA LIMESTONE<br>MINE                | Limestone | 227.2960 |
| 476 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL | GURUVANIPALLI LIMESTONE<br>MINE                | Limestone | 108.3560 |
| 477 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL | MALKAPURAM                                     | Limestone | 0.4961   |
| 478 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL | RACHERLA MINE - I                              | Limestone | 337.1986 |
| 479 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL | AMALGAMATED<br>KORUMANIPALLI LIMESTONE<br>MINE | Limestone | 53.7100  |
| 480 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL | KOTAPADU LST MINE                              | Limestone | 169.4004 |
| 481 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL | BILAKALAGUDURU                                 | Limestone | 111.0547 |
| 482 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL | KAMALAPURAM MINE                               | Limestone | 0.7739   |
| 483 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL | CHINTALAYAPALLI BLOCK,<br>KANAKADRIPALLI       | Limestone | 176.9068 |
| 484 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL | KOLIMIGUNDLA BLOCK                             | Limestone | 38.2980  |
| 485 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL | YANAKANDLA LIMESTONE MINE                      | Limestone | 39.2538  |
| 486 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL | M/s.LAKSHMI TIRUMALA<br>MINERALS               | Limestone | 0.2730   |

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| 487 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | RACHERLA MINE - II                                  | Limestone     | 15.3871 |
| 488 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | RAMATHIRTHAM  | Limestone     | 0.4674  |
| 489 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | MY HOME PALKUR LIMESTONE MINE                       | Limestone     | 9.3689  |
| 490 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | PETNIKOTA LIMESTONE MINES-2                         | Limestone     | 10.8943 |
| 491 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | TUMMALAPENTA LIMESTONE MINES-3                      | Limestone     | 14.4800 |
| 492 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | TUMMALAPENTA LIMESTONE MINES-2                      | Limestone     | 19.7079 |
| 493 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | VENKATAPURAM  | Limestone     | 0.9031  |
| 494 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | NANDAVARAM VENKATAPURAM LIMESTONE MINE              | Limestone     | 0.7128  |
| 495 | Andhra Pradesh | VIZIANAGARAM | MANGOTOPE   | Manganese Ore | 0.4016  |
| 496 | Andhra Pradesh | VIZIANAGARAM | SRI KANAKA MAHALAKSHMI MINE (KARLAM MANGANESE MINE) | Manganese Ore | 0.1613  |
| 497 | Andhra Pradesh | VIZIANAGARAM | SHRI RAJA RAJESWARI MINE                            | Manganese Ore | 0.1754  |
| 498 | Andhra Pradesh | VIZIANAGARAM | PUTIKAVALASA MINE                                   | Manganese Ore | 0.0832  |

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|-----|----------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| 499 | Andhra Pradesh | SPSR NELLORE | VASANTH KALYANI MINE               | Vermiculite | 0.0000   |
| 500 | Andhra Pradesh | SPSR NELLORE | UTUKURU                            | Vermiculite | 0.1526   |
| 501 | Andhra Pradesh | SPSR NELLORE | Sri Rama Maruthi Vermiculite Mine  | Vermiculite | 0.0455   |
| 502 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | THAVASIKONDA IRON ORE              | Iron Ore    | 0.5216   |
| 503 | Andhra Pradesh | PALNADU      | DCW LIMESTONE MINE                 | Limestone   | 77.1170  |
| 504 | Andhra Pradesh | PALNADU      | KCP LIMESTONE DEPOSIT-I<br>MINE    | Limestone   | 1.4500   |
| 505 | Andhra Pradesh | PALNADU      | GAMALAPADU                         | Limestone   | 64.7034  |
| 506 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | KANDIKAYAPALLI ML II               | Limestone   | 72.8885  |
| 507 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | GADIGIREVULA MINE                  | Limestone   | 0.0000   |
| 508 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | PETNIKOTA LIMESTONE MINE           | Limestone   | 182.4644 |
| 509 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | MALKAPURAM (740/1A, 1B &<br>740/2) | Limestone   | 0.0426   |
| 510 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | KANAKADRIPALLI BLOCK               | Limestone   | 85.8031  |
| 511 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | NAYANAPALLI BLOCK                  | Limestone   | 238.7460 |

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|-----|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 512 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | HANUMAN DOLOMITE & IRON ORE    | Iron Ore  | 0.3569   |
| 513 | Andhra Pradesh | YSR KADAPA   | THUMMALUR                      | Iron Ore  | 10.2400  |
| 514 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | GUTUPALLI IRON ORE MINE        | Iron Ore  | 0.5650   |
| 515 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | TAVASIKONDA IRON ORE MINE      | Iron Ore  | 1.4797   |
| 516 | Andhra Pradesh | ANANTAPUR    | NAGARUR LIMESTONE MINE         | Limestone | 0.0720   |
| 517 | Andhra Pradesh | YSR KADAPA   | BHARATHI CEMENT LIMESTONE MINE | Limestone | 258.0180 |
| 518 | Andhra Pradesh | PALNADU      | PETASANIGANDLA                 | Limestone | 39.4290  |
| 519 | Andhra Pradesh | PALNADU      | TANGEDA                        | Limestone | 64.6260  |
| 520 | Andhra Pradesh | PALNADU      | KRISHNA LIMESTONE MINE         | Limestone | 4.9080   |
| 521 | Andhra Pradesh | NTR DISTRICT | KAKATIYA                       | Limestone | 46.0010  |
| 522 | Andhra Pradesh | NTR DISTRICT | JAGGAYYAPETA                   | Limestone | 328.2930 |
| 523 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | PALKUR (S.No.54)               | Limestone | 0.0721   |
| 524 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | PALKUR MINE( 57/1C,57/2)       | Limestone | 0.4453   |

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|-----|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 525 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | VENKATAPURAM                        | Limestone     | 0.0110 |
| 526 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | PALKUR LIMESTONE MINE               | Limestone     | 0.2770 |
| 527 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | CHERUVUPALLI(3.255 HA)              | Limestone     | 0.0418 |
| 528 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | PALKUR LIMESTONE MINE(29 & 30/1)    | Limestone     | 0.2323 |
| 529 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | RAMAPURAM                           | Limestone     | 1.9080 |
| 530 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | NANDEVARAM (511) & VENKATAPURAM (1) | Limestone     | 0.0340 |
| 531 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | VENKATAPURAM LIMESTONE MINE         | Limestone     | 0.3407 |
| 532 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | V.PEDDA KONDA REDDY LIMESTONE MINE  | Limestone     | 0.2610 |
| 533 | Andhra Pradesh | NANDYAL      | NANDEVARAM LIMESTONE MINE           | Limestone     | 0.4616 |
| 534 | Andhra Pradesh | VIZIANAGARAM | SADANANDAPURAM                      | Manganese Ore | 1.4400 |
| 535 | Andhra Pradesh | VIZIANAGARAM | AVAGUDEM MANGANESE MINE             | Manganese Ore | 0.7169 |
| 536 | Andhra Pradesh | VIZIANAGARAM | DEVADA MANGANESE MINE               | Manganese Ore | 0.0083 |
| 537 | Andhra Pradesh | VIZIANAGARAM | GARBHAM CENTRAL                     | Manganese Ore | 1.9895 |

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|-----|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| 538 | Andhra Pradesh | VIZIANAGARAM | GARBHAM                             | Manganese Ore | 0.3360   |
| 539 | Andhra Pradesh | SPSR NELLORE | GANGAMMAGANI (K.SURESH KUMAR REDDY) | Vermiculite   | 0.0038   |
| 540 | Andhra Pradesh | SPSR NELLORE | Dugar No.I Vermiculite              | Vermiculite   | 0.0213   |
| 541 | Andhra Pradesh | SPSR NELLORE | Dugar No.III Vermiculite            | Vermiculite   | 0.0004   |
| 542 | Andhra Pradesh | SPSR NELLORE | HANUMAN MICA                        | Vermiculite   | 0.2006   |
| 543 | Andhra Pradesh | Nandyal      | Kandikayapalli Limestone Mine ML 3  | Limestone     | 26.1297  |
| 544 | ANDHRA PRADESH | NANDYAL      | EHY Limestone Mine                  | Limestone     | 8.3882   |
| 545 | ANDHRA PRADESH | VIZIANAGARAM | DEVADA MANGANESE BLOCK 81point95 Ha | Manganese Ore | 2.8836   |
| 546 | Madhya Pradesh | Anuppur      | Chachandeeh                         | Bauxite       | 3.7175   |
| 547 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat     | Pandharwani                         | Manganese Ore | 0.4038   |
| 548 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat     | Malanjkhanda                        | Copper Ore    | 104.6943 |
| 549 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat     | G. F. S. R. ( Gulla)                | Manganese Ore | 0.0601   |
| 550 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat     | G. F. Sonewani                      | Manganese Ore | 0.5918   |

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|-----|----------------|----------|----------------|---------------|---------|
| 551 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Katangjhari    | Manganese Ore | 0.0198  |
| 552 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Botejhari      | Manganese Ore | 0.0769  |
| 553 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Miragpur       | Manganese Ore | 0.3776  |
| 554 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Katangjhari-II | Manganese Ore | 0.0315  |
| 555 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Selwa          | Manganese Ore | 0.0237  |
| 556 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Balaghat       | Manganese Ore | 11.5277 |
| 557 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Sitapathore    | Manganese Ore | 0.3419  |
| 558 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Tirodi         | Manganese Ore | 0.2883  |
| 559 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Ukwa           | Manganese Ore | 2.3804  |
| 560 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Lugma-Ukwa     | Manganese Ore | 0.5089  |
| 561 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Laughar        | Manganese Ore | 0.1147  |
| 562 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Netra          | Manganese Ore | 0.4389  |
| 563 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Jam            | Manganese Ore | 0.1316  |

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|-----|----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------|
| 564 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat   | Jarah-Mohagaon | Manganese Ore  | 0.1858   |
| 565 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat   | Hatoda         | Manganese Ore  | 0.0472   |
| 566 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat   | Katangjhari    | Manganese Ore  | 0.0160   |
| 567 | Madhya Pradesh | Chhatarpur | Luhani         | Rock Phosphate | 4.2088   |
| 568 | Madhya Pradesh | Chhindwara | Gwari Badona   | Manganese Ore  | 0.0169   |
| 569 | Madhya Pradesh | Chhindwara | Palaspani      | Manganese Ore  | 0.2308   |
| 570 | Madhya Pradesh | Damoh      | Diamond        | Limestone      | 169.6721 |
| 571 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar       | Sitapuri       | Limestone      | 144.7152 |
| 572 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar       | Mohanpura      | Limestone      | 51.7257  |
| 573 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar       | Kosdana        | Limestone      | 1.6319   |
| 574 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar       | Ghursal        | Limestone      | 0.6017   |
| 575 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar       | Ghursal        | Limestone      | 0.5350   |
| 576 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur   | Pratappur      | Iron Ore       | 1.3408   |



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|-----|----------------|----------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| 577 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Tikariya     | Iron Ore      | 11.8506 |
| 578 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Dhamki       | Iron Ore      | 0.3298  |
| 579 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Darshani     | Manganese Ore | 0.0576  |
| 580 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Jhansi/Silua | Manganese Ore | 0.1433  |
| 581 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Gosalpur     | Iron Ore      | 0.7945  |
| 582 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Agariya      | Iron Ore      | 8.1393  |
| 583 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Dubiyara     | Iron Ore      | 0.3577  |
| 584 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Jhitti       | Iron Ore      | 12.9380 |
| 585 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Dhamdha      | Iron Ore      | 0.9905  |
| 586 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Keolari      | Manganese Ore | 2.7496  |
| 587 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Dhamki       | Iron Ore      | 0.1120  |
| 588 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Rosara       | Bauxite       | 1.5527  |
| 589 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Hridaynagar  | Iron Ore      | 1.5924  |

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|-----|----------------|----------|---------------------------|---------------|---------|
| 590 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Mansakra                  | Manganese Ore | 0.3260  |
| 591 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Kurro                     | Manganese Ore | 0.4170  |
| 592 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Agariya                   | Iron Ore      | 6.6634  |
| 593 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Ghughrikala               | Iron Ore      | 1.1357  |
| 594 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Hridaynagar               | Iron Ore      | 0.0058  |
| 595 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Ghughrikala               | Iron Ore      | 2.6176  |
| 596 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Gandhigram                | Iron Ore      | 0.9129  |
| 597 | Madhya Pradesh | Jhabua   | Kajli Dongri              | Manganese Ore | 0.5344  |
| 598 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Kymoe Bamangaon & Mahgaon | Limestone     | 94.9307 |
| 599 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Badari                    | Limestone     | 2.6096  |
| 600 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Badari                    | Limestone     | 0.0776  |
| 601 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Jamwanikala               | Limestone     | 0.8588  |
| 602 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Jamuwani Kalan            | Limestone     | 8.6723  |

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|-----|----------------|-------|------------------|-----------|--------|
| 603 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Badari           | Limestone | 0.2913 |
| 604 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Tikariya         | Bauxite   | 0.2891 |
| 605 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Badagawan        | Limestone | 0.1270 |
| 606 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Nanhwara         | Limestone | 0.5286 |
| 607 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Nanhwara         | Limestone | 2.3998 |
| 608 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Tikariya         | Bauxite   | 1.0476 |
| 609 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Amehta           | Limestone | 1.2498 |
| 610 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Chandan          | Limestone | 0.3615 |
| 611 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Kachhagawan      | Limestone | 1.3974 |
| 612 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Salaiya Paharhai | Limestone | 1.9063 |
| 613 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Salaiya Pahari   | Limestone | 1.6466 |
| 614 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Salaiya Pahari   | Limestone | 1.6861 |
| 615 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Bistra           | Limestone | 1.2823 |

|     |                |       |   |           |          |
|-----|----------------|-------|---|-----------|----------|
| 616 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Tikariya                                | Bauxite   | 0.1533   |
| 617 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Tharka                                  | Bauxite   | 1.7499   |
| 618 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Amehta                                  | Limestone | 3.0516   |
| 619 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Jamwani Khurd                           | Limestone | 2.2596   |
| 620 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Badari                                  | Limestone | 0.4900   |
| 621 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Tikariya                                | Bauxite   | 2.5407   |
| 622 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Sejha                                   | Limestone | 0.2489   |
| 623 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Kuteshwar Marwa<br>(Gairtalai/Jararoda) | Limestone | 267.9528 |
| 624 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Harriya                                 | Limestone | 1.7666   |
| 625 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Badari                                  | Limestone | 0.1153   |
| 626 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Amehta                                  | Limestone | 2.4499   |
| 627 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Rajarwara                               | Limestone | 0.7146   |
| 628 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Padwar                                  | Bauxite   | 0.8148   |

|     |                |        |                                |           |         |
|-----|----------------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 629 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni  | Jamwani Khurd                  | Limestone | 1.4455  |
| 630 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni  | Bhatagawan Sunhera             | Limestone | 1.7997  |
| 631 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni  | Jamuwani Khurd                 | Limestone | 1.3386  |
| 632 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni  | Kachgawan                      | Limestone | 0.9425  |
| 633 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni  | Chandan                        | Limestone | 0.4909  |
| 634 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni  | Rajarwara                      | Limestone | 0.3458  |
| 635 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni  | Bistara                        | Limestone | 1.3079  |
| 636 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni  | Amehta                         | Limestone | 1.5494  |
| 637 | Madhya Pradesh | NIMUCH | Vikram Cement                  | Limestone | 6.1715  |
| 638 | Madhya Pradesh | NIMUCH | Vikram Cement Limestone M-II   | Limestone | 60.9523 |
| 639 | Madhya Pradesh | NIMUCH | Vikram Cement Limestone M- III | Limestone | 40.7368 |
| 640 | Madhya Pradesh | Panna  | Majhgawan                      | Diamond   | 8.8600  |
| 641 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa   | Naubasta                       | Limestone | 28.1068 |

|     |                |       |                                  |           |         |
|-----|----------------|-------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 642 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa  | Naubasta                         | Limestone | 7.9963  |
| 643 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa  | Madhepur                         | Limestone | 1.1747  |
| 644 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa  | Jaypee                           | Limestone | 0.9758  |
| 645 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa  | Bajnath, Hinoni, Sonra, Khamaria | Limestone | 23.4637 |
| 646 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa  | Bankuiyan                        | Limestone | 2.8910  |
| 647 | Madhya Pradesh | Sagar | Tigoda                           | Iron Ore  | 0.3735  |
| 648 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bandarakha                       | Limestone | 4.2994  |
| 649 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Sadhera                          | Limestone | 91.6287 |
| 650 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bandhi & Ghorwai                 | Limestone | 15.0729 |
| 651 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Deori                            | Limestone | 1.3585  |
| 652 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Pahadi No.3                      | Limestone | 0.2155  |
| 653 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Birhuli                          | Limestone | 13.7362 |
| 654 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Sagmania                         | Limestone | 95.2777 |

|     |                |       |                         |           |         |
|-----|----------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 655 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bela & Devmaudaldal     | Limestone | 56.8675 |
| 656 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Degarhat & Devmaudaldal | Limestone | 54.7855 |
| 657 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Hinauti                 | Limestone | 37.3703 |
| 658 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bhatiya                 | Limestone | 7.9430  |
| 659 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bhatiya                 | Limestone | 2.1824  |
| 660 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Barui                   | Bauxite   | 0.0952  |
| 661 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Hinauti, Extension      | Limestone | 31.0879 |
| 662 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bhadanpur N Patty       | Limestone | 32.1976 |
| 663 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Tiloura                 | Limestone | 31.7070 |
| 664 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bhadanpur Lime stone    | Limestone | 13.5413 |
| 665 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bhadanpur & Piparhat    | Limestone | 79.1351 |
| 666 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Koldiya                 | Bauxite   | 0.1302  |
| 667 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Nadan (1)               | Limestone | 1.2048  |

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|-----|----------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| 668 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Pahadi            | Limestone | 0.7480  |
| 669 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bhatoora          | Limestone | 0.1406  |
| 670 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Prism Cement      | Limestone | 3.7584  |
| 671 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Prism Cement      | Limestone | 46.5452 |
| 672 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Prism Cement      | Limestone | 55.1453 |
| 673 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Hinouti & Sejhata | Limestone | 7.7722  |
| 674 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Baghai            | Limestone | 29.3950 |
| 675 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Salaiya           | Limestone | 41.8239 |
| 676 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bhatoora          | Limestone | 0.3052  |
| 677 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Tamoria           | Limestone | 8.1458  |
| 678 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Piprahata         | Limestone | 3.0022  |
| 679 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Tilaura           | Limestone | 0.2335  |
| 680 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bhatoora          | Limestone | 1.5424  |



|     |                |          |                      |               |         |
|-----|----------------|----------|----------------------|---------------|---------|
| 681 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna    | Aber                 | Limestone     | 2.8935  |
| 682 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna    | Khondra              | Limestone     | 0.1313  |
| 683 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna    | Jura                 | Limestone     | 2.5486  |
| 684 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna    | Argat , Kothara -II  | Limestone     | 26.2330 |
| 685 | Madhya Pradesh | Sidhi    | Majhgawan            | Limestone     | 38.3599 |
| 686 | Madhya Pradesh | Sidhi    | Maghgawan Extension  | Limestone     | 13.1601 |
| 687 | Madhya Pradesh | Sidhi    | Naikin               | Bauxite       | 0.2441  |
| 688 | Madhya Pradesh | Sidhi    | Beerpur              | Bauxite       | 0.1815  |
| 689 | Madhya Pradesh | Sidhi    | Bhudhgawna           | Limestone     | 7.0145  |
| 690 | Madhya Pradesh | Sidhi    | Bhudhgawna Extension | Limestone     | 17.7195 |
| 691 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Selwa                | Manganese Ore | 0.0162  |
| 692 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Gandhigram           | Iron Ore      | 0.1323  |
| 693 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Gosalpur             | Iron Ore      | 0.6114  |

|     |                |          |                               |           |         |
|-----|----------------|----------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 694 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Rosara                        | Bauxite   | 0.2868  |
| 695 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Bijaiya                       | Iron Ore  | 2.9979  |
| 696 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Kachhgaon                     | Limestone | 0.3584  |
| 697 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Chharparwa                    | Limestone | 0.0023  |
| 698 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Pondi                         | Limestone | 0.7033  |
| 699 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Bhatagawan Sunhera            | Limestone | 0.2302  |
| 700 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Amehta                        | Limestone | 0.1440  |
| 701 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Padrehi                       | Limestone | 0.1480  |
| 702 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Padrehi                       | Limestone | 0.2982  |
| 703 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Rajarwara                     | Limestone | 0.6280  |
| 704 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Amehta                        | Limestone | 1.0073  |
| 705 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Jamuwani Kalan-II             | Limestone | 1.4190  |
| 706 | Madhya Pradesh | NIMUCH   | Vikram Cement Limestone M- IV | Limestone | 16.8980 |

|     |                |       |             |           |          |
|-----|----------------|-------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| 707 | Madhya Pradesh | Panna | Kolkarhiya  | Limestone | 110.3675 |
| 708 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Lalpur      | Limestone | 2.5927   |
| 709 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bhatia Kala | Limestone | 6.5254   |
| 710 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bhatiya     | Limestone | 0.1070   |
| 711 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Karigohi    | Bauxite   | 0.2004   |
| 712 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Barahiya    | Limestone | 0.2399   |
| 713 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Pagaraa     | Limestone | 36.4589  |
| 714 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Jamuna      | Limestone | 11.4192  |
| 715 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Jariyaari   | Bauxite   | 0.1942   |
| 716 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Kubri       | Bauxite   | 11.6828  |
| 717 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | Bhatiya     | Limestone | 0.5822   |
| 718 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar  | Badiya      | Limestone | 0.3968   |
| 719 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar  | Rodada      | Limestone | 3.3930   |

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|-----|----------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| 720 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar      | Jeerabad           | Limestone     | 1.7945  |
| 721 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar      | Dhanora            | Limestone     | 0.6877  |
| 722 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar      | Badiya             | Limestone     | 0.1567  |
| 723 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar      | Jeerabad           | Limestone     | 0.8344  |
| 724 | Madhya Pradesh | SATNA     | Chulhi             | Limestone     | 5.0625  |
| 725 | Madhya Pradesh | BALAGHAT  | LUGMA              | Manganese Ore | 1.6260  |
| 726 | Madhya Pradesh | SATNA     | JANARDANPUR        | Limestone     | 63.3375 |
| 727 | Madhya Pradesh | NIMUCH    | BOREKHEDI-NAYAGAON | Limestone     | 58.3260 |
| 728 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat  | Tirodi             | Manganese Ore | 0.0084  |
| 729 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur  | Silua-Jhansi       | Iron Ore      | 0.0684  |
| 730 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni     | Nanhwara           | Limestone     | 0.1799  |
| 731 | Madhya Pradesh | Alirajpur | Jamli              | Manganese Ore | 0.1575  |
| 732 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat  | Chikmara           | Manganese Ore | 0.0304  |

|     |                |            |                  |                |        |
|-----|----------------|------------|------------------|----------------|--------|
| 733 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Lakhanwah        | Limestone      | 0.1096 |
| 734 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Tamar            | Bauxite        | 0.5110 |
| 735 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat   | Miragpur         | Manganese Ore  | 0.0033 |
| 736 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat   | Pauniya          | Manganese Ore  | 0.0604 |
| 737 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat   | Kaamatthi        | Manganese Ore  | 0.0070 |
| 738 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat   | Sonegaon         | Manganese Ore  | 0.0202 |
| 739 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat   | Ramrama Sonewani | Manganese Ore  | 0.0356 |
| 740 | Madhya Pradesh | Chhatarpur | Maddeora         | Rock Phosphate | 0.7060 |
| 741 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur   | Gandhigram       | Iron Ore       | 0.5427 |
| 742 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur   | Gandhigram       | Iron Ore       | 0.7200 |
| 743 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur   | Bijaiya          | Iron Ore       | 0.9614 |
| 744 | Madhya Pradesh | Jhabua     | Kachaldara       | Rock Phosphate | 2.7083 |
| 745 | Madhya Pradesh | Jhabua     | Gwali Rock       | Rock Phosphate | 0.1426 |

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|-----|----------------|-------|--|-----------|----------|
| 746 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Kuteshwar                                | Limestone | 11.6000  |
| 747 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Rajarwara                                | Limestone | 0.6616   |
| 748 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Rupand                                   | Limestone | 0.0930   |
| 749 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Jamwani Khurd /Padrehi/Chari & Durjanpur | Limestone | 117.8300 |
| 750 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Pondi                                    | Limestone | 0.5284   |
| 751 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Salaiya Paharhai                         | Limestone | 12.9832  |
| 752 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Sejha                                    | Limestone | 0.0315   |
| 753 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | Padwar                                   | Bauxite   | 0.0660   |
| 754 | Madhya Pradesh | Panna | Amanganj                                 | Limestone | 20.4300  |
| 755 | Madhya Pradesh | Panna | Majhgawan                                | Diamond   | 0.0050   |
| 756 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa  | Bijnath                                  | Limestone | 0.3675   |
| 757 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa  | Kumhara - Judwani                        | Bauxite   | 0.2145   |
| 758 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa  | Salaiya                                  | Bauxite   | 0.4440   |

|     |                |            |                         |                |         |
|-----|----------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------|
| 759 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa       | Sonara                  | Limestone      | 25.8451 |
| 760 | Madhya Pradesh | Sagar      | Tigora                  | Rock Phosphate | 0.7512  |
| 761 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Ramnagar                | Limestone      | 0.0950  |
| 762 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Ispat I                 | Limestone      | 24.2868 |
| 763 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Barahiya                | Limestone      | 0.4649  |
| 764 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Bhadanpur Dakksin Patti | Limestone      | 5.4037  |
| 765 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Bhatoora                | Limestone      | 4.0513  |
| 766 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Bhatoora                | Limestone      | 0.1530  |
| 767 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Birahauli               | Limestone      | 0.0312  |
| 768 | Madhya Pradesh | Sidhi      | Naikin                  | Bauxite        | 0.0420  |
| 769 | Madhya Pradesh | SATNA      | Bigodi                  | Limestone      | 32.3512 |
| 770 | Madhya Pradesh | SATNA      | Itoura                  | Limestone      | 38.0700 |
| 771 | Madhya Pradesh | CHHINDWARA | Bhilapar                | Manganese Ore  | 0.0336  |

|     |                |          |  |               |         |
|-----|----------------|----------|--|---------------|---------|
| 772 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa     | Chormari Degarhat Limestone Mine                 | Limestone     | 3.2259  |
| 773 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar     | KHOD LIMESTONE MINE                              | Limestone     | 3.6052  |
| 774 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar     | BADIYA LIMESTONE MINE                            | Limestone     | 0.2969  |
| 775 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar     | RODADA LIMESTONE MINE                            | Limestone     | 6.9224  |
| 776 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar     | RODADA LIMESTONE MINE                            | Limestone     | 8.5361  |
| 777 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar     | BEKLIYA LIMESTONE MINE                           | Limestone     | 2.3936  |
| 778 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar     | KHEDI BALWARI LIMESTONE MINE                     | Limestone     | 0.7558  |
| 779 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar     | DEORA -SITAPURI-UDAYPURA LIMESTONE MINE          | Limestone     | 43.6501 |
| 780 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | PRATAPPUR IRON ORE BLOCK                         | Iron Ore      | 0.0100  |
| 781 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa     | Bela Cement Limestone Mines-03, Area-33.767 ha.  | Limestone     | 1.3994  |
| 782 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa     | Bela Cement Limestone Mines-02, Area-264.095 ha. | Limestone     | 34.2979 |
| 783 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa     | Bela Cement Limestone Mines-01, Area-415.097 ha. | Limestone     | 34.7312 |
| 784 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Jagantola  | Manganese Ore | 0.0500  |



|     |                |            |              |               |        |
|-----|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------|
| 785 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat   | Sukli        | Manganese Ore | 0.0690 |
| 786 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat   | Arjuni       | Manganese Ore | 0.0083 |
| 787 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat   | Ghondi       | Manganese Ore | 0.2011 |
| 788 | Madhya Pradesh | Chhatarpur | Khera Majora | Iron Ore      | 0.5336 |
| 789 | Madhya Pradesh | Chhindwara | Kachidana    | Manganese Ore | 0.0250 |
| 790 | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior    | Panihar      | Iron Ore      | 4.4805 |
| 791 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur   | Mohla        | Bauxite       | 0.4560 |
| 792 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni      | Badari       | Limestone     | 0.7529 |
| 793 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni      | Sunehri      | Limestone     | 0.3489 |
| 794 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni      | Nanhwara     | Limestone     | 3.5351 |
| 795 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni      | Padrehi      | Bauxite       | 0.2185 |
| 796 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni      | Amehta       | Limestone     | 2.1541 |
| 797 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni      | Tikariya     | Bauxite       | 0.7785 |

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|-----|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------|
| 798 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni       | Kachhgaon   | Limestone     | 0.4569  |
| 799 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni       | Nanhwara    | Limestone     | 5.5723  |
| 800 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni       | Chhapara    | Bauxite       | 0.4909  |
| 801 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni       | Rajarwara   | Limestone     | 0.8983  |
| 802 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni       | Sejha       | Limestone     | 0.0639  |
| 803 | Madhya Pradesh | NARSINGHPUR | Simariya    | Limestone     | 0.5309  |
| 804 | Madhya Pradesh | Rewa        | Chitti      | Bauxite       | 0.0581  |
| 805 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna       | Aber        | Limestone     | 0.2210  |
| 806 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna       | Bhatoora    | Limestone     | 0.5687  |
| 807 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna       | Ispat No-II | Limestone     | 55.4115 |
| 808 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna       | Tihai       | Limestone     | 0.4877  |
| 809 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat    | Jagantola   | Manganese Ore | 0.3735  |
| 810 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat    | Miragpur    | Manganese Ore | 0.0002  |

|     |                |          |                             |               |          |
|-----|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|
| 811 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | Sitapathore                 | Manganese Ore | 0.0128   |
| 812 | Madhya Pradesh | Dhar     | Balwarikala                 | Limestone     | 0.1129   |
| 813 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Mansakra                    | Manganese Ore | 0.7759   |
| 814 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Gandhigram                  | Manganese Ore | 0.4680   |
| 815 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Sindursi                    | Iron Ore      | 1.6079   |
| 816 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Gandhigram                  | Iron Ore      | 0.3785   |
| 817 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | Dhamdha                     | Iron Ore      | 0.6100   |
| 818 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Nanhwara                    | Limestone     | 0.0221   |
| 819 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Bhatagawan Sunhera          | Limestone     | 1.0072   |
| 820 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni    | Bhatagawan Sunhera          | Limestone     | 1.5430   |
| 821 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna    | Gorriya                     | Limestone     | 1.7243   |
| 822 | Madhya Pradesh | SATNA    | Naraura                     | Limestone     | 1.0300   |
| 823 | Madhya Pradesh | Panna    | Koni Simriya Limestone Mine | Limestone     | 202.9960 |

|     |                |            |                    |               |         |
|-----|----------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| 824 | Madhya Pradesh | Chhindwara | Gowari Wadona      | Manganese Ore | 0.0299  |
| 825 | Madhya Pradesh | NIMUCH     | Morka              | Limestone     | 12.5410 |
| 826 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Ramasthan          | Limestone     | 2.5890  |
| 827 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Bharajunaa Kala    | Limestone     | 51.0782 |
| 828 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Umari              | Limestone     | 10.1600 |
| 829 | Madhya Pradesh | Anuppur    | Chachandeeh        | Bauxite       | 0.5711  |
| 830 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur   | Kodamukur          | Iron Ore      | 0.5430  |
| 831 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur   | Devnagar           | Iron Ore      | 0.6771  |
| 832 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni      | Baragaon           | Limestone     | 0.0728  |
| 833 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni      | Sunehara Bhatgawan | Limestone     | 0.0895  |
| 834 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni      | Padwar             | Bauxite       | 0.1490  |
| 835 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Latagaon-A         | Limestone     | 1.5638  |
| 836 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna      | Bhatia             | Limestone     | 1.0744  |

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|-----|----------------|-------------|---|---------------|--------------|
| 837 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna       | Barahiya  | Limestone     | 1.3810       |
| 838 | Madhya Pradesh | NIMUCH      | Nayagaon-Chainpura                                | Limestone     | 42.6000      |
| 839 | Madhya Pradesh | Panna       | Kakra-Panna                                       | Limestone     | 263.3807     |
| 840 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat    | MIRAGPUR MANGANESE ORE MINE                       | Manganese Ore | 0.0008       |
| 841 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat    | RAMRAMA MANGANESE ORE MINE (45.538 Ha.)           | Manganese Ore | 0.5768       |
| 842 | Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat    | BHARWELI AWALAJHARI MANGANESE MINE Madhya Pradesh | Manganese Ore | 0.3280       |
| 843 | Madhya Pradesh | Dindori     | BAGHRELISANI BAUXITE BLOCK Madhya Pradesh         | Bauxite       | 0.0773       |
| 844 | Uttar Pradesh  | Sonbhadra   | Julgul  | Limestone     | 898846.0000  |
| 845 | Uttar Pradesh  | Sonbhadra   | Bhalua  | Limestone     | 3189303.0000 |
| 846 | Uttar Pradesh  | Sonbhadra   | Dalla(Kajrahat)                                   | Limestone     | 368651.0000  |
| 847 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna       | Naugawan / Pamariya                               | Bauxite       | 0.0823       |
| 848 | Madhya Pradesh | NARSINGHPUR | Kanheri   | Limestone     | 0.8988       |
| 849 | Madhya Pradesh | KATNI       | Gudda   | Limestone     | 3.1893       |
| 850 | Madhya Pradesh | KATNI       | JAMUNIYAA   | Limestone     | 0.3687       |

|     |             |            |                           |                  |          |
|-----|-------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------|
| 851 | Maharashtra | Bhandara   | DIGORI KYNITE             | Kyanite          | 0.0261   |
| 852 | Maharashtra | Bhandara   | PAVRI KYNITE (SAKRA)      | Kyanite          | 0.1037   |
| 853 | Maharashtra | Bhandara   | NAWARGAON CHOWA           | Kyanite          | 0.0578   |
| 854 | Maharashtra | Bhandara   | DONGRI BUZURG (B.HAMESHA) | Manganese<br>Ore | 3.2888   |
| 855 | Maharashtra | Bhandara   | CHIKLA                    | Manganese<br>Ore | 1.1631   |
| 856 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | DONGARGAON                | Fluorite         | 0.2766   |
| 857 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | GUNJEWARI                 | Iron Ore         | 0.6855   |
| 858 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | MARATHA                   | Limestone        | 52.4313  |
| 859 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | MARATHA                   | Limestone        | 70.3800  |
| 860 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | MARATHA                   | Limestone        | 6.9136   |
| 861 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | MANIKGARH                 | Limestone        | 73.6458  |
| 862 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | NAOKARI                   | Limestone        | 438.3546 |
| 863 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | ZUTTING                   | Limestone        | 6.2221   |
| 864 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | ZUTTING                   | Limestone        | 0.9270   |
| 865 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | SANGODA                   | Limestone        | 40.6884  |
| 866 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | ZUTTING                   | Limestone        | 0.4592   |
| 867 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | PIPRI                     | Limestone        | 9.7484   |
| 868 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | NARANDA                   | Limestone        | 15.6718  |
| 869 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | ZUTTING                   | Limestone        | 8.8968   |
| 870 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | PARSODA,GOVINDPUR         | Limestone        | 40.6004  |
| 871 | Maharashtra | Gadchiroli | SURJAGARH                 | Iron Ore         | 577.4947 |
| 872 | Maharashtra | Gondiya    | KHURSIPAR                 | Iron Ore         | 0.2267   |
| 873 | Maharashtra | Gondiya    | MANEGAON                  | Iron Ore         | 0.4045   |
| 874 | Maharashtra | Gondiya    | DHOBITOLA                 | Iron Ore         | 0.1944   |

|     |             |        |                        |                  |        |
|-----|-------------|--------|------------------------|------------------|--------|
| 875 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | GUMGAON                | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.3716 |
| 876 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | GUMGAON                | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0178 |
| 877 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | GUMGAON                | Manganese<br>Ore | 2.5630 |
| 878 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | KANDRI                 | Manganese<br>Ore | 3.0053 |
| 879 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | BELDONGRI              | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.1101 |
| 880 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | BELDONGRI              | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0315 |
| 881 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | SATUK OLD              | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.2511 |
| 882 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | MUNSAR                 | Manganese<br>Ore | 3.2102 |
| 883 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | NEW SATUK (16.84 HA)   | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0208 |
| 884 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | WADEGAON               | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0360 |
| 885 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | KIRANAPUR (23.67)HECT. | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.2682 |
| 886 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | WADEGAON               | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0690 |
| 887 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | KOTHULNA (24.00H)      | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0300 |

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| 888 | Maharashtra | Nagpur   | PALI                     | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0214  |
| 889 | Maharashtra | Nagpur   | KAWTHA                   | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0200  |
| 890 | Maharashtra | Nagpur   | KACHURWAHI,BADEGAON      | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.6509  |
| 891 | Maharashtra | Nagpur   | KACHURWAHI,BADEGAON      | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.1186  |
| 892 | Maharashtra | Nagpur   | PARSEONI                 | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0049  |
| 893 | Maharashtra | Nagpur   | PARSEONI                 | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0037  |
| 894 | Maharashtra | Nagpur   | PARSEONI                 | Manganese<br>Ore | 0.0375  |
| 895 | Maharashtra | Raigad   | MIRYA DONGAR (79.98 H.)  | Bauxite          | 2.0481  |
| 896 | Maharashtra | Raigad   | ADI-M-DHADI, KARIVANE    | Bauxite          | 0.8683  |
| 897 | Maharashtra | Raigad   | KARIVANE                 | Bauxite          | 1.1430  |
| 898 | Maharashtra | Raigad   | MEGHARE                  | Bauxite          | 0.2719  |
| 899 | Maharashtra | Yavatmal | GOVARI                   | Limestone        | 12.0802 |
| 900 | Maharashtra | Yavatmal | SINDOLA                  | Limestone        | 24.5269 |
| 901 | Maharashtra | Yavatmal | SHRIMATI D G GUNDAWAR    | Limestone        | 13.7926 |
| 902 | Maharashtra | Yavatmal | ADEGAON (9.97H)          | Limestone        | 3.6785  |
| 903 | Maharashtra | Yavatmal | WANJRI (105,107,108&111) | Limestone        | 2.1371  |
| 904 | Maharashtra | Yavatmal | WANJRI-134               | Limestone        | 3.5786  |
| 905 | Maharashtra | Yavatmal | HIWARDARA                | Limestone        | 2.0377  |
| 906 | Maharashtra | Yavatmal | PATHRI MINE (21.37 HA.)  | Limestone        | 2.4675  |



|     |              |            |                                |           |          |
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| 907 | Maharashtra  | Yavatmal   | MUKUTBAN                       | Limestone | 43.7095  |
| 908 | Maharashtra  | Yavatmal   | KHANDLA                        | Limestone | 2.6955   |
| 909 | Maharashtra  | Yavatmal   | WANJRI                         | Limestone | 1.2752   |
| 910 | Maharashtra  | Yavatmal   | GOURALA                        | Limestone | 11.8805  |
| 911 | Maharashtra  | Yavatmal   | GOURALA                        | Limestone | 0.7155   |
| 912 | Maharashtra  | Yavatmal   | HIWARDARA                      | Limestone | 6.2657   |
| 913 | Maharashtra  | Yavatmal   | ADEGAON                        | Limestone | 4.6551   |
| 914 | Maharashtra  | Yavatmal   | ADEGAON                        | Limestone | 2.5088   |
| 915 | Maharashtra  | Yavatmal   | HIWARDARA                      | Limestone | 0.1917   |
| 916 | Chhattisgarh | Balrampur  | KUDAG                          | Bauxite   | 2.3763   |
| 917 | Chhattisgarh | Balrampur  | TATIJHARIYA                    | Bauxite   | 15.6266  |
| 918 | Chhattisgarh | Balrampur  | SAMRI                          | Bauxite   | 18.1918  |
| 919 | Chhattisgarh | Kabirdham  | DALDALI                        | Bauxite   | 0.5607   |
| 920 | Chhattisgarh | Balrampur  | INDRAVATIPUR                   | Graphite  | 0.0457   |
| 921 | Chhattisgarh | Dantewada  | ALNAR                          | Iron Ore  | 0.6114   |
| 922 | Chhattisgarh | Kanker     | HAHALDI                        | Iron Ore  | 4.2501   |
| 923 | Chhattisgarh | Balod      | RAJHARA MECH & Kokan West      | Iron Ore  | 17.2936  |
| 924 | Chhattisgarh | Kanker     | KALWAR NEW                     | Iron Ore  | 8.7575   |
| 925 | Chhattisgarh | Balod      | MAHAMAYA AND DULKI             | Iron Ore  | 9.5393   |
| 926 | Chhattisgarh | Balod      | JHARANDALLI Part of Dalli mech | Iron Ore  | 12.8010  |
| 927 | Chhattisgarh | Kanker     | ROWGHAT                        | Iron Ore  | 208.9880 |
| 928 | Chhattisgarh | Kanker     | KACHHE AARI DONGRI             | Iron Ore  | 21.2380  |
| 929 | Chhattisgarh | Narayanpur | CHHOTE DONGAR                  | Iron Ore  | 68.8839  |
| 930 | Chhattisgarh | Kanker     | META BODLI                     | Iron Ore  | 4.6092   |
| 931 | Chhattisgarh | Kanker     | HAHALDI                        | Iron Ore  | 19.8400  |
| 932 | Chhattisgarh | Dantewada  | BACHELI DEPOSIT- 5             | Iron Ore  | 298.3832 |

|     |              |                                |                                       |           |          |
|-----|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 933 | Chhattisgarh | Dantewada                      | KIRANDUL - Deposit NMZ 14             | Iron Ore  | 206.7782 |
| 934 | Chhattisgarh | Dantewada                      | KIRUNDUL BIOP DEP. 14 MZ              | Iron Ore  | 393.9635 |
| 935 | Chhattisgarh | Dantewada                      | BACHELI DEPOSIT- 10                   | Iron Ore  | 182.8718 |
| 936 | Chhattisgarh | Dantewada                      | BACHELI - DEPOSIT 11                  | Iron Ore  | 318.8958 |
| 937 | Chhattisgarh | Kanker                         | HAHALDI                               | Iron Ore  | 5.0732   |
| 938 | Chhattisgarh | Mohla Manpur<br>Ambagarhchowki | DONGARBOR                             | Iron Ore  | 0.9974   |
| 939 | Chhattisgarh | Durg                           | PATHARIA I                            | Limestone | 11.4197  |
| 940 | Chhattisgarh | Bilaspur                       | CHILATI GONDADIH,<br>BHURKUNDA        | Limestone | 124.2634 |
| 941 | Chhattisgarh | Durg                           | NANDINI KUNDINI                       | Limestone | 30.9884  |
| 942 | Chhattisgarh | Durg                           | PATHARIA II                           | Limestone | 24.2492  |
| 943 | Chhattisgarh | Durg                           | JAMUL CEMENT                          | Limestone | 74.8347  |
| 944 | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar                   | FARHADA                               | Limestone | 13.2110  |
| 945 | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar                   | MALDI,MOPAR,DEVrani                   | Limestone | 686.4142 |
| 946 | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar                   | RAWAN LST                             | Limestone | 48.6358  |
| 947 | Chhattisgarh | Raipur                         | MADHI                                 | Limestone | 3.5873   |
| 948 | Chhattisgarh | Durg                           | NANDINI KHUNDINI                      | Limestone | 0.0281   |
| 949 | Chhattisgarh | Durg                           | NANDINI KHUNDINI                      | Limestone | 0.9140   |
| 950 | Chhattisgarh | Durg                           | NANDINI                               | Limestone | 47.0677  |
| 951 | Chhattisgarh | Durg                           | NANDINI KHUNDINI                      | Limestone | 1.2399   |
| 952 | Chhattisgarh | Durg                           | NANDINI KHUNDINI                      | Limestone | 0.1797   |
| 953 | Chhattisgarh | Durg                           | SEMRIYA, NANDINI SEMRIYA<br>Limestone | Limestone | 63.4336  |
| 954 | Chhattisgarh | Durg                           | SEMRIYA Limestone                     | Limestone | 160.5127 |
| 955 | Chhattisgarh | Kabirdham                      | MANPUR                                | Limestone | 3.4202   |

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| 956 | Chhattisgarh | Bilaspur       | GODADIH           | Limestone | 45.7080  |
| 957 | Chhattisgarh | Durg           | MEDESARA          | Limestone | 4.2016   |
| 958 | Chhattisgarh | Bastar         | BADANJI           | Limestone | 0.8586   |
| 959 | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar   | MOPAR             | Limestone | 4.8163   |
| 960 | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar   | BITKULI           | Limestone | 0.2445   |
| 961 | Chhattisgarh | Durg           | SAHEGAON          | Limestone | 1.5583   |
| 962 | Chhattisgarh | Bastar         | RAJUR             | Limestone | 0.2335   |
| 963 | Chhattisgarh | Durg           | NANDINI KHUNDINI  | Limestone | 0.0000   |
| 964 | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar   | BHARUWADIH        | Limestone | 0.5763   |
| 965 | Chhattisgarh | Bastar         | BARANGI           | Limestone | 0.7695   |
| 966 | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar   | EMAMI CEMENT LST  | Limestone | 246.2933 |
| 967 | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar   | SONADIH           | Limestone | 12.0641  |
| 968 | Chhattisgarh | Janjgir Champa | KIRARI            | Limestone | 33.9369  |
| 969 | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar   | SONADIH(ML-1)     | Limestone | 122.6122 |
| 970 | Chhattisgarh | Janjgir Champa | ARASMETA          | Limestone | 20.7030  |
| 971 | Chhattisgarh | Bilaspur       | CHILHATI          | Limestone | 149.0682 |
| 972 | Chhattisgarh | Durg           | SAHEGAON-PATHARIA | Limestone | 0.8389   |
| 973 | Chhattisgarh | Bastar         | CHHAPAR BHANPURI  | Limestone | 0.4715   |
| 974 | Chhattisgarh | Durg           | SAHEGAON          | Limestone | 0.1198   |
| 975 | Chhattisgarh | Durg           | SAHEGAON          | Limestone | 0.3430   |
| 976 | Chhattisgarh | Durg           | NANDINI KHUNDINI  | Limestone | 0.3604   |
| 977 | Chhattisgarh | Durg           | MEDESARA          | Limestone | 0.5588   |
| 978 | Chhattisgarh | Durg           | NANDINI KHUNDINI  | Limestone | 0.5510   |
| 979 | Chhattisgarh | Bemetara       | CHANDI            | Limestone | 8.4607   |
| 980 | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar   | KARHI CHANDI      | Limestone | 57.7075  |
| 981 | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar   | Shree Cement LST  | Limestone | 167.1599 |

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| 982  | Chhattisgarh | Durg         | MEDESARA                               | Limestone        | 8.0260   |
| 983  | Chhattisgarh | Durg         | SAHGAON                                | Limestone        | 1.2680   |
| 984  | Chhattisgarh | Durg         | PITOURA                                | Limestone        | 0.0888   |
| 985  | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar | PARASWANI                              | Limestone        | 567.6300 |
| 986  | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar | RAWAN ZIPAN                            | Limestone        | 409.1977 |
| 987  | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar | KUKURDIH                               | Limestone        | 216.3469 |
| 988  | Chhattisgarh | Raipur       | CENTURY CEMENT BAHESAR,<br>TUNDWA ETC. | Limestone        | 17.5430  |
| 989  | Chhattisgarh | Raipur       | KESALA                                 | Limestone        | 26.8117  |
| 990  | Chhattisgarh | Raipur       | CENTURY CEMENT, BAHESAR<br>,TULSI      | Limestone        | 9.4272   |
| 991  | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar | GUMA                                   | Limestone        | 55.1400  |
| 992  | Chhattisgarh | Bastar       | RAJLOOR                                | Limestone        | 0.0582   |
| 993  | Chhattisgarh | Bastar       | MOGARAPAL                              | Limestone        | 2.7596   |
| 994  | Chhattisgarh | Raipur       | MOHRENGA                               | Limestone        | 0.2445   |
| 995  | Chhattisgarh | Rajnandgaon  | BANKAL                                 | Moulding<br>Sand | 0.0642   |
| 996  | Chhattisgarh | Durg         | AMTI                                   | Moulding<br>Sand | 0.0910   |
| 997  | Chhattisgarh | Durg         | KARAHIDIH                              | Moulding<br>Sand | 0.0461   |
| 998  | Chhattisgarh | Rajnandgaon  | BHARREGAON                             | Moulding<br>Sand | 0.0363   |
| 999  | Chhattisgarh | Dantewada    | BADE BACHELI                           | Tin              | 0.0003   |
| 1000 | Chhattisgarh | Dantewada    | BADE BACHELI                           | Tin              | 0.0001   |
| 1001 | Chhattisgarh | Dantewada    | BADE BACHELI                           | Tin              | 0.0007   |

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|------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1002 | Chhattisgarh | Dantewada     | BADE BACHELI                         | Tin      | 0.0011   |
| 1003 | Chhattisgarh | Sukma         | KIKIRPAL                             | Tin      | 0.0003   |
| 1004 | Chhattisgarh | Dantewada     | PARCHELI                             | Tin      | 0.0000   |
| 1005 | Jharkhand    | GUMLA         | SHRENGDAG                            | Bauxite  | 0.8928   |
| 1006 | Jharkhand    | GUMLA         | GURDARI                              | Bauxite  | 7.7600   |
| 1007 | Jharkhand    | GUMLA         | AMPTIPANI                            | Bauxite  | 2.9800   |
| 1008 | Jharkhand    | GUMLA         | KUJAM-II                             | Bauxite  | 1.5274   |
| 1009 | Jharkhand    | GUMLA         | KUJAM-I                              | Bauxite  | 0.0413   |
| 1010 | Jharkhand    | GUMLA         | JALIM & SANAI                        | Bauxite  | 0.1212   |
| 1011 | Jharkhand    | GUMLA         | SHRENGDAG                            | Bauxite  | 1.4438   |
| 1012 | Jharkhand    | LOHARDAGA     | BHUSAR/KEKRANG                       | Bauxite  | 1.0204   |
| 1013 | Jharkhand    | LOHARDAGA     | PAKHAR                               | Bauxite  | 3.3200   |
| 1014 | Jharkhand    | LOHARDAGA     | HISRI EXTENTION                      | Bauxite  | 0.5199   |
| 1015 | Jharkhand    | GUMLA         | CHIRODIH                             | Bauxite  | 0.6762   |
| 1016 | Jharkhand    | GUMLA         | KUJAM                                | Bauxite  | 2.3118   |
| 1017 | Jharkhand    | GUMLA         | BIMRALA                              | Bauxite  | 1.6919   |
| 1018 | Jharkhand    | LOHARDAGA     | PAKHAR                               | Bauxite  | 0.1382   |
| 1019 | Jharkhand    | LOHARDAGA     | PAKHAR                               | Bauxite  | 2.1748   |
| 1020 | Jharkhand    | LOHARDAGA     | AMPTIPANI-CHIRODIH                   | Bauxite  | 4.2330   |
| 1021 | Jharkhand    | Singhbhum (E) | LAWA                                 | Gold     | 0.1593   |
| 1022 | Jharkhand    | LATEHAR       | BETLA                                | Graphite | 0.1561   |
| 1023 | Jharkhand    | Singhbhum (W) | Kiriburu                             | Iron Ore | 89.8300  |
| 1024 | Jharkhand    | Singhbhum (W) | Megahatuburu                         | Iron Ore | 3.3300   |
| 1025 | Jharkhand    | Singhbhum (W) | Gua (Durgaiburu lease)               | Iron Ore | 175.4970 |
| 1026 | Jharkhand    | Singhbhum (W) | Manoharpur (Dhobil/ Budhaburu lease) | Iron Ore | 11.6920  |

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| 1027 | Jharkhand | Singhbhum (W)      | Noamundi                                  | Iron Ore  | 113.4800 |
| 1028 | Jharkhand | Singhbhum (W)      | Vijay II                                  | Iron Ore  | 14.3700  |
| 1029 | Bihar     | ROHTAS             | MURLIPAHARI                               | Limestone | 7.8700   |
| 1030 | Jharkhand | GUMLA              | AMPTIPANI                                 | Bauxite   | 3.5578   |
| 1031 | Jharkhand | PALAMAU            | PURNADIIH                                 | Graphite  | 0.0716   |
| 1032 | Jharkhand | Singhbhum (W)      | Parambaljori                              | Iron Ore  | 1.3094   |
| 1033 | Jharkhand | Singhbhum (E)      | Jyotipahari                               | Kyanite   | 0.3290   |
| 1034 | Jharkhand | RANCHI             | BENTI BAGDA                               | Limestone | 2.2936   |
| 1035 | Assam     | Dima Hasao         | Jamunanagar Limestone Mine                | Limestone | 6.8672   |
| 1036 | Assam     | Dima Hasao         | New Umrangshu Limestone<br>Deposit        | Limestone | 39.6021  |
| 1037 | Assam     | Karbi Anglong      | Dillaiparbat Limestone Mine               | Limestone | 12.5805  |
| 1038 | Meghalaya | East Khasi Hills   | Nongtra Limestone Mine                    | Limestone | 192.5721 |
| 1039 | Meghalaya | East Jaintia Hills | Khub-1 Limestone Mine                     | Limestone | 0.5539   |
| 1040 | Meghalaya | East Jaintia Hills | Khub-2 Limestone Mine                     | Limestone | 0.5002   |
| 1041 | Meghalaya | East Jaintia Hills | Wah-pynkon Limestone Mine-II              | Limestone | 4.5000   |
| 1042 | Meghalaya | East Jaintia Hills | Lumshnong Limestone Mine<br>(66.980)      | Limestone | 94.9900  |
| 1043 | Meghalaya | East Jaintia Hills | Umsoo-Mootang Block-III<br>Limestone Mine | Limestone | 1.7100   |
| 1044 | Meghalaya | East Jaintia Hills | Umsoo-Mootang Block- V<br>Limestone Mine  | Limestone | 93.0213  |
| 1045 | Meghalaya | East Jaintia Hills | Khiljheri Limestone Mine                  | Limestone | 0.4032   |
| 1046 | Meghalaya | East Jaintia Hills | Moiong Block-I Limestone Mine             | Limestone | 0.0000   |
| 1047 | Meghalaya | East Jaintia Hills | South Khliehjari Limestone Mine           | Limestone | 13.7385  |
| 1048 | Meghalaya | East Khasi Hills   | Sutnga limestone Mine                     | Limestone | 85.1600  |

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| 1049 | Meghalaya | East Jaintia Hills | Brishyrnot Limestone Mine deposit-I            | Limestone            | 17.3400   |
| 1050 | Assam     | Dima Hasao         | New Umrangshu Limestone Mine                   | Limestone            | 24.8670   |
| 1051 | Meghalaya | East Jaintia Hills | Lumshnong Limestone Mine                       | Limestone            | 0.5575    |
| 1052 | Meghalaya | East Jaintia Hills | Mynkree Limestone Mine                         | Limestone            | 1.3500    |
| 1053 | Meghalaya | East Khasi Hills   | Mawmluh Cherra Limestone Mine                  | Limestone            | 7.3600    |
| 1054 | Gujarat   | Porbandar          | Adityana [190/30...] Limestone Mine            | Limestone            | 7.5705    |
| 1055 | Gujarat   | Porbandar          | Adityana [190/42] Limestone Mine               | Limestone            | 6.4026    |
| 1056 | Gujarat   | Porbandar          | Adityana Limestone & Marl Mines                | Limestone            | 1005.8899 |
| 1057 | Gujarat   | Gir Somnath        | Ajotha [389] Limestone Mine                    | Limestone            | 0.6133    |
| 1058 | Gujarat   | Banaskantha        | Ambaji Base Metal Lead Zinc Mine               | Lead and<br>Zinc Ore | 0.0000    |
| 1059 | Gujarat   | Kheda              | Amratpura [162 pakki] Bauxite Mine             | Bauxite              | 0.4945    |
| 1060 | Gujarat   | Porbandar          | Aniali [207/p] Limestone Mine                  | Limestone            | 1.0573    |
| 1061 | Gujarat   | Porbandar          | Aniali (15.99 ha) Limestone Mine               | Limestone            | 0.5902    |
| 1062 | Gujarat   | Porbandar          | Aniali [207/p] Limestone Mine                  | Limestone            | 0.7934    |
| 1063 | Gujarat   | Porbandar          | Aniali-B [94/P] Limestone Mine                 | Limestone            | 0.1172    |
| 1064 | Gujarat   | Porbandar          | Aniali-Ranabordi [207/p] Limestone<br>Mine     | Limestone            | 6.1933    |
| 1065 | Gujarat   | Porbandar          | Aniyari [20/p] Limestone Mine                  | Limestone            | 2.9623    |
| 1066 | Gujarat   | Porbandar          | Ashok Minerals [94/2] Limestone<br>Mine        | Limestone            | 0.0000    |
| 1067 | Gujarat   | Devbhumi Dwarka    | Asota-Mevasa [352,365,372,271]<br>Bauxite Mine | Bauxite              | 267.2656  |
| 1068 | Gujarat   | Devbhumi Dwarka    | Avariya-2 [330/p] Bauxite Mine                 | Bauxite              | 3.2532    |
| 1069 | Gujarat   | Amreli             | Narmada Cement Limestone Mine                  | Limestone            | 266.2208  |

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|------|---------|-------------|---|-----------|---------|
| 1070 | Gujarat | Amreli      | Babarkot Limestone Mine2<br>Limestone Mine                                      | Limestone | 1.5000  |
| 1071 | Gujarat | Amreli      | Babarkot Limestone Mine1<br>Limestone Mine                                      | Limestone | 5.3400  |
| 1072 | Gujarat | Jamnagar    | Babarzar [1-B/part] Limestone Mine  | Limestone | 1.0926  |
| 1073 | Gujarat | Junagadh    | Bhanduri I [481] Limestone Mine   | Limestone | 0.3762  |
| 1074 | Gujarat | Junagadh    | Bhanduri II [57] Limestone Mine   | Limestone | 5.5489  |
| 1075 | Gujarat | Junagadh    | Bhanduri III [119] Limestone Mine   | Limestone | 1.0803  |
| 1076 | Gujarat | Porbandar   | Bharwada [146/P,801] Limestone<br>Mine  | Limestone | 0.2791  |
| 1077 | Gujarat | Porbandar   | Bhod [358/1] Limestone Mine   | Limestone | 4.0900  |
| 1078 | Gujarat | Porbandar   | Bhod [358/3] Limestone Mine   | Limestone | 13.2045 |
| 1079 | Gujarat | Porbandar   | Boricha [22/2] Limestone Mine   | Limestone | 2.5456  |
| 1080 | Gujarat | Junagadh    | Budhecha [113/p] Limestone Mine   | Limestone | 0.3496  |
| 1081 | Gujarat | Jamnagar    | Chorbedi-1 Limestone Mine   | Limestone | 19.1910 |
| 1082 | Gujarat | Kutch       | Daban-Wamoti (ML 624) Bauxite<br>Mine   | Bauxite   | 8.2759  |
| 1083 | Gujarat | Kheda       | Dakor [1051,1052,1054] Bauxite<br>Mine  | Bauxite   | 0.2000  |
| 1084 | Gujarat | Kheda       | Dakorwada [1044,1045,1046]<br>Bauxite Mine                                      | Bauxite   | 0.5500  |
| 1085 | Gujarat | Porbandar   | Daulatgadh [265/p] Limestone Mine   | Limestone | 0.2200  |
| 1086 | Gujarat | Sabarkantha | Dedhrota Bauxite Mine   | Bauxite   | 37.9226 |
| 1087 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath | Dhamanva & Gabha Limestone<br>Mine [239/p] 38GUJ08162 (Gabha)<br>Limestone Mine | Limestone | 3.6436  |



|      |         |                 |  |           |          |
|------|---------|-----------------|--|-----------|----------|
| 1088 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Dhamlej[269/A] Limestone Mine                        | Limestone | 1.3206   |
| 1089 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Dharampur-Kajawadri [2/5]<br>Limestone Mine          | Limestone | 0.4171   |
| 1090 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Dharampur-Kajawadri [2/9]<br>Limestone Mine          | Limestone | 0.5352   |
| 1091 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Dharampur-Kajawadri [2/9]<br>Limestone Mine          | Limestone | 4.6772   |
| 1092 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Dharampur-Kajawadri [2/9p]<br>Limestone Mine         | Limestone | 5.4340   |
| 1093 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Dharampur-Kajawadri [2/9]<br>Limestone Mine          | Limestone | 0.8340   |
| 1094 | Gujarat | Jamnagar        | Gop-1 [Part of S.NO.50] Limestone<br>Mine            | Limestone | 10.6119  |
| 1095 | Gujarat | Jamnagar        | Gop-2 [50/P] Limestone Mine                          | Limestone | 0.1897   |
| 1096 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Govalani [78/p] Limestone Mine                       | Limestone | 10.3547  |
| 1097 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Gujarat Ambuja Limestone Mine<br>[44] Limestone Mine | Limestone | 1.9866   |
| 1098 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Habardi [202] Bauxite Mine                           | Bauxite   | 2.9707   |
| 1099 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Hadmatia [121/p] Bauxite Mine                        | Bauxite   | 0.9200   |
| 1100 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Hadmatia [121] Bauxite Mine                          | Bauxite   | 1.4393   |
| 1101 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Harnasa [09p,242[p,248p]<br>Limestone Mine           | Limestone | 5.2383   |
| 1102 | Gujarat | Kutch           | Harudi Kharai [ML 769] Limestone<br>Mine             | Limestone | 151.8068 |
| 1103 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Inaj [58/p] Limestone Mine                           | Limestone | 1.5795   |
| 1104 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Ishwaria-G [399] Limestone Mine                      | Limestone | 0.1808   |

|      |         |                 |   |           |           |
|------|---------|-----------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| 1105 | Gujarat | Kutch           | Jadua Limestone Mine                                      | Limestone | 412.1831  |
| 1106 | Gujarat | Junagadh        | Kadaya [42] Limestone Mine                                | Limestone | 11.0715   |
| 1107 | Gujarat | Bhavnagar       | KDK Limestone Mine (Kotda, Dayal & Kalsar) Limestone Mine | Limestone | 3.7715    |
| 1108 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Kennedi [506/p] Bauxite Mine                              | Bauxite   | 0.1829    |
| 1109 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Kennedi Field [508/p] Bauxite Mine                        | Bauxite   | 0.4015    |
| 1110 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Kennedi Lol [505/p] Bauxite Mine                          | Bauxite   | 0.1300    |
| 1111 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Kennedi-Navadra [506/1,506/3,80/P] Bauxite Mine           | Bauxite   | 1.4100    |
| 1112 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Kennedi-Pipdi-[506] Bauxite Mine                          | Bauxite   | 1.3138    |
| 1113 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Khambha-Bhimeol [88/p] Limestone Mine                     | Limestone | 12.1181   |
| 1114 | Gujarat | Jamnagar        | Khan Kotra [538/2p] Limestone Mine                        | Limestone | 0.5666    |
| 1115 | Gujarat | Kutch           | Kharai-Harudi (ML 760) Limestone Mine                     | Limestone | 2252.4246 |
| 1116 | Gujarat | Junagadh        | Khorasa [397/P] Limestone Mine                            | Limestone | 0.3920    |
| 1117 | Gujarat | Junagadh        | Khorasa [397/p] Limestone Mine                            | Limestone | 0.3226    |
| 1118 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Kotharia [330/p] Bauxite Mine                             | Bauxite   | 20.9141   |
| 1119 | Gujarat | Amreli          | Kovaya Limestone Mine                                     | Limestone | 1315.2668 |
| 1120 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Lamba-11 [415] Bauxite Mine                               | Bauxite   | 3.2890    |
| 1121 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Lamba-I [415/1p] Bauxite Mine                             | Bauxite   | 0.5700    |
| 1122 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Lodhva Limestone Mine                                     | Limestone | 89.2700   |
| 1123 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Lumba Limestone Mine [40/2P3,41P5, 40/3P1] Limestone Mine | Limestone | 2.7119    |

|      |         |                 |   |           |         |
|------|---------|-----------------|---|-----------|---------|
| 1124 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Mahadevia [261-part] Bauxite Mine         | Bauxite   | 8.3366  |
| 1125 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Malundha [185/45] Limestone Mine          | Limestone | 28.0721 |
| 1126 | Gujarat | Jamnagar        | Malvada [35/p] Limestone Mine             | Limestone | 3.3062  |
| 1127 | Gujarat | Jamnagar        | Malvada [35/p] Limestone Mine             | Limestone | 0.1800  |
| 1128 | Gujarat | Jamnagar        | Malvada [A-Block 35/p] Limestone<br>Mine  | Limestone | 3.0079  |
| 1129 | Gujarat | Jamnagar        | Malvada [B-Block 35/p] Limestone<br>Mine  | Limestone | 4.5129  |
| 1130 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Mevasa - I [437&396] Bauxite Mine         | Bauxite   | 1.8272  |
| 1131 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Mevasa [ 437/p] Bauxite Mine              | Bauxite   | 1.1941  |
| 1132 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Mevasa [141] Bauxite Mine                 | Bauxite   | 0.2000  |
| 1133 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Mevasa [148/1] Bauxite Mine               | Bauxite   | 0.3681  |
| 1134 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Mevasa [154/p, 156,157/p] Bauxite<br>Mine | Bauxite   | 0.1994  |
| 1135 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Mevasa [154/p] Bauxite Mine               | Bauxite   | 0.0512  |
| 1136 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Mevasa [205/p] Bauxite Mine               | Bauxite   | 0.4521  |
| 1137 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Mevasa [208/407] Bauxite Mine             | Bauxite   | 0.0900  |
| 1138 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Mevasa [214/p] Bauxite Mine               | Bauxite   | 0.8384  |
| 1139 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Mevasa [341/P] Bauxite Mine               | Bauxite   | 0.0200  |
| 1140 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Mevasa(field),227& 228(P) Bauxite<br>Mine | Bauxite   | 0.6508  |
| 1141 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Morasa Vavdi Limestone Mine               | Limestone | 42.1328 |
| 1142 | Gujarat | Kutch           | Mothala Balachod [ML-627] Bauxite<br>Mine | Bauxite   | 2.0552  |
| 1143 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Nakhada-A & B [101/1p] Limestone<br>Mine  | Limestone | 1.4919  |

|      |         |                 |  |           |         |
|------|---------|-----------------|--|-----------|---------|
| 1144 | Gujarat | Kutch           | Nana Gonyasar [116] [ML-46]<br>Bauxite Mine                              | Bauxite   | 2.6221  |
| 1145 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Nandana [199] Bauxite Mine   | Bauxite   | 0.3910  |
| 1146 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Nandana-1 [529/P] Bauxite Mine   | Bauxite   | 2.8878  |
| 1147 | Gujarat | Kutch           | Naredi I [313/p,188..] [ML-161]<br>Bauxite Mine                          | Bauxite   | 0.5092  |
| 1148 | Gujarat | Kutch           | Naredi -Nandra [ML-626] Bauxite<br>Mine                                  | Bauxite   | 0.1568  |
| 1149 | Gujarat | Kutch           | Naredi-II [445,446,483A,483B]ML-<br>163] Bauxite Mine                    | Bauxite   | 8.0334  |
| 1150 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Navadra [80/160] Bauxite Mine  | Bauxite   | 1.4943  |
| 1151 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Navadra [80] Limestone Mine  | Limestone | 1.0388  |
| 1152 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Pachhtar 1 [225] Limestone Mine  | Limestone | 11.5206 |
| 1153 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Pachhtar 2 [225] Limestone Mine  | Limestone | 24.8087 |
| 1154 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Pachhtar 3 [225] Limestone Mine  | Limestone | 58.1323 |
| 1155 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Palakhada [185,286,290,299]<br>Bauxite Mine                              | Bauxite   | 4.3503  |
| 1156 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Palakhada[ 271] Bauxite Mine   | Bauxite   | 0.1144  |
| 1157 | Gujarat | Jamnagar        | Patan Limestone Mine Survey No.<br>185(old), 288 (New) Limestone<br>Mine | Limestone | 26.4126 |
| 1158 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Pilidhar Bauxite Mine [110/136]<br>Bauxite Mine                          | Bauxite   | 42.2193 |
| 1159 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Preshnawada-Morasa Limestone<br>Mine                                     | Limestone | 10.0399 |
| 1160 | Gujarat | Rajkot          | Rabarika [338/P] Limestone Mine  | Limestone | 2.8429  |

|      |         |                 |   |           |         |
|------|---------|-----------------|---|-----------|---------|
| 1161 | Gujarat | Jamnagar        | Rakka [160/p] Limestone Mine                                | Limestone | 0.1030  |
| 1162 | Gujarat | Jamnagar        | Rakka [160/p] Limestone Mine                                | Limestone | 0.0854  |
| 1163 | Gujarat | Jamnagar        | Rakka [160/p] Limestone Mine                                | Limestone | 0.2507  |
| 1164 | Gujarat | Vadodara        | Ambadungar [40] Fluorspar Mine                              | Fluorspar | 16.2719 |
| 1165 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Ran [238/p] Bauxite Mine                                    | Bauxite   | 0.0500  |
| 1166 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Ran [247/p] Bauxite Mine                                    | Bauxite   | 19.3016 |
| 1167 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Ran [403/p] Bauxite Mine                                    | Bauxite   | 1.4916  |
| 1168 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Ranavav [55/1,37/2] Limestone<br>Mine                       | Limestone | 2.9966  |
| 1169 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Ranavav [75/5/1] Limestone Mine                             | Limestone | 1.2257  |
| 1170 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Ranavav [78/5,106/2/2] Limestone<br>Mine                    | Limestone | 1.2000  |
| 1171 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Ranavav [78/5] Limestone Mine                               | Limestone | 0.7269  |
| 1172 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Ranavav [78/5] Limestone Mine                               | Limestone | 0.8200  |
| 1173 | Gujarat | Kutch           | Ratadia- Nagrecha [267,133,305]<br>[ML-124] Bauxite Mine    | Bauxite   | 3.2331  |
| 1174 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Rampara Kukras Bhetali<br>Anandpara Limestone & Marl Mine   | Limestone | 86.7657 |
| 1175 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Roghada Limestone Mine, [46/2P &<br>46/4/1P] Limestone Mine | Limestone | 0.0500  |
| 1176 | Gujarat | Kutch           | Roha-Kotda Jarok [ML-623] Bauxite<br>Mine                   | Bauxite   | 1.8766  |
| 1177 | Gujarat | Junagadh        | Shantipura-Januda [78/25,26,31/P]<br>Limestone Mine         | Limestone | 22.3355 |
| 1178 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Singsar, Barevala&Thordi<br>Limestone Mine                  | Limestone | 89.5510 |

|      |         |                 |   |           |         |
|------|---------|-----------------|---|-----------|---------|
| 1179 | Gujarat | Kheda           | Sorna (551/P) Bauxite Mine                    | Bauxite   | 17.9177 |
| 1180 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath     | Sugala Limestone Mine                         | Limestone | 18.6619 |
| 1181 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Sultani [110/1] Bauxite Mine                  | Bauxite   | 14.6432 |
| 1182 | Gujarat | Kheda           | Taiyabpura [100/328] Bauxite Mine             | Bauxite   | 0.6853  |
| 1183 | Gujarat | Kheda           | Taiyabpura [328/A][Road Wali]<br>Bauxite Mine | Bauxite   | 0.0476  |
| 1184 | Gujarat | Kheda           | Taiyabpura 37/P Bauxite Mine                  | Bauxite   | 0.0980  |
| 1185 | Gujarat | Bhavnagar       | Talli Bambhor Mine Limestone Mine             | Limestone | 12.9369 |
| 1186 | Gujarat | Rajkot          | Tanasava [174] Limestone Mine                 | Limestone | 2.0672  |
| 1187 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Tukda [444/p] Bauxite Mine                    | Bauxite   | 0.2300  |
| 1188 | Gujarat | Rajkot          | Vadekhan[81/p] Limestone Mine                 | Limestone | 2.3743  |
| 1189 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Varada [140/2] Bauxite Mine                   | Bauxite   | 0.0650  |
| 1190 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Varvala [76] Limestone Mine                   | Limestone | 13.5595 |
| 1191 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Vasai [129] Limestone Mine                    | Limestone | 1.2600  |
| 1192 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | Vasai [424] Limestone Mine                    | Limestone | 2.9249  |
| 1193 | Gujarat | Surat           | Vastan Limestone Mine                         | Limestone | 7.9229  |
| 1194 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Vishvada [711/p] Bauxite Mine                 | Bauxite   | 0.6100  |
| 1195 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Vishvada [731/p] Bauxite Mine                 | Bauxite   | 0.5500  |
| 1196 | Gujarat | Kutch           | Wandh-1 [418] [ML-47] Bauxite<br>Mine         | Bauxite   | 2.3189  |
| 1197 | Gujarat | Kutch           | Wandh-II [418] [ML-117] Bauxite<br>Mine       | Bauxite   | 0.0800  |
| 1198 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Zinjarka [22/2] Boricha Limestone<br>Mine     | Limestone | 13.9090 |
| 1199 | Gujarat | Porbandar       | Zinzarka [22/p] Limestone Mine                | Limestone | 1.6289  |

|      |         |                     |                                      |           |           |
|------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1200 | Gujarat | Amreli              | Vadhera-Rohisa Balana Limestone Mine | Limestone | 0.0000    |
| 1201 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka     | Pachhtardi Limestone Mine            | Limestone | 2.7430    |
| 1202 | Gujarat | Kachchh             | Mudhvay Sub- block B                 | Limestone | 1206.9509 |
| 1203 | Gujarat | Kachchh             | Mudhvay Sub- block C                 | Limestone | 101.7630  |
| 1204 | Gujarat | Kachchh             | Mudhvay Sub- block D                 | Limestone | 32.8740   |
| 1205 | Gujarat | Devbhumi<br>Dwaraka | Satapara                             | Bauxite   | 0.9841    |
| 1206 | Gujarat | Devbhumi<br>Dwaraka | UMADNI MUVADI                        | Bauxite   | 0.2778    |

**STATEMENT-III**

**Year-wise details of defunct /non-working mines**

| <b>Year</b> | <b>No. of defunct/Non working Mines</b> |
|-------------|---|
| 2024        | 34                                      |
| 2023        | 16                                      |
| 2022        | 26                                      |
| 2021        | 24                                      |
| 2020        | 41                                      |
| 2019        | 62                                      |
| 2018        | 152                                     |
| 2017        | 223                                     |
| 2016        | 53                                      |
| 2015        | 34                                      |

|      |     |
|------|-----|
| 2014 | 106 |
| 2013 | 78  |
| 2012 | 70  |
| 2011 | 210 |
| 2010 | 24  |
| 2009 | 37  |
| 2008 | 20  |
| 2007 | 26  |
| 2006 | 19  |
| 2005 | 22  |
| 2004 | 10  |
| 2003 | 10  |
| 2002 | 10  |
| 2001 | 10  |
| 2000 | 11  |
| 1999 | 10  |
| 1998 | 5   |
| 1997 | 3   |
| 1996 | 9   |
| 1995 | 4   |
| 1994 | 1   |
| 1993 | 2   |
| 1992 | 3   |
| 1991 | 3   |
| 1987 | 2   |
| 1985 | 2   |



|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1984                    | 1           |
| 1983                    | 1           |
| 1982                    | 1           |
| 1981                    | 1           |
| 1980                    | 2           |
| 1979                    | 1           |
| 1978                    | 2           |
| 1977                    | 1           |
| 1976                    | 1           |
| Other more than 2 years | 406         |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>1789</b> |

### संवहनीय खनन प्रबंधन

#### 2576. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खनन संसाधनों के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों के शमन के लिए संवहनीय खनन प्रबंधन और वनाच्छादित क्षेत्र पुनर्स्थापन जैसी विभिन्न योजनाएं शुरू की हैं;

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

(ग) क्या सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मॉडल के अंतर्गत खनन क्षेत्र में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने और खनन संसाधनों तथा विस्तार के उपयोगिता ग्राफ में सुधार लाने के लिए विभिन्न पहलें की गई हैं; और

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

कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी):

(क) और (ख): खान मंत्रालय ने खनिज संरक्षण और विकास नियम (एमसीडीआर), 2017 के अध्याय-V के अंतर्गत प्रावधान करके सतत खनन परिपाटियों को कार्यान्वित किया है। वायु प्रदूषण से बचाव, विषैले तरल पदार्थ के रिसाव की रोकथाम, ध्वनि प्रदूषण से बचाव, सतह धंसने पर नियंत्रण आदि के लिए नियमों में प्रावधान शामिल किए गए हैं।

एमसीडीआर, 2017 के नियम 35 में खनिकों द्वारा अपनाई गई सतत खनन परिपाटियों के आधार पर खनन पट्टों की स्टार रेटिंग का प्रावधान है। स्टार रेटिंग योजना को पर्यावरण और वन सुरक्षा उपायों के लिए एक अंतर्निर्मित अनुपालन तंत्र के लिए तैयार किया गया है और यह सभी खनन पट्टाधारकों को उत्कृष्टता के लिए प्रयास करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करते समय क्षेत्र में अच्छे कार्य निष्पादन करने वालों को पहचानने में सहायक रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एमसीडीआर, 2017 के नियम 35 (4) के अनुसार, प्रत्येक खनन पट्टाधारक को खनन प्रचालन शुरू करने की तारीख से चार वर्षों की अवधि के भीतर कम से कम तीन-स्टार रेटिंग प्राप्त करना और उसके बाद वर्ष-दर-वर्ष आधार पर इसे बनाए रखना अनिवार्य है।

मौजूदा कानून के अनुसार, खनन पट्टे के निष्पादन से पूर्व, केंद्र सरकार और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के विभिन्न विभागों से वन मंजूरी सहित अपेक्षित वैधानिक मंजूरी प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य है। वन मंजूरी के भाग के रूप में, भावी पट्टाधारक को खनन के लिए वन भूमि के पथांतरण के बदले प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण करना आवश्यक है।

(ग) और (घ): एमएमडीआर, अधिनियम 1957 में नीलामी का प्रावधान है जिसमें निजी कंपनियां भाग लेती हैं और खनिज ब्लॉकों का खनन पट्टा या संयुक्त लाइसेंस प्राप्त करती हैं। खनन पट्टा पूरी तरह से गवेषित ब्लॉकों के लिए दिया जाता है जहां पट्टाधारक को खनिज उत्पादन शुरू करने के लिए खान विकास में निवेश करना पड़ता है। संयुक्त लाइसेंस गैर-गवेषित ब्लॉकों के लिए दिया जाता है जहां

लाइसेंस धारक को खनिज उत्पादन शुरू करने के लिए आगे के गवेषण और खान विकास में निवेश करना पड़ता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, महत्वपूर्ण और गहराई में स्थित 29 खनिजों के गवेषण में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, एमएमडीआर संशोधन अधिनियम, 2023 के माध्यम से गवेषण लाइसेंस नामक एक नई खनन रियायत शुरू की गई है। गवेषण लाइसेंस नीलामी के माध्यम से दिया जाता है। गवेषण लाइसेंस धारक लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षेत्र में गवेषण में निवेश करता है और अपने द्वारा गवेषित खानों से खनिज उत्पादन और प्रेषण शुरू करने पर राजस्व हिस्सेदारी का पात्र होता है।

एनएमईटी की योजना के तहत गवेषण लाइसेंस धारक द्वारा किए गए व्यय के एक हिस्से की प्रतिपूर्ति करने का प्रावधान है, यदि गवेषण लाइसेंस धारक लिये गये जोखिम को कम करना चाहता है। तथापि, एनएमईटी द्वारा व्यय की गई राशि को ऐसी खनिज खानों से खनिज उत्पादन शुरू होते ही एनएमईटी को वापस किया जाना आवश्यक है।

## **MOU WITH INVEST INDIA TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NER**

### **2577. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:**

Will the Minister of **DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the key objectives of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) and Invest India;
- (b) the manner in which the collaboration between MoDoNER and Invest India will facilitate investment opportunities in the North Eastern Region (NER); and

(c) the specific sector or industries targeted for investment under this MoU to promote economic development in the North Eastern States?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):**

(a) to (c): With an intent to strengthen the Investment Promotion Agency (IPA) of the North Eastern (NE) states and to assist the NE State Government to meet the objectives of attracting, facilitating and increasing investments in their states, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Invest India. The activities and deliverables include smooth investment facilitation, focused investment, improvement in investment ecosystem & Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), development of mutually beneficial partnerships for investment, support in the preparation of investor-friendly policies, identification of key growth sectors and build partnerships for investment and commerce; which would help in leveraging the resources of North Eastern states to ensure sustainable development and inclusive growth.

**ADVANTAGES OF AI AND ML TECHNOLOGIES IN MAHARASHTRA**

**2578: SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

- (a). the key objectives of the Government's plan to establish an Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML)-powered integrated dashboard

- for analysing news stories and predicting emerging trends and the way in which this initiative will be implemented in Maharashtra;
- (b). the manner in which the use of AI and ML technologies is likely to enhance the Ministry's communication strategies in Maharashtra particularly in terms of improving citizen engagement and addressing region- specific challenges;
  - (c). the potential benefits which Maharashtra derive from the implementation of AI-driven tools in countering misinformation and fostering accurate information dissemination at the state level;
  - (d). the ways in which the integration of AI and ML into communication frameworks be tailored to address the unique socio-economic and cultural landscape of Maharashtra; and
  - (e). the role to be played by Maharashtra's local governance and technology ecosystems in supporting the development and deployment of AI-powered tools for trend forecasting and misinformation countermeasures?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):**

- (a) to (e): The proposed integrated dashboard of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India (GoI), seeks to use AI/ML-powered systems for effective dissemination of information about government policies, schemes and programmes through the different mediums of

mass communication. This will be useful for creating awareness about various schemes/policies/programmes of GoI in all the states in local languages including Maharashtra.

### **CORRUPTION IN ONION PROCUREMENT**

#### **2579. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is cognizant of the report of allegations of corruption in the onion procurement process by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) and National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India;
- (b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry against the NAFED and NCCF;
- (c) whether the Government has received complaints by Farmers Associations against NAFED and NFCC for not purchasing the onions directly from farmers and if so, details of the complaints received including the action taken thereon;
- (d) whether the Government was consulted by certain other departments in its probe against irregularities in NAFED's onion procurement and if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) whether the Government has conducted an audit of NAFED's onion procurement practices and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) : To look into allegations of irregularities in the procurement of onions under Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED), the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DAFW) constituted a fact finding Committee. DAFW, vide OM dated 4<sup>th</sup> November, 2024, conveyed the suggestions that concerned district administration should be involved in the procurement process to ensure transparency and local oversight, to adopt biometric based verification of farmers, and payment to registered farmers bank account through AADHAR Enabled Payment system.

Onions for PSF buffer are procured by NAFED and National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India (NCCF) from farmers through Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)/ Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs), wherein payments for the procured onions are transferred directly to the farmers' bank accounts. In order to streamline the procurement of onions, the Department of Consumer Affairs engaged third party agency to develop digital procurement support and information

system. Through the system, procurement, storage and disposal of onions are being monitored.

In order to tackle the volatility in prices, the government maintains buffer stock onion for market interventions through calibrated and targeted release to moderate the prices in the market. A total of 4.70 lakh tonnes of onions from rabi-2024 crop has been procured. Onion from the buffer are released in a calibrated and targeted manner to moderate prices in high price consuming centres at wholesale markets and through retail outlets. Onions are distributed among retail consumers at Rs.35 per kg through stationary retail outlets and mobile vans in major consumption centres. These measures have helped in making onion available to consumers at affordable prices and also in stabilising the prices.

### **INDIAAI MISSION**

#### **2580. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the IndiaAI Mission along with the targets set thereunder;
- (b) whether any funds have been allocated for the IndiaAI Mission, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;



(c) whether any funds have been specifically segregated for the IndiaAI Compute Capacity pillar of the Mission, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism in place to ensure the effectiveness of the Mission and its financial outlay, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d):The Government of India emphasizes the concept of 'AI for All,' aligning with the Prime Minister's vision to democratize the use of technology. This initiative aims to ensure that AI benefits all sectors of society, driving innovation and growth. Union Cabinet led by Hon'ble Prime Minister has approved the IndiaAI Mission on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2024, a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem that aligns with the country's development goals. This mission is driven by a vision to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by focusing on seven foundational pillars.

The Mission is being implemented by IndiaAI Independent Business Division (IBD) under Digital India Corporation, and key actions undertaken for implementation of the IndiaAI Mission are as below:

**IndiaAI Compute:**

- IndiaAI compute pillar envisions building a high-end scalable AI computing ecosystem comprising AI compute infrastructure of 10,000 or more Graphics Processing Units (GPUs).
- Applications were invited for empanelment of agencies for providing AI services on Cloud on 16th August 2024. The bid submission was closed on 28th November 2024 and 19 bidders have submitted bids in response to the request.

**IndiaAI FutureSkills:**

- IndiaAI FutureSkills Pillar envisions to augment the number of graduates, post-graduate and PhDs in AI domain. Further, it envisions setting up Data and AI Labs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across India, to impart foundational-level courses in Data and AI.
- IndiaAI fellowship are being awarded annually to 400 B.Tech and 500 M.Tech students working in AI domain from All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) recognized engineering institutions.
- Top 50 National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) ranked research institutes have been asked to take new PhD scholars under IndiaAI PhD fellowship
- A model IndiaAI Data Lab in the National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT's), Delhi has been set up, which acts as a reference point

for the infrastructure to be set up in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities as a part of the initiative.

- All the 36 States and Union Territories (UTs) have been requested to submit their nominated list of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)/Polytechnics located in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities for setting up of Data Labs. Additionally, IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT plans to establish 27 data labs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country, details of which are placed at enclosed **Statement-I**.

#### **IndiaAI Startup Financing:**

- IndiaAI Startup Financing pillar is to provide support to AI startups at all stages. Multiple rounds of stakeholder consultations have been held to deliberate on the scheme for supporting AI Startups at Pre-Seed, Seed and Growth stage.

#### **IndiaAI Innovation Centre:**

- IndiaAI Innovation centre aims to develop and deploy indigenous Large Multimodal Models (LMMs) trained on India-specific data
- Multiple rounds of stakeholder consultations have been held to deliberate on the IndiaAI's strategy for building indigenous Large Multi-model Models (LMMs).

#### **IndiaAI Datasets Platform:**

- The IndiaAI Datasets Platform (IDP) seeks to enhance access, quality, and utilization of public sector datasets to make them AI-ready.

- A comprehensive plan has been created for developing platform and a feature list has been finalized after evaluating other prominent dataset platforms such as Hugging Face, Dubai Pulse etc.

#### **IndiaAI Applications Development Initiative:**

- IndiaAI Application Development Initiative aims to develop, scale, and promote the adoption of impactful AI solutions to effectively tackle significant problem statements.
- IndiaAI Innovation challenge was launched on 13th August 2024 for the themes of healthcare, agriculture, improved governance, climate change & disaster management and assistive technologies for learning disabilities. The Innovation Challenge was open to Indian innovators, startups, non-profits, students, academic/R&D organizations, and companies. A total of 900 applications have been received across the five focus areas by the deadline of 30th September.
- CyberGuard AI Hackathon was launched on 17th October 2024 for Cybercrime prevention in collaboration with the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) and in response 263 responses have been received.

#### **Safe & Trusted AI:**

- This pillar enables the implementation of Responsible AI projects including the development of indigenous tools and frameworks, self-assessment checklists for innovators, and other guidelines and governance frameworks.

- Eight Responsible AI Projects have been selected to address the need for robust guardrails to ensure the responsible development, deployment, and adoption of AI technologies. The projects cover a range of critical themes, including Machine Unlearning, Synthetic Data Generation, AI Bias Mitigation, Ethical AI Frameworks, Privacy-Enhancing Tools, Explainable AI, AI Governance Testing, and Algorithm Auditing Tools. The details of the selected projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

India is a founding member of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) and has contributed significantly to its vision of advancing Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy AI globally. India was elected as the Incoming Council Chair for 2023, Lead Chair for 2024, and Outgoing Chair for 2025. As the Incoming Council Chair, India hosted the Annual GPAI Summit in December, 2023 which was a landmark event attended by 22000+ participants. As Lead Chair, India hosted the "Global India AI Summit" and midyear GPAI Summit in July 2024, in New Delhi where the 6th GPAI Ministerial Council was held and the event was attended by 12000+ participants. Under the GPAI New Delhi Declaration 2024, GPAI members came to a consensus about the future of the GPAI and announced a renewed vision for GPAI through an integrated partnership with OECD bringing together all current OECD members & GPAI countries on equal footing, under the GPAI brand.

The G20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration commits to pursue a pro-innovation regulatory/governance approach that maximizes the benefits and considers the risks

associated with the use of AI. India is also a signatory to São Luís Declaration adopted in Brazil in 2024, which also highlights the need for global cooperation for AI governance and encourages G20 members to advance and reinforce interoperability between AI governance frameworks.

Further, India has actively participated in the discussions pertaining to a United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) resolution on AI for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and co-sponsored that resolution.

India is a member of the Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group which involves a collaborative effort by member countries to develop a Comprehensive Policy Framework for Artificial Intelligence that includes guiding principles and code of conduct aimed at promoting the safe, secure and trustworthy advanced AI systems.

India is also a signatory to the UN GDC adopted on September 22, 2024. Grounded in human rights and international law, the GDC includes commitments on connectivity, online safety, and AI governance through the establishment of a multidisciplinary Independent International Scientific Panel on AI and a Global Dialogue on AI governance in the margins of UN conferences and meetings.

### **STATEMENT- I**

**List of Data & AI labs planned by IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country:**

| <b>S.No.</b> | <b>NIELIT Centre</b> | <b>State/UT</b> |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|

|    |             |                  |
|----|-------------|------------------|
| 1  | Gorakhpur   | Uttar Pradesh    |
| 2  | Lucknow     | Uttar Pradesh    |
| 3  | Shimla      | Himachal Pradesh |
| 4  | Aurangabad  | Maharashtra      |
| 5  | Patna       | Bihar            |
| 6  | Buxar       | Bihar            |
| 7  | Muzaffarpur | Bihar            |
| 8  | Kurukshetra | Haryana          |
| 9  | Ropar       | Punjab           |
| 10 | Haridwar    | Uttarakhand      |
| 11 | Bikaner     | Rajasthan        |
| 12 | Tezpur      | Assam            |
| 13 | Bhubaneswar | Odisha           |
| 14 | Calicut     | Kerala           |
| 15 | Guwahati    | Assam            |

|    |          |                   |
|----|----------|-------------------|
| 16 | Itanagar | Arunachal Pradesh |
| 17 | Srinagar | J&K               |
| 18 | Jammu    | J&K               |
| 19 | Ranchi   | Jharkhand         |
| 20 | Imphal   | Manipur           |
| 21 | Gangtok  | Sikkim            |
| 22 | Agartala | Tripura           |
| 23 | Aizawl   | Mizoram           |
| 24 | Shillong | Meghalaya         |
| 25 | Kohima   | Nagaland          |
| 26 | Leh      | Ladakh            |
| 27 | Silchar  | Assam             |



**STATEMENT- II**

The details of the selected projects under “Safe & Trusted AI” Pillar are as under:

| <b>NAME OF THE THEME</b>    | <b>SELECTED APPLICANT</b>               | <b>TITLE OF THE PROJECT</b>   |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Machine Unlearning          | IIT Jodhpur                             | Machine Unlearning in Generative Foundation Models  |
| Synthetic Data Generation   | IIT Roorkee                             | Design and Development of Method for Generating Synthetic Data for Mitigating Bias in Datasets; and Framework for Mitigating Bias in Machine Learning Pipeline for Responsible AI |
| AI Bias Mitigation Strategy | National Institute of Technology Raipur | Development of Responsible Artificial Intelligence for Bias Mitigation in Health Care Systems   |

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Explainable AI Framework</p>           | <p>DIAT Pune and Mindgraph Technology Pvt. Ltd.</p>                                      | <p>Enabling Explainable and Privacy Preserving AI for Security</p>                            |
| <p>Privacy Enhancing Strategy</p>         | <p>IIT Delhi, IIIT Delhi, IIT Dharwad and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)</p> | <p>Robust Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning Models</p>                                      |
| <p>AI Ethical Certification Framework</p> | <p>IIIT Delhi and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)</p>                         | <p>Tools for assessing fairness of AI model</p>   |
| <p>AI Algorithm Auditing Tool</p>         | <p>Civic Data Labs</p>   | <p>ParakhAI - An open-source framework and toolkit for Participatory Algorithmic Auditing</p> |

|                                       |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| AI Governance<br>Testing<br>Framework | Amrita<br>Vishwa<br>Vidyapeetham<br>and<br>Telecommunication<br>Engineering<br>Center<br>(TEC) | Track-LLM, Transparency,<br>Risk Assessment, Context &<br>Knowledge for Large<br>Language Models |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|

### **STRENGTHENING OF SAFETY STANDARDS FOR ELECTRIC COOTERS**

**2581. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing number of electric scooter fires owing to faulty batteries;
- (b) whether any steps have been taken to ensure that Lithium batteries used in electronic scooters have Bureau of India Standards (BIS) certification;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen the safety standards of electric scooters and their machinery?

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

(a) to (d) : Ministry of Road Transport & Highways had constituted a committee of experts for the formulation of safety standards for the battery and its components, BMS and related systems in electric vehicles. Based on the recommendation of the committee, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways vide S.O. 4567(E) dated 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2022 has brought amendment to the Automotive Industry Standards, AIS:156 [Specific requirements for L (a motor vehicle less than four wheels and quadricycle) category electric power train vehicles].

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has formulated Indian Standards IS 17017 series which addresses Safety aspects of the EV Charging Infrastructure including connectors, communication protocols, electric vehicle supply equipment, etc. To address the safety requirement of scooters BIS have also formulated two standards viz. Indian Standards: IS No. 18590:2024 (Electric Power Train of L Category Vehicles Specific Requirements) & IS 18073:2023 (Electric Traction Motor Performance and Functional Requirements).

**रेल लाइन का विद्युतीकरण**

**2582. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:**

**श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या भारतीय रेल ने रेल लाइनों के विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया है;
- (ख) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक प्राप्त लक्ष्य का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के संबंध में रेल लाइनों के शत-प्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य कब तक प्राप्त कर लिए जाने की संभावना है;
- (घ) क्या डीजल इंजनों को अभी भी उन रेल लाइनों पर प्रचालित किया जा रहा है जहां विद्युतीकरण का कार्य पहले ही पूरा किया जा चुका है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (च) विद्युतीकृत रेल लाइनों से डीजल इंजनों को कब तक पूरी तरह से हटा दिए जाने की संभावना है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (च): भारतीय रेल ने बड़ी रेल लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण मिशन मोड में शुरू किया है। इस मिशन के भाग के रूप में, 2014-24 के दौरान और 2014 से पहले किया गया विद्युतीकरण निम्नानुसार है:

| अवधि                           | मार्ग किलोमीटर |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 2014 से पहले<br>(लगभग 60 वर्ष) | 21,801         |
| 2014-24                        | 44,199         |

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 100% बड़ी रेल लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया है।

इस समय, भारतीय रेल की कुल बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का 97% विद्युतीकृत किया जा चुका है।

विद्युतीकरण परियोजना(ओं) का पूरा होना वन स्वीकृति, आने वाली ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों के लिए मार्गाधिकार का प्रावधान और इसकी कमीशनिंग, अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक एवं स्थलाकृतिक स्थितियां, परियोजना(ओं) स्थल में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण किसी विशेष परियोजना स्थल के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। यह सभी कारक परियोजना(ओं) के पूरा होने के समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

भारतीय रेल पर डीजल इंजनों का उपयोग और उन्हें हटाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है, जो नेटवर्क एप्रोच, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन है। बहरहाल, आपदा प्रबंधन, रणनीतिक उद्देश्य, शंटिंग आदि के लिए डीजल रेल इंजनों की आवश्यकता होगी।

## **THORIUM-BASED POWER PROJECTS**

### **2583. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the details of thorium-based power projects currently operational and approved in the country;
- (b) the details of the amount of power generated from the said thorium-based power projects;

- (c) whether the Government has undertaken/plans to undertake any steps to establish molten salt nuclear power station in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the steps/initiatives undertaken by the Government to utilize the high thorium reserves in the country in power generation; and
- (e) whether India is a part/partner of thorium-based multilateral organizations and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

- (a) and (b) Currently there is no thorium-based power projects approved or operational in the country.
- (c) Yes, studies have been initiated to look into the various aspects of this technology. Molten salt reactors are an attractive option for large scale self-sustainable utilization of thorium using the Uranium-233/Thorium fuel cycle.
- (d) Research & Development on Thorium utilisation continues to be a high priority R&D area of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). Thorium

( $^{232}\text{Th}$ ) is a fertile material, which is required to be converted into a fissile material ( $^{233}\text{U}$ ) through irradiation in a nuclear reactor. Spent fuel thus produced, is required to be reprocessed to recover  $^{233}\text{U}$ , thereafter fuel in the desired properties is produced using this  $^{233}\text{U}$ . In this regard, necessary R&D is being carried out. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and other research organisations attached with DAE are engaged in various Thorium related R&D activities. Some important highlights of these achievements and activities are the following:

- (i) Thorium Oxide (Thoria) pellets contained in bundles have been used in the initial cores of operating Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) and valuable experience has been generated in operation and re-use of this irradiated thorium fuel. Thoria based fuels have also been irradiated in the research reactors of BARC. After such irradiation these fuel elements have been examined in the laboratories at BARC, yielding excellent results.
- (ii) The irradiated Thoria pins of research reactors have been reprocessed to obtain Uranium 233. The recovered Uranium-233 has been fabricated as fuel for the 30 kW (thermal) KAMINI reactor, which is in operation at a constituent unit of DAE, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) at Kalpakkam. This is the only reactor in the world operating with Uranium-233 fuel.



- (iii) The technologies for fabrication of Thoria based fuel pellets, carrying Uranium-233, have been established.
  - (iv) Studies have been also carried out to use Thorium in different types of reactors with regard to fuel management, reactor control and fuel utilisation.
  - (v) In addition, BARC has an active programme for utilisation of Thorium in High Temperature Reactors, Molten Salt Breeder Reactor and Accelerator Driven Sub-critical System. Various technologies, fuels, and materials are also being developed for these innovative reactors and advanced energy systems.
- (e) India is a member state of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which is a multilateral organization. India, as a member state, participate in IAEA events on thorium utilisation for knowledge sharing.

### **ELECTRONIC COMPONENT MANUFACTURE SCHEME**

**2584. DR. C. M. RAMESH:**

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Electronic Component Manufacture Scheme (ECMS) announced by the Government recently;

- (b) whether it is true that the Government is proposing to allocate Rs. 40,000 crores for this scheme;
- (c) the manner in which the said scheme is different from the PLI scheme;
- (d) the anticipated investment that is going to come through ECMS and employment opportunities generated through them; and
- (e) the details of subsidy and capital expenditure out of the proposed Rs. 40,000 crores?

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

(a) to (e): To broaden and deepen the electronics component manufacturing ecosystem, Government of India has launched several schemes, including, Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for large scale electronics manufacturing.

As a result of these initiatives, the domestic production of the electronics has grown from INR 5,33,550 Crores in FY 2019-20 to INR 9,52,200 Crores in FY2023-24 with compound annual growth rate ('CAGR') of about 16%. As per industry estimates, approximately 25 lakhs employment (direct and indirect) has been generated in the electronics sector.

SPECS was notified on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 in order to strengthen the electronics manufacturing ecosystem in the country. The scheme provided financial incentive of 25% on the capital expenditure for the identified list of electronic goods that comprises downstream value chain.

Similarly, the PLI for large scale electronics manufacturing for target segment mobile phones and electronic components was notified on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020. The scheme extended an incentive of 6% to 4% to the target segments for a period of 5 years. The second round of the PLI scheme with target segment of specified electronic components was launched on 11.03.2021. The scheme extended an incentive of 5% to 3% to the target segment for a period of 4 years.

## **ENHANCING COMPLAINT REDRESSAL THROUGH CPGRAMS**

### **2585. DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints addressed through the Centralized Public Grievance

Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) during the last five years;

(b) the measures adopted to reduce response time and improve the efficiency of grievance

redressal;

(c) the details of integration of user feedback to ensure satisfaction and transparency; and

(d) the future plans to incorporate AI-based analytics for predictive resolution and enhanced

citizen engagement?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

(a) to (d): A total of 1,12,30,957 grievances were redressed for the five years from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 till 30<sup>th</sup> October 2024 and an annual all-time high of 23,24,323 grievances have been redressed on CPGRAMS portal from January-October, 2024. The Government has adopted the 10 Step reforms of CPGRAMS to make grievance redressal timely, meaningful and accessible to Citizen. The Government has mapped 103,183 Grievance Officers on the CPGRAMS portal which helped bring down the pendency in Govt. of India to its lowest level of 54,339 Public Grievances as on 31 October 2024. The average timelines of redressal have come down from 28 days in 2019 to 13 days in 2024. Government issued Comprehensive Guidelines for Effective Redressal of Public Grievances on 23rd August 2024. These guidelines envisage integration of various public grievance

platforms, creation of dedicated grievance cells in Ministries/Departments, appointment of experienced and competent nodal officers, emphasis on root cause analysis of grievances and action on feedback, strengthening escalation processes by appointing appellate authorities, grievance closure guidelines with further reduction in upper limit of resolution time from 30 days to 21 days. A Feedback Call Centre, operational since July 2022, gathers feedback from citizens in multiple Indian languages, including Hindi and English, and assists in filing appeals. As of 31.10.2024, the call centre has completed 18,71,754 surveys. A dedicated feedback portal has been created by DARPG which facilitates analysis and action on areas with poor feedback for Ministries/Departments. To enhance grievance management, the DARPG signed an MoU with IIT Kanpur in December 2021, leading to the launch of the Intelligent Grievance Management System (IGMS). This AI/ML-enabled system supports semantic search, exploratory analysis, and predictive insights to improve grievance redressal and citizen engagement.

### **NON-VIABLE CONDITIONS OF FAIR PRICE SHOPS**

**2586. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is concerned about the non-viable conditions of the Fair Price Shops across the country;

- (b) if so, the steps taken to ensure their viability with a minimum margin of Rs. 50,000/- per month per shop;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to minimize the harassment of the rationees due to non-availability of network, server down, mis-match of fingerprints, etc.; and
- (d) the reasons for not allowing sale of various essential commodities through fair price shops for enhancing their viability which helps to check the spiralling prices of such commodities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI  
BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a): The Public Distribution System (PDS) is operated under joint responsibilities of the Central and State/UT Governments. The operational responsibilities such as licensing and monitoring of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the respective State/UT Government.

As per sub-clause (9) of Clause 9 of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Control Order, 2015, the State Government shall allow sale of commodities other than the foodgrains distributed under the TPDS at the fair price shops to improve the viability of the fair price shop operations.

It has been the endeavor of the Government to improve the financial viability of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) by providing additional business avenues to FPS dealers and enhancing beneficiary experience through the provision of value-added

services at FPS. To improve the financial viability of FPSs, Government of India has requested all State/UT Governments to take up initiatives through FPSs such as providing Common Service Centre (CSC) services, Banking services through tie-up with banks/ corporate Banking Correspondents, Banking and citizen-centric services of India Post Payment Bank (IPPB), Retail selling of small (5kg) LPG cylinders, Sale of other commodities/ general store items etc.

Further, a Jan Poshan Kendra pilot study is being conducted to improve viability of 60 FPSs across 4 cities, i.e. Hyderabad, Ghaziabad, Jaipur and Ahmedabad. The Government of India has undertaken this pilot program to enhance the financial viability of FPS dealers while focusing on improving nutritional outcomes of the beneficiaries.

Further, to address the skill development challenges, the department has imparted capacity building training through the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to boost the confidence of FPS owners and equip them with the essential entrepreneurship skills required for venturing into new business avenues.

(b): As per sub-clause (7) of clause 9 of the TPDS (Control) Order, 2015, the State Government shall fix an amount as the fair price shop owner's margin, which shall be periodically reviewed for ensuring sustained viability of the fair price shop operations.

Central Government has no role to play in determining the actual rate of fair price shop dealers' margin/ commission/ honorarium etc. The Central Government only provides the assistance to States/UTs for meeting the expenditure towards intra-State movement & handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margin under the NFSA in accordance with the provisions of Food Security (Assistance to State Governments) Rules, 2015 which inter-alia provides for norms of expenditure and pattern of central sharing. In order to ensure viability of Fair Price Shops, the norms of FPS Dealers margin has also been enhanced in April 2022.

Further, the State Governments are free to fix the actual rates, which can be higher than the norms specified in the rules. Central assistance will be limited to the rates specified in the Rules or the actual average rates for the State as a whole, at which the expenditure was actually incurred by the State Government, whichever is lower.

At present, no proposal for further enhancement of margin is under consideration by the Department of Food & Public Distribution, Government of India.

(c): All States/UTs have been advised that no genuine beneficiary or household shall be denied from receiving entitled quota of subsidized foodgrains only for want of Aadhaar or due to failure of biometric/Aadhaar authentication due to network/connectivity/linking related issues, other technical reasons, or poor



biometrics of the beneficiary. It is also advised that Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries either biometrically or IRIS or through Aadhaar-OTP (SMS on beneficiary mobile) through ePoS device should be the most preferred mode of authentication. Alternatively, PDS-OTP (SMS on beneficiary mobile), if available, may also be used to authenticate the transaction. If any States/UT devise any other methodology of authentication of beneficiaries during distribution of foodgrains, then, concerned State/UT may ensure that such distribution takes place in the presence of a responsible Government Officer/Employee for ensuring the delivery of foodgrains to right persons/beneficiaries. It is also suggested that transaction receipt from ePoS device must be given to all beneficiaries after the transaction in case of PM-GKAY.

(d): As per sub-clause (9) of Clause 9 of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Control Order, 2015, the State Government shall allow sale of commodities other than the foodgrains distributed under the TPDS at the fair price shops to improve the viability of the fair price shop operations.

### **ACCIDENTS IN NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION**

**2587. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:**

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

(a) the safety measures taken by Neyveli Lignite Corporation of India (NLC) to avoid accidents in plants and mines;

(b) the number of fatal and minor accidents/ incidents which occurred during the last three years;

(c) the details of steps taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents in NLC; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid flooding of mines and ensure workers safety during monsoon season?

## **THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a): The safety measures taken by NLC India Limited (NLCIL) to avoid accidents in plants and mines are as follows:

### **(A) Thermal Power Plants**

Safety measures being taken to maintain the safe working environment and avoid accidents in Plants are as follows:

1. To overview the safety and to maintain the safe working environment in Thermal power stations, the safe operating procedures for each and every activity have been prepared and training imparted thereon, including Induction training and re-training to all employees, Tool Box Talks, Pep-Talks and Mock drills conducted at regular Intervals as per the statutory requirements with respect to the Factories Act, 1948 and the Tamil Nadu Factories Rules, 1950.

2. Safety committee has been formed to identify the non-compliances and Welfare measures at the premises and the compliances are recorded as per the 61-M of The Tamil Nadu factories rules, 1950.
3. The External Safety audit as per the IS: 14489:1998 is conducted once in two years and compliance reports are recorded to maintain safety at Thermal Plants.
4. To meet out the fire, Emergencies, fire stations are being maintained in plants and along with fire monitoring committee formed to monitor the Fire hazards.
5. The Safety manual and The Disaster management plan have been made ready and circulated through e-Mode to know the safety standards and for the follow-up, besides the Training given to the all workmen.

### **(B) Coal & Lignite Mines**

Safety measures being taken to maintain the safe working environment to avoid accidents in mines are follows:

1. Formulation & Implementation of Safety Management Plan (SMP), Hazard identification and Risk Assessment as per coal mine regulations (CMR 2017), Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) have been prepared and put into practice.
2. Scientific study has been conducted under Regulation 106 of CMR 2017 and mines at Neyveli are being operated with the state-of-the-art technology i.e. Bucket Wheel Excavator, Spreader and a series of conveyors with inbuilt safety features.

3. Pit Safety Committee meeting is conducted every month as per Mine Rules – 1955. Safety Audit of all mines are carried out by multi-disciplinary team of Corporate Safety once in every year.

4. Every mine is maintaining 2 Fire Tenders.

5. Training on SIMULATOR is imparted at Group Vestibule Training Centre and virtual based training to equipment operators before engaging them in actual equipment operation.

(b): The details of fatal and minor accidents/ incidents which occurred in NLCIL during the last three years are as under:

| <b>NLCIL</b> |         | <b>2021</b> | <b>2022</b> | <b>2023</b> |
|--------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Mines        | Fatal   | -           | -           | 1           |
|              | Serious | 1           | 1           | -           |
| Thermal      | Fatal   | 1           | 1           | --          |
|              | Serious | --          | 6           | --          |

(c): The steps taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents in NLCIL are as under:

1. Training imparted on Root Cause Analysis (RCA) technique of accident investigation at IIT-ISM Dhanbad.
2. Every accident is investigated thoroughly to arrive at the root cause.

3. Based on the root cause analysis, recommendations are given to prevent recurrence of such incidents.
4. Life-saving rules have been prepared and implemented in all units.
5. Regular inspections of Mines, Monthly Safety Officer meeting to discuss all incidents and the corrective actions are reviewed. Safety Circulars based on the learning of recent incidents for spreading the awareness among people.

(d): The steps taken by NLCIL to avoid flooding of mines and ensure workers safety during monsoon season are as follows:

1. Water danger potential is studied and incorporated in monsoon preparation plan and implemented every year before the start of the monsoon.
2. Monsoon squad is formed before the start of the monsoon and they are put into action whenever there is adverse weather forecast.
4. Standing order for withdrawal of persons in case of risk of inundation or inrush of water is prepared and put into action at the start of monsoon season.
5. Mock drill is conducted regularly to check the effectiveness of monsoon preparedness plan.

### शिकायतकर्ताओं के लिए ग्राहक सेवा केन्द्र

**2588. श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार यात्रियों की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए कोई ग्राहक सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या कोई ग्राहक शिकायत तंत्र मौजूद है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और
- (ङ) कितनी शिकायतों का सफलतापूर्वक निपटान किया गया और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क)से (ङ): रेलमदद भारतीय रेल की शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली है जो यात्रियों को शिकायत निवारण, सहायता और पूछताछ के लिए एक एकीकृत प्लेटफार्म प्रदान करता है। रेलमदद में, यात्री हेल्पलाइन संख्या-139, रेलमदद वेब ऐप, एसएमएस के साथ-साथ सोशल मीडिया (ट्विटर और फेसबुक) जैसे कई चैनलों के माध्यम से शिकायत निवारण/सहायता/पूछताछ की जा सकती है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 99.99% शिकायतों का समाधान किया गया। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में 99.98% शिकायतों का समाधान किया गया। इसके अलावा, रेलमदद के माध्यम से यात्रियों को वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 1,43,728 सहायता और वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में 2,29,966 सहायता मुहैया कराई गई थी।

**रेलवे में स्थायी कर्मचारी का दर्जा**

**2589. श्री शेर सिंह घुबाया:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे में कार्यरत अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी कर्मचारी का दर्जा देने का है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) देश में जोन-वार ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो वर्तमान में स्थायी नहीं हैं?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (ग): भारतीय रेल में सीधी भर्ती प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से भर्ती किए गए अभ्यर्थियों को परिवीक्षा अवधि सफलतापूर्वक पूरी करने पर स्थायी रेल कर्मचारी का दर्जा दिया जाता है। परिवीक्षाधीन कर्मचारियों को अस्थायी कर्मचारियों के रूप में पदनामित किया जाता है। प्रशिक्षण, भर्ती और परिवीक्षा सतत प्रक्रियाएं हैं।

### **EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES**

**2590. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:**

**SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:**

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

(a) the details of scholarships provided by the Government since, 2014;

(b) the details of fund allocated and utilised for various educational scholarship schemes under the Ministry during the last seven years;

(c) whether the Government has started any scholarship schemes or stopped them during the last five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for discontinuation of any scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU):**

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Minority Affairs has been implementing various schemes for the educational and socio-economic empowerment of 6 notified Minority communities, especially from the economically weaker and under privileged sections, including Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship. The details of budget allocations and expenditures made under these 3 schemes during the last 7 years, year-wise are as under:

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

| Sche<br>me  | Pre-Matric<br>Scholarship Scheme |                 | Post Matric<br>Scholarship Scheme |                 | Merit-cum-Means<br>based Scholarship<br>Scheme |                 |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
|             | Allocati<br>on                   | Expenditu<br>re | Allocati<br>on                    | Expenditu<br>re | Allocati<br>on                                 | Expenditu<br>re |
| 2017-<br>18 | 1001.15                          | 1108.13         | 561.29                            | 479.72          | 393.54   | 388.79          |
| 2018-<br>19 | 1269.00                          | 1176.20         | 500.00                            | 354.90          | 402.00   | 261.17          |
| 2019-<br>20 | 1199.82                          | 1324.85         | 482.66                            | 428.77          | 361.51   | 285.63          |
| 2020-<br>21 | 1330.00                          | 1325.54         | 535.00                            | 512.81          | 400.00   | 396.34          |



|              |                |                |                |                |                |                |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2021-22      | 1378.00        | 1350.99        | 468.00         | 411.87         | 325.00         | 345.77         |
| 2022-23      | 556.82         | 43.95          | 515.00         | 29.00          | 358.02         | 34.90          |
| 2023-24      | 400.00         | 95.84          | 1000.00        | 85.02          | 25.00          | 152.74         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>7134.79</b> | <b>6425.50</b> | <b>4061.95</b> | <b>2302.09</b> | <b>2265.07</b> | <b>1865.34</b> |

(c) and (d): The participation of students from minority communities is at par with the national average at primary and elementary level and the students at these levels are already covered under the Right to Education Act. Further, there was a need to harmonize the coverage under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for minorities with similar schemes implemented for other target groups like the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs. Keeping in view of the above, it has been decided to discontinue classes I-VIII from the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for minorities and focus more on the education of children from minority communities, especially girls, at higher classes which would generate better employment opportunities for them. Accordingly, the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme has now been restricted to Class IX-X, only. Besides, the Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship Scheme for girls, implemented by Maulana Azad

Education Foundation (MAEF) has been subsumed with Pre-Matric (for class IX-X) and the Post-Matric (for class XI-XII) Scholarship Schemes from 2022-23.

## **STALKING OF WOMEN ON SOCIAL MEDIA**

### **2591. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to prevent circulation of fake news across the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Digital Data Protection Act has completely enforced across the country and if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect privacy of social media users; and
- (c) whether there is a rising trend of online stalking of women on social media platforms and if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect women's dignity on social media platforms?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):**

(a): The Government takes all possible actions to control the spread of fake and misleading information which has potential to adversely affect the society at large.

In this regard, the Government has statutory and institutional mechanisms in place to address fake news on various media platforms.

For Print Media, the newspapers have to adhere to “Norms of Journalistic Conduct” brought out by Press Council of India (PCI) which, inter alia, restrains publication of fake/ defamatory/ misleading news. The Council holds inquiry into alleged violations of Norms, as per section 14 of the Act, and may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, editors, journalists, etc. as the case may be.

Content on private satellite TV channels is required to adhere to the Programme Code under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, which, inter alia, provides that no content which contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half-truths is broadcast on private satellite TV channels. Cable Television Network (Amendment) Rules 2021, provides for a three-tier grievance redressal mechanism to look into the complaints relating to the violation of the Code by the TV channels. Appropriate action is taken where violation of Programme Code is found.

For the content of publishers and news and current affairs on digital media, the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021) prescribes a Code of Ethics which, inter-alia, requires them to adhere to the Norms of Journalistic Conduct and Programme Code.

A Fact Check Unit (FCU) has been set up under Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in November, 2019 to check fake news relating to the Central Government. After verifying the authenticity of news from authorised sources in Ministries/ Departments in the Government of India, FCU posts correct information on its social media platforms.

(b): The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ('DPDP Act') has been notified on 11th August, 2023 to provide for the processing of digital personal data in a manner that recognises both the right of individuals to protect their personal data and the need to process such personal data for lawful purposes.

(c): Incidents of misuse of social media to commit cyber crimes including online abuse and stalking of women are reported under Section 78 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Governments/ Union Territories deal with reported cases of misuse of social media to commit cyber crimes. Ministry of Home Affairs is also implementing a scheme namely 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' under which an online cybercrime reporting portal ([www.cybercrime.gov.in](http://www.cybercrime.gov.in)) has been launched in September, 2018 to enable public to report complaints pertaining to Child -Pornography/Child Sexual Abuse Material, rape/gang-rape imagery or sexually explicit content. The Portal facilitates the States/UTs to view complaints of cyber crime online and take appropriate action.

**PDS CARDHOLDERS****2592. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA :**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Public Distribution System (PDS) cardholders in the country during each of the last five years including Above Poverty Line (APL)/Below Poverty line (BPL), category, and State-wise;
- (b) the number of incidences when ration was denied due to non-verification with Aadhaar; and
- (c) the details and the number of Indian citizens who are not PDS card holders or beneficiaries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a): As per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), the Department allocates foodgrains to all States/UTs for distribution to 80.67 crore beneficiaries under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Household (PHH) categories of the Act. The NFSA is operational in a uniform manner in all States/UTs, and there is no Above Poverty Line (APL)/ Below Poverty Line (BPL) category under the Act. A statement showing State-wise coverage of NFSA Beneficiaries is given in the enclosed **Statement** .

(b): The Department has extended the timeline given to the States/UTs, under the Notification dated 08/02/2017 (as amended from time to time) issued in exercise of Section-7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016, for completing the Aadhaar seeding of ration cards up to 31.12.2024. Until then, all States/UTs have been advised that no genuine beneficiary/household shall be deleted from the list of eligible ration cards/ beneficiaries or shall not be denied their entitled quota of foodgrains under NFSA only for want of Aadhaar number or only on the ground of not possessing an Aadhaar number, failure of biometric authentication due to network/ connectivity/ linking issues or any other technical reasons etc.

(c): National Food Security Act (NFSA) provides maximum coverage for about 81.35 Crore persons, out of which, currently around 80.67 crore persons are covered to avail free foodgrains under NFSA. The States/UTs can issue ration cards upto the ceiling limit prescribed under National Food Security Act (NFSA). A statement showing State-wise coverage of NFSA Beneficiaries is enclosed.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **State-wise Number of NFSA Beneficiaries as on 31.10.2024**

| Sl. No. | States/ UTs | Present coverage (In lakh) |               |                |               |
|---------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
|         |             | AAY                        |               | Priority       | Total persons |
|         |             | No. of families            | No. of person | No. of persons |               |
|         |             |                            |               |                |               |

|    |                   |       |        |        |        |
|----|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1  | Andhra Pradesh    | 9.08  | 23.52  | 244.7  | 268.22 |
| 2  | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.38  | 1.5    | 6.9    | 8.4    |
| 3  | Assam             | 6.92  | 28.08  | 223.08 | 251.17 |
| 4  | Bihar             | 25.01 | 125.05 | 746.11 | 871.16 |
| 5  | Chhattisgarh      | 7.19  | 20.42  | 180.35 | 200.77 |
| 6  | Delhi             | 0.69  | 2.78   | 70     | 72.78  |
| 7  | Goa               | 0.12  | 0.46   | 4.86   | 5.32   |
| 8  | Gujarat           | 7.76  | 35.82  | 327.17 | 362.98 |
| 9  | Haryana           | 2.68  | 11.35  | 115.14 | 126.49 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh  | 1.65  | 6.82   | 23.07  | 29.88  |
| 11 | Jharkhand         | 8.94  | 34.76  | 229.43 | 264.19 |
| 12 | Karnataka         | 10.97 | 43.91  | 358.02 | 401.93 |
| 13 | Kerala            | 5.96  | 25.59  | 129.21 | 154.8  |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh    | 14.63 | 54.93  | 479.86 | 534.79 |
| 15 | Maharashtra       | 25.05 | 108.01 | 592.16 | 700.17 |
| 16 | Manipur           | 0.64  | 1.91   | 18.97  | 20.87  |
| 17 | Meghalaya         | 0.7   | 2.91   | 18.54  | 21.46  |
| 18 | Mizoram           | 0.26  | 0.64   | 6.41   | 7.05   |
| 19 | Nagaland          | 0.48  | 2.11   | 11.94  | 14.05  |
| 20 | Odisha            | 12.53 | 37.57  | 287.6  | 325.17 |

|              |                  |               |               |                |                |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21           | Punjab           | 1.79          | 7.64          | 133.8          | 141.45         |
| 22           | Rajasthan        | 6.29          | 22.29         | 417.72         | 440.01         |
| 23           | Sikkim           | 0.17          | 0.57          | 3.24           | 3.81           |
| 24           | Tamil Nadu       | 18.64         | 65.78         | 298.34         | 364.12         |
| 25           | Telangana        | 5.67          | 15.95         | 175.74         | 191.62         |
| 26           | Tripura          | 1.09          | 4.62          | 19.81          | 24.43          |
| 27           | Uttar Pradesh    | 40.9          | 132.57        | 1377.26        | 1509.82        |
| 28           | Uttarakhand      | 1.84          | 7.92          | 54.02          | 61.94          |
| 29           | West Bengal      | 16.42         | 54.99         | 546.85         | 601.84         |
| 30           | A&N              | 0.04          | 0.14          | 0.46           | 0.61           |
| 31           | DNH&DD           | 0.05          | 0.24          | 2.45           | 2.69           |
| 32           | Lakshadweep      | 0.01          | 0.04          | 0.18           | 0.22           |
| 33           | Chandigarh (DBT) | 0*            | 0.01#         | 2.98           | 2.99           |
| 34           | Puduchery (DBT)  | 0.25          | 0.82          | 5.52           | 6.34           |
| 35           | J&K              | 2.33          | 10.61         | 61.8           | 72.41          |
| 36           | Ladakh           | 0.06          | 0.29          | 1.15           | 1.44           |
| <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>237.19</b> | <b>892.62</b> | <b>7174.86</b> | <b>8067.47</b> |

Since information is in lakhs, the figures for Chandigarh in absolute nos.:

**\*221**

**#921**



## **GREEN ENERGY CORRIDORS**

### **2593. DR. K. SUDHAKAR**

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) the total renewable energy produced in India during the past decade when compared to the previous decade;

(b) the measures taken/ proposed to be taken and schemes introduced to promote renewable energy sources;

(c) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to implement green energy corridors;

(d) the amount of subsidy allocated and disbursed during the last five years and the current year for adopting renewable energy sources, State/UT-wise especially for Karnataka;

(e) the details of international commitments in renewable energy production and the targets achieved so far; and

(f) the extent to which Karnataka has added to the country's renewable energy production capacity?

**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) In March 2014, the total installed renewable energy capacity was 76.38 GW.

This has increased to 203.22 GW in October 2024.

(b) Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives, including launch of various schemes, to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) For setting up of transmission infrastructure for evacuation of RE in the country, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy(MNRE) is implementing Green Energy Corridor scheme in 10 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. There is a provision of Central Grant Assistance of upto 40% of project cost in the Intra State transmission scheme (InSTS). Further, a project for setting up Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) for power evacuation and grid integration of the 13 GW RE projects in Ladakh and dispatch of power from the U.T. of Ladakh to other parts of the country, is also being implemented. Under this project, the Central Grant Assistance is 40%.

(d) No State-wise allocation of funds is made by the Ministry. The Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is released in accordance with the respective scheme guidelines. State-wise details of CFA released during the last five year and the current year i.e. 2019-20 to 2024-25 (upto 31.10.2024), including for the State of Karnataka,

under major renewable energy schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e) As a part of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted by India to the Secretariat of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India has committed to achieve 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.

As of 31.10.2024, the non-fossil fuel based installed capacity has a share of about 46.5% in the total installed generation capacity of the country.

(f) The total renewable energy installed capacity in the State of Karnataka is 22538.34 MW as on 31.10.2024.

### **STATEMENT-I**

The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. These include, inter-alia, the following:

- Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies(REIAs) [REIAs: Solar Energy Corporation of

India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited, SJVN Limited] from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for interstate sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.
- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.
- Project Development Cell for attracting and facilitating investments has been set up.
- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.

- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.
- Scheme for setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- “National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023” has been issued.
- “Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.

- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- “The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06<sup>th</sup> June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.
- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.

- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.
- For Electrolyser Manufacturing, contracts have been awarded / are under process for a capacity of 3,000 MW per annum.
- For Green Hydrogen production, capacity has been awarded for 4,12,000 tons per annum.

### **STATEMENT-II**

**State-wise details of CFA released under major schemes/programmes being implementing by MNRE during the last five years and the current year**

| <b>State-wise details of CFA released during 2019-20</b> |             |               |          |      |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
|--|-------------|---------------|----------|------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| (Rs. in Crore)   |             |               |          |      |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| States/UTs   | Solar Parks | Rooftop Solar | PM-KUSUM | CPSU | Solar Off-grid | Small Hydro Power | Green Energy Corridor | Biomass | Waste to Energy | Biogas |
| A&N Islands  |             |               |          |      |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Andhra Pradesh   | 94.58       | 2.1           |          |      | 0.52           |                   | 24.34                 |         |                 | 3.73   |
| Arunachal Pradesh  |             |               |          |      | 17.01          | 7.06              |                       |         |                 |        |
| Assam  |             | 17.3          |          |      | 15.75          |                   |                       |         |                 | 0.41   |

|   |       |      |       |      |       |       |       |  |  |       |
|---|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|-------|
| Bihar   |       | 1    |       |      | 0.37  |       |       |  |  |       |
| Chandigarh                                    |       | 5.1  |       |      |       |       |       |  |  |       |
| Chhattisgarh                                  |       | 2.7  |       |      |       |       |       |  |  | 2.49  |
| Dadra &<br>Nagar Haveli<br>and Daman &<br>Diu |       |      |       |      |       |       |       |  |  |       |
| Delhi   |       | 0.6  |       |      |       |       |       |  |  | 0.23  |
| Goa   |       |      |       | 0.50 |       |       |       |  |  |       |
| Gujarat                                       |       | 77.5 |       | 2.50 |       | 46.43 |       |  |  |       |
| Haryana                                       |       | 13.1 |       |      |       |       |       |  |  |       |
| Himachal<br>Pradesh                           |       |      |       |      | 8.09  | 2.55  | 22.16 |  |  |       |
| Jammu &<br>Kashmir                            |       | 6.7  |       |      | 10.00 |       |       |  |  |       |
| Jharkhand                                     |       | 2.3  |       |      | 8.55  |       |       |  |  |       |
| Karnataka                                     | 45.45 |      |       |      | 10.06 | 2.39  |       |  |  | 3.68  |
| Kerala  |       |      |       |      |       | 2.10  |       |  |  | 1.46  |
| Ladakh  |       |      |       |      |       | 0.58  |       |  |  |       |
| Lakshadweep                                   |       |      |       |      |       |       |       |  |  |       |
| Madhya<br>Pradesh                             | 30.00 |      | 71.07 |      | 18.75 |       |       |  |  | 5.21  |
| Maharashtra                                   |       |      |       |      | 34.77 |       | 6.11  |  |  | 10.87 |



|               |               |              |               |             |               |              |              |             |             |              |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Manipur       |               | 4.1          |               |             | 12.61         | 0.10         |              |             |             |              |
| Meghalaya     |               | 3.5          |               |             |               | 0.68         |              |             |             |              |
| Mizoram       | 0.10          |              |               |             | 15.23         | 0.88         |              |             |             |              |
| Nagaland      |               |              |               |             | 13.45         | 3.11         |              |             |             |              |
| Odisha        |               |              |               |             | 10.29         |              |              |             |             | 0.74         |
| Puducherry    |               | 0.8          |               |             |               |              |              |             |             |              |
| Punjab        |               | 5.5          |               |             | 12.23         |              |              |             |             | 3.55         |
| Rajasthan     | 57.20         |              | 68.98         |             | 19.14         |              |              |             |             | 0.10         |
| Sikkim        |               |              |               |             |               | 0.05         |              |             |             |              |
| Tamil Nadu    |               |              | 11.21         |             | 7.98          |              |              | 4.50        |             |              |
| Telangana     |               | 20.2         |               |             |               |              |              |             |             |              |
| Tripura       |               |              |               |             | 12.65         |              |              |             |             | 0.33         |
| Uttar Pradesh |               |              |               |             | 57.05         |              |              |             | 0.83        |              |
| Uttarakhand   |               | 7.7          |               |             | 10.87         | 11.40        |              |             |             | 1.82         |
| West Bengal   |               | 13.4         |               |             |               |              |              |             |             |              |
| Others*       |               | 107.1        |               |             | 8.50          |              |              |             |             |              |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>227.34</b> | <b>290.7</b> | <b>151.26</b> | <b>3.00</b> | <b>303.87</b> | <b>77.33</b> | <b>52.61</b> | <b>4.50</b> | <b>0.83</b> | <b>34.62</b> |

\*SECI/REC/PSUs/Govt Deptts

### State-wise details of CFA released during 2020-21

(Rs. in Crore)

| States/UTs                           | Solar Parks | Rooftop Solar | PM-KUSUM | CPSU  | Solar Off-grid | Small Hydro Power | Green Energy Corridor | Biomass | Waste to Energy | Biogas |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|-------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| A&N Islands                          |             | 0.4           |          |       |                |                   |                       |         |                 | 0.06   |
| Andhra Pradesh                       |             | 33.1          |          |       | 0.10           | 8.00              | 23.53                 |         |                 | 5.50   |
| Arunachal Pradesh                    |             |               |          |       | 19.76          | 5.66              |                       |         |                 |        |
| Assam                                |             |               |          |       |                |                   |                       |         |                 | 3.10   |
| Bihar                                |             | 1.5           |          |       |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Chandigarh                           |             | 0.8           |          |       |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Chhattisgarh                         |             |               |          |       |                | 2.50              |                       |         |                 |        |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu |             |               |          |       |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Delhi                                |             | 22.2          |          | 1.05  |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Goa                                  |             |               |          |       |                |                   |                       |         |                 | 0.05   |
| Gujarat                              |             | 52.3          | 3.95     | 26.60 |                |                   | 24.57                 |         | 4.72            | 0.17   |
| Haryana                              |             | 4.1           | 51.33    |       |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |

|                  |       |      |       |        |       |      |       |      |      |      |
|------------------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Himachal Pradesh |       | 20.6 | 2.80  |        |       | 2.00 | 48.54 |      |      |      |
| Jammu & Kashmir  |       | 4.9  |       |        |       | 9.31 |       |      |      |      |
| Jharkhand        |       |      | 16.05 |        |       |      |       |      |      |      |
| Karnataka        |       |      | 1.26  |        | 5.03  |      | 57.35 | 2.25 |      | 4.63 |
| Kerala           | 6.74  | 11.7 |       |        |       |      |       |      |      | 0.65 |
| Ladakh           |       |      |       |        |       |      |       |      |      |      |
| Lakshadweep      |       |      |       |        |       |      |       |      |      |      |
| Madhya Pradesh   |       | 31.3 |       |        | 12.94 |      |       |      |      | 5.03 |
| Maharashtra      |       | 58.3 |       |        | 17.85 | 5.00 |       | 3.97 | 2.53 | 3.73 |
| Manipur          |       | 4    | 0.34  |        | 18.67 |      |       |      |      |      |
| Meghalaya        |       |      | 0.28  |        | 0.85  |      |       |      |      | 0.10 |
| Mizoram          |       |      |       |        | 19.73 | 0.60 |       |      |      |      |
| Nagaland         |       |      |       |        | 10.69 |      |       |      |      |      |
| Odisha           |       |      | 0.77  |        |       | 4.75 |       |      |      | 0.35 |
| Puducherry       |       |      |       |        |       |      |       |      |      |      |
| Punjab           |       | 6.9  | 8.28  |        | 0.41  |      |       |      |      | 3.08 |
| Rajasthan        | 61.44 | 22   | 52.06 | 485.10 |       |      | 5.53  |      |      | 0.22 |
| Sikkim           |       |      |       |        |       |      |       |      |      |      |
| Tamil Nadu       |       | 4.4  |       | 80.50  |       |      |       |      |      | 2.56 |



|   |       |        |        |  |       |      |       |      |       |      |
|---|-------|--------|--------|--|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Dadra &<br>Nagar Haveli<br>and Daman &<br>Diu |       |        |        |  |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| Delhi   |       | 26.2   |        |  |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| Goa   |       | 3.6    |        |  |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| Gujarat                                       | 28.00 | 1214.7 |        |  |       | 6.65 |       |      | 13.96 | 1.29 |
| Haryana                                       |       | 7.7    | 161.12 |  |       |      |       | 1.05 | 5.05  |      |
| Himachal<br>Pradesh                           |       | 13.8   |        |  | 19.68 |      |       |      |       |      |
| Jammu &<br>Kashmir                            |       | 20.2   |        |  | 22.08 | 9.50 |       |      |       |      |
| Jharkhand                                     |       | 6.6    |        |  |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| Karnataka                                     | 40.00 |        |        |  |       |      |       | 2.70 | 0.93  | 0.34 |
| Kerala  |       | 36.3   |        |  |       | 0.35 |       | 0.79 |       | 0.45 |
| Ladakh  |       |        |        |  | 12.41 | 6.00 |       |      |       |      |
| Lakshadweep                                   |       |        |        |  |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| Madhya<br>Pradesh                             | 50.84 |        |        |  |       |      | 73.16 | 1.27 |       | 1.66 |
| Maharashtra                                   |       | 63.1   | 9.60   |  |       | 3.00 |       | 0.75 | 2.47  | 0.18 |
| Manipur                                       |       | 4.7    |        |  | 10.22 |      |       |      |       |      |
| Meghalaya                                     |       |        |        |  |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| Mizoram                                       | 0.48  |        |        |  | 1.82  | 1.41 |       |      |       |      |

|               |               |               |               |              |               |              |               |              |              |             |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Nagaland      |               |               |               |              | 5.86          |              |               |              |              |             |
| Odisha        |               |               |               |              | 5.13          |              |               | 0.13         |              |             |
| Puducherry    |               |               |               |              |               |              |               |              |              |             |
| Punjab        |               | 16.6          | 23.70         |              |               |              |               |              |              |             |
| Rajasthan     | 87.16         | 10.4          | 153.49        |              |               |              | 2.25          |              |              |             |
| Sikkim        |               |               |               |              | 0.03          |              |               |              |              |             |
| Tamil Nadu    |               |               | 20.30         |              |               |              | 59.26         | 0.02         |              |             |
| Telangana     |               | 16.1          |               | 27.37        | 2.28          |              |               | 1.20         | 2.02         |             |
| Tripura       |               |               | 7.36          |              | 9.52          |              |               |              |              |             |
| Uttar Pradesh | 0.85          | 5.9           | 13.73         |              | 0.56          |              |               | 3.83         | 0.04         |             |
| Uttarakhand   |               | 10.6          |               |              | 11.66         | 0.28         |               |              |              |             |
| West Bengal   |               |               |               |              |               |              |               |              | 0.02         |             |
|               |               |               |               |              |               |              |               |              |              |             |
| Others*       |               | 22.1          | 16.75         |              | 0.10          |              |               |              |              |             |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>207.33</b> | <b>1482.3</b> | <b>406.05</b> | <b>27.37</b> | <b>159.49</b> | <b>28.01</b> | <b>134.67</b> | <b>14.48</b> | <b>75.04</b> | <b>7.23</b> |

\*SECI/REC/PSUs/Govt Deptts



|                  |        |       |        |       |       |      |       |      |  |      |
|------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|--|------|
| Himachal Pradesh |        | 11.7  | 5.85   |       |       | 0.41 | 4.02  |      |  |      |
| Jammu & Kashmir  |        | 1.2   | 15.69  |       | 11.04 | 1.50 |       |      |  |      |
| Jharkhand        |        | 3     | 20.04  |       |       |      |       |      |  |      |
| Karnataka        |        | 9.9   |        |       |       |      | 17.50 |      |  | 0.12 |
| Kerala           | 2.52   | 102.5 |        |       |       | 1.63 |       |      |  |      |
| Ladakh           |        |       |        |       |       | 8.80 |       |      |  |      |
| Lakshadweep      |        |       |        |       |       |      |       |      |  |      |
| Madhya Pradesh   | 109.36 | 35    |        | 32.25 |       |      | 96.77 |      |  | 0.29 |
| Maharashtra      | 12     | 55.7  | 247.60 |       |       |      | 5.08  | 1.75 |  | 3.04 |
| Manipur          |        |       | 0.23   |       | 5.86  |      |       |      |  |      |
| Meghalaya        |        |       |        |       |       |      |       |      |  |      |
| Mizoram          | 1.28   | 0.8   |        |       | 6.37  |      |       |      |  |      |
| Nagaland         |        |       | 0.20   |       | 0.67  |      |       |      |  |      |
| Odisha           |        | 0.6   |        |       | 8.57  |      |       | 0.40 |  | 0.47 |
| Puducherry       |        |       |        |       |       |      |       |      |  |      |
| Punjab           |        | 45.8  | 31.11  |       |       |      |       | 1.73 |  | 2.11 |
| Rajasthan        |        | 96.3  | 247.63 |       |       |      | 10.85 |      |  | 0.10 |
| Sikkim           |        |       |        |       | 0.77  | 0.60 |       |      |  |      |
| Tamil Nadu       |        | 20.5  |        |       |       |      | 87.81 | 1.03 |  | 0.34 |



|               |               |               |               |             |              |              |               |             |              |              |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Telangana     |               | 43.9          |               |             |              |              |               |             | 0.33         |              |
| Tripura       |               |               | 0.12          |             | 2.60         |              |               |             |              |              |
| Uttar Pradesh | 28.78         | 2.4           | 82.30         |             |              |              |               |             | 1.82         |              |
| Uttarakhand   |               | 1.7           | 4.00          |             |              |              |               |             |              |              |
| West Bengal   |               | 10.2          |               |             |              |              |               |             | 0.07         |              |
| Others*       |               | 35.9          |               |             |              |              |               |             |              |              |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>676.11</b> | <b>1558.6</b> | <b>801.37</b> | <b>35.5</b> | <b>56.35</b> | <b>17.96</b> | <b>250.00</b> | <b>4.91</b> | <b>57.60</b> | <b>10.28</b> |

\*SECI/REC/PSUs/Govt Deptts

| State-wise details of CFA released during 2023-24 |             |               |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
|---|-------------|---------------|----------|--------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| (Rs. in Crore)                                    |             |               |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| State   | Solar Parks | Rooftop Solar | PM KUSUM | CPSU   | Solar Off-grid | Small Hydro Power | Green Energy Corridor | Biomass | Waste to Energy | Biogas |
| A&N Islands                                       |             |               |          |        | 1.75           |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Andhra Pradesh                                    |             | 3.0           |          | 22.45  |                |                   | 47.54                 |         | 2.74            |        |
| Arunachal Pradesh                                 |             |               | 2.12     |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 | 0.39   |
| Assam   |             | 2.0           |          | 6.80   |                |                   |                       |         |                 | 1.26   |
| Bihar   |             | 9.3           |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Chandigarh  |             | 3.3           |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Chhattisgarh                                      | 14.30       | 1.2           |          |        | 6.23           |                   |                       |         |                 | 0.95   |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu              |             |               |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 | 0.11   |
| Delhi   |             | 4.5           |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 | 0.23   |
| Goa   |             |               |          |        |                |                   |                       |         | 3.00            |        |
| Gujarat   | 505.13      | 639.1         | 28.72    | 145.91 |                | 1.58              | 23.85                 |         |                 | 8.14   |
| Haryana   |             | 13.5          | 429.78   |        |                | 0.70              |                       |         |                 |        |

|                  |       |       |        |        |      |      |        |      |      |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|------|------|--------|------|------|-------|
| Himachal Pradesh |       | 2.4   |        |        | 5.00 | 0.60 | 40.50  |      |      |       |
| Jammu & Kashmir  |       |       |        |        |      |      |        |      |      |       |
| Jharkhand        |       |       | 2.36   |        |      |      |        |      |      |       |
| Karnataka        |       | 7.9   | 2.38   | 112.35 |      |      | 147.12 |      | 6.61 | 6.77  |
| Kerala           |       | 104.2 | 28.53  |        | 0.74 | 0.45 |        |      |      |       |
| Ladakh           |       |       |        |        |      | 6.57 |        |      |      |       |
| Lakshadweep      |       |       |        |        |      |      |        |      |      |       |
| Madhya Pradesh   | 59.26 | 3.8   | 0.80   |        |      |      | 22.26  |      | 0.84 | 6.97  |
| Maharashtra      |       | 182.0 | 330.21 |        |      | 1.00 |        | 0.07 | 0.56 | 13.02 |
| Manipur          |       | 0.9   | 0.17   |        |      |      |        |      |      | 0.22  |
| Meghalaya        |       |       | 0.31   |        | 1.20 | 0.47 |        |      |      | 0.22  |
| Mizoram          |       |       |        |        | 6.90 | 2.09 |        |      |      |       |
| Nagaland         |       |       | 0.18   |        |      |      |        |      |      | 0.18  |
| Odisha           |       | 2.8   | 7.69   |        |      |      |        |      |      | 0.32  |
| Puducherry       |       |       |        |        |      |      |        |      |      |       |
| Punjab           |       | 12.2  | 5.41   |        |      |      |        |      |      | 2.34  |
| Rajasthan        | 97.51 | 83.0  | 49.41  | 692.07 |      |      | 53.73  | 1.97 |      | 0.35  |
| Sikkim           |       |       |        |        |      |      |        |      |      |       |
| Tamil Nadu       |       | 9.6   | 2.59   | 80.97  | 3.63 |      |        |      | 2.36 | 0.47  |

|               |               |               |                |                |              |              |               |             |              |              |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Telangana     |               | 23.2          |                | 27.39          | 1.03         |              |               |             |              | 0.29         |
| Tripura       |               |               | 17.81          |                | 0.17         |              |               |             |              | 0.70         |
| Uttar Pradesh | 39.30         | 7.2           | 92.13          |                |              |              | 78.15         |             | 4.71         | 1.84         |
| Uttarakhand   |               |               |                |                | 7.67         |              |               |             |              | 0.77         |
| West Bengal   |               |               |                |                |              |              |               | 2.14        |              |              |
| Others*       |               | 443.5         |                |                |              |              |               |             |              |              |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>715.50</b> | <b>1558.6</b> | <b>1000.60</b> | <b>1087.94</b> | <b>34.32</b> | <b>13.46</b> | <b>413.14</b> | <b>4.18</b> | <b>20.82</b> | <b>45.54</b> |

\*SECI/REC/PSUs/Govt Deptts

| State-wise details of CFA released during 2024-25 (till 31.10.2024) |             |               |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
|---|-------------|---------------|----------|--------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| (Rs. in Crore)  |             |               |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| State   | Solar Parks | PM Surya Ghar | PM KUSUM | CPSU   | Solar Off-grid | Small Hydro Power | Green Energy Corridor | Biomass | Waste to Energy | Biogas |
| A&N Islands   |             | 0             |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Andhra Pradesh  |             | 16.20         |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Arunachal Pradesh   |             | 0             |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Assam   |             | 8.19          |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Bihar   |             | 6.75          |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Chandigarh  |             | 3.89          |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Chhattisgarh  | 2.80        | 1.57          |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu                                |             | 0.13          |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Delhi   |             | 1.86          |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Goa   |             | 1.02          |          |        |                |                   |                       |         |                 |        |
| Gujarat   |             | 1493.37       | 5.14     | 342.20 |                |                   |                       |         | 1.02            |        |
| Haryana   |             | 36.34         | 103.34   |        |                |                   |                       | 2.04    |                 |        |

|                  |       |        |        |        |      |       |  |       |       |
|------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|-------|--|-------|-------|
| Himachal Pradesh |       | 2.17   | 3.13   |        |      |       |  |       |       |
| Jammu & Kashmir  |       | 36.98  |        |        | 1.83 |       |  |       |       |
| Jharkhand        |       | 0.08   | 49.62  |        | 3.57 |       |  |       |       |
| Karnataka        |       | 16.34  | 81.25  |        |      |       |  | 6.41  | 4.56  |
| Kerala           |       | 232.99 | 0.07   |        |      | 18.71 |  |       |       |
| Ladakh           |       | 0.26   |        |        |      |       |  |       |       |
| Lakshadweep      |       | 0.11   |        |        |      |       |  |       |       |
| Madhya Pradesh   | 16.03 | 88.19  |        |        |      |       |  |       | 1.98  |
| Maharashtra      |       | 369.26 | 741.81 |        |      |       |  | 10.20 | 11.90 |
| Manipur          |       | 0.11   |        |        |      |       |  |       |       |
| Meghalaya        |       | 0.04   |        |        |      |       |  |       | 0.15  |
| Mizoram          | 2.24  | 0.04   |        |        |      | 0.16  |  |       |       |
| Nagaland         |       | 0.01   | 0.16   |        |      |       |  |       |       |
| Odisha           |       | 3.13   |        |        |      |       |  |       | 0.22  |
| Puducherry       |       | 1.83   |        |        |      |       |  |       |       |
| Punjab           |       | 21.36  | 13.08  |        |      |       |  | 7.60  | 1.45  |
| Rajasthan        | 48.28 | 83.66  | 280.01 | 211.30 |      |       |  |       |       |
| Sikkim           |       | 0      |        |        |      |       |  |       |       |
| Tamil Nadu       |       | 57.33  | 0.12   | 1.76   |      |       |  |       | 0.25  |

|               |               |                |                |               |             |              |               |              |              |              |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Telangana     |               | 10.70          |                | 1.30          | 0.44        |              |               |              | 5.37         | 0.85         |
| Tripura       |               | 0.24           |                |               |             |              |               |              |              | 0.91         |
| Uttar Pradesh | 94.28         | 223.17         | 35.46          |               |             |              | 171.29        | 0.51         | 21.69        | 0.58         |
| Uttarakhand   |               | 35.68          | 12.55          |               |             |              |               |              | 0.20         | 1.07         |
| West Bengal   |               | 0              |                |               |             |              |               |              |              |              |
| Others*       |               | 311.99         |                |               |             |              |               |              |              | 2.25         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>163.63</b> | <b>3064.99</b> | <b>1325.74</b> | <b>556.56</b> | <b>5.84</b> | <b>18.87</b> | <b>171.29</b> | <b>10.15</b> | <b>44.89</b> | <b>26.17</b> |

\*SECI/REC/PSUs/Govt Deptts

## **PROCESSING OF FORTIFIED RICE KERNELS**

### **2594. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government maintains records of companies involved in the processing of Fortified Rice Kernels (FRKs) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government regulates or monitors quality control for FRKs and if so, the details of the quality standards and control mechanisms in place;
- (c) the criteria established by the Government to determine eligible producers of FRKs; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to make FRKs accessible to the general public along with the details of both online and offline distribution initiatives?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI  
BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a) Yes. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) maintains the records of companies involved in the manufacturing of Fortified Rice Kernels (FRKs). The details are enclosed at Statement.

(b) Yes. The steps taken by FSSAI to regulate and monitor the quality control of Fortified Rice Kernel (FRK) are as follows:

- The FSSAI has classified FRK under High Risk category. This mandates pre-license inspection of all FRK manufacturers as well as third party audit once in a year for Central licensed FRK manufacturers.
- The FSSAI has notified standards for Vitamin-Mineral Premix for preparation of FRK and Fortified Rice Kernel (FRK).
- The standardized methods have been developed for testing of fortificants (Iron, Folic Acid and B12) in FRK and premix for FRK.
- The guidelines on sampling of FRK and premix for FRK have been published.
- The FSSAI has mandated every batch testing of FRKs and upload such test reports on Food Safety Compliance System (FoSCoS) portal and mandatory mentioning of source of iron on the test reports of FRK and Premix for FRK.



- A dedicated portal, FoRTRACE (Fortified Rice Traceability) has been launched for traceability purpose of rice fortification starting from manufacturing of premix to Fortified Rice production.
- The FSSAI regularly issues list of laboratories having capability to analyse fortificants (Iron, Vitamin B9 and Vitamin B12) in FRK and premix for FRK to minimise anomalies and variation in results. This list is updated from time to time. Currently, there are 29 labs for FRK and 11 labs for premix and 3 referral labs for FRK and 2 referral labs for premix.
- The FSSAI barred petty manufacturers from obtaining registration and allowed only licenses for manufacturing of FRK in order to ensure greater amount of compliance and documentation.
- The designated officers and Food Safety Officers at State / Central Level conducts regular inspection of food businesses and sampling of food products including FRK at regular interval in their jurisdiction.

(c): The manufactures/producers of FRKs shall comply with hygiene and sanitary conditions of the premises as specified under Part II of Schedule 4 of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulation, 2011.

(d): The Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulation, 2011 under sub regulation 2.4.6 (24c) for Fortified Rice Kernel states that "Fortified Rice Kernel shall only be sold for industrial purpose for

manufacturing fortified rice and shall neither be sold in loose form nor be sold directly to the consumer." Hence, the FRK is not available for distribution to the general public for direct consumption.

### **STATEMENT**

**The details on the active manufactures of Fortified Rice Kernels as on 30.11.2024 is tabulated as under:**

| <b>State</b>      | <b>Central License</b> | <b>State License</b> |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh    | 6                      | 6                    |
| Assam             | 2                      | 8                    |
| Biha              | 13                     | 18                   |
| Chhattisgarh      | 85                     | 69                   |
| Delhi             | 2                      | 2                    |
| Gujarat           | 7                      | 1                    |
| Haryana           | 38                     | 3                    |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 8                      | 0                    |
| Jharkhand         | 6                      | 1                    |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 16                     | 26                   |

|                  |            |            |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| Maharashtra      | 6          | 6          |
| Odisha           | 31         | 4          |
| Punjab           | 162        | 43         |
| Rajasthan        | 7          | 3          |
| Tamil Nadu       | 4          | 110        |
| Telangana        | 19         | 16         |
| Uttar Pradesh    | 36         | 25         |
| Uttarakhand      | 2          | 0          |
| West Bengal      | 22         | 25         |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0          | 1          |
| Karnataka        | 0          | 7          |
| Kerala           | 0          | 2          |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>472</b> | <b>376</b> |

### 6G SPECTRUM TECHNOLOGY

**2595. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has plans to introduce 6G spectrum technology to enhance high speed communication systems in the country and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal for exclusive exploitation and use of 6G spectrum in the communication systems under the various departments of Government and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the outcome expected from the exploitation of 6G spectrum in the country?

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

(a) Currently, the 6G technology is under development phase at international level and is expected to be available by 2030. Hon'ble Prime Minister has released India's 6G vision "Bharat 6G Vision" document on March 23, 2023 which envisaged India to be a frontline contributor in design, development and deployment of 6G technology by 2030. Bharat 6G Vision is based on principles of affordability, sustainability and ubiquity. Also, Department of Telecom has facilitated setting up of 'Bharat 6G Alliance' which is an alliance of domestic industry, academia, national research institutions and standards organisations to develop action plan according to the Bharat 6G Vision.

(b) and (c) The frequency bands 4400-4800 MHz, 7125-8400 MHz (or parts thereof), and 14.8-15.35 GHz are being studied in International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for the use of international Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). Based

on the outcome of these studies, a decision on identification of these bands for IMT use will be taken at World Radio communication Conference in year 2027. These frequency bands are to be considered for 'IMT2030', also known as '6G'.

Presently the 600 MHz, 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300 MHz & 26 GHz are identified for IMT based services in this country. The TSPs who have acquired spectrum in these bands after paying the auction determined price can deploy any technology including 2G/3G/4G/5G/6G, based on the availability of device ecosystem.

### **HIKE OF COST PRODUCTION IN VANDE BHARAT SLEEPER TRAINS**

#### **2596 SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI :**

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

- (a) whether the design changes in coaches of prototype of the Vande Bharat Sleeper coaches hiked the cost of production of said trains;
- (b) whether the KINET, a joint venture between Russian transportation firm Transmashholding and Rail Vikas Nigam has been asked to incorporate design changes in coaches;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Railways has cancelled a Rs. 30,000 crore tender given to the French engineering company to manufacture and maintain 100 aluminium body Vande Bharat train sets for the next 35 years; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (e): With a view to provide better travel experience to the passengers, Indian Railways introduced first-ever indigenously designed and manufactured semi-high speed Vande Bharat trains with modern coaches, advanced safety features and passenger amenities.

As on 02<sup>nd</sup> December, 2024, 136 Vande Bharat train services are operational on the Broad Gauge (B.G.) electrified network of Indian Railways.

Vande Bharat Sleeper Trains have been planned for long and medium distance journey. Design of trains to be manufactured by Indian Railways has been finalized. At present, 10 Vande Bharat Sleeper trains are under production. The first prototype has been manufactured and will undergo field trials. Further production of 50 Vande Bharat Sleeper rakes has been taken up by ICF, Chennai.

In addition, Contracts for manufacturing of 200 Vande Bharat sleeper rakes have also been awarded to Technology Partners. Design of these Vande Bharat Sleeper rakes has been taken up.

Design & Manufacture of coaches including Vande Bharat is a continuous process on Indian Railways and is undertaken based on operational and traffic requirement.

## **EFFECTIVENESS OF SOLAR POWER PROJECTS**

### **2597. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI**

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the effectiveness of existing solar power projects in Punjab and their impact on local communities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are any plans/proposals to increase funding for biomass energy projects in Punjab to address environmental concerns related to stubble burning and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is considering partnership with the private sector to increase deployment of renewable energy technologies in Punjab 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) As per the inputs from Punjab Energy Development Agency, the assessment of effectiveness of existing solar power projects is a continuous process. The impact of solar power projects on the local communities includes monetary benefits in form of land lease rent, generation of local employment etc.

(b) The Government has notified the National Bioenergy Programme in November, 2022 for a period up to 31.03.2026. This Programme supports setting up of biomass related projects namely, Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants, non-bagasse cogeneration plants and briquette/pellet manufacturing plants by providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) in the country including the State of Punjab. These biomass plants use agricultural residue including paddy straw as one of their feedstocks. So far, 16 projects have been commissioned under this programme in the State of Punjab.

Further, the Government in July 2024, has enhanced the CFA for manufacturing of non-torrefied and torrefied pellets to Rs. 21 lakh/MTPH or 30% of the capital cost per MTPH and Rs. 42 lakh/MTPH or 30% of the capital cost per MTPH respectively, in the country including the State of Punjab.

(c) Most renewable energy projects, in the country including the State of Punjab are developed through private investment.

### रेवती और ताजपुर देहमा को रेलवे स्टेशन का दर्जा

**2598. श्री सनातन पांडेय:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:



- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार बलिया-वाराणसी रेल खण्ड पर स्थित रेवती और ताजपुर देहमा को रेलवे स्टेशन का दर्जा प्रदान करने का है, जिसे पहले स्टेशन का दर्जा प्राप्त था और बाद में बदलकर हाल्ट कर दिया गया;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (ग): रेवती और ताजपुर देहमा ऐसे रेलवे स्टेशन हैं जिन्हें यातायात की आवश्यकता के अनुसार यात्री सुविधाओं और गाड़ियों के ठहराव को कम किए बिना हॉल्ट स्टेशन के रूप में परिवर्तित किया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, सुविधाओं का उन्नयन करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है जो निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन इस स्टेशन पर संभाले जाने वाले यातायात के स्तर, कार्यों की पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता पर निर्भर करता है।

## **PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

**2599. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:**

**SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the features of the Public Distribution System (PDS) Scheme;
- (b) the details of funds sanctioned allocated and utilized under this scheme within Andhra Pradesh and Bihar during the last three years and the current year;

- (c) the details of the target set and achievements made so far under the schedule along with its response within the country;
- (d) the details of items being provided through PDS across the country including the said States;
- (e) the details of the number of beneficiaries of this scheme in these States;
- (f) whether the digital system has helped in identifying the ineligible beneficiaries under this scheme; and
- (g) the details thereof along with plans/efforts made to reform PDS and storage sector and to improve its efficiency and transparency in operations in the country including timeline for implementation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI  
BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a): The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is implemented under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 in all States/UTs. The Act provides coverage upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains (rice, wheat & coarsegrains). Under the Act eligible families comprise of Priority Households (PHH) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households. The Priority Households are entitled to receive 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month and the households covered under the AAY receive 35 kg of foodgrains per month per family. Under the TPDS, foodgrains were provided at subsidized prices upto December, 2022. However, w.e.f. 1st January, 2023,

foodgrains under the Act are being distributed to eligible beneficiaries free of cost under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana.

NFSA is operated under the joint responsibilities of the Central and State/UT Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The operational responsibilities for identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries and supervision and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), etc. rests with the concerned State/UT Government.

(b): The Government of India allocates subsidized foodgrains to States/UTs for monthly distribution to all NFSA ration card holders. The details of allocation and Offtake of foodgrains to Andhra Pradesh and Bihar during the last three years as well as current year under Targeted Public Distribution are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Further, the details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-4048-“Assistance to State Agencies for intra-state movement of foodgrains and FPS dealers’ margin under NFSA” to the State of Andhra Pradesh & Bihar in the last two years is as follows:

(Fig. in Rs. Crore)

| <b>State</b> | <b>2021-22</b> | <b>2022-23</b> | <b>2023-24</b> | <b>2024-<br/>25</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Andhra       | 122.37         | 91.73          | 105.44         | 148.95              | 468.49       |
| Pradesh      |                |                |                |                     |              |
| Bihar        | 743.27         | 881.05         | 434.73         | 581.71              | 2640.77      |

(c): Allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs under the NFSA, 2013 is made on the basis of State/UT-wise coverage of population determined by the then Planning Commission, identification of beneficiaries by States/UTs within the coverage and foodgrains entitlement prescribed under the Act. The Act further provides that if on the above basis, annual foodgrains allocation to any State/UT is lower than the average annual offtake during 2010-11 to 2012-13 under erstwhile normal Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the same shall be protected and the State shall be allocated foodgrains as specified in Schedule IV. As per Schedule-IV of the National Food Security Act, 2013, the States/UTs are entitled to 549.26 LMT of foodgrains per annum. Inclusion/exclusion of beneficiaries under the Act is a continuous process.

(d): Under NFSA, foodgrains are being provided to States/UTs for distribution through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The term “foodgrains” is

defined as rice, wheat or coarse grains or any combination thereof conforming to such quality norms as may be determined, by order, by the Central Government from time to time. In addition to this, the State/UT Governments may formulate food or nutrition based plans or schemes providing for benefits higher than the benefits provided under NFSA from their own resources.

(e): At present, against the total intended coverage of 81.35 crore, 80.67 crore persons are covered under PMGKAY. The number of beneficiaries presently covered in the State of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh are as follows:

(in Lakh)

| <b>Name of the States</b> | <b>Intended Coverage</b> | <b>Present coverage</b> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh            | 268.23                   | 268.23                  |
| Bihar                     | 871.16                   | 871.16                  |

(f) to (g): As part of the technology driven Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized in all States/UTs. Transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs. Online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh and Puducherry and



|    |                |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|----|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1871.844 | 1750.856 | 1871.844 | 1859.240 | 1871.844 | 1893.663 | 1091.909 | 1084.379 |
| 2. | Bihar          | 5527.100 | 4890.761 | 5527.100 | 5153.630 | 5527.100 | 4924.707 | 3224.142 | 2658.863 |

**Offtake Source : FCI**

## **MISSION KARMAYOGI**

### **2600. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:**

#### **SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mission Karmayogi has achieved the goals set for it since its inception and if so, the details of the achievements of the Mission;

(b) whether the objective of Mission Karmayogi is only to train Government employees technically or their personal and leadership skill are also being enhanced effectively and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the budget and resources allocated for the Mission are being utilized properly, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government has ensured the cooperation of the State Government for Mission Karmayogi; and

(e) if so, whether this scheme is being implemented effectively at the State level and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

(a): Yes, Sir. Mission Karmayogi scheme is striving towards enhancing the skills and competencies of civil servants in India. As on 6th December, 2024, more than 49 Lakh civil servants and more than 1,500 courses have been onboarded on the iGOT Karmayogi platform. The platform has witnessed more than 2.7 Cr course enrolments and more than 1.9 Cr course completions.

(b): The objective of Mission Karmayogi is to enhance the attitudes, skills and knowledge of the Government employees. The mission targets to build capacity on domain, functional as well as behavioural competencies. The courses available on iGOT platform are mapped to these competencies which include leadership, decision making, communication, service delivery, citizen -centricity among others.

(c): Yes, Sir. The union cabinet has approved the scheme with a total outlay of Rs.510.86 cr. The year wise expenditure details are as under:

2020-21- 4.34 Cr

2021-22- 25.79 Cr

2022-23- 55.69 Cr

2023-24- 86.19 Cr

2024-25- 50.95 Cr (as on 30.11.2024)



(d): Although Mission Karmayogi is a central government project, the States are key stakeholders in the capacity building ecosystem. A tripartite agreements is being signed by Capacity Building Commission, and SPV-Karmayogi Bharat, and the State/UT Governments for full utilisation and collaboration. State/UT government employees as well as the Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) are getting onboarded on the iGOT setup even before signing of the agreement.

(e): As on 06.12.2024:

- Tripartite MoUs have been signed with 14 states/UTs.
- 26 (out of 33) ATIs are on iGOT portal.
- iGOT include users across all 36 states/UTs. Out of the 49 lakh+ users, more than 10.4 lakh users are from State/UT Governments.

## **GREEN ENERGY OPEN ACCESS**

### **2601. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY**

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the main features of Green Energy Open Access (GEOA);
- (b) the details of the States which have adopted the GEOA; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that the GEOA has helped in bringing the Commerce & Industry (C&I) sector in solar basket and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government has issued Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022 on 6th June 2022. The main features of Green Energy Open Access (GEOA) are as follows:-

- i. Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above, through single or multiple single connection aggregating 100 kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee. For captive consumers, there is no such minimum limit.
- ii. Consumers are entitled to demand supply of green power from DISCOMs and DISCOMs are obliged to supply the demand.
- iii. Approval for open access is to be granted in 15 days or else it will be deemed to have been granted.
- iv. Commercial and Industrial consumers are allowed to purchase green power on voluntary basis.
- v. Green Certificates are awarded to consumers for consumption of green power beyond the renewable purchase obligation.
- vi. Additional surcharge shall not be applicable for GEOA Consumers, if fixed charges are being paid by such a consumer.

vii. Cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge shall not be applicable if green energy is utilized for production of green hydrogen and green ammonia.

(b) So far GEOA Regulations have been issued by respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions for following 30 States/UTs:

**States:** West Bengal, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Haryana, Sikkim, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Telangana, Manipur, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Nagaland and Goa.

**UTs:** Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Delhi (NCT), Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

(c) The GEOA has helped in bringing the Commercial & Industrial (C&I) sector in solar basket and as reported by Grid Controller of India (GCI), the Central Nodal Agency maintaining the Central Registry for GEOA applications, the total energy scheduled in solar basket by the Commercial & Industrial (C&I) sector for the period 1.10.2023 to 1.12.2024 was 529.67MU.

उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में बीएसएनएल सेवाएं

**2602. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:**

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य का संज्ञान लिया है कि उत्तर पूर्व और अन्य पहाड़ी भू-भाग वाले राज्यों में भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही मोबाइल सेवाएं कनेक्टिविटी, कॉल ड्रॉप और कमजोर सिग्नलों की समस्याओं का सामना कर रही हैं;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा उत्तर पूर्व के पहाड़ी राज्यों/भू-भागों में दूरसंचार अवसंरचना में सुधार करने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई की जा रही है; और

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

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी ):**

(क) और (ख) भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) विभिन्न सेवा गुणवत्ता (क्यूओएस) पैरामीटरों के लिए निर्धारित बेंचमार्क के अनुसार दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं के कार्य-निष्पादन की नियमित रूप से निगरानी करता है। पिछली चार तिमाहियों (अर्थात दिसंबर 2023 से सितंबर 2024 तक समाप्त तिमाहियों) के लिए पूर्वोत्तर और असम एलएसए (लाइसेंस सेवा क्षेत्र) में मोबाइल सेवाओं की निष्पादन निगरानी रिपोर्ट (पीएमआर) के अनुसार, बीएसएनएल नेटवर्क से संबंधित अधिकांश क्यूओएस मापदंडों के बेंचमार्क को पूरा कर रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) देश के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (एनईआर) में दूरसंचार अवसंरचना में सुधार करने के लिए, सरकार डिजिटल भारत निधि (पूर्ववर्ती यूएसओएफ) के अंतर्गत (i) देश भर में सेवा से वंचित गांवों में 4जी मोबाइल सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 4जी सेचुरेशन परियोजना (ii) बीओपी/ बीआईपी पर 4जी आधारित मोबाइल सेवाओं प्रावधान के लिए सीमा चौकी (बीओपी)/सीमा आसूचना चौकी (बीआईपी) परियोजना (iii) सेवा से वंचित गांवों में और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के पास-पास मोबाइल कवरेज उपलब्ध कराने के लिए पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी हेतु व्यापक दूरसंचार विकास योजना (सीटीडीपी)

और (iv) देश में सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) में और मांग के आधार पर गांवों में ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

### **डब्ल्यूसीएल द्वारा खुले मुहाने वाले खानों में खनन**

#### **2603. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:**

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (डब्ल्यूसीएल) द्वारा रामटेक संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में खुले मुहाने वाले नए खानों में खनन के लिए अधिगृहीत की गई भूमि का ब्यौरा क्या है और इससे कितने परिवार प्रभावित हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या डब्ल्यूसीएल ने इसके द्वारा अधिगृहीत की गई भूमि से प्रभावित परिवारों को पर्याप्त मुआवजा दिया है और उनका समुचित पुनर्वास किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या रामटेक संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में डब्ल्यूसीएल द्वारा खुले मुहाने वाले खानों में खनन के लिए अधिगृहीत की गई भूमि के कारण प्रभावित अनेक परिवारों को अभी तक कोई मुआवजा और पुनर्वास नहीं मिला है; और

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

#### **कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी):**

(क) : विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) : परियोजना प्रभावित परिवारों को डब्ल्यूसीएल द्वारा महाराष्ट्र सरकार के दिनांक 22.08.2012 के संकल्प के तहत विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि दरों के अनुसार भूमि मुआवजे का भुगतान करके मुआवजा दिया जाता है और कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन नीति, 2012 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कोयला

खनन एवं संबद्ध कार्यकलापों के लिए उनकी कृषि भूमि के अधिग्रहण की एवज में भूमि-वंचितों को रोजगार प्रदान किया जाता है।

अपनी वासभूमि के अधिग्रहण के कारण विस्थापित परियोजना प्रभावित परिवारों को लोक निर्माण विभाग, जो एक सरकारी एजेंसी है, द्वारा किए गए मूल्यांकन के अनुसार वासभूमि संरचना की लागत, राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित रेडी रेकनर में उल्लिखित दरों के अनुसार वासभूमि की लागत और सीआईएल की आरएंडआर नीति, 2012 में प्रावधानों के अनुसार 100 वर्ग मी. के विकसित भूखंडों सहित स्थानांतरण भत्ता, परिवहन भत्ता और निर्वाह भत्ता के भुगतान अथवा 3 लाख रुपये का एकमुश्त अनुदान प्रदान करके पुनर्वास स्थलों पर पुनर्वासित किया जाता है।

पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान रोजगार के बदले रोजगार/मौद्रिक मुआवजे और विस्थापित पीएएफ की संख्या का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

| वर्ष    | प्रदान किए गए रोजगार/आरएंडआर लाभों की सं. | पुनर्वास स्थल पर स्थानांतरित किए गए परियोजना प्रभावित परिवारों की संख्या | वासभूमि की लागत, वासभूमि संरचना की लागत, परिवहन भत्ता और निर्वाह भत्ता आदि के लिए भुगतान की गई राशि। (करोड़ में) |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 2019-20 | 108                                       | 58   | 2.623  |
| 2020-21 | 100                                       | 65   | 2.570  |

|              |     |    |       |
|--------------|-----|----|-------|
| 2021-22      | 72  | 23 | 0.990 |
| 2022-23      | 55  | 48 | 1.970 |
| 2023-24      | 147 | 15 | 0.600 |
| 2024-25      | 177 | 18 | 0.790 |
| नवंबर, 24 तक |     |    |       |

(ग) और (घ) : वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड में आरएंडआर के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए जाने वाले मुआवजे/लाभों के लिए कोई मामला लंबित नहीं है। तथापि, कुछ मामलों में, पारिवारिक विवाद; न्यायालय में सिविल मुकदमों की लंबितता, अथवा अस्पष्ट स्वामित्व के कारण, भूमि मुआवजे की राशि को वास्तविक स्वामियों को वितरण करने के लिए विशेष ट्रिब्यूनल (सीबीए), नागपुर में जमा किया गया है।

### विवरण

निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में खुले मुहाने वाले नए खानों में खनन के लिए अधिग्रहीत की गई भूमि और इससे प्रभावित परिवार का ब्यौरा

| वर्ष | खान नाम/परियोजना | अधिग्रहित भूमि का विवरण (हे. में) | कुल (हे.) | सीबीए (ए एंड डी) अधिनियम के तहत अधिग्रहित भूमि | काश्तकारी भूमि में |
|------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|--------------------|
|------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|--------------------|

|                                |                              | काश्तकार | सरकार | वन    |        | धारा 9<br>(1)<br>का.आ.सं. | धारा 9(1) के<br>तहत<br>प्रकाशन की<br>तारीख | परियोजना<br>प्रभावित<br>परिवारों<br>(पीएएफ)<br>की संख्या |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|--------|---------------------------|--|--|
| 2019-<br>20                    | समामेलित इंदर<br>कैम्पटी ओसी | 69.14    | 2.63  | 0.00  | 71.77  | 766                       | 18/05/2019                                 | 74   |
| 2020-<br>21                    | सिंगोरी ओसी<br>फेज II        | 81.78    | 0.00  | 0.00  | 81.78  | 398                       | 02/05/2020                                 | 110  |
|                                | समामेलित इंदर<br>कैम्पटी ओसी | 51.65    | 9.84  | 0.00  | 61.49  | 845                       | 11/12/2021                                 | 56   |
| 2021-<br>22                    | अदासा यूजी से<br>ओसी         | 285.26   | 35.87 | 0.00  | 321.13 | 372                       | 20/06/2021                                 | 229  |
| 2022-<br>23                    | भानेगांव ओसी                 | 211.74   | 34.53 | 6.70  | 252.97 | 526                       | 02/02/2023                                 | 255<br>(लगभग)  |
| 2023-<br>24                    | शून्य                        | शून्य    | शून्य | शून्य | शून्य  | शून्य                     | शून्य                                      | शून्य  |
| 2024-<br>25<br>नवंबर,<br>24 तक | सिंगोरी दीप<br>ओसी           | 260.17   | 20.49 | 34.74 | 315.00 | 1926                      | 06/05/2024                                 | 300<br>(लगभग)  |



## **SUGAR CONTENT IN BABY FOOD PRODUCTS**

### **2604. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the health risks of high sugar content in baby food products and if so, the findings thereof;
- (b) whether existing regulations on sugar content in baby products meet global standards and if so, the reasons for lack of strict enforcement;
- (c) whether steps are being taken to ensure clear labelling of sugar and other harmful additives in baby food; and
- (d) whether penalties or corrective measures have been introduced for manufacturers violating sugar content norms and if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

- (a) to (d): FSSAI has notified the Food Safety and Standards (Foods for Infant Nutrition) Regulations, 2020 which prescribes the standards for different categories of Infant food and formulae. The General requirements chapter - I

3(6) of the said regulation clearly specifies the preferred source of carbohydrates in food for Infant Nutrition. This provision is at par with Codex standards and other recognized global regulatory standards.

The sub-regulation 4 of the Food Safety and Standards (Foods for Infant Nutrition) Regulations, 2020 prescribes that the labelling of the food for infant nutrition shall be in accordance with the Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2020 and the specific labelling requirements provided under these regulations wherein the sub-regulation 5(3)(b) of Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2020 prescribes the format for Nutritional Information shall be given on the label.

FSSAI has approved a proposal on 19.06.2024 to display nutritional information regarding Added Sugar, Salt and Saturated Fat in bold letters and relatively increased font size on labels of packaged food items. The amendment aims to empower consumers to better understand the nutritional value of the product they are consuming and make healthier decisions.

FSSAI (through its regional offices) & State/UT Food Safety Authorities conduct regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and sampling of food products including infant food products.

Food Business Operators (FBOs) have to comply with labelling requirements mandated under these regulations including limit of sugar content and specified food additives.

In cases, where non-compliance is detected, stringent action is initiated against the erring Food Business Operator (FBO) through penalties, imprisonment and product recall etc. as per provisions of FSS Act, Rules & Regulations.

### **REVIEW OF TPDS**

#### **2605. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the key features of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS);
- (b) the total quantity of foodgrains released to the States under it during the last three years and the current year, State-wise particularly in Bihar;
- (c) the quantity of foodgrains that was actually distributed under the TPDS particularly in Jamui Parliamentary constituency;
- (d) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of TPDS and if so, the details of reforms initiated; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to distribute bio-fortified foods through the PDS to enhance the nutritional level of masses and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI  
BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a): The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is implemented under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 in all States/UTs. The Act provides coverage upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains (rice, wheat & coarsegrains). Under the Act eligible families comprise of Priority Households (PHH) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households. The Priority Households are entitled to receive 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month and the households covered under the AAY receive 35 kg of foodgrains per month per family. Under the TPDS, foodgrains were provided at subsidized prices upto December, 2022. However, w.e.f. 1st January, 2023, foodgrains under the Act are being distributed to eligible beneficiaries free of cost under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana.

TPDS is operated under the joint responsibilities of the Central and State/UT Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The operational responsibilities for identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to

eligible beneficiaries and supervision and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), etc. rests with the concerned State/UT Government.

(b): The Government of India allocates subsidized foodgrains to States/UTs for monthly distribution to all NFSA ration card holders. The State-wise details of allocation and Offtake of foodgrains for all the States/UTs including Bihar, during the last three years and the current year are at enclosed **Statement**.

(c) The State/UT Governments are responsible for maintaining district-wise distribution data of foodgrains under the TPDS.

(d) As part of the technology driven Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms, ration cards/ beneficiaries database have been completely digitized in all States/UTs. Transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs. Online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and urban areas of Dadra & Nagar Haveli which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme) and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs. So far, nearly 5.41 Lakh out of total 5.43 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries.

Reforms in the TPDS is a continuous process, which aims to bring greater transparency in its functioning, strengthening/ streamlining it and also to improve monitoring/ vigilance at various levels etc. for maintaining supplies, securing

availability and distribution of essential commodity namely, foodgrains. To achieve this objective and effect necessary changes particularly with respect to nation-wide portability of ration cards under One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and electronic maintenance of information, the Targeted Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2015 has been amended vide G.S.R. 43(E) dated 15th January, 2024.

(e) The Department of Food & Public Distribution has adopted chemical fortification as a method for rice fortification. Hence, the information pertaining to distribution of bio-fortified foods through the PDS, may be considered as NIL.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **Allocation and Offtake of foodgrains**

(In Thousand tons)

| SL. NO | STATES/UTs         | 2021-22    |          | 2022-23    |          | 2023-24    |          | 2024-25<br>(October) |          |
|--------|--------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
|        |                    | Allocation | Offtake  | Allocation | Offtake  | Allocation | Offtake  | Allocation           | Offtake  |
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh     | 1871.844   | 1750.856 | 1871.844   | 1859.240 | 1871.844   | 1893.663 | 1091.909             | 1084.379 |
| 2      | Arunanchal Pradesh | 88.996     | 79.840   | 88.996     | 85.958   | 88.996     | 95.341   | 51.914               | 50.920   |

|    |                     |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
|----|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 3  | Assam               | 1694.72<br>6 | 1616.6<br>67 | 1695.1<br>30 | 1687.7<br>27 | 1695.1<br>30 | 1429.83<br>8 | 988.82<br>6  | 929.06<br>3  |
| 4  | Bihar               | 5527.10<br>0 | 4890.7<br>61 | 5527.1<br>00 | 5153.6<br>30 | 5527.1<br>00 | 4924.70<br>7 | 3224.1<br>42 | 2658.8<br>63 |
| 5  | Chhatisga<br>rh     | 1384.05<br>6 | 1376.7<br>39 | 1384.0<br>56 | 1384.4<br>25 | 1384.0<br>56 | 1386.69<br>6 | 807.36<br>6  | 813.23<br>0  |
| 6  | Delhi               | 448.682      | 402.23<br>5  | 448.69<br>3  | 467.46<br>8  | 448.77<br>7  | 451.269      | 261.80<br>2  | 249.38<br>9  |
| 7  | Goa                 | 59.045       | 58.223       | 59.045       | 52.127       | 59.045       | 39.910       | 34.443       | 27.271       |
| 8  | Gujarat             | 2175.74<br>2 | 2014.5<br>15 | 2185.3<br>75 | 2103.3<br>47 | 2211.2<br>34 | 2015.57<br>1 | 1229.1<br>57 | 1204.0<br>68 |
| 9  | Haryana             | 795.000      | 640.43<br>0  | 795.00<br>0  | 651.06<br>7  | 795.00<br>0  | 690.530      | 449.75<br>0  | 440.82<br>8  |
| 10 | Himachal<br>Pradesh | 508.020      | 504.63<br>4  | 508.02<br>0  | 501.67<br>0  | 508.02<br>0  | 501.546      | 296.34<br>4  | 293.80<br>2  |
| 11 | Jharkhand           | 1724.89<br>9 | 1501.6<br>55 | 1743.7<br>31 | 1708.0<br>11 | 1751.0<br>20 | 1545.74<br>7 | 1021.9<br>96 | 904.35<br>2  |
| 12 | Karnataka           | 2608.82<br>0 | 1839.4<br>58 | 2608.8<br>36 | 2079.6<br>75 | 2608.8<br>36 | 2039.17<br>1 | 1326.7<br>29 | 1167.4<br>68 |
| 13 | Kerala              | 1425.04<br>9 | 1372.5<br>19 | 1425.0<br>49 | 1450.5<br>38 | 1425.0<br>48 | 1350.76<br>6 | 831.27<br>9  | 780.32<br>3  |

|    |                 |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
|----|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|    | Madhya          | 3165.83      | 3064.7       | 3259.6       | 3040.8       | 3436.0       | 3315.13      | 2038.0       | 1939.4       |
| 14 | Pradesh         | 8            | 97           | 83           | 46           | 82           | 0            | 47           | 52           |
| 15 | Maharash<br>tra | 4605.19<br>2 | 3515.6<br>38 | 4605.1<br>89 | 3592.9<br>24 | 4605.1<br>88 | 4128.50<br>0 | 2686.3<br>59 | 2224.8<br>95 |
| 16 | Manipur         | 130.994      | 121.62<br>3  | 136.17<br>2  | 122.37<br>8  | 136.28<br>6  | 132.046      | 79.500       | 86.296       |
| 17 | Meghalay<br>a   | 176.298      | 172.01<br>3  | 176.29<br>8  | 178.80<br>0  | 176.29<br>8  | 179.785      | 102.84<br>1  | 102.76<br>9  |
| 18 | Mizoram         | 65.758       | 64.360       | 65.758       | 66.561       | 65.758       | 65.027       | 38.359       | 38.359       |
| 19 | Nagaland        | 138.058      | 132.70<br>5  | 138.05<br>8  | 135.94<br>6  | 138.05<br>8  | 137.025      | 80.534       | 81.376       |
| 20 | Odisha          | 2244.23<br>1 | 1991.1<br>98 | 2249.7<br>05 | 2168.8<br>05 | 2251.6<br>17 | 2676.29<br>3 | 1314.9<br>46 | 1140.8<br>09 |
| 21 | Punjab          | 870.120      | 879.69<br>0  | 870.12<br>0  | 659.74<br>0  | 870.12<br>0  | 651.030      | 507.57<br>0  | 421.16<br>2  |
| 22 | Rajasthan       | 2770.58<br>4 | 2543.8<br>27 | 2770.5<br>84 | 2623.3<br>36 | 2770.5<br>84 | 2573.74<br>0 | 1616.1<br>74 | 1473.5<br>08 |
| 23 | Sikkim          | 44.324       | 41.475       | 44.324       | 45.161       | 44.325       | 44.397       | 25.856       | 24.997       |
| 24 | Tamil<br>Nadu   | 3677.75<br>2 | 2946.1<br>19 | 3677.7<br>52 | 3060.9<br>96 | 3677.7<br>52 | 2991.86<br>5 | 2143.4<br>66 | 2636.8<br>54 |



|    |                 |         |        |        |        |        |         |        |        |
|----|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 25 | Telangana       | 1338.00 | 1292.1 | 1338.0 | 1326.7 | 1338.0 | 1320.68 | 780.40 | 719.74 |
|    | a               | 0       | 28     | 00     | 99     | 00     | 2       | 3      | 2      |
| 26 | Tripura         | 271.231 | 213.15 | 271.22 | 253.04 | 271.23 |         | 158.21 | 167.14 |
|    |                 |         | 3      | 4      | 6      | 1      | 236.363 | 8      | 9      |
| 27 | Uttrakhan       | 502.999 | 570.10 | 502.99 | 476.64 | 502.99 |         | 293.41 | 278.50 |
|    | d               |         | 8      | 1      | 7      | 0      | 482.361 | 1      | 7      |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh   | 9782.05 | 8528.7 | 9878.5 | 9678.1 | 9935.4 | 9238.69 | 5682.5 | 5388.1 |
|    |                 | 4       | 48     | 35     | 44     | 84     | 8       | 50     | 42     |
| 29 | West Bengal     | 3970.62 | 3817.0 | 3970.6 | 4127.3 | 3970.6 | 4325.74 | 2316.1 | 2441.5 |
|    |                 | 0       | 32     | 20     | 36     | 20     | 2       | 95     | 01     |
| 30 | A&N Islands     | 29.558  | 20.927 | 29.558 | 22.293 | 29.558 | 20.524  | 17.242 | 17.181 |
| 31 | Chandigarh      | 0.000   | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000   | 0.000  | 0.000  |
| 32 | D&N Haveli      |         |        |        |        |        |         |        |        |
| 33 | Damen& DIU      | 15.421  | 14.422 | 15.162 | 15.324 | 15.128 | 15.023  | 8.825  | 8.884  |
| 34 | Jammu & Kashmir | 734.654 | 561.97 | 734.65 | 514.56 | 734.65 |         | 428.54 | 322.99 |
|    |                 |         | 3      | 4      | 0      | 4      | 566.177 | 8      | 0      |
| 35 | Ladakh          | 16.427  | 15.238 | 16.427 | 15.791 | 16.427 | 15.595  | 9.582  | 10.323 |

|    |              |                |               |               |               |               |                |               |               |
|----|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36 | Lakshadweep  | 4.620          | 4.844         | 4.620         | 4.027         | 4.620         | 3.667          | 2.695         | 2.469         |
| 37 | Puducherry   | 0.000          | 0.000         | 0.000         | 0.000         | 0.000         | 0.000          | 0.000         | 0.000         |
|    | <b>Total</b> | <b>54866.7</b> | <b>48560.</b> | <b>55096.</b> | <b>51314.</b> | <b>55364.</b> | <b>51484.4</b> | <b>31946.</b> | <b>30131.</b> |
|    |              | <b>13</b>      | <b>549</b>    | <b>309</b>    | <b>345</b>    | <b>884</b>    | <b>23</b>      | <b>976</b>    | <b>318</b>    |

Offtake Source: FCI

## ESTABLISHMENT OF DIGITAL HUBS

### 2606. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS and INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which the Digital India Scheme is being leveraged to support Mysore's growing Information Technology and Tech Sector; and
- (b) whether the Government proposes to establish digital hubs or support startup in Mysore under this scheme?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of India is making continuous efforts to promote IT industry in smaller cities and towns and has initiated multiple schemes and programmes for growth of IT industry in this regard.

The Software Technology Park (STP) is the one of the most important schemes in this effort. Under this scheme, Software Technology Parks have been established in 65 cities across India with 57 centres in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities like Mysore. The STP centres provide incubator facility which help entrepreneurs to convert their innovative ideas into startups. The incubator facility provides opportunity of meeting with investors like Venture Capitalists (VCs), mentors from IITs/NITs/Industry and networking opportunity with IT professionals through implementation of various schemes, programmes and centres of excellence. 32 IT/ITES units have been registered with Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), Mysore centre enabling exports of Rs 1,726.84 Crore for FY 2023-24.

## **DISTRICT MINERAL FUND IN ODISHA**

### **2607 SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

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

- (a) the details of total allocation and expenditure of the District Mineral (DM) Fund for each district of Odisha during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the policy guidelines for the utilization of the DM Fund including the priority areas for expenditure;
- (c) whether the DM Fund has been fully utilized year-wise in each district and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total DM Fund available for each district of Odisha upto the last financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a) and (c) The district wise total collection, allocation and expenditure under DMF in Odisha during last 3 years and the current year is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The collection and utilization of funds in a DMF is a continuous process. As funds are collected, new schemes are sanctioned from time to time and the fund is utilized.

(b) As per the Odisha State DMF rules, at least 60% of the funds are to be spent on High Priority areas like drinking water supply, environment preservation and pollution control, health care, education, welfare of women and children, aged and disabled, skill development, sanitation and housing. Up to 40% of the fund are to be spent on other priority activities like physical infrastructure, irrigation, energy, watershed development and afforestation.

(d) The total DM Fund available for each district of Odisha upto the last financial year is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

**STATEMENT-I****District wise total allocation and expenditure under DMF in Odisha during last 3 years**

(in Rs. Cr)

| S. No | District | FY 2021-22         |                    |                     | FY 2022-23         |                    |                     | FY 2023-24         |                    |                     | FY 2024-25<br>(till October, 2024) |                    |                     |
|-------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|       |          | Coll<br>ecti<br>on | Allo<br>cati<br>on | Expe<br>nditu<br>re | Coll<br>ecti<br>on | Allo<br>cati<br>on | Expe<br>nditu<br>re | Coll<br>ecti<br>on | Allo<br>cati<br>on | Expe<br>nditu<br>re | Coll<br>ecti<br>on                 | Allo<br>cati<br>on | Expe<br>nditu<br>re |
| 1     | Angul    | 488.36             | 273.77             | 297.34              | 652.26             | 297.03             | 207.65              | 510.13             | 138.14             | 193.13              | 342.07                             | 7.20               | 93.52               |
| 2     | Bolangir | 0.53               | 0.08               | 0.12                | 0.59               | 0.24               | 0.23                | 0.88               | 0.30               | 0.28                | 1.05                               | 0.00               | 0.00                |
| 3     | Balasore | 0.56               | 1.09               | 1.35                | 1.24               | 0.41               | 1.44                | 1.38               | 1.24               | 0.57                | 0.95                               | 0.00               | 0.47                |
| 4     | Bargarh  | 2.37               | 0.97               | 0.97                | 1.70               | 3.71               | 3.71                | 1.24               | 3.12               | 3.12                | 0.55                               | 0.39               | 0.39                |
| 5     | Bhadrak  | 0.00               | 0.00               | 0.00                | 0.00               | 0.00               | 0.00                | 0.01               | 0.00               | 0.00                | 0.56                               | 0.00               | 0.00                |
| 6     | Boudh    | 0.11               | 0.00               | 0.00                | 0.00               | 0.46               | 0.46                | 0.06               | 0.00               | 0.00                | 0.28                               | 0.17               | 0.17                |
| 7     | Cuttack  | 0.77               | 0.00               | 0.00                | 1.19               | 0.00               | 0.00                | 0.39               | 0.00               | 0.00                | 0.95                               | 0.00               | 0.13                |
| 8     | Deogarh  | 0.26               | 0.00               | 0.00                | 0.30               | 0.00               | 0.00                | 0.06               | 0.00               | 0.00                | 0.03                               | 0.00               | 0.00                |

|    |               |         |        |        |         |         |        |         |          |         |        |        |        |
|----|---------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 9  | Dhenkanal     | 11.66   | 10.28  | 10.28  | 3.38    | 4.81    | 4.81   | 39.51   | 6.10     | 6.10    | 1.59   | 9.67   | 9.67   |
| 10 | Gajapati      | 0.27    | 0.00   | 0.03   | 0.44    | 0.11    | 0.11   | 0.24    | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.06   | 0.49   | 0.23   |
| 11 | Ganjam        | 6.30    | 8.84   | 11.08  | 8.95    | 0.67    | 1.85   | 14.19   | 4.58     | 4.31    | 7.47   | 1.98   | 0.58   |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 0.03    | 0.08   | 0.20   | 0.01    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.15    | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.23   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 13 | Jajpur        | 344.05  | 338.36 | 68.58  | 283.75  | 82.69   | 368.25 | 368.07  | 788.49   | 187.30  | 226.48 | 59.40  | 106.28 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda    | 150.06  | 50.76  | 197.99 | 200.82  | 107.27  | 137.46 | 180.35  | 66.73    | 222.38  | 107.13 | 30.00  | 31.89  |
| 15 | Kalahandi     | 19.64   | 36.36  | 3.63   | 34.21   | 0.00    | 13.17  | 18.51   | 30.87    | 23.81   | 0.22   | 4.07   | 10.37  |
| 16 | Kandhamala    | 0.07    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.07    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.35    | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 17 | Kendrapara    | 0.05    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.10    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.18    | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| 18 | Keonjhar      | 2327.96 | 855.60 | 833.04 | 1543.85 | 2794.34 | 885.62 | 1731.73 | 222.8.21 | 1247.33 | 966.97 | 105.60 | 411.31 |
| 19 | Khurdha       | 0.90    | 0.29   | 0.29   | 0.01    | 0.96    | 0.96   | 0.66    | 0.10     | 0.10    | 0.68   | 0.03   | 0.03   |

|    |             |             |             |            |             |             |            |             |           |            |           |           |            |
|----|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 20 | Koraput     | 70.6<br>2   | 115.<br>04  | 44.40      | 76.2<br>7   | 78.1<br>8   | 61.57      | 80.8<br>2   | 25.7<br>1 | 45.54      | 47.9<br>7 | 28.0<br>8 | 16.92      |
| 21 | Malkangiri  | 1.18        | 0.03        | 0.03       | 1.26        | 0.04        | 0.05       | 1.24        | 0.03      | 0.03       | 0.52      | 0.00      | 0.00       |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj  | 23.1<br>7   | 15.2<br>2   | 24.97      | 5.00        | 2.62        | 4.96       | 6.59        | 5.78      | 7.07       | 3.64      | 0.39      | 1.13       |
| 23 | Nawarangpur | 0.11        | 0.00        | 0.00       | 0.69        | 0.00        | 0.00       | 0.56        | 0.00      | 0.00       | 0.66      | 0.18      | 0.18       |
| 24 | Nayagarh    | 0.38        | 0.00        | 0.00       | 0.25        | 0.51        | 0.51       | 0.31        | 0.00      | 0.00       | 0.19      | 0.00      | 0.00       |
| 25 | Nuapada     | 0.22        | 0.04        | 0.04       | 0.18        | 0.04        | 0.04       | 0.54        | 0.84      | 0.84       | 0.61      | 0.09      | 0.09       |
| 26 | Puri        | 0.03        | 0.00        | 0.00       | 0.14        | 0.01        | 0.01       | 0.05        | 0.00      | 0.00       | 0.29      | 0.00      | 0.00       |
| 27 | Rayagada    | 46.5<br>4   | 52.4<br>7   | 25.43      | 56.0<br>4   | 28.2<br>3   | 45.70      | 52.0<br>6   | 57.7<br>9 | 28.52      | 33.9<br>9 | 8.94      | 16.70      |
| 28 | Sambalpur   | 28.3<br>6   | 0.01        | 0.01       | 49.1<br>0   | 5.85        | 0.04       | 54.2<br>5   | 16.3<br>4 | 3.12       | 34.8<br>7 | 2.75      | 3.54       |
| 29 | Subarnapur  | 0.03        | 0.00        | 0.00       | 0.07        | 0.00        | 0.00       | 0.16        | 0.00      | 0.00       | 0.49      | 0.00      | 0.00       |
| 30 | Sundergarh  | 1833<br>.12 | 1652<br>.46 | 1449<br>14 | 1190<br>.57 | 1387<br>.88 | 1989<br>52 | 1518<br>.27 | 560<br>38 | 1052<br>56 | 951<br>38 | 359<br>49 | 320.8<br>4 |

|              |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |            |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>5357</b> | <b>3411</b> | <b>2968</b> | <b>4112</b> | <b>4796</b> | <b>3728</b> | <b>4582</b> | <b>393</b>  | <b>3026</b> | <b>2731</b> | <b>618</b> | <b>1024</b> |
|              | <b>.71</b>  | <b>.74</b>  | <b>91</b>   | <b>.44</b>  | <b>.07</b>  | <b>10</b>   | <b>.94</b>  | <b>4.75</b> | <b>12</b>   | <b>.88</b>  | <b>92</b>  | <b>45</b>   |

**STATEMENT-II**

**DMF Fund available for each district of Odisha upto the last financial year**

(in Rs. Cr.)

| <b>S. No.</b> | <b>Name of the District</b> | <b>Balance fund available till FY 2023-24 i.e.</b> |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--|
|               |                             | <b>March, 2024 (Rs in Crore)</b>                   |
| 1             | Angul                       | 1560.39  |
| 2             | Bolangir                    | 2.48   |
| 3             | Balasore                    | 3.93   |
| 4             | Bargarh                     | 3.95   |
| 5             | Bhadrak                     | 0.04   |
| 6             | Boudh                       | 0.24   |
| 7             | Cuttack                     | 5.22   |
| 8             | Deogarh                     | 0.75   |
| 9             | Dhenkanal                   | 42.45  |
| 10            | Gajapati                    | 1.28   |
| 11            | Ganjam                      | 26.74  |
| 12            | Jagatsinghpur               | 0.35   |



|    |              |                  |
|----|--------------|------------------|
| 13 | Jajpur       | 975.41           |
| 14 | Jharsuguda   | 207.81           |
| 15 | Kalahandi    | 58.41            |
| 16 | Kandhamala   | 0.93             |
| 17 | Kendrapara   | 0.78             |
| 18 | Keonjhar     | 5936.05          |
| 19 | Khurdha      | 0.84             |
| 20 | Koraput      | 197.52           |
| 21 | Malkangiri   | 6.20             |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj   | 31.65            |
| 23 | Nabarangpur  | 1.15             |
| 24 | Nayagarh     | 1.24             |
| 25 | Nuapada      | 0.57             |
| 26 | Puri         | 0.31             |
| 27 | Rayagada     | 131.30           |
| 28 | Sambalpur    | 131.80           |
| 29 | Subarnapur   | 0.44             |
| 30 | Sundergarh   | 1454.86          |
|    | <b>Total</b> | <b>10,785.09</b> |

**MALDA TOWN STATION****2608. SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY:**

Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Train Nos. 13033 UP & 13034 DN previously stopped at Sakopara Halt, generating 25 lakh annually in ticket sales and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has plans to resume the stoppage to generate this revenue, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government will consider re-instating the Farakka Express, a lifeline for migrant workers from Malda Town station instead of Balurghat, so that Malda District's poor labourers do not lose their Malda quota; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) and (b) With a view to provide better passenger safety by creating maintenance corridor blocks, minimizing conflicts in existing time tables, speeding up of trains, etc., Indian Railways has undertaken rationalization of Time Table, including that of stoppages, in a scientific manner with the

assistance of IIT-Bombay. Accordingly, Sankopara station is presently served by 04 pairs of Passenger train services. 13033/13034 Howrah-Katihar Express has

scheduled stoppage at Dhulain Ganga/New Farakka near Sankopara station. Besides, stoppage of train services is an ongoing process over Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of alternative services etc.

(c) and (d) The services of Farakka Express have been extended upto Balurghat to cater to needs of passengers of Balurghat. Accordingly, the reservation quota of this train has been redistributed between different railway stations keeping in view the availability of accommodation, demand pattern and extant guidelines. Besides, the distribution and review of quota is done on a periodical basis and adjustments are made, wherever required, which is a continuous and ongoing process.

### **IMPORT DUTY ON MOBILE PHONES**

#### **2609. SHRI ESWARASAMY K:**

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

- (a) whether TRAI proposes to cut import duty on mobile phones;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) No such proposal for reduction of import duty on mobile phones has been received from Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

(c) In the Union Budget 2024-2025, the Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on cellular mobile phone has been reduced from 20% to 15%.

**ISSUANCE OF RATION CARDS UNDER ONE NATION  
ONE RATION CARD SCHEME**

**2610. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ration cards that have been issued under the One Nation One Ration Card scheme, during 2023-24, State-wise specially in Bihar;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the discrepancy in terms of registering ration card holders under the scheme; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to address the same?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a) to (c): One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) is an initiative & feature implemented in all 36 States/UTs (including State of Bihar) in the country & applicable to all Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) ration cardholders. It is not a separate scheme. With ONORC feature, all PMGKAY

beneficiaries can lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice, anywhere in the country, by using their same existing ration card with biometric authentication on an electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) device. The family back home can also lift the part of the PMGKAY foodgrains in the home State/UT on the same ration card. For ONORC feature, PMGKAY beneficiaries are not required to register for any new ration card.

### **MODEL RAILWAY STATIONS IN THE COUNTRY**

#### **2611. SHRI PARVATAGOUDA CHANDANAGOUDA GADDIGOUDAR :**

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

- (a) the present status of the construction of model railway stations across the country;
- (b) the number of railway stations in the country which have been developed/likely to be developed as model railway stations during each of the last three years and the current year, particularly for the State of Karnataka, State and zone-wise;
- (c) the details of facilities provided at the model railway stations;
- (d) the details of funds allocated during the last three years, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has set any target for developing all railway stations in the country as model railway stations, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (e) Presently, the railway stations over Indian Railways are being developed under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. This scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach.

It involves preparation of Master Plans and their implementation in phases to improve the amenities at the stations like improvement of station access, circulating areas, waiting halls, toilets, lift/escalators as necessary, platform surfacing and cover over platform, cleanliness, free Wi-Fi, kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product', better passenger information systems, Executive Lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans, sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified under this scheme out of which 61 stations are located in the State of Karnataka. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the State of Karnataka are as following:

| <b>State</b> | <b>No. of stations</b> | <b>Name of stations</b>  |
|--------------|------------------------|--|
| Karnataka    | 61                     | Almatti, Alnavar, Arsikere Junction, Badami, Bagalkot, Ballary, Bangalore Cantt., Bangarpet, Bantawala, Belagavi, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamaraja Nagar, Channapatna, Channasandra, Chikkamagaluru, Chikodi Road, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Dodballapur, Gadag, Gangapur Road, Gangavathi, Ghataprabha, Gokak Road, Gubbi, Harihar, Hassan, Hosapete, Kalaburagi, Kengeri, Kopal, Krantivira Sangolli Rayanna (Bengaluru Station), Krishnarajapuram, Malleswaram, Malur, Mandya, Mangalore Central, Mangalore Jn., Munirabad, Mysore, Raybag, Raichur, Ramanagaram, Ranibennur, Sagar Jambagaru, Sakleshpur, Shahabad, Shivamogga |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  | Town, Shravanabelagola, Shree Siddharoodha Swamiji Hubballi Jn, Subramanya Road, Talguppa, Tiptur, Tumakuru, Udupi, Wadi, Whitefield, Yadgir, Yesvantpur |
|--|--|--|

The details of allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities' and not work-wise or Station-wise or State/UT-wise. The state of Karnataka is covered by four zones viz. Central Railway, South Western Railway, South Central Railway and Southern Railway. The allocation for last three financial years including the current financial year (2024-25) for these zones is Rs 9,430 Crores.

Further, development/redevelopment/upgradation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance, etc. The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities, (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.



**BHARAT 6G ALLIANCE****2612. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:**

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

- (a) the specific green technology initiatives being integrated into the country's 6G development roadmap to promote environmental sustainability in telecommunications infrastructure; and
- (b) the details of projects under the Green and Sustainability working group of the Bharat 6G Alliance?

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

(a) and (b) Bharat 6G Alliance has constituted "Green and Sustainability" group as one of the Working Groups. The Working Group has recommended a framework to drive sustainable and greener 6G. This framework is tailored specifically for the Indian telecom sector, aiming to integrate sustainability into every facet of the industry. The framework covers five key drivers i.e. Integrated Sustainability Governance, Green Network Infrastructure, Circular Economy and E-Waste Management, Innovation and Capacity Building and Policy Advocacy & Collaborative Governance to collectively govern and promote sustainable practices.

**'BHARAT' BRAND****2613. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has expanded 'Bharat' brand basket by including Chana whole and Masur dal to check the rising prices;
- (b) if so, the details of pulses, foodgrains, etc. brought under 'Bharat' brand;
- (c) the details of sale of various items under 'Bharat' brand since its introduction, product-wise;
- (d) whether the Government is planning or proposes to supply items under 'Bharat' brand through PDS, e-commerce platforms, etc. since NCCF, NAFED and Kendriya Bhandar are not accessible to many people; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) : Yes Sir.

(b) and (c): The government introduced Bharat Dal in July, 2023 by converting Chana stock from the price stabilisation buffer into Chana Dal for retail sale to consumers at maximum retail price (MRP) of Rs.60 per kg for 1 kg pack and Rs.55 per kg for 30 kg pack, till 30 September, 2024. Bharat Chana Dal has been

extended and expanded by allocating another 3 lakh tonnes of Chana stock for retail sale in the form of Chana Dal and Chana Whole at MRP of Rs.70 per kg and Rs.58 per kg, respectively. Bharat Brand has also been extended to Moong and Masur dals. Moong stock has been converted into Moong Dal (Dhuli) and Moong Sabut for retail sale under Bharat Brand at MRP of Rs.107 per kg and Rs.93 per kg, respectively. Bharat Masur Dal is sold at Rs.89 per kg. A total of 12.35 lakh tonnes of Bharat Chana Dals, 5,663.07 tonnes of Bharat Moong Dals and 118 tonnes of Bharat Masur Dal have been sold to consumers, till date.

Bharat Atta and Bharat Rice were launched on 06.11.2023 and 06.02.2024 respectively, to provide Atta (wheat flour) and rice to general consumers at subsidized rates. During Phase I, Bharat Atta and Bharat Rice were sold at MRP of Rs.27.50 per kg and Rs.29 per kg, respectively, till 30.06.2024. In Phase II, these products are now being sold at an MRP of Rs.30 per kg for Bharat Atta and Rs.34 per kg for Bharat Rice. A total of 15.20 LMT of Bharat Atta and 14.58 LMT of Bharat Rice were made available to consumers during Phase I until 30.06.2024. In current Phase-II, 2,952.25 MT of Bharat Atta and 3,413.35 MT of Bharat Rice have been sold to general consumers.

(d) and (e) : Bharat Brand of food items are distributed through own retail outlets and mobile vans of National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), Kendriya Bhandar and National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF), e-commerce platforms and big chain retailers.

## सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु में वृद्धि

**2614. श्री रामभुआल निषाद :**

**श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर :**

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार बढ़ते पेंशन भार से तत्काल राहत पाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु 60 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 62 वर्ष करने का विचार रखती है यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है;
- (ख) बढ़ी हुई सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु से केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारी लाभान्वित होंगे और उनकी पेंशन निधि पर अनुमानत कितना वित्तीय प्रभाव पड़ेगा;
- (ग) इसे चरणबद्धरूप से लागू करने की योजनाओं, यदि कोई हों, का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों की भी सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु में इसी प्रकार की वृद्धि करने पर विचार किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ङ.) सेवानिवृत्ति की बढ़ी हुई आयु पेंशन व्यय को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है और संभावित वित्तीय भार को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जाएंगे;
- (च) उन अध्ययनों अथवा आंकड़ों का ब्यौरा क्या है जो इसे दावे का समर्थन करते हैं कि सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु बढ़ाने में प्रशासनिक दक्षता और कार्य की गुणवत्ता में सुधार होगा;
- (छ) दो वर्षों की अतिरिक्त सेवा से कर्मचारियों को किस प्रकार वित्तीय लाभ होगा और इस संबंध में उनकी समग्र पेंशन निधि में कितनी वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है; और
- (ज) क्या सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु नीति में और सुधार अथवा समीक्षा करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह)

(क) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) से (ज) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

### खाद्यान्नों की खरीद

**2615. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:**

क्या उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2014 से किसानों से खरीदे गए खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा में हुई वृद्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) किसानों से जिस मूल्य पर खाद्यान्न खरीदा जाता है उसमें कितनी वृद्धि की जाती है?

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):**

(क): विपणन वर्ष 2014-15 से केन्द्रीय पूल के लिए खरीदे गए खाद्यान्नों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): खरीफ विपणन मौसम (केएमएस) 2013-14 से भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित खाद्यान्नों के एमएसपी का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

**विवरण-I****विपणन वर्ष 2014-15 से खाद्यान्नों की खरीद का ब्यौरा**

| खरीफ/रबी<br>विपणन मौसम | धान/गेहूँ की मात्रा (लाख<br>टन में) (दिनांक<br>04.12.2024 तक) |        | मोटे अनाज की मात्रा (टन में) (दिनांक<br>02.12.2024 तक) |        |        |        | दलहन की मात्रा (टन में) (दिनांक 28.11.2024 तक) |           |           |            |           |
|------------------------|---|--------|--|--------|--------|--------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|                        | धान   | गेहूँ  | ज्वार  | बाजरा  | मक्का  | रागी   | चना  | मसूर      | मूँग      | तूर        | उड़द      |
| 2014-15                | 478.12  | 281.31 | 14349  | 0      | 314844 | 135916 | 0  | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0         |
| 2015-16                | 510.23  | 280.88 | 28646  | 5094   | 22357  | 203769 | 0  | 0         | 0         | 45504.68   | 4891.57   |
| 2016-17                | 568.22  | 229.61 | 3733   | 6341   | 62180  | 0      | 60672.62                                       | 8564.26   | 331739.96 | 1103875.79 | 104112.07 |
| 2017-18                | 568.39  | 308.24 | 2668   | 20000  | 47794  | 0      | 2829702.45                                     | 274015.84 | 299182.35 | 1131834.66 | 363593.88 |
| 2018-19                | 660.11  | 357.95 | 12093  | 100891 | 12103  | 94390  | 776406.21                                      | 56237.87  | 328714.16 | 291000.87  | 492294.14 |
| 2019-20                | 770.93  | 341.32 | 23338  | 100076 | 115138 | 193243 | 2158434.06                                     | 1433.68   | 147130.39 | 664970.67  | 132.31    |
| 2020-21                | 895.66  | 389.92 | 146472   | 361871 | 205315 | 494350 | 637545.78                                      | 111.32    | 167391.20 | 75999.75   | 1087.06   |
| 2021-22                | 857.30  | 433.44 | 156575   | 13251  | 22767  | 437339 | 2629460.83                                     | 26097.92  | 463274.09 | 36184.14   | 16865.53  |
| 2022-23                | 846.45  | 187.92 | 85197  | 182005 | 13122  | 456745 | 2353114.66                                     | 76474.57  | 401775.42 | 13693.93   | 2720.94   |
| 2023-24                | 782.20  | 262.02 | 323163   | 696457 | 4532   | 230920 | 82287.72                                       | 304114.04 | 402097.12 | 28963.11   | 427.87    |
| 2024-25                | 307.70  | 266.05 | 20138  | 207068 | 0      | 1697   | 11243.53                                       | 0         | 81928.50  | 12112.64   | 71.26     |

**विवरण -II****न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य  
(विपणन मौसम-वार)(रुपए/क्विंटल)**

| क्र. सं. | जिंस             | खरीफ विपणन मौसम 2013-14       | खरीफ विपणन मौसम 2014-15       | खरीफ विपणन मौसम 2015-16       | खरीफ विपणन मौसम 2016-17       | खरीफ विपणन मौसम 2017-18       | खरीफ विपणन मौसम 2018-19       | खरीफ विपणन मौसम 2019-20       | खरीफ विपणन मौसम 2020-21       | खरीफ विपणन मौसम 2021-22       | खरीफ विपणन मौसम 2022-23       | खरीफ विपणन मौसम 2023-24       | खरीफ विपणन मौसम 2024-25       |
|----------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|          | <b>खरीफ फसल</b>  |                               |                               |                               |                               |                               |                               |                               |                               |                               |                               |                               |                               |
| 1        | धान (सामान्य)    | 1310                          | 1360                          | 1410                          | 1470                          | 1550                          | 1750                          | 1815                          | 1868                          | 1940                          | 2040                          | 2183                          | 2300                          |
|          | धान (ग्रेड 'ए')  | 1345                          | 1400                          | 1450                          | 1510                          | 1590                          | 1770                          | 1835                          | 1888                          | 1960                          | 2060                          | 2203                          | 2320                          |
| 2        | ज्वार (हाइब्रिड) | 1500                          | 1530                          | 1570                          | 1625                          | 1700                          | 2430                          | 2550                          | 2620                          | 2738                          | 2970                          | 3180                          | 3371                          |
|          | ज्वार (मालडंडी)  | 1520                          | 1550                          | 1590                          | 1650                          | 1725                          | 2450                          | 2570                          | 2640                          | 2758                          | 2990                          | 3225                          | 3421                          |
| 3        | बाजरा            | 1250                          | 1250                          | 1275                          | 1330                          | 1425                          | 1950                          | 2000                          | 2150                          | 2250                          | 2350                          | 2500                          | 2625                          |
| 4        | रागी             | 1500                          | 1550                          | 1650                          | 1725                          | 1900                          | 2897                          | 3150                          | 3295                          | 3377                          | 3578                          | 3846                          | 4290                          |
| 5        | मक्का            | 1310                          | 1310                          | 1325                          | 1365                          | 1425                          | 1700                          | 1760                          | 1850                          | 1870                          | 1962                          | 2090                          | 2225                          |
| 6        | अरहर (तूर)       | 4300                          | 4350                          | 4625                          | 5050                          | 5450                          | 5675                          | 5800                          | 6000                          | 6300                          | 6600                          | 7000                          | 7550                          |
| 7        | मूंग             | 4500                          | 4600                          | 4850                          | 5225                          | 5575                          | 6975                          | 7050                          | 7196                          | 7275                          | 7755                          | 8558                          | 8682                          |
| 8        | उड़द             | 4300                          | 4350                          | 4625                          | 5000                          | 5400                          | 5600                          | 5700                          | 6000                          | 6300                          | 6600                          | 6950                          | 7400                          |
|          | <b>रबी फसल</b>   | <b>रबी विपणन मौसम 2014-15</b> | <b>रबी विपणन मौसम 2015-16</b> | <b>रबी विपणन मौसम 2016-17</b> | <b>रबी विपणन मौसम 2017-18</b> | <b>रबी विपणन मौसम 2018-19</b> | <b>रबी विपणन मौसम 2019-20</b> | <b>रबी विपणन मौसम 2020-21</b> | <b>रबी विपणन मौसम 2021-22</b> | <b>रबी विपणन मौसम 2022-23</b> | <b>रबी विपणन मौसम 2023-24</b> | <b>रबी विपणन मौसम 2024-25</b> | <b>रबी विपणन मौसम 2025-26</b> |
| 9        | गेहूँ            | 1400                          | 1450                          | 1525                          | 1625                          | 1735                          | 1840                          | 1925                          | 1975                          | 2015                          | 2125                          | 2275                          | 2425                          |
| 10       | जौ               | 1100                          | 1150                          | 1225                          | 1325                          | 1410                          | 1440                          | 1525                          | 1600                          | 1635                          | 1735                          | 1850                          | 1980                          |
| 11       | चना              | 3100                          | 3175                          | 3500                          | 4000                          | 4400                          | 4620                          | 4875                          | 5100                          | 5230                          | 5335                          | 5440                          | 5650                          |
| 12       | मसूर             | 2950                          | 3075                          | 3400                          | 3950                          | 4250                          | 4475                          | 4800                          | 5100                          | 5500                          | 6000                          | 6425                          | 6700                          |

स्रोत: कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग

## HOMEGROWN SPACE PRODUCTS

### 2616. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering expansion of GST exemptions to ground systems, satellite components and launch vehicles in the space sector and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is considering expansion of Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme to include the space sector and if so, the timeline and key components of the Proposed scheme; and
- (c) whether the Government has taken measures to encourage the use of homegrown space products and services in areas in such as agriculture, disaster management and infrastructure and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

- (a) The Government provides GST exemption on 'Satellite Launch Services' as well as 'on transfer of communication assets [Spacecraft (including satellites)]' to encourage the domestic players. GST exemption for Ground Systems, components of Launch vehicles/Satellites, have been demanded by Industry in various meetings/forums. However, a formal proposal from Industry is awaited, detailing the nature/scope of the exemption sought.



- (b) An 'Investment Incentive Scheme' has been worked out for Space Sector in lieu of Production-Linked Incentive Scheme.
- (c) Yes sir, in order to encourage use of space technology, IN-SPACe devised a seed fund scheme and provided grant to the six Indian start-ups to develop products and services in the sectors i.e. Agriculture, Disaster management and Urban Development using space technology. The details of the start-ups are M/s ARMS4AI, M/s mistEO, M/s Augtual (Fabric), M/s Hyspace, M/s Xovian and M/s Seagull.

### **REJECTION OF APPOINTMENTS**

#### **2617. SHRI R. K. CHAUDHARY:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of candidates belonging to OBC, SC and ST category recommended by UPSC for appointment were rejected due to various issues during the last five years; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY;  
MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF  
STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER  
OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF  
STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH)**

(a) and (b): As per the extant provisions, a candidate recommended by UPSC may be rejected by the respective Cadre Controlling Authorities, if any discrepancy is

found in verification of their claims pertaining to their categories, eligibility criteria or their antecedents.

### डीडीके मेरठ द्वारा डीडीके दिल्ली कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण

#### 2618. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या मेरठ के परीक्षितगढ़ रोड स्थित दूरदर्शन केन्द्र पिछले चार-पांच वर्षों से अस्तित्व में होने के बावजूद दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली के कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण कर रहा है जैसाकि इसकी शिलान्यास कार्यक्रम में कहा गया था कि इसमें पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश की कला एवं संस्कृति, कृषि, व्यवसाय, उद्योग, खेल-कूद, अनुसंधान आदि की उपलब्धियों का प्रदर्शन होगा और इन क्षेत्रों में इसकी उपलब्धियों का प्रतिनिधित्व किया जाएगा तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की संस्कृति का प्रतिनिधित्व किया जाएगा;
- (ख) दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के कार्यक्रमों का इस केन्द्र में प्रसारण किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ग) इस केन्द्र द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में कला एवं संस्कृति, व्यवसाय, उद्योग, कृषि, अनुसंधान से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों का निर्माण और प्रसारण कब तक किया जाएगा?

#### सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. एल. मुरुगन):

- (क) से (ग): प्रसार भारती के पास मेरठ में आकाशवाणी का एक 10 किलोवाट का एफएम रिले स्टेशन प्रचालनरत है, जो एफएम रेनबो चैनल प्रसारित करता है। दूरदर्शन डीडी यूपी चैनल जिसका प्रसारण दूरदर्शन केंद्र लखनऊ से किया जाता है, उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक समर्पित चैनल है। डीडी यूपी चैनल पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की कला और संस्कृति, व्यापार, उद्योग, कृषि आदि को प्रदर्शित करने वाले कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

**CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM****2619. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:****SHRI SELVARAJ V.:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report made analyzing data from the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) and Food Corporation of India (FCI's) monthly off take numbers from August 2022 to July 2023 wherein it is estimated that nearly 28% of foodgrains supplied by FCI and State Governments never reached the intended beneficiaries and the economic loss to the exchequer is estimated to be more than Rs. 69,000 crore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the reforms proposed to be made to address the corruption in the public distribution system?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a) to (c): The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is governed under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 and it is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/ Union Territory (UT) governments. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/ UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution

of foodgrains to the eligible beneficiaries under TPDS, issuance of license to the Fair Price Shop dealers, supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) etc. rest with the concerned State/ UT Governments.

The report of 28% food grains do not reach beneficiaries erroneously conflates offtake and distribution. Offtake refers to the quantity of food grains lifted by the States from the Central depots, while distribution represents the delivery of these grains to the beneficiaries. Offtake figures also account for stocks in transit, buffer allocations, operational reserves and stock for OWS (other welfare schemes) which are not immediately distributed to the households. By failing to account for these distinctions, the report's leakage estimates are fundamentally incorrect.

Under the technology driven Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized in all States/UTs also 99.8% Ration Cards are seeded with Aadhaar number at national level. Foodgrain distribution is operationalised through 5.41 lakh e-PoS devices, covering nearly all Fair Price shops in the country. These e-PoS devices enable Aadhar authentication of beneficiary during distribution process enabling principle of rightful targeting. About 98% foodgrain distribution is being done through Aadhaar authentication, reducing leakages to ineligible beneficiaries and ensuring rightful targeting.

**MODIFICATION IN ORIGINAL DESIGN OF VANDE BHARAT SLEEPER****2620. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:**

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

- (a) whether the supply of 200 Vande Bharat sleeper trains as part of Indo-Russia Joint Venture are likely to face delay as per the report published in The Hindu on 22nd November, 2024 and if so, the reasons for the same;
- (b) the reasons for modifications in the original designs of said trains;
- (c) the response of the Government on cost escalation of Joint Venture (JV) due to modifications in the designs for sleeper coaches;
- (d) the current status of prototype trains under the said JV for development of rail coaches for same trains and status report for the prototype of sleeper coaches, specifying the target date for same; and
- (e) whether the Government has formed any joint ventures for development of non-AC sleeper and general coaches and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (e): With a view to provide better travel experience to the passengers, Indian Railways introduced first-ever indigenously designed and manufactured semi-high speed Vande Bharat trains with modern coaches, advanced safety features and passenger amenities.

As on 02<sup>nd</sup> December, 2024, 136 Vande Bharat train services are operational on the Broad Gauge (B.G.) electrified network of Indian Railways.

Vande Bharat Sleeper Trains have been planned for long and medium distance journey. Design of trains to be manufactured by Indian Railways has been finalized. At present, 10 Vande Bharat Sleeper trains are under production. The first prototype has been manufactured and will undergo field trials. Further production of 50 Vande Bharat Sleeper rakes has been taken up by ICF, Chennai.

In addition, Contracts for manufacturing of 200 Vande Bharat sleeper rakes have also been awarded to Technology Partners. Design of these Vande Bharat Sleeper rakes has been taken up. Design, development and manufacturing of Non AC sleeper and general coaches is a continuous process on Indian Railways and is undertaken in its own Production units based on operational and traffic requirement.

Indian Railways have recently introduced Amrit Bharat trains, which are fully non-AC trains, presently comprising 12 Sleeper Class Coaches and 8 General Class coaches and are equipped with modern safety and passenger amenity features like Semi-Permanent couplers for jerk free travel, fully sealed gangway,

modular toilets with pressurised flushing system, mobile charging sockets etc.

## **EXPANSION OF SOLAR ENERGY CAPACITY**

### **2621. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI**

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Government plans/proposes to expand solar capacity further or overcome challenges like land acquisition and infrastructure in view of significant increase in solar capacity;

(b) whether the Pradhan Mantri: Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) aims to boost rooftop solar installations and if so, the details of impact, implementation challenges, and incentives for residential and commercial users under the yojana;

(c) the manner in which Productive Linked (PLI) Scheme for high-efficiency solar modules supports domestic manufacturing and self reliance in solar sector along with the details of progress and the number of companies benefiting thereunder; and

(d) the details of progress reports or issues in funding and distribution under Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) which focus on solar irrigation pumps for farmers?

**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 promote development of solar energy in the country, Government has introduced various schemes from time to time. The list of operational schemes is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The Government is implementing a scheme for 'Development of Solar Park and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects'. The scheme addresses the challenges of land acquisition and other infrastructure facilities for large-scale development of solar projects in the country.

Further, the Central Electricity Authority has prepared a detailed plan for integration of over 500 GW renewable energy capacity in the country by 2030.

(b) The PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana aims to increase the share of solar rooftop capacity and empower residential households to generate their own electricity. The Scheme targets to achieve rooftop solar (RTS) installations in 1 crore households in residential sector by FY 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs. 75,021 crore.

As on 03.12.2024, a total of 1.46 crore registrations, 27.19 lakh applications and 6.58 lakh installations have been reported on the National Portal.

No major implementation challenges have been reported in implementing the scheme.

The details of incentives for residential users under the Pradhan Mantri: Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.



(c) The PLI Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules is being implemented in two tranches. Tranche-I has an outlay of Rs. 4,500 crore, under which Letters of Award have been issued in November/December, 2021 to three successful bidders for setting up of 8,737 MW of fully integrated solar PV module manufacturing units. For Tranche-II with an outlay of Rs. 19,500 crore, Letters of Award have been issued in April 2023 to eleven successful bidders for setting up of 39,600 MW of fully/partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing units.

Under PLI Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, the amount of PLI is linked to the local content in the solar PV modules manufactured by the solar PV manufacturers selected under the Scheme through transparent selection process. The linkage of the PLI amount to the proportion of local content in the solar PV modules, creates avenues for the development of overall solar PV manufacturing ecosystem in the country, thereby contributing to the overall ecosystem for high-efficiency solar PV module production in India.

**(d)** PM-KUSUM is a demand-driven scheme. The release of funds and allocation of pumps under the scheme are done based on the progress of installation reported and demand submitted by the State Implementing Agencies and as per provisions of the scheme guidelines. State/UT wise solar pumps allocated and installations achieved so far are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

**STATEMENT-I****LIST OF VARIOUS ONGOING SCHEMES FOR PROMOTION OF SOLAR ENERGY IN THE COUNTRY**

1. Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra-mega Solar Power Projects with a target of setting up 40,000 MW capacity. Under the scheme, the infrastructure such as land, roads, power evacuation system water facilities are developed with all statutory clearances/approvals. Thus, the scheme helps expeditious development of utility-scale solar projects in the country.
2. PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana for installing rooftop solar on one Crore households across the country.
3. Production Linked Incentive scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' for achieving manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules (Tranche- I & II).
4. PM-KUSUM Scheme to promote small Grid Connected Solar Energy Power Plants, stand-alone solar powered agricultural pumps and solarisation of existing grid connected agricultural pumps.
5. Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase-II (Government Producer Scheme) for setting up 12,000 MW grid-connected Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Projects by Government Producers, using domestically manufactured solar PV cells and modules, with Viability Gap Funding (VGF)

support, for self-use or use by Government/ Government entities, either directly or through Distribution Companies (DISCOMS).

6. New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Abha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA).

### **STATEMENT-II**

#### **DETAILS OF INCENTIVES FOR RESIDENTIAL USERS UNDER THE PRADHAN MANTRI: SURYA GHAR MUFT BIJLI YOJANA (PM-SGMBY)**

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Type of Residential Segment</b>   | <b>CFA</b>        | <b>CFA<br/>(Special Category States)</b> |
|----------------|--|-------------------|--|
| 1.             | Residential Sector (first 2 kWp of RTS capacity or part thereof)           | Rs 30,000/kWp     | Rs 33,000/kWp                            |
| 2.             | Residential Sector (with additional RTS capacity of 1 kWp or part thereof) | Rs 18,000/kWp     | Rs 19,800/kWp                            |
| 3.             | Residential Sector (additional RTS capacity beyond 3 kWp)                  | No additional CFA | No additional CFA                        |

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Type of Residential Segment</b>   | <b>CFA</b>    | <b>CFA<br/>(Special Category States)</b> |
|----------------|--|---------------|--|
| 4.             | Group Housing Societies/<br>Residential Welfare<br>Associations (GHS/RWA) etc,<br>for common facilities including<br>EV charging up to 500 kWp<br>(@3 kWp per house) | Rs 18,000/kWp | Rs 19,800/kWp                            |

**STATEMENT-III****STATE/UT WISE SOLAR PUMPS ALLOCATED AND INSTALLATIONS  
ACHIEVED UNDER PM-KUSUM (AS ON 30.11.2024)**

| Sl. No. | State Name        | Component-A<br>(MW) |           | Component-B<br>(Nos) |           | Component-C (Nos) |        |                      |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|
|         |                   | Sanctioned          | Installed | Sanctioned           | Installed | Sanctioned        |        | Installed<br>(Total) |
|         |                   |                     |           |                      |           | IPS               | FLS    |                      |
| 1       | Arunachal Pradesh | 0                   | 0         | 700                  | 394       | 0                 | 0      | 0                    |
| 2       | Assam             | 10                  | 0         | 4000                 | 0         | 1000              | 0      | 0                    |
| 3       | Chhattisgarh      | 30                  | 4         | 10000                | 0         | 0                 | 0      | 0                    |
| 4       | Bihar             | 0                   | 0         | 0                    | 0         | 0                 | 136812 | 0                    |
| 5       | Gujarat           | 500                 | 0         | 12382                | 7705      | 0                 | 725000 | 30158                |
| 6       | Goa               | 150                 | 0         | 900                  | 80        | 0                 | 11000  | 700                  |
| 7       | Haryana           | 85                  | 6.65      | 197655               | 137594    | 0                 | 45519  | 0                    |
| 8       | Himachal Pradesh  | 100                 | 25.95     | 1270                 | 685       | 0                 | 0      | 0                    |
| 9       | Jammu & Kashmir   | 20                  | 0         | 5000                 | 1937      | 4000              | 0      | 0                    |
| 10      | Jharkhand         | 20                  | 0         | 42985                | 23999     | 1000              | 0      | 0                    |
| 11      | Karnataka         | 0                   | 0         | 41360                | 1674      | 0                 | 766588 | 1713                 |

| Sl. No. | State Name     | Component-A (MW) |           | Component-B (Nos) |           | Component-C (Nos) |        |                   |
|---------|----------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
|         |                | Sanctioned       | Installed | Sanctioned        | Installed | Sanctioned        |        | Installed (Total) |
|         |                |                  |           |                   |           | IPS               | FLS    |                   |
| 12      | Kerala         | 40               | 0         | 8                 | 8         | 45100             | 25387  | 7402              |
| 13      | Ladakh         | 0                | 0         | 1400              | 0         | 0                 | 0      | 0                 |
| 14      | Madhya Pradesh | 1490             | 39.63     | 59400             | 7325      | 0                 | 445000 | 7417              |
| 15      | Maharashtra    | 700              | 6         | 505000            | 222933    | 0                 | 775000 | 31428             |
| 16      | Manipur        | 0                | 0         | 150               | 78        | 0                 | 0      | 0                 |
| 17      | Meghalaya      | 0                | 0         | 3035              | 96        | 0                 | 0      | 0                 |
| 18      | Mizoram        | 0                | 0         | 1700              | 40        | 0                 | 0      | 0                 |
| 19      | Nagaland       | 5                | 0         | 265               | 65        | 0                 | 0      | 0                 |
| 20      | Odisha         | 500              | 0         | 16441             | 5478      | 25000             | 10000  | 0                 |
| 21      | Puducherry     | 0                | 0         | 0                 | 0         | 0                 | 0      | 0                 |
| 22      | Punjab         | 220              | 0         | 53000             | 12952     | 186               | 75000  | 0                 |
| 23      | Rajasthan      | 1550             | 244       | 212914            | 89245     | 6418              | 350000 | 5476              |
| 24      | Tamil Nadu     | 424              | 1         | 5200              | 3909      | 5000              | 6000   | 0                 |
| 25      | Telangana      | 4000             | 0         | 0                 | 0         | 28000             | 0      | 0                 |
| 26      | Tripura        | 5                | 0         | 10895             | 3537      | 2600              | 0      | 50                |
| 27      | Uttar Pradesh  | 151              | 0         | 110948            | 54117     | 12000             | 94000  | 2000              |

| Sl. No. | State Name          | Component-A (MW) |           | Component-B (Nos) |           | Component-C (Nos) |             |                   |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
|         |                     | Sanctioned       | Installed | Sanctioned        | Installed | Sanctioned        |             | Installed (Total) |
|         |                     |                  |           |                   |           | IPS               | FLS         |                   |
| 28      | Uttarakhand         | 0                | 0         | 5685              | 473       | 200               | 0           | 0                 |
| 29      | West Bengal         | 0                | 0         | 0                 | 0         | 700               | 0           | 20                |
| 30      | Andaman and Nicobar | 0                | 0         | 34                | 0         | 436               | 0           | 0                 |
|         | Total               | 10000            | 327.23    | 1302327           | 574324    | 13164<br>0        | 346530<br>6 | 86364             |

### PENDING PROJECTS/PROPOSALS FOR THAWE JUNCTION, BIHAR

#### 2622. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) whether the basic amenities of all the Railway stations lying outside the metropolitan cities of the States are not maintained particularly at Thawe junction in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the projects/proposals of Railway given for Thawe junction are still pending and if so, the details thereof and to stipulated time for completion of all projects/proposals given for the said junction;

(d) whether the proposals for running of trains from the said junction are pending despite commercial feasibility of passengers and if so, the details thereof and the pending proposals/projects for the said junction;

(e) whether the proposal regarding double line track connecting to Thawe junction is pending in the Government since long and no action taken to provide doubling of line of said junction, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details about the proposal relating to doubling of line at said junction pending in the Government?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (f) Ministry of Railways has launched 'Amrit Bharat Station Scheme' for development of Railway stations on Indian Railways. This scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach.

It involves preparation of Master Plans and their implementation in phases to improve the amenities at the stations like improvement of station access, circulating areas, waiting halls, toilets, lift/escalators as necessary, platform surfacing and cover over platform, cleanliness, free Wi-Fi, kiosks for local



products through schemes like 'One Station One Product', better passenger information systems, Executive Lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans, sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 station have been identified under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 98 stations, including Thawe station, are located in the state of Bihar. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Bihar are as following:

| <b>State</b> | <b>No. of Stations</b> | <b>Name of Stations</b>   |
|--------------|------------------------|---|
| Bihar        | 98                     | Anugraha Narayan Road, Ara, Arariya Court, Bakhtiyarpur, Banka, Banmankhi, Bapudham Motihari, Barahiya, Barauni, Barh, Barsoi Jn, Begusarai, Bettiah, Bhabua Road, Bhagalpur, Bhagwanpur, Bihar Sharif, Bihiya, Bikramganj, Buxar, Chakia, Chausa, Chhapra, Dalsingh Sarai, Darbhanga, Dauram Madhepura, Dehri On Sone, Dholi, Dighwara, Dumraon, Durgauti, Ekma, |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  |  | <p>Fatuha, Gaya, Ghorasahan, Guraru, Hajipur Jn, Jamalpur, Jamui, Janakpur Road, Jaynagar, Jehanabad, Jhanjharpur, Kahalgaon, Karhagola Road, Katihar, Khagaria Jn, Kishanganj, Kudra, Labha, Laheria Sarai, Luckeesarai, Lakhminia, Madhubani, Maheshkhunt, Mairwa, Mansi Jn, Mashrakh, Mokama, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Motipur, Nabinagar Road, Narkatiaganj, Naugachia, Nawadah, Paharpur, Patliputra, Patna, Piro, Pirpainti, Rafiganj, Raghunathpur, Rajendra Nagar, Rajgir, Ram Dayalu Nagar, Raxaul, Sabaur, Sagauli, Saharsa, Sahibpur Kamal, Sakri, Salauna, Salmari, Samastipur, Sasaram, Shahpur Patoree, Shivanarayanpur, Simri Bakhtiyarpur, Simultala, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Sonpur Jn, Sultanganj, Supaul, Taregna, Thakurganj, Thawe</p> |
|--|--|---|

When a station is constructed, certain minimum amenities should be provided at each category of station (on the basis of projected traffic/earnings). These are called Minimum Essential Amenities (MEA). The required Minimum Essential Amenities have been provided at Thawe station. Further, provision / upgradation of passenger amenities at railway stations is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. However, priority for upgradation/development/

redevelopment of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

For development works at Thawe station under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, tenders have been awarded and works of extension of platforms, improvement of platform surfacing, platform shelters, toilets, circulating area, parking facilities, approach road improvement, etc. have been taken up.

The details of allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities' and not work-wise or Station-wise or State/UT-wise. The state of Bihar is covered by four zones viz. Eastern Railway, East Central Railway, North Eastern Railway and Northeast Frontier Railway. The allocation for the financial year 2024-25 for these zones is Rs 2,166 Crores.

Further, development/redevelopment/upgradation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance, etc. The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities, (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

Presently, Thawe Junction is being catered by 30 train services which include 06 Mail/Express services. In addition to these regular services, 03215/16 Thawe- Patna Special is also catering to the said station. Besides, introduction of new train services is an on-going process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, availability of resources, etc.

Railway projects are surveyed/sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise as the railway projects may span across state boundaries. Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations, etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

Thawe Junction is already well connected with railway network. However, to further improve the connectivity, a Bypass line of length 1.1 Km at Thawe Junction connecting Gopalganj and Sasamusa railway stations has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs 9.89 Crores.

### बुलेट ट्रेन के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण

**2623. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण का बड़े पैमाने पर किसान विरोध कर रहे हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो किसानों की शिकायतों का कब तक निवारण किए जाने की संभावना है;
- (ग) भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति नीति की समीक्षा करने का विचार रखती है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो मुआवजे की राशि बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) मुंबई-अहमदाबाद बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना की कुल अनुमानित लागत और भागीदार देशों से प्राप्त वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

- (क) से (च): मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना (508 किमी) के लिए संपूर्ण भूमि (1389.5 हेक्टेयर) का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है।
- (ख) मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण और पुनर्वास गतिविधियां “भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013” और संगत संशोधन तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के सरकारी संकल्प के अनुसार की गई हैं।
- (ग) इस परियोजना की स्वीकृत लागत लगभग 1,08,000 करोड़ रुपए है। इस इक्विटी में रेल मंत्रालय (50%), गुजरात सरकार (25%) और महाराष्ट्र सरकार (25%) शेयरधारक ह

**साइबर खतरों के बारे में जागरूकता**

**2624.श्री राम प्रसाद चौधरी:**

क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अविश्वासनीय घोटालों को अंजाम देने के लिए साइबर अपराधी तेजी से होते जा रहे हैं और वे डीपफेक प्रौद्योगिकी, कृत्रिम आसूचना (एआई) और सोशल इंजीनियरिंग/वेबसाइटों का लाभ उठा रहे हैं; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा साइबर खतरों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने, सुरक्षित ऑनलाइन व्यवहार को बढ़ावा देने और संगठनों को उभरते डिजिटल जोखिमों से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक उपकरणों से लैस करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): सरकार की नीतियों का उद्देश्य अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए एक खुला, सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय और जवाबदेह इंटरनेट सुनिश्चित करना है। सरकार उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के कारण होने वाले विभिन्न साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों के बारे में पूरी तरह से जागरूक और सजग है। देश की साइबर सुरक्षा स्थिति को मजबूत करने के लिए, सरकार ने साइबर खतरों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने और सुरक्षित ऑनलाइन व्यवहार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई प्रमुख पहल की हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित भी शामिल हैं:

- i. भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया दल (सर्ट-इन) को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70ख के प्रावधानों के तहत साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं पर प्रतिक्रिया देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया है।
- ii. सर्ट-इन द्वारा कार्यान्वित राष्ट्रीय साइबर समन्वय केंद्र (एनसीसीसी) देश में साइबरस्पेस को स्कैन करने और साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों का पता लगाने के लिए नियंत्रण कक्ष के रूप में कार्य करता है। एनसीसीसी साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों का शमन करने के लिए कार्रवाई करने के लिए साइबरस्पेस से मेटाडेटा साझा करके विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।

- iii. सर्ट-इन फ़िशिंग वेबसाइटों को ट्रैक करने और उन्हें निष्क्रिय करने तथा धोखाधड़ी गतिविधियों की जांच को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए सेवा प्रदाताओं, नियामकों और कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के साथ समन्वय से कार्य करता है।
- iv. साइबर स्वच्छता केंद्र (सीएसके) सर्ट-इन द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली एक नागरिक-केंद्रित सेवा है, जो स्वच्छ भारत के दृष्टिकोण को साइबर स्पेस तक विस्तारित करती है। साइबर स्वच्छता केंद्र बॉटनेट क्लीनिंग और मैलवेयर विश्लेषण केंद्र है और दुर्भावनापूर्ण कार्यक्रमों का पता लगाने में मदद करता है और उन्हें हटाने के लिए निःशुल्क उपकरण प्रदान करता है, और नागरिकों और संगठनों के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा युक्तियाँ और सर्वोत्तम अभ्यास भी प्रदान करता है।
- v. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के माध्यम से सर्ट-इन ने देश में प्रीपेड भुगतान उपकरण (वॉलेट) जारी करने वाली सभी अधिकृत संस्थाओं और बैंकों को सर्ट-इन के पैनलबद्ध लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा विशेष लेखा परीक्षा कराने, लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट में पहचाने गए गैर-अनुपालनों को बंद करने और सुरक्षा संबंधी सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं का कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी है।
- vi. सर्ट-इन ने सूचना सुरक्षा सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं के कार्यान्वयन का समर्थन और लेखापरीक्षा करने के लिए 155 सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा संगठनों को सूचीबद्ध किया है।
- vii. साइबर सुरक्षा स्थिति और संगठनों की तैयारियों का आकलन करने तथा सरकारी और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में लचीलापन बढ़ाने के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा मॉक ड्रिल नियमित रूप से आयोजित की जाती हैं।
- viii. सर्ट-इन, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अवसंरचना की सुरक्षा और साइबर हमलों को कम करने के संबंध में सरकारी, सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र के संगठनों के नेटवर्क और सिस्टम प्रशासकों और सीआईएसओ के लिए नियमित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है।

- ix. कंप्यूटर सुरक्षा घटना प्रतिक्रिया दल-वित्त क्षेत्र (सीएसआईआरटी-फिन) की स्थापना सर्ट-इन के तत्वावधान और मार्गदर्शन में वित्तीय क्षेत्र से रिपोर्ट की गई साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं पर प्रतिक्रिया देने, उन्हें रोकने और कम करने के लिए की गई है।
- x. सर्ट-इन एक स्वचालित साइबर खतरा आसूचना आदान-प्रदान मंच संचालित करता है, जो सक्रिय रूप से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के संगठनों के साथ चेतावनियाँ एकत्रित करने, उनका विश्लेषण करने और साझा करने के लिए कार्य करता है, ताकि वे सक्रिय रूप से खतरा न्यूनीकरण कार्रवाई कर सकें।
- xi. सर्ट-इन ने अप्रैल 2022 में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70ख की उपधारा (6) के तहत सुरक्षित एवं विश्वसनीय इंटरनेट के लिए सूचना सुरक्षा पद्धतियाँ, प्रक्रिया, रोकथाम, साइबर घटनाओं की रिपोर्टिंग और प्रतिक्रिया से संबंधित साइबर सुरक्षा निर्देश जारी किए।
- xii. सर्ट-इन आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस का उपयोग करके सोशल इंजीनियरिंग, फ़िशिंग और विशिंग अभियानों सहित नवीनतम साइबर खतरों/सुभेद्धताओं के बारे में चेतावनियाँ और परामर्शी निदेश जारी करता है और कंप्यूटर, नेटवर्क और डेटा की सुरक्षा के लिए निरंतर आधार पर प्रतिउपाय करता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) आधारित अनुप्रयोगों से उत्पन्न होने वाले प्रतिकूल खतरों का शमन करने के लिए किए जाने वाले सुरक्षा उपायों पर एक परामर्शी निदेश मई 2023 में प्रकाशित किया गया था।
- xiii. सर्ट-इन ने जून 2023 में सरकारी संस्थाओं के लिए सूचना सुरक्षा प्रथाओं पर दिशानिर्देश जारी किए, जिसमें डेटा सुरक्षा, नेटवर्क सुरक्षा, पहचान और अभिगम प्रबंधन, एप्लिकेशन सुरक्षा, तृतीय-पक्ष आउटसोर्सिंग, सख्त प्रक्रियाएं, सुरक्षा निगरानी, घटना प्रबंधन और सुरक्षा ऑडिटिंग जैसे डोमेन शामिल हैं।
- xiv. सर्ट-इन ने नवंबर 2023 में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को एक परामर्शी निदेश जारी किया, जिसमें संवेदनशील व्यक्तिगत डेटा या सूचना सहित डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा या सूचना का



- प्रसंस्करण करने वाली सभी संस्थाओं द्वारा साइबर सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रतिउपायों की रूपरेखा बताई गई।
- xv. सर्ट-इन ने नवंबर 2024 में डीपफेक खतरों और डीपफेक से सुरक्षित रहने के लिए अपनाए जाने वाले प्रतिउपायों पर एक परामर्शी निदेश प्रकाशित किया है।
- xvi. राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र (एनआईसी) विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस समाधानों के लिए केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और जिला प्रशासकों के मंत्रालयों, विभागों और एजेंसियों को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) सहायता प्रदान करता है और साइबर हमलों को रोकने और डेटा की सुरक्षा के उद्देश्य से उद्योग मानकों और प्रथाओं के अनुरूप सूचना सुरक्षा नीतियों और प्रथाओं का पालन करता है।
- xvii. इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय सूचना सुरक्षा जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। साइबर स्वच्छता और डीपफेक सहित साइबर सुरक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर हैंडबुक, लघु वीडियो, पोस्टर, ब्रोशर, बच्चों के लिए कार्टून कहानियां, परामर्शी निदेश आदि के रूप में जागरूकता सामग्री [www.staysafeonline.in](http://www.staysafeonline.in), [www.infosecawareness.in](http://www.infosecawareness.in) और [www.csk.gov.in](http://www.csk.gov.in) जैसे पोर्टलों के माध्यम से प्रसारित की जाती है।
- xviii. गृह मंत्रालय (एमएचए) ने सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र (आई4सी) की स्थापना की है। एमएचए ने सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों की रिपोर्ट करने में जनता को सक्षम बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) लॉन्च किया है। नागरिकों को अपनी भाषा में ऑनलाइन शिकायत दर्ज करने में सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए एक टोल-फ्री नंबर 1930 चालू किया गया है।

## DECLINE OF SUGAR PRODUCTION

### 2625. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for 44 percent decline in sugar production in the initial six weeks of the 2024-25 season along with the details of measures to be taken by the Government to address the delay in crushing operations by sugar mills;
- (b) the reasons due to which only 144 sugar mills operational as compared to 264 during the last year;
- (c) whether the Government provides incentives for mills to commence crushing operations, if so, the details thereof and the details of sugar production in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) the manner in which the Government support States facing significant production declines and the details of the estimated impact of reduced sugar production on the industry and economy;
- (e) whether the Government propose to import sugar to meet domestic demand and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the manner in which the Government proposes to address the long-term decline in sugar production and whether the Government has any outline strategies to support sugar mills farmers; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI  
BAMBHANIYA):**

(a): The Sugar Season (Oct-Sept) starts from 1<sup>st</sup> of October of every year; however the crushing starts as per the maturity of sugarcane crop. In the states of Maharashtra and Karnataka, the sugarcane growth is slow due to the paucity of water and it will take more time to mature. Therefore, to avoid the harvest of immature sugarcane, both Maharashtra and Karnataka States have decided that the crushing operation for the year 2024-25 should commence from November 15th onwards. The decision of commencing the sugar factories late will help both sugar factories as well as sugarcane farmers by way of getting higher sugar recovery and sugarcane productivity.

As the crushing has been started in most of the States, the sugar production is expected to be sufficient to cater the domestic demand.

(b): **As** on 4.12.2024, 405 sugar mills have started crushing operation and more sugar mills are in process of starting their crushing operations.

(c): The Central Government does not provide any incentive for mills to commence crushing operation.

Sugar Production during current 2024-25 sugar season, upto 4.12.2024.  
in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh is as under:-

| State | Production in LMT |
|-------|-------------------|
|       |                   |

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Maharashtra   | 7.45  |
| Karnataka     | 7.10  |
| Uttar Pradesh | 14.23 |

(d): Sugar production in the country is sufficient to meet the domestic consumption demand.

(e): No Sir.

(f) and (g): Sugar production in the country is sufficient to cater the domestic requirement. To liquidate excess stocks and to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills enabling them to make timely payment of cane dues of farmers, the Government has taken various short term interventions from time to time till Sugar Season 2020-21 viz. provided assistance to sugar mills to offset the cost of cane, extended financial assistance to sugar mills for maintenance of buffer stocks, extended financial assistance to sugar mills to facilitate export of sugar, extended soft loans to sugar mills, fixation of Minimum Selling Price of sugar etc. and interest subvention schemes to sugar mills/distilleries to enhance their ethanol production capacity, etc upto Sugar Season 2021-22.

Government is encouraging sugar mills/distilleries to divert excess sugar into ethanol, which would solve the problem of high inventories of sugar, improve liquidity of mills thereby help in timely payment of cane dues of farmers.

**PUBLISHING OF REPORTS BY AKASHVANI AUDIENCE RESEARCH UNIT****2626. SHRI AZAD KIRTI JHA:**

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

- (a) the average per day data regarding radio listenership of All India Radio (AIR);
- (b) whether the Audience Research Unit (ARU) of Akashvani is in the process of regularly publishing reports; and
- (c) the details of the last ten reports published by the ARU of Akashvani?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):**

(a) to (c): The last ten reports published by the Audience Research Unit (ARU) of Akashvani on the impact assessment studies/radio audience surveys include reports on Spots/jingles during ICC T-20 World Cup; Sponsored programme of NCERT (UMANG); Radio Spot (Tele Law); Tele-manas; Unique Disability ID & Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of AIDS/Appliances; Matdata Junction; National Disaster Management Authority telephonic quick feedback Survey; Survey of FM Channels Delhi; Radio Audience Survey on Vividh Bharati, FM Rainbow & FM Gold; etc. As per the latest listenership Survey conducted during the year 2024 at 20 cities for the Tele-Law sponsored Radio Programme on four major channels of Akashvani, the listenership was estimated at 23.8 crore.

## LITHIUM EXTRACTION

### **2627 SHRI ADITYA YADAV:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is significantly increasing country's lithium extraction and refining capacities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

### **THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

#### **(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a) to (c): Yes Sir. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, has been amended in 2023 empowering Central Government to auction blocks for 24 critical and strategic minerals including lithium. Ministry of Mines has successfully auctioned Katghora Lithium and Rare Earth Element (REE) block, spanning 256.12 hectares in the Korba district of Chhattisgarh. Further, there is increased focus on exploration of critical minerals including lithium.

Ministry of Mines has been promoting R&D and technological innovation in mining and metallurgy sector through its Science and Technology Programme with focus on extraction of strategic and critical minerals. Projects related to Critical Minerals including lithium have been sanctioned under the Programme. Government is engaged in bilateral and multilateral fora with an aim to access the latest technologies in processing of critical minerals.

## **EMPLOYMENT SURVEYS**

### **2628. SHRI RAJA A:**

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of latest quarterly and annual employment surveys carried out by National Sample Survey Organisation, and comparing the figures with the corresponding previous years;
- (b) the reasons for fall in the employment rate especially women employment in urban and semi-urban areas;
- (c) the details of steps taken under various schemes to generate more employment opportunities to the educated youths in the country; and
- (d) whether any impact assessment has been made or review done on the effectiveness of these schemes, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH):**

(a): The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been conducting Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since 2017 to estimate various indicators related to employment and unemployment situation in the country. On the basis of PLFS, Quarterly Bulletins are brought out, corresponding to different quarters of the survey period, giving estimates of

labour force indicators, viz., Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR), distribution of workers by broad status in employment and industry of work in the Current Weekly Status (CWS) for the urban areas. Further, Annual Reports are brought out which cover both rural and urban areas and provide estimates of all important parameters of employment and unemployment in both usual status (ps+ss) and current weekly status (CWS). From Annual Reports of PLFS conducted during the period July 2017 - June 2018 to July 2023- June 2024, the annual estimates of LFPR, WPR and UR in usual status (ps+ss) for male and female at all India level are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Further, from Quarterly Bulletins during the period January-March 2022 to July-September 2024, the quarterly estimates of LFPR, WPR and UR for urban areas in Current Weekly Status (CWS) separately for male and female is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b): From PLFS conducted during the period July 2017 - June 2018 to July 2023- June 2024, the estimates of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) according to usual status (ps+ss) separately for rural and urban areas for female are given below:

| <b>Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in per cent according to usual status (ps+ss) from PLFS for female</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>all-India</b>  |  |
| survey (period)   | WPR in per cent according to usual status (ps+ss) from PLFS for female |



|   | rural | urban | rural+urban |
|---|-------|-------|-------------|
| PLFS, 2017-18   | 17.5  | 14.2  | 16.5        |
| PLFS, 2018-19   | 19.0  | 14.5  | 17.6        |
| PLFS, 2019-20   | 24.0  | 16.8  | 21.8        |
| PLFS, 2020-21   | 27.1  | 17.0  | 24.2        |
| PLFS, 2021-22   | 26.6  | 17.3  | 24.0        |
| PLFS 2022-23  | 30.0  | 18.7  | 27.0        |
| PLFS, 2023-24   | 34.8  | 20.7  | 30.7        |
| <i>Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24</i>   |       |       |             |
| <i>Note:2017-18 refers to the period July 2017 – June 2018 and likewise for 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24</i> |       |       |             |

This data indicates that WPR, i.e., employment wrt females has an increasing trend over the years.

(c) and (d): Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country, including for educated youth. The various Ministries/ Departments like Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing &

Urban Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology etc. are implementing different employment generation schemes/ programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), etc., which, along with increase in capital expenditure, seeks to boost employment creation. Further, Government announced in the Budget 2024-25, the Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crores.

**STATEMENT-I**

| <b>Labour Force Indicators (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss)<br/>from PLFS for persons of all age</b> |  |        |                  |
|--|--|--------|------------------|
|  |  |        | <b>all-India</b> |
| Survey year  | Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in percent)<br>in usual status (ps+ss) |        |                  |
|  | male   | female | person           |
| PLFS, 2017-18  | 55.5   | 17.5   | 36.9             |

|               |                        |        |        |
|---------------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| PLFS, 2018-19 | 55.6                   | 18.6   | 37.5   |
| PLFS, 2019-20 | 56.8                   | 22.8   | 40.1   |
| PLFS, 2020-21 | 57.5                   | 25.1   | 41.6   |
| PLFS, 2021-22 | 57.3                   | 24.8   | 41.3   |
| PLFS 2022-23  | 56.2                   | 27.8   | 42.4   |
| PLFS, 2023-24 | 58.2                   | 31.7   | 45.1   |
|               |                        |        |        |
| Survey year   | WPR (in percent among) |        |        |
|               | male                   | female | person |
| PLFS, 2017-18 | 52.1                   | 16.5   | 34.7   |
| PLFS, 2018-19 | 52.3                   | 17.6   | 35.3   |
| PLFS, 2019-20 | 53.9                   | 21.8   | 38.2   |
| PLFS, 2020-21 | 54.9                   | 24.2   | 39.8   |
| PLFS, 2021-22 | 54.8                   | 24.0   | 39.6   |
| PLFS 2022-23  | 54.4                   | 27.0   | 41.1   |
| PLFS, 2023-24 | 56.4                   | 30.7   | 43.7   |
|               |                        |        |        |

| Survey year  | Unemployment Rate (UR) (in percent) among |        |        |
|--|---|--------|--------|
|  | male                                      | female | person |
| PLFS, 2017-18  | 6.2                                       | 5.7    | 6.1    |
| PLFS, 2018-19  | 6.0                                       | 5.2    | 5.8    |
| PLFS, 2019-20  | 5.1                                       | 4.2    | 4.8    |
| PLFS, 2020-21  | 4.5                                       | 3.5    | 4.2    |
| PLFS, 2021-22  | 4.4                                       | 3.3    | 4.1    |
| PLFS 2022-23   | 3.3                                       | 2.9    | 3.2    |
| PLFS, 2023-24  | 3.2                                       | 3.1    | 3.2    |
| <p><i>Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24</i></p> <p><i>Note: 2017-18 refers to the period July 2017 – June 2018 and likewise for 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24</i></p> |   |        |        |

### **STATEMENT-II**

**Labour Force Indicators (in per cent) according to current weekly status (CWS) for urban areas during the period January- March 2022 to July- September 2024**

| Survey (period)            | Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in percent) in current weekly status (CWS) |        |        |
|----------------------------|--|--------|--------|
|                            | male   | female | person |
| January – March 2022       | 57.4   | 16.2   | 37.2   |
| April – June 2022          | 57.2   | 16.4   | 37.2   |
| July – September<br>2022   | 57.1   | 17.2   | 37.6   |
| October - December<br>2022 | 57.2   | 17.7   | 37.9   |
| January – March 2023       | 57.3   | 18.0   | 38.1   |
| April – June 2023          | 57.4   | 18.5   | 38.4   |
| July – September<br>2023   | 57.6   | 19.0   | 38.8   |
| October - December<br>2023 | 57.8   | 19.9   | 39.2   |
| January – March 2024       | 58.0   | 20.3   | 39.5   |
| April – June 2024          | 58.0   | 20.0   | 39.3   |

|                            |  |        |        |
|----------------------------|--|--------|--------|
| July – September<br>2024   | 58.2   | 20.3   | 39.6   |
|                            |  |        |        |
| Survey (period)            | Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in percent in current<br>weekly status (CWS) |        |        |
|                            | male   | female | person |
| January – March 2022       | 53.0   | 14.5   | 34.2   |
| April – June 2022          | 53.1   | 14.9   | 34.4   |
| July – September<br>2022   | 53.3   | 15.5   | 34.9   |
| October - December<br>2022 | 53.5   | 16.0   | 35.2   |
| January – March 2023       | 53.8   | 16.4   | 35.6   |
| April – June 2023          | 54.1   | 16.8   | 35.9   |
| July – September<br>2023   | 54.2   | 17.4   | 36.2   |
| October - December<br>2023 | 54.5   | 18.2   | 36.7   |

|   |      |        |        |
|---|------|--------|--------|
| January – March 2024  | 54.5 | 18.6   | 36.9   |
| April – June 2024   | 54.7 | 18.2   | 36.7   |
| July – September<br>2024  | 54.8 | 18.6   | 37.0   |
| Unemployment Rate (UR) in percent in current weekly<br>status (CWS) |      |        |        |
| Survey (period)   | male | female | person |
| January – March 2022  | 7.8  | 10.1   | 8.2    |
| April – June 2022   | 7.1  | 9.5    | 7.6    |
| July – September<br>2022  | 6.6  | 9.5    | 7.2    |
| October - December<br>2022  | 6.5  | 9.6    | 7.2    |
| January – March 2023  | 6.1  | 9.2    | 6.8    |
| April – June 2023   | 5.9  | 9.2    | 6.7    |
| July – September<br>2023  | 6.0  | 8.6    | 6.6    |

|  |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| October - December<br>2023   | 5.8 | 8.6 | 6.5 |
| January – March 2024   | 6.1 | 8.4 | 6.7 |
| April – June 2024  | 5.8 | 8.9 | 6.6 |
| July – September<br>2024   | 5.7 | 8.4 | 6.4 |
| <i>Source: Quarterly Bulletin PLFS, Jan- Mar 2022 to Quarterly Bulletin PLFS, July – Sept 2024</i> |     |     |     |

## **EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS FOR NATURAL DISASTERS**

### **2629. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:**

Will the Minister of **EARTH SCIENCES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of advancements in climate change research and their implications for country's vulnerable regions;
- (b) whether the rising frequency of extreme weather events such as floods and droughts has been disrupting livelihoods and economic stability;
- (c) if so, the specific initiatives being implemented to address these challenges;
- (d) whether partnerships and studies are currently underway to assess climate change impacts across critical sectors, including agriculture, water resources, and public health, if so, the details thereof;



- (e) the details about the progress made in enhancing early warning systems for natural disasters particularly in rural and coastal areas; and
- (f) whether the Government is ensuring that actionable data is made available to policymakers and communities to build resilience and safeguard the country's socio-economic fabric and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

- (a) A state-of-the-art Earth System Model (ESM) has been indigenously developed at the Centre for Climate Change Research, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) for generating climate change projections in the region. The National Climate Change Assessment report documenting the regional climate change projections has been released to benefit students, researchers, and policymakers. The report is available at <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-15-4327-2>. This report is the first of its kind where a comprehensive discussion has been made regarding the impact of human-induced global climate change on the regional climate and monsoon of the Indian subcontinent, adjoining the Indian Ocean and the Himalayas. Based on the available climate records, the report documents that the surface air temperature over India has risen by about 0.7 °C during 1901–2018, which is accompanied by an increase in atmospheric moisture content.

The sea surface temperatures in the tropical Indian Ocean have also increased by about 1°C during 1951–2015. Clear signatures of human-induced changes in climate have emerged over the Indian region on account of anthropogenic GHG and aerosol forcing and changes in land use and land cover, which have contributed to an increase in the climatic extremes. India Meteorological Department (IMD) has prepared a Climate Hazards and Vulnerability Atlas of India for the thirteen most hazardous meteorological events, including Cold waves, Heat Waves, Floods, Lightning, Snowfall, Dust Storms, Hail Storms, Thunderstorms, Fog, Strong winds, Extreme Rainfall, Droughts, and Cyclones, which is helpful to safeguard the citizens living in the vulnerable regions.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) The Union Cabinet has approved the central sector scheme 'Mission Mausam' at an outlay of INR 2,000 crores over two years. The main aim of the mission is to make Bharat weather-ready and climate-smart and provide early warning to all. Mission Mausam is envisaged to be a multi-faceted and transformative initiative to tremendously boost India's weather and climate-related science, research, and services.
- (d) Yes. Mission Mausam will cater to the weather & climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture, power, irrigation, shipping, water resource management, health, aviation, transport sector, disaster management, off-shore oil management, public safety, etc., by mitigating the impact of climate change and extreme

weather events and strengthen the resilience of the communities to severe weather phenomenon.

- (e) IMD has adopted new techniques and technology from time to time to detect, monitor, and provide timely early warnings for disruptive weather events. Initiatives and developments have been taken to improve the monitoring and forecasting of weather events by augmenting the observational network, numerical weather prediction models, and supercomputers.

IMD utilizes a seamless forecasting system at seasonal to nowcast scale and implemented well-defined Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for monitoring & forecasting weather hazards. IMD uses a state-of-the-art dissemination system to share all severe weather information and early warnings with disaster management authorities and the general public through various platforms/channels for necessary preparedness and to support mitigation measures. It includes social media, Common Alert Protocol, Mobile Apps, WhatsApp, and APIs. As a result, the vulnerable population in rural and coastal areas gets evacuated on time to safe shelters, thereby reducing the human death toll to a bare minimum.

- (f) Yes. All the data, weather warnings, and climate projections are available to policymakers, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), state disaster administrators and managers, and all stakeholders to help build a resilient society.

**PMECRG****2630. Shri Raju Bista:**

Will the Minister of **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of the Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant (PMECRG) and the manner in which it aims to support emerging researchers in India;
- (b) the significance of the Mission for Advancement in High-Impact Areas - Electric Vehicle (MAHA-EV) in promoting electric vehicle technology and its expected impact on India's sustainability goals;
- (c) the specific criteria for selection and funding under the PMECRG initiative;
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of the MAHA-EV Mission; and
- (e) the manner in which these initiatives align with the broader vision of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav and contribute to India's scientific and technological advancements?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

- (a) and (c): The Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant (PMECRG) Scheme of the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) aims to

empower and support the early career researchers in their pursuit of research excellence, providing them with an enabling environment to effectively conduct research with ease and flexibility. It supports researchers to initiate their research with a support of up to Rs. 60 lakh along with overhead charges for a period of three years. Selection of researchers is based on recommendation of the subject specific expert committees. The Committees select the applicants primarily based on the quality of the research proposal, and the research accomplishment and track record of the applicant in relevant fields.

(b) The Mission for Advancement in High-Impact Areas - Electric Vehicle (MAHA-EV) of ANRF addresses priority-driven, solution-focused research that would catalyse multi-institutional, multi-disciplinary and multi-investigator collaboration to address scientific challenges and advance the frontiers of technology in Electric Vehicle (EV) mobility. The Mission enables research & development (R&D) in some of the key EV components such as batteries, motors and controllers, power electronics, and related subsystems, chargers, grid interface to meet the current technological requirements on one side as well as doing cutting edge research to attain future global leadership, enhance domestic R&D capabilities, and position India as a hub for development of EV components thereby promoting Atmanirbhar Bharat. The EV Mission is one of the significant steps in achieving India's commitment towards net-zero emission target by 2070 and positively impact on India's sustainability goals. These targets necessitate India to develop indigenous, innovative, technically advanced, and economically viable components/systems for EVs that are also

going to perform at optimal levels in the context of the Indian weather and traffic conditions.

(d) The MAHA-EV Mission envisages creation of Electric Mobility Nodes (e-Nodes) in consortia mode for effective and impactful implementation. Each e-Node in a specific technology vertical consists of about 3-4 academic institutions/R&D laboratories with provision for inclusion of startups/PSU/industry partners working in the respective domain. Selection of e-Nodes is based on recommendation of specific expert committees. ANRF will monitor the progress of e-Nodes periodically in terms of their target achievements and impact. These measures ensure effective implementation and monitoring of the MAHA-EV Mission.

(e) By supporting early-career scientists, the PMECRG will play a pivotal role in advancing scientific research, enabling recipients to undertake independent and impactful research. It also promotes knowledge creation and strengthens the research ecosystem by fostering fresh perspectives and innovative outcomes. The MAHA-EV Mission initiative focuses on developing indigenous capabilities in the Indian eco-system to meet the current technological requirements and doing cutting edge advanced research. These schemes help researchers establish and advance their research careers, and their contributions are likely to impact India's position in global science and technology. These initiatives are also aligned with the broader vision of Azadi

Ka Amrit Mahotsav and contribute to India's scientific and technological advancements.

### शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को सहायता

#### 2631. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री चंद्र प्रकाश जोशी:

क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी में अनुसंधान एवं नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं;

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

(ग) शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में छात्रों के सुधरते प्रदर्शन पर अनुसंधान एवं विकास उपायों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान और छत्तीसगढ़ के सक्ति जिले में शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी में अनुसंधान एवं नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

**विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह):**

(क) और (ख):जी हाँ, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) विश्वविद्यालयों और उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी अवसंरचना सुधार निधि (एफआईएसटी), विश्वविद्यालय अनुसंधान और वैज्ञानिक उत्कृष्टता संवर्धन (पीयूआरएसई) और नवोन्मेष और उत्कृष्टता के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुसंधान समेकन (सीयूआरआईई), परिष्कृत विश्लेषणात्मक उपकरण सुविधाएं (एसएआईएफ) और परिष्कृत विश्लेषणात्मक और तकनीकी सहायता संस्थान (एसएटीएचआई)

योजना जैसी अपनी योजनाओं के माध्यम से अनुसंधान और नवोन्मेष को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शैक्षिक संस्थानों में वैज्ञानिक सुविधाएं स्थापित करके देशभर में वैज्ञानिक अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग उद्भवन केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए राष्ट्रीय नवोन्मेष विकास और उपयोग पहल (एनआईडीएचआई) के अंतर्गत विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नवोन्मेष को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शैक्षिक संस्थानों को सहायता भी प्रदान करता है। डीएसटी एकाधिक ज्ञानशाखागत राष्ट्रीय साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली मिशन (एनएम-आईसीपीएस) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है और इसने आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और मशीन लर्निंग, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, रोबोटिक्स, साइबर सुरक्षा आदि जैसी उन्नत तकनीकों के क्षेत्र में देश भर के प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों में 25 प्रौद्योगिकी नवोन्मेष केंद्र (टीआईएच) स्थापित किए हैं।

पूर्ववर्ती विज्ञान एवं इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान बोर्ड (एसईआरबी) {अब अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान (एएनआरएफ)} ने संरचनात्मक जीव विज्ञान और औषधि खोज आदि में अनुसंधान और नवोन्मेष को मजबूत करने के लिए भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, चेन्नई, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, बॉम्बे और भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर में क्रायो-इलेक्ट्रॉन माइक्रोस्कोपी (क्रायो-ईएम) सुविधाएं स्थापित की हैं और चौथी सुविधा का विकास बोस संस्थान, कोलकाता में किया जा रहा है।

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीबीटी) ने अपनी योजनाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षा और अनुसंधानार्थ डीबीटी-विश्वविद्यालय एकाधिक ज्ञानशाखागत जीवन विज्ञान विभाग संवर्धन (डीबीटी-बिल्डर) कार्यक्रम, डीबीटी – अकादमी जगत् विश्वविद्यालय अनुसंधान संयुक्त सहयोग उपयोगार्थ वैज्ञानिक अवसंरचना अभिगम (डीबीटी-सहज) और स्टार कॉलेज ने अनुसंधान और नवोन्मेष को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में जीवन विज्ञान और जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अवसंरचना सहायता भी प्रदान की।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ने अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से अकादमिक और अनुसंधान संस्थानों में कई बहिष्प्राकार व्यक्तिगत अनुसंधान और विकास (आर एंड डी)



परियोजनाओं को सक्रिय रूप से सहायित किया। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी अवसंरचना निर्माण को मजबूत करना और विज्ञान में अनुसंधान और नवोन्मेष को बढ़ावा देना है।

(ग) विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ने सुदृढ़ पारितंत्र बनाया है जो वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में छात्रों के उद्भव और विकास को सहायता प्रदान करता है। विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके अवसंरचना सुधार करके और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शोध कार्य के अवसर प्रस्तुत करके शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में छात्रों के निष्पादन में उल्लेखनीय सहायक रहा है। विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी में महिलाएं-किरन (वाइज-किरन), प्रेरित अनुसंधान के लिए विज्ञान की खोज में नवोन्मेष (इंस्पायर), प्रधान मंत्री अनुसंधान अध्येतावृत्ति, और वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर), जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीबीटी), अन्य वैज्ञानिक विभागों और पूर्ववर्ती एसईआरबी (अब एएनआरएफ) से विभिन्न अध्येतावृत्ति योजनाओं जैसी विभिन्न वित्त पोषण योजनाओं द्वारा भारत के वैज्ञानिक कार्यबल का उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है।

शैक्षिक और अनुसंधान संस्थानों से गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रकाशनों का उद्भव महत्वपूर्ण शैक्षणिक संस्था समुदाय के वर्धित निष्पादन और बेहतर अनुसंधान-क्षमताओं का संकेतक है। डीएसटी अनुसंधान एवं विकास और नवोन्मेष क्रियाकलाप पर देश के समग्र निष्पादन में सार्थक रूप से सहायक रहा।

(घ) जी हाँ, डीएसटी ने राजस्थान और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों सहित कुछ असेवित क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष आह्वान की घोषणा वर्ष 2022-2023 में पर्स योजना के तहत की है, ताकि नए और उद्दामी क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और नवोन्मेष गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मौलिक अनुसंधान सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा सकें। इस आह्वान के तहत मणिपाल विश्वविद्यालय, राजस्थान और पंडित रविशंकर शुक्ल विश्वविद्यालय, छत्तीसगढ़ को सहायता दी गई। इसके अलावा, एमिटी विश्वविद्यालय, राजस्थान, राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय और गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, छत्तीसगढ़ को पर्स योजना के तहत सहायता दी गई।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में फिस्ट कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से राजस्थान राज्य के 8 शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के 6 शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के विभिन्न विज्ञान विभागों की अनुसंधान सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ किया गया।

एनएम-आईसीपीएस के अंतर्गत प्रौद्योगिकी नवोन्मेष केंद्र (टीआईएच) की स्थापना भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, जोधपुर, राजस्थान और बिड़ला प्रौद्योगिकी एवं विज्ञान संस्थान, पिलानी में की गई।

पूर्ववर्ती एसईआरबी (अब एएनआरएफ) ने राजस्थान स्थित शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के अंतर्गत विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में अनुसंधान और नवोन्मेष को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 274 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। छत्तीसगढ़ के सक्ति जिले में कोई परियोजना अब तक मंजूर नहीं की गई है।

### बांसवाड़ा जिले में परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

#### 2632. श्री राजकुमार रोत

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

- (क) क्या बांसवाड़ा संसदीय क्षेत्र में परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए अधिसूचना किस तारीख को जारी की गई थी तथा उक्त प्रयोजनार्थ कितने लोगों को अनुबंध प्रदान किया गया था, साथ ही जारी अधिसूचना तथा उसके तहत दिए गए अनुबंधों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) बांसवाड़ा जिले में उक्त परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक कुल भूमि के क्षेत्रफल तथा उक्त परियोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या इस संबंध में कोई पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) किया गया है तथा यदि हां, तो उसके परिणाम क्या हैं तथा उक्त परियोजना की सुरक्षा के संबंध में क्या शर्तें निर्धारित की गई हैं;

(ड) उक्त परियोजना में कितनी मात्रा में बिजली उत्पादित होने की संभावना है तथा उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहां उत्पादित बिजली वितरित किए जाने की संभावना है तथा बिजली वितरण का स्तर क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त परमाणु संयंत्र के कितने वर्षों तक चालू रहने की संभावना है?

**विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह)**

(क) हां।

(ख) माही बांसवाड़ा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण की अधिसूचना, राजस्थान सरकार के राजपत्र (असाधारण) में दिनांक 03 सितंबर, 2012 को जारी की गई। भूमि एवं भू-संपत्तियों के बदले कुल 3044 स्वामित्व धारकों, संयुक्त स्वामित्व धारकों और परिसंपत्ति धारकों को लगभग 284.41 करोड़ रुपए का मुआवजा दिया गया।

(ग) परियोजना (आवासीय परिसर सहित) के लिए कुल 660.15 हेक्टेयर भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है। सरकार ने स्वदेशी 700 मेगावाट दाबित भारी पानी रिएक्टरों (4 x 700 मेगावाट पीएचडब्ल्यूआर) की चार इकाइयां स्थापित करने के लिए अनुमोदन प्रदान कर दिया है।

(घ) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित संदर्भ की शर्तों (टीओआर) के अनुरूप पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (ईआईए) अध्ययन किए गए और सार्वजनिक सुनवाई आयोजित की गई। पर्यावरणीय अनुमति (ईसी) देने संबंधी मामला एमओईएफएंडसीसी के विचाराधीन है।

(ड) उक्त विद्युत परियोजना से 2800 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन किया जाएगा जिससे बांसवाड़ा जिले के साथ-साथ पूरे राजस्थान राज्य को लाभ मिलेगा। केंद्रीय क्षेत्र के बिजली उत्पादन

स्टेशनों द्वारा उत्पादित बिजली को, निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार विद्युत मंत्रालय (एमओपी) द्वारा बिजली क्षेत्र के लाभार्थी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को आबंटित किया जाएगा।

- (च) नाभिकीय विद्युत रिएक्टरों के डिजाइन की आर्थिक आयु-सीमा लगभग 40 वर्ष की है। प्रणालीगत आयु मूल्यांकन अध्ययन और आयु विस्तार उपायों के आधार पर, नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्रों को अगले 20 वर्षों या उससे अधिक समय तक संरक्षित रूप से प्रचालित किया जा सकता है। जिन रिएक्टरों की आयु-सीमा का विस्तार किया जाता है, संरक्षा की शर्तों के अनुरूप, उनका उन्नयन कर उन्हें अत्याधुनिक स्तर पर लाया जाता है। तब उन्हें परमाणु ऊर्जा नियामक परिषद (एईआरबी) द्वारा लाइसेंस प्रदान की गई विस्तारित अवधि के लिए प्रचालित किया जाता है।

### **NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION ACT**

#### **2633. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:**

Will the Minister of **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the major objectives of the Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act and the status of implementation thereof;
- (b) the source of funding for the National Research Foundation and its operation;
- and
- (c) the total funds so far allocated for various research projects under the programme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

(a) The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), established through an Act of Parliament, namely Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act, 2023 (25 of 2023), aims to seed, grow and promote research and development (R&D) and foster a culture of research and innovation throughout India's universities, colleges, research institutions, and R&D laboratories. ANRF acts as an apex body to provide high-level strategic direction of scientific research in the country. The provisions of the said Act have been brought into force on February 5, 2024 and many programmes have been launched in line with the commitment of the Government to operationalize ANRF.

(b) and (c): ANRF has provisions to receive monies from the Central Government through grants and loans; donations from public sector enterprises, the private sector, philanthropist organisations, foundations or international bodies for R&D; recoveries made of the amounts granted to ANRF; any income from investment of the amounts received by ANRF and all amounts with the Fund for Science and Engineering Research under the repealed Science and Engineering Research Board Act, 2008. ANRF and its funding systems are

operated through a Governing Board (GB) and an Executive Council (EC). The GB provides high-level strategic direction and monitors the implementation of the objectives of the ANRF and EC is entrusted to implement the provisions of this Act. ANRF has been operationalized recently and a budgetary allocation of Rs. 2000 crore was made for BE 2024-25.

### **RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGET**

#### **2634. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED**

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of India's renewable energy till date including the total installed capacity and the breakdown among solar, wind, and other renewable energy sources;

(b) the reasons for the delay in achieving the interim target of 175 GW of renewable energy; and

(c) the details of the Government's concrete plan to reach 500 GW renewable energy capacity target by 2030?

**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) In line with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's announcement at COP26, Government is working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity

from non-fossil sources by 2030. As on 31.10.2024, a total of 211.40 GW non-fossil power capacity has been installed in the country, which includes 92.12 GW Solar Power, 47.72 GW Wind Power, 11.33 GW Bio-Power, 52.05 GW Hydro Power and 8.18 GW Nuclear Power. In addition, projects of 154.40 GW capacity are at various stages of implementation and 96.69 GW under tendering.

### राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन

#### 2635. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन के विशिष्ट लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य तथा इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की अनुमानित समय-सीमा क्या है;
- (ख) मिशन के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान और विकास के किन प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जा रहा है;
- (ग) मिशन के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा महिला वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में विशेष रूप से बिहार में, जिला-वार योजनाओं के लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह):

- (क) राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन (एनक्यूएम) आठ वर्षों की अवधि के लिए है। हालाँकि, कार्यान्वयन में मोटे तौर पर तीन समय-सीमाएँ 3 वर्ष, 5 वर्ष और 8 वर्ष हैं। मिशन के विशिष्ट लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित हैं:

1. सुपरकंडक्टिंग और फोटोनिक प्रौद्योगिकी जैसे विभिन्न प्लेटफार्मों में 20-50 भौतिक क्यूबिट वाले (3 वर्ष), 50-100 भौतिक क्यूबिट वाले (5 वर्ष) और 50-1000 भौतिक क्यूबिट वाले (8 वर्ष) के साथ मध्यवर्ती पैमाने के क्वांटम कंप्यूटर विकसित करना।
  2. भारत में 2000 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर दो ग्राउंड स्टेशनों के बीच उपग्रह आधारित विश्वसनीय क्वांटम संचार के साथ-साथ अन्य देशों के साथ लंबी दूरी के विश्वसनीय क्वांटम संचार विकसित करना।
  3. वर्तमान ऑप्टिकल फाइबर पर वेब लेन्थ डिविजन मल्टी प्लेक्सिंग का उपयोग करके 2000 किमी में विश्वस्त नोड्स वाले अंतर-शहरी क्वांटम कुंजी वितरण विकसित करना।
  4. प्रत्येक नोड (2-3 नोड्स) पर क्वांटम मेमोरी, एन्टेंगलमेंट स्वैपिंग और सिंक्रोनाइज्ड क्वांटम रिपीटर्स वाले बहु-नोड क्वांटम नेटवर्क विकसित करना।
  5. परमाणु तंत्रों में 1 फेम्टो-टेस्ला/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  संवेदनशीलता वाले और नाइट्रोजन रिक्ति-केन्द्रों में 1 पिको-टेस्ला/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  संवेदनशीलता से बेहतर के मैग्नेटोमीटर; सटीक समय निर्धारण, संचार और नेविगेशन हेतु  $10^{-19}$  अंशीय अस्थिरता वाले परमाणुओं और परमाणु घड़ियों का उपयोग करके 100 नैनो-मीटर/सेकंड<sup>2</sup> से बेहतर संवेदनशीलता का गुरुत्व माप विकसित करना।
  6. क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग और क्वांटम संचार अनुप्रयोगों, एकल फोटॉन स्रोतों/डिटेक्टरों, क्वांटम संचार, संवेदन और मेट्रोलॉजिकल अनुप्रयोगों के लिए एंटेंगल्ड फोटॉन स्रोतों के क्यूबिट के विकास हेतु क्वांटम उपकरणों के निर्माण के लिए सुपरकंडक्टर, नवीन अर्धचालक संरचनाओं और टोपोलॉजिकल सामग्रियों जैसी क्वांटम सामग्रियों का रूपांकन और संश्लेषण करना।
- (ख) अनुसंधान और विकास के जिन प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर मिशन के अंतर्गत ध्यान केंद्रित किया जा रहा है, वे क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग, क्वांटम संचार, क्वांटम संवेदन और मेट्रोलॉजी तथा क्वांटम सामग्री और उपकरण हैं।



(ग) राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन को केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा आठ वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 6003.65 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ मंजूरी दी गई।

(घ) जी हाँ। राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन अखिल भारतीय पहल है जिसके अंतर्गत चार विषयगत केंद्र (टी-हब) स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनमें बिहार सहित 17 राज्यों और 2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 14 तकनीकी समूह शामिल हैं। इन केंद्रों द्वारा की जाने वाली गतिविधियाँ - प्रौद्योगिकी विकास, मानव संसाधन विकास, उद्यमिता विकास, उद्योग सहकार्यता, और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहकार्यता - राष्ट्रीय स्तर की हैं। बिहार सहित सभी राज्यों और जिलों की महिला वैज्ञानिकों को मिशन के कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने और उनसे लाभ उठाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

### एआई और एमएल प्रौद्योगिकी से संचालित एकीकृत डैशबोर्ड

**2636. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:**

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार समाचारों का विश्लेषण करने और देश में उभरते रुझानों का अनुमान लगाने के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) और मशीन लर्निंग (एमएल) संचालित एकीकृत डैशबोर्ड स्थापित करने का है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मंत्रालय की संचार कार्यनीतियों में विशेष रूप से नागरिकों को जोड़ने और फर्जी सूचनाओं से निपटने के लिए एआई और एमएल प्रौद्योगिकियों को लागू करने के अपेक्षित लाभों की पहचान करने के लिए कोई मूल्यांकन किया है; और

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

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ.

एल. मुरुगन):

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार के सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का प्रस्तावित एकीकृत डैशबोर्ड, जन संचार के विभिन्न माध्यमों के जरिए सरकारी नीतियों, स्कीमों और कार्यक्रमों के बारे में जानकारी के प्रभावी प्रसार के लिए एआई/एमएल-संचालित प्रणालियों का उपयोग करना चाहता है। यह सभी राज्यों में स्थानीय भाषाओं में भारत सरकार की विभिन्न स्कीमों/नीतियों/कार्यक्रमों के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए उपयोगी होगा।

### COMPUTERIZATION OF DISTRIBUTION PROCESS

**2637. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:**

**SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:**

**SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has computerised the entire distribution process covering;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) whether eKYC of PDS beneficiaries has been completed to reduce the leakages to ineligible beneficiaries and mitigating any risk of pilferage;
- (d) if so, the facts thereof, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;

(e) the number of ration cards which have been removed from PDS system after digitalization and Aadhaar seeding, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;

(f) whether all Fair Price Shops have been provided ePoS devices to enable Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries and if so, the facts thereof, State-wise particularly in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh; and

(g) if not, the time by which the ePoS will be provided to all Fair Price Shops?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI  
BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a) and (b): As part of the technology reforms, Government has completely digitized distribution process in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. A **Statement-I** showing State-wise details of Computerization of PDS is enclosed.

(c) and (d): At present, eKYC of approx. 65% of PDS beneficiaries has been completed across the country (including Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh). This Department has requested all States/UTs to expedite the eKYC process. A **Statement-II** showing State-wise eKYC of PDS beneficiary is enclosed.

(e): As an outcome of the use of technology in TPDS operations since 2013, i.e., digitization of ration cards/beneficiary databases, Aadhaar seeding, de-duplication process, identification of duplicates, ineligible records, deaths, permanent migration of beneficiaries, etc. all States/UTs (including Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh) have been able to weed-out approx. 5.87 crore ration

cards between 2013 to 2024 (till date) in order to achieve rightful targeting. A

**Statement-III** showing deleted Ration Cards is enclosed.

(f) and (g): Appox. 99.63% of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country (including the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh) have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries. A State-wise **Statement- I** is enclosed.

### STATEMENT-I

#### A statement showing details of Computerization of Public Distribution System

| S.N. | State/UT                    | Digitization of Ration Cards | % Seeding of Ration Cards | Online allocation of foodgrains | Computerization of supply chain Management | Toll free/online Grievance Redressal | Total Fair Price Shops | Operational with ePOS devices |
|------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1    | Andaman And Nicobar Islands | 100%                         | 100%                      | Implemented                     | Implemented                                | Yes                                  | 416                    | 416                           |
| 2    | Andhra Pradesh              | 100%                         | 100%                      | Implemented                     | Implemented                                | Yes                                  | 29,791                 | 29,791                        |
| 3    | Arunachal Pradesh           | 100%                         | 81%                       | Implemented                     |  | Yes                                  | 1,680                  | 1,680                         |
| 4    | Assam                       | 100%                         | 100%                      | Implemented                     | Implemented                                | Yes                                  | 34,300                 | 34,286                        |
| 5    | Bihar                       | 100%                         | 100%                      | Implemented                     | Implemented                                | Yes                                  | 50,951                 | 50,951                        |
| 6    | Chandigarh                  | 100%                         | 100%                      | NA                              | NA   | Yes                                  | NA                     | NA                            |

|    |   |      |      |             |             |     |        |        |
|----|---|------|------|-------------|-------------|-----|--------|--------|
| 7  | Chhattisgarh                                | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 13,675 | 13,675 |
| 8  | Dadar &<br>Nagar Haveli<br>& Daman &<br>Diu | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 114    | 114    |
| 9  | Delhi                                       | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 1,993  | 1,993  |
| 10 | Goa   | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 452    | 452    |
| 11 | Gujarat                                     | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 16,949 | 16,949 |
| 12 | Haryana                                     | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 9,434  | 9,434  |
| 13 | Himachal<br>Pradesh                         | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 5,219  | 5,155  |
| 14 | Jammu And<br>Kashmir                        | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 6,737  | 6,737  |
| 15 | Jharkhand                                   | 100% | 99%  | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 25,228 | 25,228 |
| 16 | Karnataka                                   | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 20,403 | 20,325 |
| 17 | Kerala                                      | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 13,913 | 13,905 |
| 18 | Ladakh                                      | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 404    | 404    |
| 19 | Lakshadweep                                 | 100% | 100% | Implemented | NA          | Yes | 39     | 39     |
| 20 | Madhya<br>Pradesh                           | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 27,377 | 27,127 |
| 21 | Maharashtra                                 | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 52,642 | 52,642 |
| 22 | Manipur                                     | 100% | 100% | Implemented |             | Yes | 2,339  | 2,339  |
| 23 | Meghalaya                                   | 100% | 73%  | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 4,735  | 4,727  |
| 24 | Mizoram                                     | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 1,258  | 1,258  |
| 25 | Nagaland                                    | 100% | 98%  | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 1,783  | 1,774  |
| 26 | Odisha                                      | 100% | 99%  | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 12,044 | 12,044 |
| 27 | Puducherry                                  | 100% | 100% | NA          | NA          | Yes | NA     | NA     |
| 28 | Punjab                                      | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 18,150 | 18,150 |
| 29 | Rajasthan                                   | 100% | 100% | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 27,062 | 25,579 |

|    |                             |      |              |             |             |     |                 |                 |
|----|-----------------------------|------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 30 | Sikkim                      | 100% | 100%         | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 1,312           | 1,312           |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu                  | 100% | 100%         | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 34,805          | 34,805          |
| 32 | Telangana                   | 100% | 100%         | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 17,246          | 17,246          |
| 33 | Tripura                     | 100% | 100%         | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 2,057           | 2,057           |
| 34 | Uttarakhand                 | 100% | 100%         | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 9,059           | 9,059           |
| 35 | Uttar Pradesh               | 100% | 100%         | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 79,216          | 79,216          |
| 36 | West Bengal                 | 100% | 100%         | Implemented | Implemented | Yes | 20,476          | 20,476          |
|    | <b>National<br/>Summary</b> | 100% | <b>99.8%</b> | <b>34</b>   | <b>31</b>   | Yes | <b>5,43,259</b> | <b>5,41,345</b> |

**STATEMENT-II****Status of e-KYC**

| <b>S No.</b> | <b>State/UT</b>                       | <b>Ration Cards (RC)<br/>Under NFSA</b> | <b>Beneficiaries<br/>under NFSA</b> | <b>Beneficiaries<br/>under NFSA<br/>whose e-KYC has<br/>been completed</b> |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1            | Andaman & Nicobar<br>Islands          | 17,081                                  | 58,976                              | 55,854   |
| 2            | Andhra Pradesh                        | 89,35,523                               | 2,68,29,998                         | 2,34,27,655  |
| 3            | Assam                                 | 66,87,238                               | 2,31,98,775                         | 2,01,89,749  |
| 4            | Arunachal Pradesh                     | 1,86,417                                | 8,51,047                            | 2,22,000   |
| 5            | Bihar                                 | 1,98,36,448                             | 8,36,64,760                         | 5,32,57,673  |
| 6            | Chandigarh (DBT)                      | 84,862                                  | 3,56,177                            | 37,661   |
| 7            | Chhattisgarh                          | 54,89,377                               | 1,98,63,542                         | 1,65,66,850  |
| 8            | Delhi                                 | 17,40,840                               | 72,77,995                           | 74,216   |
| 9            | Dadra Nagar Haveli<br>and Daman & Diu | 58,852                                  | 2,72,132                            | 1,89,971   |
| 10           | Haryana                               | 49,38,155                               | 1,90,78,766                         | 84,44,078  |
| 11           | Himachal Pradesh                      | 7,55,345                                | 30,03,619                           | 24,28,462  |
| 12           | Goa                                   | 1,28,967                                | 4,79,143                            | 2,95,319   |
| 13           | Gujarat                               | 78,36,148                               | 3,82,23,359                         | 1,33,02,883  |
| 14           | Jammu & Kashmir                       | 16,63,398                               | 66,35,141                           | 55,34,453  |
| 15           | Jharkhand                             | 61,08,119                               | 2,64,02,102                         | 53,04,981  |
| 16           | Karnataka                             | 1,13,61,527                             | 4,01,97,668                         | 3,91,23,880  |
| 17           | Kerala                                | 41,96,866                               | 1,53,87,119                         | 89,36,042  |
| 18           | Ladakh                                | 29,876                                  | 1,26,233                            | 99,870   |
| 19           | Lakshadweep                           | 4,648                                   | 20,264                              | 14,900   |

|    |                  |                     |                     |                     |
|----|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh   | 1,28,95,616         | 5,51,07,869         | 3,70,06,995         |
| 21 | Maharashtra      | 1,65,69,761         | 6,84,01,826         | 93,61,623           |
| 22 | Manipur          | 5,74,207            | 20,85,812           | 16,74,813           |
| 23 | Meghalaya        | 4,21,783            | 21,45,103           | 93,819              |
| 24 | Mizoram          | 1,76,390            | 7,04,220            | 7,01,682            |
| 25 | Nagaland         | 3,40,729            | 12,13,524           | 7,34,938            |
| 26 | Puducherry (DBT) | 2,06,580            | 7,01,147            | -                   |
| 27 | Rajasthan        | 1,07,75,551         | 4,43,83,267         | 3,66,83,717         |
| 28 | Sikkim           | 97,618              | 3,81,949            | 3,38,731            |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu       | 1,14,24,421         | 3,63,55,261         | 2,72,70,332         |
| 30 | Telangana        | 54,67,536           | 1,91,69,600         | 1,67,90,822         |
| 31 | Tripura          | 6,07,536            | 24,38,072           | 15,06,579           |
| 32 | Punjab           | 40,22,478           | 1,54,77,683         | 1,01,43,806         |
| 33 | Odisha           | 93,23,079           | 3,26,33,097         | 2,12,82,097         |
| 34 | Uttarakhand      | 13,97,689           | 60,80,620           | 25,20,196           |
| 35 | Uttar Pradesh    | 3,53,96,824         | 15,04,83,085        | 9,24,11,742         |
| 36 | West Bengal      | 1,38,87,156         | 5,97,55,347         | 5,32,29,266         |
|    | <b>TOTAL</b>     | <b>20,36,44,641</b> | <b>80,94,44,298</b> | <b>50,92,57,655</b> |

### **STATEMENT-III**

#### **Details showing deleted Ration Cards from 2013 to 2024 (till date)**

| Sl. | State/UT          | Total     |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|
| 1   | Andhra Pradesh    | 43,68,125 |
| 2   | Andaman & Nicobar | 2,142     |
| 3   | Arunachal Pradesh | 21,040    |
| 4   | Assam             | 4,08,011  |
| 5   | Bihar             | 13,81,584 |



|    |                     |             |
|----|---------------------|-------------|
| 6  | Chandigarh          | 3,063       |
| 7  | Chhattisgarh        | 15,16,532   |
| 8  | DNH and Daman & Diu | 15,027      |
| 9  | Delhi               | 3,27,297    |
| 10 | Goa                 | 1,74,496    |
| 11 | Gujarat             | 8,15,734    |
| 12 | Haryana             | 15,21,067   |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh    | 79,569      |
| 14 | Jammu and Kashmir   | 1,27,872    |
| 15 | Jharkhand           | 11,26,620   |
| 16 | Karnataka           | 31,32,421   |
| 17 | Kerala              | 2,46,791    |
| 18 | Ladakh              | 702         |
| 19 | Lakshadweep         | 1,568       |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh      | 25,17,627   |
| 21 | Maharashtra         | 46,12,756   |
| 22 | Manipur             | 95,245      |
| 23 | Meghalaya           | 15,123      |
| 24 | Mizoram             | 12,578      |
| 25 | Nagaland            | 51,952      |
| 26 | Odisha              | 7,81,573    |
| 27 | Puducherry          | 1,09,306    |
| 28 | Punjab              | 7,59,558    |
| 29 | Rajasthan           | 25,58,261   |
| 30 | Sikkim              | 29,278      |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu          | 7,89,063    |
| 32 | Telangana           | 22,33,749   |
| 33 | Tripura             | 2,00,665    |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh       | 1,93,54,572 |

|    |                    |                    |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|
| 35 | Uttarakhand        | 7,72,367           |
| 36 | West Bengal        | 85,59,560          |
|    | <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>5,87,22,894</b> |

### **COASTAL EROSION IN VISAKHAPATNAM AND NELLORE DISTRICT**

#### **2638. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:**

Will the Minister of **EARTH SCIENCES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study on coastal erosion in Visakhapatnam and Nellore districts with a significant socially disadvantaged population;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any measures have been taken by the Government to protect these communities and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

- (a) Yes.
- (b) National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), an attached office of Ministry of Earth Sciences has undertaken assessment of sea erosion and identified coastal areas along India's coastline subjected to sea erosion since 1990. A report on "National Assessment of Shoreline Changes along Indian Coast" was released in July 2018 and the report was shared with various Central and

State Government agencies and stakeholders for implementing shoreline protection measures. An updated version of the Atlas, along with a digital version of the report, containing all the maps, was released on 25th March 2022. The Shoreline change details for Visakhapatnam and Nellore districts are provided in the below table.

| <b>District Name</b>           | <b>Coastal Length<br/>(In km)</b> | <b>Erosion<br/>(In %)</b> | <b>Stable<br/>(In %)</b> | <b>Accretion<br/>(In %)</b> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sri Potti Sriramulu<br>Nellore | <b>111.2</b>                      | <b>35.1</b>               | <b>36.2</b>              | <b>28.7</b>                 |
| Vishakhapatnam                 | <b>68.08</b>                      | <b>26.9</b>               | <b>49.5</b>              | <b>23.7</b>                 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                   | <b>179.28</b>                     | <b>31</b>                 | <b>42.85</b>             | <b>26.2</b>                 |

The erosion prone stretches of Nellore and Vishakhapatnam districts are given in the table below:

| S.No | Coastal Stretches             | District | Classification |
|------|-------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| 1    | North of Krishnapattinam port | Nellore  | Low Erosion    |
| 2    | SDSTPS to Koduru beach        |          | Low Erosion    |
| 3    | Gangapatnam Inlet             |          | Low Erosion    |
| 4    | Penna River Estuary           |          | High Erosion   |
| 5    | Ramatheerdam beach            |          | Low Erosion    |
| 6    | Isakapalle coast              |          | Low Erosion    |
| 7    | Juvvaladinne Coast            |          | Low Erosion    |

|    |  |                |             |
|----|--|----------------|-------------|
| 8  | Kothabangarupalem fishing harbour to Thummalapenta Beach |                | Low Erosion |
| 9  | Ramayapatnam coast                                       |                | Low Erosion |
| 10 | Karedu coast   |                | Low Erosion |
| 11 | Yarada   | Vishakhapatnam | Low Erosion |
| 12 | RK Beach   |                | Low Erosion |
| 13 | Mangamari Peta to Bheemili                               |                | Low Erosion |
| 14 | Bheemunipatnam to Pedanagamayyapalem                     |                | Low Erosion |

(c) Ministry of Earth Sciences, through NCCR, has prepared the Shoreline Management Plan to support the Government of Andhra Pradesh in addressing coastal erosion and supporting coastal infrastructure development activities. NCCR has been providing technical support in preparation of DPR, for submission to NDMA by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh as follows:

- SDSC-SHAR, Sriharikota - for mitigating coastal erosion and protecting strategic infrastructure of SHAR;
- ONGC, Vodalarevu - for mitigating the erosion and protecting the strategic shorefront facilities of ONGC

- Uppada, Kakinada - proposed an integrated coastal protection strategy for the Kakinada coast considering the eroding fishing villages and eco-sensitive areas like Coringa mangrove forests.
- Visakhapatnam - Prepared an integrated coastal protection strategy for the Visakhapatnam Port to Bheemunipatnam area and submitted the DPR to NDMA in association with Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region Development Authority (VMRDA).
  - Srikakulam – DPR to address the issues at confluence points of Nagavalli and Vamsadhara rivers and to support the local fishing community.

The implementation of the technical solutions and strategies is to be taken up by the State Government and NCCR is providing all the technical support to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh in this regard.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has delineated the hazard line for the entire coast of the country for disaster management, planning of adaptive and mitigation measures. The hazardline is indicative of the shoreline changes, including sea level rise due to climate change. The CRZ Notification, 2019, by MoEF &CC contains the provisions regarding protection of the Indian coastal areas due to sea erosion.

In addition, based on the recommendations given by 15th Finance Commission to NDMA, the guidelines for approval and release of funds for coastal and river erosion under National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) and policy on

Resettlement of People affected by Erosion under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) have been approved and issued by MHA for effective displacement of people caused by coastal and river erosion.

### **DOMESTIC COKING COAL PRODUCTION**

#### **2639. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

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

- (a) the total domestic coking coal production during the financial year 2023-24 and the projected target for the year 2025;
- (b) the details of coking coal imports during the last three years and the steps being taken to reduce these imports; and
- (c) the status of new coking coal mines auctioned to private players under the Mission Coking Coal initiative?

#### **THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

##### **(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a): The total domestic raw coking coal production during the financial year 2023-24 is 66.821 million tonnes (MT). The domestic raw coking coal production target for the financial year 2024-25 is 77 MT.

(b): The details of coking coal imports during the last three years is given below:

(Fig. in MT)

| <b>Years</b>   | <b>Coking</b> |
|----------------|---------------|
| <b>2021-22</b> | 57.123        |

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| <b>2022-23</b> | 56.053 |
| <b>2023-24</b> | 58.813 |

**Source: DGCIS**

The Ministry of Coal has taken following steps to reduce these imports:

1. The Ministry of Coal has launched "Mission Coking Coal" to enhance domestic coking coal production to reduce import of coking coal, keeping in view the demand projection of steel sector. This mission aims to increase domestic raw coking coal production up to 140 MT by FY 2029-30.
2. The target to increase raw coking coal production by FY2029-30 from CIL subsidiaries is about 105 MT by FY2029-30 from 60.43 MT during FY 2023-24.
3. Modernization and renovation of existing aging washeries of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) which has surpassed designed lifespan for its optimal utilization.
4. Three new washeries with a capacity of 11.6 MTY have been already commissioned. Additionally, new coking washeries by BCCL (03 nos. with cumulative capacity of 07 MTY) and CCL (05 nos. with cumulative capacity of 14.5 MTY) are planned.
5. Monetization of old washeries of BCCL (04 washeries) for its optimum operational efficiency through Washery Developer cum Operator (WDO) route.
6. Supply of coal to steel sector through Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) Linkage auction route to promote domestic coking coal for steel production.

Implementation of reforms in the auction process with the aim of substitution of coking coal import.

7. The Ministry of Coal has auctioned 14 coking coal blocks to the private sector. These blocks are expected to start production by 2028-29.

(c): The details of coking coal mines auctioned by the Nominated Authority under commercial auction regime to private players till now are as under:

| <b>S. No.</b> | <b>Coal Mine</b>          | <b>State</b>   | <b>Successful allocatee</b>                 | <b>Average Grade</b> |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|---|----------------------|
| 1             | Urtan                     | Madhya Pradesh | JMS Mining Private Limited                  | WIII, G10            |
| 2             | Urtan North               | Madhya Pradesh | JMS Mining Private Limited                  | WIV, G10             |
| 3             | Jogeshwar & Khas Jogeswar | Jharkhand      | South West Pinnacle Exploration Limited     | WIV                  |
| 4             | Beheraband North Ext.     | Madhya Pradesh | Auro Coal Private Limited                   | WIV, G9              |
| 5             | Rabodih OCP               | Jharkhand      | Twenty First Century Mining Private Limited | W-IV & G10           |
| 6             | Basantpur                 | Jharkhand      | Gangaramchak Mining Pvt Ltd                 | WIV                  |
| 7             | Sitanala                  | Jharkhand      | JSW Steel Limited                           | WII                  |



|    |                   |                |                               |          |
|----|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 8  | Choritand Tiliaya | Jharkhand      | Rungta Metals Private Limited | WV       |
| 9  | Parbatpur Central | Jharkhand      | JSW Steel Limited             | WI       |
| 10 | Babupara East     | Jharkhand      | Rungta Sons Private Limited   | W-IV     |
| 11 | Duni Central      | Jharkhand      | Bull Mining Private Limited   | W-IV     |
| 12 | Lalgarh South     | Jharkhand      | Rungta Sons Private Limited   | W-IV     |
| 13 | Lamatola          | Madhya Pradesh | ACC Limited                   | W-IV&G10 |
| 14 | South of Damuda   | Jharkhand      | Rungta Sons Private Limited   | W-III&G7 |

None of the above 14 mines have commenced production. However, two mines, viz. Urtan and Urtan North, have got mine opening permission.

### **ONE STATION ONE PRODUCT (OSOP) SCHEME**

#### **2640. SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched One Station One Product (OSOP) scheme in the country;

(b) the objectives and features of the OSOP scheme;

(c) whether the Government plans to expand the OSOP scheme by adding more eligible products and railway stations, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this will help in creating additional income opportunities for the marginalized section of the society; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (e): Yes, Sir. The 'One Station One Product' (OSOP) scheme was launched by Indian Railways as a pilot on 25.03.2022, which was progressively proliferated across the country.

OSOP scheme aims to provide enhanced opportunities to local artisans, potters, weavers, craftsmen etc., for showcasing and selling indigenous /local products through provision of sales outlets at Railway Stations across the country. Salient features of the scheme are as under:

- Indian Railways provides uniquely designed sales outlets for showcasing, selling and giving high visibility to indigenous /local products.
- The product categories are indigenous/local to that place and include artefacts; handicrafts; textiles and handlooms; toys; leather products; traditional

appliances /instruments; garments; gems and jewellery; processed, semi processed and other food products indigenously made /grown in the area.

- Individuals at the bottom of the pyramid/marginalised and weaker sections, self help groups, etc., are encouraged to participate in this scheme.
- There is a nominal registration fee for participation in the scheme.
- Allotment is done to all applicants, who meet objectives of this scheme. There is no financial eligibility.

As on 30.11.2024, a total of 2170 OSOP outlets were operational at 1906 stations and a total of 83,299 direct beneficiaries have availed the opportunities under this scheme.

### छत्तीसगढ़ में हावड़ा-मुंबई रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण

#### 2641. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में हावड़ा-मुंबई रेलवे लाइन की चौथी लाइन का निर्माण कार्य आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य के प्रारंभ होने का समय, एजेंसी और स्थानांतरण ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसे कब तक पूरा कर लिए जाने की संभावना है;
- (ख) आज की तिथि तक किए गए कार्य का प्रतिशत तथा शेष कार्य के पूरा होने की संभावना का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) छत्तीसगढ़ में लंबित रेल परियोजनाओं जैसे नई रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण, रेलवे लाइनों का दोहरीकरण या आधुनिकीकरण की परियोजना-वार स्थिति क्या है; और

(घ) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ में औद्योगिक और खनिज परिवहन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए नई रेलवे लाइन या विशेष माल ढुलाई गलियारे का निर्माण प्रस्तावित है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसे कब तक पूरा करने की योजना है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (घ): रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार किया जाता है न कि राज्य-वार क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाएं लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, भीड़-भाड़/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती हैं जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रो-फारवर्ड और धनराशि की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती हैं।

लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित सभी रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्र-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 37,018 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से कुल 2,731 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कवर करने वाली 25 परियोजनाएं (08 नई लाइनें और 17 दोहरीकरण) योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 882 किलोमीटर लंबाई कमीशन किया जा चुका है और मार्च, 2024 तक 14,919 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया जा चुका है। कार्य की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

| योजना शीर्ष              | परियोजनाओं की संख्या | कुल लंबाई नई लाइन/आमान परिवर्तन/दोहरीकरण (कि.मी. में) | कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में) | मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में) |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| नई लाइन                  | 8                    | 1358  | 184                            | 6154                                |
| दोहरी लाइन/मल्टीट्रैकिंग | 17                   | 1373  | 698                            | 8765                                |
| कुल                      | 25                   | 2731  | 882                            | 14919                               |

इसके अलावा, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में हावड़ा-मुंबई मार्ग पर 649 किलोमीटर की तीसरी और चौथी लाइन को भी मंजूरी दी गई है। इसमें से 446 किलोमीटर पहले ही कमीशन कर दी गई है। इस व्यस्त मार्ग पर 105 किलोमीटर की चौथी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण को भी मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः रूप से पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

| अवधि      | परिव्यय                       |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 2009-2014 | ₹311 करोड़/वर्ष               |
| 2024-2025 | ₹6922 करोड़ (22 गुना से अधिक) |

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-24 के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले रेल पथों को कमीशन करने/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

| अवधि    | कमीशन की गई कुल लंबाई | औसतन कमीशन किए गए नये रेलपथ        |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2009-14 | 32 कि.मी.             | 6.4 कि.मी./वर्ष                    |
| 2014-24 | 999 कि.मी.            | 99.9 कि.मी./वर्ष (15 गुना से अधिक) |

रेल परियोजना का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी मंजूरी, लागत में भागीदारी वाली परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा लागत का हिस्सा जमा करना, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, उल्लंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक मंजूरी, क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थितियां, परियोजनाओं स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण किसी विशेष परियोजना स्थल के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

रेल परियोजनाओं के त्वरित अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों में (i) गति शक्ति इकाइयों की स्थापना (ii) परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देना (iii) प्राथमिकता वाली परियोजनाओं हेतु निधियों के आवंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि (iv) फील्ड स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन (v) विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की गहन निगरानी, और (vi) भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन संबंधी और वन्यजीव मंजूरी में तेजी लाने और परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों

के समाधान के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ नियमित रूप से अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना शामिल है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप 2014 से कमीशनिंग की दर में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है।

### सरकारी विभागों में कार्मिक बल

#### 2642. श्री गणेश सिंह:

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में कितने कार्मिक तैनात हैं; और

(ख) उनमें अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों से संबंधित कार्मिकों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह):**

(क) और (ख): अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों (ओबीसी) को अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर खुली प्रतियोगिता द्वारा सिविल पदों एवं सिविल सेवाओं में सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्ति के मामले में 27% का आरक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, दिनांक 01.01.2024 तक मंत्रालयों/विभागों में ओबीसी कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 8.55 लाख है तथा सार्वजनिक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण 2022-23 के अनुसार, संचालित केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यमों (सीपीएसई) में ओबीसी कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 2 लाख है।

केंद्र सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों, जिनमें उनके संबद्ध/अधीनस्थ कार्यालय भी शामिल हैं, द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले 10 वर्षों में सीधी भर्ती के माध्यम से कुल नियुक्ति के सापेक्ष ओबीसी का प्रतिनिधित्व 27% से अधिक रहा है। वर्ष 2020, 2021, 2022 और 2023 के दौरान की गई सीधी भर्ती में ओबीसी का प्रतिशत प्रतिनिधित्व, क्रमशः 28.83%, 28.75%, 28.26% और 30.36% था।

**PRODUCTION-LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR TELECOM AND  
NETWORKING PRODUCTS**

**2643. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

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

- (a) the detailed objectives and components of the PLI scheme for telecom and networking products, along with the incentive structure and eligibility criteria thereof;
- (b) the total financial outlay allocated under the scheme and the amount of incentives disbursed during the last three years, including company-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether any domestic value addition targets have been set for beneficiary companies under the scheme, if so, the details thereof and achievements made so far;
- (d) the number of companies benefiting under the scheme, category-wise (MSME/non-MSME), along with their committed investment and actual investment made thereof; and
- (e) whether any assessment has been conducted to evaluate the scheme's impact on domestic manufacturing and exports, if so, the findings thereof, particularly regarding employment generation and import reduction?

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

- (a) In order to promote manufacturing of telecom products and reduce import dependency, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) notified the



Production Linked Incentive (PLI) for telecom and networking products vide Gazette Notification No. 13-01/2020-IC dated 24.02.2021 prescribing detailed incentive structure and eligibility criteria, the notification is available at <https://dot.gov.in/pli-scheme> . The scheme guidelines were amended in June, 2022 offering 1% additional incentive for products designed, developed and manufactured in India.

(b) Total financial outlay of the scheme is Rs. 12,195 Crore. As on 31.10.2024, total incentive disbursed to the PLI beneficiaries is as below:

| <b>S.No.</b> | <b>Name of Company</b>                           | <b>Amount<br/>Disbursed<br/>(In Rs. Crore)</b> |
|--------------|--|--|
| 1.           | Coral Telecom Limited                            | 1.13   |
| 2.           | Commscope India Private Limited                  | 25.95  |
| 3.           | Dixon Electro Appliances Private Limited         | 6.51   |
| 4.           | Flextronics Technologies (India) Private Limited | 30.60  |
| 5.           | Frog Cellsat Limited                             | 2.12   |
| 6.           | GO IP Global Services Private Limited            | 7.00   |
| 7.           | GX INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED                         | 11.74  |
| 8.           | Jabil Circuit India Private Limited              | 78.62  |
| 9.           | NeoLync Tele Communications Private Limited      | 21.79  |
| 10.          | Netlink ICT Pvt Ltd                              | 3.08   |
| 11.          | Nokia Solutions and Networks India Private Ltd   | 46.92  |

|                    |                                      |               |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 12.                | Rising Stars Hi-Tech Private Limited | 20.33         |
| 13.                | Sanmina-SCI India Private Limited    | 12.00         |
| 14.                | Synegra EMS Limited                  | 2.80          |
| 15.                | Syrma SGS Technology Limited         | 9.50          |
| 16.                | Tecnika India Private Limited        | 0.68          |
| 17.                | Tejas Networks Limited               | 32.66         |
| 18.                | VVDN Technologies Pvt Ltd            | 18.43         |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> |                                      | <b>331.86</b> |

(c) The scheme does not prescribe domestic value addition targets for beneficiary companies.

(d) Total 42 beneficiaries have been approved under the PLI Scheme for telecom and networking products. As on 31.10.2024, details of committed investment vis-a-vis actual investment made by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and non-MSMEs is as below:

**(Amount in Rs. Crore)**

| <b>Category</b>           | <b>Committed Investment</b> | <b>Actual Investment</b> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>MSME</b>               | 644                         | 369                      |
| <b>Non-MSME</b>           | 3,370                       | 3,629                    |
| <b>Total (in approx.)</b> | <b>4,014</b>                | <b>3,998</b>             |

(e) The scheme's implementation and outcomes are being closely monitored in the Department. As on 31.10.2024, the PLI beneficiaries have reported employment of 25,359 persons and total sales of Rs. 68,708 Crore including exports of Rs. 13,007 Crore.

### **SUBSIDY TO KISAN RAIL**

#### **2644. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:**

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

(a) the details of the subsidy being provided on freight for the transportation of fruits and vegetables by Kisan Rail over the past five years, including the percentage of subsidy provided annually and the eligible entities or stakeholders;

(b) the State-wise details of the subsidy provided for the transportation of fruits and vegetables by Kisan Rail during the last five years, including the total amount of subsidy provided each year for each State;

(c) whether it is true that the subsidy for the transportation of fruits and vegetables by Kisan Rail has now been discontinued;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and its impact on the transportation of horticultural products; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans to reinstate the subsidy for the transportation of fruits and vegetables by Kisan Rail and if so, the timeline for its reinstatement?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (e) : Since the launch of Kisan Rail service on 7th August 2020, Railways have operated around 2,364 Kisan Rail services, transporting approximately 7.9 lakh tonnes of perishables across the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir. Total subsidy disbursed by Railway till date is Rs 153.62 crore.

Potential circuits for movement of vegetables, fruits and other perishables are identified in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and Agriculture/Animal Husbandry/ Fisheries Departments of State Governments as well as local bodies and agencies, Mandis etc., and on the basis of operational feasibility, Kisan Rail services are run.

**SAKALESHPUR-SUBHRAMANYA GHAT SECTION**

**2645. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:**

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

(a) the current status of electrification of the Sakaleshpur-Subhramanya Ghat section, and the tentative completion date for the electrification of the Bangalore-Padeel section of South Western Railway (SWR);

(b) whether the proposal sent by South Western Railway to the Central Commissioner of Railway Safety (CCRS) on train crossings at Harebetta Station on the said Ghat section has been approved, and if so, the timeline for implementation; and

(c) the plans of the Government to augment the capacity of the said Ghat section of South Western Railway?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (c) Railway Electrification works have been completed in Padil to Subrahmanya Road and Bengaluru to Sakleshpur section of South Western Railway (SWR). Further, Electrification works have been undertaken in the balance section of Bengaluru-Padil i.e. Sakleshpur to Subrahmanya Road.

As on 01.04.2024, 31 Railways projects (21 New Line, and 10 Doubling) of total length 3,840 Km, costing Rs. 47,016 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 1,302 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of Rs. 17,383 crore has been incurred upto March'2024. The summary is as under:-

| <b>Plan Head</b>               | <b>No. of projects</b> | <b>Total Length (in Km)</b> | <b>Length Commissioned (in Km)</b> | <b>Expenditure upto March 2024 (Rs. in Cr.)</b> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>New Line</b>                | 21                     | 2556                        | 395                                | 7,592   |
| <b>Doubling /Multitracking</b> | 10                     | 1284                        | 907                                | 9,791   |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>31</b>              | <b>3,840</b>                | <b>1,302</b>                       | <b>17,383</b>                                   |

Survey of total 56 projects (19 new line and 37 doubling) of total length 6159 Km falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka have been sanctioned during last three year (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and current financial year 2024-25).

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka during 2009-14 and 2014-24 is as under:

| <b>Period</b>  | <b>Total Track Commissioned</b> | <b>Average Track Commissioned</b> |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>2009-14</b> | 565 Km                          | 113 Km/Year                       |
| <b>2014-24</b> | 1,633 Km                        | 163 Km/Year                       |

In Sakleshpur - Subrahmanya Rd. section, there is a block section of about 19 km length in between Yedakumeri and Shiribagilu station. To increase the capacity of the section, feasibility study of providing crossing station at Harebetta in between Yedakumeri and Shiribagilu station has been taken up.

### **PRODUCTION OF IT HARDWARE**

#### **2646 SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:**

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount (quantity and value) of IT hardware imported, domestically produced and exported from the country during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;
- (b) the schemes/plans to increase domestic production of IT Hardware in India;
- (c) the details of the women and youth centric skill training carried out and the total number of beneficiaries, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly for Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;
- (d) the total number of MSMEs promoted to participate in IT hardware manufacturing during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh including Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency; and
- (e) the special incentives offered to women entrepreneurs to set up MSME's/businesses focussed on IT hardware manufacturing and the funds

allocated along with the steps undertaken, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency?

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

(a) to (e): The details of IT Hardware exported, imported and domestically produced in the country during the last five years is mentioned below:

| <b>Year</b>    | <b>Exports<br/>(Value) (\$<br/>Mn.)*</b> | <b>Export<br/>(Volume)*</b> | <b>Import<br/>(Value)<br/>(\$ Mn.)*</b> | <b>Import<br/>(Volume in<br/>Mn.)*</b> | <b>Production<br/>(Value) (\$ Mn)**</b> |
|----------------|--|-----------------------------|---|--|---|
| <b>2019-20</b> | 106                                      | 775,022                     | 5,352                                   | 10.2                                   | 2986                                    |
| <b>2020-21</b> | 123                                      | 1,044,253                   | 7,219                                   | 13.2                                   | 3009                                    |
| <b>2021-22</b> | 159                                      | 1,267,634                   | 10,382                                  | 26.9                                   | 3973                                    |
| <b>2022-23</b> | 221                                      | 578,967                     | 8,785                                   | 12.9                                   | 4548                                    |
| <b>2023-24</b> | 372                                      | 691,368                     | 8,129                                   | 12.8                                   | 4928                                    |

\*(Source: DGCIS)

\*\* (Source: Industry estimates)

To increase domestic production of IT hardware, Government of India has notified the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware on 29.05.2023 with an outlay of INR 17,000 crore. The scheme provides an average incentive of around 5% on net incremental sales (over base year) of goods manufactured in India and covered under the target segment, to eligible



companies, for a period of 6 years. The target segment products include: Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers and Ultra Small Form Factor.

As a result of these initiatives, the domestic production of the electronics has grown from INR 5,33,550 Crores in FY 2019-20 to INR 9,52,200 Crores in FY 2023-24 with compound annual growth rate ('CAGR') of about 16%. As per industry estimates, approximately 25 lakhs employment (direct and indirect) has been generated in the electronics sector.

The Government has approved two schemes for Skill Development in ESDM Sector viz. "Scheme for Financial Assistance to select States/UTs for Skill Development in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector" (Scheme-1) and "Skill Development in ESDM for Digital India" (Scheme-2) to facilitate creation of an eco-system for development of ESDM Sector in the entire country. Both these Schemes are being implemented by the Key Implementing Agencies i.e. Electronics Sector Skill Council of India (ESSCI), Telecom Sector Skill Council (TSSC), National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) in coordination with Training Partners affiliated with them. Under these Schemes, so far, 4,93,926 candidates have been trained, out of which, 3,72,834 candidates have been certified. Out of total certified candidates 1,44,051 are women. The district-wise data for Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

There are 8 MSMEs availing the benefit under PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware. The State-wise details of these MSMEs is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware is a pan India initiative and the benefits arising out of the Scheme are not limited to any particular gender or any geography. Incentives under this scheme are given to companies on achievement of investment & production thresholds.

**STATEMENT-I**

**District-wise data for Andhra Pradesh**

| <b>S. No.</b> | <b>District</b> | <b>Trained</b> | <b>Certified</b> | <b>Placed</b> |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1             | Anantpur        | 1043           | 1004             | 537           |
| 2             | Chittoor        | 2713           | 2497             | 1973          |
| 3             | Cuddapah        | 582            | 245              | 140           |
| 4             | East Godavari   | 740            | 540              | 342           |
| 5             | Guntur          | 1536           | 1399             | 1073          |
| 6             | Krishna         | 1945           | 1851             | 1482          |
| 7             | Kurnool         | 929            | 865              | 539           |
| 8             | Nellore         | 662            | 600              | 161           |
| 9             | Prakasam        | 237            | 85               | 0             |
| 10            | Srikakulam      | 265            | 163              | 129           |
| 11            | Visakhapatnam   | 586            | 430              | 103           |
| 12            | Vizianagaram    | 270            | 227              | 227           |
| 13            | West Godavari   | 479            | 391              | 151           |
| 14            | * All Districts | 10383          | 6918             | 1492          |

|              |               |               |              |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>22,370</b> | <b>17,215</b> | <b>8,349</b> |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|

**STATEMENT-II**

**State-wise details of these MSMEs under PLI Scheme 2.0  
for IT Hardware**

| <b>S. No.</b> | <b>Company Name</b>                  | <b>State</b>   |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1.            | Sahasra Electronic Solutions Limited | Uttar Pradesh  |
| 2.            | Mega Networks Private Limited        | Maharashtra    |
| 3.            | Plumage Solutions Private Limited    | Pondicherry    |
| 4.            | HLBS Tech Private Limited            | Madhya Pradesh |
| 5.            | Panache Digilife Limited             | Maharashtra    |
| 6.            | RDP Workstations Private Limited     | Telangana      |
| 7.            | INP Technologies Pvt Ltd             | Maharashtra    |
| 8.            | Sancraft Industries Private Limited  | Tamil Nadu     |

**मेगा सौर पार्क**

**2647. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:**

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश के विभिन्न शहरों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में मेगा सौर पार्कों के विकास के अंतर्गत क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं तथा क्या उपलब्धियां हासिल की गई हैं;
- (ख) देश में सौर पार्कों की स्थापना के लिए स्थलों के चयन के मानदंड क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार की सौर पार्क योजना अब तक देश में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में, बड़े पैमाने पर सौर परियोजनाएं लाने में सफल रही हैं;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) आज तक निर्धारित लक्ष्य की तुलना में राज्य-वार, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है; और
- (च) राज्य-वार, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में, सौर ऊर्जा की प्रति यूनिट औसत लागत कितनी है?
- विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):**

- (क) सरकार 40,000 मेगावाट की कुल क्षमता के सौर पार्कों की स्थापना करने के लक्ष्य से "सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा-मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास" के लिए एक योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

दिनांक 31.10.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, इस योजना के तहत कुल मिलाकर 39,958 मेगावाट क्षमता के 55 सौर पार्क स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में स्वीकृत सौर पार्कों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-1** में दिया गया है।

- (ख) सौर पार्कों के लिए भूमि समान्यतः राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा चिह्नित की जाती है। यह योजना अच्छे सौर विकिरण, जल उपलब्धता वाली सरकारी अपशिष्ट/गैर-कृषि भूमि और केंद्रीय/राज्य पारेषण कंपनियों के पास की भूमि के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करती है।

- (ग) और (घ): दिनांक 31.10.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश के विभिन्न सौर पार्कों में कुल मिलाकर 11,819 मेगावाट क्षमता की सौर परियोजनाएं चालू की गई हैं, जिनमें से 430 मेगावाट की परियोजनाएं उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न सौर पार्कों में चालू की गई हैं।
- (ङ) राज्य-वार सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश में राज्य-वार सौर ऊर्जा स्थापित क्षमता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण- II** में दिया गया है।
- (च) राज्य-वार सौर ऊर्जा की प्रति इकाई औसत लागत उपलब्ध नहीं है। हालाँकि, वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में विभिन्न बोलियों में प्राप्त सौर टैरिफ अधिकतर 2.5 रु. - 2.7 रु./यूनिट के बीच है।

### विवरण -I

#### विभिन्न राज्यों में स्वीकृत सौर पार्कों का ब्यौरा

| क्र.सं | राज्य        | पार्क का नाम           | स्वीकृत क्षमता (मेगावाट) |
|--------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.     | आंध्र प्रदेश | अनंतपुरमु सौर पार्क    | 1400                     |
| 2.     |              | कुरनूल सौर पार्क       | 1000                     |
| 3.     |              | कडप्पा सौर पार्क       | 1000                     |
| 4.     |              | अनंतपुरमु-II सौर पार्क | 500                      |
| 5.     |              | रामगिरी सौर पार्क      | 300                      |
| 6.     | छत्तीसगढ़    | राजनंदगांव सौर पार्क   | 100                      |
| 7.     | गुजरात       | राधनेसदा सौर पार्क     | 700                      |
| 8.     |              | धोलेरा सौर पार्क       | 1000                     |

| क्र.सं | राज्य               | पार्क का नाम  | स्वीकृत क्षमता (मेगावाट) |
|--------|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 9.     |                     | एनटीपीसी अक्षय ऊर्जा पार्क, कच्छ  | 4750                     |
| 10.    |                     | जीएसईसीएल अक्षय ऊर्जा पार्क, कच्छ   | 3325                     |
| 11.    |                     | जीआईपीसीएल अक्षय ऊर्जा पार्क चरण-I, कच्छ  | 600                      |
| 12.    |                     | जीआईपीसीएल अक्षय ऊर्जा पार्क चरण-II, कच्छ   | 1200                     |
| 13.    |                     | जीआईपीसीएल अक्षय ऊर्जा पार्क चरण-III, कच्छ  | 575                      |
| 14.    | हिमाचल प्रदेश       | पेखुबेला सौर पार्क, ऊना   | 53                       |
| 15.    | झारखंड/पश्चिम बंगाल | डीवीसी फ्लोटिंग सौर पार्क चरण-I, झारखंड के धनबाद और हजारीबाग जिले तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के पुरुलिया जिला | 755                      |
| 16.    | झारखंड              | सेकी फ्लोटिंग सौर पार्क, रांची  | 100                      |
| 17.    |                     | डीवीसी फ्लोटिंग सौर पार्क चरण-II, धनबाद   | 234                      |
| 18.    | कर्नाटक             | पावागडा सौर पार्क, तुमकुर   | 2000                     |
| 19.    |                     | बीदर सौर पार्क  | 500                      |
| 20.    | केरल                | कासरगोड सौर पार्क   | 105                      |
| 21.    |                     | एनएचपीसी फ्लोटिंग सौर पार्क, कोल्लम   | 50                       |
| 22.    |                     | कासरगोड सौर पार्क चरण-II  | 100                      |
| 23.    | मध्य प्रदेश         | रीवा सौर पार्क  | 750                      |
| 24.    |                     | मंदसौर सौर पार्क  | 250                      |
| 25.    |                     | नीमच सौर पार्क  | 500                      |

| क्र.सं | राज्य      | पार्क का नाम                             | स्वीकृत<br>क्षमता<br>(मेगावाट) |
|--------|------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 26.    |            | आगर सौर पार्क                            | 550                            |
| 27.    |            | शाजापुर सौर पार्क                        | 450                            |
| 28.    |            | ओंकारेश्वर फ्लोटिंग सौर पार्क, खंडवा     | 600                            |
| 29.    |            | बरेठी सौर पार्क, छतरपुर                  | 630                            |
| 30.    |            | मुरैना पार्क                             | 600                            |
| 31.    |            | साईं गुरु सौर पार्क, धुले                | 500                            |
| 32.    | महाराष्ट्र | दोंडैचा सौर पार्क, धुले                  | 250                            |
| 33.    |            | पटोदा सौर पार्क, बीड                     | 250                            |
| 34.    |            | एराई फ्लोटिंग सौर पार्क, चंद्रपुर        | 105                            |
| 35.    | मिजोरम     | वंकल सौर पार्क, ख्वाजॉल                  | 20                             |
| 36.    | ओडिशा      | एनएचपीसी द्वारा सौर पार्क, गंजम          | 40                             |
| 37.    |            | भाडला-II सौर पार्क, जोधपुर               | 680                            |
| 38.    |            | भाडला-III सौर पार्क, जोधपुर              | 1000                           |
| 39.    |            | भाडला-IV सौर पार्क, जोधपुर               | 500                            |
| 40.    | राजस्थान   | फलोदी-पोखरण सौर पार्क, जोधपुर और जैसलमेर | 750                            |
| 41.    |            | फतेहगढ़ फेज-1बी सौर पार्क                | 421                            |
| 42.    |            | नोख सौर पार्क, जैसलमेर                   | 925                            |
| 43.    |            | पुगल सौर पार्क चरण-I, बीकानेर            | 1000                           |
| 44.    |            | पुगल सौर पार्क चरण-II, बीकानेर           | 1000                           |

| क्र.सं.    | राज्य        | पार्क का नाम                | स्वीकृत क्षमता (मेगावाट) |
|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 45.        |              | आरवीयूएन सौर पार्क, बीकानेर | 2000                     |
| 46.        |              | ट्रेडको सौर पार्क, जैसलमेर  | 2000                     |
| 47.        |              | उत्तर प्रदेश में सौर पार्क  | 365                      |
| 48.        |              | जालौन सौर पार्क             | 1200                     |
| 49.        |              | मिर्जापुर सौर पार्क         | 100                      |
| 50.        |              | कलपी सौर पार्क, जालौन       | 65                       |
| 51.        | उत्तर प्रदेश | ललितपुर सौर पार्क           | 600                      |
| 52.        |              | झांसी सौर पार्क             | 600                      |
| 53.        |              | चित्रकूट सौर पार्क          | 800                      |
| 54.        |              | कानपुर देहात पार्क          | 75                       |
| 55.        |              | कानपुर नगर पार्क            | 35                       |
| <b>कुल</b> |              |                             | <b>39958</b>             |

### विवरण -II

सौर ऊर्जा की राज्य-वार स्थापित क्षमता (दिनांक 31.10.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

| क्र.सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | स्थापित क्षमता (मेगावाट में) |
|---------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.      | आन्ध्र प्रदेश           | 4650.89                      |



|     |                  |          |
|-----|------------------|----------|
| 2.  | अरुणाचल प्रदेश   | 14.72    |
| 3.  | असम              | 180.77   |
| 4.  | बिहार            | 257.34   |
| 5.  | छत्तीसगढ़        | 1265.78  |
| 6.  | गोवा             | 47.86    |
| 7.  | गुजरात           | 15305.26 |
| 8.  | हरियाणा          | 1905.19  |
| 9.  | हिमाचल प्रदेश    | 137.29   |
| 10. | जम्मू एवं कश्मीर | 73.89    |
| 11. | झारखंड           | 181.04   |
| 12. | कर्नाटक          | 8930.10  |
| 13. | केरल             | 1261.76  |
| 14. | लद्दाख           | 7.80     |
| 15. | मध्य प्रदेश      | 4248.69  |
| 16. | महाराष्ट्र       | 8133.57  |
| 17. | मणिपुर           | 13.79    |
| 18. | मेघालय           | 4.28     |

|     |                                   |          |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 19. | मिजोरम                            | 30.35    |
| 20. | नागालैंड                          | 3.17     |
| 21. | ओडिशा                             | 608.38   |
| 22. | पंजाब                             | 1375.79  |
| 23. | राजस्थान                          | 24553.13 |
| 24. | सिक्किम                           | 7.56     |
| 25. | तमिलनाडु                          | 9324.05  |
| 26. | तेलंगाना                          | 4842.10  |
| 27. | त्रिपुरा                          | 20.93    |
| 28. | उत्तर प्रदेश                      | 3286.98  |
| 29. | उत्तराखंड                         | 592.07   |
| 30. | पश्चिम बंगाल                      | 310.47   |
| 31. | अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह     | 29.91    |
| 32. | चंडीगढ़                           | 75.51    |
| 33. | दादर एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव | 48.12    |
| 34. | दिल्ली                            | 288.39   |

|            |                              |                 |
|------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 35.        | लक्षद्वीप                    | 4.97            |
| 36.        | पुडुचेरी                     | 52.27           |
| 37.        | नाबार्ड परियोजनाओं सहित अन्य | 45.01           |
| <b>कुल</b> |                              | <b>92119.18</b> |

### PENSION ADALATS

#### 2648. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to open more "Pension Adalats" in order to redress

the grievances related to pension across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

(a) and (b): DoPPW has organized 11 Pension Adalats from 2017-2024 for redressal of long pending pensioners' grievances. In total, 25,224 grievances have been taken up in these Adalats, of which 18,005 cases were resolved, with an

overall success rate of more than 71.38%. As per the annual work plan of DoPPW, it has been planned to conduct 3 Pension Adalats in 2024-25.

### **EMPLOYMENT IN POST OFFICES OF GOA**

#### **2649. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:**

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

- (a) the number of postmen engaged from Maharashtra in Goa during the last five years;
- (b) the reasons for discontinuing services of locals during the said period and replacing them with candidates from Maharashtra; and
- (c) the reasons for not making the Konkani language a mandatory criteria for employing personnel in post offices in Goa given the fact the local language is critical for dealing with matters in the post offices?

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

- (a) Details of the number of postmen engaged from Maharashtra in Goa in last five years: -

| Year                   | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Total |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| No. of postman engaged | 05   | 19   | 18   | 19   | 10   | 71    |

- (b) Stop gap arrangement is done locally only against temporary vacant post. Therefore, after a post is filled up, stop gap arrangement is discontinued.

(c) Recruitment of all cadres is carried out as per relevant recruitment rules.

For the Postal Divisions in the State of Goa, knowledge of Marathi and Konkani is essential for appointment as Postman.

### **EL NINO EFFECT ON MONSOON AND RAINFALL**

#### **2650. SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:**

Will the Minister of **EARTH SCIENCES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India Meteorological Department (IMD) has undertaken any study of EL Nino effect on Monsoon and rainfall pattern in the country in recent years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of impact of La Nino effect on the Indian monsoon pattern and its cyclical occurrence in Indian peninsula?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

- (a) Yes.
- (b) The ministry has been conducting regular studies on monsoons and associated rainfall patterns in the country, including those during the El Niño period. In general, during the El Nino event, the Indian summer monsoon is weaker than normal, and the intensity of the event also decides the amount of impact on the monsoon. Since 1950, there have been 16 El Niño years,

out of which 7 years had impacted Indian monsoon rainfall when rainfall was below normal. However, there is a stronger inverse relationship between El Niño and rainfall during the later half of the monsoon season (particularly with September rainfall).

- (c) La Niña, a climate phenomenon characterized by notably cooler sea surface temperatures (SST) in the central and eastern Pacific Ocean (opposite to El Niño), can significantly impact the Indian monsoon. In general, during a La Niña event, normal to above-normal rainfall is received over India during the southwest monsoon season. Most parts of the country receive above-normal rainfall during the La Niña years, except extreme north India and some areas over Northeast India, where rainfall below normal is likely during the La Niña years. Also, below-normal temperatures are generally observed during the winter season during the La Niña years.

## **DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES**

### **2651. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:**

Will the Minister of **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of initiatives undertaken to develop and deploy advanced technologies for mitigating the impacts of climate change particularly in coastal regions like Odisha, which are vulnerable to cyclones and rising sea levels;
- (b) whether any research collaborations have been established with academic institutions in Odisha to advance innovations in mineral exploration and

sustainable resource management, if so, the outcomes of such collaborations;

and

(c) the Government efforts to integrate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies for addressing environmental, industrial, and disaster management challenges in Odisha and other resource-rich States of India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

(a) Yes Sir. Department of Science and Technology (DST) supports renewable energy interventions for development of bamboo-based floating solar structures and self-cleaning solar panels in the coastal regions of Odisha.

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) funds mangrove conservation at RPRC Bhubaneswar and research on plant productivity in Bhitarkanika mangroves at NIT Rourkela. Geological Survey of India (GSI) studies coastal dynamics and shoreline changes along Odisha's coast.

The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) enhances cyclone prediction and mitigation using advanced technologies like satellite-based warnings and collaborates with Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) and Odisha State authorities for preparedness.

CSIR institutes contribute with CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration research at CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (IMMT), Bhubaneswar, development of cyclone shelter designs during storms at CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre (CSIR-SERC), Chennai, and cyclone-resistant rural housing post-Fani cyclone at CSIR-Central Building Research Institute (CSIR-CBRI), Roorkee.

(b) In 2024, GSI signed a Memorandum of Understanding with CSIR-IMMT Bhubaneswar for critical mineral beneficiation, including studies on lithium ores. CSIR-IMMT collaborates with institutions in Odisha on mineral processing and metallurgy, resulting in publications, patents, and skill programs for faculty and students. A process developed at CSIR-National Aluminium Company (NALCO) to recover metal from fly ash is being up-scaled with Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar.

The Ministry of Mines (MoM) funds academic institutions, R&D centres, start-ups, and Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for projects under its Science and Technology Programme to advance geosciences, mineral exploration, mining, and resource conservation. Odisha-based institutes like CSIR-IMMT, Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, and National Institute of Technology, Rourkela has been funded by MoM for these projects.

(c) DST has established 25 Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs) advancing AI, Internet of Things (IoT) and robotics. Under this initiative, IIT Ropar is working



to improve Air quality forecasting & IIT-Banaras Hindu University (BHU) has developed IoT-ML rainfall prediction systems for farmers.

Artificial Intelligent/Machine Learning (AI/ML) technologies have been integrated into weather forecasting through a dedicated AI/ML center and Graphical Processing Unit-based systems at Indian Meteorological Department (IMD). Key initiatives include:

1. A Task Force for cyclone-resilient electricity infrastructure in coastal regions.
2. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) efforts on cyclone-resilient infrastructure and shelters.
3. The coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) has been also launched in 2019 to strengthen early warning systems and infrastructure resilience globally.

CSIR-IMMT is developing AI-based image processing for iron ore palletization and wireless thermocouples for industrial furnaces.

## **FOODGRAINS STORAGE CAPACITY IN KARNATAKA**

### **2652. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka State is facing acute shortage of foodgrains storage capacity and requires additional storage capacity and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the findings of warehousing gap assessment study conducted by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for effective storage capacity for PDS commodities in Karnataka along with reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the FCI, CWC and the Government of Karnataka have effectively solved this issue of acute shortage of foodgrains storage capacity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI  
BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a) to (d): Karnataka is a Decentralised Procurement State (DCP). The state Government procure, store and distribute foodgrains as per their National Food Security Act (NFSA)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) requirement. In case of procurement less than requirement, the shortfall is bridged by Food Corporation of India (FCI) by inducting stock from States having surplus procurement. As on 01.11.2024, 9.82 LMT Covered storage capacities is available with FCI (owned – 4.61+hired – 5.21) in Karnataka for storing of food grains against stored stock of 8.73 LMT.

Further, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) is operating 33 warehouses in the state of Karnataka with a total storage capacity of 6.71 lakh MT including for storage of foodgrains.

CWC has created a storage capacity of 1,34,046 MT during 2020-2024.

As per [National Bank For Agriculture And Rural Development](#) (NABARD) the study was conducted during 2013-14. The study had projected storage capacity required by the year ending 2016-17 was 27.47 lakh MT and additional storage capacity required was 17.95 Lakh MT for PDS commodities.

Based on the study finding, Karnataka state Warehousing Corporation had posed proposals for construction of Rural Godowns to NABARD.

### **POST OFFICE SERVICES**

**2653. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:**

**DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of post offices across the country, along with the total number of savings accounts in these post offices and the facilities provided to their account holders;
- (b) whether the post offices have been established in all the major villages in the country to ensure the smooth implementation of communication systems;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether all the post offices in the country have been equipped with modern technology; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the specifics of modernisation efforts?

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

(a) There are 1,64,987 post offices (Head Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices) across the country having 7,58,00,677 Savings Accounts in these post offices.

The savings account holders have the facility of availing the Automated Teller Machine (ATM), Issuance of Cheque book, Internet Banking, Mobile Banking, various types of SMS alerts, e-Passbook for viewing the balance and account statement, Funds transfer from bank accounts to post office accounts and vice versa through National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), Electronic Clearing Services (ECS) facility for crediting the interest and maturity amount in bank accounts, Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) facility under Core Banking System (CBS).

(b) and (c) There are 1,49,164 post offices (Head Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices) in rural areas covering all villages of the country including 4903 post offices opened in 2017-18 to 2021-22 in Left Wing Extremism affected areas and 5746 new post offices opened in 2023-24 to cover unbanked villages within 5 Km distance for financial inclusion.

(d) and (e) All Departmental Post Offices in the country have been computerized and networked under the Information Technology (IT) Modernization Project. Branch post offices functioning in rural areas of the country have been provided with mobile devices, biometric devices and thermal printers for carrying out online postal, financial and insurance transactions

**PMGKAY IN KARNATAKA****2654. SHRI P C MOHAN:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is successfully implementing Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of its beneficiaries in Bengaluru Urban district;
- (c) the funds allocated and spent in the State of Karnataka since the inception of PMGKAY, year-wise; and
- (d) the monthly allotment of foodgrains for the State of Karnataka under the Yojana along with the total percentage of beneficiaries among urban and rural population?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a): The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) is being successfully implemented in all the States/ Union Territories. At present against the intended coverage of 81.35 crore persons, 80.67 crore beneficiaries are covered for getting free-of-cost foodgrains under the PMGKAY.

(b): The State Government of Karnataka has identified beneficiaries up to the maximum permissible limit i.e. 401.93 lakh person. The district-wise data is not maintained by the Central Government. As per the NFSA portal, as of

05.12.2024, there are 16.23 lakh beneficiaries in the Bengaluru Urban district of Karnataka.

(c): The details of food subsidy released to the State Government of Karnataka since the inception of PMGKAY are as follows:

| <b>Financial Year</b> | <b>Fund released<br/>(In crore)</b> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2020-21               | 323.99                              |
| 2021-22               | 1682.12                             |
| 2022-23               | 2191.75                             |
| 2023-24               | 1222.13                             |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>5419.99</b>                      |

The details of central assistance released to the State Government of Karnataka, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Assistance to State Agencies for intra-State movement of foodgrains and FPS dealers' margin under NFSA" are as follows:

| <b>Financial Year</b> | <b>Fund released<br/>(In crore)</b> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                       | <b>Total</b>                        |
| 2020-21               | 84.39                               |
| 2021-22               | 764.16                              |
| 2022-23               | 354.89                              |

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 2023-24 | 148.70  |
| Total   | 1352.14 |

(d): The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides for coverage of 76.04% of the rural and 49.36% of the urban population of Karnataka, which at Census 2011 comes out to a ceiling of 401.93 lakh persons. The State Government has identified beneficiaries upto the maximum permissible limit. Accordingly, 2,17,403 MT of foodgrains per month are being allocated to the State Government of Karnataka under the PMGKAY.

### **NESIDS**

#### **2655. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:**

Will the Minister of **DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the restructuring of North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) into two components -Roads and Other Roads Infrastructure have impacted on the overall completion of the Scheme; and
- (b) the details and the number of projects completed thereunder?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF  
NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):**

(a) The North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) was approved as a new Central Sector Scheme in 2017-18 and restructured into

two components viz. **NESIDS (Roads)** and **NESIDS (Other Than Roads Infrastructure)** in 2022-23 to prevent sectoral overlaps in regard to road sector as per the recommendation of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and approval of the Government.

**(b)** A total of 30 projects worth Rs 886.14 crore have been completed (10 project costing Rs 163.46 crore under NESIDS (OTRI) and 20 projects costing Rs 722.68 crore under NESIDS (Roads), as on 31.10.2024, under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme since 2017-18.

### **ALLOCATION OF FUNDS IN NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS**

#### **2656. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:**

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

- (a) the number of new railway projects initiated by the Government during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the total funding allocated for these projects within Tamil Nadu including Kallakurichi Constituency during the last three years and the current year and their current status;
- (c) the expected completion timeline for these projects and their anticipated impact on improving railway infrastructure; and
- (d) the steps being taken to ensure timely execution and prevent delays in these projects?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**



(a) to (d): Railway projects are surveyed/ sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise/ Parliamentary constituency-wise as the Railway projects may span across State boundaries/ Parliamentary constituency boundaries. Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity,

missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throw forward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

Railway infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are covered under Southern Railway (SR), South Central Railway (SCR) and South Western Railway (SWR) zones of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

During last five years i.e. FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21, FY 2021-2022, FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 and current Financial Year 2024-25, total 04 projects (01 New Line and 03 Doubling) of a total length of 75 Km, costing Rs. 932 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned.

As on 01.04.2024, 22 Railways projects (10 new line, 03 Gauge conversion and 09 doubling) of total length 2,587 Km, costing Rs. 33,467 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu including Kallakurichi Constituency

are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 665 Km length has been commissioned

and an expenditure of Rs. 7,153 crore has been incurred upto March' 2024. The status of work is summarized as under:-

| <b>Plan Head</b>               | <b>No. of projects</b> | <b>Total Length (in Km)</b> | <b>Length Commissioned (in Km)</b> | <b>Expenditure upto March 2024 (₹ in Cr.)</b> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>New Line</b>                | 10                     | 872                         | 24                                 | 1223  |
| <b>Gauge Conversion</b>        | 3                      | 748                         | 604                                | 3267  |
| <b>Doubling /Multitracking</b> | 9                      | 967                         | 37                                 | 2664  |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>22</b>              | <b>2587</b>                 | <b>665</b>                         | <b>7153</b>                                   |

Chinnasalem – Kallakurichi (16 Km) new line has been sanctioned on 50:50 cost sharing basis between Railway and State Government of Tamil Nadu. An outlay of Rs. 99 crore has been provided for Financial Year 2024-25. Work has been taken up in available land.

Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

| <b>Period</b>  | <b>Outlay</b>                       |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>2009-14</b> | Rs. 879 crore/year                  |
| <b>2024-25</b> | Rs. 6,362 crore (more than 7 times) |

Though fund allocation has increased manifold but pace of execution of project is dependent on expeditious land acquisition. Railway acquires the land through

State Government and the completion of a railway projects is dependent of land acquisition. However, Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of

Tamil Nadu are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under :

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Total Land required for Projects in Tamil Nadu | 3389 Ha       |
| Land Acquired                                  | 866 Ha (26%)  |
| Balance Land to be acquired                    | 2523 Ha (74%) |

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Tamil Nadu. For instance, details of some major projects which are delayed due to land acquisition are as under:-

| SN | Name of the project                          | Total land required (in Ha) | Land acquired (in Ha) | Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha) |
|----|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Tindivanam –Tiruvannamalai new line (185 km) | 273                         | 33                    | 240                                 |

|    |                                     |     |   |     |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| 2. | Attiputtu – Puttur New Line (88 km) | 189 | 0 | 189 |
| 3. | Morappur – Dharmapuri (36 km)       | 93  | 0 | 93  |
| 4. | Mannargudi – Pattukkottai (41 km)   | 152 | 0 | 152 |
| 5. | Thanjavur – Pattukottai (52 Km)     | 196 | 0 | 196 |

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, deposition of cost share by State Government in cost sharing projects, priority of projects, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions etc.

Various steps taken by the Government for speedy approval and implementation of Railway projects include (i) setting up of Gati Shakti units (ii) prioritisation of projects (iii) substantial increase in allocation of funds on priority projects (iv) delegation of powers at field level (v) close monitoring of progress of project at various levels, and (vi) regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects. This has led to substantial increase in rate of commissioning since 2014.

**SUPPLY OF COAL TO KERALA****2657. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has received any request from Government of Kerala to ensure supply of required MT coal per day for the power generation units in Kerala as per the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken appropriate steps to mitigate the coal supply issue and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways have any agreement to provide adequate rail rakes for transport of coal and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES****(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a): In view of the demand for Power in the State of Kerala and considering the recommendation of Ministry of Power, coal linkage has been earmarked to the State of Kerala from Coal India Limited (CIL) for a capacity of 500 MW under Para B (iv) of SHAKTI Policy. Accordingly, CIL has allocated coal from the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) for the earmarked coal linkage with scheduled coal supply from August 2025.

(b) and (c): Supply of coal to the power plants is a continuous process. To address the issues of coal supplies to Power Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub

Group comprising of representatives from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), CIL and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) meet regularly to take various operational decisions to enhance supply of coal to Thermal Power Plants.

Besides, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been constituted comprising of Chairman, Railway Board; Secretary, Ministry of Coal; Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Secretary, Ministry of Power; to monitor augmentation of coal supply and power generation capacity. Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and Chairperson, CEA are co-opted as Special Invitees as and when required by the IMC.

### भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदाम

**2658. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:**

**श्री रविन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:**

**श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:**

क्या उपभोक्ता मामले, **खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान में झारखंड, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले सहित विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर गिरिडीह और सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कितने गोदाम संचालित हो रहे हैं;

(ख) इन गोदामों की क्षमता कितनी है और क्या इनमें भंडारित अनाज क्षमता से अधिक हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़ी मात्रा में अनाज सड़ जाता है;

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

(घ) क्या हरियाणा सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर गिरिडीह और सोनीपत लोक सभा

निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में नए/अधिक गोदामों के निर्माण/स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ड.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और इसके लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):**

(क): दिनांक 01.11.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) के 2181 गोदाम (स्वामित्व वाले-570 और किराए पर लिए गए-1611) वर्तमान में उत्तर प्रदेश, झारखंड और हरियाणा राज्यों सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में संचालित हो रहे हैं। राज्यवार विवरण अनुबंध में हैं।

इसके अलावा, सोनीपत राजस्व जिला (हरियाणा) के तहत कुल दस (10) गोदाम और गिरिडीह राजस्व जिला (झारखंड) में 03 गोदाम वर्तमान में संचालित हो रहे हैं। विवरण निम्नानुसार हैं।

(आँकड़े टन में)

| राज्य   | जिला   | गोदाम का नाम                          | क्षमता |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| हरियाणा | सोनीपत | एफएसडी सोनीपत (स्वामित्व वाला गोदाम)  | 11178  |
|         |        | एचएआईसी मुरथल                         | 30000  |
|         |        | सीडब्ल्यूसी बरही                      | 19686  |
|         |        | सीडब्ल्यूसी सोनीपत                    | 20000  |
|         |        | हेफेड ए.डी.कॉम्प्लेक्स, माहरा, सोनीपत | 35700  |
|         |        | साइलो मोहना                           | 50000  |

|        |         |                                      |       |
|--------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------|
|        | गोहाना  | एफएसडी गोहाना (स्वामित्व वाला गोदाम) | 26448 |
|        |         | पार्वती देवी, जीएचएन                 | 19590 |
|        |         | अनुराधा रुखी, जीएचएन                 | 5561  |
|        |         | अनुराधा रामगढ़                       | 55000 |
| झारखंड | गिरिडीह | पीईजी, सूरिया                        | 5000  |
|        |         | पीईजी, गिरिडीह                       | 10000 |
|        |         | पीईजी, गिरिडीह-II                    | 5000  |

(ख) और (ग): भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई), सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के लिए खरीद के बाद खाद्यान्न (मुख्य रूप से गेहूं और चावल) का भंडारण करता है और देश में खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बफर स्टॉक को बनाए रखता है। दिनांक 01.11.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, केंद्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्न स्टॉक के भंडारण के लिए एफसीआई और राज्य एजेंसियों के पास उपलब्ध कुल कवर्ड स्टोरेज क्षमता 515.12 लाख टन के भंडारित स्टॉक की तुलना में 776.59 लाख टन है।

गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों का भंडारण उसकी भंडारण क्षमता के अनुसार किया जाता है। भंडारण क्षमता के कारण कोई भी खाद्यान्न सड़ता नहीं है। इसके अलावा यह भी उल्लेख किया जाता है कि एफसीआई मुख्य रूप से खाद्यान्नों की गेहूं, चावल और धान की जिंसो को देखता है। यह सरकार की विभिन्न कल्याणकारी स्कीमों के तहत वितरण हेतु लंबी अवधि के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों का भंडारण और प्रबंधन करता है। यह देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बफर और रणनीतिक रिजर्व भी बनाए रखता है। इस प्रक्रिया के दौरान, विभिन्न कारकों मुख्य रूप से चक्रवात, बाढ़, वर्षा आदि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण बहुत ही नगण्य मात्रा में उपार्जित खाद्यान्न न जारी करने योग्य (क्षतिग्रस्त) रहता है।



उठान की मात्रा की तुलना में जारी न करने योग्य खाद्यान्नों के उपार्जन का वर्षवार विवरण नीचे

तालिका में दिया गया है:

| एफसीआई में जारी न करने योग्य खाद्यान्नों का उपार्जन |  |                                    |  |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--|
| वर्ष  | जारी न करने योग्य उपार्जित खाद्यान्न (आंकड़े लाख टन में) | उठान की मात्रा (आंकड़े लाख टन में) | उठान की मात्रा की तुलना में क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्न का प्रतिशत |
| 2019-20   | 0.019  | 455.130                            | 0.004  |
| 2020-21   | 0.018  | 688.566                            | 0.003  |
| 2021-22   | 0.017  | 766.081                            | 0.002  |
| 2022-23   | 0.016  | 675.826                            | 0.002  |
| 2023-24   | 0.103  | 470.71                             | 0.022  |
| 2024-25 (दिनांक 01.11.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)  | 0.031  | 234.93                             | 0.013  |

(घ) और (ड.): एफसीआई में भंडारण क्षमता की आवश्यकता खरीद के स्तर, बफर मानदंडों की आवश्यकता और खाद्यान्नों (चावल और गेहूं) के लिए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) प्रचालनों पर निर्भर करती है। एफसीआई लगातार भंडारण क्षमता का आकलन और निगरानी करता है और आवश्यकता और भंडारण अंतराल के आकलन के आधार पर, हरियाणा सहित अखिल

भारतीय स्तर पर निम्नलिखित स्कीमों के माध्यम से भंडारण क्षमताएं निर्मित/किराए पर ली जाती हैं:-

1. सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मोड के तहत साइलो का निर्माण
  2. निजी उद्यमी गारंटी (पीईजी) स्कीमा
  3. केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना “भंडारण और गोदाम”
  4. केंद्रीय भंडारण निगम (सीडब्ल्यूसी)/राज्य भंडारण निगम (एसडब्ल्यूसी)/राज्य एजेंसियों से गोदाम किराए पर लेना।
  5. निजी वेयरहाउसिंग स्कीम (पीडब्ल्यूएस)
  6. संपत्ति मुद्रीकरण के तहत गोदामों का निर्माण
- विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत गोदामों के निर्माण के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा संविदा के अनुसार है।

| विवरण   |                                  |                    |  |             |             |       |                       |                  |                      |              |  |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|--|
| दिनांक 1 नवंबर, 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार एफसीआई के पास उपलब्ध भंडारण इकाई का राज्य-वार संख्या |                                  |                    |  |             |             |       |                       |                  |                      |              |  |
| क्र. सं.  | क्षेत्र                          | एफसीआई के स्वयं की | एफसीआई द्वारा किराए पर लिया गया और प्रबंध किया गया |             |             |       |                       |                  |                      |              | कुल एफसीआई (स्वयं के + किराए पर ली गई) |
|   |                                  |                    | सीडब्ल्यूसी  | राज्य सरकार | एसडब्ल्यूसी | पीईजी | साइलो किराए पर लिए गए | पीडब्ल्यूएस 2010 | अन्य/ निजी पार्टियां | कुल किराए पर |  |
| 1   | Bihar/बिहार                      | 11                 | 8  | 1           | 28          | 17    | 2                     | 5                | 3                    | 64           | 75                                     |
| 2   | Jharkhand/झारखण्ड                | 7                  | 3  | 0           | 7           | 25    | 0                     | 4                | 1                    | 40           | 47                                     |
| 3   | Odisha/ओडिशा                     | 19                 | 6  | 2           | 12          | 0     | 0                     | 0                | 0                    | 20           | 39                                     |
| 4   | West Bengal/प.बंगाल              | 22                 | 2  | 0           | 1           | 0     | 1                     | 2                | 1                    | 7            | 29                                     |
| 5   | Sikkim/सिक्किम                   | 1                  | 0  | 0           | 1           | 0     | 0                     | 0                | 0                    | 1            | 2                                      |
| कुल पूर्वी अंचल   |                                  | 60                 | 19   | 3           | 49          | 42    | 3                     | 11               | 5                    | 132          | 192                                    |
| 6   | Arunachal Pradesh/अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 14                 | 0  | 0           | 1           | 0     | 0                     | 0                | 2                    | 3            | 17                                     |
| 7   | Assam /असम                       | 21                 | 3  | 0           | 4           | 1     | 1                     | 0                | 5                    | 14           | 35                                     |

|                     |                                  |     |    |    |     |     |    |    |    |      |      |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|------|------|
| 8                   | Manipur/मणिपुर                   | 9   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0    | 9    |
| 9                   | Nagaland/नागालैंड                | 5   | 1  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1    | 6    |
| 10                  | Meghalaya/मेघालय                 | 4   | 0  | 0  | 3   | 2   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 5    | 9    |
| 11                  | Mizoram/मिजोरम                   | 6   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0    | 6    |
| 12                  | Tripura/त्रिपुरा                 | 5   | 1  | 1  | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 3    | 8    |
| कुल पूर्वोत्तर अंचल |                                  | 64  | 5  | 1  | 9   | 3   | 1  | 0  | 7  | 26   | 90   |
| 13                  | Delhi/दिल्ली                     | 6   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0    | 6    |
| 14                  | Haryana/हरियाणा                  | 35  | 14 | 6  | 74  | 93  | 6  | 6  | 3  | 202  | 237  |
| 15                  | Himachal Pradesh/हिमाचल प्रदेश   | 9   | 3  | 0  | 1   | 7   | 0  | 0  | 2  | 13   | 22   |
| 16                  | Jammu & Kashmir/जम्मू एंड कश्मीर | 12  | 1  | 1  | 0   | 9   | 0  | 2  | 0  | 13   | 25   |
| 17                  | Ladakh/लद्दाख                    | 4   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 3   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 3    | 7    |
| 18                  | Punjab/पंजाब                     | 121 | 22 | 1  | 246 | 167 | 7  | 1  | 18 | 462  | 583  |
| 19                  | Chandigarh/चंडीगढ़               | 0   | 6  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 6    | 6    |
| 20                  | Rajasthan/राजस्थान               | 39  | 10 | 1  | 21  | 3   | 0  | 68 | 8  | 111  | 150  |
| 21                  | Uttar Pradesh/उत्तर प्रदेश       | 49  | 25 | 5  | 97  | 63  | 1  | 3  | 1  | 195  | 244  |
| 22                  | Uttarakhand/उत्तराखंड            | 4   | 5  | 0  | 9   | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 15   | 19   |
| कुल उत्तरी अंचल     |                                  | 279 | 86 | 14 | 448 | 346 | 14 | 80 | 32 | 1020 | 1299 |
| 23                  | Andhra Pradesh/आंध्र प्रदेश      | 22  | 2  | 0  | 19  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 21   | 43   |
| 24                  | And. & Nico./अंडमान एंड निकोबार  | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0    | 1    |
| 25                  | Karnataka/कर्नाटक                | 21  | 7  | 0  | 20  | 2   | 1  | 7  | 0  | 37   | 58   |
| 26                  | Lakshdweep/लक्षद्वीप             | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0    | 1    |
| 27                  | Kerala/केरल                      | 23  | 1  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1    | 24   |
| 28                  | Tamilnadu/तमिलनाडू               | 10  | 7  | 1  | 11  | 5   | 2  | 0  | 0  | 26   | 36   |
| 29                  | Padducherry/पडुचेरी              | 4   | 2  | 0  | 2   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 4    | 8    |
| 30                  | Telangana/तेलंगाना               | 11  | 9  | 0  | 46  | 1   | 0  | 16 | 0  | 72   | 83   |
| कुल दक्षिणी अंचल    |                                  | 93  | 28 | 1  | 98  | 8   | 3  | 23 | 0  | 161  | 254  |
| 31                  | Chattisgarh/छत्तीसगढ़            | 21  | 8  | 3  | 72  | 4   | 0  | 1  | 1  | 89   | 110  |

|                  |                            |     |     |    |     |     |    |     |    |      |      |
|------------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|------|------|
| 32               | Gujarat/गुजरात             | 14  | 11  | 2  | 0   | 0   | 3  | 6   | 3  | 25   | 39   |
| 33               | D&NH and D&D/दमन एवं दीव   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0    | 0    |
| 34               | Madhya Pradesh/मध्य प्रदेश | 25  | 2   | 0  | 106 | 1   | 0  | 1   | 1  | 111  | 136  |
| 35               | Maharashtra/महाराष्ट्र     | 13  | 5   | 0  | 23  | 2   | 1  | 15  | 1  | 47   | 60   |
| 36               | Goa/गोवा                   | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0    | 1    |
| कुल पश्चिमी अंचल |                            | 74  | 26  | 5  | 201 | 7   | 4  | 23  | 6  | 272  | 346  |
| G. Total/कुल योग |                            | 570 | 164 | 24 | 805 | 406 | 25 | 137 | 50 | 1611 | 2181 |

## ITI LIMITED

### 2659. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

- (a) whether ITI Limited, Raebareli is considering any proposal for manpower rationalization and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of permanent employees, contractual staff and casual workers since 2020 in ITI Limited's manufacturing facility in Raebareli, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken action to address complaints regarding delay in the release of salaries at ITI Limited, Raebareli and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the order book position of ITI Limited's manufacturing facilities across the country and specifically for Raebareli?

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

- (a) No. There is no proposal specific to ITI Limited, Raebareli regarding manpower rationalization.

(b) The details of permanent employees, contractual staff and casual workers since 2020 in ITI Limited's manufacturing facility in Rae Bareli, year-wise is as under: -

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Permanent</b> | <b>Contractual</b> | <b>Casual</b> | <b>Grand Total</b> |
|-------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 01-01-2020  | 725              | 76                 | 95            | 896                |
| 01-01-2021  | 555              | 81                 | 85            | 721                |
| 01-01-2022  | 416              | 129                | 85            | 630                |
| 01-01-2023  | 247              | 104                | 80            | 431                |
| 01-01-2024  | 173              | 66                 | 83            | 322                |

(c) Yes, Government has been taking various measures to provide necessary assistance to ITI Limited. A total of Rs. 4,456.48 Cr. has been provided to ITI Limited as financial assistance.

Details of above mentioned financial assistance has been given below:

| <b>Sr. No.</b> | <b>Head of account</b>                                    | <b>Amount (Rs. Cr.)</b> |
|----------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1              | Redemption of preferential share capital of BSNL/<br>MTNL | 300                     |
| 2              | Arrears due to 1997 pay revision                          | 165                     |
| 3              | Reimbursement of VRS expenditure                          | 155                     |

|    |  |                 |
|----|--|-----------------|
| 4  | Overdue statutory payments   | 360             |
| 5  | Establishment cost during the implementation of revival plan                           | 612             |
| 6  | Pending loan to ITI Limited given during march 2009 for salary disbursement            | 125             |
| 7  | Adjustment of payment towards disbursement of salary for 4 months paid in January 2013 | 130             |
| 8  | Waiver of Government Guarantee fee   | 45.79           |
| 9  | Financial Assistance for Project Implementation  | 2,264           |
|    | <b>Sub Total</b>   | <b>4,156.79</b> |
| 10 | Statutory dues   | 299.69          |
|    | <b>Grand Total</b>   | <b>4,456.48</b> |

In addition to the above, the proposal of land monetization of ITI Limited has been sent to Department of Public Enterprises for necessary action in order to provide the financial support to ITI Limited, including Raibareli unit, out of proceeds from the sale of land.

In view of the above, Government has taken all the measures to address the issue of delay in release of salary at ITI Limited, Raebareli.

(d) Details of the order book position of ITI Limited's manufacturing facilities across the country as on 30.11.2024:

| Sr. No. | Products/Projects                             | Customers                | Order value (In Cr) |
|---------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1       | ASCON PH IV                                   | Defence                  | 6549.01             |
| 2       | Corp.mktg & MSP                               | State<br>Govt/Gol/others | 691.03              |
| 3       | MAHANET                                       | MITCL                    | 467.14              |
| 4       | TANFINET                                      | TN State Govt            | 231.53              |
| 5       | FCI   | IAF                      | 144.00              |
| 6       | 4G LTE  | IAF                      | 162.18              |
| 7       | GUJ NET Project & O&M                         | GFGNL                    | 16.70               |
| 8       | GPON I&C Services                             | BSNL/BBNL                | 58.89               |
| 9       | BSNL 4G                                       | BSNL                     | 1395.19             |
| 10      | Airtel FTTH Rollout                           | Airtel/Telesonic         | 13.72               |
| 11      | USOF Bharat Net Projects/<br>TPA              | Gol/USOF                 | 94.11               |
| 12      | A&N BharatNet                                 | BBNL                     | 10.32               |
| 13      | NFS Project                                   | BSNL                     | 788.90              |
| 14      | Other products/ Services<br>(OFC/ HDPE/ Solar | State<br>Govt/Gol/others | 166.95              |
| 15      | Panel/Encryptor Products/                     | BSNL/MTNL/EESL           | 12.43               |

|    |   |                   |             |
|----|---|-------------------|-------------|
|    | MLLN AMC/ NGN AMC/C-<br>DoT ANRAX AMC/ WiFi<br>Hotspot AMC/ Data centre/<br>ASCON AMC/ Street light/<br>TPA/ Laptops/ Mini PC/<br>VSSC) |                   |             |
| 16 | APO (Street lights/ SMPS)   | BSNL/ State Govt. | 291.04      |
| 17 | Total   |                   | 11093.14 Cr |

Details of order book position of ITI Limited, Rae Bareli as on 30.11.2024:

| Sr. NO. | Name                       | Qty. (OFC Cable) | Order value (In Cr) |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1       | ASCON FCBC & INC           | -                | 18.5                |
| 2       | KOLKATA RAILWAY<br>(PO)    | 40 KM            | 0.2355              |
| 3       | NORTH WESTERN<br>RLY (LOA) | 5 KM             | 0.0318              |
| 4       | EAST CENTRAL               | 350 KM           | 2.05                |
| 5       | Total                      |                  | 20.8173 Cr          |



**CUT OF ADVANCE TICKET RESERVATION PERIOD****2660. SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:****SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:****SHRI HARENDRA SINGH MALIK:**

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

- (a) the details of reduced advance ticket reservation period in Indian Railways;
- (b) whether the new rule improves ticket availability for genuine passengers and reduces instances of cancellations and no-shows and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that due to server down during Tatkal ticket booking, common people are not able to get tickets and agents and mafia people benefit from this; and
- (d) if so, the plans formulated by the Government to stop this and to make Tatkal tickets easily available to the general public?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) and (b): With effect from 01.11.2024, the Advance Reservation Period (ARP) for booking reserved tickets in most of the Mail/ Express trains has been reduced to 60 days excluding the date of journey. In certain day time Express trains like Taj Express, Gomti Express, etc, lower time limits for advance reservations was already in force. This change has been made keeping in view the booking trend and also to reduce the cancellations due to unforeseen events.

(c) and (d): On Indian Railways, the demand pattern is not uniform throughout the year and it varies over lean and peak periods. During peak rush periods, the

occupancy of the trains especially on popular routes remains full whereas during lean period and on less popular routes, there is sub optimal utilization. This is applicable for general as well as Tatkal accommodation. However, the following steps have been taken to reduce the scope of misuse of Tatkal accommodation:-

- i. All authorised ticketing agents of Indian Railways/IRCTC have been restricted from the booking Tatkal tickets between 1000 hours and 1010 hours for tickets in AC classes and between 1100 hours and 1110 hours for non-AC classes.
- ii. Keeping in view the short Advance Reservation Period and with a view to make this scheme economically unviable for unscrupulous elements/touts, refund rules of the scheme have been made stringent in which no refund is granted on the confirmed Tatkal tickets.
- iii. In case of tickets booked under Tatkal scheme, during the journey, one of the passengers booked on that ticket is required to produce any one of the prescribed proofs of identity, failing which all the passengers booked on that ticket are considered as travelling without ticket and charged accordingly.
- iv. The facility of change of name is not permitted on the bookings made under Tatkal scheme.

### दूरसंचार विभाग का सुदृढीकरण

**2661. श्री अमरा राम:**

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का दूरसंचार विभाग को सुदृढ़ करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या विभाग ने देश भर में 5जी सुविधा कार्यान्वित कर दी है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ड.) उक्त सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध कराए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख) जी हां। सरकार ने हाल ही के वर्षों में दूरसंचार विभाग को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण पहल और सुधार किए हैं, जैसे कि:

- दूरसंचार अधिनियम, 2023 की अधिसूचना और प्रवर्तन जो कि बदलते दूरसंचार परिदृश्य के अनुकूल बनाने हेतु बेहतर विनियामक प्राधिकार और लचीलेपन के साथ विभाग को सशक्त बनाता है;
- सरकार भारत को प्रौद्योगिकीय उन्नति में अग्रणी बनाने के लिए 5जी, 6जी और क्वाटम प्रौद्योगिकी जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के अनुसंधान और विकास में अग्रणी भूमिका निभाने हेतु विभाग को सहायता प्रदान कर रही है;
- वैश्विक दूरसंचार पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र में देश की स्थिति को बेहतर करने और अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए दूरसंचार अवसंरचना, प्रौद्योगिकी विनियम, नीतिगत विकास और विनियामक संरचना की वृद्धि का संवर्द्धन के करने लिए सरकार विभाग को सुविधा प्रदान कर रही है;

- दूरसंचार क्षेत्र के प्रभावी और कुशल प्रबंधन हेतु सरकार ने विभाग के अधिकारियों को अपेक्षित और समकालीन कौशल एवं जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए अनेक क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया;
- सरकार ने मार्गाधिकार की अनुमतियों के लिए सिंगल विंडो क्लीयरेंस, तीव्रतर स्पेक्ट्रम आवंटन आदि जैसे प्रचालनों में लालफीताशाही को कम करने और दक्षता को बढ़ाने के लिए अनेक डिजिटल पहलों का कार्यान्वयन किया है;
- सरकार साइबर अपराध और वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी करने में दूरसंचार संसाधनों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए दूरसंचार संसाधनों के दुरुपयोग से संबंधित जानकारी को साझा करने के लिए संचार साथी पोर्टल का शुभारंभ, डिजिटल इंटेलिजेंस प्लेटफॉर्म का शुभारंभ आदि जैसे अनेक उपायों के माध्यम से विभाग को प्रोत्साहित कर रही है;

(ग) से (ङ) 5जी नेटवर्क को सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में रोलआउट किया गया है और वर्तमान में देश के 783 जिलों में से 779 जिलों में 5जी सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं। 5जी सेवाएं दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा तकनीकी-वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं। दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में 5जी प्रौद्योगिकी के 4.6 लाख से अधिक बेस ट्रांसीवर स्टेशन (बीटीएस) संस्थापित किए जा चुके हैं।

## **INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF AMRITSAR**

### **2662. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:**

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

- (a) the specific plans formulated by the Government for integrated development of Amritsar and its border areas to ensure economic growth, social progress and national security;
- (b) whether the Government has allocated or proposed to allocate the special grants or packages to boost economic opportunities including investment

in industries, agriculture, food processing and tourism, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has a roadmap to improve border-area infrastructure, including roads, railways, air connectivity, to enhance trade and tourism potential, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to address challenges particularly to the border region such as unemployment, lack of healthcare facilities and limited access to modern education?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH):**

(a) and (b) No Sir. There is no specific proposal for the Integrated Development of Amritsar. However, all the development schemes of the Union Government are to be used by States and UTs for development of all regions in an integrated manner, improving the quality of life their residents. As for border protection, the Union Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to strengthen it including through, inter-alia, creation of border infrastructure (i.e. fence, road, floodlights and Border Out Posts etc.), multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment of border guarding forces along the border, deployment of technological solutions, round the clock surveillance & patrolling, advanced weapons and equipment for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination, conducting special operations based on vulnerability mapping, anti-tunnelling exercise and pro-active action against intruders. In Tourism, the

Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)' and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of States and UTs by extending financial assistance in synergy with the scheme guidelines, availability of funds etc. The Ministry has sanctioned one Project under PRASHAD at Amritsar, Punjab i.e. "Border experience at Attari in Amritsar" for development.

(c) Recently, the Government has sanctioned a proposal for construction of border roads in the States of Punjab and Rajasthan along Indo-Pakistan border which includes 173.28 Km of roads for Amritsar sector of Border Security Force.

(d) Amritsar District have two Aspirational Blocks: Ajnala and Harshe Chinna. Both are in the border area. The Aspirational Blocks Programme focuses on improving 40 Key Indicators in Health, Education, Nutrition, Agriculture, etc. through better governance in order to enhance the quality of life of citizens in underdeveloped blocks of India by converging existing schemes, defining outcomes, and monitoring them on a constant basis."

## **REOPENING OF DEFUNCT COAL MINES**

### **2663. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**

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

(a) the details of the strategies being implemented by the Ministry to sustain the growth in coal production, particularly in Rajasthan compared to other coal-rich

areas across the country and the manner in which these strategies align with the national goals of self-sufficiency and reducing dependence on coal imports;

(b) whether the Ministry plans/proposes to reopen defunctional coal mines under a revenue-sharing model and contribute to the growth of coal production and economic development, particularly in Rajasthan which promotes local employment and revenue generation, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the launch of commercial mining on a revenue-sharing basis and the specific outcomes in terms of increased coal production throughout the country; and

(d) whether the Ministry is considering reforms to support greater participation from private players including international investors in the coal mining sector and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a): No coal deposit has been reported yet in the State of Rajasthan. The focus of the efforts made by the Government is on increasing the domestic production of coal and to eliminate non-essential import of coal in the country. Most of the requirement of coal in the country is met through indigenous production and supply. The steps taken by the Government to sustain growth in production of coal are as under:

- 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 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.

In addition to the above, coal companies have also taken the following steps to increase domestic coal production:

- i. Coal India Limited (CIL) has adopted a 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 Highwalls (HW) mines in view of the availability of Abandoned/ Discontinued mines. CIL is also planning large capacity UG mines wherever feasible. In its Opencast (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.

(b): Ministry of Coal has initiated steps to re-open closed / discontinued mines recognizing their latent potential, under a Revenue Sharing Model. It aims to optimize the utilization of the nation's coal resources while ensuring that safety

and profitability are maintained. This will enhance domestic coal availability and efficient utilization of existing coal resources. A total of 34 abandoned mines under Revenue Sharing Model have been offered, out of which, 24 have been awarded. None of the identified mines are located in the State of Rajasthan.

(c): Auction of commercial mining on revenue sharing basis was launched on 18.06.2020. The all India coal production in the year 2023-2024 was 997.826 MT in comparison to 716.083 MT in the year 2020- 2021 with a growth of about 39.35 %.

(d): Reform measures introduced by the Government to allow wider participation from private players including international investors in the coal mining sector are as under:

- i. 100% Foreign Direct Investment under automatic route has been allowed for sale of coal, coal mining activities including associated processing infrastructure subject to the provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 [CMSP Act] and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 [MMDR Act] as amended from time to time and other relevant Acts on the subject.
- ii. CMSP Act was reviewed comprehensively and as a result, several amendments were brought in the Act through Mineral Laws (Amendment) Act, 2020 that was enacted on 13.03.2020 to enable the following:

- a. Allocation of coal blocks for composite prospecting license-cum-mining lease, which will help in increasing of the inventory of coal/lignite blocks for allocation.
  - b. Provided flexibility to the Central Government in deciding the end use of Schedule II and III coalmines under the CMSP Act.
  - c. Companies that do not possess any prior coal mining experience in India can now participate in auction of coal blocks.
- iii. Methodology for auction of coal and lignite mines for sale of coal / lignite on revenue sharing basis under the CMSP Act and the MMDR Act was issued on 28.05.2020. The same was subsequently amended vide order dated 24.11.2021 and 31.10.2022. Salient features of the Methodology are as under:
- a. Based on Revenue sharing mechanism. Floor percentage at 4%.
  - b. Applicable to fully explored as well as partially explored coal blocks.
  - c. Upfront amount is based on value of estimated geological reserves.
  - d. Successful Bidder to pay monthly revenue share based on % revenue share quoted, total quantity of coal and notional or actual price whichever is higher.
  - e. Incentives for early production, gasification and liquefaction of coal.
  - f. Exploitation of Coal Bed Methane is allowed.

- g. No restriction on the sale and/ or utilization of coal. More flexibility in coal production schedule.

Some other measures to allow wider participation from private players in the coal block auctions are reduced upfront payment, adjustment of upfront amount against royalty, liberal efficiency parameters to encourage flexibility to operationalize the coal mines, transparent bidding process and allowing Security Creation to avail financing from the financial institutions.

### **PROPOSALS UNDER NORTH EAST COUNCIL FUNDS**

#### **2664. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**

Will the Minister of **DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the proposals received, approved and completed under the North East Council (NEC) funds during the last five years; and
- (b) the details of funds sanctioned under NEC Funds during each of the last five years and State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH  
EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):**

- (a) A total of 927 proposals worth Rs. 8585.67 crore were received by NEC, 590 projects worth Rs. 2853.90 crore were sanctioned and 121 projects costing Rs. 367.23 crore were completed/closed under schemes of NEC during last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24). Likewise, under North East Special Infrastructure

Development

Scheme

(NESIDS)-Roads, a total of 209 projects worth Rs.14406.35 crore were received, 69 projects worth Rs. 3545.12 crore were sanctioned and 12 projects worth Rs. 551.75 crore were completed.

b) The details of funds released during each of the last five years and state wise under 'Schemes of NEC' and 'NESIDS-Roads' are given below:

**Details of funds released during each of the last five years**

| <b>Year</b>  | <b>Funds Released (Schemes of<br/>NEC + NESIDS(Roads))<br/>(Rs. in crore)</b> |
|--------------|---|
| 2019-20      | 1243.28   |
| 2020-21      | 852.52  |
| 2021-22      | 1133.27   |
| 2022-23      | 499.16  |
| 2023-24      | 1299.84   |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>5028.07</b>  |

**Details of funds released during last five years-Statewise**

| <b>State</b> | <b>Fund Released<br/>(Schemes of NEC<br/>+ NESIDS(Roads))</b> |
|--------------|---|
|--------------|---|

|                   | (Rs. in crore) |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 421.88         |
| Assam             | 576.45         |
| Manipur           | 539.99         |
| Meghalaya         | 580.84         |
| Mizoram           | 360.3          |
| Nagaland          | 787.90         |
| Sikkim            | 268.21         |
| Tripura           | 585.17         |
| Other Agencies    | 907.33         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>5028.07</b> |

### **CURB BLACK MARKETING OF TICKETS**

#### **2665. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:**

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

- (a) whether the Railways has reduced the time for booking of railway tickets in advance to curb black marketing of tickets;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the railways has issued the notification in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(e) the other measures taken/being taken by the Government to curb the black marketing of railway tickets and facilitate the travellers who want to plan their train journey in advance?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (d) With effect from 01.11.2024, the Advance Reservation Period (ARP) for booking reserved tickets in most of the Mail/ Express trains has been reduced to 60 days excluding the date of journey. In certain day time Express trains like Taj Express, Gomti Express, etc., lower time limits for advance reservations was already in force. Accordingly, instructions have been issued vide Commercial Circular No. 10 of 2024 dated 16.10.2024.

This change has been made keeping in view the booking trend and also to reduce the cancellations due to unforeseen events.

(e) In order to curb the misuse of reservation system by unscrupulous elements, a number of preventive and punitive measures have been introduced by Indian Railways. Some of the important initiatives taken in this regard are as under:

- i. Regular checks are conducted in mass contact areas such as Passenger Reservation System (PRS) centers, Booking Offices, Platforms, Trains etc. to prevent unauthorized ticketing activities. Such checks are also intensified during peak period like festivals, holidays etc.

- ii. General public are also educated through Public Address System and media, not to buy tickets from unscrupulous elements and consequences of buying tickets from these sources.
- iii. Regular drives are conducted by Railway Protection Force(RPF) personnel against touts over Indian Railway and action is taken against persons found involved as per the provisions contained in the Railways Act. Cases having wider ramifications and involving ingredients of other offences are dealt in coordination with other law enforcement agencies like Police & Central Bureau of Investigation.
- iv. Regular Cyber patrolling through cyber cells of RPF is done to prevent activities of unscrupulous elements/touts using illegal software and action is taken against them as per extant legal provisions.

### **LAGGING OF WIND ENERGY**

#### **2666. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:**

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for which wind energy lags behind solar energy in terms of meeting energy needs of the country;
- (b) the steps taken to encourage production and uptake of wind energy;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted an impact assessment of the shift from feed-in tariff mechanism (guaranteed above-market price for producers) to tariff determination through competitive bidding in terms of setting up of new projects and if so, the details thereof;



(d) whether the Government intends to conduct a feasibility study for offshore wind energy projects; 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) and (b) The wind energy potential is mainly concentrated in eight states, whereas the solar potential is almost distributed across the country. Government is promoting all renewable energy sources, including wind and solar energy, in order to achieve the country's commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030 and has taken several steps and initiatives as given in the enclosed **Statement** to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity, including wind energy, in the country.

(c) A committee constituted by the Ministry submitted its report titled 'Unlocking of Untapped Wind Potential Uniformly across all Windy States' in May 2022. The report inter alia provides comparative analysis of feed-in tariff and e-reverse auction methodologies for tariff determination, which indicates that e-reverse auction mechanism is highly competitive, transparent, simple, easy to implement and typically low prices are discovered, as compared to feed-in tariff mechanism.

(d) and (e) Government has conducted feasibility studies for offshore wind energy projects off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu in March 2018 under collaboration with European Union. The objective of these reports was to provide

a concept design for a demonstration project off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

### **STATEMENT**

**The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity, including wind energy, in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. These include, inter-alia, the following:**

- Notification of trajectory for RE power bids of 50 GW/annum to be issued by Renewable Energy Implementation Agencies [REIAs: Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited, SJVN Limited] from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.
- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.

- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) Projects have been issued.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission, have been launched.
- Scheme for setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- Uniform Renewable Energy Tariff (URET) has been introduced through which a uniform tariff will be provided to the consumer by averaging tariffs of individual RE projects of similar type awarded via tariff based competitive bidding process. Implementation of URET for “Solar Power Central Pool” and “Solar-Wind Hybrid Central Pool” from 15th February 2024 has been notified.

- Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.
- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.
- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.

**In addition to the above, the following steps have, inter alia, been taken specifically for promoting wind energy:**

- declaration of trajectory for Wind Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) up to the year 2030.
- Concessional custom duty exemption on certain components required for manufacturing of wind electric generators.
- Generation Based Incentive (GBI) is being provided to the wind projects commissioned on or before 31 March 2017.
- “National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023” has been issued.
- “Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- Technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites through the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai.
- Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects.

### महाराष्ट्र में कोयला खानें

**2667. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:**

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में स्थित कोयला खानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) यवतमाल जिले में स्थित कोयला खानों में कार्यरत कुल श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) यवतमाल जिले में पट्टे पर दी गई कोयला खानों की संख्या कितनी है?

**कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी):**

(क) महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में कुल 16 कोयला खानें स्थित हैं। इन 16 कोयला खानों में से, 10 कोयला खानें वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड लिमिटेड (डब्ल्यूसीएल) के कमान क्षेत्र में हैं और 6 कोयला खानें नामनिर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी द्वारा आबंटित की गई हैं।

(ख) यवतमाल जिले में डब्ल्यूसीएल की कोयला खानों में कार्यरत कुल मैनपावर 7956 है। इसके अलावा, 6 आबंटित खानों में से, केवल 02 खानों में उत्पादन हो रहा है, जहां 251 मैनपावर कार्यरत है।

(ग) डब्ल्यूसीएल की 10 खानों में से, राष्ट्रीयकरण अधिनियम, 1973 के तहत एक खान के लिए, खनन पट्टा प्राप्त किया गया है, 8 खानों के लिए कोयलाधारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन एवं विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 के तहत खनन अधिकार प्राप्त किए गए हैं और अन्य एक खान के लिए, प्रारंभ में खनन पट्टा राष्ट्रीयकरण अधिनियम, 1973 के तहत प्राप्त किया गया था, बाद में विस्तार के लिए, कोयलाधारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन एवं विकास) अधिनियम के तहत खनन अधिकार प्राप्त किए गए। इसके अलावा, छह आबंटित खानों में से, तीन आबंटित कोयला खानों को खनन पट्टा प्रदान किया गया है।

## COMMERCIAL COAL MINING

**2668. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:**

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

(a) the details of the number of coal blocks auctioned under commercial coal mining scheme and the amount of land auctioned for the mining process, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been any displacement of the local population especially the tribals due to commercial coal mining scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to compensate the affected people;

(d) the details of the revenue generated by the Government through the revenue-sharing model for this scheme and the details of such revenue shared with the respective State Governments;

(e) whether there has been an increase in the number of direct and indirect employment

through the introduction of commercial coal mining; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a) The details of the number of coal blocks auctioned under commercial coal mining scheme and amount of land auctioned, State-wise, is as below:

| <b>State</b> | <b>Total Mines Auctioned</b> | <b>Total Block Area (Sq. Kms.)</b> |
|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Chhattisgarh | 14                           | 206.98                             |
| Jharkhand    | 26                           | 110.19                             |

|                   |           |               |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Odisha            | 18        | 156.83        |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 23        | 286.32        |
| Maharashtra       | 9         | 104.08        |
| West Bengal       | 3         | 43.18         |
| Assam             | 2         | 2.86          |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1         | 0.92          |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>96</b> | <b>911.36</b> |

(b) and (c) Yes, there has been displacement of the local population including tribals due to commercial coal mining. The Government of India has established several frameworks to address the displacement of people due to coal mining. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLAR&R), 2013 ensures fair compensation, mandates Social Impact Assessments, and provides for livelihood restoration and basic amenities. The project displaced families are given compensation of land acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement accordingly. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 safeguards tribal rights over forest lands.

(d) Revenue generated through revenue sharing model (monthly payment along with upfront amount) accrued to State Govts. State-wise details of revenue (monthly payment along with upfront amount) is as under:



| <b>State</b>      | <b>Revenue till Nov, 2024 (in Rs Crores)<br/>(Monthly payment and upfront amount)</b> |
|-------------------|---|
| Chhatisgarh       | 1644.83   |
| Jharkhand         | 567.06  |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 545.73  |
| Maharashtra       | 143.26  |
| Odisha            | 852.09  |
| West Bengal       | 93.60   |
| Assam             | 0.18  |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 6.86  |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>3853.61</b>  |

(e) and (f) Yes. After the introduction of auction of coal blocks for commercial purpose in June 2020, a total of 96 coal blocks have been successfully allocated till date. Out of these allocated 96 blocks, 12 blocks have got Mine opening Permission and 9 have started actual coal production. This has led to employment opportunity to ~7400 persons. As per an estimate, all these 96 mines have employment potential for ~3 lakh persons at their full production capacity.

## कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनाएं

### 2669. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में कोयला खानों में होने वाली दुर्घटनाएं गैर-कोयला खानों में होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं की तुलना में अधिक हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी कोयला खान-वार/राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं से बचने के लिए नवीनतम सुरक्षा उपाय सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या पर्यावरण-हितैषी सतही खानों का उपयोग विस्फोट मुक्त खनन के लिए किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) विगत पांच वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में कोयले का कितना उत्पादन दर्ज किया गया है;

(च) क्या सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम इसके लिए वहां निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(छ) इस संबंध में प्राप्त शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ज) इस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और इनमें से कितने मामले निपटाए गए हैं?

### कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी):

(क) और (ख) : देश में कोयला खानों में होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या गैर-कोयला खानों में होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं की तुलना में अधिक है। पिछले पांच वर्षों अर्थात् 2019 से 2023 तक राज्य-वार कोयला खानों में हुई दुर्घटनाओं से संबंधित विवरण इस प्रकार है:

| राज्य        | घातक दुर्घटनाएँ |           |           |           |           | गंभीर दुर्घटनाएँ |            |            |            |            |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|              | 201             | 202       | 202       | 2022      | 2019      | 202              | 202        | 2021       | 2019       | 2020       |
|              | 9               | 0         | 1         |           |           | 0                | 1          |            |            |            |
| छत्तीसगढ़    | 7               | 12        | 5         | 4         | 2         | 10               | 5          | 10         | 19         | 12         |
| गुजरात       | 0               | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0                | 1          | 0          | 1          | 2          |
| झारखंड       | 11              | 8         | 7         | 7         | 11        | 7                | 11         | 15         | 16         | 16         |
| मध्य प्रदेश  | 3               | 4         | 7         | 6         | 4         | 8                | 5          | 15         | 18         | 7          |
| महाराष्ट्र   | 3               | 4         | 4         | 0         | 3         | 12               | 4          | 5          | 9          | 2          |
| ओडिशा        | 7               | 5         | 2         | 0         | 6         | 2                | 2          | 3          | 4          | 1          |
| राजस्थान     | 1               | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0                | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          |
| तेलंगाना     | 8               | 9         | 7         | 5         | 6         | 143              | 79         | 126        | 102        | 67         |
| तमिलनाडु     | 1               | 0         | 0         | 0         | 1         | 0                | 0          | 1          | 1          | 0          |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 2               | 0         | 1         | 0         | 0         | 0                | 2          | 1          | 1          | 6          |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 8               | 6         | 10        | 2         | 5         | 11               | 8          | 10         | 9          | 4          |
| <b>कुल</b>   | <b>51</b>       | <b>48</b> | <b>43</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>38</b> | <b>193</b>       | <b>117</b> | <b>186</b> | <b>181</b> | <b>117</b> |

कोयला खनन उद्योग खनन प्रक्रिया में मौजूद खतरनाक परिस्थितियों के कारण कामगारों के लिए विशिष्ट जोखिमों से जुड़ा हुआ है।

(ग): सभी कोयला खानें खान अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों और विनियमों द्वारा अभिशासित होती हैं। खान अधिनियम, 1952 को डीजीएमएस द्वारा उपयुक्त कानूनों, नियमों, विनियमों, मानक और दिशानिर्देशों के निरूपण, निरीक्षण, दुर्घटनाओं की जांच, जागरूकता गतिविधियों, जोखिम प्रबंधन योजनाओं का निरूपण करने के माध्यम से अभिशासित किया जाता है।

खान अधिनियम, 1952, खान नियम-1955, कोयला खान विनियम-2017 और उसके तहत बनाए गए उपनियमों और स्थायी आदेश के तहत किए गए सांविधिक प्रावधानों के अनुपालन के अलावा, खानों में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं:

1. साइट विशिष्ट जोखिम मूल्यांकन आधारित सुरक्षा प्रबंधन योजनाओं (एसएमपी) का निरूपण और कार्यान्वयन, प्रमुख जोखिम प्रबंधन योजनाएं (पीएचएमपी), साइट-विशिष्ट जोखिम मूल्यांकन आधारित मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं (एसओपी) का निरूपण और अनुपालन।
2. खान सुरक्षा पर प्रशिक्षण: कानून के अनुसार प्रारंभिक और पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण तथा ऑन-द-जॉब प्रशिक्षण, एचईएमएम ऑपरेटरों को सिमुलेटर पर प्रशिक्षण, फ्रंट लाइन खान अधिकारियों का कौशल उन्नयन, सुरक्षा समितियों के सदस्यों और ठेका कामगारों सहित सभी कर्मचारियों को नियमित आधार पर जागरूक करना तथा एसआईएमटीएआरएस अधिकृत अधिकारियों द्वारा जोखिम प्रबंधन पर प्रशिक्षण।
3. कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देशों- 2023 के अनुसार बहु-विषयक सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा टीम के माध्यम से खानों की सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा करना।
4. स्ट्रेटा प्रबंधन के लिए अत्याधुनिक कार्यतंत्र को अपनाना तथा खान पर्यावरण की निगरानी।
5. ओसी खानों के लिए विशिष्ट सुरक्षा उपाय जैसे कि :
  - विस्फोट मुक्त सुरक्षित खनन के लिए पर्यावरण-अनुकूल सतही खनिकों का उपयोग।

- खान-विशिष्ट ट्रैफिक नियमों का निरूपण और कार्यान्वयन।
- एचईएमएम ऑपरेटर्स को सिमुलेटर पर प्रशिक्षण।
- निकटता चेतावनी उपकरण, रियर व्यू मिरर और कैमरा, ऑडियो-विजुअल अलार्म (एवीए), ऑटोमेटिक फायर डिटेक्शन और सप्रेसन सिस्टम आदि से लेस डंपरा
- ओसी खान के अंदर एचईएमएम की आवाजाही पर नज़र रखने के लिए कुछ बड़े ओसीपी में जीपीएस आधारित ऑपरेटर इंडिपेंडेंट ट्रक डिस्पैच सिस्टम (ओआईटीडीएस) और जियो-फेंसिंग।
- रोशनी के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए हाई मास्ट टावरों का उपयोग करके प्रकाश की व्यवस्था।

6. भूमिगत कोयला खानों के लिए विशिष्ट सुरक्षा उपाय, जैसे कि :

- अर्ध मशीनीकरण प्रौद्योगिकी की शुरुआत करके बास्केट लोडिंग को समाप्त करना।
- न्यूमेटिक/हाइड्रोलिक रूफ बोल्टिंग सिस्टम द्वारा बोल्टिंग के साथ प्रभावी रूफ कंट्रोल सिस्टम के लिए रेसिन कैप्सूल से सीमेंट कैप्सूल का प्रतिस्थापन करना।
- जहां भी भूविज्ञान अनुमति देता है, सतत खनिक प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाया जाता है।
- आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया और निकासी योजनाएं (ईआर और ईपी) कोयला खान विनियमन 2017 के अनुसार तैयार की गई।

(घ) : उपकरण और पद्धति के नियोजन का चयन वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन तथा तकनीकी मापदंडों के आधार पर अलग-अलग खनन कंपनी द्वारा शासित होता है। खानों में ब्लास्टिंग की संभावना को कम करने के लिए कोयला खानों में सतही खनिकों को भी नियोजित किया गया है।

(ड) : राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में पिछले पांच वर्षों में कोयले का कोई उत्पादन नहीं हुआ है।

(च) से (ज) : सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र उपक्रमों के अंतर्गत कोयला खानों का विनियमन और प्रचालन खान अधिनियम, 1952 तथा इसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों, विनियमों सहित लागू कानूनों, नियमों और विनियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है। कोयला खानें लागू कानूनों के अंतर्गत निर्धारित सांविधिक और विनियामक मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रचालित की जाती हैं तथा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में स्थित लिग्नाइट खानों के संबंध में अभी तक कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

### **DOMESTIC COAL PRODUCTION**

#### **2670. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:**

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

- (a) the details of the current annual production of coal in the country;
- (b) the details of the annual coal production in the country during each of the last five years;
- (c) whether the Government is planning/proposes to increase the domestic coal production in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

#### **THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

#### **(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY)**

(a) and (b): The quantity of coal produced in the country during the last five years and current year upto October, 2024 is given below:

| Year                         | Production (Quantity in MT) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2024-25 (till October, 2024) | 537.410*                    |
| 2023-24                      | 997.826                     |
| 2022-23                      | 893.191                     |
| 2021-22                      | 778.210                     |
| 2020-21                      | 716.083                     |
| 2019-20                      | 730.874                     |

\* **Provisional**

(c) and (d): The projection for domestic coal production in the country till 2029-30 is as under:

| Company/Year     | Annual<br>Plan<br>Target | Projection Plan |                |                |                |                |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                  | 2024-25                  | 2025-26         | 2026-<br>27    | 2027-<br>28    | 2028-<br>29    | 2029-30        |
| CIL              | 838.00                   | 915.00          | 1004.00        | 1043.00        | 1082.00        | 1131.00        |
| SCCL             | 72.00                    | 75.00           | 79.00          | 80.00          | 82.00          | 82.00          |
| Captive & Others | 170.00                   | 203.39          | 227.80         | 255.14         | 285.75         | 320.04         |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>1080.00</b>           | <b>1193.39</b>  | <b>1310.80</b> | <b>1378.14</b> | <b>1449.75</b> | <b>1533.04</b> |

## **MODERNIZATION OF KERALA RAILWAY STATION**

### **2671. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme for the modernization of railway stations in all over the country;

(b) if so, the details of the railway stations modernized during the last five years or proposed to be modernized, State-wise especially in Kerala; and

(c) the number of railway stations which are proposed to be modernized in the country including Kerala?

### **THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (c) Ministry of Railways has launched 'Amrit Bharat Station Scheme' for development of Railway stations on Indian Railways. Amrit Bharat Station Scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach.

It involves preparation of Master Plans and their implementation in phases to improve the amenities at the stations like improvement of station access, circulating areas, waiting halls, toilets, lift/escalators as necessary, platform surfacing and cover over platform, cleanliness, free Wi-Fi, kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product', better passenger



information systems, Executive Lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans, sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 station have been identified under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 35 stations are located in the state of Kerala. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Kerala are as following:

| <b>State</b> | <b>No. of Stations</b> | <b>Name of Stations</b>   |
|--------------|------------------------|---|
| Kerala       | 35                     | Alappuzha, Angadippuram, Angamali For Kaladi, Chalakudi, Changanassery, Chengannur, Chirayinikil, Ernakulam, Ernakulam Town, Ettumanur, Feroke, Guruvayur, Kannur, Kasargod, Kayankulam, Kollam, Kozhikode, Kuttippuram, Mavelikara, Neyyatinkara, Nilambur Road, Ottappalam, Parappanangadi, Payyanur, Punalur, Shoranur Jn, Thalassery, Thiruvananthapuram, |

| State | No. of Stations | Name of Stations   |
|-------|-----------------|--|
|       |                 | Thrisur, Tirur, Tiruvalla, Tripunithura, Vadakara, Varkala, Wadakancheri |

The details of allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The state of Kerala is covered by Southern Railway Zone. The allocation for the financial year 2024-25 for this zone is Rs 1383 Crores.

Further, upgradation/development/redevelopment of stations over Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. However, priority for upgradation/ development/redevelopment of stations is accorded to higher category station over lower category station while sanctioning and executing the works.

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVANCE RESEARCH LABORATORIES**

#### **2672. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:**

Will the Minister of **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) The number of advance research laboratories established in academic institutions;
- (b) The details thereof, State-wise;

- (c) Whether the Government has any data regarding the physical progress and financial allocations made and utilized for the establishment of advance research laboratories in academic institutions;
- (d) If so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in the state of Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) The details of the metrics involved and process used for selecting institutions where advance research laboratories are to be established under the said scheme;
- (f) The details of the progress of international, bilateral and multilateral cooperation made and the countries working and interested in collaborative research in sustainable energy, water, etc.; and
- (g) The details of the outcome of the scheme in building institutional and human capacity and progress made in innovation technology development and deployment?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

(a) and (b): Four national-level Sophisticated Analytical & Technical Help Institute (SATHI) centres and fifteen regional Sophisticated Analytical Instrument Facilities (SAIF) centers equipped with major analytical instruments have been established. The four SATHI centers are at Indian Institute of

Technology, Delhi (Delhi), Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur (West Bengal), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad (Telangana), while over the years 15 SAIF centers were also established at various States **(enclosed as Statement)**.

(c) and (d): Yes, in terms of physical progress, both SAIF and SATHI centers annually analyse approximately 1,00,000 samples, serving around 32,000 users, and contributing to approximately 2,200 research publications.

| Schemes      | Financial allocations/Utilisation |           |           |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|              | Amount in ((₹) Crore)             |           |           |
|              | 2021-2022                         | 2022-2023 | 2023-2024 |
| SATHI & SAIF | 46.7                              | 37.62     | 34.09     |

No such facility is established so far, in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(e) Under SATHI scheme, institutions are selected on cluster mode based on metrics such as academic and research profile, Institute of Eminence status, rank according to National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), quality of research publications, the breadth of Science, Technology, Engineering, Maths (STEM) disciplines, willingness of lead organisation and its co-opted partners (minimum 5 partners) from nearby organizations to collaborate, technical expertise, readiness to form Section-8 company, availability of dedicated space under one roof, the presence of supportive infrastructure, prior experience in managing shared equipment, well-structured plans for skill development and capacity building, and a minimum 25% funding contribution towards DST's

recommended cost slab. Only ongoing support is provided for strengthening research facilities at SAIF centres and no new calls has been announced to establish new SAIF centres.

(f) DST has supported numerous R&D projects under bilateral S&T cooperation with many countries including Australia, Belarus, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Netherlands, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Taiwan, UK, USA and African countries. Under multilateral international cooperation DST is involved with The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS), European Union (EU) etc in the area of sustainable energy, water etc. Some of the salient highlights of these collaborations are focused on adoption of clean technologies, water management, real-time water quality monitoring and water treatment technologies etc.

(g) The scheme in building institutional and human capacity, has made significant paces in advancing scientific research, technological innovation, and human capacity building, by strengthening research facilities of various academic institutions and nurtured young talent. During last financial year, Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research -Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge (INSPIRE-MANAK) program empowered young minds by recognizing over 46,000 innovative ideas submitted by them, with a significant female participation. Additionally, through programs like INSPIRE Faculty and INSPIRE-Scholarship for Higher Education (INSPIRE-

SHE), DST has supported more than 11500 fellowship to encouraged research excellence on annual basis.

DST provides assistance to the educational institutions to promote innovation in science and technology under National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI). Support is provided for establishment of startup incubation centers in academic institutions across the country. These centers help in augmenting the institutional capacity of the educational institutes for supporting innovation and translation of research to startup. Over the years, DST has established around 180 incubators across the country in various educational and research institutes supporting startups in different technology domains. In order to strengthen Human Capacity in entrepreneurship and innovation, DST provides fellowship to students through NIDHI Entrepreneur in residence program. Over the last 3 years, a total 931 students have been supported through the NIDHI Entrepreneur in residence fellowship. Climate Energy and Sustainable Technology program has supported over 290 projects on water technology and clean energy.

By nurturing young talent, supporting startups, and promoting technological advancements, DST is contributing to India's growth and development as a global leader in science and technology.

## STATEMENT

**Name of the institutes and State where Sophisticated Analytical Instrument Facilities (SAIF) have been established: -**

| S.No | Institution Name  | State         |
|------|---|---------------|
| 1.   | Indian Institute of Technology -Madras, Chennai   | Tamil Nadu    |
| 2.   | Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow  | Uttar Pradesh |
| 3.   | Indian Institute of Technology -Bombay, Mumbai  | Maharashtra   |
| 4.   | Shivaji University, Kolhapur  | Maharashtra   |
| 5.   | Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore  | Karnataka     |
| 6.   | Karnatak University, Dharwad  | Karnataka     |
| 7.   | Panjab University, Chandigarh   | Chandigarh    |
| 8.   | All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi  | Delhi         |
| 9.   | North Eastern Hill University, Shillong   | Meghalaya     |
| 10.  | Gauhati University, Guwahati  | Assam         |
| 11.  | Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre for Applied Research & Testing, Charutar Vidya Mandal, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand | Gujarat       |
| 12.  | Sophisticated Test and Instrumentation Centre, Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT), Kochi             | Kerala        |
| 13.  | Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam   | Kerala        |
| 14.  | Indian Institute of Technology-Patna  | Bihar         |
| 15.  | Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur   | West Bengal   |

**LINKING OF AADHAAR CARD WITH PAN AND EPF**

**2673. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:**

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether enrolment in Aadhaar is voluntary or mandatory, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether linking of Aadhaar is voluntary or mandatory with PAN and Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a provision to withdraw consent from linking of PAN, EPF and Aadhaar, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of court cases regarding linking of PAN, EPF and Aadhaar including their current status;

(e) the purpose of linking of Aadhaar and PAN;

(f) whether the QR code of an older Aadhaar card retain any validity in case a new Aadhaar card with updated information is generated;

(g) if so, whether the QR code of older Aadhaar require online verification; and

(h) whether there are measures in place to prevent misuse of creation of multiple valid QR codes of same Aadhaar ID through updating minor details and if so, the details thereof?

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



(a) to (h): The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 entitles every resident to obtain an Aadhaar number. Enrolment for obtaining an Aadhaar number is voluntary.

The linking of Aadhaar with Permanent Account Number (PAN) is mandatory under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. There are exemptions to individuals who do not possess the Aadhaar number or enrolment ID and are residing in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Meghalaya, a non-resident as per the Income-tax Act, 1961, of the age of eighty years or more at any time during the previous year or not a citizen of India.

There are multiple benefits for any taxpayer who links Aadhaar with PAN as it enables a taxpayer to e-file his/her returns and file other communications to the Income Tax Department using Aadhaar. This also enables the department to weed out multiple PAN in the case of the same individual, which thereby prevents tax evasion and other misuse.

The linking of Aadhaar with Universal Account Number (UAN) assigned by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to an individual is mandatory for those availing benefits under Employees Provident Fund and Employee Pension Scheme schemes with exemptions for certain categories of individuals. There is no provision to withdraw consent under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and schemes framed thereunder.

There are 10 court cases regarding linking of Aadhaar with EPF and no court cases pending relating to linking of Aadhaar with PAN.

Aadhaar QR code is the Quick Response code digitally signed by the Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI). The QR Code contains data like last 4 digits of Aadhaar number, demographic data like name, address, gender, and date of birth, and photograph of the Aadhaar number holder. An Aadhaar number holder may present Aadhaar QR code to establish his/her identity through offline verification. It is present in various forms of Aadhaar, such as, e-Aadhaar, Aadhaar letter and Aadhaar PVC card.

On scanning, Aadhaar QR code not only displays the information embedded at the time of QR code generation, but also displays the date and time of QR code generation, thereby making clear the point in time to which the presented information relates. In case current details in Aadhaar are to be presented for offline verification, QR code should be generated afresh and downloaded either as part of an e-Aadhaar generated from UIDAI's myAadhaar portal or mAadhaar app. Such a QR code on scanning would display the current/updated information, along with the current date and the time to which the information presented relates.

## **RULES FOR POSTING OF SPOUSE AT SAME STATION**

### **2674. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision or rules for posting husband and wife at the same station for the care of their family bonding;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the departments where these rules are applicable;

(c) whether there is any remedy or protection available under the said rules in the instance of

transfer of one spouse to any other station; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

(a) to (d): Yes, Sir. With a view to enable a government employee, to lead a normal family life, the Department of Personnel & Training has issued instructions vide Office Memorandum (OM) dated 30.9.2009 to all the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, to ensure that, wherever possible, posting of husband and wife, who are in Government service, are posted at the same station or nearest station subject to availability of vacant posts. Further, Ministries/ Departments have their own guidelines/ policy for transfer and posting of their employees depending upon specific requirements of their organizations.

## **UNSOLD ENERGY**

### **2675. SHRI MANISH TEWARI**

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantum of renewable energy capacity including solar and wind that remains unsold till date;
- (b) the reasons behind renewable energy projects failing to secure Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) or Power Supply Agreements (PSAs) in the country;
- (c) the total number of auctions conducted by the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) that have resulted in unsold capacity during the last five years; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure that newly auctioned renewable energy projects do not face the same challenges of unallocated power?

**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) There is no such utility scale renewable power generation capacity which has been commissioned under the renewable power procurement bids issued by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) of the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), namely Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited

(SECI), NTPC Limited (NTPC), NHPC Limited (NHPC) and SJVN Limited (SJVN), that remains unsold.

The process involves issuance of Letters of Award by REIAs after selection of successful bidders through transparent competitive bidding, followed by the signing of Power Sale Agreements (PSAs) between REIAs, acting as intermediary procurers and State Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), acting as end procurers. Thereafter, Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are signed between REIAs and renewable power generators selected through bidding. Once PSAs and PPAs are signed, then the development of the renewable power project starts and after commissioning of the project, the power generated therefrom is immediately sold as per the signed PSAs and PPAs.

(b) Renewable energy projects are not failing to secure Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) or Power Sale Agreements (PSAs).

The quantum of unsigned PSAs / PPAs is primarily on account of significant rise in the quantity of renewable power that has been bidded out in recent past. PSAs and PPAs are being signed and REIAs have signed PSAs of around 15 GW in respect of renewable energy procurement bids issued by REIAs in FY 2023-24. Signing of PPAs and PSAs is contingent upon several developments which inter-alia include:

- i. Time taken by the concerned Electricity Regulatory Commissions for adoption of the tariffs discovered through transparent competitive bidding.

- ii. Time taken by the concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) for approval under Section 86(1)(b) of the Electricity Act, 2003.
- iii. Time taken by DISCOMs in obtaining requisite internal/ State Government approvals for entering into PSAs with REIAs.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(d) The Section 14 (x) of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, as amended by Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act, 2022, delegates powers to the Central Government to specify minimum share of consumption of non-fossil sources by designated consumers as energy or feed stock. The distribution licensees have also been notified as designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. In terms of Section 14 (x) of the amended Energy Conservation Act, 2001, the Ministry of Power through notification dated 20.10.2023, has specified minimum share (as mentioned in Table at **Statement-I**) of consumption of renewable energy by the electricity distribution licensees as a percentage of total share of energy consumption, with certain conditions. The above notification has come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024.

Ministry of Power vide letter dated 26.09.2024 has conveyed to the State Governments that the renewable consumption obligation notified under Energy Conservation Act, 2001, needs to be followed by the obligated entities and has requested them to take appropriate measures to meet the obligations for consumption of renewable energy as per the specified targets.

**STATEMENT-I**

**minimum share of consumption of renewable energy by the electricity distribution licensees as a percentage of total share of energy consumption, with certain conditions.**

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Year</b> | <b>Wind Renewable Energy</b> | <b>Hydro Renewable Energy</b> | <b>Distributed Renewable Energy</b> | <b>Other Renewable Energy</b> | <b>Total Renewable Energy</b> |
|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.             | 2024<br>-25 | 0.67%                        | 0.38%                         | 1.50%                               | 27.35%                        | 29.91%                        |
| 2.             | 2025<br>-26 | 1.45%                        | 1.22%                         | 2.10%                               | 28.24%                        | 33.01%                        |
| 3.             | 2026<br>-27 | 1.97%                        | 1.34%                         | 2.70%                               | 29.94%                        | 35.95%                        |
| 4.             | 2027<br>-28 | 2.45%                        | 1.42%                         | 3.30%                               | 31.64%                        | 38.81%                        |
| 5.             | 2028<br>-29 | 2.95%                        | 1.42%                         | 3.90%                               | 33.10%                        | 41.36%                        |
| 6.             | 2029<br>-30 | 3.48%                        | 1.33%                         | 4.50%                               | 34.02%                        | 43.33%                        |

**CONSTRUCTION WORK HALTED AT NEMOM TERMINAL****2676 DR. SHASHI THAROOR:**

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

- (a) the total worth of the project for the construction of Nemom Terminal;
- (b) the total funds released by the railway board for the project;
- (c) whether the contract for Rs. 22 crore worth of work has already been awarded to the company, but the Central Government has paid only Rs. 7 crore;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the funds are not being released promptly as the project may face delays and not be completed by March 2026, given that the optimal period for construction, from December to May, is free of rainfall; and
- (f) if so, the reasons for the delay in the release of funds for the construction of the said Terminal?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (f): The work of "Development of new Coaching Terminal at Nemom" has been sanctioned in April, 2023 at a total cost of ₹116.57 crore as per the Detailed Project Report(DPR) submitted by Southern Railway in 2022-23. The works of new Coaching terminal as per sanctioned DPR and other associated works under sanctioned doubling work have been taken up. The earthwork in



cutting for stabling lines area has been completed and work for 2 pit lines have been taken up.

During current Financial year 2024-25, funds amounting to Rs. 10.10 Cr. has been provided for this work. Further, funds will be made available in commensurate with the progress of work.

### सौर ऊर्जा नीति

**2677. श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:**

**श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:**

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित देश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के विकास में समर्थन देने के लिए कोई सौर ऊर्जा नीति कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित देश में घरेलू सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कितनी सब्सिडी दी जा रही है और किस योजना के अंतर्गत सब्सिडी प्रदान की जा रही है;
- (ग) देश में, विशेषकर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दमन और दीव में नीति निर्माण के पश्चात् अब तक योजना-वार कितने लाभार्थी जोड़े गए हैं; और
- (घ) इस नीति के अंतर्गत क्या लक्ष्य और समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

**विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):**

(क) सरकार दादर एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित देश में सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। क्रियाशील योजनाओं की सूची संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

(ख) से (घ): घरेलू उपयोग में सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम एसजीएमबीवाई) की घोषणा की है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 तक आवासीय क्षेत्र में एक करोड़ घरों में रूफटॉप सौर (आरटीएस) की स्थापना के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना है। पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहन का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

दिनांक 06-12-2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई के अंतर्गत देश में कुल 1.46 करोड़ पंजीकरण, 27.45 लाख आवेदन और 6.68 लाख स्थापनाएं किए जाने की सूचना दी गई है। दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में, अब तक कुल 4390 पंजीकरण, 156 आवेदन और 33 स्थापनाएं किए जाने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है।

### विवरण -I

#### देश में सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए चल रही विभिन्न योजनाओं की सूची

1. 40,000 मेगावाट क्षमता की स्थापना के लक्ष्य से सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए योजना। इस योजना के तहत भूमि, सड़क, विद्युत निकासी प्रणाली, जल की सुविधाएं जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएं सभी सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों/अनुमोदनों के साथ विकसित की जाती हैं। इस प्रकार, यह योजना देश में उपयोगिता-स्तर की सौर परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र विकास में सहायता करती है।
2. देश भर में एक करोड़ घरों पर रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना के लिए पीएम-सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना।

3. उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों (ट्रांश-I और II) में गीगावाट स्तर की उत्पादन क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए “राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम” नामक उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना।
4. लघु ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर विद्युत संयंत्रों, स्टैंडअलोन सौर ऊर्जा चालित कृषि पंपों और मौजूदा ग्रिड कनेक्टेड कृषि पंपों के सौरीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएम-कुसुम योजना।
5. सरकारी उत्पादकों द्वारा स्वयं के उपयोग के लिए अथवा सरकार/सरकारी संस्थाओं के उपयोग के लिए सीधे अथवा वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉमों) के माध्यम से व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) सहायता के साथ 12000 मेगावाट ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर फोटोवोल्टेक (पीवी) विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (सीपीएसयू) योजना चरण-II (सरकारी उत्पादक योजना)।
6. प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आभा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए)।

### विवरण-II

**प्रधानमंत्री: सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) के तहत आवासीय उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए प्रोत्साहनों का ब्योरा**

| क्र.सं. | आवासीय खंड का प्रकार | सीएफए | सीएफए<br>(विशेष श्रेणी<br>राज्य) |
|---------|----------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
|         |                      |       |                                  |

|   |   |                              |                              |
|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | आवासीय क्षेत्र (रूफटॉप सौर (आरटीएस) क्षमता का प्रथम 2 किलोवाट पीक या उसका भाग)  | 30,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक | 33,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक |
| 2 | आवासीय क्षेत्र (1 किलोवाट पीक की अतिरिक्त आरटीएस क्षमता के साथ या उसके भाग सहित)  | 18,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक | 19,800 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक |
| 3 | आवासीय क्षेत्र (3 किलोवाट पीक से अधिक अतिरिक्त आरटीएस क्षमता)   | कोई अतिरिक्त सीएफए नहीं      | कोई अतिरिक्त सीएफए नहीं      |
| 4 | समूह आवासीय सोसायटी/आवासीय कल्याण समिति (जीएचएस/आरडब्ल्यूए) आदि के लिए 500 किलोवाट पीक तक इलेक्ट्रिक व्हिकल चार्जिंग सहित साझा सुविधाओं के लिए (3 किलोवाट पीक प्रति घर की दर से)। | 18,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक | 19,800 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक |

**PROGRESS AND TIMELINE FOR COMPLETION OF THE SHIMOGA TO SHIKHARIPURA PHASE 1 NEW RAILWAY LINE**

**2678. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:**

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

(a) the reasons for the slow progress in the construction of the Shimoga to Shikharipura Phase 1 railway line, despite the completion of land acquisition process;

- (b) the current status of the construction work on this railway line and the progress made in percentage terms;
- (c) the measures being implemented to expedite the work on this project to ensure timely completion; and
- (d) the expected timeline for the completion and operationalization of the said line?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (d): Shivamogga-Shikaripura-Ranebennur new line project (103 Km) has been sanctioned on cost sharing basis with Government of Karnataka. Government of Karnataka has to provide land free of cost and also share 50% construction cost of project. Execution of the project is planned in 2 phases, Phase-I is Shivamogga to Shikaripura (46 Km) and Phase-II is Shikaripura – Ranibennur (57 Km). Out of total requirement of 559 Ha land, only 225 Ha land has been handed over by State Government of Karnataka. The work has been taken up in available land.

Government of Karnataka has deposited only ₹60.26 Crore against demand of ₹150 Crore from Ministry of Railways for this project. However, an outlay of ₹150 Crore has been provided by Ministry of Railway to this project for financial year 2024-25.

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest

department, deposition of cost share by State Government in cost sharing projects, priority of projects, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climate conditions etc.

Various steps taken by the Government for speedy approval and implementation of rail projects include (i) prioritisation of projects (ii) substantial increase in allocation of funds on priority projects, (iii) delegation of powers at field level, (iv) close monitoring of progress of project at various levels (v) regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects. This has led to substantial increase in rate of commissioning since 2014.

### **PERCENTAGE OF ELECTRIFIED TRACKS**

**2679. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:**

**SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**

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

the details of the percentage of tracks electrified during the last three years in the country, State-wise particularly in the States of Tripura and Karnataka?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

Indian Railways (IR) has taken up electrification of Broad Gauge (BG) Railway lines in a Mission mode. As a part of this Mission, Electrification carried out during 2014-24 and before 2014 is as under:

| <b>Period</b>                       | <b>Route Kilometer</b> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Before 2014<br><br>(about 60 years) | 21,801                 |
| 2014-24                             | 44,199                 |

At present, about 97% of the total BG network of the Indian Railways has been electrified.

In Karnataka, about 96% electrification has been completed and in Tripura about 57% electrification has been completed so far. The details of electrification in the two states during 2014-24 and before 2014, is as under:

**Karnataka:**

| <b>Period</b> | <b>Route Kilometer</b> |
|---------------|------------------------|
| Before 2014   | 316                    |

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| (about 60 years) |       |
| 2014-24          | 3,172 |

**Tripura:**

| <b>Period</b>                   | <b>Route Kilometer</b> |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Before 2014<br>(about 60 years) | 0                      |
| 2014-24                         | 153                    |

The balance electrification work in both the States has been taken up.

**AFFORDABLE TRAVEL OPTION FOR ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PASSENGERS**

**2680. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:**

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

(a) whether the Government is taking measures to ensure affordable travel options for economically disadvantaged passengers in light of the reduction of sleeper coaches and the increase in AC coaches;



(b) if so, the details thereof, including specific steps being taken to ensure affordability for these passengers and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific data on the number of sleeper and AC coaches in trains passing through Solapur for the years 2020 and 2024, including any changes in the number of AC coaches?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (c) Indian Railways (IR), operates various types of regular time-tabled trains e.g. suburban, short distance passenger trains, long distance /Mail / Express/ Superfast trains with different composition catering to different segments of passengers and fare is charged as per categorisation of train services.

The extant policy regarding composition of Mail/Express trains, provide for 12 (Twelve) General class & Sleeper class non- AC coaches and 08 (eight) AC-Coaches, in a train of 22 coaches, to provide greater accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches.

With a view to augment the capacity for passengers travelling in unreserved coaches, more than 600 General Class coaches have been attached, in the Mail/Express trains operating with LHB coaches during the current financial year. Of the total number of Coaches being presently utilized for running of train services, two-third are non-AC, and one-third are AC variants.

Further, IR have introduced Amrit Bharat services, which have modern State-of the Art technology and are equipped with advanced features like Semi-Permanent couplers for jerk free travel, horizontal sliding windows, foldable snack table and bottle holders, mobile holders etc. These services, which are fully non-AC trains, presently comprising 12 Sleeper Class Coaches and 8 General Class coaches, are providing high quality services to the passengers.

Keeping in view increased demand, IR has planned to manufacture 10,000 non-AC Coaches including General Class and Sleeper Class Coaches. Specific data on the number of coaches passing through any station including Solapur is not maintained.

### विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी से संबंधित योजनाएं

#### 2681. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश के विभिन्न भागों विशेषकर दादरा और नगर हवेली में कार्यान्वित की जा रही विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी से संबंधित योजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान देश में विशेषकर दादरा और नगर हवेली में उक्त योजनाओं से लाभान्वित होने वाले तथा अपना रोजगार शुरू करने में सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों, विशेषकर महिलाओं, की संख्या का राज्य-वार एवं जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजनाओं को समुचित रूप से लागू करने और उन्हें ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए सुलभ बनाने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले सकारात्मक कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ताकि सभी लोगों को लाभ मिल सके; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह):

(क) विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय अपने तीन विभागों; विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी), जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीबीटी) तथा वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग (डीएसआईआर) के माध्यम से देश में विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी एवं नवोन्मेष (एसटीआई) पारितंत्र को मजबूत करने की दिशा में विभिन्न केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाएं क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। सभी योजनाएं अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं तथा किसी विशेष राज्य तक सीमित नहीं होती हैं। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग तीन छत्र योजनाओं को, (i) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी (एस एंड टी) संस्थागत और मानव क्षमता निर्माण, (ii) अनुसंधान और विकास और (iii) नवोन्मेष, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और परिनियोजन और दो राष्ट्रीय मिशनों को, (i) राष्ट्रीय एकाधिक ज्ञान शाखागत साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली मिशन (एनएम-आईसीपीएस) और (ii) राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम (एनक्यूएम) मिशन क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग 'जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान नवोन्मेष और उद्यमिता विकास (बायो-राइड)' योजना को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके तीन व्यापक घटक हैं: (i) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान और विकास; (ii) औद्योगिक और उद्यमिता विकास और (iii) जैव विनिर्माण और बायोफाउंड्री। वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग अपने प्रमुख कार्यक्रम अर्थात् "औद्योगिक अनुसंधान एवं विकास प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम (आईआरडीपीपी)" के माध्यम से उद्योग और संस्थान विनिर्दिष्ट प्रेरक उपायों और प्रोत्साहनों द्वारा देश में औद्योगिक अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा दे रहा है, जिससे नवीन प्रौद्योगिकी और नवोन्मेष के विकास और उपयोग हेतु सक्षम वातावरण का निर्माण हो रहा है। हाल ही में प्रारंभ किए गए अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान (एएनआरएफ) ने अग्रलिखित कार्यक्रमों के समावेशिता अनुसंधान अनुदान (आईआरजी), उच्च प्रभाव क्षेत्रों में उन्नति मिशन (एमएएचए): ईवी-मिशन, त्वरित नवोन्मेष और अनुसंधान साझेदारी (पीएआईआर) और प्रधानमंत्री प्रारंभिक कैरियर अनुसंधान अनुदान (पीएमईसीआरजी) कार्यान्वयन की शुरुआत की है। इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत विभिन्न घटक विभिन्न स्तरों पर फेलोशिप के माध्यम से मानव क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ावा देने,

शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में सुसज्जित अनुसंधान एवं विकास उपकरण सुविधाओं की स्थापना के माध्यम से संस्थागत क्षमता का निर्माण करने, बुनियादी और अंतरणीय अनुसंधान सहित विभिन्न विषयों में अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय सहयोग के माध्यम से सहयोगी अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में नवोन्मेष, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और उद्यमिता को सहायित करने में योगदान करते हैं। ये योजनाएं विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, इंजीनियरी और गणित (एसटीईएम) में लैंगिक समानता लाने, समाज के अपहित वाले वर्गों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी साधनों का प्रगत निर्माण करने आदि में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को भी प्रोत्साहित करती हैं।

(ख) सभी योजनाओं को देशभर में शोधकर्ताओं और संस्थानों को समान अवसर प्रदान करने वाले प्रतिस्पर्धी तरीके से लागू किया जाता है। तदनुसार, इन योजनाओं के लाभार्थी पूरे देश फैले हुए हैं। दादरा और नगर हवेली में ऐसा कोई ज्ञात लाभार्थी विशेष रूप से महिला नहीं है जिसे अपना खुद का व्यवसाय स्थापित करने में सहायता प्राप्त हुई।

(ग) और (घ): विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सभी प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता के आवेदन/अनुसंधान प्रस्ताव ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के माध्यम से आमंत्रित किए जा रहे हैं, जो देश भर के सभी शोधकर्ताओं/संस्थानों के लिए सुलभ हैं। ऐसे आह्वानों का मंत्रालय के वेब पोर्टलों और सोशल मीडिया हैंडलों के माध्यम से पर्याप्त प्रचार किया जाता है ताकि योजना का लाभ देशभर में लोगों तक पहुंच सके।

### उत्तर प्रदेश के सूदूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने के लिए नई रेल लाइन का निर्माण

**2682. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:**

**क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:**

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर, फर्रुखाबाद, लखीमपुर-खीरी, बदायूँ और पीलीभीत जिलों को रेल नेटवर्क से सुदूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने के लिए फर्रुखाबाद-अल्हागंज जलालाबाद-शाहजहाँपुर-पोवाया-खुटार-मैलानी-पीलीभीत तक एक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं/उठाने का विचार किया है;

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

(ग) इस संबंध में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (ग): रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार/जिला-वार नहीं बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है क्योंकि भारतीय रेल की परियोजनाएं राज्य सीमाओं/जिला सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं।

रेल परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा ऊठाई गई मांगों रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकता, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्वों आदि के आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है, जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रो-फॉरवर्ड और निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

अल्लाहगंज, जलालाबाद, शाहजहांपुर, पवायन, खुटार के रास्ते फर्रुखाबाद-मैलानी (158 कि.मी.) नई लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण 2018-19 में 4168 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित परियोजना लागत के साथ पूरा किया गया था। बहरहाल, कम यातायात अनुमानों के कारण इसे आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सका।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्ण/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के उत्तर रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, पूर्व रेलवे, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे जोनों के अंतर्गत शामिल हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं की लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्ण/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली 92,001 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली 5,874 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 68 रेल परियोजनाएं (16

नई लाइनें, 3 आमान परिवर्तन और 49 दोहरीकरण) योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 1,313 किलोमीटर लंबाई कमीशन की जा चुकी है और मार्च, 2024 तक 28,366 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया जा चुका है। कार्य की स्थिति संक्षेप में निम्नानुसार है: -

| योजना शीर्ष                | परियोजनाओं की संख्या | कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में) | कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में) | मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रु. में) |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| नई लाइन                    | 16                   | 1740                   | 297                            | 8672                               |
| आमान परिवर्तन              | 3                    | 261                    | 0                              | 26                                 |
| दोहरीकरण/<br>मल्टीट्रैकिंग | 49                   | 3873                   | 1016                           | 19668                              |
| कुल                        | 68                   | 5874                   | 1313                           | 28366                              |

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्ण/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

| अवधि    | परिव्यय                            |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 2009-14 | 1,109 करोड़ रु. प्रतिवर्ष          |
| 2024-25 | 19,848 करोड़ रु. (17 गुना से अधिक) |

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-24 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः रूप से आने वाली नई पटरियों को कमीशन करने/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

| अवधि    | कमीशन किए गए रेलपथ | औसत रेलपथ कमीशनिंग                        |
|---------|--------------------|---|
| 2009-14 | 996 किलोमीटर       | 199.2 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष                  |
| 2014-24 | 4,902 किलोमीटर     | 490.2 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (2 गुणा से अधिक) |

### ट्रेनों के लिए ठहराव स्टेशन

#### 2683. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या कोरोना काल के बाद शुरू की गई गाड़ी संख्या 19013-19014 सूरत-भुसावल-कटनी तथा गाड़ी संख्या 11115-11116 भुसावल-इटारसी मेमू ट्रेनों की सेवा को पुनः शुरू कर दिया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या असीरगढ़ रोड, चांदनी, मांडवा, कोहदाड़ और बागमार रेलवे स्टेशनों पर उक्त ट्रेनों के ठहराव के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त प्रस्तावों को कब तक स्वीकृत किए जाने की संभावना है, ताकि उक्त रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ठहराव से अनेकानेक लोगों को लाभ मिल सके तथा अधिक राजस्व सृजित हो सके?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (ग): वर्तमान में, 19013/19014 भुसावल-कटनी एक्सप्रेस और 11115/11116 भुसावल-इटारसी मेमू चल रही हैं और असीरगढ़ रोड, चांदनी, मांडवा, कोहदाड़ और बागमार के यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए इन रेलगाड़ियों का इन स्टेशनों के पास बुरहानपुर, नेपालगर, सागफाटा, डोंगरगांव और बडगांव गुजर में ठहराव निर्धारित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय

रेल पर ठहराव देने का प्रावधान यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता आदि के अध्यधीन सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

### **E-KISAN UPAJ NIDHI**

#### **2684. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives and key features of e-Kisan Upaj Nidhi (Digital Gateway);
- (b) the criteria and procedures for farmers to avail of Post-harvest pledge finance under this initiative;
- (c) the total number of farmers benefited from this scheme so far, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to create awareness among farmers about the initiative?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a):

1. E-Kisan Upaj Nidhi (Digital Gateway) herein after called e-KUN, is an online platform to facilitate the farmers to obtain post-harvest loans from banks against electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (e-NWRs). The e-KUN is expected to boost post-harvest pledge financing to farmers. This will provide them sufficient liquidity and help in deferring sale of their



harvested produce to a more opportune time when it could fetch better prices. Thus, distress sale can be reduced.

2. Further, e-KUN can reduce the turnaround time for pledge loans through seamless transfer of data between various stakeholders like banks, UIDAI, CBDT, Credit information bureaus, repositories of Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority (WDRA) etc. The portal also provides a wider choice of banks to the farmers. Farmer can choose a bank of his choice based on rate of interest, loan amount, etc. offered by the bank.

(b): The farmer will first have to register himself with his repository account details issued to him by the repository authorized by WDRA. The portal will authenticate details through electronically integrated data bases of UIDAI, CBDT, Repository, etc. The Rule engine of the portal provides the farmer details of loans offered by various banks onboarded on the portal. Once the farmer chooses a bank's offer, the portal sends the information to the selected bank for due diligence. The Rule engine also examines the farmer credit details like CIBIL score, KCC account, etc. to enable the bank to process and sanction the loan. After the bank issues the sanction letter electronically, the farmer can go to the bank to sign the documents and get the loan amount disbursed.

(c): State/UT wise number of farmers applied for loan on e-KUN portal as on 02.12.2024 are as under :

| State | Number of farmers |
|-------|-------------------|
|       |                   |

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 1         |
| Gujarat        | 5         |
| Karnataka      | 1         |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2         |
| Rajasthan      | 10        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>19</b> |

(d): The Government has been continuously pursuing with all the stakeholders to spread awareness about e-KUN :-

1. Secretary, DFPD has requested Chief Secretaries of State Governments/advisors of UTs and Chairman NABARD for popularizing e-KUN portal.
2. Secretary, DFPD has requested Chief Secretaries of State Governments/advisors of UTs and Chairman NABARD to include e-KUN as an agenda item in State Level Bankers' committee (SLBC) and District Level Bankers' Committee (DLBC) to widely disseminate the features of e-KUN so that the farmers in the State can avail the benefit.
3. Secretary, DFPD has requested Chief Secretaries of State Governments/advisors of UTs to organize awareness programmes by Agricultural universities in the state on e-KUN for farmers/Farmer

producer Organizations (FPOs), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) and state co-operation Department.

4. WDRA has requested all Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Small Finance Banks and Regional Rural Banks to “On-board on e-KUN platform”.
5. e-KUN has been incorporated in the syllabus of Farmer Awareness Programmes (FAP) organized by WDRA for farmers through its various training partners.

### **PROJECTS UNDER PM-DEVINE**

#### **2685. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:**

Will the Minister of **DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects sanctioned by the Government under the Prime Minister’s Development Initiative for North Eastern Region (PM-DeVINE) since inception and the funds that have been earmarked for the same, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the amount of funds that have been earmarked for PM-DeVINE during the last three years against the amount of funds that have been actually sanctioned under the scheme for usage;
- (c) the details of the physical progress of ongoing projects and the originally intended dates for completion of the same; and
- (d) whether all projects under PM-DeVINE are to be completed by 2025-26 and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH  
EASTERN REGION (DR.SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):**

(a) and (b) Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE) was announced as a new Central Sector scheme, with 100% Central funding in the Union Budget 2022-23 with initial outlay of Rs.1500 crore. The Union Cabinet on 12 October 2022 approved the Scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 6600 crore for the period from FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-2026.

35 projects worth Rs. 4857.11 crore have been sanctioned under the Scheme up to 30.11.2024. The year-wise details of the projects sanctioned and funds released during the last three years are as under:

| Year                                | Details of projects sanctioned |                                    | Funds released |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
|                                     | No. of Projects                | Cost of Projects<br>(Rs. in crore) | (Rs. In crore) |
| <b>2022-23</b>                      | 7                              | 646.06                             | 121.19         |
| <b>2023-24</b>                      | 18                             | 3437.27                            | 7.78           |
| <b>2024-25<br/>(till Nov. 2024)</b> | 10                             | 773.78                             | 540.29         |

(c) The details of these '35' projects with their physical progress and scheduled date of completion is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) Out of the 35 projects under the scheme, 28 projects have been sanctioned during the year 2023-24 and current year only. The usual time frame for completion of a project is 2 to 3 years after award of the work.

### STATEMENT

**The details of projects with their physical progress and scheduled date of completion**

| S.No. | Name of the project  | State<br>Govt./Agency | Physical progress | Intended/<br>scheduled<br>date of<br>completion |
|-------|--|-----------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1     | Gap funding for Passenger Ropeway System from Pelling to Sanga-Choeling in West Sikkim - at the cost of Rs. 63.39 Crore (58%) of total cost of Rs.108.39 Crore | Sikkim                | Work completed    | NA  |
| 2     | Gap funding for Eco-friendly Passenger Ropeway (Cable Car) from Dhapper to Bhaleydhunga in South Sikkim - at the cost of Rs.                                   | Sikkim                | Work completed    | NA  |

|   |  |         |     |            |
|---|--|---------|-----|------------|
|   | 57.82 Crore (28%) of total cost of Rs. 209.57 Crore  |         |     |            |
| 3 | Pilot project for the construction of Bamboo Link Roads at different locations in various districts in the State of Mizoram - (i) Tuirial Airfield to North Chaltlang (18 km) at a cost of Rs. 33.58 Crore; and (ii) Lengpui to Saiphal Bamboo Plantation (41 km) at a cost of Rs. 66.42 crore | Mizoram | 28% | 31-01-2025 |
| 4 | NECTAR Livelihood Improvement Project (Multi-State) - Utilization of Banana Pseudo Stem for Value-Added Products   | NECTAR  | 32% | 31-03-2025 |
| 5 | Promoting Scientific Organic Agriculture in  | NECTAR  | 33% | 16-02-2026 |

|   |   |                  |     |            |
|---|---|------------------|-----|------------|
|   | North-East India (Multi-State)  |                  |     |            |
| 6 | Livelihood projects relating to Special Development of Eastern Nagaland - (22 Nos.)   | Nagaland         | 30% | 31-12-2025 |
| 7 | Transformation of 20 schools as Centre of Excellence in the Kamrup District   | Assam            | 55% | 30-11-2025 |
| 8 | Establishment of Dedicated Services for the Management of Paediatric and Adult Haematolymphoid Cancers in North East India, Guwahati          | BBCI<br>Guwahati | 8%  | 31-03-2026 |
| 9 | Establishment of Solar Micro Grid for supply of reliable power to Remote Habitations in Tripura by Department of Power, Government of Tripura | Tripura          | 30% | 31-12-2025 |

|    |  |           |                       |            |
|----|--|-----------|-----------------------|------------|
| 10 | Development of Maa Kamakhya Access Corridor at Guwahati, Assam                             | Assam     | Work has not started  | 31-03-2026 |
| 11 | Construction of Medical College (100 Admissions) at Sivasagar District, Assam              | Assam     | Work has just started | 31-03-2026 |
| 12 | Construction of IT Park at Tura, West Garo Hills District                                  | Meghalaya | 23%                   | 27-05-2027 |
| 13 | Development of Infrastructure for Manipur Technical University (MTU), Imphal West District | Manipur   | 25%                   | 25-01-2026 |
| 14 | Establishment of 200 bedded MCH (Maternal & Child Health) wing at AGMC & GBP Hospital      | Tripura   | Work not awarded      | NA         |
| 15 | Setting up of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for drug addicted.                          | Tripura   | Work has just started | 31-12-2025 |



|    |   |           |                  |            |
|----|---|-----------|------------------|------------|
| 16 | Upgradation/widening of existing 2 lane road to 4 lane road connecting LGB International Airport – From VIP junction to Dharapur Junction, including (i) 4 lane grade separated junction at Dharapur (ii) 2 lane excess road from SOS junction to existing terminal building and (iii) 2 lane temporary exit from existing terminal building. (PWD) | Assam     | 28%              | 25-02-2026 |
| 17 | Establishment of Dental College at Agartala   | Tripura   | Work not awarded | NA         |
| 18 | Construction of new four-lane road and conversion of existing two-lane road into four-lane with cycling tracks, utility ducts, footpaths, etc. at New Shillong Township   | Meghalaya | 18%              | 14-07-2026 |

|    |  |          |                      |            |
|----|--|----------|----------------------|------------|
| 19 | Development of Infrastructure of the Processing Zone of Manipur IT SEZ at Mantripukhri, Imphal   | Manipur  | 2%                   | 06-08-2026 |
| 20 | Construction and Equipping of 60 Bedded State Mental Hospital in Manipur   | Manipur  | Work has not started | 06-10-2026 |
| 21 | Construction of Aizawl Bypass road on Western Side   | Mizoram  | Work has not started | 24-11-2026 |
| 22 | Proposal to set up a Digital Design and 3D Printing Center of Excellence in the Electronic Mfg. Cluster (EMC) in collaboration with other Govt Agencies at Tech City, Guwahati | AMTRON   | 99%                  | 31-12-2024 |
| 23 | Construction of 220/132 kV (2x100 MVA) & 132/33 kV (2x50 MVA) Sub-station at Tsitrongse-   | Nagaland | 13%                  | 30-09-2026 |

|    |  |                   |                      |            |
|----|--|-------------------|----------------------|------------|
|    | Dimapur with associated lines  |                   |                      |            |
| 24 | Skywalk Project at Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in South Sikkim                                       | Sikkim            | 13%                  | 31-03-2026 |
| 25 | Conversion of Singshore Bridge as a glass skywalk bridge for tourist attraction in West Sikkim | Sikkim            | 11%                  | 31-03-2026 |
| 26 | Establishment of State Cancer Institute at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh                         | Arunachal Pradesh | Work has not started | 31-12-2026 |
| 27 | Infrastructure Development for Dhanamanjuri University (DMU)                                   | Manipur           | Work has not started | 09-04-2026 |
| 28 | Educational Infrastructure/facility Development in Polytechnics                                | Nagaland          | 25%                  | 31-10-2025 |

|    |  |                  |                      |            |
|----|--|------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 29 | Upgradation of the Radiation Oncology Centre at CIHSR  | Nagaland         | 5%                   | 01-12-2025 |
| 30 | Establishment of a Skill Development Centre at Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute (BBCI), Guwahati, Assam                     | BBCI<br>Guwahati | Work not awarded     | NA         |
| 31 | Establishment of an Artist's Village for promotion of world's most unique Pottery Art form Longpi Black Pottery of Manipur | NEHHDC           | Work has not started | 30-06-2026 |
| 32 | Infrastructure development for Manipur University of Culture at Wakha, Imphal East.  | Manipur          | Work not awarded     | NA         |
| 33 | Development of Skywalk and Tourist hub at Mawkdok, Sohra   | Meghalaya        | Work not awarded     | NA         |
| 34 | Providing super speciality and assured specialty   | Manipur          | Work not awarded     | NA         |

|    |  |        |                  |    |
|----|--|--------|------------------|----|
|    | health care in remote and hill districts (Infrastructure & Equipment) in Manipur             |        |                  |    |
| 35 | Gap funding for the Medical College at Sichey, East Sikkim for Annual Intake of 100 Students | Sikkim | Work not awarded | NA |

**AMTRON:** Assam Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.

**BBCI:** Dr. Bhubaneswar Borooah Cancer Institute.

**NECTAR:** North East Centre for Technology Application & Reach

**NEHHDC:** North Eastern Handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corporation Limited

### **SOLAR POWER INSTALLED CAPACITY**

**2686. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total installed solar capacity in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the global position of India in terms of solar power installed capacity has improved during the last ten years; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof 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) As on 31-10-2024, the total installed solar capacity in the country is 92,119 MW.

(b) and (c) As per International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) reports, India was not listed among the top 10 countries in terms of solar power installed capacity at the end of calendar year 2013, with an installed capacity of only 1603 MW. However, as per the latest published data by IRENA up to December 2023, India is ranked at 5<sup>th</sup> position with solar power installed capacity of about 73,109 MW.

**देश में मानवरहित रेलवे क्रॉसिंग**

**2687. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड:**

श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

श्री के. राधाकृष्णन:

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा:

श्री मुकेश राजपूत:

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल:

श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में विशेषकर बहराइच, उत्तर प्रदेश में रेलवे क्रॉसिंगों की संख्या राज्य-वार कितनी है;

(ख) वर्ष 2018 से 2024 तक देश में मानवरहित लेवल क्रॉसिंगों की संख्या वर्ष-वार कितनी है;

- (ग) देश में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, आंध्र प्रदेश और असम में लेवल क्रॉसिंगों को हटाने और उन्हें मानवरहित बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा उक्त कार्यों की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए कोई विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं और इन कार्यों के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है, इन्हें स्वीकृत करने के लिए क्या मानदंड हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) रेलवे अंडरपास में जलभराव की समस्या को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (च) वर्ष 2021-24 के दौरान बंद की गई रेलवे क्रॉसिंगों की संख्या और गुजरात में बंद की गई मानवरहित क्रॉसिंगों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (छ) जलालपुर में स्वीकृत ओवर ब्रिज रेलवे क्रॉसिंग संख्या 429 का कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है;
- (ज) मानवरहित लेवल क्रॉसिंगों को समाप्त करने के लिए 2018 से अब तक कितने रेलवे अंडर ब्रिज और रेलवे ओवर ब्रिज बनाए गए हैं;
- (झ) उक्त लेवल क्रॉसिंग के कारण 2022-2024 के दौरान राज्य-वार कितनी मौतें हुईं और मृतकों के परिवारों को किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान की गई; और
- (ञ) क्या सरकार का ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कोई अभियान शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (ञ): 2014-19 के दौरान, भारतीय रेल के बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क पर कुल 8948 बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार को चौकीदार वाले समपार में बदलकर बन्द/विलय करके तथा ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल का निर्माण करके समाप्त किया गया। वर्तमान में, भारतीय रेल की बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क की चालू लाइनों पर कोई बिना चौकीदार वाला समपार नहीं है। हालाँकि, भारतीय रेल के मीटर लाइन

और छोटी लाइन खंडों पर 513 बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार हैं और आमान परिवर्तन के दौरान इन्हें समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा।

वर्ष 2022-24 के दौरान भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क के मीटर लाइन और छोटी लाइन खंडों पर मौजूद बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार पर कोई परिणामी दुर्घटना नहीं हुई।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल के बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क पर 17,083 बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार हैं। बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार (बड़ी लाइन) के राज्यवार आंकड़े **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न हैं।

समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण कार्य को मंजूरी देना भारतीय रेल की एक सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे निर्माण कार्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा, रेलगाड़ियों की गतिशीलता और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर प्रभाव और व्यवहार्यता आदि के आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है।

2004-14 से 2014-24 की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय रेल पर निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

| अवधि    | निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 2004-14 | 4,148 अदद                   |
| 2014-24 | 11,945 अदद (लगभग तीन गुना)  |

2021-24 के दौरान, भारतीय रेल पर कुल 3139 ऊपरी सड़क पुलों/निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण किया गया है, जिनमें गुजरात राज्य में 324 ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल शामिल हैं।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल पर 92,692 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 4200 ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश में 741, मध्य



प्रदेश में 306, बिहार में 204, गुजरात में 323, आंध्र प्रदेश में 248 और असम में 51 ऊपरी सड़क पुल शामिल हैं, जो योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

ग्वालियर-धौलपुर खंड पर जलालपुर में समपार संख्या 429 के स्थान पर निचले सड़क पुल को पहले ही चालू कर दिया गया है और समपार को बंद कर दिया गया है। हालांकि, सेतु बंधन योजना के तहत इस स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल का काम भी मंजूर किया गया है। यह कार्य मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार (मध्य प्रदेश सड़क विकास निगम लिमिटेड) के द्वारा एकल इकाई के आधार पर शुरू किया गया है।

रेलवे ने ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए निम्नानुसार उपाय किए हैं:

- (i) सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख (जीएडी) को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले संबंधित राज्य सरकार/सड़क स्वामित्व प्राधिकरण के साथ संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है ताकि सुचारू रूप से निष्पादन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।
- (ii) ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण कार्य से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए रेलवे और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों की आवधिक बैठकें की जाती हैं।
- (iii) डिजाइन के अनुमोदन के दौरान देरी से बचने के लिए रेलवे के हिस्से पर सड़क के विस्तार, तिरछापन और चौड़ाई के विभिन्न संयोजनों के लिए अधिसंरचना के संरेखण का मानकीकरण किया गया है। इसे संग्रह के रूप में जारी किया गया है, जिसे शीघ्र नियोजन के लिए रेल लाइनों पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल के लिए सीधे अपनाया जा सकता है।
- (iv) जहां भी संभव हो ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण कार्यों को रेल द्वारा एकल इकाई आधार पर निष्पादित करने की योजना बनाई गई है। यदि कोई सड़क स्वामित्व प्राधिकरण/राज्य सरकार चाहे, तो रेलवे उन्हें एकल इकाई आधार पर कार्य निष्पादित करने की अनुमति दे सकता है।

रेलवे द्वारा सबवे में जलभराव की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए कई निवारक उपाय किए गए हैं। जल निकासी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था को नए निचले सड़क पुलों/सबवे की योजना का अभिन्न अंग बनाया गया है। व्यवहार्यता, उपयुक्तता और स्थान की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार मौजूदा निचले सड़क पुलों/सबवे में पानी के बहाव को नजदीकी पुलों और नालों में मोड़ा गया है, पहुँच मार्गों पर कवर शेड की व्यवस्था, निचले सड़क पुलों के मुहानों पर हम्प बनाने, क्रॉस ड्रेन की व्यवस्था, ज्वाइंट्स की सीलिंग करने जैसे निवारक उपाय किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, चिह्नित निचले सड़क पुलों में पंपिंग की व्यवस्था भी की गई है ताकि आपातकालीन स्थिति में जल की शीघ्र निकासी की जा सके और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं की संरक्षा के लिए असाधारण/असामान्य वर्षा की स्थिति में सड़क यातायात को रोकने के प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, देश में समपारों पर रेल दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए भारतीय रेल द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं –

- संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक रेल/सड़क वाहन यातायात वाले समपारों को सिगनलों के साथ इंटरलॉक किया गया है।
- समपारों पर विहसल बोर्ड, सड़क चेतावनी बोर्ड, स्पीड ब्रेकर आदि जैसी आधारभूत अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समय-समय पर निरीक्षण अभियान चलाए जा रहे हैं।
- समपारों पर सुरक्षित गुजरने के लिए सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं में संरक्षा जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए जन जागरूकता अभियान/संरक्षा नारे शुरू किए जाते हैं।

विवरणराज्य-वार चौकीदार वाले समपार (01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

| क्र.सं. | राज्य            | बड़ी लाइन पर चौकीदार वाले समपार |
|---------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1       | आंध्र प्रदेश     | 885                             |
| 2       | असम              | 860                             |
| 3       | बिहार            | 1786                            |
| 4       | चंडीगढ़          | 3                               |
| 5       | छत्तीसगढ़        | 183                             |
| 6       | दिल्ली           | 24                              |
| 7       | गोवा             | 7                               |
| 8       | गुजरात           | 1432                            |
| 9       | हरियाणा          | 440                             |
| 10      | हिमाचल प्रदेश    | 13                              |
| 11      | जम्मू एवं कश्मीर | 28                              |
| 12      | झारखंड           | 365                             |
| 13      | कर्नाटक          | 629                             |
| 14      | केरल             | 381                             |

|    |              |              |
|----|--------------|--------------|
| 15 | मध्य प्रदेश  | 611          |
| 16 | महाराष्ट्र   | 650          |
| 17 | मणिपुर       | 0            |
| 18 | मिज़ोरम      | 1            |
| 19 | नागालैंड     | 1            |
| 20 | ओडिशा        | 675          |
| 21 | पुडुचेरी     | 21           |
| 22 | पंजाब        | 976          |
| 23 | राजस्थान     | 876          |
| 24 | तमिलनाडु     | 1285         |
| 25 | तेलंगाना     | 263          |
| 26 | त्रिपुरा     | 15           |
| 27 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 2889         |
| 28 | उत्तराखंड    | 149          |
| 29 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 1635         |
|    | <b>कुल</b>   | <b>17083</b> |

## अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न का आवंटन

### 2688. श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर:

क्या उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान मुंबई तथा महाराष्ट्र सहित कितने राज्यों ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) से अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न की मांग की है और आपूर्ति किए गए खाद्यान्न की दर सहित स्वीकृत और अस्वीकृत किए गए ऐसे सभी अनुरोधों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा घरेलू और वैश्विक खुले बाजार में बेचे गए प्रत्येक प्रकार के अनाज की मात्रा और मूल्य का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में सड़ने वाले खाद्यान्न की मात्रा कितनी है;

(घ) गोदामों के लिए कितने क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता है और वर्तमान में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास कितना क्षेत्र उपलब्ध है तथा आवश्यक गोदामों के संदर्भ में क्या योजना है

(ड.) क्या सरकार मुंबई सहित महाराष्ट्र राज्य में मौजूदा खाद्यान्न गोदामों और खाद्यान्न के नए गोदाम खोलने के संबंध में किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में चिह्नित किए गए जिलों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

### उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):

(क): खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग (डीएफपीडी), प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति और त्योहारों पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न (नियमित आबंटन के अतिरिक्त) आबंटित करता है, जो दिनांक 22.08.2017 के मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किए गए अनुरोधों के आधार पर होता है। खाद्यान्न के अतिरिक्त आवंटन के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत और अस्वीकृत अनुरोधों (महाराष्ट्र सहित) का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण-1 के अनुसार है।

(ख): बफर स्टॉकिंग मानदंडों से अधिक स्टॉक को अपलोड करने और कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने हेतु एफसीआई खुला बाजार विक्रय योजना (घरेलू) {(ओएमएसएस (डी)} के तहत खाद्यान्नों की बिक्री करता है। वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 (आज तक) तक ओएमएसएस (घ) के तहत आरक्षित मूल्य के साथ एफसीआई द्वारा बेची गई गेहूं और चावल की मात्रा का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** और **विवरण-III** के अनुसार है।

(ग): भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई), सरकार की कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के तहत सम्पूर्ण वर्ष वितरण हेतु लंबी अवधि तक अधिक मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों का भंडारण/प्रबंधन कर रहा है तथा खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु देश के लिए बफर और रणनीतिक भंडार बनाए रखता है। इन भंडारों में से, नगण्य मात्रा में खाद्यान्न नष्ट हो जाते हैं जो मुख्यतः चक्रवात/बाढ़/वर्षा आदि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाते हैं।

विगत पांच वर्षों में क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्न का उपार्जन:

| वर्ष    | क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्नों की उपार्जित मात्रा (लाख टन में) | उठान की मात्रा (लाख टन में) | उठान की मात्रा के विपरीत क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्नों का प्रतिशत |
|---------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 2019-20 | 0.019   | 455.130                     | 0.004   |
| 2020-21 | 0.018   | 688.566                     | 0.003   |
| 2021-22 | 0.017   | 766.081                     | 0.002   |
| 2022-23 | 0.016   | 675.826                     | 0.002   |

|  |       |        |       |
|--|-------|--------|-------|
| 2023-24  | 0.103 | 470.71 | 0.022 |
| 2024-25 (दिनांक<br>01.11.2024 तक<br>की स्थिति के अनुसार) | 0.031 | 234.93 | 0.013 |

(घ): मैदानी क्षेत्रों में मानक 5000 टन गोदाम परिसर के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक क्षेत्र लगभग 2.98 एकड़ है। गोदाम परिसर के लिए भंडारण क्षमता और अन्य बुनियादी ढांचे की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता बढ़ जाती है। केंद्रीय पूल स्टॉक की कुल भंडारण क्षमता (दिनांक 01.11.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार) 776.49 लाख टन है जिसमें एफसीआई के पास 409.74 लाख टन और राज्य एजेंसियों के पास 366.75 लाख टन शामिल है।

(ड.) और (च): एफसीआई में भंडारण क्षमता की आवश्यकता खरीद के स्तर, बफर मानदंडों की आवश्यकता और खाद्यान्नों (चावल और गेहूं) हेतु सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) संचालन पर निर्भर करती है। एफसीआई सतत रूप से भंडारण क्षमता का आकलन और निगरानी करता है तथा आवश्यकता और भंडारण के अंतराल के आकलन के आधार पर, महाराष्ट्र सहित सम्पूर्ण भारत में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के माध्यम से भंडारण क्षमताएं निर्मित/किराए पर ली जाती हैं:-

1. सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मोड के तहत साइलो का निर्माण
2. निजी उद्यमी गारंटी (पीईजी) योजना
3. केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना "भंडारण और गोदाम"
4. केंद्रीय भंडारण निगम (सीडब्ल्यूसी)/राज्य भंडारण निगम (एसडब्ल्यूसी)/राज्य एजेंसियों से गोदाम किराए पर लेना

5. निजी भंडारण योजना (पीडब्ल्यूएस)
6. परिसंपत्ति मुद्राकरण के तहत गोदामों का निर्माण



**विवरण -I**

| त्यौहार, प्राकृतिक आपदा, राहत आदि के लिए अतिरिक्त आबंटन (हजार टन में) |                         |        |        |         |                     |  |                  |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------------|--|------------------|
| अवधि  | राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | चावल   | गेहूं  | कुल     | केन्द्रीय जारी लागत | के लिए आबंटन हेतु अनुरोध                         | अनुरोध की स्थिति |
| वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-2021 के लिए   | असम                     | 91.080 | 60.000 | 151.080 | आर्थिक लागत         | चाय बागान श्रमिक                                 | स्वीकृत          |
|   | महाराष्ट्र              | 53.910 | 93.084 | 146.994 | आर्थिक लागत         | एपीएल किसान (अक्टूबर-20 से मार्च-20)             | स्वीकृत          |
|   | मिजोरम                  | 60.000 | 0.000  | 60.000  | आर्थिक लागत         | अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता                                | स्वीकृत          |
|   | महाराष्ट्र              | 0.215  | 0.215  | 0.43    | लागू नहीं           | बाढ़ और भारी वर्षा                               | अस्वीकृत         |
|   | त्रिपुरा                | 1.018  | 0.000  | 1.018   | आर्थिक लागत         | ब्रू प्रवासियों के लिए (अगस्त-20 से सितंबर-20)   | स्वीकृत          |
|   | त्रिपुरा                | 1.527  | 0.000  | 1.527   | आर्थिक लागत         | ब्रू प्रवासियों के लिए (अक्टूबर-20 से दिसंबर-20) | स्वीकृत          |

|                                   |            |        |        |         |                     |  |          |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------------|--|----------|
|                                   |            | 1.527  | 0.000  | 1.527   |                     | ब्रू प्रवासियों के लिए (जनवरी-21 से मार्च-21)  | स्वीकृत  |
| वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-<br>2022 के लिए | असम        | 91.080 | 60.000 | 151.080 | आर्थिक लागत         | चाय बागान श्रमिकों के लिए                      | स्वीकृत  |
|                                   | उत्तराखंड  | 1.815  | 1.815  |         | न्यूनतम समर्थन लागत | कुंभ मेला 2021 के लिए                          | स्वीकृत  |
|                                   | महाराष्ट्र | 44.544 | 76.962 | 121.506 | आर्थिक लागत         | एपीएल किसान (अप्रैल-21 से अगस्त-21)            | स्वीकृत  |
|                                   | महाराष्ट्र | 0.215  | 0.215  | 0.43    | लागू नहीं           | बाढ़ और भारी वर्षा                             | अस्वीकृत |
|                                   | त्रिपुरा   | 2.545  | 0.000  | 2.545   | आर्थिक लागत         | ब्रू प्रवासियों के लिए (अप्रैल-21 से अगस्त-21) | स्वीकृत  |
|                                   |            | 1.527  | 0.000  | 1.527   |                     | ब्रू प्रवासियों के लिए (जनवरी-22 से मार्च-22)  | स्वीकृत  |
| वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-<br>2023 के लिए | असम        | 91.080 | 60.000 | 151.080 | आर्थिक लागत         | चाय बागान श्रमिकों के लिए                      | स्वीकृत  |
|                                   | मणिपुर     | 0.00   | 0.50   | 0.50    | लागू नहीं           | त्योहार  | अस्वीकृत |
|                                   | त्रिपुरा   | 1.527  | 0.000  | 1.527   | आर्थिक लागत         | ब्रू प्रवासियों के लिए (अप्रैल-22 से जून-22)   | स्वीकृत  |
|                                   |            | 3.054  | 0.000  | 3.054   |                     | ब्रू प्रवासियों के लिए (जुलाई-22 से अगस्त-22)  | स्वीकृत  |

|                                   |                  |        |        |         |                                       |   |         |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------------------------------|---|---------|
|                                   |                  | 1.527  | 0.000  | 1.527   |                                       | ब्रू प्रवासियों के लिए (जनवरी-23 से मार्च-23) | स्वीकृत |
| वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-<br>2024 के लिए | असम              | 91.080 | 60.000 | 151.080 | आर्थिक लागत                           | चाय बागान श्रमिकों के लिए                     | स्वीकृत |
|                                   | जम्मू एवं कश्मीर | 0.160  | 0.060  | 0.220   | एमएसपी व्युत्पन्न दर                  | अमरनाथ यात्रा 2023                            | स्वीकृत |
|                                   |                  | 0.060  | 0.020  | 0.080   | एमएसपी व्युत्पन्न दर                  | अमरनाथ यात्रा 2023                            | स्वीकृत |
|                                   | महाराष्ट्र       | 21.993 | 37.965 | 59.958  | आर्थिक लागत                           | एपीएल किसान (जनवरी-24 से मार्च-24)            | स्वीकृत |
|                                   | मणिपुर           | 30.000 | 0.000  | 30.000  | एमएसपी व्युत्पन्न दर और ओएमएसएस-डी दर | 3 महीने के लिए कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति    | स्वीकृत |
|                                   | सिक्किम          | 0.102  | 0.000  | 0.102   | एमएसपी व्युत्पन्न दर                  | बाढ़ राहत                                     | स्वीकृत |
|                                   | त्रिपुरा         | 1.527  | 0.000  | 1.527   | आर्थिक लागत                           | ब्रू प्रवासियों के लिए (अप्रैल-23 से जून-23)  | स्वीकृत |
|                                   |                  | 1.527  | 0.000  | 1.527   |                                       | ब्रू प्रवासियों के लिए (जनवरी-24 से मार्च-24) | स्वीकृत |
| वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-<br>2025 के लिए | असम              | 91.080 | 60.000 | 151.080 | आर्थिक लागत                           | चाय बागान श्रमिकों के लिए                     | स्वीकृत |
|                                   | त्रिपुरा         | 1.527  | 0.000  | 1.527   | आर्थिक लागत                           | ब्रू प्रवासियों के लिए (अप्रैल-24 से जून-24)  | स्वीकृत |

|                  |       |       |       |                      |   |         |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|---|---------|
|                  | 1.527 | 0.000 | 1.527 |                      | ब्रू प्रवासियों के लिए (जुलाई-24 से सितंबर-24)  | स्वीकृत |
|                  | 1.527 | 0.000 | 1.527 |                      | ब्रू प्रवासियों के लिए (अक्टूबर-24 से दिसंबर-24)  | स्वीकृत |
| जम्मू एवं कश्मीर | 0.350 | 0.150 | 0.500 | एमएसपी व्युत्पन्न दर | अमरनाथ यात्रा 2024  | स्वीकृत |
| मणिपुर           | 1.085 | 0.000 | 1.085 | एमएसपी व्युत्पन्न दर | 3 महीने के लिए कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति  | स्वीकृत |
| मिजोरम           | 0.675 | 0.000 | 0.675 | एमएसपी व्युत्पन्न दर | प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक अशांति से प्रभावित विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए भोजन का प्रावधान | स्वीकृत |
|                  | 0.704 | 0.000 | 0.704 | आर्थिक लागत          |   | स्वीकृत |
| उत्तर प्रदेश     | 4.000 | 0.667 | 4.667 | एमएसपी व्युत्पन्न दर | महाकुंभ-2025 के लिए   | स्वीकृत |

**विवरण-II**

| वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान ओएमएसएस (डी) के तहत गेहूं की बिक्री |                                      |               |                |                         |  |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|
| क्र. सं.  | राज्य/संघ<br>राज्य क्षेत्र का<br>नाम | थोक<br>खरीदार | राज्य<br>सरकार | कुल<br>(आकडे<br>टन में) | आरक्षित मूल्य  |
| 1.  | दिल्ली                               | 0             | 39645          | 39645                   | पंजाब, हरियाणा और मध्य प्रदेश से बिक्री हेतु आरएमएस 2020-21 के लिए गेहूं का आरक्षित मूल्य 2080 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। |
| 2.  | चंडीगढ़                              | 27240         | 0              | 27240                   |  |
| 3.  | पंजाब                                | 841073        | 2090           | 843163                  |  |
| 4.  | हरियाणा                              | 216546        | 0              | 216546                  |  |
| 5.  | उत्तर प्रदेश                         | 12334         | 70             | 12404                   |  |
| 6.  | उत्तराखंड                            | 1387          | 0              | 1387                    |  |
| 7.  | हिमाचल प्रदेश                        | 1951          | 0              | 1951                    |  |
| 8.  | जम्मू एवं<br>कश्मीर                  | 0             | 36373          | 36373                   |  |
| 9.  | राजस्थान                             | 338           | 392            | 730                     |  |
| 10.   | तमिलनाडु                             | 1310          | 950            | 2260                    |  |
| 11.   | केरल                                 | 400           | 35365          | 35765                   |  |

|     |                      |                |                |                |
|-----|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 12. | कर्नाटक              | 0              | 264854         | 264854         |
| 13. | अंडमान और<br>निकोबार | 18             | 0              | 18             |
| 14. | तेलंगाना             | 0              | 0              | 0              |
| 15. | बिहार                | 1270           | 0              | 1270           |
| 16. | पश्चिम बंगाल         | 870            | 980917         | 981787         |
| 17. | झारखंड               | 1131           | 0              | 1131           |
| 18. | असम                  | 3020           | 0              | 3020           |
| 19. | महाराष्ट्र           | 268            | 9551           | 9819           |
| 20. | गोवा                 | 0              | 0              | 0              |
| 21. | मध्य प्रदेश          | 5100           | 0              | 5100           |
| 22. | छत्तीसगढ़            | 40             | 0              | 40             |
| 23. | गुजरात               | 20             | 47983          | 48003          |
|     | <b>कुल</b>           | <b>1114316</b> | <b>1418190</b> | <b>2532506</b> |

| वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान ओएमएसएस (डी) के तहत गेहूं की बिक्री (आंकड़े टन में) |             |                      |          |            |   |
|---|-------------|----------------------|----------|------------|---|
| राज्य/संघ<br>राज्य क्षेत्र<br>का नाम                                      | राज्य सरकार |                      | थोक      | कुल        | आरक्षित<br>मूल्य  |
|   | ई-नीलामी    | बिना ई-<br>नीलामी के | ई-नीलामी |            |   |
| दिल्ली  | 0.00        | 16609.00             | 18440    | 35049.00   | उचित एवं<br>औसत<br>गुणवत्ता वाले<br>गेहूं के लिए:<br>2150 रुपये<br>प्रति क्विंटल। |
| चंडीगढ़   | 0.00        | 0.00                 | 28330    | 28330.00   |   |
| पंजाब   | 0.00        | 6109.00              | 1907940  | 1914049.00 |   |
| हरियाणा   | 0.00        | 0.00                 | 2173699  | 2173699.00 |   |
| उत्तर प्रदेश  | 0.00        | 0.00                 | 26115    | 26115.00   |   |
| उत्तराखंड   | 0.00        | 0.00                 | 300      | 300.00     |   |
| राजस्थान  | 0.00        | 0.00                 | 24100    | 24100.00   |   |
| हिमाचल<br>प्रदेश  | 0.00        | 0.00                 | 2720     | 2720.00    |   |
| जम्मू एवं<br>कश्मीर   | 17010.00    | 2810.00              | 10180    | 30000.00   |   |
| तमिलनाडु  | 950.00      | 0.00                 | 321910   | 322860.00  |   |

|                       |           |          |        |            |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|
| पुदुचेरी              | 0.00      | 0.00     | 13270  | 13270.00   |
| केरल                  | 9690.00   | 0.00     | 55270  | 64960.00   |
| आंध्र प्रदेश          | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0      | 0.00       |
| तेलंगाना              | 0.00      | 0.00     | 2840   | 2840.00    |
| अंडमान एवं<br>निकोबार | 0.00      | 4.00     | 0      | 4.00       |
| लक्षद्वीप             | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0      | 0.00       |
| कर्नाटक               | 7480.00   | 23307.00 | 354670 | 385457.00  |
| बिहार                 | 0.00      | 0.00     | 7000   | 7000.00    |
| पश्चिम बंगाल          | 975550.00 | 38582.00 | 155690 | 1169822.00 |
| सिक्किम               | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0      | 0.00       |
| उड़ीसा                | 0.00      | 0.00     | 9840   | 9840.00    |
| झारखंड                | 0.00      | 0.00     | 9850   | 9850.00    |
| असम                   | 0.00      | 0.00     | 33830  | 33830.00   |
| अरुणाचल<br>प्रदेश     | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0      | 0.00       |
| मेघालय                | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0      | 0.00       |



|                        |                   |                 |                |                   |  |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| त्रिपुरा               | 0.00              | 0.00            | 0              | 0.00              |  |
| मिजोरम                 | 0.00              | 0.00            | 0              | 0.00              |  |
| नगालैंड                | 0.00              | 0.00            | 0              | 0.00              |  |
| मणिपुर                 | 0.00              | 0.00            | 0              | 0.00              |  |
| महाराष्ट्र             | 0.00              | 0.00            | 188700         | 188700.00         |  |
| गोवा                   | 500.00            | 0.00            | 20150          | 20650.00          |  |
| मध्य प्रदेश            | 0.00              | 0.00            | 342990         | 342990.00         |  |
| छत्तीसगढ               | 0.00              | 0.00            | 11860          | 11860.00          |  |
| गुजरात                 | 0.00              | 6974.00         | 212540         | 219514.00         |  |
| दमन और<br>दीव          | 0.00              | 0.00            | 0              | 0.00              |  |
| दादरा नगर<br>एवं हवेली | 0.00              | 0.00            | 0              | 0.00              |  |
| <b>कुल</b>             | <b>1011180.00</b> | <b>94395.00</b> | <b>5932234</b> | <b>7037809.00</b> |  |

| वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान ओएमएसएस (डी) के तहत गेहूं की बिक्री (आंकड़े टन में) |                  |          |        |  |
|---|------------------|----------|--------|--|
| राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम  | राज्य सरकार      | थोक      |        |  |
|   | बिना ई-नीलामी के | ई-नीलामी | कुल    | आरक्षित मूल्य  |
| दिल्ली  | 0                | 61960    | 61960  | उचित एवं औसत गुणवत्ता वाले गेहूं के लिए आरक्षित मूल्य 2225 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। |
| चंडीगढ़   | 0                | 0        | 0      |  |
| पंजाब   | 0                | 823421   | 823421 |  |
| हरियाणा   | 0                | 99130    | 99130  |  |
| उत्तर प्रदेश  | 0                | 170090   | 170090 |  |
| उत्तराखंड   | 0                | 28320    | 28320  |  |
| राजस्थान  | 790              | 203710   | 204500 |  |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश   | 0                | 11480    | 11480  |  |
| जम्मू एवं कश्मीर  | 354              | 50310    | 50664  |  |
| तमिलनाडु  | 0                | 154490   | 154490 |  |
| पुदुचेरी  | 0                | 0        | 0      |  |
| केरल  | 0                | 71735    | 71735  |  |
| आंध्र प्रदेश  | 0                | 9050     | 9050   |  |

|                      |   |        |        |
|----------------------|---|--------|--------|
| तेलंगाना             | 0 | 23200  | 23200  |
| अंडमान और<br>निकोबार | 0 | 0      | 0      |
| लक्षद्वीप            | 0 | 0      | 0      |
| कर्नाटक              | 0 | 102810 | 102810 |
| बिहार                | 0 | 241470 | 241470 |
| पश्चिम बंगाल         | 0 | 229040 | 229040 |
| सिक्किम              | 0 | 0      | 0      |
| उड़ीसा               | 0 | 95550  | 95550  |
| झारखंड               | 0 | 84590  | 84590  |
| असम                  | 0 | 83000  | 83000  |
| अरुणाचल प्रदेश       | 0 | 0      | 0      |
| मेघालय               | 0 | 0      | 0      |
| त्रिपुरा             | 0 | 0      | 0      |
| मिजोरम               | 0 | 9450   | 9450   |
| नगालैंड              | 0 | 0      | 0      |
| मणिपुर               | 0 | 0      | 0      |

|                        |             |                |                |  |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| महाराष्ट्र             | 0           | 306180         | 306180         |  |
| गोवा                   | 0           | 0              | 0              |  |
| मध्य प्रदेश            | 0           | 401459         | 401459         |  |
| छत्तीसगढ़              | 0           | 23232          | 23232          |  |
| गुजरात                 | 0           | 95740          | 95740          |  |
| दमन और दीव             | 0           | 0              | 0              |  |
| दादरा एवं नगर<br>हवेली | 0           | 0              | 0              |  |
| <b>कुल</b>             | <b>1144</b> | <b>3379417</b> | <b>3380561</b> |  |

| वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान ओएमएसएस (डी) के तहत गेहूं की बिक्री (आंकड़े टन में) |          |             |        |               |
|---|----------|-------------|--------|---------------|
| राज्य/संघ   | थोक      | भारत ब्रांड |        |               |
| राज्य क्षेत्र का<br>नाम   | ई-नीलामी |             | कुल    | आरक्षित मूल्य |
| दिल्ली  | 330820   | 56677       | 387497 |               |
| चंडीगढ़   | 0        |             | 0      |               |



|                |        |       |        |  |
|----------------|--------|-------|--------|--|
| बिहार          | 627610 | 90541 | 718151 | वर्ष 2023 की शेष अवधि के लिए खुले बाजार बिक्री योजना (घरेलू) {ओएमएसएस (डी)} के तहत आरक्षित मूल्य गेहूं (एफएक्यू) के लिए 2,150 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल (पैन इंडिया) और आरएमएस 2023-24 सहित सभी फसलों के गेहूं (यूआरएस) के लिए 2,125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल (पैन इंडिया) निर्धारित किया गया है।<br><br>भारत आटा के लिए: भारत आटा योजना - चरण-I के तहत गेहूं की बिक्री 2150 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल। |
| पश्चिम बंगाल   | 765055 | 31000 | 796055 |  |
| सिक्किम        | 0      |       | 0      |  |
| उड़ीसा         | 289735 | 22357 | 312092 |  |
| झारखंड         | 311670 | 7709  | 319379 |  |
| असम            | 540030 | 17830 | 557860 |  |
| अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 0      | 0     | 0      |  |
| मेघालय         | 0      | 0     | 0      |  |
| त्रिपुरा       | 0      | 0     | 0      |  |
| मिजोरम         | 25810  | 0     | 25810  |  |
| नगालैंड        | 0      | 0     | 0      |  |
| मणिपुर         | 0      | 0     | 0      |  |
| महाराष्ट्र     | 411270 | 34649 | 445919 |  |
| गोवा           | 0      | 0     | 0      |  |
| मध्य प्रदेश    | 453119 | 25415 | 478534 |  |
| छत्तीसगढ़      | 90110  | 36435 | 126545 |  |

|                        |                |               |                 |  |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| गुजरात                 | 441920         | 9283          | 451203          |  |
| दमन और दीव             | 0              | 0             | 0               |  |
| दादरा एवं नगर<br>हवेली | 0              | 0             | 0               |  |
| <b>कुल</b>             | <b>9415154</b> | <b>726446</b> | <b>10141600</b> |  |

| वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान ओएमएसएस (डी) के तहत गेहूं की बिक्री (आंकड़े टन में) |          |                          |        |               |
|---|----------|--------------------------|--------|---------------|
| राज्य/संघ राज्य<br>क्षेत्र का नाम   | भारत आटा | ई-नीलामी<br>द्वारा गेहूं | कुल    | आरक्षित मूल्य |
| हरियाणा   | 113790   | 5000                     | 118790 |               |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश   | 6600     | 1600                     | 8200   |               |
| जम्मू एवं कश्मीर  | 26064    | 2500                     | 28564  |               |
| पंजाब   | 44589    | 12500                    | 57089  |               |
| राजस्थान  | 34102    | 5000                     | 39102  |               |
| उत्तर प्रदेश  | 61542    | 14000                    | 75542  |               |
| उत्तराखंड   | 33700    | 3000                     | 36700  |               |

|              |               |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| बिहार        | 102631        | 5000         | 107631        |
| झारखंड       | 24591         | 3000         | 27591         |
| ओडिशा        | 31974         | 2000         | 33974         |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 28646         | 7000         | 35646         |
| गुजरात       | 4317          | 4920         | 9237          |
| महाराष्ट्र   | 14901         | 4730         | 19631         |
| मध्य प्रदेश  | 16135         | 4000         | 20135         |
| छत्तीसगढ     | 52102         | 1000         | 53102         |
| आंध्र प्रदेश | 8175          | 730          | 8905          |
| तेलंगाना     | 10282         | 1500         | 11782         |
| केरल         | 0             | 1500         | 1500          |
| कर्नाटक      | 1188          | 4870         | 6058          |
| तमिलनाडु     | 600           | 2580         | 3180          |
| असम          | 20320         | 6500         | 26820         |
| एनईएफ        | 0             | 390          | 390           |
| <b>कुल</b>   | <b>808527</b> | <b>98820</b> | <b>907347</b> |



**विवरण-III**

| वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान ओएमएसएस (डी) के तहत चावल की बिक्री (आंकड़े टन में) |                                      |               |                |        |   |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------|---|
| क्र. सं.   | राज्य/संघ<br>राज्य क्षेत्र का<br>नाम | थोक<br>खरीदार | राज्य<br>सरकार | कुल    | आरक्षित मूल्य   |
| 1.   | दिल्ली                               | 16000         | 9878           | 25878  | थोक उपभोक्ताओं के लिए आरक्षित मूल्य 2250 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के लिए 2000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था। |
| 2.   | पंजाब                                | 0             | 385            | 385    |   |
| 3.   | उत्तर प्रदेश                         | 0             | 55             | 55     |   |
| 4.   | राजस्थान                             | 600           | 0              | 600    |   |
| 5.   | जम्मू और<br>कश्मीर                   | 0             | 64393          | 64393  |   |
| 6.   | तमिलनाडु                             | 0             | 880000         | 880000 |   |
| 7.   | लक्षद्वीप                            | 0             | 750            | 750    |   |
| 8.   | केरल                                 | 0             | 95730          | 95730  |   |
| 9.   | आंध्र प्रदेश                         | 0             | 370000         | 370000 |   |
| 10.  | तेलंगाना                             | 0             | 714210         | 714210 |   |
| 11.  | अंडमान एवं<br>निकोबार                | 0             | 155            | 155    |   |

|     |                   |              |                |                |  |
|-----|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 12. | कर्नाटक           | 130          | 196017         | 196147         |  |
| 13. | पश्चिम बंगाल      | 0            | 12543          | 12543          |  |
| 14. | सिक्किम           | 0            | 1983           | 1983           |  |
| 15. | झारखंड            | 0            | 25436          | 25436          |  |
| 16. | असम               | 16980        | 41341          | 58321          |  |
| 17. | अरुणाचल<br>प्रदेश | 0            | 2538           | 2538           |  |
| 18. | मेघालय            | 0            | 11727          | 11727          |  |
| 19. | त्रिपुरा          | 0            | 5              | 5              |  |
| 20. | मिजोरम            | 0            | 8502           | 8502           |  |
| 21. | मणिपुर            | 0            | 12173          | 12173          |  |
| 22. | महाराष्ट्र        | 0            | 8938           | 8938           |  |
| 23. | गोवा              | 2420         | 2100           | 4520           |  |
| 24. | गुजरात            | 4800         | 0              | 4800           |  |
|     | <b>कुल</b>        | <b>40930</b> | <b>2458859</b> | <b>2499789</b> |  |

| वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान ओएमएसएस (डी) के तहत चावल की बिक्री (आंकड़े टन में) |             |                   |          |        |   |
|--|-------------|-------------------|----------|--------|---|
| राज्य/संघ<br>राज्य क्षेत्र का<br>नाम                                     | राज्य सरकार |                   | थोक      | कुल    | आरक्षित मूल्य   |
|  | ई-नीलामी    | बिना ई-<br>नीलामी | ई-नीलामी |        |   |
| दिल्ली   | 0           | 4152              | 0        | 4152   | थोक उपभोक्ताओं के लिए आरक्षित मूल्य 2200 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के लिए 2000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था। |
| चंडीगढ़  | 0           | 0                 | 0        | 0      |   |
| पंजाब  | 0           | 0                 | 0        | 0      |   |
| हरियाणा  | 0           | 0                 | 0        | 0      |   |
| उत्तर प्रदेश   | 0           | 0                 | 0        | 0      |   |
| उत्तराखंड  | 0           | 0                 | 0        | 0      |   |
| राजस्थान   | 0           | 0                 | 0        | 0      |   |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश  | 0           | 0                 | 0        | 0      |   |
| जम्मू और<br>कश्मीर   | 50690       | 36381             | 0        | 87071  |   |
| तमिलनाडु   | 672000      | 30                | 0        | 672030 |   |
| पुदुचेरी   | 0           | 0                 | 0        | 0      |   |

|                       |       |       |   |       |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|
| केरल                  | 0     | 80000 | 0 | 80000 |
| आंध्र प्रदेश          | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |
| तेलंगाना              | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |
| अंडमान एवं<br>निकोबार | 0     | 11    | 0 | 11    |
| लक्षद्वीप             | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |
| कर्नाटक               | 24280 | 52862 | 0 | 77142 |
| बिहार                 | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |
| पश्चिम बंगाल          | 0     | 9625  | 0 | 9625  |
| सिक्किम               | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |
| उड़ीसा                | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |
| झारखंड                | 63510 | 0     | 0 | 63510 |
| असम                   | 0     | 954   | 0 | 954   |
| अरुणाचल प्रदेश        | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |
| मेघालय                | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |
| त्रिपुरा              | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |
| मिजोरम                | 0     | 12570 | 0 | 12570 |

|                        |               |               |             |                |  |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| नगालैंड                | 0             | 0             | 0           | 0              |  |
| मणिपुर                 | 0             | 335           | 0           | 335            |  |
| महाराष्ट्र             | 0             | 168           | 0           | 168            |  |
| गोवा                   | 0             | 0             | 1360        | 1360           |  |
| मध्य प्रदेश            | 0             | 0             | 0           | 0              |  |
| छत्तीसगढ़              | 0             | 0             | 0           | 0              |  |
| गुजरात                 | 0             | 473           | 0           | 473            |  |
| दमन और दीव             | 0             | 0             | 0           | 0              |  |
| दादरा एवं नगर<br>हवेली | 0             | 0             | 0           | 0              |  |
| <b>कुल</b>             | <b>810480</b> | <b>197561</b> | <b>1360</b> | <b>1009401</b> |  |

| वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान ओएमएसएस (डी) के तहत चावल की बिक्री (आंकड़े टन में) |             |                   |          |     |               |
|--|-------------|-------------------|----------|-----|---------------|
| राज्य/संघ राज्य<br>क्षेत्र का नाम  | राज्य सरकार |                   | थोक      | कुल | आरक्षित मूल्य |
|  | ई-नीलामी    | बिना ई-<br>नीलामी | ई-नीलामी |     |               |
| दिल्ली   | 0           | 0                 | 0        | 0   |               |

|                    |       |       |   |       |   |
|--------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|---|
| चंडीगढ़            | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     | थोक उपभोक्ताओं के लिए आरक्षित मूल्य 2250 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के लिए 2000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था। |
| पंजाब              | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |   |
| हरियाणा            | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |   |
| उत्तर प्रदेश       | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |   |
| उत्तराखंड          | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |   |
| राजस्थान           | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |   |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश      | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |   |
| जम्मू और कश्मीर    | 0     | 16497 | 0 | 16497 |   |
| तमिलनाडु           | 50000 | 0     | 0 | 50000 |   |
| पुदुचेरी           | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |   |
| केरल               | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |   |
| आंध्र प्रदेश       | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |   |
| तेलंगाना           | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |   |
| अंडमान एवं निकोबार | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |   |
| लक्षद्वीप          | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0     |   |

|                |       |        |     |        |
|----------------|-------|--------|-----|--------|
| कर्नाटक        | 0     | 150361 | 0   | 150361 |
| बिहार          | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0      |
| पश्चिम बंगाल   | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0      |
| सिक्किम        | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0      |
| उड़ीसा         | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0      |
| झारखंड         | 31680 | 0      | 0   | 31680  |
| असम            | 0     | 16212  | 0   | 16212  |
| अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0      |
| मेघालय         | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0      |
| त्रिपुरा       | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0      |
| मिजोरम         | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0      |
| नगालैंड        | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0      |
| मणिपुर         | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0      |
| महाराष्ट्र     | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0      |
| गोवा           | 0     | 0      | 250 | 250    |
| मध्य प्रदेश    | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0      |
| छत्तीसगढ़      | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0      |

|                        |              |               |            |               |  |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--|
| गुजरात                 | 0            | 0             | 0          | 0             |  |
| दमन और दीव             | 0            | 0             | 0          | 0             |  |
| दादरा एवं नगर<br>हवेली | 0            | 0             | 0          | 0             |  |
| <b>कुल</b>             | <b>81680</b> | <b>183070</b> | <b>250</b> | <b>265000</b> |  |

| वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान ओएमएसएस (डी) के तहत चावल की बिक्री (आंकड़े टन में) |                   |          |              |       |   |
|--|-------------------|----------|--------------|-------|---|
| राज्य/संघ  | राज्य<br>सरकार    | थोक      |              |       |   |
| राज्य क्षेत्र का<br>नाम  | बिना ई-<br>नीलामी | ई-नीलामी | भारत<br>चावल | कुल   | आरक्षित मूल्य   |
| दिल्ली   | 0                 | 6506     | 7624         | 14130 | थोक उपभोक्ताओं<br>के लिए 3100 रुपये<br>प्रति क्विंटल<br><br>भारत ब्रांड योजना<br>के तहत चावल की |
| चंडीगढ़  | 0                 | 0        | 0            | 0     |   |
| पंजाब  | 0                 | 1520     | 98377        | 99897 |   |
| हरियाणा  | 0                 | 0        | 52038        | 52038 |   |
| उत्तर प्रदेश   | 0                 | 10       | 49052        | 49062 |   |
| उत्तराखंड  | 0                 | 0        | 210          | 210   |   |



|                       |          |       |       |          |                                 |
|-----------------------|----------|-------|-------|----------|---------------------------------|
| राजस्थान              | 0        | 3250  | 365   | 3615     | बिक्री- चरण I-<br>2400/क्विंटला |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश         | 0        | 0     | 0     | 0        |                                 |
| जम्मू और<br>कश्मीर    | 70429.67 | 10784 | 1150  | 82363.67 |                                 |
| तमिलनाडु              | 0        | 15850 | 11465 | 27315    |                                 |
| पुदुचेरी              | 0        | 0     | 0     | 0        |                                 |
| केरल                  | 1995     | 2730  | 5000  | 9725     |                                 |
| आंध्र प्रदेश          | 0        | 980   | 4786  | 5766     |                                 |
| तेलंगाना              | 0        | 0     | 1645  | 1645     |                                 |
| अंडमान एवं<br>निकोबार | 0        | 0     | 0     | 0        |                                 |
| लक्षद्वीप             | 0        | 0     | 0     | 0        |                                 |
| कर्नाटक               | 0        | 17650 | 44047 | 61697    |                                 |
| बिहार                 | 2831     | 20330 | 17658 | 40819    |                                 |
| पश्चिम बंगाल          | 0        | 14810 | 2600  | 17410    |                                 |
| सिक्किम               | 0        | 0     | 0     | 0        |                                 |
| उड़ीसा                | 0        | 280   | 10611 | 10891    |                                 |

|                        |       |       |       |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| झारखंड                 | 0     | 19930 | 3550  | 23480 |
| असम                    | 1674  | 48857 | 11060 | 61591 |
| अरुणाचल<br>प्रदेश      | 0     | 2250  | 0     | 2250  |
| मेघालय                 | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| त्रिपुरा               | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| मिजोरम                 | 18483 | 18382 | 0     | 36865 |
| नगालैंड                | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| मणिपुर                 | 570   | 0     | 0     | 570   |
| महाराष्ट्र             | 0     | 1210  | 27228 | 28438 |
| गोवा                   | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| मध्य प्रदेश            | 0     | 1     | 1879  | 1880  |
| छत्तीसगढ़              | 0     | 1211  | 1508  | 2719  |
| गुजरात                 | 0     | 4699  | 6253  | 10952 |
| दमन और दीव             | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| दादरा एवं नगर<br>हवेली | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |

|     |          |        |        |           |  |
|-----|----------|--------|--------|-----------|--|
| कुल | 95982.67 | 191240 | 358106 | 645328.67 |  |
|-----|----------|--------|--------|-----------|--|

| वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान ओएमएसएस (डी) के तहत चावल की बिक्री (आंकड़े टन में) |        |                |              |           |  |
|--|--------|----------------|--------------|-----------|--|
| राज्य/संघ<br>राज्य क्षेत्र का<br>नाम                                     | थोक    | राज्य<br>सरकार | भारत<br>चावल | कुल       | आरक्षित मूल्य  |
| दिल्ली   | 197150 | 0              | 1773         | 198923.00 | ओएमएसएस (डी)<br>के तहत चावल की<br>बिक्री के लिए-<br>2800/क्विंटल।<br><br>भारत चावल<br>योजना- चरण II के<br>तहत चावल की<br>बिक्री-<br>2400/क्विंटल।<br><br>परिवहन लागत,<br>जैसा लागू हो, |
| चंडीगढ़  | 0      | 0              | 0            | 0.00      |  |
| पंजाब  | 0      | 0              | 234213       | 234213.00 |  |
| हरियाणा  | 0      | 0              | 317688       | 317688.00 |  |
| उत्तर प्रदेश   | 40883  | 0              | 80907        | 121790.00 |  |
| उत्तराखंड  | 0      | 0              | 13622        | 13622.00  |  |
| राजस्थान   | 5584   | 0              | 0            | 5584.00   |  |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश  | 14630  | 0              | 0            | 14630.00  |  |
| जम्मू और<br>कश्मीर   | 21457  | 67521          | 1917         | 90895.00  |  |
| तमिलनाडु   | 0      | 140168         | 61859        | 202027.00 |  |

|                       |        |      |       |           |                                   |
|-----------------------|--------|------|-------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| पुदुचेरी              | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0.00      | आरक्षित मूल्य में<br>जोड़ी जाएगी। |
| केरल                  | 10263  | 0    | 7270  | 17533.00  |                                   |
| आंध्र प्रदेश          | 0      | 0    | 8827  | 8827.00   |                                   |
| तेलंगाना              | 0      | 0    | 21282 | 21282.00  |                                   |
| अंडमान एवं<br>निकोबार | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0.00      |                                   |
| लक्षद्वीप             | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0.00      |                                   |
| कर्नाटक               | 147962 | 5462 | 69990 | 223414.00 |                                   |
| बिहार                 | 1454   | 0    | 57929 | 59383.00  |                                   |
| पश्चिम बंगाल          | 12910  | 0    | 11849 | 24759.00  |                                   |
| सिक्किम               | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0.00      |                                   |
| उड़ीसा                | 0      | 0    | 30717 | 30717.00  |                                   |
| झारखंड                | 3357   | 5466 | 7316  | 16139.00  |                                   |
| असम                   | 23570  | 8550 | 35809 | 67929.46  |                                   |
| अरुणाचल<br>प्रदेश     | 459    | 0    | 0     | 459.00    |                                   |
| मेघालय                | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0.00      |                                   |

|                        |               |               |                |                   |  |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| त्रिपुरा               | 0             | 0             | 0              | 0.00              |  |
| मिजोरम                 | 12592         | 9069          | 0              | 21661.00          |  |
| नगालैंड                | 1002          | 0             | 0              | 1002.00           |  |
| मणिपुर                 | 350           | 4605          | 0              | 4955.00           |  |
| महाराष्ट्र             | 251           | 0             | 60117          | 60368.00          |  |
| गोवा                   | 100           | 0             | 0              | 100.00            |  |
| मध्य प्रदेश            | 0             | 0             | 5863           | 5863.00           |  |
| छत्तीसगढ               | 0             | 0             | 73277          | 73277.00          |  |
| गुजरात                 | 51140         | 8194          | 6949           | 66283.00          |  |
| दमन और दीव             | 0             | 0             | 0              | 0.00              |  |
| दादरा एवं नगर<br>हवेली | 0             | 0             | 0              | 0.00              |  |
| <b>कुल</b>             | <b>545114</b> | <b>249035</b> | <b>1109174</b> | <b>1903323.46</b> |  |

### DISTRICT MINERAL FOUNDATION

**2689 DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:**

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated from the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) to the tribal districts, particularly in Maharashtra to carry out developmental works during the last three years, State and Item-wise; and

(b) the details of the beneficiary from the fund spent by the DMF in the tribal districts particularly in Maharashtra during the said period, year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a) and (b) The Section 9B of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 provides for establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in every district in the country affected by mining related operations. The development and welfare projects/programs undertaken under DMF, benefit the people and areas affected by mining activities. This also includes tribal population residing in such areas. As on today, a total of 645 DMFs have been established in 23 States across the country. As per the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) guidelines 2024 for utilizing DMF funds, at least 70% of the funds are to be spent on High Priority Sectors such as Drinking Water Supply, Environment Preservation, Health Care, Education, etc., and up to 30% of the funds are to be spent on Other Priority Sectors. Till October 2024, Rs 1,01,158 Cr. has been collected, out of which Rs.86,889 Cr has been sanctioned for 3.58 lakh projects. A total 1.99 lakh projects have been completed and an amount of Rs 54,480 Cr. has been spent.

As per the information received from Government of Maharashtra, majority of the tribal population in the State is concentrated in Chandrapur,

Gadchiroli, Gondia, Nagpur, Amravati, Yavatmal, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Palghar and Thane districts. Number of beneficiaries under DMF in these tribal dominated districts of Maharashtra during FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 are 3882, 9283 and 7920 respectively. Details of funds allocated, collected and spent during the last three years from the DMF in these districts are provided at **Statement**.

**STATEMENT**

**DMF collection, allocation and expenditure in tribal dominated districts of Maharashtra during last three years**

(in ₹crore)

| S. No. | District  | Total DMF Collection |         |         | Total DMF Allocation |         |         | Amount Spent |         |         |
|--------|-----------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|
|        |           | 2021-22              | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2021-22              | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2021-22      | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
| 1      | Thane     | 12.12                | 16.84   | 26.64   | 0.35                 | 1.18    | 28.08   | 0.35         | 0.83    | 28.04   |
| 2      | Palghar   | 6.90                 | 13.94   | 16.49   | 0.00                 | 0.90    | 0.68    | 0.21         | 0.53    | 0.60    |
| 3      | Nashik    | 9.47                 | 12.81   | 6.69    | 0.00                 | 0.56    | 0.31    | 0.00         | 0.56    | 0.31    |
| 4      | Dhule     | 1.15                 | 3.87    | 2.81    | 0.01                 | 0.01    | 0.00    | 0.01         | 0.01    | 0.00    |
| 5      | Nandurbar | 4.96                 | 2.47    | 1.08    | 0.19                 | 0.00    | 0.43    | 0.19         | 0.00    | 0.43    |
| 6      | Jalgaon   | 7.01                 | 0.00    | 1.81    | 1.19                 | 0.19    | 0.00    | 1.29         | 0.18    | 0.00    |
| 7      | Amravati  | 5.08                 | 8.38    | 4.88    | 0.90                 | 3.67    | 6.52    | 0.75         | 2.16    | 2.28    |
| 8      | Yavatmal  | 103.41               | 214.76  | 237.09  | 21.08                | 101.06  | 303.24  | 35.22        | 63.76   | 70.22   |
| 9      | Nagpur    | 165.39               | 235.25  | 217.02  | 176.60               | 120.12  | 193.03  | 120.37       | 109.29  | 42.56   |

|              |            |               |               |                |               |               |                |               |               |               |
|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 10           | Gondia     | 2.31          | 4.35          | 1.63           | 2.23          | 0.38          | 8.70           | 2.23          | 0.38          | 6.83          |
| 11           | Chandrapur | 220.50        | 317.58        | 351.41         | 266.77        | 39.67         | 584.44         | 175.17        | 167.85        | 153.32        |
| 12           | Gadchiroli | 11.67         | 108.83        | 182.92         | 0.90          | 10.46         | 1.11           | 0.88          | 7.80          | 3.00          |
| <b>Total</b> |            | <b>549.97</b> | <b>939.08</b> | <b>1050.51</b> | <b>470.22</b> | <b>277.39</b> | <b>1126.54</b> | <b>336.67</b> | <b>353.35</b> | <b>307.59</b> |

### राजस्थान में पीएमकेकेकेवाई

#### 2690. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना (पीएमकेकेकेवाई) के अंतर्गत विशेषकर राजस्थान में कार्य किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के विशेषकर उदयपुर, सलुम्बर, डूंगरपुर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों से संबंधित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और इसकी अद्यतन स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान को आबंटित निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है और विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान अब तक उपयोग की गई धनराशि का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

#### कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी):

(क) और (ख): जी, हां। राजस्थान राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर एवं प्रतापगढ़ जिलों सहित राज्य के 33 जिलों में जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन ट्रस्ट (डीएमएफटी) स्थापित किए गए हैं। चूंकि नए जिले सलुम्बर में अभी तक पृथक डीएमएफटी ट्रस्ट की स्थापना नहीं की गई है इसलिए वर्तमान में इसे डीएमएफटी उदयपुर के अधीन संचालित किया जा रहा है। इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-1** में दिया गया है।

(ग): जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) को खनन पट्टा धारकों से प्राप्त वैधानिक अंशदान द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार या राज्य सरकारों की ओर से डीएमएफ को बजटीय आवंटन



का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। पिछले तीन वर्षों एवं चालू वर्ष में आज तक डीएमएफ के माध्यम से पीएमकेकेकेवाई के अंतर्गत संगृहीत, आवंटित एवं उपयोग की गई निधि का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

### विवरण-I

सितंबर 2024 तक राजस्थान के उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में पीएमकेकेकेवाई के तहत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

| क्र . सं. | जिले का नाम | स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या | पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाओं की संख्या | व्यय की गई कुल राशि (करोड़ में) |
|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1         | डूंगरपुर    | 53                           | 53                               | 6.44                            |
| 2         | प्रतापगढ़   | 55                           | 50                               | 3.87                            |
| 3         | उदयपुर      | 3065                         | 1365                             | 286.21                          |
|           | <b>कुल</b>  | <b>3173</b>                  | <b>1468</b>                      | <b>296.52</b>                   |

### विवरण-II

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष में अक्टूबर 2024 तक डीएमएफ के माध्यम से पीएमकेकेकेवाई के अंतर्गत संगृहीत, आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपये में)

| क्र . | वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 | वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 | वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 | वित्त वर्ष 2024-25<br>(अक्टूबर 2024 तक) |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
|       |                    |                    |                    |   |

| सं. | जिले का नाम | संग्रह   | आवंटन    | व्यय     | संग्रह   | आवंटन    | व्यय     | संग्रह   | आवंटन    | व्यय     | संग्रह   | आवंटन    | व्यय     |
|-----|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1   | राजसमंद     | 32544.63 | 45339.95 | 2878.237 | 36325.15 | 35435.74 | 2476.056 | 31185.00 | 24633.95 | 27259.25 | 1649.577 | 124.61   | 1167.884 |
| 2   | उदयपुर      | 22050.27 | 4552.46  | 2048.15  | 19346.88 | 5356.53  | 2259.19  | 20417.20 | 8782.50  | 1535.18  | 1263.828 | 4750.927 | 3195.44  |
| 3   | झुंगरपुर    | 193.60   | 379.95   | 58.95    | 199.64   | 15.00    | 15.00    | 254.37   | 14.17    | 11.03    | 78.54    | 27.00    | 27.00    |
| 4   | बांसवाड़ा   | 671.06   | 1201.16  | 789.17   | 752.73   | 843.48   | 854.34   | 741.89   | 6.55     | 22.80    | 373.41   | 645.54   | 2.29     |
| 5   | प्रतापगढ़   | 127.26   | 82.47    | 174.47   | 184.52   | 268.17   | 235.25   | 241.60   | 0.00     | 24.93    | 97.38    | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 6   | कोटा        | 2095.59  | 628.23   | 528.23   | 1850.81  | 1869.11  | 674.55   | 2117.37  | 2010.05  | 1991.22  | 984.14   | 559.39   | 831.19   |
| 7   | बूंदी       | 632.71   | 637.15   | 612.83   | 730.61   | 372.26   | 437.45   | 1715.20  | 285.91   | 348.74   | 338.21   | 1514.89  | 861.06   |
| 8   | झालावाड़ा   | 490.38   | 588.72   | 433.54   | 443.34   | 47.96    | 37.70    | 391.65   | 183.17   | 161.02   | 93.25    | 56.70    | 56.70    |
| 9   | बारां       | 67.92    | 0.00     | 44.87    | 87.17    | 29.60    | 53.32    | 135.27   | 0.00     | 23.00    | 100.87   | 0.00     | 1.22     |
| 10  | बीकानेर     | 1448.21  | 3694.65  | 485.85   | 2273.76  | 948.77   | 1596.36  | 2390.66  | 2366.10  | 1976.77  | 724.56   | 17.86    | 680.00   |
| 11  | चुरू        | 417.79   | 243.46   | 181.23   | 279.57   | 768.97   | 585.57   | 449.02   | 1.10     | 96.62    | 269.98   | 546.31   | 626.17   |
| 12  | श्रीगंगार   | 247.86   | 226.65   | 177.29   | 406.88   | 36.50    | 69.26    | 351.74   | 0.00     | 61.75    | 117.22   | 38.11    | 67.26    |

|        |                 |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |             |              |
|--------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1<br>3 | हनुमा<br>नगढ़   | 287.2<br>0   | 448.2<br>6   | 366.<br>07   | 364.2<br>4   | 294.0<br>0   | 121.<br>56   | 295.3<br>4   | 270.9<br>8   | 393.6<br>6   | 135.<br>06   | 0.00        | 75.2<br>0    |
| 1<br>4 | जैसल<br>मेर     | 1154.<br>27  | 20.00        | 20.0<br>0    | 1355.<br>47  | 38.40        | 38.4<br>0    | 1340.<br>35  | 2300.<br>00  | 0.00         | 1053<br>.85  | 0.00        | 0.00         |
| 1<br>5 | अजमे<br>र       | 7189.<br>49  | 8332.<br>20  | 9946.<br>.73 | 5170.<br>09  | 3789.<br>45  | 3508.<br>.47 | 4999.<br>06  | 12383<br>.78 | 5515.<br>62  | 3055<br>.68  | 34.7<br>5   | 1383<br>.61  |
| 1<br>6 | नागौर           | 2932.<br>29  | 917.3<br>8   | 1012<br>.78  | 3502.<br>71  | 941.3<br>0   | 2907<br>.00  | 3643.<br>33  | 9446.<br>70  | 4291.<br>81  | 1964<br>.37  | 0.00        | 2633<br>.80  |
| 1<br>7 | भील<br>वाड़ा    | 57128<br>.09 | 11619<br>.12 | 7299<br>.90  | 53944<br>.74 | 38922<br>.44 | 6969<br>.35  | 46673<br>.00 | 73910<br>.11 | 40101<br>.00 | 2626<br>5.99 | 618.<br>18  | 1204<br>7.36 |
| 1<br>8 | चित्तौ<br>ड़गढ़ | 7931.<br>23  | 9011.<br>37  | 6017<br>.76  | 10200<br>.89 | 16247<br>.56 | 1539<br>.64  | 11321<br>.09 | 8997.<br>70  | 13155<br>.75 | 4140<br>.29  | 16.5<br>2   | 4346<br>.81  |
| 1<br>9 | जयपु<br>र       | 2127.<br>11  | 560.0<br>7   | 599.<br>68   | 2248.<br>18  | 2744.<br>99  | 683.<br>30   | 3216.<br>71  | 1912.<br>15  | 2053.<br>28  | 1792<br>.65  | 1809<br>.96 | 2018<br>.45  |
| 2<br>0 | सीकर            | 744.8<br>1   | 785.5<br>0   | 267.<br>91   | 950.3<br>6   | 705.0<br>0   | 986.<br>87   | 1245.<br>02  | 405.1<br>6   | 304.2<br>3   | 588.<br>88   | 496.<br>06  | 483.<br>53   |
| 2<br>1 | अलव<br>र        | 787.8<br>9   | 202.9<br>8   | 249.<br>40   | 647.3<br>6   | 1302.<br>66  | 405.<br>53   | 970.0<br>8   | 362.1<br>6   | 568.1<br>9   | 478.<br>62   | 0.00        | 202.<br>59   |
| 2<br>2 | दौसा            | 150.2<br>8   | 0.00         | 0.00         | 162.1<br>0   | 603.1<br>4   | 236.<br>31   | 201.5<br>8   | 142.9<br>0   | 86.45        | 119.<br>91   | 0.00        | 187.<br>54   |
| 2<br>3 | झुंझुनूं        | 1630.<br>23  | 470.6<br>4   | 1198<br>.49  | 1589.<br>13  | 2192.<br>24  | 2063<br>.81  | 2220.<br>77  | 84.98        | 107.0<br>9   | 1542<br>.05  | 0.00        | 0.00         |
| 2<br>4 | टोक             | 243.4<br>8   | 210.0<br>8   | 151.<br>46   | 674.8<br>0   | 601.9<br>0   | 249.<br>03   | 1062.<br>15  | 1009.<br>89  | 693.6<br>3   | 299.<br>47   | 0.00        | 196.<br>58   |
| 2<br>5 | जोधपु<br>र      | 1907.<br>17  | 0.00         | 222.<br>57   | 1979.<br>00  | 59.94        | 3573<br>.99  | 2577.<br>54  | 0.00         | 810.6<br>9   | 1172<br>.97  | 0.00        | 0.00         |
| 2<br>6 | पाली            | 5826.<br>65  | 12374<br>.98 | 5866<br>.74  | 6250.<br>01  | 2099.<br>99  | 4738<br>.48  | 7688.<br>08  | 11164<br>.73 | 2778.<br>20  | 3572<br>.10  | 175.<br>53  | 2096<br>.76  |

|    |                     |               |               |              |               |               |              |               |               |               |              |              |              |
|----|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 27 | सिरो<br>ही          | 3501.<br>61   | 8659.<br>95   | 4106<br>.95  | 4075.<br>43   | 4690.<br>78   | 3958<br>.81  | 3805.<br>93   | 3968.<br>37   | 3527.<br>45   | 1791<br>.15  | 140.<br>04   | 610.<br>65   |
| 28 | बाड़मे<br>र         | 2911.<br>76   | 8496.<br>46   | 3206<br>.57  | 4436.<br>87   | 1577.<br>47   | 7250<br>.47  | 4394.<br>67   | 1292.<br>41   | 1531.<br>99   | 2169<br>.45  | 351.<br>21   | 634.<br>18   |
| 29 | जालौ<br>र           | 389.0<br>4    | 538.8<br>0    | 306.<br>52   | 562.9<br>7    | 126.2<br>4    | 360.<br>45   | 400.6<br>8    | 727.7<br>9    | 339.8<br>5    | 252.<br>00   | 0.00         | 0.00         |
| 30 | भरतपु<br>र          | 1015.<br>12   | 99.39         | 313.<br>63   | 1384.<br>78   | 2464.<br>00   | 733.<br>15   | 1681.<br>50   | 753.5<br>2    | 756.8<br>6    | 573.<br>17   | 0.00         | 0.00         |
| 31 | धौलपु<br>र          | 238.5<br>4    | 0.00          | 178.<br>33   | 250.7<br>3    | 215.1<br>0    | 215.<br>10   | 261.9<br>6    | 0.00          | 0.23          | 136.<br>37   | 0.00         | 0.00         |
| 32 | करौ<br>ली           | 178.6<br>2    | 22.00         | 221.<br>00   | 268.8<br>8    | 586.0<br>0    | 291.<br>18   | 423.6<br>1    | 114.0<br>0    | 252.1<br>1    | 163.<br>99   | 0.00         | 0.00         |
| 33 | सवाई<br>माधो<br>पुर | 170.7<br>3    | 47.00         | 126.<br>60   | 159.3<br>7    | 0.00          | 55.4<br>0    | 153.7<br>3    | 0.00          | 0.25          | 35.6<br>8    | 0.00         | 0.00         |
|    | कुल                 | 15943<br>2.89 | 12039<br>1.02 | 7599<br>6.04 | 16305<br>9.17 | 12619<br>4.69 | 7246<br>4.85 | 15896<br>7.15 | 16753<br>0.83 | 11078<br>0.65 | 8361<br>5.30 | 5468<br>1.93 | 4494<br>4.22 |

## KANCHANJUNGA EXPRESS – GOODS TRAIN COLLISION IN WEST BENGAL

### 2691. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) whether the probe report on the Kanchanjunga Express-goods train collision in West Bengal pointed out that it was an "accident-in-waiting" due to "lapses at multiple levels" in managing train operations in the

event of "automatic signal failures", and could have been avoided, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) probing the incident also called for implementation of the automatic train-protection system-KAVACH-on top priority, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of train accidents that have taken place due to signalling failure during in the last five years;
- (d) the number of vacancies of signalling and telecom personnel existing in the Railways against the sanctioned strength; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure speedy rollout of KAVACH and filling vacancies of signalling and telecom personnel by the Indian Railways?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) and (b) The rear end collision between Train No. 13174 DN (Kanchenjunga Express) and DN GFCJ Container took place on 17.06.2024 at 08.50 Hrs in Rangapani - Chatterhat Block section of Katihar Division of Northeast Frontier Railway. This is a Broad Gauge, Double Line, Electrified section provided with Automatic Signalling.

This accident has been inquired into by the statutory body, Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety (CCRS) under Ministry of Civil Aviation. According to this Inquiry Report, the accident has been classified under the category of “**error in train working**”.

The CCRS has inter-alia recommended for “Introduction of new Auto signaling sections should consummate with the provision of Automatic Train Protection”.

(c) During the last 5 years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24 and current year 2024-25 (April to November), based on the final findings and causes, as established by Inquiry Committee, total 4 train accidents took place over Indian Railways on account of Signalling.

(d) and (e) Occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process on Indian Railways considering its size, spatial distribution and criticality of operation. Adequate and suitable manpower is provided to cater to the regular operations, changes in technology, mechanizations and innovative practices. The vacancies are filled up primarily by placement of indents by Railways with Recruitment agencies as per operational and technological requirements.

After easing of restrictions imposed on account of COVID 19, two major examinations involving more than 2.37 crore candidates have been conducted successfully.

| Exam | Candidates | Cities | Centres | Days | Shifts |
|------|------------|--------|---------|------|--------|
|------|------------|--------|---------|------|--------|

|         |         |     |     |    |     |
|---------|---------|-----|-----|----|-----|
| L2 - L6 | 1.26 cr | 211 | 726 | 68 | 133 |
| L-1     | 1.1 cr  | 191 | 551 | 33 | 99  |

Based on these exams, 1,30,581 candidates have been recruited in railways.

The RRB examinations are quite technical in nature entailing large scale mobilization of men and resources and training of manpower. Railway overcame all these challenges and successfully conducted the recruitment in a transparent manner following all laid down guidelines. No instance of paper leakage or similar malpractice has occurred during the entire process.

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2014 vis-a-vis during 2014 – 2024 is given as under.

| <b>Period</b> | <b>Recruitments</b> |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 2004-14       | 4.11 lakh           |
| 2014-24       | 5.02 lakh           |

Further, as system improvement, the Ministry of Railways has introduced a system of publishing annual calendar from 2024 for recruitment to various categories of Group 'C' posts. The introduction of annual calendar will benefit the aspirants in the following manner:

- More opportunities for candidates;
- Opportunities to those becoming eligible every year;

- Certainty of exams;
- Faster Recruitment process, Training and Appointments

Accordingly, eight Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 58,642 vacancies have been notified during January to October 2024 for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots, Technicians, Sub-Inspectors & Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers/Depot

Material Superintendents/Chemical & Metallurgical Assistants, Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduates) & Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduates). The Computer Based Test has started from 25.11.2024.

Further the steps taken by the Government to ensure speedy roll out of KAVACH are as under:

1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of train within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.
3. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the



system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach Ver 3.2.

4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.
5. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
  - Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
  - Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
  - Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
  - Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
  - Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 Rkm on south central Railway, lot of experience was gained. Using that further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.
8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yard, Station to Station

Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, Kavach Ver.4.0. is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.

9. Progress of Key items comprising Kavach system on Indian Railways upto Oct' 2024 is as under:

| <b>SN.</b> | <b>Items</b>                         | <b>Progress</b> |
|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| i          | Laying of Optical Fibre Cable        | 5116 Km         |
| ii         | Installation of Telecom Towers       | 538 Nos.        |
| iii        | Provision of Kavach at Stations      | 521 Nos.        |
| iv         | Provision of Kavach in Loco          | 687 Locos       |
| v          | Installation of Track side equipment | 3413 Rkm        |

10. Next phase of Kavach implementation is planned as under:-

- Project for equipping 10,000 Locomotives has been finalized.
- Bids for track side Works of Kavach for approximately 15000 Rkm have been invited. It covers all GQ, GD, HDN and Identified sections of Indian Railways.

11. Currently, 3 OEMs are approved for supply of Kavach System. To increase capacity and scale of implementation, trials and approval of more OEMs are at different stages.

12. Specialized training programme on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 9000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.

### **INDIAN STANDARDS ON EV CHARGING**

#### **2692. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards organised a programme on Electric Vehicle (EV) standards and officials were sensitised to the Indian Standards on EV charging (IS 17017) series, which will help in the effective implementation of the States Electric Vehicles Policy in the States and if so, the details and present status thereof, State-wise; and
- (b) whether several initiatives were introduced to boost the purchase of EVs and standards play a major role in ensuring the safety, quality and compatibility of EV infrastructure in the States and if so, the details and the present status thereof?

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

(a) BIS organized a sensitization programme on Indian Standards related to the EV sector at Chennai on 09 July 2024 for officials of Tamil Nadu State Transport.

(b) BIS has published Indian Standards related to EV Charging Infrastructure, which specifies the safety and quality parameters for connectors, communication protocols, Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE), Battery Swapping Systems, etc. List is given in the enclosed Statement-I. BIS has published 9 Indian Standards related to Electric Vehicles and their components, which deal with battery, powertrain, traction motor, etc. List is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

**STATEMENT-I**

**INDIAN STANDARDS ON EV CHARGING**

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>IS No.</b>            | <b>Title</b>   |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1.             | IS/ISO 15118-1 :<br>2013 | Road vehicles - Vehicle to grid communication interface:<br>Part 1 general information and use - Case definition     |
| 2.             | IS/ISO 15118-2 :<br>2014 | Road vehicles - Vehicle - To - Grid communication interface:<br>Part 2 network and application protocol requirements |

|    |                                   |   |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|
| 3. | IS/ISO 15118-3 :<br>2015          | Road vehicles - Vehicle to grid communication interface:<br>Part 3 physical and data link layer requirements  |
| 4. | IS/ISO 15118-4 :<br>2018          | Road vehicles - Vehicle to grid communication interface:<br>Part 4 network and application protocol conformance test  |
| 5. | IS/ISO 15118-5 :<br>2018          | Road vehicles - Vehicle to grid communication interface:<br>Part 5 physical layer and data link layer conformance test  |
| 6. | IS/ISO 15118-8 :<br>2020          | Road Vehicles - Vehicle to Grid Communication Interface<br>Part 8: Physical Layer and Data Link Layer Requirements<br>for Wireless Communication (First Revision) |
| 7. | IS 17017 (Part 1) :<br>2018       | Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 1<br>General Requirements  |
| 8. | IS 17017 (Part 2/Sec<br>1) : 2020 | Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 2 Plugs,<br>Socket-Outlets, Vehicle Connectors, and Vehicle Inlets<br>Section 1 General requirements             |
| 9. | IS 17017 (Part 2/Sec<br>2) : 2020 | Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 2 Plugs,<br>Socket - Outlets, Vehicle Connectors and Vehicle Inlets  |

|     |                                |   |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|
|     |                                | Section 2 Dimensional compatibility and interchangeability requirements for a.c. pin and contact-tube accessories   |
| 10. | IS 17017 (Part 2/Sec 3) : 2020 | Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 2 Plugs, Socket - Outlets, Vehicle Connectors and Vehicle Inlets<br>Section 3 Dimensional compatibility and interchangeability requirements for d.c. and a.c./d.c. pin and contact-tube vehicle couplers   |
| 11. | IS 17017 (Part 2/Sec 6) : 2021 | Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 2 Plugs, Socket-Outlets, Vehicle Connectors and Vehicle Inlets<br>Section 6 Dimensional compatibility requirements for DC pin and contact-tube vehicle couplers intended to be used for DC EV supply equipment where protection relies on electrical separation  |
| 12. | IS 17017 (Part 2/Sec 7) : 2023 | Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 2 Plugs, Socket-Outlets, Vehicle Connectors and Vehicle Inlets<br>Section 7 Dimensional Compatibility and Interchange Ability Requirements for a.c., d.c. and a.c./d.c. Pin and Contact-Tube Vehicle Couplers Intended to be used for a.c./d.c. EV Supply Equipment where Protection Relies on Electrical Separation |

|     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 13. | IS 17017 (Part 21/Sec 1) : 2019/<br>IEC 61851-21-1 :<br>2017 | Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 21<br>Electromagnetic Compatibility ( EMC ) Requirements<br>Section 1 On-board chargers   |
| 14. | IS 17017 (Part 21/Sec 2) : 2019/<br>IEC 61851-21-2 :<br>2018 | Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 21<br>Electromagnetic Compatibility ( EMC ) Requirements<br>Section 2 Off-board chargers  |
| 15. | IS 17017 (Part 22/Sec 1) : 2021                              | Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging Systems Part 22 AC<br>Charging Configurations Section 1 - AC Charge Point for<br>Light Electric Vehicle   |
| 16. | IS 17017 (Part 23) :<br>2021                                 | Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging Systems Part 23 dc<br>Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment   |
| 17. | IS 17017 (Part 24) :<br>2021                                 | Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 24 :<br>Digital Communication between a DC Electric Vehicle<br>Supply Equipment and an Electric Vehicle for control of DC<br>Charging |

|     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 18. | IS 17017 (Part 25) :<br>2021                         | Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 25: DC EV supply equipment where protection relies on electrical separation           |
| 19. | IS 17017 (Part 31) :<br>2024                         | Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 31: ac or dc EV supply equipment for where protection relies on electrical separation |
| 20. | IS 17896 (Part 1) :<br>2022/ IEC TS 62840-<br>1:2016 | Electric vehicle battery swap system - Part 1: General and Guidance  |
| 21. | IS 17896 (Part 2) :<br>2022/ IEC 62840-<br>2:2016    | Electric vehicle battery swap system - Part 2: Safety requirements   |

**STATEMENT-II**

**INDIAN STANDARDS ON EV CHARGING**

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| IS 15886 : 2010 | Road Vehicles - Battery Operated--Vehicles - Code Of Practice |
|-----------------|---|



|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| IS 17191 (Part 1) :<br>2019 | Electric Power Train Vehicles Part 1 Measurement of Electrical Energy Consumption  |
| IS 17191 (Part 3) :<br>2019 | Electric Power Train Vehicles Part 3 Measurement of Net Power and the Maximum 30 Minute Power  |
| IS 17191 (Part 2) :<br>2019 | Electric Power Train Vehicles Part 2 Method of Measuring the Range   |
| IS 17855:2022               | Electrically propelled road vehicles - Test specification for lithium-ion traction battery packs and systems - Part 4: Performance testing |
| IS 18073 : 2023             | Electric Traction Motor - Performance and Functional Requirements  |
| IS 18294 : 2023             | Electric Rickshaw E-Kart Construction and Functional Safety Requirements Specification   |
| IS 18606 : 2024             | Electric Power Train of M and N Category Vehicles— Specific Requirements   |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| IS 18590 : 2024 | Electric Power Train of L Category Vehicles— Specific Requirements |
|-----------------|--|

## MENACE OF FAKE NEWS

**2693. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:**

**SHRI DARSHAN SINGH CHOUDHARY:**

**SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:**

**SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:**

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop an effective mechanism to combat fake news affecting adversely the society at large in the country;
- (b) if so, the details for fixing accountability and persuading internet platform to be more careful and responsible;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to counter fake news on social media including mandating appointment of ombudsman by social media companies to check fake news and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has proposed to impose penalty on the persons engaged in propagating false news and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):**

(a) to (d): The Government takes all possible actions to control the spread of fake and misleading information which has potential to adversely affect the society at large. In this regard, the Government has statutory and institutional mechanisms in place to address fake news on various media platforms.

For Print Media, the newspapers have to adhere to “Norms of Journalistic Conduct” brought out by Press Council of India (PCI) which, inter alia, restrains publication of fake/ defamatory/ misleading news. The Council holds inquiry into alleged violations of Norms, as per section 14 of the Act, and may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, editors, journalists, etc. as the case may be.

Content on private satellite TV channels is required to adhere to the Programme Code under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, which, inter alia, provides that no content which contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half-truths is broadcast on private satellite TV channels. Cable Television Network (Amendment) Rules 2021, provides for a three-tier grievance redressal mechanism to look into the complaints relating to the violation of the Code by the TV channels. Appropriate action is taken where violation of Programme Code is found.

For the content of publishers and news and current affairs on digital media, the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021(IT Rules, 2021) prescribes a Code of Ethics which, inter-alia, requires them to adhere to the Norms of Journalistic Conduct and Programme Code.

For the user generated content on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, the IT Rules 2021 casts specific obligations on them to make reasonable efforts and to cause the users of their computer resource to not host, store, transmit, display or publish etc. any such information that is categorised as unlawful under IT Rules, 2021 and violative of any law for the time being in force.

A Fact Check Unit (FCU) has been set up under Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in November, 2019 to check fake news relating to the Central Government. After verifying the authenticity of news from authorised sources in Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, FCU posts correct information on its social media platforms.

### **NATIONAL YOUTH PARLIAMENT COMPETITION**

**2694 SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:**

Will the **MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

the objectives of the National Youth Parliament Competition and its role in promoting democratic awareness among youth?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):**

The objectives of organising the National Youth Parliament Competitions are to strengthen the roots of democracy, to inculcate the healthy habits of discipline, tolerance of the views of others and to enable the student community to familiarize themselves with the working of Parliament.

**RESERVATION FOR EWS**

**2695. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is implementing the 10 per cent reservation for EWS category in UPSC civil services;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of candidates selected under the category since 2019;
- (c) whether the EWS category is being provided the leverage of age relaxation and number of additional attempts like other reserved categories; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH  
SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE;  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT  
OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF  
SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

(a) and (b): 477 candidates have been recommended by UPSC under the EWS category from CSE-2019 to CSE-2023

(c) and (d): There is no provision for grant of age relaxation and number of additional attempts for EWS category candidates.

### आरक्षण रोस्टर

#### 2696. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने एकल पद में भी आरक्षण रोस्टर लागू करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया है या उठाने का विचार किया है ताकि आरक्षित वर्ग को संस्थाओं/संगठनों/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के प्रमुख के उच्च पद पर सेवा करने का अवसर मिल सके; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह):**

(क) और (ख): आर.के.सभरवाल मामले में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुसरण में, कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग ने दिनांक 02.07.1997 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन के माध्यम से मंत्रालयों/विभागों एवं उनके अधीन संगठनों द्वारा क्रियान्वयन हेतु पद-आधारित आरक्षण रोस्टर के संबंध में विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं। पद-आधारित आरक्षण रोस्टर यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों हेतु आरक्षण, उनके लिए निर्धारित आरक्षण कोटा के अनुसार प्रदान किया जाए। डीओपीटी द्वारा जारी अनुदेशों के अनुसार, प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग को पिछड़े वर्गों हेतु रिक्तियों के आरक्षण से संबंधित आदेशों एवं अनुदेशों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों के लिए संपर्क अधिकारी के रूप में, कम से कम उप सचिव की रैंक के, एक अधिकारी की नियुक्ति करनी अपेक्षित है।

एकल पद संवर्ग में आरक्षण के संबंध में, 'स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ बनाम फैकल्टी एसोसिएशन एवं अन्य' शीर्षक के मामले में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अपने दिनांक 17.04.1998 के निर्णय के माध्यम से, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, टिप्पणी की कि ".....जब तक किसी संवर्ग में पदों की बाहुल्यता ना हो, आरक्षण का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठेगा क्योंकि एकल पद संवर्ग में किसी भी प्रकार से और रोस्टर के रोटेशन के तरीके से भी आरक्षण का कोई भी प्रयास, जब कभी भी ऐसे आरक्षण को लागू किया जाना है, ऐसे पद के लिए 100% आरक्षण सृजित कर देगा।" इसलिए, माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अभिनिर्धारित किया कि एकल पद संवर्ग में कोई भी आरक्षण नहीं हो सकता है। तदनुसार, एकल पद संवर्ग में आरक्षण प्रदान नहीं किया जाता है।

उन आरक्षित श्रेणी के उम्मीदवारों, जो अपनी स्वयं की योग्यता पर चयनित होते हैं, सहित अनारक्षित सीधी भर्ती की रिक्तियां सभी के लिए खुली हैं।

### ऑप्टिकल लाइन टर्मिनल

#### 2697. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि डिजिटल इंडिया पहल के अंतर्गत बीबीएनएल ने बोली प्रणाली के अंतर्गत जीएफजीएनएल, गांधीनगर के माध्यम से गुजरात राज्य में ग्राम पंचायतों को इंटरनेट सेवा से जोड़ने का कार्य आईटीआई लिमिटेड, बंगलौर को सौंपा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) गुजरात तथा दमन और दीव में प्रत्येक ऑप्टिकल लाइन टर्मिनल (ओएलटी) का कार्य जिला-वार कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है और आईटीआई द्वारा उक्त कार्य पूरा होने के बाद ओएलटी का अनुरक्षण किए जाने की अंतिम तिथि क्या है;

- (ग) उक्त ओएलटी का कार्य पूरा करने वाले एमएसएमई ठेकेदारों को किए गए भुगतान की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और कुछ ठेकेदारों को भुगतान न किए जाने के कारण, यदि कोई हो, क्या है और उक्त भुगतान कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है;
- (घ) क्या आईटीआई और ठेकेदारों के बीच पहले हस्ताक्षरित अनुबंध में कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप एमएसएमई ठेकेदारों के हितों की स्थिति क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या अनुबंध दिए जाने के बाद उसमें परिवर्तन किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो उक्त अनुबंध की वैधता क्या है?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):**

(क) और (ख) जी हां, राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी अर्थात् गुजरात फाइबरग्रिड नेटवर्क लिमिटेड (जीएफजीएनएल) द्वारा गुजरात के 12 जिलों को शामिल करने वाले क्षेत्र के लिए भारतनेट चरण-II पैकेज-ए हेतु वर्ष 2018 में इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड (आईटीआई) को कार्य आदेश दिया गया है। आईटीआई द्वारा सभी 213 ऑप्टिकल लाइन टर्मिनलों (ओएलटी) का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है तथा यह ओएलटी अब अनुरक्षण के अंतर्गत है।

(ग) से (ङ) आईटीआई द्वारा सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) विक्रेताओं को किए गए भुगतान और लंबित भुगतान संबंधी विवरण डिजिटल भारत निधि की वेबसाइट (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>) पर उपलब्ध है। एक एमएसएमई विक्रेता के मामले में, आवंटित कार्य पूर्ण न करने के कारण क्रय आदेश को निविदा और क्रय आदेश के निबंधनों और शर्तों के अनुसार समय से पूर्व समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

**RTI APPLICATIONS**

**2698. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:



- (a) the details of RTI applications filed during the last ten years, year-wise;
- (b) the percentage of RTI applications which were filed during the said period have been successfully resolved;
- (c) the number of RTI applications that are currently pending; and
- (d) the details of public authorities which have received the highest number of RTI applications during the last ten years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

(a) to (c): Details of RTI Applications filed and disposed by Public Authorities in the last ten years, as per Annual Report of Central Information Commission (CIC) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): Ministry of Finance received the highest number of RTI Applications during the years from 2013-14 to 2021-22. Ministry of Corporate Affairs received the highest number of RTI Applications during the year 2022-23.

### **STATEMENT**

Disposal of RTI Requests by Public Authorities during last ten years:

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Year</b> | <b>Opening Balance of</b> | <b>Number of RTI</b> | <b>Total Number of</b> | <b>Number of RTI</b> |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
|                |             |                           |                      |                        |                      |

|     |         | <b>RTI<br/>Requests</b> | <b>Requests<br/>Received<br/>during the<br/>Reporting<br/>Year</b> | <b>RTI<br/>Requests</b> | <b>Requests<br/>Rejected</b> |
|-----|---------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) | (b)     | (c)                     | (d)  | (e)=(c)+(d)             | (f)                          |
| 1.  | 2013-14 | 128447                  | 834183   | 962630                  | 60127                        |
| 2.  | 2014-15 | 89785                   | 755247   | 845032                  | 63351                        |
| 3.  | 2015-16 | 188538                  | 976679   | 1165217                 | 64666                        |
| 4.  | 2016-17 | 212430                  | 915749   | 1128179                 | 60428                        |
| 5.  | 2017-18 | 215466                  | 1233207  | 1448673                 | 63206                        |
| 6.  | 2018-19 | 259919                  | 1370129  | 1630048                 | 64344                        |
| 7.  | 2019-20 | 310110                  | 1374315  | 1684425                 | 58634                        |
| 8.  | 2020-21 | 348410                  | 1333802  | 1682212                 | 51390                        |
| 9.  | 2021-22 | 410907                  | 1421226  | 1832133                 | 53733                        |
| 10. | 2022-23 | 441861                  | 1638784  | 2080645                 | 52662                        |

Source: Annual Report of Central Information Commission (CIC) at <https://cic.gov.in/circular-reports-conventions>

**IDENTIFIABLE INFRASTRUCTURAL BOTTLENECKS FACED BY  
RAILWAYS**

**2699 SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:  
SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:**

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

- (a) whether the Indian Railways has been facing certain identifiable infrastructural bottlenecks;
- (b) if so, whether such constraints only prove to impede efficiency and restrict the capacity of rail freight operations, undermining the competitiveness against other modes of transportation;
- (c) if so, the response of the Union Government thereon;
- (d) whether it is crucial to increase rail freight share for economic growth and addressing environmental concerns; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to address these challenges to enhance the railway's operational capabilities and fostering sustainable growth?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (e) To create a 'future ready' transport system, Indian Railways has planned to increase railway modal share in freight to 35-45%. The objective of the Plan is to "create capacity ahead of demand", which in turn would cater to the future growth in the transport sector. The rail infrastructure augmentation plan inter-alia focuses on the network capacity enhancement, removal of bottlenecks, increasing average speed of freight trains, reduction in cargo transit time and cost.

Presently, 624 no. of surveys (New line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling) having a total length of 49,520 km have been taken up on Indian Railways under PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP) for the development of multimodal connectivity infrastructure to various Economic Zones with an objective to have integrated planning, enhanced logistics efficiency and remove gaps for seamless movement of people and goods including connectivity to industrial clusters, ports, mines, power plants, tourist and cultural places, agricultural zones etc.

As on 01.04.2024, 488 projects (187 New Lines, 40 Gauge Conversion and 261 Doubling) of total length 44,488 km, costing approx. ₹7.44 lakh crore are in various stages of planning/approval/construction, out of which, 12,045 km length has been commissioned and expenditure of approx. ₹2.92 lakh crore has been incurred upto March, 2024.

| Category                   | No. of Projects | Total length (km) | Length Commissioned till Mar'24 (km) | Total exp upto Mar'24 (₹in crore) |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| New Lines                  | 187             | 20,199            | 2,855                                | 1,60,022                          |
| Gauge Conversion           | 40              | 4,719             | 2,972                                | 18,706                            |
| Doubling/<br>Multitracking | 261             | 19,570            | 6,218                                | 1,13,742                          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>488</b>      | <b>44,488</b>     | <b>12,045</b>                        | <b>2,92,470</b>                   |

Zone-wise/year-wise details of all Railway Projects including cost, expenditure, and outlay are made available in the public domain on the Indian Railway's website.

The details of commissioning/laying of new track across Indian Railways is given below:

| Period  | New Track Commissioned | Average commissioning of new tracks |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2009-14 | 7,599 km               | 4.2 km/day                          |
| 2014-24 | 31,180 km              | 8.54 km/day (more than 2 times)     |

Various steps taken by the Government for speedy approval and implementation of rail projects include (i) setting up of Gati Shakti units (ii) prioritisation of projects (iii) substantial increase in allocation of funds on priority projects (iv) delegation of powers at field level (v) close monitoring of progress of project at various levels, and (vi) regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects. This has led to substantial increase in rate of commissioning since 2014.

Indian Railways has achieved 97% electrification of its broad-gauge network which is a milestone for sustainable transport of global scale among major countries. Besides, environmental sustainability and reducing carbon footprints, steps taken by Railways would also contribute to increasing fuel efficiency and saving foreign exchange.

To boost efficiency on cargo terminals, “Gati Shakti Cargo Terminal (GCT)” policy has been launched, wherein GCTs are being developed. 91 GCTs have been commissioned so far.

Further, a total of 2,741 km out of 2,843 km of Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) has been commissioned so far, which would provide higher freight speed, reduce cargo transit and lower carbon emission.

**FUND DEDUCTIONS AGAINST TILAM SANGH****2700. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made deductions worth Rs. 41.57 crore against Rajasthan Rajya Tilhan Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Limited (Tilam Sangh) during the year 2009-10 to 2014-15 and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has approved the final rates based on audited statements of the year 2015- 16 to 2016-17 and if not, the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(c) whether there is any plan/proposal to provide immediate relief to these deprived farmers in the form of some package or advance amount to Tilam Sangh and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI  
BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a): Procurement of food grains in Rajasthan is done by State Government Agencies (SGAs). Rajasthan is a non-DCP State and after taking over the food grains, funds are released to SGAs by Food Corporation of India (FCI) as per Provisional Cost Sheet (PCS), issued by Department of Food & Public Distribution, Government of India. While final settlement of the accounts as per the Final Cost Sheets (FCS) of wheat for the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) from

the year 2009-10 to 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 41.57 crore was adjusted by FCI from the claims made by the State Government Agency after taking in account the already released funds.

(b): With regard to issuance of final rates of food grains for RMS 2015-16 to RMS 2016-17, State Government was requested to resubmit their proposals after removing certain discrepancies, vide DFPD letter dated 25.11.2024.

(c): As the procurement is being done by the State Government, the responsibility of making payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP) to the farmers rests with them.

### **AUTOMATIC BLOCK SIGNALING**

#### **2701. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

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

- (a) the details of Automatic Signaling and the manner in which it improve train operations;
- (b) the details about the existing guidelines for provision of Automatic Block Signaling over Indian Railways; and
- (c) the details of route Kilometers that have been provided with Automatic Block Signaling during the last ten years?

#### **THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

- (a) to (c): Automatic Signalling is a system of train working in which movement of the trains is controlled by the automatic stop signals. These



signals are operated automatically by the passage of trains into and out of the automatic signalling sections. In this system, more than one train can be moved in block section between two stations. Automatic Block Signalling enhances line capacity within existing track infrastructure.

Automatic Block Signalling also improves safety as all LC gates are required to be interlocked and complete track is provided with train detection equipment.

The provision of Automatic Block Signalling is made on all notified sub-urban sections and routes identified by Zonal Railways based on traffic requirements.

**The details of Automatic Block Signaling provided on Indian Railways during 2004-2014 vis-a-vis 2014-2024 is as under:**

| <b>Period</b> | <b>Progress of Automatic Signalling</b> |
|---------------|---|
| 2004-2014     | 1486 Rkm                                |
| 2014-2024     | 2497 Rkm (about 1.7 times)              |

### **INITIATIVES OF OPERATION 'MERI SAHELI'**

**2702. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the efficacy of measures like CCTV installation, face recognition technology and Child Help Desks (CHDs) in safeguarding vulnerable children and women on railway premises;
- (b) the current status of the 'operation 'Meri Saheli' initiative and the impact of the said initiative on the safety of single female travelers on Railways along with future expansion plans;
- (c) whether collaborative initiatives are underway between the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Railways and State Governments to expedite the establishment of AHTUs and if so, the nature of these initiatives and targeted timelines for completion; and
- (d) the projected timeline for the nationwide expansion of Child Help Desks at major railway stations and the number of stations where such desks have already been provided?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a): CCTV cameras having the component of Face Recognition System (FRS) are installed at a number of Railway Stations & in coaches to enhance the security of Railway passengers. Also, Child Help desks (CHDs) have been setup at various stations across the Indian Railway to safeguard children in need of care and protection. These CCTVs have been beneficial in identifying and taking suitable steps to safeguard vulnerable children and women in railway premises more effectively.

(b): Meri Saheli initiative was launched across the Indian Railways network on 17.10.2020 with the objective to provide enhanced safety and security to woman passengers travelling alone by trains for their entire journey i.e. from the originating station to destination station in long distance trains. Presently 250 Meri Saheli teams comprising of lady RPF personnel are being deployed which attended 488 trains & 12900 ladies travelling alone on an average daily. This has been helpful in providing security to women passengers and feel them safe during their travel.

(c): In order to strengthen action against Human Trafficking, RPF has established more than 750 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) over the Indian Railways at Post (Thana) level. Also, Ministry of Home Affairs is supplementing the efforts of RPF and has sanctioned Rs. 12.6 Cr. for strengthening of these AHTUs. These AHTUs coordinate with AHTUs of Police & CAPFs (Central Armed Police Forces) i.e. Border Security Force (BSF) & Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) functioning at district level/state levels/International Borders and with Intelligence Units, NGOs and other stakeholders and take coordinated effective action on traffickers as per law.

(d): Ministry of Women & Child Development has implemented a centrally sponsored scheme "Mission Vatsalya Scheme (MVS)" where Districts have been made responsible for establishment and operation of CHDs. Indian Railways has signed an MoU with MoWCD where railways has committed for providing the space for establishment of CHDs. MoWCD has finalized setting of CHDs at 135 Railway stations and Railways has provided the space for its operation.

## HEALTH IMPACT OF RISING TEMPERATURES

### 2703. DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

Will the Minister of **EARTH SCIENCES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the year 2024 might become the hottest year on record;
- (b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to address the health and environmental impacts of extreme heat, particularly for vulnerable populations;
- (c) whether the Government is strengthening climate resilience and adaptation strategies to address rising temperatures; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

- (a) and (b) India Meteorological Department (IMD), in coordination with various research centers across the country, has taken multiple steps to improve monitoring and early warning systems, which helped minimize loss of life and property during extreme weather events, including heat waves. These include:
  - I. Issuing seasonal and monthly outlooks, followed by extended-range forecasts of temperature and heatwave conditions. The early warning

and forecast information are also disseminated through various social media for timely public outreach.

- II. District-wise heatwave vulnerability Atlas over India to help State Government authorities and disaster management agencies in planning
- III. The hot weather hazard analysis map over India that includes daily temperature, winds, and humidity condition
- IV. Heat Action Plans (HAPs) in 23 States that are prone to heatwave conditions jointly implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with the State Government

A series of National and State-level heatwave preparedness meetings are conducted much before the start of the summer season, with regular review meetings from time to time during the season.

(c)and(d) Yes. Various initiatives have been undertaken by the Government of India with the help of States to reduce the causes of heatwaves in the coming years. National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) is one of the major initiatives in this direction. Additionally, India has taken a proactive role in fostering international collaborations through initiatives such as the International Solar Alliance and the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure. India is committed to pursuing low-carbon strategies for development and is actively pursuing them, as per national circumstances.

In coordination with various research centers across the country, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) has been taking multiple steps to improve

monitoring and early warning systems, which helped minimize loss of life and property during extreme weather events, including heat waves. Heat Action Plans (HAPs) in 23 States that are prone to heatwave conditions were jointly implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with the State Governments.

### **REDUCTION IN SUGAR STOCK LEVELS**

#### **2704. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the percentage reduction in sugar stock levels due to diversion to ethanol production since 2022, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has identified thresholds for sugar stock levels below which ethanol production must be curtailed to safeguard food security;
- (c) if so, the details of these thresholds and the action plan in case sugar stocks fall below this limit; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a): Sugar Season (October to September) wise percentage reduction in sugar stock due to ethanol production since 2021-2022 sugar season is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) to (d): No sir.

In previous sugar seasons, sugar production in the country was approximately 320-360 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) (excluding the diversion of sugar to ethanol), compared to domestic consumption of 270-295 LMT, resulting in a significant surplus of sugar with sugar mills.

To address the issue of excess sugar, Government encouraged the sugar mills to divert surplus sugar towards ethanol production. During, the Sugar Season 2023-24, due to anticipated decline in sugar production which was estimated around 300-320 LMT, the diversion of sugar towards ethanol production was capped at 24 LMT.

Further, the Sugar Season for crushing of sugarcane started in October month but most of the sugar mills started crushing from mid of November and the crushing is in full swing in December month. Therefore, the Government ensures sufficient carry over sugar stocks from previous Sugar Season to cater the domestic consumption for two and a half month.

### **STATEMENT**

**Sugar Season 2021-22**

Quantity in (Lakh Metric Ton)

| Sl. No. | State         | Total availability of Sugar including closing stock, during the sugar season | Actual diversion of sugar for ethanol | Percentage reduction in Stocks due to diversion of sugar towards ethanol |
|---------|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1       | Uttar Pradesh | 148.6  | 14.5                                  | 9.7%   |
| 2       | Maharashtra   | 174.4  | 11.0                                  | 6.3%   |

|                  |                |              |             |             |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 3                | Karnataka      | 80.0         | 8.7         | 10.9%       |
| 4                | Gujarat        | 15.2         | 0.0         | 0.0%        |
| 5                | Bihar          | 7.5          | 0.8         | 10.7%       |
| 6                | TamilNadu      | 15.2         | 0.2         | 1.3%        |
| 7                | Haryana        | 9.8          | 0.3         | 3.0%        |
| 8                | Madhya Pradesh | 7.1          | 0.4         | 5.6%        |
| 9                | Punjab         | 8.5          | 0.3         | 3.5%        |
| 10               | Uttrakhand     | 6.5          | 0.0         | 0.0%        |
| 11               | Andhra Pradesh | 3.3          | 0.1         | 3.0%        |
| 12               | Chhattisgarh   | 1.4          | 0.0         | 0.0%        |
| 13               | Telangana      | 2.5          | 0.0         | 0.0%        |
| 14               | Odisha         | 0.3          | 0.0         | 0.0%        |
| <b>All India</b> |                | <b>480.3</b> | <b>36.3</b> | <b>7.5%</b> |

**Sugar Season 2022-23****Quantity in (Lakh Metric Ton)**

| SI. No. | State         | Total availability of Sugar including closing stock, during the sugar season | Actual diversion of sugar for ethanol | Percentage reduction in Stocks due to diversion of sugar towards ethanol |
|---------|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1       | Uttar Pradesh | 147.8  | 19.0                                  | 12.9%  |
| 2       | Maharashtra   | 136.3  | 12.0                                  | 8.8%   |
| 3       | Karnataka     | 78.5   | 11.0                                  | 14.0%  |
| 4       | Gujarat       | 12.9   | 0.1                                   | 0.8%   |



|                  |                |              |             |             |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 5                | TamilNadu      | 19.4         | 0.0         | 0.0%        |
| 6                | Bihar          | 7.6          | 0.0         | 0.0%        |
| 7                | Haryana        | 11.9         | 0.3         | 2.5%        |
| 8                | Punjab         | 8.5          | 0.1         | 1.2%        |
| 9                | Madhya Pradesh | 6.5          | 0.2         | 3.1%        |
| 10               | Uttrakhand     | 6.6          | 0.2         | 3.0%        |
| 11               | Andhra Pradesh | 2.9          | 0.2         | 6.8%        |
| 12               | Telangana      | 2.9          | 0.0         | 0.0%        |
| 13               | Chhattisgarh   | 1.2          | 0.0         | 0.0%        |
| 14               | Odisha         | 0.3          | 0.0         | 0.0%        |
| <b>All India</b> |                | <b>443.3</b> | <b>43.1</b> | <b>9.7%</b> |

**Sugar Season 2023-24**

Quantity in (Lakh Metric Ton)

| Sl. No. | State         | Total availability of Sugar including closing stock, during the sugar season | Actual diversion of sugar for ethanol | Percentage reduction in Stocks due to diversion of sugar towards ethanol |
|---------|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1       | Uttar Pradesh | 131.9  | 6.6                                   | 5.0%   |
| 2       | Maharashtra   | 134.1  | 8.5                                   | 6.3%   |
| 3       | Karnataka     | 67.1   | 7.0                                   | 10.5%  |
| 4       | Gujarat       | 11.5   | 0.0                                   | 0.0%   |
| 5       | TamilNadu     | 14.4   | 0.1                                   | 0.8%   |

|                  |                |              |             |             |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 6                | Bihar          | 9.0          | 0.9         | 9.6%        |
| 7                | Haryana        | 8.4          | 0.2         | 2.3%        |
| 8                | Punjab         | 7.5          | 0.1         | 1.1%        |
| 9                | Madhya Pradesh | 7.4          | 0.5         | 6.9%        |
| 10               | Uttarakhand    | 4.4          | 0.0         | 0.0%        |
| 11               | Andhra Pradesh | 2.3          | 0.1         | 4.3%        |
| 12               | Telangana      | 2.0          | 0.0         | 0.0%        |
| 13               | Chhattisgarh   | 1.3          | 0.1         | 6.8%        |
| 14               | Odisha         | 0.3          | 0.0         | 0.0%        |
| <b>All India</b> |                | <b>401.4</b> | <b>24.1</b> | <b>6.0%</b> |

## **GURU NANAK DARBAR IN SHILLONG**

### **2705. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:**

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

(a) whether the historic Gurdwara Guru Nanak Darbar in Shillong's Punjabi Lane is at risk of demolition due to redevelopment plans of State Government, despite protests by the local Sikh community and national organizations such as the SGPC;

(b) if so, the immediate steps taken by the Government to ensure its protection;

(c) whether the Union Government has engaged with the Meghalaya Government to prevent actions that could harm religious structure in the area and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures being taken to safeguard the constitutional rights of minority communities involved in this dispute; and

(e) whether the Government has a plan to balance between urban development and preservation of such historic and religious sites and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU):**

(a) to (e) A petition dated 23.08.2024 was received in National Commission for Minorities (a statutory body under Ministry of Minority Affairs) from Shri Gurjit Singh, President Guru Nanak Darbar, Shillong regarding the State Government's order to dismantle the Gurudwara Sahib and other religious places i.e, Dera Baba Shri Chandji, three Hindu Temples, and a Church in the Punjabi Colony. National Commission for Minorities took up the matter with the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Meghalaya on 22.10.2024 and issued directions for taking appropriate action in the matter.

Further, State Government of Meghalaya has finalized a blueprint to relocate Sikh residents of Punjabi Lane/Harijan Colony, Shillong to Bivar Road, Shillong. The relocation plan is under scrutiny by High Court of Meghalaya and the matter is subjudice.

**CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY BRIDGES/ UNDERPASS/ LINK ROAD/  
FOOTPATH AT DAVANAGERE, KARNATAKA**

**2706. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has plans for construction of a railway bridge or underpass at the Davanagere fish market, Link Road at Ashoka talkies in Davanagere which is currently narrow for commuters to travel and a path at Lingeshwara temple in Davanagere;

(b) if so, whether a study team of railway officials has been appointed to inspect the feasibility of construction of railway bridge/underpass/link road/footpath at the said locations; and

(c) if so, the time by which the action is expected to be taken by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (c): Sanctioning of works of Road over Bridge (ROB)/Road under Bridge (RUB) in lieu of Level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Such works are prioritised and taken up on the basis of its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains & impact for road users and feasibility etc.

Nos. of ROB/RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-24 is as under:

| Period | ROBs/RUBs constructed |
|--------|-----------------------|
|        |                       |

|         |                                 |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| 2004-14 | 4,148 Nos.                      |
| 2014-24 | 11,945 Nos. (about three Times) |

As on 01.04.2024, 4200 Nos. ROB/RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 92,692 crore on Indian Railways including 105 Nos. of Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) works at cost of ₹ 2,483 crore in the state of Karnataka, which are at various stage of planning and execution. During 2014-24, total 638 Nos. of ROB/RUBs were constructed in the state of Karnataka.

There is an existing underpass (7.5m x 2.75m) at Davanagere at Km 324/700-800 in Hubballi-Chikkajalur section. This Underpass was constructed in lieu of LC No. 199. On public demand, work of an additional underpass (2 x 7.5m x 4.5m) at this location has been taken up.

Completion & commissioning of ROB/RUB works depends on various factors like, fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, law and order situation in the area of project / work sites, duration of working season in a year for the particular project / area due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the projects / works.

### एआई और मीडिया का दुरुपयोग

**2707. श्री विवेक ठाकुर:**

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) और मीडिया यथा एआई द्वारा तैयार किए गए फर्जी वीडियो और ऑडियो के संभावित दुरुपयोग के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई करने का है; और

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

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(डॉ. एल. मुरुगन):**

(क) और (ख): सरकार ने सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 के तहत दिनांक 25 फरवरी, 2021 को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यवर्ती दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021 (आईटी नियम, 2021) अधिसूचित किए हैं। नियमों के भाग-III में डिजिटल समाचार प्रकाशकों और ऑनलाइन क्यूरेटेड सामग्री (ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म) के प्रकाशकों के लिए आचार संहिता का प्रावधान है। आचार संहिता में यह प्रावधान है कि वे ऐसी कोई भी सामग्री प्रसारित नहीं करेंगे जो वर्तमान में लागू कानून द्वारा निषिद्ध है, जिसमें अवैध एआई सृजित सामग्री शामिल है।

मध्यस्थों/सोशल मीडिया मध्यस्थों पर उपयोगकर्ता द्वारा तैयार की गई सामग्री के लिए, आईटी नियम, 2021 का भाग-II ऐसे मध्यस्थों पर गैरकानूनी सूचना को हटाने के लिए शीघ्र कार्रवाई करने के लिए विशिष्ट कानूनी दायित्व डालता है, जिसमें विभिन्न कानूनों के तहत निषिद्ध सूचना, स्पष्ट रूप से झूठ, असत्य या भ्रामक सूचना शामिल है।

इसके अलावा, साइबरस्पेस में गलत सूचना, एआई द्वारा संचालित डीपफेक जैसी उभरती समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 26.12.2023 और 15.03.2024 को एडवाइजरी जारी की हैं, जिसमें मध्यस्थों को आईटी नियम, 2021 के तहत उल्लिखित उनके दायित्वों के बारे में याद दिलाया गया है और उन्हें दुर्भावनापूर्ण 'सिंथेटिक मीडिया' और 'डीपफेक' सहित गैरकानूनी सामग्री से निपटने की सलाह दी गई है।

**COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES****2708. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has the data pertaining to the number of complaints received from the public to the Directorate of Public Grievances;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received, State and Ministry/department-wise; and

(c) whether any time limit is stipulated for redressal of the complaints and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

(a) to (c): Centralized Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System(CPGRAMS) is a unified system for handling public grievances in Government of India. Over the past five years (2020–October 30, 2024), about 1,12,30,957 public grievances have been redressed through this system. Directorate of Public Grievances (DPG) is integrated with CPGRAMS. It serves as an appellate body for unresolved public grievances concerning specific sectors of selected Central Government Ministries/ Departments/Organizations. Citizens can lodge grievances through various channels, including post, email, or the online portal of DPG at [www.dpg.gov.in](http://www.dpg.gov.in) The details of grievances received

by the DPG, are provided in the enclosed **Statement**. The Government has issued comprehensive guidelines for effective redressal of public grievances on the CPGRAMS portal on 23rd August 2024. These guidelines have recommended closure time for original grievances within 21 days and appeals within 30 days. DPG, also follows timelines of 30 days for submitting case reports by Ministries/ Departments on taken up cases.

### **STATEMENT**

The details of grievances received by the DPG

| Sl No. | Department/Org. Name      | Receipt during 2023-24 |
|--------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1      | Banking                   | 4157                   |
| 2      | CGHS                      | 171                    |
| 3      | Civil Aviation            | 1336                   |
| 4      | Education                 | 974                    |
| 5      | ESI Corporation           | 235                    |
| 6      | Insurance                 | 1271                   |
| 7      | Miscellaneous (Centre)    | 8                      |
| 8      | Miscellaneous (State)     | 3                      |
| 9      | National Saving Scheme    | 31                     |
| 10     | Passport Authority        | 971                    |
| 11     | Petroleum and Natural Gas | 454                    |
| 12     | Posts                     | 6460                   |
| 13     | Provident Fund            | 9156                   |
| 14     | Railways                  | 1764                   |
| 15     | Road Transport & Highways | 631                    |
| 16     | Shipping                  | 69                     |
| 17     | Telecommunication         | 1157                   |



**IMPLEMENTATION OF RAILWAY PROJECTS IN KARNATAKA****2709. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has announced any new railway projects for the State of Karnataka in the current budget of 2024-25 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated for development of said projects in Karnataka during the year, project wise;
- (c) the details of the current working progress status of the railway line connecting Davangere and Tumkuru;
- (d) whether the Government has held meetings/consultations with the State Government of Karnataka regarding acquisition of land and clear of other pending issues in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (e): Railway projects are surveyed/ sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise as the Railway projects may span across State boundaries. Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic

considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

Railway infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka are covered under South Western Railway (SWR), Central Railway (CR), Southern Railway (SR) and South Central Railway (SCR) zones of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

Survey of total 56 projects (19 new line and 37 doubling) of total length 6159 Km falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka have been sanctioned during last three year (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and current financial year 2024-25).

As on 01.04.2024, 31 Railways projects (21 New Line, and 10 Doubling) of total length 3,840 Km, costing ₹47,016 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 1,302 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹17,383 crore has been incurred upto March'2024. The summary is as under:-

| <b>Plan Head</b>               | <b>No. of projects</b> | <b>Total Length (in Km)</b> | <b>Length Commissioned (in Km)</b> | <b>Expenditure upto March 2024 (₹in Cr.)</b> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>New Line</b>                | 21                     | 2556                        | 395                                | 7,592  |
| <b>Doubling /Multitracking</b> | 10                     | 1284                        | 907                                | 9,791  |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>31</b>              | <b>3,840</b>                | <b>1,302</b>                       | <b>17,383</b>                                |

Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka is as under:

| <b>Period</b>  | <b>Outlay</b>                    |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>2009-14</b> | ₹835 crore/year                  |
| <b>2024-25</b> | ₹7,559 crore (more than 9 times) |

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka during 2009-14 and 2014-24 is as under:

| <b>Period</b>  | <b>Total Track Commissioned</b> | <b>Average Track Commissioned</b> |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>2009-14</b> | 565 Km                          | 113 Km/Year                       |
| <b>2014-24</b> | 1,633 Km                        | 163/Km/Year                       |

In the Tumkur - Chitradurga - Davangere new line (191 Km) project an expenditure of ₹359.32 Crore has been incurred upto March, 2024.

Further an outlay of ₹150 crore has been provided for Financial Year 2024-25. So far, 875 Ha land has been acquired. Work has been taken up in the available land.

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, deposition of cost share by State Government in cost sharing projects, priority of projects, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climate conditions etc.

### **OVERCROWDING ON LONG-DISTANCE TRAIN ROUTES.**

**2710. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:**

**SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Government to handle workload, evaluate staffing levels and improve operational processes at each railway station of the country;

- (b) whether the Government is aware that alarming and persistent overcrowding on long-distance train routes is resulting in widespread passenger complaints about discomfort, safety concerns and poor travel conditions;
- (c) the specific measures taken/to be taken by the Government to address overcrowding on high-demand routes, including the introduction of additional trains, increasing service frequencies or augmenting existing services to enhance safety and passenger comfort; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to prioritize the expansion and improvement of regular, high-frequency train services to overcome the challenges rather than focusing disproportionately on luxury/premium projects?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (d): In its constant endeavour to provide additional accommodation to travelling passengers, Indian Railways (IR), in addition to the various types of regular trains, also operates Special train services during festivals, holidays, etc. to cater to the extra needs of passengers.

Accordingly, during the year 2024, 13523 trips special trains were operated to meet the extra rush of passengers during Holi and summer vacation.

To cater to the rush during Durga Pooja/ Dipawali /Chhath, 7990 trips of Special trains have also been operated during the period 1st October, 2024 to 30th November, 2024, to serve approximately 1.8 crore passengers.

IR also augments the load of trains, both on a permanent and temporary basis, to generate additional accommodation for different segments of passengers.

During the year 2023-24, 872 coaches have been utilized for augmentation of train services on a permanent basis while during the year 2024-25(till November, 2024), 774 have been utilized for permanent augmentation.

Further, to provide greater accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches, the extant policy regarding composition of Mail/Express trains, provide for 12 (Twelve) General class & Sleeper class non- AC coaches and 08 (eight) AC-Coaches, in a train of 22 coaches, thereby providing greater accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches. Besides, of the total number of Coaches being presently utilized for running of train services, two-third are non-AC, and one-third are AC variants.

Additionally, Indian Railways have introduced Amrit Bharat services, which have modern State-of the Art technology are equipped with advanced features like Semi-Permanent couplers for jerk free travel, horizontal sliding windows, foldable snack table and bottle holders, mobile holders etc. These services, which are fully non-AC trains, presently comprising 12 Sleeper Class Coaches and 8 General Class coaches, are providing high quality services to the passengers.

Moreover, Introduction of new trains, increase in frequency of trains and extension of trains is an on-going process over IR subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification and availability of resources.

Adequate manpower is provided at the railway stations based on the classification of the stations, duty hours of the employees based on Hours of Employment Regulations (HOER) and manpower yardsticks prescribed for different activities.

Continuous review of manpower requirement is done in view of introduction of new technologies, changing working systems, creation of new assets etc.

Occurrence and filling up of vacancies are continuous processes on Indian Railways considering its size, spatial distribution and criticality of operation. The vacancies are filled up primarily by placement of indents by Railways with Recruitment agencies as per operational and technological requirements.

After easing of restrictions imposed on account of COVID 19, two major examinations involving more than 2.37 crore candidates have been conducted successfully.

| <b>Exam</b> | <b>Candidates</b> | <b>Cities</b> | <b>Centres</b> | <b>Days</b> | <b>Shifts</b> |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| L2 - L6     | 1.26 cr           | 211           | 726            | 68          | 133           |
| L-1         | 1.1 cr            | 191           | 551            | 33          | 99            |

Based on these exams, 1,30,581 candidates have been recruited in railways.

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2014 vis-à-vis during 2014 – 2024 is given as under.

| <b>Period</b> | <b>Recruitments</b> |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 2004-14       | 4.11 lakh           |
| 2014-24       | 5.02 lakh           |

Majority of these recruitments are in operation and safety categories.

Further, as system improvement, the Ministry of Railways has introduced a system of publishing annual calendar from 2024 for recruitment to various categories of Group 'C' posts. The introduction of annual calendar will benefit the aspirants in the following manner:

- More opportunities for candidates;
- Opportunities to those becoming eligible every year;
- Certainty of exams;
- Faster Recruitment process, Training and Appointments

Accordingly, Eight Centralized Notifications (CENs) for 58,642 vacancies have been notified during January to October 2024 for filling up of posts of Assistant



Loco Pilots, Technicians, Sub-Inspectors & Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers/Depot Material Superintendents/Chemical & Metallurgical Assistants, Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduates) & Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduates).

The Computer Based Test has commenced from 25.11.2024 onwards.

### **SOCIAL HARMONY AMONG RELIGIOUS MINORITIES**

#### **2711. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:**

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

(a) whether the Government envisions the role of interfaith initiatives and education in promoting social harmony and understanding among the different minority religious communities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

#### **THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU):**

(a) and (b): To promote social harmony and understanding among the different minority religious communities, regular holding of interfaith meetings (Sarv Dharm Samvad) with the representatives of minority communities and celebrations of festivals of all religions are done by the National Commission for Minorities, a statutory body under the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The list of

such meetings and celebrations since 2021 onwards is enclosed as **Statement.**

### **STATEMENT**

**1. Details of the celebrations of festivals of all religions held in the National Commission for Minorities since 2021:**

| <b>S.No.</b> | <b>Subject</b>  | <b>Date</b> |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1.           | Guru Nanak Jayanti celebration                              | 18.11.2021  |
| 2.           | Budh Purnima Celebration with Buddhist Community Members    | 13.05.2022  |
| 3.           | Christmas Celebration                                       | 23.12.2022  |
| 4.           | Mahavir Jayanti celebration                                 | 03.04.2023  |
| 5.           | Iftar party   | 18.04.2023  |
| 6.           | RakshaBandhan   | 30.08.2023  |
| 7.           | Diwali Celebration  | 10.11.2023  |
| 8.           | Guru Nanak Jayanti  | 27.11.2023  |
| 9.           | Christmas Celebration                                       | 22.12.2023  |
| 10.          | Celebration of International Women's Day                    | 08.03.2024  |
| 11.          | Celebration of Krishna Janmashtami                          | 27.08.2024  |
| 12.          | Celebration of Milad-un-Nabi (Birthday of Prophet Mohammed) | 12.09.2024  |

|     |                                |            |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------|
| 13. | Diwali Celebration             | 30.10.2024 |
| 14. | Guru Nanak Jayanti celebration | 15.11.2024 |

**2. Details of the significant meetings held in the National Commission for Minorities since 2021:**

| <b>S.No.</b> | <b>Subject</b>  | <b>Date</b> |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1.           | Interfaith Meeting  | 12.11.2021  |
| 2.           | Interfaith Meeting  | 15.11.2021  |
| 3.           | Meeting with Jain Community Members   | 03.12.2021  |
| 4.           | Celebration of Minority Rights Day  | 18.12.2021  |
| 5.           | Interfaith Meeting  | 03.06.2022  |
| 6.           | Meeting with Sikh and Christian Community Members regarding issues in Punjab.                         | 16.06.2022  |
| 7.           | Meeting with Bank officials to discuss Economic Development of Minorities.                            | 01.07.2022  |
| 8.           | Meeting with Sikh Community Members   | 22.07.2022  |
| 9.           | Buddhist Personal Law meeting   | 22.11.2022  |
| 10.          | Meeting with Buddhist Community representatives for Development of Sowa Rigpa (Traditional medicine). | 27.11.2022  |

|     |  |            |
|-----|--|------------|
| 11. | Meeting with Sikh community on Veer Bal Diwas celebration  | 06.12.2022 |
| 12. | Meeting on safety headgear for Sikh members of Indian armed forces   | 03.02.2023 |
| 13. | Meeting with Educationists   | 03.03.2023 |
| 14. | Meeting to discuss the incidents in Manipur  | 11.5.2023  |
| 15. | Meeting to discuss intercommunity brotherhood.   | 27.6.2023  |
| 16. | Meeting to discuss the issue of Minority certificate   | 24.7.2023  |
| 17. | Meeting to discuss the issues of Christian community   | 25.9.2023  |
| 18. | An interfaith meeting in NCM   | 20.10.2023 |
| 19. | Seminar on Nation Building with Students in Chandigarh   | 07.11.2023 |
| 20. | NCM felicitated Rat Miners, the rescue heroes from Minority community engaged in the Silkyara Tunnel Operation in Uttarakhand. | 08.12.2023 |
| 21. | Celebration of Minority Day in NCM   | 18.12.2023 |

|     |  |            |
|-----|--|------------|
| 22. | Meeting of Sikligars   | 18.12.2023 |
| 23. | Meeting with Chief Secretaries on 1984 Sikh Riots.               | 19.12.2023 |
| 24. | Interfaith meeting in NCM  | 09.01.2024 |
| 25. | Interfaith meeting in NCM  | 18.01.2024 |
| 26. | Meeting with Christian Community in NCM                          | 30.01.2024 |
| 27. | Meeting with Muslim Community in NCM                             | 14.02.2024 |
| 28. | Meeting with prominent representatives of Sikh Community in NCM  | 23.02.2024 |
| 29. | Meeting on 1984 Sikh riots                                       | 23.02.2024 |
| 30. | Felicitation ceremony of living legends of 1975 Hockey World Cup | 15.03.2024 |
| 31. | Sarv Dharm Samvad Meeting  | 20.06.2024 |
| 32. | Meeting with Sikh Leaders of Haryana                             | 26.06.2024 |
| 33. | Meeting with Sikh Women  | 02.07.2024 |
| 34. | Meeting with Muslim Leaders (Mangol Puri) Delhi                  | 08.07.2024 |

|     |   |            |
|-----|---|------------|
| 35. | Meeting with Buddhists  | 16.07.2024 |
| 36. | Meeting with Shia and Sunni Muslim on<br>Muharram                             | 16.07.2024 |
| 37. | Meeting with Sikh women   | 06.08.2024 |
| 38. | Meeting on Sikh Issues  | 09.09.2024 |
| 39. | The Sarv Dharam Samvad meeting  | 09.09.2024 |
| 40. | Meeting with eminent Jain personalities                                       | 27.09.2024 |
| 41. | Meeting with Sikh Retired persons   | 30.09.2024 |
| 42. | Meeting with DPCC Minority Delegation   | 07.10.2024 |
| 43. | Meeting with eminent Sikhs  | 09.10.2024 |
| 44. | Interfaith dialogue with Baha-i and the<br>minority community representatives | 05.11.2024 |
| 45. | Meeting with families of victims of 1984<br>anti –Sikhs riots                 | 08.11.2024 |
| 46. | Meeting with Sikh taxi union<br>representatives                               | 11.11.2024 |

**SURVEY FOR KOVVUR TO BHADRACHALAM RAILWAY LINE****2712 DR. D. PURANDESWARI:**

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

(a) the status of the pending survey for the proposed railway line between Kovvur to Bhadrachalam;

(b) the reasons for the delay in the survey for the said railway line and the steps taken by the Government to expedite it;

(c) whether the funds have been allocated for the survey and if so, the amount and utilization status of such funds;

(d) the estimated timeline for the completion of the said survey and subsequent steps for approval and construction of the said railway line; and

(e) whether the Government plans to prioritize this project in the current financial year, considering the potential benefits for connectivity and local development and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (e) Bhadrachalam Kovvur (119 Km) New Line project was sanctioned on 50% cost sharing basis with Government of Andhra Pradesh at an anticipated cost of Rs.2155 crore. Bhadrachalam-Satupalli (56.25 km) new line project has already been completed in May 2022.

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, deposition of cost share by State Government in cost sharing projects, priority of projects, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions etc.

Various steps taken by the Government for speedy approval and implementation of Railway projects include (i) setting up of Gati Shakti units (ii) prioritisation of projects (iii) substantial increase in allocation of funds on priority projects (iv) delegation of powers at field level (v) close monitoring of progress of project at various levels, and (vi) regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects. This has led to substantial increase in rate of commissioning since 2014.

### **CREATION OF A SEPARATE DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

#### **2713. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:**

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received a communication from the Public Representative (Member of Parliament) from Andaman & Nicobar Islands vide letter No. MP/ANI/2024/162 dated 9th October, 2024 regarding the creation of



- a separate Directorate of Information Technology and strengthening of IT cadres within the Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Administration;
- (b) if so, the details of the measures suggested in the proposal;
- (c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard including consultations or approvals sought from relevant stakeholders;
- (d) whether any financial or technical support is planned to be extended to the A&N Administration for the establishment and operationalization of the Directorate of Information Technology; and
- (e) if so, the timeline for implementation of this proposal in case it is approved?

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

(a) to (e): Creation of Directorate of Information Technology catering to a State or Union Territory comes under the purview of concerned State/UT administration.

In line with Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratise use of technology, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has taken various initiatives for Andaman & Nicobar.

Common Services Centres (CSCs) have been set up to deliver e-services including government services, financial services and services related to Aadhaar, various social welfare schemes, education, telemedicine, travel bookings, utility payments, etc. 95 CSCs are functional in Andaman & Nicobar, out of which, 71 CSCs are functional at GP level.

DigiLocker has provided a platform to the citizens for issuance and verification of digital documents and certificates. Department of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs; Registrar General of India, Andaman & Nicobar; Revenue Department; Transport Department and 2 educational institutions in Andaman & Nicobar have been onboarded as issuers on DigiLocker.

FutureSkills PRIME is a joint initiative by MeitY and NASSCOM which aims to provide re-skilling/ up-skilling opportunities in emerging technologies. The programme envisages re-skilling/ up-skilling of more than 13 lakh beneficiaries in these technologies. Enrollments from Andaman & Nicobar have also begun.

National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology ('NIELIT') is an autonomous scientific society under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. Government of India has given NIELIT the status of Deemed University. NIELIT accredited centre in Andaman & Nicobar has enrolled students for skill development for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing ('ESDM').

### रेल लाइनों के किनारे सौर पैनल लगाया जाना

**2714. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:**

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेल लाइनों के दोनों ओर सौर पैनल लगाकर विद्युत उत्पादन करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के लालगंज संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आजमगढ़ जिले तथा परभणी और उस्मानाबाद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में स्थापित पवन चक्की और सौर ऊर्जा का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश, मराठावाड़ा क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के उत्पादन के लिए हाइब्रिड ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं (पवन चक्कियां और सौर ऊर्जा) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय लिया गया है;
- (घ) आजमगढ़ जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश और परभणी और उस्मानाबाद जिलों सहित मराठावाड़ा क्षेत्र में उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत कितनी लागत आई है; और
- (ङ) क्या उक्त योजना के माध्यम से स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार मिला है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):**

- (क) अब तक भारतीय रेल ने रेल लाइनों के दोनों ओर जमीन पर लगभग 3.7 मेगावाट क्षमता के सौर विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापित कर लिए हैं। इसके अलावा, ट्रैक के दोनों ओर जमीन पर सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों का प्रसार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और इसे व्यवहार्यता और अनुकूलता के आधार पर शुरू किया जाएगा।
- (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के लालगंज संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आजमगढ़ जिले के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी से प्राप्त जानकारी तथा महाराष्ट्र के परभणी और उस्मानाबाद संसदीय क्षेत्र के लिए महाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्थापित पवन चक्कियों और सौर ऊर्जा का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

1. लालगंज संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आजमगढ़ जिला:

सौर: 3038.5 मेगावाट

पवन चक्की: शून्य

2. परभणी संसदीय क्षेत्र:

सौर: 262.15 मेगावाट

पवन चक्की: शून्य

3. उस्मानाबाद संसदीय क्षेत्र:

सौर: 50.69 मेगावाट

पवन चक्की: 344.2 मेगावाट

- (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश में पवन ऊर्जा की कोई संभाव्यता न होने के कारण, कोई हाइब्रिड ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं स्थापित नहीं की गई हैं। इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र के मामले में, महाराष्ट्र अक्षय ऊर्जा नीति 2020 हाइब्रिड परियोजनाओं के विकास को प्राथमिकता देती है।
- (घ) परियोजनाएं आमतौर पर निजी डेवलपर्स/व्यक्तियों द्वारा अपने स्वयं के निवेश से कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं।
- (ङ) सामान्यतः सौर और पवन परियोजनाओं के विकास से परियोजना के निर्माण और प्रचालन दोनों अवधि के दौरान रोजगार का सृजन होता है।

महाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र के परभणी और उस्मानाबाद निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 312.84 मेगावाट क्षमता की सौर परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन से लगभग 1252 नौकरियां और 344.2 मेगावाट क्षमता की पवन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन से लगभग 689 नौकरियां सृजित हुई होंगी। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश के लालगंज

संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आजमगढ़ जिले में रोजगार के बारे में कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

## **ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY LINES IN TAMIL NADU**

### **2715. SHRI NAVASKANI K:**

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

- (a) the status of railway lines electrification in Tamil Nadu alongwith the total route kilometers electrified in the State during the last three years;
- (b) the details of ongoing electrification projects in Tamil Nadu and the expected timeline for their completion;
- (c) whether the Government has prioritized electrification of railway lines in backward and remote regions of the country;
- (d) the list of backward districts where electrification work has been undertaken recently;
- (e) whether electrification of railway lines is being linked with the modernization of signaling and track infrastructure; and
- (f) if so, the details of modernization projects being implemented alongside electrification work?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (f) Indian Railways (IR) has taken up electrification of Broad Gauge (BG) Railway lines including backward and remote regions in a Mission mode. As a part of this Mission, Electrification carried out during 2014-24 and before 2014 is as under:

| <b>Period</b>                   | <b>Route Kilometer</b> |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Before 2014<br>(about 60 years) | 21,801                 |
| 2014-24                         | 44,199                 |

Out of total 3,898 Rkm of Broad Gauge lines in the state of Tamil Nadu, 3,659 Rkm have already been electrified and balance sections of 239 Rkm, has been taken up for electrification as per the details given below:

| <b>SN</b> | <b>Section</b>                  | <b>Rkm</b> |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1         | Tiruturaipundi - Karaikudi      | 117        |
| 2         | Ramnathpuram - Rameswaram       | 53         |
| 3         | Tiruturaipundi - Agastiyampalli | 37         |
| 4         | Thiruvarur - Tiruturaipundi     | 26         |
| 5         | Walajah Road - Ranipettai       | 6          |

|  |       |     |
|--|-------|-----|
|  | Total | 239 |
|--|-------|-----|

During the last 3 years, 1,077 Rkm of Railway lines have been electrified in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The completion of Electrification project(s) depends on various factors like forest clearances, right of way for the incoming transmission lines and its commissioning, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law & order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the project(s).

The electrification of railway lines in India is an important part of the country's modernization efforts. However, electrification is not linked with modernization of track/signaling infrastructure.

### कानपुर और इटावा के रास्ते दिल्ली से कामाख्या जंक्शन

#### 2716. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या नार्थ ईस्ट एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी कानपुर और इटावा के रास्ते दिल्ली से कामाख्या जंक्शन तक चलाई जाती है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या उक्त रेलगाड़ी को दिल्ली, ग्वालियर, इटावा एवं कानपुर से कामाख्या जंक्शन तक चलाए जाने की संभावना है ताकि मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को कामाख्या के लिए रेल सेवा उपलब्ध कराई जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (ग): वर्तमान में, 12505/06 कामाख्या-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) नॉर्थ ईस्ट एक्सप्रेस का परिचालन कानपुर-इटवा के रास्ते किया जा रहा है तथा यह गाड़ी अपने वर्तमान मार्ग पर अत्यंत लोकप्रिय है। इसके अलावा, ग्वालियर के यात्रियों के लिए झांसी से 19305/19306 डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर-कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस की सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

### **नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का उत्पादन**

**2717. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:**

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र सहित देश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के उत्पादन के संबंध में कोई विश्लेषण कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में घरेलू स्तर पर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों को अपनाने की योजना बनाने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार घरेलू स्तर पर स्वच्छ ऊर्जा अपनाने के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत अपनाने के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):**



- (क) कॉप-26 में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री की घोषणा के अनुरूप, सरकार वर्ष 2030 तक गैर-जीवाश्म स्रोतों से 500 गीगावाट स्थापित विद्युत क्षमता हासिल करने की दिशा में कार्य कर रही है। दिनांक 31.10.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में कुल 211.40 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म विद्युत क्षमता स्थापित की गई है, जिसमें 92.12 गीगावाट सौर विद्युत, 47.72 गीगावाट पवन विद्युत, 11.33 गीगावाट जैव विद्युत, 52.05 गीगावाट जल विद्युत और 8.18 गीगावाट परमाणु विद्युत शामिल है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश में स्थापित क्षमता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।
- (ख) जी, हाँ। सरकार देश में घरेलू स्तर पर अक्षय ऊर्जा को अपनाने को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएम-सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना, पीएम-किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) और बायोगैस कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित कर रही है।
- (ग) से (ङ): जी, हाँ। पीएम-सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना, पीएम-कुसुम घटक-ख एवं घटक-ग (व्यक्तिगत पंपों का सौरीकरण) तथा बायोगैस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत परिवारों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जा रही है। ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

**विवरण-I**

| दिनांक 31.10.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार गैर-जीवाश्म विद्युत की स्थापित क्षमता के राज्य-वार (स्थल आधारित) ब्यौरे (मेगावाट में) |                         |                |             |             |             |                 |                |          |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|
| क्र.सं.   | राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | लघु जल विद्युत | पवन विद्युत | जैव विद्युत | सौर विद्युत | बड़ी जल विद्युत | परमाणु विद्युत | कुल      |
| 1   | आंध्र प्रदेश            | 163.31         | 4096.65     | 574.39      | 4650.89     | 1610.00         |                | 11095.24 |
| 2   | अरुणाचल प्रदेश          | 140.61         |             | 0.00        | 14.72       | 1115.00         |                | 1270.33  |
| 3   | असम                     | 34.11          |             | 2.00        | 180.77      | 350.00          |                | 566.88   |
| 4   | बिहार                   | 70.70          |             | 140.22      | 257.34      |                 |                | 468.26   |
| 5   | छत्तीसगढ़               | 76.00          |             | 275.00      | 1265.78     | 120.00          |                | 1736.78  |
| 6   | गोवा                    | 0.05           |             | 1.94        | 47.86       |                 |                | 49.85    |
| 7   | गुजरात                  | 91.64          | 12314.48    | 112.98      | 15305.26    | 1990.00         | 1840.00        | 31654.36 |
| 8   | हरियाणा                 | 73.50          |             | 289.49      | 1905.19     |                 |                | 2268.18  |
| 9   | हिमाचल प्रदेश           | 993.71         |             | 10.20       | 137.29      | 10281.02        |                | 11422.22 |
| 10  | जम्मू और कश्मीर         | 189.93         |             | 0.00        | 73.89       | 3360.00         |                | 3623.82  |
| 11  | झारखंड                  | 4.05           |             | 19.10       | 181.04      | 210.00          |                | 414.19   |
| 12  | कर्नाटक                 | 1284.73        | 6724.36     | 1909.95     | 8930.10     | 3689.20         | 880.00         | 23418.34 |
| 13  | केरल                    | 276.52         | 63.50       | 2.50        | 1261.76     | 1904.15         |                | 3508.43  |
| 14  | लद्दाख                  | 44.49          |             | 0.00        | 7.80        | 89.00           |                | 141.29   |
| 15  | मध्य प्रदेश             | 123.71         | 2844.29     | 134.94      | 4248.69     | 2235.00         |                | 9586.63  |
| 16  | महाराष्ट्र              | 384.28         | 5216.38     | 2984.05     | 8133.57     | 3047.00         | 1400.00        | 21165.28 |
| 17  | मणिपुर                  | 5.45           |             | 0.00        | 13.79       | 105.00          |                | 124.24   |
| 18  | मेघालय                  | 55.03          |             | 13.80       | 4.28        | 322.00          |                | 395.11   |
| 19  | मिजोरम                  | 45.47          |             | 0.00        | 30.35       | 60.00           |                | 135.82   |
| 20  | नागालैंड                | 32.67          |             | 0.00        | 3.17        | 75.00           |                | 110.84   |
| 21  | ओडिशा                   | 115.63         |             | 59.22       | 608.38      | 2154.55         |                | 2937.78  |
| 22  | पंजाब                   | 176.10         |             | 567.25      | 1375.79     | 1096.30         |                | 3215.44  |
| 23  | राजस्थान                | 23.85          | 5195.82     | 126.06      | 24553.13    | 411.00          | 1180.00        | 31489.86 |
| 24  | सिक्किम                 | 55.11          |             | 0.00        | 7.56        | 2282.00         |                | 2344.67  |
| 25  | तमिलनाडु                | 123.05         | 11128.84    | 1045.45     | 9324.05     | 2178.20         | 2440.00        | 26239.59 |
| 26  | तेलंगाना                | 90.87          | 128.10      | 221.67      | 4842.10     | 2405.60         |                | 7688.34  |
| 27  | त्रिपुरा                | 16.01          |             | 0.00        | 20.93       |                 |                | 36.94    |
| 28  | उत्तर प्रदेश            | 49.10          |             | 2265.39     | 3286.98     | 501.60          | 440.00         | 6543.07  |
| 29  | उत्तराखंड               | 233.82         |             | 142.24      | 592.07      | 4035.35         |                | 5003.48  |

|    |                                   |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                |                  |
|----|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 30 | पश्चिम बंगाल                      | 98.50          |                 | 348.36          | 310.47          | 1341.20         |                | 2098.53          |
| 31 | अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह     | 5.25           |                 | 0.00            | 29.91           |                 |                | 35.16            |
| 32 | चंडीगढ़                           |                |                 | 0.00            | 75.51           |                 |                | 75.51            |
| 33 | दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव |                |                 | 3.75            | 48.12           |                 |                | 51.87            |
| 34 | दिल्ली                            |                |                 | 84.00           | 288.39          |                 |                | 372.39           |
| 35 | लक्षद्वीप                         |                |                 | 0.00            | 4.97            |                 |                | 4.97             |
| 36 | पुडुचेरी                          |                |                 | 0.00            | 52.27           |                 |                | 52.27            |
| 37 | अन्य                              |                | 4.30            | 0.00            | 45.01           |                 |                | 49.31            |
|    | <b>कुल (मेगावाट)</b>              | <b>5077.25</b> | <b>47716.72</b> | <b>11333.95</b> | <b>92119.18</b> | <b>46968.17</b> | <b>8180.00</b> | <b>211395.27</b> |

### विवरण -II

पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना, पीएम-कुसुम और बायोगैस कार्यक्रम के तहत केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) के रूप में परिवारों को प्रदान किए जा रहे प्रोत्साहन

| योजना/कार्यक्रम                     | योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन          |  |                              |   |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|---|
| क) पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना | आवासीय क्षेत्र में रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना के लिए सीएफए: |  |                              |   |
|                                     | क्र.सं.  | आवासीय खंड का प्रकार   | सीएफए                        | सीएफए (विशेष श्रेणी के राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र) |
|                                     | 1  | आवासीय क्षेत्र (रूफटॉप सौर (आरटीएस) क्षमता का प्रथम 2 किलोवाट पीक या उसका भाग) | 30,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक | 33,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक                    |

| योजना/कार्यक्रम     | योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन  |  |                              |                              |
|---------------------|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                     | 2  | आवासीय क्षेत्र (1 किलोवाट पीक की अतिरिक्त आरटीएस क्षमता के साथ या उसके भाग सहित)   | 18,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक | 19,800 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक |
|                     | 3  | आवासीय क्षेत्र (3 किलोवाट पीक से अधिक अतिरिक्त आरटीएस क्षमता)  | कोई अतिरिक्त सीएफए नहीं      | कोई अतिरिक्त सीएफए नहीं      |
|                     | 4  | समूह आवासीय सोसायटी/आवासीय कल्याण समिति (जीएचएस/ आरडब्ल्यूए) आदि के लिए 500 किलोवाट पीक तक इलेक्ट्रिक व्हिकल चार्जिंग सहित साझा सुविधाओं के लिए (3 किलोवाट पीक प्रति घर की दर से)। | 18,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक | 19,800 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक |
| ख) पीएम-कुसुम योजना | <p><b>घटक-ख:</b> स्टैंड-अलोन सौर पंपों की स्थापना।</p> <p>उपलब्ध लाभ: स्टैंड-अलोन सौर कृषि पंप की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, की 30% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, सिक्किम, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप एवं अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में स्टैंड-अलोन सौर पंप की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, के लिए 50% की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए)</p> |  |                              |                              |

| योजना/कार्यक्रम      | योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन  |
|----------------------|--|
|                      | <p>प्रदान की जाती है। घटक-ख को राज्य की 30% हिस्सेदारी के बिना भी लागू किया जा सकता है। केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 30% बनी रहेगी और शेष 70% किसान द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा।</p> <p><b>घटक-ग:</b> फीडर स्तरीय सौरीकरण के जरिए ग्रिड-संबद्ध कृषि पंपों का सौरीकरण</p> <p>व्यक्तिगत पंप का सौरीकरण (आईपीएस) के लिए उपलब्ध लाभ: सौर पीवी घटक की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, की 30% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाएगी। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, सिक्किम, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में सौर पीवी कंपोनेंट की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, की 50% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है। घटक-ग (आईपीएस) को राज्य की 30% हिस्सेदारी के बिना भी लागू किया जा सकता है। केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 30% बनी रहेगी और शेष 70% किसान द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा।</p> |
| ग) बायोगैस कार्यक्रम | <p>(क) लघु बायोगैस संयंत्रों (1-25 घन मीटर प्रति दिन क्षमता के संयंत्र) के लिए घन मीटर में संयंत्र के आकार के आधार पर प्रति संयंत्र 9,800/- रु. से 70,400/- रु.</p> <p>(ख) विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए प्रति किलोवाट 35,000/- रु. से 45,000/- रु. और थर्मल अनुप्रयोगों के लिए प्रति किलोवाट समतुल्य 17,500/- रु. से 22,500/- रु. (25-2500 घन मीटर प्रति दिन संयंत्र क्षमता)।</p> <p>पात्र सीएफए पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, द्वीपसमूह, पंजीकृत गौशालाओं और अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लाभार्थियों के लिए मानक सीएफए से 20% अधिक होगा।</p>   |

## **BENEFITS OF MOON MISSION**

### **2718. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the findings on the Moon by different countries which sent spacecraft to the Moon; and
- (b) the details of expected benefits from the Moon Mission?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

- (a) The Lunar missions sent by various countries have yielded significant scientific findings. A brief overview of the major missions is presented here.

#### **India:**

**Chandrayaan-1 (2008):** India's first lunar mission, it discovered water molecules on the lunar surface and exosphere, as well as mapped the Moon's mineral composition. Chandrayaan-1 also carried the Moon Impact Probe (MIP), which found the signatures of the lunar exospheric water vapour and noble gases. The mission has generated a 3D lunar atlas from the indigenous Terrain Mapping Camera (TMC) onboard the orbiter. Discovery-class science results have been obtained about the interaction of

the solar wind with the lunar regolith, discovery of ion population in the lunar wake region, as well as the mapping of the minimagnetospheres on the lunar surface.

**Chandrayaan-2 (2019):** India's second lunar mission, it aimed to soft-land a rover near the lunar south pole, but the lander was not successful in soft-landing. However, the orbiter continues to study the Moon's surface and composition, as well as the exosphere. This mission has generated high resolution (~25 cm spatial resolution in nadir direction) images of the lunar surface with the Orbiter High Resolution Camera (OHRC) onboard the orbiter. Moreover, the CHACE-2 mass spectrometer has mapped the lunar Ar-40 gas for the first time and studied its variation, which has implications to understand the radiogenic activities inside the Moon. The DF-SAR instrument has studied the sub-surface water-ice on the Moon, while the IIRS instrument has done unambiguous detection of the lunar surface water-ice with its extended wavelength range. The CLASS instrument has studied the surface mineralogy and brought out several first-of-its kind of science results.

**Chandrayaan-3 (2023):** This mission successfully achieved a soft landing near the Moon's south pole on August 23, 2023. This historic feat made India the fourth country to accomplish a soft landing on the Moon and the first to reach the lunar south polar region. The rover deployed by Chandrayaan-3 conducted scientific experiments to study the lunar surface composition,

thermal properties, and mineral composition. The Chandrayaan-3 mission has validated the Lunar Magma Ocean (LMO) hypothesis and provided insights on the dynamics of the lunar materials during the early days of Moon. This mission has further enhanced India's position in space exploration and contributed valuable scientific data to our understanding of the Moon.

**United States (NASA):**

**Ranger:** A series of unmanned probes that impacted the Moon's surface, sending back high-resolution images before impact.

**Lunar Orbiter:** A series of unmanned spacecraft that orbited the Moon and took detailed photographs of the entire lunar surface, aiding in selecting landing sites for the Apollo missions.

**Surveyor:** A series of unmanned spacecraft that soft-landed on the Moon and conducted soil mechanics experiments, as well as taking photographs of the lunar surface.

**Apollo Missions (1969-1972):** The most iconic lunar missions, they brought back lunar rocks and soil samples, allowing scientists to study the Moon's composition and geological history. They also installed scientific instruments on the lunar surface to measure seismic activity, magnetic fields, and solar wind.

**Other Lunar Orbiter Missions:** NASA has launched several lunar orbiters to study the Moon's surface, composition, and environment. These include



the Clementine mission (1994), Lunar Prospector mission (1998), Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (2009), Gravity Recovery and Interior Laboratory (GRAIL) mission (2011) and the Lunar Atmosphere and Dust Environment Explorer (LADEE) mission (2013).

### **Soviet Union/Russia:**

**Luna Program (1959-1976):** A series of unmanned missions that achieved several firsts, including the first spacecraft to reach the Moon, the first to photograph the far side of the Moon, and the first to perform a soft landing on the Moon.

**Luna 24 (1976):** The last Soviet lunar mission, it returned lunar soil samples from the Mare Crisium region.

**Zond 5, 6, 7, and 8:** These unmanned spacecraft flew around the Moon and returned to Earth, testing technologies for future crewed missions.

### **China:**

**Chang'e Program:** The Chang'e program has successfully progressed through several phases. The initial phase involved orbiting the Moon, achieved by the Chang'e 1 and 2 missions. Subsequently, the program focused on lunar landing and roving, accomplished by Chang'e 3 and 4. The most recent phase has involved sample return missions, with Chang'e 5 bringing lunar samples to Earth and Chang'e 6 returning samples from the far side of the Moon.

**Japan:**

**Kaguya (2007):** Japan's lunar orbiter studied the Moon's gravity field, topography, and mineral composition.

**SLIM (Smart Lander for Investigating Moon) (2024):** Successfully landed on the Moon in January 2024, demonstrating high-precision landing technology.

- (b) Lunar missions offer a wealth of potential benefits, both scientific and economic. Studying the Moon can provide insights into the early solar system and the formation of Earth. Discovering resources like water-ice could support future lunar missions and potentially provide raw materials for space industries. Additionally, the Moon serves as a testing ground for technologies needed for other deep-space missions. Moon missions also enable the use of Moon as a vantage point for sensitive Astronomical observations. Economically, lunar missions could lead to space mining, lunar tourism, and the development of new technologies with applications on Earth. International cooperation is also a key benefit, as lunar missions often involve partnerships between nations, fostering collaboration and diplomacy.

**AMENDMENT TO TELECOMMUNICATION, ACT 2023****2719. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering amendments to the Telecommunications Act, 2023 to repeal Section 20 or introduce safeguards to prevent its potential misuse;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure transparency by maintaining and publishing records of all orders issued under Section 20 of the Telecommunications Act and the Telecom Suspension Rules, 2017;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to release quarterly compliance reports detailing internet shutdown orders and their adherence to the laws in force;
- (d) whether the Government has evaluated the need for an independent inquiry into the economic, social and community-wide impacts of internet shutdowns in the country; and
- (e) the measures being taken to assess and address the consequences of frequent internet shutdowns on country's economy and societal well-being?

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

(a) No Sir, there is no proposal to amend Section 20 of the Telecommunications Act, 2023. In the Telecommunications (Temporary Suspension of Services) Rules, 2024, necessary safeguard to prevent potential misuse of this section have been provided.

(b) As per seventh schedule of the Constitution, Police and public order are State subjects and States are responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of such crime through their law enforcement machinery. Concerned State

Governments are empowered to issue orders for temporary suspension of internet service to maintain law and order in the State or part thereof under the provisions contained in the Telecommunications (Temporary suspension of Services) Rules, 2024 issued under section 20 (2) of the Telecommunications Act, 2023. The Rules requires that the order issuing authority shall publish such orders.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and(e) No Sir. The contribution of internet for the well-being of citizens has to be balanced with stopping misuse by anti-social elements requiring temporary shutdowns as per the rules based on the assessment by Local (State/UT Government) Authorities.

### **ACCURACY/TRANSPARENCY IN GOVERNMENT STATISTICS**

#### **2720. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:**

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures undertaken by the Government to address issues with the accuracy and transparency of official statistics, particularly in areas such as employment and economic growth;
- (b) the steps taken to standardise data collection methodologies and definitions across various Government agencies to ensure consistency and reliability of statistical data; and
- (c) whether the Government has engaged with independent experts and

stakeholders for the review and validation of official statistics, to ensure credibility and public trust in Government data and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH):**

(a): National Statistics Office (NSO) under MoSPI is committed to ensuring accurate and reliable data from the target population while minimizing non-sampling errors. To achieve this, robust and well-defined mechanisms are employed in different statistical products which undergo periodic improvements based on evolving needs, feedback, and advancements in methodologies to enhance their effectiveness. The primary data collection is being done in digital platform using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) or web-based application with in-built validation mechanism to ensure consistency at the stage of data collection. The accuracy of the data is ensured by multi-level data scrutiny and validation checks. A robust training mechanism is followed to address the conceptual queries and monitoring the data quality. MoSPI places a strong emphasis on transparency and public accountability. To ensure the same, the e-Sankhyiki portal of MoSPI provides a comprehensive system for managing and sharing data, facilitating the easy dissemination of official statistics across the country, with an aim to provide timely and valuable data inputs for policymakers, researchers and the general public.

(b) MoSPI being nodal agency for planned development of the statistical system in the country is also responsible for maintaining the highest standards of data quality which adhere to basic guidelines of International Agencies. NSO, MoSPI lays down and maintains norms and standards in the field of statistics, involving concepts and definitions, methodology of data collection, processing of data and dissemination of results. In this sequence, MoSPI has circulated its publication namely Data Dissemination: National Metadata Structure (NMDS) prepared after due consultation with the stakeholders of the National Statistical System (NSS) with an aim to promote harmonised quality reporting across NSS, and, thus, to facilitate cross-comparisons of processes and outputs. This publication applies to all the stakeholders of NSS and others in their roles as producers, compilers and disseminators of Indian official statistics. The concerned line Ministry/department are also deliberated from time to time in order to ensure that the definitions used by these line Ministries/ departments are uniformly adopted to the extent possible.

(c): For the purpose of reviewing and validating official statistics, MoSPI has constituted Committees/Working Groups (WG) which consist of expert members from various spheres such as Central Ministries/Departments, State/UTs, academia, research, economics, finance, etc. Further, these Committees/WGs may also enlist the assistance of subject matter experts within and/ or outside the Government and may co-opt them as members in order to meet specific requirements. Regular dialogues with data users/stakeholders are also conducted

in order to incorporate their feedback and enhance their understanding about the data being published by MoSPI.

### **TARIFF HIKES IN VARIOUS TELECOM SERVICES**

#### **2721. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been tariff hikes in various telecom services during the last few months, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that these hikes have resulted in a significant number of people being unable to afford recharge services, thereby losing access to basic communication facilities;
- (c) the total number of subscribers for major telecom companies such as Jio, Airtel, and Vodafone-Idea before and after the tariff hikes, and the percentage decline, if any, in their user base;
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that common people, especially those in rural and economically weaker sections, do not suffer due to unaffordable telecom tariffs;
- (e) the role of BSNL playing in providing affordable and accessible telecom services amidst these tariff hikes; and
- (f) whether there is any proposal to strengthen BSNL's presence and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, in the recent past three private telecom service providers (TSPs) had increased the tariff. The increase in tariff by these TSPs Bharti Airtel Limited (BAL), Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited (RJIL), Vodafone Idea Limited was in the range of 11% to 25%. The details of the Hike in their tariff plans are given in the enclosed **Statement I**.

In 2004, after determining the presence of adequate competition in the telecom services market, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) adopted the policy of tariff forbearance for mobile telecom services, which is in line with many other countries of the world. It implies that the TSPs are free to fix tariff for telecommunication services in a competitive market based on the market forces of demand and supply.

The total number of subscribers for major TSPs before and after the tariff hike is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

It may further be mentioned that the Indian telecom tariffs are amongst the lowest in the world and in India's neighborhood as per ITU data, which is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(e) BSNL is being entrusted with ambitious project of Government of India for covering uncovered villages and difficult terrains in India under 4G Saturation, Border Out Posts/ Border Intelligence Posts (BOP/BiP) and Left-Wing Extremist (LWE) project to reach the remotely and sparsely populated Citizens. The deployed infrastructure can be upgraded for use of 5G capabilities.



(f) Yes, Government had extended its support to BSNL for upgrading its infrastructure and competing with private operators. The support provided by Government to BSNL is given in the enclosed **Statement IV**.

**STATEMENT-I**

**Tariffs of M/s RJIL**

| <b>S. No.</b>             | <b>Tariffs w.e.f. 1st<br/>December 2021</b> | <b>Validity (in days)</b> | <b>Tariffs w.e.f.<br/>03rd july<br/>2024</b> | <b>Tariff hike (%)</b> |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1                         | 155   | 28                        | 189  | 22%                    |
| 2                         | 179   | 24                        | -  | -                      |
| 3                         | 239   | 28                        | 299  | 25%                    |
| 4                         | 299   | 28                        | 349  | 17%                    |
| 5                         | 479   | 56                        | 579  | 21%                    |
| 6                         | 533   | 56                        | 629  | 18%                    |
| 7                         | 395   | 84                        | 479  | 21%                    |
| 8                         | 666   | 84                        | 799  | 20%                    |
| 9                         | 719   | 84                        | 859  | 19%                    |
| 10                        | 1559  | 336                       | 1899   | 22%                    |
| <b>Tariffs of M/s VIL</b> |   |                           |  |                        |
| <b>S. No.</b>             | <b>Tariffs w.e.f. 1st<br/>December 2021</b> | <b>Validity (in days)</b> | <b>Tariffs w.e.f.<br/>4th july<br/>2024</b>  | <b>Tariff hike (%)</b> |

|    |      |     |      |     |
|----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1  | 179  | 28  | 199  | 11% |
| 2  | 269  | 28  | 299  | 11% |
| 3  | 299  | 28  | 349  | 17% |
| 4  | 359  | 28  | -    | -   |
| 5  | 479  | 56  | 579  | 21% |
| 6  | 539  | 56  | 649  | 20% |
| 7  | 459  | 84  | 509  | 11% |
| 8  | 719  | 84  | 859  | 19% |
| 9  | 839  | 84  | 979  | 17% |
| 10 | 1799 | 365 | 1999 | 11% |
| 11 | 2899 | 365 | 3499 | 21% |

**Tariffs of M/s BAL**

| <b>S. No.</b> | <b>Tariffs w.e.f. 1st<br/>December 2021</b> | <b>Validity (in days)</b> | <b>Tariffs w.e.f.<br/>03rd july<br/>2024</b> | <b>Tariff hike (%)</b> |
|---------------|---|---------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1             | 179   | 28                        | 199  | 11%                    |
| 2             | 265   | 28                        | 299  | 13%                    |
| 3             | 299   | 28                        | 349  | 17%                    |
| 4             | 359   | 28                        | 409  | 14%                    |
| 5             | 479   | 56                        | 579  | 21%                    |
| 6             | 549   | 56                        | 649  | 18%                    |
| 7             | 455   | 84                        | 509  | 12%                    |

|    |      |     |      |     |
|----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 8  | 719  | 84  | 859  | 19% |
| 9  | 839  | 84  | 979  | 17% |
| 10 | 1799 | 365 | 1999 | 11% |
| 11 | 2999 | 365 | 3599 | 20% |

**STATEMENT-II**

**The total number of subscribers for major TSPs before and after the tariff hike**

| Service Provider  | Subscriber base (millions) |        |               | Rate of Growth (%) |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------------|
|                   | Jun-24                     | Sep-24 | Net Additions |                    |
| Reliance Jio      | 489.72                     | 478.78 | -10.94        | -2.23%             |
| Bharti Airtel     | 398.07                     | 392.80 | -5.27         | -1.32%             |
| Vodafone Idea Ltd | 218.12                     | 213.32 | -4.80         | -2.20%             |

**STATEMENT-III**

**Indian telecom tariffs are amongst the lowest in the world and in India's neighborhood as per ITU data**

| <b>Nation</b>                         | <b>Measure names</b> | <b>Measure values</b> |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>India and Neighbouring nations</b> |                      |                       |
| China                                 | USD                  | 8.84                  |
| Afghanistan                           | USD                  | 4.77                  |
| Bhutan                                | USD                  | 4.62                  |
| Bangladesh                            | USD                  | 3.24                  |
| Nepal (Republic of)                   | USD                  | 2.75                  |
| <b>India</b>                          | <b>USD</b>           | <b>1.89</b>           |
| Pakistan                              | USD                  | 1.39                  |
| <b>Other countries</b>                |                      |                       |
| USA                                   | USD                  | 49                    |
| Canada                                | USD                  | 34.21                 |
| Australia                             | USD                  | 20.05                 |
| Russia                                | USD                  | 6.55                  |
| UK                                    | USD                  | 12.62                 |
| France                                | USD                  | 21.77                 |
| Germany                               | USD                  | 14.14                 |
| Netherlands                           | USD                  | 16.87                 |
| Sweden                                | USD                  | 18.91                 |
| Brazil                                | USD                  | 6.06                  |
| Argentina                             | USD                  | 19.61                 |

|           |     |       |
|-----------|-----|-------|
| Indonesia | USD | 3.29  |
| Turkiye   | USD | 4.8   |
| Kenya     | USD | 4.72  |
| Algeria   | USD | 7.37  |
| Japan     | USD | 40.56 |
| Singapore | USD | 11.2  |

#### **STATEMENT-IV**

#### **The support provided by Government to BSNL**

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Support (Amount in Rs.)</b> |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 2019        | Rs. 69,000 Crores              |
| 2022        | Rs. 1.64 Lakh Crores           |
| 2023        | Rs. 89,000 Crores              |

#### **अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत बगहा रेलवे स्टेशन का विकास**

#### **2722. श्री सुनील कुमार:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा पर बगहा एक महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे स्टेशन है जहां लंबी दूरी की कई महत्वपूर्ण रेलगाड़ियों का ठहराव है और यहां से राजधानी पटना के लिए भी एक रेलगाड़ी रवाना होती है;

- (ख) क्या बगहा रेलवे स्टेशन को प्रमुख वाणिज्यिक स्टेशन होने के बावजूद अभी तक अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में शामिल नहीं किया गया है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार बगहा रेलवे स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में शामिल करके इसका विकास करने का है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (ग) रेल मंत्रालय ने भारतीय रेलवे पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना' शुरू की है। इस योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत् आधार पर स्टेशनों के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है।

इस योजना में प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं जैसे रेलवे स्टेशन तक पहुंच मार्ग में सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनुसार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर प्लेफार्मों की सतह तथा प्लेफार्मों की छत, स्वच्छता, मुफ्त वाई-फाई, 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क, बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली; एक्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामोदिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि जैसी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है।

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, रेलवे स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण; मल्टी-मोडाल एकीकरण, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं, दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिड्टी रहित पटरियों आदि की व्यवस्था, चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन तथा व्यवहार्यता आकलन एवं दीर्घवधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत 1337 स्टेशनों को चिन्हित किया गया है, जिनमें से 98 स्टेशन बिहार राज्य में स्थित हैं। बिहार राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिन्हित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:

| राज्य | स्टेशनों की संख्या | स्टेशनों के नाम  |
|-------|--------------------|--|
| बिहार | 98                 | अनुग्रह नारायण रोड, आरा, अररिया कोर्ट, बख्तियारपुर, बांका, बनमनखी, बापूधाम मोतिहारी, बड़िहिया, बरौनी, बाढ़, बारसोई जंक्शन, बेगुसराय, बेतिया, भभुआ रोड, भागलपुर, भगवानपुर, बिहार शरीफ, बिहिया, बिक्रमगंज, बक्सर, चकिया, चौसा, छपरा, दलसिंह सराय, दरभंगा, दौरम मधेपुरा, डेहरी ऑन सोन, ढोली, दिघवारा, डुमरांव, दुर्गावती, एकमा, फतुहा, गया, घोड़ासहन, गुरारू, हाजीपुर जंक्शन, जमालपुर, जमुई, जनकपुर रोड, जयनगर, जहानाबाद, झंझारपुर, कहलगांव, काढागोला रोड, कटिहार, खगड़िया जंक्शन, किशनगंज, कुदरा, लाभा, लहेरिया सराय, लक्खीसराय, लखमीनिया, मधुबनी, महेशखूंट, मैरवा, मानसी जंक्शन, मशरख, मोकामा, मोतीपुर, मुंगेर, मुजफ्फरपुर, नबीनगर रोड, नरकटियागंज, नौगछिया, नवादा, पहाड़पुर, पाटलिपुत्र, पटना, पीरो, पीरपैंती, रफीगंज, रघुनाथपुर, राजेंद्र नगर, राजगीर, राम दयालु नगर, रक्सौल, साबौर, सुगौली, सहरसा, साहेबपुर कमाल, सकरी, सलौना, सालमारी, समस्तीपुर, सासाराम, शाहपुर पटोरी, शिवनारायणपुर, सिमरी बख्तियारपुर, सिमुलतला, सीतामढी, सीवान, सोनपुर जंक्शन, सुल्तानगंज, सुपौल, तारेगना, ठाकुरगंज, थावे |

बिहार राज्य में बगहा रेलवे स्टेशन को वर्तमान में 36 रेल सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं, जिनमें पटना को जोड़ने वाली 15201/15202 बगहा-पाटलिपुत्र एक्सप्रेस भी शामिल है।

बगहा रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिए विभिन्न सुविधाओं में सुधार/उन्नयन के लिए प्रतीक्षालय और वीआईपी लाउंज, शौचालय, परिसंचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, यात्री प्लेटफॉर्म सतह को ऊंचा करने और प्लेटफॉर्मों का विस्तार करने, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, नए पैदल पार पुल के निर्माण आदि के प्रावधान के साथ नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का उन्नयन/विकास/पुनर्विकास एक सतत् और चालू प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्य आवश्यकता के अनुसार किए जाते हैं, जो पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और निधि की उपलब्धता के अधीन है। हालांकि, स्टेशनों के उन्नयन/विकास/पुनर्विकास के लिए कार्यों को स्वीकृति देने और निष्पादित करते समय निम्न श्रेणी के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्च श्रेणी के स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

स्टेशनों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए निधियों के आवंटन का विवरण योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है। बिहार राज्य चार जोनों अर्थात् पूर्व रेलवे, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के अंतर्गत आता है। इन क्षेत्रों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए आवंटन की राशि 2,166 करोड़ रुपए है।

### उत्तर पूर्व के राज्यों में सहकारी संघ

**2723. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:**

क्या उत्तर पूर्व क्षेत्र विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश के उत्तर पूर्व के सभी राज्यों में सहकारी संघ की भावना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार की योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और



(ख) असंगठित श्रमिकों/प्रवासी श्रमिकों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने और बीओसी कामगारों के कल्याण और सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए योजना/नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार):**

(क) देश में, सभी पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों सहित, सहकारी संघ की भावना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की स्कीमों में प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी समितियां (पीएसीएस)/प्राथमिक डेयरी सहकारी समितियां और प्राथमिक मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियां शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, इन सहकारी समितियों को संबंधित राज्य सहकारी संघों और राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघों से संबद्ध किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों को राष्ट्रीय सहकारी ऑर्गेनिक लिमिटेड, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निर्यात लिमिटेड और भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड जैसी राष्ट्रीय सहकारी समितियों की सदस्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रही है ताकि सहकारी संघ के लाभ राज्यों में प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों तक पहुंच सकें। पीएसीएस का कम्प्यूटरीकरण और पंजीकृत सहकारी समिति (आरसीएस) कार्यालय का कम्प्यूटरीकरण भारत सरकार की दो नई स्कीमों हैं जिनका कार्यान्वयन राज्यों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय ने प्रवासी कामगारों के कल्याण और बीओसी कामगारों के कल्याण और सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए दिशानिर्देश/एसओपी/एडवाइज़री जारी की है, जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

मंत्रालय ने ई-श्रम के यूनिवर्सल अकाउंट नंबर (यूएएन) के साथ बीओसी श्रमिकों की मैपिंग के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में भवन और अन्य निर्माण (बीओसी) श्रमिकों को दिए जाने वाले सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभों के संबंध में संशोधन/परिशिष्ट जारी किया है ताकि एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में उनके प्रवास के मामले में उन्हें मिलने वाले लाभों की पोर्टेबिलिटी सुनिश्चित की जा सके। एडवाइज़री में यह भी कहा गया है कि बीओसी श्रमिकों के प्रवासी श्रमिक होने की स्थिति में गंतव्य राज्यों और स्रोत

राज्यों के राज्य कल्याण बोर्ड लाभों की पोर्टेबिलिटी और प्रवासी श्रमिकों से संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए एक-दूसरे के साथ और संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ समन्वय करेंगे।

असंगठित श्रमिकों/प्रवासी मजदूरों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने और बीओसी श्रमिकों के कल्याण और सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए लागू की जा रही स्कीमें/नीति हैं - (i) श्रम और रोजगार सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली (एलईएसएस) (ii) श्रम कल्याण योजना (एलडब्ल्यूएस)-स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और आवास, (iii) ई-श्रम पोर्टल [असंगठित श्रमिकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस (एनडीयूडब्ल्यू)], (iv) प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मानधन योजना (पीएम-एसवाईएमवाई), (v) पीएम-कर्म योगी योजना (पीएम-केवाईवाई), (vi) राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) और (vii) व्यापारियों और स्वरोजगार वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पेंशन योजना (एनपीएस)।

## **SOLAR ALLIANCE INFLUENCE**

### **2724. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:**

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to expand International Solar Alliance (ISA's) influence in the region like Middle East, South Asia and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of steps being taken by the Government to facilitate technological collaboration and knowledge transfer between India and other member countries for ISA;

(c) whether the Government has made any collaboration with international financial institutions such as World Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

(AIIB) or Green Climate Fund to channel financing for ISA projects since the last year and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the step being taken by the Government to ensure transparency and accountability in the execution of solar projects under the ISA?

**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) International Solar Alliance (ISA) is an action-oriented, member-driven, collaborative platform co-founded by India and France and is the first inter-governmental treaty based international organization headquartered in India. India, which has been the President of the ISA since its inception in 2018, has continuously advocated ISA's membership in discussions with various countries. Consequently, at present, ISA has a total of 104 member countries. These countries, *inter-alia*, include United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kingdom of Bahrain, Syria, Yemen from the Middle East and Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Maldives, Bhutan, Nepal from South Asia. Another 16 signatory countries are in the process to ratify the framework agreement to attain full membership status including Israel and Lebanon.

(b) In order to develop and deploy cost-effective and transformational solar energy solutions in member countries, ISA under India's Presidency, has developed thematic programmes which, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- i. Scaling up Solar Applications for Agricultural Use

- ii. Affordable Finance at Scale
- iii. Scaling up Solar Mini-Grids
- iv. Scaling Rooftop Solar
- v. Scaling Solar E-Mobility and Storage
- vi. Solar Parks
- vii. Solarising Heating and Cooling Systems
- viii. Solar PV Battery and Waste Management
- ix. Solar for Green Hydrogen

Further, the ISA, through the Solar Technology Applications Resource Centres (STAR-Cs) for research, training and development activities, has trained participants on various aspects of solar energy.

(c) As a member country and President of ISA Assembly, India supports ISA's efforts for mobilizing finances for its activities. ISA has received about USD 8.98 Million since 2021 from global foundations and other international organisations. In-kind contributions have also been received from the Asian Development Bank, the European Commission and the IBSA Fund for implementing various projects and activities in the ISA Member Countries.

(d) During the recently held 7<sup>th</sup> Assembly meeting of ISA, India, as a member country, has supported the formation of ISA Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Policy. The purpose of this Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Policy is to set guidelines and processes for effective planning, measuring, reporting and evaluating the work of International Solar Alliance (ISA). The policy helps track

progress towards agreed results; ensures mutual accountability; and facilitates informed decision-making and learning.

### **CANCELLATION CHARGES ON WAITLISTED TICKETS**

#### **2725. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the IRCTC website levies cancellation charges on waitlisted tickets even if they are cancelled by the Railways itself due to lack of seats in trains;
- (b) if so, whether the Government plans to waive off such cancellation charges on said waitlisted tickets cancelled by the Railways;
- (c) whether the Government has data on the amount of revenue that has been generated from cancellation fees, if so, the details of the same for the last three fiscal years;
- (d) whether such revenue has been utilized for improving services in passenger trains and introducing new coaches for mail trains, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the details of the utilisation pattern of cancellation charges and similar charges levied on passengers?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW) :**

- (a) and (b): Clerkage charge is levied on cancellation of all waitlisted

tickets including cancelled through IRCTC website as per Railway Passengers (Cancellation of Tickets and Refund of Fare) Rules 2015.

Moreover, waitlisted tickets are issued to take care of berths going vacant against cancellation of confirmed/RAC tickets during advance reservation period. Further, waitlisted ticket passengers have also option to get upgraded under upgradation scheme or shifted to alternate train under VIKALP scheme.

(c): The amount credited on account of cancellation of tickets is not maintained separately.

(d) and (e): The revenue generated from all sources including cancellation, forms part of Railways' total receipts which are utilized for working expenses relating to maintenance & operations under Revenue expenditure and Capital expenditure for renewal/replacement of assets, customer amenities and other unremunerative development works.

### **CHALLENGES UNDER PM KUSUM**

#### **2726. DR. AMAR SINGH:**

Will the Minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is cognizant that one of the principal challenges of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM) Scheme faces is the availability of cheap electricity for farmers, which diminishes the incentive to shift from electric water pumps to solar water pumps; and

(b) 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.

(b) In order to facilitate farmers, the Ministry is providing support for installation of solar pumps in off grid areas under Component B and solarization of grid connected pumps under Component C (Individual Pump Solarization) of PM KUSUM scheme.

**ALLOCATION OF FOODGRAINS TO KERALA**

**2727. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:**

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has considered the request from the Government of Kerala for permitting utilizing the additional quantity of foodgrains over and above its monthly allocation rate and if so, the details of action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Union Government has examined the crisis faced by the Government of Kerala due to reduction in the quantity of foodgrains from 16 lakh tons to 14.25 lakh tons on account of implementation of Food Security Act and if so, the action taken to overcome the crisis;

(c) whether the Union Government has examined the request of Government of Kerala for allotting tide over share and if so, the details of action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to give special consideration to Kerala considering the fact that Kerala is producing less than 15 per cent of food requirement and depend on the Union Government for meeting the domestic requirement; and

(e) if so, the details of action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI  
BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a): A request from State Government of Kerala was received inter-alia to relax monthly ceiling limit of tide over distribution. The State Government was inter-alia informed that as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, any increase in the total Tide Over quota for Kerala is not permissible. It was also informed that as per the extant guidelines issued by the Department of Food & Public Distribution, Government of India, States/UTs are permitted to advance lift and distribute up to six months' ration allocated under the NFSA. Therefore, the State Government of Kerala was requested to explore and utilize the provision of advance lifting as per its requirements.

(b): The allocation of foodgrains to States/Union Territories (UTs) under the NFSA is made on the basis of identification of beneficiaries reported by the States/UTs within the State/UT-wise coverage of population determined by the then Planning Commission, and foodgrains entitlement prescribed under the Act i.e. 35 kg per household per month for households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana and 5 kg per person per month for Priority Households. The Act



further provides that if on the above basis, annual foodgrains allocation to any State/UT is lower than the average annual offtake during 2010-11 to 2012-13 under erstwhile normal Targeted Public Distribution System, the same shall be protected, as "Tide-over" allocation.

The foodgrains entitlement of States/UTs is specified in Schedule-IV of the Act. As per Schedule-IV, the State of Kerala is entitled to 1425049 tons (including 424751 tons as tide over allocation) of foodgrains per annum.

The coverage of beneficiaries determined for the State of Kerala under the NFSA is 154.80 lakh persons and the State has already identified the beneficiaries under the Act upto maximum permissible limit. Accordingly, 85459.885 MT of foodgrains per month are being allocated to the State Government at NFSA prices. In addition to this 33294.198 MT of foodgrains per month are being allocated under "tide over" to protect the average annual offtake during 2010-11 to 2012-13. Thus, the State of Kerala is receiving 118754.083 MT of foodgrains per month (1425049 MT of foodgrains per annum) which is as per provisions of the Act.

(c): The request for enhancement of allocation of foodgrains under "tide over" over and above the entitlement had been received from State Government of Kerala. The State was informed that the criteria for allocation of foodgrains is uniformly applicable for all the States/UTs, therefore, the request of a particular State for enhancement of "tide over" allocation over and above its entitlement, cannot be agreed to.

(d) and (e): No such proposal is under consideration.

## अपशिष्ट से विद्युत उत्पादन

### 2728. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश के अनेक संगठनों ने समेकित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करते हुए अपशिष्ट से विद्युत उत्पादन हेतु अनुमोदन मांगा है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

**विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):**

(क) और (ख): जी, हाँ। इसका विवरण और सरकार की भूमिका नीचे दी गई है:

संविधान की 7वीं अनुसूची के तहत स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय है। देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा सहित स्वच्छता परियोजनाओं की योजना, डिजाइन, क्रियान्वयन और संचालन करना राज्य/यूएलबी की जिम्मेवारी है। आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय, नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रणालियों पर व्यापक नीतियाँ, सलाह और दिशानिर्देश तैयार करना सुगम बनाता है और स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (शहरी) 2.0 के तहत अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सहायता (एसीए) प्रदान करता है।

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) के अंतर्गत निधियां राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई कार्य योजनाओं के आधार पर राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (एसएलटीसी) द्वारा विधिवत अनुमोदित प्रस्तावों के आधार पर जारी की जाती हैं और न कि परियोजना-वारा। इसके बाद राज्य सरकारों द्वारा राज्य कार्य योजना के अनुसार शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/नगरपालिकाओं को निधियाँ जारी की जाती हैं।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा एमआईएस पोर्टल पर मंत्रालय को दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, देश में 17,600 टीपीडी की क्षमता वाले लगभग 14 अपशिष्ट से विद्युत संयंत्र कार्यरत हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार राज्य-वार क्रियाशील और निर्माणाधीन अपशिष्ट से विद्युत संयंत्रों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इन संयंत्रों की स्थापना और प्रचालन की स्वीकृति पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी और सीपीसीबी द्वारा प्रदान की जाती है।

नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के तहत 6 एमएसडब्ल्यू आधारित विद्युत परियोजनाओं में सहयोग किया है। ये परियोजनाएं भी संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई सूची में शामिल हैं।

### विवरण

राज्यवार चालू, निर्माणाधीन और नियोजित अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्र:

क. क्रियाशील अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्रों का ब्यौरा:

| क्र.सं. | राज्य        | शहर का नाम   | डिजाइन क्षमता (टीपीडी) | विद्युत उत्पादन (मेगावाट) |
|---------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1       | आंध्र प्रदेश | गुंटूर       | 1200                   | 15                        |
| 2       | आंध्र प्रदेश | विशाखापत्तनम | 1200                   | 15                        |
| 3       | दिल्ली       | गाजीपुर      | 1300                   | 12                        |
| 4       | दिल्ली       | नरेला-बवाना  | 2400                   | 24                        |
| 5       | दिल्ली       | ओखला         | 2000                   | 21                        |

|            |             |                |               |            |
|------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 6          | दिल्ली      | तेहखंड         | 2000          | 20         |
| 7          | हरियाणा     | सोनीपत क्लस्टर | 800           | 8          |
| 8          | मध्य प्रदेश | जबलपुर         | 600           | 11         |
| 9          | तेलंगाना    | हैदराबाद       | 2000          | 20         |
| 10         | महाराष्ट्र  | पीसीएमसी       | 700           | 14         |
| 11         | गुजरात      | जामनगर         | 650           | 7.5        |
| 12         | मध्य प्रदेश | रीवा           | 350           | 6          |
| 13         | तेलंगाना    | हैदराबाद       | 1400          | 14         |
| 14         | गुजरात      | अहमदाबाद       | 1000          | 15         |
| <b>कुल</b> |             |                | <b>17,600</b> | <b>202</b> |

ख. निर्माणाधीन अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्रों का ब्यौरा:

| क्र.सं.    | राज्य      | शहर का नाम | एमएसडब्ल्यू<br>(टीपीडी) | क्षमता<br>(मेगावाट) |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1          | गुजरात     | अहमदाबाद   | 1000                    | 15                  |
| 2          | गुजरात     | राजकोट     | 1000                    | 15                  |
| 3          | गुजरात     | वडोदरा     | 1000                    | 15                  |
| 4          | कर्नाटक    | बेंगलुरु   | 600                     | 12                  |
| 5          | महाराष्ट्र | मुंबई      | 600                     | 5                   |
| 6          | महाराष्ट्र | पुणे       | 750                     | 13                  |
| 7          | तेलंगाना   | हैदराबाद   | 1200                    | 24                  |
| <b>कुल</b> |            |            | <b>6,150</b>            | <b>99</b>           |

## WAREHOUSES IN UTTAR PRADESH

### 2729. SHRIMATI RUCHI VIRA:

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of warehouses with storage facilities/capacities functional in the State of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise; and

(b) the number of farmers benefited from the warehouses specially in the Parliamentary Constituency Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI BAMBHANIYA):**

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(a) and (b): Food Corporation of India (FCI) stores food grains (mainly wheat & rice) after procurement, for Public Distribution System (PDS) and for maintaining buffer stock, to ensure food security in the country. As on 01.11.2024, 244 FCI godowns are available in Uttar Pradesh with capacity of 47.18 LMT. The district-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Further, a total no. of 60 functional warehouses of Central Warehousing Corporation with capacity of 14.97 LMT are available in Uttar Pradesh, as on 01.11.2024. The district-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

4426 farmers have been benefited from the Minimum Support Price in the parliamentary constituency Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh during the Rabi and Kharif Marketing Season 2024-25.

**STATEMENT-I**

| Number of warehouse in Uttar Pradesh Region |              |           |       |            |     |     |            |          |        |                            |  |
|---|--------------|-----------|-------|------------|-----|-----|------------|----------|--------|----------------------------|--|
| Sl. No.                                     | FCI District | FCI Owned | Hired |            |     |     |            |          |        | Grand Total (Owned +Hired) | Total (Owned+ Hired) Capacity (In MTs) |
|   |              |           | CWC   | State Govt | SWC | PEG | Hired Silo | PWS 2010 | Others |                            |  |
| 1   | AGRA         | 5         |       |            | 4   | 1   |            |          |        | 10                         | 249034                                 |
| 2   | ALIGARH      | 4         |       |            | 2   | 1   |            |          |        | 7                          | 168493                                 |
| 3   | ALLAHBAD     | 2         | 2     |            | 7   | 3   |            |          |        | 14                         | 234354                                 |
| 4   | AZAMGARH     | 1         | 2     |            | 3   | 2   |            |          |        | 8                          | 136449                                 |
| 5   | BANDA        | 3         | 1     |            | 4   | 4   |            |          |        | 12                         | 113122                                 |
| 6   | BAREILLY     | 3         | 1     | 4          | 5   | 5   |            |          |        | 18                         | 438997                                 |
| 7   | BULANDSHAHAR | 4         |       |            | 3   | 2   |            |          |        | 9                          | 88474                                  |
| 8   | FAIZABAD     | 3         | 2     | 1          | 8   | 6   |            |          |        | 20                         | 303265                                 |
| 9   | GONDA        | 1         |       |            | 4   | 10  |            |          |        | 15                         | 188188                                 |
| 10  | GORAKHPUR    | 3         | 4     |            | 8   | 5   |            |          |        | 20                         | 386346                                 |
| 11  | HAPUR        | 3         |       |            |     | 1   |            |          |        | 4                          | 118340                                 |
| 12  | JHANSI       | 2         |       |            | 3   | 4   |            |          |        | 9                          | 133484                                 |
| 13  | KANPUR       | 3         | 1     |            | 9   | 6   |            |          | 1      | 20                         | 411812                                 |
| 14  | LUCKNOW      | 3         |       |            | 5   |     |            |          |        | 8                          | 185987                                 |
| 15  | MORADABAD    | 2         | 4     |            | 9   | 1   | 1          | 1        |        | 18                         | 373186                                 |
| 16  | SAHARANPUR   |           | 3     |            |     |     |            |          |        | 3                          | 213080                                 |
| 17  | SHAHJAHANPUR | 2         | 1     |            | 3   | 2   |            |          |        | 8                          | 240956                                 |
| 18  | SITAPUR      | 3         | 2     |            | 11  | 6   |            |          |        | 22                         | 402779                                 |

|                    |          |           |           |          |           |           |          |          |          |            |                |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------------|
| 19                 | VARANASI | 2         | 2         |          | 9         | 4         |          | 2        |          | 19         | 331825         |
| <b>Grand Total</b> |          | <b>49</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>97</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>244</b> | <b>4718170</b> |

**STATEMENT-II**

**DISTRICT WISE CWC WAREHOUSES IN THE STATE OF UTTAR  
PRADESH WITH TOTAL CAPACITY**

**AS ON 31.10.2024 (DATA IN MT)**

| <b>S<br/>N</b> | <b>DISTRICT</b>   | <b>WAREHOUSE<br/>NAME</b> | <b>TOTAL<br/>CAPACITY</b> |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>1</b>       | GAUTAM BUDDHA NGR | GRT. NOIDA-I              | <b>93622</b>              |
| <b>2</b>       | GAUTAM BUDDHA NGR | KASNA                     | <b>20210</b>              |
| <b>3</b>       | GAUTAM BUDDHA NGR | NOIDA(NSEZ)               | <b>2792</b>               |
| <b>4</b>       | GAUTAM BUDDHA NGR | NOIDA(SEC-68)             | <b>15000</b>              |
| <b>5</b>       | GAUTAM BUDDHA NGR | SURAJPUR(UP)-I            | <b>25216</b>              |
| <b>6</b>       | GAUTAM BUDDHA NGR | DADRI                     | <b>19000</b>              |
| <b>7</b>       | GHAZIABAD         | GHAZIABAD-I               | <b>22690</b>              |
| <b>8</b>       | GHAZIABAD         | LONI-ICD                  | <b>171600</b>             |
| <b>9</b>       | GHAZIABAD         | RWC-GHAZIABAD             | <b>8744</b>               |
| <b>10</b>      | GHAZIABAD         | SAHIBABAD-I(MN)           | <b>6879</b>               |

|           |                          |                       |              |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| <b>11</b> | <b>GHAZIABAD</b>         | <b>SAHIBABAD-II</b>   | <b>24066</b> |
| <b>12</b> | <b>BAHRAICH</b>          | <b>BAHRAICH</b>       | <b>12795</b> |
| <b>13</b> | <b>BALLIA</b>            | <b>BALLIA</b>         | <b>40250</b> |
| <b>14</b> | <b>BANDA</b>             | <b>BANDA</b>          | <b>9050</b>  |
| <b>15</b> | <b>BASTI</b>             | <b>BASTI</b>          | <b>41042</b> |
| <b>16</b> | <b>SANT RAVI DAS NGR</b> | <b>BHADOHI</b>        | <b>21408</b> |
| <b>17</b> | <b>BIJNORE</b>           | <b>BIJNORE</b>        | <b>25133</b> |
| <b>18</b> | <b>PILIBHIT</b>          | <b>BISALPUR</b>       | <b>10584</b> |
| <b>19</b> | <b>SAMBHAL</b>           | <b>CHANDAUSI-I</b>    | <b>22916</b> |
| <b>20</b> | <b>SAMBHAL</b>           | <b>CHANDAUSI-II</b>   | <b>12304</b> |
| <b>21</b> | <b>JHANSI</b>            | <b>CHIRGAON</b>       | <b>14450</b> |
| <b>22</b> | <b>SIDDHARTH NAGAR</b>   | <b>DUMARIANGANJ</b>   | <b>11664</b> |
| <b>23</b> | <b>ETAWAH</b>            | <b>ETAWAH</b>         | <b>23860</b> |
| <b>24</b> | <b>FAIZABAD</b>          | <b>FAIZABAD</b>       | <b>8910</b>  |
| <b>25</b> | <b>KHEERI</b>            | <b>GOLA GOKARNATH</b> | <b>19386</b> |
| <b>26</b> | <b>GORAKHPUR</b>         | <b>GORAKHPUR</b>      | <b>34761</b> |
| <b>27</b> | <b>HARDOI</b>            | <b>HARDOI</b>         | <b>48656</b> |
| <b>28</b> | <b>BULANDSHAHAR</b>      | <b>JAHANGIRABAD-I</b> | <b>10000</b> |



|           |                 |                  |               |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| <b>29</b> | BULANDSHAHAR    | JAHANGIRABAD-II  | <b>15000</b>  |
| <b>30</b> | JHANSI          | JHANSI           | <b>15240</b>  |
| <b>31</b> | KANPUR          | KANPUR-CB        | <b>4677</b>   |
| <b>32</b> | KANPUR          | KANPUR-ICD       | <b>8575</b>   |
| <b>33</b> | LUCKNOW         | LUCKNOW-I        | <b>27597</b>  |
| <b>34</b> | LUCKNOW         | LUCKNOW-II       | <b>9316</b>   |
| <b>35</b> | MAUNATH BHANJAN | MAUNATH BHANJAN  | <b>17185</b>  |
| <b>36</b> | MUZAFFAR NAGAR  | MUZ.NAGAR BD     | <b>149290</b> |
| <b>37</b> | MUZAFFAR NAGAR  | MUZAFFAR NAGAR-I | <b>31474</b>  |
| <b>38</b> | PRAYAGRAJ       | NAINI            | <b>28400</b>  |
| <b>39</b> | RAMPUR          | RAMPUR           | <b>27370</b>  |
| <b>40</b> | SONBHADRA       | ROBERTSGANJ      | <b>7315</b>   |
| <b>41</b> | SAHARANPUR      | SAHARANPUR BD    | <b>75847</b>  |
| <b>42</b> | SAHARANPUR      | SAHARANPUR -I    | <b>25693</b>  |
| <b>43</b> | JAUNPUR         | SHAHGANJ         | <b>58320</b>  |
| <b>44</b> | SHAHJAHANPUR    | SHAHJAHANPUR     | <b>51744</b>  |
| <b>45</b> | MUZAFFAR NAGAR  | SHAMLI           | <b>5000</b>   |
| <b>46</b> | JHANSI          | PARIKASHA        | <b>7500</b>   |

|           |                |                          |                |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| <b>47</b> | JHANSI         | KOCHHABHAWAR             | <b>6600</b>    |
| <b>48</b> | KANPUR         | RAIPUR RANIYA            | <b>7805</b>    |
| <b>49</b> | KANPUR         | KANPUR HIRED             | <b>6103</b>    |
| <b>50</b> | GORAKHPUR      | LOHARPURWA-II            | <b>4713</b>    |
| <b>51</b> | SITTAPUR       | NEPALAPUR                | <b>4892</b>    |
| <b>52</b> | CHANDOULI      | SEMRA CHANDOULI          | <b>5610</b>    |
| <b>53</b> | GORAKHPUR      | SHIVPOR MOTIRAM<br>ADDA  | <b>5900</b>    |
| <b>54</b> | JHANSI         | MAUZA KOT                | <b>6803</b>    |
| <b>55</b> | GORAKHPUR      | LOHARPURWA-I             | <b>7000</b>    |
| <b>56</b> | MUZAFFAR NAGAR | PFT BAMANHERI            | <b>43000</b>   |
| <b>57</b> | AGRA           | RWC Yamuna Bridge        | <b>14327</b>   |
| <b>58</b> | LUCKNOW        | RWC-AlamNagar            | <b>11137</b>   |
| <b>59</b> | PILIBHIT       | RWC-Bhopatpur            | <b>17357</b>   |
| <b>60</b> | SAHARANPUR     | RWC-Roza<br>Shahjahanpur | <b>13023</b>   |
|           |                | <b>TOTAL REGION</b>      | <b>1496801</b> |

## HEAVY WATER PRODUCTION UNITS

### 2730. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether steps have been taken by Government / Department of Atomic Energy to increase production capacity of existing Heavy Water production units for increasing new production sites;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether adequate manpower and resources are available at existing units / sites producing heavy water and if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and
- (d) whether the Department of Atomic Energy has requested the State Government of Gujarat to modify the acquired land use designated for heavy water production at its Hazira Project, if so, the future action plans in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH)**

(a) Yes.

(b) Heavy Water Board, a unit under Department of Atomic Energy has initiated steps for expansion / augmentation of Heavy Water production at three

locations i.e., Manuguru (Telangana), Kota, (Rajasthan) and Hazira (Gujarat).

(c) Resources available at the existing sites and the existing sanctioned manpower are adequate to meet the existing demand of heavy water. The sanctioned strength of manpower of Heavy Water Board (Central Office) and its units / sites is as follows:-

| Location | Mumbai<br>(Central<br>Office) | Manuguru | Kota | Tuticorin | Baroda | Talcher | Total |
|----------|-------------------------------|----------|------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|
|          | 314                           | 1627     | 712  | 434       | 521    | 264     | 3872  |

(d) Yes, Department of Atomic Energy has requested the State Government of Gujarat to modify the acquired land use designation for Heavy Water production at its Hazira Project. State Government authorities have visited the Hazira site and held discussions with M/s. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited and Heavy Water Plant authorities.

### राजस्थान में प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम

**2731. श्री राहुल कस्वां:**

क्या अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके) के अंतर्गत अल्पसंख्यक क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के स्थायी कार्य किए जाते हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) राजस्थान में उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान किए गए कार्यों की संख्या और इस संबंध में व्यय की गई राशि का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का जैन समुदाय बहुल क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए निधि जारी करने का विचार है क्योंकि राजस्थान के चुरु संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बड़ी संख्या में जैन समुदाय रहता है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो यह निधि कब तक जारी किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):**

(क) से (ङ.) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 2 (ग) के तहत अधिसूचित सभी 6 (छह) अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों अर्थात् मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई, बौद्ध, पारसी और जैन के लिए शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, महिला केन्द्रित परियोजनाएं, पेयजल और आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता और खेल जैसे क्षेत्रों में देश भर के अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों (एमसीए) में सामुदायिक बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

इस योजना का उद्देश्य देश में अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार करना है। पीएमजेवीके के तहत परियोजनाओं पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त अनुरोधों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है और उन्हें मंजूरी दी जाती है। परियोजना प्रस्तावों और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करना, इस मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत करना; स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन और पूरी की गई परियोजनाओं का संचालन और रखरखाव संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की जिम्मेदारी है।

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान पीएमजेवीके के अंतर्गत राजस्थान राज्य को स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं और जारी धनराशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

**विवरण-I**

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान पीएमजेवीके के अंतर्गत राजस्थान राज्य को स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं और जारी धनराशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा

| जिले का नाम | अनुमोदित<br>इकाइयों की संख्या | कुल जारी धनराशि<br>(लाख रुपये में) |
|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| अजमेर       | 8                             | 768.09                             |
| अलवर        | 19                            | 1730.36                            |
| बांसवाड़ा   | 3                             | 232.91                             |
| बाड़मेर     | 1                             | 165.39                             |
| भरतपुर      | 7                             | 1039.15                            |
| बीकानेर     | 1                             | 72.00                              |
| बूंदी       | 15                            | 732.27                             |
| चित्तौड़गढ़ | 1                             | 0.00                               |
| चुरू        | 6                             | 162.79                             |
| गंगानगर     | 7                             | 522.47                             |
| जैसलमेर     | 8                             | 1059.97                            |
| झुंझुनू     | 3                             | 168.62                             |
| नागौर       | 6                             | 338.33                             |
| सवाईमाधोपुर | 3                             | 213.53                             |
| सीकर        | 2                             | 311.27                             |

|        |   |        |
|--------|---|--------|
| टोंक   | 3 | 229.59 |
| उदयपुर | 2 | 627.28 |

### **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF SHOONYA CAMPAIGN**

#### **2732. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched Shoonya campaign by NITI Aayog recently;
- (b) if so, the aims and objective thereof; and
- (c) whether the said campaign is expected to be expanded to more vehicles, especially those used for public transport and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH):**

- (a) Yes, Sir. 'Shoonya' — Zero Pollution Mobility Campaign was launched on 15th Sept., 2021. It is a Pan India consumer awareness campaign initiated by NITI Aayog in partnership with leading companies working in the electric vehicle (EV) ecosystem in India.
- (b) The principal aim of Shoonya is to nudge delivery systems and ride hailing towards clean mobility. Improving urban air quality, enhancing public health

and contributing to the nation's sustainability goals are other positive spin offs.

(c) So far, Shoonya Forum, with the help of 220+ corporate partners (Domestic & Global), has collaborated together and engaged approximately 10 crore citizens through multiple channels and created awareness in favour of pollution-free delivery.

Presently the campaign is confined to delivery ecosystem and ride-hailing segment only.

### राजस्थान में धौलपुर-सरमथुरा-करौली-गंगापुर सिटी रेल परियोजना

#### 2733. श्री भजन लाल जाटव:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राजस्थान में धौलपुर-सरमथुरा-करौली-गंगापुर सिटी रेल परियोजना की क्या स्थिति है;
- (ख) उक्त परियोजना पर कार्य कब प्रारंभ किया गया था और इसे किस समय-सीमा के भीतर पूरा किया जाना था;
- (ग) कार्य स्वीकृति आदेश और डीपीआर सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) उक्त रेल परियोजना के लिए आवंटित बजट का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) उक्त परियोजना पर व्यय की गई राशि, पूरे हो चुके कार्य और शेष कार्य का प्रतिशत के संदर्भ में ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) उक्त परियोजना का शेष कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है;



- (छ) उक्त परियोजना किस रेल मंडल के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित की जा रही है;
- (ज) कार्य पूरा होने में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं;
- (झ) धौलपुर से बाड़ी और सरमथुरा से तांतपुर रेल लाइन का कार्य किस तारीख को प्रारंभ किया गया था;
- (ञ) उक्त लाइन पर कार्य कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा; और
- (ट) उक्त रेल लाइनों के लिए क्रमशः कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है और उस पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (ट): रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है न कि राज्य-वार क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंकों और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्द्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्वों आदि के आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है, जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रो-फारवर्ड और निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे जोनों में आती हैं। लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 51,814 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 4,191 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 32 रेल परियोजनाएं (15 नई लाइनें, 05 आमान परिवर्तन और 12 दोहरीकरण) योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 1,183 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 14,785 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए गए हैं। कार्य की स्थिति का सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

| योजना शीर्ष            | परियोजनाओं की संख्या | कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में) | कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में) | मार्च, 2024 तक किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में) |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| नई लाइन                | 15                   | 1230                   | 134                            | 3593  |
| आमान परिवर्तन          | 5                    | 1252                   | 759                            | 5398  |
| दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग | 12                   | 1709                   | 290                            | 5794  |
| कुल                    | 32                   | 4191                   | 1183                           | 14786   |

राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों का बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

| अवधि    | परिव्यय                             |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 2009-14 | 682 करोड़ रुपए/वर्ष                 |
| 2024-25 | 9,959 करोड़ रुपये (14 गुना से अधिक) |

**वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-24 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-**

| अवधि    | कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ | नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग         |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2009-14 | 798 कि.मी.            | 159.6 कि.मी./वर्ष                  |
| 2014-24 | 3,742 कि.मी.          | 374.2 कि.मी./वर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक) |

गंगापुर सिटी (144.6 कि.मी.) तक विस्तार के साथ धौलपुर-सिरमुत्तरा आमान परिवर्तन/नई लाइन की परियोजना की योजना दो चरणों में बनाई गई है।

प्रथम चरण में, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे के आगरा मंडल के अंतर्गत आने वाले धौलपुर-बारी-मोहरी-सिरमुत्तरा (69.10 कि.मी.) का आमान परिवर्तन कार्य मार्च, 2022 में 746.83 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से स्वीकृत किया गया है। परियोजना में अब तक 158 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए जा चुके हैं और इसके अलावा वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 100 करोड़ रुपए आबंटित किए गए हैं।

दूसरे चरण के लिए, सिरमुत्तरा-गंगापुर सिटी नई लाइन (75.50 कि.मी.) के लिए अंतिम स्थान सर्वेक्षण को स्वीकृत दी गई है। मोहरी-तांतपुर (18 कि.मी.) आमान परिवर्तन का कार्य स्वीकृत परियोजना नहीं है।

रेल परियोजनाओं के त्वरित अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों में (i) गति शक्ति इकाइयों की स्थापना (ii) परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता (iii) प्राथमिकता वाली परियोजनाओं पर निधियों के आवंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि (iv) फील्ड स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन (v) विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की गहन निगरानी और (vi) शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी एवं वन्यजीव संबंधी मंजूरी हेतु राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के साथ नियमित अनुवर्ती

कार्रवाई और परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मामलों को हल करना शामिल है। इससे वर्ष 2014 से कमीशनिंग की दर में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है।

रेल परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी मंजूरी, लागत में भागीदारी वाली परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा लागत के हिस्से को जमा कराने, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियों, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण परियोजना/ओं विशेष के स्थल के लिए किसी वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या इत्यादि पर निर्भर करता है।

## **RESTORATION OF LAND DEGRADED BY MINING**

### **2734 SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to address the challenge of restoring land degraded by mining in the country;
- (b) if so, the measures being taken to address the same; and
- (c) the details of the measures being taken to address the issue of reduced forest cover, shrunk water bodies and increased vulnerability to climate change among some of the long-term effects of mining?

### **THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

#### **(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a) and (b): Under Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 2017, every lease holder is required to prepare a Progressive Mine Closure Plan (PMCP) and Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP). The lease holders are mandated to submit a yearly report informing about the extent of protective and rehabilitative

works carried out as per the mine closure plan. If the reclamation and rehabilitation (R&R) measures as envisaged in PMCP or FMCP are not implemented, then the financial assurance given by the lease holder is forfeited by the State Government.

Further, as per Rule 12(1)(m) of the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016, the lessee is mandated to restore, to the extent possible, the landform affected by mining operations.

(c): As per existing law, before execution of the mining lease, it is mandatory to obtain the requisite statutory clearances from various departments of the Central Government and respective State Governments, including Environmental Clearance and Forest Clearance.

As part of grant of Environmental Clearance, the prospective lessees carry out Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and submit the Environment Management Plan (EMP) based on scientific study by taking into consideration of likely the impact of project activity on the baseline environment. The mining lease holders are also required to implement the environmental mitigation measures as approved during grant of Environmental Clearance. As part of the Forest Clearance, the prospective lessee is required to undertake compensatory afforestation in lieu of the diversion of forest land for mining.

Further, the mining projects are mandated to obtain the No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction subject to specific conditions under the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Jal Shakti to regulate and control ground water extraction in India.

In addition, the Ministry of Mines has implemented Sustainable Mining Practices by making provisions under Chapter-V of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 2017. Provisions have been incorporated in the rules for precaution against air pollution, prevention of discharge of toxic liquid, precaution against noise, control of surface subsidence etc.

Rule 35 of MCDR, 2017 provides for star rating of the mining leases based on the sustainable mining practices adopted by the miners. As per Rule 35(4) of MCDR, 2017 every holder of a mining lease is mandated to achieve at least three-star rating within a period of four years from the date of commencement of mining operations and thereafter maintain the same on year-on-year basis.

### दिव्यांगजनों और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए लोअर बर्थ आरक्षित करना

#### 2735. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

- (क) क्या सरकार का दिव्यांगजनों और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के यात्रा टिकटों पर राजसहायता को पहले की तरह बहाल करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार दिव्यांगजनों और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए लोअर बर्थ आरक्षित करने पर गंभीरता से विचार कर रही है;
- (घ) उन राज्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जहां बुलेट ट्रेन शुरू किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का भविष्य में उत्तर प्रदेश में भी बुलेट ट्रेन चलाने का विचार है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक चलाए जाने की संभावना है?

## रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

### (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) और (ख): भारतीय रेल समाज के सभी वर्गों को किफायती सेवाएँ प्रदान करने को प्रयासरत रहती है और 2022-23 में यात्री टिकटों पर 56,993 करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी प्रदान की है। यह रेल में यात्रा करने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को औसतन 46% की रियायत है। दूसरे शब्दों में आसानी से समझने के लिए, यदि सेवा प्रदान करने की लागत 100 रुपए है, तो टिकट की कीमत केवल 54 रुपए है। यह सब्सिडी सभी यात्रियों के लिए जारी है। इसके अलावा, इस सब्सिडी राशि के अलावा विकलांग व्यक्तियों (दिव्यांगजन) की 4 कोटियों, रोगियों की 11 कोटियों और छात्रों की 8 कोटियों के जैसी कई कोटियों के लिए रियायतें जारी हैं।

(ग): दिव्यांगजनों और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं:

- i. वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, 45 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु की महिला यात्रियों को, सीटों की उपलब्धता होने पर स्वतः निचली बर्थ का आवंटन, भले ही कोई विकल्प न दिया गया हो।
- ii. वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, 45 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु की महिला यात्रियों और गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए शयनयान श्रेणी के प्रत्येक सवारी डिब्बे में छह से सात निचली बर्थ, वातानुकूलित 3 टियर के प्रत्येक सवारी डिब्बे में चार से पांच निचली बर्थ और वातानुकूलित 2 टियर श्रेणियों के प्रत्येक सवारी डिब्बे में तीन से चार निचली बर्थ (रेलगाड़ी में उस श्रेणी के डिब्बों की संख्या के आधार पर) का संयुक्त कोटा निर्धारित करना।
- iii. दिव्यांगजनों को राजधानी/शताब्दी प्रकार की सवारी गाड़ियों सहित सभी पैसेंजर/एक्सप्रेस सवारी गाड़ियों में शयनयान श्रेणी में चार बर्थ (दो निचली बर्थ सहित) और 3एसी/3ई में चार बर्थ (दो निचली बर्थ सहित) और आरक्षित सेकंड सिटिंग/वातानुकूलित कुर्सीयान में चार सीटों का आरक्षण कोटा निर्धारित करना, भले ही रियायत सुविधा उपलब्ध हो या नहीं।

iv. गाड़ी में खाली होने वाली निचली बर्थ को वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, दिव्यांगजनों या गर्भवती महिलाओं (जिन्हें मध्य/ऊपरी बर्थ आवंटित किया गया है) को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आवंटित करना।

(घ) से (च): मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना भारत में हाई स्पीड रेल की एकमात्र स्वीकृत परियोजना है जो जापान सरकार की तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता से निष्पादन की जा रही हैं।

## **RECRUITMENT OF NON-GAZETTED EMPLOYEES IN RAILWAYS**

### **2736. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:**

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

- (a) whether the Railway has taken enough measures for recruitment of Non-gazetted employees for the safe journey of rail passengers and generation of employments for youth;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

### **THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (c) : Occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process on Indian Railways considering its size, spatial distribution and criticality of operation. Adequate and suitable manpower is provided to cater to the regular operations, changes in technology, mechanisations and innovative practices. The vacancies are filled up primarily by placement of indents by Railways with Recruitment agencies as per operational and technological requirements.



After easing of restrictions imposed on account of COVID 19, two major examinations involving more than 2.37 crore candidates have been conducted successfully.

| <b>Exam</b> | <b>Candidates</b> | <b>Cities</b> | <b>Centres</b> | <b>Days</b> | <b>Shifts</b> |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| L2 - L6     | 1.26 cr           | 211           | 726            | 68          | 133           |
| L1          | 1.1 cr            | 191           | 551            | 33          | 99            |

Based on these exams, 130581 candidates have been recruited in Railways.

The RRB examinations are quite technical in nature entailing large scale mobilization of men and resources and training of manpower. Railway overcame all these challenges and successfully conducted the recruitment in a transparent manner following all laid down guidelines. No instance of paper leakage or similar malpractice has occurred during the entire process.

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2014 vis-à-vis during 2014-2024 is given as under:-

| <b>Period</b> | <b>Recruitments</b> |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 2004-2014     | 4.11 lakh           |

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 2014-2024 | 5.02 lakh |
|-----------|-----------|

Further, as system improvement, the Ministry of Railways has introduced a system of publishing annual calendar from 2024 for recruitment to various categories of Group 'C' post. The introduction of annual calendar will benefit the aspirants in the following manner:

- More opportunities for candidates;
- Opportunities to those becoming eligible every year;
- Certainty of exams;
- Faster Recruitment process, Training and Appointments

Accordingly, eight Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 58642 vacancies have been notified during January to October 2024 for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots, Technicians, Sub-Inspectors, Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical & Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate). Computer Based Test has commenced from 25.11.2024 onwards.

### **FATEHABAD TO HISAR VIA AGROHA RAILWAY LINE**

#### **2737. KUMARI SELJA :**

Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to State:

- (a) whether the Government has approved the Fatehabad to Hisar via Agroha rail line, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any survey has been conducted regarding this proposed rail line, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the work of laying tracks on the Agroha and Fatehabad railway route has been started, if so, the details thereof along with the timeline of its completion; and
- (d) the efforts made in this direction to initiate the acquisition of land for this project?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (d): Hisar and Sirsa are already well connected via Bhattu Kalan on Indian Railway Network. Survey of Hisar to Sirsa via Fatehabad and Agroha (93 Km) was carried out. The project could not be taken forward due to poor traffic projections. Sanctioning of Railway projects is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Railway Infrastructure Projects are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon liabilities of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands.

**REVIVAL STATUS OF BSNL**

**2738. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:**

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

- (a) the current status of the revival package announced for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), including the total funds allocated and disbursed so far;
- (b) the progress made in upgrading BSNL's infrastructure, particularly for the rollout of 4G and 5G services, the expected timeline for nationwide implementation;
- (c) the details of operational reforms introduced under the revival plan to enhance BSNL's efficiency and competitiveness in telecom sector;
- (d) whether any specific measures have been undertaken to address BSNL's financial liabilities, including debt restructuring and employees welfare, and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the steps taken to strengthen BSNL's role in providing affordable and reliable telecom services in rural and underserved areas and the outcomes achieved till date; and
- (f) whether the Government is exploring or implementing strategies to ensure BSNL's long term financial sustainability and competitiveness against private operators, and if so, the details of such strategies?

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

(a) to (f) The Cabinet on 23.10.2019, 27.07.2022 and 07.06.2023 approved the revival packages to BSNL and MTNL. The revival packages mainly focussed on rationalization of employee cost through Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) supported by budgetary allocation by Government of India for Ex-Gratia, debt

restructuring by raising of Sovereign Guarantee Bonds, infusing fresh capital for upgrading BSNL services, administrative allotment of spectrum for 4G/5G services, monetisation of assets and viability gap funding for rural telephony etc. As a result of the revival measures and BSNL's strategy and services, BSNL has brought down its operating costs and started earning operating profit from 2020-21.

The total funds allotted under revival package is Rs. 2,28,166.96 Cr., while the fund disbursed is Rs. 1,33,581.08 Cr.

In line with Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, BSNL has placed purchase order for indigenously developed one lakh 4G sites for pan India deployment. Supply of 4G equipment has started from September 2023 and as on 06.12.2024, total 61,492 4G sites have been installed and 51,135 sites are ON-Air. The 4G equipment is 5G upgradable.

To improve the telecom connectivity in uncovered rural and remote areas, Government is implementing various projects under Digital Bharat Nidhi (erstwhile USOF). Such projects awarded to BSNL include 4G Saturation, Border Out Posts (BOP)/ Border Intelligence Posts (BIP), Left Wing Extremism (Phase-I) upgradation and augmentation of telecom infrastructure in Lakshadweep Islands etc. Further, Amended Bharatnet program has been approved by the Union Cabinet on 04.08.2023 with an outlay of Rs. 1.39 Lakh Crores to extend fiber to all Gram Panchayats and villages on demand basis, including provisions for 1.5 Crores high speed FTTH broadband connections in rural areas. BSNL is the Project Management Agency for this scheme.

## डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम का विस्तार

### 2739.श्री लुम्बा राम:

क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ई-शिक्षा, ई-स्वास्थ्य, ई-वाणिज्य, ई-कौशल, ई-मौसम संबंधी सूचना और ई-शासन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया गया है;
- (ख) क्या उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत जालौर और सिरोही जिलों की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों, सरकारी विद्यालयों और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को ब्रॉडबैंड सुविधाओं से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी ग्राम पंचायतों, सरकारी विद्यालयों और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को इससे जोड़ा गया है;
- (घ) डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के विस्तार से लोगों को होने वाले संभावित लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त कार्यक्रम को व्यापक रूप से सुधार करने और इसमें विस्तार करने के लिए क्या विभिन्न उपोय किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): डिजिटल इंडिया पहल से भारत में इंटरनेट तक पहुंच में काफी तेजी आई है और इससे विकास को बढ़ावा मिला है। भारत सरकार ने डिजिटल पहुंच, डिजिटल समावेशन और डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 2015 में डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम शुरू किया था इस कार्यक्रम का सामान्यतया लक्ष्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों से प्रत्येक नागरिक का जीवन को बेहतर बनें, भारत की डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था का विस्तार हो तथा भारत में निवेश और रोजगार के अवसर पैदा हों।

डिजिटल इंडिया की भारतनेट जैसी पहलों के कारण इंटरनेट सुविधा तक पहुँच का तेजी से विस्तार करने में काफी मदद मिली है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में हाई-स्पीड इंटरनेट

की सुविधा प्रदान करना है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश भर में इंटरनेट की पहुंच और उपयोग में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। पिछले दशक में भारत में इंटरनेट सुविधा तक पहुंच में बहुत वृद्धि हुई है। हाल के आँकड़ों के अनुसार, भारत की गणना दुनिया के सबसे बड़े इंटरनेट बाजारों की जाती है, जहाँ 94 करोड़ से अधिक इंटरनेट उपयोगकर्ता हैं (स्रोत- 21 नवम्बर 2024 की दूरसंचार सदस्यता रिपोर्ट)।

दूरसंचार विभाग सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) और गांवों को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए भारतनेट परियोजना को लागू कर रहा है। भारतनेट परियोजना के तहत बनाया गया बुनियादी ढांचा एक राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति है, जो बिना किसी भेदभाव के सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए सुलभ है।

दिनांक 04.08.2023 को केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 2,64,554 ग्राम पंचायतों को कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए विस्तारित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दे दी है, जिसमें ऐसी मौजूदा ग्राम पंचायतें भी शामिल हैं जो पहले से ही सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार हैं। परियोजना के अंग के रूप में, ब्रॉडबैंड या इंटरनेट सेवाओं की कनेक्टिविटी को अंतिम छोर तक पहुंचाने के लिए सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर वाई-फाई या किसी अन्य उपयुक्त ब्रॉडबैंड तकनीक का उपयोग किया जाएगा। अन्य उपयुक्त तकनीकों में फाइबर टू द होम (एफटीटीएच) कनेक्शन तथा सरकारी संस्थाओं जैसे कि स्कूल, अस्पताल, डाकघर, पुलिस स्टेशन आदि में लीज्ड लाइनें उपलब्ध कराना शामिल हैं।

अक्टूबर, 2024 तक देश में भारतनेट परियोजना के तहत 2,14,283 ग्राम पंचायतों को सेवा के लिए तैयार किया जा चुका है। राजस्थान राज्य में 8,997 ग्राम पंचायतों (जालौर की 274 ग्राम पंचायतों और सिरोंही जिले की 162 ग्राम पंचायतों सहित) को सेवा के लिए तैयार किया गया है।

15वें वित्त आयोग के कार्यकाल अर्थात् 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान अगस्त 2023 में सरकार द्वारा 14,903.25 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के विस्तार को मंजूरी प्रदान की थी। इस डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करने के मुख्य लाभ इस प्रकार हैं:

- (i) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और आईटी उद्योग के विनिर्माण और सेवा क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रशिक्षित मानव संसाधनों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना।

- (ii) डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना/प्लेटफार्मों और डिजिटल समावेशन के माध्यम से नागरिकों को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त बनाना।
- (iii) शैक्षणिक एवं अनुसंधान संस्थानों तथा सरकारी संस्थाओं को उच्च गति कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करना।
- (iv) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और आईटी हार्डवेयर में विनिर्माण क्षमताओं और आत्मनिर्भरता के विकास को बढ़ावा देना।
- (v) आईटी क्षेत्र में भारत की ताकत, विघटनकारी नवाचारों और अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाते हुए एक स्थायी सॉफ्टवेयर उद्योग के निर्माण को बढ़ावा देना।
- (vi) सुपरकंप्यूटिंग, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी, ब्लॉकचेन और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलीजेंस जैसे प्रमुख और अप्लाइड क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देना।
- (vii) देश में साइबर सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के कार्य में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर रीयल टाइम साइबर सुरक्षा की तरह से स्थितिजन्य जागरूकता पैदा करना।
- (viii) डिजिटल भुगतान को बढ़ावा देना और कार्यसंव्यवहार में पारदर्शिता लाना।

### कोयला उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

#### 2740. श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2026-27 तक कितनी मात्रा में कोयला उत्पादन का लक्ष्य तय किया गया है; और

(ख) अगले तीन वर्षों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के कोयला उत्पादन में वृद्धि की लक्षित मात्रा का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी):



(क) : वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए अखिल भारतीय कोयला उत्पादन/अनुमान 1310 मिलियन टन (मि.ट.) है, जिसमें से, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड का कोयला उत्पादन का अनुमानित लक्ष्य एक बिलियन टन है।

(ख) : वर्तमान में, बिहार में कोई कोयला खान नहीं है। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश (नॉर्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि. (एनसीएल) की सिंगरौली कोलफील्ड्स) से अगले तीन वर्षों के लिए उत्पादन योजना निम्नानुसार है:

| वर्ष                  | 2025-26 | 2026-27 | 2027-28 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| कोयला उत्पादन (मि.ट.) | 20.00   | 17.00   | 15.00   |

## ENCOURAGING FDI IN ELECTRONIC MANUFACTURING SECTOR

### 2741. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reforms made to improve the regulatory environment for electronic manufacturing in the country;

(b) whether the Government assesses or has assessed the opportunities emerging for electronic manufacturing across the country particularly in West Bengal and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of foreign investors or companies which have entered or proposed to enter the Indian market;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage foreign investment in the electronic manufacturing sector; and

(e) the estimated job creation possibilities through these investments and reforms?

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

(a) to (e): To attract and incentivize large investments in the electronics value chain and promote exports, following schemes and interventions have been made:

- (i) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Large Scale Electronics: So far, incremental investment of Rs 9,349 Crores had been made under this PLI scheme. This has led to production of more than Rs 6 Lakh Crores.
- (ii) PLI scheme for IT hardware: So far, incremental investment of Rs 501 Crores has been made under this PLI scheme. This has led to production of more than Rs 10,245 Crores.
- (iii) Government has approved Semicon India programme with a total outlay of Rs 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country. Following four schemes have been introduced under the aforesaid programme:
  - a. 'Modified Scheme for setting up of Semiconductor Fabs in India' extends a fiscal support of 50% of the project cost on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Silicon CMOS based Semiconductor Fabs in India.

- b. 'Modified Scheme for setting up of Display Fabs in India' extends fiscal support of 50% of Project Cost on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Display Fabs in India.
- c. 'Modified Scheme for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics / Sensors Fab / Discrete Semiconductors Fab and Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) / OSAT facilities in India' extends a fiscal support of 50% of the Capital Expenditure on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics (SiPh) / Sensors (including MEMS) Fab/ Discrete Semiconductor Fab and Semiconductor ATMP / OSAT facilities in India.
- d. 'Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme': In addition to the design infrastructure support, the scheme provides "Product Design Linked Incentive" of up to 50% of the eligible expenditure subject to a ceiling of ₹15 Crore per application and "Deployment Linked Incentive" of 6% to 4% of net sales turnover over 5 years subject to a ceiling of ₹30 Crore per application.

Government has also approved modernisation of Semi-Conductor Laboratory, Mohali. Besides, MoU for cooperation in development of semiconductor ecosystem have been signed with Singapore, USA, European Union and Japan.

Applied Materials has set up a collaborative engineering centre in Bengaluru with an investment of 400 million dollars over 4 years. This engineering centre is focused on development and commercialisation of technologies for

semiconductor manufacturing equipment. AMD has established its largest global design center, AMD Technostar, in Bengaluru. This centre is focused on the design and development of semiconductor technology including 3D stacking, artificial intelligence, and machine learning.

India is well on its path to create a robust semiconductor ecosystem in the country. 4 semiconductor units with cumulative investment of Rs 1,48,746 Cr have been approved under the Semicon India Programme. Construction on these units is going on at a rapid pace.

15 semiconductor design companies are being supported under the Design Linked Incentive Scheme. Additionally, 41 semiconductor design companies have been approved for access of the EDA tools made available by National EDA Tool Grid setup at ChipIN Centre at C-DAC Bengaluru.

As a result of these initiatives, the domestic production of the electronics has grown from INR 5,33,550 Crores in FY 2019-20 to INR 9,52,200 Crores in FY2023-24 with compound annual growth rate ('CAGR') of about 16%. As per industry estimates, approximately 25 lakhs employment (direct and indirect) has been generated in the electronics sector.

Since April 2019, India has received FDI amounting to about USD 3,290 million (about 28 thousand Crore Rupees) from 356 companies in electronics sector. The year wise FDI received in electronics sector is as follows:

| <b>FY</b> | <b>Investment(in USD Mn)</b> |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| 2019-20   | 422.37                       |

| <b>FY</b>                      | <b>Investment(in USD Mn)</b> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2020-21                        | 375.31                       |
| 2021-22                        | 416.99                       |
| 2022-23                        | 539.96                       |
| 2023-24                        | 695.75                       |
| 2024-25 (till Q2)              | 839.57                       |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>3289.94</b>               |
| <i>Source: FDI Cell, DPIIT</i> |                              |

Opportunities in electronic manufacturing are pan-India opportunities. Many states have developed their own policies on electronics manufacturing to develop electronics manufacturing ecosystem within the region, complementing national policies in the process. Therefore, any state/UT, including West Bengal, may capitalise on the opportunity to develop electronics manufacturing ecosystem in the state.

The following reforms have been taken to improve the regulatory environment for electronic manufacturing in the country:

(i) **Compulsory Registration Order for greater flexibility in certification:**

To ensure that the electronic product manufactured in the country conform to the safety standards, the government has notified electronic products under the schedule of Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2021 as per the scheme -II of BIS conformity Assessment Regulation, 2018 under BIS Act 2016. The

details are available on MeitY's website (<http://meity.gov.in/esdm/standards>).

- (ii) **Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP):** PMP has been notified to promote domestic value addition in Cellular Mobile handsets, Wrist Wearable Devices (commonly known as smart watches), and Hearable Devices and sub-assemblies / inputs / parts / sub-parts thereof.
- (iii) **Purchase Procurement Order (PPO):** Public Procurement Order prioritizes domestically manufactured products in public procurement to enhance domestic industry capabilities by progressively increasing local value addition, contributing to the broader goal of self-reliance.
- (iv) **Amendment in Import Policy to discontinue compulsory registration on CHIMs Portal:** DGFT vide notification 41/2024-25 dated 29.11.2024 has discontinued the Compulsory Registration under Chip Import Monitoring System (CHIMs) for ITC HS Codes 85423100, 85423900, 85423200, 85429000 and 85423300 for import of semiconductor chips covered under Chapter 85 of ITC (HS), 2022, Schedule-1(Import Policy). It shall enhance ease of doing business for the electronics and semiconductor ecosystem.
- (v) **100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** As per extant FDI policy, FDI up to 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing (except from countries sharing land border with India), subject to applicable laws / regulations; security and other conditions. The FDI approval to land border sharing countries are being facilitated through the Press Note 3 (PN3) notification.

- (vi) **Simplifying the Visa Issuance process for PLI sector:** The government has revised and expanded the issuance of PLI business visa for electronic manufacturing from PLI approved companies to any company falling under the PLI sector. Further, the process to apply for a PLI business visa has been made completely online.
- (vii) **Clarification on Import of Goods at Concessional Rate (IGCR) across the electronics value chain and MOOWR units:** CBIC vide Circular No. 26/2024-Customs dated 21.11.2024 clarified that the goods being imported by the intermediate goods manufacturer which is MOOWR unit for further supplying after some manufacturing/ value addition to the final manufacturer of Cellular mobile phones are duly eligible for the benefit of concessional rate of duty under IGCR Rules, 2022, as long as all other conditions are met. Further, it is also clarified that the MOOWR unit may now avail IGCR exemption along with duty deferment simultaneously, provided that it complies with the conditions prescribed in IGCR Rules and MOOWR provisions.
- (viii) **Clarification on movement of goods from section 65 unit to another warehouse/section 65 unit:** CBIC vide instruction no. 16/2024- Customs dated 25.06. 2024 has clarified that the transfer of resultant goods from section 65 unit to another warehouse/section 65 unit is permitted subject to compliance of the conditions prescribed under MOOWR.
- (ix) **Amendment to support manufacturing of hearing and wearable:** CBIC vide notification no. 33/2023-Customs dated 27.04.2023 amended PMP

notification of hearing and wearable stating that the provision of rule 2 (a) of the General Rules of Interpretation of the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 shall not be applicable to the import of components/inputs/parts/sub-parts even when such goods are presented together.

- (x) **Rationalisation of Tariff Structure:** Tariff structure has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including, inter-alia, Cellular mobile phones, Televisions, Electronic components, Set Top Boxes for TV, LED products and Medical electronics equipment.
- (xi) **Exemption of Basic Customs Duty on capital goods:** Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at "NIL" Basic Customs Dut
- (xii) **Simplified import of used plant and machinery:** The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2016, vide Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.

### गुजरात में पीएम-कुसुम योजना

**2742. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावडा:**

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:



- (क) क्या गुजरात में प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो कच्छ लोक सभी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के भुज, अबडासा, गांधीधाम, रापर, मांडवी और अंजार में सौर ऊर्जा के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जा रही योजना के घटक-क, ख और ग के अंतर्गत विकेन्द्रीकृत ग्राउंड माउंटेड ग्रिड, स्टैंडअलोन सौर ऊर्जा चालित कृषि पंपों और ग्रिड से जुड़े पंपों के साथ जुड़े नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):**

- (क) जी, हाँ।
- (ख) पीएम-कुसुम योजना एक मांग आधारित योजना है, जहाँ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त मांग के आधार पर क्षमताओं का आवंटन किया जाता है।

कच्छ जिले के अंतर्गत भुज, अबडासा, गाँधीधाम, रापर, मांडवी और अंजार तालुका में घटक-वार स्थापना का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

### विवरण

#### गुजरात में पीएम-कुसुम योजना के घटक-ख और घटक-ग (एफएलएस) के अंतर्गत प्रगति

- i) घटक-क के अंतर्गत प्रगति: शून्य
- ii) घटक-ख के अंतर्गत प्रगति:

| क्र.सं. | तालुका का नाम | स्थापित सौर पंप |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|
|---------|---------------|-----------------|

|   |            |           |
|---|------------|-----------|
| 1 | भुज        | 2         |
| 2 | अबडासा     | 0         |
| 3 | गांधीधाम   | 0         |
| 4 | रापर       | 2         |
| 5 | मांडवी     | 0         |
| 6 | अंजार      | 7         |
|   | <b>कुल</b> | <b>11</b> |

iii) घटक-ग (एफएलएस) के अंतर्गत प्रगति:

| क्र.सं. | तालुका का नाम | सौरीकृत पंपों की संख्या |
|---------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1       | भुज           | 0                       |
| 2       | अबडासा        | 0                       |
| 3       | गांधीधाम      | 0                       |
| 4       | रापर          | 727                     |
| 5       | मांडवी        | 0                       |
| 6       | अंजार         | 0                       |
|         | <b>कुल</b>    | <b>727</b>              |

### RAIL ACCIDENT IN GUMMIDIPOONDI, TAMIL NADU

2743. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

- (a) whether the recent major accident in Gummidipoondi Tamil Nadu took place as Kawach equipment was not introduced by Southern Railways;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the Kawach facilities would be launched in the trains of Southern Railways; and
- (c) the details of the enquiries if any conducted into the various accidents which took place during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (c): Gummidipoondi train accident is not linked with provision of Kavach.

Regarding implementation of Kavach system, details are as under:

1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of train within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.
3. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of

the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach Ver 3.2.

4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.
5. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
  - a) Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
  - b) Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
  - c) Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
  - d) Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
  - e) Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 RKm on south central Railway, lot of experience was gained. Using that further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.
8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yard, Station to Station Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic

Interlocking System. With these improvements, Kavach Ver.4.0. is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.

9. Progress of Key items comprising Kavach system on Indian Railways upto Oct' 2024 is as under: -

| <b>SN.</b> | <b>Items</b>                         | <b>Progress</b> |
|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| i          | Laying of Optical Fibre Cable        | 5116 Km         |
| ii         | Installation of Telecom Towers       | 538 Nos.        |
| iii        | Provision of Kavach at Stations      | 521Nos.         |
| iv         | Provision of Kavach in Loco          | 687 Locos       |
| v          | Installation of Track side equipment | 3413            |

10.Next phase of Kavach implementation is planned as under:-

- Project for equipping 10,000 Locomotives has been finalized.
- Bids for track side Works of Kavach for approximately 15000 RKm have been invited. It covers all GQ, GD, HDN and Identified sections of Indian Railways.

11.Currently, 3 OEMs are approved for supply of Kavach System. To increase capacity and scale of implementation, trials and approval of more OEMs are at different stages.

12.Specialized training programme on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 9000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.

Inquiries into the rail accidents are carried out by the statutory body, the Commission of Railway Safety under Ministry of Civil Aviation and Departmental Inquiry Committees as per laid down norms. All accidents including those which took place during the last three years have been inquired accordingly. Appropriate action is taken by the respective Railway administration on the recommendations, suggested by the agencies in their report

### दो रेल उपरिपुलों का निर्माण

#### 2744. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा कासगंज-अमांपुर मार्ग पर दो रेल उपरि पुलों के निर्माण की मांग पर अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) क्या सरकार का भविष्य में एटा और कासगंज जिलों को दिल्ली से जोड़ने का विचार है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री  
(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

- (क): भारतीय रेल पर समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल संबंधी कार्यों को स्वीकृत करना सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों को रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा, रेलगाड़ियों की

गतिशीलता तथा सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर प्रभाव और व्यवहार्यता आदि पर इसके प्रभाव के आधार पर प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और इन्हें शुरू किया जाता है।

**2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-24 की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय रेल पर निर्मित किए गए ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:**

| अवधि    | निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या |
|---------|---|
| 2004-14 | 4,148 अदद                               |
| 2014-24 | 11,945 (लगभग तीन गुना)                  |

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल पर 92,692 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 4,200 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल स्वीकृत है, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 13,502 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल के 741 अदद स्वीकृत कार्य हैं, जो योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। 2014-24 के दौरान, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कुल 1,490 अदद ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण किया गया था।

कासगंज-अमनपुर सड़क दो समपारों के रास्ते से गुजरती है, अर्थात् बरेली सिटी-कासगंज खंड के बीच किमी 420/9-421/0 पर समपार संख्या 309/ए तथा फर्रुखाबाद-कासगंज खंड के बीच किमी 244/1-2 पर समपार संख्या 248ए/स्पेशल।

इन समपारों पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के लिए तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

(ख): रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृत/निष्पादित क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है, न कि राज्य-वार/जिला-वार क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य/जिला की सीमाओं के पार फैली हुई होती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, यातायात के अनुमानों, अंतिम स्थान संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, भीड़-भाड़ वाली संतृप्त लाइनों में बढ़ोतरी, राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी

परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत किया जाता है जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रो-फॉरवर्ड और निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

कासगंज पहले से ही मौजूदा रेल नेटवर्क द्वारा हाथरस जंक्शन के रास्ते दिल्ली से जुड़ा हुआ है और एटा पहले से ही मौजूदा रेल नेटवर्क द्वारा बुरहान जंक्शन के रास्ते दिल्ली से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसके अलावा, 2023-24 में 389 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर एटा-कासगंज नई रेल लाइन परियोजना (29 कि.मी.) को मंजूरी दी गई है। परियोजना को “विशेष रेलवे परियोजना” घोषित किया गया है।

## **FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SIKKIM**

### **2745. DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA:**

Will the Minister of **DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION** be pleased to state:

(a).the details of the total funds allocated by the Government for infrastructural development in Sikkim during the last ten years;

(b).whether the Government has any specific policy for development of border areas in the North Eastern region and if so, the details thereof;

(c).the Percentage of funds allocated by the Government in the region for development of educational institution during the last five years;

(d).the total amount of funds utilised for entrepreneurial ventures; and



(e).the total amount of funds allocated and utilised during the last five years for establishment of research centres in the region?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF  
NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):**

(a) Ministry of DoNER has sanctioned a total of Rs 1506.02 crore for infrastructure projects in Sikkim under its various schemes during the last 10 years besides 10% of the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Central Ministries/Departments being spent for the North Eastern Region (NER) to ensure the availability of basic minimum services and infrastructure.

(b)The Ministry of DoNER sanctions various developmental projects under its various schemes which also include projects for the development of Border area in the North eastern region. Additionally, 54 Central Ministries/Department have been mandated to set apart 10% of their Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for the North Eastern Region (NER) to undertake developmental projects in NER including the border areas.

(c) Ministry of Education has spent Rs.39827.6 cr for development of educational institutions in the NER during the last five years period. Ministry of DoNER has also sanctioned 10.32% (Rs 1519.01 crore out of total of Rs. 14713.93 crore) of the total sanctioned funds for development of educational institutions under the schemes of the Ministry in the same period.

(d) During the last five years, the Ministry of DoNER has sanctioned 18 projects worth Rs 65.65 crore for entrepreneurial ventures related activities under Schemes of NEC. In addition to this, under “North Eastern Region Entrepreneurship Summit East(NERES) 1.0” with an approved cost of Rs 2.99 crore, a total no. of 150 entrepreneurs have been supported.

(e) During the last five years, 3 projects worth of Rs 27.11 crore have been sanctioned under Scheme of NEC for research centers in the NER by the Ministry of DoNER. Government of India through Department of Science and Technology has been implementing two schemes, viz. Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure (FIST) program and Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE) scheme, with the objective of establishment of research facilities, upgradation of research facilities in academic institutions orienting towards creating a self- reliant India including the NE states.

### दरभंगा रेलवे स्टेशन का पुनर्निर्माण कार्य

**2746. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या दरभंगा रेलवे स्टेशन का पुनर्निर्माण कार्य एक वर्ष पूर्व इसके उद्घाटन के बाद से शुरू हो गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसे चालू नहीं किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (ग): रेल मंत्रालय ने भारतीय रेल में रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना' शुरू की है। यह योजना दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत् आधार पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास की संकल्पना की गई है। इसमें प्रत्येक ऐसे रेलवे स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए स्टेशन तक पहुंच, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनसुार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, स्वच्छता, निःशुल्क वाई-फाई, 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क, बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली, एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि जैसी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है।

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध रूप से एवं यथा व्यवहार्य स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों छोरों के साथ एकीकरण, मल्टी-मोडाल एकीकरण, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं, दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के सृजन की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य में पड़ने वाले दरभंगा रेलवे स्टेशन सहित 1337 स्टेशनों को पुनर्विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है। बिहार राज्य में इस योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए चिह्नित स्टेशनों की सूची नीचे दी गई है:-

| राज्य | स्टेशनों की संख्या | स्टेशनों के नाम  |
|-------|--------------------|--|
| बिहार | (98)               | अनुग्रह नारायण रोड, आरा, बख्तियारपुर, बांका, बनमनखी, बापूधाम मोतिहारी, बड़हिया, बरौनी, बाढ़, बरसोई जंक्शन, बेगूसराय, बेतिया, भभुआ रोड, भागलपुर, भगवानपुर, बिहार शरीफ, बिहिया, बिक्रमगंज, बक्सर, चौसा, छपरा, दलसिंह सराय, |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  | <p>दरभंगा, दौराम मधेपुरा, डेहरी-ऑन-सोन, ढोली, दिघवारा, डुमरांव, दुर्गौती, फतुहा, गया, घोड़ासहन, गुरारू, हाजीपुर जंक्शन, जमालपुर, जमुई, जनकपुर रोड, जयनगर, जहानाबाद, झंझारपुर, कहलगांव, करागोला रोड, कटिहार, खगड़िया जंक्शन, किशनगंज, कुदरा, लाभा, लहेरिया सराय, लक्खीसराय, लखीमिनिया, मधुबनी, महेश खुंट, मैरवा, मानसी जंक्शन, मोकामा, मुंगेर, मुजफ्फरपुर, नबीनगर रोड, नरकटियागंज, नौगछिया, पहाड़पुर, पाटलिपुत्र, पटना, पीरो, पीरपैंती, रफीगंज, रघुनाथपुर, राजेंद्र नगर, राजगीर, राम दयालु नगर, रक्सौल, सबौर, सगौली, सहरसा, साहिबपुर कमल, सकरी, सलौना, सलमारी, समस्तीपुर, सासाराम, शाहपुर पटोरी, शिवनारायणपुर, सिमरी बख्तियारपुर, सिमुलतला, सीतामढ़ी, सीवान, सोनपुर जं., सुल्तानगंज, सुपौल, तरेगना, ठाकुरगंज, थावे, अररिया कोर्ट, चकिया, नवादा, मोतीपुर, एकमा, मशरख</p> |
|--|--|--|

दरभंगा रेलवे स्टेशन के पुनर्विकास कार्य के लिए एजेंसी को नियुक्त किया गया है। इस स्टेशन पर अस्थायी यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली (पीआरएस) और अनारक्षित टिकट प्रणाली (यूटीएस) भवन का निर्माण किया गया है तथा जनोपयोगिताओं का स्थानांतरण और द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार पर नए होम प्लेटफॉर्म जैसे कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल होती है और इसके लिए दमकल विभाग, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं को स्थानांतरित करना, (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर

केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं), अतिलंघन, अतिक्रमण, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, उच्च वोल्टेज बिजली लाइनों के निकट किए जाने वाले कार्यों के कारण गति प्रतिबंध आदि जैसी ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों के कारण भी प्रभावित होती है और ये कारक कार्य के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं। अतः, इस समय कोई समय-सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती है।

### खतरे वाले कोयला क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण

#### 2747. श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने खतरे वाले कोयला क्षेत्रों में रह रहे परिवारों की कुल संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) की प्रत्येक सहायक इकाई में हाल ही में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी सहायक इकाई-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान पुनर्वासित किए गए परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है और सहायक इकाई-वार उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इन परिवारों को पर्याप्त मुआवजा प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का विचार है?

#### कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी):

(क) और (ख): कोल इंडिया लि. ने कोल इंडिया लि. की सहायक कंपनियों ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड लि. (ईसीएल) और भारत कोकिंग कोलफील्ड लि. (बीसीसीएल) के कमान क्षेत्र के कुछ भागों में राज्य प्राधिकारियों के साथ संयुक्त रूप से सर्वेक्षण किया है ताकि खतरे वाले कोयला क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले परिवारों की कुल संख्या का पता लगाया जा सके। सीआईएल में इन क्षेत्रों के अलावा कोई अन्य

खतरे वाला क्षेत्र नहीं है। इन खतरे वाले क्षेत्रों को कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1973 के अधिनियमन के तहत कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के दौरान पूर्ववर्ती निजी खान मालिकों से ले लिया गया है।

ईसीएल और बीसीसीएल ने पश्चिम बंगाल और झारखंड की राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से क्रमश रानीगंज और झरिया कोलफील्ड्स के मास्टर प्लान के अंतर्गत चिन्हित अस्थिर स्थानों से पुनर्वास के लिए परिवारों/मकानों को चिन्हित कर लिया है। विवरण निम्नानुसार हैं-

**1. ईसीएल कमान क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत रानीगंज कोलफील्ड -** पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकार द्वारा 2017 में किए गए सर्वेक्षण में लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या 28,991 अनुमानित की गई थी, जिसमें 6101 कानूनी स्वामित्व धारक, 22668 गैर-कानूनी स्वामित्व धारक और 222 संस्थान थे।

**2. बीसीसीएल कमान क्षेत्र के तहत झरिया कोलफील्ड-** वर्तमान में, जनवरी 2023 में झारखंड सरकार (जिला प्राधिकरण) और बीसीसीएल प्रबंधन के संयुक्त कार्रवाई द्वारा 81 सबसे अधिक खतरे वाले स्थलों को चिन्हित किया गया है। 81 खतरे वाले (जेएमपी) स्थलों के अंतर्गत प्रभावित परिवारों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

| क्र.सं.    | श्रेणी                           | प्रभावित परिवारों की संख्या |
|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1          | बीसीसीएल कर्मचारी                | 649                         |
| 2          | कानूनी स्वामित्व धारक परिवार     | 1130                        |
| 3          | गैर-कानूनी स्वामित्व धारक परिवार | 13301                       |
| <b>कुल</b> |                                  | <b>15080</b>                |

**(ग) :** पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान पुनर्वासित परिवारों की संख्या और उन पर किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है -

(i) **ईसीएल कमान क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत रानीगंज कोलफील्ड:** रानीगंज मास्टर प्लान के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान पुनर्वासित परिवारों और किए गए व्यय का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है

| स्थिति                         | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   | कुल     |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| स्थानांतरित परिवारों की संख्या | 136    | 04     | 05     | 145     |
| किया गया व्यय (करोड़)          | 15.456 | 37.454 | 72.655 | 125.565 |

(ii) **बीसीसीएल कमान क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत झरिया कोलफील्ड:** पिछले तीन वर्षों में पुनर्वासित परिवारों की संख्या और किए गए व्यय का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है -

**(क) गैर-बीसीसीएल परिवारों के लिए**

| वित्तीय वर्ष | व्यय (करोड़ रु.) | स्थानांतरित किए गए परिवार |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 2021-22      | 206.48           | 31                        |
| 2022-23      | 47.90            | 3                         |
| 2023-24      | 6.40             | 145                       |
| कुल          | <b>260.78</b>    | <b>179</b>                |

**(ख) बीसीसीएल परिवारों के लिए**

| वित्तीय वर्ष | व्यय (करोड़ रु.) | स्थानांतरित किए गए परिवार |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 2021-22      | 0                | 20                        |
| 2022-23      | 0                | 231                       |
| 2023-24      | 661.57           | 189                       |

|     |        |     |
|-----|--------|-----|
| कुल | 661.57 | 440 |
|-----|--------|-----|

(घ) : इन परिवारों को पर्याप्त मुआवजा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए/उठाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित कदम निम्नानुसार हैं -

(i) **ईसीएल कमांड क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत रानीगंज कोलफील्ड** - प्रभावित परिवारों को पर्याप्त मुआवजा प्रदान करने हेतु, गैर-ईसीएल परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए अनुमोदित रानीगंज मास्टर प्लान में आरएंडआर पैकेज था।

(ii) **बीसीसीएल कमांड क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत झरिया कोलफील्ड** - प्रभावित परिवारों को पर्याप्त मुआवजा प्रदान करने हेतु, गैर-बीसीसीएल परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए अनुमोदित झरिया मास्टर प्लान में आरएंडआर पैकेज था।

### पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित लाभार्थी

**2748. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:**

**श्री सतपाल ब्रह्माचारी:**

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एमजीएमबीवाई) के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित परिवारों का झारखंड और हरियाणा में जिला-वार, विशेषकर गिरिडीह और सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) झारखंड और हरियाणा में विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) योजना के अंतर्गत सौर ऊर्जा से चलने वाले कृषि पंपों को सौर ऊर्जा से चलाने के लिए उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में आवंटित निधियों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और



- (ग) क्या सरकार का राजसहायता प्राप्त दरों पर सौर ऊर्जा चालित कृषि पंप उपलब्ध कराने पर विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो झारखंड और हरियाणा, विशेषकर गिरिडीह और सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में उक्त योजना में लाभान्वित किसानों का जिला-वार और क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

**विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):**

- (क) सरकार ने फरवरी, 2024 में पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना की शुरुआत की है।

गिरिडीह और सोनीपत लोकसभा क्षेत्र सहित झारखंड और हरियाणा राज्य में पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्रों की स्थापना द्वारा लाभान्वित हुए परिवारों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-1** में दिया गया है।

- (ख) पीएम-कुसुम के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार/जिला-वार धनराशि का आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है, क्योंकि यह मांग आधारित योजना है। साथ ही, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कुछ खास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति पर ही धनराशि जारी की जाती है। दिनांक 30.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पिछले 3 वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान झारखंड और हरियाणा राज्य को जारी की गई धनराशि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

(करोड़ रु. में)

| राज्य का नाम | वित्त वर्ष 2021-<br>22 | वित्त वर्ष 2022-<br>23 | वित्त वर्ष 2023-<br>24 | वित्त वर्ष 2024-<br>25 |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| हरियाणा      | 161.12                 | 137.95                 | 429.78                 | 198.39                 |
| झारखंड       | -                      | 20.04                  | 2.36                   | 49.62                  |

- (ग) जी, हाँ राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, हरियाणा और झारखंड राज्य में स्थापित सौर पंपों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

**विवरण-I**

झारखंड राज्य में फरवरी, 2024 में पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर इसके अंतर्गत रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्रों की स्थापाना से लाभान्वित हुए परिवारों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

(दिनांक 05.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

| क्र.सं. | जिला           | स्थापना (संख्या) |
|---------|----------------|------------------|
| 1       | बोकारो         | 9                |
| 2       | चतरा           | -                |
| 3       | देवघर          | 8                |
| 4       | धनबाद          | 2                |
| 5       | दुमका          | -                |
| 6       | पूर्वी सिंहभूम | 18               |
| 7       | गढ़वा          | -                |
| 8       | गिरिडीह        | 1                |
| 9       | गोड्डा         | -                |
| 10      | गुमला          | -                |
| 11      | हजारीबाग       | 3                |
| 12      | जामताड़ा       | -                |
| 13      | खूंटी          | 1                |
| 14      | कोडरमा         | -                |
| 15      | लातेहार        | -                |

|    |                  |           |
|----|------------------|-----------|
| 16 | लोहरदगा          | -         |
| 17 | पाकुर            | -         |
| 18 | पलामू            | 2         |
| 19 | रामगढ़           | 2         |
| 20 | रांची            | 25        |
| 21 | साहेबगंज         | -         |
| 22 | सरायकेला खरसावां | 5         |
| 23 | सिमडेगा          | -         |
| 24 | पश्चिमी सिंहभूम  | -         |
|    | <b>कुल</b>       | <b>76</b> |

हरियाणा राज्य में प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्रों की स्थापना द्वारा लाभान्वित परिवारों का जिला-वार\_ब्यौरा

(दिनांक 05.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

| क्र.सं. | जिला       | स्थापना (संख्या) |
|---------|------------|------------------|
| 1       | अंबाला     | 637              |
| 2       | भिवानी     | 439              |
| 3       | चरखी दादरी | 40               |
| 4       | फरीदाबाद   | 159              |
| 5       | फतेहाबाद   | 523              |
| 6       | गुरुग्राम  | 828              |
| 7       | हिसार      | 650              |

|    |             |              |
|----|-------------|--------------|
| 8  | झज्जर       | 372          |
| 9  | जींद        | 219          |
| 10 | कैथल        | 335          |
| 11 | करनाल       | 480          |
| 12 | कुरुक्षेत्र | 831          |
| 13 | महेन्द्रगढ़ | 202          |
| 14 | नूह         | 26           |
| 15 | पलवल        | 16           |
| 16 | पंचकुला     | 280          |
| 17 | पानीपत      | 260          |
| 18 | रेवाड़ी     | 980          |
| 19 | रोहतक       | 692          |
| 20 | सिरसा       | 588          |
| 21 | सोनीपत      | 435          |
| 22 | यमुनानगर    | 461          |
|    | <b>कुल</b>  | <b>9,453</b> |

**विवरण-II**

**झारखंड में स्थापित सौर पंपों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा**

| क्र.सं. | जिले का नाम | स्थापित सौर पंपों की संख्या |
|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|
|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|

|    |                |       |
|----|----------------|-------|
| 1  | बोकारो         | 636   |
| 2  | चतरा           | 825   |
| 3  | देवघर          | 1,037 |
| 4  | धनबाद          | 750   |
| 5  | दुमका          | 405   |
| 6  | पूर्वी सिंहभूम | 1,982 |
| 7  | गढ़वा          | 652   |
| 8  | गिरिडीह        | 1,920 |
| 9  | गोड्डा         | 1,302 |
| 10 | गुमला          | 391   |
| 11 | हजारीबाग       | 1,940 |
| 12 | जामताड़ा       | 228   |
| 13 | खूंटी          | 1,013 |
| 14 | कोडरमा         | 1,292 |
| 15 | लातेहार        | 423   |
| 16 | लोहरदगा        | 1,090 |
| 17 | पलामू          | 1,699 |
| 18 | रामगढ़         | 1,333 |
| 19 | रांची          | 1,904 |

|    |                  |               |
|----|------------------|---------------|
| 20 | साहेबगंज         | 274           |
| 21 | सरायकेला खरसावां | 831           |
| 22 | सिमडेगा          | 666           |
| 23 | पाकुर            | 228           |
| 24 | पश्चिमी सिंहभूम  | 1,365         |
|    | <b>कुल</b>       | <b>24,186</b> |

### हरियाणा में स्थापित सौर पंपों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

| क्र.सं. | जिले का नाम | स्थापित सौर पंपों की संख्या |
|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1       | अंबाला      | 861                         |
| 2       | भिवानी      | 13,670                      |
| 3       | चरखी दादरी  | 3,398                       |
| 4       | फरीदाबाद    | 291                         |
| 5       | फतेहाबाद    | 10,376                      |
| 6       | गुरुग्राम   | 1,762                       |
| 7       | हिसार       | 31,610                      |
| 8       | झज्जर       | 7,351                       |
| 9       | जींद        | 14,324                      |

|            |             |                 |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 10         | कैथल        | 2,034           |
| 11         | करनाल       | 441             |
| 12         | कुरुक्षेत्र | 208             |
| 13         | महेन्द्रगढ़ | 3,202           |
| 14         | नूह         | 468             |
| 15         | पलवल        | 1,072           |
| 16         | पंचकुला     | 190             |
| 17         | पानीपत      | 480             |
| 18         | रेवाड़ी     | 4,407           |
| 19         | रोहतक       | 7,160           |
| 20         | सिरसा       | 27,152          |
| 21         | सोनीपत      | 6,269           |
| 22         | यमुनानगर    | 960             |
| <b>कुल</b> |             | <b>1,37,686</b> |

**CONSTRUCTION OF LOKAPUR-RAMDURG-SAVADATTI-DHARWAR  
RAILWAY LINE**

**2749. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:**

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

- (a) whether any measures are being initiated to undertake the survey for construction of the new railway line along Lokapur-Ramdurg-Savadatti-Dharwar to enable the devotees to visit the nation famous Sri Renuka Yellamma temple in Savadatti of Karnataka State; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) and (b): Railway projects are surveyed/ sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise as the Railway projects may span across State boundaries. Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations including connectivity to cultural and religious places etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds. Railway infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka are covered by South Western Railway (SWR), Central Railway (CR), Southern Railway (SR) and South Central Railway (SCR) Zones of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.



Lokapur has already been connected with Dharwad via Bagalkot and Gadag, after commissioning of section between Lokapur and Bagalkot of Bagalkot - Kudachi (142 Km) new line project.

Survey between Dharwad - Lokapur via Ramdurga and Savadatti new line (132 Km) has been completed. The project has low traffic projections.

As on 01.04.2024, 31 projects (21 new lines, and 10 Doubling) of total length of 3,840 Km, costing ₹47,016 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 1,302 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹17,383 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The summary is as under:-

| <b>Category</b>            | <b>No. of projects</b> | <b>Total Length (in Km)</b> | <b>Length Commissioned (in Km)</b> | <b>Expenditure upto March 2024 (₹ in Cr.)</b> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| New Line                   | 21                     | 2556                        | 395                                | 7592  |
| Doubling/<br>Multitracking | 10                     | 1284                        | 907                                | 9791  |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>31</b>              | <b>3840</b>                 | <b>1302</b>                        | <b>17383</b>                                  |

Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in Karnataka is as under:

| <b>Period</b> | <b>Outlay</b>   |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 2009-14       | ₹835 crore/year |

|         |                                   |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 2024-25 | ₹7,559 crore ( more than 9 times) |
|---------|-----------------------------------|

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka during 2009-14 and 2014-24 is as under:

| Period  | Total Track Commissioned | Average Track Commissioned |
|---------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2009-14 | 565 Km                   | 113 Km/Year                |
| 2014-24 | 1,633 Km                 | 163 Km/Year                |

### सीतारामपुर से मुगलसराय तक तीसरी रेल लाइन

#### 2750. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या पूर्व मध्य रेल के मुगलसराय और पूर्व रेल के सीतारामपुर के बीच के खंड पर भारी रेल यातायात के कारण रेलगाड़ियां अकसर विलंब से चलती हैं
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का सीतारामपुर से मुगलसराय तक तीसरी रेल लाइन बिछाने का विचार है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री  
(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (ग): भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर, यात्री और मालगाड़ियाँ एक ही रेलपथ पर चलती हैं। बाध्यताओं के बावजूद, भारतीय रेल लगातार समय पर गाड़ियों का परिचालन करने का प्रयास करती है। बहरहाल, कई बार, परिसंपत्तियों की विफलता, कानून-व्यवस्था की समस्या, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, कोहरे, खराब मौसम की परिस्थितियों आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों के कारण गाड़ियां देरी से चलती हैं।

इसके अलावा, मौजूदा नेटवर्क की क्षमता में सुधार लाने के लिए, रेलवे द्वारा कई क्षमता वृद्धि/संवर्धन सर्वेक्षण/कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इन कार्यों में मल्टी ट्रेकिंग, रेल फ्लाईओवर, बाई पास लाइनें, यार्ड पुनर्संरचना कार्य आदि शामिल हैं।

पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जंक्शन (डीडीयू) और सोननगर के बीच तीसरी लाइन पहले से ही मौजूद है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सोननगर से सीतारामपुर तक तीसरी और चौथी लाइन के कार्य को मंजूरी दी गई है। इसके अलावा, पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जंक्शन-किऊल-झाझा-सीतारामपुर (589 किमी) के बीच तीसरी लाइन के लिए अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण को भी मंजूरी दी गई है।

### **ADITYA-L1 MISSION**

#### **2751. SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

the manner in which the Government plans to leverage the insights gained from the Aditya-L1 mission to enhance India's capabilities in solar research and its implications for space weather?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

Department of Space has taken multi-pronged approach to leverage the insights gained from the Aditya-L1 mission which includes:

- (i) Constitution of the Aditya-L1 Science Working Group (SWG) to maximise the scientific results from the mission;
- (ii) Engaging the country's solar science and heliophysics community for the scientific value addition for the mission, as well as science data utilization; and
- (iii) Conducting brainstorming meetings along with the PAN-India solar/heliophysics community to take the achievement of Aditya-L1 forward by enhancing the solar science and space weather research in the country.

Despite being a dedicated Solar Science Mission, the insight gained from Aditya-L1 will be of immense importance for space weather research, which has potential to contribute building the space weather forecasting capability of the county, by integrating other observations and necessary infrastructure.

### **बड़ी परियोजनाओं का समय पर कार्यान्वयन**

**2752. श्री जिया उर रहमान:**

क्या सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कई महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएं समय पर पूरी नहीं हो पाती हैं, जिससे लागत बढ़ जाती है और लोगों को असुविधा होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा बड़ी परियोजनाओं को समय पर क्रियान्वित करने तथा उनके निष्पादन की निगरानी के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; योजना मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (राव इंद्रजीत सिंह):**

(क) से (घ) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय को अधिदेश है कि वह 150 करोड़ और उससे अधिक लागत वाली चालू केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की अवसंरचना परियोजना की समय और लागत से संबंधित जानकारी, जो मंत्रालयों/ परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा ऑनलाइन कम्प्यूरीकृत निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीएमएस) पर रिपोर्ट की जाती है, की अनिवार्य रूप से निगरानी करें। दिनांक 01.11.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, इस मंत्रालय की निगरानी में कुल 1747 परियोजनाएं मौजूद हैं, जिनमें से अपनी मूल अनुसूची के संबंध में 826 परियोजनाएँ समयावृद्धि वाली हैं, 438 परियोजनाएँ लागतवृद्धि वाली हैं और 275 परियोजनाएँ समय और लागतवृद्धि दोनों की हैं। इन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा [www.cspm.gov.in](http://www.cspm.gov.in) पर उपलब्ध है।

परियोजनाओं के समय पर कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रगति के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं की आवधिक समीक्षा; सशक्त परियोजना मूल्यांकन; बेहतर निगरानी के लिए ऑनलाइन कम्प्यूटरीकृत निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीएमएस); मंत्रालयों में संशोधित लागत समितियों की स्थापना; संबंधित प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों द्वारा बुनियादी अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं की नियमित समीक्षा; तथा प्रमुख परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं को दूर करने और इसे सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए संबंधित मुख्य सचिवों के अधीन राज्यों में केंद्रीय क्षेत्र परियोजना समन्वय समितियों (सीएसपीसीसी) की स्थापना के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

## बांका से सुल्तानगंज, बिहार तक रेलवे लाइन परियोजना

### 2753. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) बिहार में बांका से सुल्तानगंज तक प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइन परियोजना की स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में उक्त नई रेल लाइन परियोजना शुरू करने का विचार है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (ग): बिहार राज्य में पड़ने वाले बांका और सुल्तानगंज पहले से ही बरहट जंक्शन और भागलपुर जंक्शन के रास्ते भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क से जुड़े हुए हैं।

रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है न कि राज्यवार/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की सीमाओं के आर-पार हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाएं लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, भीड़भाड़/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती हैं जो चालू परियोजनाओं के श्रोफारवर्ड और धनराशि की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती हैं।

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पूर्व रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे जोनों रेलों के अंतर्गत आती हैं। लागत,

व्यय और परिव्यय सहित रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार ब्यौरा पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध कराया गया है

01.04.2024 तक, बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 79,356 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली कुल 5,064 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 55 परियोजनाएं (31 नई लाइनें, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 22 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं जिनमें से 1194 किलोमीटर कमीशन की जा चुकी है और मार्च 2024 तक 26,983 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया जा चुका है। सारांश इस प्रकार है:

-

| कोटि                   | परियोजनाओं की संख्या | कुल लंबाई (किमी में) | मार्च 2024 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किमी में) | मार्च, 2024 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ में) |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| नई लाइनें              | 31                   | 2712                 | 464  | 13629                               |
| आमान परिवर्तन          | 2                    | 348                  | 288  | 1520                                |
| दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग | 22                   | 2005                 | 442  | 11834                               |
| कुल                    | 55                   | 5064                 | 1194                                       | 26983                               |

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के लिए परिव्यय का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है -

| अवधि | परिव्यय |
|------|---------|
|      |         |

|           |                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 2009-2014 | 1132 करोड़ रु. प्रतिवर्ष       |
| 2024-2025 | 10,033 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 9 गुना) |

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली नई पटरियों को कमीशन करने/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है –

| अवधि    | कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ | औसतन कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ  |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2009-14 | 318 कि.मी             | 63.6 कि.मी.                 |
| 2023-24 | 361 कि.मी.            | 361 कि.मी. (5 गुना से अधिक) |

### IRON ORE RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO TELANGANA

#### 2754 SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

- (a) the details of the total iron ore resources allocated to Telangana Mineral Development Corporation Limited across Mahbubabad, Warangal, Karimnagar, Jagityal, Mancherial and Bhadradi-Kothagudem districts in Telangana including the details of the total extent of land, district-wise;
- (b) the reasons for the rejection of the proposal of the State Government of Telangana for reserving iron ore areas under MMDR Act, 1957;



(c) whether the union Government has reviewed the resubmitted proposal by the State Government of Telangana to reserve the iron ore areas for Telangana Mineral Development Corporation Limited and if so, the details and current status thereof; and

(d) the timeline and schedule for the rescheduled meeting between the Ministry of Mines and the State Government of Telangana on the feasibility of establishing an Integrated Steel Plant in Bayyaram?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a) to (d): No iron ore resources have been allocated to Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation Limited (TSMDCCL) across Mahbubabad, Warangal, Karimnagar, Jagityal, Mancherial and Bhadradi-Kothagudem districts in Telangana.

The Government of Telangana had sent a proposal on 30.05.2019 for reservation of iron ore deposits in the state over an area of 65.20 sq. km. in favour of TSMDCCL under Section 17A(2) of the MMDR Act, 1957. The said proposal was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Steel and the Indian Bureau of Mines. Ministry of Steel had *inter-alia* intimated about the non-feasibility for establishing Integrated Steel Plant by SAIL in Telangana.

Accordingly, the proposal of state government for reservation of area was returned on 21.06.2021.

## नए रेल मार्गों को जोड़ना

### 2755. श्री राकेश राठौर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का अन्य राज्यों से उत्तर प्रदेश तक की रेल यात्रा को आसान बनाने तथा राज्य को नए रेल मार्गों से जोड़ने का विचार है अथवा विचार करेगी;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य शेष जिलों को रेल यात्रा के लिए नए रेल मार्गों से जोड़ने का विचार है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले के सबसे पिछड़े विधानसभा क्षेत्रों सेठउता और लहरपुर को रेल मार्ग से जोड़ने तथा वहां रेल सेवाएं संचालित करने का विचार है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो सीतापुर जिले से कुल कितनी सीधी रेलगाड़ियां शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है; और
- (ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (ङ) : रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है न कि राज्य-वार/जिला-वार/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमान, अंतिम स्थान संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्वों आदि के आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रो-फॉरवर्ड और निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के उत्तर रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे जोनों के अंतर्गत आती

हैं। लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य भारतीय रेल के नेटवर्क पर देश के अन्य भागों से भली-भांति जुड़ा हुआ है। रेल संपर्कता को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए, पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली 5960 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई के 107 सर्वेक्षण कार्यों (33 नई लाइन और 74 दोहरीकरण) सहित देशभर में 60,673 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई के 894 सर्वेक्षण कार्यों (287 नई लाइन, 14 आमान परिवर्तन और 593 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है।

दिनांक 01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 92,001 करोड़ रुपये लागत और 5,874 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 68 रेल परियोजनाएं (16 नई लाइनें, 03 आमान परिवर्तन और 49 दोहरीकरण) योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं जिनमें से 1,313 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 28,366 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है। कार्यों की स्थिति का सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

| योजना शीर्ष            | परियोजनाओं की संख्या | कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में) | कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में) | मार्च, 2024 तक किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में) |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| नई लाइन                | 16                   | 1740                   | 297                            | 8672  |
| आमान परिवर्तन          | 3                    | 261                    | 0                              | 26  |
| दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग | 49                   | 3873                   | 1016                           | 19668   |
| कुल                    | 68                   | 5874                   | 1313                           | 28366   |

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

| अवधि    | परिव्यय                              |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 2009-14 | 1,109 करोड़ रुपए/वर्ष                |
| 2024-25 | 19,848 करोड़ रुपये (17 गुना से अधिक) |

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-24 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

| अवधि    | कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ | नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग         |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2009-14 | 996 कि.मी.            | 199.2 कि.मी./वर्ष                  |
| 2014-24 | 4,902 कि.मी.          | 490.2 कि.मी./वर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक) |

सीतापुर मौजूदा भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क से पहले ही भली-भांति जुड़ा हुआ है। इसके अलावा, सीतापुर जंक्शन, जो वर्तमान में सीतापुर स्टेशन को दिल्ली, लखनऊ, डिब्रूगढ़, जम्मू तवी, गोरखपुर, अमृतसर आदि जैसे प्रमुख शहरों से जोड़ने वाली 25 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है, के निकट स्थित बिसवां और परसेंडी स्टेशनों के द्वारा पंडित सेउता और लहरपुर को सेवित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, यातायात के औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के आधार पर भारतीय रेल पर नई गाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना सतत प्रक्रिया है।

## **REVENUE EARNED FROM CANCELLATION OF WAITLISTED LIST TICKET**

### **2756. SHRI A.MANI:**

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

- (a) the quantum of revenue earned by Railways from the cancellation of waitlisted tickets during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether the quantum of amount earned by Railways from the said tickets have increased tremendously during the last three years and if so, the factors responsible in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the percentage of reserved berths provided to the waitlisted passengers during the last three years and if so, the outcome thereof;
- (d) whether any scheme is being formulated to issue minimum number of waitlisted tickets to passengers;
- (e) if so, the manner in which the said scheme is likely to function; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to ensure the availability of reserved berths for the waitlisted passengers?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) and (b) Amount credited on account of cancellation of tickets is not maintained separately.

(c) to (f) On Indian Railways, demand pattern of reserved accommodation is not uniform throughout the year and it varies over lean and peak periods. Moreover, trains running on popular routes and convenient timings with lesser stoppage and running time are generally well patronized and also experience waiting list almost throughout the year. However, other trains not having one or all of these features are chosen by passengers for travel as a second alternative.

Waiting list tickets are issued to take care of berths going vacant against cancellation of confirmed berths and also to help Railways to assess the demand pattern. Maximum waiting list for each class has already been prescribed. Status of waiting list tickets gets updated automatically against the vacant accommodation available on account of cancellation/unutilized quota at the time of preparation of first chart.

Waiting list position of all the trains running on Indian Railways is monitored on regular basis. In order to cater to additional demand, Indian Railways also operates Special train services during festivals, holidays etc. and augments the

load of trains to generate additional accommodation for different segments of passengers, both on permanent and temporary basis, subject to operational feasibility, resource availability, which is an ongoing process.

Further, schemes like Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme (ATAS) known as 'VIKALP' and Up-gradation scheme have been introduced to provide confirmed accommodation to waitlisted passengers and also to ensure optimal utilization of available accommodation.

### **REINTRODUCING CONCESSIONAL TICKETS TO JOURNALISTS, ETC**

**2757. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:**

**SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:**

**SHRI KIRTI AZAD:**

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

- (a) whether any concession on train fares was given to Senior citizens, accredited journalists etc. during pre-covid times and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the aforementioned concession has been discontinued during COVID period and if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government can reintroduce the concessions to journalists and other categories that existed earlier as mark of gratitude towards their contribution to society and nation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (e) whether other similar concessions were revoked during COVID times and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) any measures being contemplated to re-introduce IZZAT PASS to commuting poor skilled traversing 100 Kms. distance by trains as before and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (f): Indian Railways strives to provide affordable services to all strata of the society and gave subsidy of ₹56,993 cr on passenger tickets in 2022-23. This amounts to concession of 46% on an average, to every person, travelling on Railways. In other words for easier understanding, if the cost of providing service is ₹100, then the price of ticket is ₹54 only. This subsidy is continuing for all passengers. Further, concessions beyond this subsidy amount are continuing for many categories like 4 categories of Persons with disabilities (Divyangjans), 11 categories of patients and 8 categories of students.

**ALLOCATION OF FUND FOR ANGAMALY SABARI RAILWAY LINE**

**2758. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Kerala State Government regarding the sharing of funds for the proposed Angamaly Sabari Raliway Line;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has allocated funds in the current financial year for the said project, if so, the details thereof; and



- (d) whether the Government has utilised the allocated funds in the current financial year, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (d): Angamali-Sabarimala via Erumeli new line project was sanctioned in 1997-98. Work on Angamali-Kaladi (7 Km) and long lead works on Kaladi-Perumbavoor (10 Km) was taken up. However, further works on this project could not be taken forward due to protests by local people against land acquisition and fixing of alignment of the line, court cases filed against the project and inadequate support from the State Government of Kerala.

The estimated cost of the project has been updated by M/s Kerala Rail Development Corporation Ltd. (KRDCL) at ₹3801 crore and submitted to Government of Kerala in December, 2023 for the acceptance of the estimate and willingness to share cost of the project. The Government of Kerala has communicated their willingness to share the cost of project with certain conditions in August, 2024. Government of Kerala has been requested by Railway to submit unconditional consent for sharing the Cost. The Government of Kerala has also been requested to enter into tripartite MoU among State Government of Kerala, Ministry of Railways and RBI for the Project.

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, deposition of cost share by State Government in cost sharing

projects, priority of projects, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climate conditions etc.

Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala is as under:

| <b>Period</b>  | <b>Outlay</b>                    |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>2009-14</b> | ₹372 crore/year                  |
| <b>2024-25</b> | ₹3,011 crore (more than 8 times) |

Though fund allocation has increased manifold but pace of execution of project is dependent on expeditious land acquisition. Railway acquires the land through State Government and the completion of a railway projects is dependent of land acquisition. However, Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Kerala is as under:

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Total Land required for Projects in Kerala | 475 Ha       |
| Land Acquired                              | 64 Ha (13%)  |
| Balance Land to be acquired                | 411 Ha (87%) |

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Kerala. Railway had deposited ₹2111.83 crore for land acquisition to Government of Kerala.

Support of the Government of Kerala is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

### **TRAINS PASSING THROUGH KATIHAR DIVISION**

#### **2759. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:**

Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the stoppages of several trains passing through the Katihar Division were withdrawn during the COVID period;
- (b) if so, the details of the trains and their respective stations/halts;

(c) whether the Railways have received multiple representations and letters from public representatives, including mine, requesting for resumption of services of these trains; and

(d) if so, the detailed status and the actions taken on the letter submitted, and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (d) With a view to contain the spread of Covid-19 pandemic, Indian Railways(IR) had discontinued the operation of all regular passenger carrying trains with effect from 23rd March, 2020 and only special train services were being operated. Meanwhile, IR also undertook rationalization of the time table with the assistance of IIT-Bombay. Consequent upon the rationalisation exercise, all passenger carrying train services are being operated as per rationalized time table, since November-2021.

Representations have been received for provision of stoppage of trains at various stations located in Katihar Division. To cater to the needs of passengers, 41 stoppages have been provided at various stations located in Katihar Division, during the period 01.04.2023 to 30.11.2024. Besides, provision of stoppage of trains is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, etc.

## कोयले की मांग और आयात

### 2760. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में कोयले का उत्पादन उसकी मांग के अनुपात में है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) कोयले की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कितनी मात्रा में इसका आयात किया जा रहा है;

(ग) कोयले का आयात करने वाली कंपनियों की सूची का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या देश में कोयला भंडार की कमी है या सरकार कोयला खनन में असमर्थ है और यदि हां, तो कोयला की उत्पादन की प्रति टन लागत सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

### कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी):

(क): देश में कोयले की कोई कमी नहीं है। देश में कोयले की अधिकांश आवश्यकता स्वदेशी कोयला उत्पादन के माध्यम से पूरी की जाती है। सरकार का फोकस कोयले के घरेलू उत्पादन को बढ़ाने तथा अनावश्यक कोयले के आयात को समाप्त करने पर है। वर्ष 2022-2023 में 893.19 मि.ट. की तुलना में अखिल भारतीय घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन लगभग 11.71% की वृद्धि के साथ वर्ष 2023-2024 में 997.83 मिलियन टन (मि.ट.) रहा।

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 877.37 मि.ट. की तुलना में कोयले की आपूर्ति 10.9% की वृद्धि दर्शाते हुए वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में 973.00 मि.ट. रही। इसी वर्ष के दौरान, वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 785.40 मि.ट. की तुलना में विद्युत क्षेत्र को कोयले की आपूर्ति 9.4% की वृद्धि दर्शाते हुए 859.34 मि.ट. रही। दिनांक 30.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार विद्युत संयंत्रों में उपलब्ध कोयला स्टॉक लगभग 36.58 मि.ट. है, जो लगभग 13.43 दिनों के लिए पर्याप्त है।

(ख): पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में आयातित कोयले का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है -

| मात्रा मिलियन टन में |            |                |           |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| वर्ष                 | कोकिंग कोल | गैर-कोकिंग कोल | कुल कोयला |
|                      | मात्रा     | मात्रा         | मात्रा    |
| 2019-20              | 51.83      | 196.70         | 248.54    |
| 2020-21              | 51.20      | 164.05         | 215.25    |
| 2021-22              | 57.12      | 151.50         | 208.63    |
| 2022-23              | 56.05      | 181.62         | 237.67    |
| 2023-24              | 58.81      | 205.72         | 264.53    |

(ग): मौजूदा आयात नीति के अनुसार कोयले को ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस (ओजीएल) के अंतर्गत रखा जाता है और उपभोक्ता लागू शुल्कों के भुगतान पर अपने संविदागत करार के अनुसार अपनी पसंद के स्रोत से कोयले का आयात करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। देश में कोयले की अधिकांश आवश्यकता स्वदेशी उत्पादन के माध्यम से पूरी की जाती है। तथापि, कोयले के शीर्ष दस आयातकों का ब्यौरा नीचे तालिका में दिया गया है।

| क्र.सं. | आयातकों की सूची                           |
|---------|---|
| 1       | जेएसडब्ल्यू स्टील लिमिटेड                 |
| 2       | स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड           |
| 3       | टाटा स्टील लिमिटेड                        |
| 4       | अदानी एंटरप्राइजेज लिमिटेड                |
| 5       | जिंदल स्टील & पावर लिमिटेड                |
| 6       | आर्सेलरमि्तल निप्पॉन स्टील इंडिया लिमिटेड |
| 7       | राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड             |

|    |                             |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 8  | भूषण पावर एंड स्टील लिमिटेड |
| 9  | नेशनल थर्मल पावर कॉर्पोरेशन |
| 10 | अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड   |

(घ): भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (जीएसआई) द्वारा प्रकाशित कोयला इवेंटरी के अनुसार अन्वेषण कार्यकलापों के माध्यम से कोयला संसाधनों में वर्ष-दर-वर्ष निरंतर वृद्धि हुई है। दिनांक 01/04/2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 0.90 मी. और उससे अधिक मोटाई और सतह से 1200 मी. गहराई तक की कोयला सीमों के लिए दिनांक 01.04.2024 को देश में कोयला संसाधन 389,421.34 मि.ट. रहा है। इसमें से मापित संसाधन 212,207.16 मि.ट., संकेतित संसाधन 148,716.53 मि.ट. और अनुमानित संसाधन 28,497.65 मिलियन टन है।

इसके अलावा, 2023-24 के दौरान भारत के कोयला क्षेत्रों से निकाला गया कुल कोयला 997.83 मि.ट. (66.82 मि.ट. कोकिंग कोल और 931.01 मि.ट. गैर-कोकिंग कोल) है और 1950 से 2022-23 तक संचयी कोयला उत्पादन 19967.15 मि.ट. है।

राजकोषीय वर्ष 2023-24 में, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) द्वारा 773.65 मिलियन टन का रिकॉर्ड तोड़ कोयला उत्पादन हुआ, जो पिछली तदनुसूची अवधि की तुलना में 10% की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है, जो स्थापना के बाद से सबसे अधिक है। अप्रैल'24-नवंबर'24 के दौरान, सीआईएल ने 470.99 मिलियन टन कोयला उत्पादन प्राप्त किया तथा पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में 2.4% की वृद्धि प्राप्त की।

सीआईएल के वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के वित्तीय विवरण (समेकित) के अनुसार प्रति टन लागत 1336.90 रू. प्रति टन है।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्नकाल समाप्त ।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा 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 :** श्री गौरव गोगोई, श्री तारिक अनवर, श्री पप्पू यादव के जो प्रिविलेज मोशन हैं, उनके विशेषाधिकार नोटिस प्राप्त हुए हैं, जो विचाराधीन हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

**12.02 hrs**

### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे। आइटम नम्बर – 2.

श्री डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह जी।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह) : महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) साहा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ न्युक्लियर फिजिक्स, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) साहा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ न्युक्लियर फिजिक्स, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1270/18/24]



(2) (एक) टाटा मेमोरियल सेंटर, मुम्बई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) टाटा मेमोरियल सेंटर, मुम्बई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1271/18/24]

(3) (एक) केंद्रीय भण्डार, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) केंद्रीय भण्डार, 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 1272/18/24]

(4) (एक) इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ट्रोपिकल मेट्रोलोजी, पुणे के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ट्रोपिकल मेट्रोलोजी, पुणे के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1273/18/24]

(5) (एक) नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ओशियन टेक्नोलोजी, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ओशियन टेक्नोलोजी, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1274/18/24]

(6) (एक) नेशनल सेंटर फॉर अर्थ साइंस स्टडीज, तिरुवनंतपुरम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नेशनल सेंटर फॉर अर्थ साइंस स्टडीज, तिरुवनंतपुरम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1275/18/24]

(7) (एक) इंडियन नेशनल सेंटर फॉर ओशियन इन्फॉर्मेशन सविसेज, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) इंडियन नेशनल सेंटर फॉर ओशियन इन्फॉर्मेशन सविसेज, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1276/18/24]

(8) (एक) नेशनल सेंटर फॉर पोलर एण्ड ओशियन रिसर्च, गोवा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नेशनल सेंटर फॉर पोलर एण्ड ओशियन रिसर्च, गोवा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1277/18/24]

(9) (एक) हरिशचंद्र रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, प्रयागराज के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) हरिशचंद्र रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, प्रयागराज के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1278/18/24]

(10) (एक) टाटा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ फंडामेंटल रिसर्च, मुम्बई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) टाटा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ फंडामेंटल रिसर्च, मुम्बई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1279/18/24]

(11) (एक) नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस एजुकेशन एंड रिसर्च, भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस एजुकेशन एंड रिसर्च, भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1280/18/24]

(12) (एक) इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेथमेटिकल साइंसेज, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेथमेटिकल साइंसेज, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1281/18/24]

(13) (एक) इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर प्लाज्मा रिसर्च, गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर प्लाज्मा रिसर्च, गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1282/18/24]

(14) सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 25 की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1283/18/24]

(15) 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) सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड, साहिबाबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड, साहिबाबाद का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1284/18/24]

(ख) (एक) न्यूक्लियर पावर कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, मुम्बई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) न्यूक्लियर पावर कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, मुम्बई का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1285/18/24]

(ग) (एक) नेशनल रिसर्च डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) नेशनल रिसर्च डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1286/18/24]

(घ) (एक) भारतीय नाभिकीय विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (दो) भारतीय नाभिकीय विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड, चेन्नई का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1287/18/24]

**12.02 hrs**

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):** Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Lok Sabhas:-

**FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA**

1. Statement No. 42 Eighth Session, 2011

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1288/18/24]

**SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA**

2. Statement No. 30 Fifth Session, 2015

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1289/18/24]

3. Statement No. 25 Eleventh Session, 2017

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1290/18/24]

4. Statement No. 18 Sixteenth Session, 2018

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1291/18/24]

**SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

5. Statement No. 24  
First Session, 2019  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1292/18/24]
6. Statement No. 19  
Second Session, 2019  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1293/18/24]
7. Statement No. 18  
Third Session, 2020  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1294/18/24]
8. Statement No. 17  
Fourth Session, 2020  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1295/18/24]
9. Statement No. 19  
Fifth Session, 2021  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1296/18/24]
10. Statement No. 17  
Sixth Session, 2021  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1297/18/24]
11. Statement No. 11  
Seventh Session, 2021  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1298/18/24]
12. Statement No. 12  
Eighth Session, 2022  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1299/18/24]
13. Statement No. 9  
Ninth Session, 2022  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1300/18/24]
14. Statement No. 7  
Tenth Session, 2022  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1301/18/24]
15. Statement No. 7  
Eleventh Session, 2023

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1302/18/24]

16. Statement No. 4 Twelfth Session, 2023

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1303/18/24]

17. Statement No. 4 Fourteenth Session, 2023

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1304/18/24]

18. Statement No. 3 Fifteenth Session, 2024

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1305/18/24]

### **EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA**

19. Statement No. 1 Second Session, 2024

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

lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Semi-Conductor Laboratory, SAS Nagar, 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 Semi-Conductor Laboratory, SAS Nagar, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1306/18/24]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-



Informatics (BISAG-N), Gandhinagar, 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 Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Informatics, (BISAG-N), Gandhinagar, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1307/18/24]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1308/18/24]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.  
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):** Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 56 of the Telecommunication Act, 2015:-
- (i) The Telecommunications (Telecom Cyber Security) Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 720(E) in Gazette of India dated 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2024.

- (ii) The Telecommunications (Critical Telecommunication Infrastructure) Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 723(E) in Gazette of India dated 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2024.
- (iii) The Telecommunications (Temporary Suspension of Services) Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 724(E) in Gazette of India dated 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1309/18/24]

- (2) A copy of the Flight and Maritime Connectivity (Amendment) Rules, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 682(E) in Gazette of India dated 4<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1310/18/24]

- (3) 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 Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants 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 1311/18/24]

(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam 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 1312/18/24]

(c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam 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 1313/18/24]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1314/18/24]

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

**(SHRI SURESH GOPI):** Madam, I beg 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:-

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves 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 1315/18/24]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Amethi, 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 Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Amethi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1316/18/24]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1317/18/24]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):** Madam, I beg to lay on the

Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, 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 Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1318/18/24]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1319/18/24]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited, Noida, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited, Noida, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1320/18/24]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):** Madam, on behalf of Shri Ravneet Singh, I beg

to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989:-
- (i) The Rail Land Development Authority (Development of Land and Other Works) Amendment Regulations, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 568(E) in Gazette of India dated 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2024.

- (ii) The Railways (Opening for Public Carriage of Passengers) Second Amendment Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 579(E) in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> September, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1321/18/24]

- (2) A copy of the Railway Claims Tribunal (Group 'A' and 'B' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 500(E) in Gazette of India dated 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2024 under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1322/18/24]

- (3) 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 Konkan Railway Corporation Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1323/18/24]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation 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 1324/18/24]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mumbai Railway Vikas 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 1325/18/24]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited, Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited, Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1326/18/24]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the RailTel Corporation of India Limited, Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Annual Report of the RailTel Corporation of India Limited, Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1327/18/24]



(f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1328/18/24]

(g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Wabtec Locomotive Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of the Wabtec Locomotive Private 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 1329/18/24]

(h) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Madhepura Electric Locomotive Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Annual Report of Madhepura Electric Locomotive Private 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 1330/18/24]

(i) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the RITES, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the RITES, 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 1331/18/24]

- (j) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Braithwaite & Co. Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Braithwaite & Co. 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 1332/18/24]

- (k) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism 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 1333/18/24]

- (l) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the IRCON International Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the IRCON International 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 1334/18/24]

- (m) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) 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 1335/18/24]

- (n) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National High Speed Rail 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 1336/18/24]

- (o) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hassan Mangalore Rail Development Company Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hassan Mangalore Rail Development Company Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1337/18/24]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rail Land Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rail Land Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1338/18/24]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Sports Promotion Board, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Railway Sports Promotion Board, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1339/18/24]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1340/18/24]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the NRTU Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024 (upto 17.1.2024), alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the NRTU Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024 (upto 17.1.2024).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1341/18/24]

- (6) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Railways, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1342/18/24]

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**12.03 hrs****STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 272  
DATED 24.07.2024 REGARDING STATUS OF DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME  
ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY \***

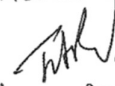
**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND  
INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS  
AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):** Madam, I rise to  
lay a statement (i) correcting the reply given on 24.07.2024 to Unstarred Question  
No. 272 asked by Sarvashri C.N. Annadurai, Navaskani K and Selvam G, MPs  
regarding 'Status of Digital India Programme' and (ii) giving reasons for delay in  
correcting the reply.

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 1268/18/24

Statement to be made for correcting the answer to part (B) of the Unstarred Question No.272 given in Lok Sabha on 24.07.2024 regarding "Status of Digital India programme".

Authentic/checked

  
(JITIN PRASADA)  
Minister of State  
Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology

FOR LOK SABHA

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

STATEMENT TO BE MADE BY MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR CORRECTING THE ANSWER TO PART (B) OF THE UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.272 GIVEN IN THE LOK SABHA ON THE 24<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF JULY 2024 REGARDING 'STATUS OF DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME'

Sir,

I intend to correct the Part (b) of the answer to Unstarred Question No.272 given in the Lok Sabha on 24.07.2024 regarding 'Status of Digital India Programme'

| Part of the Question answered | For  | Read                              |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |  |                |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (b)                           | <p>(b): Digital India is an umbrella programme that covers multiple projects of various central Ministries/Departments &amp; States/UTs. Each project has its own budgetary requirement and accordingly project-plan has been charted out by the implementing Ministry/departments and budget details are being maintained by concerned Ministries/Departments &amp; States/UTs. However, budget allocated and utilised by MeitY under Digital India programme during last three years is as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Financial Year</th> <th>Budget allocated (Rs. in Crore)</th> <th>Actual Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021-22</td> <td>6,388.00</td> <td>4,504.36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022-23</td> <td>5400.50</td> <td>3863.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023-24</td> <td>5354.51</td> <td>3945.42</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Financial Year                    | Budget allocated (Rs. in Crore) | Actual Expenditure (Rs. in Crore) | 2021-22 | 6,388.00 | 4,504.36 | 2022-23 | 5400.50 | 3863.13 | 2023-24 | 5354.51 | 3945.42 | <p>(b): Digital India is an umbrella programme that covers multiple projects of various central Ministries/Departments &amp; States/UTs. Each project has its own budgetary requirement and accordingly project-plan has been charted out by the implementing Ministry/departments and budget details are being maintained by concerned Ministries/Departments &amp; States/UTs. However, budget allocated and utilised by MeitY under Digital India programme during last three years is as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Financial Year</th> <th>Budget allocated (Rs. in Crore)</th> <th>Actual Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021-22</td> <td>6,388.00</td> <td>4,504.36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022-23</td> <td>5400.50</td> <td>3863.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023-24</td> <td>4428.01</td> <td>4174.14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Financial Year | Budget allocated (Rs. in Crore) | Actual Expenditure (Rs. in Crore) | 2021-22 | 6,388.00 | 4,504.36 | 2022-23 | 5400.50 | 3863.13 | 2023-24 | 4428.01 | 4174.14 |
| Financial Year                | Budget allocated (Rs. in Crore)  | Actual Expenditure (Rs. in Crore) |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |  |                |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2021-22                       | 6,388.00   | 4,504.36                          |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |  |                |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2022-23                       | 5400.50  | 3863.13                           |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |  |                |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2023-24                       | 5354.51  | 3945.42                           |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |  |                |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Financial Year                | Budget allocated (Rs. in Crore)  | Actual Expenditure (Rs. in Crore) |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |  |                |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2021-22                       | 6,388.00   | 4,504.36                          |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |  |                |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2022-23                       | 5400.50  | 3863.13                           |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |  |                |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2023-24                       | 4428.01  | 4174.14                           |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |  |                |                                 |                                   |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |

Statement to be made for Correcting the answer to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 272 given in Lok Sabha on 24.07.2024 regarding "Status of Digital India programme".

जितिन प्रसाद / JITIN PRASADA (JITIN PRASADA)  
 राज्य मंत्री / Minister of State  
 वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग / Commerce and Industry. Minister of State  
 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी / Ministry of Electronics & Information  
 भारत सरकार / Government of India

FOR LOK SABHA

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

REASONS FOR DELAY IN MAKING THE STATEMENT FOR CORRECTING THE  
 REPLY TO PART (B) OF USQ 272 ANSWERED ON 24.07.2024 REGARDING  
 'STATUS OF DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME'

The USQ 272 was answered on 24.07.2024 regarding 'Status of Digital India Programme'. It came to the notice on 07.08.2024 afternoon that an inaccuracy has occurred in the above reply with regard to Part (b) of the Question. The matter was <sup>to be</sup> listed in the List of Business on 12.08.2024 in Lok Sabha, but the Statement could not be made due to adjournment of both the Houses of Parliament sine die on 09.08.2024.



ORIGINAL REPLY

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
 MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 272**  
 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 24.07.2024

**STATUS OF DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME**

**272 SHRI C N ANNADURAI:**  
**SHRI NAVASKANI K:**  
**SHRI SELVAM G:**

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Digital India Programme in the State of Tamil Nadu along with the success achieved in the State against the target set thereunder;
- (b) the funds allocated and utilized under the said scheme during each of the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the role played by Digital India Initiative in empowerment of people;
- (d) if so, the detailed outcome thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any study to measure the extent of adoption of digital technologies by the rural masses in Tamil Nadu;
- (f) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (g) the increase in digital penetration and usage of e-Government tools in the last three years in the State of Tamil Nadu?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
 (SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a): Government has launched the Digital India programme with the vision of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge-based economy, by ensuring digital access, digital inclusion, digital empowerment and bridging the digital divide. The programme is centred on three key vision areas, namely digital infrastructure as a core utility to every citizen, governance and services on demand, and digital empowerment of citizens. The overall goal is to ensure that digital technologies improve the life of every citizen, expand India's digital economy, and create investment and employment opportunities and digital technological capabilities in India.

Several schemes/projects are being implemented under Digital India programme for creating awareness and providing digital facilities to citizens in all States and Union territories (UTs), including in the State of Tamil Nadu. Such digital facilities in the State of Tamil Nadu include about 18,373 functional Common Service Centres (CSCs), the imparting of health, education, financial inclusion awareness and skill development related services in each of the 38 districts in the State under the Digital Village pilot project, more than 134 citizen-centric e-services launched under the e-District Mission Mode project and certification of 10.69 lakh persons under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) for functional digital literacy. In addition, citizens across the country, including state of Tamil Nadu, have also been enabled to access e-services under various initiatives, such as Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG), DigiLocker, e-Sign, e-Hospital and MyGov, Myscheme, etc.

(b): Digital India is an umbrella programme that covers multiple projects of various central Ministries/Departments & States/UTs. Each project has its own budgetary requirement and accordingly project-plan has been charted out by the implementing Ministry/departments and

budget details are being maintained by concerned Ministries/Departments & States/UT's. However, budget allocated and utilised by MeitY under Digital India programme during last three years is as follows:

| Financial Year | Budget allocated<br>(Rs. in Crore) | Actual Expenditure<br>(Rs. in Crore) |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2021-22        | 6,388.00                           | 4,504.36                             |
| 2022-23        | 5400.50                            | 3863.13                              |
| 2023-24        | 5354.51                            | 3945.42                              |

(c) and (d): Under Digital India programme, evaluation of the impact of all major schemes is generally carried out through an independent third party, which is not involved in the implementation of the Scheme to ensure fair independent assessment. The impact assessment studies of Electronic Governance scheme under Digital India Programme was conducted through Centre for Innovations in Public Systems (CIPS), Hyderabad in October, 2020. The study has brought out that Digital India is transforming citizen services by providing access to information driven through technology, integrating various systems and services between government and citizens, thereby empowering and enhancing citizen's social, environmental and economic values.

(e) to (g): Statistics of e-transactions on e-Taal platform (<https://etaal.gov.in/>) gives an indication of increase in digital penetration and usage of e-Government tools in India. More than 21,224 crore e-transactions have been recorded on e-Taal platform for 4,209e-services during the year 2023while 15,810 crore-transactions recorded for 4,020 services during the year 2022. Number of e-transactions recorded on e-Taal platform during the last three years in the State of Tamil Nadu is as follows.

| States     | Number of e-Transactions (in Crore) |       |       |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
|            | 2021                                | 2022  | 2023  |
| Tamil Nadu | 32.79                               | 44.56 | 60.00 |

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"डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम की स्थिति" के संबंध में 24 जुलाई, 2024 को लोकसभा में दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 272 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में सुधार हेतु दिया जाने वाला विवरण पत्र।

अधिप्रमाणित

(अजितन प्रसाद)

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय  
राज्य मंत्री

लोकसभा हेतु

### इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय

'डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम की स्थिति' के संबंध में 24 जुलाई, 2024 को लोकसभा में दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 272 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में सुधार करते हुए इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी राज्य मंत्री द्वारा दिया जाने वाला विवरण-पत्र

#### महोदय

मैं 'डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम की स्थिति' के संबंध में दिनांक 24.07.2024 को लोकसभा में दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 272 के उत्तर के भाग (ख) में सुधार करना चाहता हूँ

| प्रश्न के दिए गए उत्तर का भाग | के स्थान पर   | यह पढ़ा जाए   |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |   |            |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (ख)                           | (ख): डिजिटल इंडिया एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम है जो विभिन्न केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की कई परियोजनाओं को शामिल करता है। प्रत्येक परियोजना की अपनी बजटीय आवश्यकता होती है और तदनुसार कार्यान्वयन करने वाले मंत्रालय/विभागों द्वारा परियोजना-योजना तैयार की जाती है और बजटीय ब्यौरे संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा संरक्षित रखे जाते हैं। हालांकि, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत एमईआईटीवाई द्वारा आबंटित और उपयोग किए गए बजटीय ब्यौरे निम्नानुसार हैं: | (ख): डिजिटल इंडिया एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम है जो विभिन्न केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की कई परियोजनाओं को शामिल करता है। प्रत्येक परियोजना की अपनी बजटीय आवश्यकता होती है और तदनुसार कार्यान्वयन करने वाले मंत्रालय/विभागों द्वारा परियोजना-योजना तैयार की जाती है और बजटीय ब्यौरे संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा संरक्षित रखे जाते हैं। हालांकि, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत एमईआईटीवाई द्वारा आबंटित और उपयोग किए गए बजटीय ब्यौरे निम्नानुसार हैं: |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |   |            |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|                               | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>वित्त वर्ष</th> <th>आबंटित बजट (करोड़ रुपए में)</th> <th>वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021-22</td> <td>6,388.00</td> <td>4,504.36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022-23</td> <td>5400.50</td> <td>3863.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023-24</td> <td>5354.51</td> <td>3945.42</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>   | वित्त वर्ष  | आबंटित बजट (करोड़ रुपए में) | वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में) | 2021-22 | 6,388.00 | 4,504.36 | 2022-23 | 5400.50 | 3863.13 | 2023-24 | 5354.51 | 3945.42 | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>वित्त वर्ष</th> <th>आबंटित बजट (करोड़ रुपए में)</th> <th>वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021-22</td> <td>6,388.00</td> <td>4,504.36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022-23</td> <td>5400.50</td> <td>3863.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023-24</td> <td>4428.01</td> <td>4174.14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | वित्त वर्ष | आबंटित बजट (करोड़ रुपए में) | वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में) | 2021-22 | 6,388.00 | 4,504.36 | 2022-23 | 5400.50 | 3863.13 | 2023-24 | 4428.01 | 4174.14 |
| वित्त वर्ष                    | आबंटित बजट (करोड़ रुपए में)   | वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)  |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |   |            |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2021-22                       | 6,388.00  | 4,504.36  |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |   |            |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2022-23                       | 5400.50   | 3863.13   |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |   |            |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2023-24                       | 5354.51   | 3945.42   |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |   |            |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| वित्त वर्ष                    | आबंटित बजट (करोड़ रुपए में)   | वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)  |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |   |            |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2021-22                       | 6,388.00  | 4,504.36  |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |   |            |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2022-23                       | 5400.50   | 3863.13   |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |   |            |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2023-24                       | 4428.01   | 4174.14   |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |   |            |                             |                                |         |          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |

" डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम की स्थिति " के संबंध में 24 जुलाई, 2024 को लोकसभा में दिये गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 272 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में सुधार हेतु दिया जाने वाला विवरण पत्र।

जितिन प्रसाद / JITIN PRASADA  
राज्य मंत्री / Minister of State  
वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग / Commerce and Industry  
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी  
Electronics and Information Technology  
भारत सरकार / Government of India

अधिप्रमाणित

४

(जितिन प्रसाद)

राज्य मंत्री  
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय

लोकसभा हेतु

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय

'डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम की स्थिति' के संबंध में दिनांक 24.07.2024 को उत्तरित अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 272 के भाग (ख) में सुधार संबंधी विवरण देने में देरी का कारण

'डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम की स्थिति' के संबंध में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 272 का उत्तर दिनांक 24.07.2024 को दिया गया था। दिनांक 07.08.2024 की दोपहर को यह संज्ञान में आया कि उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में एक अशुद्धि हुई है। यह मामला लोक सभा में 12.08.2024 को कार्यसूची में सूचीबद्ध किया गया था, लेकिन संसद के दोनों सदनों के 09.08.2024 को अनिश्चित काल के लिए स्थगित होने के कारण वक्तव्य नहीं दिया जा सका।

पूर्व उत्तर

भारत सरकार  
इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय  
लोक सभा

अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 272

जिसका उत्तर 24 जुलाई, 2024 को दिया जाना है।

2 श्रावण, 1946 (शक)

डिजिटल इंडिया पहल की स्थिति

272. श्री सी. एन. अन्नादुरई :

श्री नवसकनी के. :

श्री जी. सेल्वम :

क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) तमिलनाडु राज्य में डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा इसके अंतर्गत निर्धारित लक्ष्य के सापेक्ष राज्य में कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है;
- (ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई तथा उसका उपयोग किया गया;
- (ग) क्या केंद्र सरकार ने लोगों के सशक्तीकरण में डिजिटल इंडिया पहल की भूमिका का आकलन करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कराया है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी विस्तृत परिणाम क्या हैं;
- (ङ) क्या केंद्र सरकार ने तमिलनाडु में ग्रामीण जनता द्वारा डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने की सीमा को मापने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कराया है;
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे और परिणाम क्या हैं; और
- (छ) तमिलनाडु राज्य में पिछले तीन वर्षों में डिजिटल पहुंच तथा ई-सरकारी टूल्स के उपयोग में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है?

उत्तर

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद)

(क) सरकार ने डिजिटल सुलभता, डिजिटल समावेशन, डिजिटल सशक्तीकरण सुनिश्चित करके और डिजिटल अंतर को पाटकर भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने की दृष्टि से डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। यह कार्यक्रम तीन प्रमुख दृष्टि क्षेत्रों पर केंद्रित है, अर्थात् प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए मुख्य उपयोगिता के रूप में डिजिटल बुनियादी ढांचा, मांग पर शासन और सेवाएं, और नागरिकों का डिजिटल सशक्तीकरण। समग्र लक्ष्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियां प्रत्येक नागरिक के जीवन में सुधार करें, भारत की डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था का विस्तार करें और भारत में निवेश और रोजगार के अवसर और डिजिटल तकनीकी क्षमताएं पैदा करें।

तमिलनाडु राज्य सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) में नागरिकों को डिजिटल सुविधाएं प्रदान करने और जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत कई योजनाएं / परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। तमिलनाडु राज्य में ऐसी डिजिटल सुविधाओं में लगभग 18,373 कार्यात्मक सामान्य सेवा केंद्र (सीएससी), डिजिटल ग्राम पायलट परियोजना के तहत राज्य के 38 जिलों में से प्रत्येक में स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, वित्तीय समावेशन

जागरूकता और कौशल विकास से संबंधित सेवाएं प्रदान करना, ई-जिला मिशन मोड परियोजना के तहत 134 में अधिक नागरिक-केंद्रित ई-सेवाएं शुरू करना और कार्यात्मक डिजिटल साक्षरता के लिए प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान (पीएमजीडिशा) के तहत 10.69 लाख लोगों को प्रमाणित करना शामिल है। इसके अलावा, तमिलनाडु राज्य सहित देश भर के नागरिकों को भी विभिन्न पहलों जैसे कि न्यू-एज गवर्नेंस के लिए एकीकृत मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन (उमंग), डिजिलॉकर, ई-साइन, ई-हॉस्पिटल और माईगोव, माईस्कीम आदि के तहत ई-सेवाओं का उपयोग करने में सक्षम बनाया गया है।

(ख): डिजिटल इंडिया एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम है जो विभिन्न केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों / विभागों और राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की कई परियोजनाओं को कवर करता है। प्रत्येक परियोजना की अपनी बजटीय आवश्यकता होती है और तदनुसार कार्यान्वयन करने वाले मंत्रालय/विभागों द्वारा परियोजना-योजना तैयार की गई है और संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा बजट ब्यौरे रखे जा रहे हैं। हालांकि, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत एमईआईटीवाई द्वारा आबंटित और उपयोग किया गया बजट निम्नानुसार है:

| वित्त वर्ष | आबंटित बजट<br>(करोड़ रुपए में) | वास्तविक व्यय<br>(करोड़ रुपए में) |
|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2021-22    | 6,388.00                       | 4,504.36                          |
| 2022-23    | 5400.50                        | 3863.13                           |
| 2023-24    | 5354.51                        | 3945.42                           |

(ग) और (घ): डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत, सभी प्रमुख योजनाओं के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन आम तौर पर एक स्वतंत्र तीसरे पक्षकार के माध्यम से किया जाता है, जो निष्पक्ष स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए योजना के कार्यान्वयन में शामिल नहीं है। डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक गवर्नेंस योजना का प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययन अक्टूबर, 2020 में सेंटर फॉर इनोवेशन इन पब्लिक सिस्टम्स (सीआईपीएस), हैदराबाद के माध्यम से आयोजित किया गया था। अध्ययन से पता चला है कि डिजिटल इंडिया प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से संचालित सूचना तक पहुंच प्रदान करके, सरकार और नागरिकों के बीच विभिन्न प्रणालियों और सेवाओं को एकीकृत करके नागरिक सेवाओं के स्वरूप को बदल रहा है, जिससे नागरिकों के सामाजिक, पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक मूल्यों को सशक्त और बेहतर बनाया जा रहा है।

(ङ) से (छ): ई-ताल प्लेटफॉर्म (<https://etaal.gov.in/>) पर ई-लेन-देन के आंकड़े भारत में ई-सरकारी उपकरणों के डिजिटल प्रसार और उपयोग में वृद्धि का संकेत देते हैं। वर्ष 2023 के दौरान 4,209 ई-सेवाओं के लिए ई-ताल प्लेटफॉर्म पर 21,224 करोड़ से अधिक ई-लेनदेन दर्ज किए गए हैं, जबकि वर्ष 2022 के दौरान 4,020 सेवाओं के लिए 15,810 करोड़ लेनदेन दर्ज किए गए हैं। तमिलनाडु राज्य में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ई-ताल प्लेटफॉर्म पर रिकार्ड किए गए ई-लेन-देन की संख्या निम्नानुसार है।

| राज्य    | ई-लेनदेन की संख्या (करोड़ में) |       |       |
|----------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
|          | 2021                           | 2022  | 2023  |
| तमिलनाडु | 32.79                          | 44.56 | 60.00 |

**12.04 hrs**

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 57<sup>th</sup> Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology on Department of Posts – Initiatives and Challenges pertaining to the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications\***

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.  
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):** Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 57<sup>th</sup> Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology on Department of Posts – Initiatives and Challenges pertaining to the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 1269/18/24

माननीय सभापति : शून्यकाल ।

माननीय श्री ईशा खान चौधरी जी ।

**SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY (MALDAHA DAKSHIN):** Hon. Chairperson, I am drawing the attention of the House, and of the Jal Shakti Ministry to an issue of immediate urgency and national importance. I have spoken earlier about the problem of river erosion in my Constituency of Malda Dakshin which includes Malda and Murshidabad districts.

This year my Constituency faces river erosion in all seven of my blocks. But, today, I want you to specially focus your attention on the large-scale problems of Manikchak block of Malda district. At Bhutni Island of Manikchak, which has a population of over two lakh, there has been a total collapse of the ring embankment which was constructed by late ABA Ghani Khan Choudhary, causing erosion, and, as a result, there were large-scale flood in all three Gram Panchayats of the Island. Even the sluice gates, which expel water back into the rivers, were ineffective, and the whole Island remained in a semi- submerged state for 50 days in August and September of this year. Around 80,000 families faced the brunt of this erosion caused by flooding, and approximately 15,000 houses were fully or partially damaged. The power supply remained cut off for approximately 35 days, compounding the suffering of the people. According to an estimate, the total economic loss across all the sectors is at Rs. 250 crore, with agriculture and land fisheries being the hardest hit sectors. The fear now is that the rivers that surround Bhutni, which includes Ganga and Fulahar, may merge and completely wash away the area.



Madam, Chairperson, my request to the Government is that a large-scale plan is required for Bhutni Island, and for Malda to stop erosion. I strongly demand that the Central Government, in cooperation with the Government of West Bengal, develop a large-scale vision to protect the destitute and the suffering erosion prone areas of Malda and to prevent further erosion. Thank you.

**श्री रमाशंकर राजभर (सलेमपुर) :** सभापति महोदया, हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र के जनपद देवरिया व बलिया में मजदूर, किसान और चीनी मिल के मजदूर आंदोलन पर हैं। जनपद देवरिया से सिकंदरपुर तक एन.एच- 727 ए और 727 बी मार्ग पर भेगारी-नवलपुर-रामजानकी मार्ग बनना प्रस्तावित है।

महोदया, उसमें किसानों को यूनिट नहीं माना जा रहा है। काश्तकार को यूनिट मानकर मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है। परिणामतः किसानों के मुआवजे से 2/3 की कटौती हो रही है। पूरा किसान संगठन आंदोलन पर है। इसी तरह से कपड़ा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा कानपुर शुगर वर्क्स चीनी मिल, गौरी बाजार लगाई गई। मिल बिक गई, लेकिन अभी भी मजदूरों का 14 करोड़ 73 लाख रुपये से अधिक का बकाया है। काफी दिनों से मजदूर आंदोलन पर हैं, लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। चीनी का कटोरा कहे जाने वाले जनपद देवरिया में लाला करमचंद थापर ने सीताराम शुगर मिल बैतालपुर में लगाई थी, जो बंद पड़ी है। किसान आंदोलन पर हैं। नई तकनीक से मिल चलाने का एग्रीमेंट हुआ था। सरकार की ओर से बार-बार कहा जाता है कि यह मिल चल जाएगी, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ।

महोदया, जब हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र के मजदूर और किसान आंदोलन पर रहेंगे तो हम लोग राजनीति कैसे करेंगे? जो घर गिर रहे हैं और जो पेड़ पड़े हुए हैं, उनका मुआवजा नहीं लगाया गया। अगर लगाया भी तो 101 एकड़ से अधिक प्लांट बांधकर लगा दिया और किसानों के मुआवजे से 2/3 की कटौती हो गई। इसलिए, मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार इस विषय पर तुरंत संज्ञान ले। मैंने अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र के आंदोलन के जो मामले उठाए हैं, उन पर तुरंत प्रभावी कार्रवाई की जाए। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) :** महोदया, मैं आपका भी अत्यंत आभारी हूँ और संपूर्ण विपक्ष का भी अत्यंत आभारी हूँ। संपूर्ण देश से हम जिन अपेक्षाओं से चुनकर आते हैं कि हम अपने क्षेत्र की ज्वलंत समस्याओं को इस सदन के माध्यम से उठाएंगे और उनका समाधान होगा। आज हम लोगों का इसका अवसर मिल रहा है, उसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में जो ग्रामीण बैंक्स हैं, सभी राज्यों में उन ग्रामीण बैंकों की लगभग 22,000 शाखाएं हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चाहे पेंशन का विषय हो, किसानों का जन-धन खाता हो, किसान सम्मान निधि हो या छात्राओं की छात्रवृत्ति का पैसा हो, अगर कोई सारे गांवों के लोगों एवं बड़ी संख्या में ग्रामीण अंचलों की सेवा कर रहा है, तो ग्रामीण बैंक्स कर रही हैं। जो हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं, उनकी तरह उनकी क्रेडिबिलिटी है। आज ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उनसे बेहतर सेवाएं कोई और नहीं दे रहा है, लेकिन आज भी राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग बैंक्स हैं।

ग्रामीण बैंकों की अपनी कोई एपेक्स बॉडी नहीं है। आज लगातार एक मांग हो रही है। ये देश की 40 करोड़ जनता की सेवा कर रही हैं। उनकी नेट वैल्यू 50,000 करोड़ रुपये की है तथा आरक्षित लाभ 40,000 करोड़ रुपये का है। इनमें भारत सरकार का स्वामित्व 50 प्रतिशत है तथा राज्य सरकारों का स्वामित्व 15 प्रतिशत है। जो स्पॉन्शर्ड बैंक्स हैं, जैसे बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा, बैंक ऑफ इंडिया हैं, उनका स्वामित्व 35 प्रतिशत है।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि देश में इसका एक रेगुलेशन हो। केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की स्थापना हो, जिससे राज्यों में जो अलग-अलग अथॉरिटीज़ हैं, उनका संचालन ठीक ढंग से कर सकें। जब आज इतनी बड़ी संख्या में ये काम कर रही हैं और लाभ दे रही हैं, एनपीए में भी सबसे कम है, इस सरकार की किसानों, नौजवानों तथा महिलाओं के प्रति जो प्राथमिकता है, ये सबसे ज्यादा काम उनके लिए कर रही हैं। इसमें जो खाली पद हैं, उनकी भर्ती भी होनी चाहिए। करीब 20,000 अस्थायी कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, उनको रेगुलर किया जाना चाहिए। एक भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (आईएनआरबी) की मांग वर्षों से की जा रही है, मैं आपके

माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह स्थापित हो। निश्चित तौर से देश के सभी राज्यों में ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा जो सेवाओं दी जा रही हैं, उसकी गुणवत्ता में काफी सुधार होगा।

**श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) :** सभापति जी, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु है। देश की 60 प्रतिशत ओबीसी आबादी है, उसके आरक्षण तथा क्रीमीलेयर की परिभाषा के संबंध में डीओपीटी ने वर्ष 1993 में यह आदेश दिया था – ‘राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिया कि क्रीमीलेयर की परिभाषा में कृषि आय और वेतन को शामिल नहीं किया जाएगा’। उस परिभाषा में यह था कि क्लॉस वन और क्लॉस टू के जो अधिकारी होंगे, वे क्रीमीलेयर में शामिल किए जाएंगे तथा क्लॉस थ्री और क्लॉस फोर के अधिकारी क्रीमीलेयर में शामिल नहीं किए जाएंगे।

वर्ष 2014 के मॉडल के बाद उनके वेतन और कृषि आय को भी क्रीमीलेयर में शामिल किया जा रहा है, जिसके कारण 125 से भी अधिक यूपीएससी के उत्तीर्ण एवं प्रतिभाशाली युवा उम्मीदवारों को इसका शिकार बनाया गया है। उनका कैरियर बर्बाद कर दिया गया है। उन्हें आईएएस, आईपीएस और आईएफएस जैसी सेवाओं में शामिल करने से रोका गया है। जिलाधिकारियों द्वारा जारी मान्य ओबीसी नॉन क्रीमीलेयर प्रमाण पत्र को भी माना नहीं गया है तथा उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

उनके राज्य के द्वारा समानता प्रमाण पत्र देने के बाद भी कि ये ग्रुप ‘सी’ और ‘डी’ के कर्मचारी हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उसको खारिज कर दिया गया है। इससे ओबीसी वर्ग के छात्रों को क्रीमीलेयर में बताकर उनके पद रिक्त कर दिए जा रहे हैं। जो अच्छे-अच्छे तमाम संस्थान हैं, आईएएस, आईपीएस और आईएफएस जैसी सेवाओं में उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। विभिन्न संस्थानों में भी ओबीसी आरक्षित पदों में ‘नॉट फाउंड सूटेबल’ करके उनकी भर्ती नहीं की जा रही है, जिसके कारण उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं हो पा रही है।

हमारी यह मांग है कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह प्रमाण पत्र दिए जाने के बाद ओबीसी का जो प्रमाण पत्र है, जो कर्मचारी ग्रुप सी और ग्रुप डी में कार्यरत है, उन पर माना जाए। इसमें कृषि आय और

वेतन की आय का क्लास के आधार पर वर्गीकरण हो। इसमें क्लास वन और क्लास टू को न लिया जाए, लेकिन अगर प्रमोशन के आधार पर वेतन बढ़ता है तो कृषि आय और वेतन की आय को उसके क्रीमीलेयर में शामिल न किया जाए, जिससे इनका हित संभव हो सके।

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आजमगढ़) :** सभापति जी, मैं इस विषय पर एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**श्री रमाशंकर राजभर (सलेमपुर) :** सभापति जी, मैं भी इस विषय पर एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) :** सभापति महोदया, धन्यवाद। मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र पलामू के अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। झारखण्ड राज्य के लातेहार जिले में उत्तरी कोयल परियोजना स्थित है। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत पलामू प्रमण्डल के तीनों जिले डाल्टनगंज, गढ़वा और लातेहार के साथ-साथ बिहार राज्य के गया तथा औरंगाबाद जिले भी सम्मिलित हैं। इस योजना में इन जिलों की कुल 1 लाख 11 हजार 524 हेक्टेयर जमीन को सिंचित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसके साथ ही साथ लोगों को पेयजल उपलब्ध कराना और उद्योग-धन्धों को भी आवश्यक पानी मुहैया कराना इस योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल है। जब देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2014 में सत्ता संभाली, उसके बाद उन्होंने इस परियोजना के महत्व को देखते हुए 1627.27 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की। उन्होंने पलामू जाकर इस परियोजना की आधारशिला भी रखी, लेकिन डूब क्षेत्र के लोगों को मुआवजे की राशि न मिलने से इस परियोजना का कार्य अधूरा रहा। भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में 4 अक्टूबर, 2023 को मुआवजे की राशि भी स्वीकृत कर दी है और यह राशि राज्य सरकार को भी मिल गई है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद राज्य सरकार के द्वारा इस परियोजना को पूरा करने की ओर कोई भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा इसका संज्ञान लिया जाना चाहिए और इस कार्य को पूरा कराना चाहिए।

**SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI):** Thank you, Madam. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Union Government's

decision to grant a licence for tungsten mining by Hindustan Zink Ltd. in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu. The issue has several significant environmental, cultural, social and federal implications necessitating immediate intervention to protect the region and its people.

The Tamil Nadu Government yesterday has consistently opposed the project citing the Union Government's failure to consult the State authorities before granting the mining licence. The Resolution passed in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on December 9 calls for the revocation of the licence and emphasizes the need for State's consent in the resource management. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has also written to the Union Government requesting that this has to be stopped as soon as possible because there are protests in the area. It is a very important biodiversity protected place and it also means a lot to us culturally because Jain monuments are there and one of the first Tamil inscriptions are also found in that area. So, everything would get affected, if it is not stopped. Many countries have also stopped this because the leakages from these mining sites have affected the agricultural production as well as the farmers.

Madam , it is very critical. So, we should stop this. The DMK has consistently opposed this mining.

**SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR):** Madam, we are one on this issue which has just been raised by Kanimozhi. ....(*Interruptions*) The Government should respond to this very important matter. ....(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA):** Madam, we are all supporting Kanimozhi on this issue. ....(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI T. R. BAALU:** Madam, day before yesterday, the Tamil Nadu Assembly had passed a Resolution unanimously, where all the parties joined together, urging the Union Government to cancel the tungsten mining proposal as it would lead to degradation of environment and a lot of other environmental hazards.

A concern was also expressed about allocating the tungsten mining rights to a private party. This is very bad. It will lead to environmental hazards. ...

*(Interruptions)*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Hon. Member Manickam Tagore ji.

... *(Interruptions)*

**\*SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR):** Hon Madam Chairperson, Vanakkam. Two hon. MPs from Tamil Nadu have raised an important issue relating to the need to ban Tungsten mining activities in Arittappati of Madurai. The Union Government is planning to give away the mineral wealth of Tungsten available in plenty between Alagar Kovil and Arittapatti of Madurai in Tamil Nadu to Vedanta Zinc Limited. This decision of the Union Government is a shock for us. As far as BJP is concerned, I do not know why it is so much interested to destroy the importance of sacred places of Tamil Nadu such as Alagar Kovil and the six prominent places of Lord Muruga called the *Arupadaiveedu*. If a question is put before the BJP whether they will support God or Vedanta, they will categorically take the side of Vedanta. Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly has unanimously passed a Resolution insisting to stop and ban the illegal Tungsten mining activities

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

at Arittapatti in Madurai. I too urge upon the Union Government with the demand to stop the Tungsten mining activities at Arittapatti in Madurai. Thank you.

**SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA (SHIMOGA):** *Namaste* Madam. I thank you for providing me an opportunity to raise an issue of serious concern in the Lok Sabha today. I want to talk in Kannada, my mother tongue.

**\*\*This is a problem prevailing since many years. It has been seventy seven years since Independence and it has been 75 years since we adopted the constitution. Today the issue that I am raising in the House is related to the people who have lost their cultivable lands for Sharavati Hydro Electric project. This project displaced farmers is prevailing for seventy five years. The Sharavati Hydro Electric project was built between the period of 1958 and 1964. Thousands of hectares of agricultural land submerged into the water and four to five thousand farmers' families were displaced. However, this project affected people have sacrificed to provide electricity to the whole country. The previous state governments of Karnataka did not pay compensation for the displaced farmers prior to Land Reform Act came into force. The State Government has sent a proposal to allot 9136 acres of forest land to the farmers as compensation during the period of 1958-1959. But, even though State Government tried to compensate the farmers fifty years ago, till now there is no land rights have been granted for our farmers. Their names are not entered in the revenue records as the Forest land is not de-notified. Hence, the displaced farmers are deprived of the facilities provided by both the State and the Central government. They cannot build their**

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**\*\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.**

house, they will not get any bank guarantee and they are in great distress. On the basis of the suggestion of the Central government, in order to provide rehabilitation of the farmers, the State Government has sent proposal requesting for permission to de-notify the forest land. The Central Government had asked to file IA before Supreme Court. Accordingly, now the IA is filed. A good news is, on 10.12.2024 both the Central and the State Governments are requested to settle the matter amicably and go before the Supreme Court on January 20, 2025. Hence, I request our Hon'ble Forest minister, who has put a lot of effort to save forests and ecology, to look into this matter. And under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modiji, efforts have been made to resolve many problems. A lot of agitations were undertaken under the leadership of Champion of farmers Shri Yadiyurappa ji. I with folded hands request the Central government to intervene in this matter and provide compensation to the affected people without further delay.

Thank you.

**SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT):** Thank you, Chairperson Madam, for giving me the opportunity to speak on a very important issue.

Madam, I would like to raise the issue of Polavaram Dam. This Polavaram project is a national project under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act which was commissioned in 2014. But the problem is that if that particular project is commissioned, 162 villages in Malkangiri district will be submerged. 162 गांव डूब जाएंगे। हजारों एकड़ जमीन चली जाएगी। हम इस प्रोजेक्ट का विरोध कर रहे हैं। ओडिशा के लोग यही बोल रहे हैं कि वहां न तो सर्वे हुआ है, न रिहैबिलिटेशन की बात हुई है और न ही रिसेटलमेंट की



बात हुई है। यह सुना जा रहा है कि फिर से वह प्रोजेक्ट अडाणी को दिया जा रहा है। इसलिए यह सरकार फिर से यह प्रोजेक्ट... (व्यवधान)

**12.26 hrs**

**SUBMISSION BY MEMBER**

**Re: Situation in Manipur**

**SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (JORHAT):** Respected hon. Chairperson, I rise to raise about the grave and humanitarian situation in Manipur.

The entire State is in a humanitarian crisis, and instead of finding a solution, the Government is sending paramilitary forces and enforcing the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act. This is not addressing the cycle of violence. Extortion has become rampant; economy is shattered; and the basic public services are on the brink of collapse. Unfortunately, there has been a rise in the illegal trade of arms, drugs, and timber. Due to this impact, the lives of ordinary people have been devastated. The schools and colleges have been closed; the education of thousands of students is at risk; healthcare facilities are damaged or destroyed; and fear and uncertainty has gripped the population.

Madam Chairperson, the time for inaction is over. The people of Manipur are suffering. They have only three questions in mind. The first question is this. When will the Prime Minister visit Manipur? The second question is this. When will the Minister of Home Affairs apprise the House that what action will be taken to resolve the situation? Thirdly, this Government, in order to hide its failure in

Manipur, is using George Soros as a shield. They are hiding their failures. ...  
(*Interruptions*)

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

Madam, they have to respond and let the nation know what connection is there between George Soros and all these internal disturbances. The Congress Party is responsible for the internal disturbances in the country and they are using the foreign forces. ... (*Interruptions*)

**12.28 hrs**

*At this stage Shri B. Manickam Tagore and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table*

They have an extra set of tie-ups with foreign forces due to which the country is facing internal problems. The Congress Party is solely responsible for this situation. The Manipur situation is being tackled very adroitly at the highest level. ... (*Interruptions*) I would like to ask this to the Congress Party. When did your Prime Minister ever visit any of the North-Eastern States which were having a problem? ... (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय सभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज आप सब बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** When did their Prime Minister ever take interest in the problems in Assam, from where he was an hon. Member? It is because the Congress Party is using George Soros and other international bodies that the country today is suffering. ... (*Interruptions*) There are internal problems caused by the Congress Party's association with George Soros funded organisations. The

Congress Party is solely responsible and it has to answer the nation. What is the connection with the leaders of the Congress Party? What is the nexus? It is due to which the Congress Party and George Soros funded organisations like them are destabilising the Indian economy. ... (*Interruptions*) The Congress is responsible for this severe state of affairs and they have to reply to the nation why George Soros has such a close connection with their leaders. We are now finding new and new revelations. We are finding that they have a nexus which goes back to 25 years. ... (*Interruptions*)

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**LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES WITH THE  
ISSUES RAISED UNDER MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| सदस्य, जिनके द्वारा अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय उठाये गये । | सदस्य, जिन्होंने उठाए गए विषयों के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध किया । |
| Shri Gaurav Gogoi  | Shri B. Manickam Tagore  |
| Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi                               | Shri Durai Vaiko   |

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** सभी माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज आप अपने-अपने स्थान पर बैठ जाइए ।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** सभा की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

**12.23 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.*

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**14.00 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.*

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\***

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Hon. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today may personally hand over the approved text of the matter at the Table immediately.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** Sir, I have a suggestion to make. After such a long gap the House is functioning. Why do you not allow the Members to read the matters under Rule 377? It will take hardly half-an-hour.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Your suggestion will be decided.

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:** It is for your consideration.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** But today, there is a very important Bill on which the hon. Minister has to give his reply. माननीय मंत्री जी, आप रेल (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 पर बोलें।

**(i) Regarding expansion of railway services in Odisha**

**श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी (धेन्कानल) :** 2014 में राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक गठबंधन के सरकार आने के बाद ओडिशा राज्य को रेलवे में जो बजट मिल रहा है एवं जिस प्रकार का विकास हो रहा है वह अतुलनीय है इसलिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी एवं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी की जितनी भी प्रशंसा की जाए कम पड़ेगी। फिर भी पिछड़ापन और गरीबी के कारण रेलवे की दृष्टि से ओडिशा का और विकास किये जाने

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\* Treated as laid on the Table.

की आवश्यकता है। अतः मेरा यह विनम्र निवेदन है कि ओडिशा जैसे राज्य के सभी इलाकों को पूर्व तट रेलवे के दायरे में लाया जाए। राज्य के बालेश्वर, बारिपदा, बड़बिल, राउरकेला, झारसुगुड़ा, ब्रजराजनगर और बेल पहाड़ जैसे एरिया को पूर्व तट रेलवे के अधीन लाया जाए। अंगुल जिले के बूढ़ापंक से ढेंकानाल जिले के पर्जंग कामाक्षा नगर, भुवन होकर याजपुर जिले के सुकिंदा रोड खण्ड में सवारी गाड़ी चलायी जाए, उसी रूट देकर लंबी दूरी की एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन भी चलाई जा सकती है। 'तालचेर-विमलगढ़' निर्माणाधीन रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण कार्य को और गति दी जाए एवं शीघ्रातिशीघ्र संपूर्ण किया जाए।

**(ii) Regarding alleged irregularities in construction work of NH 730C in Shahjahanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) :** मैं सरकार का ध्यान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 730 सी जो संसदीय क्षेत्र शाहजहापुर (उ०प्र०) से होकर गुजरता है, की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के गुजरने वाले इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर केन्द्रीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के द्वारा अल्लाहगंज से मीरानपुर कटस सेक्शन में पेव्ड शेल्डर कॉन्फिगरेशन के साथ दो लेन का पुनर्वास और उन्नयन का कार्य चल रहा है।

उपरोक्त राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर कटरा से रहेता, जो 23 कि०मी० है तथा मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शाहजहापुर के अन्तर्गत आता है, के भ्रमण के दौरान मुझे विदित हुआ है कि उक्त 23 कि०मी० सड़क के निर्माण कार्य में निर्माण सामग्री मानकों के अनुरूप उपयोग में नहीं लाई जा रही है और निर्माण सामग्री की गुणवत्ता बहुत ही घटिया स्तर की है।

मुझे संसदीय क्षेत्र के भ्रमण के दौरान बिल्डर कंपनी के विरुद्ध ग्रामीणों से निरंतर शिकायतें मिल रही हैं कि यह बिल्डर सरकारी धन का दुरुपयोग कर बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है, जिससे सरकार की छवि धूमिल हो रही है।

मैं यह तथ्य भी ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा कि उपर्युक्त कटरा रहेता राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के निर्माण कार्य में मिट्टी का घनत्व भी ठीक नहीं है तथा गिट्टी का साईज भी मानक के अनुरूप नहीं है और सड़क निर्माण के कार्य हेतु जिन किसानों की भूमि से मिट्टी ली गई है. उसको अधिक मात्रा में निकाला गया है और साथ ही किसानों की सहमति के बगैर ही रात्रि के समय में उनकी भूमि से अवैध रूप से मिट्टी का खनन किया गया है, जिससे न केवल स्थानीय किसानों में नाराजगी है, बल्कि ग्रामों के सम्पर्क मार्ग भी खराब हो गए हैं और आए दिन दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं।

मेरा अनुरोध है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शाहजहांपुर (उ०प्र०) के अन्तर्गत कटरा से रहेता (राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 730-सी), जिसकी दूरा 23 कि०मी० है. के निर्माण कार्य में हो रहे कदित कदाचार और उपयोग में लायी जा रही निर्माण सामग्री की गुणवत्ता तथा उपर्युक्त तथ्यों की जांच मंत्रालय स्तर पर केन्द्रीय तकनीकी समिति से करवाए जाने और जांच के दौरान संबंधित अधिकारियों को मुझसे भी सम्पर्क किए जाने हेतु निर्देश प्रदान किए जाए।

**(iii) Need to set up Kendriya Vidyalaya at Jarmundi (Dumka), Deoghar and Mahagama (Godda) in Santhal Pargana region of Jharkhand**

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA):** Jharkhand State is having two major regions, Santhal Pargana and Chhota Nagpur. Keeping the socio-economic problem being faced by Santhal Pargana in mind where agriculture is only the main source of income, we see an urgent need for a comprehensive plan of action where special emphasis on good and equal opportunity of employment friendly education is given utmost importance. Santhal Pargana districts of Deoghar, Godda, Jamtara, Pakur, Sahibganj and Dumka count amongst the socially, educationally and economically backward districts of the country. A look at the statistics of health, education, income, etc., gives an appalling picture of the poor state of the people. Jharkhand is a rich State. It possesses 40% of India's mineral

resources, but the access to resources has made little difference to the lives of the ordinary people. Poverty and ignorance are still causes for low literacy rates, poor school attendance and large-scale drop-outs. I, therefore, seek attention of the Government towards the need to set up three Kendriya Vidyalayas. An ideal location would be JARMUNDI (DUMKA), DEOGHAR AND MAHAGAMA(GODDA) in the SANTHAL PARGANA region.

**(iv) Need to expedite construction of broad gauge railway line from Chanasma to Radhanpur in Patan Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat**

**श्री भरतसिंहजी शंकरजी डाभी (पाटण) :** मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र पाटण में चाणस्मा और राधनपुर के बीच कंबोज, हारिज, सरवल, सामी, बस्पा और बाबरी स्टेशनों को जोड़ते हुए इस मार्ग पर नई ब्रोड- गेज लाइन के लिए संयुक्त क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। माननीय रेलमंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस उद्देश्य के लिए पर्याप्त बजट का प्रावधान करते हुए चाणस्मा से राधनपुर तक ब्रोड-गेज लाइन का निर्माण कार्य जल्द शुरू करवायें और यह कार्य निर्धारित समय-सीमा में पूर्ण करवायें ताकि इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को आवागमन की सुविधा मिल सकें।

**(v) Need to run a Vande Bharat train between Satna and Delhi and also make alternative arrangements in place of railway underpasses at level crossings affected by flooding**

**श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) :** मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वंदे भारत ट्रेन का संचालन देश के पर्यटन स्थलों और धार्मिक क्षेत्रों को भी जोड़ते हुये राजधानी दिल्ली तक चलाना चाहिये, इसी कड़ी में मेरी मांग है, कि सतना, रीवा, चित्रकूट, बांदा और कानपुर होते हुये दिल्ली के लिये भी एक वंदे भारत ट्रेन चलाई जाय, मेरी दूसरी मांग यह है, कि रेलवे लाइनों पर समपार फाटक बंद करने के लिये



जो अंडरग्राउन्ड ब्रिज बनाये गये हैं, उन सभी पुलों में बरसात का पानी भरा रहता है, बरसात के समय में लोगों का आवागमन प्रभावित होता है। उनकी डिजाइन के कारण कई जगह दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं, तथा सुविधा न रहने के कारण अन्य कई तरह के अपराध भी हो रहे हैं, मुझे लगता है, यह टेक्नोलॉजी सफल और कारगर नहीं है, इसलिये कोई नई तकनीकी अपनाना चाहिये।

**(vi) Need to expedite construction of Sone-Kanhar Pipeline Irrigation Project in Jharkhand**

**श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) :** केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2017 में 1276 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से गढ़वा जिले (झारखण्ड) की भूमि को सिंचित करने के लिये सोन-कनहर पाइप लाइन सिंचाई परियोजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गयी थी। राज्य सरकार की उदासीनता के कारण इस परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य विलम्ब से वर्ष 2019 में एलएनटी कंपनी के द्वारा शुरू किया गया एवं मार्च 2022 तक कार्य को पूर्ण करना था जो समय पर नहीं हो पाने के कारण उक्त कम्पनी को कार्य का विस्तार करते हुए 30 जून 2024 तक पूरा करने का समय दिया गया था। परंतु उक्त कम्पनी के द्वारा अभी तक कार्य को पूर्ण नहीं किया गया है तथा अभी भी कार्य अपूर्ण है जिसके कारण सिंचाई परियोजना का लाभ जनता को नहीं मिल पा रहा है। विदित है कि उक्त सिंचाई परियोजना से गढ़वा जिले की 22 हजार हेक्टेयर भूमि सिंचित होगी एवं गढ़वा जिले के 20 में से 18 प्रखंडों में स्थित खेतों तक सिंचाई हेतु पानी पहुंचाया जाएगा। उक्त परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य को अविलंब पूर्ण कराने की आवश्यकता है। मैं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि सोन-कनहर पाइप लाइन सिंचाई परियोजना को अविलंब पूर्ण कराने की कृपा की जाये।

**(vii) Need to develop a new Greenfield Road Project between Akola, Maharashtra and Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh**

**SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE (AKOLA):** Regarding a new road project that can significantly improve connectivity and reduce travel time between Indore

(Madhya Pradesh) and Hyderabad (Telangana). Currently, there is no 4 lane highway in akola khandwa route. Developing a greenfield project between Akola and Khandwa can reduce the distance by 40-50 km and travel time by 2 hours. This project would bring employment and various other benefits.

**(viii) Need to improve mobile telecommunication service in Palghar district, Maharashtra**

**डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा (पालघर) :** पालघर जिले में बीएसएनएल और मोबाइल सेवा प्रदान करने वाली कुछ निजी कंपनियों का मोबाइल और वाईफाई नेटवर्क/सिग्नल काफी कम आता है। मोबाइल सिग्नल किसी जगह पर आता है और कहीं बिल्कुल उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। मोबाइल पर बात करते हुए कई बार सिग्नल ड्रॉप होने के कारण मोबाइल से संपर्क करने में बहुत ही कठिनाई होती है। अनेक तालुका ऐसे हैं जहां बीएसएनएल और निजी मोबाइल सेवा प्रदान करने वाले कम्पनियों का सिग्नल बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर आता है। इस कारण से यहां रहने वाले स्थानीय लोगो को बहुत परेशानी होती है। पालघर जिले की कुल जनसंख्या लगभग 29,90,116 है और 15 लाख से ज्यादा मोबाइल का उपयोग करने वाले लोग हैं।। जिले के मोखाडा, तलासरी, वसई, विक्रमगढ़, पालघर, दहानू और वाडा में सिग्नल की समस्या काफी गंभीर है। मेरा माननीय संचार मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि पालघर जिले में मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए जरूरी कदम उठाएं जाएं और बीएसएनएल और निजी कंपनी दोनों को सिग्नल में सुधार करने का आदेश देने की कृपा करें। यहाँ के जिस गांव या तालुका में सिग्नल कम या ना के बराबर है वहां अतिरिक्त मोबाइल टावर लगाने का भी प्रबंध किया जाए।

**(ix) Need to enhance the deposit insurance coverage for senior citizens**

**SHRI TEJASVI SURYA (BANGALORE SOUTH):** Amendments to the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) Act in 2021 provided an insurance cover for depositors up to Rs 5 lakh, a 5-time increase in the deposit insurance. It also helped citizens access their deposit insurance amount within 90 days of the bank coming under a moratorium imposed by RBI. However, the DICGC Act's structure includes clauses granting it the right to claim priority on the bank's assets, with depositors holding more than Rs 5 lakh receiving residual payments only after DICGC claims are fulfilled. Due to this, many financial experts advocate for reforms to allow greater depositor-first rights and to raise the insurance limit further to reflect inflation and other economic changes. Further, there is a need for targeted protections for senior citizens, who often rely on fixed deposits as a primary income source like in the case of the Shri Guru Raghavendra Cooperative Bank in my constituency. Therefore, I request the Government to consider to raise the deposit insurance coverage for senior citizens, reflecting their higher vulnerability; ensure stressed banks are allowed sufficient time to repay the DICGC; and help depositors with more than INR 5 lakh receive a higher proportion of the residual assets.

**(x) Need to establish an AIIMS in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand**

**श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) :** मेरा विषय झारखंड के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जमशेदपुर (झारखण्ड) अंतर्गत व्याप्त स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं से सम्बंधित है। मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र झारखंड, ओडिशा और पश्चिम बंगाल की सीमाओं के पास स्थित है, और यहाँ के नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की भारी कमी का सामना करना पड़ता है। इन क्षेत्रों में बहुसंख्यक आदिवासी और अनुसूचित जाति के लोग रहते हैं, जिनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति अत्यंत कमजोर है। हमारे राज्य में Deoghar में AIIMS अस्पताल है, लेकिन यह जमशेदपुर से लगभग 350 किलोमीटर दूर है, जिससे यहाँ के लोगों के लिए इलाज प्राप्त करना अत्यंत कठिन हो जाता है। यात्रा की दिक्कत और चिकित्सा सहायता की कमी के कारण लोग इलाज के लिए दूर-दूर तक जाते हैं, जो उनके लिए आर्थिक और शारीरिक बोझ बन जाता है। अतः मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि जमशेदपुर में घाटशिला और बहरागोड़ा के बीच एक AIIMS अस्पताल की स्थापना की जाए। इससे न केवल झारखंड, बल्कि ओडिशा और पश्चिम बंगाल के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के नागरिकों को भी लाभ मिलेगा। इस कदम से आदिवासी और पिछड़े समुदाय के लोगों को जीवनदायिनी चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ मिल सकेंगी, जो उनके जीवन स्तर को बेहतर बनाएगी।

**(xi) Need to set up a Tribal Auditorium and Museum at Rairangpur in Mayurbhanj Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha**

**SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI (MAYURBHANJ):** I would like to draw attention to the vibrant cultural heritage of Mayurbhanj District, Odisha known for its deep-rooted traditions and rich tribal art forms. The district is notable for the globally acclaimed Chhau Dance, captivating Jhumar Folk Songs, and significant festivals like Makar Parva and Karama Parva, which reflect the profound cultural ethos of the region. To preserve and promote this invaluable cultural heritage, I propose

the establishment of a Tribal Auditorium and Museum in Rairangpur, Mayurbhanj. This facility would not only serve as a hub for showcasing traditional art forms but also as an educational center for cultural exchange and learning. The proposed auditorium would provide a platform for artists to perform and exhibit their skills, enhancing the cultural landscape and encouraging tourism. The museum would act as a repository of tribal history and artifacts, preserving it for future generations while fostering research and academic interests in tribal culture. I urge the Government to consider this proposal seriously, honoring the distinctive tribal heritage of Mayurbhanj and promoting cultural diversity.

**(xii) Regarding establishment of an airport in Raigarh Parliamentary  
Constituency, Chhattisgarh**

**श्री राधेश्याम राठिया (रायगढ़) :** मैं माननीय नागरिक विमानन मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहूंगा कि रायगढ़ लोकसभा क्षेत्र (छत्तीसगढ़) में एयरपोर्ट बनना था, जो एक महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना है। यह परियोजना 2011 में प्रस्तावित की गई थी, जिसमें 200 एकड़ भूमि का भू अर्जन करना था, लेकिन किसी कारणवश वह पूरा नहीं हो पाया। मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि माननीय नागरिक विमानन मंत्री जी के द्वारा किसी विशेष एजेंसी के माध्यम से इसकी जांच कराई जाए और इस परियोजना को पुनः शुरू किया जाए। रायगढ़ एयरपोर्ट, छत्तीसगढ़ के विकास के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि यहां कई उद्योगों का केन्द्र है, लेकिन हवाई संसाधनों की कमी के कारण कई उद्योग यहां स्थापित नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इस एयरपोर्ट के आने से नौकरी को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और रायगढ़ के विकास को नई गति मिलेगी। मैं माननीय नागरिक विमानन मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाएं।

**(xiii) Need to set up CGHS Wellness Centre in Palakkad, Kerala**

**SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN (PALAKKAD):** It has been a long pending demand of beneficiaries to have a CGHS Wellness Centre at Palakkad. There are hundreds of CGHS beneficiaries in the district who are mostly senior citizens. In the absence of a CGHS Wellness Centre at Palakkad they are facing a lot of problems to get medical treatment. The nearest CGHS Centres are located at Kochi and Kozhikode, both are at a considerable distance from Palakkad, making it very difficult to access basic health services. Monthly visits are not only physically taxing but also contributes to health deterioration and travel time takes 12 to 14 hours to and fro per visit. This time period of travel for a single visit causes considerable inconvenience for beneficiaries. Several elderly and physically challenged individuals even neglect treatment just because of distance and cost of travel. The CGHS Wellness Centres at Kochi and Kozhikode are all overburdened which leads to extreme deterioration in quality of service. Given the long distance and frequent trips, this creates further difficulties for those who already face mobility issues due to old age and also financial burden. Therefore, it is requested to open a Wellness Centre of CGHS in Palakkad urgently.

**(xiv) Need to regularize the Network Field Engineers working on *ad hoc* basis in NIC**

**SHRI S. SUPONGMEREN JAMIR (NAGALAND):** Regarding regularization of services of Network Field Engineers working as adhoc employees, in NIC.

**(xv) Regarding construction of village roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna in Banaskantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat**

**श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर (बनासकांठा) :** आज हम देश की आजादी के 75वें वर्ष पूर्ण होने के पश्चात आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव मना रहे हैं। वहीं आज भी मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बनासकांठा में काफी गांवों में सड़कों की समस्या बनी हुई है। यहाँ पर एक गाँव से दूसरे गांवों में जाने के लिए सड़कों के हालात बिल्कुल अच्छे नहीं हैं तथा अभी भी यहाँ पर कच्ची सड़के हैं। बच्चों को स्कूल जाने तथा ग्रामीणों को एक गाँव से दूसरे गाँव में जाने के लिए काफी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है, तथा खास तौर पर बारिश के समय में तो यहाँ की सड़कें कीचड़ में तब्दील हो जाती हैं और लोगों को गाँव से निकालना काफी कठिन हो जाता है तथा वहीं गांवों में किसी कि तबीयत बिगड़ती है तो उसे अस्पताल ले जाना मुश्किल हो जाता है और ऐसे में कुछ मरीजों की इलाज के अभाव में मृत्यु हो जाती है। यहाँ पर सड़कों का निर्माण किया जाना नितांत आवश्यक है। इसलिए, मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि यहाँ पर ग्रामीण सड़कों का सर्वे कराकर, प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना के तहत इन खराब सड़कों का निर्माण कराया जाय जिससे ग्रामीणों को आवागमन की सुविधा हो सके।

**(xvi) Need to provide compensation for acquisition of land for Angamali-Erumeli Sabari Railway Line Project in Kerala**

**SHRI BENNY BEHANAN (CHALAKUDY):** The Angamali-Erumeli Sabari railway line, first sanctioned in 1997-98, was envisioned to connect the pilgrim center of Sabarimala with the rest of the country and promote regional development. Despite its significance, the project has faced prolonged delays. I am grateful to the Hon'ble Minister of Railways recent announcement to revive the project through a tripartite agreement involving the Government of Kerala, the Reserve Bank, and Indian Railways. Land acquisition for the first 70 kilometers is at an

advanced stage, with demarcation and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) completed in four taluks. However, landowners have endured hardships for 27 years, unable to sell or pledge properties, with many houses in the project area now uninhabitable. The revised project cost is estimated at ₹ 3500 crore. Southern railway approved this estimate and Kerala Government agreed in principle on the revised proposal for Land acquisition for this project. The flywood industries of Perumbavoor region and Agriculture produce of Idukki (Spices, Tea, rubber, cash crops) will find better markets with faster transportation. With Rs. 200 crore allocated in the last two Union Budgets, I request immediate steps to de-freeze the project and release funds for land compensation. This will facilitate construction resumption and bring immense socio-economic and cultural benefits to the region.

**(xvii) Need to review and refix the norms of creamy layer**

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) :** 1993 में गठित क्रीमी लेयर संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, आय का मानदंड निर्धारित किया गया था, जिसमें कृषि और वेतन से आय को छोड़कर अन्य स्रोतों से आय विचारणीय है। इस रिपोर्ट को 1993 में संसद में पेश किया गया था और उस पर ही आधारित नीति बनाई गई थी। 1992 में इंद्रा साहनी मामले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह स्पष्ट किया कि आरक्षण का आधार सामाजिक और शैक्षिक पिछड़ेपन पर होना चाहिए, न कि सिर्फ आय पर। न्यायालय ने यह भी निर्धारित किया कि जब कोई व्यक्ति अपने वर्ग के सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्तर से ऊपर उठ जाता है, तो उन्हें आरक्षण के दायरे से बाहर कर दिया जाना चाहिए। क्रीमी लेयर के मानदंडों को पुनर्निर्धारित किया जाए ताकि वास्तविक सामाजिक और शैक्षिक पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखा जा सके। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णयों और संसदीय समितियों की रिपोर्टों के अनुरूप नीतियों



को लागू किया जाए। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, बैंकों और अन्य संगठनों में ओबीसी के प्रतिनिधित्व को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठाए जाए।

**(xviii) Need to review complaint redressal mechanism in government departments and to implement court orders**

**श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) :** यह दुःखद है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी अक्सर न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिए कोर्ट का सहारा लेते हैं, क्योंकि सरकारी विभागों में मौजूदा शिकायत निवारण तंत्र अत्यधिक असंतोषजनक और अपर्याप्त है। यह और भी विडम्बनापूर्ण है कि जब कोई कर्मचारी कोर्ट जाता है और उसके पक्ष में आदेश प्राप्त करता है, तो वही आदेश उसी विभाग में अन्य समान स्थिति वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए लागू नहीं किया जाता। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, अन्य कर्मचारियों को भी न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिए कोर्ट का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। इससे न केवल कर्मचारियों पर अतिरिक्त वित्तीय बोझ पड़ता है, बल्कि ऐसे मामलों की संख्या भी बढ़ जाती है जो बचाए जा सकते थे।

इसका एक ताज़ा उदाहरण मुझे हाल ही में "सीमा सुरक्षा बल" (SSB) के एक मामले में देखने को मिला, जहाँ Writ Petition No. WP/Civil/3549/2018 में एक कर्मचारी के पक्ष में कोर्ट से आदेश प्राप्त हुआ था और उस आदेश को सरकार ने उसी कर्मचारी के मामले में लागू किया, लेकिन उसी संगठन में समान स्थिति वाले अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए इसे लागू नहीं किया गया। इसी तरह, पेंशन नियमों में कुछ संशोधनों को लागू करने के लिए कई बार कोर्ट में न्याय की आवश्यकता पड़ी, ताकि 2004 के बाद सरकारी पदों पर नियुक्त कर्मचारियों को पुरानी पेंशन योजना में शामिल किया जा सके। इसी प्रकार, कई सेवानिवृत्त पेंशनर्स को जून में सेवानिवृत्त होने पर अपनी पेंशन में काल्पनिक वृद्धि के लाभ के लिए कोर्ट में भागना पड़ा। अब फिर से मुझे बताया गया है कि कई पेंशनर्स को अपनी पेंशन के कम्प्यूटेशन के कार्यकाल को कम करने के लिए कोर्ट में जाने की आवश्यकता पड़ रही है।

यह अत्यंत दुःखद है कि हमारे कर्मचारी अक्सर ऐसे मामलों में सरकार के खिलाफ कोर्ट में होते हैं, जिनका समाधान सौहार्दपूर्वक और वास्तविक शिकायतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जा सकता

था। इससे न केवल इन कर्मचारियों/पेंशनर्स पर अनावश्यक वित्तीय बोझ पड़ता है, बल्कि यह न्यायपालिका पर भी ऐसे मामलों का बोझ बढ़ा देता है, जिन्हें रोका जा सकता था।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे अपने शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को पुनः समीक्षा करें और इसे अधिक प्रभावी बनाएं, ताकि कर्मचारियों और सेवानिवृत्त पेंशनर्स को अपनी सही और उचित मांगों को लेकर कोर्ट का रुख न करना पड़े। इसके अलावा, कोर्ट के निर्णय के मामले में सरकार को चाहिए कि वह उसे समान रूप से सभी समान स्थिति वाले कर्मचारियों या पेंशनर्स पर लागू करें, बजाय इसके कि उन्हें फिर से न्याय के लिए कोर्ट का सहारा लेना पड़े, जबकि पहले ही किसी विशेष मामले में कोर्ट ने आदेश पारित किया है।

**(xix) Need to construct roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu**

**SHRI A. MANI (DHARMAPURI):** I urge the Union Government that the following roads in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu be included and constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:-

**(1) Thiimalanmedu to Koturmalai - Hill Road in Pennagaram Union**

To provide an approach road (5.80 km length) from Thimalanmedu to Kooturmalai in Pennagaram Block, Stage-I permission was obtained by the district administration from the Forest Department and the compensation of around Rs 2.20 crore already remitted for the 5.82 Hectares land diverted in Kammappatty Panchayat, Nallampalli Block by the District Administration to Forest Department and proposal for Stage II clearance is to be submitted to Forest Department. Detailed Project Report prepared for the amount of Rs.15 crore has been submitted for sanction of

grant and after getting the necessary assistance, the road will be constructed soon.

(2) Konayankadu to Malayur kadu in Maniyathalli Panchayat in Nallampalli Block

Compensation of the land to the extent of 5.00 Hectares in Kammapatty Panchayat, Nallampalli Block has been made and handed over for construction of the road from Konayankadu to Malayur Kadu in Maniyathalli Panchayat in Nallampalli Block to the length of 3.10 km and Stage-I clearance was obtained. Request has been sent to the Government for fund allocation of Rs 1.19 crore towards forest creation in compensatory land diverted. Detailed Project Appraisal Report is being prepared for commencement of road works.

(3) Road Facilities: Construction of tar road up to 17.10 kilometers from Palamalai Kannamoochi Panchayat to Kemmampatti

There are about 8257 hill people living in Palamalai Panchayat which is part of Kolathur Panchayat Union, Mettur Taluk in my Dharmapuri Parliamentary Constituency. Furthermore, there is no adequate dirt road or tar road constructed in the Panchayat. I humbly request you to consider for the construction of a 17.10 kilometer tar road from Kannamoochi section on the highway from Kolathur to Guruvareddiyur to Kemmampatti village of Palamalai Panchayat at a cost of Rs. 60.12 crore to reach the 11 villages under the Palamalai Panchayat.

**(xx) Need to take comprehensive measures to control spam calls from tele-marketing and other agencies**

**SHRI ARUN NEHRU (PERAMBALUR):** Tele-marketing agencies and spam calls are daily nuisance to the millions of citizens in the country. Tele marketers are using loopholes to reach "customers" and waste time and irritate. The Government should take necessary action to put an end to this menace. The Government need to enact legislation by which the phone numbers and emails of consumers can not be disclosed to Tele-marketing agencies and the consumers cannot be contacted without consent. Hence, I request the Government to create an unified portal where citizens can manage whether to give the consent or not.

**(xxi) Need to address the problems being faced by cocoa growers in the country**

**SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR (ELURU):** I like to bring to the House's attention the serious issues faced by the Cocoa farmers of Eluru Parliamentary Constituency due to lack of support mechanisms to stabilize Cocoa prices from the fluctuations of international markets. Eluru is one of the biggest contributors of Cocoa with 36000 acres of Cocoa cultivation in Andhra Pradesh producing 40% of the total crop in India. However, as of now, there are no proper mechanisms and policies in place to help the Cocoa farmers from the unstable price of Cocoa internationally. To add to it, farmers also face a challenge in accruing post-harvest processing cost. I urge the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to kindly look into the matter and provide a 90% subsidy in essential resources such as

fermentation boxes, solar dryers and quality seeds. Additionally, the Government can formulate policies and support mechanisms aimed at stabilizing Cocoa prices and protecting farmers from international market fluctuations. Only when the farmers will be safeguarded, India will become a global leader in Cocoa production.

**(xxii) Regarding scarcity of drinking water in Nalanda district, Bihar**

**श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा)** : बिहार के नालंदा जिला में इस वर्ष पीने के पानी का भारी संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। भूजलस्तर नीचे जाने के कारण पानी का संकट चरम पर पहुंच चुका है। बिहार राज्य के दक्षिणी भूभाग के सभी जिलों, खासकर मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र, नालंदा में पीने के पानी की समस्या गहराती जा रही है। राज्य के दक्षिणी भूभाग की सभी नदियाँ इस समय सूख जाती हैं। राज्य के अन्य जलश्रोतों, जलाशयों और नहरों से पानी गायब हो रहा है। परिणामस्वरूप भूजलस्तर नीचे चला गया है। हैण्डपम्पों से भी पानी नहीं निकलता है। अतः मेरा आग्रह होगा कि नालंदा जिला में एक केन्द्रीय टीम को भेजा जाये जो कि पीने के पानी की समस्या का आंकलन करे और उसी आधार पर जिले के सभी पंचायतों में कम से कम 25-25 हथिया चालाकल (डीप बोरिंग) अविलम्ब दिया जाये।

**(xxiii) Need to provide adequate funds for conservation and development of monuments of historical and cultural importance in Uttar Pradesh**

**डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत)** : हमारा राष्ट्र प्राचीन स्थलों, स्मारकों और परंपराओं का खजाना है। भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम (आईटीडीसी) ने कई महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों की पहचान की है जिन पर तत्काल ध्यान देने और विकास की आवश्यकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सिनौली, बरनावा में लाक्षागृह और बागपत में पुरमहादेव मंदिर जैसे ये स्थल अपार ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व रखते हैं। इसके साथ महाभारत का साक्षी रही बागपत की इस धरा पर ही द्वापर युग की यादों को समेटे महर्षि

वाल्मीकि मंदिर बालैनी में ही स्थित है। मान्यता है कि इस मंदिर में लव-कुश की जन्मस्थली है तो सीता मैया भी यहां समाई थी। भगवान राम के अश्वमेघ यज्ञ के घोड़े की लगाम भी यहीं थामी गई थी। वे न केवल पर्यटन विकास की क्षमता प्रदान करते हैं बल्कि हमारे अतीत से महत्वपूर्ण संपर्क भी रखते हैं। मैं सरकार से इन स्थलों के विकास और संरक्षण के लिए पर्याप्त धन और संसाधन आवंटित करने का आग्रह करता हूँ। संग्रहालय, आभासी वास्तविकता अनुभव, विरासत पार्क और जीर्णोद्धार सहित प्रस्तावित विकास न केवल पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करेंगे बल्कि हमारे अपने लोगों के बीच हमारे इतिहास के लिए गहरी सराहना भी बढ़ाएंगे।

**(xxiv) Regarding reported non-implementation of reservation policy in recruitment of faculties in central educational institutions in the country**

**SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM):** In at least two IITs and three IIMs, over 90% of faculty belong to the General Category, with another six IITs and four IIMs reporting 80-90% representation. This data, based on RTI responses from September 2024, highlights significant deviations from the Centre's reservation policy mandating 27% for OBCs, 15% for SCs, and 7.5% for STs in faculty positions at Central educational institutions. IIM Indore has 97.2% General Category faculty, with no SC or ST representation. At IIM Lucknow and IIM Udaipur, over 90% of faculty are General Category. Six IIMs reported no ST faculty, and IIM Bangalore faced protests over inadequate reservation implementation. Among IITs, Mumbai and Kharagpur have 90% General Category faculty, while five other IITs reported 80-90%. Overall, General Category faculty constitute 82.8% in 13 IIMs and 80% in 21 IITs. Notable exceptions include IIT Patna, where OBC (38%), SC (22%), and ST (13%) faculty exceed General

Category (12%), and IIM Jammu, with 51% General Category faculty and significant representation from other categories. Vacancy data from seven IIMs and 11 IITs shows 256 and 1,557 unfilled posts, respectively, with the highest vacancies for OBCs, SCs, and STs.

### **(xxv) Regarding welfare measures for farmers**

**श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर)** : कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान 21 नवम्बर 2024 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दाखिल उच्च स्तरीय समिति की अंतरिम रिपोर्ट की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा जिसने किसानों की स्थिति पर अपनी रिपोर्ट देते हुए किसानों की कर्ज माफी व एमएसपी को कानूनी मान्यता देने तथा रोजगार सृजन के उपाय करने की सिफारिश की है, ठहरे हुए उत्पादन और घटती आय ने किसानों के सिर पर कर्ज का बड़ा बोझ डाल दिया और समिति के अनुसार 30 वर्षों में 4 लाख से अधिक किसान व खेतिहर मजदुर आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं जो इस बात का प्रमाण है की देश के किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति में व्यापक सुधार की जरूरत है।

सिर्फ खेती-किसानी से होने वाली आय को गिना जाये तो एक किसान रोज केवल 27 रुपये ही अर्जित कर पा रहा है और इतनी कम आय में खेतों में काम करना व जीवन यापन करना मुश्किल ही नहीं नामुमकिन है, चूँकि किसानों ने भी इन मांगों को लेकर आंदोलन किया इसलिए राजस्थान सहित देश के किसानों की कर्ज माफी करने, एमएसपी को कानूनी मान्यता देने तथा कृषि विपणन प्रणाली में सुधार करने हेतु तत्काल निर्णय लिया जाए ताकि देश के अन्नदाताओं की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो सके।

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**14.03 hrs****\*RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024-Contd.**

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव) : माननीय सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लगभग 72 माननीय सांसदों ने इस विधेयक की चर्चा में पार्टिसिपेट किया है। इस पर बहुत सकारात्मक चर्चा हुई है, बहुत अच्छे सुझाव आए हैं। कई माननीय सांसदों के इंडिविजुअल, अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के मुद्दे थे। कई माननीय सांसदों ने जनरल पॉइंट्स रेज किए हैं। हर एक इंडिविजुअल मुद्दे पर क्या ऐक्शन लेना है, उसका पूरा कम्पाइलेशन हो गया है।

मान्यवर सभापति जी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से बड़े मुद्दों को सबके सामने रखना चाहूंगा। सबसे पहले प्रश्न उठाया गया कि बिल की क्या आवश्यकता है? क्या इस बिल से सेंट्रलाइजेशन हो जाएगा, पार्लियामेंट का रोल क्या रहेगा इत्यादि कई माननीय सांसदों ने ये विषय उठाए हैं।

सभापति जी मैं आपके माध्यम से बहुत स्पष्ट तौर पर इस महान सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि बेसिकली इस बिल को लीगल स्ट्रक्चर में सिम्पलिफिकेशन करने के लिए लाया गया है। जैसा कि मैंने इस बिल के इंट्रोडक्शन के समय कहा था कि रेलवे बोर्ड वर्ष 1905 के कानून से बना था। वर्ष 1905 के कानून और वर्ष 1989 के कानून, दो अलग-अलग कानून रखने की बजाय एक ही कानून हो, तो सिम्पलिफिकेशन रहेगा और एक ही कानून को रैफर करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इसीलिए यह बिल लाया गया है।

मान्यवर सभापति जी, इसमें कहीं सेंट्रलाइजेशन का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में मेजर डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन हुआ है। अगर आप 10 वर्षों से पहले की परिस्थितियां देखें, तो किसी जनरल मैनेजर के पास किसी भी कॉन्ट्रैक्ट, टेंडर को स्वीकार करने के लिए बहुत ही नगण्य-सी पावर होती थी, नेगलिजिबल पावर होती थी।

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\* Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Bill moved by Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2024



मान्यवर सभापति जी, आज किसी भी प्रोजेक्ट के टेंडर को प्रॉसेस करने, उसको एप्रूव करने की 100 प्रतिशत पावर जनरल मैनेजर के पास है। डीआरएम्स, जीएम्स, बाकी सारे अधिकारियों के पास बहुत मेजर डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन हुआ है। मान्यवर सभापति जी, डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन का लाभ भी बहुत हुआ है। दस वर्षों में काम की गति डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन के कारण एकदम बढ़ी है और काम का स्कोप भी बहुत बढ़ा है। पार्लियामेंट का रोल यथावत रहेगा। पार्लियामेंट देश में सुप्रीम है। पार्लियामेंट इस देश के 140 करोड़ लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। इस बिल से पार्लियामेंट के रोल में कहीं कोई चेंज नहीं आता है। इस विषय में जिन माननीय सांसदों का कोई भी कंसर्न हो, वे निश्चित रहें, इसके बारे में कहीं कोई चिंता, कहीं पर कोई कंसर्न रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

मान्यवर सभापति जी, दस वर्षों में प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में रेलवे में फोकस्ड वे में काम हुआ है। मैं उस काम के बारे में कुछ विवरण यहां पर रखना चाहूंगा। कई मान्यवर सांसदों ने अपने विषय उठाते समय क्या काम हुआ है, किस तरह का काम हुआ है, उसके बारे में चर्चा की है। कुछ लोगों ने बहुत अच्छी चर्चा की है। कई माननीय सांसदों ने प्रश्न उठाए हैं। आपके माध्यम से ये सारी चीजें इस सदन में रखना जरूरी हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, दस वर्षों में प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो बहुत बड़ा बदलाव आया है, उनमें से एक स्पष्ट दिखाई देने वाला सफाई में बदलाव है। दस साल पहले रेलवे के टॉयलेट्स कैसे होते थे, यह हम सब जानते हैं। आज किस तरह की परिस्थिति है, स्टेशंस की सफाई, ट्रैक्स की सफाई, ट्रेन्स की सफाई आदि सब के बारे में हम सब ने देखा है। कई मान्यवर सांसदों ने इस चीज का जिक्र भी किया, मैं उनको पर्सनली धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने सफाई का जिक्र किया।

महोदय, इन 10 वर्षों में ट्रेन्स में करीब-करीब 3 लाख 10 हजार नए टॉयलेट्स गाड़ियों के अंदर बनाए गए। यह अपने आप में स्वच्छ भारत का, स्वच्छ रेल का एक बहुत बड़ा अभियान है, जो कि आज एक अलग लेवल तक पहुंचा है। नई तरह की गाड़ियां बनीं। वन्दे भारत – कई मान्यवर सांसदों ने रिक्वैस्ट की कि उनके एरिया में भी वन्दे भारत ट्रेन चले। एक नई टेक्नोलॉजी की गाड़ी बनी और

वह भी अपने देश के इंजीनियर्स ने, अपने देश के टेक्नीशियंस ने बनाई तो आत्मनिर्भर भारत की एक नई पहचान बनी। आज विश्व भर में इस गाड़ी की चर्चा है। कई पैरामीटर्स पर दुनिया की जो बेहतरीन गाड़ियां होती हैं, चाहे यूरोप में हों, चाहे जापान में हों, उनके कम्पेरिजन में इस गाड़ी की परफॉर्मेंस कई पैरामीटर्स पर बैटर होती है। वन्दे भारत ट्रेन में, एयरोप्लेन में जो नॉइज का लेवल होता है, उससे 100 गुना, हंड्रेड टाइम्स कम नॉइज लेवल वन्दे भारत में है। जब इस गाड़ी को टेस्ट किया गया था, तो 180 किलोमीटर की स्पीड पर इस गाड़ी की टेस्टिंग हुई। ड्राइवर के केबिन में एक पानी का ग्लास रखा गया और वह पानी हिलता नहीं है, गिलास हिलता नहीं है। गाड़ी की डिजाइन में इतना ध्यान रखा गया है, क्योंकि देश में जो क्षमता है, हमारे देश के इंजीनियर्स की जो क्षमता है, उस क्षमता को प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने पहचाना, उनको एक मौका दिया कि एक नए तरह के प्रयास से नई टेक्नोलॉजी की गाड़ी बने।

अमृत भारत ट्रेन बनी। दो गाड़ियां पिछली जनवरी में आरम्भ हुईं। उसका बहुत अच्छा रिस्पोंस है। उसकी 150 परसेंट से ज्यादा की ऑक्युपेंसी है। शॉर्ट डिस्टेंसेज के लिए, 200-250 किलोमीटर के लिए नमो भारत ट्रेन बनी और पहली गाड़ी ऑलरेडी भुज से अहमदाबाद के बीच में चल पड़ी है। उसका भी बहुत अच्छा रिस्पोंस है। ओवर ऑल कई तरह की नई गाड़ियां, कई तरह की नई टेक्नोलॉजी देश में आई।

रि कॉर्ड इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ। भारत में अपना खुद का पेट्रोलियम रिजर्व बहुत लिमिटेड है तो जरूरी है कि हम इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन मैक्सिमम करें। जो 60 वर्षों में 21 हजार किलोमीटर का इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ था, इन 10 वर्षों में 44 हजार किलोमीटर का इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ है। डीजल के खर्च में करीब 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये की बचत ऑलरेडी हो चुकी है। इसमें और भी लगातार डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है।

नॉर्थ ईस्ट के बारे में केवल लुक ईस्ट चलता था और आज एक्ट ईस्ट की पॉलिसी है। मैं चर्चा में नॉर्थ ईस्ट की डिटेल्स रखूंगा कि किस तरह से हरेक राज्य में, नॉर्थ ईस्ट में रेलवे का विकास हो रहा है। जम्मू कश्मीर की वर्षों से डिमांड थी, वह कनेक्टिविटी संपूर्ण होने को आई है, प्रोजेक्ट संपन्न

होने को आया है। कवच जैसी टेक्नोलॉजी का विकास हुआ है। आज बुलेट ट्रेन प्रोजेक्ट 300 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा का बन चुका है। वर्ष 2014 तक फ्रेट कॉरीडोर, जो कि एक किलोमीटर भी नहीं बना था, वर्ष 2014 तक जीरो था, आज 2700 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा बनकर उस पर 350 गाड़ियां डेली चल रही हैं।

सेफ्टी के लिए स्टेशंस का डिजिटल कंट्रोल – पूरे यूपीए के दस साल में मात्र 800 स्टेशंस डिजिटल कंट्रोल पर आए थे। प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के 10 साल के कार्यकाल में 3 हजार से ज्यादा स्टेशंस डिजिटल कंट्रोल में आए हैं। यह देश 140 करोड़ का है। एक रैपिडली ग्रोइंग इकोनॉमी है। हमें यहां पर रेलवे की कैपेसिटी सिग्निफिकेंटली बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। 50-60 वर्षों तक जिस तरह से रेलवे में इनवैस्टमेंट की कमी रही, जिसके कारण अगर हम रेलवे को देखें, हाइवे में इनवैस्टमेंट खूब हुआ है, रेलवे में इनवैस्टमेंट नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन रेलवे एक अच्छा सेफ और एनवायरनमेंट-फ्रेंडली मीडियम है। प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने वर्ष 2014 में जिम्मेदारी संभालने के तुरंत बाद जहां 25-30 हजार करोड़ रुपये के आस-पास का बजट होता था, उसको बढ़ाकर 2 लाख 52 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट किया है। हर राज्य को रिकार्ड एलोकेशन मिला है और काम में भी बहुत अच्छी तेजी आई है। अगर हम नए ट्रैक की बात करें तो जहां मात्र यूपीए की सरकार के समय 14-15 हजार किलोमीटर के आस-पास बने थे, इन 10 वर्षों में 31 हजार किलोमीटर नए रेलवे ट्रैक्स बने हैं। पिछले एक वर्ष में ही 5,300 किलोमीटर नये रेलवे ट्रैक्स बनें, जो शायद स्विट्ज़रलैंड के रेलवे नेटवर्क से ज्यादा हैं। यानी एक समृद्ध देश का जितना रेलवे नेटवर्क है, उतना भारत के रेलवे नेटवर्क में लगातार दो साल में ऐड हुआ है। यह इस देश की एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। प्रधानमंत्री जी के विज्ञान का एक बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण है कि कैसे उन्होंने देश के विकास के लिए, विकसित भारत के लिए नींव रखी है। सेफ्टी पर बहुत ध्यान दिया गया है। जहाँ 8-10 हजार करोड़ रुपए का इन्वेस्टमेंट होता था, वहाँ अब 1 लाख 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए का इन्वेस्टमेंट होता है। इसके रिजल्ट्स भी आए हैं। मैं आपको इसके बारे में डिटेल में बताऊंगा।

मेनटेनेंस के तौर-तरीके में बदलाव हो, रिक्रूटमेंट हो, इन 10 वर्षों में रेलवे के हर क्षेत्र में अभूतपूर्व काम हुए हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी का हमेशा यह कहना है कि दो टर्म्स में जो फाउंडेशन बनी है, वह मजबूत फाउंडेशन है और मोदी जी के इस तीसरे टर्म में तीन गुना मेहनत करके विकसित भारत के लिए एक बेस बनाना है, जिससे आगामी कई वर्षों तक देश को और देशवासियों को रेलवे का लाभ मिलता रहे।

मैं तीसरे विषय पर आता हूँ। कई मान्यवर सांसदों ने कहा कि इस बिल से प्राइवेटाइजेशन हो जाएगा। ऐसा एक नरेटिव बनाने की कोशिश की। मैं बहुत सिनसियरिटी के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि यह एक फेक नरेटिव बनाने की कई मान्यवर सांसदों ने कोशिश की, कृपया इसका प्रयास न करें। संविधान के बारे में आपका एक फेक नरेटिव फेल हो चुका है। इसलिए और फेक नरेटिव न बनाएं।... (व्यवधान)

मैं बहुत स्पष्ट तौर पर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो 31 हजार किलोमीटर रेलवे ट्रैक्स बने हैं, वे किसके हैं? वे सरकार के हैं। जो 44 हजार किलोमीटर विद्युतीकरण हुआ है, वह किसका है? यह सरकार का है। अभी 1,300 रेलवे स्टेशंस के रीडेवलपमेंट के काम चल रहे हैं, ये किसके हैं? ये सरकार के हैं। लगभग 37 हजार एलएचवी कोचेज बने हैं, ये किसके हैं? ये देश के हैं, ये 140 करोड़ देशवासियों के हैं। इसमें कहीं प्राइवेटाइजेशन का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से, हाथ जोड़कर निवेदन करता हूँ कि कृपया इस फेक नरेटिव को आगे न बढ़ाएं। आज देश में डिफेंस और रेलवेज, ये दो ऐसे सेक्टर्स हैं, जिनको डी-पॉलिटिसाइज करके इनमें आगे बढ़ने की जरूरत है क्योंकि ये देश की एक बहुत बड़ी ताकत हैं। ये 140 करोड़ देशवासियों की जरूरत हैं। इसलिए इन पर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

मैं अब चौथे पॉइंट पर आऊंगा। कई मान्यवर सांसदों ने यह विषय उठाया कि मिडिल क्लास और गरीबों के लिए क्या है। मैं बहुत स्पष्ट तौर पर कहना चाहूंगा कि रेलवे का पूरा फोकस गरीब और मिडिल क्लास के लोगों पर है। आप देखेंगे कि जनरल और एसी कोचेज का जो रेशियो था यानी एसी और नॉन एसी कोचेज का जो रेशियो था, नॉन-एसी कोचेज लगभग टू-थर्ड रहते हैं और एसी कोचेज वन-थर्ड रहते हैं। पूरे के पूरे रेशियो को लगातार मेनटेन किया गया, लेकिन जब देखा गया कि कई मान्यवर सांसदों ने जनरल कोचेज की डिमांड की, तो उसके बाद जनरल कोचेज के मैनुफैक्चरिंग का एक स्पेशल प्रोग्राम लिया गया है, जिसमें लगभग 12 हजार जनरल कोचेज स्पेशियली बनाए जा रहे

हैं। ऑलरेडी इस फाइनेंशियल ईयर में लगभग 900 जनरल कोचेज एक्स्ट्रा एड किये जा चुके हैं और 10 हजार कोचेज के मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग का काम टारगेट पर चल रहा है। हर ट्रेन में जनरल कोचेज ज्यादा हों, इस पर फोकस्ड वे में काम हो रहे हैं ताकि अनरिज़र्व्ड कैटेगरी में जो पैसेंजर्स जाना चाहते हैं, उनको भी पूरी सुविधा मिले।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि एक नयी ट्रेन चलायी गई, जो अमृत भारत ट्रेन के नाम से है। अमृत भारत ट्रेन पूरी तरह से नॉन एसी ट्रेन है। इसमें 22 कोचेज में से 20 कोचेज पैसेंजर्स के लिए हैं, दो कोचेज पार्सल्स के लिए हैं। 20 कोचेज में से 10 स्लीपर कोचेज हैं और 10 जनरल कोचेज हैं।

इसमें वही टैक्नोलॉजी लगाई गई है, जो कि वंदे भारत में है, जैसे ऑटो-कपलर्स, बैटर क्वालिटी की सीट्स, चार्जिंग-पॉइंट्स, नए डिज़ाइन के टॉयलेट्स, लेटेस्ट डिज़ाइन के वेस्टिब्यूल्स जिनसे नॉइज़ और झटकों से पूरी तरह से मुक्ति मिल सके। वे दोनों ट्रेन्स अच्छी चली हैं। जनवरी से लेकर अब तक करीब दस महीने वे ट्रेन्स चल चुकी हैं। अब 50 और नई ट्रेन्स बनाई जाएंगी, जो कि अनुभव के आधार पर बनेंगी। उनमें जो अनुभव आए, उस अनुभव के आधार पर 50 और गाड़ियों का प्रोडक्शन प्लान ऑलरेडी हाथ में ले लिया गया है। आगामी जनवरी के महीने से या ज्यादा से ज्यादा फरवरी के महीने से हर महीने दो-तीन नई अमृत भारत ट्रेन्स आने लगेंगी।

सभापति जी, इससे देश में हजार किलोमीटर की जर्नी मात्र 400 रुपए में हो सकेगी। देश में इतना अफोर्डेबल ट्रेवल हो सकेगा। ... (व्यवधान) मेरे ख्याल से दुनिया में और कोई ऐसा देश नहीं होगा, जो 400 रुपए के आसपास के फेयर में हजार किलोमीटर की यात्रा करवाए और इतनी अच्छी सुविधाएं दे। ... (व्यवधान) साथ ही साथ मिडिल-क्लास के लिए नमो भारत ट्रेन को डेवलप किया गया है। यह डेवलपमेंट बहुत ही सोच-समझकर किया गया है। जो कम डिस्टेंस के शहर हैं, मान लीजिए लखनऊ से कानपुर हुआ, बंगलुरु से मैसूर हुआ, इस तरह के शॉर्ट डिस्टेंस के जो दो सिटीज़ के पेयर्स हैं, उनके बीच में हाई फ्रिक्वेंसी से ट्रेन चल पाए, जैसे यूरोप में रीजनल ट्रेन्स होती हैं, उस तरह की शटल की तरह लगातार ज्यादा फ्रिक्वेंसी से चल पाए। उसकी भी दो ट्रेन्स ऑलरेडी बन

चुकी हैं, पहली ट्रेन को भुज से अहमदाबाद के बीच में डिप्लॉय किया गया। हम करीब दस-बारह महीने तक उसका अनुभव देखेंगे। उस अनुभव के आधार पर बड़ी मात्रा में नमो भारत ट्रेन्स भी बनाई जाएंगी।

जो मेमू ट्रेन है, जो बहुत ही पॉपुलर है, उसकी मान्यवर सांसदों से बहुत डिमांड आती है। उसके भी इस साल में 600 कोचेज़ बने हैं, यानी दस कोच की अगर एक ट्रेन हो, तो करीब-करीब 60 नई ट्रेन्स बनी हैं। ... (व्यवधान) उसकी भी बहुत अच्छी डिमांड है और उसका देश भर में बहुत अच्छा रिज़ल्ट मिलता है। यह सारा का सारा फोकस मिडिल-क्लास और लो-इनकम फैमलीज़ के लिए है। रेलवे का प्रीमियर कस्टमर मिडिल-क्लास और लो-इनकम फैमलीज़ से है और सारा फोकस भी उन ही पर है कि हम उनके लिए बेहतर सुविधाएं लाएं। इस पर ध्यान दिया गया है।

अभी छठ और दीवाली का जो फेस्टिवल सीज़न था, उसमें भी विशेष ध्यान देकर 7,900 स्पेशल ट्रेन्स चलाई गईं और 1 करोड़ 80 लाख पैसेंजर्स ने ट्रेन्स से ट्रेवल किया। ... (व्यवधान) एक-दो बार तो ऐसा भी हुआ, इन सबका आशीर्वाद मिला, उधना में एक साथ 40,000 लोग अचानक आए, फिर भी आठ-दस घंटे के अंदर-अंदर उन सबके लिए बहुत ही अच्छे तरीके से व्यवस्था करके उनको उनके गंतव्य तक पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था की गई। ... (व्यवधान) पटना में छठ के तुरंत बाद करीब 80,000 पैसेंजर्स तुरंत आए। उनके लिए भी इतनी अच्छी व्यवस्था थी कि कहीं पर कोई दिक्कत नहीं हुई। अभी महाकुंभ आ रहा है, महाकुंभ के लिए 13,000 ट्रेन्स की व्यवस्था की गई है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, पूरे देश में गरीबों के लिए, मध्यमवर्गीय परिवारों के लिए बहुत फोकस्ड-वे में रेलवे का माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में काम चल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री कल्याण बनर्जी (श्रीरामपुर) :** मंत्री जी, हमारे यहां गंगा सागर मेले के लिए आपने क्या किया है? ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** सभापति जी, बहुत सारे माननीय सांसदों ने सेफ्टी के बारे में बोला है। ... (व्यवधान) दादा, आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री कल्याण बनर्जी :** बंगाल में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** आपके बंगाल से भी महाकुंभ के लिए गाड़ियां हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, बहुत सारे माननीय सांसदों ने सेफ्टी के बारे में कन्सर्न्स रेज किए और इस विषय को बहुत सीरियसली लेना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप सारे विषयों को कृपया ध्यान से सुनें, समझें और अपने सुझाव दें। उसका देश के लिए उपयोग होगा।

सभापति जी, सेफ्टी पर ध्यान देने के लिए चार बकेट्स हैं, जिन पर बहुत काम हुआ है और बहुत काम हो रहा है। ट्रैक्स से रिलेटेड मैटर्स पर बहुत बड़ा फोकस किया गया, क्योंकि पटरियों में कई तरह के विषय आते हैं। इसलिए, ट्रैक्स को कैसे सेफ बनाया जाए, उस पर ध्यान दिया गया। दूसरा, जो ट्रेन्स हैं, उन पर बहुत ध्यान दिया गया। तीसरा, लेवल क्रॉसिंग्स और चौथा, नई तरह की टैक्नोलॉजी पर बहुत ध्यान दिया गया।

सभापति जी, यदि इन चार बिंदुओं को देखें तो पता चलता है कि रेलवे में सेफ्टी पर अभूतपूर्व काम हुआ है। इन दस वर्षों में 60 KG की रेल, हायर क्वालिटी से ज्यादा स्ट्रेंथ वाली 1,23,000 किलोमीटर की नई पटरी या पुरानी पटरियों को बदलने का काम हुआ। अगर इसे यूपीए के दस वर्षों के साथ कम्पेयर करें तो उस समय मात्र 57 हजार किलोमीटर था। यूपीए के 10 वर्षों में रेल रिन्यूअल यानी पुरानी पटरी को बदलना 32 हजार किलोमीटर था, यह कार्य मोदी जी के दस वर्षों में 43 हजार किलोमीटर हुआ। दो पटरियों को जोड़ने वाली फिश प्लेट कम से कम रहे, वेल्डिंग कम से कम हो और 260 मीटर की लम्बी रेल रहे, इससे सेफ्टी बढ़ती है। यदि यूपीए के दस वर्ष देखें तो मात्र 10 हजार किलोमीटर का कार्य हुआ, जबकि मोदी जी के दस वर्षों में 68 हजार किलोमीटर लाँगर रेल का उपयोग हुआ, छह गुना ज्यादा काम हुआ। वेल्डिंग में जहां यूपीए के समय 79 लाख जाइंट, जिसे अल्ट्रासाउंड मशीन से टेस्टिंग करते हैं, मोदी जी के पीरियड में 1 करोड़ 73 लाख वेल्ड की ज्यादा टेस्टिंग हुई। इन सबका रिजल्ट भी आया क्योंकि वेल्डिंग के फेलियर जो दस साल पहले साल के 3700 होते थे, जिसके कारण डिरेलमेंट होता था, वह आज मात्र 480 हो गए हैं और इसमें 87 परसेंट

कमी आई है। रेल का फ्रेक्चर बार-बार सुनाई देता था। वर्ष 2013-14 में जहां 2500 रेल फ्रेक्चर्स होते थे, वे 85 परसेंट कम हो कर मात्र 380 रह गए और प्रयास है कि इसमें और भी कमी लाई जाए।

सभापति जी, मेनटेनेंस की टेक्नोलॉजी में भी बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन लाया गया। कई कठोर निर्णय भी लिए गए कि तीन घंटे का मेनटेनेंस का ब्लॉक पटरी को मिले। नई टेक्नोलॉजी भी लाई गई। अभी डेढ़ साल पहले बहुत ही एडवांस मशीन आईटीएमएस लाए हैं। इस मशीन से ट्रैक पर यदि कोई भी डिफेक्ट हो, कहीं भी कोई क्लिप मिसिंग हो, कहीं स्लीपर पर कोई डिफेक्ट आ गया हो, ट्रैक के गेज में यानी दोनों पटरियों के बीच के डिफरेंस में फर्क आ गया हो तो सब कुछ एक्यूरेटली मैजर हो जाता है और तीन मशीनों ने बहुत अच्छा परफार्म किया है। अब हर जोन में वैसी एक मशीन लगाई गई है। दो साल पहले से प्रयास शुरू किया था कि ट्रैक मैन की जिंदगी में कैसे एक बड़ा परिवर्तन लाएं। उसे हथौड़ा लेकर न चलना पड़े, इसके लिए अजमेर में पहले एक गाड़ी बनाई गई थी, जिसमें एक गाड़ी को मोडीफाई किया गया था, जिससे कि वह ट्रैक पर भी चल सके। उसके बाद महिंद्रा और टाटा के साथ मिलकर रेलवे के इंजीनियर्स ने बहुत अच्छी गाड़ी बनाई है। मैंने सात-आठ दिन पहले ही उसका इंस्पेक्शन किया था। वह गाड़ी सड़क पर भी चल सकती है और रेलवे के ट्रैक पर भी चल सकती है। उसमें इस तरह से सुविधा दी गई है कि वेल्डिंग मशीन, हथौड़ा और अन्य इक्विपमेंट्स उस गाड़ी में रखें और ट्रैक मैन उस गाड़ी में बैठे। पीछे दो सीट्स हैं, बड़ा-सा ग्लास है और कैमरा लगा हुआ है। बड़े आराम से पटरियों का निरीक्षण किया जा सकता है और ट्रैक इंस्पेक्टर, पीडब्ल्यूआई, गैंगमैन, ट्रैक मैन उस गाड़ी में बैठकर बहुत आराम से और सेफली ट्रैवल करते हुए इंस्पेक्शन कर सकें, ऐसा एक नया इनोवेशन रेलवे ने किया है और इस इनोवेशन को पहले सात-आठ महीने तक टेस्ट करेंगे और उसके बाद यदि सफल निकला और लोगों को पसंद आया तो बड़े पैमाने पर देश भर में लागू करेंगे। इस तरह हर तरीके से ट्रैक की सेफ्टी पर ध्यान दिया गया है।

सभापति जी, वर्ष 2013-14 में करीब 9000 ऐसी लेवल क्रासिंग्स थीं, जिन पर कोई गेट मैन नहीं रहता था। इस वजह से कई दुर्घटनाएं होती थीं। मैं आज बहुत खुशी से आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि 9000 की 9000 अनमैंड रेलवे क्रासिंग्स अब जीरो हो गई हैं और जहां भी अब लेवल क्रासिंग यानी



गेट है, वहां या तो अंडर पास या फिर गेट के पास गेट मैन नियुक्त होता है। कहीं पर भी बिना गेट मैन के कोई लेवल क्रॉसिंग देश भर में नहीं रह गई है। यूपीए के दस वर्षों में जहां मात्र चार हजार फ्लाई ओवर्स या अंडर पासेज थे, आज इन दस वर्षों में 12 हजार यानी चार गुना फ्लाई ओवर्स या अंडर पासेज बने हैं।... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND (VELLORE):** Hon. Minister, you are misleading the House. ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW:** In case there is any doubt, I will repeat it. unmanned level crossings, which means a crossing which is authorized by Railways - I am not talking about the unauthorized Railway crossings, I am talking of the authorized Railway crossings, which had a gate - are today hundred per cent manned or eliminated by constructing a flyover or underpass. I hope I am clear about it. ... (*Interruptions*)

I would like to repeat it again that 12000 flyovers and underpasses have been constructed in these 10 years, that is three times more than the flyovers and underpasses constructed during the UPA period. ... (*Interruptions*) यह बहुत स्पष्ट है।

सभापति जी, सेफ्टी में ट्रेन्स का और ट्रेन की टेक्नोलॉजी का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रोल है। वर्ष 1950 और 1960 की टेक्नोलॉजी के जो आई.सी.एफ. कोचेज थे, उनकी मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग पूरी तरह से बंद की गयी। एल.एच.बी. कोचेज की मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग को रैम्प-अप किया गया। जहां यूपीए के समय में मात्र 2,300 एल.एच.बी. कोचेज बने थे, वहीं आज इन दस वर्षों में 37,000 एल.एच.बी. कोचेज बने हैं। हमने यह संकल्प लिया है कि पुराने युग के जितने आई.सी.एफ. कोचेज हैं, उन्हें हम आने वाले पाँच वर्षों में एल.एच.बी. कोचेज के साथ 100 प्रतिशत रिप्लेस कर देंगे।

सभापति जी, लोको की मेनटेनेंस, वैगन्स की मेनटेनेंस, कोचेज़ की मेनटेनेंस, ट्रेन सेट्स में नयी टेक्नोलॉजी, नए कप्लर की टेक्नोलॉजी लाना, इन सबका उपयोग करके ट्रेन्स की सेफ्टी में भी बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन आया है।

सभापति जी, टेक्नोलॉजी पर बहुत फोकस किया गया। जहां यूपीए के शासनकाल में मात्र 800 स्टेशन्स को डिजिटल यानी जिसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग कहते हैं, वे किए गए थे। पर, मोदी जी के इन दस वर्षों के कार्यकाल में 3,000 स्टेशन्स को डिजिटल स्टेशन्स बनाया गया है, जिसमें एन्टायर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग की गयी है, जिसका ऑटोमैटिक कंट्रोल है।

सभापति जी, वर्ष 2013-14 में फॉग सेफ्टी डिवाइस मात्र 90 थे। आज 20,000 फॉग सेफ्टी डिवाइसेज़ हैं। किसी भी पैमाने पर देखें तो हमारी सरकार में बहुत ध्यान से, बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ काम किया गया है।

सभापति जी, एंटी कोलीज़न डिवाइस की भी चर्चा हुई। मुझे टेक्नोलॉजी की थोड़ी समझ है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि एंटी कोलीज़न डिवाइस जब लगाया गया, तो उसके पीछे सेफ्टी का एक भी सर्टिफिकेशन नहीं लिया गया।

सभापति जी, इंडस्ट्री में सेफ्टी का स्टैण्डर्ड होता है – एस.आई.एल. (सेफ्टी इंटेग्रिटी लेवल)। SIL 1, SIL 2, SIL 3, SIL 4 होता है। SIL4 is the highest level of safety and integrity. एंटी कोलीज़न डिवाइस में कहीं भी कोई सेफ्टी इंटेग्रिटी लेवल का सर्टिफिकेशन नहीं लिया गया था।

सभापति जी, तब के एक बड़े कद्दावर रेल मंत्री जी थे। मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, लेकिन उन लोगों ने बहुत फैनफेयर के साथ एंटी कोलीज़न डिवाइस लगाने की घोषणाएं कीं। कई जगह लगाया भी, लेकिन उनके ही कार्यकाल में, उन्हीं रेल मंत्रियों के कार्यकाल में एंटी कोलीज़न डिवाइस को 'फेल्योर' डिक्लेयर करके बंद भी किया गया।... (व्यवधान) मैं यह बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूं। इसमें हम कोई राजनीति न करें। यह हमारे यात्रियों के जीवन की सुरक्षा से संबंधित विषय है।

सभापति जी, मोदी जी ने एक बहुत ही सिस्टेमैटिक तरीके से 'कवच' का डेवलपमेंट चालू किया। वर्ष 2016 में इसके पहले ट्रायल्स हुए, वर्ष 2019 में सेफ्टी इंटीग्रिटी का जो उच्चतम स्तर 'SIL 4' होता है, उसका सर्टिफिकेशन वर्ष 2019 में मिला। वर्ष 2019 के बाद उसको करीब 1400 किलोमीटर पर लगाए गया। देश के अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में रेलवे की अलग-अलग परिस्थितियां होती हैं। कहीं पहाड़ हैं, कहीं पर नदियां हैं, कहीं पर कोस्टल एरिया है, कहीं पर रेगिस्तान है। अलग-अलग जगह से, अलग-अलग परिस्थितियों में कवच में और क्या फीचर्स एड किए जाएं, वह सारा काम 16 जुलाई, 2024 को कम्प्लीट हुआ। कवच का वर्जन 4.0 आरडीएसओ ने अप्रूव किया और अब करीब 15 हजार किलोमीटर। ... (व्यवधान) दादा, बैठो सीरियस डिस्कशन हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) दादा, सीरियस डिस्कशन हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** मंत्री जी आप बोलते रहिए।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** सभापति जी, अभी दस हजार लोकोमोटिव्स और 15 हजार किलोमीटर रेलवे ट्रैक पर ऑलरेडी कवच का काम चालू हुआ है। सभापति जी, with all humility at my command, I would like to say that समृद्ध देशों ने, रिच कंट्रीज़ ने जो काम 20 सालों में किया है, भारत ने वह काम पांच साल में किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, कई माननीय सांसदों ने पूछा है, इसलिए मैं कवच का एक और फीचर बताना चाहूंगा कि कवच बेसिकली सिग्नल को कैबिन के अंदर, लोकोपायलट का जो डैशबोर्ड है, उस डैशबोर्ड के ऊपर सिग्नल को ले कर आता है। मान लीजिए कि सिग्नल दस किलोमीटर दूर है। वहां रेड है, येल्लो है या ग्रीन है, दस किलोमीटर दूर का सिग्नल तो आँखों से नहीं दिखेगा। कवच लगने से ड्राइवर के कैबिन पर दस किलोमीटर दूर का सिग्नल भी दिखाई दे जाएगा। मान लो कि बाहर फॉग है। उसके कारण विज़िबिलिटी एकदम कम हो गई हो तो भी कवच से सिग्नल ड्राइवर को कैबिन के अंदर डैशबोर्ड पर दिखाई दे जाता है, उसको बाहर देखने की जरूरत नहीं है।

सभापति जी, कवच वर्जन 4.0 जो कि देश की सारी परिस्थितियों को ले कर बना है, जब उसकी टेस्टिंग कोटा से सवाई माधोपुर तक हुई, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि जो लोकोपायलट थे, उनको जब कहा गया कि 130 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा की स्पीड बढ़ाओ, क्योंकि कवच में फीचर है कि ओवरस्पीड होते ही वह ऑटोमैटिकली ब्रेक लगा देता है और रेड लाइट आती है, ड्राइवर ब्रेक लगाए या न लगाए, कवच अपने आप ब्रेक लगा देता है। तो लोकोपायलट बहुत घबराए हुए थे कि नहीं, मैं स्पीड को ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाऊंगा, वह 130 किलोमीटर स्पीड का सैक्शन था। लेकिन जब उन्होंने कवच को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्पीड बढ़ाई और कवच ने ऑटोमैटिकली ब्रेक लगाया, आप विश्वास नहीं करेंगे कि लोकोपायलट के चेहरे पर इतनी खुशी थी। ... (व्यवधान) सभापति जी, उन लोकोपायलट ने कहा कि यह कवच केवल रेलवे का कवच नहीं है। यह कवच मेरे परिवार का कवच है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, एक मान्यवर सांसद ने कहा कि डीरेलमेंट रुक नहीं रहे हैं, डीरेलमेंट्स का क्या है? सभापति जी, मैं फिर बताना चाहूंगा और अगर आप परमिशन दें तो मैं नाम लूंगा वर्ना मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** नाम मत लीजिए।

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** सभापति जी, नाम नहीं लेता हूँ।

यूपीए के समय में प्रति वर्ष औसतन 171 कॉन्सिक्व्यूएंशियल एक्सिडेंट्स होते थे। महोदय, वह संख्या 75 पर्सेंट कम हो कर 40 पर आ गयी है। जो डीरेलमेंट्स और एक्सिडेंट्स का टोटल आंकड़ा था, यूपीए के समय में 443 थे। 365 दिनों में 443 डीरेलमेंट्स होते थे। That number has come down to 95. यानि 78 पर्सेंट रिडक्शन हुआ है। सभापति जी, लेकिन हम इतने पर सैटिस्फाइड नहीं हैं। हम इसमें भी अथक प्रयास कर के हरेक इंसिडेंट के रूट कॉज़ में जा कर स्ट्रक्चरल चेंज ला कर, जहां प्रोसेस में चेंज करना है, वहां प्रॉसेस में चेंज कर के, जहां टैक्नोलॉजी में चेंज करना है, वहां टैक्नोलॉजी में चेंज कर के, जहां पर भी जो भी चेंज करना है, वह चेंज कर के हम एक्सिडेंट्स और डीरेलमेंट्स की संख्या को और भी कम करेंगे।

सेफ्टी को हम इससे भी अधिक बढ़ाएंगे। इसके लिए मोदी जी की सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। हम लोग इसके लिए अथक प्रयास करने के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं।

सभापति जी, अब मैं सिक्स्थ प्वाइंट पर आऊंगा। कई मान्यवर सांसदों ने कहा कि रेलवे में वैकेंसी की क्या स्थिति है। मैं आपके सामने स्पष्ट तौर पर रखना चाहूंगा कि यूपीए के समय जहां 4,11,000 लोगों को रेलवे में नौकरी मिली थी, वहीं मोदी जी ने 5,02,000 लोगों को नौकरी दी है।

सभापति जी, एग्जाम कराने में भी पूरा ध्यान रखा गया है। हाल ही में आरआरबी के एग्जाम्स कंप्लीट हुए हैं। मैं एक परीक्षा का एग्जाम्पल देना चाहूंगा। उसमें 1,26,00,000 एप्लीकेंट्स शामिल हुए थे। 68 दिनों तक रेलवे की परीक्षा चली। 211 शहरों में परीक्षा हुई। 15 भाषाओं में एग्जाम्स हुए थे, लेकिन कहीं पर कोई पेपर लीक नहीं हुई। कहीं पर कोई भी इंसीडेंट नहीं, एकदम स्मूथली एग्जाम्स हुए। मैं श्री प्रेमचन्द्रन जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। इन्होंने भी एक बार इसको मेंशन किया था कि कितना स्मूथली एग्जाम हुआ है।

सभापति जी, 1,30,581 युवक और युवतियों को रेलवे में नौकरी दी गई। यह बिना किसी कंप्लेन्ट या पेपर लीक के संभव हुई। वर्षों से हमारे नौजवान कैडिडेट्स की जो डिमांड थी, जो रेलवे में भर्ती होने के लिए इच्छुक हैं, वह यह थी कि इसके लिए एक एनुअल कैलेंडर बनाया जाए।

सभापति जी, रेलवे में भर्ती का एनुअल कैलेंडर बना और उसके हिसाब से आज रेलवे में रिक्रूटमेंट चल रही है। आज 58,642 वैकेंसीज की रिक्रूटमेंट की प्रोसेस चल रही है। अभी हाल ही में लोको पायलट का रिक्रूटमेंट कंप्लीट हुआ। 11 लाख से ज्यादा लोगों ने एग्जाम दिया। कहीं पर कोई कंप्लेन्ट नहीं, कहीं पर कोई दिक्कत नहीं हुई। आराम से स्मूथली परीक्षा और रिक्रूटमेंट प्रोसेस चल रही है। यह विषय भी सबके सामने स्पष्ट है। रेलवे नौजवानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अवसर देने के लिए पूरी तरह से कमिटेड है।

सभापति जी, मैं सातवें विषय पर आऊंगा। कई मान्यवर सदस्यों ने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में विषय रखा। मैं स्पष्ट तौर पर कहना चाहूंगा कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने रेलवे का एक बिलकुल अद्भूत विकास किया, जो अनप्रेसिडेंटेड है, वैसा डेवलपमेंट किया। मिजोरम में भैरवी

तक रेलवे लाइन पहुंच रही है। अगरतल्ला ब्रॉडगेज से कनेक्ट हुआ। नागालैंड में 100 साल के बाद दूसरा ब्रॉडगेज रेलवे स्टेशन मोदी जी के कार्यकाल में बना।

सभापति जी, मणिपुर में खोंगसान्क तक रेलवे लाइन ऑलरेडी पहुंच चुकी है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश में नाहरलागून तक रेलवे लाइन पहुंच चुकी है। सिक्किम में रांगपो तक का काम तेजी से चल रहा है। इसी तरह पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हिमाचल प्रदेश में दौलतपुर चौक तक रेल लाइन पहुंची है और मुकेरिया तक का काम चल रहा है। उत्तराखंड में ऋषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग तक का काम तेजी से चल रहा है।

सभापति जी, वर्षों से जिस ड्रीम प्रोजेक्ट की देश को आकांक्षा, इच्छा और प्रतीक्षा थी कि कश्मीर का प्रोजेक्ट पूरा हो। कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक भारत एक है, श्रेष्ठ है, इसको जोड़ने वाला यह प्रोजेक्ट है। यह आज रेडी हो गया है। इसकी टेस्टिंग और सारे सेफ्ट सर्टिफिकेशन के काम चल रहे हैं। आगामी चार महीने के अंदर इस पर गाड़ी चलने लगेगी। यह भारत की एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी।

सभापति जी, मैं विपक्ष के मान्यवर सदस्यों से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि आप भी एक बार पीठ थपथपा कर कश्मीर के निवासियों को आशीर्वाद दें। उनको भी आप बताएं कि आप भी उनके साथ खड़े हैं।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, मैं बताना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि एक बहुत अच्छा फैक्ट है। माननीय सदस्य, आप बैठिए। मैं आपको फैक्ट बता देता हूँ।

मैं आपको फैक्ट्स दे दूंगा। कैबिनेट नोट कब पास हुआ, मैं आपको बता दूंगा।... (व्यवधान) महोदय, मैं एक अच्छा फैक्ट बताना चाहूंगा। चिनाब का जो ब्रिज है, यह ब्रिज 359 मीटर ऊंचा है। हम अगर एफिल टॉवर से कंपेयर करें, तो चिनाब का ब्रिज एफिल टॉवर से 35 मीटर टॉलर है। काश, आपके मन में कुछ खुशी होती, तो अच्छा लगता। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, ऐसे ही डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर देश के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट है। वर्ष 2014 तक जो जीरो था, वह आज 2,741 किलोमीटर बन चुका है और डेली 350 गाड़ियां डेडीकेटेड

फ्रेट कोरीडोर पर जा रही हैं। 1,300 स्टेशन्स का पुनर्निर्माण भी चल रहा है। दुनिया के सबसे बड़े रेलवे स्टेशन के रीडेवलपमेंट का काम भी आज देश में चल रहा है।

महोदय, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इंडीविजुअल विषय उठाए, चाहे बंगाल के हों, चाहे तेलंगाना के हों, चाहे मध्य प्रदेश के हों, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश के हों, अगर आपकी अनुमति हो तो मैं सबको इंडीविजुअली लेटर के माध्यम से जवाब दूंगा।... (व्यवधान) विषय बहुत सारे हैं और समय की मर्यादा है। बाकी सब विषयों के बारे में, आपके हर एक विषय पर अगले 7 से 8 हफ्तों में जवाब दूंगा।  
...(व्यवधान)

महोदय, इन 10 वर्षों में मोदी जी का काम बोलता है। इन 10 वर्षों में मोदी जी ने इंकलूजिव ग्रोथ की एक नई मिसाल देश के सामने, दुनिया के सामने रखी है, समाज के हर वर्ग को सम्मान दिया है, देश के हर क्षेत्र का विकास किया है, इसीलिए 140 करोड़ देशवासियों ने ऐतिहासिक तीसरी बार मोदी जी को आशीर्वाद दिया है। इस आशीर्वाद को पूर्ण करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने हम सबको बहुत स्पष्ट भाव से कहा है कि तीसरी टर्म में तीन गुनी ज्यादा मेहनत करनी है। जिस समृद्ध भारत के सपने को लेकर हम निकले हैं, जिस विचार को लेकर आगे निकले हैं, जिस विकसित भारत की नींव रखने के लक्ष्य को लेकर आगे निकले हैं, उस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए अथक मेहनत करेंगे, अपनी जी-जान लगा देंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि रेल अधिनियम, 1989 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

**माननीय सभापति :** अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

**माननीय सभापति :** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 2 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

**Clause 3**

**Insertion of the new  
Chapter IA**

**माननीय सभापति :** श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 1 और 2 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM):** Sir, I have two amendments to clause 3 of the Bill. In my speech also, I reiterated the issue. The Parliament is the right forum which should be given the powers to fix the number of Directors and members of the Railway Board. This is a colonial legislation. You are simply adopting and doing the copy-pasting.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Are you moving your amendments?

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:** Sir, my first amendment is regarding the members as may be prescribed. So, my first amendment is that it should be fixed as seven members.

The second amendment is, "either absolutely or subject to any conditions", powers may be devolved. My point is, that is also not necessary as far as good legislative drafting is concerned. So, I am moving these amendments. Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 12,-

*omit*

"either absolutely or subject to any  
conditions,". (1)

Page 2, line 18,-



*for* “such number of Members as may be prescribed”

*substitute* “seven Members”. (2)

**माननीय सभापति:** अब मैं श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 1 और 2 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

**माननीय सभापति :** श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 3 से 5 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

**SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL (SANGLI):** Sir, I move my amendment nos. 3 to 5 to clause 3 of the Bill. I think the Government has missed an opportunity. बहुत सारे पोस्ट्स हैं, जो वैकेंट्स रह जाते हैं, गजटेड पोस्ट आप नहीं भर पाते हैं, आपको उनको अधिकार देना चाहिए कि गजटेड और नॉन- पोस्ट के बारे डिस्मिशन रेलवे बोर्ड ले सके, दो-तीन चीजें और हैं। Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, after line 14,-

*insert* “Provided that the Railway Board shall commit to sustainability measures and shall mandate the creation of sustainable energy plans, including but not limited to the implementation of energy-efficient technologies, procurement of renewable energy, carbon offset initiatives, and adherence to the target of achieving net-

zero carbon emissions of Railways by 2030.”. (3)

Page 2, after line 25,-

*insert* “Provided that the Railway Board shall have the power to declare any post under its control as gazetted or non-gazetted, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed.”. (4)

Page 2, after line 36,-

*insert* “Provided further that the qualification and experience necessary for the appointment of the Chairman and the other Members of the Board shall be such as to ensure a diverse range of expertise, including but not limited to policy, financial management, railway safety, operational efficiency, regulatory compliance, public administration, and technology.”. (5)

**माननीय सभापति:** अब मैं श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 3 से 5 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

**माननीय सभापति:** एडवोकेट डीन कुरियाकोस जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 6 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

**ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI):** Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, *after* line 25,-

*insert*                    “Provided that the Railway Board shall ensure payment of full living wage and access to social security for all employees of the Indian Railways.”. (6)

**माननीय सभापति:** अब मैं एडवोकेट डीन कुरियाकोस जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन 6 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

**माननीय सभापति :** श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील जी क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 7 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

**SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:** Sir, I urge the Government that Environmental Impact Assessments should be done before starting a project. So, I beg to move:

Page 2, *after* line 25,-

*insert*                    “Provided that the Railway Board shall ensure that compensation for railway accidents is paid within a period not exceeding two months:

Provided further that the Railway Board shall ensure that Environmental Impact Assessments for all projects are conducted

in accordance with the prescribed rules to mitigate environmental damage.”. (7)

**माननीय सभापति:** अब मैं विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन 7 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

**माननीय सभापति:** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 3 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 3 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 4 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय मंत्री जी, अब प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।”

**माननीय सभापति:** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

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**14.48 hrs**

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024**

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री श्री अमित शाह जी की ओर से यह प्रस्ताव\* करता हूँ

“कि आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

**माननीय सभापति :** आप इस विधेयक पर कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं तो बोलिए।

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** सभापति महोदय, भारत विभिन्न प्रकार की आपदाओं को झेलता है। भारत के लगभग सभी हिस्सों में किसी भी मौसम में आपदाएं आती रहती हैं, यह भारत ने देखा है। वर्ष 2047 तक माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का संकल्प है कि भारत को विकसित भारत बनाना है। उस संकल्प को पूरा करने के लिए ‘जीरो कैजुअल्टी एप्रोच’ की नीति के साथ सरकार काम कर रही है।

आपदाओं से काफी नुकसान होता है लेकिन यह सच है कि गत वर्षों में जब से माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार बनी है, कुशल आपदा प्रबंधन के कारण नुकसान में काफी कमी आई है। जान-मान के नुकसान को देखें तो सुपर साइक्लोन में जहां 10,000 लोगों की जानें गई थीं, वहां ‘बीपरजॉय’ और ‘दाना’ में जीरो मानवीय क्षति हुई।

महोदय, वर्ष 2005 में आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम आया और इसके क्रियान्वयन में राज्यों को कई बाधाएं और कठिनाइयां महसूस हुईं। उन बाधाओं और कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कई राज्यों ने गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया। आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरणों, सरकार के मंत्रालयों, विभागों और कार्यकारी समितियों के बीच प्रभावी कार्यात्मक एकीकरण की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई जिसके कारणवश माननीय गृह मंत्री श्री अमित शाह जी इस सदन में आपदा प्रबंधन संशोधन विधेयक, 2024 लेकर आए।

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\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

महोदय, इस संशोधन विधेयक के कुछ उद्देश्य हैं, मैं इनके बारे में माननीय सदन को जरूर बताना चाहूंगा। आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे प्राधिकरण और समितियों की भूमिकाओं में और अधिक स्पष्टता एवं कन्वर्जेंस लाने के लिए यह विधेयक जरूरी है। राष्ट्रीय संकट प्रबंधन समिति, उच्च स्तरीय समिति और अधिनियम पूर्व कतिपय संगठनों को वैधानिक स्टेटस प्रदान करना भी इस संशोधन विधेयक का उद्देश्य है। इसका उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण और राज्य आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरणों के दक्ष कार्यकरण को सुदृढ़ करना है। इस संशोधन विधेयक के और मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं - राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर आपदा डेटा बेस सृजित करने का उपबंध करना, राज्यों की राजधानी और बड़े शहरों, जिनमें नगर निगम है, के लिए शहरी आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण के गठन का उपबंध करना और राज्य सरकार द्वारा राहत आपदा प्रतिक्रिया बल के गठन का उपबंध करना।

महोदय, आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, उनके परिणाम बहुत अच्छे आए हैं लेकिन राज्यों और अन्य हितधारकों द्वारा कुछ कमियां महसूस की गई हैं इसलिए यह संशोधन विधेयक लाना आवश्यक है। भारत सरकार को महसूस हुआ कि इस विधेयक को लाकर कमियों को दूर कर सकते हैं और आपदा प्रबंधन को सुदृढ़ कर सकते हैं। विगत कई वर्षों में, खासकर वर्ष 2014 के बाद आपदा प्रबंधन के तहत उठाए गए कदमों के बारे में मैं माननीय सदन को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जो कदम उठाए गए और आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में जो परिणाम आए हैं, मैं संक्षिप्त में इसके बारे में चर्चा करना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, वर्ष 2016 में एनडीए द्वारा पहली राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजनाएं विकसित की गईं और इन योजनाओं की पूरे देश ही नहीं बल्कि पूरी दुनिया में कई सम्मेलनों के माध्यम से सराहना की गई है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2016 में एशियाई मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन के दौरान डीआरआर पर 10-सूत्री एजेंडा जारी किया।

यह आज दुनिया भर में आपदा के क्षेत्र में एक सूत्र बन गया है। वर्ष 2019 में सीडीआरआई का शुभारंभ हुआ। अब तक 40 देश और 7 अन्य संगठन इसके सदस्य बन चुके हैं। 350 जिलों में एक

लाख स्वयंसेवी आपदा मित्र को प्रशिक्षित कर तैनात किया गया है। एनडीआरएफ में चार बटालियनों को बढ़ाया गया है। कुल बटालियन अब 16 हैं। चक्रवात के लिए सामान्य एलर्ट प्रोटोकॉल योजना के माध्यम से तत्काल एलर्ट किया जाता है। वर्षा और बांध एवं नदियों के जलस्तर पर एवं सभी आपदाओं के पूर्वानुमान पर पूर्व चेतावनी पहले 3 दिन हुआ करती थी, अब वह 7 दिन हो गई है। 7 दिन पूर्व ही हम चेतावनी दे देते हैं। राष्ट्रीय चक्रवात से बचाव हेतु शमन परियोजना के अंतर्गत तटीय राज्यों में पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियां स्थापित की गई हैं।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2019 में एक बड़ा निर्णय लिया। पहले जब कोई आपदा आती थी, तो जब तक वहां से आवेदन नहीं आता था, तब तक कोई टीम असेसमेंट के लिए नहीं जाती थी। अब आईएमसी टीम पूर्व में ही जाती है। हम राज्यों को सूचित करते हैं। राज्य उस सूचना का संज्ञान लेकर जब हमें सूचित करता है, तो हम जाते हैं। हम उनके आवेदन का, अनुरोध का इंतजार नहीं करते। चक्रवात जोखिम शमन और मोचन हेतु डीसीआरए और डीएसएस टूल विकसित किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय रिमोट सेंसिंग सेंटर द्वारा बाढ़ प्रभावित राज्यों का मानचित्र तैयार किया गया है।

भवन निर्माण सामग्री और प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्धन परिषद द्वारा डिजिटल एटलस विकसित किया गया है। हिमालय के क्षेत्र में 28 हजार हिमनद झीलों का व्यापक डेटा तैयार किया गया है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि सुपर साइक्लॉन में 10 हजार मौतें हुईं, जबकि बिपरजॉय और दाना में जीरो कैजुअलिटीज हुई हैं।

महोदय, लू से वर्ष 2015 से ठीक पहले 2 हजार 40 लोगों की जानें गई थीं, जो वर्ष 2024 में घटकर 244 हो गई हैं। एनडीआरएफ ने भी अपने ऑपरेशन के माध्यम से बहुत लोगों की जान बचाई है। आईएमडी का सटीक मौसम पूर्वानुमान आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में आज बहुत उपयोगी है। हम उस नुकसान के पूर्वानुमान के आधार पर सजग होकर तैयारी करते हैं। आपदा रिस्पांस के संसाधनों की इन्वेंट्री का डेटाबेस आईडीआरएन तैयार किया गया है। एकल आपातकालीन नंबर 112 के साथ ईआरएसएस का विस्तार हुआ है। आंकड़े एकत्र करने और डीआरआर के लिए नैशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट इन्फॉर्मेशन सिस्टम का विकास हुआ है। इंडिया यूनिवर्सिटीज एंड द इंस्टीट्यूट्स नेटवर्क

फॉर डिजास्टर रिस्क रिडक्शन की स्थापना हुई है। अब तक 318 संस्थान इस नेटवर्क में शामिल हुए हैं।

एनडीआरएफ द्वारा स्कूलों में सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं। क्षेत्रीय संगठनों जैसे एससीओ, बहुक्षेत्रीय तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग हेतु बंगाल की खाड़ी पहल, बिम्सटेक और हिंद महासागर रिम एसोसिएशन के तहत आपदा प्रबंधन पर क्षेत्रीय सहयोग बढ़ा है। राज्य सरकारों को वर्ष 2015-20 की तुलना में वर्ष 2021-26 में एनडीआरएफ के आवंटन में आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में वित्तीय सहायता प्रबंधन बहुत आवश्यक होता है। एनडीआरएफ के आवंटन में 109 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा वृद्धि की गई है। देश में पहली बार वर्ष 2021 में नैशनल डिजास्टर मिटिगेशन फंड का प्रावधान किया गया है। वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2014 के मध्य एनडीआरएफ में मात्र 38 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था।

### **15.00 hrs**

जो वर्ष 2014 से वर्ष 2024 तक तीन गुना बढ़कर 1,24,000 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। एनडीआरएफ को भी वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2014 के बीच 28,000 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए थे, जो वर्ष 2014 से वर्ष 2024 तक तीन गुना बढ़कर 79,000 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। इस प्रकार देखा जाए तो इन दस वर्षों में जारी की गई राशि में तीन गुना की वृद्धि हुई है।

महोदय, मैं जरूर आग्रह करना चाहूंगा, चूंकि वर्ष 2047 तक भारत को 'विकसित भारत' बनाने का संकल्प लिया गया है और यह विधेयक आज के समय की जरूरत है। इसमें सभी मॉडर्न डायनामिक्स परिभाषित किए गए हैं।

इस विधेयक के पारित होने के साथ ही, जो भी प्रभावित लोग हैं, आपदा के कुशल प्रबंधन से निश्चित रूप से उस क्षेत्र में इतनी कामयाबी हासिल होगी कि हम नुकसान को कम कर पाएंगे और जान-माल के नुकसान को भी कम कर पाएंगे। इसलिए, इस विधेयक को लाना जरूरी था। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने आपदाओं से प्रभावित उन लोगों के दर्द को अपना दर्द समझा है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यह विधेयक लेकर आए हैं। हम सदन से आग्रह करेंगे कि इस विधेयक को सर्वसम्मति से पारित किया जाए। धन्यवाद।



**माननीय सभापति :** प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

“कि आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

Hon. Members, it is an important Amendment Bill regarding Disaster Management. So, I would request all the Members to be present here and give their important views.

Now, I would request Dr. Shashi Tharoor to initiate the discussion.

**DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM):** Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I rise today in opposition to the Disaster Management (Amendment) Bill 2024 moved by the hon. Minister because it is a disaster. I would like to elucidate our perspective on the legislation. We had great expectations of it, but it appears to have been taken out of the oven half-baked and rushed into this hallowed chamber clamouring to be passed. That this Bill is even being debated in the Parliament is miraculous because several of my colleagues in the Opposition pointed out on the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2024, when the hon. Minister of State introduced this Bill, that this legislation was brought under Entry 23 of the Concurrent List of the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, you do not have to be a Constitutional expert to realise that social security and social insurance, employment and unemployment, which are subjects of Entry 23 do not even remotely cover Disaster Management. Now, the matter that had the Government actually try legislating on the issue of

unemployment, unemployment in India might not be in such disastrous shape but चलो, कोई बात नहीं, चलेंगे। We will carry on.

But anyway, here we are with a Bill hurried into the Parliament on a constitutionally untenable and federally unviable ground and with a host of other drawbacks that diminish even the little imagination that the Centre has sought to display.

Now, before the Treasury Benches accuse the Opposition of opposing just for the sake of it, let me reassure them that I find myself in agreement with the rationale for this Bill that the Minister has just explained. In my first Parliamentary term, I was the Convenor of the Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Management which has since been abolished by the NDA Government. Yes, the Disaster Management Act of 2005 was in need of rigorous reform. And yes, there is a pressing need to streamline our sprawling and scattered disaster management framework which, despite the best of intentions, ends up causing inordinate delays in the worst moments failing to rescue our fellow Indians caught up in disasters.

Now, we see and he is right to say human lives, infrastructure, mother nature and all of these things are affected by disasters. But we, as MPs from Kerala, understand this very well. Yet, far from strengthening and making effective our crisis management mechanisms and far from bringing, as the Minister just promised, more clarity and convergence to our prevailing disaster management instruments and institutions, it actually exacerbates the problem. Sadly enough, it was an ill-thought-out, overlapping and convoluted distribution of powers amongst

the authorities and committees, and it envisages or retains from the current Act. The net result is a greater centralisation of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and a top-down approach that would create a chain of command so complicated and heavy that it may collapse under its own weight before even mitigating, much less preventing, any horrific disaster like the landslides in Wayanad, which were the most devastating landslides in Kerala's history.

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August, Mr. Chairman, after my hon. colleague from Wayanad visited, I made an emotionally crushing visit to Wayanad and assisted in the distribution of relief supplies gathered by the MP office in my constituency of Thiruvananthapuram. Picking my way through the rubble to view the destruction of Mundakkai, Chooralmala, and Punchiri Mattam, I beheld massive JCBs rumbling, where, till five days previously lavishly green hilly villages had sprawled beneath great blue skies. At a hospital suffused with the anguish of countless Indians, whose homes and dreams were pulverized by bombardment of rocks and boulders, in the early hours of 30<sup>th</sup> July, I met a young survivor who had endured inconceivable horrors, just eight years old. She had lost her father, mother, brother, sister, grandfather, and grandmother, and sustained numerous injuries from broken bones to a heavily bruised face. As I saw her propped up in bed, immersed in a colouring book, desolation gripped me. We should have been able to prevent, to predict better what was to come, prepare for it, and even to prevent it. But we failed at all of these. The wails of Wayanad and the scenes of devastation and despair that greeted me there and my colleagues who have been there, and in the relief camps, will forever haunt me.

All of us together owed it to the more than 480 people who perished in Wayanad, and an equally staggering number who were grievously injured, to ensure that no Indian citizen in any part of our country ever again has to endure such a gruesome fate. But this Bill, I am afraid, does not guarantee that. Right off the bat, this Bill promises, as I mentioned, greater clarity and convergence in the roles of authorities and committees working in the field of disaster management. But in reality, it confuses and complicates and typically just concentrates power in the hands of the Central Government. This is evident when the Bill accords statutory status to the National Crisis Management Committee and the High-Level Committee, both of which predate this Bill, but without explaining why. Pursuant to clause 6, the Cabinet Secretary will chair the National Crisis Management Committee, with the Central Government deciding everything, who will be part of it, who will be invited to participate in its meetings, what powers it will exercise, the functions it will perform, and even what procedures it will follow in exercise of the power and discharge of its functions. In other words, though on paper it will be the nodal body to deal with major disasters, in reality it will be a creature of the Central Government, a timid creature. Nowhere does the Government stipulate that such a crucial body should necessarily have ecologists, environmentalists, experts of various kinds who can help us predict, prevent, prepare for, and mitigate natural disasters. This disdain for expertise is a recurring theme of this Bill.

Now, given that we already have a National Executive Committee, which is empowered to act as a coordinating body, a National Disaster Response Force

for targeted responses and the overarching National Disaster Management Authority, what is the utility of this Committee? Will it not just serve to convolute the chain of command; to delay response time in situations where tardiness can result in the loss of tens of thousands of lives? Further complicating the chain of command and vesting yet more powers on the Central Government is this: Pursuant to Section 8(b) of this revised Act, the Centre is to constitute a high-level committee with a Union Minister as Chairperson for approving financial assistance under sections 46 and 47, the National Disaster Response Fund, and the Mitigation Fund. Now, ultimately both these funds shall be applied in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Central Government in consultation with the NDMA. So, there is no autonomy to this high-level committee. So, once again the question arises, what exactly shall be the powers of the statutory body? This Bill institutionalizes inadequacies and inefficiencies, especially at the Central Government level. Whereas pre-existing bodies with functions not clearly demarcated, overlapping with those of other institutions, have been given statutory recognition, the National Disaster Management Authority, the national linchpin of this Act, remains enslaved to the Ministry of Home Affairs and has no administrative or financial powers of its own, having to route even its minutest decisions through the Home Ministry, a needlessly arduous and time-consuming process. It has also been reported in the media that the NDMA is massively understaffed. I was hoping the hon. Minister would address that in his reply at least, if he has not done so in his introduction.

It has to stop somewhere and for better coordination of disaster management and mitigation efforts, the NDMA should have been upgraded to a Department of the Government of India, even if not to a Ministry, but it remains subordinate to the Home Ministry. Even the question of its leadership has not been satisfactorily addressed. It is officially chaired by the Prime Minister. NDMA is normally overseen by a Vice Chairperson, who has the rank of a Union Cabinet Minister, but bafflingly, clause 3 of this Bill says, “any member of the NDMA is authorized to perform the day-to-day functions of the Authority”, forgetting that the political heft of a Ministerial rank is vital for dealing with the States and other Ministries and Departments of the Union.

Mr. Chairman, this Bill, in its ostensible pursuit to decentralise the decision-making process regarding funds manages to do something utterly bizarre. It dilutes the entire purpose of the National Disaster Response Fund by removing the specific uses for which the fund was intended. One of the most pressing criticisms of the old Act was the excessive centralisation of fund allocation. Many of our States have complained about this, especially when disasters are categorised as "severe". The debilitating human cost of such a disaster demands from the Centre a sense of urgency, completely absent in the proposed framework. The Centre is bereft of this sense of urgency, let alone of any compassion. It has been proved very often, especially when disaster relief funds from the NDRF were callously denied to Tamil Nadu and only disbursed to Karnataka only after an inordinate delay.

In 2023, when Tamil Nadu and Karnataka found themselves on the brink of catastrophe, they were compelled to move the Supreme Court to access the much-needed NDRF funds, funds they had a rightful claim to. ... (*Interruptions*) Yes, Himachal has been mentioned. Others, I am sure, will do so. Let me speak of the cases I know. In Karnataka, 196 out of 236 taluks had been officially designated as "severely drought-affected" by the Inter-Ministerial Central Team with the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee even recommending financial aid for the State, but despite this, the Congress-ruled State, I admit, had to wait over six months to receive the funds, long after the prescribed one-month period following the IMCT report. This deplorable delay deprived the State of the essential resources to protect its citizens, and frankly violated the Fundamental Right to Life of the people of Karnataka. Tamil Nadu suffered a similar fate as well, especially in the aftermath of Cyclone Michaung, when there was a dearth of necessary funds and the Central Government was indifferent.

While we in Kerala had long been demanding that the Wayanad landslide be declared a "national disaster," this request was dismissed in a letter to me by the MoS Home on the 10<sup>th</sup> of November claiming that there were sufficient funds in the State Disaster Relief Fund. The justification provided was that the existing guidelines under the SDRF and NDRF offer no provisions for such a declaration. The lack of financial aid from the NDRF, under the perversely misguided assumption that the SDRF funds would suffice, has left us in an unenviable position. With no interim aid forthcoming, Kerala has been left with no option but

to insist on the declaration of the landslide as a Level-3 disaster which will at least allow us for the mobilisation of some resources and support. But many of us had raised this much earlier. No sooner had the landslides ravaged Wayanad, I wrote to the hon. Home Minister on the 31<sup>st</sup> of July, requesting him to recognise this monumental cataclysm as a "calamity of severe nature" in terms of Paragraph 8.1 of the MPLADS guidelines, so we could have all helped at that time. We could have recommended works up to a crore of rupees from the MPLADS funds, but the request was ignored. The Minister of State wrote to me in early November to tell me that an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) had visited Wayanad from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> of August, and the Central Government would take action based on its request. They are supposed to take action within one month, according to the existing Act. To this date, no action has been taken and no additional funds have been arranged for Wayanad. How can we accept this?

This Bill, Sir, is an excellent case of minimum decentralisation, maximum declamation, at which, of course, this Government excels. Indeed, even one of this Bill's better provisions is undermined by the Government's refusal to walk the talk. I refer to the creation of separate Urban Disaster Management Authorities in State capitals and cities with municipal corporations, except Delhi and Chandigarh. This has been introduced to foster greater coordination than what is possible under the Disaster Management Authorities in our big urban centres. But even while it takes a step, which otherwise I would have applauded, the Centre fails to provide any necessary financial devolution.



Without it, this measure will be toothless. While the Government appears to have recognised that district administrations across India should tackle emerging threats on their own terms and in line with local conditions, it has overlooked the dismal fact that in our country the total municipal expenditure accounts for barely 0.79 percent of the GDP. Where is the money? Given that this Bill focuses on disaster risk reduction rather than post-disaster management, it is crucial that the Government realise that urban local bodies need to be financially empowered, as in other countries, to amass resources to institute, equip, and run Urban Disaster Management Authorities and discharge their risk reduction obligations to the letter. For risk reduction activities to be conducted at the local level, the creation of infrastructure that bolsters the vitality and vigour of urban local bodies is vital. But this Bill is silent on this issue, offering no real resources to revitalise India's urban local bodies. Creation of these bodies could have been a good step towards sustainable urban spaces, but it will be useless without effective devolution of finances and authority. This half-baked provision needs to be amended.

Another damaging aspect of this Bill is that it seeks to weaken the National Executive Committee and the State Executive Committees which are staffed to the level of Secretaries to the Governments of India and the States which are supposed to formulate national-level and State-level disaster management plans. If this Bill passes, the NDMA and the SDMA's will instead assume this power. At the same time, these Committees will remain the coordinating bodies for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction during and after natural disasters, saddling them

in effect with the responsibility for exercising disaster management plans that they did not formulate. You execute something that you did not actually come up with. This flies in the face of the complete logic of the original purpose of these Committees which was to foster greater collaboration amongst various Ministries of the Union and the State Governments. Where is cooperative federalism here? The Bill's major weakness has throughout been its inability to innovate on institutional mechanisms to deal with disaster risk. Although it achieves coordination for greater risk management, it offers no clarity on how to achieve such coordination in practice amongst a wide range of institutions, split both vertically and horizontally, and including non-Government, private, and civil society elements.

By the way, Mr. Chairperson, the Minister has not noted this. Disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction is still not a justiciable right in India. The Indian State has for far too long undertaken relief measures as an obligation, not a duty. It must discharge that duty in fulfilment of its citizens' inviolable rights. This has been an issue for years. But the Bill would have been an opportunity to fix it because we are learning lessons from what has not worked in the earlier version. You have been stretched. You will, of course, carry out relief assistance up to your whims and your political expediency. You may provide *ex-gratia* compensation. You may provide relief items, compensation for destruction of houses, destruction of boats, fishing equipment, farming equipment, etc. But all of this will vary from place to place. It must change. Disaster relief must be a fundamental right of all Indian citizens.

It is also important to point out one important negative factor of this Bill that testifies to its lack of imagination, creativity, and reluctance to accept the bleak realities of our environment. On 25<sup>th</sup> of July, the hon. Minister of State for Science, Technology and Earth Sciences told this House that the Government has no plans to classify coastal erosion or heat waves as notified disasters under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. This is crazy. We need to expand the list of notified disasters. Given our own experience, since the Act was passed in 2005, to this day, the disasters eligible for assistance under the NDRF remain limited to cyclones, floods, droughts, earthquakes, landslides, and so on. Coastal erosion and heatwaves are conspicuously absent. This narrow, outdated definition of 'disaster' stands in contrast to the growing global consensus that recognises coastal erosion and heatwaves as climate-related disasters.

The devastating impacts of these calamities on eco-system, on human health, are no longer matters of debate. My own constituency has lost 65 square kilometres to coastal erosion since I became the MP. I have said in this House, and in a letter to the Prime Minister, if we had lost one inch to the Chinese, we would have made it a national issue. We have lost 65 kilometres to natural disasters we do not seem to care. I am sorry, Sir.

According to the All India Meteorological Department, 2024 has witnessed already a staggering 536 heatwave days, the highest in nearly 14 years, and between 2013 and 2022, heatwaves and sunstrokes claimed more than 10,000 lives and yet the Government obdurately refuses to acknowledge this disaster looming over us.

The Disaster Management Act was passed over nineteen years ago. It might not have anticipated that climate change would get so bad and that coastal erosion and heatwaves would transmogrify into such a formidable challenge in the future. But why not this Bill? If this Bill has learnt any lessons in the last nineteen years, it should show them here. Why could it not devise a mechanism to grapple with this burgeoning crisis? Though the Disaster Management Act's definition of a disaster is actually broad enough to encompass climate-induced events, its statutory list remains static and unimaginative. It obstinately ignores the realities that our citizens are enduring. This is a dangerous oversight, as the impacts of such events – widespread loss of life, destruction of livelihoods – are no less severe than the devastation wrought by floods or earthquakes.

In failing to adapt, we risk exposure to avoidable calamities. The Government demonstrates its indifference to the plight of those numerous Indians who perished because of a heatstroke or lost their homes and livelihoods to coastal erosion. Therefore, the NDMA needs to enhance its capacity to prevent climate change from becoming disasters, such as unprecedented landslides in Wayanad's case, heat waves, and storms. Let us not forget that among the primary contributors to the Wayanad calamity were a host of issues, not just excessive rainfall as the Home Minister has mentioned. These were, widespread deforestation, with 62 per cent of Wayanad's forests having disappeared since 1950; ceaseless soil erosion, made more relentless by rainwater seeping into loose topsoil, which reduces soil cohesion and contributes to landslides; and soil piping: the formation of underground tunnels because of subsurface soil erosion.

The fact that I want to say very simply is that climate change is worsening the situation, especially with more flash floods and landslips being triggered by merciless and ruthless monsoons.

With the warming of the Arabian Sea creating deep cloud systems, which result in brief spells of ruthlessly intense rainfall, Kerala will be yet more vulnerable to landslides. We must take stock of these facts, uncomfortable though they may be and seek to confront them head on. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, I will wrap up. I just need two minutes for one last point. We wanted this Bill. We wanted it to be imaginative and innovative. But we have seen none of that. We have not seen financial and administrative preparedness. Instead, it is just a testament of the Government's insistence to rush it through Parliament. But let me ask the hon. Minister in all earnestness: What good will bulldozing this Bill through Parliament do if it cannot prevent another Wayanad? Where are the provisions for disaster prevention, like landslide-mapping and coastal protection measures? It will not do India and Indians any good merely to create a framework that does not actually devolve any powers upon the States, upon local urban bodies, upon self-government units in our country. What is needed is a stricter streamlining of a scattered policy framework that has far too many authorities and bureaucratic muddles, an end to the concentration of powers in the Centre's hands, and a genuine attempt to learn from our failures at navigating past disasters and keeping up with the challenging realities of our climate change.

A revised Bill should allow for expertise independent of committees, streamline and clarify the role of each of the newly introduced bodies ...

(Interruptions) and give the MPs a right to be heard. ... (Interruptions) I am just finishing. It should make disaster relief a legal right, and revive the Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Management to give the MPs' views a chance to be heard. This Bill does not have any of these qualities. Therefore, it must be returned to the drawing board. And I urge the Minister to withdraw the Bill.

Thank you very much. Jai Hind.

**श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत (हरिद्वार) :** सभापति महोदय, आज मैं आपदा प्रबंधन (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 और उत्तराखंड में बार-बार आने वाली आपदाओं की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। पहले मैं जिक्र करना चाहूंगा कि यह विधेयक शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए शहरी आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण और और राज्य की राजधानियों में यूडीएमए स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव करता है। यह एक नई अवधारणा है और निश्चित रूप से यह बहुत कारगर साबित होगी। जो आपदा प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं या आपदा से पहले जो आवश्यक प्रबंधन करने होते हैं, उसे करने में यह सफल होगा। इसमें राष्ट्रीय और राज्य आपदा डेटा बेस का प्रावधान किया गया है जो 72 जोखिम आंकलन और संसाधन आबंटन में मदद करेगा।

तीसरा विषय यह है कि राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया बल, एसडीआरएफ का गठन, राज्य सरकारों को स्थानीय स्तर पर प्रशिक्षित आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कर्मियों को तैनात करने की अनुमति देगा। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि राज्य की जो परिस्थितियां हैं, जो स्थानीय प्रशासन है, वे ज्यादा बेहतर तरीके से समझते हैं। निश्चित रूप से राज्यों में इनकी तैनाती की अनुमति देने से पूरे देश के राज्यों को इसका लाभ होगा। विशेष रूप से जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हैं, चाहे वे उत्तराखंड हो, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर या पूर्वोत्तर के राज्य हों, वहां पर आपदा प्रभावित स्थल अक्सर बहुत दुर्गम होते हैं। जब इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न होती हैं, तो कई बार वहां की नेटवर्क भी प्रभावित होती है। वहां सड़कें टूट-फूट जाती हैं, उन पर आना-जाना मुश्किल हो जाता है। उस समय वहां हवाई सेवाएं भी बाधित हो जाती

हैं। ऐसे में जोखिमों का आंकलन और आपदा डेटा बेस के आधार पर संसाधन आबंटन करने में निश्चित रूप से प्रतिक्रिया बल को मदद मिलेगी।

जो शहरी योजना का प्रावधान किया गया है, शहरी आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण स्थानीय स्तर पर योजनाओं को तैयार करेगा और उनका कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करेगा। इसमें व्यवस्थाओं का विकेंद्रीकरण किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन्हें विकेंद्रीत करने से अधिकतम समाजिक संगठन, प्रतिक्रिया बल को इसमें इवॉल्व करके जो जिम्मेदारियाँ दी जाएंगी, स्थानीय आधार पर जो स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं की जरूरत होती है, उसे ध्यान में ही रख कर आगे योजना बनाई जाएगी और प्रभावित लोगों को उससे मदद मिलेगी।

मैं जलवायु परिवर्तन और जोखिमों के आंकलन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि विधेयक जलवायु से जुड़े खतरों का नियमित मूल्यांकन करने पर जोर देता है, जिससे जलवायु प्रेरित आपदाओं जैसे ग्लेशियर, लेक्स का फटना, फ्लड्स और अनियमित मौसम पैटर्न के लिए बेहतर तैयारी की जा सकेगी। आज इस तरह की परिस्थितियाँ का निर्माण हो रहा है। आज कहीं न कहीं देश और दुनिया यह महसूस कर रही है कि इको-सिस्टम में कुछ परिवर्तन आ रहा है। मौसम में भारी बदलाव देखने को मिल रहा है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में ये जो अमेंडमेंट्स किए गए हैं, उनसे समय पूर्व आंकलन करने में सुविधा होगी। प्रारंभिक चेतावनी और निगरानी एवं इसमें एआई के इस्तेमाल करने की जो बात है, उससे दुर्गम क्षेत्र में, जहां पर अकस्मात आपदाएं आती हैं।

उनका कई बार पता भी नहीं चल पाता है और उससे बचने के लिए बहुत कठिनाई होती थी। उसमें एआई का इस्तेमाल करके चेतावनी प्रणाली विकसित की जा रही है। उससे समय पूर्व जब चेतावनी दी जाएगी तो उससे जो जान-माल का खतरा है, वह बच सकेगा। पुनर्वास के बजाय पुनर्प्राप्ति सहायता – यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सुधार है। जो आपदा पीड़ित हैं, उनकी सहायता के लिए बहुत ही सकारात्मक सुधार किया गया है।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपदा है, इसके कारण नौनिहाल, महिलाएं, गर्भवती महिलाएं हैं, जो बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं, शिक्षण संस्थाओं में हैं, उनका जीवन बहुत बुरी तरह प्रभावित होता

है। विशेषकर नौनिहालों का जीवन प्रभावित होता है, क्योंकि आपदा के समय विस्थापन अनिवार्य हो जाता है। हम जहां पर विस्थापन करते हैं, वहां पर उनकी जो शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और देखभाल है, वह प्रभावित होता है। अगर हम यूनिसेफ के आंकड़े पढ़ेंगे तो वे बहुत चौंकाने वाले हैं। पिछले दस सालों में लगभग 3 करोड़ 70 लाख बच्चे इससे प्रभावित हुए हैं। उनका जो मानसिक विकास है, वह प्रभावित हुआ है और उनका शारीरिक विकास प्रभावित हुआ है। उनके परिवार का आर्थिक ढांचा, आर्थिक स्वरूप भी पूरी तरह से प्रभावित हुआ है। ऐसे में जो प्रावधान इस एक्ट में किए गए हैं, जो सुधार इसमें किए गए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे निश्चित रूप से नौनिहालों को या हम यह कहें कि जो देश का भविष्य है, भावी भारत है, उससे भारत सुदृढ़ होगा। वे बच्चे देश के विकास में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका आने वाले समय में निभा सकेंगे। इसी तरह से जब आपदाएं आती हैं, तो हमारे जो वन्य जीव हैं, वन सम्पदा है, वह बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित होती है। जो वन सम्पदा है, वन्य जीव हैं, इससे बहुत डिस्टर्बेंस होता है और उसमें भी इस बिल के कारण कुछ सुधार आएगा।

महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उत्तराखंड में गढ़वाल और कुमाऊं दो मंडल हैं। उनका जो सीमांत क्षेत्र है, वहां पर एक क्वारी गांव है। क्वारी गांव धंसाव पर है। ग्लेशियर से जो पिंडर नदी निकलती है, उसमें दो साल तक पानी में मिट्टी बहकर आती रही। वहां के जो जलीय जीव हैं, वे प्रभावित हुए हैं। उसके कारण उसके जीवन पर संकट आया है। यह आपदा केवल क्षणिक नहीं होती, बल्कि उत्तराखंड जैसे राज्य में जहां पर नाप भूमि है, उसके अलावा जो भूमि है, वह वन भूमि है। वन भूमि होने के कारण जब उनके विस्थापन की जरूरत होती है, उनको विस्थापित किया जाता है तो उनको विस्थापित करने में भूमि का भारी अभाव होता है। उसके कारण कई बार हम उन्हें स्कूलों में ठहराते हैं, पंचायत भवनों में ठहराते हैं। हमारी जो शिक्षा है, उसके कारण वह भी प्रभावित होती है, क्योंकि पहाड़ों में ढालधार खेत है। ऐसे में वहां पर उनके लिए टेम्परेरी व्यवस्था करने में भी बहुत बड़ी समस्या खड़ी हो जाती है। लोगों में एक तरह से भय का वातावरण बना रहता है। जो प्रभावित लोग हैं, उनका क्षेत्र चाहे कितना ही प्रभावित हुआ हो, वह अपने गांव को नहीं छोड़ना चाहता है। वह अपने गांव में ही रहना चाहता है, क्योंकि उसकी जो आजीविका का स्रोत है, उनकी जो खेती



है, उसे बाहर खेत नहीं मिल सकते हैं और न ही उनके लिए उपलब्धता होती है। इस अमेंडमेंट बिल में जो चेतावनी प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है, एआई का सहारा लिया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके कारण इसमें तमाम तरह की सुविधाएं होंगी।

उत्तराखण्ड एक ऐसा प्रदेश है, जहाँ पर बरसात के दिनों में भारी भू-स्खलन और लैंड इरोज़न होता है। वहाँ की उपजाऊ मिट्टी बहकर नालों में, नालों से नदियों में और नदियों के माध्यम से नीचे मैदानी भागों में चली जाती है और उसको उपजाऊ करती है। लेकिन वहाँ की उपजाऊ मिट्टी उससे प्रभावित होती है। मिट्टी में जो तमाम तरह के मिनरल्स होते हैं, उनका वहाँ पर अभाव होता है। वहाँ पर सामान्यतः ऑर्गेनिक खेती होती है और उससे हमारी खेती प्रभावित होती है। इसके साथ ही, उससे हमारा स्वास्थ्य भी प्रभावित होता है। एक उम्दा, एक स्वास्थ्यवर्धक अनाज के उत्पादन में स्वाभाविक रूप से कमी आती है। उससे जन-धन, पशुधन आदि सारी चीजें प्रभावित होती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जी के द्वारा जो अमेंडमेंट प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उससे निश्चित रूप से इन सब चीजों में मदद हो सकेगी। इन सारी चीजों का जो सोशियो-इकोनॉमी इफेक्ट पड़ता है, उसमें कहीं न कहीं कमी आएगी।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं उत्तराखण्ड के संबंध में कुछ और बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। हमारी अधिसंख्य नदियाँ हिमालय से निकलती हैं। आज जो ग्लेसियर्स हैं, वे प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। वर्ष 2013 में केदारनाथ ऊपर जो चोराबाड़ी ताल था, जिसको गांधी सागर ताल भी कहा जाता है क्योंकि गांधी जी की अस्थियाँ वहाँ पर प्रवाहित की गई थी, इसको गांधी सरोवर भी कहते हैं। वह टूट गया। इसके कारण केदारनाथ जैसी आपदा आई, जिसमें लगभग 10 हजार से ज्यादा लोगों की मृत्यु हुई। उस समय मौसम इतना खराब था कि वहाँ पर पहुंचना मुश्किल था क्योंकि तमाम रास्ते ध्वस्त हो गए थे, जिसके कारण वहाँ पर पहुंचना काफी कठिन था। मुझे याद है, हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी, उस समय गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री थे। वे केदारनाथ की आपदा में सहायता करने के लिए वहाँ से सहायता का प्रस्ताव लेकर उत्तराखण्ड आए थे। चूंकि उस समय कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, उनको वहाँ उतरने की परमिशन नहीं दी गई, तो उन्होंने हवाई सर्वेक्षण किया और लगभग डेढ़ दिन वे उत्तराखण्ड

में रहे। उस समय उन्होंने उत्तराखण्ड सरकार को प्रस्ताव दिया था कि केदारनाथ मन्दिर के पुनर्निर्माण का काम है, जो मन्दिर ध्वस्त हो गया है, उसके पुनर्निर्माण का काम गुजरात करेगा। दुर्भाग्य से, तत्कालीन सरकार ने इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया, लेकिन बाबा केदार के आशीर्वाद से उनको देश का प्रधानमंत्री बनने का मौका मिला और उन्होंने केदारनाथ जी का पुनर्निर्माण किया। आज वहाँ पर बेहतर सुविधाएं हैं। देश भर से जो श्रद्धालुगण आते हैं, उनके लिए बेहतर सुविधाएं दीं। यही नहीं, बदरीनाथ जी में भी मास्टर प्लान के तहत पुनर्निर्माण का काम माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी करा रहे हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने वहाँ की आपदा को, वहाँ की पीड़ा को समझा। उन्होंने उस समय गुजरात से स्पेशल ट्रेन सहायता लेकर भेजी थी। उत्तराखण्ड के लोग इसको कभी नहीं भूल सकते हैं। ऐसी आपदा के समय में, जब वे देश के प्रधानमंत्री नहीं थे, वे गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री थे, उन्होंने जिस संवदेनशीलता से उत्तराखण्ड के लिए काम किया, जितनी तत्परता से वे उत्तराखण्ड के लोगों के साथ खड़े नज़र आए, आज उत्तराखण्ड के लोग उनके साथ उसी तरह से खड़े नज़र आ रहे हैं और आगे भी साथ खड़े नज़र आते रहेंगे।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं कुछ और विषयों की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस पर बहुत अधिक गम्भीरता से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, वह है अवैज्ञानिक तरीके से माफिया तत्त्व खनन कर रहे हैं, नदियों को खोदा जा रहा है, जिससे हमारे जलस्रोत प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। इसके साथ लगे हुए किसानों के खेत भी उससे प्रभावित होते हैं। पानी का तल लगातार नीचे जा रहा है।

इसलिए, इस तरह की जो आपदाएं हैं, उनसे भारी नुकसान होता है। मेरा लोक सभा क्षेत्र हरिद्वार है। हरिद्वार में पिछले वर्ष की जो बरसात थी। ... (व्यवधान) धन्यवाद, आप भी हरिद्वार से हैं। ... (व्यवधान) जब भारी बरसात हुई, तो उसके कारण हरिद्वार जनपद की जो शुगर मिल्स हैं, वहां तीन शुगर मिल्स हैं, वहां 60 परसेंट गन्ने की खेती पानी में डूब गई। उसके कारण 40 परसेंट पर ही वहां की शुगर मिल्स ने काम किया। मैं उदाहरण देकर इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि नदियों के कारण और भारी बरसात के कारण ऐसा हुआ। उस समय गंगा जी का जो करंट होता है, वह बिजली

की तरह होता है, उसकी इतनी गति होती है। वह पानी खेतों में चला जाता है। जो गंगा और फौलानी नदियां हैं, उनसे वहां के किसानों की खेती की सुरक्षा के लिए इन तटों को बांधना भी बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि किसानों का जो नुकसान होता है, उस नुकसान से बचा जा सके। इस आपदा से किसानों को राहत मिल सके। उस समय मैं वहां का जनप्रतिनिधि नहीं था, लेकिन मैंने अनुभव किया कि वहां जनप्रतिनिधियों का जाना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया, लोग गुस्से में थे, क्योंकि उनकी आय का जो सोर्स है, जो उनकी इनकम का मुख्य सोर्स है, उनके परिवारों को चलाने का जो मुख्य अधार है, जो कि खेती है, वह उससे प्रभावित हुई। इसलिए, आपदा प्रबंधन से पूर्व जो आकलन होते हैं, इस तरह के जो अनुभव आते हैं, उनसे बचाव के लिए इन नदियों को बांधा जाना बहुत जरूरी है। उनके तटों को मजबूत तटबंधों के द्वारा बांधा जाए, ताकि किसानों की खेती को बचाया जा सके। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति जी, उत्तराखंड में तमाम भूकंपीय आपदाएं आती हैं। हमने देखा है कि वर्ष 1991 में उत्तरकाशी का भूकंप आया, उसके बाद चमोली में भूकंप आया, क्योंकि उत्तराखंड एमसीटी – मेन सेंट्रल थ्रस्ट पर है। उसकी लंबाई जितनी हिमालय की लंबाई है, लगभग ढाई हजार किलोमीटर है। उस सेंट्रल थ्रस्ट पर उत्तराखंड और तमाम हिमालयी राज्य रहते हैं। वहां लोग निवास करते हैं, लेकिन जानकारी के अभाव में लोग वहां पर, उन स्थानों पर अपने घर बना लेते हैं, अपनी दुकानें बना लेते हैं और बाकी सब व्यवस्था कर लेते हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि एमसीटी के बारे में लोगों को बताया जाए। उस इलाके में जो मानवीय बसावट है, उसके लिए कोई न कोई, ऐसी टेक्नोलॉजी हम उनको दें कि उसी टेक्नोलॉजी से वहां पर निर्माण किया जाए। वहां जहां ज्यादा खतरा बार-बार महसूस होता है, उसको प्रतिबंधित किया जाए। जैसा जोशीमठ में पिछले साल हुआ, उस तरह की दिक्कतें सामने न आए, क्योंकि वह पूरा हिमालयी क्षेत्र है और मोरेन पर बसा हुआ है। पूरी लैंड अलखनंदा की तरफ लैंडस्लाइड कर रही है। इसी तरह की पूरी वह बैल्ट है, जैसे जोशीमठ है, वहां से उत्तरकाशी का भटवाड़ी जिला है। ऐसे ही अगर नौ किलोमीटर का पैच छोड़ दिया जाए, तो उत्तर-पूर्व की ओर और उत्तर-पश्चिम की ओर लगभग 2,500 किलोमीटर लंबी यह बैल्ट है।

इस पर हमको समय-समय पर वहां के लोगों को जागरुक करना होगा। वहां की राज्य सरकारें उससे लोगों को जागरुक करें, अवेयर करें, ताकि जो मानव क्षति है, जो पशुधन की क्षति है, जो खेती की क्षति है, उसको हम लोग न्यून कर सकें।

मुझे लगता है कि अवेयरनेस के लिए, जागरुकता के लिए इस एक्ट में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनसे निश्चित रूप से लोग जागरुक होंगे। जिस तरह से आपदा मित्र बनाए जा रहे हैं, उन आपदा मित्रों के माध्यम से जागरुकता का कार्य होगा। किसी भी आपदा की स्थिति में स्वाभाविक रूप से वहां के स्थानीय लोग सहायता के लिए पहुंचते हैं। इसलिए, आपदा मित्र बनाने की जो योजना माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने तैयार की है, निश्चित रूप से इन आपदा मित्रों के माध्यम से हम आपदा के कारण जो तमाम तरह के नुकसान होते हैं, उनको नियंत्रित करने में, उनको कम करने में हम सफल होंगे, ऐसा मेरा मानना है।

इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR):** Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Disaster Management (Amendment) Bill, 2024, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha. I would first speak about certain positive changes that have been brought by the Government through this Bill.

First of all, the Director General of Police is now made the ex-officio member of the State Executive Committee by insertion of clause (c) in sub-section (2) of Section 20. This is a positive change as an officer of police force of the State shall now have an active role in laying policy for disaster management and response.

Then, the Bill also seeks to create the Urban Disaster Management Authority for State Capitals and municipal corporation areas by introducing

Section 41A in the Principal Act. This is also a positive change for the State. The State is empowered to constitute a State Disaster Response Force by insertion of Section 44 (a) in the Principal Act of 2005.

Sir, there are certain parts of the Bill where no effective changes have been brought, like, Section 19 of the Principal Act of 2005, which is omitted. That speaks about the guidelines for minimum standard of relief to persons affected by disasters in the State. The same power has been given under Section 18 (2)(o) of this Act of 2005. Hence, no effective changes are done.

The functions of the State Executive Committee given under Clauses (a), (c), (i), (k) and (n) of sub-section (2) of Section 22 of the Principal Act of 2005 are omitted. These powers along with the power of maintaining State disaster database are now given to the State Authority instead of State Executive Committee by introduction of clause (i) to (iii) in sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Principal Act of 2005. It is not an effective change at all.

There are some negative changes also in the new Bill. An explanation has been inserted in Section 2 clause (d) to clarify the expression "man made causes". It does not include any law and order related matter or situation, or any situation arising from a law and order related matter or situation.

What is the probable implication? Payment or relief for loss of life or damage to property in any riot-like situation may not be possible.

Then, a new clause (u) has been inserted in Section 6 (2), whereby the National Authority may undertake in the aftermath of severe disasters in any State, post-disaster audit of preparedness and response activities of the State.

What is the probable implication of this? The possibility of misuse of this clause against the State Government cannot be ruled out.

In Section 56, a new sub-section (2), has been inserted by which the State Government has been mandated to take disciplinary action on its own or on the direction of the Central Government against an officer who ceases or refuses to perform or withdraws himself from the duties of his office on grounds of insubordination or dereliction of duty during a disaster. The action taken by the State Government shall not be inconsistent with the directions given by the Central Government.

What is the probable implication of this? It appears to be an attempt to give authority to the Central Government to control the action of the officers of the State Government. This provision encroaches upon the authority of the State Government thereby destroying the federal structure of the Constitution. Here, possibility of misuse against the State Government cannot be ruled out.

Then, a new Section 41A has been inserted for creation of separate Urban Disaster Management Authority for the State Capitals and all cities having a municipal corporation. In such UDMAs, the Municipal Commissioner has been made Chairperson, ex-officio, and the District Collector of the district has been made Vice-Chairperson. Now, what is the possible probable implication? In some cases, like Bidhannagar Municipal Corporation or Asansol Municipal Corporation, this may create hierarchical anomaly as the Collector may be senior to the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir, India stands on the cusp of being the world's third largest economy. It is already the most populous nation. In India, despite the constitutionalisation of functions of municipalities, the total municipal expenditure accounts for hardly 0.79 per cent of the GDP. In the post-World War years, Japan spent six to eight per cent of its GDP on an average on disaster management efforts, resulting in the country becoming one of the global leaders. But this Bill does not adequately address the resource and the funding gaps at the local level, particularly in setting up of and maintaining UDMAAs.

The new disaster management builds on the provision seeking to institutionalise a similar response team at the State level to be called State Disaster Response Force and also to constitute a separate Urban Disaster Management Authority for the State Capitals and for all cities having municipal corporations, barring Delhi and Chandigarh, to bring in an extra layer of city level disaster management institution.

The removal of usage guidelines for the National Disaster Response Fund also raises concerns about centralised control over the Fund. Following the amendments, the National Executive Committee and the State Executive Committee will no longer formulate national-level and State-level disaster response. The NDMA and the SDMAAs would take over this duty in lieu of empowering the local authorities with greater autonomy and resources for disaster response. That gives the Central Government more power to make decision which could reduce the independence of the State and the local authorities, and will solve more problems than it solves.

This Bill practically does not speak anything about the cooperative federalism; it is rather destroying the structure of federalism. Ultimately, whenever the disaster takes place, who are the primary persons who will come and take the responsibility? They are the officers of the State. We can see it for the last ten years that Bill after Bill is being brought and a good attempt has been made in this country to destroy the federal structure of the country.

India, with 2.4 per cent of the world's land, houses about 17.78 per cent of the global population. It induces pressure on resources and competition over fragile ecosystem which, in turn, increases the risk of disasters. The traditional role that the welfare State plays in India in providing disaster relief is that of obligatory nature, which has not been extended as a legal right. Mr. Tharoor was talking about the Fundamental Right. Of course, the question of Fundamental Right comes up when a person faces a disaster. Leave aside this Fundamental Right, why should the legal right not be created? Of course, it comes under Article 21 of the Constitution, but a legal right has to be created for those who are suffering.

**15.53 hrs**

(Shri A. Raja *in the Chair*)

Basically, this Bill has no such mechanism that allows collaboration among various stakeholders. Even this Bill does not adequately address the need of resources and expertise of the local authorities, especially in the smaller cities.

Despite the Disaster Management Act, 2005 being there over the last two decades, the national guidelines for minimum standards of relief have not empowered the States for moral or obligatory framework to empower its citizens



to claim certain minimum relief through a coordination process and to make it legally obligatory for the States to disburse the relief timely and effectively. This Bill also has no further clarity on how to achieve such coordination in practice among a diverse set of institutions, including non-government, private and general public.

The Bill shows much evidence of a further centralisation of an already heavily Centralised Disaster Management Act. The Act, in its current form, already mandates the creation of many authorities and committees at the national, State and district levels. The proposed Bill further provides statutory status to the existing organisations such as the National Crisis Management Committee and High Level Committees, complicating the chain of action to be followed in cases of disaster. There are so many cases. Who will take the decision? Who will do it? Who will perform the duty?

The Bill empowers the NDMA to take stock of the entire range of disaster risks, including fresh disasters that the country could face. Hence, through a process of centralization of power, this Bill is seriously going to blur the lines of responsibility among various levels of Government and while scrutiny over its constitutionality as disaster management is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution's Concurrent List, a proper entry could be inserted to cover the issue of disaster management.

Today, there are 268 Municipal Corporations in India. Setting up of UDMAs means that regarding disasters, the Municipal Corporations would be managed by UDMAs and would no longer be part of the Disaster Management Authority.

The UDMA, as a consequence, would be headed by the Municipal Commissioner, as the Chairman with the Collector as Vice-Chairman, irrespective of age and authority, and will directly be overseen by the Central Government. But it has not been clear how it will coordinate with fire, transportation, and water services, which are under the jurisdiction of the State, and the law and order machinery throughout the country is controlled by the State.

Sir, I know that Mrs. Sarangi will, of course, oppose this. Now, the Collector has gone down. The Municipal Commissioner will be above him or her. I will be waiting to hear what is the response of Mrs. Sarangi so far as this part is concerned. The point of worry is that while the Municipal Corporations are endowed with greater disaster management authority in relation to the geographies under their control, they may be thwarted by minimal overall powers and sources.

Sir, the local Governments have also been observed to play a key role in coordinating responses to extreme climate events and other disasters. Different research organizations affirm that while outcomes are uneven, vesting powers and resources with local authorities leads to gains in a wide variety of State functions relating to public service delivery, rural development, and the delivery of social security mechanism.

Now, I will come to proactive measures. Many State Governments such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal, basically from Kashmir to Kerala and Maharashtra to Manipur, took proactive measures to contain the spread of COVID-19, including lockdowns, curfews, and total restrictions, including relief

packages and free rations for the poor and shelter for migrants. There was effective testing and contact tracing. The States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal ramped up testing and contact tracing efforts to identify and isolate infected individuals. There were economic relief packages. Several State Governments announced economic relief packages, including financial assistance to daily wage workers, farmers, and small business owners. There was community engagement. The State Governments engaged with local communities, NGOs, and voluntary groups to promote awareness, provide support, and facilitate relief efforts. The State Governments set up dedicated COVID-19 hospitals and quarantine centres to provide medical care and isolate infected patients.

Coming to vaccination drives, the State Governments organized vaccination drives. Some States even offered free vaccination to their citizens. For the last two or three years, we can only hear that the Central Government has done this. मोदी जी ने किया है, मोदी जी ने किया है। अरे! हम लोगों के स्टेट में किसने किया है? आपके स्टेट में कौन किया है? वह हम लोग भी करते हैं। जब हम लोग करते हैं, तब आप क्रेडिट ले लेते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) Sir, unfortunately, for these expenses, the Central Government has not paid anything.

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** महोदय, हमारे माननीय कल्याण बनर्जी जी शायद कोविड के समय ...\* रहे होंगे। पूरी दुनिया को कोविड के समय माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में कितना सहयोग दिया गया, वैक्सीन दी गई। वहीं पश्चिम बंगाल ने और इनकी सरकार द्वारा केंद्र सरकार को उस समय परेशानी में

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

डालने के लिए ट्रैफिक कंट्रोल नहीं करती थी। जो वैक्सीन जाती थी, उसको ट्रैफिक क्लियरेंस नहीं देते थे। ... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON :** Hon. Minister, you have made your point.

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** आपदा के समय जो ट्रेन जा कर पश्चिम बंगाल के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर खाद्यान्न पहुंचाने के लिए रुकी रहती थी और ये तैयार नहीं होते थे। ... (व्यवधान) जब हम लोग तैयार होते थे तो ये लोग उसमें बाधा डालते थे। ... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Let him speak.

**16.00 hrs**

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** कोविड के समय सब लोगों ने मिलकर काम किया। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी भी इसे स्वीकारते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON :** Please let him complete.

... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** यह हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) इसे पूरी दुनिया ने सराहा है। आप क्या सवाल कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री कल्याण बनर्जी :** आप बैठिए। हम आपके विषय पर आते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हम कोविड के बारे में बोलेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** आप गलत मत बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE :** Sir, this is the disturbance that ... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kalyan ji, in any case the Minister is going to give reply.

At that time, it can be covered.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please continue.

... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री कल्याण बनर्जी :** सर, हिन्दी में एक गाना है, क्या आप जानते हैं? हिन्दी में एक गाना है- 'झूठ बोले कौआ काटे' । आज उनको ... \* ... (व्यवधान) आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए । आप बोलने ही नहीं देते हैं ।  
... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Nothing will go on record except what Shri Kalyan ji is saying, please.

... (Interruptions) ...\*\*

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** ...\* बोलने वाले को ... \* भी काटता है । ... (व्यवधान) ... \* बोलने वाले को ... \* भी काटेगा, ... \* भी काटेगा और ... \* होगा ।... (व्यवधान) ... \* बोलने वाले का ...\* होता है ।  
... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE :** Let us come to the point.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Okay, you have made your point.

... (Interruptions)

**श्री कल्याण बनर्जी :** सर, कोविड-19 के समय ये लोग दिल्ली में बैठे थे । हम लोग एमपी हैं । हम लोग लोकल एरिया में रहते हैं ।... (व्यवधान) हम लोग कोविड पेशेंट को लेकर अस्पताल गए हैं ।...  
(व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kalyan ji, please address the Chair.

... (Interruptions)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE :** Sir, I am addressing you.

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** कोविड के समय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के सहयोग और नेतृत्व पर सवाल उठाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान) अगर वह सवाल उठा रहे हैं तो उनको सुनना भी पड़ेगा ।

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\* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

\*\* Not recorded.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kalyan ji, please.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:** Will you please allow me to speak? ...

(*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** I will give direction to him, please.

... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** इनको वैक्सीन देने के लिए बराबर दबाव डालना पड़ता था कि आप हमारी वैक्सीन को लीजिए और लोगों को लगाइए। पश्चिम बंगाल के लोगों की जान बचाइए। तब भी ये लोग नहीं सुनते थे। ... (व्यवधान) हम लोगों को इतना इम्फोर्स करना पड़ा, तब जा कर इन लोगों ने वैक्सीन ली।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Hon. Minister, if you are replying to each and every Member then and there, then ...

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kalyan ji, please address the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please come to the point, Kalyan ji.

... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री कल्याण बनर्जी :** सर, पश्चिम बंगाल के आदमी ने इतना सुना है, इसीलिए आप लोग 18 से घट कर 12 हो गए।... (व्यवधान) आप बैठिए, हमारी बात सुन लीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

Sir, they do not have a degree of courage. ... (*Interruptions*) They all speak ... \*

... (*Interruptions*) What is this? ... (*Interruptions*)

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** आप लोगों को पश्चिम बंगाल के लोगों की जान की परवाह ही नहीं थी ।...  
(व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** I request you to first take your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kalyan ji, please confine yourself to the Bill. Allegations and counter-allegations politically is not fit for this place. Please address the Bill on merit.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** I am telling everyone including Scindia ji. If at all you are having any grievance over his speech, it is up to you when your time comes. Please wait for it. You can give comprehensive answer to them. Do not worry.

... (*Interruptions*)

**संचार मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्री (श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया) :** सर, हम आपके निर्णय के साथ सहमत है। परंतु, इसका मतलब यह भी नहीं है कि सदन के पटल पर, यह सदन एक गंभीर लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली का मंदिर है, सरासर ...\* बोला जाए, यह बिलकुल उचित नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान) केवल इस सदन के अंदर आवाज उठाकर अपनी आवाज सुनाने की कोशिश अगर कोई सदस्य करे और वह यह कोशिश करे कि ... \* को सच में परिवर्तित करे, यह संभव हो ही नहीं पाएगा । ... (व्यवधान) देश और विश्व की जनता जानती हैं कि भारत ने विश्वबंधू के रूप में पूरे विश्व की कोविड के समय मदद की है। केवल भारत की 140 करोड़ जनता के ही नहीं, बल्कि 200 करोड़ इंजेक्शन लगाए ।... (व्यवधान) प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जनता एकत्रित हो उठी थी और इनकी सरकार ने बंगाल में क्या ...\* था, इसे बंगाल की पूरी जनता जानती है ।... (व्यवधान)

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\* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please address the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी : सर, आप मेरी बात सुनिए ।... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please address the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kalyan ji, you were entitled to do what your Government did in West Bengal. Do not make some allegations against them.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:** No, I am not making any allegation in what I am saying. ... (*Interruptions*) Now, two Ministers have made allegations against us.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please address the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी : सर, कोई मिनिस्टर बोले कि उनके पास पावर है । उनको पावर प्रोजेक्ट करके

... \* , यह भी पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी में नहीं हो सकता है ।... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please address the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:** Sir, I have to give answer to this. ... (*Interruptions*)

because you are the Minister. ... (*Interruptions*) You are having power to raise

your voice, to stand up and just to ... \*\* ... (*Interruptions*) What is this? ...

(*Interruptions*)

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\* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please address the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:** This is not proper.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : सर, आवाज कौन उठा रहा है? ... (व्यवधान) सर, किसके चेहरे पर ... \* है और किसके चेहरे पर मुस्कराहट है, आप स्वयं देख लें।

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी : आप सुन लीजिए। आप बहुत सुंदर दिखते हैं।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please address the Chair.

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी : सिंधिया जी, आप बहुत सुंदर दिखते हैं तो यह नहीं है ... \* ऐसा कुछ नहीं है।  
... (व्यवधान)

**16.05 hrs**

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज माननीय सदस्य।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी : आप देखने के लिए सुंदर हैं। आप बहुत बड़ी फेमिली से आते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)  
हमको छोटा करेंगे ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज, सब्जेक्ट पर आइए।।

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी : सर, सब्जेक्ट पर ही आ रहा हूँ। आप क्या सोचते हैं? सुंदर हैं तो सब कुछ हैं,  
... \* ? आप क्या सोचते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) Do not do it.... (*Interruptions*)

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : सर, इनके कमेंट पर मैं ऑब्जेक्शन लेता हूँ। इन्होंने व्यक्तिगत टिप्पणी की है। ... (व्यवधान) सर, मेरा हक है जवाब देने का। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या बोल रहे हैं?

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया :** सर, इन्होंने व्यक्तिगत टिप्पणी की है। मेरा जवाब देने का हक है। मैं इनको आपके द्वारा सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा नाम ज्योतिरादित्य सिंधिया है। मैं इस देश का प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली का नागरिक हूँ। जो आज मैं हूँ, जनता के आशीर्वाद, मेरी मेहनत और मेरी मशक्कत के आधार पर हूँ। ये अगर मेरे परिवार पर कलंक लगाने की कोशिश करेंगे और बेफिजूल बात इस सदन में करेंगे तो मुझसे भी बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा।

कृपा करके सदन में सदन की प्रणाली की बात करें। हम उनकी बात सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर ये बेफिजूल बात करेंगे तो कोई भी सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं सबसे आग्रह करूंगा कि एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर चर्चा हो रही है। आप विधेयक पर अपनी बात कहें। पर्सनल एक-दूसरे पर टिप्पणी न करें, न बैठे-बैठे करें, न खड़े होकर करें। आप अपने विषय पर बोलिए।

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE :** He first attacked me personally. चेहरा ... \* गया है। आपके चेहरे में ब्यूटी है, तो जो मर्जी हो, वह बोल देंगे। हम आपके माफिक देखने में नहीं हैं तो क्या करेंगे भाई? आप बहुत ब्यूटीफुल हैं, बहुत हैंडसम हैं, बहुत सुंदर हैं, आप ...\* हैं। वह सब हम जानते हैं।... (व्यवधान) Why do you say that? हम बोल रहे हैं कि हम आपके माफिक सुंदर नहीं हैं। हम आपके माफिक रिच मैन नहीं हैं। क्या आप हमें जो मर्जी बोल लेंगे?... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** इसे कार्यवाही से निकाल दिया जाए।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया :** सर, सदन की गरिमा के विरुद्ध कोई सांसद बोलेगा, तो हम भी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री कल्याण बनर्जी :** कोई गांव का आदमी इधर आया है और ...\* आप क्या सोचते हैं? देश के 140 करोड़ आदमी ... (व्यवधान)

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** कल्याण जी, टेम्परेचर डाउन ।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय मंत्री जी आप जवाब मत दीजिए । प्लीज बैठिए । मैंने उसको निकाल दिया है ।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया :** महिलाओं के प्रति इनका मान-सम्मान क्या है, यह दृष्टिकोण सदन के सामने आ गया है ।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, आप अपना विषय खत्म करें ।

**श्री कल्याण बनर्जी :** ये खत्म करने नहीं देते । दो मिनिस्टर उठकर बोलते हैं । I will not criticise the Central Government. I talked about the positive changes, they were silent. When I said that there is change, they are silent. The moment I started talking about the negative things, they are jumping. We will not allow this. I am coming from a middle-class family from the villages.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप विषय पर आ जाएं ।

**श्री कल्याण बनर्जी :** सर, सुन लीजिए । I have studied in a *pathshala* and a village school. I am coming from the grassroots. I do not belong to any ... \*जो मर्जी है, वह करो । I have a medium standard. ... (*Interruptions*) It does not mean ... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर ये व्यक्तिगत टिप्पणी करेंगे तो हम इनका भी सामना करेंगे, हम इनको बोलने नहीं देंगे ।

**श्री कल्याण बनर्जी :** क्या बोलने नहीं देंगे ।

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : बिल्कुल बोलने नहीं देंगे ... (व्यवधान) बिल्कुल बोलने नहीं देंगे ।  
... \* सदन के अंदर कुछ भी बोलेंगे ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सदन की कार्यवाही में कुछ भी रिकार्ड में नहीं जा रहा है । प्लीज ।

... (व्यवधान) ... \*\*

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सदन की कार्यवाही आधे घंटे के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

### **16.10 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty Minutes past Sixteen of the Clock.*

### **16.40 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Forty Minutes past Sixteen of the Clock.*

*(Shri A. Raja in the Chair)*

### **16.40½ hrs**

#### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024-Contd.**

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri Kalyan Banerjee, please continue.

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE :** Sir, firstly, I would say that I did not want to hurt anyone including Mr. Scindia. I am really sorry. ... *(Interruptions)* If I hurt ...  
*(Interruptions)*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please address the Chair.

... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE :** I am sorry. I said, I am sorry. ... *(Interruptions)*

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*\* Not recorded.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please come to the Bill. Kalyan ji, please come to the Bill.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE :** Sir, I did not want to hurt Mr. Scindia at all. ... (*Interruptions*) I am sorry for that.

Now, what I would like to talk about is the Centre's response. ... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kalyan ji, one minute.

**SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:** Sir, Mr. Kalyan Banerjee has risen in this House and said that he is sorry. But I will say this.

We all come to this House with a spirit of contribution to the nation's development. We come with a purity of heart. But we also come with a sense of self-respect. Any individual in his life will not stand compromised with his self-respect. Attack us on our policies. Attack us on our views. But if you get personal, certainly be prepared for the response. He has apologised. But, through you Sir, I would like to convey to him that I do not accept his apology for the personal attack that he has made not only on me but also on the women of India with the words that he has used. ... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Let us put a full stop; please come to the Bill.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE :** Sir, I have already said sorry.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** That is settled between the two. Hon. Members, it is not fair on your part.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The matter was referred to the hon. Speaker. The hon. Speaker has made it clear that it has been settled between the two.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please address the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE :** Coming to the vaccination drives, now in some of the States, including the State of West Bengal, organized vaccination drives are even being offered ... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please, it has been settled by the Speaker.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE :** So many free vaccinations have been made available. I am now coming to the Central Government's response so far as COVID-19 is concerned.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The House stands adjourned till five o'clock.

**16.43 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.*

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**17.00 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the Clock.*

*(Shri A. Raja in the Chair)*

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024-Contd.**

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri Ram Shiromani Verma.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा (श्रावस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे आपदा प्रबंधन (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please resume your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा : महोदय, आज यह जो संशोधन बिल माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा लाया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Hon. Members, the issue was settled by the hon. Speaker. Now, a new speaker is speaking. Are you ready to hear it?

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You are in the Treasury Benches. The entire country is watching you.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You are in the Treasury Benches. That matter has been settled by the hon. Speaker. This is not fair on your part. Please.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा : महोदय, इसमें एक तरफ..... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please resume your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The House is adjourned till tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

**17.01 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock  
on Thursday, December 12, 2024/ Agrahayana 21, 1946 (Saka)*

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| 4             | Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind            | 240                    |
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| 7             | Shri Anand Bhadauria            | 237                    |
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| 12            | Shri Dharambir Singh            | 225                    |
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| 16            | Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi     | 240                    |
| 17            | Shri Rajeev Rai                 | 224                    |
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| 19            | Shri S Venkatesan               | 231                    |
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| 2             | Adv K. Francis George       | 2541                   |
| 3             | Com. Selvaraj V             | 2619                   |
| 4             | Dr. Alok Kumar Suman        | 2622                   |
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| 9             | Dr. Bhola Singh             | 2585                   |
| 10            | Dr. Byreddy Shabari         | 2591                   |
| 11            | Dr. C M Ramesh              | 2584                   |
| 12            | Dr. D Ravi Kumar            | 2719                   |
| 13            | Dr. D. Purandeswari         | 2712                   |
| 14            | Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani      | 2638                   |
| 15            | Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara    | 2543                   |
| 16            | Dr. Indra Hang Subba        | 2745                   |
| 17            | Dr. K Sudhakar              | 2593                   |
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| 33            | Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi<br>Thangapandian | 2563                   |
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| 35            | Kumari Selja                                     | 2737                   |
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| 59 | Shri Arun Bharti                          | 2605       |
| 60 | Shri Arun Govil                           | 2618       |
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| 64 | Shri Asaduddin Owaisi                     | 2575       |
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| 67 | Shri B Y Raghavendra                      | 2678       |
| 68 | Shri Baijayant Panda                      | 2639       |
| 69 | Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane              | 2556, 2544 |
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| 71 | Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni              | 2613       |
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| 94  | Shri Chudasama Rajeshbhai Naranbhai | 2592             |
| 95  | Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao         | 2672             |
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| 97  | Shri Daroga Prasad Saroj            | 2714, 2687       |
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| 101 | Shri Devusinh Chauhan               | 2694             |
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| 104 | Shri Dileshwar Kamait               | 2610, 2599       |
| 105 | Shri Dilip Saikia                   | 2723             |
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| 107 | Shri Dulu Mahato                    | 2565             |

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| 151           | Shri M K Raghavan                | 2590                   |
| 152           | Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy         | 2570                   |
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| 154           | Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy  | 2560                   |
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| 165 | Shri Mukesh Rajput                                     | 2687       |
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